46th BCS Preli

Preparation Book

English Language

Uttoron
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Previous BCS Preliminary (44th – 35th) Questions & Answers

44th BCS

01. 'By and large' means–
(a) everywhere (b) very large (c) mostly (d) far away

02. 'He could not win but learnt a lot' Which part of speech is the word 'but'?
(a) an adverb (b) a verb (c) an adjective (d) a conjunction

03. Select the appropriate preposition:
'Are you doing' anything special ___ the weekend?'
(a) at (b) with (c) on (d) for

04. What is the plural form of 'sheep'?
(a) sheeps (b) sheep (c) shepes (d) sheepses

05. 'To get along with' means–
(a) to adjust (b) to interest (c) to accompany (d) to walk

06. The synonym for 'panoramic' is–
(a) scenic (b) narrow (c) limited (d) restricted

07. The antonym for 'slothful' is–
(a) playful (b) sluggish (c) energetic (d) quarrelsome

08. What is the verb form of the word 'ability'?
(a) capable (b) inability (c) enable (d) unable

09. The word 'equivocation' refers to–
(a) stating like an author (b) two contradictory things in the same statement
(c) free expression of opinions (d) a true statement

10. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?
(a) authoratative (b) autheritative (c) authoritative (d) authoratative

11. Find out the active form of the sentence: By whom can our country be saved?
(a) Who can save our country? (b) Our country has been saved by who?
(c) Who save our country? (d) Who will save our country?

12. Identify the correct passive form: Do not close the door.
(a) 'Do not close the door.' (b) Let not the door be closed.
(c) Let not the door close. (d) Let not door closed.

13. Sitting happily, the chicken laid eggs.
The underlined part is a/an–
(a) noun clause (b) subordinate clause (c) independent clause (d) coordinate clause

14. What kind of noun is 'river'?
(a) Material (b) Collective (c) Proper (d) Common

15. Identify the right tense: 'My father ___ before I came'.
(a) would be leaving (b) had been leaving (c) had left (d) will leave

16. Which of the following words is spelt incorrectly?
(a) reminescence (b) glycerin (c) idiosyncrasy (d) lexicography

17. The controlling sentence of a paragraph is known as-
(a) content modulator (b) terminator (c) thesis statement (d) topic sentence

18. Choose the correct comparative form of the sentence:
'Very few boys are as industrious as Zaman.'
(a) Zaman is as industrious as other boys. (b) Zaman is one of the most industrious boys.
(c) Zaman is more industrious than most other boys. (d) Zaman is really industrious like other boys.

19. Identify the appropriate preposition:
Your opinion is identical ___ mine.
(a) for (b) in (c) with (d) by

20. The Word 'vital' is a/an–
(a) noun (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) verb

Answers	01	c	02	d	03	a	04	b	05	a	06	a	07	c	08	c	09	b	10	c
	11	a	12	b	13	b	14	d	15	c	16	a	17	d	18	c	19	c	20	c

43rd BCS

01. The phrase 'dog days' means–
(a) hot weather (b) cold shower (c) rain-soaked streets (d) ice storm

02. Which gender is the word 'orphan'?
(a) neuter (b) feminine (c) common (d) masculine

03. What is the noun form of the word 'laugh'?
(a) laughing (b) laughable (c) laughter (d) laughingly

04. Identify the word which is spelt incorrectly:
(a) fluctuation (b) remission (c) ocassion (d) decision

05. A speech full of too many words is–
(a) a big speech (b) maiden speech (c) a verbose speech (d) an unimportant speech

06. 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.

07. 'A herd of cattle is passing' The underlined word is a/an-
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) collective noun (d) abstract noun

08. What is the antonym for the word 'deformation'?
(a) distortion (b) contortion (c) wholeness (d) disfigurement

09. Word inscribed on a tomb is an–
(a) epitome (b) epithet (c) episode (d) epitaph

10. What is the adjective form of the word 'people'?
(a) populous (b) popular (c) popularity (d) popularize

11. 'He contemplated marrying his cousin.' Here 'marrying' is a/an–
(a) present participle (b) gerund (c) verb (d) infinitive

12. The word 'to genuflect' means-
(a) to be genuine (b) to reflect (c) to bend the knee (d) to be flexible

13. Fill in the blank: 'She went to New Market___'
(a) on foot (b) on feet (c) by foot (d) by walking

14. Fill in the gap:
Birds fly ___ in the sky.
(a) random (b) at large (c) at a stitch (d) are long

15. Identify the correct synonym for the word 'magnanimous'.
(a) unkind (b) generous (c) revengeful (d) friendly

16. Choose the right form of verb:
It is high time we (act) on the matter.
(a) are acting (b) acted (c) have acted (d) could act

17. Identify the correct sentence:
(a) The girl burst out tears. (b) The girl burst into tears.
(c) The girl burst with tears. (d) The girl bursted out tears.

18. The phrase 'sine die' means–
(a) half-heartedly (b) doubtfully (c) fixed (d) uncertain

19. Do you have any money ___ you?
Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition:
(a) to (b) over (c) in (d) on

Answers	01	a	02	c	03	c	04	c	05	c	06	d	07	c	08	c	09	d	10	a
	11	b	12	c	13	a	14	b	15	b	16	b	17	b	18	d	19	d		

42nd BCS (Health)

01. What is the correct indirect form of: He said, "You had better see a doctor"
(a) He advised him to see a doctor (b) He advised that he should see a doctor
(c) He suggested that he had seen a doctor (d) He proposed to see a doctor

02. Identify the word that remains same in plural form:
(a) deer (b) horse (c) elephant (d) tiger

03. Which word is correct?
(a) Furnitures (b) Informations (c) Sceneries (d) Proceeds

04. The word "flying" in the sentence "Look at the flying bird" is a:
(a) gerund (b) participle (c) verbal noun (d) gerundial infinitive

05. Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book"
(a) bring (b) me (c) that (d) book

06. What is the meaning of 'musk'?
(a) a form of drama (b) a face cover
(c) a substance used in making perfume (d) a disguise

07. Identify the correctly spelled one:
(a) Caesarean (b) caesarean (c) ciserian (d) scissorian

08. What is the function of a topic sentence?
(a) to introduce the topic (b) to analyse the topic
(c) to present the main idea (d) to expand the idea

09. Would you please find out Bangladesh ___ the map.
(a) in (b) on (c) over (d) at

10. Hasan has read most of the ___ of Shakespeare:
(a) poem (b) play (c) drama (d) works

11. Complete the sentence: If I were you, I ___ take the money:
(a) shall (b) will (c) would (d) may

12. Go and catch the falling star. Here the "falling" is–
(a) an adverb (b) a preposition (c) an adjective (d) a verb

13. Fill in the gap with the correct form of verb: The police ___ informed yesterday:
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

14. 'Giving someone the cold shoulder' means–
(a) to torture somebody (b) to harm someone
(c) to appreciate someone (d) to ignore somebody

15. Liza had given me two:
(a) pair of jean (b) pairs of jean (c) pair of jeans (d) pairs of jeans

Answers	01	a	02	a	03	d	04	b	05	c	06	c	07	a	08	c	09	b	10	d
	11	c	12	c	13	d	14	d	15	d										

41st BCS

01. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural:
(a) wood (b) issue (c) fish (d) light

02. Find out the correct passive from of the sentence 'Who taught you French?'
(a) By whom you were taught French? (b) By whom French was taught you?
(c) French was taught you by whom? (d) By whom were you taught French?

03. 'The old man was tired of walking.' Here 'walking' is a/an–
(a) present participle (b) adjective (c) common noun (d) gerund

04. Which one is a correct sentence?
(a) The doctor found my pulse. (b) The doctor took my pulse.
(c) The doctor examined my pulse (d) The doctor saw my pulse.

05. 'I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an–
(a) infinitive (b) gerund (c) participle (d) verbal noun

06. When Ushashi entered ___ the room everybody stopped talking.
(a) into (b) in (c) to (d) no preposition required

07. 'Call me if you have any problems regarding your work'. Here 'regarding' is a/an–
(a) gerund (b) apposition (c) preposition (d) conjunction

08. Select the correct comparative form of the sentence 'A string of pearls was not so bright as her teeth.'
(a) Her teeth was more brighter than a string of pearls. (b) Her teeth were brighter than a string of pearls.
(c) A string of pearls was brighter than her teeth. (d) A string of pearls were very bright than her teeth.

09. 'Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an–
(a) noun (b) verb (c) adjective (d) adverb

10. 'Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.' In this sentence the verb 'arrived' is–
(a) intransitive (b) transitive (c) causative (d) defective

11. Which one of the following is common gender?
(a) king (b) sovereign (c) emperor (d) queen

12. 'To win a prize is my ambition.' The underlined part of the sentence is a/an–
(a) adjective phrase (b) noun phrase (c) adverb phrase (d) conjunctional phrase

13. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'terse':
(a) concise (b) detailed (c) expressive (d) descriptive

14. 'Who's that?' in this sentence 'that' is a/an–
(a) pronoun (b) conjunction (c) adjective (d) adverb

15. What is the noun form of the word 'know'?
(a) knowing (b) knowledge (c) knowledgeable (d) known

16. 'Give somebody a piece of you mind' means to–
(a) tell someone that you are very angry with them. (b) say exactly what you feel or think.
(c) return or to help somebody return to a normal situation. (d) give somebody mental peace.

17. 'I shall help you provided you obey me.' Here the underlined word is a/an–
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) conjunction (d) verb

18. Identify the correct spelling:
(a) questionaire (b) questionoir (c) questionnaire (d) questionair

19. Which 'but' is a preposition?
(a) It is but right to admit our faults. (b) What can we do but sit and wait?
(c) We tried hard, But did not succeed. (d) There is no one but likes him.

20. One whose attitude is 'eat, drink and be merry' is–
(a) materialistic (b) epicurean (c) cynic (d) stoic

Answers	01	c	02	d	03	d	04	c	05	a	06	d	07	c	08	b	09	d	10	a
	11	b	12	b	13	b	14	a	15	b	16	a	17	c	18	c	19	b	20	b

40th BCS

01. 'Please write to me at the above address.' The word 'above' in this sentence is a/an–
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) pronoun (d) adverb

02. In which sentence is the word 'past' used as a preposition?
(a) Writing letters is a thing of the past. (b) I look back on the past without regret.
(c) I called out to him as he ran past. (d)Tania was a wonderful singer, but she's past her prime.

03. The word 'sibling' means–
(a) a brother (b) a sister (c) a brother or sister (d) an infant

04. Fill in the blank:
As she was talking he suddenly broke ___, saying, 'That's a lie'
(a) off (b) in (c) down (d) into

05. Fill in the blank:
You may go for a walk if you feel ___ it.
(a) about (b) on (c) like (d) for

06. Identify the word which is spelt incorrectly:
(a) Consciencious (b) Perseverance (c) Convalescence (d) Maintenance

07. 'You look terrific in that dress!' The word 'terrific' in the above sentence means-
(a) excellent (b) funny (c) very ugly (d) horrible

08. Someone who is capricious is–
(a) easily irritated (b) wise and willing to cooperate
(c) exceedingly conceited and arrogant (d) known for sudden changes in attitude or behaviour

09. Which one of the following words is masculine?
(a) Mare (b) Lad (c) Pillow (d) Pony

10. A man whose wife has died is called a–
(a) Widow (b) Widower (c) Spinster (d) Bachelor

11. Which word is similar to 'appal'?
(a) deceive (b) confuse (c) dismay (d) solicit

12. Which word means the opposite of 'dearth'?
(a) lack (b) abundance (c) poverty (d) shortage

13. Identify the word which remains the same in its plural form:
(a) aircraft (b) intention (c) mouse (d) thesis

14. Identify the determiner in the following sentence: 'I have no news for you.'
(a) have (b) news (c) no (d) for

15. 'A lost opportunity never returns.' Here 'lost' is a–
(a) gerund (b) verbal noun (c) gerundial infinitive (d) participle

16. The saying 'enough is enough' is used when you want–
(a) something to continue (b) something to stop
(c) something to continue until it's enough (d) to tell instructions are clear

17. 'He ran <u>with great speed</u>.' The underlined part of the sentence is a–
(a) noun phrase (b) adverb phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) participle phrase

18. 'We must not be late, else we will miss the train.' This is a–
(a) compound sentence (b) complex sentence (c) simple sentence (d) interrogative sentence

19. Change the voice: 'Who is calling me?'
(a) By whom am I called? (b) By whom I am called?
(c) By whom am I being called? (d) Whom am I called by?

20. An extra message added at the end of a letter after it is signed is called–
(a) Corrigendum (b) Postscript (c) NB (d) RSVP

Answers	01	b	02	d	03	c	04	b	05	c	06	a	07	a	08	d	09	b	10	b
	11	c	12	b	13	a	14	c	15	d	16	b	17	b	18	a	19	c	20	b

39th BCS (Health)

01. Select the word with right spelling-
(a) Schizophrenia (b) Seizophrania (c) Scizophrenia (d) Schizophrania

02. Hospitals ___ the sick.
(a) operate (b) treat (c) admit (d) nurse

03. He went to ___ hospital because he had ___ heart attack.
(a) no article, an (b) a, an (c) the, no article (d) no article, a

04. A person who believes that laws and governments are not necessary is known as–
(a) a militant (b) an anarchist (c) a terrorist (d) an extremist

05. The word 'florid' indicates-
(a) flour (b) foliage (c) floor (d) flower

06. Complete the following sentence: 'Had I known you were waiting outsides, I___
(a) had invited you to come in. (b) would invite you to come in.
(c) would be inviting you to come in. (d) would have invited you to come in.

07. Cricket is a kind of play. It is also a kind of–
(a) insect (b) food (c) bird (d) flower

08. A soporific speech is likely to–
(a) be incomprehensible (b) appeal primarily to emotions (c) put one to sleep (d) stimulate action

09. When we want to mean a government by the richest class we use the term–
(a) Oligarchy (b) Plutocracy (c) Cryptocracy (d) Aristocracy

10. The warning of the authority falls on deaf ears. Here warning does the function of–
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) verb (d) noun

11. Identify the correct passive form of the sentence below: 'Do you know them?'
(a) Are they known by you? (b) Would they be known by you?
(c) Are they known with you? (d) Are they known to you?

12. 'Panacea' means-
(a) Cure-all (b) Pancreatic (c) Widespread disease (d) Gland

13. What is the plural number of 'ovum'?
(a) ovams (b) ovumes (c) ovums (d) ova

14. কোন শব্দযুগলটি ভিন্ন?
(a) False, True (b) Sharp, Blunt (c) Love, Affection (d) Abundance, Scarcity

15. 'There was a small reception following the wedding'. The word 'following' in the sentence above is a/an-
(a) preposition (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) noun

16. Which of the following words has been formed with a prefix?
(a) Amoral (b) Authentic (c) Amnesia (d) Aspersions

17. লেফটেন্যান্ট জেনারেল শব্দের সঠিক ইংরেজি বানান কোনটি?
(a) Lieaftenant (b) Leaftenant (c) Leiftenant (d) Lieutenant

18. 'Geriatrics' is the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of–
(a) newly-weds (b) old women (c) newborn babies (d) old people

19. নিচের উপমাটি পূর্ণকারী শব্দ কোনটি? Finger: Hand: Leaf:
(a) Flower (b) Twig (c) Tree (d) Branch

20. Love for the whole world is called–
(a) Philanthropy (b) misogyny (c) benevolence (d) misanthropy

21. The word 'culinary' is related to
(a) printing (b) cooking (c) dress (d) musical instruments

Answers																				
	01	a	02	b	03	d	04	b	05	d	06	d	07	a	08	c	09	b	10	d
	11	d	12	a	13	d	14	c	15	a	16	a	17	d	18	d	19	b	20	a
	21	b																		

38th BCS

01. What is the plural form of the word 'louse'?
(a) louses (b) lice (c) lices (d) licess

02. Choose the correct sentence:
(a) He refrained to take any drastic action (b) He refrained on taking any drastic action
(c) He refrained in taking any drastic action (d) He refrained from taking any drastic action

03. Which word is closest in meaning to 'Franchise'?
(a) utility (b) frankness (c) privilege (d) superficial

04. 'Once in a blue moon' means–
(a) always (b) very rarely (c) nearly (d) hourly

05. A <u>retired</u> officer lives next door. Here, the underlined word is used as a/an:
(a) Gerund (b) adverb (c) Preposition (d) participle

06. Choose the appropriate preposition in the blank of the following sentence: Eight men were concerned ___ the plot.
(a) at (b) with (c) in (d) for

07. Fill in the gap with the right tense: When water ___ it turns into ice.
(a) will freeze (b) freezes (c) would freeze (d) froze

08. Which one is the correct antonym of 'frugal'?
(a) Extraordinary (b) spendthrift (c) economical (d) authentic

09. Choose the meaning of the idiom- 'Take the bull by the horns'.
(a) To challenge the enemy with courage (b) Force the enemy to submit
(c) Out of one's wit (d) Surrender before the enemy

10. Fill in the blank with the correct quantifier. I still have ___ money.
(a) a few (b) quite a few (c) many (d) a little

11. Select the right compound structure of the sentence: "Though he is poor, he is honest".
(a) He is poor and honest (b) As he is poor, he is honest (c) He is poor but honest (d) Since he is poor, he is honest

12. Fill in the blank:
Tourists ___ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar.
(a) better to had get (b) had better to get (c) had better got (d) had better get

13. The sun went <u>down</u>. The underlined word is used here as a/an:
(a) preposition (b) adverb (c) noun (d) conjunction

14. Which one of the following words is in singular form?
(a) agenda (b) oases (c) radius (d) formulae

15. 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

16. 'Mutton' is a/an
(a) Common noun (b) Abstract noun (c) Material noun (d) Proper noun

17. <u>Reading</u> is an excellent habit. Here, the underlined word is a–
(a) Verbal noun (b) Participle (c) Verb (d) Gerund

18. Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?
(a) such (b) either (c) that (d) any

19. A speech of too many words is called–
(a) A big speech (b) Maiden speech (c) An unimportant speech (d) A verbose speech

20. 'Strike while the iron is hot' is an example of–
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverbial clause (d) Subordinate clause

21. Select the correctly spelt word:
(a) heterogeneous (b) hetarogeneous (c) hetrogeneous (d) hetroganeous

22. 'Among' is a preposition that is used when ___ people are involved.
(a) two (b) more than two (c) two or more than two (d) four only

23. Which one is in the correct indirect narration? "Why have you beaten my dog"? he said to me.
(a) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog (b) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog
(c) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog (d) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog

Answers																				
	01	b	02	d	03	c	04	b	05	d	06	c	07	b	08	b	09	a	10	d
	11	c	12	d	13	b	14	c	15	b	16	c	17	d	18	b	19	d	20	c
	21	a	22	b	23	d														

37th BCS

01. Select the word that is the most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: DELETERIOUS
(a) toxic (b) spurious (c) harmless (d) lethal

02. Which of the following words is in singular form?
(a) formulae (b) agenda (c) oases (d) radius

03. Choose the correct sentence:
(a) All of it depend on you (b) All of it are depending on you
(c) All of it depends on you (d) All of it are depended on you

04. "A rolling stone gathers no moss" The complex form of the sentence is–
(a) Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss. (b) Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss.
(c) A stone what rolls gathers no moss. (d) A stone that rolls gathers no moss.

05. A chart was appended to the report. Here 'appended' means–
(a) changed (b) removed (c) joined (d) shortened

06. The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' is–
(a) a noun (b) an adverb (c) an adjective (d) none of the three

07. The new offer of job was alluring. Here 'alluring' means –
(a) unexpected (b) tempting (c) disappointing (d) ordinary

08. "Who planted this tree here"? The correct passive voice of this sentence is–
(a) By whom the tree was planted 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?
Note: Who যুক্ত Interrogative sentence কে active থেকে passive এ পরিণত করতে হলে – Who এর পরিবর্তে By whom বসে + tense ও person অনুযায়ী auxiliary বসে + objective টি হয় subject + tense অনুযায়ী মাঝে মধ্যে subject এর পর be/being/been বসে + মূল verb এর past participle + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে। তাই সঠিক ইংরেজি হবে By whom was this tree planted here?

09. Frailty the name is women. Here 'Frailty' is–
(a) A noun (b) An adjective (c) An adverb (d) A verb
Note: Any of aforementioned option is not correct because of question's spelling mistake. If the word 'Frailty', the right answer is (a) A noun.

10. Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening' is–
(a) A gerund (b) A participle (c) An infinitive (d) A finite verb

11. Choose the appropriate prepositions in the blank of the following sentence: The family doesn't fell ___ going outing this season.
(a) in (b) on (c) like (d) of

12. Fill in the blank with appropriate use of tense: I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I ___ at a shop.
(a) had it mended (b) had it mend (c) did it mend (d) had mended

13. Use the appropriate article: I saw ___ one-eyed man when I was walking on the road.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article needed

14. The word 'omnivorous' means–
(a) eating all types of food (b) eating only fruits (c) eating only meat (d) eating grass and plants only

15. Complete the following sentence choosing the appropriate option: It's raining cats and dogs, so–
(a) Watch out for falling animals. (b) Make sure you take an umbrella.
(c) Keep your pets inside. (d) Keep the windows open.

16. The phrase 'Achilles' heel means–
(a) A strong point (b) A weak point (c) A permanent solution (d) A serious idea

17. He worked with all sincerity. The underlined phrase is–
(a) A noun phrase (b) An adjective phrase (c) An infinitive phrase (d) An adverbial phrase

18. This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is–
(a) A noun clause (b) An adverbial clause (c) An adjective clause (d) None of the three

19. Which do you think is the nearest in meaning to 'proviso'–
(a) sanction (b) substitute (c) stipulation (d) directive

20. Cassandra is a night owl, so she doesn't usually get up until about–
(a) 11 a.m. (b) 11 p.m. (c) 7 a.m. (d) 7 p.m.

Answers	01	c	02	d	03	c	04	d	05	c	06	b	07	b	08	–	09	–	10	b
	11	c	12	a	13	a	14	a	15	b	16	b	17	d	18	c	19	c	20	a

36th BCS

01. Professor Razzak was a scholar ___ refute. (Fill in the gap)
(a) in (b) of (c) after (d) by
Note: The word after gap 'refute' doesn't make any sense in the perspective of this sentence. If the word had been 'repute', then it would have contained a complete meaning. The answer would be (b) of. Scholar of repute– A wise man with high reputation.

02. John Smith is good ___ Mathematics. (Fill in the gap)
(a) at (b) in (c) of (d) after

03. Teacher said, 'The earth ___ round the sun.'
(a) moves (b) moved (c) has moved (d) will be moving

04. In English grammar, ___ deals with formation of sentences.
(a) Morphology (b) Etymology (c) Syntax (d) Semanti

05. He insisted ___ there. (Fill in the gap)
(a) on my going (b) is to go (c) over going (d) to go

06. The idiom 'A stitch in time saves nine'– refers to the importance of–
(a) Saving lives (b) timely action (c) saving time (d) time tailoring

07. What would be the right antonym for 'initiative'?
(a) apathy (b) indolence (c) enterprise (d) activity

08. This could have worked if I ___ been more cautious.
(a) had (b) have (c) might (d) would

09. I have been living in Dhaka ___ 2000.
(a) since (b) from (c) after (d) till

10. Give the antonym of the word 'transitory'.
(a) temporary (b) permanent (c) transparent (d) short-lived

11. Verb of 'Number' is–
(a) number (b) enumerate (c) numbering (d) numerical

12. Slow and steady ___ the race. (Fill in the gap)
(a) win (b) wins (c) has won (d) won

13. Identify the correct sentence?
(a) Yesterday, he has gone home (b) Yesterday, he did gone home
(c) Yesterday, he had gone home (d) Yesterday, he went home

14. 'Venerate' Means–
(a) defame (b) abuse (c) respect (d) accuse

15. Credit tk 5000 ___ my account.
(a) in (b) with (c) against (d) to

16. 'To do away with' means–
(a) to repeat (b) to start (c) to get rid of (d) to drive off

17. Which one is a correct sentence?
(a) paper is made of wood (b) paper is made from wood
(c) paper is made by wood (d) paper is made on wood

Answers	01	-	02	a	03	a	04	c	05	a	06	b	07	a	08	a	09	a	10	b
	11	a	12	b	13	d	14	c	15	d	16	c	17	b						

35th BCS

01. Cricket enjoys a huge ___ in Bangladesh.
(a) follow on (b) fall out (c) follow (d) following

02. What would be the right synonym for "initiative"?
(a) apathy (b) indolence (c) enterprise (d) activity

03. Which of the following words can be used as a verb?
(a) Mister (b) Master (c) Mistress (d) Mastery

04. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is–
(a) These must be shut doors (b) Shut the doors you must
(c) Shut must be the doors (d) These doors must be shut

05. The film was directed in the director's usual ___ style.
(a) confusion (b) idiosyncratic (c) personifying (d) purifying

06. Which word is the determiner in the sentence "Will it take much time?"
(a) will (b) take (c) much (d) time

07. 'He was a rather disagreeable man.' Here the underlined word is a/an–
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition

08. This could have worked if I ___ been more far-sighted.
(a) had (b) have (c) might (d) would

09. Choose the pair of words that expresses a relationship similar to that of "Harm : Damage"–
(a) Sweet : Sour (b) Injure : Incapacitate (c) Stout : Weak (d) Hook : Crook

10. In the 18th Century the Mughal Empire begun to–
(a) discriminate (b) disintegrate (c) differentiate (d) dislocate

11. Being fat does not necessarily kill you, but it ___ the risk that you will suffer from nasty diseases.
(a) increases (b) emphasizes (c) encourages (d) involves

12. "It is time to review the protocol on testing nuclear weapons". Here the underlined word means–
(a) Record of rules (b) Summary of rules (c) Procedures (d) Problems

13. ___ amazing song haunted me for a long time.
(a) These (b) Those (c) Thus (d) That

14. Let us begin by looking at the minutes of the meeting. Here the underlined word means–
(a) time record (b) time frame (c) written record (d) written analysis

15. The noise level in Dhaka city has increased exponentially. Here the underlined word means–
(a) amazingly (b) shockingly (c) steadily (d) rapidly

16. Women are too often ___ by family commitments.
(a) confused (b) controlled (c) contaminated (d) constrained

17. Class relations and societal conflict is the key understanding of–
(a) Feminism (b) Formalism (c) Structuralism (d) Marxism

18. Societies living in the periphery are always ignored. Here the underlined word means–
(a) offshore areas (b) marginal areas (c) remote places (d) backward regions

19. The idiom "A stitch in time saves nine"– refers the importance of–
(a) saving lives (b) timely action (c) saving time (d) time tailoring

20. Which is the correct sentence?
(a) He insisted on seeing her (b) He insisted for seeing her
(c) He insisted in seeing her (d) He insisted to be seeing her

21. The phrase "nouveau riche" means–
(a) Riche rich (b) Well off (c) New high class (d) New rich

22. What would be the best antonym of "hibernate"?
(a) dormancy (b) liveliness (c) sluggishness (d) democracy

23. I am in the process of collecting material for my story. The underlined word is a/an–
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun

24. Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an–
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb

Answers																				
	01	d	02	c	03	b	04	d	05	b	06	c	07	b	08	a	09	b	10	b
	11	a	12	a	13	d	14	c	15	d	16	d	17	d	18	b	19	b	20	a
	21	d	22	b	23	d	24	b												

Part-A Part of Speech

Parts of Speech

Part-শব্দটির অর্থ হলো 'অংশ' এবং Speech-শব্দটির অর্থ হলো 'বক্তব্য' বা 'কথা'। বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি অর্থবোধক শব্দকে Parts of Speech বলে। যেমন: Wow! Elizabeth is the only one who is going to achieve the highest score and the award for excellence soon.

উপর্যুক্ত বাক্যটিকে বিশ্লেষণ করলে দেখা যাবে যে Parts of Speech আট প্রকার।

$\frac{\text{Wow}}{8}$! $\frac{\text{Elizabeth}}{1}$ is the only one $\frac{\text{who}}{2}$ is going $\frac{\text{to}}{6}$ $\frac{\text{achieve}}{4}$ the $\frac{\text{highest}}{3}$ score $\frac{\text{and}}{7}$ the award for excellence $\frac{\text{soon}}{5}$.

1) Noun (বিশেষ্য)
2) Pronoun (সর্বনাম)
3) Adjective (বিশেষণ)
4) Verb (ক্রিয়া)
5) Adverb (ক্রিয়া বিশেষণ)
6) Preposition (সম্বন্ধসূচক অব্যয়)
7) Conjunction (সংযোজক অব্যয়)
8) Interjection (আবেগসূচক অব্যয়)

The Noun

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. What kind of noun is 'river'? [44th BCS]
(a) Material (b) Collective (c) Proper (d) Common

02. What is the noun form of the word 'laugh'? [43rd BCS]
(a) laughing (b) laughable (c) laughter (d) laughingly

03. 'A herd of cattle is passing' The underlined word is a/an- [43rd BCS]
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) collective noun (d) abstract

04. Liza had given me two: [42nd BCS]
(a) pair of jean (b) pairs of jean (c) pair of jeans (d) pairs of jeans

05. What is the noun form of the word 'know'? [41st BCS]
(a) knowing (b) knowledge (c) knowledgeable (d) known

06. The warning of the authority falls on deaf ears. Here warning does the function of—. [39th BCS]
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) verb (d) noun

07. 'Mutton' is a/an ___. [38th BCS]
(a) Common noun (b) Abstract noun (c) Material noun (d) Proper noun

08. I am in the process of collecting material for my story. The underlined word is a/an ___. [35th BCS]
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Noun

09. What kind of noun is 'Cattle'? [10th BCS]
(a) Proper (b) Common (c) Collective (d) Material

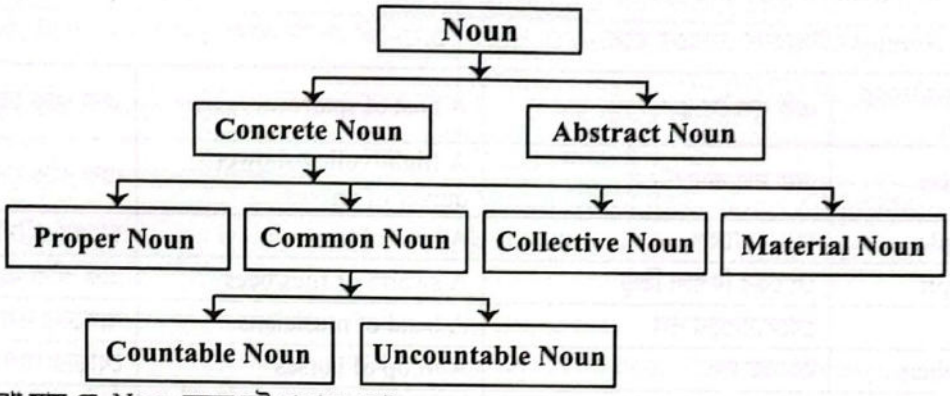
10. What kind of noun is 'Girl'? [10th BCS]
(a) Proper (b) Common (c) Collective (d) Material

Answers	01	d	02	c	03	c	04	d	05	b	06	d	07	c	08	d	09	c	10	b

Noun

কোনো কিছুর নামকেই **Noun** বলে। যেমন: Karim, Dhaka, class, team, water, iron, honesty, flower, man, boys, girls, army ইত্যাদি। Noun মূলত বাক্যে Subject এবং Object হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Noun এর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রকারভেদগুলো হলো –



উপর্যুক্ত ছক থেকে বোঝা যায় যে, Noun মূলত দুই প্রকার। যথা:

i. **Concrete Noun**
ii. **Abstract Noun**

Concrete Noun: যে সমস্ত Noun গুলোকে স্পর্শ করা যায় (tangible) অর্থাৎ যে Noun গুলোর আকার, আকৃতি ও আয়তন চোখে দেখা যায় সে Noun গুলোকে Concrete বলা হয়। যেমন– Pen, sugar, rice, Paper, Pencil, Car, Bus, tomato ইত্যাদি।

Abstract Noun: যে Noun দ্বারা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর গুণ, অবস্থা বা কার্যের নাম বোঝায় এবং যা ইন্দ্রিয়গ্রাহ্য নয়, শুধু অনুভব বা কল্পনা করা যায়, তাকে Abstract Noun বলে। যেমন: Agency, Beauty, Bravery, Charity, Childhood, Discipline, Forgiveness, Happiness, Height, Honesty, Humility, Kindness, Length, Manhood, Strength, Truth, Victory, Wisdom, ইত্যাদি।

Concrete Noun-গুলো আবার চার ভাগে বিভক্ত। যথা:

i. Proper Noun
ii. Common Noun
iii. Collective/Group Noun
iv. Material Noun

Proper Noun: যেসব Noun নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান বা অন্য কিছুর নামকে বোঝায়, তাকে Proper Noun বলে। Proper Noun সাধারণত Capital letter দিয়ে শুরু হয়। যেমন: Rahim, Karim, Titanic, Moon, Dhaka, Rajshahi ইত্যাদি।

Common Noun: যেসব Noun নির্দিষ্ট কোনো কিছুকে না বুঝিয়ে একটি নির্দিষ্ট শ্রেণির ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর প্রত্যেকের সাধারণ নাম বোঝায়, তাদেরকে Common Noun বলে। যেমন: Man, flower, girl, woman, planet, dress, fruit, player, dancer, cow, country, actor, actress, ship ইত্যাদি।

Proper noun ও Common noun-এর তুলনা

Proper Noun	Common Noun
Proper Noun দ্বারা নির্দিষ্ট কোনো কিছুর নাম বুঝায়। এটি সর্বদা Capital letter দ্বারা শুরু হয়।	Common Noun দ্বারা সমজাতীয় সকলকে বুঝায়।
যেমন: Dhaka, Dinajpur	City, Girl, Boy
The Padma, The Nile	River

Collective/Group Noun: Group nouns দ্বারা মূলত একই রকমের একদল ব্যক্তির সমষ্টিকে বুঝায়। প্রথাগত ইংরেজিতে এদেরকে **Collective nouns**-ও বলা হয়ে থাকে। সাধারণত Group noun এর পরের Verb টি Singular হয়ে থাকে, তবে ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে Plural হতে পারে। তবে আধুনিক ইংরেজিতে Group noun এর পরে Singular verb-ই বসে। যেমন:

- The class consists of twelve girls and fourteen boys.
- The army is a powerful fighting force.

নিম্নে Group noun-গুলো ছকের মাধ্যমে দেখানো হলো।

army	class	council	gang	minority	school
association	club	crew	government	navy	society (=club)
audience	college	crowd	group	orchestra	public
band	committee	enemy	jury	(political) party	team
board	community	family	majority	population	(trade) union
choir	company	farm	management	press	university

ব্যতিক্রম: কিছু Group noun আছে যেগুলো স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই তাদের পরে Plural verb গ্রহণ করে। এগুলো হলো– cattle (= cows), livestock (farm animals), people, police, and staff (the people working in a business). যেমন:

- Some cattle have got out into the road.
- The police are questioning a man.

নিম্নে কিছু Collective Noun-এর উদাহরণ দেখানো হলো –

A regiment/squadron/troop /an army of soldiers	এক দল সৈন্য	A host of sparrows	এক ঝাঁক চড়ুই পাখি
A posse of constables	এক দল কনস্টেবল	A flight/volley/shower/ quiver of arrows	এক ঝাঁক (নিক্ষিপ্ত) বাণ
A gathering of people	জন সমাবেশ	A hive of bees	চাকের মৌমাছির ঝাঁক
A multitude of people	লোকের বিশাল ভিড়	A swarm of flies/bees	এক ঝাঁক মাছি/মৌমাছি
A team of players	খেলোয়াড়ের দল	A band of musicians	বাদকের দল
A gang/band of robbers	ডাকাত দল	A troop of horses	ঘোড়ার পাল
A batch of students	ছাত্রের দল	A troop of monkeys	বানরের দল
A throng/crowd of people	লোকজনের ভিড়	A litter of puppies	কুকুর ছানার দল
A board of directors	ডাইরেক্টরদের বোর্ড	A string/train of camels	উটের পাল
A panel of experts	বিশেষজ্ঞবৃন্দ/দল	A school/shoal of fish	মাছের ঝাঁক
A herd of cows/cattle	গবাদিপশু/গরুর পাল	A clump row of trees	গাছের ঝাড়/সারি
A herd of swine/deer	শুয়োরের /হরিণের পাল	A grove of trees	তরুদল, কুঞ্জবন
A pack of hounds	শিকারি কুকুরের দল	A clump of trees/bamboos	বাঁশের/বৃক্ষের ঝাড়
A pack of wolves	নেকড়ের দল	A bouquet of flowers	ফুলের তোড়া
A pack of asses	গাধার দল	A bunch of bananas	কলার ছড়া
A crowd of passengers	তীর্থযাত্রীর ভিড়	A bunch of grapes	আঙ্গুরের থোকা
A band of pilgrims	তীর্থযাত্রীর দল	A bunch of keys/flowers	চাবির/ফুলের গোছা
A bevy of ladies/beauties	সুন্দরীদের সম্মেলন	A wad of banknotes	নোটের গাঁট
A galaxy of talents	প্রতিভা সমাবেশ	A pile of books	এক গাঁদা বই
A flight/swarm of locusts	পঙ্গপালের দল	A cluster of words	শব্দ সমষ্টি
A flock of birds/sheep	পাখির ঝাঁক/ভেড়ার পাল	A heap of files	ফাইলের স্তুপ
A squad of home guards	হোমগার্ডের দল	A collection of relics	দুষ্প্রাপ্য বইয়ের সংগ্রহ
A galaxy of stars	নক্ষত্রপুঞ্জ	A suit of clothes	এক প্রস্থ পোশাক
A pride of lions	সিংহের দল	A pair of shoes	এক জোড়া জুতা
A brood of chickens	মুরগীর ছানার ঝাঁক		

Common noun ও Collective noun-এর তুলনা

Common Noun	Collective Noun
Common noun দ্বারা কোনো একটি শ্রেণির সাধারণ নাম নির্দেশ করে।	Collective Noun দ্বারা Common Noun এর সমষ্টি নির্দেশ করে।
সাধারণত Common noun এর সাথে s/es যুক্ত হয়ে Plural Common noun হয়। আবার The adjective আকারেও Plural Common noun হয়।	শেষে যুক্ত হয়ে কখনো Plural Collective Noun হয় না। Collective Noun এর সাথে যুক্ত s/es হলে তা Common Noun হয়।
Book: বই এর সাধারণ নাম	Library: বইয়ের সমষ্টি
Player: খেলোয়াড়দের সাধারণ নাম	Team, Squad: কতিপয় খেলোয়াড়দের সমষ্টির নাম
Sheep: ভেড়ার সাধারণ নাম	Flock: কতিপয় ভেড়ার সমষ্টি

এছাড়াও আমাদের দেশে প্রচলিত ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণে Material noun-নামে আরো এক ধরনের Noun-এর প্রকারভেদ লক্ষ করা যায়। যদিও ব্যবহারিক দিক থেকে উক্ত প্রকারভেদটি পূর্বে আলোচিত Concrete noun-এর মতোই।

Material Noun: কোনো বস্তু যে জিনিস দ্বারা গঠিত হয় অর্থাৎ বস্তুর উপাদানকে Material noun/Mass noun বলে। Material noun গণনা করা যায় না কিন্তু একক দ্বারা পরিমাপ করা যায়। যেমন– Coal, gold, iron, milk, paper, sugar, tea, water, wood ইত্যাদি।

Common Noun ও Material Noun এর তুলনা

Common Noun	Material Noun
Common noun দ্বারা Material noun থেকে উৎপন্ন গণনাযোগ্য জিনিস বুঝায়।	Material noun দ্বারা Common noun এর উপাদান বুঝায় যা অগণনাযোগ্য এবং পরিমাণবাচক।
Ring, Necklace: Gold, Diamond, Silver থেকে উৎপন্ন জিনিসের নাম যা গণনা করা যায়।	Gold, Diamond, Silver: সাধারণ পদার্থের নাম বা কোনো জিনিসের উপাদানের নাম যা গণনা করা যায় না।
Book, Envelope (খাম): Paper থেকে উৎপন্ন।	Paper : বই তৈরির উপাদান।
River: নদীর সাধারণ নাম।	Water : নদীর উপাদান।
Sheep: ভেড়া গণনা করা যায়।	Mutton (ভেড়ার মাংস): Sheep এর উপাদান।

অপরপক্ষে, Common Noun-কে মূলত গণনা করার যোগ্যতার উপর ভিত্তি করে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা:

i. Countable Noun
ii. Uncountable Noun

Countable Noun: গণনা করা যায় এমন সব Noun-কে Countable Noun বলে। যেমন: Book, chair, table, orange, pen, pencil, star ইত্যাদি।

Uncountable Noun: গণনা করা যায় না কিন্তু পরিমাপ করা যায় বা অনুভূতি ও কল্পনা দ্বারা অনুভব করা যায় এমন সব Noun-কে Uncountable Noun বলে। যেমন: Rice, sugar, ink, water, air, anger, courage, freedom, honesty, iron, justice, kindness, love, safety, smoke, virtue ইত্যাদি।

Countable Noun-এর বৈশিষ্ট্য

i) Countable noun-এর Singular এবং Plural উভয় Number হতে পারে।
ii) Singular countable noun-এর পূর্বে A, an, the, this, that, every, each, either, neither-ইত্যাদি Determiner ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- This book is green and that pencil is red.
- Every student will get a prize. Each boy was given an apple.
- Neither book is good. Either Rahim or Karim is guilty.

আবার, Plural countable noun এর পূর্বে The, these, those, all, some, several, many, both, few, a few, any, no এবং সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ Two, three, four ইত্যাদি Determiner ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- All men must die. I like the people of Bangladesh.
- Those books are quite new. Few people can speak English well.
- He asked me a few questions. There are fifteen mangoes in the basket.

Uncountable Nouns-এর বৈশিষ্ট্য

Uncountable noun-এর Singular বা Plural form নেই এবং এদের পূর্বে Article (A/an/the) বা কোন সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয় না। Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে সধারণত The, this, that, little, a little, very little, less, much, any, some, no ইত্যাদি Determiners ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- This information is not correct.
- That advice was wrong.
- He does not have any money.
- He has no knowledge about science.
- There is little milk in the glass.
- He gave me much advice.

বি.দ্র: কোন Determiners ছাড়াও একাকী Uncountable Nouns ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন: The ring is made of gold.

নিম্নোক্ত **Determiner-গুলো Countable এবং Uncountable Noun** এর পূর্বে বসে –

With Countable Nouns	With Uncountable Nouns
a, an, the, some, any	the, some, any
this, that, these, those	this, that
none, one, two, three, four …	none
many	much
a lot of	a lot of
a large number of, a great number of	a large amount of
few, a few, the few	little, a little, the little
fewer __ than	less __ than
more __ than	more __ than

Countable ও Uncountable Noun-গুলোকে আবার স্পর্শনীয়তার উপর ভিত্তি করে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

i. Concrete Noun
ii. Abstract Noun

কতকগুলো Uncountable noun এর ক্ষেত্রে Special Countable noun ব্যবহার করা হয়। অনেক ক্ষেত্রে Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে বিভিন্ন Word ব্যবহার করে Countable করা হয়।

Uncountable	Countable	Uncountable	Countable
Accommodation	A place to live, a house	Progress	An advance
Baggage/luggage	A bag/suitcase/trunk	Publicity	An advertisement
Bread	A loaf (of bread), a roll	Rain	A shower, a downpour
Equipment	A tool	Research	An experiment
Furniture	A chair, a table, a bench	Traffic	A car, a bus
Machinery	A machine	Travel	A journey, a trip
Poetry	A poem	Vocabulary	A word, an expression
Money	A coin, a note, a sum, a dollar, a euro, a taka	Work	A job, a task
Knowledge	A fact		

ইংরেজিতে সংখ্যাবাচক প্রকাশ করতে কিছু কিছু uncountable এর পূর্বে classifier এবং পরে of ব্যবহার করে Countable noun করতে হয়। যেমন: আমাকে তিনটি রুটি দাও। (Give me three pieces of bread)

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
A piece of advice	Three pieces of advice	A piece of music	Three pieces of music
A piece of bread	Three pieces of bread	A loaf of bread	Three loaves of bread
A piece of furniture	Three pieces of furniture	A slice of bread	Three slices of bread
A piece of luggage	Three pieces of luggage	A piece of news	Three pieces of news
A piece of jewelry	Three pieces of jewelry	A piece of toast	Three pieces of toast
A clap of thunder	Three claps of thunder	A bar of soap	Three bars of soap
A bolt of lighting	Three bolts of lightning	An ear of corn	Three ears of corn
A piece of equipment	Three pieces of equipment	A piece/an item of information	Three pieces/items of information

Uncountable Nouns ending in –s

কিছু কিছু Uncountable nouns আছে যেগুলো দেখতে Plural noun এর মতন। অর্থাৎ এগুলোর শেষে Plural noun-এর মতন –s যুক্ত থাকে। কিন্তু বাক্যের মধ্যে এগুলো Singular noun-এর মতো আচরণ করে। এই সমস্ত Noun গুলো দ্বারা সাধারণত পড়ালেখার কোন বিষয়, খেলাধুলা এবং রোগ-ব্যাধিকে বুঝানো হয়। যেমন:

- Physics is fun.
- Politics plays a large part in village life.
- Economics is the oldest of social sciences.
- Darts is a very competitive sport.
- Measles is in most cases a relatively harmless disease.

নিচে এই ধরনের Noun-গুলোর একটি তালিকা দেয়া হলো–

শিক্ষণীয় বিষয় সম্পর্কিত	Acoustics	athletics	genetics	mathematics	politics
	Aerobics	classics	gymnastics	mechanics	statistics
	aerodynamics	economics	linguistics	obstetrics	thermodynamics
	Aeronautics	electronics	logistics	physics	
খেলাধুলা সম্পর্কিত ও রোগ ব্যাধি সম্পর্কিত	billiards	cards	draughts	tiddlywinks	bowls
	darts	skittles	diabetes	mumps	rickets
	measles	rabies	shingles		

এছাড়াও Noun-এর কিছু প্রকারভেদ আছে যেগুলো আমাদের Practical English usage-এ খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। নিচে সেগুলো আলোচনা করা হলো।

Pair Nouns

আমাদের পরিধেয় পোশাক এবং দৈনন্দিন জীবনে ব্যবহৃত কিছু যন্ত্রপাতি সমূহকে Pair noun-বলা হয়। কারণ এগুলোকে (trousers and scissors) একই রকমের দুটি অংশ নিয়ে তৈরি করা হয়। Pair noun গুলো Singular হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এদের পরে সবসময় Plural Verb হয়। যেমন:

- These trousers are expensive (যদিও এখানে একটি trousers কেই বোঝানো হয়েছে)
- The scissors you brought are broken (এখানে একটি মাত্র scissors কে বুঝানো হয়েছে)

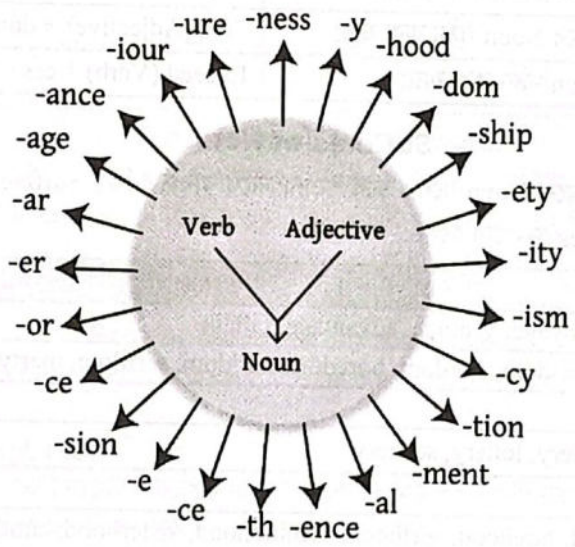
বি.দ্র: যদিও Pair noun গুলোর পরে সবসময় Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু Pair noun-এর পূর্বে A pair of বা The pair of বসলে তখন Pair noun এর পরে Singular Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- *A pair of new glasses is necessary for the occasion. যদিও A pair of (এক জোড়া) Pair noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে কিন্তু এর মাধ্যমে একটি মাত্র চশমাকেই বুঝানো হয়েছে।*
- *The pair of scales in the shop is defective. এখানেও একটি মাত্র দাড়িপাল্লাকে বুঝানো হয়েছে।*

পোশাক পরিচ্ছদ	Braces	glasses	leggings	shorts	specs	tights
	Cords	jeans	overalls	slacks	spectacles	trousers
	Dungarees	jodhpurs	pants	pyjamas	sunglasses	trunks
যন্ত্রপাতি	binoculars	dividers	pincers	scissors	tongs	clippers
	earphones	pliers	secateurs	tweezers	compasses	nutcrackers
	scales	shears				

Formation of Noun

নিম্নোক্ত উপায়ে Noun গঠিত হয়ে থাকে –



Rules	Examples
01. Verb-এর সাথে -er/r যোগ করলে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Keep (Verb) + er = Keeper Make (Verb) + r = Maker Laugh (Verb) + er = Laughter
02. Verb-এর সাথে -ee/e যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Pay (Verb) + ee = Payee Examine (Verb) + e = Examinee
03. Verb ও Adjective-এর সাথে -ery/ry যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Brave (Adjective) + ry = Bravery Hatch (Verb) + ery = Hatchery
04. Verb-এর সাথে -ar যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Beg (Verb) + ar = Beggar
05. Verb-এর সাথে -ion যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Express (Verb) + ion = Expression Rusticate (Verb) + ion = Rustication
06. Verb-এর সাথে -ment যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Conceal (Verb) + ment = Concealment
07. Verb-এর সাথে -iour যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Behave (Verb) + iour = Behaviour
08. Verb-এর সাথে -age যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Break (Verb) + age = Breakage

Rules	Examples
09. Verb-এর সাথে -or যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Visit (Verb) + or = Visitor
10. Adjective-এর সাথে -ce/e যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Obedient (adjective) + ce = Obedience
11. Verb-এর সাথে -th যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Grow (Verb) + th = Growth
12. Verb-এর সাথে -al যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Remove (Verb) + al = Removal
13. Verb-এর সাথে -y যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Discover (Verb) + y = Discovery
14. Verb-এর সাথে -ance/ence যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Attend (Verb) + ance = Attendance Exist (Verb) + ence = Existence
15. Verb-এর সাথে -sion যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Pretend (Verb) + sion = Pretension Allude (Verb) + sion = Allusion
16. Adjective-এর সাথে -ness যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Broad (Adjective) + ness = Broadness
17. Adjective-এর সাথে -cy যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Decent (Adjective) + cy = Decency
18. Adjective-এর সাথে -y যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Honest (Adjective) + y = Honesty
19. Adjective-এর সাথে -ship যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Hard (Adjective) + ship = Hardship
20. Adjective-এর সাথে -ism যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Social (adjective) + ism = Socialism
21. Adjective-এর সাথে -ity যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Prior (Adjective) + ity = Priority Homogeneous (Adjective) + ity = Homogeneity
22. Adjective-এর সাথে -ety/ যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Anxious (Adjective) + ety = Anxiety
23. Noun-এর সাথে -hood যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Boy (Noun) + hood = Boyhood
24. Adjective-এর সাথে -dom যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Free (Adjective) + dom = Freedom
25. Verb-এর সাথে -ess যোগ করে Noun গঠন করা যায়:	Exceed (Verb) + ess = Excess

Suffixes of Noun

আমরা জানি যে, সাধারণত কোন কিছুর নামকে Noun বলে। তবে শব্দের সাথে ব্যবহৃত কিছু Suffixes-এর মাধ্যমেও Noun কে শনাক্ত করা যায়। নিম্নে Noun চিহ্নিতকারী কিছু Suffixes দেখানো হলো-

Suffixes	Nouns
-AGE	Language, damage, voyage, average, advantage, village
-DOM	Freedom, kingdom, wisdom, stardom, boredom, earldom, serfdom, martyrdom, officialdom
-EDGE	Knowledge
-ERY, -RY	Bravery, slavery, flattery, lottery, scenery
-FUL	Spoonful, glassful
-HOOD	Childhood, babyhood, boyhood, girlhood, brotherhood, sisterhood, motherhood, womanhood, manhood, knighthood
-ING	Dressing, feeling, filling, longing, meaning, morning, evening
-ISM	Realism, communism, feudalism, racism, fascism, criticism, autism, tourism, terrorism, heroism
-OCRACY	Democracy, aristocracy, meritocracy
-SHIP	Friendship, worship, courtship, leadership, dealership, membership, scholarship, relationship, championship
-EER	Pamphleteer, profiteer, racketeer, mountaineer, auctioneer, engineer
-ER	Teenager, north-wester, three-wheeler, villager, Londoner
-ESS	Waitress, actress, lioness, manageress, stewardess, hostess
-ETTE	Kitchenette, dinette, cassette, cigarette, corvette, diskette, roomette, roulette, silhouette
-LET	Booklet, bracelet, cutlet, droplet, eyelet, islet, omelet (British English also omelette), outlet, pamphlet, piglet, ringlet, starlet
-LING	Princeling, duckling, hireling, underling
-STER	Trickster, gangster, gamester, roadster

Formation of Abstract Nouns

Adjective, Verb এবং Common Noun থেকে Abstract Noun গঠিত হতে পরে।

Adjective	Abstract	Common	Abstract	Verb	Abstract
Honest	Honesty	Patriot	Patriotism	Hate	Hatred
Bitter	Bitterness	Pilgrim	Pilgrimage	Seize	Seizure
Cold	Coldness	Agent	Agency	Laugh	Laughter
Broad	Breadth	Coward	Cowardice	Act	Action
Deep	Depth	Slave	Slavery	Die	Death
Poor	Poverty/Poorness	Beggar	Beggary		

Positions of Noun in Sentence

Noun এর কাজ এবং বাক্যের মধ্যে এর অবস্থান নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলো।	
1. Noun বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে কাজ করে।	• Elsa is a good student.
2. বাক্যের Object হিসেবেও Noun ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• Riana studies English.
3. সাধারণত Adjective এর পরে Noun বসে।	• Penelope is an excellent actress.
4. Possessive determiner (my, our, your, his, her, their, its) এর পরে Noun বসে।	• This is my pen.
5. Definite/Indefinite Article এর পরে Noun বসে।	• The car is expensive.
6. অনেক সময় Article এবং Preposition এর মাঝেও Noun বসে।	• The activities of girls are amazing.
7. Preposition এর পরে Noun বসে। তখন সেই Noun টিকে Prepositional object বলে।	• Alice went to school.
8. Gerund সব সময় Noun এর মতো কাজ করে।	• Walking is a very nice exercise.
9. Gerund, Participle অথবা Infinitive এর Object হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহার করা যায়।	• To tell lie is a sin. • Reading books is always amazing. • Seeing teachers, I turned pale

Transformation of Nouns

Abstract Noun, Material Noun এবং Proper Noun কে ২ ভাবে Common Noun এ পরিণত করা যায়।

☞ প্রথমত, Abstract Noun, Material Noun এবং Proper Noun এর পূর্বে Articles (A, An, The) যোগ করে।

☞ দ্বিতীয়ত, Abstract Noun, Material Noun এবং Proper Noun কে Plural করে।

তবে,Collective Noun কে কেবল Plural করে Common Noun করা যায়।

Proper Noun to Common Noun

- তুলনা করার ক্ষেত্রে তুলনীয় Proper Noun টি Common Noun এর মত আচরণ করে এবং Common Noun এর পূর্বে Articles বসে।
  Example: You are a Nazrul, I see.
- যখন Plural Proper Noun একই নামের একাধিক বা অনেককে বোঝায় তখন এটি Common Noun এর মত কাজ করে।
  Example: I know the Farzanas of my city.

Abstract Noun to Common Noun

- Abstract Noun এর আগে যদি The বসে তবে Abstract Noun টি Common Noun হিসেবে কাজ করে।
  Example: The love of Mirza knows no bound.
- যখন কোন Abstract Noun দ্বারা কোন গুণের কথা প্রকাশ না করে ঐ গুণসম্পন্ন কোন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝায় তখন Abstract Noun টি Common Noun হিসেবে কাজ করে।
  Example: He is a problem for this country.

Material Noun to Common Noun

- আগে The বসা নির্দিষ্ট Material Noun টি Common Noun এর মত কাজ করে।
  Example: The flower of Jessore is famous.
- যখন কোন Material Noun এর আগে Article বসে এবং কোন উপাদান না বুঝিয়ে উপাদান কর্তৃক তৈরি বস্তুকে বোঝায়,তখন তা Common Noun এর মত কাজ করে।
  Example: He was put in irons.

Collective Noun to Common Noun

- সংখ্যাব্যাক শব্দ বা s/es যুক্ত Collective Noun টি Common Noun হিসেবে কাজ করে।
  Example: Ten teams will contest for the prize.

Common Noun to Abstract Noun

- যখন কোন Common Noun অভ্যন্তরীণ গুণ কে বোঝায় তখন তা Abstract Noun হিসেবে কাজ করে।
  Example: The beast in the dishonest person arose at the sight of the rich man.

Abstract Noun to Proper Noun

- Abstract Noun টিকে Personify করা হলে তা Proper Noun এর মত কাজ করে।
  Example: He is a man of Fortune.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. He is a man of___.
(a) parts (b) parting (c) parted (d) part

02. An antonym of 'Abstract is-'
(a) Abuse (b) Concrete (c) Abstruse (d) Refrain

03. I recognized your voice at once.
(a) Common (b) Proper (c) Collective (d) Abstract

04. What kind of noun is 'Cattle'?
(a) Proper (b) Material noun (c) Abstract noun (d) Collective noun

05. What kind of noun is 'Discipline'?
(a) Abstract noun (b) Collective noun (c) Proper noun (d) Common noun

06. The word 'Agency' is a/an–
(a) Common noun (b) Collective noun (c) Proper noun (d) Abstract noun

07. Nelson is famous for his victory at Trafalgar.
(a) Proper noun (b) Common noun (c) Collective noun (d) Abstract noun

08. The charity of Hatem Tai is known to all. The underlined word is-
(a) Collective noun (b) Material noun (c) Common noun (d) Abstract noun

09. What kind of noun is 'journey'
(a) Proper noun (b) Common noun (c) Collective noun (d) Abstract noun

10. The word 'poetry' is___.
(a) a countable noun (b) an uncountable noun (c) a plural noun (d) an abstract noun

11. Which of the following is a compound noun?
(a) Bay of Bengal (b) Team (c) Sunlight (d) Country

12. Which one is a compound noun–
(a) Headmaster (b) Information (c) Friday (d) Examination

13. People from all walks of life all ended the meaning, The underlined words is a/an
(a) adjective (b) verb (c) noun (d) adverb

14. You have no right to do it. The underlined word is–
(a) an adjective (b) a noun (c) an adverb (d) a verb

15. 'Meat' is a/an –
(a) Common noun (b) Abstract noun (c) Proper Noun (d) Material noun

16. The police dispersed the crowd. Here the word 'crowd' is a–
(a) proper noun (b) common noun (c) collective noun (d) abstract noun

17. What kind of noun is 'knowledge'?
(a) proper (b) material (c) abstract (d) common

18. To ride well requires practices. The underlined part is ___ phrase.
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) a prepositional (d) an adverbial

19. Which of the following is not an abstract noun?
(a) Goodness (b) Family (c) Bravery (d) Childhood

20. ___ of the history of words is called etymology?
(a) The study (b) Study (c) Studying (d) To study

Answers	01	a	02	b	03	?	04	d	05	a	06	d	07	d	08	c	09	b	10	?
	11	c	12	a	13	c	14	b	15	d	16	c	17	?	18	a	19	b	20	a

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।

Gender

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Which gender is the word 'orphan'? [43rd BCS]
(a) neuter (b) feminine (c) common (d) masculine

02. Which one of the following is common gender? [41st BCS]
(a) king (b) sovereign (c) emperor (d) queen

03. Which one of the following words is Masculine? [40th BCS]
(a) Mare (b) lad (c) pillow (d) pony

04. What is the Masculine gender of "mare"? [36th BCS]
(a) Mermaid (b) Bear (c) Stallion (d) Dog

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	b	04	c

Gender

ইংরেজি ভাষায় এমন কিছু শব্দ আছে যেগুলো দিয়ে শুধু পুরুষ বা নারীকে বুঝায় অথবা উভয়কে বুঝায় অথবা এদের কাউকে না বুঝিয়ে অন্য কোনো অচেতন পদার্থকে বুঝায়। এই শব্দ বা Word গুলোকে Gender বলে।
Gender প্রধানত চার প্রকার। যথা:

i. Masculine gender (পুং লিঙ্গ) **ii. Feminine gender (স্ত্রী লিঙ্গ)**

iii. Common gender (উভয় লিঙ্গ) **iv. Neuter gender (ক্লীব লিঙ্গ)**

Gender পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকে সাধারণত Masculine থেকে Feminine বা Feminine থেকে Masculine এর মধ্যে। আর সম্পূর্ণ ভিন্ন শব্দ ব্যবহার করে অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে এ পরিবর্তন করা হয়। যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Bachelor (অবিবাহিত পুরুষ)	**Spinster** (অবিবাহিত নারী)	Lad (বালক)	Lass (বালিকা)
Beau (সুন্দর পুরুষ)	**Belle** (সুন্দর নারী)	Monk, Friar (মঠবাসী)	Nun (মঠবাসিনী)
Boar (শূকর)	Sow (শূকরী)	Sloven (নোংরা ও অগোছালো পুরুষ)	Slut (নোংরা ও অগোছালো মহিলা)
Buck (হরিণ)	Doe (হরিণী)	**Stag** (হরিণ)	**Hind** (হরিণী)
Drake (পাতিহাঁস)	Duck (পাতিহাঁসী)	Swain (যুবক)	Nymph (যুবতী)
Drone (পুং মৌমাছি)	**Bee** (স্ত্রী মৌমাছি)	**Tailor** (দর্জি)	**Seamstress** (মহিলা দর্জি)
Gander (রাজহংস)	Goose (রাজহংসী)	Wizard (যাদুকর)	Witch (যাদুকরী)

কিছু Noun আছে যাদের Masculine form-এ মূল শব্দের কোন পরিবর্তন না করে শুধু মাত্র শেষে 'ess' যোগ করে Feminine form গঠন করা যায়। যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Heir (উত্তরাধিকারী)	**Heiress** (উত্তরাধিকারিনী)	Manager (ব্যবস্থাপক)	Manageress (মহিলা ব্যবস্থাপক)
Patron (পৃষ্টপোষক)	Patroness (মহিলা পৃষ্ঠপোষক)		

যেসব Noun এর Masculine gender এর শেষে or, er, ro, ary রয়েছে, তাদেরকে Feminine gender এ পরিবর্তন করার জন্য e, o, a উঠিয়ে দিয়ে 'r' এর পর 'ess' যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Hunter (পুরুষ শিকারি)	Huntress (মহিলা শিকারি)	**Tiger** (বাঘ)	**Tigress** (বাঘিনী)
Tutor (শিক্ষক)	Tutress/Tutoress (শিক্ষিকা)	Waiter (পরিচারক)	Waitress (পরিচারিকা)

সাধারণত Compound noun এর Masculine অংশকে Feminine এ রূপান্তর করে gender পরিবর্তন করা হয়। এই পরিবর্তন Compound noun এর প্রথম অংশে বা দ্বিতীয় অংশে হতে পারে। যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Billy-got (পাঠা)	Nanny-got (পাঠী)	Jack-ass (পুরুষ গাধা)	She-ass (মাদী গাধা)
Milk-man (গোয়ালা)	Milk-maid (গোয়ালিনী)		

কিছু Noun আছে যাদের Masculine gender থেকে Feminine gender-এ রূপান্তরের কোনো সুনির্দিষ্ট নিয়ম নেই। যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Abbot (মঠাধ্যক্ষ)	**Abbess** (মঠাধ্যক্ষা)	**Duke** (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ)	**Duchess** (সম্ভ্রান্ত নারী)
Marquis/Marquess (সম্ভ্রান্ত ব্যক্তি)	Marchioness (সম্ভ্রান্ত মহিলা)	Master (কুমার)	Miss (কুমারী)

ইংরেজি ভাষায় কতগুলো বিদেশি শব্দ যেগুলো তাদের Feminine form সহ ইংরেজিতে আত্তীকৃত হয়েছে। নিচে এগুলোর একটি তালিকা দেওয়া হলো। যেমন-

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Administrator (পরিচালক)	Administratrix (পরিচালিকা)	Czar (রাশিয়ার সম্রাট)	Czarina (রাশিয়ার সম্রাজ্ঞী)
Comedian (কৌতুক অভিনেতা)	Comedienne (কৌতুক অভিনেত্রী)	Don (মহাশয়)	Dona (মহাশয়া)
Signor (ইতালিয় ভাষায় ব্যবহৃত পুরুষদের সৌজন্যমূলক সম্বোধন)	Signora (ইতালিয় ভাষায় ব্যবহৃত মহিলাদের সৌজন্যমূলক সম্বোধন)	Viceroy (রাজপ্রতিনিধি)	Vicereine (মহিলা রাজপ্রতিনিধি)

➔ এছাড়াও **Noun এর gender** সম্পর্কিত কিছু বিশেষ নিয়মাবলি আছে।

এমন কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো শুধু Masculine হয় কিন্তু Feminine হয় না। যেমন-

Chairman (সভাপতি)	Knight (বীর)	Coward (কাপুরুষ)	Parson (পাদ্রী)
Judge (বিচারক)	**Squire** (সম্ভ্রান্ত পুরুষ)		

আবার এমন কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো দ্বারা শুধু Feminine gender কে বোঝানো হয়, এবং এদের কোনো Masculine form নেই। যেমন-

Amazon (নারী সৈনিক)	Nurse (সেবিকা)	Blonde (সোনালী চুল ও বর্ণ বিশিষ্ট রমণী)	Prude (কৃত্রিম লজ্জাবতী)
Brunette (কালো চুল ও চোখ বিশিষ্ট রমণী)	**Shrew** (কলহপ্রিয় মহিলা), **Siren** (কুহকিনী)	Coquette (ছিনাল মহিলা)	Termagant (ঝগড়াটে মহিলা)
Flirt (ছিনাল)	Virgin (অবিবাহিত পবিত্র নারী)	Laundress (ধোপানী)	

এমন কিছু Noun আছে যেগুলো স্ত্রী-পুরুষ উভয়ের ক্ষেত্রে প্রয়োগ করা যায় এবং এজন্যই তাদেরকে Common gender বলা হয়। যেমন-

Beggar (ভিখারী বা ভিখারিণী)	Parent (পিতা বা মাতা)	Baby (ছেলে বা মেয়ে)	Monarch (সম্রাট বা সম্রাজ্ঞী)
Chairperson (পুরুষ/মহিলা সভাপতি)	Orphan (এতিম বালক বা বালিকা)	Captain (পুরুষ/মহিলা অধিনায়ক)	**Spouse** (স্বামী বা স্ত্রী)
Deer (হরিণ বা হরিণী)	**Sovereign** (সার্বভৌমত্ব)	Enemy (পুরুষ বা মহিলা শত্রু)	

উল্লেখযোগ্য শক্তি বা ক্ষমতার অধিকারী বিষয়গুলো প্রায়শ Masculine Gender হয়। আর সৌন্দর্য ও মাধুর্য প্রকাশক বিষয়গুলি Feminine Gender হয়।

Masculine				Feminine					
Sun	Death	Time	Fear	Earth	Spring	Liberty	Nature	Autumn	Church
Winter	War	Day	Thunder	Hope	Solitude	Religion	Mercy	Night	Virtue
Summer	Danger	Revenge	Rage	Moon	Love	Modesty	Justice	Truth	Beauty

বি.দ্র: এছাড়াও দেশের নাম, বিমান, ট্রেন, জাহাজ ইত্যাদির নামকে Feminine gender হিসেবে ধরা হয়।

Common Gender: যে Noun দ্বারা পুরুষ বা স্ত্রীবচক উভয়কে বুঝায় তাকে Common Gender বলে। যেমন: Friend, Student, Orphan, Infant, Deer, Child, Teacher, Sovereign, Person, Baby ইত্যাদি।

নিচে কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Common Gender এর Masculine এবং Feminine form দেওয়া হলো:

Common	Masculine	Feminine
Sibling	Brother	Sister
Spouse	Husband	Wife
Parent	Father	Mother
Deer	Hart, Stag, Buck,	Roe, Hind, Doe,
Sheep	Ram	Ewe
Servant	Man-servant	Maid-servant
Server	Waiter	Waitress

Neuter Gender: যে Noun দ্বারা প্রাণহীণ বা জড় পদার্থকে বুঝায় তাকে Neuter Gender বলে। তবে প্রাণহীন না হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Newborn baby এবং Lower Animals (Dog, Cat, Bird, Mouse etc) কে সর্বদা Neuter Gender হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়। এদের Singular Pronoun হিসেবে it, its ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

The cat ate its meal.
The child cried for its mother.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Which of the following is a common gender?
(a) calf (b) ram (c) boar (d) sow

02. The Feminine of 'Ram' is–
(a) Ewe (b) Hind (c) Mare (d) Mare

03. Which one of the following is masculine gender?
(a) Stag (b) Doe (c) Roe (d) Vixen

04. Which of the noun is used in the feminine form?
(a) Anger (b) Time (c) Moon (d) None

05. Find out the feminine gender?
(a) Tutor (b) Duck (c) Bachelor (d) Prince

06. What is the feminine gender of the word 'earl'?
(a) lady (b) queen (c) countess (d) heroine

07. Which one is opposite gender of Beau?
(a) Boar (b) Doe (c) Belle (d) Bee

08. Which of the following is masculine gender?
(a) Mare (b) Duck (c) Deer (d) Buck

09. The masculine gender of 'hind' is___.
(a) Stage (b) Stag (c) Hindes (d) Hindress

10. Feminine gender of 'Wizard' is–
(a) Wizardess (b) Witch (c) Acrobat (d) Female wizard

11. Which one is the correct masculine form of 'she-ass'?
(a) He-ass (b) Pea-ass (c) Jack-ass (d) Jhone-ass

12. Which one is masculine gender?
(a) Slut (b) Spring (c) Liberty (d) Swain

13. Which of the following nouns is used in the masculine form?
(a) Time (b) Autumn (c) Moon (d) Peace

14. Which of the following is a neuter gender?
(a) Rooster (b) Server (c) Stallion (d) Waiter

15. What is Gender of 'tree'?
(a) Common gender (b) Masculine gender (c) Neuter gender (d) Feminine gender

16. Which of the following is always feminine?
(a) fowl (b) foal (c) spouse (d) shrew

17. Which one is masculine form?
(a) Roe (b) Mare (c) Niece (d) Drake

18. Which one of the following is a masculine gender?
(a) doe (b) wizard (c) testatrix (d) friend

19. What is the feminine gender of 'swain'?
(a) swainess (b) witch (c) nymph (d) bitch

20. The feminine gender of 'Don' is ___.
(a) dona (b) donni (c) donne (d) donna

Answers.	01	a	02	a	03	?	04	c	05	b	06	c	07	c	08	d	09	?	10	b
	11	c	12	d	13	a	14	b	15	c	16	d	17	?	18	b	19	c	20	a

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Number

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. What is the plural form of 'sheep'? [44th BCS]
(a) sheeps (b) sheep (c) shepes (d) sheepses

02. Hasan has read most of the ___ of Shakespeare: [42nd BCS]
(a) poem (b) play (c) drama (d) works

03. Identify the word that remains same in plural form: [42nd BCS]
(a) deer (b) horse (c) elephant (d) tiger

04. Which word is correct? [42nd BCS]
(a) Furnitures (b) Informations (c) Sceneries (d) Proceeds

05. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural: [41st BCS]
(a) wood (b) issue (c) fish (d) light

06. Identify the word which remains the same in its plural form: [40th BCS]
(a) aircraft (b) intention (c) mouse (d) thesis

07. What is the plural number 'ovum'? [39th BCS]
(a) ovams (b) ovumes (c) ovums (d) ova

08. What is the plural form of the word 'louse'? [38th BCS]
(a) louses (b) lice (c) lices (d) licess

09. Which one of the following words is in singular form? [38th BCS]
(a) agenda (b) oases (c) radius (d) formulae

10. Which one of the following words is in singular form? [37th BCS]
(a) formulae (b) agenda (c) oases (d) radius

11. In order to improve farming methods, we need___. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) machine (b) machinery (c) a machinery (d) machineries

Answers	01	b	02	d	03	a	04	d	05	c	06	a	07	d	08	b	09	c	10	d	11	b

Number

যে কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সংখ্যাকে Number বলে। Number প্রধানত দুই প্রকার: **(1)** Singular Number এবং **(2)** Plural Number. তবে একটি বিষয় বিশেষভাবে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, শুধু Noun এবং Pronoun এর Number এর পরিবর্তন হয়।

কোন Noun কে Singular Number থেকে Plural Number এ রূপান্তরিত করার কতগুলো সুনির্দিষ্ট নিয়ম আছে।

01 সাধারণত কিছু **Singular noun** আছে যেগুলোর শেষে শুধু **'s'** যোগ করে **Plural** করা যায়। যেমন-

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Book	Books	Girl	Girls
Pen	Pens	Cat	Cats
Boy	Boys	Dog	Dogs

02 যেসব **Singular noun**-এর শেষে **s, ss, sh, ch, x, z** থাকে তাদের শেষে **'es'** যোগ করে **Plural** করা যায়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bus	Buses	Branch	Branches
Ass	Asses	Fox	Foxes
Dish	Dishes	Fez (মরক্কোতে ব্যবহৃত এমন একধরনের ঐতিহ্যবাহী লাল রঙের টুপি)	Fezes

ব্যতিক্রম: তবে **ch**–এর উচ্চারণ যদি 'ক' এর মতো হয়, তাহলে তার শেষে শুধু **'s'** যোগ করে **Plural** করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Stomach	Stomachs	Monarch (রাজা/রানি)	Monarchs

03 Singular noun-এর শেষে f বা fe থাকলে Plural করার সময় f বা fe এর পরিবর্তে 'v' বসে এবং তারপর 'es' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Half	Halves	Self	Selves
Knife	Knives	Sheaf (গুচ্ছ)	Sheaves
Loaf (পাউরুটির খণ্ডবিশেষ)	Loaves	Shelf	Shelves
Wolf	Wolves		

ব্যতিক্রম: কিন্তু Singular noun-এর শেষে if, ief, eef, oof, বা rf থাকলে শুধু 's' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয় । যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Belief	Beliefs	Gulf	Gulfs
Brief (সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণী)	Briefs	Proof	Proofs
Chief	Chiefs	Roof	Roofs
Dwarf	Dwarfs	Safe (সিন্দুক)	Safes

বি: দ্র. আবার এদের মধ্যে কতগুলো Singular noun এর শেষে 'ves' অথবা 's' উভয়ই যুক্ত করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hoof (খুর)	Hoofs/Hooves	Wharf (জাহাজ ঘাটের জন্য ব্যবহৃত জায়গা)	Wharfs/Wharves
Scarf (ওড়না)	Scarfs/Scarves	Dwarf (বামন)	Dwarfs/Dwarves

04 যেসব Singular noun-এর শেষে o থাকে এবং o এর পূর্বে একটি Consonant থাকে, সে সকল Word এর শেষে 'es' যোগ করে Plural করা হয় আর o এর পূর্বে Vowel থাকলে শুধু 's' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয় যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Hero	Heroes	Cuckoo	Cuckoos
Echo (প্রতিধ্বনি)	Echoes	Studio	Studios
Bamboo	Bamboos		

ব্যতিক্রম: তবে কিছু Singular noun-এর শেষে o এবং o এর পূর্বে একটি Consonant থাকলে শুধু 's' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Dynamo (বিদ্যুৎ উৎপাদক যন্ত্রবিশেষ)	Dynamos	Piano	Pianos
Photo	Photos		

05 যেসব Singular noun-এর শেষে y এবং y-এর পূর্বে Consonant রয়েছে, সেসব ক্ষেত্রে y এর পরিবর্তে 'i' এবং শেষে 'es' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Army	Armies	Lady	Ladies
Country	Countries		

ব্যতিক্রম: কিন্তু y এর পূর্বে Consonant না থেকে যদি Vowel থাকে, তাহলে শুধু 's' যোগ করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Boy	Boys	Toy	Toys

06 কতগুলো Singular noun-এর মাঝের Vowel পরিবর্তন করে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন-

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Foot	Feet	Tooth	Teeth
Goose (রাজহংসী)	Geese		

07 কিছু Singular noun-এর মাঝের Consonant এবং Vowel পরিবর্তন করে Singular থেকে Plural করতে হয়। যেমন-

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Louse (উকুন)	Lice	Dormouse (ইঁদুর বা কাঠবিড়ালির মতো এক প্রকার ছোট প্রাণী)	Dormice
Mouse	Mice		

08 কিছু **Singular noun**-এর শেষে 'en' , 'ren' বা 'ne' যোগ করে **Plural** করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Brother	Brethren (এখানে Brothers -ও গ্রহণযোগ্য হবে)	**Ox**	**Oxen**
Child	Children	Cow	Kine

09 কিছু কিছু **Singular noun** এর শেষে **um** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **um** এর পরিবর্তে 'a' বসবে। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Addendum (পরিশিষ্ট, সংযোজন)	Addenda	Idolum (ভাবমূর্তি)	Idola
Agendum (আলোচ্য বিষয়)	Agenda	Medium (মাধ্যম)	Media
Bacterium (জীবাণু)	Bacteria	Memorandum (স্মারকলিপি)	Memoranda
Corrigendum (শুদ্ধিপত্র)	Corrigenda	Optimum (সর্বানুকূল অবস্থা)	Optima
Curriculum (পাঠ্যক্রম)	Curricula	Ovum (ডিম্বাণু)	Ova
Datum (তথ্য, উপাত্ত)	**Data**	**Referendum** (গণভোট)	**Referenda**
Dictum (সত্য বাণী, নীতিবাক্য)	Dicta	Symposium (আলোচনা সভা)	Symposia
Exemplum (দৃষ্টান্ত, উদাহরণ)	Exempla		

বি: দ্র: কিছু কিছু **Singular noun** এর শেষে **um** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **um** এর সাথে 's' যুক্ত করেও **Plural** করা যায়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Aquarium (কাঁচের মৎস্যাধার)	Aquaria/Aquariums	Forum (আলোচনা সভা)	Fora/Forums
Exordium (ভূমিকা)	Exordia/Exordiums	Gymnasium (ব্যায়ামাগার)	Gymnasia/Gymnasiums
Flagellum (বেত্রদণ্ড)	Flagella/ Flagellums	Ultimatum (চরমপত্র,শেষ শর্ত	Ultimata/Ultimatums

10 **Singular noun** এর শেষে **us** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **us** এর পরিবর্তে 'i' বসবে অথবা **us** এর পরে 'es' যোগ করতে হবে । যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Alumnus (প্রাক্তন ছাত্র)	Alumni	Radius (ব্যাসার্ধ)	Radii/radiuses
Focus (কেন্দ্র)	Foci/Focuses	Syllabus (পাঠ্যসূচি)	Syllabi/Syllabuses
Genius (প্রতিভাবান)	Genii/Geniuses		

11 যেসব **Noun** এর শেষে **on** রয়েছে তাদের **Plural**-এ রূপান্তরের ক্ষেত্রে **on** এর পরিবর্তে 'a' বসবে। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Criterion (বিচারের মাপকাঠি)	Criteria	**Phenomenon** (ইন্দ্রিয়গোচর বস্তু/বিস্ময়কর ব্যক্তি বা ঘটনা)	**Phenomena**

12 **Singular noun** এর শেষে **is** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **is** এর পরিবর্তে 'es' বসবে । যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Analysis (বিশ্লেষণ)	Analyses	Hypothesis (অনুমান)	Hypotheses
Axis (অক্ষ)	Axes	**Oasis** (মরূদ্যান)	**Oases**
Basis (ভিত্তি)	Bases	Parenthesis (বন্ধনী)	Parentheses
Crisis (সংকট)	Crises	Thesis (গবেষণামূলক প্রবন্ধ)	Theses

13 **Singular noun** এর শেষে **u** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় 'x' অথবা 's' যোগ করে **Plural** করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Adieu (বিদায়)	Adieux/Adieus	Plateau (মালভূমি)	Plateaux/Plateaus
Bureau (দপ্তর)	**Bureaus/ Bureaux**		

14 **Singular noun** এর শেষে **a** থাকলে **Plural** করার সময় **a** এর সাথে 's', 'e' অথবা 'ta' যোগ করে **Plural** করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Alumna (প্রাক্তন শিক্ষার্থী)	Alumnae	Vertebra (কশেরুকা)	Vertebrae
Dogma (ধর্মমত, মতবাদ)	Dogmas/ Dogmata		

15 Singular noun এর শেষে ix বা ex থাকলে Plural করার সময় ix বা ex এর পরিবর্তে 'ices' অথবা 'es' যোগ করে Plural করতে হবে। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Appendix	Appendices/ Appendixes	Index (সূচক, নির্ঘণ্ট)	Indices/Indexes

16 কিছু কিছু Singular noun নিয়ম বহির্ভূত বা ব্যতিক্রম ভাবে Plural করা যায়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Bandit (দস্যু)	Banditti/Bandits	Seraph (দেবদূত)	Seraphim/Seraphs
Mr.	Messrs	Mrs./Madam (ভদ্র মহিলা)	Mesdames

17 সংখ্যা, প্রতীক বা বর্ণের শেষে apostrophe ('s) যোগ করে Plural number-এ রূপান্তর করা যায়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
M. A	M. A's	x	x's
Five	Five's		

18 কতগুলো Compound noun এর প্রধান অংশের সাথে 's' যোগ করে Plural Number করতে হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law	Court-martial	Court-martials
Father-in-law	Fathers-in-law	Looker-on	Lookers-on
Step-brother	Step-brothers		

ব্যতিক্রম: কতগুলো Compound noun এর প্রত্যেকটি অংশের Plural করতে হবে। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Lord-justice	Lords-justices	Woman-novelist	Women-novelists

19 কতগুলো Noun আছে যাদের Singular-এ একরকম অর্থ এবং Plural-এ ভিন্নরকম অর্থ হয়। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Arm (বাহু)	Arms (বাহুসমূহ)	Part (অংশ)	Parts (অংশসমূহ)
	Arms (অস্ত্রশস্ত্র)		Parts (গুণ)
Colour (রঙ)	Colours (রঙসমূহ)	Proceed (অগ্রসর হওয়া)	Proceeds (আয় / লাভ)
	Colours (পতাকাসমূহ)	Spectacle (দৃশ্য)	Spectacles (দৃশ্যাবলি)
Custom (রীতিনীতি)	Customs (রীতিনীতিসমূহ)		Spectacles (চশমা)
	Customs (শুল্কসমূহ)	Work (কাজ / কাজ করা)	Works (সাহিত্যকর্ম, যেমন- নাটক, কবিতা, গান)
Number (সংখ্যা)	Numbers (সংখ্যাগুলো)		
	Numbers (কবিতা)	Minute (মিনিট)	Minutes (সভার কার্যবিবরণী)

20 কতগুলো Singular noun আছে যেগুলো Plural করলে সম্পূর্ণ অন্য রকম অর্থ দাড়াবে। যেমন:

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Advice (উপদেশ)	Advices (সংবাদ,তথ্য)	Machinery (যন্ত্রপাতি)	Machineries (যন্ত্রাংশ)
Air (বাতাশ, আকাশ)	Airs (গর্বিত ভাব)	Return (প্রত্যাবর্তন)	Returns (বিবরণী)

21 আমরা ইতঃপূর্বে আলোচনা করেছি যে, Number এর পরিবর্তন শুধু Noun এবং Pronuon এর মধ্যে হয়। এতক্ষণ আমরা Noun এর Number পরিবর্তন নিয়ে আলোচনা করেছি। এখন কিছু Pronuon কে Singular number থেকে Plural number এ রূপান্তরিত করে দেখানো হলো।

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
I	We	He/She	They
My	Our	It	They
Mine	Ours	His/Her	Their
Me	Us	Its	Their
You	You	This	These
Your	Your	That	Those

কোন **Noun** কে **Singular number** থেকে **Plural number** এ রূপান্তরিত করা ছাড়াও **Singular** এবং **Plural number** এর কতগুলো **Practical usage** আছে।

♣ কিছু কিছু **Noun** আছে যেগুলো সব সময়ই **Singular number** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Abuse (অপব্যবহার, অমর্যাদা)	Furniture (আসবাবপত্র)	**Offspring** (বংশধর)	Traffic (যানবাহন)
Advice (উপদেশ)	Information (তথ্য)	Poetry (কাব্য)	Soap (সাবান)
Alphabet (বর্ণমালা)	Issue (প্রশ্ন/বিষয়)	Scenery (দৃশ্যাবলী)	Money (টাকা)
Bread (রুটি)	Knowledge (জ্ঞান)	Machinery (যন্ত্রপাতি)	Luggage (ভ্রমণকারীর মালপত্র)
Research (গবেষণা)			

বি.দ্র. প্রায় সকল Uncountable Noun, Singular Number হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

♣ কিছু কিছু **Noun** এর **Plural form**-এর বানানের কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না, এগুলোর **Singular** এবং **Plural form** একই রকম থাকে। যেমন:

Canon (ধর্মীয় অনুশাসন)	Dozen	Score (দাগ)	Swine (শূকর)
Cannon (কামান)	**Fish**	Series (ক্রম)	Thousand
Corps (সৈন্যবাহিনীর ভাগ বিশেষ)	Hundred Pice (উপমহাদেশীয় মুদ্রার একক)	**Sheep** (ভেড়া)	Means (উপায়/মাধ্যম)
Deer	Public	Species (প্রজাতি)	Gross (বারো ডজন)

ব্যতিক্রম: তবে **Dozen, Hundred, Score, Thousand** দ্বারা অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা বুঝালে 's' হবে। যেমন:

Some dozens (অনির্দিষ্ট)	Many dozens (অনির্দিষ্ট)	Hundreds of time (অনির্দিষ্ট)	Thousands of people (অনির্দিষ্ট)

♣ কিছু **Noun** আছে যেগুলো দেখতে **Singular number** হলেও সেগুলো সব সময় **Plural number** হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

Aristocracy (আভিজাত্য)	Gentry (কোমল)	Majority (সংখ্যাগরিষ্ঠ)	Poultry (হাস-মুরগি)
Artillery কামান/গোলাবারুদ)	Folk (লোকজন)	Nobility (আভিজাত্য)	Public (সর্বজনীন)
Cattle (গবাদি পশু)	Government (সরকার)	People (মানুষ)	Tenantry (ভাড়াটিয়া)
Clergy (খ্রিষ্টান ধর্মযাজক)	Mankind (মানবজাতি)	Police (পুলিশ)	Vermin (ইঁদুর/ফসলের জন্য ক্ষতিকারক প্রাণী)

♣ কিছু কিছু **Noun** দেখতে **Plural number** এর মতো হলেও এগুলো **Singular number** এর মতো ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Ethics (নীতিশাস্ত্র)	Innings (কর্মজীবন)	News (সংবাদ)	Politics (রাজনীতি)
Gallows (ফাঁসিকাষ্ঠ)	Mathematics (গণিত)	Physics (পদার্থবিদ্যা)	Statistics (পরিসংখ্যান)

♣ কতগুলো **Noun** সব সময় **Plural number** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Alms (ভিক্ষা)	Breeches (পায়জামা বিশেষ)	Savings (সঞ্চয়)	Vitals (জীবদেহের অতি প্রয়োজনীয় অঙ্গপ্রতঙ্গ সমূহ)
Amends (সংশোধন)	Environs (পরিবেশ)	Scissors (কাঁচি)	Spectacles (চশমা)
Aborigines (আদিবাসী)	Fetters (শিকল, শৃঙ্খল)	Mumps (গলায় বেদনা দায়ক স্ফীতিযুক্ত ছোঁয়াচে রোগ বিশেষ)	Surroundings (চারপাশের পরিবেশ)
Ashes (ছাই)	**Measles** (হাম)	Nuptials (বিবাহ সম্পর্কিত বিষয়াবলি)	Tidings (সংবাদ)
Assets (সম্পদ)	Poultry (হাস-মুরগি)	**Proceeds** (আয়/লাভ)	Trousers (পায়জামা)
Bowels (অন্ত্র)	Belongings (জিনিসপত্র)		

Potential Questions & Answers

01. What is the plural of 'Criterion'?
(a) Criterions (b) Criteria (c) Criteriones (d) Criterias

02. The plural form of 'Oasis' is
(a) oasises (b) oasis (c) oasess (d) oases

03. The plural form of 'Nucleus' is–
(a) Nucleuses (b) Nucleuausy (c) Nuclei (d) Nucleis

04. The plural of 'Fez' is–
(a) Fez (b) Fezees (c) Feezes (d) Fezes

05. Which one is a singular number?
(a) New (b) Samples (c) Effects (d) Axis

06. The plural form of 'Genus'–
(a) Genera (b) Genas (c) Genuses (d) Genis

07. The plural form of 'mouse' is–
(a) mouses (b) mices (c) mouse (d) mice

08. Which one of the following is in plural form?
(a) Coppus (b) Locus (c) Data (d) Radius

09. What is the plural number of 'Formula'?
(a) Formules (b) Formulae (c) Formulaes (d) Formulai

10. Which one is plural?
(a) Costum (b) Terminus (c) Vertex (d) Bureaux

11. What is the plural form of 'Mr.'?
(a) Mrs. (b) Misters (c) Ms. (d) Messrs

12. Which one of the following is a plural noun?
(a) news (b) mathematics (c) crises (d)economics

13. Select the plural number?
(a) index (b) goose (c) issue (d) quarters

14. Which one is always used as singular?
(a) staff (b) house (c) bread (d) custom

15. Which one is singular Number?
(a) Appendixes (b) Seraphim (c) Money (d) Radii

16. Which of the following is in plural noun?
(a) datum (b) arms (c) analysis (d) radius

17. What is the plural of 'deer'?
(a) deers (b) deerese (c) deeres (d) deer

18. Choose the word which do not have a plural–
(a) mouse (b) intension (c) woman (d) information

19. Which of the following words is not plural?
(a) Plateaus (b) Geese (c) Syllabus (d) Lice

20. Which of the following is not a singular number?
(a) Analysis (b) Poetry (c) Cattle (d) Machinery

21. The plural form of the letter 't' is–
(a) ts' (b) t's (c) ts (d) t

22. Correct Plural form of Half is:
(a) Halfs (b) Halffs (c) Halve (d) Halves

23. Which one is plural?
(a) Poetry (b) Traffic (c) Princes (d) Princess

24. The plural of 'Radius' is–
(a) radic (b) radi (c) radies (d) radii

25. What is the singular of 'corps'?
(a) corps (b) corp (c) corpe (d) corpes

Answers																				
	01	b	02	d	03	c	04	d	05	d	06	a	07	d	08	?	09	b	10	d
	11	d	12	c	13	d	14	?	15	c	16	b	17	d	18	d	19	c	20	c
	21	?	22	d	23	c	24	d	25	a										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

The Pronoun

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'Who's that?' in this sentence 'that' is a/an- **[41st BCS]**
(a) pronoun (b) conjunction (c) adjective (d) adverb

02. Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun? **[38th BCS]**
(a) such (b) either (c) that (d) any

03. My uncle has three sons— work in the same office. Which of the following is the best form of Pronoun in the above sentence? **[15th BCS]**
(a) all to them (b) Each (c) they all (d) all of whom

04. Who, Which, What are – **[12th BCS]**
(a) Demonstrative pronouns (b) Relative Pronouns
(c) Interrogative pronouns (d) Both (b,c)

Answers	01	a	02	b	03	d	04	d

Pronoun

Noun এর পরিবর্তে যে সকল Word ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাদেরকে Pronoun বলে। যেমন:

- Munir is a student. He is in class six.
- He learns his lessons regularly. Everybody likes him.

উপরের Sentence গুলোতে ব্যবহৃত he, his, him, word গুলো Noun-Munir-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। তাই এগুলোকে Pronoun বলা হয়।

Kinds of Pronouns

Pronoun প্রধানত ৯ প্রকার:

Kinds of Pronoun	Examples
01. Personal Pronoun	I, we, you, he, they
02. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns	Myself, himself, herself, yourself
03. Indefinite Pronoun	Any, one, anyone, many, everyone, no one,
04. Relative Pronoun	Who, which, whom, whose, that
05. Demonstrative Pronoun	This, that, these, those
06. Interrogative Pronoun	Who, which, what, whose
07. Distributive Pronoun	Each, either, neither
08. Reciprocal Pronoun	Each other, one another
09. Possessive Pronoun	Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs

01. Personal Pronoun

যে সকল Pronoun কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদেরকে Personal Pronoun বলে। সাধারণত I, we, you, he, she, it, they এই সাতটিকে Personal Pronoun বলা হয়। যেমন:

- John took the book and opened it. (book→it)
- He rang Salma and invited her. (Salma→her)
- Why are you crying, Mithu? (Mithu→you)
- My father is fat- he weighs over 100 k.g. (My father→he)

Person অনুসারে **Personal Pronoun** কে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

(a) Personal Pronouns of First Person: Grammar এর ভাষায়-যিনি কোন কথা বলেন, তিনি হলেন First person, আর First person হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত Pronoun-গুলোকে বলা হয় Personal pronouns of first person। যেমন: I, we etc.

(b) Personal Pronouns of Second Person: যাকে কোন কিছু বলা হয় তিনি হলেন Second person, আর Second person হিসেবে যে Pronoun গুলো ব্যবহার করা হয় তাদেরকে বলা হয় Personal pronouns of second person. যেমন: You

(c) Personal Pronouns of Third Person: অনুপস্থিত কোন ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে কিছু বলা হলে তিনি হলেন Third person, আর Third person হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত pronoun গুলোকে বলা হয় Personal pronouns of third person. যেমন: He, she, it, they Number, person ও case-এর পরিবর্তনের সাথে সাথে Personal pronouns-এর রূপের পরিবর্তন হয়।

Case	First Person		Second person		Third Person	
Nominative	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
	I	We	You	You	He, she, it	They
Objective	Me	Us	You	You	Him, her	them
Possessive	My	Our	Your	Yours	His, her, it	Their
	Mine	Ours	Your	Yours	His, hers, its	Theirs

বি.দ্র:

i. Personal Pronoun গুলোর Subjective রূপে (যেমন- I, we, you, he, she, it, they) সাধারণত Sentence এর প্রথমে Verb এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- I don't know what to do.
- I, you, he and she will do it together

পক্ষান্তরে, Personal Pronoun এর Objective রূপ যেমন: me, us, you, him, her, it, them সাধারণত Verb এর Direct বা Indirect object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Can you give **me** some more cake?
- My mother washed **me** with cold water.

ii. Personal pronoun এর Possessive form–এর দু'টি রূপ রয়েছে।

একটি রূপ যেমন: My, our, your, his, her, their, its এরা সাধারণত কোন Noun–এর আগে বসে **Adjective** এর ন্যায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। সে জন্য এগুলোকে Pronominal adjective বা Possessive adjective বলা হয়। যেমন:

- These are their pens.
- That is her doll.

অপর রূপটি হলো: Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs ইত্যাদি। এগুলো Verb এর পরে বসে এবং **Pronoun** এর কাজ করে। সে জন্য এগুলোকে বলা হয় Possessive pronoun. এদের পরে কোন Noun ব্যবহৃত হয় না। যেমন:

- Teachers are more respectable to their students.
- There was a big group, a dozen people at the next to theirs.

02. Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns

Reflexive Pronoun: Personal pronoun এর সাথে self বা selves যুক্ত হয়ে যখন উহা একই সাথে Subject এবং Object কে নির্দেশ করে, তখন তাকে Reflexive Pronoun বলে। যেমন:

- She killed herself. (সে আত্মহত্যা করেছিল)
- He hurt himself. (সে নিজেকে আঘাত করল)
- God helps them who help themselves. (প্রভু তাদের সাহায্য করেন যারা নিজেদেরকে সাহায্য করে।)

Reflexive Pronoun এর গঠন:

Person	Personal Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun (singular)	Reflexive Pronoun (plural)
First	I, we	Myself	Ourselves
Second	Thou (তুই) You (তুমি) You (তোমরা)	Thyself Yourself	Yourselves
Third	He She They It	Himself Herself Itself	Themselves

◆ indefinite pronoun–one এর সাথে self যোগ করে reflexive pronoun –oneself গঠন করা হয়।

Use of Reflexive Pronouns

(i) Indirect object রূপে: He gave himself a dose of the medicine.

এখানে Himself = indirect object (প্রাণিবাচক) এবং Dose = direct object (বস্তুবাচক)

(ii) Preposition-এর object হিসেবে:

- He said to himself (= thought, ভাবনা), 'I can go now'.
- She looked at herself. (সে নিজের দিকে তাকাল।)
- We did it by ourselves. (= নিজেরা)

প্রত্যেক ক্ষেত্রেই reflexive pronoun এর আগে একটি Preposition ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

(iii) কতকগুলো Verb, reflexive pronoun সহ ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

avail	absent	pride	plume	exert

- He availed himself of the opportunity.
- She absented herself from the meeting.
- Do not pride yourself on your wealth.
- She plumes herself on her beauty.

Emphatic Pronouns: Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে বসে যে Pronoun তার ওপর জোর আরোপ করে তাকে Emphatic Pronoun বলে।

Emphatic Pronoun যে Noun এর ওপর জোর দিতে হবে তার ঠিক পরে বসে। যেমন:

- I met the president. (আমি প্রেসিডেন্টের সঙ্গে সাক্ষাৎ করেছিলাম)
- I myself met the president. (আমি নিজেই প্রেসিডেন্টের সঙ্গে সাক্ষাৎ করেছিলাম)

03. Indefinite Pronoun

অনির্দিষ্ট কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে যে সকল Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদেরকে Indefinite pronoun বলে।

One, any, anyone, anybody, anything, everyone, everything, no one, none, nobody, some, both, somebody, someone, something, another, other ইত্যাদি Indefinite pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- None but Allah can help us.
- Somebody has done it.
- One should do one's duty.
- I was there before anybody came.
- Something is better than nothing.

The uses of some Indefinite Pronouns

☞ **One/ones:** One কোন Sentence-এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে, ঐ একই Sentence-এ Nominative ও Objective case-এ one এবং Possessive case-এ One's ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- One should do one's duty. (~~one should do his duty~~)
- One does not know when one will die. (~~when he will die~~)

☞ **None:** ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে Singular/Plural উভয় Noun এর ক্ষেত্রে None ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- None is happy in this world. ('none' as a singular subject)
- None are happy in this world. ('none' as a plural subject)

☞ **Any:** ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে Interrogative এবং Negative Sentence-এ Singular/Plural উভয় Noun এর ক্ষেত্রে Any ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- There were many beautiful shirts in the shop but I didn't buy any.
- I have no money in my pocket, have you any?

☞ **Some:** ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে Plural countable noun-এর পরিবর্তে এবং বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে Uncountable noun-এর পরিবর্তে Some ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Plural countable noun-এর ক্ষেত্রে Some এর পরবর্তী Verb-এর Plural number এবং Uncountable noun-এর ক্ষেত্রে Uncountable noun-এর Verb Singular number হয়। যেমন:

- There are many books on the table. →Some are new and some are old.
- Many people live in our village. →Some are happy and some are unhappy.
- Is there any milk in the pot? →Yes, some is left.

☞ **Many/few:** 'Many' ও 'few' Countable plural noun-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়। অধিক সংখ্যক বোঝাতে Many এবং অল্প সংখ্যক বোঝাতে few ব্যবহৃত হয়। উভয় ক্ষেত্রে Verb-এর Plural number হয়। যেমন:

- Many were called at the interview but few were chosen.
- The building has many flats but few are good.

☞ **Much/little:** 'Much' ও 'little' Uncountable noun-এর পরিবর্তে বসে। অধিক পরিমাণ বোঝাতে Much এবং অতি সামান্য পরিমাণ বোঝাতে little ব্যবহৃত হয়। উভয় ক্ষেত্রে Verb-এর Singular number হয়। যেমন:

- The little that I have seen of his work is satisfactory.
- Much has been said in favour of this book.

☞ **Another:** 'অন্য একটি' এ অর্থে Another কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে বসে। যেমন:

- I don't like this book. Please give me another.
- I don't want this pen. Show me another.

☞ **Others:** 'অন্য সকল' এ অর্থে Others ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Reza, Kamal and Samira are reading a story while others are writing a paragraph.

04. Relative Pronoun

যে সকল Pronoun কোন Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে বসে উক্ত Noun বা Pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে এবং একই সাথে Conjunction এর ন্যায় দুটি Sentence কে যুক্ত করে, তাদেরকে Relative pronoun বলে। যেমন:

I met Kamal. Kamal has just returned from abroad.	I met Kamal **who** has just returned from abroad.
This is a pen. I bought it yesterday.	This is the pen **which** I bought yesterday.
Here is a book. I got it yesterday	Here is the book **that** I got yesterday.

Note: সাধারণত who, which, what, that, whose, whom, Relative pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Relative pronoun এর ঠিক পূর্ববর্তী noun / pronoun কে Antecedent বলে। Antecedent -এর ঠিক পরে Relative pronoun বসে। উপরের Sentence গুলোতে ব্যবহৃত Kamal, pen, book যথাক্রমে who, which ও that এর Antecedent.

☞ Relative pronoun কে Linking বা Conjunctive pronoun বলা হয়, কারণ এরা Sentence-এর ব্যবহৃত Relative clause কে Main clause এর সঙ্গে সংযুক্ত করে। যেমন:

- I know the boy who came here yesterday.
- This is the book which/that belongs to my sister.

☞ Antecedent এর Number ও Person অনুসারে Relative pronoun এর পরবর্তী Verb এর রূপ নির্ধারিত হয় এবং Gender অনুসারে Person এর পরিবর্তন ঘটে। যেমন:

- It is you who **are** responsible for this.
- This is the lady that **lost** her bag.

The uses of some Relative pronouns

The use of 'Who'

☞ Relative pronoun হিসেবে who সাধারণত ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে Singular এবং Plural উভয় Number এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The woman who lives next door is very friendly.
- The boy who came here yesterday is my son.
- I was expecting a friend who lives for away.

☞ Relative pronoun 'who' এর মাধ্যমে দু'টি Clause কে যুক্ত করা হয়। যেমন:

(i) I have some friends. They always help me.
→I have some friends who always help me.

(ii) Abdullah has got a job. He is my son.
→Abdullah who is my son has got a job.

☞ Relative 'who' এর object form হলো 'whom'। যেমন:

- The man whom I met yesterday is a doctor.
- The man whom I saw yesterday is a teacher.

☞ Relative pronoun 'who' এর Possessive form হলো whose যার অর্থ of whom বা of which. ইহা সাধারণত His, her, their এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

(i) This is my cousin. His father is a teacher.
→This is my cousin whose father is a teacher.

(ii) This is a girl. Her dress is beautiful.
→This is the girl whose dress is beautiful.

(iii) The other day I met someone. His brother was my friend.
→The other day I met someone whose brother was my friend.

Who vs Whom

☞ একাধিক Clause বিশিষ্ট বাক্যে who এর পূর্বে person (ব্যক্তি) থাকে এবং who এর পরে verb থাকে।যেমন

- I know Messi who plays football so well.

☞ একাধিক Clause বিশিষ্ট বাক্যে which/that এর পূর্বে animal (প্রাণী)/object (বস্তু) থাকে এবং which/that এর পরে verb থাকে।যেমন

- I have a dog which/that runs so fast.

☞ একাধিক Clause বিশিষ্ট বাক্যে whom এর পূর্বে person (ব্যক্তি) থাকে এবং whom এর পরে Noun/pronoun থাকে।যেমন

- It is I whom she loves a lot.

☞ একাধিক Clause বিশিষ্ট বাক্যে which/that এর পূর্বে animal (প্রাণী)/object (বস্তু) থাকে এবং which/that এর পরে Noun/pronoun থাকে।যেমন

- It is the ball which/that I love a lot.

Whoever vs Whomever

এই দুটির মাঝে পার্থক্য বের করার সবচেয়ে সহজ উপায় হচ্ছে নীচের পদ্ধতিটি মনে রাখা

☞ **whoever → she, he, I, they**

☞ **whomever → her, him, me, them**

নীচের উদাহরণ টি লক্ষ করুন।

- Farzana said she would run with (**whoever/whomever**) was ready.

এখন, "whoever" কে "she" এবং "whomever" কে her দ্বারা প্রতিস্থাপন করুন।

Result:

☞ **Whoever** was ready → **She** was ready

☞ **Whomever** was ready → **Her** was ready

- **<u>She was ready</u>" is the correct wording**

এজন্য, Farzana said she would run with **whoever** was ready হবে সঠিক উত্তর।

আরেকটি বাক্য দেখা যাক,

- Anika is a friend to (**whoever/whomever**) she meets.

এখন, **whoever** কে **she** এবং **whomever** কে **her** দ্বারা প্রতিস্থাপন করুন।

Result:

☞ She meets **whoever** → She meets **they**

☞ She meets **whomever** → She meets **them**

- "**<u>She meets them</u>**" is the correct wording এজন্য, Anika is a friend to **whomever** she meets হবে সঠিক উত্তর।

The use of 'Which'

☞ Relative pronoun হিসেবে 'which' বস্তু, ইতর প্রাণী বা শিশুদের পরিবর্তে Singular এবং Plural উভয় Number এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The moment which is lost is lost forever.
- The car which I wanted to buy was not for sale.

☞ Relative pronoun 'which' এর মাধ্যমেও দুটি Clause কে যুক্ত করা যায়। যেমন:

(i) This is an Arabian horse. I bought it recently.
→ This is the Arabian horse which I bought recently.

(ii) This is an important rule. You need to know for a clear sense.
→This is an important rule which you need to know for a clear sense.

☞ Which কখনো কখনো পুরো একটি Clause কে নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- He got married again a year late which surprised everybody.
- She heard the news of her uncle's death which was shocking to her.
- It rained all night which was good for the crops.

☞ Relative pronoun এবং which Co-ordinate Clause কে পরস্পরের সাথে যুক্ত করার জন্যেও ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। যেমন:

(i) I gave him a book which I bought yesterday.
(which = and it)
→I gave him a book and I bought it yesterday.

(ii) I know the boy who came here yesterday.
→I know the boy and he came here yesterday. (who = and he)

☞ Who এবং Which অনেক সময় antecedent কে পরিষ্কার ভাবে ব্যাখ্যা ও বর্ণনা করে থাকে। যেমন-

- My brother who is a doctor has gone to America.
- The book which I bought yesterday has been lost.

The use of 'That'

Relative pronoun হিসেবে that ব্যক্তি এবং বস্তু উভয়ের পরিবর্তে Singular এবং Plural উভয় Number এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The man that lives next door is my cousin.
- I have lost the pen that you gave me.
- Have you forgotten the money that I lent you last week?

Relative pronoun 'that' এর মাধ্যমে দুটি Clause কে যুক্ত করা যায়।

(i) This is a book. I bought it yesterday.
→This is the book that I bought yesterday.

(ii) This is a woman. I met her last night.
→This is the woman that I met last night.

Special use of That

(i) Adjective এর Superlative degree-এর পর ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে that ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He is the best boy that I have ever seen.
- Mr. Zaman is the most eloquent speaker that I have ever heard.

(ii) Some, all, the same, only, none. Nothing ইত্যাদি Word গুলোর পর ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করতে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- I am the only man that can do this work.
- I have nothing that I can offer you.
- This is the same person that I saw yesterday.
- He has none that will help him.

(iii) একটি ব্যক্তিবাচক ও অপরটি বস্তুবাচক এরূপ দুটি Antecedent কে নির্দেশ করতে that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- The men and machinery were not good. They were supplied by a foreign firm.
- The men and machinery that were supplied by a foreign firm were not good.

(iv) Who এবং what- Interrogative pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে, সেক্ষেত্রে Relative pronoun হিসেবে that ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Who are you that called me a liar?
- What is the girl's name that came here yesterday?

(v) Ordinal numeral adjective যেমন – first, second, third, fourth ইত্যাদির পর that ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- Rita is the first girl that has done her homework.

The use of 'What'

☞ What দ্বারা সাধারণত কোন বস্তুকে বুঝানো হয়। এটি Subject এবং Object উভয় হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- What is done cannot be undone. (the thing that is done = subject)
- What we saw gave us quite a shock. (the thing that we saw = subject)
- Wise men don't care for what they can't have. (the thing which = object)
- He found what he was looking for. (the thing which = object)

☞ Who, which এবং that এর ন্যায় what দ্বারাও দুটি Clause কে সংযুক্ত করা যায়। যেমন:
He has done the work. He has told me this.
→He has told me what he has done.

বি.দ্র:

(i) বাক্যের শুরুতে অনেক সময় what বসানো হয় গুরুত্ব বোঝানোর জন্য। যেমন:

- What I have seen is frightening. (I have seen something. It is frightening).
- What I need is a job. (I need a job and that is important thing)
- What I really like to do is to live in London. (I like to live in London and that is the important thing)

(ii) Everything এবং all এর পরে what ব্যবহার করা হয় না। যেমন:

- I can't do everything I want. (not, everything what I want)
- They do all they can help her. (not, all what they can)

05. Demonstrative Pronoun

☞ যে সকল Pronoun কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে বসে উহাকে নির্দেশ করে, তাদেরকে Demonstrative Pronoun বলে। This, that, these, those, so, such, same ইত্যাদি সাধারণত Demonstrative Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- This is my book and that is your book.
- These are ripe mangoes and those are green mangoes.
- Both cars are good, but this is better than that.

বি.দ্র: Demonstrative Pronoun যখন কোন noun এর পূর্বে বসে তখন তাকে Demonstrative adjective বলে। যেমন:

- These pencils are new. এখানে 'These' demonstrative adjective.
- Such is the result of treachery. এখানে 'Such' demonstrative pronoun.
- All such people ought to be avoided. এখানে 'such' demonstrative adjective

The uses of some Demonstrative Pronouns

☞ **This/these, that/those:** সাধারণত নিকটবর্তী কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করতে Singular noun এর ক্ষেত্রে this এবং Plural noun এর ক্ষেত্রে these ব্যবহৃত হয়। দূরবর্তী কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করতে Singular noun এর ক্ষেত্রে that এবং Plural noun এর ক্ষেত্রে those ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- This is my pen and that is yours.
- These are good books but those are not so good.

কখনও কখনও পূর্ববর্তী কোন Clause এর পরিবর্তে this বা that ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He worked all day long and this made him tired. **Or,** He worked all day long and that made him tired.
- He went to market on foot and this made him tired. **Or,** He went to market on foot and that made him tired.

পূর্ববর্তী কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ঘটনার পুনরাবৃত্তি করতে পূর্ববর্তীটির ক্ষেত্রে this এবং পরবর্তীটির ক্ষেত্রে that ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে 'this' এবং 'that' adjective হিসেবে গণ্য হয়। যেমন:

- Shima and Rina are students. This Shima is the first girl and that Rina is the second girl in the class.
- Virtue and vice are before us. This virtue leads to happiness and that vice to misery.

☞ **That of/those of:** একই জাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করার সময় পূর্ববর্তী একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পুনরাবৃত্তি এড়ানোর জন্য Singular noun এর ক্ষেত্রে that of এবং plural noun এর ক্ষেত্রে those of ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The climate of Dhaka is better than that of Chittagong.
- The mangoes of Rajshahi are better than those of Dinajpur.

☞ **Such/Same:** 'সেভাবে বা সেরূপ' অর্থে পূর্ববর্তী কোন Noun কে নির্দেশ করতে Such ও Same ব্যবহৃত হয়। Such এর পূর্বে এবং Same এর পরে সাধারণত as বসে। যেমন:

- I will do the same again. He did the same as his brother did.

তবে 'The same' কখন কখনও Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- I bought the same car as yours.
- We have lived in the same house for twenty years.

☞ **So:** Demonstrative pronoun হিসেবে 'so' desire, hope, want, say, think, tell, treat, demand প্রভৃতি Verb-এর পরে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He thinks you a fool, but I never think you so.
- He said so, I do not think so. Do not tell me so.

'So' তবে কখনও কখনও adverb এবং conjunction হিসেবেও ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He was so angry that he couldn't speak. (so used as an adverb)
- The shops were closed, so I didn't get any milk. (so used as a conjunction)

06. Interrogative Pronoun

Who, Which অথবা What; যখন কোন প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে তখন সেগুলোকে Interrogative pronoun বলে। Relative pronoun ও Interrogative pronoun গুলো একই। পার্থক্য হলো Interrogative pronoun গুলো কোন প্রশ্ন করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। পক্ষান্তরে Relative pronoun গুলো দুটি Clause কে যুক্ত করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Which of the pictures do you like best?
- What has happened to you?

☞ **Who:** ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে Interrogative sentence-এ who ব্যবহৃত হয়। 'who' subject এবং object উভয় ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Who discovered America? (as subject)
- Who did you invite for lunch? (as object)
- Who are you talking about? (as object of the preposition)

বি.দ্র:

(i) Who এর object form হলো whom. কাকে প্রশ্ন করতে whom ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Whom have you invited?
- Whom were you speaking to?
- Whom did you see yesterday?
- 'Who' Possessive form 'whose'

(ii) 'Who' এর possessive form হলো 'whose' 'কার' বা 'কাদের'প্রশ্ন করতে whose ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Whose pen is this? Whose house is that?

☞ **Which:** কোন কিছু বেছে নেওয়ার জন্য ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই Which ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Which is your book?
- Which is the hottest country in the world?
- Which of the pens is yours?
- Which is the easy way to the park?

☞ **What:** সাধারণত 'কী' ইহা জানার জন্য What ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- What did he do for you?
- What is sweeter than honey?
- What is wrong with you?
- What do you want?

07. Distributive Pronoun

যে সকল Pronoun দুই বা তাতোধিক একই জাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর প্রত্যেককে পৃথক ভাবে নির্দেশ করে তাদেরকে Distributive pronoun বলে। সাধারণত Each, either, neither-Distributive pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Either of the two girls will be awarded.
- Neither of the students could pass the examination.

বি.দ্র: Distributive pronoun এর পরে সাধারণত of + noun/pronoun এর plural number বসে।

The uses of some Distributive Pronouns

☞ **Each:** দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর প্রত্যেককে পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে বুঝাতে Each ব্যবহৃত হয়। Each of এর পরে ব্যবহৃত Noun/Pronoun এর Plural number এবং Verb এর Singular number হয়। যেমন:

- Each of the students has got a prize.
- I bought each of these pens from market.

বি.দ্র: Noun এর পূর্বে সংখ্যা বাচক শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হলে 'Each', sentence এর শেষে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- They received ten taka each.
- I bought these mangoes for five taka each.
- These shoes cost five thousand taka each.

☞ **Either:** দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর যে কোন একটিকে নির্দেশ করতে Either ব্যবহৃত হয়। Either এর পরবর্তী Noun বা Pronoun এর Plural number এবং Verb এর Singular number হয়। যেমন:

- Either of the two girls will get a prize.
- Either of the two boys is intelligent.
- Either of the roads will lead you to the destination.

☞ **Neither:** Either এর Negative form হলো Neither. দুটির একটিও নয় এরূপ বুঝাতে Neither ব্যবহৃত হয়। Neither এর পরবর্তী Noun বা Pronoun এর Plural number এবং Verb, Singular number হয়। যেমন:

- Neither of the boys can do the work.
- Neither of the two girls was late.
- Neither of the students has written the answer correctly.

বি.দ্র:

(i) Each, either ও neither এর পরে Noun ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে Each, either ও neither কে Adjective হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়। যেমন:

- Each boy got a prize.
- Neither accusation is true.

(ii) Each, either ও neither এর পরে of+noun/pronoun থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে Each, either ও neither-কে pronoun হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়। যেমন:

- Either of the pens is new. (here either is Pronoun)
- Neither of the pens writes well. (here neither is Pronoun)

তবে, অনেক সময় Each এর পরে Singular noun ও Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Each, either ও neither + of এর পরে Plural noun/pronoun ও Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(iii) দুই এর অধিক ব্যক্তি/বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে either এর পরিবর্তে anyone এবং neither এর পরিবর্তে none ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- I have many books, you can take anyone. (not either)
- I have three pens but none of them is good. (not neither)

(iv) Both, some, several, most, none, any ইত্যাদি Indefinite এবং Distributive উভয় Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

- None have done the work. (indefinite pronoun)
- None of them have done the work. (distributive pronoun)
- Some are born great, some are born poor. (indefinite pronoun)
- Some of them are working in the field. (distributive pronoun)
- He has two brothers, both live in England. (indefinite pronoun)
- He has brothers, both of them live in England (distributive pronoun)

08. Reciprocal Pronouns

যে সকল Pronouns দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তির মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝায় তাকে Reciprocal Pronoun বলে। Each other, one another–Reciprocal pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The two boys never hate each other.
- They always love one another.
- The two people quarreled with each other.
- They stood against one another.

Each other	দু'জনের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক
One another	দুইয়ের অধিক জনের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক

Note:

☞ 1st, 2nd ও 3rd person pronoun এক বাক্যে বসলে প্রথমে 2nd + 3rd +1st person অনুযায়ী বসবে (সূত্র: 231)। যেমন:

- You, he and I have done it.

☞ কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকার করা হলে বাক্যে 1st + 2nd + 3rd অনুযায়ী person বসবে (সূত্র: 123)। যেমন:

- I, you and he are guilty.

09. Possessive Pronouns

যে সকল Pronoun-এর মাধ্যমে কোনো কিছুর উপর কারো দখল বা অধিকার বোঝানো হয় তাদেরকে Possessive Pronoun বলা হয়। Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs প্রভৃতি Pronoun গুলো Possessive Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Possessive Pronoun & Possessive Adjective

Possessive Pronoun ও Possessive Adjective-উভয়ই কোনো কিছুর উপর কারো দখল বা অধিকার বুঝায়। এদেরকে অর্থগতভাবে আলাদা করা যায় না। শুধু বাক্যে এদের অবস্থানের উপর ভিত্তি করে Possessive Pronoun ও Possessive Adjective-এর পৃথকীকরণ করা হয়।

Possessive Pronoun-গুলো সাধারণত বাক্যের Object-এর অবস্থানে বসে। এবং এর পরে কোনো Noun থাকে না। অপর পক্ষে Possessive Adjective গুলোর পরে একটি Noun থাকে।

যেমন: This pen is mine. এখানে mine হলো Possessive Pronoun.

আবার This is my pen. এখানে my হলো Possessive Adjective.

Pronoun-Antecedent Agreement

Noun এর Person, number এবং Gender অনুসারে Pronoun এর যে নতুন form পাওয়া যায় সেটাই Pronoun Antecedent Agreement.

অর্থ্যাৎ কোনো Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত প্রথম Noun অথবা Pronoun অনুসারে পরবর্তীতে নতুন Pronoun কী হবে তা ব্যবহারের নিয়ম কে Pronoun Antecedent Agreement বলে। যেমন:

- I saw a man. He was a doctor
- I saw some people. They were here.
- I saw a girl. She was here.

Rule- 01: Subject অথবা Antecedent যদি Singular হয় তাহলে Verb এবং পরবর্তী Pronoun টি সব সময় Singular হবে। যেমন:

- The committee has met and it has reached a decision.

Rule- 02: Subject অথবা Antecedent যদি Plural হয় তাহলে Verb এবং পরবর্তী Pronoun টি সব সময় Plural হবে। যেমন:

- The jury are divided in their opinions

Potential Questions & Answers

01. A substituting word is called a–
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Verb (d) Adjective

02. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
(a) Selim you and I shall be punished. (b) I, you and selim shall be punished
(c) Rahim, I and you have passed. (d) You, Selim and I shall be punished.

03. Which one is correct?
(a) I, you and he are present. (b) You, he and I are present.
(c) You, he and I am present (d) He, you, and I am present.

04. 'None but Allah can help us' What kind of pronoun 'None' is–
(a) Reflexive (b) Reciprocal (c) Indefinite (d) Demonstrative

05. The child cried for —— mother.
(a) his (b)her (c) its (d) their

06. He killed himself-Here 'himself' is–
(a) Personal pronoun (b) Relative pronoun (c) Reflexive pronoun (d) An emphatic pronoun

07. A word that takes the place of a noun is called–
(a) a subject (b) a adverb (c) an object (d) a pronoun

08. Which one of the following words is an example of a Reciprocal Pronoun?
(a) Either (b) That (c) One another (d) Somebody

09. 'Which one is the reflexive pronoun?
(a) who (b) himself (c) one (d) they

10. Each of the boys gets a prize. Here 'each' is a:
(a) Definite Pronoun (b) Relative Pronoun (c) Indefinite Pronoun (d) Distributive Pronoun

11. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) I shall avail this opportunity (b) I shall avail myself of this opportunity.
(c) I will avail this opportunity (d) I would avail this opportunity.

12. Who, Which, What are–
(a) Demonstrative pronoun (b) Relative pronoun (c) Distributive pronoun (d) Indefinite pronoun

13. The specialist ___ you want to meet is available only on Thursdays.
(a) whose (b) who (c) whom (d) which

14. The underlined word in the sentence 'Sheela works for a company that makes furniture's –
(a) a relative pronoun (b) a distributive pronoun (c) a personal pronoun (d) a demonstrative pronoun

15. "___ do you spell your surname?"
(a) When (b) How (c) Where (d) Who

16. Each of the boys gets a prize. Here 'each' is a–
(a) Definite Pronoun (b) Relative Pronoun (c) Indefinite Pronoun (d) Distributive Pronoun

17. The underlined word in the sentence 'I don't know the man who came here yesterday'.
(a) Demonstrative Pronoun (b) Indefinite Pronoun (c) Relative Pronoun (d) Interrogative Pronoun

18. Everybody should obey ___ respective duties in ___ own position for the development of our company.
(a) their, their (b) his, his (c) their, his (d) his, their

19. Neither of the boys was present. Here the word 'neither' is–
(a) A reciprocal pronoun (b) a distributive pronoun (c) a demonstrative pronoun (d) a relative pronoun

20. Do you know anyone___ could help me fix my computer?
(a) where (b) which (c) who (d) whose

21. That young man to ___ we owe many thanks saved our mother's life after the car accident.
(a) which (b) who (c) whom (d) whose

22. Honesty is a noble virtue. The man___ possesses this uncommon quality is the happiest man in the world.
(a) who (b) whom (c) whose (d) which

23. Use appropriate relative pronoun to add the following sentences. The man is a famous doctor.
I met him in the job.
(a) which (b) whom (c) whose (d) who

24. Salma could not tell___ books were left on the table.
(a) whose (b) who's (c) who (d) who is

25. They fought with one another. Here one another is–
(a) Personal pronoun (b) Relative pronoun (c) Indefinite pronoun (d) Reciprocal pronoun

Answers																				
	01	b	02	?	03	b	04	c	05	c	06	c	07	d	08	c	09	b	10	d
	11	b	12	b	13	c	14	a	15	?	16	d	17	c	18	b	19	b	20	?
	21	c	22	a	23	b	24	a	25	d										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

The Adjective

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. The Word 'vital' is a/an–[44th BCS]
(a) noun (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) verb

02. What is the adjective form of the word 'people'? [43rd BCS]
(a) populous (b) popular (c) popularity (d) popularize

03. Go and catch the falling star. Here the "falling" is- [42nd BCS]
(a) an adverb (b) a preposition (c) an adjective (d) a verb

04. 'Please write to me at the above address.'
The word 'above' in this sentence is a/an___. [40th BCS]
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) pronoun (d) adverb

05. 'He was a rather disagreeable man.' Here the underlined word is a/an—. [38th BCS]
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition

06. The film was directed in the director's usual ___ style. [35th BCS]
(a) confusion (b) idiosyncratic (c) personifying (d) purifying

07. Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an– [35th BCS]
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb

08. Do not worry, English grammar is not ___ to understand.
Which of the following best fits in the blank space? [13th BCS]
(a) so difficult (b) very difficult (c) too difficult (d) difficult

Answers	01	c	02	a	03	c	04	b	05	b	06	b	07	b	08	c

The Adjective

যে সকল Word কোন Noun বা Pronoun-এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকে Adjective বলে।

যেমন:

- Nabila is an **honest** girl.
- Nadim is a **smart** boy.
- There is **much** water in the tank.

Kinds of Adjective

Adjectives প্রধানত দুই প্রকার। যথা: **i)** Attributive adjective **ii)** Predicative adjective

Attributive adjective: Adjective যখন কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে সরাসরি উক্ত Noun কে qualify করে অর্থাৎ তার দোষ, গুণ, রং, রূপ, আকার, অবস্থা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে Attributive adjective বলে।

Predicative adjective: Adjective যখন Linking verb-এর পরে বসে Predicate হিসেবে Subject কে qualify করে অর্থাৎ তার দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে, তখন তাকে Predicative adjective বলে। যেমন:

- This is white cap. এখানে 'white' Attributive adjective
- The cap is white. এখানে 'white' Predicative adjective
- Konika is an intelligent girl. এখানে 'intelligent' Attributive adjective
- Konika is intelligent. এখানে 'intelligent' Predicative adjective
- It was a dark night. এখানে 'dark' Attributive adjective
- It was getting dark. এখানে 'dark' Predicative adjective

আবার প্রকৃতিগত বিচারে Adjective কে প্রধানত চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

1. Adjective of quality **2.** Adjective of quantity
3. Numeral adjective **4.** Pronominal adjectives

1. Adjective of Quality or Descriptive Adjectives

যে সকল Adjective কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ, গুণ বা অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে Adjective of quality বলে। যেমন:

- Mr. Rahman is a wise man.
- This is a nice pen.
- The lion is a ferocious animal.
- Dhaka is a big city.

2. Adjective of Quantity

যে সকল Adjective কোন কিছুর পরিমাণ নির্দেশ করে তাদেরকে Adjective of quantity বলে। Much, little, more, most, some, any, enough, sufficient, all, whole, half, no, none, ইত্যাদি Adjective of quantity হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The man lost all his wealth.
- He did not eat any rice.
- I have enough money.
- He is drinking some milk.
- A little learning is a dangerous thing.

3. Numeral Adjectives

যে সকল Numeral Adjective কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সংখ্যা, ক্রমানুসারে তাদের স্থান বা পর্যায় ব্যক্ত করে তাদেরকে Numeral Adjectives বলে। যেমন:

- I don't have a single paisa.
- Sabina is the third girl in her class.
- I have five pencils and a pen.
- Saturday is the first day in the week.
- Few girls can sing well.
- There are several mistakes in your answers.

Numeral Adjectives আবার দুই প্রকার, যথা:

i) Definite numeral adjective
ii) Indefinite numeral adjective

i) **Definite numeral adjective:** Numeral Adjectives গুলো যখন কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা প্রকাশ করে তখন তাদেরকে Definite numeral adjective বলে।

Definite numeral adjective আবার তিন প্রকার:

1. Cardinal (অঙ্কবাচক) 2. Ordinal (ক্রমবাচক)
3. Multiplicative(গুণনবাচক)

Cardinal: One, two, three, four, ইত্যাদিকে Cardinal numeral adjectives বলা হয়। কারণ এদের দ্বারা ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা ব্যক্ত করা হয়। যেমন:

- There are twenty mangoes in the basket.
- There are two hundred students in our class.

Ordinal: First, second, third, fourth ইত্যাদিকে Ordinal numeral adjectives বলা হয়। এদের দ্বারা কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্রমানুসারে স্থান বা পর্যায় ব্যক্ত করা হয়। যেমন:

- Karim is the first boy in the class.
- June is the sixth month of the year.

Multiplicative: Singular, double, triple ইত্যাদিকে Multiplicative numeral adjectives বলা হয়। এদের দ্বারা কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কতবার আছে তা ব্যক্ত করা হয়। যেমন:

- There was not a single boy in the class.
- He has got double promotion in a year.

ii) **Indefinite numeral adjective:** One, all, some, enough, more, most, few, several, no, none, whole, certain ইত্যাদি যখন Noun –এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা প্রকাশ না করে শুধু সংখ্যা সম্পর্কে ধারণা প্রদান করে তখন তাদেরকে Indefinite numeral adjective বলে। যেমন:

- Some boys are playing in the field.
- Few people are happy in this world.
- There are no books on the table.

4. Pronominal Adjectives

যে সকল Pronoun, Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective-এর কাজ করে, তাদেরকে Pronominal adjective বলে। যেমন:

- Each baby has a doll.
- Every moment of our life is precious.
- Any man can do this.
- This shirt is new and that shirt is old.

Pronominal adjective আবার পাঁচ প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Demonstrative adjective
(ii) Distributive adjective
(iii) Possessive adjective
(iv) Interrogative adjective
(v) Relative adjective.

i) **Demonstrative adjective:** যে সমস্ত Adjective নির্দিষ্ট কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে ঐ ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে কে নির্দেশ করে, সেই সমস্ত Adjective কে Demonstrative adjective বলে। যেমন:

- This pen is mine.
- Those faults are yours.
- I don't know that place where you live.
- Do you know the owner of these books?

ii) **Distributive adjective:** Each, every, either, neither যখন কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective এর কাজ করে, তখন তাদেরকে Distributive adjective বলে। যেমন:

- Let each man try his best.
- Every moment of our time is precious.
- Either team scored a goal.
- Neither team won the game.

iii) **Possessive adjective:** My, our, your, his, her, their ইত্যাদি Personal Pronoun গুলো যখন Noun–এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective এর কার্য সম্পাদন করে, তখন তাদেরকে Possessive adjective বলে। যেমন:

- These are my pencils and those are their pencils.
- This is my pen, that is your book.

iv) **Interrogative adjective:** Interrogative pronoun 'which', 'what' ও 'whose' যখন কোন Noun এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective এর কার্য সম্পাদন করে এবং কোন প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করে, তখন তাদেকে Interrogative adjective বলে। যেমন:

- Whose shirt is this?
- What books are you reading?
- Which book shall I get?
- What colour do you like?

v) **Relative adjectives:** Relative pronoun 'which', 'what' ও 'that' যখন কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective এর কাজ করে এবং একই সাথে দুটি পৃথক বাক্য সংযুক্ত করে তখন তাদেরকে Relative adjective বলে। যেমন:

- He asked me which shirt I wanted to buy.
- He gave me the pen that I wanted.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Which one is an example of ordinal number adjective?
(a) Five (b) third (c) single (d) some

02. Which one of the following is a cardinal numeral adjective?
(a) First (b) Single (c) Multiple (d) Five

03. His younger brother is a school boy. Here 'school' is a/an
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective

04. I do not have <u>much</u> money to purchase a car. The word 'much' is–
(a) an adverb (b) Noun (c) Pronoun (d) Adjective

05. Today is thirty-first night. Find out the adjective.
(a) today (b) night (c) first (d) thirty-first

06. Choose the correct word to fill in the gap. Tom looks rather ___ what shall we do to cheer him up?
(a) depressing (b) depressed (c) depressingly (d) depression

07. Identify the parts of speech of the word 'vivid'
(a) adverb (b) noun (c) verb (d) adjective

08. There are <u>twenty-four</u> people in the room. What type of the underlined word is it?
(a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adjective (d) verb

09. Human brain is the most <u>sophisticated</u> machine. Here 'sophisticated' is a/an–
(a) noun (b) verb (c) adjective (d) adverb

10. I have a <u>laptop</u> computer. The underline word is a /an–
(a) adjective (b) verb (c) adverb (d) noun

11. Scientists have discovered a liquid which boils at about 165° C with ___ decomposition.
(a) partial (b) party (c) partially (d) parting

12. '<u>Fair</u> Daffodils, we weep to see'. Here, the underlined word is–
(a) verb (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) all

13. The colleagues remained happy with the corrupt boss even though I requested them to shun him. Here word 'happy' is–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) a conjunction

14. Every man is potential Here 'every' is–
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb

15. Which is adjective?
(a) laugh (b) special (c) crime (d) miser

16. Emily has to clean <u>her</u> messy room before she goes out. The underlined word is a/an:
(a) Possessive Adjective (b) Demonstrative Adjective (c) Numerical Adjective (d) Distributive Adjective

17. ___ eggs were served to the players.
(a) Boil (b) Boiled (c) To boil (d) Boiling

18. I saw ___ beggar.
(a) a one-eyed (b) a one-eye (c) an one-eyed (d) an one-eye

19. Which one is the adjective among the following words?
(a) Diploma (b) Diplomacy (c) Diplomatic (d) Diplomat

20. An adjective is always placed before ___.
(a) an adjective (b) a verb (c) a noun (d) a preposition

21. An adjective modifies ___.
(a) a noun (b) a preposition (c) an adjective (d) a verb

22. It was a very ___ situation.
(a) embarrass (b) embarrassing (c) embarrassed (d) embarrassment

23. Babu is (merit). Find out the correct adjective form of 'Merit'
(a) meritorious (b) meritful (c) meritic (d) mertious

24. He actually wanted to have motherly affection from her. Here 'motherly' is–
(a) an adverb (b) an adjective (c) a noun (d) None of them

25. Rahim is the third child of his family. Here third is–
(a) Ordinal Number (b) Cardinal number (c) Multiplicative numeral (d) Indefinite number

Answers																				
	01	b	02	d	03	d	04	d	05	(?)	06	b	07	d	08	c	09	c	10	a
	11	(?)	12	c	13	b	14	b	15	b	16	a	17	b	18	a	19	(?)	20	c
	21	a	22	b	23	a	24	b	25	a										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Determiner

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book" [42nd BCS]
(a) bring (b) me (c) that (d) book

02. Identify the determiner in the following sentence: [40th BCS]
'I have no news for you'.
(a) have (b) news (c) no (d) for

03. Fill in the blank with the correct quantifier. [38th BCS]
I still have ___ money.
(a) a few (b) quite a few (c) many (d) a little

04. 'Among' is a preposition that is used when___ people are involved. [38th BCS]
(a) two (b) more than two (c) two or more than two (d) four only

05. Use the appropriate article___ [37th BCS]
I saw___one-eyed man when I was walking on the road.
(a) a (b) an (c) much (d) no article is needed

06. Which word is the determiner in the sentence "will it take much time?" [35th BCS]
(a) will (b) take (c) much (d) time

07. ___ amazing song haunted me for a long time. [35th BCS]
(a) These (b) Those (c) Thus (d) That

08. There are___ dangerous drivers. [24th BCS]
(a) a very lot of (b) very many of (c) very much of (d) a lot of

Answers	01	c	02	c	03	d	04	b	05	a	06	c	07	d	08	d

The Determiner

যে সকল word বা Phrase কোন Noun এর পূর্বে বসে উক্ত Noun এর নির্দিষ্টতা, অনির্দিষ্টতা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ, না-বোধকতা ইত্যাদি নির্দেশ করে, সেই সকল word বা Phrase কে Determiner বলে। Determiner গুলো যেহেতু Noun কে modify করে সেহেতু Determiner গুলো অনেকটা Adjective এর মতো। এরা শুধু Noun (ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে Adjective) এর পূর্বে বসে।

কার্যপ্রণালির উপর ভিত্তি করে Determiner গুলোকে প্রধানত দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথা:

1. Specific Determiner
2. General Determiner

1. Specific Determiner: ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে শনাক্ত করতে ব্যবহৃত Determiners গুলোই হলো Specific Determiner। যথা:

(i) Article: The
(ii) Possessive pronouns: My, your, his, her, its, our, their.
(iii) Demonstrative pronouns: this, these, that, those

যেমন:

- This is the house where I live in.
- She has lost her keys. Give me that book.
- The boy who came here yesterday is my brother.
- The man began to run towards the boy.

2. General Determiner: সংখ্যা বা পরিমাণ নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত Determiner গুলোই হলো General Determiner। যথা:

All, any, both, each, either, enough, every, few, half, little, many, more, most, much, neither, no, several, some, other, another, what, whatever, which, whichever, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, some of, many of এবং cardinal numbers: one, two, three, etc, এবং articles: a/an ইত্যাদিকে General determiners বলা হয়। যেমন:

- We went to an art exhibition.
- There was a man in the lift.
- He has got enough money.
- We need more information.
- What colour is the sky?

- Which girl is the tallest?
- He did not speak much English.
- There were two doctors in our village.
- Can you make me another call at the office?
- There were few doctors in our village.

Much and Many

সাধারণত 'প্রচুর পরিমাণে বা সংখ্যায় অনেক' বুঝাতে Much এবং Many ব্যবহার করা হয়। Countable noun এর পূর্বে Many এবং Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে Much ব্যবহার করা হয়। তবে Much এবং Many সাধারণত Negative এবং Interrogative sentence-এ বেশি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Many + Countable Noun (Plural)	Much + Uncountable Noun
• There aren't many books in the shelves. • How many eggs do you need?	• I haven't got much time to do the work. • Why haven't you given much attention to your studies?

কিন্তু যখন Much এবং Many-Affirmative sentence এ ব্যবহার করা হয় তখন Much এবং Many এর পূর্বে so/as/too বসাতে হয়। অর্থাৎ

.....so/as/too+many/much+countable/uncountable noun.....
• There are too many cars on the road.
• I have so much food to eat.
• There is too much sugar in my tea.
• Take as much time as you like.

A lot of, Lots of and Plenty of

A lot of, lots of, plenty of; Determiner গুলোও সাধারণত 'প্রচুর পরিমাণে বা সংখ্যায় অনেক'বুঝাতে ব্যবহার করা হয়। এই Determiner গুলো Countable এবং Uncountable উভয় প্রকার noun এর আগেই বসতে পারে। যেমন:

- They eat a lot of Chinese food.
- They spent lots of mistakes.
- There are plenty of eggs in the basket.

Note:

Correct	Incorrect
A lot of	A lots of
Lots of	Lot of
Plenty of	Plentiful of

Note:

(i) Plenty of বলতে বুঝায় 'প্রয়োজনের চেয়ে অতিরিক্ত' যেমন:

- There is no need to hurry. We have got plenty of time.

(ii) Much, many, a lot of, lots of, plenty of, এই determiner গুলো Sentence এর মধ্যে noun ছাড়াই ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন:

- They don't like to spend much on education. (= much money)
- But they spent a lot on food. (= a lot of money)

Few/Little

কিছু নেই বললেই চলে এরূপ অর্থে Countable noun এর পূর্বে few এবং Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে little বসে। Few এর পরবর্তী Noun ও Verb এর Plural number হয় এবং little এর পরবর্তী Noun ও Verb এর Singular number হয়।

যেমন:

- I have few close friends here.
- There are few businessmen in our village.
- There is little milk in the glass.
- He has little knowledge about science.

A few/A little

অল্প সংখ্যক বা কয়েকটি বুঝাতে Countable noun-এর পূর্বে A few এবং সামান্য কিছু পরিমাণ বুঝাতে Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে A little বসে। A few এর পরবর্তী Noun ও Verb এর Plural number হয়, কিন্তু a little এর পরবর্তী Verb এর Singular Number হয়। যেমন:

- A little learning is a dangerous thing.
- A few students can do the sum.
- A little milk is left in the glass.
- I have a few funny story books.

The few/The little

সাধারণত নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক কয়েকটির মধ্যে সবগুলো বুঝাতে Countable noun-এর পূর্বে the few এবং নির্দিষ্ট অর্থে খুব অল্প পরিমাণের সবটুকু বুঝাতে Uncountable noun-এর পূর্বে the little ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He spent the little money he had.
  - The money he had was not much. (negative)
  - He spent all the money he had. (affirmative)
- I read the few books I had.
  - The books I had were not many. (negative)
  - I read all the books I had. (affirmative)

Very few/Very little

'Very few' and 'Very little' দ্বারা মূলত 'সাধারণত অত্যন্ত কম'-এ কথাটি জোর দিয়ে বলতে Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে very little এবং Countable noun এর পূর্বে very few ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Jamal is very thin because he eats very little. (i.e. nearly nothing)
- Your English is very correct because you make very few mistakes.

বি.দ্র: অনেক সময় 'A few' এই determiner টির পূর্বে 'Quite' শব্দটি ব্যবহার করা হয় 'পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে' বুঝাতে। অপর পক্ষে 'A few' এর পূর্বে 'Only' ব্যবহার করা হলে 'সীমিত পরিমাণ' বুঝানো হয়। যেমন:

- There are quite a few honest men in our country. (পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে আছে বুঝাতে)
- There are only a few honest men in our village. (সীমিত পরিমাণে আছে বুঝাতে)

❑ **At a glance some determiner:**

অর্থ	Countable noun এর পূর্বে	Uncountable এর পূর্বে
কিছু নেই বললেই চলে অর্থে	Few	Little
অল্প সংখ্যক বা সামান্য পরিমাণ বুঝাতে	A few	A little
অত্যন্ত কম (জোর দিয়ে বললে)	Very few	Very little
যা আছে তা সবগুলো বুঝাতে	The few	The little

More/Most

Much এবং Many এর Comparative degree হলো More. অধিকতর বুঝাতে Uncountable noun এবং Plural countable noun-এর পূর্বে More ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He works more hours than I do.
- His visit might do more harm than good.

সাধারণত বেশি সংখ্যক বুঝাতে Plural countable noun-এবং অধিক পরিমাণ বুঝাতে Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে most ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Most European countries are democratic.
- Most cheese is made from cow's milk.

Less/Fewer

অল্প পরিমাণ বুঝাতে Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে Less ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- The poor have less access to education.
- This machinery uses less energy.

অন্য কিছুর তুলনায় সংখ্যায় কম-এরূপ বুঝাতে Plural countable noun এর পূর্বে fewer অথবা less ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- There are fewer trees here.
- They have sold less computers this year.

Several of/The rest of

কোন নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা থেকে 'কয়েকটি বা কতিপয়' বুঝাতে Countable noun এর পূর্বে Several of ব্যবহৃত হয়। Several of এর পরবর্তী Noun ও Verb এর Plural number হয়। যেমন:

- There are four thousand people in our village. Several of them are rich.
- There are thirty cattle in the field. Several of them are quite healthy.

কোন কিছু অবশিষ্ট বা বাকি বুঝাতে Countable/Uncountable উভয় Noun এর পূর্বে the rest of ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- He has distributed the rest of the money among the poor.
- There are seven chocolates for Sima, four for Rima and the rest of them are mine.

Some/any

Some, any-এই determiner গুলো অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা/পরিমাণ বুঝাতে ব্যবহার করা হয়। এরা সাধারণত Plural countable noun অথবা uncountable noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহার করা হয়। সাধারণত Affirmative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে some এবং Negative ও Interrogative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে any ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Affirmative	Negative/Interrogative
There's some milk in the freeze.	But I haven't got any milk. Have you got any milk in the refrigerator?
There are some stamps in the drawer.	I haven't got any stamps. Have you got any?
I met some interesting people last night.	I have never met any interesting people yet.
	Have you ever met any interesting people?
I bought some beautiful pens yesterday.	Did you have any pen? No, I haven't any.

Both/either/neither

দুই জন ব্যক্তি অথবা দুটি বস্তু নিয়ে আলোচনা করার সময় Both, Either, and Neither ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- ❑ দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা দুটি বস্তুকে একত্রে বুঝানোর জন্যে ব্যক্তিদ্বয় বা বস্তুগুলোর আগে Both ব্যবহার করা হয়। অর্থাৎ Both মূলত Plural countable noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:
  - Both children were happy with their parents.
- ❑ দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর যে কোন একটি বুঝাতে either ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:
  - Come on Tuesday or Thursday. Either day is okay.
- ❑ দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে কোনটিই না-এ অর্থে Neither ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
  - I'm sorry, neither day is possible.
  - Neither man knew what he was doing.

All/Whole

Plural countable noun এবং Uncountable noun এর পূর্বে all বসে। যেমন:

- All plants need water. All matter is made up of atoms.
- All the people you invited are coming.
- He has lived all his life in London.

'সবটুকু বা যা আছে তার পুরোটাই'-এরূপ বুঝাতে Singular noun এর পূর্বে Whole বসে। যেমন:

- The baby cried the whole time. (= all the time)
- I've spent my whole life waiting for this moment. (= all my life)
- We'll need a whole loaf to make sandwiches. (= complete loaf)

Half

Half যখন পূর্ণ সংখ্যার সাথে বসে তখন এর পূর্বে a বসে। কিন্তু Half একাকী থাকলে এর পর a/an বসে। যেমন:

$1\frac{1}{2}$ kilos = One and a half kilos বা one kilo and a half

কিন্তু $\frac{1}{2}$ kilo = half a kilo

তেমনি $\frac{1}{2}$ hour = half an hour

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: One and a half এই expression টি Plural তাই এর পর Plural noun হবে।

যেমন: I've been waiting here for one and a half hours. কিন্তু I've been waiting here for an hour and a half.

No

No একটি Negative word। এর পরে Singular, Plural (Countable) বা Uncountable যে কোন ধরনের Noun-ই বসতে পারে। যেমন:

- There is no room in the place.

Each, Every

Each	Every
১. সবাইকে আলাদা আলাদাভাবে বুঝাতে। যেমন: Each boy got a prize.	১. সমজাতীয় সবাইকে একত্রে বুঝাতে। যেমন: Every mother loves her child.
২. নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক Noun এর পূর্বে বসে। যেমন: Each of the five boys has come here	২. অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যক Noun এর পূর্বে বসে। যেমন: Every student of the school is present.

Other, The other, Another

Other এর অর্থ 'অন্য, অপর'। Other ব্যবহৃত হয় Plural Countable Noun এবং Non-Countable Noun এর সাথে।

যেমন- We have **other** plan for you.

Other যদি কোন Singular Countable Noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাহলে Other এর পূর্বে অন্য আর একটি Determiner; the ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

The other + singular noun

এখানে The other বলতে বোঝায় দু'জন ব্যক্তি বা দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে দ্বিতীয়টি (The second of two things or people, or the opposite of a set of two); যেমন:

- Where is the other pen that I have given to you?

অপরপক্ষে,

The other + plural noun

এখানে The other বলতে বোঝায় একটি দল বা সেটের অবশিষ্টটি (The remaining people or things in a group or set)। যেমন:

- I know the other boys who left the class during class.

লক্ষ রাখতে হবে যে, Other, Determiner হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে এর plural হয় না। অর্থাৎ 'Others' হবে না। কিন্তু Pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Other এর plural form, 'Others' হবে।

Another + plural noun

Another এর অর্থ হলো 'One more' or 'an additional or extra'. পূর্বে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে এমন কোনো কিছুর আরও একটি কে বুঝানোর জন্য singular noun এর পূর্বে Another ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- My pen has run out of ink, I need another.

Note:

Correct use	Incorrect use
Other	Others (wrong)
Another	The another (wrong)

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The determiner 'some' is used before nouns.
(a) singular count (b) plural count (c) non-count (d) both count and non-count

02. He is lazy. He never does ___ work.
(a) some (b) any (c) no (d) none

03. I don't have ___ spare time these days.
(a) many (b) some (c) much (d) more

04. While there is ___ single newspaper with a large national circulation, many magazines have national circulation.
(a) Not (b) No (c) No one (d) Not any one

05. There is ___ milk in the bottle.
(a) an (b) some (c) few (d) piece

06. Choose the correct sentence–
(a) I have a little friends in Bangladesh (b) I have little friends in Bangladesh
(c) I have few friend in Bangladesh (d) I have a few friends in Bangladesh

07. We have not been given ___ update on the patient's condition.
(a) some (b) none (c) any (d) much

08. The newspaper reports inform that women driver have ___ accidents then men.
(a) less (b) least (c) lower (d) fewer

09. Fill in the blank with right option: I don't take ___ tea.
(a) much (b) many (c) too many (d) more

10. There are too many people looking for ___ jobs in this country.
(a) few (b) a few (c) so few (d) too few

11. I would like —— information, please.
(a) an (b) some (c) few (d) piece

12. ___ of what he said was very sensible.
(a) much (b) many (c) few (d) each

13. I would like ___ salt in my vegetables.
(a) few (b) a few (c) a little (d) many

14. How ___ rich is there?
(a) much (b) many (c) quantity (d) quality

15. There is ___ milk in the bottle.
(a) a little (b) very little (c) few (d) very few

16. ___ can be grown on arid land.
(a) only little crop (b) Only a little crops (c) Only few (d) Only a few crops

17. The newspaper reports inform that women drivers have ___ accidents than men.
(a) less (b) least (c) least (d) fewer

18. He has___ friends in Chicago.
(a) few (b) few of (c) a lot (d) much

19. Which one of the following is the correct meaning of 'a few'?
(a) Not many, hardly any (b) Not many, but all there are (c) Some (d) Not much

20. How ___ money do you have in your pocket?
(a) many (b) much (c) few (d) some

Answers	01	d	02	b	03	c	04	b	05	b	06	[?]	07	c	08	d	09	a	10	d
	11	[?]	12	a	13	c	14	a	15	a	16	d	17	d	18	a	19	c	20	[?]

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Articles

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. He went to __ hospital because he had __ heart attack. **[39th BCS]**
(a) no article, an (b) a, an (c) the, no article (d) no article, a

02. Use the appropriate article. I saw __ one-eyed man when I was walking on the road. **[37th BCS]**
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article needed

03. 'The French' refers to– **[33rd BCS]**
(a) the French people (b) the French language (c) the French manners (d) the French society

04. — is not the only thing that tourists want to see. **[24th BCS]**
(a) A scenery (b) Sceneries (c) The sceneries (d) Scenery

Answers	01	d	02	a	03	a	04	d

Articles

A, an এবং the-কে ইংরেজিতে Articles বলে। Parts of speech হিসেবে এরা Adjective এর ন্যায় কাজ করে বলে এদেরকে Adjective-ও বলা হয়। আবার আধুনিক English Grammar-এ এদেরকে Determiner বলা হয়।

Articles দুই প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Definite article (ii) Indefinite article

'The'-কে Definite article বলা হয়। কোন কিছুকে নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝাতে Definite article ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The book is on the table.
- The man who came here is my friend.

'A' এবং 'An' কে Indefinite article বলা হয়। কোন কিছুকে অনির্দিষ্টভাবে বুঝাতে Indefinite article ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- A tiger lives in a forest.
- An ox is running on a road.

Position of Articles

Rule 01: Article: a, an, the সাধারণত noun-এর আগে বসে। যেমন:

- a book, an hour, the book, the umbrella, (Article + Noun)

Rule 02: কিন্তু এর সঙ্গে যদি Adjective থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে Adjective এর আগে Article বসে। অর্থাৎ (Article + Adjective + Noun) যেমন:

- A good book, An intelligent boy.

Rule 03: আবার Adjective এর সঙ্গে যদি Adverb থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে Adverb এর আগে Article বসে। অর্থাৎ (Article + Adverb + Adjective + Noun) যেমন:

- A very good book, A very intelligent boy.

Rule 04: Many/such/what-ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত Article বসে। যেমন:

- Many a man; Many an hour; Such a task; Such a man; What a book; What a place;

Rule 05: যদি কোন Adjective এর প্রথমে As/How ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Article সাধারণত Adjective এর পরে বসে। যেমন:

- As bad a man as he; How good a book; How nice a place.

The main uses of the Articles

Rule 01: প্রথম বারের মতো কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়কে উল্লেখ করা হলে তার পূর্বে 'A' বা 'An' বসে । কিন্তু যখন উল্লিখিত সেই একই ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়কে পুনরায় নির্দেশ করা হয়, তখন তার পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- Police are questioning a man about the incident. The man was arrested when he arrived at Dhaka.

উপর্যুক্ত উদাহরণে a man হলো অনির্দিষ্ট (Indefinite) এবং The man হলো নির্দিষ্ট (Definite)।

Rule 02: যদি একটি নির্দিষ্ট প্রেক্ষাপটে কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয় সম্পূর্ণ স্বতন্ত্র থাকে, তাহলে সেই ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা বিষয়ের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- A car stopped and the driver got out. (একটি গাড়ির শুধুমাত্র একজনই driver থাকে। তাই এখানে driver এর পূর্বে The ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে)

Rule 03: যখন কোন বাক্যের মধ্যে বিদ্যমান কোন Noun এর পরে একটি Phrase বা Clause থাকে, যা উক্ত Noun কে সনাক্ত করে, তখন সেই Noun এর পূর্বে The বসে । যেমন: Ours is the house on the corner. এখানে house এর পরে একটি Prepositional phrase (on the corner) আছে যা house কে সনাক্ত করেছে। তাই এখানে house এর আগে The বসেছে।

Rule 04: কোন Adjective এর Superlative form এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন –

- The Sears Tower was the tallest building in the USA.

বি.দ্র: তবে Adjective এর Superlative degree এর 'most' শব্দটি very rarely (খুবই বিরল) অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলে তার পূর্বে 'a' বসে। যেমন:

- It is a most interesting story. (a most = very rarely)
- This is a most beautiful building. (a most = very rarely)

Rule 05: অনির্দিষ্ট কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝাতে 'A' বা 'An' বসে। যেমন:

- I'm looking for a pen. I can't find one anywhere. Could you lend me one? (এখানে কোন নির্দিষ্ট কলমকে না বুঝিয়ে যে কোন কলমকে বুঝানো হয়েছে। তাই pen এর পূর্বে 'a' বসেছে)।

Rule 06: Subject কে বর্ণনা করতে কোন Adjective ব্যবহার করা হলে সেই Adjective এর পূর্বে 'A' বা 'An' বসে। যেমন:

- Yesterday was a beautiful day. এখানে Yesterday এর অবস্থা বর্ণনা করতে গিয়ে Adjective (beautiful) ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। তাই beautiful এর আগে 'A' বসেছে।

A এবং An এর অবস্থান

Rule 01: সাধারণত Indefinite Article: 'A' বা 'An'-এর অবস্থান Pronunciation দ্বারা নির্ধারিত হয়। যদিও আমাদের মধ্যে একটি ধারণা আছে যে 'A' বা 'An' পরবর্তী Noun বা Adjective এর প্রথম অক্ষর অনুযায়ী বসে (Consonant letter থাকলে 'A', Vowel letter থাকলে 'An' বসে), কিন্তু এই ধারণাটি সম্পূর্ণ ভুল। সাধারণত কোন Word-এর শুরুতে Consonant sound থাকলে তার পূর্বে 'A' বসে এবং কোন Word-এর শুরুতে Vowel sound থাকলে তার পূর্বে 'An'বসে।

A + consonant sound	An + vowel sound
A book	An elephant
A chair	An inkpot
A house	An ice-cream

Rule 02: উচ্চারণের দিক থেকে; কোন Vowel-এর উচ্চারণ বিশেষ করে u, eu, ew- এর উচ্চারণ 'ইউ' এর ন্যায় হলে উহার পূর্বে 'An' এর পরিবর্তে 'A' বসে। অনুরূপভাবে 'O'-এর উচ্চারণ 'ওয়া' এর ন্যায় হলে উহার পূর্বেও 'An' এর পরিবর্তে 'A' বসে। যেমন:

- A European, a union, a uniform, a university.
- A useful book, a one-eyed man, a one-taka note,
- A one-act drama, a unique position.

Rule 03: কোন Consonant এর উচ্চারণ অনুচ্চারিত থাকলে (যেমন: h) বা কোন Consonant উচ্চারণে যদি Vowel sound এসে পরে, বিশেষ করে Abbreviation উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে, তাহলে সে ক্ষেত্রে 'A' এর পরিবর্তে 'An' বসে। যেমন:

- An hour, an heir, an honest man, an honorable man
- an M.A. an M. Ed. an M.B.A an S.D.O an. M.L.A
- an M.P. an M.R.C.R. an F.RC.S. an X-ray ইত্যাদি।

Rule 04: H-এর উচ্চারণ 'হ' এর মতো হলে উহার পূর্বে 'A' বসে। যেমন:

- A horse, a house, a hospital.

কিন্তু **hotel, habitual, historian, historical** এবং **humble** এর পূর্বে 'A' বা 'An' যে কোনটি ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন:

- **A hotel, a historian, an hotel, an historian.**

Rule 05: যে কোন সংখ্যা উচ্চারণের ক্ষেত্রে যদি Vowel sound এসে পরে তাহলে তার পূর্বে 'An' বসে। যেমন:

- He is an 80-year-old man.
- This is an 11-player team.

Uses of Indefinite Articles: A and An

Rule 01: সাধারণত Singular Countable noun পূর্বে 'A' বা 'An' বসে। যেমন:

- He was eating a banana.
- I got a postcard from Razib.

Rule 02: নির্দিষ্ট কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে না বুঝিয়ে একজন ব্যক্তি বা একটি বস্তুকে বোঝায় এমন Noun এর পূর্বে Indefinite Article (a/an) বসে। যেমন:

- He bought an ice-cream.
- I live in a tiny room.

Rule 03: Few, little, lot of, good deal, good many, great many ইত্যাদির পূর্বে Article 'a' বসে। যেমন:

- There are a few books on the table.
- There is a little water in the glass.
- He lived here for a great many years.
- He has a lot of money.

Rule 04: Quite, many, more, such, but, merely, mere, rather, not ইত্যাদির পরে 'a' বা 'an' বসে। যেমন:

- Mr. Karim is rather an honest man.
- He is not such a boy as I expected.

Rule 05: Exclamation বুঝাতে What, how, such ইত্যাদির পরে 'a' বা 'an' বসে। যেমন:

- Such a long queue!
- What a pretty girl!

Rule 06: সংখ্যাবাচক expression যেমন: couple, dozen, score (20), hundred, thousand, million এর পূর্বে 'a' বসে। যেমন:

- He earns a hundred taka a day.
- They sold a dozen of pens.

Rule 07: Adjective এর পূর্বে so, too থাকলে এদের পরে 'a' বা 'an' বসে। যেমন:

- This is too serious a matter for him to overlook.
- Iron is so useful a metal.

Rule 08: তুলনা অর্থে Proper noun যখন Common noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন ইহার পূর্বে 'a' বা 'an' বসে। যেমন:

- Nelson Mandela is an Abraham Lincoln in his ideals.

Rule 09: কোন একক বা ইউনিট বুঝাতে 'a' বা 'an' ব্যবহার করা হয়। অর্থাৎ দর, ওজন, মাপ বা গতি সূচক রাশি পরিমাপের এককের পূর্বে 'a' বা 'an' বসে। যেমন:

- Fish sells at two hundred taka a kilo.
- He goes home once a week.

Rule 10: কোন Verb যখন Noun এর মতো ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে a বা an বসে। যেমন:

- He has gone for a walk.
- May I go for a swim?

Rule 11: Abstract noun যদি Common noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় বা কোন বিশেষ গুণ প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তার পূর্বে a বা an বসে। যেমন:

- He has received a good education.
- He has an excellent knowledge on English.
- The Tajmahal is a beauty.
- He is a justice of the peace.

Rule 12: একাধিক Adjective একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে তখন প্রথম Adjective–এর পূর্বে a বা an ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He has a nice and costly pen.
- I have a nice and speedy car.

ব্যতিক্রম: কিন্তু একই Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত একাধিক Adjective পৃথক পৃথক ব্যক্তি, বস্তুকে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করলে সেই ক্ষেত্রে প্রত্যেকের পূর্বে a বা an বসে। যেমন:

- He has a red and a blue car.
- I have bought a Japanese and a Chinese watch.

Uses of Definite Article: The

Rule 01: নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝাতে এমন Common Noun-এর Singular ও Plural উভয় Number-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The boys are playing.
- The girl is reading.

এক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত The কে 'Defining The' বলে।

Rule 02: এক জাতীয় সকলকে বোঝাতে Singular Common Noun-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The cow is a useful animal.
- The rose is a nice flower.

এ অর্থে ব্যবহৃত The কে "Generalising The" বলে। এ অর্থে The এর পরিবর্তে প্রদত্ত Common noun-টির plural ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন:

- The horse is a faithful animal or A horse is a faithful animal.
- Or, Horses are faithful animals.

Rule 03: অদ্বিতীয় যে কোন বস্তুর নামের পূর্বে কিংবা প্রকৃতিতে যার একক অস্তিত্ব আছে, সেগুলোর নামের পূর্বে The বসে। অর্থাৎ একক বস্তু যেমন: পৃথিবী, সূর্য, চন্দ্র, পূর্ব, পশ্চিম, উত্তর, দক্ষিণ ইত্যাদি শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The Sun, The earth, The moon. এই ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত The কে Familiar 'The' বলে।

ব্যতিক্রম: তবে Allah, God এর পূর্বে The বসে না।

Rule 04: সাধারণ নিয়ম অনুসারে Proper noun-এর পূর্বে কোন Article বসে না। কিন্তু ধর্মগ্রন্থ, সংবাদপত্র, জাহাজ, ট্রেন, বিমান, মহাকাশযান, বিখ্যাত অট্টালিকা, নদী, সাগর, মহাসাগর, উপসাগর, পর্বতমালা, দ্বীপপুঞ্জ, মরুভূমি, ঋতু, দিক ইত্যাদির নামের পূর্বে 'The' বসে।

ধর্মগ্রন্থের নাম	The Quran, The Bible	সাগর/ উপসাগরের নাম	The Red Sea, The Arabian Sea, The Bay of Bangla
সংবাদপত্রের নাম	The Bangladesh Observer, The Ittefaq	মহাসাগরের নাম	The Atlantic Ocean, The Indian Ocean
জাহাজের নাম	The Titanic, The M.V. Akbar	পর্বতমালার নাম	The Himalayas, The Alps
ট্রেনের নাম	The Ulka, The Rajdhani Express	দ্বীপপুঞ্জের নাম	The Andaman, The West Indies, The Philippines
এরোপ্লেনের নাম	The Bangladesh Biman, The Singapore Air Lines	মরুভূমির নাম	The Sahara, The Gobi
বিখ্যাত অট্টালিকার নাম	The Worls Trade Centre	দিকের নাম	The East, The North
নদীর নাম	The Padma, The Nile	ঋতুর নাম	The Summer, The Winter

বি.দ্র: একটি মাত্র পর্বত, দ্বীপ, অন্তরীপ বা হ্রদের নামের পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন: Ceylon, Java, Sumatra ইত্যাদি।

Rule 05: কোন স্থানের নামের ভৌগোলিক তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ অর্থ থাকলে তার পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The Punjab is a land of five rivers.
- The Deccan is a great plateau.

Rule 06: কোন বিশেষ এলাকার নামের আগে The বসে। যেমন:

- The South East Asia. The Middle East.
- The North of England. The West of Ireland.

Rule 07: যে সকল দেশের নামের আগে বা পরে kingdom, republic, states বা union থাকে তাদের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The United States of America. (The USA)
- The United Kingdom. (The UK)

Rule 08: যে সকল দেশের নামগুলো দেখতে অনেকটা Plural Number-এর মতো হয়, সেগুলোর পূর্বে The বসে। এসব দেশের নামগুলোর শেষে 's' অথবা 'es' যুক্ত হয়। যেমন: The Netherlands, The Philippines, The Maldives etc.

Rule 09: কোন জাতি বা সম্প্রদায়ের নামের আগে The বসে। এক্ষেত্রে উহার পরবর্তী Verb-এর Plural form-এ হয়। যেমন:

- The English are industrious.
- The Bangladeshis are good fighters.

সমগ্র জাতি বা শ্রেণি বুঝাতে Singular common noun-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The lion is the king of beast.
- The pen is mightier than the sword.

কিন্তু সমগ্র মানব জাতিকে বুঝাতে Man এবং Woman-এর পূর্বে কোন Article বসে না। যেমন:

- Man and woman were created equal.

এছাড়াও Man এবং Mankind এর আগে কখনো Article বসে না। যেমন:

- Man is mortal.
- Mankind is both blessing and curse to the earth.

Rule 10: যে কোন Road-এর নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The bus is running on the Grand Trunk Road.

ব্যতিক্রম: Street বা Avenue-এর পূর্বে The বসে না।

- My uncle lives in Rankin Street. (not in the Rankin Street)
- The book is bought from College Street. (not from the College Street)

Rule 11: Musical instruments এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- He plays the piano.

ব্যতিক্রম: Play on এই Group verb টির সাথে বাদ্যযন্ত্রের উল্লেখ থাকলে ঐ বাদ্যযন্ত্রের পূর্বে 'a' বসে। যেমন:

- Mina Plays on a harmonium.
- He plays on a flute.

Rule 12: Choir, orchestra এবং Pop group এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The Miles.

Rule 13: Adjective এর Superlative degree এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- Karim is the best boy in the class.
- Rina is the most beautiful girl.

ব্যতিক্রম: Superlative degree এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত most যদি very অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে তার পূর্বে the–এর পরিবর্তে a বসে। যেমন:

- He saw a most wonderful sight. (a most =very)
- This is a most interesting story. (a most = very)

Rule 14: দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করার ক্ষেত্রে Adjective এর Comparative degree এর পরে যদি 'of + two' থাকে তাহলে Adjective এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- Rina is the better of the two girls.
- This is the finer horse of the two.

Rule 15: Proper noun এর পূর্বে যদি Adjective বসে, উক্ত Adjective-এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The Great Omar was the second Caliph of Islam.
- I went to the National Park yesterday.

Rule 16: Proper noun এর পরে যদি Epithet (গুণবাচক শব্দ) থাকলে, সেই Epithet (গুণবাচক শব্দ) এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- Alexander the Great was a brave warrior.

Rule 17: যত তত বুঝাতে Adverb রূপে ব্যবহৃত Comparative degree এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The sooner, the better.
- The more, the merrier.
- The more we have, the more we want.

Rule 18: তারিখের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The 10th of November, the 26th March.

বি.দ্র: কিন্তু 10 November, 26 March; এভাবে লিখলে তারিখের পূর্বে The বসবে না।

Rule 19: Morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night, ইত্যাদির পূর্বে in থাকলে এর পূর্বে The বসে।

কিন্তু এসব এর পূর্বে in না থেকে at থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে The বসে না। যেমন:

- He has left for Dhaka in the morning. (Or, He has left Dhaka at morning.)
- I shall meet you in the evening (or, I shall meet you at evening.)

Rule 20: যেসব Noun দ্বারা পেশা বা বৃত্তি বুঝায় তাদের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- Mr. Zaman joined the Bar.
- My brother joined the Army.

Rule 21: কোন ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনার পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- Babar won the Battle of Panipath.

Rule 22: রাজনৈতিক দলের নামের পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The Awami League.

Rule 23: কতিপয় Collective noun এর পূর্বে The বসে। যেমন:

- The elite, the peasantry, the audience, the police, the people
- the public, the Majority, the Minority, the Army ইত্যাদি।

Rule 24: কতগুলো Noun আছে যেগুলোর পূর্বে স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই The বসে। যেমন:

- Cinema, pictures, theatre, office, station, museum, zoo ইত্যাদি।

Omission of articles

Rule 01: সাধারণত Proper noun-এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। যেমন:

- Zulekha is a beautiful girl.
- Delhi is the capital of India.
- Newton is a great scientist.

বি.দ্র: কিন্তু Proper noun যদি Common noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে উহার পূর্বে Article বসে। যেমন:

- A Newton cannot be a Milton.
- An Omar is not born at all ages.

Rule 02: অনির্দিষ্ট Plural noun এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। যেমন:

- Bees gather honey.
- Dogs bark at night.

বি.দ্র: তবে যখন কোন Plural noun এর আগে Preposition থাকে অথবা পরে relative clause থাকে তখন তার পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন:

- The books on the table are heavy.
- The pens which are expensive are really nice.

Rule 03: সাধারণত Material noun-এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। যেমন:

- Coal is black but very useful to us.
- Cotton grows in India, Egypt and America.
- Gold is a precious metal but iron is a useful metal.

বি.দ্র: কিন্তু বিশেষভাবে নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে Material noun এর পূর্বে Article বসে। যেমন:

- The water in this tank is pure.
- The gold of Australia is pure.

Rule 04: Abstract noun-এর পূর্বেও কোন Article বসে না। যেমন:

- Health is wealth.
- Kindness is a great virtue.

বি.দ্র: কোন ব্যক্তির বিশেষ গুণকে নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে।

- The kindness of Mohsin is known to all.
- The truthfulness of the great Prophet is praiseworthy.

Rule 05: বিখ্যাত গ্রন্থের লেখকের নাম সেই গ্রন্থের পূর্বে থাকলে the বসে না। কিন্তু লেখকের নাম পূর্বে না থাকলে the বসে। যেমন:

- The Agnibina of Nazrul or Nazrul's Agnibina.

Rule 06: ঋতুর নামের পূর্বে the বসালেও চলে আবার না বসালেও চলে। তবে এখানে Article না বসানোই শ্রেয়। যেমন:

- It dews in winter.
- The rain has set in.

Rule 07: Road, avenue, square, park এগুলোর নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন:

- In the morning I go to Bahadurshah Park.
- He bought a shop in Park Street.

কিন্তু রাস্তার নামের শেষে road শব্দটির উল্লেখ থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন:

- He bought a shop on the Mirpur Road.

Rule 08: ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন:

- English is an international language.

কিন্তু ভাষার পরে language শব্দটি থাকলে উক্ত ভাষার পূর্বে the ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The English language is very interesting to learn.

Rule 09: বার বা মাসের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন:

- I came here Sunday.
- December is the month of victory.

Rule 10: রোগের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন:

- Cholera has broken out in the village.

ব্যতিক্রম: The gout, the measles, the mumps.

Rule 11: শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রতঙ্গ এবং পোশাক-পরিচ্ছদ ইত্যাদির পূর্বে the বসে না। কারণ তারা Possessive Adjective। যেমন:

- Raise your left hand.
- He took off his shirt.

Rule 12: খেলার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন:

- He plays football.

Rule 13: কোন Sentence এর মধ্যে ঘুমানো, বিশ্রাম করার জন্যে বিছানায় যাওয়া বুঝাতে bed এর পূর্বে Article বসে না। যেমন:

- I usually go to bed at 9 p.m
- You must put the baby to bed now.

ব্যতিক্রম: কিন্তু ঘুমানো এবং বিশ্রাম করা ব্যতীত অন্য কোন উদ্দেশ্য বুঝালে bed এর পূর্বে Article বসে। যেমন:

- Life is not a bed of roses.
- She is sitting on the bed.

Rule 14: Home এর পূর্বে যদি description word বা phrase না থাকে তাহলে তার পর পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন:

- We went home.
- He is at home.

কিন্তু Home শব্দটির পূর্বে description word বা Phrase ব্যবহৃত হলে home এর পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন:

- We arrived at the bride's home.
- For some four or five years this was the home for the queen.

Rule 15: Radio-এর আগে the বসে। কিন্তু Television-এর আগে the বসে না। যেমন:

- I often listen to the radio.
- He heard the news on television.

Rule 16: সাধারণত দেশের নামের আগে Article বসে না, কিন্তু নিম্নলিখিত দেশগুলোর আগে the বসে। যেমন:

- The USA, the UK, the Sudan, The Netherlands.

Rule 17: ভ্রমণ সম্পর্কিত যানবাহন বা ভ্রমণ পথের পূর্বে Article বসে না। যেমন:

- by bus, by train, by launch, by air, by sea, by water, by river

Rule 18: Rank (পদবি)/profession (পেশা) জাতীয় Common noun যখন কোনো Proper noun-এর Apposition-রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন:

- Dr. Enamul Haque, Vice-Chancellor of Jahangir Nagar University, was a scholar.

Rule 19: সম্বোধন পদরূপে ব্যবহৃত Common Noun-এর পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন:

- Boys, you are the future leaders of the country.

Rule 20: Bed, Mosque, church, hospital, prison, school, college, university, court ইত্যাদি স্থানগুলো যদি সাধারণ অর্থে (Primary Purpose) ব্যবহৃত হয় বা পরিদর্শন করা হয় তখন এদের পূর্বে The বসে না। যেমন:

- After I leave school, I want to go to college. (as a student)
- Mr. Karim goes to mosque on Friday. (normally a Muslim goes to mosque)

কিন্তু উপর্যুক্ত স্থানগুলো যখন বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যে পরিদর্শন করা বা ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এদের পূর্বে the বসে। যেমন:

- Mr. Khan went to the school to meet his son's teacher. (not as a pupil)
- Mr. Rahim went to the prison to see Karim. (as a visitor, not as a prisoner)

Potential Questions & Answers

01. I saw ___ one-eyed man.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none of them

02. England ___ European country.
(a) an (b) a (c) the (d) no article

03. Fill in the blanks of the following sentence. I found ___ old lady who came to our house.
(a) the (b) no article (c) a (d) an

04. March 7 is ___ historic day for Bangladesh.
(a) a (b) an (c) no article required (d) the

05. He is ___ M.B.B.S.
(a) an (b) a (c) the (d) no article

06. He is ___ F.R.C.S.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

07. ___ Mahabharata is— greatest epic in the world literature
(a) no article; the (b) no article; no article
(c) the; the (d) the; no article

08. You are ___ Messi, I see.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

09. ___ English are industrious.
(a) An (b) The (c) A (d) None

10. Fill up the blank of the following sentence. My mother gave me ___ one taka note.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

11. I know someone who wrote a book about ___ life of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
(a) a (b) the (c) an (d) no article

12. He saw ___ most wonderful sight.
(a) an (b) the (c) a (d) no article

13. Select the right word to the gap in the sentence.
Mr. Robert lives in ___ Hague.
(a) the (b) a (c) an (d) no article

14. The King left ___ heir.
(a) the (b) both (c, d) (c) a (d) an

15. At last the beast in him got___ upper hand.
(a) the (b) none (c) an (d) a

16. ___ Dhaka is ___ city of joy though there are many sufferings.
(a) the, the (b) no article, the (c) the, no article (d) the, a

17. ___ Mount Everest is the highest peak in the Himalayas.
(a) A (b) An (c) The (d) No article

18. The English book of Uttoron is ___ Unique book.
(a) an (b) the (c) a (d) both (a, c)

19. What will be the right word for the following gap? She is___ Honors graduate.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

20. He lives ___ comfortable life.
(a) none of them (b) an (c) the (d) a

21. What will be the appropriate article in the blank of the sentence? I see you are — Wordsworth.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) none

22. The Amazon is Brazil is ___ longest river in ___ South America.
(a) no article, the (b) the, no article (c) the, the (d) the, an

23. I am going to ___ USA.
(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

24. Trisha has a knack for playing ___ piano
(a) the (b) a (c) on (d) with

25. 'English' is a language where as ___ English is a nation.
(a) an (b) a (c) the (d) none of the above

26. She works six days ___ week.
(a) a (b) the (c) in (d) for

27. He pulled___ boy by___ ear.
(a) a, a (b) a, an (c) an, a (d) the, the

28. Outside the bright primary rainbow, ___ much fainter secondary rainbow may be visible.
(a) so (b) a (c) still (d) as

29. Article is used based on–
(a) Spelling (b) Sound (c) Pronunciation (d) Meaning

30. Which of the following will have 'a' before it?
(a) F.R.C.S (b) B.ED (c) M.ED (d) L.M.F.

Answers	01	a	02	b	03	d	04	a	05	?	06	b	07	c	08	a	09	b	10	a
	11	?	12	c	13	a	14	d	15	a	16	b	17	d	18	c	19	b	20	d
	21	a	22	b	23	?	24	a	25	c	26	a	27	d	28	b	29	?	30	b

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

The Verb

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'To get along with' means– [44th BCS]
(a) to adjust (b) to interest (c) to accompany (d) to walk

02. "He contemplated marrying his cousin." Here 'marrying' is a/an– [43rd BCS]
(a) present participle (b) gerund (c) verb (d) infinitive

03. Identify the correct sentence: [43rd BCS]
(a) The girl burst out tears. (b) The girl burst into tears.
(c) The girl burst with tears. (d) The girl bursted out tears.

04. The word 'flying' in the sentence "Look at the flying bird" is a: [42nd BCS]
(a) gerund (b) participle (c) verbal noun (d) gerundial infinitive

05. 'I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an– [41st BCS]
(a) infinitive (b) gerund (c) participle (d) verbal noun

06. 'The old man was tired of walking.' Here 'walking' is a/an– [41st BCS]
(a) present participle (b) adjective (c) common noun (d) gerund

07. 'Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.' In this sentence the verb 'arrived' is- [41st BCS]
(a) intransitive (b) transitive (c) causative (d) defective

08. 'A lost opportunity never returns.' Here 'lost' is a– [40th BCS]
(a) gerund (b) verbal noun (c) gerundial infinitive (d) participle

09. Fill in the blank:
As she was talking he suddenly broke ___, saying, 'That's a lie' [40th BCS]
(a) off (b) in (c) down (d) into

10. Reading is an excellent habit, Here, the underlined word is a– [38th BCS]
(a) Verbal noun (b) Participle (c) Verb (d) Gerund

11. Fill in the blank:
Tourists ___ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar. [38th BCS]
(a) better to had get (b) had better to get (c) had better got (d) had better get

12. A retired officer lives next door. Here, the underlined word is used as a/an: [[38th BCS]
(a) Gerund (b) adverb (c) preposition (d) participle

13. Fill in the blank appropriate use of tense: [37th BCS]
I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I ___ at a shop.
(a) had it mended (b) had it mend (c) did I mend (d) had mended

14. Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening' is–. [37th BCS]
(a) A gerund (b) A participle (c) An infinitive (d) A finite verb

15. 'To do away with' means– [36th BCS]
(a) to repeat (b) to start (c) to get rid of (d) to drive off

16. Cricket enjoys a huge ___ in Bangladesh. [35th BCS]
(a) follow on (b) fall out (c) follow (d) following

17. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [35th BCS]
(a) Mister (b) Master (c) Mistress (d) Mastery

18. Being fat does not necessarily kill you, but it– [35th BCS]
(a) increases (b) emphasizes (c) encourages (d) involves

19. 'Pass away' means– [33rd BCS]
(a) disappear (b) die (c) erase (d) fall

20. Travellers ___ their reservation well in advance if they want to visit the St. Martins Island. [32nd and 18th BCS]
(a) had better to get (b) had to better get (c) had better get (d) had better got

21. While living in poverty, the poet had to ___ a great deal of sufferings. [31st BCS]
(a) see through (b) put up with (c) pass by (d) fall back

22. He said that he — be unable to come [29th BCS]
(a) will (b) shall (c) should (d) would

23. Choose the correct preposition. The police is looking ___ the case. [26th BCS]
(a) after (b) on (c) up (d) into

24. The tree has been blown ___ by the storm. [26th and 21st BCS]
(a) away (b) up (c) off (d) out

25. ___ your shoes before entering the mosque. [26th BCS]
(a) put out (b) put off (c) put away (d) put on

26. The lights have been blown ___ by the strong wind. [26th BCS]
(a) Out (b) Away (c) Up (d) Off

27. The man died ___ over eating. [25th BCS]
(a) by (b) of (c) for (d) from

28. I am looking for someone who — play the piano. [24th BCS]
(a) able to (b) is able (c) can be able to (d) can

29. The team is ___ eleven players. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) made of (b) made up of (c) made up (d) made

30. The second World War broke ___ in September, 1939. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) through (b) away (c) out (d) in

31. The captain left the boat, because it ___. [23rd BCS]
(a) turned down (b) turned up (c) turned bottom (d) turned over

32. Complete the sentence: Trees have ___ off their leaves. [23rd BCS]
(a) thrown (b) fallen (c) cast (d) put

33. In spite of my requests, he did not ___. [22nd BCS]
(a) give in (b) fall in (c) get off (d) give forth

34. A reward has been announced for the employees who— hard. [21st BCS]
(a) have worked (b) has worked (c) will be work (d) have had worked

35. 'The Second anniversary celebration of our college will be held on December 15'. Which of the following is the correct phrase for above? [14th BCS]
(a) Takes off (b) comes off (c) will bring about (d) will come round

36. 'It is too difficult to 'tolerate' bad temper for long.' Which of the following phrases best replaces 'tolerate' in the above sentence? [13th BCS]
(a) cope up with (b) put up with (c) stand up for (d) pull on with

37. The boy from the village said, "I ___ starve than beg." Which of the following best completes the above sentence? [13th BCS]
(a) better (b) rather (c) would rather (d) would better

38. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is? [11th BCS]
(a) Gerund (b) Verbal noun (c) Participle (d) Adjective

Answers																				
	01	a	02	b	03	b	04	b	05	a	06	d	07	a	08	d	09	b	10	d
	11	d	12	d	13	a	14	b	15	c	16	d	17	b	18	d	19	b	20	c
	21	b	22	d	23	d	24	a	25	b	26	a	27	d	28	d	29	b	30	c
	31	d	32	c	33	a	34	a	35	b	36	b	37	c	38	c				

The Verb

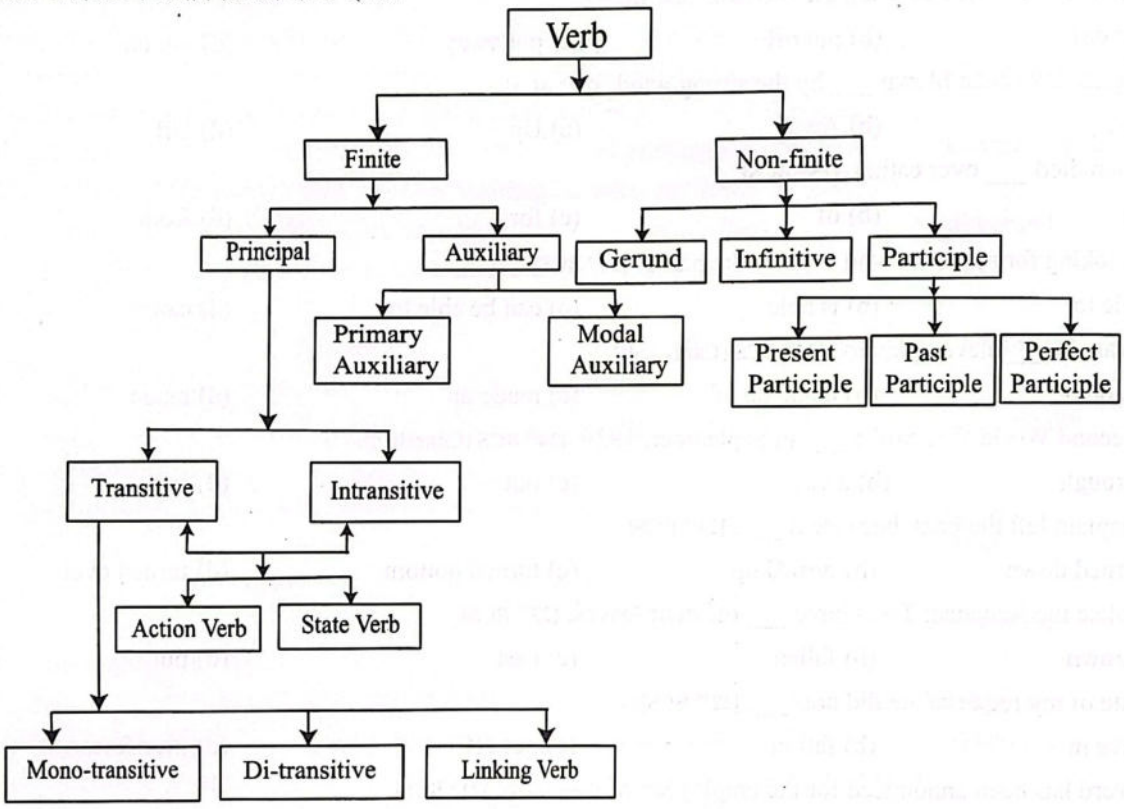
Verb হলো এমন একটি Word বা Part of Speech যা দ্বারা কোন কিছু করা বা হওয়া বুঝায়।

মূলত Verb দ্বারা বুঝানো হয়ে থাকে:

- Subject নিজে যে কাজটি সম্পাদন করেছে; Graham writes a letter. He goes home.
- Subject এর উপর যে কাজটি সম্পাদিত হয়েছে; A letter is written by Graham. The tree was uprooted.
- Subject কি অবস্থায় আছে বা Subject এর পরিচয়; Kamal is a student. The Meghna is a river.
- Subject-এর অধিকার বা আয়ত্তে কি আছে; Mita has a pen. We had a car.

Classification of Verbs

Verb-এর প্রধান প্রকারভেদগুলো নিচে দেখানো হলো:



Finite & Non-finite Verbs

A. Finite Verb

নিচের **Sentence**-গুলো লক্ষ করি:

- He reads a book.
- I go to school.
- They play football.

উল্লিখিত Sentence-গুলোতে 'read', 'go', 'play'-এই Verb গুলোর বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত হয়েছে এবং Subject 'He', 'I' ও 'They' এর Number ও Person অনুযায়ী Verb গুলোর রূপ নির্ণীত তাই এ Verb গুলো Finite Verb।

অতএব, যে Verb দ্বারা Sentence-এর বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত হয় এবং Subject-এর Number ও Person অনুযায়ী যার রূপ নির্ণীত হয় তাকে Finite verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) বলে।

B. Non-Finite Verb

নিচের **Sentence**-গুলো লক্ষ করি:

- He goes to market to buy a pen.
- I went there to see him.
- Eating rice, he went to school.
- Having eaten rice, he went to school.
- Seeing us, they left the place.
- I heard him singing.

উল্লিখিত Sentence-গুলোতে 'to buy', 'to see', 'eating', 'having eaten', 'seeing', 'singing'-এই Verb গুলোর বক্তব্য শেষ হয় না এবং Subject 'He', 'I', 'He', 'He', 'They', 'I'-দ্বারা Verb-গুলোরও রূপ নির্ণীত হয়নি। তাই 'to buy', 'to see', 'eating', 'having eaten', 'seeing', 'singing'-এই Verb গুলো Non-Finite Verb।

অতএব, যে Verb দ্বারা Sentence-এর বক্তব্য সমাপ্ত হয় না এবং Subject-এর Number ও Person অনুযায়ী যার রূপ নির্ণীত হয় না তাকে Non-Finite Verb (অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) বলে।

Finite Verb কে আবার দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

i) **Principal Verb**
ii) **Auxiliary Verb**

Principal & Auxiliary Verbs

i) **Principal Verb:** যে সকল Verb এর নিজস্ব অর্থ আছে এবং যে সকল Verb অন্য কোন Verb–এর সাহায্য ছাড়া স্বাধীনভাবে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকে Principal Verb বা Main Verb বলে। যেমন:

- Karim is a boy. • Sabina sings a song.
- I have a book. • The boy eats a mango.

এখানে eat, sing, have, এবং is প্রত্যেকটি Principal Verb।

ii) **Auxiliary Verb:** যে সকল Verb এর নিজে কোন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে না বরং Tense, Voice বা Mood অনুসারে বিভিন্ন প্রকার Sentence গঠনে Principal Verb কে সাহায্য করে, তাদেরকে Auxiliary Verb বলে। যেমন:

- The boy is reading a book. • I have lost my pen.
- They are making a plan. • They have done their duty.

Auxiliary Verbs-আবার দুই প্রকার। যথা –

(1) Primary Auxiliary Verbs

- **To be verbs:** am, is, are, was, were, been, being
- **To have verbs:** has, have, had, having
- **To do verbs:** do, does, did

(2) Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal Auxiliary Verb-গুলো সাধারণত জিজ্ঞাসা, অনুরোধ, সামর্থ্য, প্রস্তাব, সম্ভাবনা, বাধ্যবাধকতা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Modal Auxiliary Verb-গুলো হলো:

Can	Could	May	Might	Will	Would	Shall	Should	Must	Ought (to)

(এগুলো সম্পর্কে Modal Auxiliaries অধ্যায়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা হয়েছে) । যেমন:

- I can swim well. • He might come tomorrow.
- You must go there. • We should obey our parents.

Transitive & Intransitive Verbs

A. Transitive Verbs

নিচের Sentence গুলো লক্ষ করি:

- I like to eat mangoes.
- I read an interesting book.
- He hates the poor.
- He said that he was ill.

যে Verb-এর অর্থ Subject-এর মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ না থেকে অন্য কোনো Word-এ বিস্তৃত হয়ে যায় অর্থাৎ অন্য Word-এর সাহায্য ছাড়া অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে, তাকে Transitive Verb বলে। প্রসঙ্গত বলা যায় যে, অন্য Word-টিকে Object বলা হয়। Object-এর বিভিন্ন রূপ আছে। অর্থাৎ অনেক কিছুই Object-হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন-

(a) Noun/noun phrase:

- I saw Rahim.
- I read an interesting book.

(b) Pronoun:

- I saw them.

(c) Infinitive/infinitive phrase:

- I like to eat mangoes.
- He wishes to sing.

(d) Gerund/gerundial phrase:

- I like swimming.
- He likes walking in the morning.

(e) Adjective (used as common noun):

- He hates the poor.

(f) Noun clause:

- He said that he was ill.

আবার Transitive Verb-এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত Object-গুলো আবার দুই রকমের হয়ে থাকে। যথা– Direct Object এবং Indirect Object।

i. সাধারণত ব্যক্তিবাচক শব্দকে Indirect Object ও বস্তুবাচক শব্দকে Direct Object বলে। যেমন:

- He gave me a book. → He gave a book to me.
- Bring me a pen. → Bring a pen for me.

ii. একই Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত Direct ও Indirect Object এর মধ্যে সাধারণত Indirect Object, Direct Object এর পূর্বে বসে। তবে Direct Object যদি Indirect Object এর পূর্বে বসে সেক্ষেত্রে Indirect Object এর পূর্বে Preposition 'to' বা 'for' বসে।

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: কোন বাক্যের ক্রিয়া বা Verb-কে 'কী' বা 'কাকে' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হলে Verb-এর Object পাওয়া যায়।

Transitive Verb-গুলোকে Object-এর সংখ্যার উপর ভিত্তি করে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

Mono-Transitive Verb: কোনো নির্দিষ্ট বাক্যস্থিত Transitive Verb-এর একটি মাত্র Object থাকে, তাহলে সেই Transitive Verb-টিকে Mono-Transitive Verb বলে। যেমন: They play football. বাক্যটিতে একটি মাত্র Object বিদ্যমান। সেটি হলো football। তাই উক্ত বাক্যটির Verb-টি Mono-Transitive Verb।

Di-Transitive Verb: কোনো নির্দিষ্ট বাক্যস্থিত Transitive Verb-এর যদি একের অধিক Object থাকে (সাধারণত দুইটি Object থাকে), তাহলে উক্ত Transitive Verb-টিকে Di-Transitive Verb বলে। যেমন: She writes me a letter. অথবা She writes a letter to me. উদাহরণে উল্লেখকৃত বাক্যের Transitive Verb-এর দুটি Object রয়েছে। তাই বাক্যটির Verb-টি Di-Transitive Verb।

B. Intransitive Verbs

আমরা নিচের Sentence গুলো লক্ষ করি।

He runs. I walk. The bird flies. They go. এই Sentence গুলোর Verb গুলো Subject কী করে তা সম্পূর্ণরূপে প্রকাশ করছে। এদের কাজ হলো subject কে সীমাবদ্ধ করা অর্থাৎ এরা অকর্মক ক্রিয়া । সহজ কথায়, যে verb-এর কাছে 'কি' বা 'কাকে' দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় না তাকে Intransitive Verb বলে। যেমন – We arrived at the station before 7 minutes of leaving the train. The delegation will leave for negotiation tomorrow.

Transitive Verb Used as Intransitive

যখন কোনো Transitive Verb এমনভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় যে তার সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য Object-এর প্রয়োজন হয় না, বরং Object-টি সহজে অনুমিত হয় তখন Verb-টি Intransitive- এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন:

Transitive use	Intransitive use
Karim writes a letter.	The pen writes well.
He reads a book.	I cannot read.
He opened the door.	The door opened.
I stopped the car.	The car stopped.
I saw Rahim.	He cannot see.

যখন Transitive Verb-এর Object হিসেবে Reflexive Pronoun উহ্য থাকে তখন তার ব্যবহার Intransitive হয়। যেমন:

Transitive use	Intransitive use
I proved him	I proved (myself) innocent.
Keep the book in the almirah.	Keep away from evil company.

C. যখন কোনো Transitive Verb; Active-এ থেকে Passive অর্থ প্রদান করে তখন ঐ Verb টি Intransitive হয়ে থাকে। যেমন:

- Rice sells cheap. (= Rice is sold cheap.)
- The road is repairing. (= The road is being repaired.)
- The book is printing. (= The book is being printed.)

এরূপ ব্যবহৃত Verb কে Quasi-Passive (Half-Passive verb) = কর্তৃবাচ্যের ক্রিয়া বলে।

Intransitive Verb Used as Transitive

A. Verb ও Object একই root-থেকে উৎপন্ন হলে Object-কে Cognate Object (সমধাতুজ কর্ম) বলে। তখন Intransitive Verb-টি Transitive -এ পরিণত হয়। যেমন:

Transitive use	Intransitive use
He dreamt a bad dream.	He dreamt.
We slept a sound sleep.	We slept.
They fought a fight.	They fought.

B. যখন কোনো Intransitive Verb-অন্য কেউ কর্তৃক প্রযোজিত অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তা Transitive হয়। এরূপ ব্যবহৃত Intransitive Verb-কে Causative Verb (প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া) বলে। যেমন:

Transitive Use	Intransitive Use
Karim walks his horse.	Karim walks.
He flies a kite.	Birds fly.
She boils rice.	Water boils.

C. কিছু Verb-এর সাথে Preposition যুক্ত হয়ে Transitive Verb রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। এভাবে ব্যবহৃত Intransitive Verb-কে Group Verb বলে। যেমন: look after, take after, call up, call at, laugh at

- I look after my old father.
- He takes after his father.

Non-Finite Verbs

- I hope to see you again.
- A word spoken never returns.
- He likes swimming in the river.
- A sleeping cat never catches a rat.
- He dreams of going to America.
- Having worked hard, he felt tired.

এখানে to see, sleeping, going, swimming এবং having-কে Non-Finite verb বলে। এরা সাধারণত Sentence-এর Subject-এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত নয়। এরা Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে একই সাথে Verb, Noun বা Adjective-এর মতো কাজ করে। Verb-এর Tense এবং Subject-এর Number ও Person অনুসারে এদের রূপের কোন পরিবর্তন ঘটে না।

❑ প্রধানত **Non-Finite Verbs** তিন প্রকার: **(i) Infinitive** **(ii) Gerund** **(iii) Participle**

Infinitives

Verb-এর Base Form-এর পূর্বে 'to' যুক্ত হয়ে Infinitive গঠিত হয়। সাধারণত যেতে, খেতে, করতে, ধরতে ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করতে Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Everyday he rises early to take a walk.
- He refused to obey the orders.
- I have learnt enough to pass the examination.

বি.দ্র: কোনো কোনো ক্ষেত্রে Infinitive এর 'to' উহ্য থাকে। এ ধরনের Infinitive কে Bare Infinitive বলা হয়। help, bid, let, need, dare, see, hear প্রভৃতি Verb-এর পর 'to' ব্যবহৃত হয় না। যেমন:

- I heard her cry. (i.e. to cry)
- Please help me do it. (i.e. to help)
- I saw him cross the road. (i.e. to cross)

Different Forms of Infinitives

Present or Simple Infinitive

গঠন: to + verb; (to eat, to work, to play, to go) যেমন:

- I have a lot of work to do.
- Teach me to speak well.

Progressive Infinitive

গঠন: to be + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form; (to be playing, to be working, to be sitting, to be talking) যেমন:

- It's nice to be sitting here with you.
- The weather seems to be getting worse.

Perfect Infinitive

গঠন: to have + past participle; (to have played, to have left, to have come, to have eaten) যেমন:

- I am glad to have abstained from bad habits.
- It is nice to have finished my work.

Perfect Continuous Infinitive

গঠন: to have been + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form; (to have been playing, to have been waiting, to have been walking)

- He appears to have been waiting for a long time.

কার্যাবলির উপর ভিত্তি করে **Infinitive** কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:

1. Simple or Noun Infinitive

2. Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitive

The Use of Simple or Noun Infinitives

◈ ইহা এককভাবে অনেক সময় Noun Phrase-এর অংশ হিসেবে Verb-এর Subject হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- To walk in the morning is a good habit.
- To walk up early is good for health.

◈ ইহা Transitive Verb-এর Object হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- I like to read newspaper.
- They want to play football.

◈ ইহা Intransitive Verb-এর Complement হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- Karim seems to be happy.
- He appears to be guilty.

◈ ইহা Transitive Verb-এর Object এর Complement হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- He asked me to come.
- He told me to do the work.

Gerundial or Qualifying Infinitives

সাধারণত কোন কাজের উদ্দেশ্য, কারণ বা ফলাফল ব্যক্ত করতে ইহা ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He came to see me. I went to market to buy a book. (উদ্দেশ্য)
- I am glad to see you. I am sorry to disturb you. (কারণ)
- He worked hard to succeed in life. (ফলাফল)

The Use of Gerundial Infinitives

◈ Gerundial Infinitives- Adjective-এর ন্যায় কোন Noun-কে Qualify করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- This is a house to live in.
- There is no time to play.
- He has a pen to write with.

◈ ইহা Adverb-এর ন্যায় কোন Verb-কে Modify করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He came to see me.
- We eat to live.

◈ ইহা Adverb-এর ন্যায় কোন Adjective-কে Modify করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- I am glad to see you.
- The boys are eager to learn.

Perfect Infinitive

◈ Perfect Infinitive মূলত ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে Principal Verb দ্বারা নির্দেশিত সময়ের পূর্বেই কোন কাজ শেষ হওয়া বুঝাতে। যেমন:

- The old man seems to have come from England.
- You seem to have passed a sleepless night.

The Use of Perfect Infinitives

◈ Want/desire/hope/intend/wish/command ইত্যাদি Verb গুলোর Past form এর পরে Perfect infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং কোন কাজ সম্পন্ন হবার কথা ছিল কিন্তু হয়নি এরূপ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। যেমন:

- He wished to have won the first prize.
- He wanted to have completed the work.

◈ পূর্বে ঘটেছে অনুমানভিত্তিক এমন কোন ঘটনা প্রকাশ করতে Appear/happen/pretend/see/seem প্রভৃতি Verb-গুলোর পরে Perfect Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He pretends to have got the first prize.
- The field appears to have been green.
- He seems to have killed somebody.

◈ Perfect Conditional Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Should, would, might এবং could-এর সাথে Perfect Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- If I had seen him, I would have told him the news.
- If they had played well, they would have won the game.
- I would have gone to the university, if my parents had more money.

Gerund

Verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form যখন Noun ও Verb-এর কাজ সম্পন্ন করে, তখন তাকে **Gerund** বলে। যেমন:

- Walking is a good exercise.
- Eating vitamins is good for health.
- Writing makes a man perfect.
- Running in the sun is bad for health.

The Use of Gerund

◈ ইহা Verb-এর Subject হিসেবে Sentence এর প্রথমে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- **Swimming** is a good exercise.
- **Learning** English is not difficult.

◈ ইহা Transitive verb-এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Children like **eating** bananas.
- She loves **playing** the violin.

◈ ইহা To be verb বা Subject-এর Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- My hobby is **gardening**.
- He is thinking of **resigning** his post.

◈ ইহা Preposition-এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He is fond of **playing** cricket.
- The old man was tired of **walking**.
- I am fond of **reading** novels.

Verbal Noun

Gerund-এর পূর্বে The এর পরে of ব্যবহৃত হলে তাকে Verbal Noun বলে। Gerund ও Verbal Noun-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য হলো -

◈ Gerund, Verb এবং Noun উভয়ের কাজ সম্পন্ন করে, কিন্তু Verbal noun দ্বারা শুধু Noun-এর কার্য সম্পন্ন হয়। যেমন:

- The reading of newspaper is a good habit.
- The smoking of cigarette is a bad habit.

Participle

◈ Verb-এর যে রূপ একসঙ্গে Verb এবং Adjective বা Adverb-এর কার্য সম্পন্ন করে, তাকে Participle বলে। যেমন:

- Running fast, we reached the station.
- The child went to its mother laughing.
- Having eaten rice, she went to bed. Having finished work, he went home.
- I saw a flying bird. Don't get on a running bus.
- It is a singing bird. Our headmaster is a learned man.
- She went dancing out of the room.

◈ উপর্যুক্ত Sentence-গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত Running, laughing, having, flying, running, singing, dancing, learned- এগুলোকে Participle বলা হয়।

Participle প্রধানত তিন প্রকার। যেমন:

1. Present Participle
2. Past Participle
3. Perfect Participle

Present Participle

◈ প্রথমত, ইহা Verb-এর Continuous গঠনে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- I will be writing a letter.
- He is playing football.
- They were eating rice.

◈ ইহা Noun-এর Attributive Adjective-হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- It is a charming scenery.
- This is an interesting story.
- Look at the flying bird.
- He has a pleasing behaviour.
- I like the noise of falling water.

◈ ইহা Linking Verb-এর পরে বসে Predicative Adjective-হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- The story is interesting.
- The scenery looks charming.
- The baby looks smiling.
- The play is exciting.

Past Participle

Verb-এর Past Participle form যখন একই সঙ্গে Verb এবং Adjective-এর কার্য সম্পাদন করে; তখন তাকে past participle বলে। যেমন:

- This is a broken chair.
- My father is a retired person.
- She found her lost pen.
- Don't drink polluted water.

The Use of Past Participle

◈ Perfect tense গঠনে Verb-এর Past Participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He has eaten rice.
- I had gone there.
- They will have finished their work.

◈ Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে ইহা Attributive Adjective-হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- This is a damaged car.
- Our headmaster is a learned man.
- America is a developed country.
- He is a distinguished person.

◈ ইহা 'be' verb এর পরে বসে Predicative Adjective-হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- The water of this glass is boiled.
- The people of England are learned.

◈ Verb এর Passive form গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে ইহা to be verb বা to have verb এর পরে বসে। যেমন:

- **Active:** I have eaten rice.
- **Passive:** Rice has been eaten by me.
- **Active:** Karim did the work.
- **Passive:** The work was done by Karim.

Perfect participle

Verb-এর Past Participle-এর পূর্বে having যুক্ত হয়ে যখন ইহা Verb ও Adjective -এর কার্য সম্পাদন করে তখন তাকে Perfect participle বলে। যেমন:

- Having eaten my meal, I went to bed.
- Having gone to market, I bought a beautiful shirt.
- Having finished my work, I went home.
- Having received your letter, I came to know everything.
- Having lost all my money, I went home.

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: এছাড়াও **Tense, Right Forms of Verbs** এই অধ্যায় গুলোতে Verb সম্পর্কে আরো বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা আছে।

Linking Verb & Causative Verb

পূর্বে আলোচিত Verb এর প্রধান প্রকারভেদগুলো ছাড়াও আরও দুটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রকারভেদ রয়েছে, যেগুলো আমাদের ব্যবহারিক ইংরেজিতে খুবই প্রয়োজনীয়। সেগুলো হলো:

01. Causative Verb **02. Linking Verb**

Causative Verb: যে সকল Verb এর Subject নিজে সরাসরি কোনো কার্য সম্পাদন না করে অপরকে দিয়ে কার্যটি সম্পাদন করে, তাদেরকে Causative Verb বলে। যেমন:

- He showed me a picture.
- Mother feeds her baby.

Causative Verb গুলো মূলত Intransitive verb. কিন্তু কোন কিছু করানো এ অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় বলে এরা Transitive verb এর বৈশিষ্ট্য গ্রহণ করে। যার জন্য এদেরকে Transitive verb বলা হয়।

কতগুলো verb এর causative–এর পৃথক রূপ রয়েছে।

Verb	Causative Verb	Verb	Causative verb
Know	inform	Lie	Lay
Remember	Remind	Learn	Teach
Eat	Feed	Sit	Set
Rise	Raise	See	Show

যে সকল Verb এর স্বতন্ত্র Causative রূপ নেই, তাদের পূর্বে have, cause, get, make ইত্যাদি verb গুলো বসিয়ে Causative Verb–এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করা হয়। যেমন:

- He made me do the work.
- I make him write a letter.
- I got a letter written by him.
- It makes me think so.

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: Causative Verb সম্পর্কে পরবর্তীতে Right Forms of Verbs অধ্যায়ে আরও বিশদভাবে আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

Linking Verb: যে সব Verb সাধারণ Subject এবং Complement (subject সম্পর্কে যা কিছু বলা হয়) এর মধ্যে যোগসূত্র (link) প্রতিষ্ঠা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদেরকে Linking Verb বলে। এক কথায়, Linking Verb এক ও অভিন্ন Subject এবং Object কে সংযুক্ত করে। যেমন- The boy went mad. এখানে Went একটি Linking Verb. The boy went to college. এখানে, 'went' Linking Verb নয়। কারণ ১ম Sentence টিতে The boy এবং mad একই ব্যক্তি। কিন্তু ২য় Sentence টিতে The boy এবং college একই ব্যক্তি/সত্তা নয়।

01. To be Verb থেকে Linking Verb গুলো হচ্ছে-**am, is, are, was, were, been, being** এদের পরে Complement হিসেবে সাধারণত Noun বা Adjective বসে। যেমন:
    - Sohag is a doctor.
    - She is meritorious.
02. **Smell, taste, sound, look, seem, get, become, feel, go, keep, appear, remain, grow** ইত্যাদি Verb গুলোও Linking Verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এদের পরে Complement হিসেবে সাধারণত Adjective বসে এবং এই verb গুলোর পরিবর্তে be verb ব্যবহার করা যায়।
    - The flower smell sweet → The flower are sweet.
    - The man went mad → The man was mad.

03. **Feel, look, smell, taste** এরা Transitive Verb হিসেবেও ব্যবহার হতে পারে এবং বস্তুবাচক (direct) object গ্রহণ করেতে পারে। তখন এদের পর Adjective না হয়ে Adverb হবে এবং এদেরকে তখন Linking verb বলা যাবে না। যেমন:
- I felt bad in the morning.
- The doctor felt his pulse carefully.

Cognate verb: যে সকল বাক্যে verb ও object একই মূল থেকে উৎপন্ন হয়, সেসব verb কে cognate verb বলে। যেমন:
- He slept a troubled sleep.
- She danced a cheerful dance.
- Abdul Kashem died a painful death.

Modal Auxiliaries

Modal Auxiliaries

Can/Could, may/might, shall/should, will/would, must and ought (to) কে বলা হয় Modal Auxiliary Verb এবং **need, dare** ও **used to** কে বলা হয় Semi-modal auxiliary verb. **Need, dare** এবং **used to** কে Semi-modal auxiliary verb বলা হয় কারণ তারা Ordinary verb এবং Modal auxiliary verb দুইভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।
যেমন: You need not go there. Or, You do not need to go there.

Characteristics of Modal Auxiliaries

- Modal verb-গুলো verb এর Present simple form এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং ability, intentions, certainty, opinion, advice, permission, determination, possibility, probability, command ইত্যাদি ভাব প্রকাশ করে।
- Third person singular number –এর ক্ষেত্রে Modal verb এর সাথে 's' বা 'es' যুক্ত হয় না এবং এদের –ing যুক্ত form-ও হয় না।
- Shall/will, can/may ইত্যাদি Modal verb-গুলোর যদিও Past form রয়েছে কিন্তু এদের দ্বারা সাধারণত অতীতের কোন বক্তব্য প্রকাশ করা হয় না। উদাহরণস্বরূপ বলা যায় যে, Could হলো can এর Past form, কিন্তু Could দ্বারা অতীত বক্তব্য প্রকাশ না করে অতীত কালে কোন কাজ করার ক্ষমতা বা যোগ্যতাকে বুঝায় এবং Would হলো will এর Past form। কিন্তু Would ও Will এর মতো ভবিষ্যতের কোন ঘটনা নির্দেশ করতেই বেশি ব্যবহৃত হয়। অর্থাৎ বলা যায় যে, মূলত ভবিষ্যতের কোন বক্তব্য প্রকাশের জন্যেই Modal auxiliary গুলোর Past form ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
  - You seem to be quite ill.
  - You could consult a doctor.
  - He might come tomorrow.

বি.দ্র: অতীতের কোন ঘটনা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে Modal verb গুলোর পরে have + verb এর Past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
  - You should have told me you were coming.
  - I know he could have done the work.
  - The letter might have arrived yesterday.

- Negative এবং Interrogative sentence গঠনে Modal verb-গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb হিসেবে do ব্যবহৃত হয় না।
- Modal auxiliary verb গুলোর পূর্বে কখনও to ব্যবহৃত হয় না। যেমন: to can, to may, to shall এরূপ লেখার প্রয়োজন নেই।
- একই Sentence এ পরপর দু'টি Modal auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয় না, তবে have to, be allowed to, be going to, be able to এর পূর্বে Modal auxiliary verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:
  - I might be able to go there.
  - He will be able to come together.
- Modal auxiliary verb যুক্ত Sentence কে negative করতে হলে negative word টি (Not, never, hardly, seldom ইত্যাদি) সব সময় Modal auxiliary verb এর পরে বসানো হয়। যেমন:
  - She will never visit this place.
  - You should hardly stop it.
- Modal auxiliary verb যুক্ত Sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে Modal auxiliary verb টি উক্ত Sentence এর Subject এর পূর্বে বসাতে হয়। যেমন:
  - Could you give me a pen?
  - Will you do it?
- ইংরেজি Grammar-এ ২৪টি Auxiliary Verb আছে, যার মধ্যে ১৩টি Modal Auxiliary Verb.

নিচে **Modal Auxiliaries** গুলোর ব্যবহার সম্পর্কিত একটি সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ দেওয়া হলো:

Modal Auxiliaries	ব্যবহার	উদাহরণ
Can/Could	কারো কোন কিছু করার শক্তি, সামর্থ্য, ক্ষমতা বা সুযোগ (Abilty, power and opportunity) রয়েছে এরূপ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে Verb এর পূর্বে Can ব্যবহৃত হয়।	I can read French, but I can't speak it. I can walk fast but you can't.
	Can এর Past form হলো Could, অতীতে কারো কিছু করার ক্ষমতা, সুযোগ বা সামর্থ্য ছিল এরূপ অর্থে Could ব্যবহৃত হয়।	They could do it.
	অনুমতি দেওয়া বুঝাতে Can ব্যবহার করা হয়।	You can take my pen if you want to.
	বিনম্র অনুরোধ বোঝাতে 'Could you' বসে।	Could you show me the way to the college?
Shall/Will	ভবিষ্যৎকালে কোন কাজ করা হবে বুঝাতে Shall বা Will ব্যবহার করা হয়। অর্থাৎ Future Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে Shall বা Will ব্যবহার করা হয়। সাধারণত First Person এর সাথে Shall ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং Second ও Third Person এর ক্ষেত্রে Will ব্যবহার করা হয়।	We shall remove corruption. You will study seriously. She will come soon.
	কিন্তু Authority, Promise, Threat, Determination, Advice, Order, Certainty, Intention, Desire, Obligation বুঝাতে First Person এর সাথে Will এবং Second ও Third Person এর সাথে Shall ব্যবহার করা হয়। **Note:** তবে Modern English এ এই ভাবে Shall ও Will ব্যবহার করা হয় না। এই সমস্ত ক্ষেত্রে শুধু Will ব্যবহার করা হয়।	The sinner shall suffer in the long run. (certainty) Do it, otherwise you shall be punished. (threat) We will respect our parents. (obligation)
	অনুরোধ অথবা Invitation বুঝাতে 'Will + you + please' ব্যবহার করা হয়। এটি Please+Imperative এর চেয়ে অধিক ভদ্রতা বুঝায়।	Will you have a cup of tea, please? (not, Please have a cup of tea) Will you please switch on the fan?
	কাউকে কোন Suggestion দেওয়া বুঝাতে অথবা কাউকে সাহায্য করার প্রস্তাব দেওয়া বুঝাতে 'Shall we/Shall I' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Shall we all go out for a walk? (suggestion)
Should	কোন কিছু করা উচিত বা কর্তব্য বা কোন কিছু করতে বাধ্য এরূপ বুঝাতে Present Simple Tense এ Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	You should behave well with others. We should help our friends in need.
	কাউকে কোন কিছু করার জন্য আদেশ বা উপদেশ প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Students should obey the rules of the school. We should not drive on the right side of the road.
	কোন শর্ত, ইচ্ছা বা অনুমান প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	I intend that he should obey me. If I were a king, I should help you. I think he should pass the examination.
	সম্ভবত ঘটবে এরূপ কোন ঘটনা প্রকাশ করার ক্ষেত্রে Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Kamal should get here as soon as he left home at six.
	কারো কোনো কাজের প্রতি সমর্থন বা অনুমোদন প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	We should consider his case sincerely.
	'Lest' conjunction এর পরে সকল Person এর সাথে Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Walk fast lest you should miss the train. Read attentively lest you should fail in the examination.
	Prefer, like, care, be glad, be inclined ইত্যাদির পূর্বে First person-এ Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	I should like to see your father. We should take care of our health. I should be inclined to say so.
	কোন কাজের গুরুত্ব প্রকাশ করতে নিম্নলিখিত Adjective যেমন- important, necessary, vital, essential, eager, anxious ইত্যাদির পরে ব্যবহৃত that clause এর ক্ষেত্রে Should ব্যবহার করা হয়।	I'm anxious that nobody should be hurt. It's necessary that my friend should be informed. It's essential that the money should give to the poor.
	অতীতকালে কোন কাজ ঘটা উচিত ছিল কিন্তু শেষ পর্যন্ত কাজটি আর ঘটে নাই- এরূপ বুঝাতে 'Should+have+verb এর Past Participle' বসে।	I should have phoned Kamal this morning, but I forgot. He should have asked me before he took my book. We should have taken a taxi when it rained.

Modal Auxiliaries	ব্যবহার	উদাহরণ
Must	ভবিষ্যৎ বাধ্যবাধকতা বা প্রয়োজনীয়তা বুঝাতে Must ব্যবহার করা হয়।	We must obey our teachers. I must drink a glass of water.
	প্রয়োজনীয়তার উপর অপেক্ষাকৃত কম গুরুত্বারোপ করতে Must ব্যবহৃত হয়।	We must see what we can do.
	নিশ্চয়তা প্রকাশ করতে Must ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Don't bet with him; you must be defeated.
	জোরালো সম্ভাবনা বুঝাতে Must ব্যবহার করা হয়।	You must be tired after a long time. I think you must have made a mistake.
	নিষেধাজ্ঞা বা উচিত নয় বুঝাতে Mustn't অথবা Must not ব্যবহার করা হয়।	You must not park your car in front of the entrance. We must not disobey our teachers.
Would	অতীতকালে অনিয়মিত অভ্যাসগত কোন কাজ বুঝাতে Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He would often come late in the school. While I was in Dhaka, I would often go to the zoo.
	Conditional sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে অতীত কালের কোন Unreal বা Uncertain ঘটনার অবতারণা করতে Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	If I were here, I would see you. I would tell you if everything often goes to the zoo.
	অতীতকালে পুনঃপুনঃ সংঘটিত হয় এরূপ কোন ঘটনা ব্যক্ত করতে Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	When I was a child, I would go to my grandmother's house every winter.
	নম্রভাবে কোন কিছু জানতে বা বিনয় সহকারে কোন অনুরোধ প্রকাশ করতে Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	Would you please tell me a story? Would you have a cup of tea, please?
	মনের অভিপ্রায় (wish/intention) এবং ইচ্ছা ব্যক্ত করতে Would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He would come out successful. I would like to see you at the party.
	কাজের শর্ত অসম্পূর্ণ থাকায় অতীতে কোন একটি কাজ সম্পূর্ণ হয়নি। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে 'Would+have+verb-এর past participle' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	If he had gone to Agra, he would have seen the Tajmahal. Had he won the election, he would have become a minister.
	দৃঢ় সংকল্প (determination) ব্যক্ত করতে সকল Person এ would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	I would always keep my word. I would rather starve than beg.
	কোন কিছু করার ক্ষেত্রে নিজের পছন্দনীয় ভাব প্রকাশ করতে Would rather বা Would sooner ব্যবহৃত হয়।	I would rather start now. I would sooner resign my post. You would sooner walk than take the bus.
	Direct narration এ Reporting verb যদি Past tense এ থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে Indirect narration এ will এর পরিবর্তে would ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Direct:** They said, "We will attend the function". **Indirect:** They said that they would attend the function. **Direct:** He told, "I will help you". **Indirect:** He told that he would help you.
	অনুরোধ বুঝাতে 'Would+you+mind+verb এর –ing যুক্ত form' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Would you mind waiting a moment? Would you mind shutting the gate?
	অনুরোধ অথবা Invitation বুঝাতে 'Would + you + like +to+verb এর base form' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Would you like to go to swim? Would you like to have a cup of tea? Would you like to stay with me?
May/Might	May এবং might একই ঘটনা ঘটার সম্ভাবনা (possible) ব্যক্ত করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। উভয়ের মধ্যে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কোন পার্থক্য পরিলক্ষিত হয় না। কিন্তু Might এর চেয়ে May অধিক Formal. অর্থাৎ May দ্বারা অধিক নিশ্চয়তা প্রকাশ করা হয়।	It may rain. Educational institutions may reopen in March. We might do it.
	কাউকে অনুমতি প্রদান করা অর্থে may বা might ব্যবহার করা হয়।	You might come in.
	কারো কাছ থেকে অনুমতি চাওয়া বুঝাতেও may ব্যবহার করা হয়।	May I use your telephone? May I come in?
	কোন কার্য সম্পাদনের উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে may ব্যবহার করা হয়।	We eat that we may live. He works hard so that he may succeed in life.

Modal Auxiliaries	ব্যবহার	উদাহরণ
May/might	মনের কামনা বা ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করতে Optative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে may/might ব্যবহার করা হয়।	May Allah bless you. You may live long. I might help you.
	আদেশ, অনুরোধ বা প্রস্তাব বুঝাতে might ব্যবহার করা হয়।	You might try to ask your uncle for a job. You might do it for me.
	Conditional Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে 'would perhaps' এ অর্থে might ব্যবহার করা হয়।	If you went to bed, you might feel better.
	Direct speech এ reporting verb, past tense হলে May-এর past form হিসেবে Indirect speech এ May এর পরিবর্তে might ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Direct: He told me, "I may help you." Indirect: He told me that he might help me.
	অতীত কালে কোন ঘটনা ঘটেছে কি না এর উপর যদি সন্দেহ প্রকাশ করা হয় তাহলে may have/might have+verb এর past participle বসে।	Nazma says that she may have/might have left her umbrella in the train. Polly is very late. She may have/might have missed the train.
Need	Need সাধারণত Ordinary verb হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। আবার Modal Auxiliary verb হিসেবেও ব্যবহৃত হয়। Negative এবং Interrogative Sentence এ Need সাধারণত Modal Auxiliary verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Note: Modal auxiliary verb এর ক্ষেত্রে Negative এবং Interrogative Sentence এ Need এর সাথে auxiliary verb হিসেবে 'do/does' ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	**Negative:** You need not/needn't speak so loudly. **Negative:** Karim need not/needn't come now. **Negative:** You need not/needn't do it hastily. **Interrogative:** Need Samira borrow a book? **Interrogative:** Need I come in tomorrow? **Interrogative:** Need you do it hastily?
	Modal verb হিসেবে need এর Past form হয় না। কিন্তু অতীতকালে কোন কাজ করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না, কিন্তু কাজটি করা হয়েছিল-এরূপ বুঝাতে 'need not/needn't have+verb এর Past participle form' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	You needn't have written that letter. She already knew it.
Dare/dare to	To challenge এই অর্থে 'dare' ordinary verb হিসেবে সাধারণত Negative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে dare এর পূর্বে don't/doesn't/didn't বসে এবং পরে to বসে।	She didn't dare to tell him what had happened. He dares me to break the window. She doesn't dare to go at night. The old lady didn't dare to open the door.
	To have challenge-এই অর্থে 'dare' modal auxiliary verb হিসেবে Negative এবং Exclamatory sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে dare এর পূর্বে do/does এবং পরে to বসে না।	How dare you say that I copied your notes! How dare he take my bicycle without even asking! They daren't raise their voice against me. She daren't oppose her parents.
Ought	উচিত, কর্তব্য, বাধ্যবাধকতা, উপদেশ বা অনুরূপ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে Ought to ব্যবহৃত হয়।	We ought to make the proper use of our time. If you are sick, you ought to go to a doctor. We ought to love our country.
	দৃঢ় সম্ভাবনা প্রকাশ করতে Ought to ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He started early. So he ought to reach here soon.
	Ought এর কোন past form নেই। কিন্তু অতীতে কোন দায়িত্ব বা কর্তব্য পালন হয়নি তা বুঝাতে 'Ought to have+ verb এর past participle form' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	I ought to have phoned Kamal this morning. He ought to have asked me before taking my bike. We ought to have finished our homework by 10 o' clock.
Used to	অতীত কালে অভ্যাসগতভাবে নিয়মিত সংঘটিত হতো এমন ঘটনা প্রকাশ করতে মূল verb এর পূর্বে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়।	I used to play football when I was a boy. When I was a student, I used to smoke. He used to write to me a letter every week. We used to live in a small village but now we live in Dhaka.
	Used to এর Negative form হলো didn't+use to Used to এর Interrogative form হলো did+subject+use to	Did you use to play football when you were a boy? I didn't use to play football when I was a boy. I never used to play football when I was a boy.

Some Important Phrasal Verbs

Definition

যখন একটি Verb একটি Preposition গ্রহণ করে তখন সেই Verb-টি যৌগিক ক্রিয়ায় (Compound Verb) রূপান্তরিত হয় এবং একটি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। আর এই যৌগিক ক্রিয়াটিকে Grammar এর ভাষায় Group verb বা Phrasal verb বলে। নিম্নে এই Verb-গুলোর অর্থ ও ব্যবহারসহ একটি তালিকা উপস্থাপন করা হলো:

ACT

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Act on / upon	Affect	ক্ষতি করা	Such hard work will act on (upon) your health.
Act for	act on behalf of	কারো হয়ে কিছু করা	The lawyer acts for the clients.
Act upon/on	Act on someone's information	নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী কাজ করা	I acted on your suggestion.
Act under	Act in obedience to	আদেশ অনুসারে কাজ করা	He acted under the orders of the Headmaster.
Act up to	Act according to	অনুসারে কাজ করা	He always acts up to my advice.

ASK

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Ask for	Pray for	চাওয়া	He asked for a loan of BDT 1 million.

BEAR

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Bear away/ off	Win	জয় করে নেয়া	He bore away (off) four prizes in the annual sports.
Bear down	Crushed By Force	ক্ষমতার বলে জয় করা	He bore down all opposition.
Bear on	Relate To	সম্পর্কিত হওয়া	His remark does not bear on this subject.
Bear out	Support	সমর্থন করা	His evidence does not bear out the charge.
Bear up	Sustain	মনের জোর বজায় রাখা	His patience bore him up in that crisis.
Bear with	Tolerate	সহ্য করা	I cannot bear with such insult.

BLOW

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Blow away	**Move by wind**	উড়িয়ে নিয়ে যাওয়া	Many houses were blown away by the storm.
Blow up	destroy by explosion	বিস্ফোরণের সাহায্যে উড়িয়ে দেয়া	The soldiers blew up the bridge.
Blow out	Extinguish	নেভানো	Blow out the lamp.
Blow off	Emit	নির্গত	The engine blows off carbon-di-oxide.
Blow over	**Stop blowing**	থেমে যাওয়া, থামা	The storm will soon blow over.

BREAK

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Break away	Get away	ভেঙ্গে বের হয়ে আসা	The convict broke away from the prison.
Break into	Enter by force	ভেঙ্গে প্রবেশ করা	The robber broke into the house.
Break through	Get through by force	জোর করে ঢোকা	The soldier broke through the enemy's line.
Break down	Decline	ভেঙ্গে পড়া বা দুর্বল হয়ে পড়া	His health broke down for hard work.
Break out	Spread suddenly	হঠাৎ ছড়িয়ে পড়া, প্রাদুর্ভাব ঘটা	Cholera broke out in the village.
Break with	quarrel	ঝগড়া করা	He has broken with his friend.
Break forth	Appear suddenly	হঠাৎ প্রকাশ করা	The sun broke forth from the clouds.
Break down	Stop working	নষ্ট হওয়া, বিকল হওয়া	My computer is always breaking down.
Break in / on	Interrupt	বাঁধা দেয়া	You should not break in/on our conversation.
Break off	Stop suddenly	হঠাৎ থেমে যাওয়া	The speaker broke off the middle of his speech.

BRING

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Bring about	Cause to happen	ঘটানো	He tried to bring about a quarrel among them.
Bring up	Rear	প্রতিপালন করা	She is brought up by her mother.
Bring out	Publish	ছাপিয়ে প্রকাশ করা	The publisher has brought out a new book.
Bring forth	Produce	উৎপাদন করা	The timely rain brings forth good crops.
Bring through	Cure	আরোগ্য লাভ করা	The new medicine has brought the patient through.
Bring down	Reduce	নিম্নমুখী করা	The good harvest brought down the price of rice.
Bring in	Yield	দেয়া	His property brings him in Rs. 5,000 a year.
Bring off	Rescue	রক্ষা করা	He brought off the passengers from the wrecked ship.
Bring out	Make noticeable	দৃষ্টিগোচর করা	A crisis brings out the best and the worst in people.

BURST

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Burst into	Express emotion	হঠাৎ আবেগ প্রকাশ করা (কান্নায়)	She burst into tears to see her dead son.
Burst out	Begin suddenly	ফেটে পড়া (হাসিতে)	He burst out laughing.

CALL

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Call at	Visit	কোন জায়গায় যাওয়া	He called at my office yesterday.
Call in	Send for	ডেকে পাঠানো	Please call in a doctor.
Call on / upon	Meet	কারো সাথে দেখা করা	He called on / upon me in my office.
Call up	Remember	স্মরণ করা	I cannot call up your name.
Call off	Withdraw	প্রত্যাহার করা	The strike was called off.
Call for	Demand	চাওয়া	He called for an explanation from me.
Call for	Require	পদক্ষেপ, মন্তব্য, গুণের প্রয়োজন হওয়া	This situation calls for immediate action.
Call forth	Use	কাজে লাগানো	You have to call forth all your energy in the ensuing examination.
Call out	Shout	চিৎকার করা	He called out for help.
Call over	Read out	নাম বা রোল ডাকা	The teacher called over the names of his pupils in the class.
Call up	Telephone (sb)	কাউকে ফোন করা	My dad called me up to tell me the good news.

CARRY

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Carry away	Remove	স্থানান্তরিত করা	The wounded man was carried away to the hospital.
Carry off	Cause to death	মৃত্যু ঘটানো	Cholera has carried off one hundred people this year in the village.
Carry off	Win	জিতে নেওয়া	He carried off all the prizes.
Carry on	Continue	চালিয়ে যাওয়া	He will carry on the business.
Carry out	Execute, obey	সম্পাদন করা, মান্য করা	You must carry out my order.
Carry over	Take forward	হিসাবের জের পরপৃষ্ঠায় নিয়ে যাওয়া	This amount should be carried over to the next page.
Carry through	Bring success	ফলপ্রসূ হওয়া	His hard labor will carry him through.
Carry with	Cause to agree	সহমত করা	He carried the audience with him.

CAST

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Cast about	Move about	কোন কিছুর সন্ধানে ঘুরা	He is casting about for an opportunity.
Cast aside/ away/ off	Throw off	ছুড়ে ফেলা	He cast aside/ away/ off his old shoes.
Cast out	Reject	পরিত্যাগ করা	As he is my friend, I shall not cast him out.

CATCH

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Catch at	Take the opportunity	সুযোগ গ্রহণ করা	A drowning man catches at a straw.
Catch up	Come up with	নাগাল ধরা	India is trying to catch up with the advanced countries.

COME

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Come about	Happen	ঘটা	How did the accident come about?
Come across	Meet	দেখতে পাওয়া	I came across the lame man on the way.
Come after	Follow	অনুসরণ করা	The night guard came after the thief with a big stick.
Come along	Arrive/appear at	পৌঁছানো, উপস্থিত হওয়া	You go now and I'll come along later.
Come along	Hurry	তাড়াতাড়ি করা	Come along, it is getting late.
Come at of	come up within the reach	নাগাল পাওয়া	The fox tried to come at the grapes but failed.
Come at	Move to attack	আক্রমণে উদ্যত হওয়া	He came at me with a knife.
Come across	Meet by chance	হঠাৎ সাক্ষাত পাওয়া	I came across the lame man on the way.
Come by	Get	পাওয়া	How did you come by this picture?
Come down	Decrease	কমে যাওয়া	The price of rice has come down.
Come down with	Become ill with	খুব গুরুতর নয় এমন রোগে আক্রান্ত হওয়া	During the summer, many people come down with intestinal disorders.
Come down on	Criticize strongly	ব্যাপক সমালোচনা করা	The officer came down heavily on me for not paying my income tax.
Come of	To be born	জন্মগ্রহণ করা	He comes of a respectable family.
Come off	Take place	সম্পন্ন হওয়া	Our annual sports came off yesterday.
Come out	Be known	প্রকাশিত হওয়া	The result will come out soon.
Come round	Recover	আরোগ্য লাভ করা	The patient will come round soon.
Come to	Amount to	পরিমাণ হওয়া	His income comes to Rs. 100/- a month.
Come up to	Be equal to	সমান হওয়া	His word did not come up to our expectation.

CRY

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Cry down	Decry	নিন্দা করা	Do not cry down anything without considering the pros and cons of it.
Cry for	Demand	দাবি করা	They are crying for a master plan for the prevention of flood.
Cry out	Shout	চিৎকার করা	He cried out for help.

CUT

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Cut down	Reduce	কমানো	Try to cut down your budget.
Cut down	Fell	গাছ কেটে ফেলা	He cut down the tree with an axe.
Cut in	Interrupt, butt in	কথার মাঝে ঢুকে পড়া	They kept cutting in on our conversation.
Cut off	Die	মারা যাওয়া	He was cut off at early age. He was cut off in the prime of life.
Cut off	Separate	বিচ্ছিন্ন	He lives in a foreign country, cut off from his kith and kin.
Cut off	Dislocate	বিচ্ছিন্ন করা	The robbers cut off the telephone connection.

DEAL

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Deal in	Carry on business	ব্যবসা করা	He deals in rice.
Deal with	Behave	ব্যবহার করা	He deals with me very well.

DIE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Die away	Diminish	শ্রবণের বহির্ভূত হওয়া বা মিলাইয়া যাওয়া	The sound died away in the distance.
Die down	Depreciate	দুর্বলতর হওয়া	The storm/fire/flames finally died down.
Die out	Diminish	বিলুপ্ত বা অদৃশ্য হওয়া	Dinosaurs died out millions of years ago.
Die by	Pass away, Kick the bucket, Depart	দুর্ঘটনা, আত্মহত্যা, সহিংসতায় মারা যাওয়া	He died by suicide/one's own hand/poison/knife/hanging (দড়িতে ঝুলে) /violence (সহিংসতা)/pestilence (মহামারি)
Die for		দেশের জন্য আত্মত্যাগ করা, কোন ভালো কারণে মারা যাওয়া	He died for his country.
Die from		ক্ষত, জখম, আঘাত, অতিরিক্ত কোনো কিছুর পরিণতিরূপে মারা যাওয়া	The soldier died from his wounds/(ক্ষত/injuries জখম/আঘাত).
Die through		অযত্নে বা অবহেলায় মারা যাওয়া	My uncle died through the neglect of his sons.
Die in		যুদ্ধে, দরিদ্রতায়, ঘুমের মধ্যে, শান্তিতে, কর্মরত অবস্থায় প্রভৃতিতে মারা যাওয়া	He died in sleep/in peace/in poverty/in battle. My Uncle died in harness (কর্মরত in Siearaleon).
Die of		অসুস্থতা, ক্ষুধা, তৃষ্ণা, রোগে মারা যাওয়া	He died of illness/hunger/starvation/thirst (তৃষ্ণা)/famine (দুর্ভিক্ষ)/ heart failure/cancer.
Die off		একে একে মারা যাওয়া	Cattle died off in the village.
Die on		ফাঁসিকাষ্ঠে, বিশেষ দিনে মারা যাওয়া	Finally the murderer died on the scaffold. He died on a full moon day. (পূর্ণিমা দিবসে)

DO

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Do away with	Abolish	বন্ধ হওয়া বা করা	We should do away with our bad habits.
Do away with	To get rid of	মুক্ত করা বা হওয়া	Computerization has enabled us to do away with a lot of paper work.
Do away with	Stop using something	আইন বাতিল করা, বিলোপ করা, কোন কিছুর সমাপ্তি ঘটানো	The old law of tax has been done away with.
Do for	Serve the purpose of	কাজে লাগা	This cloth will do for a flag.
Do up	Put into order	গুছানো	He had to do up many rooms every day.
Do with	Deal with	ব্যবহার করা	He has to do with all sorts of people.
Do without	Manage without	কোন কিছু ছাড়া চালানো	I cannot do without the lamp of my assistant.

DRAW

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Draw away	Divert	অন্যদিকে সরিয়ে নেয়া	His attention was drawn away by the noise.
Draw back	Retreat	পিছিয়ে আসা	The army is now drawing back.
Draw in	Reduce	সংকুচিত করা	Try to draw in your expenditure.
Draw off	Pull of	টেনে ফেলা	She drew off her gloves.
Draw on	Approach	কাছাকাছি হওয়া	The festival is drawing on.
Draw out	Sketch	আঁকা	Will you draw out a scheme?

DROP

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Drop away/ off	Become fewer	সরে পড়া	His friends dropped away/off one by one.
Drop in	Pay a casual visit	দেখা করা	On my way back, I shall drop in for a cup of tea.
Drop out (something)	Stop taking part in	কোন বিষয়ে অংশগ্রহণে বিরত হওয়া	Five of the gunners dropped out from the invasion.

FILL

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Fill in	act as a substitute	পূরণ করা	Fill in the gaps.
Fill out	put on weight	মোটা হওয়া	He is filling out fat day by day.

FALL

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Fall at	Show disappointment	নৈরাশ্য ভাব দেখানো	His face fell at the news.
Fall among	Happen to come among	মধ্যে এসে পড়া	He fell among the thieves.
Fall away	Leave	কেটে পড়া/সরে পড়া	My friend fell away in my danger.
Fall back upon	Have recourse to	শেষ অবলম্বন রূপে গ্রহণ করা	Having lost his job, he fell back upon agriculture.
Fall in with	agree with	একমত হওয়া	I cannot fall in with his views, let alone fall in with love.
Fall from	come out	বের হওয়া	Not a single word fell from his lips.
Fall off	decline	কমে যাওয়া	The quality of goods has fallen off.
Fall off		কোন কিছুর উপর হাত পরে যাওয়া	He fell off the roof of his house.
Fall on	attack	আক্রমণ করা	The robbers fall on the passer-by.
Fall out	quarrel	কলহ করা	Do not fall out with your friends.
Fall through	fall	ব্যর্থ হওয়া	All his plans fell through.

FIND

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Find out	detect	খুঁজে বের করা	Find out the man.
Find against	make a decision against	কারো বিরুদ্ধে রায় দেওয়া	The judge found against the thief.

GET

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Get across	Convince	কাউকে কোন কিছু বুঝাতে পাড়া	Despite being a brilliant scientist, he doesn't seem to get his idea across.
Get at	reach	হাতের নাগালে পাওয়া	The books are locked up and I can't get at them.
Get away/ off	escape	পালানো	The thief could not get away/off with the necklace.
Get by	pass	পাশ দিয়ে যাওয়া	Please let me get by.
Get down	descend	নামা	He gets down from the train.
Get into	ascend	উঠা	He got into the train.
Get on	proceed	অগ্রসর হওয়া	How are you getting on with your studies?
Get on	go onto a bus, train, aircraft or boat	যানবাহনে উঠা	I think we got on the wrong bus.
Get out	go out	বাইরে যাওয়া	Get out of the class.
Get out	come out	প্রকাশিত হওয়া	The secret got out at last.
Get over	overcome	অতিক্রম করা	He will soon get over the difficulties.
Get through	succeed	সাফল্য লাভ করা	He got through the examination.
Get up	rise	শয্যা ত্যাগ করা	He gets up at 5 a.m. everyday.

GIVE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Give away	make over	বিতরণ করা	The president gave away the prizes.
Give in	yield	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা	The enemies gave in at last.
Give in	admit, defeat	পরাজয় স্বীকার করা	The rebels were forced to give in.
Give in	agree	রাজি হওয়া	Inspite of my requests, he did not give in.
Give off	send out	নিঃসৃত করা	The cooking coal gives off a lot of smoke.
Give out	disclose	প্রকাশ করা	He will never give out the truth.
Give over	make over	হস্তান্তরিত করা	He will give over charge tomorrow.
Give over	stop, abandon	পরিত্যাগ করা	Give over complaining.
Give over	make over	স্থানান্তর করা	He will give over charge tomorrow.
Give over	stop	বন্ধ হওয়া	The rain will soon give over.
Give up	abandon	পরিত্যাগ করা	Try to give up your bad habit.

GO

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Go about	move about	ঘুরে বেড়ানো	He goes about canvassing his goods.
Go away	leave the place	প্রস্থান করা	He has gone away with all his belongings.
Go after	follow	পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা	The dog went after the thief.
Go against	oppose	বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া	This goes against the interest of the people.

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Go back on	withdraw	হঠিয়া আসা/প্রত্যাহার করা	He won't go back on his word.
Go beyond	exceed	অতিক্রম করা	You have gone beyond your limit.
Go by	act according to, follow	অনুসারে চলা/ মেনে চলা	I have to go by rules.
Go forth	be issued	বাহির হওয়া	The order went forth for the public yesterday.
Go in for	sit for	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	He is going in for the B.C.S. Examination.
Go off	be fired or be thrown	ছুটে যাওয়া	The arrow went off by accident.
Go on	continue	চালিয়ে যাওয়া	Go on with your studies.
Go out	extinguish	নিভে যাওয়া	The light has gone out.
Go over	change	পরিবর্তন করা	He went over to the other party.
Go over	examine/review	পরীক্ষা করা	Go over your exam papers before you hand it in.
Go through	read	পড়া	He has gone through the book.
Go through	bear	সহ্য করা	He has gone through many hardships.
Go through	review	পুনর্বিবেচনা করা	I am going through your proposal.
Go up	increase	বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া	The cost of living has gone up.
Go with	agree	একমতে চলা	He will not go with you in this matter.
Go without	live without	অভাবে কাটানো	They have to go without from time to time.

HAND

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Hand down	pass on	চলে আসা	This legend has been handed down from the past.
Hand on	pass on	সঁপে দেওয়া	Hand on the book to my brother.
Hand over	place someone or something at the custody of someone else	কারো হাতে তুলে দেওয়া	The thief was handed over the police.

HANG

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Hang for	put to death by hanging	ফাঁসি দেওয়া	He was hanged for murder.
Hang up	put up	ঝুলানো	The headmaster asked him to hang up the notice on the wall.
Hang about	remain near	আশেপাশে ঘুরে বেড়ানো	The girl always hangs about her mother.
Hang by	put to death by hanging	ফাঁসিতে ঝুলানো	The murder was hanged by the neck.
Hang down	lower	নিচু করা	Father had to hang down his head for his son's misconduct.
Hang on	depend upon	নির্ভর করা	What is the use of hanging on others for a job?
Hang up	delay	দেরি করানো	The plan has been hanging up for a long time.

HOLD

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Hold back	hide	গোপন রাখা	You need not hold back the secret from me.
Hold in	check	সংযত রাখা	You should hold in your temper.
Hold off	keep away	দূরে সরিয়ে রাখা	Please hold off your dog.
Hold on	take place	অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া	The meeting will be held on the 5th December.
Hold out	offer or promise	বাড়িয়ে দেয়া বা প্রতিশ্রুতি দেয়া	He held out a helping hand to me.
Hold over	postpone	স্থগিত রাখা	This item has been held over till the next meeting.
Hold up	delay	দেরি করা	The train was held up for two hours.

KEEP

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Keep at	stick to	লেগে থাকা	The girl kept at her mother in the kitchen.
Keep away/off	remain at a distance from	দূরে থাকা বা রাখা	Keep yourself away /off from evil company.
Keep down	control	সংযত রাখা	He could not keep down his anger.
Keep in with	keep good terms	বন্ধুত্ব বজায় রেখে চলা	I can't keep in with you any longer.
Keep on	continue	চালিয়ে যাওয়া	He kept on shouting.
Keep up	maintain	বজায় রাখা/প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাওয়া	He always tries to keep up his reputation as a good teacher.
Keep up with	keep pace with	সমান তালে চলা	Try to keep up with the changing world.
Keep back	conceal	গোপন করা	Don't try to keep back the matter.

LAY

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Lay aside	keep apart	সরিয়ে রাখা	Try to lay aside something for your old age.
Lay by	save	সঞ্চয় করা	You must lay by something for the future.
Lay down	sacrifice	বিসর্জন দেওয়া	He laid down his life for the sake of his country.
Lay in	store	জমিয়ে রাখা	The potatoes were laid in for the off season.
Lay off	dismiss temporarily	সাময়িক ভাবে কর্মচ্যুত করা	The workers were laid off for two months.
Lay on	apply	প্রলেপ দেয়া	He laid on paint on the doors.
Lay on	put	রাখা	He laid his hand on my shoulder.
Lay out	invest	খাটানো	He laid out a large amount of money in national savings certificates.
Lay up with	be confined to bed	শয্যাশায়ী হওয়া	He was laid up with pneumonia.
Lay with	cover	ঢাকা	He laid the floor with a carpet.

LET

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Let into	made acquainted with	অবগত রাখা	I was let into her secret.
Let off	punished softly	মৃদু শাস্তিতে যেতে দেওয়া	This was his first offence, so he was let off with a fine.

LOOK

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Look at	gaze	তাকানো	He is looking at the moon.
Look after	take care of	দেখাশুনা করা	Mother looked after her child.
Look down upon	hate	ঘৃণা করা	Do not look down upon the poor.
Look for	search	খোঁজা	He is looking for a job.
Look forward	expect eagerly	সাগ্রহে প্রতীক্ষা করা	They look forward to your help.
Look into	examine	তদন্ত করা	I asked him to look into the matter.
Look on /upon	consider	গণ্য করা	I look upon/on him as my best friend.
Look over	examine	পরীক্ষা করা	I have looked over your papers.
Look through	inspect carefully	ভালোভাবে পরীক্ষা করা	The auditor looked through the account.
Look to	attend	মনোযোগ দেয়া	Look to it that this does not happen again.
Look up	find out (dictionary)	খুঁজে বের করা	Look up the word in the dictionary.
Look up	rise in price	দ্রব্যমূল্য বৃদ্ধি হওয়া	The price of goods is looking up nowadays.

MAKE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Make after	retreat	পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা	The police made after the thief.
Make away	kill	হত্যা করা	He made away with himself.
Make for	move towards	কোন দিকে যাওয়া	The ship made for London.
Make for	start for, set out/off	কোনো স্থানের উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা করা	The ship makes for Landon.
Make of	compose of	তৈরি করা	This ornament is made of gold.
Make off	escape	পালিয়ে যাওয়া	The thief made off with ornaments.
Make over	transfer	হস্তান্তর করা	He has made over the charge to the secretary.
Make up	complete	পরিপূরণ করা	I still need one million dollar to make up the loss.
Make up one's mind	resolve	মনস্থির করা	He made up his mind to go there.
Make up for	compensate	ক্ষতিপূরণ করা	I must make up for the lost time.
Make up of	Consist of	কোনো কিছুর সমবায়ে বা সমন্বয়ে গঠিত	Bangladesh is made up of 64 districts.
Make out	understand, discern	বুঝতে পারা, উপলব্ধি করা	I can't make out his words.

PASS

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Pass away	die	মারা যাওয়া	The patient passed away peacefully.
Pass by	pay no attention to	উপেক্ষা করা	He passed by these mistakes.
Pass by	go along side	পাশ দিয়ে চলে যাওয়া	He passed by our house.
Pass for	be regarded as	পরিগণিত হওয়া	He passed for a scholar in the village.
Pass off	to be over	শেষ হওয়া	The ceremony passed off smoothly.
Pass on	proceed	এগিয়ে যাওয়া	He passed on from this to that.
Pass over	overlook	উপেক্ষা করা	We may pass over the unnecessary details.
Pass through	to gather experience	অভিজ্ঞতা সঞ্চয় করা	He had to pass through many difficulties.

PICK

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Pick at	find fault with	খুঁত ধরা	Why do you always pick at him?
Pick out	play	বাজানো	He picked out Russian tune in the violin.
Pick up	collect	সংগ্রহ করা	Did you pick up the shirt from the laundry?
Pick up	improve in business	তেজীভাব হওয়া	Share prices have picked up a business.
Pick up	recover	একটু একটু করে শান্তি লাভ করা	He fell ill but soon picked up health.
Pick up	make a lift	গাড়িতে তুলে নেওয়া	He asked me to pick me up on the way to Dhaka.
Pick up with	meet	সাক্ষাৎ	Where did you pick up with that queer fellow.

PULL

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Pull at	trying to remove	টেনে সরানো	The labourers are pulling at the heavy machine.
Pull apart	Criticize unfavourably	নিন্দা করে বেড়ানো	Failing to yield me, they started pulling me apart.
Pull down	demolish	ভেঙ্গে ফেলা	It is far easier to pull down than to build up.
Pull in	earning	রোজগার করা	He is pulling in a lot of money, I suppose.
Pull off	remove	খুলে ফেলা	The children pulled off the cover as soon as the packet was presented to them.
Pull through	overcome	বিপদ কাটিয়ে উঠা	He is in great difficulties but he will pull through if we lend him hands.
Pull together	work in harmony	মিলে মিশে কাজ করা	They are pulling together nicely.
Pull up	admonished	তিরস্কৃত হওয়া	He was pulled up for his insubordination.

PUT

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Put away	leave	ছেড়ে দেওয়া	He put away all ideas of being a doctor.
Put by	lay by	সঞ্চয় করা বা সরিয়ে রাখা	Put by something for your old age.
Put down	write	লেখা	Put down your name on the blackboard.
Put down	suppress	দমিয়ে রাখা	The king put down the revolt.
Put off	take off	খুলে ফেলা	Put off your shoes.
Put on	wear	পরিধান করা	Put on your dress.
Put up with	tolerate	সহ্য করা	I cannot put up with such insults.
Put off	postpone	স্থগিত রাখা	The meeting was put off.
Put off	get rid of	সরিয়ে দেয়া বা মুক্ত হওয়া	You must put off your doubts.
Put on	pretend	ভান করা	He puts on an air of innocence.
Put out	extinguish	নিভিয়ে দেয়া	He put out the lamp.
Put up	hang up	টাঙ্গানো/ঝুলানো	The headmaster put up a notice.
Put up	Temporary	অস্থায়ীভাবে কোথাও থাকা	Where do you put up?

RUN

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Run across	**meet by chance**	হঠাৎ সাক্ষাৎ হওয়া	I ran across my old friend in the market.
Run against	fighting	যুদ্ধ করা	He is running against heavy odds.
Run after	chase	পশ্চাদ্ধাবন করা	The villagers ran after the thief.
Run at	**attacked**	আক্রমণ করা	The dog runs at the hare.
Run away	flee	পালিয়ে যাওয়া	The boys ran away on seeing the police.
Run away with	steal	চুরি করে পালিয়ে যাওয়া	The thief ran away with all the valuables.
Run down	**disparage**	নিন্দা করা	He always runs down his rivals.
Run into	fall into	পতিত হওয়া	He ran into danger.
Run into	to be involved in	জড়িত হওয়া	He ran into heavy debts.
Run into	**meet by chance**	হঠাৎ দেখা হওয়া	**I ran into my friend at the airport.**
Run off	to flee	দৌড়ে পালানো	The thief saw me and run off.
Run on	continue	চলতে থাকা	The troubles will run on for a few days.
Run out	become exhausted	শেষ হওয়া/ফুরিয়ে যাওয়া	His patience is running out.
Run over	knocked down	গাড়ি চাপা পড়া	The old man was run over by a car.

SEE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
See off	to bid good bye	বিদায় জানাতে যাওয়া	I went to the station to see my friend off.
See through	understand	বুঝে ফেলা	I have seen through his plan.
See to sth	deal with	সামলানো, ব্যবস্থা করা	Don't worry, I'll see to it/everything while you're away.
See to it that	make sure that	নিশ্চিত করা	Please see to it that no one comes in without identification. I'll see–it that you get home all right.

SEND

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Send up	summon	ডেকে পাঠানো	Please send up for a doctor.
Send up	recommend for competition	প্রতিযোগিতার জন্য পাঠানো	Fifty candidates have been sent up for the examination.

SET

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Set about	begin	আরম্ভ করা	He set about his work early in the morning.
Set apart / aside	reserve	পৃথক করে রাখা	He set apart / aside a part of his income for charity.
Set aside	ignore	অগ্রাহ্য করা	Let us set aside all formalities.
Set against	oppose	বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া	Public opinion is setting against the proposal.
Set back	stop progress of	অগ্রগতি বন্ধ করা	Public opinion is setting back the program.
Set by	lay by	সঞ্চয় করা	Set by something for old age.
Set down	record	লিখে নেয়া	The judge set down my objection.
Set forth	start	যাত্রা করা	They set forth early in the morning.
Set in	begin	শুরু হওয়া	The rains have set in.
Set out	start	যাত্রা করা	He set out for London.
Set up	establish	প্রতিষ্ঠা করা	The villagers have set up a school in the village.
Set upon / on	advance to attack	আক্রমণে উদ্যত হওয়া	She had been set on /upon by a dog.

STAND

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Stand against	oppose	বিরুদ্ধে দাঁড়ানো	They stood against their common enemy.
Stand by	support	সাহায্য করা/সমর্থন করা	Always stand by your friends.
Stand for	contest for	প্রার্থীরূপে দাঁড়ানো	He stood for president ship in the last election.
Stand for	symbolize	প্রতীক রূপে গণ্য হওয়া	P.O. stands for Post Office.
Stand up for	support the cause of	পক্ষে দাঁড়ানো	The strong should stand up for the weak.
Stand out	be prominent	বিশিষ্ট হওয়া	Let this matter be stood out till the next meeting.
Stand to	stick to	লেগে থাকা	He stands to his promise.
Stand to	abide by	মেনে চলা	It stands to reason that the best boy will get the best prize.
Stand over	be postponed	স্থগিত থাকা	Let this matter stand over till the next meeting.

STRIKE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Strike off	Pen through	নাম কাটা যাওয়া	His name has been struck off.

TAKE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Take after	Resemble	সদৃশ হওয়া	She takes after her mother.
Take away	Remove something	কিছু সরিয়ে নেওয়া	Take away the dirty dishes.
Take back	Withdraw	ফিরিয়ে নেওয়া	She will not take back her words.
Take by	Catch	ধরা	He took the man by his neck.
Take down	Write down	লিখে নেওয়া	Take down the note in short.
Take for	Consider	গণ্য করা	I took him for a saint.
Take in	Deceive	প্রতারিত করা	I had no idea that he was lying to me. I was completely taken in.
Take off	Put off	খুলে ফেলা	Take off your coat.
Take off	Leave the ground, fly	উড্ডয়নের জন্য ভূমি ত্যাগ করা	The plane couldn't take off because of the dense fog.
Take over	Accept	গ্রহণ করা	The new secretary will take over the charge.
Take over	Gain control, assume, Responsibility	নিয়ন্ত্রণ নেয়া, দায়িত্ব গ্রহণ করা	She took over as a manager two weeks ago.
Take to	Addict	আসক্ত হওয়া	He has taken to drinking in his youth.
Take up	Occupy	ব্যাপ্ত করা/ হওয়া	This work will take up too much time.
Take up	Undertake	গ্রহণ করা	He will take up the problem and try to solve it.

TALK

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Talk over	Discuss	আলোচনা করা	They are talking over the matter.

TELL

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Tell of	Describe	বর্ণনা করা	He told of his plan in detail.
Tell on / upon	Affect	ক্ষতি করা	Over eating may tell on (upon) your health.

TURN

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Turn aside	Deviate from	বিচ্যুত হওয়া	We should not turn aside from the path of virtue.
Turn against	Become hostile	শত্রু হয়ে উঠা	They soon turned against us.
Turn away	Keep away	অন্যদিকে চলে যাওয়া	He turned away in disguise.
Turn down	Reject, refuse to consider	অগ্রাহ্য করা/প্রত্যাখান করা	He turned down our proposal.
Turn into	Change into	পরিবর্তন করা	Turn this passage into English.
Turn in	Submit	জমাদেয়া	You must turn in your pass when you leave the building
Turn off	Stop	বন্ধ করা	Turn off the switch.
Turn on	Let it work	চালু করা	Turn on the switch.
Turn out	Drive out	বিতাড়িত করা	He was turned out from the school.
Turn to	Engage oneself	নিযুক্ত হওয়া	I advised him to turn to the study of medicine.
Turn over	To reverse something	উল্টানো, উল্টে দেয়া, উল্টে যাওয়া	The boat turned over suddenly.
Turn up	Appear	উপস্থিত হওয়া	He has not turned up yet.

WORK

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Work at	be engaged in	সযত্নে কোন কিছুতে নিযুক্ত থাকা	He is working at the statue.
Work on	continue working	কাজ চালিয়ে যাওয়া	He worked on throughout the right.
Work out	solve	সমাধান করা	He could not work out the sum.
Work up	excite	উত্তেজিত করা	Antony worked up the feelings of Roman mob by his speech.

WRITE

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Write off	cancel a debt	ঋণ বাতিল বলে গণ্য করা	John wrote off his debt.
Write down	to write something	লেখা	Write down an essay on your page.

Some Exceptional

Group verbs	Meaning in English	Meaning in Bengali	Example
Blurt out (something)	to divulge any secret unnecessarily	গোপন কথা বোকার মতো বলে ফেলা	In their anxiety prisoner would often blurt out pieces of vital information.
Book up	to reserve any place (accomodation or transport)	সংরক্ষণ করা (আসন বা কক্ষ ভাড়া নেওয়া বুঝাতে)	I need to book up a seat in a hotel.
Bring up	to present before the crowd for discussion	উঠানো/ উত্থাপন করা/ আলোচনা শুরু করা	Please do not bring up unpleasant issues during dinner.
Come true	to happen	সত্য হওয়া	At last, the event came true.
Come under	to become subordinate to anyone	অধীন হওয়া, শিকার করা	The company came under strong criticism from the public.
Give off	to emit	নির্গত করা	Many industries in our country gives off oily waste every day.
Deal in	to do business	ব্যবসা করা	Mr. Naim deals in computer accessories.
Dwell on/upon	to discuss anything in detail	কোন কিছু নিয়ে চিন্তা ভাবনা করা বা বিশদ ভাবে আলোচনা করা	Let us dwell on your past mistakes.
Get away with	to become able to avoid anything unwanted	কোন কিছুর জন্যে সাজা বা শাস্তি এড়াতে সক্ষম হওয়া	If you don't get away with it, I wouldn't pay my taxes at all.
Grovel at the feet of (somebody)	to yield	কারো পায়ে পড়া	The peasant refused to grovel at the feet of his master.
Figure out	to understand	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করে সামাধান বের করা, বুঝতে বা ধরতে পারা	I could not figure out, what the teacher was talking about.
Hit on/upon (something)	to think of an idea suddenly	কোন ভালো ধারণা বা পরিকল্পনা মনে আসা /আবিষ্কার করা/খুঁজে বের করা	Hunters have hit upon a good plan to get rid of the man-eater. He hit on the perfect title for his new short story.
Make up for	to compensate	ক্ষতিপূরণ দেয়া, পুষিয়ে দেয়া, পূরণ করা	I loved the trip. The beautiful scenery made up for the awful roads.
Nail down	to strike a deal after huge discussion	ব্যাপক আলোচনার পরে কোন সিদ্ধান্ত বা সম্মতিতে পৌঁছানো	All the parties seem anxious to nail down a ceasefire
Put in	to present	উপস্থাপন করা	She put in a brief appearance at the end of the party.
Turn out to be/ have (something)	to discover or prove something finally	আবিষ্কার করা/অবশেষে প্রমাণিত হওয়া	Nobody believed Ahmed at first but he turned out to be right.
Think up	to make a new plan/idea, an excuse	নতুন পরিকল্পনা, অজুহাত, উদ্ভাবন করা	What you have to do is to think up a new idea that will enable us to make a lot of money.
Let down (somebody)	to disappoint someone	আশা করা, ডুবানো, হতাশ করা	He has let me down badly.

Potential Questions & Answers (The Verb)

01. He went mad. This verb is:
(a) transitive (b) intransitive (c) linking (d) stative

02. Present participle of the word 'pertain' is–
(a) is pertaining (b) pertains (c) pertaining (d) pertained

03. My brother enjoys ___ computer games. The missing expression is:
(a) Playing (b) play (c) to play (d) being played

04. He watched the boat ___ down the river.
(a) to float (b) floating (c) was floating (d) had floated

05. Going there he found his friend absent. here 'going' is a–
(a) gerund (b) present participle (c) noun (d) past participle

06. The girls water the plants. Here 'water' is–
(a) noun (b) verb (c) adjective (d) adverb

07. The teacher made the children ___ the book.
(a) reading (b) to read (c) read (d) reads

08. The invigilator made us___ our identity card at the test center.
(a) to show (b) showing (c) show (d) showed

09. ___ as fast as she could, she managed to arrive on time.
(a) being driver (b) driver (c) having driving (d) driving

10. 'Do you enjoy <u>teaching</u>? the underlined word is a–
(a) noun (b) participle (c) gerund (d) pronoun

11. 'The post must be <u>manned</u> immediately.' Here the underlined word is –
(a) a noun (b) a verb (c) an adverb (d) an adjective

12. Hearing the noise, the boy woke up. Here the word 'hearing' is a/an–
(a) noun (b) participle (c) gerund (d) verb

13. He became a politician. Here 'became' is a/an–
(a) linking verb (b) transitive verb (c) intransitive verb (d) action verb

14. Mother made the child–
(a) eating (b) eaten (c) eat (d) ate

15. ___ the letter tonight, Rahim will post it tomorrow.
(a) Finishing (b) Finished (c) To finish (d) Finish

16. Making a good result in the exam needs a lot of hard work. Here 'making' is a–
(a) present participle (b) pronoun (c) adjective (d) gerund

17. A swimming snake bit him in the leg. Here 'swimming' is a–
(a) participle (b) verbal noun (c) gerund (d) infinite

18. I went out <u>having forgotten</u> him. The underlined part is–
(a) gerund (b) verbal noun (c) perfect participle (d) present participle

19. ___ the game for several years, she understood all of its challenges.
Choose the correct option to fill up the gap.
(a) Playing (b) Having played (c) Because she paly (d) To play

20. Fire <u>burns</u>. What kind of verb 'burn' is ?
(a) linking verb (b) intransitive verb (c) auxiliary verb (d) transitive verb

Answers	01	c	02	c	03	a	04	[?]	05	b	06	b	07	c	08	c	09	[?]	10	c
	11	[?]	12	b	13	a	14	c	15	a	16	d	17	a	18	c	19	b	20	b

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Potential Questions & Answers (Modal Auxiliaries)

01. Which one is used both as auxiliary and principal verb?
(a) can (b) would (c) might (d) am

02. He dare not touch me. Here 'dare' is a–
(a) Semi-modal verb (b) Main verb (c) Modal verb (d) Pure auxiliary verb

03. I am looking for someone who___ play the piano.
(a) able to (b) is able (c) can be able to (d) can

04. Try hard lest you ___ fall.
(a) may (b) might (c) should (d) would

05. Everyone should___the truth.
(a) spoken (b) to speak (c) speak (d) speaking

06. Karim need not think of a job. Here 'need' is a ___ verb.
(a) Principal (b) Finite (c) Full (d) Modal

07. Phosphates___ to most farm lands in Bangladesh.
(a) need to be adding (b) need to be added (c) need added (d) need to add

08. Mr. Atique___rather not invest that money in the stock market.
(a) must (b) has to (c) could (d) would

09. She told that she(visit) London next month. Here the right form verb will be–
(a) visited (b) will visit (c) had visited (d) would visit

10. Fill in the blank: 'You might___ about Milton'.
(a) hear (b) be heard (c) heard (d) have heard

11. Some day scientists will___ find a cure for cancer.
(a) have (b) be able to (c) have to (d) sure to

12. The boy from the village said, 'I___ starve than beg'.
(a) rather (b) would rather (c) would better (d) Would great

13. Children ___ to respect their parents.
(a) should (b) need (c) must (d) ought

14. Bear away means–
(a) tolerate (b) sustain (c) support (d) win

15. Come by means___.
(a) happen (b) follow (c) meet (d) get

16. Select the appropriate modal verb. Is it important that James___ read the letter before I send it?
(a) can (b) may (c) should (d) will

17. 'He is not present in the class. He must be sick'. Here 'must be' expresses–
(a) Certainty (b) possibility (c) obligation (d) intention

18. I am used___ that television show all the time as it always helps me to know about the contemporary issues of the world.
(a) to watch (b) watching (c) to watching (d) to be watched

19. 'There are no lights on and no one answers the door bell. They (___) be at home'.
Choose the right one of the following.
(a) mustn't (b) can't (c) will not (d) shouldn't

20. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) Mizan is absent today; he must have been sick again.
(b) Rahim is back in the team today; he must be feeling better now.
(c) The line is busy; someone should be using the telephone now.
(d) She must be study in her room now.

21. You ___ tomorrow if you have any work.
(a) need not to come (b) need to come
(c) need to coming (d) don't need coming

22. We___ hire a rickshaw. It's already too late.
(a) had to (b) would rather (c) had better (d) had though

23. You ___ to me. Now I'll never believe you again.
(a) wouldn't have lied (b) can't have lied (c) shouldn't have lied (d) mustn't have lied

24. Which of the following are semi-modals?
(a) can, could (b) need, dare (c) will, would (d) must, should

25. He burst ___ laughing
(a) out (b) into (c) in (d) to

Answers																					
	01	d	02	c	03	?	04	c	05	c	06	d	07	b	08	d	09	d	10	?
	11	b	12	b	13	d	14	d	15	d	16	c	17	a	18	c	19	a	20	b
	21	?	22	c	23	c	24	b	25	a										

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Potential Questions & Answers (Phrasal Verb)

01. 'On behalf of' means:
(a) Act for (b) Act upon (c) Act on (d) Act ot

02. Instead of 'confirm' we can say–
(a) bear to (b) bear on (c) bear out (d) bear off

03. The ambassador called ___ the president.
(a) at (b) back (c) out (d) upon

04. I cannot___what you say.
(a) make out (b) take out (c) take over (d) make over

05. He came of a very rich family.
(a) was at home in (b) liked (c) knew (d) was descended from

06. Take this medicine and you will soon come ___.
(a) round (b) over (c) down (d) off

07. The custom died ___ centuries back.
(a) away (b) over (c) in (d) out

08. The team is ___ eleven players.
(a) made of (b) made up of (c) made up (d) made

09. Airport authorities advised passengers to___ suspicious looking people passing through the international terminal.
(a) look for (b) look out for (c) look after (d) look at

10. To complete the sentence 'The plane will take___ at 7pm;. We need–
(a) on (b) over (c) at (d) off

11. Terrorist often use bombs to ___ building and other kind of property.
(a) blow-in (b) blow-up (c) push (d) fall over

12. 'Pass out' means–
(a) die (b) faint (c) disappear (d) cross

13. The patient will come ___ soon.
(a) in (b) off (c) round (d) by

14. First impressions are important because / how you ___ initially can be as Important as what you say.
(a) come by (b) come back (c) come out (d) come across

15. I opened the door and the candle blew–
(a) out (b) off (c) over (d) on

16. I ___ for Chittagong by train.
(a) set out (b) set up (c) set down (d) set off

17. The government gave in when the armed forces joined the revolt against the President.
(a) cried (b) fled (c) surrendered (d) won

18. We put together the bookcase by following the instruction in the manual.
(a) assemble (b) recreate (c) dissect (d) upgrade

19. The union threatened a strike but called it off at the last minute.
(a) showcased (b) informed everyone (c) cancelled (d) rescheduled

20. World war II broke out in 1939.
(a) became worse (b) started (c) finished (d) was cancelld

21. The widow then burst ___ tears at the sad news.
(a) into (b) to (c) over (d) for

22. How did you come by that cheque?
(a) collect (b) obtain (c) steal (d) show

23. He died ___ his country. The appropriate preposition to fill in the gap is–
(a) of (b) from (c) at (d) for

24. At last the soldiers gave in. The underlined word 'gave in' means–
(a) won (b) surrendered (c) cheered up (d) started fighting

25. 'Take aback' means–
(a) to take something back (b) to return back (c) to be surprised (d) to push back

26. He got___ his illness in two weeks.
(a) on (b) by (c) with (d) over

27. In spite of my requests, he did not___.
(a) give in (b) fall in (c) get off (d) give forth

28. Please look ___ the word in the dictionary.
(a) into (b) up (c) to (d) for

29. The phrasal verb 'break into' means–
(a) stop suddenly (b) move very fast (c) attack violently (d) entre by force

30. Which one of the following sentence is correct?
(a) His name has been cut off (b) His name has been stroke off
(c) His name has been struck off (d) His name is cut off.

31. Children must be___ with love and care.
(a) brought up (b) brought about (c) brought for (d) brought as

32. I am exactly like my mother. I think I have___her.
(a) taken to (b) taken off (c) taken over (d) taken after

33. I just had to___ the orders of my employer.
(a) carry on (b) carry through (c) carry away (d) carry out

34. The kids had prepared for the quiz and they bore with many prizes in the final.
(a) bore away (b) bear out (c) bear down (d) None of these

35. His friend ___ his word much to his despair.
(a) went back on (b) went away from (c) went with (d) went in

36. I promise to ___ you in all circumstance.
(a) stand up to (b) stand with (c) stand off (d) stand by

37. Organizing some extra-curricular activities has occupied a lot of my time recently.
(a) taken in (b) taken up (c) take over (d) taken after

38. Choose the right meaning of: take off
(a) Stop sleeping (b) Leave the world (c) Leave the ground (d) Stop driving

39. We should___for a rainy day.
(a) put down (b) put in (c) put something by (d) put things off

40. Fill in the gap with appropriate word. We should never cut___ relationship with our friends.
(a) down (b) of (c) up (d) off

41. Kalam found it hard to get up from bed after the alarm clock___ at 6 a.m.
(a) sent out (b) threw out (c) went off (d) took out

42. Choose the correct prepositions. The police is looking ___the case.
(a) after (b) on (c) up (d) into

43. To complete the sentence 'The plane will take___ at 7 pm'. We need–
(a) on (b) over (c) at (d) off

44. A taxi ran into the back of a bus. The underlined word means–.
(a) caught up (b) passed (c) met (d) collided

45. To complete the sentence 'A businessman has set___ this school'. We need–
(a) down (b) up (c) for (d) out

46. Fill in the blank ; Turjo___ the tree with an axe.
(a) cut down (b) cut off (c) cut out (d) cut in

47. When you make a promise, you must not get___ on it.
(a) by (b) around (c) back (d) along

48. This evidence___ with what one already knows.
(a) ties in (b) sets in (c) gives in (d) goes down

49. Who says that you can go___ the world in eighty days?
(a) over (b) around (c) across (d) beyond

50. If you are to save money, it is wise to___ clothing rather than food.
(a) cut up (b) cut out (c) cut down (d) cut down on

51. Let's go to the movie when you get___ studying.
(a) out (b) through (c) form (d) up

52. During my study time, I came___ this beautiful poem.
(a) past (b) over (c) onto (d) upon

53. My son___ chicken pox this weekend.
(a) come round with (b) came along with (c) came down with (d) came over with

54. My mother has been in hospital; I wonder how she___.
(a) is getting on (b) gets on (c) has got across (d) is getting away

55. ___ work without any delay.
(a) Set in (b) Set up (c) Set down (d) Set on

56. Munir wants to ___ the admission test.
(a) call on (b) break of (c) get through (d) find out

57. You've borrowed such a great deal of money from me lately! I need to ___ exactly how much you owe me.
(a) work out (b) put on (c) make up (d) clear up

58. Fill in the blank: I must first go ___ the accounts.
(a) through (b) into (c) by (d) down

59. Please do not ___ unpleasant issues during dinner. The right phrasal verb in the gap is:
(a) bring up (b) give in (c) bring down (d) give up

60. You need to ___ your essay for spell-check before you hand in your exam paper.
(a) hang out (b) point out (c) cut off (d) go over

61. I loved the trip. The beautiful scenery___ the awful roads.
(a) made up (b) made up for (c) made out (d) made for

62. The dog has been <u>set on</u> the thief. The underlined word means___.
(a) chase down (b) take down (c) cool down (d) strike off

63. Everybody should ___ wealth for his old age. Pick up the right word to fill in the gap.
(a) lay out (b) lay in (c) lay off (d) lay down

64. I hope it will not <u>put you out</u> if I am late.
Which one of the followings can replace the underlined phrase?
(a) harm you (b) irritate you (c) please you (d) worry you

65. There is none to ___ the orphan.
(a) look after (b) look at (c) look for (d) look upon

Answers

01	a	02	c	03	d	04	a	05	⁉	06	a	07	d	08	b	09	b	10	d
11	b	12	a	13	c	14	d	15	a	16	a	17	c	18	a	19	c	20	⁉
21	a	22	b	23	d	24	b	25	c	26	d	27	a	28	b	29	d	30	a
31	a	32	d	33	⁉	34	a	35	a	36	d	37	b	38	c	39	c	40	d
41	c	42	d	43	d	44	d	45	b	46	a	47	⁉	48	a	49	b	50	d
51	⁉	52	d	53	c	54	a	55	a	56	c	57	a	58	a	59	a	60	d
61	b	62	a	63	b	64	b	65	a										

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The Adverb

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an– **[41st BCS]**
(a) noun (b) verb (c) adjective (d) adverb

02. The sun went down. The underlined word is used here as a/an: **[38th BCS]**
(a) preposition (b) adverb (c) noun (d) conjunction

03. The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' is– **[25th BCS]**
(a) a noun (b) an adverb (c) an adjective (d) none of the three

04. 'The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near'. The underlined word is a/an– **[25th BCS]**
(a) adjective (b) verb (c) preposition (d) adverb

Answers	01	d	02	b	03	b	04	d

Adverb

Adverb বলতে সেই word গুলোকে বোঝায় যারা Noun/Pronoun ব্যতীত অন্য যে কোনো parts of speech কে modify করে বা তাদের সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেয়। যেমন:

- Anika goes to college regularly.
- She behaves very politely.
- She is a very good student.

ওপরের underlined করা word গুলো Adverb।

ব্যাখ্যা: প্রথম বাক্যে regularly শব্দটি বাক্যের verb (go) কে modify করছে। সুতরাং বাক্যটিতে regularly একটি adverb। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে politely শব্দটি verb (behave) কে modify করছে।

সুতরাং বাক্যটিতে politely শব্দটি adverb হিসেবে কাজ করেছে। আবার ঐ বাক্যে very শব্দটি adverb (politely) কে modify করেছে। সুতরাং বাক্যটিতে very শব্দটি একটি Adverb। তৃতীয় বাক্যে very শব্দটি adjective (good) কে modify করছে। সুতরাং এই বাক্যে very একটি adverb।

Adverb নিম্নলিখিত parts of speech কে modify করে:

1. **Adjective এর modifier:**
   - Mr. Ferdous is a teacher. He is **very** honest.
2. **Verb এর modifier:**
   - Ali Hasan is a student. He studies **hard**.
3. **Adverb এর modifier:**
   - Nancy is a good singer. She sings **very** sweetly.
4. **Preposition এর modifier:**
   - White cloud is floating over head. That cloud is **quite** like a bird.
5. **Conjunction এর modifier:**
   - I had taken breakfast **just** before he came here.
6. **Participle এর modifier:**
   - My uncle is a nice story teller. He tells **very** interesting stories.
7. **Sentence এর modifier:**
   - The poor farmer was walking through the field. **Suddenly**, he found a purse of money.

Classification of Adverb

অর্থানুযায়ী Adverb বিভিন্ন প্রকারের হয়ে থাকে-

1. **Adverb of time:** Sentence-কে when/ How long / How often দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় তাই Adverb of time। যেমন:
   - He will come here **tomorrow**.
   - **Presently**, he works here.

   কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ **Adverb of time:**

today	tomorrow	yesterday	daily	always	now	then	ago	often	never
sometimes	after	before	also	when	while	early	last	soon	immediately
formerly	presently	instantly	suddenly	since					

2. **Adverb of place:** Sentence-কে Where/ Wherefrom দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় তাই Adverb of place। যেমন:
   - He lives **here.**
   - I went **there.**

   কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Adverb of place:

here	there	near	everywhere	anywhere	nowhere	somewhere	up	down	below
outside	inside	far	neither	hither	thither	away	out	above	further

বি.দ্র. - অবস্থান নির্দেশকারী Preposition-গুলো সাধারণত Adverb of place হিসেবে গণ্য হয়ে থাকে। তবে অনেক ক্ষেত্রে অবস্থান নির্দেশকারী noun ও Adverb of Place-এর মতো কাজ করে। যেমন:
   - She went home.
   - The ship charted its course towards east.

3. **Adverb of manner:** কোনো ঘটনা কীভাবে সংঘটিত হয় অর্থাৎ কাজের পদ্ধতি বা গতি-প্রকৃতি বোঝায়। How দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে Adverb of manner পাওয়া যায়। যেমন:
   - Mr. Asif completed the work **sincerely.**

   কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Adverb of manner:

badly	widely	quietly	wisely	gently	honestly	slowly	quickly

4. **Adverb of degree:** কোনো ঘটনার তীব্রতা বা ব্যাপ্তি বোঝায়। যেমন:
   - He is strong **enough** to bear it
   - Mr. Alamgir knows **very much** about it.
   - Hena walked very **slowly.**

   কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Adverb of degree:

very	much	half	so	extremely	once	twice	almost
quite	really	entirely	barely	enough	just	nearly	only

5. **Adverb of number/frequency:** কোনো ঘটনার পৌনঃপুনিকতা বা কোনো ঘটনা কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে কতবার সংঘটিত হয় তা বোঝায়। যেমন:
   - He **rarely** visits his native village.
   - I **sometimes** think about it.

   কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Adverb of number/frequency:

always	never	ever	sometimes	occasionally	rarely	hardly
normally	usually	often	everyday	daily	regularly	

6. **Adverb of cause and effect:** কোনো ঘটনার কারণ ও ফলাফল প্রকাশ করে। যেমন:
   - Mr. Imran is very honest. **Hence,** everybody loves him.

   কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Adverb of cause and effect:

hence	so	therefore	why	wherefore	accordingly	consequently	because	for

Note: যখন দুই বা ততোধিক Adverb একটি Verb পরে আসে তখন প্রথমে Adverb of manner, পরে Adverb of place ও সর্বশেষ Adverb of time বসবে (সূত্র: MPT, অর্থাৎ প্রথমে থাকবে Adverb of Manner, তারপর Adverb of Place, সর্বশেষে Adverb of Time) । যেমন:
   - Cynthia sang **sweetly** in **the town hall** last **evening.**
   - I shall go to **Dhaka early.**

Potential Questions & Answers

01. My mother always dresses ___ (beautiful).
   (a) beauty (b) beautify (c) beautiful (d) beautifully

02. He stood first. Here 'first' is
   (a) adverb of time (b) adverb of place (c) adverb of order (d) adverb of cause

03. Although he felt very ___, he smiled___.
   (a) angrily, friendly (b) angry, friendly (c) angry, friendly way (d) angry, in a friendly way

04. Down went the Titanic. In the sentence 'down' is___.
   (a) noun (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) preposition

05. He has come round from illness. the underlined word is___.
(a) a preposition (b) an adverb (c) a verb (d) an infinitive

06. An adverb does not modify–
(a) nouns (b) adjectives (c) verbs (d) adverbs

07. The tea was ___ to sip.
(a) too hot much (b) hot much (c) too hot (d) too much hot

08. They returned home earlier. Here the underlined word is a/an.
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) preposition

09. 'Thank you very much'___ in this sentence 'very' is–
(a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adverb (d) adjective

10. I know better. The underlined word is___.
(a) an adjective (b) an adverb (c) a preposition (d) a noun

11. A hard worker ___ put off his daily work for tomorrow.
(a) hard (b) ever (c) yet (d) hardly

12. Sihab always runs quite last. Here 'always' is a/an___.
(a) Preposition (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Verb

13. Fill in the gap with suitable 'adverb': He works— quickly.
(a) at (b) upon (c) very (d) out

14. Rarely___ seen from water.
(a) spotted frogs (b) spotted frogs have (c) have spotted frogs (d) are spotted frogs

15. English language is not___ difficult to understand.
(a) too (b) so (c) very (d) much

16. Not often ___fatal today, but immediate medical attention is essential.
(a) a rattlesnake bit's (b) by a rattlesnake's bite (c) a rattlesnake bite is (d) is a rattlesnake bite

17. Kites come in all shapes and sizes, some___ a person.
(a) large enough carrying (b) enough large to carry (c) large enough to carry (d) large to carry enough

18. The word 'hardly' means–
(a) almost never/not (b) always (c) seriously (d) regularly

19. Hardly ___ I shut the door when the telephone rang.
(a) have (b) did (c) could (d) had

20. Fill in the gap: The children were playing___.
(a) at upstairs (b) upstairs (c) in upstairs (d) out of upstairs

21. The work is ___ finished. There is ___ left.
(a) Party; nothing (b) fully; something (c) partly; anything (d) partly; something

22. The doctor— checked the patient and found only minor problems.
(a) thoroughly (b) casually (c) reluctantly (d) thoughtfully

23. The bird flies swiftly'. Here 'swiftly' is–
(a) pronoun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) pre-modifier

24. The miser gaged___ at the pile of gold coins in front of him.
(a) avidly (b) admiringly (c) thoughtfully (d) earnestly

25. Poor people usually take meal twice.
(a) Adverb of degree (b) Adverb of frequency (c) Adverb of time (d) Adverb of reason

Answers																				
	01	d	02	(?)	03	d	04	b	05	b	06	a	07	c	08	c	09	c	10	b
	11	d	12	c	13	c	14	d	15	a	16	d	17	c	18	a	19	(?)	20	b
	21	d	22	a	23	c	24	(?)	25	b										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

The Preposition

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Identify the appropriate preposition: [44th BCS]
Your opinion is identical ___ mine.
(a) for (b) in (c) with (d) by

02. Fill in the blank: 'She went to New Market ___'. [43rd BCS]
(a) on foot (b) on feet (c) by foot (d) by walking

03. Would you please find out Bangladesh ___ the map. [42nd BCS]
(a) in (b) on (c) over (d) at

04. 'Call me if you have any problems regarding your work'. Here 'regarding' is a/an– [41st BCS]
(a) gerund (b) apposition (c) preposition (d) conjunction

05. Fill in the blank:
You may go for a walk if you feel ___ it. [40th BCS]
(a) about (b) on (c) like (d) for

06. In which sentence is the word 'past' used as a preposition? [40th BCS]
(a) Writing letters is a thing of the past
(b) I look back on the past without regret
(c) I called out to him as he ran past
(d) Tania was a wonderful singer, but she's past her prime.

07. Choose the appropriate preposition in the blank of the following sentence: [37th BCS]
The family doesn't feel ___ going outing this season.
(a) in (b) on (c) like (d) of

08. I have been living in Dhaka ___ 2000. [37th BCS]
(a) since (b) from (c) after (d) till

09. Professor Razzak was a scholar ___ refute. (Fill in the gap) [36th BCS]
(a) in (b) of (c) after (d) by
Note: প্রশ্নে refute শব্দটি না হয়ে যদি repute হতো তাহলে (b) হতো।

10. Noureen will discuss the issue with Nasir ___ phone. [33rd BCS]
(a) in (b) over (c) by (d) on

11. Julia has been ill ___ three months. [29th BCS]
(a) since (b) about (c) in (d) for

12. Rizvi requested Rini ___ telephone to attend the meeting. [28th BCS]
(a) over (b) through (c) with (d) by

13. He divided the money ___ the two children. [26th, 21st BCS]
(a) over (b) In between (c) Among (d) Between

14. Choose the right word to fill the blank:
I should appreciate it if you could complete this work ___Thursday. [26th BCS]
(a) till (b) untill (c) upto (d) by

15. I finally killed the fly ___ a rolled up newspaper. [25th BCS]
(a) by (b) with (c) through (d) from

16. Please ___ the necessity of arriving early. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) emphasise about (b) emphasise to (c) emphasise on (d) emphasise

17. I don't think you will have any difficulty ___ a driving license. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) to get (b) in getting (c) for getting (d) get

18. My friend always goes home ___ foot. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) by (b) with (c) on a (d) on

19. Choose the right preposition for the sentence.
She argued ___ me about the marriage. [23rd BCS]
(a) with (b) for (c) to (d) from

20. Choose the right preposition for the sentence. [23rd BCS]
I count ___ your help
(a) after (b) upon (c) for (d) with

21. He has paid the penalty ___ his crimes ___ five years in prison. [22nd BCS]
(a) for, with (b) at, by (c) about, at (d) after, in

22. The intellectual can no longer be said to live ___ the margine of society. [20th BCS]
(a) against (b) beyond (c) inside (d) before

23. Are you doing anything special ___ the weekend? [15th BCS]
Fill in the gap with appropriate preposition.
(a) in (b) for (c) on (d) at

24. The walls of our house have been painted ___ green.
-Which is the correct preposition in the blank above? [14th BCS]
(a) no preposition (b) by (c) in (d) with

25. Now-a-days many villages are lit ___ electricity. -Which is the correct preposition in the above blank? [14th BCS]
(a) With (b) by (c) from (d) on
Note: এখানে by এবং with-দুটোই উত্তর হবে। তবে প্রচলিত অর্থে by বেশি ব্যবহার করা হয়; তবে with ব্যবহার করলেও ভুল হবে না।

26. We have recently entered ___ an agreement with the Inland Co-operative Society.
Which of the following best fits in the blank space? [13th BCS]
(a) no preposition (b) upon (c) in (d) into

27. Fill in the blank 'What is the time ___ your watch'? [12th BCS]
(a) by (b) in (c) at (d) with

Answers	01	c	02	a	03	b	04	c	05	c	06	d	07	c	08	a	09	–	10	b
	11	d	12	a	13	d	14	d	15	b	16	d	17	b	18	d	19	a	20	b
	21	a	22	b	23	d	24	a	25	a,b	26	d	27	a						

Preposition

যে সকল Word কোনো noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Sentence এর অন্যান্য Word এর সঙ্গে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে, তাদেরকে Preposition বলে। Preposition এর পরে ব্যবহৃত noun বা pronoun কে Preposition-এর Object বলে।

বাক্যের মধ্যে preposition-এর অবস্থান বিভিন্ন জায়গায় হতে পারে, যেমন-

(i) Adverb-এর আগে, যেমন: Go away **from** here.

(ii) Adjective-এর আগে, যেমন: I got the money **in** full.

(iii) Infinitive-এর আগে, যেমন: He is **about** to go.

(iv) Gerund-এর আগে, যেমন: We are sure **of** winning the game.

(v) Noun Phrase-এর আগে, যেমন: You must rely **on** my word.

(vi) যে কোন Clause-এর আগে, যেমন: You must rely **on** what I say.

Kinds of Prepositions:

(i) **Simple Prepositions:** at, by, in, of, on, for, over, to, under, with, out, from etc.

(ii) **Compound Prepositions:** about, above, along, across, among, amidst, amongst, around, before, behind, below, besides, between, beyond, inside, outside, without, within etc.

(iii) **Double Prepositions:** into, onto, towards, etc.

(iv) **Phrase or Phrasal Prepositions:** along with, according to, because of, instead of, in front of, in spite of etc.

(v) **Participial Prepositions:** considering, following, pending, regarding, respecting, touching etc.

The General Uses of Prepositions

⇒ বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে যেসব Preposition ব্যবহৃত হয় সেসব নিম্নে বক্স আকারে দেওয়া হলো।

Uses	Prepositions	Examples
সময় নির্দেশ করতে	at, by, between, before, after, during, in, on, to, from, for, since, throughout, till, until	He come **at** 7 o'clock. They came **on** Monday. It has been raining **for** a week. He will come **by** 7 o'clock. I will go **out** during winter.
কোনো জায়গা বা অবস্থান নির্দেশ করতে	at, above, across, against, before, near, behind, in, inside, out, outside, on, over, under	Kamal is **at** home. He has no roof **above** his head. There is a cap **on** his head. The infantry tried to locate the enemy coordination **on** the map. The thief stood **before** the judge. He is sitting **under** a tree. He stood **near** the station.
দিক নির্দেশ করতে বা লক্ষ্য বুঝাতে	on, into, onto, towards, up, down	He is **above** me in rank. He is going **to** school. He is kind **towards** the poor.
কারো মধ্যকার সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে	between, among, amongst (**Note**: দুয়ের মধ্যে Between; বহুজনের মধ্যে হলে among)	There is no difference **amongst** us. There is unity **among** the boys. There is a village **among** the hills. There is friendship **between** Kamal and Jamal. The war **between** France and Germany is over.
গন্তব্য বুঝাতে	to, from	He is going **to** market. They are coming **from** school. She was going **to** hospital for treatment. I had a phone call **from** my cousin.
অবস্থার পরিবর্তন নির্দেশ করতে	into	Translate **into** English. Ice melts **into** water. Love turned **into** hatred. Speak clearly **into** the microphone.
লক্ষ্য বা উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে	for	He bought a pen **for** Mohan. He died **for** his country. He has started **for** Chittagong. He lived **for** others.
কোনো বস্তু বা উপাদান থেকে তৈরি বুঝাতে	of, from	This chair is made **of** wood. We make butter **from** milk. Hammer is made **from** iron.
কোনো কার্য সম্পাদনের মাধ্যম (ব্যক্তি/বস্তু) বুঝাতে	by, in, with, without	He came here **by** car. He speaks **in** English. We see **with** our eyes. We can't see **without** eyes.
কোনো কিছুর কারণ নির্দেশ করতে	from, of, for, with	My uncle died **of** cholera. He is trembling **with** fear. He died from loss **of** blood. He will suffer **for** his bad habits.
পরিমাপ বা মান নির্দেশ করতে	at, by, for, to	Rice sells **at** taka 25 a kilo. She is rather tall **for** age. It is ten **by** my watch.
সমর্থন বা বিরোধিতা করা বুঝাতে	for, against	I stand **for** my friend. He is **against** the judgement.
কোনো বিষয়-বস্তু বুঝাতে	on, about	Every student should keep knowledge **on** tense. I told him **about** my school.
কোনো কিছুর ব্যতিক্রম নির্দেশ করতে	but, except	None **but** Kamal can do this work. There is no man **but** feels pity for the poor. Everyone **except** me got the invitation.

Frequent uses of the most important prepositions (At, in, on, by, for, from, of, with)

Preposition	Uses	Examples
At	ঘড়ির সময়ের পূর্বে এবং কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময় বুঝাতে **at** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	**at** 8 p.m. , **at** 5 o'clock, **at** midday, **at** midnight, **at** dawn.
	সরকারি ছুটির দিন বা কোন উৎসবের আগে **at** বসে।	I'll see you **at** Eid-ul-fitr. They will come here **at** Christmas.
	এছাড়াও কোনো মাস, বছর বা সপ্তাহের শুরু বা শেষ বুঝাতে **at** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	I'll see you **at** end of January. My father is going to London **at** the beginning of March.
	খাবারের সময়ের (breakfast, lunch, dinner) পূর্বে **at** বসে।	Please phone me **at** lunchtime.
	নির্দিষ্ট জায়গার পূর্বে **at** বসে।	He lives **at** Dhanmondi. He waited **at** the bus stop for over twenty minutes.
	কোনো বড় জায়গা বা শহরের উদ্দেশ্যে গমন করা বুঝালে তার পূর্বে **at** বসে।	We have to change our bus **at** Dhaka. The plane stops for an hour **at** London.
	কোনো কিছুর দিকে বা কারো দিকে বুঝাতে **at** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	She is gazing **at** me. He rushed **at** the enemy. She is looking **at** me. Look **at** the rising sun.
	দলবদ্ধ ভাবে কোনো কাজ সংঘটনের স্থানের আগে **at** বসে।	**at** a party, **at** a meeting, **at** a concert, **at** a lecture, etc.
	কোনো কাজের দক্ষতা বুঝাতে কাজটির আগে **at** বসে।	Promod is good **at** mathematics. Naim is good **at** typing.
	কোনো ব্যক্তির বয়স বুঝাতে অথবা কোন কিছুর দাম বুঝাতে তার আগে **at** বসে।	He left the school **at** the age of 15. Rice sells **at** taka 60 a kilo.
In	অপেক্ষাকৃত দীর্ঘ সময় (seasons, Months, years, decades, centuries etc) এর পূর্বে **in** বসে।	**in** July, **in** summer, **in** winter, **in** 2005, **in** the 16th century.
	দিনের যে কোনো অংশের আগে **in** বসে।	**in** the afternoon. **in** the morning, **in** the evening etc.
	চারপাশ থেকে আবদ্ধ কোন জায়গার পূর্বে **in** বসে।	He lives **in** a tent. I live **in** a room. Don't play **in** the class. Don't shout **in** the classroom.
	বড় শহর বা মহাদেশের পূর্বে **in** বসে।	He lives in a village **in** France but my uncle lives **in** London.
	কিছু শব্দের (hospital, church, school, newspapers, magazine etc) পূর্বে স্বাভাবিক ভাবে **in** বসে।	I was **in** a hospital last year. He wrote an article **in** the daily Ittefaq.
On	বার, তারিখ এবং নির্দিষ্ট দিনের পূর্বে **on** বসে।	**on** the 21st July, **on** Easter Sunday, **on** Friday afternoon, **on** the Pahela Baishakh.
	নির্দিষ্ট দিনের নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে **on** বসে।	**on** the evening of the 10th June.
	বৈদ্যুতিক যন্ত্রপাতির পূর্বে **on** বসে।	He is now talking **on** telephone. Is there anything good **on** the television tonight?
	ডান অথবা বাম দিকে যাওয়া বুঝাতে **on** বসে।	In England we drive **on** the left side of the road and not **on** the right side.
	কোনো ভবনের কততম তলায় অবস্থিত তা বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **on** বসে।	He lives in a flat **on** the third floor.
	আনুভূমিক এবং উল্লম্ব তল বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **on** বসে।	**on** the floor, **on** the front page, **on** the wall.
	কোনো যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **on** বসে।	They are **on** the train to Dhaka. He is **on** the plane to London.
	লক্ষ্য, উদ্দেশ্য, কাজ, ব্যবসা, বিষয়, সম্পর্ক, ইত্যাদি নির্দেশ করতে **on** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	This is a book **on** grammar. He drew a dagger **on** him. He came here **on** the occasion of my birthday.
By	যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম বুঝাতে **by** বসে।	I am going to Sylhet **by** bus.
	কোনো কার্য সম্পাদনের উপায় বুঝাতে **by** বসে।	He earns a lot **by** catching and selling fish. He amuses himself **by** drawing cartoons.

	কোনো পাওনা পরিশোধের মাধ্যম বুঝাতে **by** বসে।	He gets his salary **by** cheque.
	গাণিতিক নিয়মে গুণ ও ভাগ করার সময় **by** বসে।	4 divided **by** 2 is equal to 2.5 multiplied **by** 3 is equal to15.
	কোনো ঘনবস্তুর আকৃতি বুঝাতে ব্যবহার করা হয়।	The room is 10 ft **by** 20 ft. (i.e.10 ft × 20 ft)
	কারো জন্ম, বৈবাহিক অবস্থা, পেশা বা বৃত্তি বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **by** বসে।	She is an Indian **by** birth. She is an Italian **by** marriage. She is a politician **by** profession.
	নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে কোনো কাজ সম্পন্ন করা বুঝালে তার পূর্বে **by** বসে।	He can finish his work **by** 4 p.m. He ought to get back **by** tomorrow.
For	কোনো উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে **for** বসে।	let us go out **for** a walk. I'm learning English **for** pleasure.
	কোনো কিছুর গন্তব্য বুঝাতে **for** বসে।	This is a train **for** Rajshahi. They are passengers **for** Sylhet.
	যেকোনো পণ্য দ্রব্যের বিক্রয় মূল্য বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **for** বসে।	I bought this saree **for** Tk. 725.
	কোনো কার্য সম্পাদনের কারণ বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **for** বসে।	They are dancing **for** joy. He got a prize **for** his bravery.
	দূরত্ব বা সময়ের দৈর্ঘ্য বুঝাতে **for** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	The road went on **for** miles after miles. I have been waiting for the train **for** about two hours.
	কত সময় ধরে বিদ্যমান থাকবে-এমন বুঝাতে **for** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	I will be with you **for** an hour or so.
	কোনো কিছুর সাথে জড়িত বা সম্পর্কিত থাকা বুঝাতে **for** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	The girl is short for **her** age. The weather is hot **for** November.
From	যাত্রা বা ভ্রমণ যেখান থেকে শুরু হবে তার পূর্বে **from** বসে।	Tomorrow I am flying **from** Dhaka to Delhi.
	যে সময় থেকে কোনো কাজ শুরু হবে তার পূর্বে **from** বসে।	She is on leave **from** 15 January. He lived in Cumilla **from** 1980 to 1990.
	কোনো কিছুর উৎস বা উৎপত্তি বুঝাতে **from** বসে।	The gentlemen are **from** Vienna. This is a letter **from** my friend. This is a quotation **from** the 'Hamlet'.
	দুটি জায়গার মধ্যবর্তী দূরত্ব বুঝাতে **from** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Dhaka is more than hundred kilometres **from** Feni. The bus stop is just a kilometer **from** my house.
	কোনো কারণ বুঝাতে **from** বসে।	He is suffering **from** fever.
	একটি নির্দিষ্ট বস্তু কোন উপাদান থেকে তৈরি সেটা বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে **from** বসে।	Soap is made **from** coconut oil. Butter is made **from** milk.
Of	মালিকানা অথবা আত্মীয়তার সম্পর্ক বুঝাতে **of** বসে।	He is a cousin **of** mine. She is a friend **of** Rani.
	কারো কোনো বিশেষ গুণাবলি বুঝাতে **of** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He is a man **of** letters. Mr. Khan is a man **of** courage.
	বড় কোনো কিছুর অংশ বুঝাতে **of** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	The key **of** this lock is missing. The brake **of** this car is weak. Rajib is a member **of** this club. Mini is a teacher **of** this school.
	কোনো কারণ বুঝাতে **of** বসে।	They died **of** Cholera. She is proud **of** her noble birth.
	কোনো নির্দিষ্ট বস্তু যে উপাদান থেকে তৈরিকৃত তা বুঝাতে এর পূর্বে **of** বসে।	This is a house **of** stone. This window is made **of** glass.
	কোনো কিছুর উৎস অথবা উৎপত্তি বুঝাতে **of** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	He comes **of** a respectable family. He is a man **of** Sylhet.
	কারো সম্পর্কে কোনো মতামত প্রকাশ করতে **of** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	It is kind **of** you to help me. It is nice **of** you to have called me.

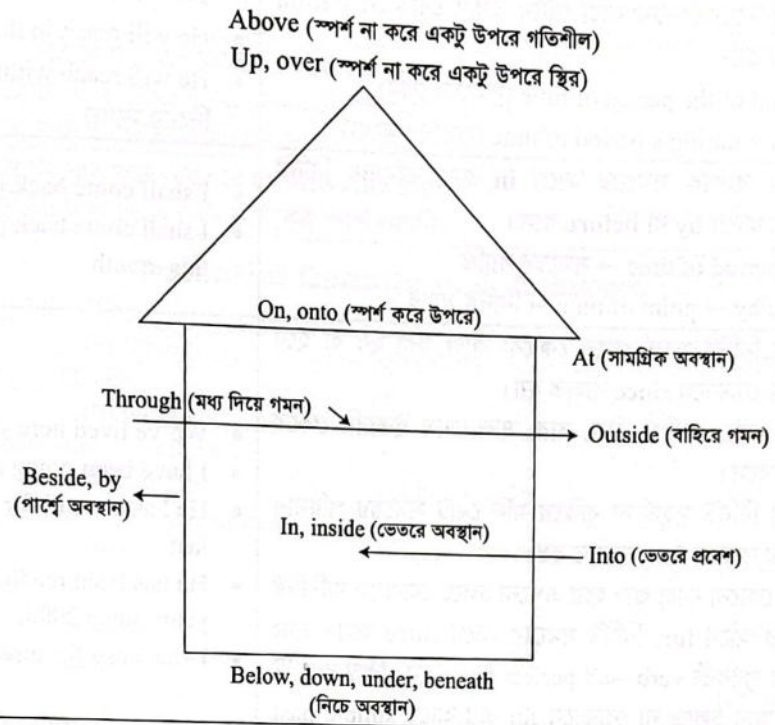
With	কারো সাথে বা কারো সঙ্গ নির্দেশ করতে **with** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	She has gone for a walk **with** her child. He is living **with** his aunt. The swindler **with** all his associates was arrested yesterday.
	কোনো যন্ত্রপাতির দ্বারা কোনো কাজ সম্পন্ন করা বুঝাতে যন্ত্রপাতির পূর্বে **with** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Remove the lid **with** an opener. We can cut cloth **with** scissors.
	Adverb of manner-এর সাথে **with** বসে।	He looks at me **with** a smile. He spoke English **with** difficulty.
	কিছু Adjective এর পরে স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই **with** বসে।	I am satisfied **with** my result. Mrs. Rehana is pleased **with** her son.

Some Additional Uses of prepositions

Preposition	Uses	Examples
After	কোনো কিছুর পরে বোঝাতে বা সময় সম্পর্কে ধারণা ব্যক্ত করতে **after** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	We went out **after** lunch. She will go home the day **after** tomorrow.
	কোনো নামকরণের কারণ বা উৎস বুঝাতে **after** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Dhaka was named Jahangirnagar **after** the name of Emperor Jahangir. This is a poem **after** Wordsworth.
	কোনো কিছুর পুনরাবৃত্তি বুঝাতে **after** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	We fired shot **after** shot. We suffer day **after** day/week after week.
Against	কারো বা কোনো কিছুর বিরুদ্ধে বা বিপরীত কিছু বলতে **against** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He was married **against** his will. I am **against** this proposal. We are rowing **against** the current.
	কোনো কিছুর সাথে লেগে থাকা বুঝাতে **against** ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Put a ladder **against** the tree. He was leaning **against** a wall.
	কোনো কিছুর প্রতিরোধ বুঝাতে **against** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	This is an injection **against** cholera. Take precautions **against** fire.
About	কোনো বিষয়ে বা কারো সম্পর্কে কিছু বুঝাতে **about** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He is careless **about** his duties. I know everything **about** Kamal.
	কাছাকাছি কোনো স্থান বা সময় নির্দেশ করতে **about** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He is somewhere **about** here. He arrived (at) **about** ten o'clock. I dropped the key somewhere **about** here.
	অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে কিছু ঘটতে যাচ্ছে এরুপ বোঝাতে **about** + infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়।	They are **about** to start. She is **about** to die.
	প্রায় অর্থে **about** ব্যবহৃত হয়	There are **about** five thousand people in our village.
Before	নির্দিষ্ট কোনো সময়ের পূর্বে থেকে বুঝাতে **before** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He will get back **before** lunch. He arrived here **before** me.
	ক্রমানুসারে কোনো কিছুর আগে বুঝাতে **before** ব্যবহৃত হয়	A comes **before** B in the alphabet. Your name comes **before** mine on the list.
	কোনো কিছুর সামনে বুঝাতে **before** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He was brought **before** the judge. The accident took place **before** me.
To	দিকে বোঝাতে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He is going **to** school. He went **to** Median yesterday.
	এক স্থান থেকে অন্য স্থান পর্যন্ত বোঝাতে from ___ **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He is going from Dhaka **to** Chittagong. Wait until the traffic light changes from red **to** green.
	আবার কোনো এক সময় থেকে অন্য সময় পর্যন্ত বোঝাতে from ___ **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	Every day he works from 7 a.m. **to** 2.p.m
	কোনো কিছুর সাথে তুলনা করা বুঝাতে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	He is senior **to** me in age. We won by six goals **to** three.
	কারো প্রতি বুঝাতে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	It is our duty **to** obey our parents.

Applied uses of Preposition

Preposition-এর ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত একটি সাধারণ চিত্র:



on, in, at, up	**Place** এর ক্ষেত্রে: এক্ষেত্রে, বৃহৎ স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে (গ্রহ, উপগ্রহ) **on,** এর চেয়ে ছোট স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে (মহাদেশ থেকে শহর) **in** বসে। শহর থেকে আরও ছোট স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে **at** বসবে। On → earth In → Asia, Bangladesh, Dhaka At → home, Wari, Simultoli	• We live <u>in</u> Bangladesh. • Manipur is situated <u>in</u> India. • I left my mobile <u>at</u> home.
	সময় এর ক্ষেত্রে: বৃহৎ সময়ের ক্ষেত্রে (শতাব্দী থেকে সপ্তাহ) **in,** এর ছোট হলে **on** এবং ক্ষুদ্র সময় বা point of time এর ক্ষেত্রে **at** বসে। in → century, year, month, fortnight, week (শতাব্দী, বছর, মাস, পক্ষ/দু সপ্তাহ, সপ্তাহ) on → day, date (দিন, তারিখ) at → 5 a.m. (সকাল ৫ ঘটিকা) 5 a.m হলো morning এর একটি অংশ। কাজেই 5 a.m-এর আগে at এবং morning-এর আগে in the বসবে। সময়ের আগে at বসলে the বসেনা, কিন্তু in বসলে the বসে।	• There are 31 days <u>in</u> May. • Saba will come <u>on</u> Thursday. • We left <u>at</u> 2 o'clock.
	Note: **Dawn, sunrise, morning, noon, midday, afternoon, evening, dusk, twilight, nightfall, sunset, midnight, daybreak** প্রভৃতির আগে **in** ব্যবহার করলে এদের আগে **the** বসে।	• I got up <u>at</u> morning. (in the morning) • I eat my meals <u>at</u> noon. (in the noon)
	Day-এর আগে by এবং night এর আগে at বসে।	• We work by day and sleep <u>at</u> night.
in, into	কোনো নির্দিষ্ট পরিসীমার মধ্যে অবস্থান বোঝালে অর্থাৎ স্থিতিশীলতা বোঝালে **in,** কোনো দিকে গতিশীল ও অবস্থার পরিবর্তন বোঝালে **into** বসে।	• He is <u>in</u> the room. • I saw him <u>in</u> the car. • He came <u>into</u> the room. • Water changes <u>into</u> vapour. • I shall look <u>into</u> the matter. • You will get <u>into</u> trouble if you do not mend yourself.

in, within	কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের শেষদিকে কোনো কাজ ঘটবে এরূপ বোঝালে অর্থাৎ ভবিষ্যৎ ব্যাপক সময়ের আগে **in** এবং ঐ সময়ের মধ্যে কোনো কাজ ঘটবে এরূপ বোঝালে **within** ব্যবহৃত হয়। in + end of the period of time (সময়ের শেষ) within + during a period of time (সময়ের মধ্যে)	• He will come in a week. (সপ্তাহের শেষে) • He will come within a week. (সপ্তাহের যে কোন সময়ে) • He will reach in three days. (তিন দিন পর) • He will reach within three days. (তিন দিনের মধ্যে)
in, by, before	ভবিষ্যৎ ব্যাপক সময়ের আগে **in** এবং ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে **by** বা **before** বসে। in → period of time → সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি before/by → point of time → নির্দিষ্ট মুহূর্ত	• I shall come back in a week. • I shall come back by/before the seventh of this month.
since, for	কোনো নির্দিষ্ট মুহূর্ত থেকে কোনো কাজ শুরু হয় বা হবে ইত্যাদি বোঝালে **since** ব্যহৃত হয়। নির্দিষ্ট ঘণ্টা, তারিখ, দিন, বার, সাল, মাস ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে **since** বসে। কোনো নির্দিষ্ট মুহূর্ত না বুঝিয়ে যদি মোট সময়ের পরিমাণ বোঝায় তাহলে **for** ব্যবহৃত হয়। অর্থাৎ কোনো কাজ শুরু হয়ে এখনো চলছে বোঝালে অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে **for**, নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে **since** বসে। এবং তাদের পূর্ববর্তী verb –এর perfect tense হয়। কিন্তু কাজটি এখন আর চলছে না বোঝালে for এর আগে simple past tense ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• We've lived here since 1982. • I have been going away for a few days. • He has been ill for four days since Friday last. • He has been reading in this school for five years since 2003. • I was busy for three days.
by, with	কাজটি যে লোক (agent) দ্বারা ঘটে তার নামের আগে **by** বসে এবং যে যন্ত্র বা উপকরণ (instrument) দ্বারা কাজটি করা হয় তার নামের আগে **with** বসে।	• The snake was killed by the boy with a stick. • A boat was tied by a boatman with a rope.
between, among	দুইয়ের মধ্যে কোনো কাজ বোঝালে **between** বসে। আর দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বোঝালে **among** বসে।	• Distribute the fruits between Siraj and Shafa. • Distribute the fruits among the four brothers.
in, inside	কোনো জিনিস ভেতরে আছে বা ঘটছে এরূপ বোঝাতে **in** বা **inside** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• He is sleeping inside the room. • There is a snake in that basket.
out of	কোনো নির্দিষ্ট স্থান থেকে বের হয়ে এসে কাজ ঘটলে, এরূপ স্থানে **out of** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• The ball went out of the playground.
outside	কোনো কাজ নির্দিষ্ট স্থানের বাইরে ঘটছে এরূপ বোঝালে **outside** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• He saw a snake outside the room.
on, onto	কোনো তলের ওপর কোনো কাজ বাইরে থেকে এসে ঘটবে এরূপ বোঝালে **on, onto** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• Move the books onto the second shelf.
off	কোনো তলের ওপর থেকে কোনো কাজে ঐ তলের বাইরে গিয়ে ঘটছে এরূপ বোঝালে **off** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• Keep the pot off the table.
over	কোনো কিছুর/বিষয়ের ওপর দিয়ে (স্পর্শ না করে) কিছু ঘটলে/গেলে এরূপ বোঝালে **over** ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার, কোনো বিষয়ে কলহ করা বোঝালে **over** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• The bird flew over the house. • Do not quarrel over this issue.
along	কোনো স্থানের দূরত্বের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে ধারাবাহিকভাবে একটি কাজ ঘটবে এরূপ বোঝালে **along** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• I walked along the river side.
in, after	Future বা Present (indication future) tense এ **in** এবং Past tense এ **after** ব্যবহৃত হয়। অর্থাৎ অতীত ব্যাপক সময়ের আগে **after** এবং ভবিষ্যৎ ব্যাপক সময়ের আগে **in** বসে।	• He will come back in a week. • He came after a week.

in, on, to	সীমার ভেতরে বোঝাতে **in**, ওপরে বোঝাতে **on** এবং বাইরে বোঝাতে **to** ব্যবহৃত হয়।	• The Jamuna is on the west of Jamalpur district. • Assam is to the north of Bangladesh. • No country should yield to foreign pressure. • Dinajpur is in the north of Bangladesh.
on/over/above	**(i)** উপরিতলের সংস্পর্শে অর্থে '**on**' হয়। এক্ষেত্রে book ও table একটি অন্যটিকে স্পর্শ করে আছে। স্পর্শ না করে ওপরে রয়েছে এমন বোঝাতে '**over**' হয়।	• Put the book on the table. • The birds are flying over my head.
	(ii) অপেক্ষাকৃত অনেক উপরে বোঝাতে **above** হয়। এখানে birds ও head কেউ কাউকেই স্পর্শ করেনি।	• The cloud is above us.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The old road goes ___ the village.
(a) by (b) through (c) across (d) at

02. He lives ___ Mirpur ___ Dhaka.
(a) in, at (b) within, at (c) at, in (d) at, within

03. We should live ___ harmony ___ others.
(a) in, with (b)with, to (c) in, include (d) to, with

04. The man jumped ___ the wall into the garden.
(a) on (b) at (c) over (d) in

05. He is an heir ___ the throne.
(a) to (b) by (c) from (d) on

06. There are fifty passengers ___ the bus.
(a) in (b) inside (c) on (d) over

07. The girl ___ blue is my world being a wife.
(a) in (b) for (c) under (d) to

08. Now it is just ten O' clock ___ my watch.
(a) from (b) by (c) at (d) of

09. He is walking ___ a corner shop.
(a) to (b) for (c) at (d) into

10. Water changes ___ vapour.
(a) by (b) for (c) into (d) in

11. Fill in the blank with suitable preposition: plants recycle the air ___ us.
(a) to (b) in (c) around (d) with

12. Their house is opposite the Red Crescent Hospital. Here 'opposite' is used as a/an.
(a) preposition (b) adjective (c) noun (d) adverb

13. There is paper___ the floor. Please put it ___ the wastebasket.
(a) at, into (b) on, at (c) on, in (d) around, at

14. The Thames ___ London.
(a) flows by (b) flows form (c) flows into (d) flows through

15. One day Mr. Ahmed was walking ___ a wood ___ the rain.
(a) in, through (b) through, in (c) under, in (d) into, in

16. Nepal lies ___ India, China and Bhutan.
(a) Among (b) between (c) in (d) amid

17. The University will build a new dormitory ___ campus.
(a) in (b) over (c) on (d) with

18. To complete the sentence 'He is always busy to find ___ his fault.
(a) by (b) for (c) in (d) out

19. I did not know that he was ___ the committee.
(a) in (b) at (c) on (d) against by

20. I lent him a book ___ New York yesterday.
(a) on (b) about (c) in (d) at

21. The mission in ___ United Nations control.
(a) about (b) under (c) in (d) of

22. My friend always goes home ___ foot.
(a) by (b) with (c) on a (d) on

23. Nasim will discuss the issue with Rafiq ___ phone.
(a) in (b) over (c) by (d) on

24. Fill up the sentence with right word: Please give me a pen to write ___.
(a) by (b)of (c) with (d) in

25. I agree ___ you ___ this point.
(a) with, to (b) with, in (c) to, on (d) with, on

26. Where did you find this ___? (Fill up the gap)
(a) from (b) at (c) in (d) for

27. Our examination will start ___ Monday next.
(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) for

28. Fill in the blank with right option:
Opinion varies ___ man ___ man.
(a) from, to (b)between, and (c) in, to (d) from, of

29. Find out the correct word from the following to fill in the blank of the sentence. He spent the entire afternoon ___ the phone.
(a) at (b)with (c) on (d) in

30. Julia has been ill ___ three months.
(a) since (b) fore (c) form (d) for

31. 'The professor ___ Australia amazed the students with her stories'. Fill in the blank with–
(a) in (b) at (c) from (d) about

32. The police ruled ___ the possibility that she was murdered.
(a) out (b) on (c) against (d) in

33. Time trips ___ on rosy wings. Which preposition is appropriate for the blank space of the sentence?
(a) at (b) with (c) by (d) upon

34. I have a savings account ___ Standard Chartered Bank
(a) in (b) with (c) at (d) into

35. The diagram I am referring ___ is given ___ page three.
(a) to, on (b) to, at (c) at, on (d) at, in

36. Voting took place peacefully ___ most of the country.
(a) across (b) besides (c) into (d) for

37. He has no good cause ___ compliant, Darkness was the cause ___ his losing his way.
(a) about ___ in (b) at ___ about (c) for ___ of (d) of ___ with

38. They do not have enough capital to set themselves ___ ___ trade.
(a) up, in (b) on, in (c) with, in (d) in, with

39. Rashed will come to Bangladesh___ plane.
(a) with (b) from (c) by (d) at

40. You cannot get this book ___ such a price.
(a) for (b) at (c) with (d) on

41. We should take vaccines ___ all spreadable diseases.
(a) by (b) about (c) for (d) against

42. The doctor was worried ___ the patient.
(a) to (b) with (c) about (d) at

43. Use appropriate preposition: Finding himself short ___ money, he wrote ___ his uncle___ help.
(a) in, to, to (b) with, to, for (c) of, to, for (d) to, to, about

44. The world has seen many Diasporas but scholars have been studying the phenomenon ___ great interest only ___ recent decades.
(a) with, in (b) with, for (c) of, in (d) in, for

45. Water boils ___ 100 degree Celsius.
(a) by (b) with (c) in (d) at

Answers

01	b	02	c	03	?	04	c	05	a	06	c	07	a	08	b	09	d	10	c
11	c	12	a	13	c	14	d	15	b	16	b	17	?	18	d	19	c	20	a
21	?	22	d	23	b	24	c	25	d	26	a	27	b	28	a	29	c	30	d
31	c	32	a	33	c	34	?	35	a	36	a	37	c	38	a	39	c	40	?
41	d	42	c	43	c	44	b	45	d										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Identification of Parts of speech

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. The Word 'vital' is a/an– [44th BCS]
(a) noun (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) verb
[Answer: c]

02. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [35th BCS]
(a) Mister (b) Master (c) Mistress (d) Mastery
[Answer: b]

Formation of Noun

1. সাধারণত Adjective এর শেষে -ar\-or\-ure থাকলে তার সাথে -ity\-ty যুক্ত করে Noun গঠন করা যায়। যেমন:

Adjective	Noun
Popular	Popular +ity = Popularity
Major	Major +ity = Majority
Pure	Pur (e) +ity = Purity

More Examples:

Adjective	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
Familiar	পরিচিত	Familiarity	পরিচিতি
Senior	বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ	Seniority	বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠতা
Minor	সামান্য	Minority	সামান্যতা
Superior	উৎকৃষ্টতর	Superiority	উৎকৃষ্টতা
Inferior	নিকৃষ্টতর	Inferiority	নিকৃষ্টতা
Regular	নিয়মিত	Regularity	নিয়মানুবর্তিতা
Prior	পূর্ববর্তী	Priority	পূর্ববর্তিতা
Sure	নিশ্চিত	Surety	নিশ্চয়তা
Obscure	অস্পষ্ট	Obscurity	অস্পষ্টতা

2. কোনো Adjective এর শেষে -le/-el/-al/-il/-y ইত্যাদি থাকলে তার সাথে -ity/-ty যুক্ত করে Noun পাওয়া যায়। যেমন:

Adjective	Noun	Adjective	Noun
Able	Ab (le) + ity = Ability	Cruel	Cruel + ty = Cruelty
Civil	Civil +ity = Civility	Equal	Equal + ity = Equality
Jolly	Joll (y) +ity = Jollity		

Formation of Adjective

1. যে সমস্ত Noun এর শেষে -ent/-ce/-se থাকে, তাদের শেষে -al যুক্ত করে Adjective গঠন করা হয়। এখানে উল্লেখ্য যে, -ce/-se এর ক্ষেত্রে 'e' কে বাদ দিয়ে -al বসাতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Accident	Accidental	Department	Departmental
Universe	Universal		

2. নিম্নলিখিত Noun গুলোর পরে -ful যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Beauty	Beautiful	Colour	Colourful

3. যে সমস্ত Noun এর শেষে -ce/-cy থাকে সে সমস্ত Noun কে Adjective-এ রূপান্তরিত করার সময় -ce/-cy এর পরিবর্তে 't' যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Absence	Absent	Ignorance	Ignorant

4. নিম্নলিখিত Noun গুলোর পরে -able/-ible যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Answer	Answerable	Comfort	Comfortable

5. কিছু কিছু Proper Noun এর পর -ly যোগ করে Adjective করা হয় এবং এ ধরনের Adjective কে Proper Adjective বলে। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective	Noun	Adjective
Friend	Friendly	Man	Manly

6. নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলোর পরে -able যোগ করে Adjective করা হয়। যেমন:

Verb	Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Bear	Bearable	Eat	Eatable

Formation of Verb

1. Adjective/Noun এর পূর্বে en- যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb	Adjective/Noun	Verb
Able	Enable	Danger	Endanger
Courage	Encourage	Large	Enlarge
Noble	Ennoble	Sure	Ensure

2. Adjective এর শেষে -en যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb	Adjective/Noun	Verb
Broad	Broaden	Deep	Deepen
Bright	Brighten	Short	Shorten
Less	Lessen		

3. Adjective/Noun এর পূর্বে be- যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb	Adjective/Noun	Verb
Fool	Befool	Friend	Befriend
Head	Behead		

4. Adjective/Noun এর শেষে -fy/-ify যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb	Adjective/Noun	Verb
Beauty	Beautify	Ample	Amplify
Class	Classify	Glory	Glorify

5. Adjective/Noun এর পূর্বে em-/im- যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb
Power	Empower

6. Adjective/Noun এর শেষে -ise/-ize যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb	Adjective/Noun	Verb
National	Nationalise/Nationalize	Memory	Memorise/Memorize
Hospital	Hospitalise/Hospitalize		

Formation of Adverb

1. অধিকাংশ Adjective এর শেষে -ly যোগ করে Adverb গঠন করা হয়। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Clear	Clearly	Nice	Nicely
Safe	Safely		

2. Adjective এর শেষে 'y' থাকলে 'y' বাদ দিয়ে -ily যোগ হবে। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Easy	Easily	Happy	Happily
Sorry	Sorrily		

3. Adjective এর শেষে 'le' থাকলে 'le' এর পরিবর্তে -ly যুক্ত হবে। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Horrible	Horribly	Possible	Possibly

4. Adjective এর শেষে -ic থাকলে তার সাথে -ally যুক্ত হবে। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Logic	Logically	Basic	Basically

5. Adjective এর শেষে -ll থাকলে তার সাথে -y যুক্ত হবে। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb
Full	Fully

6. Adjective এর শেষে -l (L) থাকলে তার সাথে -ly যুক্ত হবে। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Beautiful	Beautifully	Musical	Musically

7. কিছু Adverb এর দুটি form রয়েছে। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Dry	Drily/Dryly	Sly	Slily/Slyly

8. কোনো কোনো Adjective কোনোরূপ পরিবর্তন ছাড়াই Adverb রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb
It is hard work.	He works hard.
He is well.	He works well.
It is a cheap food.	He bought it cheap.
I am an early riser.	I rise early.

9. এছাড়া –wise ও –wards ইত্যাদি Suffix যোগ করেও Adverb গঠন করা যায়। যেমন:

Adjective	Adverb	Adjective	Adverb
Clock	Clockwise	Back	Backwards
Like	Likewise	Home	Homewards
Other	Otherwise	Up	Upwards
Subject	Subjectwise		

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Which one is an adjective?
(a) organic (b) orgin (c) organism (d) organically

02. Which one is the noun form?
(a) horrible (b) horror (c) horrify (d) horribly

03. Goodwill is a–
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Verb (d) Adverb

04. Which one is the noun?
(a) Poverty (b) Simple (c) Important (d) Rich

05. Which one is the verb?
(a) Openly (b) Reopen (c) Openness (d) Closely

06. Which one is the adjective?
(a) special (b) laugh (c) crime (d) miser

07. What is the adjective form of the word 'home'?
(a) home-like (b) homeful (c) homely (d) homage

08. Find out the parts of speech of the following word 'Equity'
(a) Pronoun (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

09. Which part of speech is 'Book'?
(a) noun (b) verb (c) adjective (d) both 'noun' and 'verb'

10. Find out the noun from the following.
(a) Wonderful (b) Wonderfully (c) Wondering (d) Wonder

11. Which word is a noun?
(a) Assure (b) Assurance (c) Assured (d) Assuredly

12. 'Legal' is–
(a) Pronoun (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

13. The word 'empower' is–
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

14. The word 'vital' is–
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

15. Which is the adjective form of the word 'Coward'?
(a) Cerocious (b) Coward (c) Cowardly (d) Cowardeous

16. Advice is a–
(a) Verb (b) noun (c) adjective (d) Pronoun

17. The word 'neutral' is–
(a) A Verb (b) A noun (c) An Adjective (d) A Adverb

18. What parts of speech is 'rare'?
(a) Preposition (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

19. What parts of speech is 'magnificent'?
(a) Pronoun (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

20. Which of the following word is a verb?
(a) Joyously (b) Glorify (c) Horrible (d) Idiocy

21. The word 'paralyse' is–
(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Pronoun

22. The word 'telephone' is used as–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) a verb (d) both a verb and a noun

23. Which word is both a noun and a verb?
(a) believe (b) water (c) advise (d) maker

24. Which word is both a noun and a verb?
(a) advice (b) practice (c) belief (d) brush

25. The word 'diabetic' is–
(a) adverb (b) an adjective (c) a noun (d) both a noun and an adjective

26. Which one is adjective?
(a) Immigration (b) Meritorious (c) Abroad (d) Sensation

27. Which one of the following word is not a verb?
(a) beauty (b) vary (c) verify (d) glorify

28. Which word is not noun?
(a) Articulation (b) Simulation (c) Defame (d) Indemnity

29. The verb of national–
(a) nationalize (b) nationalise (c) benationa (d) a & b

30. He works <u>hard</u>. The underline word is–
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) verb

Answers																				
01	a	02	b	03	b	04	a	05	b	06	a	07	?	08	b	09	d	10	d
11	b	12	c	13	a	14	?	15	c	16	b	17	c	18	c	19	c	20	b
21	?	22	d	23	b	24	d	25	d	26	b	27	a	28	c	29	d	30	c

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Interchange of Parts of Speech

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. What is the verb form of the word 'ability'? [44th BCS]
(a) capable (b) inability (c) enable (d) unable

02. What is the noun form of the word 'laugh'? [43rd BCS]
(a) laughing (b) laughable (c) laughter (d) laughingly

03. What is the adjective form of the word 'people'? [43rd BCS]
(a) populous (b) popular (c) popularity (d) popularize

04. What is the adjective of the word 'Heart'? [12th BCS]
(a) heart (b) hearten (c) heartening (d) heartful

05. What is the verb of the word 'Shortly? [12th BCS]
(a) Short (b) Shorter (c) Shorten (d) Shortness

06. What is the verb of the word 'Ability'? [11th BCS]
(a) ableness (b) enable (c) ably (d) able

07. What is the noun of the word 'beautiful'? [11th BCS]
(a) beauty (b) beautify (c) beauteous (d) beautific

Answers	01	c	02	c	03	a	04	c	05	c	06	b	07	a

এক Part of Speech থেকে অন্য Part of Speech-এ রূপান্তরের দ্বারা ইংরেজি Vocabulary বা শব্দভান্ডার সমৃদ্ধ হয়। এগুলো Practice করলে Stock of Words অতি সহজেই আয়ত্ত্ব করা যায়।

Now look at the following charts

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Ability	Enable	Able	Ably
Acceleration	Accelerate	Accelerated	–
Acceptance	Accept	Acceptable	Acceptably
Action/Activity/ Act	Act/Activate/ Enact	Active	Actively
Addition	Add	Additional	Additionally
Admiration	Admire	Admirable/Admiring	Admirably/Admiringly
Admission	Admit	Admissive/Admissible	Admissibly
Adventure	Adventure	Adventurous	Adventurously
Advice	Advise	Advisable	Advisably
Agreement	Agree	Agreeable	Agreeably
Apology	Apologise	Apologetic	Apologetically
Authority	Authorize	Authoritative	Authoritatively
Base	Base	Basic	Basically/Baselessly
Beauty	Beautify	Beautiful	Beautifully
Belief	Believe	Believable	Believably
Bitterness	Embitter	Bitter	Bitterly
Blessing	Bless	Blessed	–
Blood	Bleed/Blood	Bloody/Bloodless	Bloodlessly/Bloody
Book	Book	Bookish	–
Breach/Breakage	Break	Breakable/Broken	–
Brevity/Brief	Brief	Brief	Briefly
Charity		Charitable	Charitably
Choice	Choose	Chosen/ Choosable	

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Circle	Encircle/Circle	Circular	
Clarity	Clarify	Clear	Clearly
Competition	Compete	Competitive	Competitively
Compulsion	Compel	Compulsive/Compulsory/ Compellable	Compulsively/ Compulsorily
Confidence	Confide	Confident/Confidential	Confidently/ Confidentially
Contempt		Contemptible/Contemptuous	Contemptibly
Courage	Encourage	Courageous	Courageously
Credit	Credit	Credible/Creditable	Creditably/Credibly
Danger	Endanger	Dangerous	Dangerously
Darkness	Darken	Dark	Darkly
Deception	Deceive	Deceptive	Deceptively
Decision	Decide	Decisive	Decisively
Democracy	Democratize	Democratic	Democratically
Denial	Deny		
Departure	Depart	Departed	
Destruction	Destroy	Destructive	Destructively
Difference	Differ/Differentiate	Different	Differently
Deed	Do		
Ease/Easement	Ease	Easy	Easily
Edition	Edit	Editorial	
Education	Educate	Educational	Educationally
Entrance/Entry/Entree	Enter	Entered	
Envy	Envy	Envious/Enviable	Enviously
Event		Eventful	Eventually
Existence	Exist	Existent/Existing	Existently
Falsity/Falsehood	Falsify	False	Falsely
Favour	Favour	Favourite/Favourable	Favorably
Flight	Fly	Flying	
Float/Floatation	Float	Floating/Floaty/Floatable	
Fool	Befool	Foolish	Foolishly
Form	Form	Formal	Formally
Friend	Befriend	Friendly	
Gladness	Gladden	Glad	Gladly
Habit	Habituate	Habitual	Habitually
Hesitation	Hesitate	Hesitant	Hesitantly
Hatred	Hate	Hateful/Hated	
Hope	Hope	Hopeful/Hopeless	Hopefully
Imitation	Imitate	Imitative	Imitatively
Inclusion	Include	Inclusive	Inclusively
Innocence		Innocent	Innocently
Intensity	Intensify	Intense	Intensely
Joy	Enjoy	Joyful/Joyous	Joyfully/Joyously
Justice/Justification	Justify	Just/Justifiable	Justly

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Knowledge	Know	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeably
Labour	Labour	Laborious	Laboriously
Laughter	Laugh	Laughable	Laughably
Law		Legal/Lawful	Legally/Lawfully
Length	Lengthen	Long	Lengthwise
Life	Live	Living	Lively
Locality	Localize	Local	Locally
Memory	Memorize	Memorable	Memorably
Mourning	Mourn	Mournful	Mournfully
Necessity	Necessitate	Necessary	Necessarily
Number	Enumerate/Number	Numeral/Numerous/Numerical	Numerically
Obedience	Obey	Obedient	Obediently
Objective	Object	Objective	Objectively
Obligation	Obligate/Oblige	Obligatory/Obliging	Obligingly/Obligatorily
Opposition	Oppose	Opposite	Oppositely
Peace	Pacify	Peaceful/Peaceable	Peacefully
People/Population	Populate	Populous	
Persistence	Persist	Persistent	Persistently
Pleasure	Please	Pleasant/Pleasurable	Pleasantly/Pleasurably
Poverty	Impoverish	Poor	Poorly
Preference	Prefer	Preferable/ Preferential	Preferably
Prescription	Prescribe	Prescriptional	Prescribingly
Progress	Progress	Progressive	Progressively
Purification/ Purity	Purify	Purified, Pure	Purely
Qualification	Qualify	Qualified	
Question	Question/Quest	Questionable	Questionably
Receipt	Receive	Receivable	Receivably
Refusal	Refuse	Refused	
Reliance	Rely	Reliant/Reliable	Reliably
Resolution	Resolve	Resolute	Resolutely
Response	Respond	Responsive	
Retardation	Retard	Retarded	Retardantly
Safety	Save	Safe	Safely
Sale	Sell	Sold	
Service	Serve	Serviceable	Serviceably
Settlement	Settle	Settled	
Shortness	Shorten	Short	Shortly
Sight	See	Visual	Visually
Significance	Signify	Significant	Significantly
Simplicity/ Simplification	Simplify	Simple	Simply
Speech	Speak	Spoken	
Statute		Statutory	Statutorily
Stupidity	Stupefy	Stupid	Stupidly
Success	Succeed	Successful	Successfully
Surety/Sureness	Ensure/Assure	Sure	Surely

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Sustenance	Sustain	Sustainable	Sustainably
Tax/Taxation	Tax	Taxable	
Toleration/Tolerance	Tolerate	Tolerant/ Tolerable	Tolerantly, Tolerably
Triumph	Triumph	Triumphant/Triumphal	Triumphantly
Unity	Unite	United	Unitedly
Vacancy	Vacate	Vacant	Vacantly
Valuation/Value	Value	Valuable/ Valueless	Valuably/Valuelessly
Vanity		Vain	Vainly
Variance/Variation	Vary	Various/Variable	Variously
Vigor	Invigorate	Vigorous	Vigorously
Vitality	Vitalize	Vital	Vitally
Voracity		Voracious	Voraciously
Wisdom		Wise	Wisely

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The noun of the word 'add' is–
(a) adding (b) additive (c) added (d) addition

02. What is the noun form of the word 'assemble'?
(a) assembloy (b) assemblazle (c) assemblage (d) assemblockage

03. What is the verb of the word 'antagonism'?
(a) antagonistic (b) antagonisely (c) antagonise (d) antagonistically

04. The verb of the word 'Act' is–
(a) Enact (b) Inact (c) Acted (d) Acting

05. Which one is the noun of the word 'brief'?
(a) Brevity (b) Short (c) Briefly (d) Briefin

06. Which is the adjective of 'Base'?
(a) Basic (b) Basement (c) Basically (d) Basics

07. What is the adjective of 'break'?
(a) Breaker (b) Breaking (c) Breach (d) Breakable

08. What is the adjective of 'Blood'?
(a) Blood (b) Bloody (c) Bloodshed (d) Bleeding

09. What is the verb form of the word 'conversation'?
(a) converse (b) convolve (c) converge (d) convert

10. The adjective of the word 'climax' is–
(a) climatic (b) climatical (c) climatics (d) climacteric

11. The verb for 'culture' is–
(a) Cultivation (b) Cultivated (c) Cultivate (d) Cultured

12. Adjective of 'circle' is–
(a) Encircle (b) Circular (c) Circuler (d) Circle

13. Which is the adjective of the word 'contempt'?
(a) Contemptible (b) Contempting (c) Contemption (d) Contemptable

14. The noun of deter is–
(a) deterrence (b) deterrential (c) dentention (d) detour

15. The noun of 'depart' is–
(a) departed (b) depart (c) departure (d) departing

16. The verb of the word 'economy' is–
(a) economic (b) economical (c) economically (d) economize

17. Which is the correct verb of the word 'fool'?
(a) Foolen (b) Befool (c) Befoolen (d) Foolish

18. The noun form of 'approve' is–
(a) approveness (b) approof (c) approval (d) approval

19. What is the verb from of 'glad'?
(a) glad (b) glader (c) gladding (d) gladden

20. The adverb form of the word 'heart' is–
(a) Heartened (b) heartily (c) hearty (d) heartening

21. The verb of 'hallucination' is–
(a) hallucinatory (b) hallucinogen (c) hallucine (d) hallucinate

22. Find out the adjective 'Illustrate'.
(a) Illustriousness (b) Illustration (c) Illustrious (d) Illustriously

23. Verb of the word 'justification' is–
(a) justice (b) justify (c) just (d) justifiably

24. What is the adjective form of 'literature'?
(a) literal (b) literate (c) literary (d) literatural

25. Choose the verb of 'lie'.
(a) lied (b) lye (c) belie (d) enlie

26. What is the verb of the noun 'origin'?
(a) Original (b) Originate (c) Origination (d) Originize

27. What is the adjective form of the word 'opal'?
(a) opalescent (b) opaque (c) opulent (d) opallant

28. What is the adjective of purify?
(a) Purity (b) Pureful (c) Pure (d) Purifying

29. The adjective form of 'Question' is–
(a) Questioning (b) Question (c) Questionable (d) Questioned

30. The word 'survival' is a noun. What is its verb form?
(a) survey (b) service (c) survive (d) serve

31. What is the noun form of the word 'save'?
(a) savage (b) secured (c) safety (d) suggest

32. The noun form of the word 'urgent' is–
(a) urgence (b) urgentness (c) urgention (d) urgency

33. The noun form of the word 'vary' is–
(a) Variation (b) Varied (c) Variable (d) Varied point

34. Which is the noun of the word 'Do'?
(a) Deed (b) Did (c) Done (d) Doing

35. What is the adjective of the 'Tax'?
(a) Taxable (b) Taxation (c) Taxability (d) Taxer

Answers																				
	01	d	02	c	03	[?]	04	a	05	a	06	a	07	d	08	b	09	a	10	[?]
	11	c	12	b	13	a	14	a	15	c	16	[?]	17	b	18	c	19	d	20	b
	21	[?]	22	c	23	b	24	c	25	c	26	b	27	a	28	c	29	c	30	c
	31	c	32	d	33	a	34	[?]	35	a										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

The Conjunction

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'He could not win but learnt a lot' Which part of speech is the word 'but'? [44th BCS]
(a) an adverb (b) a verb (c) an adjective (d) a conjunction

02. 'I shall help you provided you obey me.' Here the underlined word is a/an- [41st BCS]
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) conjunction (d) verb

03. They suffered much ___ tornado had hit their village. [31st BCS]
(a) until (b) since (c) as if (d) let alone

04. Water boils ___ you heat it to 100° centigrade. [24th BCS]
(a) unless (b) until (c) if (d) although

05. We need two hundred dollars ___ this to pay for everything. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) as well (b) also (c) beside (d) besides

06. ___ glass is, for all practical purposes, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid. [20th BCS]
(a) Because (b) Since (c) Although (d) If

07. Choose the answer that is closest in meaning of the following sentence: Despite the great difference in size, shape and function, all human cells have the same 46 chromosomes. [18th BCS]
(a) All human cells are the same because the 46 chromosomes govern size, shape and function.
(b) Difference in size, shape and function are not very great because all human cells have the same 46 chromosomes.
(c) The size, shape and function of human cells are the same, but the 46 Chromosomes are different.
(d) Although the 46 chromosomes are the same in all human cells, there are difference in the size, shape and function.

08. Prices for bicycles can run ___ Tk. 2,00,00. [18th BCS]
(a) as high as (b) so high as (c) as high to (d) as high for

09. The right word to fill in the gap of the following sentence– [17th BCS]
'Give her a telephone number to ring- she gets lost'–
(a) Whether (b) In case (c) Unless (d) Perhaps

10. Do not worry, English grammar is not ___ to understand. Which of the following best fits in the blank space? [13th BCS]
(a) so difficult (b) very difficult (c) too difficult (d) difficult enough

11. Choose the correct answer. How long did you wait? [10th BCS]
(a) Till lunch time (b) Till he came (c) Until six o'clock (d) Since this morning

Answers	01	d	02	c	03	b	04	c	05	d	06	c	07	d	08	a	09	b	10	c	11	b

Definition & Types

Conjunction: Conjunction দুই বা ততোধিক word, phrase, clause বা sentence- কে যুক্ত করে।

- Coordinating Conjunction
- Subordinating conjunction
- Correlative conjunction

Coordinating Conjunction

এটি দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণির clause কে যুক্ত করে। যেমন:

- He worked hard **and** got the result.

And	or	but	both .....and	no ..... than	as well as	not only .... but also	either....or
only	for	yet	neither ....nor	otherwise	however	nevertheless	providing
provided	whereas	while	still	therefore	consequently	as a result	on the contrary

Subordinating Conjunction

যে conjunction একটি subordinate clause-কে principal clause-এর সাথে যুক্ত করে, তাই subordinate conjunction.

That	so that	in order that	lest	till	before	when	while
until	since	unless	if	whether	than	as ..... as	so ..... as
as	so ..... that	as ..... so	though	although	as though	however	as if

Correlative Conjunction

এই বিশেষ ধরনের conjunction গুলো জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Neither ..... nor	Both ..... and	So ..... as	Whether ..... or not
Either ..... or	The same ..... that	The same ..... as	Though ..... yet
No sooner ..... than	Hardly ..... when	Such ..... that	Such ..... as
As ..... as	Scarcely.....before/when		

Potential Questions & Answers

01. A conjunction is a part of speech that ___ thoughts.
(a) describes (b) joins (c) modifies (d) scrutinizes

02. 2a equals 10 and ___ a equals 5.
(a) eventually (b) thus (c) therefore (d) thereby

03. ___ traffic in Dhaka is going up, no one is doing anything about it.
(a) Although (b) Since (c) Because (d) Which

04. Maruf likes orange, ___ he does not like apple.
(a) as (b) so (c) but (d) after

05. ___ pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.
(a) Although (b) However (c) Because (d) On account of

06. Those who prepare food know ___ to begin ___ it will be ready when it is wanted.
(a) when, so that (b) so that, when (c) then, when (d) so, so that

07. Scarcely had the game started ___ the doorbell rang.
(a) than (b) if (c) then (d) when

08. He advised us ___ we could encourage the children.
(a) so that (b) so (c) that (d) as

09. I went to play football when my father was sleeping. In this sentence which is a conjunction?
(a) When (b) Went (c) to (d) was

10. He said he was sorry ___ what he had done.
(a) because (b) for (c) about (d) to

11. The bill was passed in the parliament ___ the objections.
(a) in stead of (b) in spite (c) despite of (d) despite

12. He could not win but learned a lot. Which parts of speech is the word 'but'?
(a) An adjective (b) An adverb (c) A verb (d) A conjunction

13. ___ you get father's permission I will take you fishing next week.
(a) Although (b) Provided (c) As (d) Unless

14. To complete the sentence, 'Maruf likes orange, ___ he does not like apple'.
(a) as (b) but (c) after (d) so

15. No sooner had I seen the bird ___ it flew away.
(a) than (b) when (c) after (d) just

16. Here is my phone number ___ you want to ask something.
(a) in case (b) suppose (c) perhaps (d) whether

17. 'He is poor but honest'. ___ In this sentence which is a conjunction?
(a) poor (b) honest (c) but (d) he

18. Octopuses have not only large size ___ also well-developed nervous system.
(a) but (b) and (c) are (d) and have

19. You can ask for help ___ you need it.
(a) because (b) whenever (c) unless (d) although

20. They suffered much ___ tornado had hit their village.
(a) until (b) since (c) as if (d) let alone

21. ___ glass is, for all practical purposes, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid.
(a) Because (b) Since (c) Although (d) If

22. No sooner had he left ___ I came.
(a) then (b) than (c) when (d) after

23. ___ it was a holiday, the doctor performed the emergency surgery on the heart patient.
(a) Although (b) Even (c) During (d) So

24. They climbed the mountain ___ it was windy.
(a)because (b) so (c) although (d) nor

25. Neither my brother ___ my sister owns a car.
(a) nor (b) and (c) but (d) so

26. ___ his parents allow him or not, Anis intends to go to the party.
(a) Whether (b) Although (c) Despite (d) While

27. Hardly had I left the room ___ it began to rain.
(a) Had (b) While (c) Than (d) When

28. I shall use Google maps in case I (to get) lost in this new city.
(a) will get (b) shall get (c) would get (d) get

29. The field was flooded heavily. ___ the farmer ploughed the land.
(a) on the other hand (b) Likewise (c) Nevertheless (d) Therefore

30. Everyone started at me ___ I were mad. Fill in the gap with the appropriate option.
(a)What if (b) as if (c) if (d) least

31. My parents had given me the money, ___ I couldn't have afforded the trip.
(a) otherwise (b) if (c) and (d) but

32. I will stay with you ___ there is a room to stay.
(a) as much as (b) as many as (c) as long as (d) as important as

33. Jamil is reading Shakespeare closely ___ he can get better marks in that course: Choose the correct conjunction:
(a) so that (b) for (c) because (d) while

34. We are going to the theater tomorrow ___ it is too late to book tickets.
(a) as (b) because (c) unless (d) till

35. You have to take the full course of your antibiotics ___ you feel better ___, your illness will simply return.
(a) although, so that (b) even if, otherwise (c) so that, for (d) unless, and

36. He cannot walk a mile, ___ five miles.
(a) what (b) no question (c) but (d) let alone

37. ___ the country is undeveloped, it is beautiful.
(a) Although (b) But (c) It (d) Where

38. Easier said ___ done.
(a) than (b) then (c) and (d) be

39. She did not buy it ___ the price was so high.
(a) although (b) despite (c) because (d) because of

40. I always visit my mother-in-law ___ I'm in Dhaka.
(a) during (b) while (c) meanwhile (d) when

Answers																				
	01	b	02	c	03	a	04	c	05	c	06	a	07	d	08	a	09	(?)	10	b
	11	d	12	d	13	b	14	b	15	a	16	a	17	(?)	18	a	19	b	20	b
	21	c	22	b	23	(?)	24	c	25	a	26	a	27	d	28	d	29	c	30	b
	31	(?)	32	c	33	a	34	c	35	b	36	d	37	a	38	a	39	c	40	b

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Parallel Construction

BCS Previous Year's Question & Answer

01. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to– [33rd BCS] **[Answer: a]**

(a) driving a car (b) when one drives a car (c) the driving of a car (d) when we drive a car

Parallelism

Parallelism-এর একটি মৌলিক Rule হলো একটি শব্দগুচ্ছ বা বাক্যাংশের তালিকার মধ্যস্থ উপাদানগুলোর Grammatical form একই রকম হবে। উদাহরণ স্বরূপ বলা যায়, আমরা যদি তিনটি উপাদানের একটি তালিকা তৈরি করি তাহলে সেগুলোর গঠন হবে, **noun, noun** অথবা **verb, verb** অথবা **gerund, gerund** ইত্যাদি । নিচের তালিকাটি দেখুন।

{ reading / listening }	{ to go / to come }	{ in front of / on the back of house }	{ because I go / before he took }
↑	↑	↑	↑
Gerund	Infinitive	Prepositional Phrases	Subordinate Clauses

✓ Seeing is believing

✓ Heavy smoking and overeating are activities which a hear patient must forego.

লেখার সময় Parallelism-কে একটি বিশেষ কৌশল হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়।

এই কৌশল কয়েকভাবে ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। যেমন:

(a) Co-ordinating Conjunction (and, but, or) এর মাধ্যমে বাক্যের উপাদানগুলোকে যুক্ত করে । যেমন:

Parallel in Word–

- The boys used to like **making** and **flying** model aeroplanes.

Parallel in Phrase–

- She likes to look but not to listen.
- You will find the glass in the closet or under the table.

Parallel in Clause–

- We wondered who he was and what he was doing here.
- My uncle likes to eat in expensive restaurants and to visit museums.
  Or, My uncle likes eating in expensive restaurants and visiting museums.

(b) List বা Series তথা ধারাবাহিক তালিকার মাধ্যমে Parallel construction ব্যবহার করে । যেমন:

Series of Nouns–

- She wanted three things: money, power, and security.
- Zerin is a scholar, an athlete and an artist.

Series of Adjectives–

- Rana is young, enthusiastic and he has talent.
- Rana is young, enthusiastic and talented.

Series of Verbs–

- Sabuj entered the room, sat, and opened his book.
- Halim will wash the clothes, iron the shirts, prepare the meal and dust the furniture.

Series of Phrases–

- She found cleaning supplies in the closet, under the sink, but not in the garage.

Series of Clauses–

- The company does not care about who you are, how you get here, or why you come.
- The tribes emphasized collective survival, mutual aid, and responsibility for one another.

(c) একটি জিনিস/ব্যক্তিকে আরেকটির সাথে তুলনা করতে Parallelism ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- On this bench is much more pleasant than lying, sitting in the office.
- I like swimming better than diving. **Or**
- I like to swim better than to dive.

(d) Linking Verb বা Be Verb- এর মাধ্যমে বাক্যের উপাদানগুলোকে যুক্ত করতে Parallelism ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- What you see is what you get.
- To know her is to love her.
- Being Jim's friend means being constantly alert.

(e) Correlative Conjunction - ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে Parallel construction তৈরি করা হয়। Correlative Conjunction হচ্ছে either— or, neither — nor, both— and, not only— but also ইত্যাদি। যেমন:

- The players are neither tired nor nervous.

(f) ভিন্ন preposition গ্রহণ করে এমন দুটি শব্দ যদি and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে উক্ত শব্দদ্বয়ের পর আলাদা Preposition বসাতে হবে। যেমন:

- She had faith in and hope for the future.

Note: Faith ও hope আলাদা Appropriate preposition গ্রহণ করে। তাই এদেরকে and দ্বারা যুক্ত করলে শুধু একটি উল্লেখ করলে চলবে না, উভয় Preposition আলাদাভাবে বসাতে হবে।

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Seeing is ___.
(a) to believe (b) believed (c) believing (d) how to believe

02. Eli's hobbies include jogging, swimming, and ___.
(a) to climb mountains (b) climb mountains (c) to climb (d) climbing mountains

03. Read the following sentence and select the option that corrects the underlined sentction.
She cooks, washes dishes, does her homework and then relaxing.
(a) relaxing then (b) then relaxing (c) relaxing is then (d) then relaxes

04. Writing a beautiful sonnet is as much an achievement as to finish a 400-page novel.
(a) finishing (b) it is to finish (c) to have finished (d) if to finish

05. In many ways, dancing to music is similar to ___.
(a) work out (b) when one works out (c) working out (d) the working out

06. The lady will wash the clothes, iron the shirts, and ___ the furniture.
(a) dusting (b) dusted (c) dust (d) have dust

07. Insects provide many beneficial services, such as ___ breaking down deadwood, and pollinating plants.
(a) the condition soils (b) to condition soil (c) conditioning the soil (d) soil conditioned

08. Lying here in bed, listening to the muffled and bustling sound of city, ___.
(a) Looked through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.
(b) looking through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.
(c) Looking at through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.
(d) looks through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.

09. Taking the time to eat a good breakfast is a simple way to make the morning ___ and the day ___.
(a) a best, easiest (b) well, at ease (c) better, easier (d) easy, easier

10. Complete the sentence: ___ went to Dhaka.
(a) Not only I went but also my brother (b) I not only but also my brother
(c) Not only I but also my brother (d) I only but not my brother

11. The man ___ down silently and ___ his food.
(a) sits, took (b) sat, take (c) sat, took (d) sat, had taken

12. I'm fond of gardening, reading and ___.
(a) to dance (b) dancing (c) danced (d) dance

13. I use my TV remote control to change channels ___, ___.
(a) to adjust the volume, and turning the set on and off (b) to adjust the volume, and to turn the set on and off
(c) adjusting the volume, and to turn the set on and off (d) adjusting the volume, and turning the set on and off

14. Which one is correct?
(a) It is more better to be safe than sorry. (b) It is better to be safer than sorry.
(c) It is better to be safe than more sorry. (d) It is better to be safe than sorry.

15. To know her is ___ love her.
(a) for (b) to (c) in (d) with

Answers	01	c	02	⁉	03	d	04	a	05	c	06	c	07	c	08	b	09	c	10	c
	11	c	12	b	13	b	14	d	15	⁉										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Position of Parts of Speech

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'He could not win but learnt a lot' Which part of speech is the word 'but'? [44th BCS]
(a) an adverb (b) a verb (c) an adjective (d) a conjunction

02. Go and catch the falling star. Here the 'falling' is– [42nd BCS]
(a) An adverb (b) A preposition (c) An adjective (d) A verb

03. Come on, it's time to go <u>home</u>, Here 'Home' is a/an– [41th BCS]
(a) A noun (b) An adverb (c) An adjective (d) A verb

04. 'Please write to me at the above address.' The word 'above' in this sentence is a/an– [40th BCS]
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) pronoun (d) adverb

05. The warning of the authority falls on deaf ears. Here 'warning' does the function of– [39th BCS]
(a) adjective (b) verb (c) Pronoun (d) noun

06. The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' [37th BCS]
(a) A noun (b) An adverb (c) An adjective (d) A verb

07. Frailty thy name is woman. Here 'Frailty' is– [37th BCS]
(a) A noun (b) An adjective (c) An adverb (d) A verb

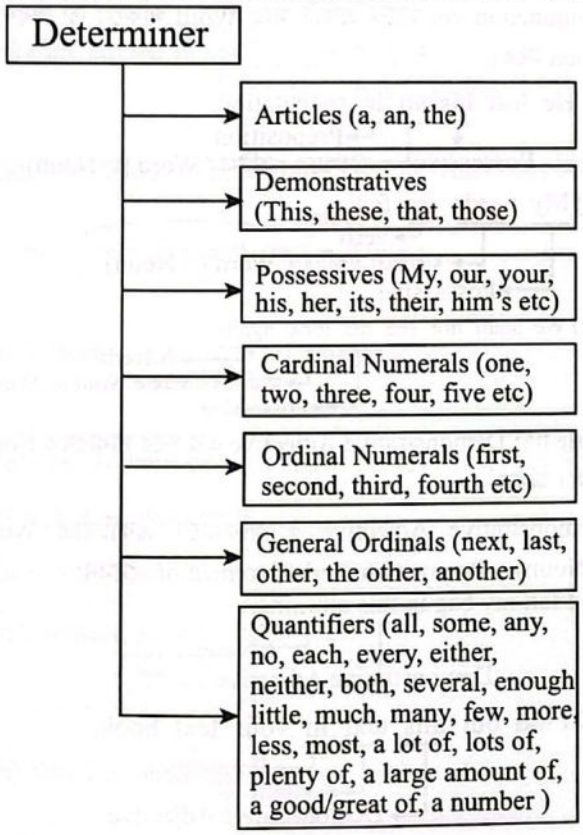
08. I am in the process of collecting <u>material</u> for my story. The underlined word is– [35th BCS]
(a) adjective (b) verb (c) preposition (d) noun

09. 'He was a rather <u>disagreeable</u> man.' Here the underlined word is a/an– [35th BCS]
(a) A noun (b) An adverb (c) An adjective (d) A verb

10. Depression is often <u>hereditary</u>. The underlined word is a/an [35th BCS]
(a) A noun (b) An adverb (c) A verb (d) An adjective

Answers	01	d	02	c	03	b	04	b	05	d	06	b	07	a	08	d	09	c	10	d

Determiner: যে সকল Word/Phrase কোনো Noun এর পূর্বে বসে উক্ত Noun এর নির্দিষ্টতা, অনির্দিষ্টতা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি নির্দেশ করে, সেই সকল Word/Phrase কে Determiner বলে।



Rule-1: Determiner এর পরে সাধারণত একটি মাত্র Word থাকলে তা Noun হবে। তাহলে,

Determiner + একটি মাত্র Word (= Noun) যেমন:

I am a boy
Determiner → একটিমাত্র Word (=Noun)

অথবা,

$$\text{Determiner} + \frac{\text{একটি মাত্র Word}}{=\text{Noun}} + \text{Verb}$$

$$\text{Determiner} + \frac{\text{একটি মাত্র Word}}{=\text{Noun}} + \text{Adverb}$$

$$\text{Determiner} + \frac{\text{একটি মাত্র Word}}{=\text{Noun}} + \text{Preposition}$$

$$\text{Determiner} + \frac{\text{একটি মাত্র Word + verb}}{=\text{Noun}} + \text{conjunction}$$

তাহলে আমরা বুঝতে পারলাম যে,

Determiner + মাঝে একটি মাত্র word + verb/adverb/preposition/conjucntion থাকলে উক্ত মাঝের Word টি অবশ্যই Noun হবে।

(i) The Poor are born to suffer
Determiner, Verb → মাঝে একটিমাত্র Word (=Noun)

(ii) We shall not see his look again.
Determiner, Adverb → মাঝে একটিমাত্র Word (=Noun)

(iii) He lost his all in speculation
Determiner | Preposition
→ মাঝে একটিমাত্র Word (=Noun)

(iv) Tell the truth or lie
Determiner | Conjunction
→ মাঝে একটি মাত্র Word (=Noun)

Rule-2: Determiner এর পরে সাধারণত দুইটি Word থাকলে প্রথমটি Adjective এবং দ্বিতীয়টি Noun হবে।

∴ Determiner + প্রথম Word + দ্বিতীয় Word.
Adjective Noun

যেমন: He sleeps a sound sleep.
Determiner | → দ্বিতীয় Word টি Noun
→ প্রথম Word টি Adjective

আবার Determiner এর পরে সাধারণ তিনটি Word থাকলে প্রথমটি Adverb দ্বিতীয়টি Adjective তৃতীয়টি অবশ্যই Noun হবে।

∴ Determiner + প্রথম Word + দ্বিতীয় Word + তৃতীয় Word
Adverb Adjective Noun

যেমন: I bought a very beautiful ring.
Determiner | → তৃতীয় Word টি Noun
→ দ্বিতীয় Word টি Adjective
→ প্রথম Word টি Adverb

তাহলে মনে রাখবেন,
→ Determiner + 1 একটিমাত্র Word (=Noun)
→ Determiner + 1 + 2 (দুইটি Word থাকলে)
প্রথমটি Adjective, → দ্বিতীয়টি Noun

→ Determiner + 1 + 2 + 3 (তিনটি Word থাকলে)
প্রথমটি Adverb, দ্বিতীয়টি Adjective, → তৃতীয়টি Noun

Determiner + একটি Word + দ্বিতীয় Word + Verb/Adverb/Preposition/Conjunction
Adjective Noun

Position of Noun

Rule 01: সাধারণত Verb এর Subject হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

Honesty is the best policy.
Subject = Noun, → Verb

Rule 02: সাধারণত Transitive Verb (T.V) এর Object হিসেবে Noun ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

[N.B. Transitive Verb এর পরে it বসানো যায়।]

Painters Study art.
T.V. Noun

কারণ, এখানে Study হলে Transitive Verb এর পর Noun বসে।

Rule 03: Article এর পরে একটি মাত্র Word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun হবে যেমন:

I walked for a while. → (একটি Word)
Article, → Noun

আবার Article এবং Preposition/Verb/Adverb/Conjunction এর মাঝে একটি মাত্র Word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun হবে।

Structure	Example
Article + Noun + Preposition	She was a beauty in her youth.
Article + Noun + Verb	The poor are born to suffer.
Article + Noun + Adverb	Write the sentence carefully.
Article + Noun + Conjunction + Noun	Tell the truth or lie.

Rule 04: The + superlative adjective, a/an + positive/comparative এর পরের Word টি Noun হয়। যেমন:

(i) Honesty is the best policy.
The + Superlative adjective, → Noun

(ii) Bangladesh has a good prospect in cricket.
a + positive, → Noun

Rule 05: Possessive এর পরে সাধারণ Noun বসে। যেমন:

This is my village
possessive, → Noun

আবার Possessive এবং Preposition/Verb/Adverb/Conjunction এর মাঝে একটি মাত্র Word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Noun হবে।

(i) He lost his all in speculation.
Possessive, → Preposition
→ মাঝখানে একটিমাত্র Word (= Noun)

(ii) My needs are few
→ Verb
→ মাঝখানে একটিমাত্র Word (= Noun)
→ Possessive

(iii) We shall not see his look again.
→ Adverb
→ মাঝখানে একটিমাত্র Word (= Noun)
→ Possessive

Rule 06: Demonstrative Adjective এর পরে সাধারণত Noun বসে। অর্থাৎ

Demonstrative Adjective + মাঝখানে একটিমাত্র Word (=Noun) + Preposition/Verb/Conjunction. যেমন:

(i) I left my bag in this morning.
Demonstrative Adjective, → Noun

(ii) Find out this text in your text book.
→ Preposition
→ Noun
→ Demonstrative Adjective

Rule 07: Preposition এর পরে সাধারণত Noun বসে। অর্থাৎ, Preposition এর পরবর্তী একমাত্র Word সর্বদাই Noun হবে। যেমন:

(i) Handle with care
Preposition → একটিমাত্র Word (= Noun)

(ii) The matter was left in abeyance.
Preposition → একটিমাত্র Word (= Noun)

Rule 08: Possessive (My, our, your, his, her, their etc)

অথবা

Demonstrative Adjective (This, these, that, those etc)

অথবা

Preposition এর পরে দুইটি Word থাকলে প্রথমটি (W_1) Adjective + দ্বিতীয়টি (W_2) Noun হয়। অর্থাৎ

Possessive/Demonstrative/Preposition W_1 + W_2 হয়।
W_1 = Adjective, W_2 = Noun

যেমন:

(i) Tossing their heads in spirightly dance.
Preposition; ১ম টি W_1 Adjective; ২য় টি W_2 = Noun

(ii) Find out this text in your text book.
Possessive; প্রথম Word টি Adjective; দ্বিতীয় Word টি Noun

(iii) I left my bag in this beautiful morning.
Demonstrative; ১ম টি W_1 Adjective; ২য় টি W_2 = Noun

Rule 09: Have/has/had এর object হিসেবে Noun বসে। যেমন:

(i) We have rights and responsibilities.
responsibilities = object, Noun

(ii) I have had enough of this.
enough = Noun

Rule 10: No সাধারণত Adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় বিধায় এর পরে Noun বসে। অর্থাৎ

No + W_1 (Noun) + Preposition. যেমন:

(i) You have no right to do it.
no = Noun; Preposition

(ii) You has done no wrong.
no = Noun

Position of Adjective in a Sentence

Rules 01: Article ও Noun এর মাঝে একটিমাত্র Word থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Adjective হবে। যেমন:

(i) She went on a painstaking exploration.
Article; painstaking = একটি Word = Adjective; exploration = Noun

(ii) Our team will get an advantage of the home ground.
Article; home = একটি Word = Adjective; ground = Noun

Rules 02: জোড়সূচক বাক্যে Adjective প্রথমে বসে।

Structure: Adjective + Verb + Subject + Extensions. যেমন:

(i) Happy are the pious.
Happy = Adjective; are = Verb; pious = Noun

(i) Sweet are the uses of adversity.
Sweet = Adjective; are = Verb; uses = Subject; adversity = Extension

Rules 03: সাধারণত Be verb এর পরে Adjective বসে। তবে Noun বসলে তার পূর্বে Article বসে। যেমন:

(i) He is foolish.
is = Be verb; foolish = Adjective

আবার,

He is a fool.
is = Be verb; a = Article; fool = Noun

(ii) The college teacher is popular among his students.
is = Be verb; popular = Adjective

Rules 04: দুটি Noun পাশাপাশি বসে প্রথমটি দ্বিতীয়টিকে qualify করলে প্রথম Noun টি Adjective হবে। যেমন:

(i) I am a University Student.
University = Adjective; Student = Noun

(ii) Bangladesh team scores 250 runs.
Bangladesh = Adjective; team = Subject

Rules 05: সাধারণত Appear, grow, feel, look, seem, taste, become ইত্যাদি Linking verb এর পরে Adjective বসে এবং উক্ত Adjective কে Modify করতে তার পূর্বে very, really ইত্যাদি adverb বসতে পারে। যেমন:

(i) We felt very tired.
felt = Linking verb; very = Adverb; tired = Adjective

(ii) He complained that the food tasted bad.
tasted = Linking verb; bad = Adjective

অর্থাৎ, Subject + Linking verb (=be verb, look, seem, get etc) + W_1 (Adverb = often, always, never, very, extremely, really, absolutely, only, quite, rather, so) W_2 (Adjective). যেমন:

(i) The boy was very meritorious.
Subject, Be verb, Adverb, Adjective

(ii) Good computers are getting quite cheaper.
Be verb, adverb, adjective

Rules 06: কোনো Pronoun যদি Noun এর পূর্বে বসে Noun কে Modify করে তবে তা Adjective হবে। যেমন:

Which book do you want?
Pronoun, Noun

এখানে Which একটি Pronoun যা Book Noun কে Modify করছে সুতরাং উক্ত বাক্যে Which Word-টি Adjective.

Position of Verb in a sentence

আমরা জানি Verb দ্বারা সাধারণত কাজ করা বুঝায়। Subject এর পরে কোনো Word বসে কাজ করা, হওয়া, থাকা, অবস্থা নির্দেশ করলে তা অবশ্যই Verb হবে।

বাক্যে Verb বসবে-
- Imperative Sentence এর শুরুতে।
- Let us/me/him etc এর পরে।
- Relative Pronoun এর পরে কোনো Word বসে কোনো কাজ করা বোঝালে তা হবে।
- To এর পরে।
- Modals (Can, May, shall, will etc) এর পরে।

Example:

(i) Mind your own business.
Verb

(ii) Let us holiday/vacation/summer abroad.
Verb

(iii) All that glitters is not gold.
Relative pronoun, Verb

(iv) To err is human.
Verb

(v) A man cannot undergo two trials for the same crime.
Modals, Verb

Position of Adverb in a Sentence

আমরা জানি, সাধারণত Verb কে কোথায়, কখন, কিভাবে, কেন দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করে উত্তর হিসেবে যে Word পাওয়া যায় তাই Adverb।

Rules 01: সাধারণ Intransitive Verb এর পরে Adverb বসে। যেমন:

(i) He went home last night.
Intransitive Verb, Adverb

(ii) He works hard.
Intransitive Verb, Adverb

Rules 02: Intransitive Verb এর Object এর পরে কোনো Word বসে তা Verb টিকে Modify করলে তা Adverb হবে। যেমন:

(i) He reached home safely.
Intransitive Verb, Adverb

(ii) I have read the novel twice.
Intransitive Verb, Adverb

Rules 03: বাক্যের উপর অথবা Verb এর উপর জোর প্রদান করতে Sentence-এর শুরুতে Verb এর পূর্বে Adverb বসে। যেমন:

(i) Down went the Titanic.
Adverb, Verb

(ii) Away he went.
Adverb

Rules 04: Negative adverb + Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main verb + Extension.

(i) Hardly do I smoke.
Adverb

(ii) Seldom had he seen such.
Adverb

Rules 05: Always, often, usually, seldom, hardly, rarely, never, still ইত্যাদি Adverb গুলোর অবস্থান:

Structure (i): Subject + Adverb + Principal verb + Extension (Present/Past indefinite tense এর ক্ষেত্রে) যেমন:

(i) I always remember the holiday I spent in your home.
Adverb

(ii) I hardly meet her.
Adverb

Structure (ii): Subject + Auxiliary verb + Adverb + Main Verb + Extension. (other tenses) যেমন:

(i) I am usually/always/never busy.
Adverb

(ii) He is often late for school.
Adverb

Rules 06: বাক্যে সংযোগকারীরূপে Where, when, how থাকলে তা Adverb (Relative Adverb) হবে। যেমন:

(i) I can not tell you how I did it.
how → Adverb

(ii) The wearer knows where the shoe pinches.
where → Adverb

Position of Preposition in a Sentence

সাধারণত Noun, Noun phrase অথবা Pronoun এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে।

Rules 01: Article + Noun (= Noun phrase) এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে। যেমন:

(i) He went down the road.
down → Preposition; the road → Noun

(ii) Jafar jumped over the wall.
over → Preposition; the wall → Noun phrase

Rules 02: Article + Adjective (= Plural common noun = Noun phrase) এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে। যেমন:

(i) None but the brave deserves the fair.
but → Preposition; the brave → Noun phrase

Rules 03: Article + Adjective + Noun (= Noun phrase) এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে। যেমন:

The moral law is above the civil law.
above → Preposition; the civil law → Noun phrase

Rules 04: Possessive + Noun (= Noun phrase) এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে। যেমন:

(i) The plane flew over our head.
over → Preposition; our head → Noun phrase

(ii) Naim came after my departure.
after → Preposition; my departure → Noun phrase

Rules 05: Pronoun এর পূর্বে Preposition বসে। যেমন:

Do not talk like that.
like → Preposition; that → Pronoun

তবে Personal Pronoun হলে Object form হয়ে থাকে। যেমন:

(i) Rashed stood before me.
before → Preposition; me → Object form

(ii) Everyone was there but him.
but → Preposition; him → Object form

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Patience is a virtue. Here the word 'patience' is–
(a) adjective (b) adverb (c) noun (d) pronoun

02. Hearing of the case will be next week. The underlined word is–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) a verb

03. They told us a tale about a tail. The word 'tale' is–
(a) adjective (b) noun (c) verb (d) adverb

04. Where there is a will, there is way. Here will is–
(a) a noun (b) a verb (c) an adjective (d) an adverb

05. This is the fashion of the day. Here 'fashion' is a–
(a) pronoun (b) noun (c) verb (d) adverb

06. Bangladesh has a good —— in cricket.
(a) prospectus (b) prosperous (c) prospective (d) prospect

07. Honesty is the best policy.
(a) noun (b) pronoun (c) adjective (d) adverb

08. One should do one's duty. Here 'one' is used as–
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Adverb (d) Adverb

09. Give me the white coloured dress.
(a) noun (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) conjunction

10. He is an honorary professor of the Department of Law.
(a) a noun (b) a verb (c) an adjective (d) an adverb

11. Choose the parts of speech of the underlined word:
The college teacher is popular among his students.
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) verb

12. Choose the parts of speech of the underlined word:
This is a book of the <u>English</u> language.
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Adverb (d) Verb

13. What part of speech is the underlined word ?
I am a <u>university</u> student.
(a) Adverb (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Noun

14. <u>Which</u> book do you want?
(a) Adjective (b) Verb (c) Pronoun (d) An adverb

15. The girls <u>water</u> the plants. Here water is–
(a) noun (b) pronoun (c) verb (d) preposition

16. Let us <u>winter</u> in Malaysia.
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Verb (d) Adjective

17. All that glitters is not gold —— Here the word 'glitters' is–
(a) Plural noun (b) Verb (c) Adverb (d) Collective noun

18. We went <u>home</u> last night. Here 'Home' is a/an.
(a) verb (b) adverb (c) noun (d) preposition

19. Man cannot live alone. The word 'alone' here is–
(a) Adjective (b) Prepositive (c) Pronoun (d) Adverb

20. The boys moved <u>fast</u> to save the child from drowning.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

21. The programme was telecast/broadcast <u>live</u>. Here live is–
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Adjective (d) Adverb

22. I know <u>better</u>. The underlined word.
(a) an adjective (b) an adverb (c) a preposition (d) a noun

23. Suddenly one of the wheels came off. Here off is–
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Preposition (d) Pronoun

24. I <u>usually</u> get up early.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb

25. '<u>Beyond</u> the river lay a little village. Name the parts of speech of the underline word.
(a) interjection (b) conjunction (c) exclamation (d) preposition

26. He came <u>after</u> my departure.
(a) preposition (b) adverb (c) conjunction (d) verb

27. We could not win <u>but</u> learned a lot.
(a) An adjective (b) An adverb (c) A verb (d) A conjunction

28. He sat behind me, but in front of you. Here 'But' is used as–
(a) A conjunction (b) Interjection (c) An adverb (d) Verb

29. He became rich <u>overnight</u>. The underlined word is–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) proposition

30. <u>Seldom</u> had he seen such. The underlined word is–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) proposition

Answers																				
	01	c	02	a	03	[?]	04	a	05	b	06	d	07	a	08	b	09	c	10	c
	11	[?]	12	a	13	c	14	a	15	c	16	c	17	b	18	b	19	[?]	20	d
	21	d	22	b	23	b	24	d	25	d	26	[?]	27	d	28	a	29	c	30	c

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-B Idoms & Pharases

Phrases & Its Classification

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'To win a prize is my ambition.' The underlined part of the sentence is a/an– **[41st BCS]**
(a) adjective phrase (b) noun phrase (c) adverb phrase (d) conjunctional phrase

02. 'He ran with great speed.' The underlined part of the sentence is a– **[40th BCS]**
(a) noun phrase (b) adverb phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) participle phrase

03. He worked with all sincerity. the underlined phrase is–. **[37th BCS]**
(a) A noun phrase (b) An adjective phrase (c) An infinitive phrase (d) An adverbial phrase

04. ___ his earlier study, the professor's new study indicates a general warning trend in global weather. **[31st BCS]**
(a) In contrast of (b) In contrast to (c) In contrast by (d) In contrast as

Answers	01	b	02	b	03	d	04	b

Phrases

Phrase হচ্ছে এমন একটি শব্দগুচ্ছ যার কোন Subject বা Predicate নেই এবং যা Sentence–এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কোন একটি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে এবং একটি Part of speech–এর কাজ করে। যেমন:

- They came here in a body.
- Why are you moving to and fro?
- Life is not a bed of roses.
- He left the hostel bag and baggage.

Phrase যে Part of speech হিসেবে কাজ করে, সে Part of speech অনুসারে উহার নাম করণ করা হয়ে থাকে। যথা:

1. Noun Phrase	4. Adverbial Phrase
2. Adjective Phrase	5. Prepositional Phrase
3. Phrasal Verb	6. Conjunctional Phrase

Noun Phrases

যে সকল Phrase, Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Noun–এর কাজ করে তাদেরকে Noun Phrase বলে। যেমন:

- Smoking cigarettes is a bad habit.
- To learn English is very essential.

Noun Phrases বসার স্থান:

→ ইহা Transitive verb–এর Object হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- I like to play football.
- He wanted to have a cup of tea.

→ ইহা Subject–এর Complement হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- Life is not a bed of roses.
- The lion is the king of beasts.

→ ইহা Preposition–এর Object হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- I am good at playing Tennis.
- He came with one of his friends.

→ ইহা Noun in Apposition হিসেবে কাজ করে। যেমন:

- Karim, my best friend, is no more.
- Mr. Abu Taher, Headmaster of this school, is a learned man.

Note: Noun- সমূহ যে সব জায়গায় বসতে পারে সাধারণত Noun Phrases সমূহ সেখানেই বসে/ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Adjective Phrases

যে সকল Phrase, Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Adjective-এর কাজ করে, তাদেরকে Adjective phrase বলে। Adjective phrase সাধারণত পূর্ববর্তী কোন Noun বা Pronoun কে Qualify করে। যেমন:

- Mr. Zaman is a man of noble birth.
- Even a man in the street knows it.
- A thing of beauty is a joy forever.

Adverbial Phrases

যে সকল Phrase, Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Adverb-এর কাজ করে, তাদেরকে Adverbial phrase বলে। যেমন:

- He reads the book with attention.
- Well and woe come by turns.

❑ বিভিন্ন প্রকার **Adverbial Phrase** নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলো:

01. Adverbial phrases of time: ইহা Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কোন কাজের সময় নির্দেশ করে। যেমন:

- He went to school in time.
- He is coming in a minute.

02. Adverbial phrases of place: ইহা Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কোন কাজের স্থান নির্দেশ করে। যেমন:

- We went to the National Park on a picnic.
- I heard a hue and cry in the street.

03. Adverbial phrases of manner: ইহা Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Verb-এর কাজ কিভাবে সম্পন্ন হয় তা নির্দেশ করে। যেমন:

- The train was running at a high speed.
- I told him the matter in a polite way.

04. Adverbial phrases of cause and purpose: ইহা Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কোন কাজের উদ্দেশ্য বা কারণ নির্দেশ করে। যেমন:

- He works hard to make a good result.
- He shed tears to see the miseries of the poor.

05. Adverbial phrases of direction: ইহা কোনো দিক নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The ship is moving to the west.
- Kamal is walking towards the gate.

06. Adverbial phrases of duration: ইহা কোনো কাজের duration নির্দেশ করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- It has been raining since morning.
- I have been reading in this school for two years.

Prepositional Phrases

যে সকল Phrase, Preposition-এর কাজ করে তাদেরকে Prepositional phrase বা Phrase preposition বলে। যেমন:

- He succeeded by dint of hard labour.
- In spite of his riches, he is unhappy.

কতিপয় **Prepositional phrase: By means of, in favour of, in the hope of, on behalf of, with regard to, in opposition to, etc.**

Prepositional Phrase এর প্রধান বৈশিষ্ট্য হলো: অধিকাংশ Prepositional phrase-এর শুরুতে এবং শেষে Preposition থাকে। এছাড়া Prepositional phrase-এর পর Object থাকে। যেমন:

- We are ready to sacrifice our lives for the sake of our country.
- She succeeded in the examination by virtue of hard labour.

এছাড়াও Prepositional phrase নামে একধরনের Phrase আছে। এই ধরনের Phrase গুলোর শুরুতে Preposition (in, on, at ইত্যাদি) থাকে এবং শেষে Noun থাকে। যেমন-We are going to school. এখানে Underlined অংশটির শুরুতে Preposition (to) এবং শেষে Noun (School) আছে। এটি Prepositional phrase। বাক্যে Prepositional Phrase সাধারণত Noun বা Verb এর Modifier তথা Adjective বা Adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Phrasal Verbs

যখন একটি Verb একটি Preposition গ্রহণ করে একটি যৌগিক ক্রিয়ায় (Compound Verb) পরিণত হয় এবং একটি বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে Phrasal verb বা Group verb বলে। যেমন:

- My mother looks after me. • All his plans ended in smoke.

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: Verbal Phrase সম্পর্কে Phrase Verbs অধ্যায়ে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা আছে।

Conjunctional Phrases

যে সকল Phrase, Conjunction-এর কাজ করে তাদেরকে Conjunctional phrase বলে। যেমন:

- He left the place as soon as he could.
- He talks as if/as though he were mad.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The boy wants to go home. Identify the phrase 'to go home'
(a) noun phrase (b) adverb phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) prepositional phrase

02. The man wants something to eat. The underlined phrase is a/an–
(a) prepositional phrase (b) noun phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) adverbial phrase

03. He lives in the suburb of Dhaka. The underlined phrase is–
(a) a noun phrase (b) an adjective phrase (c) an adverbial phrase (d) an infinitive phrase

04. I have no kith and kin in this town. The underlined phrase is–
(a) noun phrase (b) prepositional phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) adverbial phrase

05. A woman with a evil over her body approached the doctor. The underlined phrase is–
(a) Verbal phrase (b) prepositional phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) adverbial phrase

06. Identity the underlined phrase: He was absent on account of illness.
(a) Conjunctional Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

07. A man in great difficulties came to me for help. The underlined phrase is–
(a) adjective phrase (b) prepositional phrase (c) noun phrase (d) adverbial phrase

08. I have a boat made of wood. The underlined phrase is–
(a) Noun phrase (b) Perfect participle phrase
(c) Present participle phrase (d) Past participle phrase

09. To read newspaper is a good habit. Here 'to read newspaper' is–
(a) adverbial phrase (b) adjective phrase (c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase

10. What type of phrase/clause are the following underlined words?
A woman with a veil over her body approached the doctor.
(a) Verbal Phrase (b) Adverbial Phrase (c) Adjective Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

11. There is no hard and fast rule in film making. The underlined part is–
(a) Prepositional Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Noun Phrase

12. The underlined phrase in 'I spoke to him very often' is a–
(a) adjective phrase (b) adverbial phrase (c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase

13. 'We look for the brilliant students' What kind of phrase is 'look for'
(a) Adjective Phrase (b) Verbal Phrase (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Noun Phrase

14. Qualifying in the admission test is not easy. The underlined phrase is–
(a) main phrase (b) noun phrase (c) adjective phrase (d) adverbial phrase

15. Bipul is a man of letters. The underline part is–
(a) Noun Phrase (b) Verbal Phrase (c) Adjective Phrase (d) Infinitive Phrase

16. The beggar in front of the gate looked very hungry. The underlined phrase is–
(a) adverbial phrase (b) adjective phrase (c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase

17 Last week he received the amount. The underlined phrase is–
(a) Adjective Phrase (b) Relative Phrase (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Subordinating Phrase

18. Raihan stood in front of me. The underlined phrase is–
(a) Noun Phrase (b) Verbal Phrase (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase

19. We were waiting for the bus. The underlined part is–
(a) a noun phrase (b) an infinitive phrase (c) an adjective phrase (d) a verb phrase

20. They arrived home safe and sound. Identify the underline part is–
(a) noun phrase (b) adjective phrase (c) complex phrase (d) adverbial phrase

Answers	01	a	02	b	03	c	04	[?]	05	c	06	d	07	a	08	d	09	c	10	c
	11	b	12	b	13	b	14	b	15	a	16	b	17	[?]	18	c	19	a	20	d

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Some Important Idioms

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'By and large' means– [44th BCS]
(a) everywhere (b) very large (c) mostly (d) far away

02. The phrase 'dog days' means– [43rd BCS]
(a) hot weather (b) cold shower (c) rain-soaked streets (d) ice storm

03. The phrase 'sine die' means– [43rd BCS]
(a) half-heartedly (b) doubtfully (c) fixed (d) uncertain

04. Fill in the gap: [43rd BCS]
Birds fly ___ in the sky.
(a) random (b) at large (c) at a stitch (d) are long

05. "Giving someone the cold shoulder" means– [42nd BCS]
(a) to torture somebody (b) to harm someone (c) to appreciate someone (d) to ignore somebody

06. 'Give somebody a piece of you mind' means to– [41st BCS]
(a) tell someone that you are very angry with them. (b) say exactly what you feel or think.
(c) return or to help somebody return to a normal situation. (d) give somebody mental peace.

07. The saying 'enough is enough' is used when you want– [40th BCS]
(a) something to continue (b) something to stop
(c) something to continue until ti's enough (d) to tell instructions are clear

08. A soporific speech is likely to– [39th BCS]
(a) be incomprehensible (b) appeal primarily to emotions (c) put one to sleep (d) stimulate action

09. 'Once in a blue moon' means– [38th BCS]
(a) always (b) very rarely (c) nearly (d) hourly

10. Choose the meaning of the idiom– 'Take the bull by the horns'. [38th BCS]
(a) To challenge the enemy with courage (b) Force the enemy to submit
(c) Out of one's wit (d) Surrender before the enemy

11. The phrase 'Achilles' heel' means: [37th BCS]
(a) A strong point (b) A weak point (c) A permanent solution (d) A serious idea

12. Cassandra is a night owl, so she doesn't usually get up until about: [37th BCS]
(a) 11 a.m (b) 11 p.m (c) 7 a.m (d) 7 p.m

13. The idiom 'A stitch in time saves nine'–refers to the importance of– [36th BCS]
(a) Saving lives (b) timely action (c) saving time (d) time tailoring

14. The phrase "nouveau riche" means– [35th BCS]
(a) Riche rich (b) Well off (c) New high class (d) New rich

15. Maiden speech means– [34th, 26th, 23rd BCS]
(a) First speech (b) Middle speech (c) Maid servant's speech (d) Final speech

16. 'Call to mind' means.– [33rd BCS]
(a) fantasize (b) attend (c) remember (d) request

17. The expression 'take into account' means– [33rd BCS]
(a) count numbers (b) consider (c) think seriously (d) asses

18. The idiom "put up with" means– [33rd BCS]
(a) stay together (b) tolerate (c) keep trust (d) protect

19. Despite being a brilliant scientist, he does not seem to <u>get his ideas across</u>. [32nd BCS]
(a) make his ideas understood (b) get his ideas down pat
(c) summaries his ideas (d) put together his ideas

20. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush. [32nd BCS]
(a) Take what you have got readily available rather than expecting better in the future.
(b) The seen is better than the unseen
(c) Promises are better than actuals
(d) It is no good beating about the bush

21. 'To raise one's brows' indicates– [32nd BCS]
(a) annoyance (b) disapproval (c) indifference (d) surprise

22. Only those who are not serious to their success work by ___ and starts. [31st BCS]
(a) long odds (b) against time (c) every inch (d) fits

23. While living in poverty, the poet had to ___ a great deal of sufferings. [31st BCS]
(a) see through (b) put up with (c) pass by (d) fall back

24. To end in smoke ___ [31st BCS]
(a) To create fire (b) To go through suffering (c) To come to nothing (d) To see fire

25. To keep one's head– [31st BCS]
(a) to save oneself (b) to be self respectful (c) to keep calm (d) None of these

26. To put the cart before the horse ___ [31st BCS]
(a) to offer a person what he cannot eat (b) to force a person to do something
(c) to raise obstacle (d) to reverse the natural order of things

27. To read between the lines– [31st, 17th BCS]
(a) to concentrate (b) to suspect (c) to read carefully (d) to grasp the hidden meaning

28. The horror movie scared them out of their– [31st BCS]
(a) wits (b) seats (c) lives (d) funds

29. They travelled to Savar– [29th BCS]
(a) on foot (b) by walking (c) on their feet (d) by foot

30. The bad news struck him like a bolt from the– [29th BCS]
(a) sky (b) heavens (c) firmament (d) blue

31. 'To get along with' means– [29th BCS]
(a) to adjust (b) to accompany (c) to interest (d) to walk

32. Explain the meaning of 'Bring to pass'. [27th BCS]
(a) Cause to destroy (b) Cause to happen (c) Cause to carry out (d) Cause to convince

33. 'Through thick and thin' means– [27th BCS]
(a) under all conditions (b) to make thick and thin (c) not clear in understanding (d) of great density

34. 'Prior to' means– [27th BCS]
(a) after (b) before (c) immediately (d) during the period of

35. What is the meaning of 'White Elephant'? [26th, 10th BCS]
(a) An elephant of white colour (b) A hoarder
(c) A black marketer (d) A very costly or troublesome possession

36. 'Out and out' mean- [26th, 11th BCS]
(a) Not at all (b) Brave (c) Thoroughly (d) Whole heatedly

37. The expression 'after one's own heart' means ___. [25th BCS]
(a) To be in low spirit (b) With complete devotion (c) To ones's own liking (d) To be in high spirit

38. I decided to go ___ with my friend as I needed some exercise. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) to a walk (b) for a walk (c) for a walking (d) walk

39. A person whose 'head' is in the clouds is ___. [23rd BCS]
(a) proud (b) a day dreamer (c) an aviator (d) useless

40. Choose the appropriate meaning of the idiom 'swan song'? [23rd BCS]
(a) First work (b) Last work (c) Middle work (d) Early work

41. We must keep our fingers ___ that the weather will stay fine for the picnic tomorrow. [22nd BCS]
(a) raised (b) pointed (c) lifted (d) cressed (crossed)

42. The word 'dilly dally' means– [20th BCS]
(a) To dilute (b) Wait impatiently (c) Repeat (d) Waste time

43. When a person says he's 'all in', it means– [17th BCS]
(a) He is very tired (b) He has arrived (c) He has finished packing (d) He has got everything

44. 'Bill of fare' is– [17th BCS]
(a) A chart of bus fare (b) A price list (c) A valuable document (d) A list of dishes at a resturant

45. A 'bull market' means, that share prices are– [17th BCS]
(a) Falling (b) Rising (c) Moving (d) Static

46. 'Blue chips' are [17th BCS]
(a) Securities issued by the government (b) Industrial shares considered to be a safe investment
(c) Industrial shares considered to be a risky investment (d) Flat plastic counters used as money tokens

47. What is the meaning of the expression 'bottom line'? [15th BCS]
(a) The final step (b) The end of a road (c) The last line of a book (d) The essential point

48. You should <u>show good manners</u> in the company of young Ladies. –Which is the appropriate phrase for the underline expression above? [14th BCS]
(a) behave gently (b) practise manners (c) behave yourself (d) do not talk rudely

49. The invention of computer has *turned over a new* leaf in the history of modern technology.
___ Which of the following is nearest in meaning to the *italicized idiom above*? [14th BCS]
(a) created a new history (b) began a new civilization (c) opened a new chapter (d) created a sensation

50. Trying unitedly, we were able to have our project approved against strong oppositions.
-which of the following says nearly the same as 'against' above? [14th BCS]
(a) in the wake of (b) in the guise of (c) in the plea of (d) in the teeth of

51. Not many people can commit such a heinous crime *in cold blood*.
-What does the *italicized* idiom above mean? [14th BCS]
(a) in cool brain and calculated thought (b) so patiently and thoughtfully
(c) so impatintly and thoughtlessly (d) stirred by sudden emotion.

52. The condition of most slum dwellers is <u>so miserable that it cannot be described in words.</u>
–Which is the best phrase for the underlined expression above? [14th BCS]
(a) beggars description (b) cuts to the quick (c) boils down to this (d) keeps open house

53. A speech full of too many words is– [14th BCS]
(a) A big speech (b) Maiden speech (c) An unimportant speech (d) A verbose speech

54. To meet trouble half-way means– [14th BCS]
(a) To be puzzled (b) To get nervous (c) To be disappointed (d) To bear up

55. What is the meaning of the idiom 'a round dozen'? [14th BCS]
(a) a little less than a dozen (b) a little more than a dozen
(c) a full dozen (d) round about a dozen

56. What is the meaning of 'Soft Soap'? [14th BCS]
(a) Flatter for self-motives (b) To speak ill of others
(c) To speak high of others (d) To recognise other's good deeds

57. Dog days means– [14th BCS]
(a) a period of being carefree (b) a period of having youthful flings
(c) a period of misfortune (d) hot weather

58. I have never seen such a slow coach like you, this small work has taken you three full months. – What does the idiom' a slow coach' mean? [13th BCS]
(a) an irresponsible person (b) a careless person
(c) an unthoughtful person (d) a very lazy person

59. It is too difficult to 'tolerate' bad temper for long.– Which of the following phrases best replaces 'tolerate' in the above sentence? [13th BCS]
(a) cope up with (b) put up with (c) stand up for (d) pull on with

60. 'Hold water' means- [11th BCS]
(a) Keep water (b) Drink water (c) Bear examination (d) Store water

Answers																				
01	c	02	a	03	d	04	b	05	d	06	a	07	b	08	c	09	b	10	a
11	b	12	a	13	b	14	d	15	a	16	c	17	b	18	b	19	a	20	a
21	b	22	d	23	b	24	c	25	c	26	d	27	d	28	a	29	a	30	d
31	a	32	b	33	a	34	b	35	d	36	c	37	c	38	b	39	b	40	b
41	d	42	d	43	a	44	d	45	b	46	b	47	d	48	a	49	c	50	d
51	a	52	a	53	d	54	a	55	c	56	a	57	d	58	d	59	b	60	c

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
A bed of roses	Happy life or time, Comfortable A life of only joy & happiness	সুখকর অবস্থা, পুষ্পসজ্জা
A cock & bull story	A false/foolish/made up story	গাঁজাখোরী গল্প
A hard nut to crack	Difficult person	শক্ত/কঠিন মনের মানুষ
A man of letters	A scholar	বিদ্বানব্যক্তি
A man of parts	A virtuous or an expert person.	গুণী ব্যক্তি
A matter of life and death	A situation that is extremely serious	গুরুতর অবস্থা
Abc	Primary/elementary knowledge	প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান
Above all/Above and beyond	More than anything else	সর্বোপরি
Above board	Honest and legal	ন্যায় ও বৈধ
Above one's means	Beyond one's income	আয়ের অধিক ব্যয় করে জীবনযাপন করা
Achilles' heel	Small fault/week point causing failure	ছোটখাটো কিন্তু পতন ঘটাতে পারে এমন দুর্বলতা
Advanced in life	Aged/old	বৃদ্ধ
After all	In spite of everything	সব কিছু সত্ত্বেও
Against the grain	Beyond one's will	অনিচ্ছায়
All and sundry	All people	সবাই, সকল
All at once	Suddenly	সহসা
All but	Nearly	প্রায়
All in a row	continuously	একটানা
All in all	Supreme, all powerful	সর্বেসর্বা, সর্বোচ্চ কর্তৃত্ববান
All on (of) a sudden	suddenly	হঠাৎ
All over with	Ruined	সর্বস্বান্ত
Amicus curiae	Friends of court	আদালতের বন্ধু
Apple of discord	Subject/object of quarrel	কলহের/বিবাদের বিষয়
Apple of one's eye	Extremely favorite	অত্যন্ত প্রিয়
As a low ebb	Declining, decreasing, falling	নিম্নমুখী, হ্রাসমান
As a rule	Usually, routinely	নিয়মমাফিক
As if	As it would be	যেন
As it were	like	যেন
As like as two peas in a pod	Exactly, alike, very similar	একই বৃন্তে দুটি ফুল, এক জাতীয়
As the crow files	Direct, in straight line	সোজাসুজি
As usual	Habitually, usually	যথারীতি, বরাবরের মতো
At a pinch	In case of emergency	জরুরি অবস্থায়
At a round rate	At the fixed price	নির্ধারিত মূল্যে
At a standstill	Motionless	নিশ্চল, অচলাবস্থায়
At a stretch	Without break, with one effort	বিরতিহীনভাবে, একটানা
At all	In any way, altogether	যেকোন উপায়ে, মোটেই
At all events	In all cases	যাহাই ঘটুক সব ক্ষেত্রেই, সর্বাবস্থায়
At all hazards	In the face of all difficulties	শত বাঁধা-বিপত্তি সত্ত্বেও
At any rate	At any cost	যেকোন উপায়ে
At arm's length	At a distance	দূরে

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
At bay	In a tight corner	কোণঠাসা, প্রাণবাঁচানোর জন্য সংগ্রামরত
At bottom	Really, fundamentally	প্রকৃতপক্ষে, মূলত
At cross purposes	Misunderstanding each other and talking Different subjects	কোন বিষয় না বুঝে পরস্পরকে ভুল বোঝাবুঝি অবস্থায় ভিন্ন বিষয়ে আলোচনা করা।
At daggers drawn	At enmity	শত্রুতাপূর্ণ
At dead of night	At midnight	গভীর রাতে
At home	Proficient in, expert, familiar with	দক্ষ
At large	In general at liberty	স্বাধীন
At last/At long last	In the long in, finally	অবশেষে
At least	At the lowest	অন্তত
At loss	Puzzled	কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়
At one's beck and call	Obedient	বাধ্য
At one's discretion	According to one's decision/wishes	কারো সিদ্ধান্ত/মর্জি/ইচ্ছামাফিক
At one's elbow	Close at hand	পাশে, নিকটে
At one's end	To know something thoroughly	নখদর্পণে
At one's expense	With one's paying	অন্যের ক্ষতি করে
At one's finger ends/tips	Ready at hand	নখদর্পণে
At one's heels	Close behind	পায়ে পায়ে
At one's sweet will	When one pleases	খামখেয়ালির বশে
At one's wit's end	To be perplexed	হতবুদ্ধি হওয়া
At random	Aimlessly, indiscriminately	এলোপাথারিভাবে, এলোমেলোভাবে
At sea	Perplexed, confused	বিভ্রান্ত, হতবুদ্ধি হওয়া
At sixes and sevens	In disorder/confusion	বিশৃঙ্খলা
At stake	In danger	বিপদাপন্ন
At the eleventh hour	At the last time	শেষ মুহূর্তে
At the outset	In the beginning	শুরুতেই
At times	Occasionally	মাঝে মাঝে

B

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Bad blood	Ill-feeling, bitterness	শত্রুতা
Bag and baggage	With all belongings	তল্পিতল্পাসহ
Baker's dozen	A group or set of thirteen	তেরটি
Bear away the bell	To be the first	সর্বপ্রথম হওয়া
Bear garden	A place of noise and quarrels	ঝগড়াটেদের আস্তানা
Bear market	Falling	দাম কমেছে এমন শেয়ার
Beat about the bush	To talk irrelevantly	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক আলোচনা করা
Beat black and blue	Beat severely	প্রচণ্ড প্রহার করা
Beauty sleep	To sleep before midnight	রাতের পর্যাপ্ত ঘুম
Bed of thorns	A very uncomfortable situation	কণ্টক শয্যা
Bee line	Straight away	সোজা পথ
Beggar description	To make words seem poor and inadequate	বর্ণনাতীত হওয়া
Bellwether	Leader, the leading sheep of a flock	দলের নেতা

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Below the belt	Unlawfully	অন্যায়ভাবে
Beneath one's dignity	Derogatory	অসম্মানজনক
Beside the mark	Irrelevant	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক
Better half	Wife	অর্ধাঙ্গী
Between the devil and deep sea/Between two fires	Between two equal dangers	উভয় সংকট
Bid adieu	To say good bye	বিদায় সম্ভাষণ জানানো
Bid one's time	Wait for proper change	সুযোগের অপেক্ষায় থাকা
Big guns	Powerful man	বিশিষ্ট ব্যক্তি/ক্ষমতাসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তি
Bill of fare	A list of dishes at a restaurant	খাবারের মূল্যের তালিকা
Bird's eye view	A rough idea	মোটামুটি ধারণা
Birds of a feather	People of the same sort, of the same kind	একই রকমের লোক, এক জাতীয়
Black and white	In writing	লিখিত ভাবে
Black and blue	Badly bruised, merciless	কড়া আঘাত, নির্মম
Black art	Wizardly	যাদুবিদ্যা, ইন্দ্রজাল
Black sheep	Scoundrels	খারাপ লোক
Block head	A fool	বোকা লোক
Blow hot and cold	Both to praise and to blame at the same time	এক মুখে দুই কথা বলা
Blow one's trumpet	Praising oneself	নিজের প্রশংসা নিজে করা
Blue blood	Aristocratic birth	আভিজাত্য
Blue chips	Industrial shares considered to be a safe Investment.	যে শেয়ার নিরাপদ
Blue ribbon	Highest honor in profession	সর্বোচ্চ পেশাগত সম্মান
Bolt from the blue	Complete surprise	বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত, সম্পূর্ণ অপ্রত্যাশিত
Bon voyage	Wish you a good trip	শুভযাত্রা
Bona fide	Pure, real, in good faith	খাঁটি
Bone of contention	Subject of dispute	বিবাদের বিষয়
Book worm	person who is very fond of reading books	পড়ুয়া
Born with a silver spoon	Born rich	ধনাঢ্য পরিবারে জন্মগ্রহণ করা
Bread and butter	Source of income	জীবিকার উৎস
Break the ice	To begin to overcome formality	নীরবতা ভঙ্গ করা
Breathe one's last	To die	শেষ নিঃশ্বাস ত্যাগ করা
Bring to book	To punish, ridicule	শাস্তি দেওয়া
Bring to light	To disclose	প্রকাশ করা
Bring to mind	To remind	স্মরণ করানো
Brown study	Meditation	দিবা স্বপ্ন
Build castles in the air	Day dream, a visionary project	আকাশ কুসুম কল্পনা করা
Bull market	Rising	যে বাজারে শেয়ারের দাম বেড়েছে
Burn the midnight oil	Study till the late night	অধিক রাত্রি জেগে পড়াশোনা করা
Burning question	Hotly discussed, vital, urgent	আলোচনার প্রধান বিষয়
Bury the hatchet	End a conflict, become friendly	ঝামেলা/বিবাদ মিটানো

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
By and by	Soon	শীঘ্রই
By and large	Mostly	প্রধানত/সাধারণত
By chance	By accident	দৈবাৎ, হঠাৎ, আকস্মিক
By fair means or foul	In anyhow, honest or dishonest	যে করেই হোক
By far	In all respects	সর্বাংশে
By fits and starts	Irregularly, capriciously	অনিয়মিতভাবে
By hook or by crook	By one means or another	ছলে বলে কলে কৌশলে
By leaps and bounds	Rapidly	দ্রুতগতিতে

C

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Call a spade a spade	To speak bluntly	খোলাখুলি কথা বলা
Call it a day	Stop work	কাজ বন্ধ করা
Call names	To abuse or insult	গালি দেয়া
Call to mind	Keep/bear in mind	স্মরণ করা
Call to question	Doubt	সন্দেহ করা
Capital punishment	Death penalty	মৃত্যুদণ্ড
Carry the day	To be victorious or successful	জয়লাভ করা
Cat's paw	A person who is solely influenced by another person.	কারো খেলার পুতুল
Catch off guard	To get someone when he/she is careless	অসতর্ক অবস্থায় কাউকে ধরে ফেলা
Catch red-handed	Caught with the stolen articles	হাতে নাতে ধরা
Cats and dogs	Heavily	মুষলধারে
Carry Coal to new castle	Unnecessary action	অপ্রয়োজনীয় কর্মকাণ্ড
Chapter and verse	Exact authority	প্রমাণের নিশ্চয়তা
Chicken-hearted fellow	Timid, cowardly fellow	ভীরু
Child's play	Easy task	ছেলেখেলা, সহজ কাজ
Chip of the old block	Worthy son of a worthy father	বাপের বেটা
Close fisted man	A great miser	কৃপণ লোক
Close-dealing	Bargaining	দরকষাকষি
Cock sure	Confident	আস্থাশীল
Cog in the machine	An unimportant person in a big enterprise	বড় স্থানের অগুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যক্তি
Cold feet	Cowardice	ভীরুতা, কাপুরুষতা
Cold shoulder	Insult, Ignore	অবজ্ঞা
Cold war	Unfriendly relation	ঠান্ডা যুদ্ধ বা স্নায়ু যুদ্ধ
Come into force	Make effective	কার্যকরী হওয়া
Come off with flying colors	win	জয়লাভ করা
Come to light	Become known	প্রকাশিত হওয়া
Come to nothing	To have no result	নিষ্ফল হওয়া
Cock and bull story	Absurd against, fanciful story	গাঁজাখুরি গল্প
Couch potato	Lazy person	অলস ব্যক্তি, যে ব্যক্তি অলসভাবে সময় কাটায়
Crocodile tears	False sorrow	মায়াকান্না

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Cry out	To protest against	বিরুদ্ধে কথা বলা
Cry over spilled milk	Repent falsely	বৃথা অনুশোচনা করা
Crying need	Remanding attention, very essential	অবশ্যই প্রয়োজন
Cul-de-sac	Dead end	কানাগলি, যে অবস্থার নিস্তার নাই
Cupboard love	Insincere love for the sake of gain	স্বার্থপূর্ণ ভালোবাসা
Curry favor	Be favorite through flattery	তোষামোদ করে প্রিয় হওয়া
Cut a sorry figure	Make bad results	খারাপ ফল করা
Cut and carry off	Already decided & fixed	পূর্বেই মীমাংসাকৃত
Cut and thrust	Hand to hand light	হাতাহাতি যুদ্ধ
Cut jokes	To make joke	ঠাট্টা করা
Cut someone dead	To totally ignore someone	না দেখার বা না চেনার ভান করা
Cut to the quick	Hurt	মর্মাহত হওয়া, কারো মনে কষ্ট দেয়া
Cut back	Reducing expenditure	ব্যয় কমানো

D

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Dark horse	Unknown person	অজ্ঞাত ব্যক্তি
Dead beat	Extremely/very tired	খুব ক্লান্ত
Dead language	A language no longer in use, not spoken	মৃত ভাষা
Dead letter	No longer in force	অচল
Dead of night	Mid night	মধ্যরাত্রি
Dead set	Ultimate attack	প্রাণপণে আক্রমণ
Dead against	Strongly/bitterly against	মারাত্মক বিরোধী
Die in harness	Go on working till death	কাজ করতে করতে মরা
Dilly-dally	Loiter, slowly	গড়িমসি করা, অযথা কালক্ষেপণ করা
Do yeoman's service	Render valuable service	বিশেষ উপকার করা
Dog chance	A faint hope	ক্ষীণ আশা
Dog days	Hot weather	মারাত্মক গরমের দিন
Down in the mouth	Feeling sad	কষ্ট অনুভব
Down to earth	Reasonable, practical	বাস্তবাদী
Drug on the market	Overabundant and not in demand	অনেক বেশি থাকায় চাহিদা নাই

E F

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Eat humble pie	Apologies	ভুল স্বীকার করে ক্ষমা চাওয়া
Eat one's word	Take back	কথা ফিরিয়ে নেওয়া
Elbow-room	Sufficient space to work or move around	চারপাশে চলাফেরা করা বা কাজের পর্যাপ্ত জায়গা
Enroute	On the way, along the way	পথি মধ্যে
End in a fiasco	Fail	ব্যর্থ হওয়া
End in smoke	To spoil/ Fail	নষ্ট করা/ ব্যর্থ হওয়া

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Enough is enough	Something to stop	কোন কিছু থামানো প্রয়োজন
Face in smoke	Show no fear at a time of trail	ঠেলা সামলানো
Face the music	Deal with a problem	সমস্যা সামাল দেওয়া
Face to face	In person, directly meeting each other	সামনা সামনি, মুখোমুখি
Face value	Outward appearance	বাহ্যিকতা
Fag end	Inferior or useless remnant	অপ্রয়োজনীয় অংশ
Fair and square	Honest	সৎ ও সরল
Fair field and no favour	Impartial justice	নিরপেক্ষ বিচার
Fair play	Justice	ন্যায়বিচার
Fall flat	Have/produce to effect, cause no interest	ফলপ্রসূ না হওয়া
Fall into line	Agree	একমত, সম্মত হওয়া
Fall out	Quarrel	ঝগড়া করা
Fall victim to	To be injured, damaged by something	শিকার হওয়া
Far and wide	Everywhere	দিকে দিকে / সর্বত্র
Far cry	Long distance	অনেক দূরের পথ
Few and far between	At wide intervals, rarely	মাঝে মধ্যে, বিরল
Feel/be at home	Feel comfortable, relaxed	আরাম আয়েশপূর্ণ অবস্থা
Fight shy of	Avoid	এড়িয়ে চলা
Fire and fury	Violent excitement	প্রবল উত্তেজনা
Fish in troubled water	To try to win advantages for oneself from a disturbed state of affairs	গোলমালের সুযোগে ফায়দা নেয়া
Fish out of water	Trapped in an unfavorable situation	খারাপ পরিস্থিতিতে পতিত হওয়া
Fit as a fiddle	In good condition	ভালো অবস্থায়
Fit of clay	Fundamentally week and coward	মূলত ভীতু
Flare up	To get angry, be in rage, fly into a rage	রাগান্বিত হওয়া, হঠাৎ রেগে যাওয়া, জ্বলে ওঠা
Flesh and Blood	Human nature	মানবসুলভ স্বভাব
Fly in the face	Oppose directly at risk	প্রকাশ্যে বিরোধিতা করে করে বিপদ বরণ করা
Fly in the ointment	A small thing that spoils everything	ক্ষুদ্র বস্তু যা সবকিছুকে নষ্ট করে
Flying visit	A very short visit	খুব কম সময়ের ভ্রমণ
Fool's paradise	In a state of carefree happiness	বোকার স্বর্গ
Foot loose and fancy-free	Free to enjoy, very few responsibilities	স্বাধীন
Foot the bill	Pay	বিল পরিশোধ করা
For good	Forever	চিরকালের জন্য
For the sake of	Because of	খাতিরে
Foregone conclusion	Anticipated result	পূর্বানুমিত ফল
Foul play	Treacherous or unfair act	অসদাচরণ
Free and easy	Frank	খোলাখুলি, মনখোলা
French leave	Absence from work or duty without permission	বিনা অনুমতিতে অনুপস্থিত
Fresh blood	New or immature person	নতুন উদ্যমী লোক
From frying pan to fire	To be in a worse position	পরিস্থিতি খারাপ থেকে খারাপতর হওয়া
From hand to mouth	Live by hard labour	দিন আনে দিন খায়

G H

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Gala day	A day of entertainment	উৎসবের দিন
Get along with	To have a friendly relation with sb	কারো সাথে সুসম্পর্ক রাখা, তাল মিলিয়ে চলা
Get away with	To steal something and escape with the same	পলায়ন করা
Get by heart	To memorize	মুখস্থ করা
Get loose	To escape confinement	ছাড়া পাওয়া
Get rid of	To be free from throw away, remove	নিস্তার পাওয়া
Gift of the gab	A talent for speaking	বাগ্মিতা
Give a hand	To help	সহযোগিতা করা
Give ear to	To listen to	মনোযোগ দেয়া
Give food for thought	Make think	কাউকে কোনো বিষয়ে গভীরভাবে ভাবতে বাধ্য করা
Give in	Yield to, Admit defeat	বশ্যতা স্বীকার করা, আত্মসমর্পণ করা
Give somebody a piece of someone's mind	To express someone's anger	কারো উপর রাগ প্রকাশ করা
Go all out	Try hard	কঠোর চেষ্টা করা, সর্বশক্তি দিয়ে চেষ্টা করা
Go astray	To be out of the right path	বিপথে যাওয়া
Go to the dogs	Be ruined	গোল্লায় যাওয়া
Go/get into the red	Incurred liabilities that exceeded assets	পাওনার চেয়ে দায় অধিক হওয়া
Going concern	A successful business	সফল ব্যবসা
Greek and Latin	Difficult meaning	দুর্বোধ্য
Green-eyed monster	Jealousy	ঈর্ষা
Greenhorn	Inexperienced	অনভিজ্ঞ
Green matter	Intelligence	বুদ্ধি, বুদ্ধিমত্তা
Green with envy	Extremely jealous/envious	চরম ঈর্ষান্বিত, নিজের না থাকায় অন্যের কোন কিছুতে খুব অসুখী
Growing up socially	To live in a society	সামাজিক হওয়া
Hair breadth	Narrow escape	অল্পের জন্য প্রাণ বাঁচানো
Hale and hearty	Strong and healthy	শক্তিশালী ও স্বাস্থ্যবান
Hall mark	Mark of greatness/purity	শ্রেষ্ঠতা/ বিশুদ্ধতার চিহ্ন বা ছাপ
Hang about/around	Loiter about, remain near	এদিকে সেদিকে ঘোরাঘুরি করা
Hang in the balance	Undecided	অমীমাংসিত
Hard and fast	Fixed	বাঁধা ধরা
Hard nut to crack	A difficult problem	কঠিন সমস্যা
Harp on the same strings	Repeat tediously, talk about the same subject	বিরক্তিকরভাবে পুনরাবৃত্তি করা
Haul over the coals	Criticize/insult/rebuke severely	ভুল/অন্যায়ের জন্য কাউকে কড়া ভাষায় তিরস্কার করা
Have an axe to grind	Private end to serve	ব্যক্তিস্বার্থ জড়িত থাকা
Have a heart	Ask to be kind	কাউকে সদয় হতে বলা
Have a screw loose	Mentally disturbed, slightly eccentric	অদ্ভুত আচরণ
Have finger in the pie	Unwanted involvement	অযাচিত কর্মকাণ্ড
Have eyes at the back of one's head	See everything, observant in all directions	সবদিকে নজর রাখা

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Have full hands	Be about something deeply.	কোনো কিছুতে এতটাই ব্যস্ত হয়ে পড়া যে অন্য কোনো কিছু করার মত হাতে সময় নেই।
Have/take a nap	Have/take a short sleep	হালকা/একটু ঘুমানো
Have your ducks in a row	Well prepared, well organized	ভালোভাবে প্রস্তুত
Head and ears	Completely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে
Head in the clouds	A day dreamer	যে অনর্থক দিবাস্বপ্ন দেখে, আকাশ কুসুম
Head over heels in love	Completely in love	কাউকে অত্যন্ত ভালোবাসা
Heart and soul	With all energy	সর্বান্তঃকরণে
Heart to heart	Candid	মনখোলা
High and mighty	Haughty and proud	উদ্ধত ও গর্বিত
High handed	Using power without any consideration	অবিবেচনাপূর্ণ ক্ষমতা প্রয়োগ
Hit below the belt	unfair	প্রতিযোগিতায় অসৎ উপায় অবলম্বন করা।
Hit the roof/ceiling	To be very/extremely angry	অত্যন্ত রাগান্বিত হওয়া
Hobson's choice	No choice	পছন্দ করার অন্য সুযোগ বা উপায় নাই।
Hold good	Apply	প্রযুক্ত হওয়া
Hold the baby	Take unwanted, troublesome responsibility	পরের অনাবশ্যক ঝামেলা কাঁধে নেওয়া।
Hold the fort	Defend	প্রতিহত করা, রক্ষা করা
Hold the olive branch	Bear symbol of peace	শান্তির প্রতীক বহন করা
Hold the scale even	Make justice	ন্যায় বিচার করা
Hold water	Be effective, valid	ধোপে টেকা
Hole and corner	Secret, underhand	গোপনীয়, প্রতারণাপূর্ণ
Host in oneself	All in one	একাই একশ
Hot potato	Current important issue	সাম্প্রতিক কোনো জটিল বিষয়
House of cards	Insecure things	তাসের ঘর, ক্ষণস্থায়ী সৃষ্টি
Household word	Familiar name	সকলের পরিচিত নাম
Hue and cry	A noise	শোরগোল
Hush money	Bribe	ঘুষ, উৎকোচ
To get wind of something	Hear about (something) secret or private	ব্যক্তিগত বা গোপনীয় কোন কিছু সম্পর্কে শোনা

I J

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Ifs and buts	Doubtful	কিন্তু কিন্তু ভাব
Ill at ease	Anxious, uncomfortable, uneasy	অস্বস্তিতে
In a body	Together	একত্রে
In a camera	Privately, not in public	গোপনে
In a dilemma/ on the horns of a dilemma	In perplexity	সমস্যায়
In a fix	In a difficult position	মুশকিল
In a hurry	Very quickly	তাড়াহুড়া বা খুব ব্যস্ততার মধ্যে
In a mess	In disorder	বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থায়
In a nutshell/In a word	Briefly	সংক্ষেপে

In black and white	In writing	লিখিতভাবে
In cold blood	Deliberately	ঠান্ডা মাথায়
In deep water	In trouble	সমস্যাগ্রস্ত
In error	By mistake	ভুলবশত, অনিচ্ছাকৃতভাব
In fine	In conclusion	পরিশেষে
In force	In activity, existing and being used	বলবৎ, প্রচলিত, চালু
In full swing	Very active	পুরো দমে
In good time	Soon, early	শীঘ্রই, জলদি
In hot water	In trouble	খুব অসুবিধায়
In lieu of	In the place of	পরিবর্তে
In no time	Very soon	শীঘ্রই
In order of	Accounting to	অনুসারে/ক্রমানুসারে
In the blues	Melancholy, sad, feeling of sadness	বিষণ্ন
In the dark	In ignorance	অজ্ঞাত
In the guise of	Pretentiously	ছদ্মবেশে
In the mean time	Meanwhile	ইতোমধ্যে
In the pipeline	Not ready	পরিকল্পনা প্রস্তুত করা হচ্ছে কিন্তু এখনও প্রকাশ্যে আসেনি
In the soup	In serious difficulties	মারাত্মক সমস্যা
In time	Early enough, not late	বেশ পূর্বেই
In two minds	Unsure	দোমনা
In vogue	Fashionable	প্রচলিত
Ins and outs	Thoroughly	খুঁটিনাটি সবকিছু
Iron will	Strong determination	কঠোর সংকল্প
Irony of fate	Bad luck	ভাগ্যের পরিহাস
Jack of all trades	All knowing	সর্বজান্তা
Jaundiced eye	Look upon something with prejudice	পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি, বিকৃত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

K L

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
(Face/eyes/smile) Light up	Suddenly look happy	আকস্মিক সুখী বা আনন্দিত হওয়া
Keep a low profile	Avoiding attention	মনোযোগ এড়িয়ে চলা
Keep the wolf from the door	Keep away from extreme poverty	দারিদ্র্য/দরিদ্রতা ঠেকানো
Kiss the dust	Surrender	আত্মসমর্পণ করা
Kith and kin	Near relatives	নিকট আত্মীয়
Laissez faire	Hands off, liberal, let alone	হস্তক্ষেপ না করা
Lame excuse	Bad plea	বাজে ওজর
Lay before	To place, present something to do,	পেশ করা, দাখিল করা, জমা দেওয়া
Lead story	Important topic in the newspaper	পত্রিকায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সংবাদ বা খবর
Leave no stone unturned	To neglect no means, try hard in every means	চেষ্টার ত্রুটি না করা
Lend someone one's ears	Listen to someone	মনোযোগ সহকারে কারো কথা শোনা
Length and breadth	The whole extent	সর্বত্র

Let bygones be bygones	Forget the past	অতীতকে ভুলে যাওয়া
Let something run its course	To end something natural	স্বাভাবিকভাবে কোনো কিছুর সমাপ্তি হতে দেয়া
Let the cat out of the bags	Disclose the secret	গোপন কথা ফাঁস করা
Let the grass grow under one's feet	Delay, remain idle, procrastinate	বিলম্ব করা, গড়িমসি করা
Let the things slide	Ignore, to be indifferent	অবহেলা/উপেক্ষা করা
Letter and spirit	Completely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে
Lick the dust	To be humiliated	নাকে খৎ দেওয়া, অপদস্ত হওয়া
Lie in wait	To wait to catch	ওঁত পেতে থাকা
Lingua Franca	Common language	সাধারণ ভাষা
Lion's share	Major part	সিংহভাগ, সর্বাপেক্ষা বেশি অংশ
Live from hand to mouth	To be poor	দিনে এনে দিনে খাওয়া
Loads of mistake	Many mistakes	প্রচুর সংখ্যক ভুল
Loaves & fishes	Personal gains	ব্যক্তিগত লাভ
Lock and load	Get ready	প্রস্তুত হওয়া
Lock, stock and barrel	Completely, entirely	তল্পিতল্পাসমেত
Loggerheads	In strong disagreement	চরম মতানৈক্য, ঝগড়া-বিবাদপূর্ণ অবস্থা
Long and the short	Gist, substance	সারমর্ম
Long face	A sad face	বিমর্ষ চেহারা
Look blank	Bewilder	হতভম্ব হওয়া, কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়
Lose heart	To be despaired	হতাশ হওয়া
Losing ground	Be less acceptable	কম গ্রহণযোগ্য হওয়া

M N

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Mad about	Very enthusiastic about	প্রবল উৎসাহী।
Maiden speech	The first speech in a particular assembly	প্রথম বক্তৃতা
Make a dash for	To rush to any specific place	কোনো স্থানের উদ্দেশ্যে খুব দ্রুত যাওয়া
Make a living	To earn livelihood	জীবিকা উপার্জন করা
Make both ends meet	To live within the income	কায়ক্লেশে জীবনযাপন করা
Make friends with (somebody)	Befriend	বন্ধুত্ব করা, বন্ধু হওয়া
Make good	To compensate for the loss	ক্ষতিপূরণ
Make haste	Quick	তাড়াতাড়ি করা
Make headway	Make progress	উন্নতি করা
Make trouble half-way	To get nervous	এখনো ঘটেনি এমন কিছু নিয়ে উদ্বিগ্ন হওয়া
Man in the street	Ordinary man	সাধারণ ব্যক্তি
Man of straw	A man of no substance or consequence	অপদার্থ ব্যক্তি
Man of word	A trustworthy man	এক কথার লোক
Meet one's waterloo	Accept final and crushing defeat	চূড়ান্ত পরাজয় বরণ করা
Milk and honey	Abundance	প্রাচুর্য
Milk and water	Dull	একঘেয়ে
Mince matters	Speak softly in condemning	মোলায়েমভাবে নিন্দা করা

Miss the bus/boat	Lose the opportunity	সুযোগ হারানো
Moot point	An undecided matter	অমীমাংসিত বিষয়
Move heaven to earth	Try one's best, make the utmost efforts	যথাসাধ্য চেষ্টা করা
Muster strong	Come together in groups	দলে দলে একত্র হওয়া
Neck and crop	Forcibly	ঘার ধরে/জোরপূর্বক
Nine day's wonder	Thing of temporary surprise	অল্পস্থায়ী বিস্ময়ের বস্তু
Nip in the bud	Destroy in the initial stage	অঙ্কুরে বিনষ্ট হওয়া
Nook and corner	Everywhere	সর্বত্র
Nose in the air	To be proud/conceited	অযথা গর্বিত হওয়া, ভাব দেখানো
Nouveau riche	New rich	আঙুল ফুলে কলাগাছ
Now and then/ Off and on	Occasionally	মাঝে মাঝে
Null and void	Rejected/invalid	বাতিল
Numbskull	A very silly or stupid person	নির্বোধ ব্যক্তি
Nurse/bear a grudge	To bear ill will	কু-উদ্দেশ্য বা বিদ্বেষ পোষণ করা

O P

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Off and on	Occasionally, now and then	মাঝে মাঝে
Off the record	Confidential	যে নথি গোপন রাখা হয়
Oil the wheel	To maintain courtesy	ভদ্রতা রক্ষা করা
Olive branch	Symbol of peace	শান্তির প্রতীক
On and off	At intervals	বিরতি বা অবকাশকালে
On and on	Forwards without interruption	ক্রমাগত
On the contrary	Just opposite	বিপরীত পক্ষে
On the spur of the moment	Under the impulse of the moment	মুহূর্তের উত্তেজনায়
On the wane	Declining	হ্রাসের মুখে
On the whole	To speak generally	মোটের উপর
Once and again	Repeatedly	বারবার
Once in a blue moon	To happen rarely or very rarely	নয় মাসে একবার
Open question	A question not yet decided	বিতর্কের বিষয়
Out and out	Fully, Thoroughly	সম্পূর্ণরূপে
Out of doors	Outside	বাহিরে
Out of sorts	Unwell	একটু অসুস্থ
Out of temper	Angry	ক্রুদ্ধ
Out of the wood	Free from danger	বিপদমুক্ত
Over the head and ears	Deeply, completely	গভীরভাবে
Over the years	With the passage of time	সময়ের বিবর্তনে
Paddle (one's) own canoe	One's own control	নিজের বিষয় নিজে নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা
Palmy day	Good time	সুদিন, সুসময়
Pandora's box	A present which seems valuable but in reality, is a curse.	বিড়ম্বনাপূর্ণ উপহার
Paper tiger	A person who appears to be powerful but who is not.	কাগুজে বাঘ

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Part and parcel	An essential portion	অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ
Patch up	Settle a dispute and be friends again	বিবাদ মিটিয়ে আগের ন্যায় বন্ধু হওয়া
Pay lip service	Show only outward respect, serve by words only	শুধু কথায় সম্মান দেখানো
Pay through the nose	To pay a very high price	অত্যধিক মূল্য প্রদান করা
Pin money	Pocket money given by the husband to the wife	স্বামীর দ্বারা স্ত্রীকে প্রদত্ত হাত খরচ
Pivotal question	The most important question	সর্বাপেক্ষা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ প্রশ্ন
Plain sailing	Easy, smooth progress	সহজ, বাধাহীন
Play hide and seek	Play by ear	লুকোচুরি খেলা
play on a fiddle	To waste time	সময় অপচয় করা
Play/ make ducks and drakes	Waste, squander	অপচয় করা, নয়ছয় করা
Point blank	Directly	সরাসরি
Pour oil in trouble water	To pacify/ calm	শান্ত করা, প্রশমিত করা
Prima facie	At first view or appearance	প্রথম দেখায়
Pros and cons	Advantages and disadvantages	সুবিধা-অসুবিধা উভয় দিক
Provide against a rainy day	To save money for a future emergency	দুঃসময়ের জন্য ব্যবস্থা করা
Pull a long face	Become sad	মনমরা হওয়া, মুখভার করা
Pull one's leg/pull one by the leg	To harass someone in fun	ঠাট্টাচ্ছলে জব্দ করার চেষ্টা করা
Pull strings	To exert hidden influence, to secretly use the influence	গোপন প্রভাব খাটানো
Pull well with	To be friendly with	বন্ধুভাবাপন্ন হওয়া, সদ্ভাবে থাকা
Push somebody to the wall	To defeat him	পরাজিত করা
Put heads together	Consultation	একমত হওয়া
Put one's fool down	To stop something	কোনো কিছু বন্ধ করতে দৃঢ় অবস্থান নেওয়া, নিজের কর্তৃত্ব ব্যবহার করা
put the cart before the horse	To reverse the natural order of things	স্বাভাবিক শৃঙ্খল বা অবস্থা উল্টিয়ে দেওয়া
Pyrrhic victory	A victory earned at too great cost	অতি কষ্টার্জিত বিজয়/ যে জয়ে অনেক প্রাণহানী হয়

Q R

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Queer fish	Eccentric person	খেয়ালি লোক
Rain cats and dogs	To rain in torrents	মুষলধারে বৃষ্টি হওয়া
Rainy day	A difficult day	দুঃসময়
Raised one's eyebrow	Show surprise or disapproval	বিস্ময় প্রকাশ করা
Rank and file	Common men/ people	সাধারণ লোক
Read between the lines	Look for or discover meanings that are not actually expressed	অর্থ খোঁজা
Red handed	Caught or arrested on the spot	হাতে নাতে ধরা
Red letter day	Memorable day	উৎসবের দিন
Red rag to a bull	A source of great irritation	ক্ষেপিয়ে দেওয়ার কারণ

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Red tape	Excessive official formality	আমলাতান্ত্রিক গড়িমসি/ জটিলতা
Riding for a fall	Act recklessly, reckless action	বেপরোয়া আচরণ করা
Road block/stumbling block	To restrain	বাধা, প্রতিবন্ধক
Root and branch	Completely	সম্পূর্ণরূপে
Round the clock	Twenty-four hours	সমস্ত দিন, সারা দিন
Rub shoulders	Mix	মেশা, মেলামেশা করা
Rule of thumb	Method based on experience or practice	অভিজ্ঞতালব্ধ বা চর্চামূলক পদ্ধতি
Ruling passion	Most important interest	জীবনের উজ্জীবনী উদ্দেশ্য
Run Counter to	Contradict, oppose, disagree	বিরোধিতা করা, সাংঘর্ষিক হওয়া

S

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Salt of the earth	Ideal man	আদর্শ ব্যক্তি
Salt of life	Valuable, important thing	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, মূল্যবান কিছু
See eye to eye with	Agree	কারো সাথে একমত হওয়া
Sell like hot cakes	To sell very fast	বেজায় চাহিদা
Set free	Liberate, free	মুক্ত করা
Shadow cabinet	Cabinet which works backstage.	ছায়ামন্ত্রীসভা
Sharp practice	Deceptive practice	অসাধু ব্যবসায়িক কার্যকলাপ
Sheet anchor	The main support, last refuge for safety	শেষ সম্বল
Show white feather	Display cowardice	কাপুরুষতা দেখানো
Silver lining	Something good in evil	দুর্ভাগ্যে সান্ত্বনা
Sine die	Uncertain	অনিশ্চিত
Sine qua non	Essential condition	অপরিহার্য শর্ত
Sit on the fence	Remain neutral in a dispute	দুই পক্ষের বিবাদে কাউকেই সমর্থন না করা
Sitting duck	An easy target	সহজ লক্ষ্য বা নিশানা
Six feet under	To be dead and buried	মরে দাফন/সমাহিত হওয়া
Sixes and sevens	Confused or disorganized	বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থায়
Skin and bone	Body without any flesh	অস্থি চর্মসার
Sleeping partner	Silent partner	নিষ্ক্রিয় অংশীদার
Slip of the pen	An unintentional and slight mistake in writing	লেখায় অনিচ্ছাকৃত সামান্য ভুল
Slip of the tongue	An unintentional and slight mistake in speaking	বলায় সামান্য ভুল
Slow coach	A dull, stupid fellow	ঢিলা মানুষ
Small fry	A person of minor importance	চুনোপুঁটি
Smell a rat	Suspect something	সন্দেহ করা
Snake in the grass	Secret enemy	লুকানো বিপদ
Soft soap	Flattery for self-motives	তোষামোদ
Spare no pains	To leave no stone unturned	চেষ্টার ত্রুটি না থাকা

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Spectator sport	A sport which people go to watch, a game which is interesting to watch	যে খেলা অনেক লোক দেখে
Speed money	Bribe	ঘুষ/ উৎকোচ
Square meal	A full or nutritious meal	পুষ্টিকর খাবার, পেটপুরে খাবার
Status quo	The former state	পূর্ব অবস্থা
Steal the show	Become more popular	সর্বাপেক্ষা জনপ্রিয় হওয়া অথবা কোনো ঘটনা বা পরিস্থিতির সর্বশ্রেষ্ঠ অংশ হওয়া
Step down	To resign	পদত্যাগ করা
Stick one's neck out	Take a big risk	বড় ধরনের ঝুঁকি নেওয়া
Stone's throw	Short distance	খুব কাছে
Storm in a tea cup	Great excitement over a small matter	ছোটখাটো বিষয়ে চরম উত্তেজনা
Straw vote/poll	Unofficial survey	জনগণের মতামত জানার জন্য বেসরকারি জরিপ/ভোট
Steer clear of	Avoid	এড়িয়ে চলা
Stuff and nonsense	Bad, rubbish	বাজে
Stumbling block	Obstacle	বাধা, প্রতিবন্ধকতা
Sum and substance	Gist, summary	সারমর্ম
Swan song	The last work of a playwright	কবির শেষ রচনা, শিল্পীর শেষ কর্ম

T

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Blow/toot your own horn/ trumpet	To praise of his/her own	নিজেই নিজের ঢাক পেটানো
Take after	Similarity/resemblance between two persons	দুইজন ব্যক্তির মধ্যে মিল বা সাদৃশ্যতা
Take for granted	Beg the question	সাক্ষ্য প্রমাণ ছাড়া না ভেবে কোনো কিছুকে সত্য বলে ধরে নেওয়া
Take full advantage	Make good use	সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহার করা
Take heart	Gain courage	সাহস করা
Take into account	Consider	বিবেচনা করা
Take one to task	To rebuke or scold	তিরস্কার করা
Take to one's heels	Run off, escape	ছুটে পালানো
Talk Out	Settle By Talking	আলোচনা করে সমাধান করা বা মীমাংসা করা
Talk through one's hat	To speak foolishly	বোকার মত কথা বলা
Ten to one	Very likely	বিরল সম্ভাবনা
Tell (sb) off	Scold/reprimand	কাউকে বকাবকি করা, ভর্ৎসনা করা
Three 'R's	Reading, writing, arithmetic	প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান
Three score	Three times twenty	ষাট
Through and through	Completely	সম্পূর্ণভাবে
Through thick & thin	Through all difficulties	সব অবস্থাতেই, সুখে-দুঃখে
Throw cold water on	Discourage	নিরুৎসাহিত করা, উৎসাহ নষ্ট করা

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Throw light on	Clarify, explain	ব্যাখ্যা করা, সহজবোধ্য করা
Throw up the sponge	Give up the contest	হার মানা
Tighten one's belt	Reduce unnecessary expenditure	অর্থনৈতিক সংকটের সময় অপ্রয়োজনীয় ব্যয় কমানো
Tit for tat	Like for like	যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল
Tittle-tattle	Gossip	খোশগল্প/পরচর্চা করা
To and fro	Hither and thither	এদিক ওদিক
To be partial of something	To prefer something	অত্যধিক পছন্দ করা
To end in smoke	To come to nothing	বৃথা
To keep one's head	To keep calm	শান্ত থাকা
To kick the bucket	Die	মারা যাওয়া
To make good	To compensate	ক্ষতিপূরণ করা
To sit on the fence	To remain neutral	নিরপেক্ষ হওয়া
To the point	Pertinent	সুসংগত
Tooth and nail	With all power	সর্বশক্তি দিয়ে
Touch and go	Risky	ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ
Tread on one's toes	To give offence to someone	কাউকে অপমান বা ছোট করা
Trial and error	To learn from the mistake	বিভিন্ন উপায়ে সমস্যা সমাধানের চেষ্টা করতে গিয়ে কৃত ভুলের মাধ্যমে শেখা
Try tooth and nail	To try hard	কঠোর চেষ্টা করা
Turn a deaf ear	To disregard	কানে না তোলা
Turn down	Refuse	প্রত্যাখান করা
Turn over a new leaf	To change for the better	নতুন জীবন আরম্ভ করা

U V

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Under a cloud	Suspicious	সন্দেহভাজন
Under lock and key	Safe, secure	নিরাপদ, তালাবদ্ধ
Under one's nose	In one's very presence	কারো চোখের সামনে, নাকের ডগায়
Under the thumb	Completely under one's control	পুরোপুরি বাধ্য
Under the weather	Slightly ill/sick	সামান্য অসুস্থ
Up and doing	Be serious	উঠে পড়ে লাগা
Up and downs	Rise and fall	উত্থানপতন
Up to one's ears	Fully occupied with	অনেক কাজ
Upper hand	More power and control than anyone	কারো চেয়ে বেশি সুবিধা/কর্তৃত্ব/নিয়ন্ত্রণাধিকার
Value judgment	Judgement depends on own perspective	ব্যক্তিগত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নির্ভর মতামত/রায়
Vanish into the air	Disappear	হঠাৎ উধাও হওয়া
Vice versa	The terms being exchanged	বিপরীতক্রমে
Vicious circle	The situation which cannot be changed	দুষ্টচক্র, যে অবস্থার পরিবর্তন করা যায় না
Vote rigging	Making vote forgery	ভোট জালিয়াতি করা

W

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Wash one's dirty linen in public	To do some ugly work in public	জনসম্মুখে কুৎসিত কাজ করা
Watch out for	Look out, be cautious	সতর্ক/ সজাগ হওয়া
Ways and means	Methods	উপায়-উপকরণ
Weal and woe	In good & bad fortune	সুখে দুঃখে
Weather the storm	Recovery	বিপদ কাটিয়ে ওঠা
Weed out	To get rid of	মুক্ত হওয়া
White collar job	Job without physical exercise	দৈহিক পরিশ্রম করতে হয়না বরং মানসিক প্রচেষ্টা দ্বারা করা যায় এমন কাজ, বাবুকাজ
White elephant	Costly or troublesome possession useless to its owner	ব্যয় সাধ্য
White lie	Lie considered to be harmless	সদুদ্দেশ্যে মিথ্যা কথা
Widow's mite	Small contribution of a poor man	দরিদ্রের ক্ষুদ্র দান
Wild goose chase	A foolish and fruitless search	পণ্ডশ্রম/অসম্ভবের জন্য
Win hands down	Win very easily	খুব সহজে জেতা
With flying colors	victorious	বিজয়ের গৌরব
With impunity	Without any kind of punishment	কোনো প্রকার শাস্তি ব্যতিরেকে
With one voice	Unanimously	সর্বসম্মতক্রমে
With open arms	Warmly	অত্যন্ত বিনয়ের সাথে আদরে
Without issue	Childless, have no children	সন্তানহীন
Without reserve	Fully, completely, implicitly	সম্পূর্ণ, পুরোপুরি, সন্দেহাতীতভাবে
Wolf in sheep's clothing	Pretend to be harmless	ভণ্ড
Work against the clock	Work fast, work with utmost speed	সময় কম বলে দ্রুততার সাথে কাজ করা
Worth his salt	A man with high position	উচ্চ সম্মানের ব্যক্তি

Y Z

IDIOMS & PHRASES	MEANING IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN BENGALI
Yellow dog	Mean person	হীন ব্যক্তি
Zero hour	A time when a crucial decision or essential action must be taken	গুরত্বপূর্ণ সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়ার সময়
Zonk out	To fall asleep very promptly	ক্লান্তির কারণে খুব তাড়াতারি ঘুমিয়ে পড়া
Zip it	To stop talking, to ask someone to shut up	কাউকে কথা বলা বন্ধ করতে বলা
Zoom away/Zoom off	To being hurry	দ্রততার সহিত কছু করা/দ্রুত প্রস্থান
Zip your lip	To stop talking	কথা বলা বন্ধ করা
Zero tolerance	Denial to allow rebellious activities, dually be rigid and strict application of the rules	নয়মের কড়াকড়ি
Zenith of Career	The Highest pinnacle of person's career or life.	কর্ম জীবনের সর্বোচ্চ শিখর

Potential Questions & Answers

01. 'Off and on' is most similar in meaning to–
(a) Now and then (b) Suddenly (c) All day long (d) Every now and then

02. When you say 'I am at my wits' end', you mean you–
(a) totally understand (b) cannot figure out (c) witness the end (d) are out of your mind

03. 'A piece of cake' means–
(a) A task that can be accomplished very easily (b) A very mild punishment
(c) A result that is still unclear and can go either way (d) A hidden or secret strength

04. "The old man works at s snail's pace" means–
(a) He works smoothly (b) He works slowly (c) He works steadily (d) He works carefully

05. The price of daily necessaries increases by–
(a) hook or by crook (b) fits and starts (c) and the by (d) leaps and bounds

06. 'Bury the hatchet' means–
(a) make a noise (b) make peace (c) make a hole (d) bury a dead body

07. 'Cupboard love' means–
(a) flattery (b) open love (c) reckless love (d) show of affection

08. 'Footloose and fancy-free' means–
(a) Whose foot is lost (b) unemployed (c) imaginative (d) free to enjoy oneself

09. 'To carry coal to New Castle' means–
(a) To do something meaningless (b) To do something meaningful
(c) To meet the demand of coal there (d) None of the above

10. The term 'bounce back' means:
(a) Flaunt (b) recover (c) please (d) topple

11. He is 'green horn in politics' means he is quite–
(a) inexperienced (b) experienced (c) efficient (d) nervous

12. 'In black and white' means–
(a) In writing (b) Verbally (c) Falsely (d) In color

13. 'Jog trot' means–
(a) slow motion (b) monotonous rhythm (c) tedious move (d) concurrent march

14. What is the meaning of 'Out of the wood'
(a) Out of jungle (b) Out of the bush (c) Free form difficulties (d) Out of the way

15. 'Riding for a fall' means–
(a) Horse race (b) Pleasure trip (c) Riding fast (d) To act recklessly

16. What does 'Salt of life' stand for?
(a) Sorrows of life (b) Saline water (c) Sodium chloride (d) Valuable things

17. 'A dark horse' means:
(a) An unknown quality (b) A black horse (c) A mysterious matter (d) Invisible horse

18. The idiom 'To show the white feather' means–
(a) to act like a gentleman (b) to act like a hero (c) to act like a coward (d) to act like a devil

19. When we say 'The two brothers are at daggers drawn' we mean that they are–
(a) acquainted (b) unknown (c) friendly (d) unfriendly

20. A 'Bear market' means that share prices are–
(a) moving (b) rising (c) falling (d) static

21. 'Capital punishment' means–
(a) Heavy punishment (b) Death penalty (c) Confiscation of capital (d) Long term imprisonment

22. 'Cut and dry means–'
(a) secret (b) humorous (c) brief (d) fixed

23. Choose the correct meaning of 'A fish out of water'
(a) without stopping (b) aimlessly (c) in an uneasy state (d) under scribble

24. 'A foregone conclusion' means–
(a) an uneasy situation (b) false hope (c) an anticipated result (d) quite familiar

25. Which of the following is very near to the underline words life and death
(a) very dangerous (b) out and out (c) extremely serious (d) by and large

26. By hook or by crook means:
(a) At any cost (b) trying hard (c) Heart and soul (d) Never say die

27. 'A white elephant' means–
(a) an elephant with white color (b) A hoarder
(c) a costly thing (d) a store house

28. What is the meaning of the idiom– 'finger in the pie'?
(a) involving in something (b) uninterested in something
(c) getting out of something (d) showing disliking

29. I am desperate. All I need really is someone to–
(a) take me a hand (b) put me a hand (c) give me hand (d) show me a hand

30. Nobody's going to call me names and–
(a) get away with it (b) get up with it (c) get on with it (d) get away from it

31. What is the meaning of 'face the music'?
(a) run away from a problem (b) Create a problem (c) deal with a problem (d) hide the truth

32. 'A cock and bull story'- means–
(a) a tragedy (b) a false story (c) an animal story (d) a story about a cock and a bull

33. He shall be taken to task for his ill manners.
(a) imitated (b) tortured (c) avoided (d) rebuked

34. Arnab was at his wit's end after his father's death.
(a) gloomy (b) puzzled (c) idle (d) angry

35. He works by fits and starts in the office.
(a) regularly (b) slowly (c) irregularly (d) quickly

36. A political leader should have the gift of the gab.
(a) skill (b) eloquence (c) honesty (d) courage

37. 'To beg the question' means–
(a) To refer to (b) to raise objections (c) To take for granted (d) To be discussed

38. 'Get rid of' means–
(a) listen (b) express (c) pretend (d) to be free from

39. 'Black and blue' means–
(a) mercifully (b) mercilessly (c) sympathetically (d) hopefully

40. 'A bolt from the blue' means–
(a) An unexpected reward (b) An unexpected calamity
(c) An unexpected blue colour (d) An unexpected person of blue wear

41. The witness cut a poor___ in this examination.
(a) show (b) quality (c) figure (d) picture

42. The old man was cut to the quick when his rich son refused to recognize him.
(a) surprised (b) hurt intensely (c) annoyed (d) irritated

43. Choose the correct meaning of the phrase 'End in smoke':
(a) Come to nothing (b) Catch fire (c) Destroy (d) Stop smoking

44. 'Apple to discord' means–
(a) an attractive object (b) object of dispute (c) disagreement (d) A Valuable Object

45. The idiom 'be all ears' means–
(a) listen with great interest and curiosity (b) become fully aware of something important
(c) always agree with other people (d) be highly confused

46. He escaped by–
(a) the hair's breadth (b) the breadth of a hair (c) a hair's breadth (d) a breadth of a hair

47. He was a king who ruled his subject with a high hand.
(a) oppressively (b) kindly (c) conveniently (d) sympathetically

48. 'To kick the bucket' means–
(a) to live (b) attend (c) die (d) to survive

49. To keep one's head–
(a) to save oneself (b) to be self-respectful (c) to keep calm (d) None of these

50. The meaning of the phrase, 'to smell a rat' is:
(a) To see signs of plague epidemic (b) To get bad smell of a dead rat
(c) To suspect foul dealing (d) To be in a bad mood

51. The expression 'true to their salt' means–
(a) very religious (b) very honest (c) faithful to their employers (d) none of these

52. The idiomatic expression 'cut back' means–
(a) return to previous position (b) reducing expenditure
(c) stop production (d) reducing interest rate

53. Meaning of the idiom 'have one's duck in a row' is–
(a) well organized (b) being close (c) full count (d) do everything

54. 'To read between the lines' means–
(a) to read carefully (b) to read some lines only
(c) to read carefully to find out any hidden meaning (d) to read quickly to save time

55. 'For good' means–
(a) for betterment (b) permanently (c) for the time being (d) in future

56. 'Bag and baggage' idiom-means?
(a) Belongings (b) Heavy things (c) Leaving nothing behind (d) Costly things

57. The idiomatic expression 'hold good' means–
(a) Respectable (b) Praiseworthy (c) Up-to-date (d) Valid

58. 'A baker's dozen' means–
(a) Charity (b) Allowance (c) Twelve (d) Thirteen

59. Speed money means–
(a) Percentage of interest (b) Bribe (c) Black money (d) Hard-earned money

60. What do we mean by 'tooth and nail'?
(a) very strong (b) desperately (c) to the core (d) dangerous

61. Choose the opposite of the following idiomatic expression from the option given: 'To go to the dogs'.
(a) To turn over a new leaf (b) To oil one's own machine
(c) Be off one's head (d) To breath one's last

62. 'Hard and fast' means–
(a) Difficult matter (b) Fixed (c) Easy matter (d) loose

63. The idiom 'make ends meet' means–
(a) come to a close (b) have a happy ending (c) live within one's income (d) stretch to limit

64. 'Few and far between' means–
(a) distant thing (b) infrequent (c) very few (d) in between

65. The phrase 'at the out set' means–
(a) In the end (b) In the middle (c) At the beginning (d) Before the end

66. 'Through and through' means–
(a) from one end to the other (b) straight through (c) right through (d) in very way

67. What is the meaning of the phrase' sine die'
(a) for a certain period (b) for an uncertain period (c) for a short time (d) none of the above

68. 'In the time of danger, we should try to take the bull by the horns' means–
(a) Surmount it (b) Deal the situation decisively
(c) Overcome it (d) Control Ourselves

69. The phrase 'Make out' means–
(a) to prove (b) to scape (c) to destroy (d) to repair

70. 'Ten to one' means–
(a) very uncertain read (b) very likely (c) almost impossible (d) not impossible at all

71. 'En route' means–
(a) on the way (b) on a plane (c) on a train (d) in the bus

72. Find Idiom/Phrase of 'out and out'.
(a) slightly (b) simple (c) totally (d) merely

73. 'Bad blood' means–
(a) impure blood (b) poisonous (c) enmity (d) friendship

74. 'In no time' means–
(a) ahead of time (b) very quickly (c) at the best of times (d) in good time

75. 'Man of straw' means–
(a) respected person (b) worthless man (c) gentleman (d) noted person

76. 'Prior to' means–
(a) before (b) during the period of (c) immediately (d) after

77. 'Having a screw loose' means–
(a) being slightly strange in behaviour (b) having a loose screw in the engine
(c) having no tight screw (d) being sensible

78. 'White collar job' means
(a) A job without any work (b) a job with much hardship
(c) a thankless (d) A job without manual labour

79. The phrase 'Down to earth' means–
(a) Close to earth (b) Thrown to the ground (c) Realistic (d) Morning to evening

80. 'Feel at home'–means?
(a) proficient (b) calm and quite (c) familiar (d) free and easy

Answers																				
	01	d	02	d	03	a	04	b	05	?	06	b	07	d	08	d	09	a	10	b
	11	a	12	a	13	a	14	c	15	d	16	d	17	a	18	c	19	d	20	?
	21	b	22	d	23	c	24	c	25	c	26	a	27	c	28	a	29	c	30	a
	31	c	32	?	33	d	34	b	35	c	36	b	37	c	38	d	39	b	40	b
	41	c	42	b	43	a	44	b	45	a	46	c	47	a	48	c	49	c	50	c
	51	c	52	b	53	a	54	c	55	b	56	c	57	?	58	d	59	b	60	b
	61	a	62	b	63	?	64	b	65	c	66	d	67	b	68	b	69	a	70	b
	71	a	72	c	73	c	74	b	75	b	76	a	77	a	78	d	79	c	80	d

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-C Clauses

Clauses & Its Classification

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Sitting happily, the chicken laid eggs. [44th BCS]
The underlined part is a/an-
(a) noun clause (b) subordinate clause (c) independent clause (d) coordinate clause

02. 'Strike while the iron is hot' is an example of—. [38th BCS]
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverbial clause (d) Subordinate clause

03. This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is—. [37th BCS]
(a) A noun clause (b) An adverbial clause
(c) An adjective clause (d) None of the three

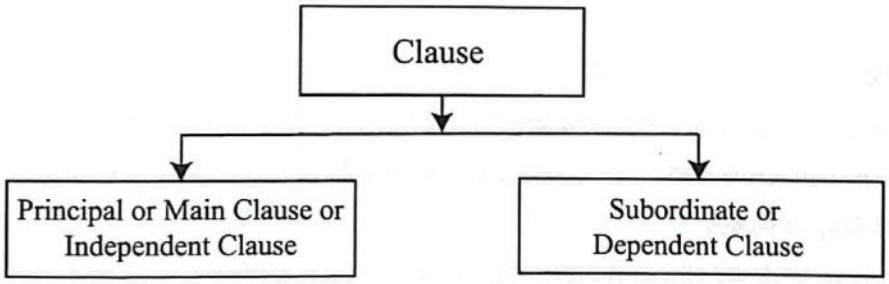
04. Can you tell me where.....? Which of the following is the best clause in the above sentence? [14th BCS]
(a) Does Mr. Ali live (b) Mr. Ali does live (c) Mr. Ali lives (d) Lives Mr. Ali

Answers	01	b	02	c	03	c	04	c

Clauses

কোনো বাক্যাংশের মধ্যে যদি একটি Subject ও একটি Finite Verb থাকে এবং তা যখন একটি পূর্ণ বাক্যের অংশ হিসেবে কাজ করে তখন তাকে Clause বলে । অন্যভাবে বলা যায় যে, Clause হচ্ছে একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যার মধ্যে একটি Subject ও একটি Finite Verb থাকে এবং একটি Sentence এর অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। A clause is a group of words having a subject and a predicate of its own, but acts as a part of a larger sentence. A clause must have Subject and Verb.

গঠন প্রকৃতি অনুযায়ী **Clause** কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা:



এছাড়াও এক প্রকার Clauses আছে। সেটি হলো Coordinate Clause কিছু কিছু বইতে এটিকে আলাদা প্রকারভেদ হিসেবে দেখানো হলেও এটি মূলত Principal Clause-এরই একটি অংশ।

The Principal or Main Clauses

যে সকল Clause তাদের অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অন্য কোনো Clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল নয়, তাদেরকে Principal Clauses বলে। এই ধরনের Clause সমূহকে মূল Sentence থেকে আলাদা করা হলেও তারা স্বাধীন রুপে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে।

The Subordinate Clauses

Complex sentence গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে যে সব Clause, Principal Clause এর সাথে সংযুক্ত হয়, তাদেরকে Subordinate Clause বলে। Subordinate Clause সমূহ তাদের সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য Principal Clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল।

Subordinate Clause মূলত Principal Clause সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করে এবং এর শুরুতে Subordinating conjunctions যেমন: as, as if, as though, as much as, as far as, according, after, as soon as, so long as, before, because, since, that, so that, provided, provided that, in that, than, now that, though, in order that, so much, so that, although, who, which, what, how, if, whether, until, unless, when, where ইত্যাদি যুক্ত হয়।

Coordinate Clauses

দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণির সমান গুরুত্বসম্পন্ন Principal Clause যখন Coordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Compound sentence গঠন করে, তাদেরকে Coordinate Clause বলে। Co-ordinate Clause সাধারণত Coordinate conjunctions যেমন : and, but, yet, otherwise, not only…. but also, for ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়।

Subordinate Clause গুলোকে Parts of speech এর উপর ভিত্তি করে তিনভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। নিম্নে তা আলোচনা করা হলো–

1. The Noun Clause

যে সকল Subordinate Clause, Noun–এর কাজ করে তাদেরকে Noun Clause বলে। সাধারণত Principal Clause এর Verb কে what দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে তার উত্তরে যে Clause টি পাওয়া যায় তাকেই Noun Clause বলা হয়।

Noun Clause সাধারণত who, which, what, when, where, why, how, if, whether, that ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়।

যেমন: It is not known to me when he will arrive. এখানে যদি প্রশ্ন করা হয় যে What is not known to me? তাহলে উত্তর হবে When he will arrive. (Noun Clause)

যদি কোনো Subordinate Clause নিম্নোক্ত কাজগুলোতে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে তবে Clause গুলোকে Noun Clause বলা হয়।

❑ Noun clause এর ব্যবহার:

(i) Verb এর Subject হিসেবে

(ii) Transitive Verb এর Object হিসেবে

(iii) Preposition এর Object হিসেবে

(iv) To be ' Verb এর Complement হিসেবে

(v) Transitive verb এর Complement হিসেবে

(vi) Noun অথবা Pronoun 'it' এর apposition হিসেবে

***Note:** সাধারণত Noun/Noun Phrase যেখানে ব্যবহৃত হয় Noun Clause সেখানে ব্যবহৃত হয়।*

Explanation:

(i) Verb এর Subject হিসেবে

Noun এর পরিবর্তে Noun Clause, Sentence এর প্রথমে বসে Verb এর Subject হিসেবে কাজ করে । যেমন: When he will arrive is uncertain. এখানে When he will arrive হলো Noun Clause এবং সম্পূর্ণ বাক্যটি Principal or Main Clause.

(ii) Transitive verb এর Object হিসেবে

Noun Claus গুলো Transitive Verb এর Object হিসেবে অথবা Transitive Verb একাধিক Object গ্রহন করলে প্রথম বা দ্বিতীয় Object হিসেবেও Noun Claus ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: I know where he lives এখানে know-verb এর Object হিসেবে where he lives ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটি উক্ত বাক্যে Noun Clause. He asked me who stole the cat. এখানে asked-verb এর দ্বিতীয় object হিসেবে who stole the cat-clause টি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে তাই এটি উক্ত বাক্যে Noun Clause.

(iii) Preposition এর Object হিসেবে

Noun Clause, Preposition এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: There is much truth in what he says. এখানে There is much truth-Principal clause এবং what he says, clause টি Preposition 'in এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

(iv) 'To be' Verb এর Complement হিসেবে

Noun clause, 'To be' Verb এর Subject- এর Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: This is what we expected. এখানে what we expected হলো Subject- এর Complement.

(v) Transitive Verb এর Complement হিসেবে

Noun Clause 'Transitive Verb' এর Object-এর Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: You can tell me what you like. এখানে You can tell me হলো Principal clause এবং what you like, Object 'me'-এর Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(vi) Noun বা Pronoun এর apposition হিসেবে

Noun Clause কিছু ক্ষেত্রে বাক্যে Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে বসে তার সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে বা পরিচয় প্রদান করে। বাক্যে এই জাতীয় Clause গুলো Noun বা Pronoun কে modify করে না, তাই বাক্য থেকে apposition টুকু বাদ দিলেও বাক্যে কোনো অপূর্ণতা দেখা দেয় না।

যেমন: The problem, that you didn't pick up the packages, delays the entire production schedule. এখানে that you didn't pick up the packages টি বাক্যের Noun- problem কে modify করেনি বরং এর পরিচয় (that you didn't pick up the packages) প্রদান করেছে।

The information that he was appointed is true. বাক্যে information-Noun এর পরিচয় প্রদান করেছে that he was appointed-clause টি তাই এটি Noun apposition হিসেবে Noun cluase। অন্যদিকে The information that he was provided is true বাক্যে he was provided-clause টি information-Noun কে modify করেছে তাই উক্ত বাক্যে এটি Adjective clause.

যেমন: It is sure that you will pass in the exam. এখানে that you will pass in the exam, এই clause টি Pronoun 'it' সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করেছে। অর্থাৎ এটি পূর্ববর্তী Pronoun 'it' এর apposition এর ন্যায় কাজ করেছে। সুতরাং এটি একটি Noun Clause ।

বি. দ্র: wonder, ask, discuss, enquire প্রভৃতি Verb এর পরে Noun Clause কে That দিয়ে শুরু না করে বরং That এর পরিবর্তে why, where, how, if দিয়ে শুরু করতে হয়।

She asked me why I was late. এখানে why I was late এটি Object এর কাজ করেছে। তাই এটি একটি Noun Clause.

I often wonder how you are getting on. এখানে how you are getting on এই Clause টি Sentence এর Object এর অবস্থানে বসেছে তাই এটি Noun Clause।

Special Case: belief, fact, information, news, report, rumour, unfortunate প্রভৃতি Principal Clause-এ যদি বিদ্যমান থাকে এবং এ শব্দগুলো That subordinating conjunction দ্বারা সূচিত হলে Noun এর Apposition হিসেবে clause টি Noun clause হয় ।

Noun in apposition হিসেবে Noun clause ও Adjective clause চেনার উপায়:

Noun/pronoun এর apposition হিসেবে noun clause বসে। এক্ষেত্রে Noun/pronoun টি উঠিয়ে দিয়ে তার জায়গায় উক্ত clause বসালেও অর্থের কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না এবং পরিপূর্ণ অর্থ বিশিষ্ট একটি সঠিক বাক্যই হবে। যেমন:

- The news that he is dead is true. (= That he is dead is true. অথবা The news = he is dead)
- There is a rumour that he is dead. (= That he is dead is a rumour, a rumour = he is dead)
- It is true that he is corrupt. (= That he is corrupt is true) It was unfortunate that I was absent.

2. The Adjective Clause

যে সকল Clause কোনো Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Adjective-এর কাজ করে তাদেরকে Adjective Clause বলে।

যেমন: The boy who came here is my brother. এখানে The boy is my brother, Principal clause এবং who came here এই Clause টি The boy এই Noun টিকে qualify করায় এটি Adjective Clause।

অনুরূপ ভাবে, This is the man who called you yesterday. The book which I bought is lost. He tells a tale that sounds untrue.

Adjective Clause এর কতগুলো বৈশিষ্ট্য আছে যার মাধ্যমে খুব সহজেই শনাক্ত করা যাবে যে কোনো Clause গুলো Adjective Clause.

❑ Adjective Clause এর বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ:

i) Adjective Clause সাধারণত Principal Clause এর কোনো Noun কে qualify করে। যেমন:

- Elizabeth is a lawyer who fights against the bourgeois. এখানে who fights against the bourgeois, এই Clause টি Principal Clause এর 'Elizabeth' Noun টিকে qualify করেছে। তাই এটি Adjective Clause ।

ii) Adjective সাধারণত Noun এর আগে বা linking verb এর পরে বসে। কিন্তু Adjective Clause সবসময় Noun এর পরে বসে। যেমন:

- The Girl who is here is intelligent. এখানে who is here, এই Clause টি Principal Clause এর Noun 'The Girl' এর পরে বসেছে। তাই এটি একটি Adjective Clause।

iii) Adjective clause গুলো সাধারণত Relative pronoun-who, which, that, whose, whom, but, as এবং Relative adverb-when, why, where, how ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। যেমন:

- I don't know the time when she will return. I know the reason why she kept silent.
- I remember the house where I was born. This is the manner how he treated me.

বি: দ্র: Adjective Clause এবং Noun Clause উভয়ই who, which, that এবং when, why, where, how ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। কিন্তু এদের মধ্যে পার্থক্য হলো Adjective Clause এর ক্ষেত্রে antecedent থাকে, কিন্তু Noun Clause এর ক্ষেত্রে antecedent থাকে না। যেমন:

- I know who did it. (Noun Clause) I know the man who did it, (Adjective Clause এখানে man হলো antecedent)

Adjective clause এর Relative Pronoun যদি Object এর স্থলে থাকে তাহলে সে Relative Pronoun কে বাদ দেয়া যায়। যেমন:

- The news he gave me was false. আলোচ্য বাক্যটি মূলত হবে The news that he gave me was false। এখানে Object-এর স্থলে that বসায় তা বাদ দেওয়া হয়েছে।

এছাড়াও এক প্রকার Clause আছে, যাকে বলা হয় Relative Clause। গঠন প্রণালি ও কাজের দিক দিয়ে Relative Clause-গুলো অনেকটাই Adjective Clause-এর মতো। এই Relative Clause কে আবার দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

(i) Defining Relative Clause (ii) Non-defining Relative Clause

i) **Defining Relative Clause:** যে সব Relative Clause কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে identify করে বা তার সম্পর্কে কোনো তথ্য প্রদান করে, তাদেরকে Defining Relative Clause বলে। Defining Relative Clause সাধারণত Noun এর immediately পরে বসে। এই ধরনের Clause কে Restrictive Clauseও বলা হয়ে থাকে। Defining Relative Clause গুলো মূলত Noun কে define (সংজ্ঞায়িত) বা identify (শনাক্ত) করে। যেমন:

- The man who you met yesterday was my brother.
- The book which you gave me has been lost.

উপর্যুক্ত দুটি Sentence এ who you met yesterday এবং which you gave me এই দুটি Clause যথাক্রমে The man এবং The book এই দুটি Noun phrase কে শনাক্ত করেছে। তাই এই দুটি Clause কে Defining Relative Clause বলা হয়।

ii) **Non-defining Relative Clause:** যে সব Relative Clause কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে, তাদেরকে Non-defining Relative Clause বলে। Non-defining Relative Clause গুলোও Noun এর immediately পরে বসে এবং এই Clause গুলোকে Non-restrictive Clauseও বলা হয়। Non-defining Relative Clause গুলো বাক্যে Appositive এর ন্যায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। উল্লেখ্য যে, Appositive গুলোকে Noun এর পরে কমা (,) দিয়ে লিখতে হয়। যেমন:

- Professor John, who was always early, was there already.
- Mr. Jonny, who died in 1980, was a famous writer.

উপরোক্ত দুটি Sentence এ who was always early এবং who died in 1980 এই দুটি Clause যথাক্রমে Professor John এবং Mr. Jonny এই দুটি Noun phrase সম্পর্কে আরো তথ্য প্রদান করেছে। তাই এই দুটি Clause কে Non-defining Relative Clause বলা হয়।

3. The Adverbial Clause

যে সব Clause গুলো Verb, Adjective বা অন্য কোনো Adverb কে modify করে এবং কোনো কাজের সময়, স্থান, বৈপরীত্য, শর্ত, উদ্দেশ্য, ফলাফল, তুলনা, ধরন, কারণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকে Adverbial Clause বলে। অর্থাৎ বলা যায় যে, Adverbial clause বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Adverb-এর কাজ করে।

সাধারণত Adverbial clause কোনো কাজ "when? কখন?" "where? কোথায়?" বা "how? কিভাবে"? "why? কেন"? ঘটল এই প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর প্রদান করে। যেমন: When I was a student of madrasha, I paid an importance on learning English grammar.

Adverbial Clause কে নিম্নোক্ত ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়:

A. **Adverbial Clause of Time:** এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত কাজ সংঘটিত হবার সময়কে নির্দেশ করে। **Before, after, when, whenever, while, as, since, till, until, as soon as, once, as long as** ইত্যাদি দিয়ে এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।
যেমন: The patient had died before the doctor came.

B. **Adverbial Clause of Place:** এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত কাজ সংঘটিত হবার জায়গা বা স্থান নির্দেশ করে। **Where, wherever, whence** দ্বারা এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়। যেমন: You may go wherever you like.

C. **Adverbial Clause of Reason:** এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত কার্য সম্পাদিত হবার কারণ নির্দেশ করে। এই Clause গুলো **Because, that, since, as** দ্বারা শুরু হয়। যেমন: He often visits Spain because he likes the climate.

D. **Adverbial Clause of Result:** এই Clause গুলো কোনো কাজ সংঘটিত হবার পরবর্তী ফলাফল নির্দেশ করে। Adverbial Clause of Result সবসময় **So....That, Such....That** দ্বারা শুরু হয়। যেমন: He is such a fool that you can't depend on him.

E. **Adverbial Clause of Manner:** সাধারণত **as, how, like, asif, as though, however, the way** ইত্যাদি দ্বারা শুরু হয়ে verb এর কাজটি কিভাবে, কেমন করে সম্পাদিত হয় তা বর্ণনা করে। যেমন: Prepare the gunboats as the Admiral commands you.

F. **Adverbial Clause of Condition:** Principal Clause এ বর্ণিত কাজ Adverbial Clause of Condition এর শর্তের উপর নির্ভর করে। **if, unless, provided, providing, that** দ্বারা এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়। যেমন: You cannot pass unless you study hard.

Adverbial Clause of Comparison: এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এই গুলোতে **Than** থাকে। যেমন: She is slower than I thought.

G. **Adverbial Clause of Concession and Contrast:** এই Clause গুলো Principal Clause এর বর্ণিত বক্তব্যের বিপরীত ধারণা ব্যক্ত করে। **Though, although, even though, even if, however** দ্বারা এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।
যেমন: Even if it rains, I will start my journey.

H. **Adverbial Clause of Purpose:** Principal Clause এর বর্ণিত কাজের উদ্দেশ্য বর্ণনা করে Adverbial Clause of Purpose। **That, so-that, in order that, lest** দিয়ে এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়। যেমন: We read that we may learn.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. You cannot guess what type of person he is. The underlined clause is—
(a) Noun clause (b) adjective clause (c) adverbial clause (d) prepositional clause

02. He asked me whether I would help him. The underlined clause is—
(a) an adverbial clause (b) an adjective clause (c) a noun clause (d) a prepositional phrase

03. He asked me who got the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2022. The underlined clause is—
(a) a noun clause (b) an adjective clause (c) an adverbial clause (d) a participle clause

04. Which kind of clause is the following underlined words? The news that you heard yesterday is known to all.
(a) a noun clause (b) an adjective clause (c) an adverb clause (d) a Co-ordinate clause

05. I do not know who has come today. The underline part is an/an—
(a) Noun clause (b) Adverb clause (c) Adverbial clause (d) Noun phrase

06. The girl whom you met in the hospital is my cousin. The underlined clause is a/an:
(a) noun clause (b) adjective clause (c) adverbial clause (d) principal clause

07. Behave as a gentleman behaves. The underlined part is–
(a) an adverb clause (b) an adjective clause (c) a noun clause (d) a principal clause

08. In the sentence 'They were asked to wait till the signal was given' The underlined clause is a/an–
(a) an adverb clause (b) an adjective clause (c) a noun clause (d) a pronoun clause

09. The patient had died before the doctor came. The underlined clause is—
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverbial clause (d) Prepositional clause

10. I have not heard the news that he has died. The underlined part is a/an—
(a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Adverbial clause (d) Prepositional clause

11. Though he is poor, he is honest. The underlined part of the sentence is:
(a) an adjective clause (b) an adverbial clause (c) a noun clause (d) a principal clause

12. The man who called for an appointment has just arrived. The underlined clause is—
(a) independent clause (b) adjective clause (c) adverb clause (d) noun clause

13. We all know that humans are mortal. Here the underlined clause is–
(a) an adverbial clause (b) a noun clause (c) an adjective clause (d) the principal clause

14. I know where he lives. The underlined clause is—
(a) a noun clause (b) an adjective clause (c) an adverbial clause (d) a principal clause

15. I remember the place where I was born.
(a) a noun clause (b) co-ordinate clause (c) adjective clause (d) adverbial clause

16. I know how he struggled against poverty. The underlined clause is a/an:
(a) Noun clause (b) Main clause (c) Adjective clause (d) Adverbial clause

17. The prices were a great deal higher than I had anticipated. The underlined part is an/a–
(a) Adverbial Clause (b) Noun Clause (c) Adjective Clause (d) Main Clause

18. I know the boy who came here yesterday. The underlined clause is a/an:
(a) noun clause (b) adjective clause (c) adverbial clause (d) principal clause

19. The man who comes here is my brother. The underlined clause is—.
(a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause (c) Adverb clause (d) None

20. I know the reason why Mithila has done it. (Identify the type of clause of the underlined part)
(a) Noun clause (b) Adverbial clause (c) Adjective clause (d) Principal clause

21. He often visits Zambia because he likes dog days. The underlined part is a:
(a) noun clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Prepositional clause (d) Adverbial clause

22. Since the sun was shining, we decided to go out. The underlined part is—
(a) Adjective clause (b) Relative clause (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Adverbial clause

23. He depends on what you really mean. The underlined part is—
(a) Noun clause (b) Adverbial clause (c) Principal clause (d) Adjective clause

24. I am not sure of who you are the underlined part constitute—
(a) Principal clause (b) Adverbial clause (c) Adjective clause (d) Noun clause

25. I haven't heard the news that he has resigned. The underlined clause is–
(a) Principal clause (b) Adjective clause (c) Noun clause (d) Prepositional clause

Answers	01	a	02	?	03	a	04	b	05	a	06	b	07	a	08	a	09	c	10	a
	11	b	12	b	13	b	14	a	15	c	16	a	17	?	18	b	19	a	20	c
	21	d	22	d	23	a	24	?	25	c										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-D Correction

The Tense

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Identify the right tense: 'My father ___ before I came'. [44th BCS]
(a) would be leaving (b) had been leaving (c) had left (d) will leave

02. Fill in the gap with the right tense:
When water ___ it turns into ice. [38th BCS]
(a) will freeze (b) freezes (c) would freeze (d) froze

03. He had written the book before he ___ [28th BCS]
(a) retired (b) had retired (c) has retired (d) will be retired

04. The prices of rice are ___ [28th BCS]
(a) raising (b) risen (c) rising (d) raised

05. He has been ill ___ Friday last. [26th BCS]
(a) From (b) On (c) In (d) Since

06. She told me his name after he ___. [25th BCS]
(a) left (b) had left (c) has left (d) has been leaving

07. Choose the correct option:
Even as harvesting was going on ___. [23rd BCS]
(a) the rainy season began (b) the rainy season was began
(c) the rainy season had began (d) the rainy season begins

08. Choose the correct tense ___ [23rd BCS]
(a) Javed was so exhausted that he lain down for a sleep.
(b) Javed was so exhausted that he had laid down for a sleep.
(c) Javed was so exhausted that he was lying down for a sleep.
(d) Javed was so exhausted that he will lay down for a sleep.

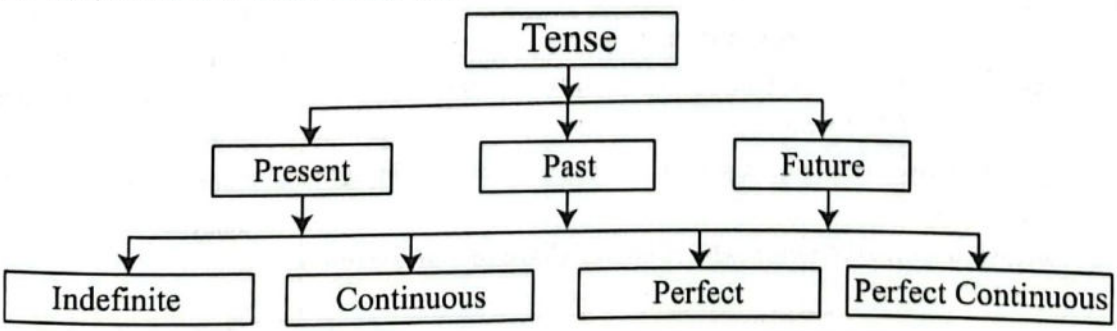
09. The path ___ paved, so we were able to walk through the path. [22nd BCS]
(a) was (b) had been (c) has been (d) being

10. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree– [20th BCS]
(a) my education will be employed by the University
(b) employment will be given to me by the University
(c) the University will employ me
(d) I will be employed of the University

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	a	04	c	05	d	06	b	07	a	08	c	09	b	10	c

Definition & Types

❖ ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময় বা কালকে Tense বলে।



Present Tense

Name of Tense	Indicators	Examples
Indefinite	ঐতিহাসিক সত্য, চিরন্তন সত্য, বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য, রীতি, অভ্যাস ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে কোনো সময় উল্লেখ থাকে না। এরূপ বুঝাতে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। এই Sentence-গুলোতে সাধারণত **always, naturally, sometimes, every time, frequently, regularly, often, generally, daily, every day, every week, occasionally, usually, whenever, normally** ইত্যাদি থাকে। **Assertive:** **Affirmative** – 1st Person ও 2nd Person এর সকল Number ও Third person-এর Plural Number-এর কর্তার পরে Verb-এর base form বসে। Sub + মূল Verb এর base form + Extension । কিন্তু কর্তা (Subject) যদি Third person (নামপুরুষ) Singular Number (এক বচন) হয়, তবে মূল Verb এর শেষে 's' বা 'es' যোগ করতে হয়। Sub + মূল Verb এর base form এর সাথে 's' অথবা 'es' + Extension ।	✓ We often fall a victim of circumstances. ✓ The virtuous are always happy. ✓ One of the students gets full marks every time.
	Negative –মূল Verb সম্বলিত বাক্যকে Negative করার ক্ষেত্রে (অর্থাৎ 'হয়' বা 'আছে' ব্যতীত) মূল Verb-এর পূর্বে do not বসবে। Subject Third person singular number-এর বেলায় 'does not' বসবে। তবে সে ক্ষেত্রে মূল Verb-এর শেষে যে 's' বা 'es' Verb এর যুক্ত থাকে তা উঠে যাবে। 'Be' verb অথবা auxiliary verb (সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া) সম্বলিত বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে be + not বসবে। 'Have' verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে have +no + শুধু Singular Noun বসবে। অথবা do not/does not + have + extension ব্যবহার করা যায়। **Interrogative:** Subject এর পূর্বে Do/does (Person অনুযায়ী) বসবে। Do/does + Subject + Verb এর Base form + Extension অথবা Wh-question + do/does + Subject + Verb এর Base form + Extension।	✓ I don't do it. ✓ Do you know it? ✓ What do you know? ✓ Babies cry when they are hungry. ✓ He is in the army for two years.
Continuous	বর্তমানে চলছে এমন কোনো কাজ বুঝাতে সাধারণত verb- এর Present Continuous Tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান সময়ের (যেমন- **today, now, right now, this morning, at present, this (month/year/ week), at this moment, at this very moment)** উল্লেখ থাকে। Subject অর্থাৎ কর্তার Number ও Person অনুযায়ী am, is, are-এর যেটি প্রযোজ্য সেটি ব্যবহার করতে হবে। মূল Verb এর সঙ্গে 'ing' যোগ করতে হবে। **Assertive:** Subject + be (am, is, are)/ be (am, is, are) not + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext. **Interrogative:** Be (am, is, are) + Subject + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.? **or,** Wh-question+be (am, is, are) +Subject+(Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.?	✓ Do not make a noise while your father is sleeping. ✓ The baby is crying because it is hungry now. ✓ Are you enjoying TV? ✓ What are you looking for? ✓ I am letting you go and free. ✓ Don't be so impatient, I am coming. ✓ Jamil is not going to school today.

Name of Tense	Indicators	Examples
Perfect	সাধারণত কোনো কাজ শেষ হয়েছে অথচ তার ফলাফল এখনও বিদ্যমান রয়েছে এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Verb-এর যে রূপ হয় তাকে Present Perfect Tense বলে। এই Sentence-গুলোতে সাধারণত **Just, just now, already, recently, yet, till now, never, ever, up to (now/present), lately, so far** থাকে। **Assertive:** Subject + have/ has/ haven't/hasn't + Verb এর Past participle form + ext. **Interrogative:** Have/ has/ haven't/hasn't + Subject + Verb এর Past participle form + ext.? **or,** Wh-question + have/ has + Subject + Verb এর Past participle form + ext.?	✓ Just now he has had his dinner. ✓ He has already gone out. ✓ Haven't you met him yet? ✓ What have you done? ✓ I have done my duty.
Perfect Continuous	কোনো কাজ পূর্ব হতে আরম্ভ হয়ে বর্তমান সময় পর্যন্ত চলে আসছে বুঝালে, Sentence এর মধ্যে নির্দিষ্ট সময়, যাবৎ(ধরে), হতে, থেকে অর্থে for বা since থাকলে Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + have/ has/ haven't/hasn't + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext. **Interrogative:** Have/ has + Subject + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.? or, Wh-question + have/ has + Subject + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.? ⇒ Period of time (অনির্দিষ্ট সময়) বুঝালে- For ⇒ Point of time (নির্দিষ্ট সময় থেকে) বুঝালে- Since	✓ He has been ill since Friday last. ✓ Julia has been ill for three months. ✓ Have you been reading since morning? ✓ What have you been reading? ✓ It has been raining since morning.

Past Tense

Name of Tense	Indicators	Examples
Indefinite	সাধারণত অতীতকালে সংঘটিত কোনো কাজ বা ঘটনা প্রকাশ করতে Past Indefinite Tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase(যেমন-**yesterday, once, the day before yesterday, long since, last night, long ago, last (week/ month/ summer/year)** ইত্যাদি) থাকলে Past Indefinite Tense হয়। **Assertive:** **Affirmative**: Subject + Verb এর Past form + ext. **Negative**: Subject + did + not + Verb এর Base form + ext. **Interrogative:** Didn't+ Subject + Verb এর Base form + ext.? **or,** Wh-question+ did + Subject + Verb এর Base form + ext.?	✓ She came home yesterday. ✓ They swam across the river last year. ✓ We did not oppose you. ✓ Did you participate in the program? ✓ What did you do then?
Continuous	অতীতকালে কিছু সময় ধরে যে কাজ চলছিল তা বোঝায়। That day, at that moment, then, at that time ইত্যাদি থাকলে Past Continuous Tense হয়। While/when/as দিয়ে গঠিত দুটি অতীতকালের ঘটনায় while/when/as যুক্ত অংশটি Past Continuous Tense হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + was/were/wasn't/weren't + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext. **Interrogative:** Was/were/wasn't + Subject + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.? **or,** Wh-question + Was/were + Subject + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.?	✓ As the sun was shining, I decided to go out. ✓ The light went out while I was reading. ✓ Was he working hard? ✓ What was she doing in the last evening? ✓ They were starting at each other with hate, but did not utter a word.

Name of Tense	Indicators	Examples
Perfect	অতীত কালে দুটি কাজের যে কাজটি পূর্বে হয় তা Past Perfect Tense, অপেক্ষাকৃত পরের কাজটি Past Indefinite Tense হয়। অর্থাৎ After এর পরে Past Perfect এবং Before এর পূর্বে Past Perfect বসে। **Assertive:** Subject + had/hadn't + Verb এর Past participle form + ext. **Interrogative:** Had/hadn't + Subject + Verb এর Past participle form + ext.? **or**, Wh-question + had + Subject + Verb এর Past participle form + ext.?	✓ He had written the book before he retired. ✓ She told me his name after he had left. ✓ Had he finished the work before rained? ✓ What had you done before the exam started?
Perfect Continuous	অতীত কালে দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি কাজ শেষ হবার পূর্বে অপর কাজটি কিছুকাল যাবৎ নির্দিষ্ট সময় ধরে চলছিল বুঝালে Past Perfect Continuous Tense হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + had/hadn't + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext. **Interrogative:** Had + Subject + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.? **or**, Wh-question + had + Subject + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.?	✓ He had been writing a book for the last five years. ✓ Had you been watching TV for two hours at that time? ✓ What had you been reading then? ✓ She had been suffering from flu when she was interviewed.

Future Tense

Tense	Indicators	Examples
Indefinite	কোনো verb এর কাজ ভবিষ্যৎকালে সংঘটিত হবে এরূপ বোঝালে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। **Next, tomorrow, next(week/year), coming** থাকলে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + shall/will/shall not/will not + Verb এর Base form + ext. **Interrogative:** Shall/will + Subject + Verb এর Base form + ext.? **or**, Wh-question + shall/will + Subject + (Verb এর Base form) + ext.?	✓ I will do it tomorrow. ✓ The pattern of exam will change next year. ✓ Will you do it? ✓ What will they perform?
Continuous	কোনো কাজ ভবিষ্যতে চলতে থাকবে এইরূপ বুঝালে Future Continuous Tense হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + shall/will/shall not/will not + be + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.? **Interrogative:** Shall/will + Subject + be + Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form + ext.? **or**, Wh-question + shall/will + Subject + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.?	✓ I shall be reading a book. ✓ The birds will be singing in the evening. ✓ Will you be reading the book? ✓ What will you be writing?

Tense	Indicators	Examples
Perfect	ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কার্য সম্পন্ন হয়ে থাকবে এরূপ অনুমান বুঝালে Future Perfect Tense হয়। By that time, by the end, by(year/month/time), next(year/month/ time), by then থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + shall/will/shall not/will not + have + Verb এর Past participle form + ext. **Interrogative:** Shall/will + Subject + have + Verb এর Past participle form + ext.? **or,** Wh-question + shall/will + Subject + have + Verb এর Past participle form + ext.?	✓ By 2010, I will have worked for this farm for 15 years. ✓ By the time she arrives, we will have finished our homework. ✓ Will he have worked hard? ✓ What will you have read?
Perfect Continuous	ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ হবার পূর্বে আর একটি কাজ হয়ে থাকবে এরূপ বুঝালে Future Perfect Continuous হয়। **Assertive:** Subject + shall/will/shall not/will not + have been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext. **Interrogative:** Shall/will + Subject + have + been + Verb এর–ing যুক্ত form + ext.? **or,** Wh-question + shall/will + Subject + have + been + (Verb এর –ing যুক্ত form) + ext.?	✓ I shall have been working for some time before you come. ✓ Will you have been reading books before the exam starts? ✓ What will you have been doing before the rain stops?

Potential Questions & Answers

01. We have been doing our work ___ day break.
(a) for (b) from (c) in (d) Since

02. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree–
(a) My education will be employed by the University (b) employment will be given to me by the University
(c) the University will employ me (d) I will be employed by the University

03. Perhaps he ___ here tomorrow.
(a) reaches (b) will reach (c) would reach (d) has reached

04. Teacher said that the earth ___ round the sun.
(a) moved (b) move (c) moves (d) was moved

05. The past tense of the verb 'swing' is–
(a) Swing (b) Swinged (c) Swung (d) Swunged

06. ___ he was having his breakfast, I went to see him.
(a) From (b) Since (c) For (d) When

07. Complete the sentence: Rahim has been working–
(a) from morning (b) since morning (c) by morning (d) for morning

08. When___ the telephone invented?
(a) has been (b) had been (c) was (d) is

09. The examination___ before I reached the hall.
(a) has started (b) did start (c) had started (d) had been started

10. What is the past participle form of 'Split'
(a) Spoilt (b) spoiled (c) split (d) splitted

11. When I saw the gardener, he___ tree.
(a) Is cutting down (b) will be cutting down (c) cut down (d) was cutting down

12. Select the right form of verb in the bracket: You ever (be) to London?
(a) You ever been to London? (b) Have you ever been to London?
(c) Have you had been to London? (d) Have you been to London?

13. I visit Cox's Bazar frequently. However, I have never___ Teknaf.
(a) went to (b) visited to (c) gone (d) been to

14. I ___ your letter yesterday.
(a) was gotten (b) get (c) were (d) got

15. Fill in the gap with appropriate word: I hoped he___ arrived safely.
(a) has (b) had (c) is (d) would have

16. He (live) in a remote colony since August 1989.
(a) has been living (b) is living (c) has lived (d) continues to live

17. Please ___ photocopies of copyrighted material without the permission of the publisher.
(a) no make (b) don't make (c) not make (d) not to make

18. It is important that the Admission office ___ your registration.
(a) confirm (b) confirms (c) should confirm (d) must confirm

19. When I saw the vase in the shop window, I knew I was exactly what I___.
(a) have looked for (b) looked for
(c) look for (d) had been looking for

20. I ___ ready for two hours when he told me that he was not going to the party.
(a) was (b) were (c) have been (d) had been

21. He has been ill___ Friday last.
(a) From (b) On (c) In (d) Since

22. Which one of the following is the '___ ing' form of the verb 'singe'?
(a) singing (b) singeing (c) singging (d) singeiing

23. I have ___ my supper.
(a) has (b) will have (c) had (d) having

24. The past participle form of the verb 'Fell' is–
(a) felt (b) fallen (c) felled (d) fled

25. The example of present progressive is–
(a) Walking is a good exercise (b) He was reading a novel
(c) You have had your meal (d) They are gossiping

Answers																				
	01	d	02	d	03	b	04	[?]	05	c	06	d	07	b	08	c	09	c	10	c
	11	[?]	12	b	13	d	14	d	15	b	16	a	17	b	18	a	19	d	20	[?]
	21	d	22	b	23	c	24	c	25	d										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Right Forms of Verbs

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Choose the right form of verb: [43rd BCS]
It is high time we (act) on the matter.
(a) are acting (b) acted (c) have acted (d) could act

02. Complete the sentence: If I were you, I ___ take the money: [42nd BCS]
(a) shall (b) will (c) would (d) may

03. Fill in the gap with the correct form of verb: The police ___informed yesterday: [42nd BCS]
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were

04. Fill in the blank with appropriate use of tense:
I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I ___ at a shop. [37th BCS]
(a) had it mended (b) had it mend (c) did it mend (d) had mended

05. Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the right form of the verb. If I ___ a king! [34th BCS]
(a) am (b) was (c) were (d) shall be

06. We look forward ___ a response from you. [33rd BCS]
(a) to receiving (b) to receive (c) in receiving (d) for receiving

07. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to___. [33rd BCS]
(a) driving a car (b) when one drives a car (c) the driving of a car (d) when we drive a car

08. Rishan walks as if he ___ lame. [31st BCS]
(a) is (b) had been (c) has (d) were

09. He watched the boat ___ down the river. [29th BCS]
(a) to float (b) floating (c) was floating (d) had floated

10. I took a map with me, as I didn't want to ___ my way on the journey. [27th BCS]
(a) loose (b) lose (c) lost (d) loss

11. Fill in the blank with the right option. I am looking forward ___ you. [26th BCS]
(a) to seeing (b) seeing (c) to see (d) to have seen

12. Select the right word. He ran fast lest he ___ miss the train. [26th BCS]
(a) can (b) should (c) could (d) has

13. 'Neela ___ her hand when she was cooking dinner'. [26th BCS]
(a) is burning (b) burnt (c) will burn (d) was burning

14. As the sun ___, I decided to go out. [26th & 24th BCS]
(a) has shone (b) shine (c) shines (d) was shining

15. Do not make a noise while your father —? [26th & 24th BCS]
(a) is sleeping (b) has slept (c) asleep (d) is being asleep

16. He gave up ___ football when he got married. [26th & 24th BCS]
(a) of playing (b) to play (c) playing (d) play

17. He advised me ___ smoking. [25th BCS]
(a) giving up (b) to give up (c) in giving up (d) from giving up

18. I opened the door as soon as I ___ the bell. [25th BCS]
(a) have heard (b) was hearing (c) am heard (d) heard

19. Just now he ___ his dinner but he says he will see you when he's finished. [24th BCS]
(a) is having (b) has had (c) was having (d) had

20. I don't mind ___ with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) to help (b) help (c) helping (d) for helping

21. My uncle arrived while I ___ the dinner. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) would cook (b) had cooked (c) cook (d) was cooking

22. We waited until the plane ___. [23rd BCS]
(a) did not take off (b) took off (c) had not taken off (d) had taken off

23. The Parthenon is said ___ erected in the Age of Pericles. [21st BCS]
(a) to have become (b) to have begun (c) to have been (d) to have had begun

24. As they waited Rahim argued against war– [21st BCS]
(a) while his brother discusses the effects of pollution
(b) while his brother discussed the effects of pollution
(c) while his brother was discussing the effects of pollution
(d) while his brother had discussed the effects of pollution

25. A reward has been announced for the employees who ___ hard. [21st BCS]
(a) have worked (b) has worked (c) will be work (d) have had worked

26. An intensive search was conducted by the detective to locate those criminals, who ___. [20th BCS]
(a) have had escaped (b) had escaped (c) are escaping (d) have been escaping

27. Almost everyone fails ___ on the first try. [18th BCS]
(a) in passing his driver's test (b) to his driver's test
(c) to have passed his driver's test (d) Passing his driver's test

28. The speaker failed to make the audience___ to him patiently.
Which fo the following is the correct verb form in the blank above? [15th BCS]
(a) to listen (b) listening (c) listened (d) listen

29. How many eggs have your hens ___ this month?
___ Which of the following words best completes the above sentence? [14th BCS]
(a) lain (b) laid (c) lay (d) lied

30. We (not have) a holiday since the beginning of the year. Which of the following verb forms best completes the above sentence? [13th BCS]
(a) did not have (b) have not had (c) are not having (d) had not had

31. It's time (you realize) your mistakes. Which of the following clause best fits in the above sentence? [13th BCS]
(a) you realized (b) that you realize (c) you would realize (d) you have realized

Answers	01	b	02	c	03	d	04	a	05	c	06	a	07	a	08	d	09	b	10	b
	11	a	12	b	13	b	14	d	15	a	16	c	17	b	18	d	19	b	20	c
	21	d	22	b	23	c	24	c	25	a	26	b	27	c	28	d	29	b	30	b
	31	a																		

Right Forms of Verbs

Right Forms of Verbs বলতে মূলত বাক্যে Verb-এর সঠিক Form (রূপ) এর ব্যবহার বোঝায়। বাক্যে Verb–এর বিভিন্ন ধরনের ব্যবহার থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

a. He comes home yesterday. (ভুল)

b. He came home yesterday. (সঠিক)

(a) নং বাক্যটি ভুল। যদিও 'He' third person singular number হওয়ায় 'comes' হওয়ার কথা। কিন্তু বাক্যটিতে 'yesterday' থাকায় Verb–এর সঠিক Form টি হবে 'came'। তাই (b) নং বাক্যটি সঠিক। এ থেকে বোঝা যায় শুধু Subject–এর Number ও Person নয়, বাক্যে সময় (Time) নির্দেশক কোনো Word রয়েছে কিনা তাও খেয়াল রাখতে হবে। তাছাড়া কোনো বাক্য Active না Passive তাও বিশেষ গুরুত্ব বহন করে। তাই সংক্ষেপে বলা যায়, এর জন্য আমাদেরকে Tense, Subject-verb agreement, Voice, Different Forms of Verbs, Conditionals, Infinitive, Bare infinitive, Gerund ইত্যাদি বিষয় সম্পর্কে ধারণা থাকতে হবে। এ সমস্ত বিষয়গুলোর সমন্বয়ে কতগুলো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়মাবলির বিস্তারিত আলোচনা করা হলো।

Rule 01: চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal truth), ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা (Historical event) বা অভ্যাসগত কাজ (Habitual fact), বুঝাতে Verb এর Simple present tense হয়। যেমন:

- The earth moves round the sun.
- Babar defeats Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat.
- Everyday my mother gets up before sunrise.

Rule 02: কোন সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে না এমন Sentence-এ যদি **always, everyday, often, sometimes, occasionally, regularly, generally, daily, usually, normally** ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো থাকে, তবে Sentence-টি Present indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন:

- Kamal always (do) his homework. ⇒ Kamal always does his homework.
- You often (obey) your teacher. ⇒ You often obey your teacher
- Why Rima (cry) daily? ⇒ Why does Rima cry daily?

Rule 03: May, might, can, could, shall, should, will, would ইত্যাদি Modal auxiliary verb গুলোর পরবর্তী মূল Verb - টি সর্বদাই Present simple tense -এ থাকে। যেমন:

- You should speak the truth.
- They should work sincerely.
- I could do the sum.
- He may come tomorrow.

Rule 04: Have, has ও had, Auxiliary verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে মূল Verb -টি Past Participle এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:

- He has recently got a good job.
- It had brought bad luck to him.
- I have done the work.
- They had discussed the matter.

Rule 05: Interrogative Sentence-টি যদি 'Wh' question হয় অর্থাৎ তা যদি **what, which, why, how, when, who, where, whose** ইত্যাদির দ্বারা শুরু হয়, তবে 'Wh' word-এর পরে এবং Subject-এর পরে tense ও Perseon অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন:

- What you (do) tomorrow? ⇒ What will you do tomorrow?
- How you (solve) the problem yesterday? ⇒ How did you solve the problem yesterday?
- Where he (live) now? ⇒ Where is he living now?
- Who already (go) to the party? ⇒ Who has already gone to the party?

Rule 06: কোন Sentence –এ যদি now, at this moment, currently, at present ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে সেটি Present Continuous Tense হবে। যেমন:

- Who (talk) at this moment? ⇒ Who is talking at this moment?
- You (swim) now. ⇒ You are swimming now.

সাধারণত নিম্নের Verb গুলোর Continuous Tense হয় না।

Appear	hate	like	feel	see	smell	notice	desire	wish	dislike	recognize
dislike	hope	remember	consist	belong	know	behave	suppose	agree	consider	trust
forget	imagine	mean	mind	contain	refuse	prefer	seem	taste	remain	sound

Rule 07: কোন Sentence –যদি recently (সম্প্রতি), just, ever, lately, just now (এইমাত্র) already (ইতোমধ্যে), never (কখনো নয়), yet (এখনও) ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে সেটি Present Perfect Tense হবে। এক্ষেত্রে Subject অনুযায়ী have বা has বসবে এবং Verb-এর Past participle Form হবে। যেমন:

- Father (come) home recently. ⇒ Father has come home recently.
- They just (finish) their work. ⇒ They have just finished their work.

অনেক সময় বিশেষত 'be' হলে নির্দিষ্ট সময় (since) ও ব্যাপক সময় (for) বোঝাতে Present Perfect Tense (Present perfect Continuous Tense নয়) ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The boy (be) ill since Monday. ⇒ The boy has been ill since Monday.

Rule 08: কোন কাজ পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনো চলছে বোঝাতে verb-টির Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Sentense-এ for ও since ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

For +period of time (ব্যাপক সময়), since + point of time (নির্দিষ্ট সময়) ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- The (rain) since morning. ⇒ It has been raining since morning.
- They (play) For two hours. ⇒ They have been playing for two hours.

Rule 09: অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase যেমন: (yesterday, ago, long since, last night, last year, last day, in the past, once.) থাকলে Verb এর past form হয়। যেমন:

- We (go) to cinema last night. ⇒ We went to cinema last night.
- Once there (be) a clever boy. ⇒ Once there was a clever boy.

Rule 10: অনেক সময় অতীত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে always, often, regularly, usually ইত্যাদি থাকলেও Past Indefinite Tense হয়। Sentence-এ এসব word থাকলে verb-টি Present Form না হয়ে, Past Form হয় । যেমন:

- Rima regularly (go) to school. ⇒ Rima regularly went to school.
- He (be) always late to his school last year. ⇒ He was always late to his school last year.

Rule 11: বাক্যে Then, at that moment থাকলে Verb-টির Past Continuous Tense হবে। এক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary Verb/was/were-এর সাথে Verb + ing বসবে। যেমন:

Structure: Sub + was/ware + মূল Verb + ing.

- I (do) my homework at that moment you called me. ⇒ I was doing my homework at that moment you called me.
- The boys (Play) in field then. ⇒ The boys were playing in the field then.

Rule 12: Before-এর পূর্বে Past Perfect Tense এবং পরে Past Indefinite Tense এবং After-এর পরে past Perfect Tense এবং পূর্বে past Indefinite Tense হয় । এক্ষেত্রে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, before অর্থ 'পূর্বে' অতএব, before-এর পূর্বে Past Perfect Tense হবে। After-অর্থ 'পরে' অতএব, After-এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হবে। যেমন:

- I (complete) my work before you came. ⇒ I had completed my work before you came.
- The students stood up after the teacher (enter) the room. ⇒ The students stood up after the teacher had entered the room.

Rule 13: কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যতে ঘটবে এমন বোঝাতে Future Indefinite Tense হবে। এক্ষেত্রে ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশক শব্দ today, tonight, tomorrow, next+ সময় নির্দেশক শব্দ থাকে। যেমন:

- She (go) to India next year. ⇒ She will go to India next year.
- I (meet) my friend tonight. ⇒ I shall meet my friend tonight.

Rule 14: ভবিষ্যতে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে কোন নির্দিষ্ট কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়ে থাকবে এরূপ বোঝাতে Future Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন:

Structure: Sub + shall have /will have + Verb এর Past Participle.

- I (reach) the station by 4pm. ⇒ I shall have reached the station by 4pm.
- He (meet) the man by the morning. ⇒ He will have met the man by the morning.

Rule 15: কোন Sentence –যদি passive form-এ থাকে, তবে মূল verb–এর পূর্বে একটি be verb বসবে + মূল verb–এর Past participle বসবে। যেমন:

- English (speak) all over the world. ⇒ English is spoken all over the world.

ওপরের বাক্যে verb (speak) এর ওপরে বাক্যের subject (English) এর কোন নিয়ন্ত্রণ নেই। বরং এক্ষেত্রে subject টি উহার verb দ্বারা নিয়ন্ত্রিত। এ ধরনের বাক্য Passive হয়। তাই নিয়মানুসারে বাক্যটির subject–এর পর is + speak এর past participle (spoken) বসেছে।

Note: যদি কোনো বাক্যের Subject নিজে Verb এর কাজটি সম্পন্ন করে না, বরং Subject এর উপর নির্ভর করে কাজটি সম্পন্ন হয় তবে সেই বাক্যটি Passive voice-এ রয়েছে তা বুঝে নিতে হয়। যেমন: A mango is eaten. এখানে খাওয়া (eat) কাজটি 'আম' টি সম্পন্ন করেনি বরং আমটিকেই খাওয়া হয়েছে।

Rule 16: Perfect participle-এর ক্ষেত্রে Sub ordinate clause –এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত Having –এর পরে verb এর past participle form-ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Having finished my supper, I shall go to bed.
- Having said this, he went away.
- Having gone to the market, I bought a pen.
- Having lost all his money, he went home.

Rule 17: কোন Sentence এর Complement এর মধ্যে To be থাকলে এর পরে verb এর Past participle form হয়। যেমন:

- The teacher wanted the letter to be written.
- We all want the work to be done.

Rule 18: 'Since' Conjunction হিসেবে যদি দুটি Clause-কে যুক্ত করে, সেক্ষেত্রে 'Since' এর পূর্ববর্তী Clause-এর verb টি Simple present বা Present perfect tense হলে since এর পরবর্তী Clause এর Verb টি Simple past tense হবে। 'Since' এর পূর্ববর্তী Clause-এর Verb–Past simple tense হলে, পরবর্তী Clause-এর Verb-Past perfect tense হবে। যেমন:

- Ten years have passed since Karim lost his father.
- How long is it since I saw you last?
- It is many years since we first met in London.
- Five years passed since I had met you.
- It was many years since they had come to Dhaka.

Simple Present/Present Perfect	Since	Simple Past
Simple Past		Past Perfect

Rule 19: When বা After যুক্ত দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে, When বা After যুক্ত Clause টি Present perfect tense হলে অপর Clause টি Future simple tense হবে। যেমন:

- I shall go to college after I have left school.
- I shall go to school when I have learnt my lesson.
- I shall see you after I have returned from Mymensingh.

Simple Future	When/After	Present Perfect

Rule 20: Complex sentence এর Subordinate clause যদি than, as well as, as to, more than ইত্যাদি Conjunction দ্বারা সূচিত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে principal clause- Past simple tense হলেও Sub-ordinate clause অর্থানুসারে যে কোন tense হতে পারে। যেমন:

- My mother loved me more than she loved my sister.
- I liked my uncle as well as I like my father.
- I knew him better than I know his father.
- Karim was as wise as his brother was.

Rule 21: That দ্বারা দুইটি Clause যুক্ত হলে that-এর পূর্ববর্তী Clause টি Past simple tense হলে, পরবর্তী Clause টি Past perfect tense হবে। যেমন:

- They said that they had been busy.
- Rahim said that he had done the work.
- Karim said that he had seen Rina dancing.
- My father said that he had bought a pen for me.

Rule 22: While –এর পরে Subject থাকলে Verb–টির Past Continuous tense হয়। অর্থাৎ Subject এর পরে was/were এবং Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। এখানে উল্লেখ্য যে, অপর Clause এর Verb–টির Past indefinite tense হবে । যেমন:

- While he was eating, he saw a bird.
- While he was walking in the garden, he was bitten by a snake.

Past indefinite	While	Past continuous

Rule 23: While –এর পর যদি কোনো Subject না থাকে, তবে তার ঠিক পরের Verb –টির সাথে –ing যোগ হয়। যেমন:

- While eating, he saw a bird.
- While walking in the garden, he was bitten by a snake.

Rule 24: No sooner had …… than, scarcely had ..... when, hardly had …… when/ before ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে, প্রথম Clause টির Verb- Past perfect tense এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause টির Verb- Past simple tense হয়। যেমন:

- No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.
- No sooner had the bird seen the hunter than it flew away.
- Scarcely had I finished my work when the bill rang.
- Hardly had he left the place when/before the fire broke out.

Rule 25: It is time, It is high time, It is right time, It is proper time, It is about time ইত্যাদির পরে যদি Subject থাকে তাহলে Verb-এর Past form হয়। যেমন:

- It is high time you studied hard.

Rule 26: Lest যুক্ত Sentence-এ lest-এর পরে যে Subject থাকে তারপরে should/might বসে এবং Verb এর পরে Base form বসে। যেমন:

- You studied hard lest you should fail in the exam.
- Go there lest you should/might miss the bus.

Rule 27: কোন Simple Sentence-এ দুটি Verb থাকলে যদি প্রথম Verb-টি নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলোর কোনো একটি হয়, তবে এর পরের Verb টির সাথে ing হয়। Verb গুলো হচ্ছে- **Stop, delay, consider, admit, miss, involve, finish, postpone, imagine, avoid, deny, practice, appreciate, enjoy, mind, quit, recall, report, resist, resume, risk, suggest** যেমন:

- He avoided (face) me ⇒ He avoided facing me.
- He stopped (write) to me. ⇒ He stopped writing to me.

Rule 28: কোন simple Sentence-এ দুটি Verb থাকলে যদি প্রথম Verb-টি নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলোর একটি হয়, তবে পরবর্তী Verb টি Infinitive হয়। সাধারণত এই Verb গুলো দ্বারা 'উদ্দেশ্য' অর্থ বোঝায়। Verb গুলো হচ্ছে- **agree, plan, aim, afford, manage, threaten, refuse, arrange, learn, forget, fail, offer, decide, hope, deserve, attempt, promise, clean, demand, desire, expect, hesitate, intend, need, prepare, pretend, seem, strive, lend, want** যেমন:

- She managed (hold) a meeting. ⇒ She managed to hold a meeting.
- The nurse forgot (give) me the medicines. ⇒ The nurse forgot to give me the medicines.

Rule 29: কোন Simple Sentence-এ যদি দুটি Verb থাকে এবং প্রথম Verb টি যদি like, love, prefer অথবা hate হয়, তবে পরবর্তী Verb-টি infinitive অথবা ing উভয় form-এ হতে পারে। এক্ষেত্রে অর্থের বিশেষ কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

- The boy likes (eat) sweets. ⇒ The boy likes to eat/eating sweets.
- I hate (take) to the man. ⇒ I hate to talk/talking to the man.

Rule 30: Insisted on, persisted in, aim at, succeeded in, desirous of, excel in, right in, assist in, fondness for, repent of, think of, confident of, decided against, approve of ইত্যাদি Preposition যুক্ত Phrase গুলোর পর সাধারণত Verb এর ing-form হয়। যেমন:

- He persisted in playing cards.
- He insisted on my going there.
- He is desirous of leaving the place.
- The man succeeded in doing the work.

মূলত Preposition এর পরে মূল Verb-এর সাথে -ing যুক্ত হয়, তবে To-এর পরে Verb-এর Base form হয়। যেমন:

- A piece of land was given to make a garden.

তবে To-যুক্ত কতগুলো Preposition phrase আছে যেগুলোর পরে Verb এর-ing যুক্ত form হয়। সেগুলো হলো –

accustomed to	close to	look forward to	resort to
addicted to	confess to	object to	take to
admit to	devoted to	objection to	with a view to
be accustomed to	get used to	opposed to	with an eye to
be used to	in a view to	prefer to	
become accustomed to	in addition to	resigned to	

যেমন:

- I am looking forward to appearing there.
- They object to beginning the construction.

Rule 31: 'Need' ব্যবহারের দুটি নিয়ম রয়েছে। যেমন:

Subject (জীব হলে) + need + to + verb (infinite)	Rahim needs to Paint the house.
Subject (জড়বস্তু) + need + Verb এর ing/ to be + verb এর Past Participle	The Composition need rewriting/ need to be written.

Note: In need of এর পূর্বে be verb বসে। যেমন: John is in need of Money/ John needs money

Rule 32: Had better, had rather, would better, would rather ইত্যাদির পর Verb-টির Base form হয়। যেমন:

- She had better (shut up) now. ⇒ He had better shut up now.
- You would rather (flee) away. ⇒ You would rather flee away.

Rule 33: Indirect speech (Narration)-এ Reporting Verb টি Past Tense হলে এবং Reported Speech-এ next day, next week, next month, next year ইত্যাদি থাকলে, Verb-টির পূর্বে Would বা Should বসবে এবং Verb-টির base form হবে। যেমন:

- The man told the boy that he (punish) him the next day. ⇒ The man told the boy that he would punish him the next day.
- Shilpi said that she (help) the man next week. ⇒ Shilpi said that she would help the man next week.

এছাড়াও Right Form of Verbs এর কতগুলো বিশেষ নিয়ম আছে। যেমন:

– Causative Verbs (প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া)

– Conditionals

Causative Verbs

কর্তা যখন নিজে কাজ না করে অন্য কাউকে দিয়ে কোন কাজ করায় তখন সেই Sentence-টির Verb-কে বলা হয় Causative Verbs (প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া)। মূলত কর্তা এখানে বল প্রয়োগ করে, উৎসাহিত করে অথবা সহযোগিতা করার মাধ্যমে অন্য কাউকে কোন কাজ করতে বাধ্য করে। Causative Verbs (প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া) গুলো হলো –

- Make
- Let
- Have
- Get
- Help

সাধারণত আমরা জানি যে, কোন বাক্যের মধ্যে দুটি Verb থাকলে দ্বিতীয় Verb টির সাথে-ing যুক্ত হয় (Gerund) অথবা Verb টির পূর্বে to যুক্ত হয় (Infinitive)। কিন্তু Causative Verbs (প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া) এর ব্যতিক্রম:

Causative verbs: Make/Let

Rule	Subject	Make/Let	Someone/ Something	Verb word (present indefinite or base form)
Example	I	make	you	go
	I	make	the car	go
	I	let	you	go
	I	let	the car	go

Causative verbs: Have/Help

Rule	Subject	Have/Help	Someone	Verb word (present indefinite or base form)
Example	I	Have/Help	you	do the work

Causative verbs: GET

Rule	Subject	Get	Someone	Verb word (to-infinitive)
Example	I	get	you	to go

Causative verbs: GET/Have

Rule	Subject	Get/Have	Something	Verb word (Past participle)
Example	I	get	the car	gone
	I	have	the car	gone

Subjunctive Verbs

Subjunctive Verbs-দ্বারা বিশেষ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বা জরুরি প্রয়োজনীয় কোনো কাজকে বোঝানো হয়। এই Verbs-সম্বলিত বাক্যে ২টি অংশ বা Clause থাকে এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause এর Main Verb; Subject ও Tense অনুযায়ী বাসে না। এক্ষেত্রে Simple বা Base Form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
যেমন:

- Mr. President proposed that the rival political parties make peace among themselves.
- It is essential that he give up smoking.

মূলত ৩টি ক্ষেত্রে বাক্যে Subjunctive Verb-এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ করা যায়।
প্রথমত, কোনো বাক্যের প্রথম অংশে (অর্থাৎ, Principal clause-এ) Propose, suggest, recommend, advise, demand, urge, ask, request, petition, require, desire, prefer, insist, order, decree ইত্যাদি Verb গুলোর কোনো একটি থাকলে, এ Verb গুলোর পর যে THAT Clause থাকবে, তার Subject এর পর Verb টি Subjunctive নিয়মানুযায়ী বসবে। যেমন:

The doctor suggested that he take physical exercise regularly.
The director ordered that a new camera be used to capture the panorama.
He insisted that he have his lunch at home.
People urge that the government ensure safety.
I desire that she not waste time in gossiping.

দ্বিতীয়ত, কোন বাক্যের প্রথম অংশে (অর্থাৎ, Principal Clause এ) Proposal, suggestion, advice, recommendation, requirement, demand, urge, insistence, preference ইত্যাদি Noun গুলোর কোন একটি থাকলে, এ Noun গুলোর পর যে THAT Clause থাকবে, তার subject এর পর Verb টি Subjunctive নিয়মে বসে। যেমন:

The recommendation that we arrange a meeting was considered great.
It is an accepted requirement that a student learn in a congenial environment.
She ignored the suggestion that she take a balanced diet every day.
The authority gave in our demand that the service be improved soon.

তৃতীয়ত, কোন বাক্যের প্রথম অংশটিতে (অর্থাৎ, Principal Clause-টিতে) Essential, imperative, important, necessary, urgent, desirable, preferable ইত্যাদি Adjective গুলোর কোন একটি থাকলে, এ Adjective গুলোর পর যে THAT clause থাকবে, তার Subject এর পর Verb টি Subjunctive নিয়মে বসে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো মনোযোগ সহকারে দেখুন।

It is important that he be present tomorrow.
It is essential that we learn English.
It is desirable that a politician serve the nation.
It is imperative that our people realize the reasons of our lagging behind.

Conditional Sentences

Type 0 conditionals

Uses	Structures	Examples
চিরন্তন সত্য/বৈজ্ঞানিক গবেষণার ফলাফল/প্রাত্যহিক অভ্যাসগত কাজ বোঝাতে	If + subject + Simple present tense __ , +subject + will/ can/ may/ must + [verb in simple form] **Or** If + subject + Simple present tense __, + subject + Simple present tense —	• If water freezes, the water will become solid. • If Hydrogen and Oxygen mixes, it turns into water. • If you help me, I will return your favor.
আদেশ/উপদেশ/অনুরোধ	If + subject + Simple present tense __ , + Command form [verb in simple form] —	• If you go outside, put on a mask. • If you hear me, please call me.

Type 01 conditionals

Uses	Structures	Examples
ভবিষ্যৎ কালের কোন কাজের সম্ভাব্য ফলাফল প্রকাশ করতে	If + subject + Simple present tense __ , + subject + will/ can/ may/ must + [verb in simple form] **Or** Subject + will/ can/ may/ must + [verb in simple form] + if +subject + Simple present tense —	• If I have time, I will go. • I will go if I have time. • I will study if I have some time. • If I have some money, I must buy some essential books.

Type 02 conditionals

Uses	Structures	Examples
বর্তমান সময়ের কোন ঘটনা বুঝাতে	If + subject + Simple past tense — ,+ subject + would/ could/ might + [verb in simple form] **Or** Subject + would/ could/ might + [verb in simple form] + if + subject + Simple past tense —	• If I had time, I would go. • I would go if I had time. • If you studied hard, you could cut a good figure in the examination. • If they respond on time, the disaster might be avoided.
কোন অবাস্তব ঘটনা বুঝাতে	If + subject + (be verb) were — , + subject + would/ could / might + [verb in simple form] **Or** Subject + would / could/ might + [verb in simple form] + if + subject + be verb (were) __ **Or** Were + subject+ — , +subject + would/ could/ might + [verb in simple form]	• If we were on the floor, we could dance. • We could dance if we were on the floor. • Were we on the floor, we could dance. • If I were the king, I would allow great freedom to my subjects.

Type 03 conditionals

Uses	Structures	Examples
অতীতকালের কোন ঘটনা বোঝাতে	If + subject +Past perfect tense — , + subject + would / could/ might + have+ [verb in past participle] **Or** Subject + would/ could/ might + have + [verb in past participle] + if + subject + Past perfect tense — **Or** Had + subject + [verb in past participle] + subject + would/ could/ might + have + [verb in past participle]	• If we had seen the movie, we might have understood the topic. • We might have understood the topic if we had seen the movie. • Had we seen the movie, we might have understood the topic. • If you had worked seriously, the job could have been done within the deadline.
অবাস্তব ঘটনা/বাস্তব ঘটনার সম্পূর্ণ বিপরীত বোঝাতে	Present indefinite tense + as though/ as if + Past indefinite tense (be verb = were) **Or** Present perfect tense + as though/as if + Past indefinite tense **Or** Past indefinite tense + as though/ as if + Past perfect tense	• The old lady dresses as if it were winter. • Jacky has behaved as if he did a great job. • Jenifer looked as though she had seen a ghost.

Unless (= if not)

Uses	Structures	Examples
মূলত না-বোধক শর্ত বোঝাতে	Subject + verb + unless + subject + verb in present form — **Or** Unless + subject + verb in present form —, + subject + verb	• You will fail unless you study hard. • Unless you study hard, you will fail.

Hope/wish

Uses	Structures	Examples
ভবিষ্যতের কোন ইচ্ছা বা প্রার্থনা বুঝাতে	Subject + hope +(that) + subject + verb (any tense) **Or** Subject + wish + (that) + subject + could/would + verb — **Or** Subject + wish + (that) + subject + were + [verb + ing]	• We hope that they will come. • We hope that they came yesterday. • We wish that you could come to the party tonight. (You can't come.) • I wish that you would stop saying that. (You probably won't stop.)
বর্তমানের কোন ইচ্ছা বা প্রার্থনা বুঝাতে	Subject + wish + (that) + subject + Simple past tense —	• I wish that I had enough time to finish my homework. (I don't have enough time.)
অতীত কালের কোন ইচ্ছা বা প্রার্থনা বুঝাতে	Subject + wish + (that) + subject + Past perfect tense **Or** Subject + wish + (that) + subject + could have + [verb in past participle]	• I wish that I had washed the clothes yesterday. (I didn't wash the cloth) • She wishes that she could have been there. (She couldn't be there.)

Would that

Uses	Structures	Examples
অবাস্তব কোন ইচ্ছা বোঝাতে	Would that + Subject + could + [verb in base form]	• Would that I could change my fate. • Would that they could go to cinema during the pandemic.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. John ___ tennis once or twice a week.
(a) is playing usually (b) usually plays (c) plays usually (d) is usually playing

02. It's 10 a.m. now. The sun ___ in the eastern sky.
(a) has been shining (b) is shining (c) shines (d) had been shining

03. The baby ___ because it is hungry now.
(a) is crying (b) cries (c) is (d) are

04. Have you ever (to be) to Cox's Bazar?
(a) Have you ever to be Cox's Bazar? (b) Have you ever been to Cox's Bazar?
(c) Have you ever to being to Cox's Bazar? (d) Have you ever been cox's Bazar?

05. We ___ (not have) a holiday since the beginning of the year.
(a) did not have (b) have not had (c) had not had (d) are not having

06. We are good friends. We ___ each other for a long time.
(a) know (b) am knowing (c) have been knowing (d) have known

07. What you (to do) last night?
(a) did you (b) you did (c) did you do (d) had you done

08. While he ___ in the garden, a snake bit him.
(a) was walking (b) is walking (c) walks (d) walked

09. I thought that I (see) her before.
(a) have seen (b) saw (c) should see (d) had seen

10. She told that she (visit) London next month.
(a) visited (b) will visit (c) had visited (d) would visit

11. The examination ___ before I reached the hall.
(a) has started (b) did start (c) had started (d) had been started

12. She told me his name after he ___.
(a) left (b) had left (c) has left (d) has been leaving

13. The cyclist ___ he crossed the main street.
(a) looked with caution after (b) had looked cautiously before
(c) has looked cautiously after (d) looks cautious when

14. We ___ to Dhaka is 1994 and ___ here since then.
(a) came, lived (b) came, were living (c) came, have been living (d) came, had lived

15. Like human, zoo animals must have a dentist to have their teeth___.
(a) filling (b) fill (c) to be filled (d) filled

16. My greatest effort and enthusiasm to each my goal in life helped me— my job.
(a) to get (b) getting (c) got (d) get

17. 'It is high time you ___ up smoking'
(a) give (b) gave (c) have given (d) will give

18. I waited for my friend until he ___.
(a) have came (b) had come (c) has come (d) came

19. I can't help ___ seeing his funny behavior.
(a) laughing (b) laugh (c) laughter (d) laughing to

20. It is my desire that he ___ successful in his attempt.
(a) is (b) become (c) becomes (d) to be

21. I waited until the plane ___.
(a) had taken off (b) has took off (c) take off (d) had not take off

22. He talks as if he (know) everything.
(a) know (b) am knowing (c) have been knowing (d) have known

23. I made the machine ___.
(a) to work (b) work (c) to working (d) have known

24. I like —— the kitchen as often as possible.
(a) cleaning (b) clean (c) to clean (d) that I clean

25. Lack of exercise and high fat diets have ___ to be factors in heart attacks.
(a) long known been (b) long been known (c) known been long (d) been long known

26. It's time (you realize) your mistakes. Which of the following clause best fits in the above sentence?
(a) you realized (b) that you realize (c) you would realize (d) you have realized

27. While cooking she got her hand–
(a) burnt (b) burn (c) burning (d) having burning

28. Have you finished ___ the book?
(a) read (b) reading (c) is reading (d) being reading

29. I wish I ___ a King?
(a) were (b) is (c) was (d) am

30. Would that the system — overnight.
(a) should change (b) might change (c) would change (d) could change

31. The teacher made the children ___ the book.
(a) reading (b) to read (c) read (d) reads

32. He made me ___ the car.
(a) to drive (b) driven (c) drove (d) drive

33. English ___ across the world.
(a)has spoken (b) speaks (c) is speaking (d) is spoken

34. Choose the right form of verb in the sentence 'Babul got his transcripts (send) to the university'.
(a) had sent (b) has been sent (c) sending (d) sent

35. Would you mind ___ the window, please?
(a) for closing (b) to close (c) if closing (d) closing

36. Fill in the blank with the right form of verb. If I were a king, I ___ serve the people honestly.
(a) can (b) might (c) would (d) shall be

37. Complete shutdown (be) observed today against new law.
(a) is being (b) can be (c) is been (d) was been

38. If the people were a little more tolerant, our world ___ a better place.
(a) will become (b) would be (c) will be (d) would have been

39. If I found a lost dog. I ___ it to its owner.
(a) will returning (b) will return (c) would return (d) will have returned

40. If the sun didn't shine, fruits ___.
(a) wouldn't ripen (b) did not ripen (c) will not ripen (d) has not ripen

41. It is high time we ___ the place.
(a) leave (b) have left (c) are leaving (d) left

42. He talks as if–
(a) he was mad (b) he is mad (c) he were mad (d) he will be mad

43. Choose the right word to complete the sentence 'The engineer insists on — good materials.'
(a) use (b) using (c) to use (d) the use

44. I___ tennis every Sunday morning.
(a) playing (b) play (c) am played (d) am play

45. Babies___ when they are hungry.
(a) cry (b) cries (c) cried (d) are crying

46. It is time for ___ his bad habits.
(a) changes (b) changed (c) changing (d) change

47. Did you see her ___ towards you?
(a) to come (b) coming (c) was coming (d) came

48. Fill in the blank: This children park— half an hour before sunset.
(a) opens (b) starts (c) closes (d) stops

49. The invigilator made us___ our identity card at the test center.
(a) to show (b) showing (c) show (d) showed

50. We were watching the news when the telephone—
(a) had rung (b) rang (c) rung (d) ringing

51. The royal palace is known___ housed more than 1000 residents at one time.
(a)to house (b) to be (c) to (d) for

52. The door___ automatically. The right form of the verb to fill in the gap is–
(a) opened (b) was opened (c) has been opened (d) had been opened

53. Fill in the gap: 'It is you who___ to blame'.
(a) was (b) has (c) have (d) are

54. Fill in the blank with appropriate word/words: Your dress is dirty. It ___cleaning.
(a) will need (b) needs (c) is needed (d) has needed

55. Choose the correct verb: Each of the boys ___ present in the class.
(a) are (b) have (c) is (d) were

56. As the sun___, I decided to go out.
(a) shines (b) has shone (c) shine (d) was shining

57. It was long time since–
(a) we had been meeting (b) we were meeting last (c) we had met last (d) we last met

58. I look forward to—
(a) hear for you soon (b) hearing from you soon (c) see you soon (d) have heard from you soon

59. I can't help–
(a) to smoke (b) smoking (c) for smoking (d) but smoke

60. Fill in the gap with appropriate word: I hoped he ___ arrived safely.
(a) shall (b) might (c) would (d) should

61. The Examiners made us___ our identification in order to admit to the exam center. Choose the right word to fill in the blank.
(a) showing (b) show (c) showed (d) to show

62. He had written this book before–
(a) he retired (b) he has retired (c) he will be retired (d) he had retired

63. Fill in the gap: He gave up___ football when he got married.
(a) of playing (b) to play (c) playing (d) play

64. My father ___home last night.
(a) had returned (b) has returned (c) returned (d) was returned

65. 'It is high time you tried for a job' the sentence expresses–
(a) command (b) advice (c) request (d) order

66. Why ___ done this?
(a) you have (b) did you have (c) have you (d) you had

67. I don't feel like ___.
(a) talk to you (b) talk at you (c) talking at you (d) talking to you

68. Had I seen him there.
(a) I would talk to him (b) I would talked to him (c) I will talk to him. (d) I would have talked to him

69. Had I the land ___.
(a) I would have set upon school (b) I would set up a school
(c) I will set up a school (d) I will have set up a school

70. He talks as though–
(a) he was a child (b) he is a child (c) he has been a child (d) he were a child

71. Walk carefully lest–
(a) you will fall (b) you should stumble (c) you would have fallen (d) you might lose the way

72. She usually ___ the baby down for sleep at this time.
(a) lies (b) lied (c) lay (d) lays

73. After ___ suspended for misbehavior, the student requested reconsideration.
(a) having been (b) having (c) have (d) was

74. The oncologist studied the results of the biopsy and decided ___ additional test.
(a) should order (b) to order (c) he should ordering (d) ordering

75. She is shocked because she___ a terrible accident.
(a) sees (b) saw (c) has seen (d) is going to see

76. The students aren't prepared ___ the examination.
(a) to listen (b) to work (c) to take (d) to give

77. New words are constantly being invented— new objects and concepts.
(a) to describe (b) a description of (c) they describe (d) descirbe

78. By the end of this week, they___ visited the main sites of Chattogram.
(a) will have (b) have (c) had (d) have had

79. If I were you, I ___ their offer.
(a) should accept (b) accept (c) would accept (d) would accepted

80. When I went back to my home town three year ago, I found that a lot of changes ___.
(a) had taken place (b) have taken place (c) are taken place (d) were taken place

81. Which one is the correct word to fill up the gap in this sentence: Safrin has lost her cellphone again. This is the second time this___.
(a) happens (b) has happened (c) is happening (d) happened

82. It___ hardly an understatement to say that online searching— changed dramatically with the development of the Web.
(a) is (b) has been, has (c) is, has (d) was, has

83. It would be pleasant/better if we ___ where to go.
(a) know (b) knew (c) known (d) had known

84. To complete the sentence 'Had I been there, ___ we have to use:
(a) I would support him (b) I would have supported him
(c) I could support him (d) I shall have supported him

85. If it is winter, it (feel) cool.
(a) felt (b) would feel (c) feels (d) will feel

Answers

01	b	02	b	03	a	04	[illegible]	05	b	06	d	07	c	08	a	09	d	10	d
11	c	12	b	13	b	14	c	15	d	16	d	17	b	18	d	19	a	20	b
21	a	22	[illegible]	23	b	24	c	25	b	26	a	27	a	28	b	29	a	30	d
31	c	32	d	33	d	34	d	35	d	36	c	37	a	38	[illegible]	39	c	40	a
41	d	42	c	43	b	44	b	45	a	46	c	47	b	48	c	49	c	50	b
51	b	52	a	53	d	54	[illegible]	55	c	56	d	57	c	58	b	59	b	60	c
61	b	62	a	63	c	64	c	65	b	66	c	67	d	68	d	69	b	70	d
71	b	72	d	73	a	74	b	75	c	76	[illegible]	77	a	78	a	79	c	80	a
81	b	82	c	83	b	84	b	85	c										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Correct Uses of Different Prepositions

BCS Previous Year's Question & Answer

01. When Ushashi entered ___ the room everybody stopped talking. [41st BCS] [Answer: d]
(a) into (b) in (c) to (d) no preposition required

02. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition. 'Hurry up! we have to go ___ five minutes.' [27th BCS] [Answer: c]
(a) in (b) on (c) by (d) for

On/In/at

→ দেশ এবং শহরের পূর্বে in বসে এবং তুলনামূলক ছোট জায়গার পূর্বে at বসে। যেমন:
- They live in India. My father lives at Dhanmondi in Dhaka.

→ ঠিকানার সাথে Road শব্দটি যুক্ত থাকলে তখন ঠিকানার আগে at বসবে। যেমন:
- We live at 89, Mirpur Road, Dhaka.
- They have opened an office at 29, Central Road.

☞ কিন্তু ঠিকানা না বুঝিয়ে শুধু রাস্তার (Road) নাম নির্দেশ করলে তখন তার পূর্বে in বসে। যেমন:
- We live in the Mirpur Road, Dhaka.
- They have opened an office in the Central Road.

→ কোনো বাড়ির সামনে বা পিছনে বুঝাতে at বসে এবং যানবাহনের সামনে বা পিছনে বুঝাতে in বসে। যেমন:
- There is a garden at the front of our house and a pond at the back of our house.
- Please sit in the front of the car and don't sit in the back.

→ বড় শহরের পূর্বে in বসে কিন্তু যদি কোনো University এর নামকরণ কোনো বড় শহরের নামে হয়ে থাকে তখন সেই University এর পূর্বে at বসে। যেমন:
- He lives in Dhaka. (i.e. in Dhaka city)
- He studies at Dhaka University. (i.e. at Dhaka University)

→ সাধারণত আমরা রাত (Night) এর পূর্বে at ব্যবহার করি কিন্তু রাতের মাঝখানে বুঝাতে in ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:
- We work by day but sleep at night.
- I work up in the night. (i.e. in the middle of the night)

→ Temporary কোনো কাজের সঙ্গে যুক্ত থাকা বুঝাতে at এবং Permanent কোনো কাজের সঙ্গে যুক্ত থাকা বুঝাতে in বসে।যেমন:
- They are at work now. (i.e.it's a temporary action)
- Boys are at play now. (i.e.it's also a temporary job)
- He is in politics. (i.e.it's a permanent job)

→ Farm শব্দটির পূর্বে on বসে এবং Factory শব্দটির পূর্বে in বসে।যেমন:
- He works on a farm; but his brother works in a factory.

→ চেয়ারে (Chair) বসা বুঝাতে এর পূর্বে on বসে কিন্তু Armchair (হাতল যুক্ত চেয়ার) এর ক্ষেত্রে in বসে। যেমন:
- Don't sit on that chair, it is broken.
- Please, sit in this armchair.

→ ছোট রাস্তার (Street) এর পূর্বে in বসে কিন্তু বড় এবং দীর্ঘ রাস্তার পূর্বে on বসে। যেমন:
- Cumilla stands on the Dhaka – Chattagram Highway.
- We live in Rankin street in Dhaka.

→ নির্দিষ্ট দিন, বার বা তারিখের পূর্বে on বসে এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে at বসে। যেমন:
- I shall come back on Friday at five o'clock. (not at Friday on five o' clock)

→ কোনো কক্ষের কিনারায় বুঝাতে in বসে এবং রাস্তার কিনারায় বুঝাতে at অথবা on বসে। যেমন:
- There is a television in the corner of our drawing room.
- There is a tea-stall at/on the corner of the street.

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: কতগুলো Determiner আছে যেগুলোর পূর্বে স্বাভাবিক নিয়মে কোনো Preposition (at, in, on) বসে না। যেমন:
- I didn't feel very well that week? (not at, in, on)
- See me next week, Come any time. Are you free this morning?
- We stay here all day. Let's meet one day. I'm at home very evening.

For/During

➔ During দ্বারা ঘটনাটি কখন ঘটেছে তা বোঝায় এবং For দ্বারা ঘটনাটি কতো সময় ধরে ঘটেছে তা বোঝানো হয়। যেমন:

- His uncle was in hospital during the summer.
- His uncle was in hospital for six weeks.
- It rained during the night for three hours.

During/in

➔ During এবং in দ্বারা কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে নির্দিষ্ট কাজ সম্পন্ন হওয়াকে বুঝায়। যেমন:

- I spent two months in England during/in summer.
- We'll be on holiday during/in August.

☞ কিন্তু যখন একটি কাজ চলমান থাকা অবস্থায় আরেকটি কাজ সম্পন্ন হয় তখন শুধু During (Not *in*) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- I will try to phone you during the meeting. (not in the meeting).
- He had some strange experiences during his staying in England. (not in his stay in England)

➔ কোনো একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পুরো সময়টা ধরেই যদি কোনো ঘটনা নিরবিচ্ছিন্ন ভাবে ঘটতে থাকে তখন During (Not *in*) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- The shop has closed during the whole of January. (not in the whole of January)

Over/above

➔ কোনো একটি বস্তুর অবস্থান অন্য আরেকটি বস্তুর উপরে বুঝাতে Over অথবা above ব্যবহার করা হয়ে থাকে। যেমন:

- Our plane was flying above/over the clouds.
- They built a new room over/above the garage.
- There is a bridge over the river.

➔ কোনো কিছুর উপর দিয়ে গতিশীল অবস্থায় অতিক্রম করা বুঝালে Over ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- On our way to Pakistan our plane flew over India.
- He threw the ball over the wall.

➔ তল স্পর্শ করে উপরে অবস্থান করা অথবা ঢেকে রাখা বুঝাতে শুধু Over (Not *above*) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- He put on a coat over his shirt. Throw the water over the flames.

➔ তাপমাত্রা এবং উচ্চতা পরিমাপের ক্ষেত্রে Over/Above ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- The temperature is three degrees above zero.
- The summit of Everest is about 8000 metres above the sea level.

➔ বয়স এবং গতিবেগ নিয়ে আলোচনা করার সময় নির্দিষ্ট বয়স বা গতিবেগের সীমার চেয়ে বেশি বুঝালে Over (Not *above*) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- My grandfather is now over eighty. (to mean age)
- She has been here over two hours. (to mean more than)
- There were over 10,000 people at the festival. (to mean more than)
- Don't drive your car at over 100 km per hour. (to mean speed)

Across/over

➔ সাধারণত কোনো কিছুর (নদী, সেতু, রাস্তা, সীমান্ত) অপর পার্শ্বে বুঝাতে Across/over ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- His village is just across/over the border.
- The truck was coming towards me across/over the bridge.

➔ অধিক উচ্চতা বিশিষ্ট কোনো কিছুর উপর দিয়ে অতিক্রম করা বুঝাতে Over (Not *across*) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- Why are you jumping over the wall? (not across the wall)

➔ কোনো সমতল ভূমি পায়ে হেটে অতিক্রম করা অথবা কোনো জলাভূমি সাঁতার কেটে অতিক্রম করা বুঝাতে **Across** (Not *over*) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- Let us swim across the river.
- He walked right across the desert (not over the desert).

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: British English-এ উদ্দেশ্য বা গন্তব্য বিহীন চলাফেরা বুঝাতে Over ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- We often walk over the fields in the evening.

Since/for

→ কোনো সুনির্দিষ্ট সময় থেকে কোনো কাজ শুরু হওয়া বুঝাতে Since এবং একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় ধরে কোনো কাজ চলমান থাকা বুঝাতে for ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

- He has been here since Friday last. (point of time)
- I haven't seen you for a long time. (period of time)
- I haven't seen you since September. (point of time)
- I just want to sit down for five minutes. (period of time)

Since/from

→ Since ও from উভয়েই একটি সুনির্দিষ্ট সময় অথবা 'Point of time' বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে Since ব্যবহৃত হয় শুধু perfect tense এর ক্ষেত্রে। কিন্তু from ব্যবহৃত হয় সকল Tense এর ক্ষেত্রে। যেমন:

- I have known her since January, 1980.
- He has been here since Friday last.
- I have been waiting here since six o'clock.
- I was waiting here from six o'clock. (not since six o' clock)
- He was fond of music from his childhood. (not since)
- I will be at home from tomorrow. (not since tomorrow)

Before/by/within

→ সুনির্দিষ্ট সময় (point of time) বুঝাতে before এবং by ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার Period of time বুঝাতে within ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- You must come back here by/before 3 p.m.
- He come back within an hour. (not before)

In/within

→ কোনো কাজ নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের মধ্যে শেষ হবে বুঝাতে in ব্যবহৃত হয়। পক্ষান্তরে, কোনো কাজ নির্ধারিত সময় অতিবাহিত হওয়ার আগে শেষ হবে বুঝাতে within ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The game will end in an hour. (at the end of an hour and not exceeding an hour)
- I shall go there in a week. (at the end of a week and not exceeding a week)
- The game will end within an hour. (before the hour is ended)
- They will finish the work within a month. (before the month is ended)

In/into

→ কোনো কিছুর মধ্যে বা ভিতরে থাকা বুঝাতে in এবং বাহির থেকে ভিতরের দিকে কোনো কিছুর গতি বা আকার-আকৃতির পরিবর্তন বুঝাতে into ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার কোনো অবস্থা বুঝাতে in ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He ran into the room.
- The ice melts into water.
- Mary was in the garden.
- There is no milk in the pot.

In/After

→ কিছু সময়ের মধ্যে বুঝাতে Future tense-এর ক্ষেত্রে in এবং কিছু সময় পরে বুঝাতে Past tense–এর ক্ষেত্রে after ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- They came back after an hour. (not in hour)
- Rashed will come in a few minutes. (not after a few minutes)

Between/among

→ দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে between এবং দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে among ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Zimbabwe is situated between Zambia and South Africa.
- She found her passport among the clothes in her garments.
- Divide the mangoes among the boys of class ten.

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে যেখানে পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা বা সম্পর্ক বুঝায় সেখানে between ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- There is a treaty between the five great powers.
- There is not much space between the three points.

→ দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে যেখানে প্রত্যেকের ক্ষেত্রে আলাদা ভাবে পারস্পরিক সহযোগিতা বা সম্পর্ক বুঝায় সেখানে between ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He divided these properties between his four sons.

Beside/besides

➔ পাশে বা পার্শ্বে বুঝাতে beside এবং ব্যতীত বা অধিকন্তু বুঝাতে besides ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He sat beside me.
- I have none to help me besides you.
- Besides my son, my cousin also sat beside me.
- Besides English, she knows many other languages.

By/with

➔ জীবন্ত মাধ্যমের সাথে by এবং নির্জীব মাধ্যমের সাথে with বসে অথবা কর্তা বা যে কাজ করে তার সাথে by এবং কর্তা যা দিয়ে কাজ করে তার সাথে with বসে। যেমন:

- The tiger was shot by Karim with a rifle.
- The Tajmahal was built by Shahjahan.
- The snake was killed by Mr. Kamal with a stick.

By/in

➔ যখন যাতায়াতের মাধ্যম হিসেবে কোনো যানবাহনের উল্লেখ করা হয় তখন তার আগে by বসে। যেমন:

- My father went to Chittagong by train.

➔ যখন কোনো বিশেষ নির্দিষ্ট যানবাহন যেমন: car/bus/taxi-ইত্যাদির উল্লেখ করা হয় তখন তার আগে in + a/an বসে। যেমন:

- My father went to Chittagong in a new car.

☞ কিন্তু Cycle এর আগে in এর পরিবর্তে on বসে। যেমন:

- He came on a new cycle. (not in a new cycle)

Where a preposition is not used

➔ Adverb অথবা Adverbial phrase এর পূর্বে কোনো preposition বসে না। যেমন:

- The boy left the hostel bag and baggage. (not-with bag and baggage)
- He tried heart and soul to pass the examination. (not-with heart an soul)

➔ Adverb of Time অথবা Frequency এর পূর্বে কোনো preposition বসে না। যেমন:

- He goes for a walk every morning. (not-in every morning)
- I am going to Chittagong this morning. (not-on this morning)

বি.দ্র: কিন্তু কোনো নির্দিষ্ট দিন, বার বা মাসের পরে যখন next, last ইত্যাদি Determiner গুলো বসে তখন তার পূর্বে on/in/at (প্রেক্ষাপট অনুযায়ী) বসে। যেমন:

- I am going to meet him on Monday next. (not meet him Monday next)
- I saw her in February last year. (not, saw her February last year)

➔ কোনো Noun যখন Adverb of Place অথবা Time হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে কোনো preposition বসে না। যেমন:

- My house faces west. They are going home.
- Please wait a minute. We ate mangoes yesterday.

ব্যতিক্রম: তবে Adverb of Time এবং Adverb of Place হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত কিছু Noun আছে যাদের পূর্বে স্বাভাবিক নিয়মে preposition বসে।

Adverbs denoting time	Adverbs denoting place
By now, from now	At home, from home, near home
By tomorrow, form tomorrow	From here, over there
Till today, until then	From abroad, from above
Since then, since yesterday	From inside, from outside

➔ কোনো বাক্যের মধ্যকার Transitive Verb ও তার Object এর মধ্যে কোনো Preposition বসে না। যেমন:

- He obeys his teachers. (not, obeys to his teachers)
- She resembles her mother. (not, resembles to her mother)
- I have signed all letters. (not, signed on/to all letters)
- He investigated the case. (not, investigated into the case)

➔ Assist, excuse, think, prevent, disqualified, addict, insist, refrain, abstain, confident, desirous, careful, intent, negligent, proud, succeed, persist ইত্যাদি word গুলোর পরে সাধারণত Preposition + verb এর–ing যুক্ত form ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- He insisted on my going there.
- Please excuse me for being late.
- You should refrain from smoking.
- My father assisted me in doing the sum.
- I never thought of playing at cards.
- He prevented me from doing this work.

অনুরূপভাবে, Confident of winning, Desirous of leaving, Disqualified for competing, Hopeful of winning, Intent on doing, Negligent in reading, Proud of having, Succeed in securing, Persist in refusing.

→ Transitive Verb এর সঙ্গে Preposition এর ব্যবহার হয় না।

Incorrect	Correct
The poet describes about nature.	The poet describes nature.
He discussed on this problem.	He discussed this problem.
He investigated into the case.	He investigated the case.
He resembles to his mother.	He resembles his mother.
I recommended for him.	I recommended him.
He resigned from his post.	He resigned his post.
We reached at the station in time.	We reached the station in time.
When Ushashi enter into the room everybody stopped talking.	When Ushashi enter the room, everybody stopped talking.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Water boils ___ 100 degree Celsius.
(a) by (b) with (c) in (d) at

02. We reached the airport ___ the evening.
(a) in (b) at (c) about (d) on

03. At the age of seventeen, Rabindranath Tagore arrived ___ London ___ 1878.
(a) at, at (b) to, in (c) at, in (d) in, in

04. He studies sociology ___ Oxford University.
(a) into (b) across (c) for (d) at

05. London lies ___ the Thames.
(a) over (b) under (c) on (d) at

06. My mom was working ___ the garden.
(a) in (b) on (c) to (d) by

07. Shall we discuss it ___ my room or shall I came ___ your office?
(a) in, at (b) in, in (c) in, into (d) in, to

08. ___ the summer, we went to the beach once a week.
(a) At (b) In (c) On (d) During

09. Kill the rat ___ a stick.
(a) by (b) with (c) through (d) from

10. My birthday is ___Friday.
(a) in (b) on (c) at (d) by

11. Put the book ___ the table.
(a) on (b) in (c) into (d) at

12. You must be back ___ four o'clock.
(a) in (b) to (c) for (d) by

13. Rashed will come to Bangladesh ___ plane.
(a) with (b) form (c) by (d) at

14. If we work steadily, we can finish ___ noon.
(a) by (b) on (c) in (d) between

15. You must have this report finished ___ Monday.
(a) while (b) since (c) at (d) by

16. His appeal ___ mercy was rejected.
(a) on (b) to (c) for (d) with

17. I am going away ___ a week ___ September.
(a) on, for (b) in, on (c) in, in (d) for, in

18. Rita sat on the corner of the table ___ the door.
(a) of (b) to (c) near (d) beside

19. We haven't seen him ___ almost a year.
(a) before (b) since (c) for (d) form

20. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) It has been raining since one hour. (b) It has been raining form one hour.
(c) It has been raining last one hour. (d) It has been raining for one hour.

Answers	01	d	02	a	03	d	04	d	05	(?)	06	a	07	a	08	d	09	b	10	b
	11	a	12	(?)	13	c	14	a	15	d	16	c	17	d	18	(?)	19	c	20	d

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Appropriate Preposition

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Select the appropriate preposition: 'Are you doing' anything special ___ the weekend?' [44th BCS]
(a) at (b) with (c) on (d) for

02. Do you have any money ___ you? Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition: [43rd BCS]
(a) to (b) over (c) in (d) on

03. Fill in the blank: As she was talking, he suddenly broke ___, saying, 'That's a lie' [40th BCS]
(a) off (b) in (c) down (d) into

04. Choose the appropriate preposition in the blank of the following sentence: Eight men were concerned___ the plot. [38th BCS]
(a) at (b) with (c) in (d) for

05. John Smith is good ___Mathematics. (Fill in the gap) [36th BCS]
(a) at (b) in (c) of (d) after

06. He insisted___ there. (Fill in the gap) [36th BCS]
(a) on my going (b) is to go (c) over going (d) to go

07. Credit tk 5000___ my account [36th BCS]
(a) in (b) with (c) against (d) to

08. Put appropriate preposition for the sentence below: Some writers sink ___ oblivion in course of time. [33rd BCS]
(a) on (b) from (c) under (d) into

09. Wordsworth introduced the readers___ a new kind of poetry. [31st BCS]
(a) with (b) at (c) to (d) by

10. Your conduct admits ___no excuse. [29th BCS]
(a) to (b) for (c) of (d) at

11. Many prefer donating money ___distributing clothes. [29th BCS]
(a) than (b) but (c) to (d) without

12. There is no alternative___ training. [29th BCS]
(a) to (b) for (c) than (d) of

13. What will be the correct preposition to complete the sentence? 'I am not good ___ translation' [27th BCS]
(a) in (b) about (c) with (d) at

14. Choose the correct alternative and mark its letter on your answer sheet. The rich should not look down ___ the poor. [27th BCS]
(a) at (b) for (c) towards (d) upon

15. Fill in the blank with correct preposition. He is devoid ___ Common sense. [26th BCS]
(a) of (b) from (c) introduction (d) at

16. Choose the correct preposition. My brother has no interest ___ music. [26th BCS]
(a) for (b) in (c) with (d) at

17. What are you so angry___? [25th BCS]
(a) about (b) at (c) with (d) for

18. The children were entrusted ___ the care of their uncle. [24th BCS]
(a) with (b) for (c) to (d) at

19. He parted ___ his friends in tears. [24th BCS]
(a) with (b) from (c) against (d) beside

20. My wife reminded me ___. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) of my appointment (b) to go my appointment (c) to my appointment (d) my appointment

21. The ministers arrived ___ a decision last night. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) to (b) at (c) on (d) by

22. Government has been entrusted ___ elected politicians. [22nd BCS]
(a) with (b) for (c) to (d) at

23. He fantasized ___winning the lottery. [21st BCS]
(a) with (b) from (c) after (d) about

24. Fill in blank 'He has assured me ___ safety' [11th BCS]
(a) With (b) At (c) For (d) Of

25. What will be correct preposition to complete the sentence? 'I am not bad___ tennis'. [10th BCS]
(a) in (b) at (c) about (d) with

Answers																				
	01	a	02	d	03	b	04	c	05	a	06	a	07	d	08	d	09	c	10	c
	11	c	12	a	13	d	14	d	15	a	16	b	17	a	18	c	19	b	20	a
	21	b	22	c	23	d	24	d	25	b										

সুপ্রিয় শিক্ষার্থী, বর্তমান বিসিএস-সহ অন্যান্য নিয়োগ পরীক্ষায় Appropriate Preposition অধ্যায় থেকে একাধিক প্রশ্ন প্রণয়ন করা হয়ে থাকে। কাজেই English Grammar এই Topic টি অত্যন্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিন্তু এটি আয়ত্ত করা অত্যন্ত কষ্টসাধ্য। একটি কৌশল অবলম্বন করলে এই দুরূহ ব্যাপারটি সহজ হতে পারে।

কৌশল: আমরা শূন্যস্থানের পূর্ববর্তী ও পরবর্তী শব্দ সমষ্টির অর্থ বিবেচনা করে Preposition টি কি হতে পারে তা ধারণা করবো। যেমন:

01. Shafa is angry —— Naim.
02. Shafa is angry —— Naim's conduct.
03. Shafa is angry —— Naim's failure in the examination.
04. Kona abides —— Rangpur.
05. Alauddin is absorbed —— deep studies.

উপর্যুক্ত বাক্যে শূন্যস্থানগুলোতে কোন Preposition টি- About/with/at/in যথার্থ প্রয়োগ হতে পারে?

Angry অর্থ রাগান্বিত। এখানে Shafa কার উপর রাগান্বিত? অবশ্যই Naim -এর উপর। সুতরাং ব্যক্তির পূর্বে with বসে। আচরণ বোঝালে at বসে। কোন বিষয় বোঝালে About বসে। abide অর্থ অবস্থান করা, থাকা। এখানে Kona রংপুরে থাকে। সুতরাং স্থানের পূর্বে in বসে। Absorbed অর্থ নিমগ্ন বা গভীরভাবে নিবিষ্ট। এখানে Alauddin পড়াশোনায় গভীরভাবে নিবিষ্ট। কোন Subject বা বিষয়ের নামের পূর্বে in বসে। এভাবে Preposition -এর সাধারণ নিয়মগুলো আত্মস্থ করলে এই অধ্যায়টি আয়ত্ত করা তুলনামূলক সহজ হবে।

A

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Abide by	মেনে চলা	Sons should abide by their parents' advice.
Abide with	সঙ্গে থাকা	He abides with his uncle.
Abide in	বাস করা	Kona abides in Rangpur.
Abound with	পূর্ণ থাকা	The pond abounds with water.
Abound in	প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা	Fish abounds in the Padma.
Abundant in	প্রচুর পরিমাণে থাকা	Nature has given us an abundant wealth in the forms of forest.
Absorbed in	নিমগ্ন, গভীরভাবে অভিনিবিষ্ট	He was absorbed in deep thought.
Absent from	অনুপস্থিত	The man was absent from the meeting.
Absence (Noun) from	অনুপস্থিতি	His absence from the function shocked me much.
Absolve (one) from (blame)	মুক্ত বলিয়া ঘোষণা করা	I absolve you from blame.
Absolve (one) of (sin)	মুক্ত করা	The priest absolved him of sin.
Abstain from	বিরত থাকা	We should abstain from smoking.
Abhorrence of	ঘৃণা, বিতৃষ্ণা	A drunkard has no abhorrence of wine.
Abhorrent to	ঘৃণ্য	Drinking is abhorrent to me.
Accede to	রাজি হওয়া	I acceded to his request.
Acclimatize to	খাপ খাওয়ানো (জলবায়ুতে /নতুন কোন স্থানে)	I will need some time to get acclimatized to the new surroundings.
Accuse of	অভিযুক্ত হওয়া	He was accused of theft.
Access to	প্রবেশাধিকার	We have easy access to our headmaster.
Accessible to	অভিগম্য	His offer is accessible to us.
Acceptable to	গ্রহণযোগ্য	Your offer is acceptable to me.
Accommodate (one) with (a loan)	সাহায্য করা	He accommodated me with a loan.
Accommodate to	খাপ খাওয়ানো	You should accommodate yourself to any circumstances.
Accompanied by	সাথে নিয়ে	The politician joined the meeting accompanied by his supporters.
Accomplished in	দক্ষ	The boy is accomplished in painting.
Accord to	প্রদান করা	They accorded a grand reception to the leader.
According to	অনুসারে	He acted according to my advice.
Account for	কোন কিছুর জন্য কৈফিয়ত দেওয়া	We shall have to account to God for our deeds.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Account to	কারো কাছে কৈফিয়ত দেওয়া	We shall have to account to God for our deeds.
Accountable to	কারো কাছে কোন কিছুর জন্যে দায়ী	We are accountable to Allah for our deeds.
Accrue (fall) to (one), from (a thing)-	কোন কিছু থেকে লাভবান হওয়া, জমা করা	Great benefit will accrue to the country from the measure.
Acquiesce in	রাজি হওয়া	The boss acquiesced in their proposal.
Acquit of	বেকসুর খালাস দেওয়া	He was acquitted of the charge of murder.
Acquainted with	পরিচিত	I am acquainted with him.
Accustomed to	অভ্যস্ত	Jerry was accustomed to hard work.
Add to	যোগ দেওয়া	Add this to that.
Adhere to	লেগে থাকা	Everybody wants to adhere to their principles.
Adjourned to, for	মুলতুবি থাকা	The meeting was adjourned to next (or for a week).
Addicted to	খারাপ কাজে আসক্ত	He is addicted to gambling.
Addiction to	মন্দকাজে আসক্তি	Addiction to gambling is very bad.
Adjacent to	সংলগ্ন	His house is adjacent to mine.
Adapted from	গৃহীত	The story is adapted from 'To his coy mistress'.
Adequate to	পর্যাপ্ত	This little amount of money is adequate to my purpose.
Adapted for	উপযোগী	The story has been adapted for school boys from Gulliver's Travels.
Admit to	ভর্তি হওয়া	I was admitted to Dhaka City College.
Admit of	স্বীকৃতি পাওয়া	Your conduct admits of no excuse.
Advantageous to	সুবিধা জনক	This rule is advantageous to us.
Adverse to	প্রতিকূল	The new rule is adverse to our interests.
Affection for, towards	স্নেহ	He has affection for or towards me.
Affectionate to, towards	স্নেহপরায়ণ	He is affectionate to or towards me.
Affinity between (two things)	সাদৃশ্য	There is an affinity between the two languages.
Affix to, on	এঁটে দেয়া, জুড়ে দেয়া	Affix this stamp to or on the letter.
Afflicted with	ব্যথাক্লিষ্ট/ব্যথাহত	He is afflicted with gout.
Afraid of	ভীত	He is not afraid of anybody.
Agree with (Person)	ব্যক্তির সাথে রাজি/একমত হওয়া	I agreed with him.
Agree to (Proposal)	কোন প্রস্তাবে রাজি/একমত হওয়া	I cannot agree to your proposal.
Agree on (Point)	কোন বিষয়ে রাজি হওয়া	I can agree with you on this point.
Argue with	তর্ক করা	Students should not argue with their teachers.
Agreeable to	রুচিসম্মত	The climate of the place is agreeable to me.
Agog with	অধীর আগ্রহে	The boys were agog with excitement at the start of the match.
Ahead of	সামনে	Mr. Amin reached here much ahead of the scheduled time.
Akin to	সাদৃশ্যপূর্ণ	My feeling for him is akin to pity.
Alarmed at, by	ভীত সন্ত্রস্ত	We are alarmed at (or, by) the news.
Alarmed for	আতঙ্কগ্রস্ত	He is alarmed for my safety.
Alight from (a vehicle), at, on	অবতরণ করা, নামা	He alighted from the car at the park. The bird alighted on the house top.
Align with	সহযোগিতা করা	The passers-by aligned with the police to fight the dacoits.
Allegiance to	আনুগত্য	One must show allegiance to one's leader.
Alliance with	মিত্রতা	Bangladesh has formed an alliance with Thailand.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Allied with	মিত্রতাবদ্ধ, জোটবদ্ধ	Bangladesh is allied with India.
Alive to	জ্ঞাত/সজাগ	A politician is always alive to his flatterers.
Alien to	বিরোধী	Flattery is alien to my nature.
Allocate to	বরাদ্দ করা	The money was allocated to the club for social work.
Allot to	বণ্টন করা	Fifty percent was allotted to me.
Allude to	উল্লেখ করা	He alluded to the story in his writing.
Aloof from	সরে থাকা/ দূরে থাকা	Keep aloof from evil activities.
Alternate with	পর্যায়ক্রমে ঘটে	Day alternates with night.
Alternative to	পরিবর্তে	This question is an alternative to that.
Amazed at	বিস্মিত	The authoress was amazed at Jerry's sense of duty.
Ambition for	উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা	I have no ambition for fame.
Amenable to	বাধ্য	We are amenable to our law.
Amount to	পরিমাণ হওয়া	What does the total amount to?
Amused at, by, with -	কৌতুক বোধ করা	I am amused at or by or with your story.
Analogy between (two things)	সাদৃশ্য/মিল	The teacher drew an analogy between the human heart and a pump.
Angry with (a person) for (having done something)	রাগান্বিত	Teacher is angry with his students for their noisy activities in the class.
Angry for (Something)	কোন কিছু করার জন্য রাগান্বিত	He is angry for not getting any help from me.
Angry at, about (a thing)	রাগান্বিত	He was very angry at my conduct.
Annex to	সংযোজিত করা	Annex this slip to the letter.
Annoyed with (a person) for (Something)	কারো প্রতি বিরক্ত	He was annoyed with me for being late.
Anxious about	চিন্তিত	Students are anxious about their results.
Antidote to, for or against	প্রতিষেধক	Paracetamol is an antidote to/for/against fever and headache.
Annoyed for	কোন কিছু করার জন্য কারো প্রতি বিরক্ত	He was annoyed with me for my going there.
Answer to	উত্তর দেয়া	He answered to my questions. / He got an answer to his newspaper advertisement.
Answer for	কোন কিছুর জন্যে জবাবদিহি করা	We are answer to God for our actions.
Antecedent (adj.) to	পূর্ববর্তী	Happenings antecedent to his disappearance are being examined.
Antecedent (noun) of	পূর্ব পরিচয়	The antecedents of the person are not known to me.
Antipathy to (against)	কোন কিছুর প্রতি বিদ্বেষ	I have an antipathy to smoking.
Antipathy against	কারো প্রতি বিরাগ	I have antipathy against him.
Anxious for	উদ্বিগ্ন	I am anxious for (earnestly desirous of) the prize.
Apathy towards	অনীহা	He has a great apathy towards his studies.
Apologise to	কারো কাছে ক্ষমা চাওয়া	The student apologized to the principal for his misbehaviour.
Apologise for	কোন কিছুর জন্যে ক্ষমা চাওয়া	The student apologized to the principal for his misbehaviour.
Append to	সংযুক্ত করা	A certificate from the headmaster is appended to the application.
Appendix to	পরিশিষ্ট	Please look at the appendix to the main chapter.
Apply for	দরখাস্ত করা	I applied for a job.
Apply to	কারো কাছে আবেদন করা	I applied to him for the post.
Apposition to (with)	এটি কারক বা সম্বন্ধ রূপে ব্যবহৃত	This clause is in apposition to or with that clause.
Apprehensive of	ভীত	I am apprehensive of failure.
Apprised of	জ্ঞাত	We were duly apprised of the event.
Appear before	হাজির হওয়া	It appears before me that he is innocent.
Appear to	প্রতীয়মান হওয়া	It appears to me that he is innocent.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Appear in	প্রকাশিত হওয়া	The news appeared in the Ittefaq.
Appeal to (Person)	কারো কাছে আবেদন করা	I appealed to him for help.
Appeal for (Something)	কোন কিছু করার জন্য আবেদন করা	I appealed to him for help.
Appeal to, against	পুনরায় বিচার করা	He appealed to the Supreme Court against the judgment.
Apply to	প্রয়োগ করা	The rule does not apply to my case.
Appropriate to	উপযুক্ত	His remark was appropriate to the occasion.
Appetite for	ক্ষুধা	I have no appetite for food.
Aptitude for	প্রবণতা	The girl has a great aptitude for music.
Argue about or over (something)	যুক্তি প্রদর্শন করা	I do not want to argue with you about (or over) the decision.
Argue against or for (something)	যুক্তি প্রদর্শন করা	He argued against (or for) the bill.
Arrive at	পৌঁছানো	The ministers arrived at a decision last night.
Ascribe to	আরোপ করা	Don't ascribe any motive to my action.
Ashamed of	লজ্জিত	I am ashamed of his conduct.
Assure of	নিশ্চিত করা	I assured him of my help.
Ask (a person) for (a thing)	চাওয়া	He asked me for a loan.
Ask about, after	কাউকে খোঁজা	He asked about or after you.
Aspirant to	উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষী	My friend is an aspirant to the post of Principal.
Aspiration for, after	উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষা	I have no aspiration for (or after) riches.
Assent to	রাজি হওয়া	I assented to the proposal.
Assign to	নির্দিষ্ট করে দেয়া	He assigned the task to me.
Associated with	কারো সাথে জড়িত	He was associated with you in the plot.
Associated in	কোন বিষয়ে জড়িত	He was associated with you in the plot.
Assure of	নিশ্চিত করা	He has assured me of safety.
Attacked by (a person), with (fever)	আক্রান্ত	He was attacked by robbers on the way. He has been attacked with fever.
Attain to	অর্জন করা/লাভ করা	He attained to greatness by dint of perseverance.
Attribute (a loss) to (a person)	আরোপ করা	He attributed the loss to me.
Attend at	গমন করা	He does not attend at his office in time.
Attentive to	মনোযোগী	Students should be attentive to their lessons.
Attach to	জুড়ে দেওয়া	Attached the documents to the application.
Attend on	সেবা করা	A nurse attends on patients.
Approve of	অনুমোদন করা	1 approved of his action.
Aspire after, to	আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা	Man aspires after / to riches.
Appoint to	নিয়োগ করা	The principal appointed him to the post.
Avenge on (somebody), for(thing)	কারো উপর কোন কিছুর প্রতিশোধ নেওয়া	1 avenged on him for his rudeness.
Atone for	প্রায়শ্চিত্ত করা	A sinner has to atone for his sins.
Authority on	কিছুতে বিশেষজ্ঞ	Dr. Shahidullah had authority on Bengali language.
Authority over	আধিপত্য	Parents should have authority over their sons.
Authority for	অধিকার	What is your authority for such a statement?
Authority to	ক্ষমতা	Only the secretary has authority to make payments.
Attune to	নিমগ্ন	Their minds were attuned to the music.
Aversion to	বিতৃষ্ণা	I have a serious aversion to smoking.
Avail (oneself) of	সুযোগ নেওয়া	I availed myself of the opportunity.
Available to	সচরাচর বিদ্যমান	His help was available to me.
Aware of	অবগত	He is aware of the fact.

B

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Bad at	অদক্ষ	I am not bad at tennis.
Ban (noun) on	নিষেধ	There is a ban on the play.
Ban (verb) from	নিষেধ করা	He was banned from entering the club.
Bar to (n)	বাধা	There is no bar to your trying for the post.
Bare of	খালি/শূন্য	The field is bare of trees.
Bark at	ঘেউ ঘেউ করা	The dog always barks at a stranger.
Based on	ভিত্তির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত	His allegation was based on facts.
Bask in	রৌদ্র পোহানো	In winter people bask in the sun.
Behave towards	ব্যবহার করা/আচরণ করা	Behave kindly towards the poor.
Belong to	অধিকারী হওয়া	This book belongs to me.
Bent on	উদ্যত	He is bent on taking revenge.
Beware of	সতর্ক হওয়া	Beware of thieves.
Beg of	প্রার্থনা করা	I beg mercy of the principal.
Beg for	প্রার্থনা করা	The poor beg for alms of the rich.
Believe in	বিশ্বাস করা	I do not believe in overloading my stomach.
Beneficial to	উপকারী	Morning walk is beneficial to health.
Bereft of	বঞ্চিত	Jerry was bereft of motherly affection.
Bent upon	সংকল্পবদ্ধ	He is bent upon going to the meeting.
Bequeath to	উইলের মারফত দিয়ে যাওয়া	My father bequeathed a portion of his land to my mother.
Bestow on	প্রদান করা	God bestows His mercy on us.
Beset with	বেষ্টিত	The chief of this is beset with flatterers.
Bias against, towards	পক্ষপাতিত্ব, ঝোঁকা	I have no bias (prejudice) against him (or towards anything particular).
Blessed with	আশীর্বাদ ধন্য/পুষ্ট	He is blessed with good health.
Blush with	আরক্তিম-বদন হওয়া	He blushed with shame at his own mistake.
Blind of	অন্ধ	The man is blind of one eye.
blind to	দেখেও না দেখা	He is blind to his son's fault.
Boast of	দম্ভ করা	He boasts of his riches.
Born in	জন্ম	I was born in Khulna.
Born of	জাত	I was born of a-middle class family.
Born to	জন্ম দেওয়া	A female child was born to her.
Borrow from	ধার দেওয়া	He borrowed a book from his friend.
Bound for	কোন স্থানের উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা	The ship is bound for London.
Border on	সীমান্তবর্তী হওয়া	His conduct borders on cruelty.
Bow to	নত হওয়া	You Should bow to your superiors.
Brood on or over	বিষণ্নভাবে চিন্তা করা	One should not brood on or over one's failure.
Break in	হঠাৎ করে প্রবেশ করা	As she was talking, suddenly he broke in the program.
Burdened with	ভারাক্রান্ত	Jim was burdened with a family.
Burst into	কান্নায় ভেঙ্গে পড়া	Suddenly he burst into tears.
Burst out	হাসিতে ফেটে পড়া	They burst out into a laughter hearing my jokes.
Busy at	ব্যস্ত	He is busy at his desk.
Busy in	ব্যস্ত	He is busy in doing his work.
Busy with	ব্যস্ত	He is busy with his lessons.
Busy about	ব্যস্ত	He is always busy about nothing.
Buy of	কারো কিছু কেনা	I bought this book of him.
Buy from	কোন দোকান থেকে কোনকিছু কেনা	I bought this book from his shop.

C

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Capable of	সক্ষম	He is capable of solving the problem.
Care for	গ্রাহ্য করা	He does not care for anybody.
Careful of, about	যত্নবান হওয়া	He is careful of or about his health.
Callous to	উদাসীন	We should not be callous to the sufferings of the poor.
Capacity for	দক্ষতা	We should have capacity for hard labour.
Cause for	কারণ, ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনার কারণ হওয়া	There is no cause for anxiety.
Cause of	কারণ	What was the cause of this accident?
Cautious of	সতর্ক	He is not cautious of his future.
Caution against	সাবধান	We should take proper caution against cancer.
Certain of	নিশ্চিত	I am certain of it.
Certainty of, about	নিশ্চয়তা	There is no certainty of or about it.
Characterized by	সুচিহ্নিত	The dramas of Shakespeare are characterized by great knowledge.
Charge against	কাহারো বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ	He brought a charge against me.
Charge on	অভিযুক্ত করা	The murder was charged on the innocent man.
Certificate of	প্রত্যয়ন পত্র	I want a certificate of experience.
Certify to (one's character)	প্রত্যয়ন করা	He certified to my conduct.
Characteristic of	বৈশিষ্ট্যপূর্ণ	Honesty is the characteristic of his work.
Charge to	দাবি করা	He charged the price to me.
Cheat of	বঞ্চনা করা/প্রতারণা করা	He was cheated of his dues.
Claim upon or against (a person)	ব্যক্তির উপর দাবি	I have no claim upon or against him.
Close to	নিকটে	My house is close to my college.
Clue to	সূত্র	I found a clue to the mystery.
Clear of	মুক্ত	We should always be clear of our debts.
Cling to	লেগে থাকা	One should cling to one's plan.
Clothed with	সজ্জিত	Clothed with glory he stood up in the meeting.
Clothed in	পোশাক পরিহিত	The lady was clothed in white.
Collaborate with (a person), in or on (something)	সহযোগিতা করা	The people collaborated with the police in rounding up the dacoits.
Commensurate with	সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ /সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ হওয়া	His pay is not commensurate with his qualifications.
Compatible with	সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ	You should drive the car at a speed compatible with safety.
Complacent about	সন্তুষ্ট	You should not be complacent about your examination result.
Compromise with (a person or party) on (an issue)	আপোষ করা	I cannot compromise with you on this issue.
Communicate to	খবর দেওয়া	Please communicate the news to my mother.
Communicate with	সংবাদ আদান প্রদান করা	I shall communicate with my mother.
Coincide with	মিলে যাওয়া	His opinion coincided with mine.
Compare with	একই জাতীয় জিনিসের তুলনা করা	Nazrul can be compared with Shelley.
Compare to	অসম বস্তুর তুলনা করা	Life may be compared to flowers.
Commit to	মুখস্থ করা	I committed the poem to memory.
Comment on	মন্তব্য করা	He commented on the lecture.
Commend to	প্রশংসা করা	The teacher commended the book to the students.
Common to	সাধারণ	Death is common to all.
Commence on	শুরু হওয়া	Our examination will commence on Monday.
Compensate for	ক্ষতিপূরণ করা	He will compensate for my loss.
Competent for	উপযুক্ত	He is competent for the post.
Compete with	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	I shall not compete with you for the post of Principal.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Complain to	কারো কাছে অভিযোগ করা	The teacher complained to the principal against the unruly students.
Complain against	কারো বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ করা	The teacher complained to the principal against the unruly students.
Comply with	সম্মত হওয়া	He complied with my request.
Composed of	গঠিত	Water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen.
Complement on	প্রশংসা করা	The principal complemented the student on his brilliant success.
Conceive of	চিন্তা করা, ধারণা, কল্পনা করা	I could not conceive of dishonesty in him.
Concentrate on	মনোযোগ দেয়া	At last, the unruly boy concentrated on his studies.
Concerned in	সংশ্লিষ্ট	He is not concerned in the plot.
Concerned for	উদ্বিগ্ন	Students are concerned for their result.
Conclusion of	উপসংহার	People clapped at the conclusion of the meeting.
Conclusion from	উপসংহার	You can draw some conclusions from the incident.
Concur with	একমত হওয়া	The lawyer concurred with the decision of the client.
Condemn to	দায়ী হওয়া	The criminal was condemned to death.
Condole with, on	সমবেদনা প্রকাশ করা	I condole with my friend on his father's death.
Conducive to	উপকারী/সহায়ক	Early rising is conducive to health.
Confess to	স্বীকার করা	He confessed to his guilt.
Confide in	বিশ্বাস করা	I can confide in his honesty.
Confide to	বিশ্বাস করে বলা	I confided the secret to him.
Confident of	আশাবাদী	I am confident of my success.
Confined in	আবদ্ধ	He was confined in prison for a murder case.
Confined to	শয্যাগত	He was confined to bed by an attack of dysentery.
Conform with	একমত হওয়া	His words conform with his work.
Conform to	মান্য করা	We are to conform to social norms.
Conformity with	অনুসারে	I did the work in conformity with the plan.
Confuse with	তালগোল পাকানো	Don't confuse liberty with licence.
Conceal from	লুকানো	The criminal concealed many things from the police officer.
Congenial to	উপযোগী	The climate of new place is congenial to my health.
Congratulate on	অভিনন্দন জ্ঞাপন করা	The teacher congratulated the students on their bright result.
Connive at	উপেক্ষা করা	Sometimes a mother connives at her son's fault.
Conscious of	সচেতন	I am conscious of my duties and responsibilities.
Consist of	গঠিত	The committee consists of ten members.
Consist in	নিহিত হওয়া	True happiness consists in contentment.
Consideration for	বিবেচনা	He was shown consideration for his old age.
Consistent with	সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ	His words were not consistent with his actions.
Conspicuous for	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Once Dhaka was conspicuous for Moslin.
Contemporary of	সামসময়িক	Nazrul was contemporary of Tagore.
Contend with	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	He contended with a strong rival.
Contiguous to	নিকটবর্তী	My residence was contiguous to my college.
Contrary to	বিপরীত	The student acted contrary to his teacher's direction.
Contrast to	বৈসাদৃশ্য	His action is contrast to his profession.
Contrast with	বৈসাদৃশ্য	He drew a contrast Nazrul with Tagore.
Contribute to	সাহায্য করা	I contributed a good amount to the flood affected area.
Control of, over	নিয়ন্ত্রণ	The man has no control over his sons.
Conversant with	পুরোপুরি অবগত	The officer is conversant with all the facts.
Converse with	আলাপ-আলোচনা করা	I conversed with him on our national problems.
Converted to	ধর্মান্তরিত	He was converted to Islam.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Convict of	অপরাধী বলে রায় দেয়া	The criminal was convicted of murder.
Convince of	বিশ্বাস জন্মানো	The writer was convinced of Jerry's honesty.
Cope with	এঁটে উঠা	I failed to cope with the new environment.
Correspond with	চিঠি পত্রের আদান প্রদান করা	I regularly correspond with my family.
Count for	বিবেচিত হওয়া	His father's advice counts for nothing on him.
Covetous of	লোভী	He is covetous of wealth.
Crave for or after	বাসনা করা	I do not crave for or after money.
Credit to	জমা করা	The manager credited the amount to my account.
Cure of	আরোগ্য হওয়া	The patient has been cured of his disease.
Cure for	প্রতিকার	Napa is cure for headache.
Confer on	অর্পণ করা	I shall confer a prize on the boy.
Confer with	পরামর্শ করা	I shall confer with him about your prayer.
Confer about	কোন বিষয়ে পরামর্শ করা	I shall confer with him about your prayer.
Connected with	সম্পর্কিত	I am connected with that matter.
Connection with	সম্পর্ক	He has no connection with me.
Connection between	সম্পর্ক	There is no connection between the two.
Consent (verb) to	সম্মতি প্রদান করা	He consented to my proposal.
Consent for	সম্মতি	He gave his consent for the marriage.
Conspire with	ষড়যন্ত্র করা	His enemies conspired with his soldiers to ruin him.
Conspire against (somebody)	কারো বিরুদ্ধে ষড়যন্ত্র করা	They conspired against the leader.
Consult with (a person)	কারো সাথে পরামর্শ করা	I consulted with him on or about that matter.
Consult on or about	কোন বিষয়ে পরামর্শ করা	I consulted with him on or about the problem.
Contact with	যোগাযোগ	I have no contact with him.
Contempt for	ঘৃণা	I have a great contempt for him.
Contempt of	ঘৃণা	He was guilty of contempt of court.
Contented with	তৃপ্ত থাকা	He is contented with what he has.
Contingent on or upon	নির্ভরশীল	The success of the mission is contingent on or upon the reception it gets from the public.
Converge on	জড়ো হওয়া	People converged on the parade ground.
Co-operate with	সহযোগিতা করা	I hope you will co-operate with me in this matter.
Credence to	বিশ্বাস, প্রত্যয়	I do not give much credence to his report.
Culminate in	সর্বোচ্চ সীমানায় পৌঁছানো	His fortune culminated in his promotion to the post of Managing Director.

D

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Dawn on	প্রতিভাত হওয়া	At last the truth dawned on him.
Deaf of	বধির	He is deaf of one ear.
Deaf to	শুনতে অনিচ্ছুক	He is deaf to my request.
Deal in	ব্যবসা করা	He deals in rice.
Debar from	বঞ্চিত করা	He was debarred from voting.
Deal with	ব্যবহার করা	He does not know how to deal with a gentleman.
Decide upon	স্থির করা	The boy has not decided upon his programmer.
Decide against	বিরুদ্ধে সিদ্ধান্ত দেয়া	The judgment was decided against the innocent boy.
Dedicate to	উৎসর্গ করা	Our Principal has dedicated his life to the service of the college.
Defend from	রক্ষা করা	One should defend oneself from evil temptations.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Defend against	নিরাপত্তা বিধান করা	We should defend our country against all attacks.
Defer to	মুলতুবি রাখা	The discussion was deferred to the next meeting.
Delete from	বাদ দেওয়া	The book was deleted from the list.
Delegate to	ন্যস্ত করা	The power was delegated to the subordinates.
Deliberate upon (discuss)	আলোচনা করা	We deliberated long upon (considered) the matter.
Delight in	আনন্দিত হওয়া	I delight in sports and games.
Deliver to	কোন কিছু দেয়া	I delivered his letter to his mother.
Delve into	গভীর গবেষণা করা/অনুসন্ধান করা	You should delve into the matter.
Deficient in	অদক্ষ	The boy is deficient in English.
Demand for	চাহিদা	Jerry had no demand for high amount...:
Demand from or of	দাবি করা	I demanded the amount from him.
Depend upon	নির্ভর করা	I depended upon his word.
Dependent on	নির্ভরশীল	Our family is dependent on me.
Deprive of	বঞ্চিত হওয়া	He was deprived of the property.
Derive from	পাওয়া	Wordsworth derived much inspiration from his sister.
Deserving of	যোগ্য	His honesty is deserving of praise.
Desire for or of	আকাঙ্ক্ষা	I have no desire for riches.
Despair of	হতাশ হওয়া	A lazy boy always despairs of success in life.
Descend from	বংশোদ্ভূত হওয়া	He claims to have descended from a noble family.
Desirous of	ইচ্ছুক	My father is not desirous of wealth.
Destined for or to	নির্ধারিত	I am destined for teaching profession.
Destitute of	শূন্য/নিঃস্ব	A street urchin is destitute of wealth.
Destructive of or to	ক্ষতিকর	Smoking is destructive of/to health.
Detach from	বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া	He is detached from his family.
Determined on	সংকল্প বদ্ধ	I am determined on carrying on my studies.
Detrimental to	ক্ষতি কারক	Smoking is detrimental to health.
Deviate from	চ্যুত হওয়া	My father never deviated from the truth.
Devoid of	বর্জিত	He is devoid of common sense.
Devote to	নিয়োজিত করা	The principal devoted all his energy to the welfare of the college.
Delighted at, with	আনন্দিত	He is delighted at or with the result.
Demur to	আপত্তি করা	I do not demur to your request.
Depute to	প্রতিনিধিত্ব করা	He was deputed to attend the meeting.
Descendant of	জাত	The Mughals claim to be descendants of the Mongolians.
Desist from	বিরত হওয়া	He desisted from (gave up) the temptation.
Die of	কোন রোগে মরা	He died of cholera.
Die from	কোন কারণে মরা	He died from over eating.
Die by	আকস্মিক বা ইচ্ছাকৃতভাবে মরা	He died by suicide.
Die for	আত্মত্যাগ করা	We are ready to die for our country.
Differ from	এক বস্তুর সহিত অন্যবস্তুর পার্থক্য করা	The rose differs from marigold.
Differ with	ভিন্নমত পোষণ করা	I differ with you on this point.
Different from	পৃথক	This pen is different from that.
Difficulty in	কঠিন	I don't think that you will have any difficulty in getting driving license.
Diffident of	আত্মবিশ্বাসহীন	A lazy boy is always diffident of success.
Disgrace to	লজ্জা	A notorious boy is disgrace to his family.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Disgusted with, at	কারো প্রতি কোন কিছুতে বিরক্ত	The teacher is disgusted with the student at his misconduct.
Dislike to/for	অপছন্দ	I have a dislike to evil companies.
Displeased with	অসন্তুষ্ট	The teacher is displeased with the student.
Dispose of	বিক্রয় করা	Rahim disposed of his old table.
Disqualified for	অনুপযুক্ত	You are disqualified for the post for your overage.
Dispute with, about or on	বিবাদ	There is none to dispute with my right.
Dissimilar to	বৈসাদৃশ্য	This pen is dissimilar to that.
Distinguish between	পার্থক্য দেখান	Distinguish between the two.
Distinguish from	এক জিনিস হতে অন্য জিনিসের পার্থক্য দেখান	He tried to distinguish right from wrong.
Distract from	অমনোযোগী করা	The music distracted my attention from my study.
Distrust of	অবিশ্বাস	An honest man has no distrust of anyone.
Dispense with	বরখাস্ত করা	The headmaster dispensed the clerk with his services.
Difference between	পার্থক্য	What is the difference between the two?
Disappointed at	কোন কিছুতে হতাশ	He was disappointed at your failure.
Disappointed of	কোন কিছুর জন্য হতাশ	He was disappointed of the prize
Disappointed with	কারো সাথে হতাশ	I am disappointed with him.
Disagree with (one), on	ভিন্নমত হওয়া	I disagreed with him on that point.
Discriminate (one thing) from (another)	পৃথক করা	You should discriminate good boys from bad ones.
Divide into	ভাগ করা	He divided the mangoes into two equal halves.
Doubt about or of	সন্দেহ	I have doubt about his success.
Dull of	বোধ শক্তিহীন	The boy is dull of hearing.
Dull at	কাঁচা	He is dull at English.
Divert from	পথ পরিত্যাগ করানো	He diverted me from my purpose.
Duty to	কর্তব্য	We must do our duty to our parents.
Dwell in	বাস করা	The manager dwells in a fine house.
Dwell upon	আলোচনা করা	The teacher dwelled upon the subject.

E

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Eager for	উৎসুক	A greedy man is eager for riches.
Earnest in	আগ্রহী	Students should be earnest in their studies.
Easy of	সহজে	The problem is easy of solution.
Eligible for	যোগ্য	He is not eligible for the post.
Emerge from	বের হওয়া	Suddenly a tiger emerged from the bush.
Endowed with	ভূষিত/বিশেষ গুণের অধিকারী	Sher-E-Bangla was endowed with many qualities.
Engaged to	বাকদত্তা	She is engaged to a doctor.
Entrusted to	দায়িত্ব অর্পিত হওয়া	The children were entrusted to the care of their uncle.
Engaged in	নিমগ্ন/নিয়োজিত	He is engaged in writing a book.
Enveloped in	আচ্ছন্ন	The sky is enveloped in black clouds.
Envy at, of	কোন কিছুতে ঈর্ষা	His heart was filled with envy at my grand success.
Envious of	ঈর্ষাপরায়ণ	He is envious of my success.
Enquire of, about	অবস্থান	He enquired of my whereabouts.
Enter into (agreement, contract)	চুক্তি অথবা কোন বাধ্যবাধকতা মেনে নেওয়া	We have recently entered into an agreement with the Inland Co-operative Society.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Enlist in	তালিকাভুক্ত হওয়া	He is enlisted in the party.
Equal in, with	সমকক্ষ	I am equal in rank with you.
Equally with	সমান ভাবে	The manager is to blame equally with the clerk.
Escape from	মুক্তি	Man has no escape from death.
Essential to	অত্যাবশ্যক	Sound health is essential to success in life.
Excel in	দক্ষ	The boy excels in painting.
Exception to	ব্যতিক্রম	There is an exception to every rule.
Exempt from	নিস্কৃতি পাওয়া	The poor student was exempted from tuition fees.
Exile from	নির্বাসিত	The king was exiled from the country.
Experience in	অভিজ্ঞতা	Professor Naim has vast experience in English.
Expose to	অনাবৃত রাখা	Don't expose the syrup to babies.
Expert at	দক্ষ (কোন কাজে)	The girl is expert at drawing.
Expert in	দক্ষ (কোন বিষয়ে)	Mr. Jalil is expert in English.
Excuse from, of	ক্ষমা করা/অব্যাহতি	The headmaster excused him from fine.
Excuse for	কৈফিয়ৎ/অযুহাত	His excuse for his absence was not granted.
Expect from	আশা করা	I expect a good result from my younger brother.
Exult over	আনন্দ করা	Don't exult over a defeated foe (পরাজিত শত্রু).
Exclude from	বাদ দেয়া	He was excluded from the list.
Exclusive of	বাদ দিয়ে	The rent of the house is five thousand taka exclusive of current bill.
Exhausted with	ক্লান্ত	I am exhausted with hard work.

F

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Faith in	বিশ্বাস	I have faith in his honesty.
Faith with	বিশ্বস্ততা	He has broken faith with me.
Faithful to	বিশ্বাসী	The dog is a faithful animal to its master.
Failure of	সাফল্যহীনতা	The failure of my younger brother in the examination astonished me.
False to	অবিশ্বাসী	The boy is false to his teacher.
Familiar with	ঘনিষ্ঠ	I am familiar with him.
Famous for	বিখ্যাত	Mohsin is famous for his kindness.
Favourable for	অনুকূল	The soil of Sylhet is favourable for growing oranges.
Favour of	পক্ষে	His report was in favour of me.
Fantasized about	আনন্দিত/পুলকিত হওয়া	He fantasized about winning the lottery.
Fear of	ভয়	The rich are in fear of their lives.
Fear for	ভয় করা	The rich fear for their lives.
Fearful of	ভীত	I am fearful of enemies.
Feed on	খেয়ে বেঁচে থাকা	The cow feeds on grass.
Fire at	গুলি করা	The police fired at the criminal.
Fire upon	গুলি করা	The police fired upon the mob.
Filled with	পূর্ণ	The sailors were filled with fear.
Fine for	জরিমানা	He had to pay a heavy fine for his misbehaviour.
Fit for	উপযুক্ত	He is fit for the post.
Fix to	লাগানো	Fix the stamp to the envelope.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Fond of	প্রিয়	I am fond of meat.
Fondness for	পছন্দ	I have fondness for sweets.
Foreign to	অজ্ঞাত	To tell a lie is foreign to an honest man.
Forgetful of	বিস্মরণশীল	Man is forgetful of the past.
Free from	মুক্ত	Man is not free from cares and anxieties.
Free of	ব্যতীত	The goods reached free of cost.
Frown at	ভ্রুকুটি করা	The teacher frowned at the boy who made noise in the class.
Full of	পরিপূর্ণ	The glass is full of dirty water.
Furnish with	সাজানো	The college was furnished with fine furniture.

G

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Give in	প্রদান করা/মেনে নেওয়া	The government gave in the demands for the people.
Glad of	সন্তুষ্ট	I am glad of your help.
Glance at	তাকানো	I glanced at the building.
Glance over	চোখ বুলানো	I glanced over the paper.
Glimpse of	এক পলক দেখা	The crowd were waiting to have a glimpse of the leader.
Glory in	গর্ব অনুভব করা	My parents glory in my success.
Good at	দক্ষ	Emran is good at cricket.
Grateful to, for	কৃতজ্ঞ	I am grateful to him for his kind help.
Grasp at	আঁকরে ধরা	He grasped at the shadow and lost the thing.
Greedy of or after	লোভ	A saint is not greedy of or after riches.
Grieve at or for or about or over	দুঃখ করা	My parents grieved at or for or about my unsuccess.
Grumble at, about, over	অসন্তোষ প্রকাশ করা	A coward grumbles at or about his lot.
Guard from	পাহারা দেয়া	The watch guards our house from thieves.
Guard against	সতর্ক থাকা	We must guard against our mistakes.
Guess at	অনুমান করা	Wordsworth failed to guess at the reaper's song.
Guilty of	দোষী	The servant was guilty of theft.

H

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Hanker after	লালায়িত	A saint does not hanker after riches.
Hatred of or for	ঘৃণা	We should not have hatred of or for anybody.
Heed to	মন দিয়ে শোনা	The sons did not pay heed to their father's advice.
Heir of	উত্তরাধিকারী ব্যক্তি	Naeem has no heir of/to his father's property.
Hesitate at	ইতস্তত করা	A brave man does not hesitate at anything.
Hinder from	বাধা দেওয়া	My father hindered me from going to cinema.
Hindrance to	বাধা	Poverty is hindrance to my success.
Hint at	আভাস দেয়া	I hinted him at the matter.
Hope of, for	আশা	A coward has no hope of success in life.
Hopeful of	আশাবাদী	Shiraj is hopeful of his success,
Hit upon	মতবল খাটানো	We hit upon a plan.
Hostile of	বিরোধী	The pak armies were hostile to the Freedom Fighters.
Hunt after or for	হন্যে হয়ে ফেরা	Don't hunt after or for wealth.

I

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Ignorant of	অজ্ঞ	He is ignorant of the murder.
Ill with	পীড়িত	It will go ill with me if I do not abide by my father's advice.
Immersed in	নিমজ্জিত	One should not be immersed in debts.
Impatient of (something)	অধীর	The workers are impatient of delay.
Impatient with (somebody)	কারো উপর বিরক্ত হওয়া	You mustn't be impatient with your spouse.
Impose upon	ধার্য করা	The duty was imposed upon me.
Impress with	অভিভূত করা	I was impressed with his stern sense of duty.
Incentive to	উৎসাহদায়ক	Bonus is incentive to workers.
Include in	অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা	My name was included in the list.
Inclination to, for	প্রবণতা, ঝোঁক	She has a deep inclination to or for music.
Incumbent on	কর্তব্য	It is incumbent on us to help the poor.
Indebted to	ঋণী	I am greatly indebted to my teachers.
Indifferent to	উদাসীন	Students should not be indifferent to their studies.
Indispensable to	একান্ত আবশ্যক	Sincere workers are indispensable to our country.
Influence over	প্রভাব	The old man has no influence over his sons.
Influence on /upon	প্রভাব	The advice of the teacher bore influence on/upon the students.
Influenced by	প্রভাবিত	I am influenced by my father's honesty.
Inform against	কাহারও বিরুদ্ধে অভিযোগ আনা	The villagers informed the police against the murder.
Inform of	কোন বস্তু সম্বন্ধে জানানো	I informed him of his result.
Inherent in	সহজাত	Honesty is inherent in Jerry.
Innocent of	নির্দোষ	The officer is innocent of the charge.
Inquire of/about	জিজ্ঞেস করা	The police inquired of him about the murder.
Insist on	জিদ করা	He insisted on my going to cinema.
Inspire with	অনুপ্রাণিত করা	The advice of the teacher inspired us with courage.
Instinct with	অনুপ্রাণিত	Nazrul's poems are instinct with patriotic feelings.
Interest in	আগ্রহ	Monira takes interest in music.
Interfere with	অনধিকার চর্চা করা	He always interferes with me in my affairs.
Intimate with	ঘনিষ্ঠ	Jerry was intimate with Jack.
Intimate to	জানানো	Please intimate to him about the result.
Introduce to	পরিচয় করা	I introduced my friend to my parents.
Intrude upon	অনুপ্রবেশ করা	I don't want you to intrude upon our discussion.
Invest with	ভূষিত করা	The captain was invested with new power.
Involve in	লিপ্ত হওয়া	The boy is involved in the affair.
Irrelevant to	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক	His remark is irrelevant to the subject.
Irrespective of	নির্বিচারে	All are equal irrespective of caste and creed.

J

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Jealous of	ঈর্ষাপরায়ণ	He is jealous of my prosperity.
Jeer at	ঠাট্টা করা	We should not jeer at the poor.
Jest at	তামাশা করা	One should not jest at the poor.
Join to or with	সংযোগ করা	The two families were joined with or to each other by marriage.
Judge by	বিচার করা	We should not judge anyone by appearance.
Justification for	সমর্থন করা	There is no justification for his saying so.

K

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Key to	চাবিকাঠি	Industry is the key to success.
Kind to	দয়ালু	The rich should be kind to the poor.

L

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Lack of	অভাব	He has lack of money.
Lack in	অভাব হওয়া	He lacks in courtesy.
Lame of	খোড়া	The poor man is lame of one leg.
Lament for	অনুতাপ করা	One should not lament for the past.
Laugh at	ঠাট্টা করা	We should not laugh at the poor.
Lavish of	অমিতব্যয়ী	He is lavish of money.
Level with	সমান করা	Distinction between the rich and the poor should be levelled with.
Liable to	দায়ী	Man is liable to error.
Liable for	দায়ী	Jerry was not liable for the breaking of the axe handle.
Likeness to	সাদৃশ্য	He recognized the girl by her likeness to her mother.
Liking for	পছন্দ	I have no liking for him.
Limit to	সীমা	You should have a limit to your demands.
Live in	বাস করা	Man lives in society.
Live on	খেয়ে জীবন ধারণ করা	The cow lives on grass.
Long for	প্রত্যাশা করা	Man, longs for peace and happiness.
Lost in	নষ্ট হওয়া	The building was lost in a storm.
Look down upon	অনিষ্ট বা ক্ষতি করা	The rich shouldn't look down upon the poor.

M

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Make out	বুঝতে পারা	I cannot make out what you say.
Make of	তৈরি করা	This ring is made of gold.
Make for	অগ্রসর হওয়া	The ship made for England.
Marry to	বিবাহিত	Nurjahan was married to Jahangir.
Marry off	বিয়ে দেওয়া	Marrying off the daughters at a very early age is a common practice in our subcontinent.
Martyr to	শহিদ	The freedom fighters were martyr to the independence of Bangladesh.
Match for	তুলনীয় / সমকক্ষ	The girl is no match for the man.
Meditate on/upon	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা	One should not meditate upon the past actions.
Meet with	সম্মুখীন হওয়া	The boy met with an accident.
Mindful of	মনোযোগী	The student is mindful of his studies.
Mix with	মেশা	He does not mix with other boys.
Merge with	মিলিত হওয়া	They merged with bad boys.
Mourn for	শোক করা	England mourns for the fallen.
Muse on	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা	He mused on his lot.

N

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Name after	নামকরণ করা	The Eiffel tower was named after its architect Gustave Eiffel.
Natural to	স্বাভাবিক	Death is natural to all.
Necessity for	আবশ্যকতা	I have no necessity for the book.
Necessity to	প্রয়োজনীয়তা	Rest is necessity to me now.
Necessary for	দরকারি	Industry is necessary for success.
Need of	প্রয়োজন	I am badly in need of a seat in the hostel.
Neglectful of	অমনোযোগী	Students should not be neglectful of their studies.
Negligent in	অমনোযোগী	Students should not be negligent in their duties and responsibilities.
Noted for	খ্যাত	Mohsin was noted for his kindness.

O

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Object to	আপত্তি করা	I objected to his proposal.
Objection to/ against	আপত্তি	I have no objection to/against his proposal.
Oblige to, for	বাধিত হওয়া	I am obliged to you for granting my prayer.
Obligatory on	বাধ্যতামূলক	It is obligatory on sons to look after their old parents.
Oblivious of	বিস্মৃত	Man is oblivious of the past.
Observant of	পর্যবেক্ষণ	The teacher is observant of the students feelings.
Obstacle to	বাধা	Poverty was obstacle to his success in life.
Occupied in	ব্যাপৃত/নিযুক্ত	He is occupied in writing a grammar.
Offend against	লঙ্ঘন করা	You have offended against college discipline.
Offensive to	পীড়াদায়ক	The smell of this scent is offensive to me.
Open to	উন্মুক্ত	The national zoo is open to all.
Opportunity for	সুযোগ	I have missed an opportunity for going abroad.
Opportunity of	সুবিধা	I have no opportunity of going abroad.
Opposition to	বিরোধিতা	Students raised a strong opposition to the order of the Principal.
Originate with/from	উৎপন্ন হওয়া	All the rivers of Bangladesh originate from the Himalayas.
Originate in/from	শুরু করা	The fire originated in his shop.
Oust from	বহিঃস্কৃত করা	He was ousted from the College.
Overwhelmed with	অভিভূত	The widow was overwhelmed with grief.
Owe to	ঋণী হওয়া	I owe to my teacher.

P

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Parallel to	সমান্তরাল	This line is parallel to that.
Parody on/of	বিদ্রূপাত্মক নকল	The poem is a parody on a poem of Nazrul.
Part from	কোন ব্যক্তি হতে বিচ্ছিন্ন হওয়া	The writer parted from Jerry.
Part with	কোন বস্তু ত্যাগ করা	I cannot part with this pen.
Partial to	পক্ষপাতদুষ্ট	We should not be partial to our relatives.
Partiality to, for	পক্ষপাতিত্ব	I have no partiality for my relatives.
Pass away	মারা যাওয়া	He passes away in London
Passion for	ভাবাবেগ	Sakila has a deep passion for music.
Patient of	সহিষ্ণু	The sick man is patient of his sufferings.
Patience with	ধৈর্য্য	The father lost all his patience with his son.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Permit of	মঞ্জুর হওয়া	His conduct permits of no excuse.
Play at	খেলা করা	Students should not play at cards.
Play on	বাজানো	The third girl played on a tune.
Play with	হেয়ালিপনা ভাবে খেলা করা	Don't play with matches.
Plead for	আবেদন করা	The poor plead for justice but in vain.
Plead against	পক্ষ সমর্থনে বাদানুবাদ করা	I pleaded against his conduct.
Plunged in	নিমজ্জিত	He is plunged in deep study.
Ponder over	গভীরভাবে চিন্তা করা	The boy is pondering over the mistakes.
Pouring over	মনোযোগ দিয়ে পড়া	The students are pouring over the books for the last time before the examination.
Popular with, for	জনপ্রিয়	The principal is popular with the pupils for his politeness.
Possessed of	অধিকারী	Muhsin was possessed of vast wealth.
Precaution against	সতর্কতা	We should take precaution against disease.
Prefer to	পছন্দ করা	He prefers reading to writing.
Preferable to	পছন্দনীয়	Milk is preferable to tea.
Prejudice against	পূর্ব-সংস্কার	I have no prejudice against any religion.
Prejudicial to	ক্ষতি করা	Smoking is prejudicial to health.
Prepare for	প্রস্তুতি লওয়া	Roby is preparing for the examination.
Preside over	সভাপতিত্ব করা	The principal presided over the meeting.
Pretend to	ভান করা	Hamlet pretended to madness.
Pretext for	ছল	His headache is a pretext for his not attending the class.
Prevent from	বিরত করা	My father prevented me from going to cinema.
Previous to	পূর্ব	Previous to that he was a typist.
Prey to	শিকার স্বরুপ	One should not be prey to greed.
Pride in	গর্ব করা	He takes pride in his wealth.
Pride (oneself) on (something)	কারো কোন কিছু নিয়ে গর্ব করা	The lady prides herself on her beauty.
Proficient in	দক্ষ	Our principal is proficient in English.
Profit by	লাভবান হওয়া	Students are profited by their teacher's instructions.
Profitable to	লাভজনক	The co-operative shop was profitable to the students.
Prohibit from	বিরত রাখা	I prohibited him from going to cinema.
Prompt in	তৎপর	Jerry was prompt in doing his duties.
Proportionate to	সমানুপাতিক	Punishment should be proportionate to crime.
Protect from	রক্ষা করা	There was no cloud to protect the sailors from the burning sun.
Provide against	দুর্দিনের জন্যে সঞ্চয় করা	Everyone should provide something against rainy days.
Put aside	আলাদা করে রাখা	We all should put aside some money for our well and woe.

Q

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Quarrel with	কাহারও সাথে ঝগড়া করা	We should not quarrel with one another.
Quarrel about	কোন বিষয়ে কলহ করা	The two brothers quarreled with each other about a piece of land.
Quick at	চটপটে	Jerry was quick at his works.

R

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Relevant to	প্রাসঙ্গিক	His remark was not relevant to the point.
Relieved of	মুক্ত	The servant was relieved of his works.
Rely on	নির্ভর করা	The authoress relied on Jerry.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Remarkable for	বিখ্যাত	Khan Jahan Ali is remarkable for his social work.
Remedy for	প্রতিকার	There is no remedy for cancer.
Remind of	মনে করিয়ে দেয়া	I reminded him of the accident.
Repent of	অনুতাপ করা	The old sailor repented of his sin.
Repentance for	অনুতাপ	The old man felt repentance for his sin.
Replace by	স্থানান্তরিত করা	The bench was replaced by a new one.
Requisite for	প্রয়োজনীয় জিনিস	A Haji has to take many requisites for pilgrimage.
Rest with	নির্ভর করা	The whole matter rests with manager.
Rest upon	বিশ্বাস স্থাপন করা	I rest upon your promise.
Resort to	গ্রহণ করা	The authority resorted to force to put down anarchy.
Respect for	ভক্তি	Students should have respect for their teachers.
Respond to	জবাব দেয়া	God cannot but respond to the call of a man.
Responsible to	দায়ী	We are responsible to Allah.
Restrict to	সীমাবদ্ধ	Admission to Dhaka City College is restricted to only first division students.
Result from	উদ্ভূত হওয়া	Misery results from vice.
Result in	ফলে পর্যবসিত হওয়া	Vice results in misery.
Retire from	অবসর গ্রহণ করা	The Principal retired from service.
Retire to	বিশ্রাম করা	He has retired to bed.
Revenge upon	প্রতিশোধ গ্রহণ করা	Immortal gods revenged upon the lady.
Rich in	সমৃদ্ধ	Bangladesh is rich in natural gas.
Rob of	চুরি করা	The servant robbed me of everything.
Ready at	দক্ষ	He is ready at passing running community.
Ready for	প্রস্তুত	They are ready to do anything for the country.
Reason with	তর্ক করা	Students should not reason with the teachers.
Rebel against	বিদ্রোহ করা	The workers rebelled against the mill owner.
Reconcile with	মিটমাট করা	Samson reconciled with his wife.
Reconcile to	মেনে নেয়া	Samson has reconciled to his lot.
Recover from	আরোগ্য লাভ করা	The patient has recovered from his illness.
Reduce to	পরিণত হওয়া	The old man has been reduced to poverty.
Refer to	ইঙ্গিত করা	The case was referred to police for inquiry.
Reflect upon	চিন্তা করা	Samson reflected upon his past life.
Refrain from	বিরত হওয়া	Father refrained me from going to cinema.
Regard for	ভক্তি	Students should have regard for their teachers.
Regard to	প্রসঙ্গ	In regard to his character, I know nothing.

S

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Sanguine of	আশাবাদী	I am sanguine of my success.
Satisfied with	সন্তুষ্ট	Man should be satisfied with what he has.
Satisfied of	সন্তুষ্ট	The authoress was satisfied of Jerry's honesty.
Satisfaction in	সন্তোষ	The officer feels satisfaction in his conduct.
Search for	অনুসন্ধান করা	The police searched for the criminal.
Secure from	নিরাপদ	The village is secure from the attacks of wild animals.
Seek for	খোঁজ করা	Man seeks for bread.
Sensible of	অবগত	The politician is sensible of the danger ahead.

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Sensitive to	সংবেদনশীল	Jerry was sensitive to motherly love and sympathy.
Short of	অভাবগ্রস্ত	The college is short of funds.
Sick of	ক্লান্ত	Ulysses was sick of idle life.
Side with	পক্ষ গ্রহণ করা	I sided with him.
Similar to	সমান	Ignorance is similar to darkness.
Sin against	পাপ করা	The old sailor sinned against God.
Sink into (oblivion)	বিস্মৃতিতে নিমগ্ন থাকা	Some writers sink into oblivion in the course of time.
Slave to	দাস	Man should not be slave to his passion.
Smile on/upon	প্রসন্ন হওয়া	Fortune smiles upon the brave.
Smile at	বিদ্রুপ করা	The rich should not smile at the poor.
Sneer at	নাক সিটকানো	Man should not sneer at anybody.
Solicit for	আবেদন করা	The flood affected people solicited the Government for help.
Sorry for	দুঃখিত	I am sorry for my rude behaviour.
Stare at	এক দৃষ্টে চাওয়া	Jim stared at Della.
Startle at	আশ্চার্যান্বিত	The writer was startled to see the bill of fare.
Stick to	লেগে থাকা	I shall stick to my principles.
Subject to	নির্ভরশীল	The poor are subject to hardship.
Submit to	নতি স্বীকার করা	Man must submit to his fate.
Subordinate to	অধীন	The teaching staff of an academy is subordinate to the principal.
Subscribe to	চাঁদা দেয়া	We must subscribe to the poor fund.
Subversive of	ধ্বংসকারী	He did not take part in any activity subversive of the state.
Succeed in	সাফল্য লাভ করা	He succeeded in his mission.
Succeed to	উত্তরাধিকারী হওয়া	Generally, sons and daughters succeed to their parents' property.
Sufficient for	যথেষ্ট	The saving of Della was not sufficient for her purpose.
Suffer from	সহ্য করা	The poor suffer from many troubles.
Suitable for	উপযুক্ত	He is suitable for the post.
Supply with	কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা	The Lilliputians supplied Gulliver with meat.
Supply to	কাউকে কোন কিছু সরবরাহ করা	The Lilliputians supplied meat to Gulliver.
Sure of	নিশ্চিত	I am sure of my success.
Susceptible of (Capable of)	গ্রহণক্ষম	The poem is susceptible of secondary meaning.
Susceptible to	অনুভূতিপ্রবণ	The baby is susceptible to cold.
Suspicious of	সন্দেহপ্রবণ	The police are suspicious of his movement.
Sympathy for	সহানুভূতি	The rich should have sympathy for the poor.
Sympathise with	কারো প্রতি সহানুভূতি দেখানো	The authoress sympathized with Jerry.
Synonym for	সমার্থবোধক	He gave a synonym for the word.

T

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Talk to, about or over	আলাপ আলোচনা করা	The authoress did not talk to Miss Clark about Jerry's mother.
Taste of	স্বাদ	I have had taste of bitter experience of life.
Taste for	পছন্দ	I have no taste for music.
Thankful for, to	কৃতজ্ঞ	We should be thankful to God.
Thirst for	বাসনা	Man has unquenchable thirst for knowledge.
Tired with	ক্লান্ত	I am tired with hard work.
Tired of	বিরক্ত	I am tired of his flattery.

Tolerant of	সহনশীল	Poets are tolerant of other's criticism.
Triumph over	জয়লাভ করা	Truth triumphs over falsehood.
True to	অটল	I am true to my word.
Trust to	নির্ভর করা	I trusted the work to him.
Trust with	বিশ্বাস করা (বিষয়/বস্তু)	I trusted him with the money.
Trust in	বিশ্বাস করা (ব্যক্তি)	We trust in Allah.

U

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Union with	মিল	Generally, a wife seeks union with her husband after a petty quarrel.
Unite with	মিলন হওয়া	Samson did not unite with his wife.
Urge upon	পীড়াপীড়ি করা	The people urged upon the politician for donation.
Use for	প্রয়োজন	I have no use for the book.
Use of	প্রয়োজন	There is no use of buying the book.
Used to	অভ্যস্ত	Jerry was used to hard work.
Useful to	প্রয়োজনীয়	Trees are useful to us in many ways.

V

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Vain of	গর্বিত	The lady is vain of her dress.
Vary from	পৃথক হওয়া	Opinion varies from man to man.
Versed in	দক্ষ	Sher-e Bangla was versed in politics.
Vest in	অর্পণ করা (ব্যক্তি)	The power has been vested in the minister.
Vest with	অর্পণ করা (বস্তু)	The minister has been vested with power.
Vexed with	বিরক্ত	Tareq was vexed with the rude behaviour of other students.
Victim of	শিকার	The poor man was a victim of the circumstances.
Victim to	শিকার	Bangladesh falls a victim to flood every year.
Vie with	প্রতিযোগিতা করা	The sycophants vied with one another to appease the leader.
Visit to	পরিদর্শন	The Inspector went on a visit to the college.
Void of	বিবর্জিত	His words are void of meaning.
Vote for	ভোট দেওয়া	He voted for me.

W

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Wait for	অপেক্ষা করা	They waited for us at the station.
Wait upon/on	সেবা করা	A nurse Waits upon/on the patients.
Want of	অভাব	I am in want of money now.
Warn against	কাহারও বিরুদ্ধে সতর্ক করা	The vizier warned the Caliph against the drunkards.
Welcome (someone) to	কাউকে স্বাগতম জানানো	We welcome the delegates to the conference.
Weak in	কাঁচা	She is weak in Mathematics.
Weak of	দুর্বল	She is weak of understanding /communication.
Wink at	দেখেও না দেখা	Parents should not wink at their sons' fault.
Wish for	বাসনা করা	Man wishes for happiness.
Wonder at	অবাক হওয়া	The porter wondered at the beauty of the three girls.
Worthy of	যোগ্য	Jerry was worthy of praise.

Y

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Yield to	নতি স্বীকার করা	Man must yield to fate.
Yearn for, to	আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা	People yearned for a glimpse of the popular leaders.

Z

Preposition	Meaning	Example
Zealous for	উৎসাহী	A slave is always zealous for freedom.
Zest for	অনুরাগ	Nita has zest for music.
Zeal for	উৎসাহী	Begum Rokeya had a great zeal for education.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. He has abhorrence ___ war.
(a) of (b) to (c) for (d) in

02. The Padma abounds ___ hilsha fish.
Bangladesh abounds rivers.
(a) with (b) in (c) of (d) on

03. We are accountable ___ the authorities for out actions.
(a) of (b) in (c) for (d) to

04. You are not amenable —— reason.
(a) into (b) to (c) form (d) of

05. There is no alternative ___ training.
(a) to (b) for (c) than (d) of

06. She was blessed ___ a son.
(a) by (b) for (c) in (d) with

07. He deals ___ rice.
(a) with (b) in (c) of (d) on

08. He fantasized ___ winning the lottery.
(a) with (b) from (c) after (d) about

09. Do not jeer ___ the girl.
(a) at (b) for (c) by (d) form

10. The man lapse ___ past memories.
(a) in (b) into (c) of (d) over

11. He ___ prefers ___ speak very little.
(a) doesn't, to (b) does, for (c) himself, for (d) himself, to

12. The decision rests ___ you.
(a) on (b) in (c) with (d) upon

13. Manufacturers often sacrifice quality -
(a) for a larger profit margin (b) to earn more money
(c) to gain more quantities of money (d) to deceive people

14. Choose the appropriate preposition in the blank of the following sentence. Many men have welcomed ___ the Prime minister.
(a) to (b) with (c) into (d) for

15. The people sink ___ oblivion about their development without doing anything.
(a) on (b) from (c) under (d) into

16. He is engaged ___writing books.
(a) in (b) with (c) to (d) at

17. I am envious ___ them.
(a) of (b) about (c) in (d) on

18. Everybody must be true ___ his word.
(a) to (b) with (c) on (d) by

19. The discussion was deferred ___ the next meeting.
(a) for (b) into (c) to (d) with

20. Lamia has a great apathy —— her studies.
(a) for (b) towards (c) to (d) of

21. I don't think you will have any difficulty ___ a driving license.
(a) to get (b) in getting (c) for getting (d) get

22. The government gave ___ the demands of the people.
(a) in to (b) in (c) to (d) over to

23. Fill in the blank 'The police has assured the witness ___ safety
(a) with (b) at (c) for (d) of

24. We should have no sympathy ___ war criminals of 1971.
(a) with (b) for (c) at (d) to

25. Put the correct preposition in the blank. I am quite ___ home in Algebra.
(a) at (b)for (c) in (d) of

26. The lady prides herself ___ her beauty.
(a) on (b)in (c) of (d) about

27. He persists ___ a noise.
(a) to make (b) to making (c) from making (d) in making

28. She is named ___ her grandmother. Fill in the blank with.
(a) about (b) according (c) after (d) to

29. Who informed the police ___ the matter.
(a) of (b) at (c) by (d) in

30. He made himself indispensable ___ his office.
(a) for (b) with (c) on (d) to

31. You should not be so impatient ___ her
(a) on (b) to (c) with (d) over

32. Fill in the blank: Father put ___ some amount of money for the education of his daughter.
(a) up (b) aside (c) into (d) on

33. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition: Exercise is beneficial ___ health.
(a) with (b) to (c) for (d) on

34. To complete the sentence. This is an exception ___ the rule, we need.
(a) to (b) for (c) on (d) at

35. Mother prohibited me ___ going out. The appropriate preposition to the gap is—
(a) from (b) on (c) in (d) at

36. Fill in the gap with an appropriate phrase/word: Don't speak ill ___ others.
(a) to (b) for (c) of (d) with

37. Death is preferable ___ humiliation.
(a) for (b) to (c) after (d) than

38. Nature has given us an abundant wealth ___ the form of forests.
(a) by (b) in (c) at (d) with

39. Fate smiles ___ those who untiringly grapple with stark realities of life.
(a) with (b) over (c) on (d) round

40. Fill in the gap with appropriate word: In the morning, I prefer coffee ___ tea.
(a) than (b) for (c) from (d) to

41. Fill in the gap with appropriate option of word. Mr. Mehedi welcomed the delegates ___ the conference.
(a) into (b) to (c) at (d) none of these

42. On the night before the exam, she was seen pouring ___ the books.
(a) into (b) through (c) over (d) none of these

43. Marrying ___ daughters at an early age is a standard practice in many rural families in Bangladesh.
(a) with (b) off (c) of (d) to

44. It is difficult to part ___ a long-held belief.
(a) with (b) form (c) against (d) beside

45. Man seeks ___ bread.
(a) for (b) off (c) of (d) to

Answers

01	a	02	a	03	[illegible]	04	b	05	a	06	d	07	b	08	d	09	a	10	b
11	d	12	c	13	a	14	a	15	d	16	a	17	[illegible]	18	a	19	c	20	b
21	[illegible]	22	b	23	d	24	b	25	a	26	a	27	d	28	c	29	a	30	d
31	c	32	b	33	b	34	a	35	a	36	c	37	b	38	b	39	c	40	d
41	b	42	c	43	[illegible]	44	a	45	a										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Subject-Verb Agreement

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Choose the correct sentence: [37th BCS]
(a) All of it depend on you
(b) All of it are depending on you
(c) All of it depends on you
(d) All of it are depended on you

02. Slow and steady ___ the race. (Fill in the gap) [36th BCS]
(a) win (b) wins (c) has won (d) won

03. 'Subject-Verb Agreement' refers to– [36th BCS]
(a) person only (b) number, person and gender (c) number and person (d) number only

04. Neither Rini nor Simi ___ qualified for the job. [29th BCS]
(a) are (b) is (c) were (d) had

05. The Arabian Nights ___ still a great favorite. [26th BCS]
(a) has (b) are (c) is (d) were

06. At least one of the students ___ full marks every time. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) get (b) are getting (c) gets (d) have got

07. One should be careful about___ duty. [23rd BCS]
(a) his (b) her (c) one's (d) the

08. Three fourths of the work ___ finished. [23rd BCS]
(a) have been (b) had (c) has been (d) were

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	c	04	b	05	c	06	c	07	c	08	c

Subject-Verb Agreement

Rule - 01: Singular subject এর সাথে Singular Verb এবং Plural subject এর সাথে Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The teacher is writing on the blackboard.
- The teachers are writing on the blackboard.

Rule – 02: And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুই বা দুইয়ের অধিক Noun বা Pronoun এর পরে Plural verb বসে। যেমন:

- Rabby and Palash have done their work.
- Israt and Naim are always happy.
- Hafsa and Ruhi are friends.

Rule – 03: And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুই বা দুইয়ের অধিক Singular noun যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে সে ক্ষেত্রে Verb এর Singular number হয়। (The Subject + and + Subject = one person) যেমন:

- The headmaster and secretary of the school was present.
- The magistrate and collector is on tour.

Rule – 04: And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুই বা দুইয়ের অধিক Subject যদি পৃথক পৃথক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায়, সেক্ষেত্রে Verb-এর Plural number হয় এবং প্রত্যেকটি Subject–এর পূর্বে the বসে। (The Subject + and + The Subject = Two person) যেমন:

- The headmaster and the secretary of the school were present in the meeting.

Rule – 05: কিছু Singular noun সব সময়ই and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। এ রকম Noun-কে Parcel subject বলে। এরূপ Parcel subject এর সাথে Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- My name and address is given below.
- Pen and ink is required for me.
- Bread and butter is my favourite food.
- Slow and steady wins the race.

Rule – 06: And দ্বারা যুক্ত একাধিক Singular subject- এর পূর্বে যদি determiner হিসাবে each, every বা no ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে তাদের পরবর্তী verb এর singular number হয়। যেমন:

- Each boy and each girl has got a prize.
- No teacher and no student attends the class.
- Every man and every woman was present in the meeting.
- Every day and every night brings its own pleasure for us.

Rule – 07: And দ্বারা যুক্ত একাধিক Singular বা Plural subject এর ক্ষেত্রে And – এর পরবর্তী Subject এর পূর্বে no বা not ব্যবহৃত হলে and- এর পূর্ববর্তী Subject-এর Number ও Person অনুসারে Verb –এর Number নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন:

- **Sabina** and not her friends **has** done this.
- **You** and not Zaman **are** responsible for it.

Rule – 08: With, together with, along with, accompanied by, in addition to, as well as, rather than, no less than, more than, like, unlike, but, except, besides, including, excluding ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক Subject যুক্ত হলে প্রথম Subject-এর Person ও Number অনুসারে Verb-এর Number নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন:

- He as well as I is guilty.
- Samira as well as her friends has done well in the examination.
- Mr. Masud along with his sons was invited to the function.
- I, accompanied by my friends, have attended the meeting.
- I, together with my friends, was present at the party.
- You unlike your father are a miser.

Rule – 09: Both, many, some, few ইত্যাদি Indefinite Pronoun গুলোর সঙ্গে Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Many of them know him.
- Some have said this.
- Both of them have come here.

Rule – 10: Any, anybody, one, anyone, no-one, none, nothing, nobody, somebody, someone, something, everybody, everyone, everything ইত্যাদি Indefinite pronoun-গুলো Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে তাদের পরবর্তী Verb সব সময় Singular হয়। যেমন:

- Something is better than nothing.
- Nobody believes a liar.
- Everyone is eager to learn.
- No one knows him well.

Rule – 11: Any of বা **None of** এর পরে ব্যবহৃত Noun বা Pronoun এর Plural number হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Verb, Singular/ Plural যে কোন Number হতে পারে। তবে Singular number ব্যবহার করা শ্রেয়। যেমন:

- None of the boys is/are intelligent.
- None of the guests want/wants to stay.
- Does any of them know it?
- Any of these mangoes is/are sweet.

Rule – 12: Either ..... or/Neither ..... nor, Not only ..... but also, or দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Subject-এর ক্ষেত্রে দ্বিতীয় Subject-এর number ও person অনুসারে Verb নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন:

- Either you or your father has done this.
- Neither Karim nor Rahim is intelligent.
- Neither Karim nor his friends are responsible.
- Not only Kamal, but also his friends were arrested.

Rule – 13: Nothing + but এর পরে Singular বা Plural যে কোন Noun বসতে পারে। কিন্তু উভয় ক্ষেত্রে Verb হবে Singular number. যেমন:

- There is nothing but miseries in life.
- Nothing but snow is seen everywhere.

Rule – 14: Collective noun যদি কোন একটি অখণ্ড সমষ্টিকে বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে তার পরবর্তী verb –এর Singular number হয়। কিন্তু Collective noun যদি একটি অখণ্ড সমষ্টিকে না বুঝিয়ে প্রত্যেককে পৃথক পৃথক ভাবে বুঝায় সেক্ষেত্রে verb-এর Plural number হয়। যেমন:

- The committee was unanimous in its decision. (একটি অখণ্ড সমষ্টি)
- The committee were divided in their opinions. (প্রত্যেককে পৃথকভাবে বুঝায়)
- The board has decided to elect its new member.
- The board have decided to elect their new members.

Rule – 15: Singular collective noun + of + Plural noun যোগে গঠিত Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে Verb এর Singular number বসে। যেমন:

- A bunch of keys is lying on the floor. (not, are lying)
- A set of books has been bought. (not, have been bought)
- A basket of mangoes has been sold. (not, have been sold)

Rule – 16: One of, each of, either of, neither of, quality of, every one of –এর পরে সাধারণত Plural noun বা Pronoun এর সাথে singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Rina is one of the girls who knows English well.
- Each of the boys was present in the meeting.
- The quality of these oranges is not good.
- Neither of my brothers is married.

কিন্তু Each এর পূর্বে যদি Plural noun বা Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Plural verb বসে। যেমন:

- They each have a problem.
- We each have an umbrella.

Rule – 17: More than-এর পর Singular noun ব্যবহৃত হলে Verb হবে Singular এবং Plural noun ব্যবহৃত হলে Verb হবে Plural। যেমন:

- More than one boy is allowed to come.
- More than two boys are allowed to come.
- More than one hour has passed.

Rule – 18: Many-র পরে 'a' বা 'an' ব্যবহৃত হলে Noun এবং Verb হবে Singular আর many-র পূর্বে 'a' ব্যবহৃত হলে Noun ও Verb হবে Plural. যেমন:

- Many a book has been written.
- Many a man was present in the meeting.
- A great many books were lost yesterday.

Rule – 19: More + Plural noun + than one এর সাথে Plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- More books than one have been bought
- More boys than one were present.

Rule – 20: 'A number of' এর পরে Plural noun এবং Plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। পক্ষান্তরে, **the number of** –এর পরে Plural noun এবং Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- A number of students were absent from the class.
- The number of members in the meeting was fifty.

Rule – 21: Relative pronoun: Who, which এবং **that** এর Antecedent-এর Number ও Person অনুসারে Verb নির্ধারিত হয়। যেমন:

- It is I who am to blame.
- These are the pens which have been bought.
- This is the book that has been lost.
- The man who is here is my friend.
- The men who are here are my friends.

Rule – 22: What এবং **which** এর পরে singular noun এর সাথে singular verb এবং plural noun এর সাথে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- What/which day is convenient?
- What/which days are convenient?

Rule – 23: After introductory 'there' the verb agrees with the real subject, i.e. with the noun/pronoun placed before preposition, adverb and infinitive. অর্থাৎ there দিয়ে সূচিত Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে মূল Subject অনুসারে Verb নির্ধারিত হয়।

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: Introductory 'there' এর ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত Verb এর পরে এবং Preposition, adverb বা infinitive এর পূর্বে Subject বসে। যেমন:

- There seems no reason to question his honesty.
- There are some mangoes in the basket.
- There is a cup on the table.

Rule – 24: ওজন, দূরত্ব, পরিমাণ বা পরিমাপের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত, এমন word সমূহ Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে, সে ক্ষেত্রে Subject, Plural number হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Verb এর Singular number হবে। কারণ এধরনের Subject দ্বারা একটি নিশ্চিত মাত্রা বা পরিমাণ প্রকাশ পায়, সংখ্যা নয়। যেমন:

- Eighty kilograms is a heavy weight.
- Fifty thousand taka is a good amount of money.
- Twenty miles is a long distance.
- Ten years is a long time.
- Three tons of coal is enough for me.

Rule – 25: Mathematical, দুটি সংখ্যার মধ্যে যোগ, বিয়োগ, গুণ বা ভাগ বোঝাতে এদের সাথে Singular বা Plural verb উভয়ই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন:

- Ten plus ten is/are twenty.
- Ten minus five is/are five.
- Ten times five is/are fifty.
- Ten divided by two is/are five.

Rule – 26: একাংশ যেমন: $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ এর ক্ষেত্রে Noun এবং Verb উভয়ের Singular number হয়। কিন্তু একাংশ ব্যতীত অপর সকল ভগ্নাংশ $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{7}$ এর ক্ষেত্রে Noun এবং Verb উভয়েরই Plural number হয়। যেমন:

- One-third of his answer is incorrect.
- One-third of the work has already been done.
- Two-thirds of the mangoes are rotten.
- Three-fourths of the work is done.

বি. দ্র.-Uncountable Noun এর ক্ষেত্রে ভগ্নাংশ যেটাই হোক Verb সর্বদা singular number এ হবে।

Rule – 27: Aristocracy, cattle, nobility, poultry, people, peasantry, folk, gentry ইত্যাদি Noun গুলো দেখতে Singular, কিন্তু মূলত এরা Plural এবং এদের পরে Plural verb বসে। যেমন:

- The cattle are grazing in the field.
- The peasantry of Bangladesh are poor.
- The gentry of the town were present in the meeting.

Rule – 28: Mathematics, physics, news, gallows, politics ইত্যাদি Noun গুলো দেখতে Plural হলেও এরা মূলত Singular এবং এদের পরে Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Physics is an interesting subject.
- Ill news runs apace.
- The news is very important to me.
- Mathematics is my favourite subject.

Rule – 29: কোন Noun - এর পূর্বে যদি নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক Adjectives যেমন- **dozen, pair, hundred, thousand** ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে, তাদের পরবর্তী Verb – এর Singular number হয় । যেমন:

- There is a pair of birds in the cage.
- A thousand of taka is a big amount.
- One dozen of bananas is enough for us.

Rule – 30: যদি কোন Preposition-এর আগে এবং পরে একই Singular noun দু'বার ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে উহার পরবর্তী 'Verb' – Singular form হবে। যেমন:

- City after city was destroyed.
- One hour after another hour has passed away.
- Ship after ship is sailing by.

Rule – 31: যদি of এর আগে The percentage (percent নয়) থাকে তাহলে Verb সব সময় Singular হবে। যেমন:

- The percentage of failures is small.
- The percentage of good persons is very high.

Rule – 32: Subject হিসাবে কোন Plural noun যদি কোন দেশের নাম বা বইয়ের শীর্ষক (Title) হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় সেক্ষেত্রে তাদের সঙ্গে Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। কারণ নাম বা Title দিয়ে একটি জিনিসই বোঝায়। যেমন:

- Arabian Nights is a popular book.
- The United States of America is a big power.
- Gulliver's Travels is written by Swift.

Rule – 33: কোন দেশের নামে যদি খেলাধুলার কোন Team –এর নামকরণ করা হয় সেক্ষেত্রে Subject এর পরে Plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- India have won by 70 runs.
- Pakistan have lost by three wickets. (not, has lost)

Rule – 34: Subject এর পরে Apposition ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে Apposition নয়, Subject অনুযায়ী Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- You, the son of Mr Zaman are very lucky. (not, is very)
- Taher, the only son of his parents is very meritorious. (not. are)
- I, Mohan, am a student of class 9. (not, is)

Note: Subject এর পরে ব্যবহৃত যে Noun টি Subject সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রকাশ করে তাকে Apposition বলে।

Rule – 35: 'All' যখন Everything বা whole অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন 'All' এর সাথে Singular verb বসে। আবার 'All' যখন 'All men' বা 'All things' অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন All এর সাথে Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- All is well that ends well. (all = everything).
- All that glitters is not gold. (all = everything)
- All of us know it. (all = all men) All have gone away. (all = all men)

Rule – 36: Much/more/little এবং **less** এগুলো হলো adjectives of quantity, এরা Sentence এর Subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে এদের পরে verb এর singular form ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- Little has been done so far.
- There is still much more to do.
- Much remains to be done.
- Not much has been done.

Rule – 37: Infinitive, gerund, phrase বা **clause** যদি কোন Sentence এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে তাদের পরে ব্যবহৃত Verb টি সাধারণত Singular number হয়। যেমন:

- To walk in the morning is good for health.
- Walking is a good exercise.
- How to do it is a great problem.
- That he is poor is known to me

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Mars ___ a planet in our solar system.
(a) are (b) is (c) was (d) will be

02. Gulliver's Travels ___ wonderful to read.
(a) has (b) are (c) is (d) were

03. These grapes ___ sour.
(a) tasting (b) are tasting (c) tastes (d) taste

04. Physics ___ a difficult subject.
(a) are (b) will be (c) be (d) is

05. The cautions ___ not always cowards.
(a) is (b) was (c) are (d) were

06. Identify the correct sentence.
(a) Either she or her sisters is responsible. (b) Neither she nor her sisters is responsible.
(c) Neither she nor her sisters are responsible. (d) Either she nor her sisters are responsible.

07. Educating all people ___ a mammoth task.
(a) is (b) are (c) be (d) have

08. I look forward to–
(a) hearing from you soon (b) hear for you soon (c) see you soon (d) have heard from you soon

09. When water ___ it transforms into ice.
(a) would freeze (b) will freeze (c) freezes (d) frozen

10. Twenty dollars a week (not go) far.
(a) is not go (b) does not go (c) will not go (d) are not go

11. Three-fourths of the work ___ finished.
(a) have been (b) was (c) were (d) has been

12. The people who enjoy winter sports ___ much greater than that of twenty years ago.
Choose the correct option for the blank.
(a) be (b) is (c) are (d) were

13. The great scholar and poet ___ dead.
(a) is (b) been (c) are (d) has been

14. The prices of rice ___ rising.
(a) is (b) was (c) have (d) are

15. There ___ twelve months in a year.
(a) were (b) was (c) are (d) have

16. Here ___ the note book and the report that I promised you last week.
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) has been

17. The poet and novelist ___ come.
(a) have (b) has (c) have been (d) has been

18. Taka five lakh ___ a good amount.
(a) are (b) is (c) have (d) were

19. Millions of office workers ___ most of their time sitting in front of computer screens.
(a) spend (b) spending (c) to spend (d) are spent

20. Four and four ___ eight.
(a) Made (b) are (c) makes (d) make

21. The principle along with his students ___ planting trees for two hours.
(a) have been (b) has been (c) is (d) are

22. At least one of the students ___ full marks every time.
(a) have got (b) get (c) are getting (d) gets

23. I wish I ___ the wings of a bird.
(a) have (b) had (c) were (d) am

24 The chairman and secretary ___ present at the last meeting.
(a) were (b) is (c) have (d) was

25. It is 11 am now. The sun ___ in the eastern sky.
(a) shines (b) is shining (c) has been shining (d) had been shining

26. Neither the moon nor the stars ___ visible last night. The verb to fill in the gap should be—
(a) was (b) were (c) are (d) had been

27. One of the crucial ___ traffic jam.
(a) problems is (b) problems are (c) problems ware (d) problem is

28. It is you who ___ to blame.
(a) is (b) was (c) are (d) were

29. One of the boys ___ present.
(a) was (b) were (c) have been (d) are

30. The company ___ spouses of employees in the invitation to the banquet.
(a) are included (b) is including (c) have included (d) has including

31. Choose the right form of verb in the following sentence:
The Honorable Prime Minister with all her cabinet members ___ the function just now.
(a) have attended (b) attended (c) had attended (d) has attended

32. Fill in the gap: The man ___ down silently and ___ his food.
(a) sits, took (b) sat, take (c) sat, took (d) sat, had taken

33. Her brother along with her parents ___ that she remain in school.
(a) are insisting (b) have insisted (c) insists (d) were insisting

34. They as well as he ___ incorrect.
(a) is (b) are (c) will (d) was

35. Two-thirds of the work ___ done.
(a) is (b) are (c) have (d) ware

Answers																				
	01	b	02	c	03	?	04	d	05	c	06	c	07	a	08	a	09	c	10	?
	11	d	12	c	13	a	14	d	15	c	16	b	17	b	18	b	19	a	20	c
	21	?	22	d	23	b	24	d	25	b	26	b	27	a	28	c	29	a	30	b
	31	d	32	c	33	c	34	b	35	?										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

PIN POINT ERROR

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. The only error in the sentence "One of the recommendation made by the committee was accepted by the authorities" is– [33rd BCS]
(a) recommendation (b) was (c) accepted by (d) committee

02. Every (ক) man or woman should (খ) vote for (গ) the candidate of their (ঘ) choice. [32nd BCS]
(a) Every (b) should vote (c) for (d) their

03. A doctor may be able to diagnose (ক) a problem perfect (খ), but he may not be able to find a drug to which (গ) the patient will respond (ঘ). [32nd BCS]
(a) to diagnose (b) perfect (c) to which (d) will respond.

04. According to experts a good way to (ক) improve (খ) listening skills is by (গ) watch (ঘ) television, specially news and documentaries. [32nd BCS]
(a) to (b) improve (c) by (d) watch

Answers	01	a	02	d	03	b	04	d

Pin Point Error; এর Topic টির অধীনে আলাদা কোন Grammatical Rules নেই। ইতোমধ্যে আমরা যে সমস্ত Topic গুলো আলোচনা করেছি, সবগুলো Topic এর একটি নির্যাস হলো Pin Point Error। এই Topic থেকে পরীক্ষায় প্রশ্ন আসলে, সেইপ্রশ্ন গুলো সমাধানের সময় সবগুলো Grammatical Topic বিবেচনায় রেখে চূড়ান্ত সতর্কতার সাথে সমাধান করতে হবে। মূলত Tense, Right forms of verbs, Subject-verb agreement, Appropriate preposition; এই Topic গুলো Grammatical Topic সম্পর্কিত গুলো থেকেই বেশির ভাগ প্রশ্ন প্রণয়ন করা হয়ে থাকে।

Potential Questions & Answers

01. She is looking forward to go to Europe next month. No Error
(a) (b) (c) (d)

02. Jerboas are long-eared rodents that they look like tiny kangaroos.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

03. No sooner had he reached the station than the train had left. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

04. Women are the pillars of society, particular of the societies with which we are concerned here. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

05. People, who keep their eye at the ball, can maintain good concentration at work. No Error
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

06. There is no mother but loves her child. No error
(a)(b) (c) (d) (e)

07. I need to buy some equipment. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

08. The more we practice surfing and scanning, the more adept our brain becomes at those tasks. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

09. The effects of consuming electronic media are likely to be far more limited than the panic implies. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

10. Co-working spaces are of designated locations that, for a fee, individuals Could use to conduct their work. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

11. I was so angry that I took the watch broken to the jewelers to get my money back.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

12. Manufacturers of consumer goods often change the styles of them products. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

13. It was unbecoming of the players to be disrespect towards the other team's national anthem. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

14. Parking the car at the parking lot, Ms Jones decided to take the bus to town. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

15. I don't know where could he have gone so early in the morning. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

16. The securities broker is an essential link among the consumer and the stock market.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

17. Walking reduces depression and anxiety, lessens stress, self-esteem is raised, and increases energy.
(a) (b) (c) (d)

18. The picture has hung on the wall. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

19. Financial problems beset many of the early museums in the US, causing its closure. No error
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

20. The principal was considering to postponing the examination until the following month because of the students' demonstrations.
(a) (b) (c) (d) (e)

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	d	04	b	05	?	06	e	07	e	08	a	09	e	10	d
	11	c	12	d	13	b	14	e	15	a	16	c	17	d	18	b	19	d	20	?

MISCELLANEOUS RULES OF CORRECTION

BCS Previous Year Question & Answer

01. Which one is a correct sentence? [41st BCS] **[Answer: c]**

(a) The doctor found my pulse.
(b) The doctor took my pulse.
(c) The doctor examined my pulse
(d) The doctor saw my pulse.

Rules of Correction

Correction-এ ভালো করার জন্য মূলত English Grammar-এর Rules-গুলোর উপর বিশেষ জ্ঞান থাকা আবশ্যক। এ অধ্যায়ে আমরা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিছু Rules সহজ-সরল ভাষায় উদাহরণসহ আলোচনা করার চেষ্টা করেছি।

Number-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction

- **Picture** মানে ফটো, অঙ্কন করা ছবি। আবার, **picture** মানে **a film/movie**-ও হতে পারে। **The pictures** অর্থ **the cinema /the movies.** যেমন: I can't see you in the picture (ফটো). We have watched the pictures in the cinema hall (চলচ্চিত্র).
  Incorrect: He will go to the cinema hall to see picture.
  Correct: He will go to the cinema hall to see the pictures.
- **Condition** বা অবস্থা বুঝাতে **circumstance** এর **plural form 'circumstances'** ব্যবহৃত হবে।
  Incorrect: His circumstance is not good.
  Correct: His circumstances are not good.
- **Out of spirits (not 'out of spirit')** এর অর্থ **'in bad mood/temper'**
  Incorrect: John is out of spirit.
  Correct: John is out of spirits.

ব্যাখ্যা: Out of doors (not 'out of door') একটি idiom যার অর্থ ঘরের বাইরে বা খোলা জায়গায়।

  Incorrect: The demonstration was held out of door.
  Correct: The demonstration was held out of doors.
- **Marks** শব্দটির দুটি অর্থ আছে। যথা চিহ্ন বা দাগ এবং পরীক্ষায় প্রাপ্ত নম্বর সমূহ। পরীক্ষায় প্রাপ্ত নম্বর বুঝাতে **Mark** এর **Plural form Marks** ব্যবহার করতে হয়। অপরপক্ষে চিহ্ন বা দাগ বুঝাতে **Singular** ও **Plural** উভয় **Form**-ই ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন: How did you get that mark on your shirt?
  Incorrect: He has obtained full mark.
  Correct: He has obtained full marks.
- বিন্যাস বা ক্রম বুঝাতে **order** এবং আদেশ বুঝাতে **orders** বসে। যেমন: My notes are in order.
  Incorrect: The Judge gave order to release the prisoner.
  Correct: The Judge gave orders to release the prisoner.
- ভগ্নাংশের ক্ষেত্রে লব এক/one-এর বেশি ($\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{5}$)হলে **Auxiliary verb** সবসময় **plural** হবে। যেমন: **Three fourths of the men are dead.** কিন্তু ভগ্নাংশের পরের **Noun**-টি **Singular/Uncountable** হয় তাহলে **Verb** টিও **Singular** হবে।
  Incorrect: Three-fourth of the work are done.
  Correct: Three-fourths of the work is done.
- **Advice, equipment, food, furniture** প্রভৃতি শব্দগুলো **uncountable noun** বিধায় এদের **plural** হয় না। এরা সব সময়ই **singular** হয়।

Incorrect: He gave me advices.	**Correct:** He gave me advice. **Or** He gave me some good pieces of advice.
Incorrect: Have you got the equipments for making films?	**Correct:** Have you got the equipment for making films?
Incorrect: He bought some foods for his parents.	**Correct:** He bought some food for his parents.
Incorrect: They have various kinds of furnitures for sale.	**Correct:** They have various kinds of furniture for sale.

- আমরা যদি বলি **Thomas is twenty years old:** তাহলে এখানে **years** হবে। কিন্তু যদি **old**-এর পরে **noun** থাকে তাহলে শুধু **year** হবে। এক্ষেত্রে, **'thirteen-year-old'** একটি **Compound adjective** হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect: I saw a thirteen-years old boy swimming in the river.
Correct: I saw a thirteen-year-old boy swimming in the river.

- বাক্যে লোকজন অর্থে **people** বসলে সব সবয়ই **Plural** হবে। এক্ষেত্রে **peoples** লিখলে ভুল হবে। কিন্তু জাতি অর্থে **People** বসলে তা বহুবচন **peoples** (জাতিসমূহ) ব্যবহার করতে হবে ।

Incorrect: We saw a few peoples in the garden.
Correct: We saw a few people in the garden.
Incorrect: The people of Africa are different from those of the rest of the world.
Correct: The peoples of Africa are different from those of the rest of the world.

- কাজ বুঝালে **work** সব সময়ই **Singular** হবে। কিন্তু যদি সাহিত্যকর্ম বা কারখানা বুঝায় তাহলে **works** হবে।

Incorrect: He has a lot of works to do today.
Correct: He has a lot of work to do today.
Incorrect: The work of Shakespeare is read all over the world.
Correct: The works of Shakespeare are read all over the world.

ব্যাখ্যা: নিম্নলিখিত বাক্যগুলোতে brick, scenery সব সময়ই Singular হবে।

Incorrect: The house was built of bricks.
Correct: The house was built of brick.
Incorrect: The sceneries of Cox's Bazar are charming.
Correct: The scenery of Cox's Bazar is charming.

- এছাড়াও একটি **Sentence**-এ **Singular/Plural** ঘটিত আরো কিছু ভুল থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

(a) অনেক ক্ষেত্রে প্রদত্ত **Sentence**-এ **Noun**-টিকে **Plural** করা থাকে। কিন্তু প্রকৃতপক্ষে সেই **Noun** টি কখনই **Plural** হয় না বা সেই **Noun** -কে **Plural** করা যায় না আবার অনেক সময় **Sentence**-এ প্রদত্ত **Noun**-কে **Singular** করা থাকে কিন্তু সেই **Noun**-টি কখনই **Singular** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না বা তার **Singular** করা যায় না।

Incorrect: He gave me valuable informations.
Correct: He gave me valuable information.
Incorrect: His hairs are grey.
Correct: His hair is grey.
Incorrect: He left hostel with all his belonging.
Correct: He left hostel with all his belongings.
Incorrect: I am fond of vegetable.
Correct: I am fond of vegetables.
Incorrect: Many cattles were slaughtered on the occasion.
Correct: Many cattle were slaughtered on the occasion.

(b) **Many**-এর পর **Plural Noun** ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং **Verb**-ও **Plural** হয়।
Many + A/An-এর পর সব সময় **Singular Noun** ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং **Verb**-ও **Singular** হবে।
A great many-এর পর সবসময় **Plural Noun** ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং **Verb**-ও **Plural** হয়।

Incorrect: Many a men were present in the meeting.
Correct: Many a man was present in the meeting.
Incorrect: Many student have done well in the examination.
Correct: Many students have done well in the examination.
Incorrect: A great many man attended the function.
Correct: A great many men attended the function.

Gender-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction

- প্রদত্ত বাক্যে **Masculine** থেকে **Feminine Gender** করার ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময় মূল শব্দের পুরোপুরি পরিবর্তন হয়।

Incorrect: His wife is a tailor.
Correct: His wife is a seamstress.

- **Compound Noun**-এর **Masculine Gender** অংশটির **Feminine** ব্যবহার করে **Feminine Gender**-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। ভুল অবস্থায় থাকলে তা শুদ্ধ করে নিতে হয়।

Incorrect: Jenny's mother was a gentleman.
Correct: Jenny's mother was a gentlewoman.

- কখনো কখনো **Masculine**-এর ক্ষেত্রে **-a, -ina, -ine, -ix** ইত্যাদি যোগ করে **Feminine Gender**-এ পরিণত করা হয়।

Incorrect: In Garo society mother is the administrator.
Correct: In Garo society mother is the administratrix.

- কিছু কিছু **Masculine**-এর সাথে **-ess** যোগ করে **Feminine** করা হয়।

Incorrect: Jane Austin is an author.
Correct: Jane Austin is an authoress.

Noun-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction

➲ সাধারণত ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে **others** শব্দটি ব্যবহৃত হয়, কিন্তু বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে **other** শব্দটি **plural noun** এর সাথে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect: I bought some pens, paper, ink and others.

Correct: I bought some pens, paper, ink and other things.

তবে আগে noun এর উল্লেখ থাকলে শুধু others ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন: I do not like this pen, show me some others.

➲ **Possessive adjective (my, our, your, his, her, theirs)** এর পরে অবশ্যই **noun** বসবে কিন্তু **Possessive pronoun (mine, ours, yours, his, hers, their)** এর পরে Noun বসবে না। **Repetition** এড়াতে **possessive adjective + noun** এর পরিবর্তে শুধু **possessive pronoun** ব্যবহার হয়। যেমন: **If you come to my house, I will go to yours.**

Incorrect: I went to yours house yesterday.

Correct: I went to your house yesterday.

➔ এছাড়াও একটি **Sentence**-এ আরো কিছু **Noun** জনিত ভুল থাকতে পারে। যেমন:

(a) কখনো **Sentence**-এ সঠিক **Noun** ব্যবহৃত না হয়ে ভুল **Noun** ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। সেক্ষেত্রে উক্ত **Sentence**-এর অন্যান্য শব্দ ও অর্থের সঙ্গে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে সঠিক **Noun** ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Incorrect: There is no place in the bench.
Correct: There is no room in the bench.

Incorrect: Television is a wonderful discovery of modern science.
Correct: Television is a wonderful invention of modern science.

Incorrect: Emma dislikes politics because she believes that they are corrupt.
Correct: Emma dislikes politicians because she believes that they are corrupt.

Incorrect: It is a nice poetry.
Correct: It is a nice poem.

Incorrect: He gave a false witness.
Correct: He gave false evidence.

Incorrect: The affect of the storm was devastating.
Correct: The effect of the storm was devastating.

Incorrect: The weather of Cox's Bazar is healthy.
Correct: The climate of Cox's Bazar is healthy.

Explanation:

Discovery → প্রকৃতিতে ছড়িয়ে থাকা কোন জিনিস খুঁজে বের করা। Invention → বৈজ্ঞানিক আবিষ্কার।
Poem → একটি / দুটি / তিনটি-এ রকম আলাদা আলাদা কবিতা। Poetry → সমগ্র কবিতার একক সংকলন।
Witness → চাক্ষুষ দেখা। Evidence → সাক্ষ্য প্রমাণ।
Affect → প্রভাবিত করা এবং এটি একটি Verb। Effect → প্রভাব (এটি একটি Noun)।
Weather → কোন স্থানের প্রতিদিনের আবহাওয়া। Climate → কোন স্থানের অনেক দিনের গড় আবহাওয়া।

(b) **Sentence**-এ **Verb**-এর সাথে সামঞ্জস্য না রেখে অনেক ক্ষেত্রেই ভুল **Noun** ব্যবহার করা হয়। তাই সেক্ষেত্রে **Verb**-এর সঙ্গে মিল রেখে সঠিক **Noun** ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Incorrect: Quote this poem from heart.
Correct: Quote this poem from memory.

Incorrect: He learnt the lesson by memory.
Correct: He learnt the lesson by heart.

Incorrect: He took insult at my words.
Correct: He took offence at my words.

Pronoun-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction

➲ সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে একই বাক্যে **1st, 2nd ও 3rd person** একসাথে ব্যবহৃত হলে, প্রথমে **2nd person**, মাঝে **3rd person** এবং শেষে **1st person** বসবে।

Incorrect: I, Jonathon and you have received good prizes.

Correct: You, Jonathon and I have received good prizes.

ব্যতিক্রম: দোষ স্বীকারের ক্ষেত্রে এর কিছুটা পরিবর্তন ঘটবে অর্থাৎ প্রথমে 1st person, মাঝে 3rd person এবং শেষে 2nd person বসবে।

Incorrect: I, you and he confess the crime.

Correct: I, he and you confess the crime.

➲ **Comparative Degree** এর ক্ষেত্রে **than** এর পর **pronoun** এর **Subject form (he, I, you etc.)** ব্যবহার করতে হয়; **object form (him, me, them etc.)** গ্রহণযোগ্য নয়।

Incorrect: I am older than him.
Correct: I am older than he.

Incorrect: He is taller than me.
Correct: He is taller than I.

➲ বাক্যের শুরুতে **it** থাকলে **Verb** হবে **singular**।

Incorrect: It were they who did the mischief.

Correct: It was they who did the mischief.

- **Each of/every of/either of/neither of + Plural noun দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে Verb হবে Singular।**

Incorrect: Each of us have a garden of our own.
Correct: Each of us has a garden of his own.

Incorrect: Either of the girls are talented.
Correct: Either of the girls is talented.

- **বাক্যে Superlative degree-এর পরে Relative Pronoun 'that' বসে।**

Incorrect. He is the best scholar whom I have seen.
Correct: He is the best scholar that I ever have seen.

- **বাক্যে Preposition- এর পরে Relative Pronoun হিসেবে that বসে না। এ সমস্ত ক্ষেত্রে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত Preposition টি বাক্যের শেষে ব্যবহার করা যায়। তবে Preposition-এর পরে Relative Pronoun হিসেবে whom বসে।**

Incorrect: This is the man in that I have no confidence.
Correct: This is the man that I have no confidence in.

- **Possessive case-কখনো কখনো ব্যক্তিকে আবার কখনো বস্তুকে জোর দেয়া হয়। যদি বস্তুতে জোর দেয়া হয় তাহলে which হয়। ব্যক্তিতে জোর দেয়া বুঝালে who বসে।**

Incorrect: He has been reading the plays of Shakespeare, which are store-houses of wisdom.
Correct: He has been reading Shakespeare's which are store-houses of wisdom.

Incorrect: I admire the Mustaba Ali's writing who died last year.
Correct: I admire the writings of Mustaba Ali who died last year.

- **নিম্নলিখিত উদাহরণগুলোতে Pronoun-এর প্রয়োগ আবশ্যক। যেমন – avail, absent, pride-এগুলো যখন verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এগুলোর পরে পূর্ববর্তী Pronoun অনুসারে Reflexive Pronoun বসে এবং Preposition হিসেবে of, from ও on বসে।**

Incorrect: I will avail of the opportunity.
Correct: I will avail myself of the opportunity.

Incorrect: He absented from the meeting.
Correct: He absented himself from the meeting.

Incorrect: He prides on his success.
Correct: He prides himself on his success.
Or He takes pride in his success.

- **কিছু কিছু Preposition যেমন: Except এবং for-এরপর Objective Pronoun (me, him, her, us, them) বসে।**

Incorrect: Everybody except he was present.
Correct: Everybody except him was present.

Incorrect: I have no regard for she.
Correct: I have no regard for her.

- **নিম্নলিখিত উদাহরণগুলোতে Gerund এর আগে Possessive Adjective (his, my, her, our, their, your) ব্যবহার করতে হবে।**

Incorrect: I don't like Ruby asking me the same question again and again.
Correct: I don't like Ruby's asking me the same question again and again.

Incorrect: I don't like him coming to my house so often.
Correct: I don't like his coming to my house so often.

- **Let এরপর Pronoun এর Objective form বসে।**

Incorrect: Let you and I go there.
Correct: Let you and me go there.

- **Whom-যুক্ত দুইটি বাক্যাংশের মধ্যে যদি I think, I believe থাকে তাহলে whom কে who-তে পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।**

Incorrect: There are some men whom I believe are born leaders.
Correct: There are some men who I believe are born leaders.

- **কোন বাক্যে Demonstrative Pronoun যেমন: this, that, these, those ইত্যাদি থাকলে এর কোন possessive (that's) হয় না।**

Incorrect: There is no likelihood of that's coming to pass.
Correct: There is no likelihood of that coming to pass.

- **Gerund-এর আগে যদি একটি Noun থাকে তাহলে Noun টির Possessive case ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু gerund এর আগে যদি একাধিক Noun থাকে তাহলে সাধারণত possessive ব্যবহৃত হয় না।**

Incorrect: I cannot imagine Amzad's and Azad's stealing your money.
Correct: I cannot imagine Amzad and Azad stealing your money.

- **Gerund-এর আগে যদি একসাথে একটি noun এবং আরেকটি personal pronoun থাকে তাহলে তাদের possessive হয় না।**
  Incorrect: I insist on Zaman's and your reading this useful book.
  Correct: I insist on Zaman and you reading this useful book.
- **It এর possessive form হলো its (Not 'it's)। It's হচ্ছে 'It is' or 'It has' এর সংক্ষিপ্ত form। Possessive pronoun -এর শেষের s-এর apostrophe হয় না।**
  Incorrect: It's body is covered with soft fur. **Correct:** Its body is covered with soft fur.
  Incorrect: This is my pen, where is your's? **Correct:** This is my pen, where is yours?
- **সাধারণত Idioms গুলোতে possessive pronoun ব্যবহারের প্রয়োজনীয়তা নেই।**
  Incorrect: He tried his heart and soul. **Correct:** He tried heart and soul.
  Incorrect: I cannot call to my mind what had happened. **Correct:** I cannot call to mind what had happened.
  Incorrect: He is out of his danger. **Correct:** He is out of danger.

➔ **একটি Sentence-এ Pronoun ঘটিত ভুল থাকতে পারে:**

- **Transitive Verb বা Infinitive এর পর কোন Pronoun ব্যবহৃত হলে তা Objective Form এ ব্যবহৃত হবে।**
  Incorrect: They came to meet my friend and I.
  Correct: They came to meet my friend and me.
- **Avail, pride এবং thank ইত্যাদি Verb-এর পর Subject অনুসারে Reflexive Pronoun বসে। তারপর উক্ত Subject-এর সাপেক্ষে Idiomatic Preposition বসে।**
  Incorrect: I shall avail the opportunity. **Correct:** I shall avail myself of the opportunity.
  Incorrect: Kamal absented the meeting. **Correct:** Kamal absented himself from the meeting.
  Incorrect: She prides on the success of her son. **Correct:** She prides herself on the success of her son.
- **যদি কোন Sentence-এর Subject Everyone, Everybody, Everyman, Every girl, Every mother, Any one, Anybody, Any man ইত্যাদি হয় তবে এদের পরে ব্যবহৃত Pronoun টি সবসময় his/her হবে।**
  Incorrect: Everybody should respect their teachers.
  Correct: Everybody should respect his teachers.
- **যদি One কোন Sentence-এর Subject হয় তবে তার পরে Pronoun হিসাবে He/She না বসে One বসবে এবং Possessive হিসাবে His/Her না বসে One's বসবে।**
  Incorrect: One does not know when he will meet his equal. **Correct:** One does not know when one will meet one's equal.
  Incorrect: One should do his duty. **Correct:** One should do one's duty.
- **তুলনা করতে Comparative sentence-এ Singular Noun-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি রোধ করবার জন্য that of ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং Plural Noun-এর এর পুনরাবৃত্তি রোধ করার জন্য Those of ব্যবহার করা হয়।**
  Incorrect: The climate of Cox's Bazar is better than Dhaka. **Correct:** The climate of Cox's Bazar is better than that of Dhaka.
  Incorrect: The station of Dhaka is larger than Mymensingh. **Correct:** The station of Dhaka is larger than that of Mymensingh.
- **যদি মানুষের কোন বস্তুর সাথে অন্য কোন বস্তুর তুলনা প্রকাশ করা হয় বা মানুষে মানুষে তুলনা হয় তাহলে That of/Those of ব্যবহার করতে হয়।**
  Incorrect: The poem of Alam is better than Ali. **Correct:** The poem of Alam is better than that of Ali.
  Incorrect: The books of Bashir are more interesting than Adil. **Correct:** The books of Bashir are more than those of Adil.
- **দুইটি Singular Noun যদি 'And' দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় এবং যদি তাদের পূর্বে Each, Every এবং No ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে তারা Singular হিসেবে বিবেচিত হবে। তাই তাদের পরে Verb-টিও Singular হয় বা Singular Noun -এর সাপেক্ষে Verb-এর রূপ নির্ধারিত হবে। এক্ষেত্রে এদের পরের Pronoun / Possessive form-টি Singular form-হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।**
  Incorrect: Each of the actors made their entrance on time. **Correct:** Each of the actors made his entrance on time.
  Incorrect: Each man and each woman did their best. **Correct:** Each man and each woman did her best.
  Incorrect: No boy and no girl went to buy their clothes. **Correct:** No boy and no girl went to buy her clothes.

- দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে বুঝালে **Each other** দুই এর অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে বুঝালে **One another** ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Incorrect: The two brothers loved one another.
Correct: The two brothers loved each other.

Incorrect: Society cannot progress if men do not help each other.
Correct: Society cannot progress if men do not help one another.

- **Reflexive Pronoun** কোন **Verb**-এর **Subject** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে না।

Incorrect: Khaled and myself will go.
Correct: Khaled and I will go.

Incorrect: Safi and herself do this.
Correct: Safi and she do this.

- **Either** এবং **Neither**; প্রত্যেকেই দুইটির মধ্যে একটিকে বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু দুই এর অধিক বা বহু জনের মধ্যে হলে **Either**-এর পরিবর্তে **Anyone** এবং **Neither** এর পরিবর্তে **No one** বা **None** বসে।

Incorrect: Either of the three boys will do.
Correct: Anyone of the three boys will do.

Incorrect: Neither of the three things will do.
Correct: None of the three things will do.

- **Preposition** এর পর সব সময় **Pronoun** বা **Noun** থাকলে **Pronoun** এর **Objective Form** হবে।

Incorrect: Between you and I.
Correct: Between you and me.

→ **Pronoun** (সর্বনাম) এর কিছু ভুল প্রয়োগ:

Incorrect: I have much work in my hand.
Correct: I have much work in hand.

Incorrect: Your letter is to my hand.
Correct: Your letter is to hand.

Incorrect: It's time you got yourself married.
Correct: It's time you got married.

Incorrect: He kept himself away from school.
Correct: He kept away from school.

Incorrect: I feel myself unwell.
Correct: I feel unwell.

Adjective-সংক্রান্ত কিছু Sentence Correction

▶ **Comparison of Adjectives**

- **Unique, ideal, perfect, complete, universal, entire, full, extreme, chief, square, round** ইত্যাদির **Comparative** বা **Superlative** হয় না। এদের পূর্বে **Adverb 'very'** ও ব্যবহার হয় না।

Incorrect: It is the most perfect picture.
Correct: It is a perfect picture.

Incorrect: He is the most unique case.
Correct: He is a unique case.

- **Preferable** এবং **comparatively** শব্দটির মধ্যে **Comparative degree**-এর আবহ রয়েছে। সুতরাং এদেরকে আর **comparative** করা যাবে না । এদের পরে **than** না বসে **to** বসে।

Incorrect: Your scheme is more preferable than mine.
Correct: Your scheme is preferable to mine.

Incorrect: He is comparatively better today.
Correct: He is comparatively well today.

Verb-সংক্রান্ত কিছু Sentence Correction

- কাউকে কোন নামে ডাকা বুঝালে **call** ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Incorrect: They told me a fool.
Correct: They called me a fool.

- সত্য বলা বুঝাতে **speak** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect: He tells the truth.
Correct: He speaks the truth.

Incorrect: He said a lie.
Correct: He told a lie.

- **Direct speech** এর ক্ষেত্রে **tell** ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Incorrect: You told me, "Leave the place at once."
Correct: You said to me, "Leave the place at once."

- **Tell**-এর পরে **Indirect object** যেমন, **me, you, him** ইত্যাদি প্রয়োজন হয়। **Indirect object** না থাকলে **tell** ব্যবহার না করে **say** ব্যবহার করতে হয়। কিন্তু গল্প বলা বুঝালে **Indirect object** না থাকলেও **tell** ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Incorrect: They tell that they will help us.
Correct: They say that they will help us.

Incorrect: He said a story to us.
Correct: He told a story to us.

➲ প্রার্থনা বুঝাতে **say** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect: Have you told your prayers?

Correct: Have you said your prayers?

➲ **Deny** অর্থ সত্য অস্বীকার করা; **refuse** অর্থ প্রত্যাখ্যান করা।

Incorrect: He denied to help me. **Correct:** He refused to help me.

Incorrect: He refused the charge against him. **Correct:** He denied the charge against him.

➲ **Make**-এর অর্থ কোন কিছু তৈরি করা। আর **Do**-এর অর্থ কোন কিছু গুরুত্ব সহকারে করা।

Incorrect: Rahim did a mistake. **Correct:** Rahim made a mistake.

Incorrect: You must make your work carefully. **Correct:** You must do your work carefully.

Incorrect: He did many mistakes. **Correct:** He made many mistakes.

Incorrect: You made him an injustice. **Correct:** You did him an injustice.

➲ ব্যক্তির সাথে **Rob** আর বস্তুর সাথে **steal** বসে। অর্থাৎ **Rob** + ব্যক্তিবাচক **Object**।

Incorrect: He robbed my pen.

Correct: He stole my pen. **Or** He robbed me of my pen.

➲ **Command, request** ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে **tell** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect: They said to us to do it.

Correct: They told us to do it.

➲ **Lie** মানে শোয়া বা মিথ্যা কথা বলা **Lay** মানে রাখা; ডিম পাড়া।

Incorrect: I am going to lay down for an hour. **Correct:** I am going to lie down for an hour.

Incorrect: Please lie this letter on the desk. **Correct:** Please lay this letter on the desk.

Incorrect: The hen lies an egg everyday. **Correct:** The hen lays an egg everyday.

☞ **LAY vs LIE**

LAY (Transitive)	**Infinitive**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**	**Present Participle**
	To lay	lay/lays	laid	laid	laying
	Meaning: To put or place something down. **Example 01:** We laid our picnic blanket on the ground. **Example 02:** He is laying bricks for the new barbecue in his backyard.				
LIE (Intransitive)	**Infinitive**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**	**Present Participle**
	To lie	lie/lies	lay	lain	lying
	Meaning: To be on a surface in a horizontal position. **Example 01:** The cat lay on my keyboard and fell asleep. **Example 02:** The boy is lying on the ground reading a magazine.				
LIE (Intransitive)	**Infinitive**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**	**Present Participle**
	To lie	lie/lies	lied	lied	lying
	Meaning: To say things that are not true. **Example 01:** Why did you lie to me? I saw what you did? **Example 02:** She lied about eating the cake.				

➲ অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া হিসাবে বাক্যে **Sit** বসে। কিন্তু সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া হিসাবে বাক্যে **seat** বসে।

Incorrect: We seat at a desk to write a letter. **Correct:** We sit at a desk to write a letter.

Incorrect: He sat the passengers one by one. **Correct:** He seated the passengers one by one.

➲ ঘুম থেকে ওঠা বা মূল্যবৃদ্ধি হওয়া অর্থে **Rise** এবং উর্ধ্বে উত্তোলন করা অর্থে **Arise** বসে।

Incorrect: He raises very early in the morning. **Correct:** He rises very early in the morning.

Incorrect: Pupils rise their hands to respond during the class. **Correct:** Pupils raise their hands to respond during the class.

RAISE vs RISE

RAISE	**Infinitive**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**	**Present Participle**
	To raise	Raise/Raises	Raised	Raised	Raising
	Meaning: To lift/move something up **or** To increase something. **Example:** I raise my hand when I have a question.				
RISE	**Infinitive**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**	**Present Participle**
	To rise	Rise/Rises	Rose	Risen	Rising
	Meaning: To move up **or** to increase. **Example:** Sea levels rise every year.				
ARISE	**Infinitive**	**Present Tense**	**Past Tense**	**Past Participle**	**Present Participle**
	To arise	arise/arises	arose	arisen	arising
	Meaning: To begin to happen or exist; to be created or caused by something. **Example:** Mental problems can arise form a physical cause.				

- কোনকিছু উদ্বৃত করা বুঝালে **Quote from memory** বসে। কিন্তু মুখস্থ করা বুঝালে **learn by heart** বসে।
  Incorrect: Quote the poem from heart.
  Incorrect: Learn the poem from memory.
  Correct: Quote the poem from memory.
  Correct: Learn the poem by heart.
- ভর্তি হওয়া বুঝাতে **get admitted** বা **enroll** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Incorrect: He took admission to Dhaka University.
  Correct: He got admitted to Dhaka University. **Or** He was enrolled at Dhaka University.
- ভুল করা বুঝাতে **make mistake** বসে।
  Incorrect: He did a mistake.
  Correct: He made a mistake.
- ঘড়ি আস্তে চলা বুঝাতে **lose time** এবং দ্রুত চলা বুঝাতে **gain time** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Incorrect: My watch is slow every day.
  Incorrect: My watch is fast every day.
  Correct: My watch loses time every day.
  Correct: My watch gains time every day.
- কারো ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া বুঝাতে **put on weight** এবং ওজন কমে যাওয়া বুঝাতে **lose weight** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Incorrect: Your weight has increased.
  Correct: You have put on weight.
- কাউকে বিয়ে দেওয়া বুঝাতে **marry off** ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  Incorrect: He gave his daughter marriage.
  Correct: He married off his daughter.
- স্বপ্ন দেখা বুঝাতে **have a dream/dream** ব্যবহৃত হয়
  Incorrect: He saw a bad dream last night.
  Correct: He had a bad dream last night. **Or** He dreamt a bad dream last night.
- কাগজপত্র দলিল ইত্যাদি পরীক্ষা করে দেখা অর্থে **look over** বসে।
  Incorrect: The presiding judge is examining the instrument.
  Correct: The presiding judge is looking over the instrument.
- নাড়ী পরীক্ষা করা অর্থে **feel/examine** বসে।
  Incorrect: The doctor saw my pulse.
  Correct: Doctor felt/examined my pulse.
- কোন কিছু সতর্কভাবে দেখা অর্থে **watch** বসবে।
  Incorrect: See my things while I am away.
  Correct: Watch my things while I am away.
- ফুটবল খেলায় গোল করা/দেওয়া অর্থে **score** বসে।
  Incorrect: He gave two goals.
  Correct: He scored two goals.
- ভারী বা খুব বুঝাতে **hard** ব্যবহৃত হয়, **hardly** নয়।
  Incorrect: It is raining hardly.
  Correct: It is raining hard.

Adverb-সংক্রান্ত Error Corrrection

➲ কখনো কখনো Adjective-এর পর ভুলবশত Adverb হিসাবে Much ব্যবহৃত হয়। কিন্তু Adjective এর পর সঠিক Adverb হিসাবে সবসময় Enough ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Incorrect: Is the room large much for you? **Correct:** Is the room large enough for you?
Incorrect: He is rich very to buy a house. **Correct:** He is rich enough to buy a house.

➲ 'Very' ও 'Much' এর ব্যবহারে পার্থক্য এই যে, Very সব সময় Positive Degree এর পূর্বে বসে এবং Much সবসময় Comparative Degree-এর পূর্বে বসে।

Incorrect: He is very better today. **Correct:** He is much better today.
Incorrect: This book is much interesting. **Correct:** This book is very interesting.

Gerund/Participle/Infinitive-সংক্রান্ত Error Correction

➲ Succeed, Insist, Dream, Prevent, Indulge ইত্যাদি Verb এবং 'Confident' Adjective এর পর সাধারণত Idiomatic Preposition বসে এবং উক্ত Preposition-এর পর Infinitive থাকলে তা উঠে যেয়ে Verb-এর –ing যুক্ত form বসে।

Incorrect: He succeeded to get the job. **Correct:** He succeeded in getting the job.
Incorrect: I insisted him to go there. **Correct:** I insisted on his going there.
Incorrect: He prevented me to see the picture. **Correct:** He prevented me from seeing the picture.
Incorrect: He is confident to get a scholarship. **Correct:** He is confident of getting a scholarship.
Incorrect: No one should indulge to smoke. **Correct:** No one should indulge in smoking.
Incorrect: He excels to speak English. **Correct:** He excels in speaking English.

➲ যে কোন Preposition-এর পর Verb-এর যে form থাকুক না কেন তা উঠে গিয়ে Verb-এর –ing যুক্ত form হবে।

Incorrect: You have played instead of worked. **Correct:** You have played instead of working.
Incorrect: I don't have any fondness for go there. **Correct:** I don't have any fondness for going there.
Incorrect: Don't think of cheat in the examination. **Correct:** Don't think of cheating in the examination.

➲ যদি কোন Simple sentence-এ দুটো Verb পাশাপাশি থাকে তবে সাধারণত ২য় Verb-এর সাথে –ing যোগ করে Sentence-কে সঠিক করতে হয়।

Incorrect: I found somebody knock at the door. **Correct:** I found somebody knocking at the door.
Incorrect: Would you mind close the door? **Correct:** Would you mind closing the door?

➲ Perfer হলো Transitive Verb এবং এরপর যে Infinitive বা Verb যাই থাকুক না কেন তাকে Verb এর –ing করে Object হিসাবে ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এই Verb + ing হলো Gerund যা Transitive Verb-এর Object হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Prefer-এর পর Than না বসে to বসবে।

Incorrect: He prefers to sing than to dance. **Correct:** He prefers singing to dancing.
Incorrect: The girl prefers dance than sing. **Correct:** The girl prefers dancing to singing.

➲ Participle-এর সাথে Subject-এর মিল না থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Clause-এ করতে হয় । Participle যে Noun বা Pronoun-কে Qualify করে সে Noun বা Pronoun-ই নতুন Clause-এর Subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Incorrect: Having the sun set, we started for home. **Correct:** The sun having set, we started for home.
Incorrect: Going to school, a snake bit her. **Correct:** When she was going to school, a snake bit her.
Incorrect: Walking across the bridge, my hat flew off. **Correct:** While I was walking across the bridge, my hat flew off.
Incorrect: Falling from the tree, his legs were broken. **Correct:** Falling from the tree, he broke his legs.
Incorrect: Going to the station, the train steamed in. **Correct:** While we were going to the station, the train steamed in.
Incorrect: Sitting on the top of the pyramid, the camels looked very tiny. **Correct:** While I was sitting on the top of the pyramid, the camels looked very tiny.
Incorrect: I saw a dead man walking by the river. **Correct:** While walking by the river, I saw a dead man. **Or,** I saw a dead man while I was walking by the river.
Incorrect: Walking in the garden, a snake bit him. **Correct:** While he was walking in the garden, a snake bit him.
Incorrect: Closing the school, we left for home. **Correct:** The school having closed, we left for home.

➲ While-এর পর Verb + ing বসে।

Incorrect: While play football, he broke his hand.
Correct: While playing football, he broke his hand.

Redundancy-সম্পর্কিত Error Correction

➲ কোন কোন Sentence-এ Double শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Sentence-এর গঠন ও Meaning-কে নষ্ট করে। তাই সেক্ষেত্রে একটি সঠিক শব্দ ব্যবহার করে Sentence-টিকে ঠিক করতে হয়।

Incorrect: I feel comparatively better today. **Correct:** I feel better today. **Or,** I feel comparatively well today.
Incorrect: He is my cousin brother. **Correct:** He is my cousin.
Incorrect: We stayed in London for a short period of time. **Correct:** We stayed in London for a short period.
Incorrect: I hardly never see him. **Correct:** I hardly see him.

➲ ইংরেজি বাক্যের ধর্ম অনুযায়ী একই বাক্যে **Double Negative** ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে না। তাছাড়া কতগুলো **Adverb** নিজেরাই **Negative**-এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। তাই আর নতুন করে **Negative** করার দরকার নাই। এ জাতীয় **Adverb** হলো: **Never, Nobody, Hardly, Scarcely, No more, Nothing, Until, Unless, Nor, Neither, Seldom।**

Incorrect: Don't never make a noise in the class. **Correct:** Never make a noise in the class.
Incorrect: I did not see nobody in the field. **Correct:** I saw nobody in the field.

➲ **Until** ও **Unless;** উভয়ই না বোধক/ **Negative,** তাই এগুলো দিয়ে বাক্যে গঠন করতে হলে নতুন করে আর **do not** বসিয়ে **Negative** করা দরকার হয় না।

Incorrect: Wait until I do not return. **Correct:** Wait until I return. **Or** Wait till I do not return.
Incorrect: Unless you do not work, you will fail. **Correct:** Unless you work, you will fail.

▶ এছাড়াও **Sentence Correction** সংক্রান্ত আরো কতগুলো নিয়ম আছে। যেমন:

➲ **Regard** এর পরে **as** বসবে কিন্তু **consider** এর পর **as** বসবে না।

Incorrect: I regarded him a rogue. **Correct:** I regarded him as a rogue.
Incorrect: I consider him as an honest man. **Correct:** I consider him an honest man.

➲ কিছু কিছু শব্দ যেমন: **appoint, make, select, consider, call, name, elect** ইত্যাদির পরে **as** ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

Incorrect: He was appointed as manager of the firm. **Correct:** He was appointed manager of the firm.
Incorrect: We made him as captain. **Correct:** We made him captain.

➲ **Know** এর পর শুধু **'to + infinitive'** নয় **'how to + infinitive'** ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Incorrect: I do not know to swim. **Correct:** I do not know how to swim.

➲ অতীতকালে **Period of time** বুঝাতে **before-** এর পরিবর্তে **ago** বসে।

Incorrect: He passed the examination before three years. **Correct:** He passed the examination three years ago.

➲ ভবিষ্যৎকালে কিছু সময় অতিক্রান্ত বুঝালে **in** ব্যবহৃত হয়, **after** নয়।

Incorrect: We will return after a few minutes. **Correct:** We will return in a few minutes.

➲ কখনো কখনো শব্দের পরে **Preposition** যুক্ত হয়ে বিশেষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

Incorrect: He is an authority over English. **Correct:** He is an authority on English. (**authority on** = অধিকারিত্ব)

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Which sentence is wrong?
(a) I feel unwell (b) I have a headache (c) Open page 50 (d) I wish I could fly

02. Choose the grammatically wrong sentence.
(a) He has no desire for fame. (b) I intend going to Rajshahi.
(c) He has invited me for dinner. (d) He is too miserly to part with his money.

03. Choose the right sentence.
(a) I don't know who is he? (b) I don't know who he is.
(c) They have gone for picnic. (d) They have gone picnic.

04. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) Idle man cannot prosper in life. (b) The idle man cannot prosper or life.
(c) An idle man cannot prosper in life. (d) An idle man cannot prosper at life.

05. Choose the right sentence.
(a) There is no place for doubt in it. (b) There is no suspension in it.
(c) There is no room for doubt in to. (d) There is no misunderstanding in it.

06. Choose the appropriate alternative:
(a) I already twice have read this book. (b) I have already read this book twice.
(c) I have already twice read this book. (d) I twice have already read this book.

07. Choose the correct sentence
(a) I informed the matter to the police.
(b) I informed the matter of the police.
(c) I informed to the police of the matter.
(d) I informed the police of the matter.

08. Which is the correct sentence?
(a) What is the time your watch?
(b) What time is it in your watch?
(c) What is the time by your watch?
(d) None of the above

09. Which of the following is grammatically correct?
(a) I prefer walking to riding
(b) I do not know to write
(c) He gave me a pen to write
(d) He gave me a lot of information

10. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
(a) I feel comparatively better today.
(b) I feel comparative better.
(c) I feel better comparatively.
(d) I feel better today.

11. Which one of the following sentences is correct?
(a) The state authority regarded him as a rogue.
(b) The state authority consider him as rogue.
(c) The state authority regard him rogue.
(d) The state authority considers him as rogue.

12. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) Walking in the garden, a snake bite him.
(b) We write by ink
(c) He got the work done.
(d) You are a pride of Bangladesh.

13. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য?
(a) He is my big brother.
(b) He went for the examination.
(c) He was bitten by the snake while walking in the garden.
(d) It is raining for three days.

14. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) I feel unwell. (b) Pious are happy. (c) I am somewhat sure. (d) I sold my furnitures.

15. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) Grammar is better servant than a master.
(b) Grammar is the better servant than a master
(c) Grammar is a better servant than master.
(d) A grammar is a better servant than a master.

16. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) He said me a coward. (b) He said the truth. (c) I love my mother. (d) I took my meal.

17. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) I have read the first and second chapter of the book.
(b) This is the most unique opportunity.
(c) Four soldiers were wounded and one killed.
(d) Let him to know all in details.

18. কোনটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) It is a true fact. (b) This a fact. (c) It is a fact. (d) The fact is true.

19. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) It rained for three days.
(b) Bread and butter are necessary.
(c) It has been raining for three days.
(d) Shahid can do anything what he likes.

20. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) Television is a wonderful invention.
(b) My brother is C. A.
(c) He speaks English like English.
(d) I feel uneasy.

21. Choose the right sentence.
(a) The traffics are unmanageable in Dhaka.
(b) The traffic is unmanageable in Dhaka.
(c) The traffics are manageable in Dhaka.
(d) The traffic are uncontrollable in Dhaka.

22. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) I feel somewhat well. (b) They are united together. (c) He is sick of fever. (d) She did not confess her guilt.

23. Identify the correct sentence.
(a) Time and tide wait for none.
(b) Fire and water does not agree.
(c) The novelist and poet are dead.
(d) The mayor, with his councillors

24. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) Quote this from memory. (b) I got boarding and lodging. (c) Put your sign here. (d) My brother is sick.

25. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?
(a) He went to his house. (b) Put your signature here. (c) Rusel only is reliable. (d) He told me a liar.

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	b	04	c	05	c	06	[?]	07	d	08	c	09	a	10	d
	11	a	12	c	13	c	14	a	15	d	16	c	17	c	18	[?]	19	c	20	a
	21	b	22	d	23	[?]	24	a	25	b										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-E Sentences & Transformations

Transformations of Sentences

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. 'We must not be late, else we will miss the train.' This is a– [40th BCS]
(a) compound sentence (b) complex sentence (c) simple sentence (d) interrogative sentence

02. Select the right compound structure of the sentence: [38th BCS]
"Though he is poor, he is honest."
(a) He is poor and honest (b) As he is poor, he is honest (c) He is poor but honest (d) Since he is poor, he is honest

03. "A rolling stone gathers no moss" The complex form of the sentence is–. [37th BCS]
(a) Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss. (b) Though a stone rolls gathers on moss.
(c) A stone what rolls gathers no moss. (d) A stone that rolls gathers no moss.

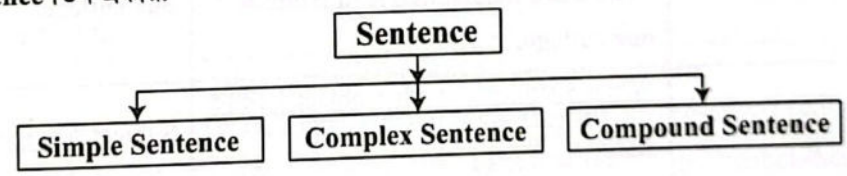
04. Select the alternative which best express the meaning of the given sentence
"Not once has our neighbor invited us into his house." [32nd BCS]
(a) Our neighbor has invited us into his house not once but many times.
(b) Our neighbor has never invited us into his house.
(c) Occasionally our neighbor has invited us into his house.
(d) Our neighbor has not always invited us into his house.

Answers	01	a	02	c	03	d	04	b

Sentence

এক বা একাধিক Word সুশৃঙ্খলভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে যদি একটি সম্পূর্ণ মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে, তখন তাকে Sentence বলে।

Structure অনুযায়ী Sentence তিন প্রকার:



Simple Sentence: একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটি মাত্র finite verb নিয়ে গঠিত Sentence কে Simple Sentence বলে।
যেমন: Naim reads a novel. Shuvo is an industrious employee.

Complex Sentence: একটি Principal Clause এবং এক বা একাধিক Subordinate clause নিয়ে গঠিত Sentence কে Complex Sentence বলে। যেমন: When Siraj was a student of Rajshahi University, he did a part time job.

Compound Sentence: একাধিক Coordinate Clause বা Principal Clause, Coordinating conjunction **(and, but, or, nor, also, however, moreover, thus, so, therefore, else, as well as, yet, whereas, not only... but also, otherwise)** দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে যখন একাধিক অর্থবোধক বাক্য তৈরি হয় তখন তাকে Compound Sentence বলে। যেমন: Shafa is not only an English teacher but also a lawyer.

নিচে ছকের মাধ্যমে Simple, Complex ও Compound Sentence এর মধ্যকার পারস্পরিক পরিবর্তন সমূহ দেখানো হলো –

Simple	Complex	Compound
01. To + verb/ in order to + verb –He sells book **to** earn money.	Subject + verb + so that + subject can/may/could/might + verb –He sells book **so that he can** earn money. –He sold book **so that he could** earn money.	To এর পরিবর্তে And বসিয়ে। যেমন: He sells book **and** earns money. অথবা: Subject + want to / desire to + verb (পরবর্তী অংশ) and + so/therefore + (to + verb এর পূর্বের অংশ) –He **desires/wants to earn money and so** he sells book.

Simple	Complex	Compound
02. With a view to/for + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form –He came to Dhaka **with a view to** earning more.	Subject + Verb + so that + subject + can/may / could/might + verb –He came to Dhaka **so that he could** earn more.	Subject + want to / desire to + verb (পরবর্তী অংশের) + and so/therefore+ (বাকি অংশ) –He **wanted to earn more and so/therefore** he came to Dhaka.
03. Too ……to –He is **too** weak **to** walk a mile. –The bag is **too** heavy for me **to** carry.	Subject + verb + so + adjective + that + cannot/could not + verb –He is so weak **that he cannot walk a mile.** –The bag is **so heavy that I cannot** carry it.	Subject + verb + very + adjective + and + subject + cannot/could not + verb **–He is very weak and** he cannot walk a mile. –The bag **is very heavy and I cannot carry it.**
04. Prepositional phrases/ age/ season/ year/ day/ in the afternoon/ in the evening/ at the time of (any time) **–At the age of ten**, he left his house.	When/while + subject + verb + object + (বাকি অংশ) **–When he was ten years old**, he left his house.	Subject + verb + and/ and then + (বাকি অংশ) **–He was ten years of age/was ten** and then he left the house.
05. Prepositional phrase (position/ movement/quality) –There is a field **in front of** our college.	Subject + verb + relative pronoun (who/which/that) + subject+ verb + Object –There is a field **which is in front of our collage.**	Subject + verb + and + subject + verb –There is a field **and it is in front of our college.**
06. Besides/both –Kanok is **both** a good student and a good player.	While + subject + verb + object + (বাকি অংশ) **–While kanok is a good student**, he is a good player.	Subject + verb + not only-but also –Kanok **is not only a good student but also a good player.**
07. On/ immediately after/just after + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form **–On entering** the house, I found the baby crying.	Just after/as soon as/no-sooner had/hardly ….. had ….. **–As soon as I entered the house,** I found the baby crying.	Subject + verb + and at once/and immediately + (বাকি অংশ) **–I entered the house and at once** I found the baby crying.
08. Adjective + noun –We have rented **a new apartment.**	Subject + verb + noun + relative pronoun (who, which, what, that, why, how প্রভৃতি) + verb + adjective –We have rented an apartment **which is new.**	Subject + verb + and + it/they (subject) + verb + adjective –We have rented an apartment **and it is new.**
09. Because of/on account of/owing to/due to/ present participle (verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form) **–Being ill,** I could not go there.	Since /as /because/when **–As I was ill,** I could not go there.	And **–I was ill and** I could not go there.

Simple	Complex	Compound
10. In spite of/despite/not withstanding -**Despite his poverty,** the man is honest.	Though/although –**Though the man is poor**, he is honest	But –The man is poor **but** he is honest.
11. By + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form (you) –**By studying hard, you** can prosper in life.	If + subject + verb, subject + verb + object (এক্ষেত্রে If যুক্ত অংশ Affirmative হবে) –**If you study hard, you** can prosper in life.	Subject + verb + and + subject + verb + object –**Study hard and you** can prosper in life.
12. By + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form + (you ব্যতীত অন্য যে কোন Noun বা Pronoun) -**By reading hard,** Rita can do better.	If + subject + verb + object, (বাকি অংশ) –**If Rita reads hard**, she can do better.	Let + subject + verb (প্রথম অংশের) + Object + (বাকি অংশ) –**Let Rita read hard and she** can do better.
13. Without + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form (you) –**Without eating good food,** you cannot have good health.	If + subject + verb (negative) + other part (এক্ষেত্রে If যুক্ত অংশ Negative হবে) –**If you do not eat good food**, you cannot have a good health.	Subject + verb (প্রথম অংশের) + or + (বাকি অংশ) –**Eat good food or you** cannot have a good health.
14. Without + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form (you ব্যতীত অন্য যে কোন noun বা pronoun) –**Without taking physical exercise**, Dipon cannot be fit.	If + subject + verb (negative) + (বাকি অংশ) –**If Dipon does not take physical exercise**, he cannot be fit.	Let + subject + verb + or + (বাকি অংশ) –**Let Dipon take physical exercise** or he cannot be fit.
15. Noun phrase/phrase –I know **the truth.**	Subject + verb + relative pronoun (who, which, what, that etc.) + verb… –I know **what is true./** I know **what the truth is.**	Subject+verb+and+Subject+বাকী অংশ –**The fact is true and** I know that.
16. Past participle –I like **prepared note.**	Subject + verb + relative pronouns (who/which/what /that) + verb –I like the note **that is prepared.**	And –The note is prepared **and I like it**.
17. In case + affirmative –**In case of his arrival**, you can leave.	If + subject + verb (affirmative) + (বাকি অংশ) –**If he arrives**, you can leave.	And –**Let him arrive** and you can leave/ **He will arrive and** you can leave.
18. In case + negative –**In case of your failure to pay the bill**, you will be punished.	If + subject + verb (negative) + (বাকি অংশ) –**If you cannot pay the bill**, you will be punished.	Subject + verb + or + (বাকি অংশ) –**Pay the bill or** you will be punished
19. Case in apposition (subject +, noun phrase, + verb) –**Water, an important element**, is polluted in many ways.	Subject + relative pronoun (who, which, what, that প্রভৃতি) + verb + (বাকি অংশ) –**Water which is an important element** is polluted in many ways.	And –**Water is an important element** and it is polluted in many ways.

Simple	Complex	Compound
20. Adverb (surely, certainly, unfortunately etc.) –**Unfortunately,** he was killed.	It is/was+ certain/ sure/ unfortunate+ that + subject + verb –It **was unfortunate that he was killed**	Subject + verb + and + it is /was certain/ sure/ unfortunate –He was killed **and it was unfortunate.**
21. Before/after + verb-এর -ing যুক্ত form –**Before reaching college,** my exam started.	Subject + verb (Past perfect) + before + দ্বিতীয় অংশের subject + verb (Past indefinite) অথবা দ্বিতীয় অংশের Subject + Verb (Past indefinite) + after + subject + verb (Past perfect) –Exam had started **before I reached college,** /I had reached college **after exam started.**	পূর্ববর্তী কাজ (past perfect) + and then + পরবর্তী কাজ (past indefinite) –Exam had started **and then I reached college**.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Which of the following sentences is a simple sentence?
(a) In spite of his poverty, he is happy (b) I know that he is rich
(c) Do or die (d) I respect him he loves me

02. Besides going to the book fair, I bought a number of books. (compound)
(a) I not only went to the book fair but also bought a number of books.
(b) I went to the book fair and bought a number of books.
(c) Going to the book fair, I bought a number of books.
(d) I bought a number of books when I went to the book fair.

03. If you read, you will learn. This sentence is a–
(a) simple (b) complex (c) compound (d) Both simple and complex

04. I know you. (make it complex)
(a) I know you. (b) I know who you are. (c) I know who are you. (d) I know what are you.

05. The police dispersed the people who gathered around the deceased. What type of sentence is it?
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence (c) compound sentence (d) adverbial clause

06. Our present house suits us.' Make it complex.
(a) The house which we live suits us.
(b) The house suitable where we live
(c) The house in which we live is suitable
(d) The house in which we live at present suits us.

07. Though he tried hard, he failed. (Compound)
(a) He tried and failed. (b) In spite of his tying hard, he failed.
(c) He tried hard but failed. (d) But for his trying hard, he failed.

08. He shut the door and went out (make it simple)
(a) Shutting the door, he went out. (b) He shutting the door before went out.
(c) He went out shutting door. (d) Closing the door he went out.

09. Unless you work hard, you will not succeed. (Compound)
(a) Without working hard and you will not succeed.
(b) Work hard or you will not succeed.
(c) Word hard and you will not succeed.
(d) you work hard and will not succeed.

10. We should read books to gain knowledge. (Make it Complex)
(a) We should read books for gaining knowledge.
(b) We should read books and gain knowledge.
(c) We should read books so that we can gain knowledge.
(d) We want to gain knowledge and so we should read books.

11. Change the following sentence into compound sentence.
"Unless you work hard, you will not secceed."
(a) Without working hard and you will not succeed. (b) Work hard or you will not succeed.
(c) Word hard and you will not succeed. (d) you work hard and will not succeed.

12. Which of the following is a simple sentence?
(a) Though he is poor, he is honest. (b) He is poor but honest.
(c) He is poor and honest. (d) In spite of being poor, he is honest.

13. Find the simple form of the sentence, 'I heard that she was singing'.
(a) I heard her to sing (b) I heard her singing (c) I heard her being sing (d) I heard her song

14. As I was ill, I could not go there. It is a–
(a) Complex sentence (b) Simple sentence (c) Compound sentence (d) none of the above

15. "You should apologize for what you have done" is a–
(a) simple sentence (b) complex sentence (c) compound sentence (d) adverbial clause

16. What is the compound form of the sentence– 'She kept her promise'?
(a) She made a promise to kept. (b) She made a promise so that she could keep it.
(c) She not only made a promise but also kept it. (d) As she made a promise, she kept it.

17. 'Man is mortal'-Which is the Negative sentence of it?
(a) Man is not mortal. (b) Man is immortal. (c) No man is mortal. (d) No man is immortal.

18. In case of your failure to move, you will die (Make compound sentence)
(a) You shall move to die (b) You will to move to die (c) Move or die (d) If you do not move, you will die

19. The complex form of the sentence: 'Study hard or you will fail' is–
(a) If you do not study hard, you will fail (b) If you study hard, you will fail
(c) If you not study hard, you will fail (d) In case of your study hard, you will fail.

20. 'If you read, you will learn'. This sentence is a–
(a) Simple sentence (b) Negative sentence (c) Complex sentence (d) Compound sentence

Answers	01	a	02	[?]	03	b	04	b	05	b	06	d	07	c	08	a	09	b	10	c
	11	b	12	d	13	b	14	a	15	b	16	c	17	d	18	[?]	19	a	20	c

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Change of Voices

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Find out the active form of the sentence: "By whom can our country be saved ? "[44th BCS]
(a) Who can save our country? (b) Our country has been saved by who?
(c) Who save our country? (d) Who will save our country?

02. Identify the correct passive form: "Do not close the door." [44th BCS]
(a) 'Do not close the door.' (b) Let not the door be closed. (c) Let not the door close. (d) Let not door closed.

03. Change the voice: 'Nobody trusts a traitor.' [43rd BCS]
(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.

04. Find out the correct passive from of the sentence 'Who taught you French?' [41st BCS]
(a) By whom you were taught French? (b) By whom French was taught you?
(c) French was taught you by whom? (d) By whom were you taught French?

05. Change the voice: 'Who is calling me?' [40th BCS]
(a) By whom am I called? (b) By whom I am called? (c) By whom am I being called? (d) Whom am I called by?

06. Identify the correct passive form of the sentence below: 'Do you know them?' [39th BCS]
(a) Are they known by you? (b) Would they be known by you?
(c) Are they known with you? (d) Are they known to you?

07. Identify the right passive voice of 'It is impossible to do this'. [38th BCS]
(a) Doing this is impossible (b) This can't be done (c) This is must be done (d) This is impossible to be done

08. "Who planted this tree here"? The correct passive voice of this sentence is– [37th BCS]
(a) By whom the tree was planted here? (b) Who the tree had been planted here by?
(c) The tree was planted here by whom (d) By whom had the tree been planted here?
Note: অপশনে সঠিক উত্তর নেই, সঠিক উত্তর হবে – By whom was this tree planted here?

09. The correct passive form of "You must shut these doors" is – [35th BCS]
(a) These must be shut doors (b) Shut the doors you must (c) Shut must be the doors (d) These doors must be shut

10. I know him. [31st BCS]
(a) He is known by me. (b) He was known to me. (c) He has been known by me. (d) He is known to me.

11. A lion may be helped even by a little mouse. [31st BCS]
(a) A little mouse may even help a lion. (b) Even a little mouse may help a lion.
(c) A little mouse can even help a lion. (d) Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.

12. Give the correct passive form of 'My teacher embodies all the good qualities'. [27th BCS]
(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.

13. Choose the correct form (passive) of- 'Who will do the work?' [26th BCS]
(a) Who will be done the work? (b) Who will done the work?
(c) By whom will the work be done? (d) Whom will the work be done?

14. Identify the correct passive form –. "Open the window". [23rd BCS]
(a) The window should be opened. (b) Let the window be opened.
(c) Let the window be opened by you. (d) The window must be opened.

15. The passive form of the sentence 'Some children were helping the wounded man'– [20th BCS]
(a) The wounded man was helped by some children (b) The wounded man was helping by some children
(c) The wounded man was being helped by some children (d) The wounded man was to be helped by some children

16. The best passive form of the sentence: 'We don't like idle people' [17th BCS]
(a) we are not liked by idle people (b) Idle people are not like us
(c) Idle people are not liked by us (d) Idle people are not of our liking

17. The correct passive of 'Sheila was writing a letter' is– [16th BCS]
(a) A letter was writing by Sheila (b) A letter was being writing by Sheila
(c) A letter was being written by Sheila (d) A letter was been written by Sheila

18. People always remember patriots. [15th BCS]
Which of the following is the best passive form of the above sentence?
(a) The patriots are always remembered (b) The patriots are always being remembered
(c) People are always remembered by the patriots (d) The patriots will always be remembered by people

Answers	01	a	02	b	03	d	04	d	05	c	06	d	07	d	08	–	09	d	10	d
	11	b	12	b	13	c	14	b	15	c	16	c	17	c	18	a				

Voice

Voice অর্থ বাচ্য; ক্রিয়া প্রকাশের ভঙ্গিমাকেই Voice বা বাচ্য বলে।

Voice মূলত দুই ধরনের হয়ে থাকে। যথা –

1. **Active Voice**
2. **Passive Voice**

Voice পরিবর্তন করতে হলে অর্থাৎ Active Voice থেকে Passive Voice-এ অথবা Passive Voice থেকে Active Voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে হলে প্রথমে যে বাক্যটিকে রূপান্তরিত করতে হবে তার Object বের করতে হবে। এখানে উল্লেখ্য যে, কোনো বাক্যের মধ্যকার Object বের করতে হলে সেই বাক্যটির Verb টিকে 'কী' (What) অথবা 'কাকে' (Whom) দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে সেই বাক্যটির Object পাওয়া যাবে। যেমন: I play football. এখানে আমি কী খেলি? উত্তর হলো আমি football খেলি। এখানে football হলো বাক্যটির Object।

অপর পক্ষে, I go to school, এই বাক্যটির Verb টিকে 'কী' (What) অথবা 'কাকে' (Whom) দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হলে কোনো উত্তর পাওয়া যাবে না। অর্থাৎ এই বাক্যের কোনো Object নেই। সুতরাং এই বাক্যে কোনো Voice change করা যাবে না।

এছাড়া আরো দুটি কারণে কোন বাক্যের Voice পরিবর্তন করা যায় না অর্থাৎ বাক্যটিকে Active Voice থেকে Passive Voice-এ অথবা Passive Voice থেকে Active Voice-এ রূপান্তর করা যায় না।

এগুলো হলো –

i) যদি বাক্যটির Main Verb টি Linking verb (am, is, are, was, were ইত্যাদি) হয়।

ii) যদি বাক্যটির Main Verb টি Middle verb (have verb) (যেমন: have, has, had প্রভৃতি) হয়।

Active Voice ও Passive Voice চেনার উপায়

- Agent → যে কাজটি করে।
- Subject → সাধারণত বাক্যের শুরুতে থাকে এবং ক্রিয়ার কর্তা হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

বাক্যস্থিত Agent টি যখন উক্ত বাক্যের Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন বাক্যটি Active Voice এ থাকে। আর যে বাক্যে Agent, Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না, সেই বাক্যটি Passive Voice আছে বলে মনে করা হয়। যেমন:

- **Active Voice:** I eat rice. ('I' এখানে Agent ও Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে)
- **Passive Voice**: Wars are destroyed many buildings. (এখানে 'Wars' বা 'যুদ্ধ' নিজে ধ্বংস সম্পাদনকারী নয়, সম্পাদনকারী ছিল মানুষ)

Active Voice কে Passive Voice এ রূপান্তরিত করার সাধারণ নিয়মাবলি

a) Active Voice এ Verb এর Object, Passive Voice এ Verb এর Subject হবে।

b) Active Voice এ Verb এর Subject, Passive Voice এর বাক্যটির পিছনে চলে যাবে

বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: এখানে প্রচলিত বই গুলোতে বলা আছে যে, 'Active Voice এ Verb এর Subject, Passive Voice এ Verb এর Object হবে' যা সম্পূর্ণ ভুল ধারণা। কারণ আমরা আগেই আলোচনা করেছি যে কোন বাক্যের Object বের করতে হলে বাক্যের মধ্যকার Main Verb টিকে কী (What) অথবা কাকে (Whom) দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করতে হবে। কিন্তু যদি এখানে অর্থাৎ Passive Voice এর বাক্যটিকে কী (What) অথবা কাকে (Whom) দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হয় তাহলে কোন উত্তর পাওয়া যাবে না। সুতরাং Object বলাটা উচিত নয়) এবং Active Voice এ Verb এর Subject টি যদি Pronoun হয় তাহলে Passive Voice এ সেই Pronoun টির Object form (me, us, you, him, her, them) ব্যবহৃত হবে। কিন্তু Subject টি যদি Noun হয় তাহলে Noun টি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Active Voice এর Main verb এর Past participle form, Passive voice এর verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং তারপূর্বে Active Voice এর verb এর Tense অনুযায়ী to be verb বা to have verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Active: Shuvo reads a novel.
Passive: A novel is read by Shuvo.
Active: They built this house in 1930.
Passive: This house was built by them in 1930.

N.B. সাধারণত কারো দ্বারা Verb এর কাজটি সম্পাদিত হয় বা হয়েছে বুঝাতে Passive verb এর পরে by বসে। যেমন:

- The letter has been written by me.
- The work has been done by Naim.

পক্ষান্তরে, কীসের দ্বারা Verb-এর কার্যটি সম্পাদিত হয় বা হয়েছে বুঝাতে Passive verb এর পরে with বসে। যেমন:

- His face was covered with dust. (not–by dust)
- This tube was filled with water. (not-by water)

Active Tenses and Their Passive Equivalents

Tense/verb forms	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple present	keep/keeps	am/is/are kept
Present progressive(continuous)	am/is/are keeping	am/is/are being kept
Simple past	kept	was/were kept
Past progressive(continuous)	was/were keeping	was/were being kept
Present perfect	have/has kept	have/has been kept
Past perfect	had kept	had been kept
Present perfect progressive (continuous)	have/has been keeping	have/has been being kept
Past perfect progressive(continuous)	had been keeping	had been being kept
Future	will keep	will be kept
Conditional	would keep	would be kept
Perfect conditional	would have kept	would have been kept
Present infinitive	to keep	to be kept
Perfect infinitive	to have kept	to have been kept
Present participle/gerund	keeping	being kept
Perfect participle	having kept	having been kept
Modal auxiliary	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must keep	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must be kept
Modal + perfective	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must have kept	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must have been kept
Modal + progressive(continuous)	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must be keeping	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must be being kept
Modal + perfect + progressive(continuous)	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must have been keeping	can/could/shall/should/may/ might/will/would/must have been being kept

◆ The Example

Tense/verb forms	Active voice	Passive voice
Simple Present	He **keeps** the book.	The book **is kept** by him.
Present Progressive(continuous)	He **is keeping** the book.	The book **is being kept** by him.
Simple Past	He **kept** the book.	The book **was kept** by him.
Past Progressive(continuous)	He **was keeping** the book.	The book **was being kept** by him.
Present Perfect	He **has kept** the book.	The book **has been kept** by him.
Past Perfect	He **had kept** the book.	The book **had been kept** by him.
Present Perfect progressive(continuous)	He **has been keeping** the book for two hours.	The book **has been being kept** by him for two hours.
Past Perfect Progressive(continuous)	He **had been keeping** the book for two hours.	The book **had been being kept** by him for two hours.
Future	He **will keep** the book.	The book **will be kept** by him.
Conditional	If he had a bookshelf, he **would keep** the book.	If he had a bookshelf, the book **would be kept** by him.
Perfect Conditional	If he had had a bookshelf, he **would have kept** the book.	If he had had a bookshelf, the book **would have been kept** by him.
Present Infinitive	He wants someone **to keep** the book.	He wants the book **to be kept**.
Perfect Infinitive	He is **to have kept** the book.	The book is **to have been kept** by him.
Present Participle/Gerund	He admits **keeping** the book.	He admits the book **being kept**.
Perfect Participle	He cleans the book after **having kept** the book.	He cleans the book after **having been kept**.
Modal Auxiliary	He **should keep** the book.	The book **should be kept** by him.

Tense/verb forms	Active voice	Passive voice
Modal + Perfective	He **should have kept** the book.	The book **should have been kept** by him.
Modal + Progressive(continuous)	He **should be keeping** the book.	The book **should be being kept** by him.
Modal + Perfect + Progressive(continuous)	He **should have been keeping** the book.	The book **should have been being kept** by him.
Factitive verbs/objects (object and complement) complex transitive verb	He **keeps** the book clean.	The book **is kept** clean by him.
Double objects (direct and indirect object) Di-transitive verb	He **gives** me a book.	I **am given** a book by him/ A book **is given** to me by him.

Passive Voice of Interrogative sentence

Rules	Examples
a) Interrogative of 'yes/no' question এর ক্ষেত্রে Active Voice এ ব্যবহৃত auxiliary verb-do/does এর পরিবর্তে am/is/are, did এর পরিবর্তে was/were, shall/will এর পরিবর্তে shall be/will be এবং has/have এর পরিবর্তে has been/have been বসে। পূর্বের মতোই verb এর Past participle ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** Do you see the bird? **Passive:** Is the bird seen by you? **Active:** Did you read the book? **Passive:** Was the book read by you?
b) কিন্তু Active Voice এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত Question words-when, what, which, why, how, where ইত্যাদি Passive Voice-এর ক্ষেত্রে অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। শুধু পূর্ববর্তী নিয়ম অনুসারে be verb + verb এর Past participle হয়।	**Active:** What do you want? **Passive:** What is wanted by you? **Active:** Which book does he want? **Passive:** Which book is wanted by him? **Active:** Why did the teacher punish you? **Passive:** Why were you punished by the teacher?
c) Active voice এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত who/whom, passive voice এ যথাক্রমে by whom এবং who তে পরিবর্তিত হয়।	**Active:** Who taught you French? **Passive:** By whom were you taught French? **Active:** Who is writing a letter? **Passive:** By whom is a letter being written? **Active:** Who gave you this book? **Passive:** By whom was this book given to you?

Passive Voice of Imperative Sentences

Rules	Examples
a) Imperative sentences with command/order জাতীয় Sentence কে Active voice থেকে passive voice এর পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম: i) Affirmative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Sentence এর প্রথমে Let এবং Negative sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Sentence এর প্রথমে Let not বসে। ii) Main verb এর Past participle এর পূর্বে Auxiliary verb হিসেবে 'be' বসে। **N.B. Let যুক্ত Imperative sentence** এর ক্ষেত্রে অতিরিক্ত Let-এর ব্যবহারের প্রয়োজন হয় না।	**Active:** Tell her to wait here. **Passive:** Let her be told to wait here. **Active:** Take care of your health. **Passive:** Let your health be taken care of. **Active:** Close all the facts at once. **Passive:** Let all the facts be closed at once. **Active:** Let him do it. **Passive:** Let it be done by him. **Active:** Let the boy do the work. **Passive:** Let the work be done by the boy. **Active:** Let him read the book. **Passive:** Let the book be read by him.
b) Imperative sentence beginning with 'please/kindly'-এরূপ Active voice এর Sentence কে Passive voice এ পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম- Passive voice এ Sentence এর প্রথমে You are requested to শুধু ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** Please come here. **Passive:** You are requested to come here. **Active:** Please do the sum. **Passive:** You are requested to do the sum. **Active:** Please don't smoke. **Passive:** You are requested not to smoke.
c) দুটি Object যুক্ত Imperative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে Direct object টি যদি Passive voice এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Indirect object এর পূর্বে for বা to বসে।	**Active:** Buy me a pen. **Passive:** Let a pen be bought for me. **Active:** Pluck me a flower. **Passive:** Let a flower be plucked for me. **Active:** Bring me a book. **Passive:** Let a book be brought for me.

Passive Voice of Complex Sentences

Rules	Examples
a) Complex sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে Principal এবং Subordinate; উভয় Clause এর Verb গুলো Passive form-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। এ ক্ষেত্রে অনেক সময় Introductory- 'It'; Passive form-এ Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। উভয় Clause এর Subject যদি একই হয় তাহলে শুধু শেষের Clause এর পরে Subject, by যোগে Object-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।	**Active:** He told me that he had done the work. **Passive:** I was told that the work had been done by him. **Active:** We know that Columbus discovered America. **Passive:** It is known to us that America was discovered by Columbus. **Active:** He said that Karim was honest. **Passive:** It was said (by him) that Karim was honest.
b) Complex sentence এর Active voice এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত Sub-ordinate clause টি যদি Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Passive voice-এ পুরো Clause -টিই Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** I know what he thinks. **Passive:** What he thinks is known to me. **Active:** I know that he will pass in the examination. **Passive:** That he will pass in the examination is known to me.

Passive Voice of Compound Sentences

Rules	Examples
Compound Sentence এর Voice পরিবর্তনের সময় অর্থাৎ Active voice থেকে Passive voice-এ রূপান্তরের সময় যে সমস্ত বাক্যাংশের Verb গুলোর Object আছে, শুধু সেই বাক্যাংশগুলোর Passive voice-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে আর যে Verb গুলোর Object নেই সেগুলো অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।	**Active:** They type letters, seal them and post them. **Passive:** Letters are typed, sealed and posted by them. **Active:** They write books, print them and sell them. **Passive:** Books are written, printed and sold by them.

Some additional rules of voice change

Passive Voice with Double Objects

Rules	Examples
i) দুটি Objects যুক্ত Sentence-এর যে কোনো একটি Object কে Subject হিসেবে গ্রহণ করে Active voice থেকে Passive voice-এ পরিবর্তন করা যায়।	**Active:** He gave me a book. **Passive:** I was given a book by him /A book was given to me by him. **Active:** Mr. Zaman teaches us English. **Passive:** We are taught English by Mr. Zaman/English is taught to us by Mr. Zaman.
বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য – i) Active voice-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত Indirect object এর পূর্বে যদি Preposition 'to/for' থাকে, সেক্ষেত্রে Preposition যুক্ত Indirect object টি Passive voice-এ Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না। ii) দুটি Object-এর মধ্যে Direct object টি যদি Passive voice এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Indirect object-এর পূর্বে to/for বসে।	**Active:** He did a lot of things for me. **Passive:** A lot of things were done for me by him. **Active:** He explained the problem to the students. **Passive:** The problem was explained to the students by him. **Active:** They suggested a plan to us. **Passive:** A plan was suggested to us by them. **Active:** He bought me a ring. **Passive:** A ring was bought for me by him. **Active:** They left us some food. **Passive:** Some food was left for us by them. **Active:** He gave me a book. **Passive:** A book was given to me by him.

Passive voice with intransitive verbs

আমরা আগেই আলোচনা করেছি যে, কোনো Sentence এর মধ্যস্থিত Verb এর Object না থাকলে সেই Sentence টির Voice change করা যাবে না। সে দিক থেকে বিবেচনা করলে Intransitive verb যুক্ত Sentence এর Voice change করা যাবে না। কারণ Intransitive verb এর কোনো Object থাকে না। কিন্তু কয়েকটি ক্ষেত্রে যেখানে Intransitive verb যুক্ত Sentence এর Voice change করা যাবে। নিম্নে সেগুলো আলোচনা করা হলো –

Rules	Examples
i) সাধারণত Intransitive verb-এর Passive form হয় না। কিন্তু Cognate object যুক্ত Intransitive verb-এর Passive form হয়। **Note:** কখনও কখনও Intransitive verb-এর পরে Verb-এর সমার্থক কোনো শব্দ Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Intransitive verb এর এরূপ Object কে Cognate object বলে।	**Active:** He ran a race. **Passive:** A race was run by him. ব্যাখ্যা: He ran a race. এখানে Race- cognate object. Cognate object যুক্ত Intransitive verb কে Passive voice-এ পরিবর্তন করার সময় Cognate object টি Passive form-এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। **Active:** I have fought a good fight. **Passive:** A good fight has been fought by me. **Active:** He slept a sound sleep. **Passive:** A sound sleep was slept by him. **Active:** Anwar caught a nice catch. **Passive:** A nice catch was caught by Anwar.
ii) Preposition যুক্ত Group verb গুলো Transitive verb এর ন্যায় কাজ করে বলে এদেরকে Passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করা যায়।	**Active:** He looks at the picture. **Passive:** The picture is looked at by him. **Active:** A car ran over the dog. **Passive:** The dog was run over by a car. **Active:** We must listen to our teachers. **Passive:** Our teachers must be listened to (by us). **Active:** We talked of them. **Passive:** They were talked of by us.
iii) কোনো Factitive object (Complement), Passive voice-এর Subject হতে পারে না। এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে মূল Object টি Passive voice-এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং Factitive object টি Object হিসেবে থেকে যায়। **Note:** Sentence এর সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে যে অতিরিক্ত Object ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Factitive object বা Complementary object বলে।	**Active:** We made him captain. **Passive:** He was made captain by us. **Active:** The teacher called the boy a fool. **Passive:** The boy was called a fool by the teacher. **Active:** They elected me secretary of the club. **Passive:** I was elected secretary of the club by them. **Active:** People made him king. **Passive:** He was made king by people. **Active:** They kept me waiting. **Passive:** I was kept waiting by them.

Passive voice with quasi-passive verb

Rules	Examples
যে সকল Verb, Active verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হওয়া স্বত্ত্বেও Passive বা পরোক্ষ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে Quasi-passive verb বলে। এই সমস্ত ক্ষেত্রে Active voice থেকে Passive voice-এ রূপান্তরের সময় সাধারণত Subject অপরিবর্তিত থাকে এবং Subject এর পরে যথাক্রমে To be verb এবং Complement বসে। অতঃপর Singular subject-এর ক্ষেত্রে 'when it is' বা 'if it is' এবং Plural subject-এর ক্ষেত্রে 'when they are' বা 'if they are' বসে। সব শেষে Verb এর Past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** Honey tastes sweet. **Passive:** Honey is sweet if/when it is tasted.
এছাড়াও আরেক উপায়ে Quasi-passive verb যুক্ত Sentence কে Active voice থেকে Passive voice-এ রূপান্তর করা যায়। এই ক্ষেত্রেও প্রথমে Subject অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। এরপর Tense অনুযায়ী To be verb বসে। এর পরে যথাক্রমে Verb এর Past participle form এবং Complement বসে।	**Active:** Rice sells cheap. **Passive:** Rice is sold cheap. **Active:** Honey tastes sweet. **Passive:** Honey is tasted sweet.

Passive voice with bare infinitives

Rules	Examples
Need, find, watch, make, see, hear, feel, know, do, go, help ইত্যাদি Verb গুলোর পর Active voice এ Infinitive এর to উহ্য থাকে। কিন্তু Passive voice এ Infinitive 'to' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** I found him cross the road. **Passive:** He was found to cross the road. **Active:** I heard her sing a song. **Passive:** She was heard to sing a song by me. **Active:** We watch them play. **Passive:** They are watched to play by us. **Active:** I made him laugh. **Passive:** He was made to laugh by me. **Active:** I saw him go. **Passive:** He was seen to go by me. **Active:** We made him do the work. **Passive:** He was made to do the work by us.
ব্যতিক্রম: কিন্তু Let যুক্ত Passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে Bare infinitive (Infinitive without 'to) ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** We let him go home. **Passive:** He was let by us go home. (not – let to go)

Passive voice with modal auxiliaries

Rules	Examples
Active voice এর মূল Verb এর পূর্বে Modal auxiliary verb হিসেবে may, might, should, would, can, could, must বা ought to বা going to/am to/are to/has to/have to ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে Passive voice-এ এদের পরে be এবং মূল Verb এর Past participle form ব্যবহৃত হয়।	**Active:** I can do the work. **Passive:** The work can be done by me. **Active:** We ought to love our country. **Passive:** Our country ought to be loved by us. **Active:** He is going to build a house. **Passive:** A house is going to be built by him. **Active:** We are to invite you. **Passive:** You are to be invited (by us). **Active:** You have to do the work. **Passive:** The work has to be done by you.

Passive voice without 'BY'

Rules	Examples
Active voice এর ক্ষেত্রে alarm, know, satisfy, please, shock, annoy, surprise, stun, interest, vex, contain-ইত্যাদি verb গুলো ব্যবহৃত হলে, উক্ত বাক্যটিকে পরে Passive voice-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে হলে Object-এর পূর্বে by এর পরিবর্তে with, to, at, in বসে। (alarm at, know to, please at, interest in/with, vexed at, contain in, satisfy at= work, satisfy with=person, surprise at, annoy at= behaviour, annoy with=person)	**Active:** I know the man. **Passive:** The man is known to me. **Active:** The boy satisfied us. **Passive:** We were satisfied with the boy. **Active:** Your work satisfied me. **Passive:** I was satisfied at your work. **Active:** His behaviour pleased me. **Passive:** I was pleased at his behaviour. **Active:** His conduct annoyed me. **Passive:** I was annoyed at his conduct. **Active:** He annoyed me. **Passive:** I was annoyed with him. **Active:** His behaviour stunned me. **Passive:** I was stunned at his behaviour. **Active:** Smoke filled the room. **Passive:** The room was filled with smoke. **Active:** His behaviour vexed me sometimes.

	Passive: I am sometimes vexed at his behaviour. **Active:** The boy pleased the teacher. **Passive:** The teacher was pleased with the boy. **Active:** His father's death shocked me much. **Passive:** I was much shocked at his father's death. **Active:** Light filled the room. **Passive:** The room was filled with light. **Active:** His strange behaviour surprised me. **Passive:** I was surprised at his strange behaviour. **Active:** The newspaper contains daily news. **Passive:** Daily news is contained in the newspaper. **Active:** This book has greatly interested me. **Passive:** I have been greatly interested in/with this book.

Some Important Examples for Voice Change

Active	Passive
The teacher forbids the students to keep guide book.	Students are forbidden to be kept guide book by their teachers.
I want a book to read.	A book is wanted to be read by me.
The plays of Shakespeare interest me.	I am interested in the plays of Shakespeare.
Lionel likes to play football.	Football is liked to be played by Lionel.
Messy wants me to do the work.	Messy wants the work to be done by me. [Not – I am wanted by Messy the work to be done by me.]
His behavior pleases me.	I am pleased at his behavior.
I am to do it.	It is to be done by me.
I always speak well of him.	He is always spoken well of by me.
I like to read newspaper.	Newspaper is liked to be read by me.
Short hair covers the body of the cow.	The body of the cow is covered with short hair.
If we do it, we may have a chance.	If it is done, a chance may be had by us.
He knows that he will pass.	It is known to him that he will pass.
I know him well.	He is well known to me.
It is time to do your duty.	It is time your duty to be done.
The judge ordered the spy to be shot.	The spy was ordered to be shot by the judge.
His attitude did not please me.	I was not pleased at his attitude.
The judge hanged the man for murder.	The man was hanged for murder.
He decided to sell the house.	The house was decided to be sold by me.
The boy pleased us well.	We were well pleased with the boy.
We made her laugh.	She was made to laugh by us.
One should keep one's promise.	A promise should be kept.
Circumstances obliged me to go.	I was obliged to go under circumstances.
He considers me honest.	I am considered honest by him.
We can gain nothing without labour.	Nothing can be gained without labour.
Everybody says that morning shows the day.	It is said that morning shows the day.
People believe you know him.	It is believed that he is known to you.
People speak English all over the world.	English is spoken all over the world.
Someone has stolen my pen.	My pen has been stolen.
The storm has uprooted the tree.	The tree has been uprooted.
They invited me to the party.	I was invited to the party.
Fire burnt the ship.	The ship was burnt.
Murderer murdered him.	He was murdered

Potential Questions & Answers

01. 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 broadcast by BBC (d) The breaking news are broadcasted by BBC.

02. Identify the correct passive form of 'Fortune favors the brave'
(a) The brave is favoured by fortune. (b) The brave was favoured by fortune.
(c) The brave were favoured by fortune. (d) The brave are favoured by fortune.

03. Which one is the correct voice form?
(a) I was charmed at her beauty. (b) I was charmed by her beauty.
(c) I was charmed for her beauty. (d) I was charmed to her beauty.

04. He annoyed me. (Select the passive form)
(a) I was annoyed by him. (b) I was annoyed at him (c) I was annoyed with him (d) I was annoyed against him

05. The correct passive voice of 'Do you know them'?
(a) Is they know by you? (b) Are they known to you? (c) Are they know by you? (d) Are they know with you?

06. The correct passive form of the sentence. 'Take care of your health'
(a) Let your health taken care. (b) Let your health be taken care of.
(c) Let your health taken care of. (d) He was known by me.

07. Which one is the correct passive form of the sentence – 'He satisfied everybody'?
(a) Everybody has been satisfied by him. (b) Everybody was satisfied by him.
(c) Everybody was satisfied with him. (d) Everybody would be satisfied at him.

08. 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.

09. 'Let him be told to go' change the voice is–
(a) Go (b) Let you go (c) you go (d) Tell him to go

10. 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?

11. 'He died of fever' Passive form is –
(a) Fever caused his to die. (b) Fever caused him to death.
(c) He was caused to die of fever. (d) His death was caused with fever.

12. Passive form of 'Who spoke it'?
(a) It was spoken by whom? (b) By whom was it spoken? (c) By whom it was spoken? (d) By whom it has been spoken?

13. Select the passive voice of "His behaviour surprised me."
(a) I was surprised at his behaviour (b) I was surprised with his behaviour
(c) I was surprised to his behaviour (d) I was surprised his behaviour

14. Choose the correct passive form of the sentence– I have written a letter.
(a) A letter is being written by me (b) A letter has being written by me
(c) A letter has been written by me (d) A letter was being written by me

15. The correct passive form of the sentence 'I saw him fall from the tree' is–
(a) He was seen by me to fall from the tree (b) The tree was seen to fall by my
(c) He was seen to fall from the tree by me (d) He was seen falling from the tree by me.

16. 'Fire burnt the ship'– the correct passive form of this sentence will be–
(a) The ship is burnt (b) The ship was burnt (c) The ship has burnt (d) The ship was burnted

17. Enter the house by this gate.
(a) Let the house entered by this gate (b) Let the house be entered by you by this gate
(c) You should enter the house by this gate (d) You are requested to enter the house by this gate

18. Identify the correct passive form of 'He made me laugh.'
(a) I was made laugh by him. (b) I was made to laugh by him.
(c) I was made laughing with him. (d) I was made laughing by him.

19. Identify the correct passive form of – 'Do not shut the door':
(a) The door is not be shut (b) The door may not be shut. (c) Let not the door be shut. (d) The door will not be shut.

20. Select the active structure:
(a) The tree has been uprooted. (b) The door should be kept closed.
(c) I have lost my watch. (d) My suggestion was not accepted.

21. Choose the passive structure– 'His comment surprised me.'
(a) I was surprised by his comment. (b) I was surprised at his comment.
(c) I was surprised for his comment. (d) I was surprised to his comment.

22. Identify the correct passive form: "Tell him to get out of the office,'
(a) He should be told to get out of the office. (b) Let him be told to get out of the office.
(c) Let him be ordered to leave the office. (d) He is told to get out of the office.

23. Identify the correct passive form: 'Let me write a letter.'
(a) Let a letter be written by me. (b) Let a letter is written by me.
(c) Let a letter to write by me. (d) Let a letter write by me.

24. The correct passive form of the sentence. They elected him captain is–
(a) He is elected captain. (b) He was elected captain by them.
(c) He has been elected captain by them. (d) Captain is elected him by them.

25. They have built a perfect dam across the river.
(a) Across the river a perfect dam was built. (b) A perfect dam has been built by them across the river.
(c) A perfect dam should have been built by them. (d) Across the river was a perfect dam.

26. Change into passive: Who is creating this mess?
(a) By whom is this mess being created? (b) Who has been created this mess?
(c) By whom this mess is being created? (d) By whom has this mess been created?

27. The passive form of the sentence "You made him cook rice" is–
(a) He was made to cook rice. (b) He was made cook rice. (c) He is made to cook rice. (d) He had made to cook rice.

28. What is the correct passive form of the sentence below? – 'Do it.
(a) Let it be done. (b) It is ordered to be done. (c) Let us do it. (d) It is to be done.

29. 'Do you see the flower'? Identify the correct passive form of the above sentence.
(a) Is the flower was seen by you? (b) Is the flower being seen by you?
(c) Has the flower seen by you? (d) Is the flower seen by you?

30. What is the passive voice of the sentence – His conduct annoyed me.
(a) I was being annoyed by his conduct (b) I was annoyed by his conduct
(c) I was annoyed at his conduct (d) I had been annoyed on his conduct

31. 'Let me do the sum.' Passive voice of it is–
(a) Let the sum is to be done by me. (b) Let the sum done by me.
(c) Let the sum being done by me. (d) Let the sum be done by me.

32. The passive form of the sentence 'His sudden death shocked me' is:
(a) I was shocked by his sudden death. (b) I was shocked to his sudden death.
(c) I was shocked by know his sudden death. (d) I was shocked at his sudden death.

33. Identify the correct passive form of 'Never catch the Jatka'
(a) Let the Jatka never be caught. (b) The Jatka is caught by you.
(c) Never the Jatka be caught by you. (d) Let not the Jatka ever be caught.

34. Choose the correct passive form of 'All his students like him.'
(a) He is liked by all his students (b) He was liked by all his students
(c) He has been liked by all his students (d) He is being liked by all his students

35. 'He helped me do it'. The passive voice of the sentence is–
(a) It was done by him to help me (b) It was helped by him to do it
(c) It was helped me him to do it (d) I was helped by him do it

36. The passive form of 'They have won the battle' is–
(a) The battle have won by them. (b) The battle had been won by them.
(c) The battle was won by them. (d) The battle has been won by them.

37. The passive form of the sentence, We made her recite a poem'–
(a) a poem was made recite by her (b) she was made to recite a poem
(c) she was made recited a poem (d) a poem was made to be recited

38. English ___ across the world.
(a) speaks (b) is speaking (c) is spoken (d) has spoken

39. 'Whom did she accuse?' Choose the right passive voice.
(a) Who was accused by her? (b) Who had been accused by her?
(c) Who has being accused by her? (d) Who has been accused by her?

40. 'The work is done by Medha' This is an example of–
(a) active voice (b) passive voice (c) quasi-passive voice (d) not any voice which are mentioned

41. The passive form of the sentence 'One's should keep one's promise' should be–
(a) One's promises should be kept. (b) Promises should be kept.
(c) Promises made should be kept. (d) Promises made needs to be kept.

42. The passive form of the sentence 'Manners reveal character' is–
(a) One's character is revealed by one's manners. (b) Characters are revealed by one's manners.
(c) Character is revealed by manners. (d) Manners are revealing of character.

43. Change into active form: 'I was surprised to see that he had been beaten black and blue.'–
(a) I was surprised to see he had been beaten black and blue.
(b) It surprised me to see that he had been beaten black and blue.
(c) It was surprising that he had been beaten black and blue.
(d) That he had been beaten black and blue was surprising.

44. Change the voice: Can you help me out scoop out seeds from melon?
(a) Can I be helped by you to scoop out seeds from melon?
(b) Can I helped by you to scoop out seeds from melon?
(c) Could I helped by your to scoop out seeds from melon?
(d) Can I been helped out by you to scoop out seeds from melon?

45. Make it passive: 'They said he is a good candidate'
(a) He was said to be a good candidate. (b) He was considered to be a good candidate.
(c) It was said by them that he is to be a good candidate. (d) He was believed by them as a god candidate.

46. The correct passive voice of 'He pleases us' is–
(a) We are pleased by him. (b) We were pleased with him.
(c) We are pleased with him. (d) We will be pleased by him.

47. "A child could not have done this mischief" Make it passive–
(a) This mischief could not be done by a child. (b) This mischief could not been endone by a child.
(c) This mischief could not have been done by a child. (d) This mischief a child could not be done.

48. Shuvo ate four pieces of Hilsha fish at dinner.' The passive form of the sentence is
(a) Four pieces of Hilisha fish at dinner were ate by Shuvo.
(b) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish Shovo ate.
(c) Four pieces of Hilsha fish were eating by Shovo at dinner.
(d) At dinner four pieces of Hilsha fish were eaten by Shuvo.

49. Let me do the work. Its passive form is–
(a) Let the work be done me. (b) Let the work be done. (c) Let me be done the work. (d) Let the work be done by me.

50. Change into passive: The city planner is making all the arrangements.
(a) The all arrangements have been made by the city planner.
(b) All arrangements are making by the city planner.
(c) The all arrangements had been making by the city planner.
(d) All the arrangements are being made by the city planner.

Answers	01	c	02	d	03	a	04	c	05	[illegible]	06	b	07	c	08	a	09	d	10	b
	11	c	12	b	13	a	14	c	15	c	16	b	17	d	18	b	19	[illegible]	20	c
	21	b	22	b	23	[illegible]	24	b	25	b	26	a	27	a	28	a	29	d	30	c
	31	d	32	d	33	d	34	a	35	b	36	d	37	[illegible]	38	c	39	a	40	b
	41	b	42	c	43	b	44	a	45	[illegible]	46	c	47	c	48	d	49	d	50	d

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Comparison of Adjectives

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Choose the correct comparative form of the sentence: [44th BCS]
'Very few boys are as industrious as Zaman.'
(a) Zaman is as industrious as other boys. (b) Zaman is one of the most industrious boys.
(c) Zaman is more industrious than most other boys. (d) Zaman is really industrious like other boys.

02. Select the correct comparative form of the sentence 'A string of pearls was not so bright as her teeth.' [41st BCS]
(a) Her teeth was more brighter than a string of pearls. (b) Her teeth were brighter than a string of pearls.
(c) A string of pearls was brighter than her teeth. (d) A string of pearls were very bright than her teeth.

03. Select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given sentence:
"We were no more surprised than Rahman." [32nd BCS]
(a) We were less surprised than Rahman. (b) We were all surprised.
(c) Rahman was less surprised than us. (d) We were as surprised as Rahman.

04. Dhaka is becoming one of the ___ cities in Asia. [28th BCS]
(a) more busy (b) busy (c) busiest (d) most busiest

05. I thought that___ was the last one. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) the most prettiest of all (b) prettiest one of all (c) the prettiest one from all (d) the prettiest one of all

06. She is beautiful but she is ___ her mother. [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) most beautiful (b) less beautiful (c) as beautiful (d) not so beautiful as

07. Prices for bicycles can run___ Tk. 2,000.00. [18th BCS]
(a) as high as (b) so high as (c) as high to (d) as high for

08. The correct sentence of the following___. [17th BCS]
(a) The Nile is longest river in Africa (b) The Nile is longest river in the Africa
(c) Nile is longest river in Africa (d) The Nile is the longest river in Africa

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	d	04	c	05	d	06	d	07	a	08	d

Comparison of Adjectives

এক ব্যক্তির সহিত অন্য ব্যক্তির বা এক বস্তুর সহিত অন্য বস্তুর দোষ, গুণ, বা অবস্থার পার্থক্য বা তুলনা বুঝাতে Adjective-এর যে রূপান্তর ঘটে; তাকে Comparison of adjectives বলে। আর এই দোষ-গুণের পরিমাণ বা মাত্রাকে Degree বলে।

Degree of Comparison তিন প্রকার। যথা:

1. **Positive degree**
2. **Comparative degree**
3. **Superlative degree**

1. **Positive degree:** কোন প্রকার তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে Adjective যখন সাধারণ ভাবে কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তখন Adjective এর যে Degree হয় তাকে Positive degree বলে।

দুটো বস্তু একই রকম বা সাদৃশ্য বুঝাতে Positive degree-এর ক্ষেত্রে as.....as এবং বৈসাদৃশ্য বা অমিল বোঝাতে so.....as বা not so/ as.....as ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

- The chair is as expensive as the table.
- They don't work so fast as the machine.

2. **Comparative degree:** যখন দুই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ-গুণের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়, তখন তাকে Comparative degree বলে। Adjective এর Comparative degree-র পরে than বসে। যেমন:

- Dhaka is bigger than any other city in Bangladesh.

বি.দ্র: কোন রূপ তুলনা ছাড়াই কোন Noun এর পূর্বে বা Linking verb এর (যেমন : be, seem, get, become, look ইত্যাদির) পরে Adjective এর Comparative degree ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন : I feel better.

3. **Superlative degree :** যখন দুইয়ের অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ-গুণের তারতম্য প্রকাশ করা হয়, তখন তাকে Superlative degree বলে। Adjective এর Superlative degree-র পূর্বে the এবং পরে on/in/of বসে। যেমন:

- Elizabeth is the tallest of all girls in the class.

ব্যক্তিবাচক বা বস্তুবাচক Object থাকলে of বসে। এবং কোন জায়গাকে নির্দেশ করা থাকলে on/in বসবে।

বি.দ্র: One of the + superlative + plural noun, এই structure টি দুই এর অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ-গুণের তারতম্য প্রকাশ করার জন্যে বা তাদের মধ্যে তুলনা করার জন্যে ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Adjective এর Positive form থেকে Comparative ও Superlative form-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়মাবলি

Adjective এর Positive degree থেকে Comparative এবং Superlative degree তে পরিবর্তনের সময় Adjective এর রূপের পরিবর্তন হয়। Adjectiveএর এই রূপের পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত কতগুলো নিয়ম অনুসরণ করা হয়।

- সাধারণত এক Syllable বিশিষ্ট Adjective-এর Positive degree কে Comparative এবং Superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার জন্য Adjective এর শেষে যথাক্রমে '–er' এবং '–est' যোগ করা হয়। কিন্তু Adjective এর শেষে '–e' অক্ষরটি যদি হয় সেক্ষেত্রে যথাক্রমে '–r' এবং '–st' যুক্ত হবে।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Cheap	Cheaper	Cheapest		Old	Older	Oldest
Bright	Brighter	Brightest		Close	Closer	Closest
Cold	Colder	Coldest		Dear	Dearer	Dearest
High	Higher	Highest		Large	Larger	Largest

- Adjective এর শেষ অক্ষর যদি Consonant হয় এবং তার পূর্বে যদি Single vowel থাকে তাহলে Consonant টি দ্বিত্ব বা Double হবে এবং তার পরে Comparative ও Superlative degree–র ক্ষেত্রে যথাক্রমে '–er' এবং '–est' যুক্ত হবে।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest		Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest		Tall	Taller	Tallest
Fit	Fitter	Fittest				

- Adjective এর শেষ যদি '–y' থাকে এবং '–y' এর পূর্বে যদি Consonant থাকে, সেক্ষেত্রে '–y' এর স্থলে '–i' এবং তৎপর '–er' এবং '–est' যুক্ত করে যথাক্রমে Comparative ও Superlative গঠন করা হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative		Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Busy	Busier	Busiest		Easy	Easier	Easiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest		Heavy	Heavier	Heaviest
Ugly	Uglier	Ugliest		Healthy	Healthier	Healthiest

বি.দ্র : '–y' এর পূর্বে যদি vowel থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে '–y' এর পরে '–er' এবং '–est' যুক্ত হয়।

- দুই বা ততোধিক Syllable বিশিষ্ট Positive degree-র Adjective এর পূর্বে সাধারণত 'more' বসিয়ে Comparative এবং 'most' বসিয়ে Superlative degree গঠন করতে হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Attentive	More attentive	Most attentive	Dutiful	More dutiful	Most dutiful
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful	Active	More active	Most active
Careful	More careful	Most careful	Famous	More famous	Most famous

- নিম্নলিখিত Adjective গুলোর Comparative ও Superlative-এর রূপ Irregular ভাবে গঠিত হয়। এদের ক্ষেত্রে কোন নিয়মনীতি নেই।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Bad	Worse	Worst	Far	Father	Farthest
Fore	Former	Foremost	Good	Better	Best
Many/Much	More	Most	Little	Less	Least

বি.দ্র. : কতগুলো দুই Syllable বিশিষ্ট শব্দের শেষে '–er' যুক্ত করে Comparative এবং '–est' যুক্ত করে Superlative করা হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
Clear	Clearer	Clearest

Transformation of Degrees (Positive, Comparative, & Superlative)

নিম্নে ছকের মাধ্যমে Positive, Comparative, Superlative এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর আলোচনা করা হলো –

Positive/Equative	Comparative	Superlative
1. No other + noun (singular) + verb (singular) + as/so+ adjective (Positive) + as + noun i) No other city is as big as Dhaka in Bangladesh. ii) No other actor in Hollywood acts as good as Jonny Depp.	Subject (2nd noun) + verb + adjective (comparative) + than + any other + noun (1st noun/singular)/all other + noun (plural) i) Dhaka is bigger than any other city in Bangladesh. ii) Jonny Depp acts better than all other actors in Hollywood.	Subject (2nd noun) + verb + the + adjective (superlative) + noun (1st noun/ singular) i) Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh. ii) Jonny Depp acts the best in Hollywood.
2. Very few + noun (plural) + verb (plural) + as + adjective (Positive) + as + noun i) Very few cities are as big as Dhaka in Bangladesh. ii) Very few actors act as good as Jonny Depp in Hollywood.	Subject (2nd noun) + verb + adjective (comparative) + than + most other + noun (1st noun/plural) i) Dhaka is bigger than most other cities in Bangladesh. ii) Jonny Depp acts better than most other actors in Hollywood.	Subject (2nd noun) + verb + one of the + adjective (superlative) + noun (1st noun/plural) i) Dhaka is one of the biggest cities in Bangladesh. ii) Jonny Depp is one of the best actors in Hollywood.
3. Subject (noun/pronoun) + verb + as + adjective (Positive) + as + noun i) Dhaka is as big as Mumbai. ii) Jonny Depp acts as good as Tom Cruise.	Subject (2nd noun) + verb + not + adjective (comparative) + than + noun (1st subject) i) Mumbai is not bigger than Dhaka. ii) Tom Cruise does not act better than Jonny Depp.	এই সব ক্ষেত্রে দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়েছে; তাই এদের কোন Superlative form হবে না।

4. Subject (noun/pronoun) + verb + not + as/so + adjective (Positive) + as + noun **i)** Dhaka is not so/as big as Mumbai. **ii)** Jonny Depp does not act as good as Tom Cruise.	Subject (2nd noun) + verb + adjective (comparative) + than + noun (1st noun/subject) **i)** Mumbai is bigger than Dhaka. **ii)** Tom Cruise acts better than Jonny Depp.	এই সব ক্ষেত্রে দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়েছে; তাই এদের কোন Superlative form হবে না।
5. As soon as + subject + verb + object/adverbial + subject + verb + object/adverbial **i)** As soon as we reached cinema hall, the cinema started. **ii)** The car started to run as soon as Kelly pushed it.	No sooner had + subject +had + verb (past participle) + object/adverbial + subject + verb (past) + object/adverbial **i)** No sooner had we reached cinema hall than the cinema started. **ii)** No sooner had Kelly pushed the car than it started to run	

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The superlative degree of the word 'able' is–
(a) most able (b) ablest (c) best able (d) abler

02. The word 'least' is the superlative degree of–
(a) little (b) less (c) none (d) lesser

03. The rose is the ___ of all flowers.
(a) more lovely (b) loveliest (c) most lovely (d) lovelien

04. Which one is the correct sentence?
(a) He is a most perfect judge. (b) He is the most perfect judge.
(c) He is a very perfect judge. (d) He is a perfect judge.

05. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) I have more mistakes than him. (b) I have most mistakes than him.
(c) I have more mistakes than he. (d) I have more mistakes than his.

06. The weather is ___ gloomier today than it was yesterday.
(a) more (b) more than (c) very (d) much

07. This encyclopedia costs ___ the other one.
(a) twice more than (b) twice as much as (c) twice as much (d) twice as many

08. It burns the prettiest of any wood. (positive)
(a) No other wood is as pretty as it burns (b) No other wood burns is as pretty as it
(c) No other wood as pretty as it (d) No other wood burns as pretty as it

09. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) Dina is taller than each of her four sisters. (b) Dina is taller that either of her four sisters.
(c) Dina is taller than all of her four sisters. (d) Dina is taller than anyother of her four sister.

10. The Headmaster is the ___ person in the village.
(a) Wise (b) better (c) wisest (d) best

11. The singer's fame rested on the breadth of his range, which was___ any other tenor, living or dead.
(a) greater than that of (b) as large s (c) more greater (d) broader than the one

12. Which one is correct?
(a) He is as good as myself. (b) He is as good as me.
(c) He is as good as I (d) He is as good as mine.

13. The more humidity reading rises, ___ the heat affects us.
(a) the best (b) the worse (c) the worst (d) worse

14. The weather today is ___ the weather yesterday.
(a) more bad than (b) the most bad than (c) worse than (d) most worse than

15. What is the superlative degree of the word 'shy'?
(a) shy (b) shyer (c) shyness (d) shiest

16. The hotter it is ___.
(a) miserable I feel (b) the more miserable I feel (c) the miserable feel (d) the most miserable I fell

17. There were___guests than I expected.
(a) less (b) lesser (c) few (d) fewer

18. No animal is so big ___ the blue whale.
(a) than (b) from (c) but (d) as

19. The bus is the ___expensive way to get around.
(a) less (b)lesser (c) least (d) more

20. Rajshahi is___ sugar growing areas in Bangladesh.
(a) one of the larger (b) one of the largest (c) one of the more largest (d) largest

21. Which one is an example of a positive degree?
(a) less (b) more (c) little (d) worse

22. The greater the demand, ___ the price.
(a) higher (b) the higher (c) the highest (d) high

23. The chain was ___than we thought.
(a) stronger (b) much (c) strongest (d) strong

24. The clay pot is prettier, but it costs___ other one.
(a) half less than the (b) half as much as the (c) half so much as the (d) half so more than the

25. Fill in the blank.
This dictionary costs___ the other one.
(a) twice more than (b) twice as much as (c) twice as much (d) twice as many

26. Of the two girls, Sultana is ___ intelligent.
(a) most (b) more (c) as (d) far

27. A comedy is ___ than an action movie.
(a) more funny (b) funnier (c) most funny (d) funniest

28. The hard-working girl earns–
(a) twice as much as her half-sister (b) twice as many as her half-sister
(c) twice as less as her half-sister (d) twice as good as her half-sister

29. Complete the following with appropriate words ___he gets ___.
(a) The richer, the more friends he has (b) Richer, more he has friends
(c) Richer, more friends he has (d) The richer, the more he has friends

30. It is the ___ city of the country.
(a) most populous (b) more populous (c) most people (d) most population

Answers	01	b	02	a	03	b	04	d	05	c	06	?	07	b	08	d	09	d	10	c
	11	a	12	?	13	b	14	c	15	d	16	b	17	d	18	d	19	c	20	b
	21	c	22	b	23	a	24	b	25	b	26	b	27	b	28	a	29	?	30	a

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Narration

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. What is the correct indirect form of: He said, "You had better see a doctor" [42nd BCS]
(a) He advised him to see a doctor
(b) He suggested that he had seen a doctor
(c) He advised that he should see a doctor
(d) He proposed to see a doctor

02. Which one in the correct indirect narration?
"Why have you beaten my dog"? he said to me. [38th BCS]
(a) He demanded me why had I beaten his dog
(b) He asked me why I have had beaten his dog
(c) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog
(d) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog

03. Teacher said, 'The earth ___ round the sun.' [36th BCS]
(a) moves (b) moved (c) has moved (d) will be moving

04. He said that he ___ the previous day. [29th BCS]
(a) has come (b) had come (c) came (d) arrived

05. Choose the correct indirect speech- She asked me, 'Are you happy in your new job?' [27th BCS]
(a) She asked me if I was happy in my new job
(b) She asked me if I have been happy in my new job
(c) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job
(d) She asked me if I had been happy in my new job

06. 'I'll have a cup of tea,' my father said, 'Because I'm not hungry.'
Which of the following sentences is the correct indirect speech? [24th BCS]
(a) My father said that he will have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
(b) My father said that he would have had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
(c) My father said that he would have a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.
(d) My father said that he had a cup of tea because he wasn't hungry.

Answers	01	a	02	d	03	a	04	b	05	a	06	c

Narration

Narration শব্দটির অর্থ বর্ণনা বা উক্তি। Narrate-শব্দটি থেকে Narration শব্দটির উৎপত্তি।
বক্তার উক্তিকে প্রত্যক্ষ বা পরোক্ষভাবে বর্ণনা করার পদ্ধতিকেই বলে Narration বা উক্তি। Narration-এর অপর নাম হচ্ছে Speech বা বক্তৃতা।

Reporting Verb, Reporting Clause & Reported Speech

(a) Direct speech-এ Inverted comma-র মধ্যে উদ্ধৃতাংশ বা বক্তার কথাগুলোকে Reported Speech বলে।
আর যে Verb-এর সাহায্যে বক্তার কথাগুলো উদ্ধৃত বা প্রকাশ করা হয়, তাকে Reporting Verb বলে। এবং Reporting Verb যুক্ত Clause-টিকে বলা হয়ে থাকে Reporting Clause অর্থাৎ যে Clause-টি Inverted Comma বা উদ্ধৃতি চিহ্ন ("—") দ্বারা আবদ্ধ থাকে না তাকে Reporting Clause বলে।

$$\underbrace{\text{He said to me}}_{\text{Reporting Clause}} \quad \underbrace{\text{"I went to market yesterday".}}_{\text{Reported speech}}$$

(b) Direct narration-এ Reporting Clause এর পরে একটি Comma বসে। Inverted Comma-র ভেতরে Reported Speech-এর প্রথম Letter টি Capital Letter হয়।
বক্তার কথা সরাসরি তার কথায় উদ্ধৃত করা হলে তাকে Direct speech/Narration (প্রত্যক্ষ উক্তি) বলা হয়ে থাকে। যখন কোন বক্তার কথা অন্য কোন ব্যক্তি নিজের মতো করে বলেন বা প্রকাশ করেন তখন তাকে Indirect speech/Narration বলে।

$$\text{He } \underbrace{\text{told me}}_{\text{i}} \ \underbrace{\text{that}}_{\text{ii}} \ \underbrace{\text{he}}_{\text{iii}} \text{ had } \underbrace{\text{gone}}_{\text{iv}} \text{ to market the } \underbrace{\text{previous day.}}_{\text{v}}$$

Speech-এর পারস্পরিক পরিবর্তনের ক্ষেত্রে প্রধানত যেসব বিষয়ের মৌলিক পরিবর্তন ঘটাতে হয় তা হলো–
(i) Reporting Verb
(ii) Inverted comma তুলে দেওয়া
(iii) Person পরিবর্তন
(iv) Tense পরিবর্তন
(v) কতিপয় শব্দ বা শব্দসমষ্টির পরিবর্তন।

Person পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম

❶ Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত First person সর্বদা Reporting Verb-এর Subject-এর Person ও Number অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন: **Direct:** He said to me, "I have enjoyed the party."
Indirect: He told me that he had enjoyed the party.

❷ Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত Second person অর্থাৎ You সর্বদা Reporting Verb-এর Object অনুসরণ করে এবং সেই অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। যেমন:
Direct: He says to Karim, "You are a lucky person."
Indirect: He tells Karim that he is a lucky person.

❸ Reported speech-এর অন্তর্গত Third person-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:
Direct: He said to you, "He has drawn the picture"
Indirect: He told you that he had drawn the picture.

❹ যখন কোন বক্তার উল্লেখ না থাকে তখন বক্তা ধরে নিয়ে Indirect speech করতে হয়। যেমন:
Direct: "I am going to open a new shop."
Indirect: The speaker said to the person spoken to that he was going to open a new shop.
Or, He said to me that he was going to open a new shop.

সংক্ষেপে –

Reported Speech-এ	Reporting Verb-এর
First person	Subject অনুসারে
Second person	Object অনুসারে
Third person	No Change

ব্যতিক্রম: 'We' দ্বারা মানবজাতি বোঝালে First person হওয়া সত্ত্বেও Indirect speech–এ তার পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:
Direct: The teacher said, "We are mortal"
Indirect: He told me that we are mortal. (They are mortal হবে না। চিরন্তন সত্য বোঝালে Verb-এর পরিবর্তন হবে না।)

❺ We দ্বারা যদি বক্তা (Speaker) ও যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে, উভয়কে বুঝায় তবে Indirect speech এ তার পরিবর্তন হয় না।
Direct: He said to me, "We should do our duty."
Indirect: He told me that we should do our duty.

❻ সম্পাদকীয় (Editorial) 'We' Indirect speech এ 'it' এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।
Direct: The New Age says, "We published that report on water pollution."
Indirect: The New Age says that it published that report on water pollution.

Tense-এর পরিবর্তন

❶ Direct narration-এ Reporting verb যদি Present বা Future tense হয়, তাহলে Indirect narration-এ Reported speech–এর Verb-এর Tense-এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:
Direct: Israt says, "I have done my duty."
Indirect: Israt says that she has done his duty.

❷ Direct narration-এ Reporting verb যদি Past tense হয়, তাহলে Indirect narration-এ Reported speech এর Verb Corresponding past tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হয়।
Corresponding past tense বলতে নিম্নরূপ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Present indefinite tense	Past indefinite tense
Present continuous tense	Past continuous tense
Present perfect tense	Past perfect tense
Present perfect continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
Past indefinite tense	Past perfect tense
Past continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
Past perfect tense	Past perfect tense
Past perfect continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
Future indefinite tense (shall, will)	would

ব্যতিক্রম:

❶ Direct narration-এ Reported speech-এ দুই বা ততোধিক Verb, Past indefinite tense হলে Indirect narration-এ প্রথম Verb টি past perfect tense-এ পরিবর্তিত হবে এবং অপরটি অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। যেমন:

Direct: Hafsa said, "Yesterday I went to market and bought a pen."
Indirect: Hafsa said that she had gone to market and bought a pen the previous day.

❷ Direct narration এ Reported speech দ্বারা যদি কোন চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal truth) বা কোন অভ্যাসগত কার্য (habitual fact) প্রকাশ করা হয়, তাহলে সে ক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb-past tense হলেও Reported speech-এর Verb-এর Tense এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

Direct: My mother said, "Honesty is the best policy."
Indirect: My mother said that honesty is the best policy.

❸ Direct narration-এ Reported speech-এ মূল Verb-এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত could, might, ought to এবং used to, had better, would rather- ইত্যাদি modal auxiliary verb-গুলো থাকলে, indirect narration-এ উক্ত modal auxiliary verb-গুলো অপরিবর্তিত থাকে। যেমন:

Direct: Rina said, "I had better do the work."
Indirect: Rina said that she had better do the work.
Direct: Mr. Rashed said, "I used to take tea while I was in London"
Indirect: Mr. Rashed said that he used to take tea while he had been in London.

❹ Direct narration-এ ব্যবহৃত Verb-গুলো যদি improbable or impossible condition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেক্ষেত্রে Indirect narration-এ এদেরও কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

Direct: He said, "If I had gone to market, I would have seen you."
Indirect: He said that if he had gone to market he would have seen me.

❺ 'wish' বা 'It is time'-এর পরে Unreal past tense-এর ক্ষেত্রে indirect narration-এ এদের কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না। যেমন:

Direct: She said, "I wish I were a princess,"
Indirect: She said that she wished she were a princess. (not-had been)
Direct: He said, "It is time I went to bed."
Indirect: He said that it was time he went to bed. (not-had gone)

❻ Direct Speech-এ Good morning/ Good evening/Good night থাকলে Indirect করার সময় নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Structure: Reporting Verb-এর Subject + wish/wished + object + good morning /good evening / good night.

Direct: He said to him, "Good Morning."
Indirect: He wished him good morning.

❼ "Good bye" যুক্ত Direct Speech কে Indirect করার সময় নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Structure: Reporting verb এর Subject + bid/bade + object + good-bye.
Direct: He said, "Good-bye my friends."
Indirect: He bade his friends good-bye.

❽ Direct Speech-এ "Thank you" থাকলে তাকে Indirect করার সময় নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Structure: Reporting Verb-এর Subject + thank/thanked + Reporting Verb-এর Object.

Direct: He said to me. "Thank you"
Indirect: He thanked me.

❾ Direct Speech-এ Oath অথবা শপথ গ্রহণের ইঙ্গিত করা হলে নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে Indirect Speech-এ রূপান্তরিত করতে হয়।

Structure: Reporting verb এর Subject + swear by + (in whose name the oath should be taken) + that + Reported speech-এর Subject + Verb + Extension.

Direct: He said to me, "By God! I shall support you"
Indirect: He swore by God that he would support me.

Sentence ভেদে Direct Speech থেকে Indirect Speech এ রূপান্তর

Assertive Sentence:

Assertive Sentence- কে Indirect Speech এ রূপান্তরের সময় (a) Reporting verb say/said, or tell/told (object যদি থাকে) বসে। (b) Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে Conjunction "that" বসে। (c) Reported Speech এর Subject + Verb + Extension.

Structure: Subject + say/tell + object (যদি থকে) + that + Reported Speech এর Subject + Verb + Extension.

লক্ষ রাখতে হবে যে, Say এর পরেও Object বসতে পারে তবে পূর্বে 'to' বসে কিন্তু tell এর পরে বা tell এর object-এর পূর্বে (to) বসে না।

Direct: Israt said to Hafsa, "I like to read Novels"
Indirect: Israt told Hafsa that she liked to read Novels.
Direct: Naim said, "I was busy"
Indirect: Naim said that he had been busy.

Interrogative Sentence

❶ Interrogative Sentence- কে Indirect Speech এ রূপান্তরের সময় (a) Reporting verb টি "ask" "enquire of" "demand" "wonder" ইত্যাদিতে পরিবর্তিত হয়। (b) Reported Speech যদি Auxiliary verb (অর্থাৎ do, does, did, Shall, will, am, is, are, was, were, can, may, ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় অর্থাৎ সংক্ষেপে "yes" বা "no" দ্বারা উত্তর দেয়া যায় তবে Reported speech এর পূর্বে that না বসিয়ে if/whether বসাতে হয়। (c) Sentence-টি Interrogative এর পরিবর্তে Assertive–এ রূপান্তরিত হয়।

Structure: Subject + ask/inquire of + object (যদি থাকে) + if/whether + reported speech এর Subject + Verb বাকি অংশ।

Direct: He said to me, "Did you do it?"
Indirect: He asked me if I had done it.
Direct: I said to you, "will you come today"
Indirect: I asked you if you would go that day.

❷ Reported speech যদি Interrogative Pronoun (যেমন Who, Whom, Whose, What, Which, ইত্যাদি) বা Interrogative Adverb (যেমন: Why, Where, How, Where ইত্যাদি) দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয়, তবে if/whether বসে না, ঐ শব্দটিই বসে। এক্ষেত্রেও Sentence টির Assertive form বসে।

Structure: Subject + ask + Object (যদি থাকে) + Interrogative Pronoun/Interrogative Adverb + Reported speech এর Subject + Verb + Extension.

Direct: He said to me, "What are you doing?"
Indirect: He asked me what I was doing.
Direct: Kamal said to me, "Where are you living now?"
Indirect: Kamal asked me where I was living then.

Imperative Sentence

❶ Imperative Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে (a) Reporting Verb-টি অনুরোধ বুঝালে request, আদেশ বুঝালে Order/Command, উপদেশ বুঝালে Advise দ্বারা পরিবর্তিত হয় (b) Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে to বসে (c) Reported speech-এর মূল Verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Structure: Subject + request/order/advise/tell+object (যদি থাকে) + to + reported speech-এর মূল Verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত অংশ।

Direct: Elizabeth said to you, "Please open the window."
Indirect: Elizabeth requested you to open the window.
Direct: The mentor said to the disciples, "Always speak the truth."
Indirect: The mentor advised the disciples to speak the truth always.

উপর্যুক্ত Reporting Verb-গুলো ছাড়াও Direct speech-এর অর্থ অনুযায়ী ask, beg, encourage, entreat, invite, recommend, forbid ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: Mother said to her daughters, "Don't quarrel over silly matters."
Indirect: Mother forbade her daughters to quarrel over silly matters.

❷ Imperative Sentence-টি যদি Negative হয়, তবে Reporting Verb-এরপরে not বসে এবং তারপর to বসে।

Direct: The teacher said to the student, "Do not tell a lie."
Indirect: The teacher advised the student not to tell a lie.

❸ Imperative Sentence-এ যদি Direct speech-এ কাউকে সম্বোধন করা হয়, তাহলে নিম্নোক্ত নিয়মের সাহায্যে এ Indirect speech-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

Structure: Addressing + Reporting verb-এর Object (যদি থাকে) + as + যাকে/যাদেরকে সম্বোধন করা হয়েছে সে শব্দটি + Reporting verb-এর Subject + reporting verb + to + reported speech- এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

Direct: The boy said to them, "Friends, help me to do the job."
Indirect: Addressing them as friends, the boy requested them to help him to do the job.

❹ Imperative Sentence-এর Direct Speech-এ Sir থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Sir এর পরিবর্তে respectfully (with respect) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Direct: The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, lend me your pen"
Indirect: The boy requested the teacher respectfully (with respect) to lend him (the boy) his (the teacher) pen.

❺ Let এর ব্যবহার: Let এরপরে us থাকলে Indirect করার সময় Reporting verb-টি পরিবর্তিত হয়ে propose/suggest হয় + Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে + they/we + should বসে + reported Speech এর মূল Verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Structure: Subject + propose/proposed + they /we + should + reported Speech এর মূল Verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত অংশ।

বি.দ্র: Reporting Verb এর Subject যদি third Person হয়, তাহলে that এরপরে we বসে এবং Reporting Verb-এর Subject যদি first Person হয়, তাহলে that এরপরে they বসে।

Direct: She said to me, "Let us do it at once."

Indirect: She proposed to me that we should do it at once.

অথবা, **Structure:** Subject+ propose/suggest + object + gerund (Reported speech এর মূল Verb এর সাথে-ing + Extension)

Direct: We said to the chairman, "Let us settle the dispute now."

Indirect: We proposed the chairman settling the dispute then.

Direct: You said to him, "Let us go."

Indirect: You suggested him going.

❻ কিন্তু Let দ্বারা প্রস্তাব অর্থ না বুঝালে Reporting Verb এর পরিবর্তন হয় না। Inverted Comma উঠে that বসে + Reporting verb এর Subject পুনরায় বসে + might + Reporting speech-এর মূল Verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত হয়।

Structure: Subject + প্রদত্ত Reporting Verb + Object যদি থাকে + that + reported speech-এর Subject + might + reported speech-এর মূল Verb + Extension.

Direct: Kamal Said to me, "Let him say whatever he likes."

Indirect: Kamal told me that he might say whatever he liked.

Optative Sentence

Optative Sentence-এর ক্ষেত্রে (a) Reporting Verb-এর পরিবর্তে wish বা pray বসে + (b) Inverted Comma উঠে গিয়ে that বসে + (c) Reported Speech-এর Subject বসে + (d) may/might বসে + (e) Reported Speech-এর মূল Verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত হয়।

Structure: Subject + wish/pray + that + Reported speech-এর Subject + may/might + মূল Verb + Extension.

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

Indirect: He wished that Allah might bless me.

Direct: We said, "Long live Bangladesh."

Indirect: We prayed that Bangladesh might live long.

Direct Speech কে Indirect speech-এ রূপান্তরিত করার কৌশল

Direct	Indirect
say/says	say/says that
said	said that
said to me/him/them/Jenny	told me/him/them/Jenny
verb (Simple present)	verb (Simple past)
am/is/are	was/were
have/has	had
have been/has been	had been
do not/don't	did not/didn't
may	might
can	could
must	must (duty/obligation)
must	would have to/had to
have to	had to
verb (Simple past)	had + [verb in past participle]
shall/will	would
do/does/did/have/has/had/am/is/are/ shall/will/can/ could/should + subject	asked + object + if/whether + subject + verb [verb in past indefinite] **Or** had + [verb in past participle] **Or** was/were/would/could/should
who/which/what/when/whom/where/ whose/why/ how	Asked + object + who/which/what/when/whom/where/whose/why/how

Direct	Indirect
said (Imperative sentence)	commanded/ordered/forbade/requested/implored/ begged/ advised/recommended/urged/warned
do not (Imperative sentence)	forbade to/not to
let me/him/her/them	requested me/him/her/them that + subject + might + [verb in simple present] **Or** might be allowed to + [verb in simple present]
let us	proposed to + object + that we/you/they should
let us	suggested object + that we/you/they should + [verb in simple present] **Or** verb + ing **Or** to + verb (infinitive)
now	then
here	there
this + time(week/month)	that + time (week/month)
this/these + noun	That + noun
this + be verb (am/ is/ are/was/were)	That + be verb (was/were/had been)
that	that/it
it	it
ago	before
thus	so
so	that was why
hither	thither
hence	thence
come	come/go
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two days' time
next day	the following day
next week	the following week
next month/year	the following month/year
yesterday	the previous day/the day before
last night	the previous night/ the night before
yesterday morning	the previous morning
yesterday afternoon	the previous afternoon
yesterday evening	the previous evening
the day before yesterday	two days before
a year ago	a year before/the previous year
excuse me/us	apologized **Or** begged pardon
sure	by giving assurance **Or** assured
of course	agreed with + object
congratulations	congratulated
good luck	wished + object + luck
damn	subject + swore
sir	respectfully/politely
please	requested kindly
oh	exclaimed with wonder
ugh	gave an exclamation of disgust
well	expressed his/her satisfaction **Or** satisfied with
good	gave an exclamation of pleasure **Or** satisfaction
but	expressed his/her dissatisfaction
sorry	expressed his/her regret
hello	greeted
dear friend	addressing as dear friend

ব্যতিক্রম কিছু নিয়মাবলি নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলো –

❶ Imperative sentence-এর পরে যদি Question-tag থাকে, তাহলে Question-tag কে সম্পূর্ণভাবে বাদ দেয়া হয়। Reporting verb, tell/ask/request-এ পরিবর্তিত হবে এবং Reported speech এর Verb-এর পূর্বে to বসে। যেমন:

Direct: He told me, "Shut the door, will you?"

Indirect: He asked/requested me to shut the door.

❷ কতিপয় অসম্পূর্ণ Exclamatory sentence-এর Indirect speech-এ পরিবর্তন- যেমন:

Direct	Indirect
She said, "nonsense!" = She said, "It is a nonsense."	She exclaimed that it was nonsense.
He told me, "Liar!'	He called me a liar.
He said to me, "Thank you."	He thanked me.

❸ যদি Inverted Comma-র মধ্যে you see প্রভৃতি সম্বোধনসূচক শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয় সে ক্ষেত্রে Indirect speech-এ এদের বাদ দেয়া হয়। যেমন:

Direct: The teacher said, "You see, Razib, I shall reward you."

Indirect: The teacher said to Razib that he would reward him.

❹ অনেক সময় Direct speech-এ বক্তা ও শ্রোতার উল্লেখ থাকে না। সেক্ষেত্রে বক্তার ক্ষেত্রে The speaker শ্রোতার ক্ষেত্রে The listener অথবা The person spoken to ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন:

Direct: "Are you coming to my house tomorrow"?

"Yes, I will come tomorrow evening."

Indirect: The speaker asked the listener (The person spoken to) if he (The Listener) was going to his house the next day. The listener replied in the affirmative and said that he would go the next evening.

ব্যাখ্যা: উপরের Direct speech-এ বক্তা ও শ্রোতার কোন উল্লেখ না থাকায় Indirect speech-এ বক্তার ও শ্রোতার ক্ষেত্রে The speaker ও The listener (the person spoken to) ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

❺ অনেক সময় Direct speech-এ Reporting verb; cried, muttered, replied, asked ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে Indirect করার সময় উক্ত Reporting verb গুলোর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct: She cried, "Leave me alone"

Indirect: She cried to leave her alone.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Halima ___ that she would not attend classes next week.
(a) told to her professors (b) said her professors (c) told her professors (d) is telling her professors

02. He said "I met her long ago". The correct indirect speech is:
(a) He said that he met her long ago (b) He said that he had met her long ago
(c) He said that he was met her long ago (d) He said that he has met her long ago

03. Ansi said, "I must write a letter" The indirect speech is–
(a) Ansi said he must write a letter (b) Anis said that he must write a letter
(c) Anis said he had to write a letter (d) Anis said that he had to write a letter

04. He said to his master, "Forgive me, Sir"
(a) He begged his master to forgave him. (b) He begged his master to forgive him.
(c) He begged his master to forgive him. (d) He requested his master to forgive him.

05. 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.

06. Select the correct change of speech.
'What do you want?' She asked him.
(a) She asked him what he wanted. (b) She asked him what he wants.
(c) She asks him what he wants. (d) She wanted him.

07. Her half-sister told me that___?
(a) she had done the assignment the previous day (b) she had do the assignment the previous day
(c) she did the task yesterday (d) she had done the assignment

08. The teacher said to me, "May you pass the examination"
(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.

09. 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. Kalam good morning.

10. Change the narration: He said to me, "Which book do you want"
(a) He said to me which book I wanted. (b) He asked to me which book I wanted.
(c) He asked me which book I wanted. (d) He said me which book I wanted.

11. Choose the direct speech of the sentence: She told me to stand up.
(a) She said, 'Do stand up.' (b) She said me, Stand up. (c) She told, 'Stand up.' (d) She said to me, 'Stand up.'

12. Select the correct change of speech. 'What do you want? She asked him.
(a) She asked him what he wanted. (b) She asked him what he wants.
(c) She asked him what he wants. (d) She wanted him.

13. Change the form of speech: They said, 'We cannot live without air'.–
(a) They said that human cannot live without air. (b) They said that we cannot live without air.
(c) They said that it is not possible to live without air. (d) They realized that people could not live without air.

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

15. Change the narration-The teacher says, "Rose smells sweet"
(a) The teacher said that rose smells sweet. (b) The teacher says that rose smells sweet.
(c) Rose smells sweet is aid by the teacher. (d) Rose smells sweet was said by the teacher.

16. Choose the correct indirect sentence:
He said, "Man is mortal."
(a) He said man is mortal. (b) He told that man had been mortal.
(c) He said that ma was mortal. (d) He said that man is mortal.

17. The indirect form of the sentence, He said, 'We cannot be quite happy in this life' should be
(a) He said that we could not be quite happy in this life.
(b) He said that we cannot be quite happy in this life.
(c) He said that they could not be quite happy in this life.
(d) He said that they could not be quite happy in this life.

18. Choose the indirect speech of the sentence. He said to me "Thank you".
(a) He thank you (b) He thanked you (c) He thanks you (d) He thanked me.

19. He said, "I shall go to office." Indirect form is–
(a) He said that he shall go to office. (b) He said that he would go to office.
(c) He said that he will go to office. (d) He said that he should go to office.

20. Find out the correct sentence in indirect speech. He said to me, 'What are you doing?'
(a) He said what was to do. (b) He said about my doing.
(c) He said to me what I am dong. (d) He asked me what I was doing.

21. The old man said, 'Curse the flood. 'The indirect form of the sentence is–
(a) The old man said that the flood be cursed. (b) The old man cursed the flood.
(c) The old man told that the flood is cursed. (d) The old man was cursing the flood.

22. The teacher said, "Thank you, my boys.' The indirect narration of the sentence is–
(a) The teacher said that thank you my boys. (b) The teacher said told the boys and thanked them.
(c) The teacher thanked the boys. (d) The boys were thanked by the teacher.

23. Choose the correct indirect form of the following sentence: He said to me, 'I don't believe you'.
(a) He said that he didn't believe me. (b) He said he hadn't believe me.
(c) He told me that he didn't believe me. (d) He told me he wouldn't believe me.

24. The indirect speech of the sentence– Sally said to me, 'Please get me a drink' is:
(a) Sally told me to get a drink for her. (b) Sally asked me to get her a drink.
(c) Sally told me to get a drink. (d) Sally inquired me to have a drink for her.

25. Choose the right indirect speech: 'What are you doing? asked the teacher.
(a) The teacher asked what he was doing. (b) The teacher asked what was he doing.
(c) The teacher asked what is he doing. (d) The teacher asked what are you doing.

26. Change the narration: He remarked, 'Two and two makes four.'
(a) He remarked that two and two would make four. (b) He remarked that two and two make four.
(c) He remarked that two and two makes four. (d) He advised that two and two makes four.

27. 'Don't waste time'. The teacher said to the students. The indirect form of the speech–
(a) The teacher forbade the students not to waste time (b) The teacher advised the students not to waste time
(c) The teacher advised the students to not waste time (d) The teacher ordered the students don't waste time

28. Choose the correct indirect speech– She asked me, 'Are you happy in your new job?'
(a) She asked me if I was happy in my new job (b) She asked me if I have been happy in my new job
(c) She asked me whether I am happy in my new job (d) She asked me if I had happy in my new job

29. Change the narration: You said, 'He was there'.
(a) You said that he is there (b) You said that he was there (c) You said that he there (d) You said that he had been here

30. The indirect form of the sentence 'She said, 'Let me have some milk'. is:
(a) He said that he wanted same milk. (b) He prayed that he might have some milk.
(c) He said that he might have some milk. (d) He wished that he might have some milk.

31. 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 morning.' (d) He said, 'the patient died early in the last morning.'

32. Change into indirect speech: Are you alone, my son?' asked a soft voice close behind me.
(a) What I was doing there alone was asked by a soft voice.
(b) A soft voice told me as his son and asked whether I was alone.
(c) A soft voice form my behind asked me if I was alone.
(d) Addressing me as his son a soft voice asked if I was alone.

33. Choose the appropriate reporting speech: Sara promised Sana. '—'
(a) 'I will like the new movie.' (b) 'I will certainly help you tomorrow.'
(c) 'I will definitely dream about you tonight.' (d) 'I will win the lottery and share money with you.'

34. Choose the correct indirect speech; He said 'What a beautiful bird!'
(a) He said that what a beautiful bird it was. (b) He exclaimed that what a beautiful bird.
(c) He exclaimed that it was a very beautiful bird. (d) He said that it was a very beautiful bird.

35. The indirect form of "How dare you wake me up"? The lion roared at the mouse'
(a) The lion roared and said to the mouse why he wakes him up.
(b) The lion said to the mouse why is got him up.
(c) The lion questioned the mouse about its waking up.
(d) The lion roared and asked the mouse how it dared to wake him up.

Answers																				
	01	c	02	b	03	d	04	?	05	b	06	a	07	a	08	c	09	b	10	c
	11	d	12	a	13	b	14	d	15	b	16	d	17	b	18	?	19	b	20	d
	21	b	22	?	23	c	24	b	25	a	26	c	27	b	28	a	29	d	30	c
	31	c	32	d	33	b	34	c	35	?										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-F Word

Synonyms & Antonyms

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. The synonym for 'panoramic' is– [44th BCS]
(a) scenic (b) narrow (c) limited (d) restricted

02. The antonym for 'slothful' is– [44th BCS]
(a) playful (b) sluggish (c) energetic (d) quarrelsome

03. What is the antonym for the word 'deformation'? [43rd BCS]
(a) distortion (b) contortion (c) wholeness (d) disfigurement

04. The word 'to genuflect' means– [43rd BCS]
(a) to be genuine (b) to reflect (c) to bend the knee (d) to be flexible

05. Identify the correct synonym for the word 'magnanimous'. [43rd BCS]
(a) unkind (b) generous (c) revengeful (d) friendly

06. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'terse': [41st BCS]
(a) concise (b) detailed (c) expressive (d) descriptive

07. 'You look terrific in that dress!' The word 'terrific' in the above sentence means- [40th BCS]
(a) excellent (b) funny (c) very ugly (d) horrible

08. Which word is similar to 'appall'? [40th BCS]
(a) deceive (b) confuse (c) dismay (d) solicit

09. Which word means the opposite of 'dearth'? [40th BCS]
(a) lack (b) abundance (c) poverty (d) shortage

10. The word 'florid' indicates– [39th BCS]
(a) flour (b) foliage (c) floor (d) flower

11. The word 'culinary' is related to. [39th BCS]
(a) Printing (b) cooking (c) dress (d) musical instruments

12. কোন শব্দযুগলটি ভিন্ন? [39th BCS]
(a) False, True (b) Sharp, Blunt (c) Love, Affection (d) Abundance, Scarcity

13. Which word is closest in meaning to 'Franchise'? [38th BCS]
(a) utility (b) frankness (c) privilege (d) superficial

14. Which one the correct antonym of 'frugal'? [38th BCS]
(a) Extraordinary (b) spendthrift (c) economical (d) authentic

15. A chart was <u>appended</u> to the report. Here 'appended' means– [37th BCS]
(a) changed (b) removed (c) joined (d) shortened

16. The new offer of job was <u>alluring.</u> Here 'alluring' means – [37th BCS]
(a) unexpected (b) tempting (c) disappointing (d) ordinary

17. Which do you think is the nearest in meaning to 'proviso': [37th BCS]
(a) sanction (b) substitute (c) stipulation (d) directive

18. Select the word that is the most closely opposite in meaning to the capitalized word : DELETERIOUS. [37th BCS]
(a) toxic (b) spurious (c) harmless (d) lethal

19. What would be the right antonym for 'initiative'? [36th And 35th BCS]
(a) apathy (b) indolence (c) enterprise (d) activity

20. Give the antonym of the word 'transitory'. [36th BCS]
(a) temporary (b) permanent (c) transparent (d) short-lived

21. 'Venerate' Means– [36th BCS]
(a) defame (b) abuse (c) respect (d) accuse

22. The noise level in Dhaka city has increased <u>exponentially</u>. Here the underlined word means — [35th BCS]
(a) amazingly (b) shockingly (c) steadily (d) rapidly

23. Societies living in the periphery are always ignored. Here the underlined word means — [35th BCS]
(a) offshore areas (b) marginal areas (c) remote places (d) backward regions

24. What would be the best antonym of "hibernate"? [35th BCS]
(a) dormancy (b) liveliness (c) sluggishness (d) democracy

25. Pick the word that is synonymous with 'authoritarian'. [33rd BCS]
(a) autocratic (b) senior (c) elderly (d) potential

26. The word 'permissive' implies – [33rd BCS]
(a) humble (b) law-abiding (c) liberal (d) submissive

27. The verb 'succumb' means– [33rd BCS]
(a) achieve (b) submit (c) win (d) conquer

28. Choose the correct synonym for- 'Extempore' [32nd BCS]
(a) Planned (b) Improvise (c) Impromptu (d) Immediate

29. 'Menacing'. [32nd BCS]
(a) Encouraging (b) Alarming (c) Promising (d) Auspicious

30. Choose the correct antonym for - 'Oblige'. [32nd BCS]
(a) Bind (b) Require (c) Bother (d) Censure

31. 'Cynical'. [32nd BCS]
(a) Pessimistic (b) Gullible (c) Equivocal (d) Liberal

32. What may be considered courteous in one culture may be arrogant in another. [32nd BCS]
(a) flimsy (b) coarse (c) gracious (d) friendly

33. Find out the same meaning: [31st BCS]
Sporadic-
(a) Consistent (b) Uniform (c) Frequent (d) Scattered

34. Omnipotent— [31st BCS]
(a) Feeble (b) Supreme (c) Impotent (d) Vulnerable

In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given words :

35. Repeal — [31st BCS]
(a) Abolish (b) Enact (c) Annul (d) Nullify

36. Equity – [31st BCS]
(a) Uprightness (b) Justice (c) Integrity (d) Bias

37. 'One day women will have what has so long been denied them —— leisure, money and room to themselves'. [31st BCS]
(a) Space (b) Liberty (c) Office (d) Capacity

38. Choose the meaning of the given words :
Crafty men condemn studies, simple men admire them and wise men use them. [31st BCS]
(a) Denounce (b) Laud (c) Compliment (d) Acclaim

39. Choose the meaning of the given words : [31st BCS]
IMPROVEMENT
(a) Promotion (b) Advancement (c) Betterment (d) Preference

40. AMICABLE [31st BCS]
(a) Interesting (b) Loving (c) Affectionate (d) Friendly

41. In each of the following questions, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word :–
LIABILITY [31st BCS]
(a) Treasure (b) Debt (c) Assets (d) Property

42. HATE [31st BCS]
(a) Admire (b) Abhor (c) Concern (d) Loathe

43. When one is 'pragmatic' he is being — [29th BCS]
(a) wasteful (b) productive (c) practical (d) fussy

44. The word 'precedence' means — [29th BCS]
(a) example (b) priority (c) elderly (d) case

45. The word 'disinterested' means – [29th BCS]
(a) lack of interest (b) indifferent (c) callous (d) neutral

46. The meaning of the word 'Obese' is– [29th BCS]
(a) very fat (b) ugly (c) tardy (d) obnoxious

47. The word bounty is closest in meaning to– [27th BCS]
(a) generosity (b) familiar (c) dividing line (d) sympathy

48. Identify the correct synonym for the word 'Magnanimous.' [26th BCS]
(a) generous (b) unkind (c) revengeful (d) friendly

49. The antonym for 'Recalcitrant' ___. [24th BCS]
(a) Compliant (b) Passive (c) Indifferent (d) Careful

50. The synonym for 'Obdurate' [24th BCS]
(a) Deceitful (b) Stubborn (c) Sly (d) Swindler

51. Select the same meaning: [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
Gullible
(a) foolish (b) willing to believe anything or anyone
(c) simple (d) easily deceived

52. Viable [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) possible (b) that can be done (c) capable (d) that will work

53. Handy [24th BCS (Cancelled)]
(a) comfortable (b) useful (c) convenient to handle or use (d) necessary

54. Which phrase contains words opposed to each other in meaning? [23rd BCS]
(a) Hopes and aspiration (b) Heat and dust (c) Reproduction and death (d) Emerged and advanced

55. A synonym for 'resentment' is– [23rd BCS]
(a) fear (b) anger (c) indignation (d) panic

56. If a substance is cohesive, it tends to – [20th BCS]
(a) retain heat (b) bend without much difficulty (c) stick together (d) break easily

57. INFRINGE means– [18th BCS]
(a) Transgress (b) Purloin (c) Invade (d) Intrude

58. BROCHURE means– [18th BCS]
(a) Opening (b) Pamphlet (c) Bureau (d) Censor

59. EQUIVOCAL means– [18th BCS]
(a) Universal (b) Mistaken (c) Quaint (d) Clear

60. ILLUSIVE means– [18th BCS]
(a) Not deceptive (b) Not certain (c) Not obvious (d) Not coherent

61. Because she had reputation for – we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so- [18th BCS]
(a) insolence-irately (b) insouciance-cordially (c) arrogance-disdainfully (d) querulousness-affably

62. The antonym for 'inimical'– [17th BCS]
(a) Hostile (b) Friendly (c) Indifferent (d) Angry

63. The synonym for 'efface'– [17th BCS]
(a) Improve (b) Exhaust (c) Rub out (d) Cut out

64. The synonym of 'Franchise'– [17th BCS]
(a) Privilege (b) Utility (c) French (d) Frankness

65. The opposite word of 'sluggish'– [17th BCS]
(a) Animated (b) Dull (c) Heavy (d) Slow

66. Intellectual শব্দের বাংলা অর্থ– [16th BCS]
(a) বুদ্ধিমান (b) মননশীল (c) বুদ্ধিজীবী (d) মেধাবী

67. The synonym of 'genesis' is– [16th BCS]
(a) introduction (b) preface (c) beginning (d) foreword

68. The antonym of 'indifference' is– [16th BCS]
(a) ardour (b) compassion (c) anxiety (d) concern

69. Wisdom শব্দের বাংলা অর্থ– [15th BCS]
(a) জ্ঞান (b) বুদ্ধি (c) মেধা (d) প্রজ্ঞা

70. What is the meaning of the word 'intrepid'? [15th BCS]
(a) arrogant (b) belligerent (c) questioning (d) fearless

71. 'Bootleg' means to– [15th BCS]
(a) distribute (b) export (c) import (d) smuggle

72. What is the synonym of 'incredible'? [15th BCS]
(a) Unbelievable (b) Unthinkable (c) Unlikely (d) Unthinking

73. What is the antonym of 'famous'? [15th BCS]
(a) Opaque (b) Illiterate (c) Obscure (d) Immature

74. What kind of man is quite the opposite type of 'supercilious'? [14th BCS]
(a) Affable (b) Haughty (c) Disdainful (d) Wicked

75. What is the meaning of the word 'scuttle'? [13th BCS]
(a) to tease (b) abandon (c) Pile up (d) gossip

76. What is the meaning of the word 'stanch'? [13th BCS]
(a) to reinforce (b) be weak (c) smooth out (d) put an end to

77. What is the meaning of the word 'belated'? [13th BCS]
(a) complaining (b) off hand (c) weak (d) tardy

78. What is the meaning of the word 'sequences'? [13th BCS]
(a) to follow (b) round up (c) withdraw (d) question closely

79. What is the meaning of the word 'euphemism'? [13th BCS]
(a) vague idea (b) in-offensive expression (c) verbal play (d) wise saying

80. Anything 'Pernicious' tends to injure or destroy. Something which has no such harmful effect is– [13th BCS]
(a) innocuous (b) innocent (c) immaculate (d) salutary

81. What is the synonym of- 'Delude'? [12th BCS]
(a) Demand (b) Permit (c) Aggravate (d) Deceive

82. What is the antonym of 'Queer'? [12th BCS]
(a) Integrated (b) Orderly (c) Abnormal (d) Odd

83. What is the synonym of 'Incite'? [11th BCS]
(a) Instigate (b) Permit (c) Urge (d) Deceive

84. What is the antonym of 'Honorary'? [11th BCS]
(a) Official (b) Honorable (c) Salaried (d) Literary

85. What is the antonym of 'gentle'? [10th BCS]
(a) harsh (b) modest (c) clever (d) rude

86. What is the synonym of 'Jovial'? [10th BCS]
(a) Jolly (b) Gay (c) Jealous (d) Happy

87. What is the synonym of 'Competent'? [10th BCS]
(a) Circumspect (b) Discrete (c) Capable (d) Prudent

Answers

01	a	02	c	03	c	04	c	05	b	06	b	07	a	08	c	09	b	10	d
11	b	12	c	13	c	14	b	15	c	16	b	17	c	18	c	19	a	20	b
21	c	22	d	23	b	24	b	25	a	26	c	27	b	28	c	29	b	30	c
31	b	32	c	33	d	34	b	35	b	36	d	37	a	38	a	39	c	40	d
41	c	42	a	43	c	44	b	45	d	46	a	47	a	48	a	49	a	50	b
51	b	52	a	53	b	54	c	55	c	56	c	57	a	58	b	59	b	60	b
61	d	62	b	63	c	64	a	65	a	66	c	67	c	68	a	69	d	70	d
71	d	72	a	73	c	74	a	75	b	76	d	77	d	78	a	79	b	80	a
81	d	82	b	83	a	84	c	85	d	86	a	87	c						

Synonyms and Antonyms

A

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Absurd (adj)	অযৌক্তিক/ হাস্যকর	Unreasonable, Illogical	Reasonable, Sensible
Abandon (v)	ত্যাগ করা	Discard, Drop, Forsake, Quit, Leave	Support, Retain, Keep
Abate (v)	হ্রাস করা/ ছোট করা	Subside, Decrease, Lessen, Diminish	Magnify, Increase, Enlarge, Ameliorate
Abbreviate (v)	সংক্ষিপ্ত করা	Shorten, Abridge, Trim, Condense	Enlarge, Expand, Amplify
Adulterate (v)	ভেজাল মিশানো	Contaminate, Pollute, Amalgamate	Purify, Clean, Smoothen
Accord (v)	মিল হওয়া	Admit, Allow, Grant, Agree	Oppose, Challenge, Disallow
Accumulate (v)	জড়ো হওয়া/ একত্র করা	Gather, Amass, Assemble	Scatter, Disperse, Disseminate
Acknowledge (v)	স্বীকার করা	Admit, Certify, Accept, Endorse	Deny, Refuse
Assist (v)	সহযোগিতা করা	Help, Aid, Support	Oppose, Obstruct
Acme (n)	সর্বোচ্চ সীমা	Summit, Pinnacle, Zenith	Lower Point, Base, Nadir
Admiration (n)	শ্রদ্ধা/ ভালোবাসা	Appreciation, Praise, Glorification	Hate, Contempt, Disgust
Anxious (adj)	উদ্বিগ্ন	Worried, Alarmed, Scared	Assured, Content, Unworried
Adopt (v)	নিজের বলে গ্রহণ করা	Assume, Accept, Approve	Reject, Disapprove
Ambiguous (adj)	সন্দেহজনক, দ্ব্যর্থবোধক, অস্পষ্ট	Doubtful, Dubious, Enigmatic, Puzzling	Clear, Understandable, Lucid
Anonymous (adj)	রচিয়তার নামহীন	Nameless, Unnamed	Named, Signed
Antipathy (n)	বিতৃষ্ণা/ ঘৃণা	Hatred, Hostility, Revulsion	Admiration, Respect, Love
Authentic (adj)	প্রকৃত, খাঁটি	Real, Genuine, Accredited	Spurious, False, Unauthorized
Awkward (adj)	আনাড়ি/ অপ্রস্তুত	Ungainly, Slovenly, Not Skillful	Artful, Adroit, Skillful
Amorphous (adj)	নিরাকার/ অনিয়তাকার	Formless, Unembodied, Incorporeal, Unformed	Definite, Distinctive, Shaped
Antecedent (n)	পূর্বগামী	Anterior, Precedent, Precursory, Foregoing	Current, Following, Subsequent
Annuity (n)	বার্ষিক	Annual, Anniversary	Monthly, Daily
Anarchy (n)	অরাজকতা	Chaos, Disorder, Mess	Harmony, Lawfulness
Atheist (n)	নাস্তিক	Skeptic, Infidel, Misbeliever	Credent, Believer
Autonomous (adj)	স্বশাসিত	Independent, Self-explanatory	Subservient, Dependent
Adept(adj)	অত্যন্ত দক্ষ/ সুদক্ষ	Adroit, Dexterous, Proficient, Skilled, Skillful, Expert, Deft	Awkward, Unskilled, Clumsy, Inept, Inexpert
Admire(v)	প্রশংসা করা, উঁচু ধারণা রাখা	Esteem, Respect, Praise, Extol, Eulogize, Commend	Blame, Censure, Condemn
Alert	সতর্ক, মনোযোগী	Aware, Observant, Cautious Vigilant, Watchful, Wary	Careless, Unaware, Ignorant, Uninformed
Annoy(v)	জ্বালাতন/বিরক্ত করা	Bother, Disturb, Irritate, Perturb	Calm, Pacify, Soothe
Abridge(v)	সংক্ষেপ করা	Shorten, Condense	Expand, Enlarge
Adamant(adj)	অনমনীয়, গোঁয়ার	Insistent, Obstinate, Obdurate	Flexible, Compliant
Adverse	প্রতিকূল, বিরোধী	Unfavorable, Antagonistic	Beneficial, Auspicious
Advocate	(v) সমর্থন করা (n) সমর্থক	(1) Support, (2) Supporter, Proponent	(1) Oppose, Attack (2) Opponent, Enemy
Alienate (v)	বিরোধ সৃষ্টি করা	Estrange, Isolate	Reconcile, Settle, Reunite

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Altruism	পরোপকারিতা, পরার্থবাদ	Benevolence, Generosity, Bounty, Charity, Munificence	Selfishness
Animosity	শত্রুতা	Antagonism, Hostility, Rivalry	Amity, Harmony
Apathy	উদাসীনতা	Indifference, Callousness	Attention, Concern, Care
Appease(v)	শান্ত করা, প্রশমিত করা	Pacify, Placate, Soothe, Allay, Alleviate, Mitigate	Annoy, Irritate, Enrage, Aggravate, Worsen
Astute(adj)	চতুর, কৌশলী	Shrewd, Keen, Sly	Unintelligent, Dull
Audacious(adj)	১. দুঃসাহসী ২. ধৃষ্ট	1. Bold, Daring, Intrepid, Insolent 2. Haughty	1. Timid, Cowardly, Polite 2. Courteous
Avarice(adj)	অর্থলিপ্সা, লোভ	Lust For Money	Bounty, Generosity
Aver(v)	নিশ্চয়তা সহকারে বলা	Affirm, Assert, Avow	Repudiate, Disavow
Abdicate(v)	পদত্যাগ করা	Renounce, Relinquish	Claim
Abolish(v)	১. নিশ্চিহ্ন করা, ২. বাতিল করা	1. Eradicate, Obliterate, Exterminate 2. Annihilate, Repeal, Revoke, Annul	1. Establish, Set Up, Found 2. Institute, Validate, Legalize
Abortive (adj)	নিষ্ফল, ব্যর্থ	Futile, Vain, Useless, Fruitless	Fruitful, Productive
Abrogate(v)	বাতিল করা	Annul, Abolish, Eliminate, Rescind, Repeal, Quash	Enact, Pass, Ratify
Acumen(adj)	তীক্ষ্ম বুদ্ধি/কুশলতা	Sagacity, Judiciousness	Ignorance, Stupidity
Adversary(n)	বিপক্ষ, শত্রু	Foe, Antagonist, Enemy	Support, Advocate
Affluent	ধনবান	Rich, Wealthy, Well-to-do	Impoverished, Destitute
Aggravate	অবনতি হওয়া	Deteriorate, Intensify, Worsen	Improve, Mitigate
Agitate(v)	বিক্ষুব্ধ করা	Excite, Incite, Stimulate	Pacify, Appease, Soothe
Alleviate(v)	তীব্রতা হ্রাস করা	Mitigate, Allay, Temper	Aggravate, Worsen
Ameliorate(v)	উন্নতি হওয়া	Improve, Get Better	Deteriorate, Worsen
Amity	বন্ধুত্ব	Friendship, Harmony	Enmity, Hostility
Anemic	১.রক্তাল্পতাগ্রস্ত ২.ফ্যাকাশে/বিবর্ণ	1. Hemoglobin, Deficiency, Pale 2. Pallid, Colorless	Florid
Antagonist(n)	প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী/শত্রু	Adversary, Opponent, Enemy	Ally, Friend
Apocryphal	কৃত্রিম, মেকি, জাল	Fake, Spurious, Counterfeit	Genuine, Authentic
Applause	প্রশংসা	Praise, Compliments	Criticism
Apprehend(v)	১. আশঙ্কা/দুশ্চিন্তা ২. গ্রেফতার করা ৩. বুঝতে পারা	1. Anxiety, Concern, Misgiving 2. Arrest, Capture, Seize 3. Understand, Comprehend	1. Apathy, Indifference, 2. Release, Liberate, Free, 3. Misunderstand
Archaic	প্রাচীন	Obsolete, Out of date	New, Novel, Modern
Articulate(v)	স্পষ্ট উচ্চারণ করা	Enunciate, To say clearly	Mumble, Gobble
Ascend(v)	১. আরোহণ করা ২. উপরে উঠা	1. Climb, Mount, Scale, 2. Rise, Go up, Climb	1. Descend 2. Fall, Drop, Go down
Ascetic	কঠোর আত্মসংযমী	Austere, Abstemious, Abstinent	Hedonistic
Assent	একমত হওয়া	Agree, Acquiesce, Concur	Dissent, Disagree, Oppose
Assuage	১. শান্ত করা ২. উপশম করা	1. Pacify, Appease, Calm 2. Alleviate, Mitigate, Ease	1. Excite, Agitate, Provoke 2. Aggravate, Worsen
Auspicious	অনুকূল	Propitious, Favorable	Unfavorable, Ominous
Averse	বিরূপ, অনিচ্ছুক	Disinclined, Loath, Reluctant	Avid, Eager, Keen, Ardent

B

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Banal	গতানুগতিক, একঘেয়ে	Trite, Hackneyed, Prosaic, Pedestrian	Stimulating, New, Novel, Original
Belittle	হেয়/অবজ্ঞা করা	Deride, Jeer, Scorn, Despise	Parise, Magnify, Glorify
Boisterous	হৈচৈপূর্ণ	Clamorous, Uproarious	Peaceful, Tranquil
Barrier	বাধা, প্রতিবন্ধকতা	Bar, Hindrance, Barricade	Help, Aid, Support, Assistance, Backing
Baleful	ভীতিকর, ক্ষতিকর	Ominous, Malevolent	Salutary, Benevolent
Bellicose	মারমুখো/যুদ্ধবাজ	Belligerent, Hostile	Peaceful, Pacify
Bigotry	গোঁড়ামি/ অসহিষ্ণুতা	Intolerance, Prejudice	Broad-mindedness
Benevolent (adj)	দয়ালু/ বদান্য	Kind, Unselfish	Cruel, Selfish, Greedy
Ban (n)	নিষেধাজ্ঞা	Prohibition, Restriction	Unrestricted, Induct, Unprohibited
Brief (adj)	সংক্ষেপ	Short, Succinct, Concise, Laconic	Loquacious, Prolix, Copious
Brutal (adj)	নিষ্ঠুর/ পাশবিক	Cruel, Inhuman	Kind, Soft-hearted
Brittle (adj)	ভঙ্গুর	Fragile, Frangible, Tenuous, Breakable	Strong, Enduring, Resistible
Belligerent (adj)	যুদ্ধমান/ যুদ্ধবাজ	Militant, Combatant	Calm, Peaceful, Cooperative
Bondage	দাসত্ব	Slavery	Liberty, Freedom
Brevity	১. সংক্ষিপ্ততা ২. ক্ষণস্থায়ী	1. Shortness, Pithiness 2. Temporality. Evanescence	1. Prolixity, Verbosity 2. Permanence
Barren	অনুর্বর, বন্ধ্যা	Arid, Infertile, Sterile, Unproductive, Unfruitful	Fertile, Fruitful, Lush, Productive, Prolific
Benefactor	উপকারক, দাতা	Donor, Patron, Sponsor, Supporter	Malefactor, Mischief Maker
Beneficial	উপকারী,সহায়ক	Advantageous, Conducive, Congenial, Favorable, Helpful, Useful	Dangerous, Injurious, Destructive, Deleterious, Detrimental, Harmful
Blame	দোষারোপ করা	Hold Responsible, Condemn, Censure, Criticize, Denounce	Praise, Admire, Thank
Blameworthy	নিন্দনীয়	Responsible, Guilty, Culpable,	Spotless, Innocent
Boast	দর্প, অহমিকা	Brag, Pride	Gentle, Deprecate

C

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Callow	অপরিপক্ব	Immature, Inexperienced	Mature, Adult, Grown-up
Capricious	খামখেয়ালি	Fickle, Changeable, Whimsical	Firm, Stable, Constant
Castigate	ভৎসনা/নিন্দা করা	Chastise, Upbraid, Reproach	Praise, Laud, Eulogize
Chastise	শাস্তি দেয়া	Reprimand, Discipline, Punish	Reward, Compensation
Cogent	অকাট্য	Convincing, Persuasive	Unconvincing, Unsound
Coherent	সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ	Organized, Systematic	Confusing, Chaotic
Colossal	বিশাল	Vast, Mammoth, Gigantic, Large	Tiny, Minuscule, Minute
Commondious	জায়গাবহুল/প্রশস্ত	Roomy, Spacious, Capacious	Discontented
Composure	১. স্থিরতা/ধৈর্য ২. শান্ত অবস্থা	1. Poise, Aplomb 2. Calmness, Serenity	1. Discomposure 2. Hot-headedness
Concur	একমত হওয়া	Agree, Coincide, Correspond	Disagree, Diverge
Considerate	সুবিবেচক	Thoughtful, Kind, Caring	Thoughtless, Careless
Conversant	পরিচিত, অবগত	Acquainted, Familiar, Known	Ignorant, Unknown

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Conviction	দৃঢ় বিশ্বাস	Firm belief, Confidence	Doubt, Suspicious
Cramped	গাদাগাদি/ঠাসাঠাসি	Crowded, Restricted	Spacious, Roomy
Crass	অমার্জিত/অভদ্র	Coarse, Crude, Uncouth	Refined, Polished
Crestfallen	মনমরা,নিরানন্দ	Downcast, Dejected, Depressed	Elated, Delighted, Glad
Culpable	নিন্দনীয়	Blameworthy, Censurable	Innocent
Cursory	দ্রুত চোখ বুলানো	Hasty, Perfunctory, Superficial	Careful, Thorough
Candid	অকপট,মনখোলা	Frank, Outspoken, Sincere	Artful, Crafty
Candor	অকপটতা, সরলতা	Frankness, Sincerity	Diplomacy, Dishonesty
Capable	দক্ষ, সক্ষম	Able, Competent, Skilled	Unable, Incompetent
Careless	অসতর্ক	Negligent, Slapdash	Careful, Attentive
Chaos	বিশৃঙ্খলা	Anarchy, Confusion, Disarray, Disorder, Mess, Turmoil, Tumult	Arrangement, Discipline, Order, Control
Coalesce	একীভূত/একত্র করা	Unify, Unite, Combine	Separate, Divide
Cautious (adj)	সতর্ক	Careful, Alert	Careless, Inattentive
Calamity (n)	দুর্যোগ, দুঃখ	Mishap, Misery, Distress, Disaster, Affliction	Comfort, Benediction, Favor, Bon
Charitable (adj)	দানশীল/ সদয়/ ক্ষমাশীল	Generous, Forgiving, Humane, Benign, Beneficent	Miserly, Unkind, Malevolent
Catastrophe (n)	আকস্মিক দুর্ঘটনা/ চরম পরিণতি	Disaster, Calamity, Final Outcome	Comfort, Favor
Compel (v)	বাধ্য করা	Enforce, Oblige, Drive	Set free, Thwart, Baffle
Comprehend (v)	উপলব্ধি করা	Grasp, Apprehend, Surrender	Exclude, Misapprehend, Mistake
Compulsory (adj)	বাধ্যতামূলক	Mandatory, Obligatory	Voluntary, Optional
Copious (adj)	প্রচুর	Plentiful, Abundant, Ample, Bountiful, Profuse	Scarce, Deficient, Scanty, Rate
Contaminate (v)	দূষিত করা	Pollute, Adulterate	Purify
Carnivorous (adj)	মাংসাশী	Cannibal, Flesh-Eating	Vegetarian
Conceal	লুকাইয়া/গুপ্ত করা	Hide, Cover, Mask, Veil	Reveal, Disclose
Constructive	গঠনমূলক	Beneficial, Productive	Destructive, Useless
Contradict	অস্বীকার করা	Deny, Oppose, Refute	Corroborate, Support
Convict	দোষী বলে রায় দেয়া	Condemn, Find guilty	Find innocent
Crisis	সন্ধিকাল, সঙ্কটকাল	Catastrophe, Calamity, Disaster	Good fortune, Benefit, Blessing
Cacophonous	শ্রুতিকটু, বেসুরো	Inharmonious, Harsh	Euphonious
Callous	নির্দয়	Unsympathetic, Cruel	Compassionate
Circumspect	বিচক্ষণ/সতর্ক	Prudent, Judicious, Discreet	Rash, Reckless
Clandestine	গুপ্ত/লুকায়িত	Secrete, Covert, Furtive	Open, Revealed, Frank
Clarify	বোধগম্য করা	Elucidate, Explicate, Explain	Obscure
Clumsy	জবুথবু/আনাড়ি	Bungling, Inept, Awkward	Adroit, Deft, Dexterous
Coerce	বাধ্য করা	Force, Compel, Oblige	Request
Compulsion	জবরদস্তি	Coercion, Pressure	Voluntary, By Choice
Commence	আরম্ভ করা	Begin, Inaugurate, Initiate	Finish, Terminate, Cease
Commend	প্রশংসা করা	Praise, Extol, Laud, Acclaim	Criticize, Censure
Competent	যোগ্য, সক্ষম, দক্ষ	Skilled, Proficient, Capable	Incompetent, Unfit
Compliant	বাধ্য	Obedient, Docile, Amenable	Recalcitrant, Unruly
Comply	মেনে চলা	Conform, Obey, Observe	Disobey, Resist
Concern	উদ্বেগ/দুশ্চিন্তা	Anxiety, Apprehension	Indifference

D

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Dilemma	বিপজ্জনক অবস্থা	Predicament, Catch, Quandary	Extrication, Advantage
Deliberate	সুচিন্তিত, স্বেচ্ছাকৃত	Intentional, Premeditated, Preplanned, Intended	Accidental, Rash, Hurried
Deny	অগ্রাহ্য,অস্বীকার করা	Contradict, Refute, Rebuff, Reject, Refuse, Decline, Reject	Admit, Confess, Affirm, Acknowledge
Durable	টেকসই, স্থায়ী	Enduring, Long lasting	Brittle, Fragile
Deter (v)	নিবৃত্ত করা	Prevent, Obstruct, Stop	Assist, Aid
Decay (n)	ক্ষয়/ পতন	Decline, Collapse, Downfall	Growth, Strength, Robustness
Demonstrate (v)	প্রদর্শন করা	Manifest, Explain	Veil, Mystify, Perplex, Mask
Deprive (v)	বঞ্চিত করা	Debar, Hinder, Divest, Separate	Add, Assist, Refund, Repay
Desperate (adj)	মরিয়া/ বেপরোয়া	Daring, Reckless, Furious, Hopeless, Irretrievable	Clam, Peaceful, Hopeful
Diligence (n)	অধ্যবসায়/ পরিশ্রম	Assiduity, Industry, Intensity	Laziness, Indolence, Sluggishness
Doctrine (n)	মতবাদ/ বিশ্বাস	Dogma, Precept, Tenet, Credence	Schism, Heterodoxy, Falsehood, Incredulity, Skepticism
Dispute (n)	বিবাদ/ বিতর্ক করা	Argument, Disagreement, Contest, Variance	Agree, Accordance, Congruity
Dissent (v)	মতভেদ/ ভিন্নমত হওয়া	Disagree, Contend, Dispute, Disapprove, Demur	Agree, Approve, Credit, Section, Endorsee
Distract (v)	অন্যমনস্ক করা/ হতবুদ্ধি করা	Perplex, Bewilder, Confuse, Mystify, Embarrass	Placate, Mollify, Assuage, Mitigate, Conciliate
Dearth	দুষ্প্রাপ্যতা	Scarcity, Paucity, Shortage	Abundance, Plethora
Decry	নিন্দা করা	Censure, Disparage	Extol, Laud, Praise
Defamatory	নিন্দামূলক কাজ	Libelous, Slanderous	Admiring, Laudatory
Deformation	বিকৃতি	Distortion, Monstrosity, Apoplexy	Beauty, Smoothness, Wholeness
Dejected	মনমরা/হতাশা	Dispirited, Despondent	Happy, Elated, Content
Deleterious	ক্ষতিকর	Detrimental, Harmful	Beneficial, Helpful
Denounce	দোষারোপ করা	Condemn, Censure, Vilify	Commend, Extol, Laud
Deprecate	বিরুদ্ধে বলা	Disapprove, Condemn	Endorse, Approve
Depressed	মনমরা	Dispirited, Dejected, Gloomy	Elated, Cheerful, Joyful
Despise	অবজ্ঞা/ঘৃণা করা	Scorn, Loathe, Abhor	Admire, Esteem
Didactic	শিক্ষামূলক	Educational, Instructive	Unsound, Erroneous
Din	হৈচৈ	Clamor, Uproar, Hubbub	Quiet, Silence
Discord	১.মতানৈক্য ২. বেসুরো	1. Dispute, Conflict 2. Cacophony, Dissonance	1. Agreement 2. Consonance, Harmony
Disparage	অবজ্ঞা/হেয় করা	Criticize, Belittle, Deride	Applaud, Extol, Praise
Disparity	অসমতা	Inequality, Dissimilarity	Harmony, Accord
Dispute	তর্ক করা	Challenge, Disagree, Argue	Agree, Concur
Docile	বাধ্য, বশ মানে এমন	Obedient, Compliant	Unruly, Disobedient
Dormant	সুপ্ত/অক্রিয়	Inactive, Sleeping, Latent	Active, Awake
Dreadful	ভয়ঙ্কর	Terrible, Horrible, Tragic	Delightful, Pleasant
Dastard	কাপুরুষ	Cowardly, Craven, Timorous	Brave, Gallant, Valiant
Daunt	ভীত/নিরুৎসাহিত	Intimidate, Frighten, Cow	Encourage, Hearten
Debacle	পতন/চরম পরাজয়	Disaster, Collapse, Fiasco	Success, Victory

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Desultory	এলোমেলো	Indiscriminate, Random	Planned, Organized
Diligent	পরিশ্রমী	Industrious, Hardworking, Assiduous, Persevering	Lazy, Indolent, Slothful, Apathetic, Lethargic
Discontented	অতৃপ্ত/অসন্তুষ্ট	Dissatisfied, Unhappy	Satisfied, Content
Dishevelled	অবিন্যস্ত/আলুথালু	Unkempt, Ruffled, Disorderly	Unruffled,
Disinterested	নিরপেক্ষ	Impartial, Neutral, Unbiased	Biased, Prejudiced
Disparate	অসদৃশ	Dissimilar, Different	Similar, Like, Akin
Disperse	ছড়িয়ে দেয়া	Extend, Scatter, Spread	Amass, Inspissate
Dissent	মতভেদ করা	Disagree, Oppose, Differ	Agree, Concur, Coincide
Distinguished	সম্মানিত	Famous, Celebrated, Renowned	Unknown, Unfamiliar
Dulcet	সুরেলা/শ্রুতিমধুর	Mellifluous, Melodious	Harsh
Duplicity	কপটতা/ছলনা	Deceit, Deception, Fraud, Pretence, Trickery, Treachery	Frankness, Candor, Openness

E

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Eccentric	অদ্ভুত	Peculiar, Odd, Strange	Common, Ordinary
Ecstasy	পরমানন্দ/উচ্ছ্বাস	Elation, Rapture, Euphoria	Agony, Depression
Effortless	সহজ, অনায়াস	Facile, Easy, Simplistic	Hard, Difficult, Tough
Eligible	মনোনয়নের যোগ	Fit to be chosen, Suitable	Ineligible, Disqualified
Eloquent	বাকপটু	Persuasive, Expressive	Inarticulate, Mumbling
Endanger	বিপদগ্রস্ত/বিপন্ন করা	Imperil, Jeopardize	Protect, Defend
Endorsement (n)	অনুমোদন/ সমর্থন	Approbation, Commendation, Consent, Sanctions	Censure, Reprimand, Reproach
Endurance	সহিষ্ণুতা, ধৈর্য	Stamina, Durability, Patience	Frailty (Weakness)
Endure (v)	সহ্য করা/ স্থায়ী হওয়া	Sustain, Tolerate, Undergo, Persist	Falter, Succinct, Disperse, Wane
Enmity	শত্রুতা, বিদ্বেষ	Animosity, Hostility, Malice	Amity, Friendship
Enthusiasm (n)	গভীর আগ্রহ	Earnestness, Excitement, Fanaticism, Fervency, Fervor, Zeal	Apathy, Ennui, Unconcern
Erratic	১. অনিয়মিত ২. খেয়ালি	1. Abnormal, Irregular 2. Capricious, Odd	1. Peculiar, Natural 2. Stable, Consistent
Erroneous (adj)	ভ্রান্ত	Faulty, Improper, Aberrant, Iniquitous	Correct, Right, Proper
Essential	অপরিহার্য	Crucial, Indispensable, Vital, Important, Necessary	Unimportant, Trivial, Petty, Minor
Eternal (adj)	অনন্ত/ চিরস্থায়ী	Ceaseless, Everlasting, Infinite, Perpetual, Endless, Permanent, Perpetual	Ephemeral, Finite, Temporal, Transient, Transitory, Transient, Temporary
Excess	মাত্রাধিক্য, বাড়তি	Surplus, Excessive, Extra	Inadequate, Scarce
Execute (v)	সম্পাদন করা/ প্রাণদণ্ড দেয়া	Accomplish, Achieve, Consummate, Perform	Block, Defeat, Unaccomplished
Exploit (v)	১. শোষণ করা ২. বীরত্বপূর্ণ কাজ	1. Manipulate, Utilize, Handle, Manage 2. Achievement, Feat, Deed	1. Ignore, Neglect, Waste 2. Failure, Defeat
Expose	প্রকাশ করা	Reveal, Disclose, Divulge	Hide, Conceal, Cover
Equivocal	দ্ব্যর্থক/অনিশ্চিত	Ambiguous, Vague, Unclear	Precise, Definite
Eulogy	প্রশংসাপূর্ণ উক্তি	Encomium, Panegyric	Criticism, Censure

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Everlasting	চিরস্থায়ী/অনন্ত	Eternal, Perpetual, Permanent	Ephemeral, Fleeting
Extraneous	১. অপ্রাসঙ্গিক ২. বিদেশি	1. Not Germane 2. Foreign, Alien, Exotic	1. Germane, Relevant 2. Indigenous (দেশীয়)
Elated	অত্যন্ত উল্লসিত	Overjoyed, Jubilant, Joyful	Sad, Dejected (মন-মরা)
Engender	উৎপাদন করা	Generate, Produce	Destroy, Obliterate
Ephemeral	ক্ষণস্থায়ী	Passing, Temporary, Transitory	Eternal, Lasting, Perpetual
Exaggeration	অতিরঞ্জন, চাপাবাজি	Hyperbole, Overstatement	Understatement, Sarcasm
Exonerate	অভিযোগ হতে মুক্তি দেয়া	Acquit, Absolve, Exculpate, Free	Prove Guilty, Convict
Exorbitant	অত্যধিক	Excessive, Too Much	Reasonable, Moderate
Extol	প্রশংসা করা	Praise, Eulogize, Exalt, Laud	Belittle, Criticize

F

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Fascinating (Adj)	আকর্ষণীয়/ মনোরম	Charming, Interesting	Boring, Dull
Facetious	সরস	Humorous, Jocular	Solemn (গম্ভীর)
Facile (Adj)	সহজ সাধ্য	Weak, Easy, Docile, Flexible,	Sturdy, Difficult, Determined, Inflexible
Facilitate (V)	সহজতর করা	Expedite, Make easier	Hinder, Deter
Facsimile	হুবহু প্রতিলিপি	Copy, Duplicate, Replica	Original, Real
Familiar	সুপরিচিত, প্রচলিত	Common, Well-known	Unknown, Unfamiliar
Fanciful (Adj)	কল্পনাপ্রিয়	Eccentric, Humorous, Capricious, Whimsical, Imaginary	Literal, Real, Realistic, Accurate, Truthful
Fastidious	খুঁতখুঁতে	Meticulous, Painstaking	Careless, Easygoing
Fatuous	বোকা/বোকাটে	Asinine, Inane, Silly, Idiotic	Judicious, Prudent, Sage
Favoritism	পক্ষপাতিত্ব	Partiality, Bias, Prejudice	Neutrality, Impartiality
Feasible (Adj)	বাস্তবায়ন যোগ্য	Practicable, Workable	Impossible, Impractical
Feeble (Adj)	দুর্বল/ অযোগ্য	Frail, Exhausted, Faint, Weak, Dull	Forceful, Stout, Strong, Vigorous
Fertile (Adj)	উর্বর/ ফলপ্রসূ	Productive, Fruitful, Rich, Luxuriant, Prolific, Fecund, Conducive	Unproductive, Fruitless, Barren, Sterile
Fervour	উৎসাহ	Ardor, Zeal (আকুলতা)	Apathy (উদাসীনতা)
Feverish (Adj)	অতি ব্যাকুল	Zealous, Ardent	Nonchalant
Fickle	খেয়ালি, চঞ্চল	Capricious, Fanciful, Whimsical	Firm, Steady, Unstable
Fidelity (N)	বিশ্বস্ততা	Faithfulness, Integrity, Loyalty, Honesty, Truthfulness	Infidelity, Disloyalty, Treachery, Faithlessness, Dishonesty
Flamboyant	আরম্বরপূর্ণ	Showy, Ornate	Simple (সাদামাটা)
Flatter	তোষামোদ করা	Over-Praise, Cajole	Censure (নিন্দা করা)
Flaunt	জাহির করা	Show Off, Exhibit	Conceal, Hide
Flexible (Adj)	নমনীয়	Elastic, Easy, Changeable, Yielding	Hard, Rigid, Inflexible, Tough, Stiff
Flimsy	পাতলা	Thin, Delicate, Slight, Frail	Strong, Brawny
Florid (Adj)	বর্ণোজ্জ্বল	Ornate, Flowery, Adorned	Pallid, Bare, Chaste, Unadorned
Flourishing	উন্নতি/সমৃদ্ধশীল	Prospering, Thriving	Declining, Failing
Fluctuate	১. উঠামানা করা ২. মনস্থির না হওয়া	1. Change Often 2. Waver, Vacillate	1. Remain Steady 2. Be Resolute, Determine
Folly	মূর্খতা/বোকামি	Foolishness, Idiocy, Silliness, Stupidity, Imprudence	Prudence, Discretion (বিচক্ষণতা)

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Formidable (Adj)	ভীতিকর/ দুর্দান্ত	Dreadful, Horrible	Enjoyable, Pleasant
Fragile (Adj)	ভঙ্গুর	Breakable, Brittle, Feeble, Frail, Weak, Frangible	Adhere, Persist, Stick
Frightful (Adj)	ভীতিজনক	Awful, Terrible, Dreadful, Alarming	Attractive, Beautiful, Lovely, Pleasant
Frugal (Adj)	মিতব্যয়ী	Economical, Stingy, Thrifty	Extravagant, Wasteful
Funereal (Adj)	শোকাবহ	Mournful, Dismal, Obsequies	Cheerful, Gay
Furtive	গোপনেকৃত/চোরা	Stealthy, Clandestine, Secret	Unconcealed, Open
Futile (Adj)	অকার্যকর/ ব্যর্থ	Ineffective, Vain	Effective, Successful

G

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Gallant (adj)	সাহসী	Brave, Valiant, Valorous	Craven, Fearful
Gargantuan	প্রকাণ্ড	Colossal, Gigantic, Massive	Minuscule, Tiny, Minute
Gay (adj)	প্রফুল্ল, লম্পট	Cheerful, Joyful, Merry, Lewd	Depressed, Glum, Mournful, Sullen
Genuflect (v)	নতজানু হওয়া	Kneel, Bow	Disrespectful, Arrogant
Gesture (n/ v)	অঙ্গভঙ্গী	Emblem, Omen, Symptom	Explication (N), Explicate (V)
Glamorous (adj)	আকর্ষণীয়	Fascinating, Captivating, Charming	Unattractive, Dull
Gloom (adj)	অন্ধকার/ বিষণ্নতা	Darkness, Sadness	Light, Brightness, Joy, Happiness
Glut	পেট পুরে খাওয়া	Overeat, Overdose, Gorge	Starve, Diet, Fast
Gluttony	অতিভোজন	Voracity, Overeating	Dieting, Starving, Fasting
Gracious (adj)	সদয়/ বিনয়ী	Courteous, Polite	Haughty, Arrogant
Grandiloquent	বাগাড়ম্বরপূর্ণ	Pompous, Showy, Bombastic	Simple, Humble, Simple
Gratify (v)	তৃপ্ত করা	Please, Satisfy, Gladden, Reward	Displease, Dissatisfy, Disappoint
Greedy (adj)	প্রচণ্ড অর্থলোভী	Money-Hungry	Generous, Benevolent
Gregarious (adj)	মিশুক	Sociable, Friendly	Reclusive, Lonely
Gullible	বিশ্বাসপ্রবণ (এর ফলে যে সহজে ঠকে)	Credulous, Susceptible, Trusting, Dupe	Suspicious, Untrusting, Hard to Convince

H

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Hypocrisy (n)	ভণ্ডামি/ কপটতা	Insincerity	Candor, Sincerity
Hackneyed	নীরস, একঘেয়ে	Commonplace, Banal, Trite	Novel, New, Exciting
Haphazard	এলোমেলো, বিশৃঙ্খলা	Random, Unmethodical, Chaotic, Disorganized, Messy	Organized, Planned, Ordered, Structured
Harmonious (adj)	শ্রুতিমধুর	Melodious, Mellifluous, Dulcet	Harsh
Harmony	(মতের) মিল, সঙ্গতি	Agreement, Compatibility	Disagreement, Conflict
Hateful (adj)	ঘৃণাজনক	Loathsome, Abominable, Detestable	Desirable, Delightful, Pleasant
Haughty (adj)	উদ্ধত/ অহংকারী	Arrogant, Proud, Insolent	Ashamed, Humble
Hazard	বিপদ, ঝুঁকি	Danger, Risk, Peril, Threat	Protection, Safety
Healthful (adj)	স্বাস্থ্যকর	Beneficial, Wholesome	Deleterious
Heinous (adj)	ঘৃণ্য	Atrocious, Odious, Abominable, Hateful	Laudable, Praiseworthy, Justifiable
Heterogeneous(adj)	বিবিধ মিশ্রণ	Mixed, Motley	Homogeneous, Uniform

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Hilarious	হাসিখুশি	Very funny, Joyous	Sad, Gloomy
Hinder	বাধা দেয়া	Hamper, Obstruct, Impede	Assist, Facilitate
Homogeneous (adj)	সমপ্রকৃতি	Uniform, All alike	Heterogeneous
Honorary	অবৈতনিক	Voluntary, Unpaid	Salaried, Remunerated
Hostile (adj)	শত্রুতাপূর্ণ / বিরোধী	Spiteful, Malicious	Friendly, Amicable
Humane (adj)	দয়ালু	Compassionate, Forbearing	Brutal, Pitiless, Unfeeling, Inhumane
Humble (adj)	নম্র/ নিরহঙ্কার	Modest, Unassuming	Proud, Boastful
Humid (adj)	ভেজা	Wet, Moist, Close, Sticky, Oppressive	Dry, Arid, Parched
Humorous (adj)	কৌতুকপূর্ণ	Funny, Amusing	Grave, Serious
Husband	বুঝেশুনে খরচ করা	Conserve, Preserve, Save	Waste, Squander

I

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Imitate (V)	অনুকরণ করা	Counterfeit, Duplicate	Distort, Diverge
Idle (Adj)	অলস	Lazy, Inactive, Indolent, Empty, Unemployed	Active, Employed, Industrious, Diligent
Ignoble	অসম্মানজনক/হীন	Despicable, Disgraceful	Laudable (প্রশংসনীয়)
Ignorant	অশিক্ষিত, মূর্খ	Uneducated, Stupid	Literate, Wise
Illicit (Adj)	অবৈধ নিষিদ্ধ	Unlawful, Illegal	Licit, Legal
Illusory	অলীক/মিথ্যা	Deceptive (প্রতারণাময়), Illusive	Real, True, Actual
Immaculate	অনিন্দ/নিষ্কলঙ্ক	Impeccable, Spotless, Perfect	Impure, Unclean, Dirty
Immense	বিশাল/বিপুল	Vast, Enormous, Massive	Small, Tiny, Minuscule
Immutable	পরিবর্তনাতীত	Unchangeable, Unalterable	Alterable, Flexible
Impeccable	১. নিখুঁত ২. নির্দোষ	1. Flawless, Immaculate 2. Blameless, Innocent	1. Defective, Faulty 2. Culpable
Impediment (N)	বাধা/প্রতিবন্ধকতা	Block, Hindrance, Obstacle	Support, Aid, Assistance, Help
Imperishable	অবিনশ্বর/চিরস্থায়ী	Everlasting, Durable, Enduring	Evanescent (ক্ষণস্থায়ী)
Imperturbable	উত্তেজিত হয় না এমন	Unexcitable, Calm, Unruffled	Perturbable
Impervious	অভেদ্য	Impermeable, Impenetrable	Vulnerable (ভেদ্র, জেয়া)
Impotent (Adj)	কৃশকায়	Feeble, Weak, Powerless, Nerveless	Powerful, Strong, Vigorous
Impromptu	পূর্বপ্রস্তুতিহীন	Improvised, Extemporaneous	Preplanned, Rehearsed
Improvise	পূর্ব প্রস্তুতি ছাড়া করা	Perform Without Preparation	Rehearse, Preplan
Imprudent	হঠকারী/বেপরোয়া	Rash, Reckless, Hasty	Judicious (বিচক্ষণ)
Imprudent (Adj)	অবিবেচক	Heedless, Inconsiderate, Indiscreet	Careful, Meticulous
Inadvertent	অনিচ্ছাকৃত	Unintentional, Accidental	Deliberate, On purpose
Inane	নির্বোধ, অসার	Foolish, Senseless	Meaningful, Sensible

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Inanimate (Adj)	প্রাণহীন/ নিস্তেজ	Insensible, Unconscious	Alive, Animate, Living, Stirring
Incense (V)	রাগিয়ে দেওয়া	Anger, Infuriate	Pacify
Inception (N)	আরম্ভ	Commencement, Origin, Outset	Completion, Termination
Incessant (Adj)	বিরামহীন	Ceaseless, Interminable, Unceasing	Intermittent, Periodic, Sporadic
Incongruous (Adj)	অনুপযুক্ত	Inappropriate	Suitable
Incredible (Adj)	অবিশ্বাস্য	Unbelievable, Absurd	Believable, Usual
Inebriated	মাতাল	Drunk, Intoxicated	Sober, Abstemious
Indecent (Adj)	অভদ্র/ অশ্লীল	Disgusting, Lewd, Obscene	Decent, Modest, Pure, Refined
Indifferent (Adj)	উদাসীন/ নিরপেক্ষ	Apathetic, Neutral, Unbiased	Enthusiastic, Biased
Indigence (N)	দারিদ্র্য	Destitution, Penury, Poverty	Abundance, Affluence, Plenty, Wealth
Indigenous (Adj)	দেশীয়	Aboriginal, Inborn, Innate, Native, Home-grown	Outlandish, Foreign
Indispensable	অপরিহার্য	Essential, Mandatory, Binding	Unnecessary, Pointless
Ineluctable	অনিবার্য	Inevitable, Inexorable	Avoidable, Preventable
Inept	অদক্ষ, অনুপযুক্ত	Unskilled, Unsuitable	Skilled, Expert
Inevitable (Adj)	অবশ্যম্ভাবী	Inescapable, Unavoidable	Preventable, Avoidable
Infidel (N)	অবিশ্বাসী	Skeptic, Unbeliever, Freethinker	Devotee, Believer, True
Ingenious	উদ্ভাবনে দক্ষ	Inventive, Resourceful	Maladroit, Inept
Ingenious (Adj)	সরল/ নির্দোষ	Candid, Frank, Sincere	Scheming, Clever
Ingenuous	অকপট	Frank, Candid	Tricky
Inimical	শত্রুভাবাপন্ন	Hostile, Antagonistic	Friendly, Amiable
Innate (Adj)	সহজাত	Congenital, Inborn, Inherent	Acquired, External
Innumerable	অত্যধিক	Excessive, Immoderate	Moderate
Insidious (Adj)	ছলনাপূর্ণ	Deceitful, Tricky	Ingenuous, Frank
Insipid (Adj)	স্বাদহীন/ একঘেয়ে	Tasteless, Savorless	Tasty, Palatable, Interesting
Insolent	উদ্ধত	Arrogant, Haughty	Respectful
Insolvent (Adj)	ঋণ পরিশোধে অক্ষম	Penniless, Bankrupt, Badly-off	Solvent, Moneyed, Rich, Well-off
Instigate	উস্কানি দেয়া	Provoke, Incite, Stimulate	Discourage, Dishearten
Integrity	সততা	Honesty, Probity, Uprightness	Dishonesty, Fraud
Interpret (V)	ব্যাখ্যা করা/ অনুবাদ করা	Construe, Decipher, Decode, Elucidate	Confuse, Falsity, Misconstrue
Intimidate (V)	ভয় দেখানো	Frighten, Daunt	Encourage
Intolerance	পরমত অসহিষ্ণুতা	Bigotry, Prejudice	Broad-Minded
Intrepid	নির্ভীক	Brave, Fearless, Dauntless	Cowardly, Craven
Intricate (Adj)	দুঃসাধ্য	Difficult, Complex, Complicated	Plain, Direct, Clear, Obvious
Ire	ক্রোধ	Anger, Fury, Rage, Wrath	Goodwill (দয়া)
Irregular	নিয়মবহির্ভূত	Unconventional	Usual, Normal, Uniform
Irrelevant (Adj)	অপ্রাসঙ্গিক	Unrelated, Impertinent	Pertinent, Germane
Irritable	খিটখিটে	Ill-Tempered, Peevish	Genial, Affable (অমায়িক)

J

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Jargon (v)	অর্থহীন বাক্য, অপভাষা	Dialect, Phraseology	Clear, Transparent, Understandable
Jeer (v)	ঠাট্টা করা	Mock, Ridicule, Sneer	Encourage, Praise, Inspire, Console
Judicious (adj)	দূরদর্শিতা	Thoughtful, Sagacious, Prudent, Sensible	Unwise, Silly, Imprudent, Foolish
Jumble (v)	মিশ্রিত করা	Confuse, Mix up, Shuffle, Disorganize	Arrange, Order, Organize, Separate, Sort-out
Justice (n)	ন্যায় বিচার	Equity, Fairness, Integrity, Impartiality	Injustice, Wrong, Partiality, Unfairness
Juvenile (adj)	কৈশোর	Adolescent, Youthful, Childish, Immature	Senile, Mature, Manly, Adult, Aged
Jeopardy (n)	বিপদ	Danger, Peril	Security, Safety
Jocund (adj)	হাসিখুশি	Jovial, Jolly, Cheerful	Temperate, Modest, Grave

K

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Kindle (v)	উৎসাহিত করা	Ignite, Excite, Inspire	Discourage, Inanimate
Kinetic (adj)	গতি সম্পর্কীয়	Relating to motion, Characterized by Movement	Stagnant, Motionless
Kudos (n)	খ্যাতি / যশ	Praise, Glory, Honor, Status	Disrespect, Blame, Criticism
Keen	১. সূক্ষ্মবুদ্ধি/চতুর ২. ব্যগ্র	1. Astute, Shrewd 2. Eager, Enthusiastic	1. Blunt (স্থূল বুদ্ধি) 2. Indifferent (উদাসীন)
Kernel (n)	শাঁস / শস্য	Fruit, Atom, Germ, Grain	Exterior, Outside, Periphery, Surface
Knot (n) (v)	বন্ধন	Joint, Connection, Combine	Opening, Disband
Kinfolk (n)	আত্মীয়বর্গ	Kith, Kinship, Clan	Ancestry, Descent, Pedigree
Keynote (adj)	মর্ম / মূলকথা	Essence, Core, Gist	Unimportant, Minor

L

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Lackluster (Adj)	নিষ্প্রভ / নিষ্প্রাণ	Drab, Humdrum, Dull	Vivacious, Lively, Vibrant
Laborious (Adj)	কষ্টসাধ্য	Arduous, Burdensome, Tedious	Easy, Light, Simple
Laconic (Adj)	সংক্ষিপ্ত	Succinct, Terse, Pithy, Concise	Voluble, Verbose, Wordy
Lament (V)	অনুতাপ করা	Bemoan, Grieve, Mourn, Regret	Celebrate, Rejoice, Laugh
Languid	নিস্তেজ/দুর্বল	Feeble, Weak, Weary	Energetic
Languish (V)	দুর্বল করা	Decline, Fade, Faint, Sicken, Weaken, Wither	Flourish, Thrive, Brighten
Laudatory	প্রশংসামূলক	Praising, Complimentary	Blameworthy (নিন্দনীয়)
Lavish	অমিতব্যয়ী	Extravagant, Prodigal, Spendthrift	Thrifty (মিতব্যয়ী)
Lazy (Adj)	শ্রমবিমুখ / অলস	Idle, Indolent, Sluggish, Slothful, Inactive	Energetic, Active, Agile, Diligent, Industrious
Lean (Adj)	কৃশ / রোগা	Meager, Bony, Thin, Skinny, Slender, Scanty	Fat, Brawny, Plump
Legible (Adj)	সুবোধ্য	Clear, Intelligible, Neat, Readable	Indistinct, Unintelligible, Unreadable

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Lengthy (Adj)	প্রবর্ধিত	Extended, Prolonged, Tedious	Brief, Short, Concise, Compact
Lessen	প্রশমিত করা	Alleviate, Mitigate, Assuage	Intensify
Licentious (Adj)	অসচ্চরিত্র	Immoral, Wicked, Depraved, Corrupt	Moral, Ethical
Limpid (Adj)	স্বচ্ছ	Glassy, Lucid, Translucent, Transparent	Muddy, Torpid, Obscure
Linger	দেরিতে যাওয়া	Tarry, Loiter (দেরি করা)	Leave, hastily
Loath (Adj)	অনিচ্ছুক	Averse, Disinclined, Hostile	Enthusiastic, Avid
Loathe (V)	ঘৃণা করা	Hate, detest, despise, look down on, nauseate	Admire, adore, esteem, hallow, idolize, revere, venerate, cherish,
Lofty (Adj)	সম্মানিত	Eminent, Majestic, Towering, Dignified	Mean, Ordinary, Low
Loquacious (Adj)	বাচাল	Talkative, Garrulous	Taciturn, Reticent
Loyalty (N)	বিশ্বস্ততা	Fidelity, Trustworthiness	Disloyalty, Falseness
Lucid (Adj)	উজ্জ্বল / স্পষ্ট	Limpid, Transparent, Distinct	Ambiguous, Obscure, Vague
Ludicrous (Adj)	হাস্যযোগ্য	Funny, Ridiculous, Comic, Laughable	Tragic, Serious, Mournful, Sorrowful
Luster (N)	ঔজ্জ্বল্য	Brightness, Glare	Dullness, Lifelessness

M

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Malice (N)	অপকারের ইচ্ছা	Malevolence, Spite	Benevolence, Kindness
Magnify (V)	১. বিবর্ধিত করা ২. প্রশংসা করা	1. Enlarge, Amplify 2. Praise, Admire, Extol, Laud	1. Diminish, Reduce 2. Belittle
Malice	অপকারের ইচ্ছা, বিদ্বেষ	Malevolence, Spite, Rancor	Benevolence, Generosity
Malicious (Adj)	বিদ্বেষপরায়ণ	Spiteful, Malevolent	Friendly, Sociable
Mandatory (Adj)	বাধ্যতামূলক	Compulsory, Obligatory, Required	Optional, Secondary
Massive (Adj)	বৃহদায়তন / প্রকাণ্ড	Colossal, Gigantic, Enormous, Monstrous	Minute, Diminutive, Tiny
Meager (Adj)	অল্প / নগণ্য	Scanty, Paltry, Sparse	Copious, Plentiful
Mediocre (Adj)	গড়মান	Average, Medium, Ordinary	Distinctive, Extraordinary, Brilliant
Medley (N)	বিভিন্ন বস্তুর মিশ্রণ	Assortment, Conglomeration	Homogeneous, Same
Meek (Adj)	বিনম্র	Gentle, Submissive, Mild	Fierce, Savage, Exciting
Melancholy (Adj)	মনমরা	Gloomy, Dejected	Vivacious, Happy
Melodious (Adj)	শ্রুতিমধুর	Euphonious, Dulcet	Harsh, Raucous
Messy (Adj)	বিশৃঙ্খল / নোংরা	Cluttered, Littered	Neat, Tidy
Meticulous (Adj)	খুঁতখুঁতে	Painstaking, Fastidious, Fussy	Careless, Uncritical
Microscopic (Adj)	ক্ষুদ্রাতিক্ষুদ্র	Infinitesimal, Minute	Large, Immense
Minute (Adj)	অতি ক্ষুদ্র	Specific, Microscopic, Diminutive	Enormous, Superficial, Inexact
Miserable (Adj)	দুঃখ	Crestfallen, Misery, Agony, Grief	Joyous, Happy, Happiness
Mitigate (V)	উপশম করা	Palliate, Ameliorate	Increase, Intensity
Moderate (Adj)	মধ্যম	Temper, Medium	Intensified, Excessive
Modesty (N)	ভদ্রতা	Humility, Bashfulness	Vanity, Conceit, Depravity
Mollify	শান্ত করা	Appease, Calm, Pacify	Exasperate
Momentous (Adj)	অতি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Significant, Important	Trivial, Unimportant
Monotonous (Adj)	একঘেয়ে	Boring, Dull, Obstinate, Stubborn, Inflexible	Interesting, Docile
Monstrous (Adj)	প্রকাণ্ড, বিরাট	Huge, Titanic, Colossal	Tiny, Minute
Motley (Adj)	বিবিধ বস্তুর মিশ্রণ	Different, Heterogeneous	Uniform, Homogenous
Mourn (V)	বিলাপ করা	Bemoan, Bewail, Deplore, Lament	Celebrate, Rejoice

N

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Nadir (N)	নিম্নতম বিন্দু	Lowest Point, Base, Foot	Apex, Zenith, Peak
Nasty (Adj)	নোংরা	Foul, Impure, Obscene, Offensive, Disagreeable	Nice, Pleasant, Pure, Agreeable
Native (Adj)	স্বদেশীয়	Inborn, Inherent, Intrinsic, Indigenous	Exotic, Foreign, Alien
Nefarious (Adj)	দুশ্চরিত্র	Wicked, Vile, Depraved, Immoral	Honest, Good
Negligent (Adj)	অমনোযোগী	Careless, Inattentive	Thoughtful, Caring
Neutral (Adj)	নিরপেক্ষ	Impartial, Dispassionate, Dull, Colorless	Biased, Partial, Coloured
New (Adj)	নতুন	Modern, Current, Contemporary, Advanced	Ancient, Outdated, Antique, Obsolete
Nimble (Adj)	চটপটে	Agile, Light-footed	Lethargic, Tired
Nominal (Adj)	নামমাত্র, অত্যল্প	So-called, Symbolic, Theoretical, Trivial, Insignificant	Actual, Genuine, Important, Essential, Substantial
Notion (N)	ধারণা	Concept, Opinion, Thought, Supposition, Speculation	Reality, Fact, Actuality, Conviction
Notorious (Adj)	কুখ্যাত	Infamous, Disreputable	Noble, Honorable
Novice (N)	নবশিক্ষার্থী	Learner, Tyro, Beginner	Master, Chief, Principal
Noxious (Adj)	ক্ষতিকর	Harmful, Unwholesome	Friendly
Numerous (Adj)	বহুসংখ্যক/প্রচুর	Copious, Abundant	Few, Scarce

O

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Obesity (n)	অতিরিক্ত মোটা	Bulk, Fatness, Fleshiness, Corpulence	Thinness, Leanness, Skinniness
Objectionable (adj)	আপত্তিজনক	Offensive, Obnoxious, Detestable	Pleasant, Acceptable, Agreeable
Obscene (adj)	অশ্লীল	Dirty, Filthy, Foul, Indecent, Offensive	Decent, Decorous, Wholesome
Obsolete (adj)	অদ্ভুত/সেকেলে	Antique, Out-Dated, Outmoded	Modern, Up-to-date, Contemporary
Obsolete	অপ্রচলিত	Antiquated, Antique, Archaic	Modern
Obstinate	জেদি/একগুঁয়ে	Adamant, Obdurate, Stubborn	Obedient, Polite
Opportune	সময়োচিত	Timely, Well timed	Untimely
Opulence	১. বিত্ত. বৈভব ২. প্রচুর্য	1. Affluence, Wealth, Riches 2. Abundance, Profusion	1. Paucity, Poverty 2. Scarcity, Dearth
Obtuse (adj)	নির্বোধ	Dull, Dumb, Stupid, Stolid, Foolish	Intelligent, Brilliant, Meritorious
Occult (adj)	রহস্যময়ী	Hidden, Mysterious, Obscure	Clear, Familiar, Plain, Open
Optimistic (adj)	আশাবাদী	Hopeful, Confident, Positive, Cheerful	Pessimistic, Dark, Negative, Cynical
Outset (n)	প্রারম্ভ	Commencement, Inauguration, Inception	Conclusion, Close, Termination
Obstacle (n)	বাধা	Impediment	Help, Aid
Obligation (n)	বাধ্যবাধকতা	Accountability, Compulsion, Responsibility	Exemption, Freedom
Obliterate (v)	নিশ্চিহ্ন করা	Eradicate, Annihilate, Wipe Out	Construct, Create
Ominous (adj)	ভীতিকর	Threatening, Intimidating	Propitious, Favorable
Opaque (adj)	অস্বচ্ছ/ দুর্বোধ্য	Non-Transparent, Abstruse, Unintelligible	Transparent, Lucid
Opposition (n)	বিরোধিতা	Resistance, Antagonism	Support, Backing

P

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Pacific (Adj)	শান্তিপ্রিয়	Imperturbable, Peaceful, Tranquil, Calm(কাম), Serene, Placid	Excited, Frantic, Turbulent, Agitated (বিক্ষুব্ধ)
Pacify (V)	শান্ত করা	Appease, Placate, Assuage	Enrage, Agitate
Painstaking	কাজে যত্নশীল	Thorough, Meticulous (খুঁতখুঁতে)	Negligent, Careless
Paltry (Adj)	জঘন্য/ নীচ, নগণ্য	Contemptible, Worthless, Petty, Trifling, Trivial	Noble, Significant, Momentous
Provincial	আঞ্চলিক	Local, Zonal, Area	Worldwide, Global
Parsimonious	মিতব্যয়ী	Frugal, Thrifty, Sparing	Extravagant, Spendthrift
Partisan	১. সমর্থক ২. পক্ষপাতপূর্ণ	1. Supporter, Advocate 2. Biased, Subjective, Partial	1. Adversary 2. Impartial, Neutral
Passion (N)	ভাবাবেগ	Agitation, Emotion, Perturbation	Restraint, Tranquility
Peculiar	১. নিজস্ব বৈশিষ্ট্যপূর্ণ ২. অদ্ভুত	1. Individual, Particular 2. Odd, Strange, Unusual	1. General, Common 2. Usual, Expected
Pedestrian	নীরস	Prosaic(গতানুগতিক), Ordinary	Exciting, Striking
Penury	দারিদ্র্য	Poverty, Indigence, Destitution	Opulence, Wealth, Riches
Perfunctory	ভাসাভাসা	Cursory, Superficial	Thorough, Thoughtful
Perilous (Adj)	বিপজ্জনক	Hazardous, Risky	Safe
Perishable (Adj)	পচনশীল/ নশ্বর বস্তু	Subject To Decay, Short-Lived	Durable, Lasting
Permanent (Adj)	স্থায়ী	Enduring, Lasting, Durable, Eternal	Temporary, Brief, Short-Lived
Perpetual (Adj)	চিরস্থায়ী	Ceaseless, Eternal, Everlasting	Ephemeral, Finite, Transient
Perplex (V)	হতবুদ্ধি করা	Confuse, Bewilder, Mystify, Puzzle	Simplify, Enlighten, Explain, Elucidate
Persuade (V)	প্ররোচনা করা	Urge, Entice, Coax, Induce, Impel, Allure	Restrain, Deter, Repel, Dissuade, Hinder
Pertinent	প্রাসঙ্গিক	Germane, Relevant	Extraneous, Irrelevant
Perturb	বিক্ষুব্ধ করা	Disturb, Bother, Upset	Calm, Pacify, Soothe
Pessimism	হতাশা	Gloom, Hopelessness	Optimism, Sanguinity
Petulant	খিটখিটে	Peevish, Fretful, Irritable	Agreeable (অমায়িক)
Philanthropy	জনসেবা	Charity, Benevolence	Nastiness, Malevolence
Plentiful (Adj)	প্রচুর পরিমাণ	Abundant, Lavish, Luxuriant, Ample	Scare, Scanty, Insufficient
Plethora	আধিক্য	Excess, Surplus, Over, Abundance	Shortage, Scarcity, Dearth
Pollute	দূষিত করা	Contaminate, Adulterate	Purify, Cleanse
Potent	১. শক্তিশালী ২. কার্যকর	1. Powerful, Formidable 2. Effective, Efficacious	1. Weak, Impotent 2. Ineffectual
Pragmatic (Adj)	বাস্তবধর্মী	Realistic, Practical, Materialistic	Quixotic, Impractical, Imaginative
Precarious	১. নিরাপত্তাহীন ২. অনিশ্চিত	1. Perilous, Hazardous, Risky 2. Uncertain, Vague	1. Safe, Secure 2. Certain, Sure
Precede (V)	অগ্রবর্তী হওয়া	Go Before in Position, Lead, Forerun, Forego	Follow, Pursue
Precise (Adj)	স্পষ্ট	Exact, Definite, Specific	Vague
Predicament (N)	বিপজ্জনক অবস্থা	Dilemma, Impasse, Deadlock	Favorable, Fortunate
Preposterous	সম্পূর্ণ অযৌক্তিক	Absurd, Ridiculous, Ludicrous	Reasonable (যৌক্তিক)

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Pretend (V)	ভান করা/ দাবি করা	Assume, Feign, Profess, Claim	Display, Exhibit, Reveal
Privilege (N)	সুযোগ-সুবিধা	Advantage, Prerogative, License	Prohibition, Inhibition
Probity	সততা	Integrity, Honesty	Duplicity (ছলনা)
Prodigal	অপব্যয়ী	Spendthrift, Wasteful	Frugal, Economical
Prodigious	১. অস্বাভাবিক ২. সুবিশাল	1. Extraordinary, Odd 2. Gigantic, Colossal	1. Ordinary, Common 2. Small, Diminutive
Proficient	দক্ষ	Adroit, Deft, Dexterous	Inept, Clumsy
Proficient (Adj)	যোগ্য	Accomplished, Adept, Competent, Ingenious	Awkward, Inexpert, Untrained
Profound	গভীর জ্ঞানপূর্ণ	Wise, Sagacious, Sage	Stupid, Inane, Idiotic
Profuse	১. প্রচুর ২. অপব্যয়ী	1. Copious, Abundant 2. Extravagant, Prodigal	1. Inadequate, Scarce 2. Miserly (কৃপণ)
Prolific	প্রচুর উৎপাদনশীল	Productive, Fertile, Creative	Barren, Sterile (বন্ধ্যা)
Prominent	প্রসিদ্ধ	Illustrious, Celebrated Eminent, Renowned	Unimportant, Trivial Trifling, Insignificant
Promote (V)	উন্নত করা	Exalt, Raise, Lift, Elevate, Advance	Degrade, Hinder, Dishonor
Prompt	তৎপর/চটপটে	Alert, Agile, Nimble	Sluggish(কুঁড়ে), Slow
Propagate	১. বংশ বিস্তার করা ২. প্রচার করা	1. Multiply, Reproduce 2. Disseminate, Circulate	1. Reduce, Diminish 2. Hush Up (কণ্ঠরোধ করা)
Prosaic	গতানুগতিক/একঘেয়ে	Dull, Humdrum, Trite, Vapid	Fascinating, Exciting
Prosperity (N)	উন্নতি	Success, Progress	Poverty, Misfortune
Prudence (Noun)	পরিণামদর্শিতা, সুবুদ্ধি	Caution, Vigilance, Watchfulness	Carelessness, Recklessness
Puerile	শিশুসুলভ	Childish, Foolish	Mature, Intelligent
Pugnacious	ঝগড়াটে	Quarrelsome, Contentious	Peaceful, Friendly
Punish (V)	শাস্তি দেয়া	Rebuke, Chastise, Castigate, Beat	Reward, Remunerate, Compensate
Pusillanimous	ভীরু	Cowardly, Timid, Timorous	Brave, Valiant, Valorous

Q

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Quest (n)	অনুসন্ধান/ অন্বেষণ	Exploration, Investigation	Disregard, Inactivity
Quit (v)	ত্যাগ করা/ মুক্ত করা	Abandon, Give up, Relinquish	Continue, Endure, Persist
Quick (adj)	দ্রুত	Hasty, Hurried, Immediate, Instant	Inert, Inactive, Lethargic

R

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Rage (N & V)	প্রচণ্ড ক্রোধ/ক্রোধান্বিত	Anger, Exasperation, Fury, Wrath	Forbearance, Patience, Self-control
Random	এলোমেলো	Haphazard, Unplanned	Deliberate, Intentional
Ransack	তন্ন তন্ন করে খোঁজা	Rummage, Search	Leave, Undisturbed
Rash	হঠকারী	Reckless (বেপরোয়া)	Prudent (বিচক্ষণ)
Raucous	কর্কশ	Harsh, Cacophonous (বেসুরা)	Dulcet (সুরেলা)
Ravage (V)	ধ্বংস করা	Destroy, Abolish	Make, Construct
Rebellious	সাদৃশ্য, মিল	Similarity, Semblance, Similitude, Likeness	Assortment, Diversity, Multiplicity, Variety

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Rebellious (Adj)	বিদ্রোহী সুলভ / অবাধ্য	Mutinous, Disobedient, Unruly	Patriotic, Loyal, Obedient
Reckless	বেপরোয়া	Rash, Foolhardy (হঠকারী)	Wary, Careful
Reconcile (V)	অপোষ করা	Conciliate, Restore	Alienate, Isolate
Refreshing	সঞ্জীবকারক	Invigorating, Reviving	Tiring (ক্লান্তিকর)
Refute (V)	যুক্তিখণ্ডন করা	Disprove, Confute, Rebut	Prove, Confirm
Relinquish (V)	দাবি/পদত্যাগ করা	Give Up, Abdicate	Retain, Hold
Reluctant (Adj)	অনিচ্ছুক	Loath, Averse	Enthusiastic, Willing
Renovate (V)	মেরামত করা	Revamp, Restoration	Damage, Destroy
Repent	অনুশোচনা করা	Be Penitent, Be contrite (অনুতপ্ত)	Remorseless (অনুতাপহীন)
Reprehensible	তিরস্কারযোগ্য	Culpable, Blameworthy	Praiseworthy
Reprove	তিরস্কার করা	Rebuke, Reproach, Chide	Praise, Applaud
Repudiate	অস্বীকার করা	Disclaim, Disavow	Accept, Applaud
Reservation	দ্বিধা-দ্বন্দ্ব	Hesitancy, Uncertainty	Confidence
Resolution	দৃঢ় সংকল্প	Determination	Vacillation (দোদুল্যমানতা)
Resourceful	সৃজনশক্তিসম্পন্ন	Inventive, Creative, Ingenious	Uninventive
Retreat (V)	পিছিয়ে আসা	Withdraw, Move Back	Advance, Progress
Revoke (V)	বাতিল/ রদ করা	Repeal, Annul	Validate, Authenticate
Risk	ঝুঁকি/বিপদ	Danger, Hazard, Jeopardy, Peril	Safety, Protection
Robust (Adj)	বলবান	Healthy, Sound, Strong	Delicate, Frail, Infirm
Ruthless	নির্মম	Callous, Merciless	Merciful, Compassionate
Ruthless (Adj)	নির্দয়	Barbarous, Brutal, Ferocious, Merciless	Courteous, Gentle, Humane

S

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Sacred (adj)	পবিত্র/ ধর্ম বিষয়ক	Blessed, Religions, Divine, Spiritual	Evil, Profane, Secular, Worldly
Salient (adj)	প্রধান/ স্পষ্ট	Noticeable, Obvious, Prominent, Striking	Inconspicuous, Hidden, Obscure, Concealed
Salutary (adj)	স্বাস্থ্যকর	Salubrious, Wholesome	Deleterious, Harmful
Sanguine (adj)	আশাবাদী	Optimistic, Hopeful	Pessimistic
Scandal (n)	কলঙ্ক/ সুনামহানি	Dishonor, Disgrace	Honor, Esteem
Scanty (n)	স্বল্প/ দুষ্প্রাপ্য	Sparse, Scant, Meager	Copious, Plentiful
Scarcity (n)	দুষ্প্রাপ্যতা/ ঘাটতি	Rarity, Insufficiency	Abundance
Scold (v)	তিরস্কার করা	Admonish, Censure, Reprimand	Praise, Commend, Applaud, Complement
Scorn (v)	অবজ্ঞা/ ঘৃণা করা	Despise, Disdain, Contemn	Admire, Esteem
Sedate (adj)	শান্ত	Serene, Clam, Grave, Quiet, Tranquil	Agitated, Disturbed, Excited, Indiscreet
Serene (adj)	শান্ত	Tranquil, Halcyon, Placid	Rough
Shabby	জীর্ণ-শীর্ণ	Threadbare (জীর্ণদশা)	New, Neat
Shabby (adj)	পুরাতন/ ঘৃণ্য/ জীর্ণ	Destitute, Needy, Inferior, Scanty, Despicable	Affluent, Opulent, Ample, Wealthy
Shrewd (adj)	বিচক্ষণ/ ধূর্ত	Crafty, Cunning, Foxy, Tricky, Sagacious	Candid, Frank, Ingenuous
Sincere (adj)	অকৃত্রিম	Unfeigned	Feigned

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Slander (n)	নিন্দা/ কুৎসা	Calumny, Defamation, Scandal	Applause, Commendation, Flattery, Praise
Slender (adj)	পাতলা/ সামান্য	Lean, Meager, Narrow, Scanty, Slim, Tenuous	Broad, Bulky, Thick, Wide
Slump	কমে যাওয়া	Dip, Decline	Increase, Rise
Sophisticated (adj)	আধুনিক	Complicated, Complex	Simple, Old-Fashioned
Sordid (adj)	নোংরা/ অসম্মানজনক	Filthy, Squalid, Ignoble, Base	Clean, Honorable, Noble
Spacious (adj)	বিস্তৃত/ প্রশস্ত/ স্থানবহুল	Wide, Commodious, Capacious	Cramped, Crowded
Splendid (adj)	জাঁকালো	Gorgeous, Glorious, Grand, Magnificent	Dull, Obscure, Tame, Inglorious
Spurious (adj)	জাল/ কৃত্রিম	Fake, Counterfeit, Sham, Apocryphal	Genuine, Real
Squander (v)	অপচয় করা	Waste, Dissipate	Save, Hoard
Stagnant (adj)	নিশ্চল/ প্রাণহীন/ নীরস	Motionless, Lifeless	Flowing, Lively
Stamina (n)	পরিশ্রম সহ্য করার শক্তি	Endurance, Energy	Weakness
Stationary (adj)	স্থির/ নিশ্চল/ অপরিবর্তনীয়	Motionless, Static, Unchanged, Constant, Stagnant, Immobile	Mobile, Moving, Varying
Steadfast (adj)	দৃঢ়/ অটল	Unwavering	Wavering
Sterilize (v)	জীবাণুমুক্ত করা	Disinfect, To Free from Germ	Pollute
Stingy (adj)	কৃপণ	Miser	Munificent
Stubborn (adj)	অবাধ্য/ একগুঁয়ে	Obstinate, Firm, Immovable,	Amenable, Compliant, Docile
Succinct (adj)	সংক্ষিপ্ত ও যথাযথ	To The Point, Brief	Discursive
Sumptuous (adj)	বিলাসবহুল	Expensive, Luxurious	Cheap, Ordinary
Superficial (adj)	ভাসা ভাসা	Cursory, Perfunctory	Thorough
Superfluous (adj)	প্রয়োজনের অতিরিক্ত	Unnecessary, Surplus	Indispensable
Surfeit (n)	আধিক্য	Glut, Excess, Plethora, Over, Abundance	Shortage, Scarcity, Dearth, Want
Surmise (v)	অনুমান	Conjecture, Guess	Certainly
Surreptitious	গুপ্ত, চোরাগোপ্তা	Secret, Clandestine, Covert	Open, Overt
Swift (adj)	চটপটে/ দ্রুত	Hasty, Rapid, Prompt	Sluggish
Sycophant (adj)	চাটুকার	Flatterer, Fawner	Dignified Person

T

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Taciturn (Adj)	মৌনস্বভাব, স্বল্পভাষী	Reticent, Reserved, Cold, Uncommunicative, Distant, Introverted	Talkative, Communicative, Eloquent, Verbose, Wordy, Loquacious, Garrulous (বাচাল)
Tangible (Adj)	ধরা-ছোঁয়া যায় এমন	Palpable, Touchable, Concrete	Intangible, Abstract
Tardy (Adj)	ধীরগতি/ বিলম্বিত	Sluggish, Late	Speedy, Punctual
Temerity (N)	দূরদর্শিতা	Audacity, Boldness, Forwardness, Recklessness	Caution, Prudence, Modesty, Politeness
Temporary	অস্থায়ী	Fleeting, Evanescent	Everlasting, Durable
Tentative (Adj)	চূড়ান্ত/ নিশ্চিত নয়	Not final, Unconfirmed	Final, Conclusive
Terse (Adj)	সংক্ষিপ্ত	To the point, Succinct	Verbose

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Thrive (V)	প্রস্ফুটিত করা	Develop, Flourish, Gain, Grow, Increase	Languish, Stagnate, Decrease
Timorous (Adj)	ভীরু	Timid, Pusillanimous	Intrepid, Fearless
Tolerate (V)	সহ্য করা/ আপত্তি না করা	Endure, Bear, Allow, Permit	Forbid, Prohibit, Proscribe
Torpid (Adj)	নিস্তেজ	Sluggish, Listless, Lethargic	Energetic, Vigorous
Tortuous (Adj)	আঁকাবাঁকা/ সর্পিল	Winding, Sinuous, Meandering	Straight, Direct
Torture (N)	নির্যাতন করা	Pain, Agony, Anguish, Torment, Distress	Relief, Ease, Delight, Happiness
Toxic (Adj)	অস্বাস্থ্যকর	Poisonous, Harmful, Lethal, Noxious	Safe, Harmless
Tractable (Adj)	বশ মানে এমন	Docile, Amenable, Compliant	Refractory, Unruly
Traitor (N)	প্রতারক	Betrayer, Deceiver, Defector, Deserter	Defender, Loyalist, Supporter
Tranquil (Adj)	শান্ত/ স্থির	Calm, Composed, Dispassionate, Unruffled	Excited, Frantic, Turbulent, Wild
Transparent (Adj)	স্বচ্ছ/ নির্মল	Lucid, Limpid, Clear	Opaque
Treachery (N)	বিশ্বাস ঘাতকতা	Perfidy, Betrayal, Treason	Loyalty, Faithfulness
Trifling (Adj)	তুচ্ছ/ প্রায় মূল্যহীন	Trivial, Paltry	Significant
Trivial (Adj)	তুচ্ছ	Frivolous, Insignificant, Paltry	Important, Serious, Weighty
Truce (N)	সাময়িক যুদ্ধ বিরতি	Cease-fire, Armistice	War, Fighting
Truculent (Adj)	বদ মেজাজি	Aggressive, Bad-tempered, Belligerent, Hostile	Co-operative, Good-natured, Affable, Friendly, Modest
Turbid (Adj)	কর্দমাক্ত	Murky, Muddy	Limpid, Clear

U

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Unanimous (Adj)	সর্বসম্মত	Common, Concerted, Harmonious, Joint, United	Discordant, Divided, Disunited, Split
Unavoidable (Adj)	অবশ্যম্ভাবী	Inevitable, Ineluctable	Doubtful
Unconscious (Adj)	অজ্ঞান	Senseless, Insensate	Conscious
Undisturbed (Adj)	শান্ত/ স্থির	Unruffled, Serene, Unperturbed	Upset, Ruffled
Unfriendly	শত্রুভাবাপন্ন	Antagonistic, Hostile, Inimical	Hospitable, Friendly
Universal (Adj)	সার্বজনীন	General, Whole, Total, Comprehensive, Boundless, Exhaustive, Complete	Exclusive, Particular, Partial, Local, Limited, Incomplete
Unkempt (Adj)	বিশৃঙ্খলা	Tousled, Disheveled, Bristly	Tidy, Orderly
Unwary (Adj)	অসাবধান	Heedless, Rash	Circumspect, Discreet
Upgrade (V)	উন্নত করা	Advance, Better, Elevate, Enhance, Improve, Promote, Raise	Degrade, Downgrade, Lessen, Lower, Deteriorate
Urbane (Adj)	সভ্য/ নম্র	Accomplished, Courteous, Polite, Well-Mannered	Boorish, Impertinent, Rude, Uncivil
Urgent	জরুরি প্রয়োজন	Exigency, Emergency	Insignificance
Urgent (Adj)	জরুরি	Pressing, Critical	Trivial, Paltry

V

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Vacillate (v)	ইতস্তত/ দ্বিধা করা	Hesitate, Waver	Determine, Decide
Vague (adj)	অস্পষ্ট	Ambiguous, Hazy, Indistinct, Uncertain, Unsettled	Clear, Explicit, Lucid, Specific
Valiant (adj)	সাহসী	Courageous, Dauntless	Crave, Fearful
Valid	বৈধ	Legitimate, Legal	Void, Null, Invalid
Valor (n)	সাহস	Bravery, Fortitude	Cowardice
Vengeance (n)	প্রতিহিংসা	Revenge	Pardon
Venomous (adj)	বিষাক্ত	Malicious, Malign, Noxious, Poisonous, Spiteful, Vicious	Affectionate, Harmless, Non-Poisonous, Fragrant
Veracious (adj)	সত্যবাদী	Truthful, Honest, Righteous, Upright	Mendacious
Verbose (adj)	শব্দবহুল	Prolix, Wordy	Laconic, Pithy
Versatile	বহুমুখী	Multitalented, Multipurpose	Limited, Restricted
Vigor (n)	জীবনীশক্তি	Verve, Vim, Energy	Lethargy
Vigorous (adj)	বলবান/ উৎসাহী	Active, Energetic, Spirited, Sprightly, Vivacious	Dull, Insipid, Stale, Vapid
Virtuous (adj)	নৈতিক সদগুণসম্পন্ন	Morally Good, Moral	Wicked, Evil
Vital (adj)	প্রাণবন্ত/ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	Lively, Vibrant, Important, Crucial	Lethargic, Trivial
Vivid	প্রাণবন্ত	Animated, Elastic, Sprightly	Vague, Dull
Volatile (adj)	উদ্বায়ী/চঞ্চল/পরিবর্তনশীল	Resilient, Tickle, Changeable, Light-hearted	Depressed, Despondent, Sullen
Voluntary (adj)	স্বেচ্ছাপ্রদত্ত	Volunteered, Free Will	Forded
Vulgar (adj)	অমার্জিত/ অভদ্র	Impolite, Plebeian	Refined, Aristocrat

W

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Wanton (adj)	বিলাসী	Loose, Playful, Reckless, Heedless, Sportive	Discreet, Austere, Stationary, Controlled
Weary (adj)	ক্লান্তিকর	Fatigued, Exhausted, Debilitated	Fresh, Vigorous, Renovated, Hearty
Wilt	শুকিয়ে যাওয়া	Wither, Droop, Shrivel	Bloom (পুষ্পিত হওয়া)
Wither (v)	শুকিয়ে যাওয়া	Wilt, Dry up	Flower
Witty (adj)	রসিক ও বুদ্ধিমান	Adroit, Funny, Talented, Ingenious	Awkward, Clumsy
Wordy	শব্দবহুল	Verbose, Prolix	Succinct, Terse
Wreck (v)	ধ্বংস/ ভগ্নাবশেষ	Demolish, Destroy, Devastate	Establish, Preserve, Construct
Wrinkle (v)	ভাঁজ পরা	Crease, Pucker	Smooth

Z

Word	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
Zany (adj)	নির্বোধ ব্যক্তি	Amusing, Funny, Comical, Crazy, Loony, Dull, Eccentric	Grave, Serious, Wise, Sagacious
Zeal (n)	আবেগপূর্ণ আগ্রহ	Devotion, Enthusiasm, Fervency, Fervour, Intensity, Ardour	Apathy, Indifference, Unconcern, Detachment
Zenith (n)	সর্বোচ্চ স্থান	Acme, Apex, Climax, Culmination, Pinnacle	Anticlimax, Base Floor, Lowest Point
Zigzag (adj)	আঁকাবাঁকা	Meandering, Sinuous	Straight, Level, Upright, Steep

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The antonym of the word 'domestic' is–
(a) foreign (b) home (c) national (d) none

02. The synonym of the word 'fecund' is–
(a) fertile (b) fake (c) strong (d) fact

03. The antonym of 'Insipid' by–
(a) exciting (b) sanguine (c) cold (d) dull

04. The opposite of 'plagiarism' is–
(a) opportunity (b) displacement (c) theft (d) acknowledgment

05. Which one is the synonym of the word 'amicable'?
(a) rude (b) sincere (c) friendly (d) intelligent

06. What is the synonyms of 'Diligent'?
(a) Lethargic (b) Weak (c) Dull (d) Assiduous

07. Correct antonym of 'destitute'–
(a) bold (b) talkative (c) affluent (d) necessary

08. The synonym of the word 'sojourn' is–
(a) Embrace (b) Travel (c) Abandon (d) Migrate

09. The word 'recalcitrant' means–
(a) mutinous (b) amenable (c) docile (d) compliant

10. The synonym of the word 'alter' is–
(a) increase (b) decrease (c) send (d) change

11. Find the synonym of the word 'dwindle'–
(a) ascend (b) develop (c) grow (d) drop

12. What is the synonym of the word 'heckle'–
(a) disrupt (b) slow (c) rude (d) busy

13. What is the meaning of the word 'Stupendous'–
(a) Awesome (b) Stupidity (c) Stipend (d) Foolishness

14. The meaning of 'yield' is–
(a) produce (b) youth (c) controlled (d) refuse

15. The price of all commodities in the market is 'exorbitant'. The underlined word means–
(a) exaggerated (b) preposterous (c) sumptuous (d) excessive

16. The synonym of the word 'Conjecture' is–
(a) Grave (b) Outward (c) To guess (d) To claim

17. What is the synonym of 'phenomenon'?
(a) pedagogy (b) fact (c) passion (d) philosophy

18. Synonym for 'Temerity' is–
(a) Sobriety (b) Insolence (c) Propriety (d) Lousy

19. Find out the synonym of 'economical'?
(a) Extravagant (b) Wasteful (c) Sparing (d) Squander

20. The synonym of 'colloquial' is–
(a) Conversational (b) Practical (c) Traditional (d) Contemporary

21. A synonym of the word 'deliberately' is–
(a) carelessly (b) intentionally (c) delightfully (d) dementedly

22. The antonym of 'fatal' is–
(a) Constructive (b) Calamitous (c) Deadly (d) Disgusting

23. What is the antonym 'harmony'–
(a) unharmony (b) Passion (c) non-harmony (d) disharmony

24. The synonym of 'Bombastic' is–
(a) Sensitive (b) Pompous (c) Rapid (d) Expensive

25. The word 'Camouflage' means–
(a) disguise (b) difficult (c) heavy (d) dangerous

26. The Antonym of 'Elegant' is–
(a) Eulogy (b) pendant (c) Awkward (d) Egotistical

27. 'The synonym of the word 'lunatic' is–
(a) lazy (b) hypnotized (c) wise (d) mad

28. What is the antonym of 'Pale'?
(a) Relax (b) Joyful (c) Clean (d) Zealous

29. What would be the right antonym for 'annihilate'–
(a) destroy (b) obliterate (c) establish (d) extinguish

30. 'Obese' means–
(a) Obnoxious (b) Very fat (c) Ugly (d) Tardy

31. The antonym of the word 'prodigal' is–
(a) Strange (b) Amity (c) Peculiar (d) Thrifty

32. Which of the following words means the opposites of 'obscure'?
(a) dubious (b) lucid (c) vague (d) indistinct

33. Choose the word that has the same meaning as 'frightful':
(a) awesome (b) terrific (c) terrible (d) unpleasant

34. The antonym of 'diligent' is–
(a) cheap (b) simply (c) indolent (d) garrulous

35. Find out the correct synonym of 'tenuous'
(a) vital (b) thin (c) careful (d) dangerous

36. The antonym of the word 'smooth' is–
(a) hard (b) rough (c) sharp (d) plain

37. The synonym of 'eccentric' is–
(a) talkative (b) reticent (c) coherent (d) peculiar

38. Which is the antonym of 'malicious'?
(a) resentful (b) rancorous (c) envious (d) pleasing

39. 'Tertiary' means–
(a) primary (b) territorial (c) terrible (d) third in order

40. The word 'manifestation' means–
(a) presentation (b) right (c) change (d) sign

41. The word 'parsimony' means–
(a) pathetic (b) miserable (c) miserliness (d) lavish

42. The word 'electorate' means–
(a) election (b) a body of voters (c) election officer (d) candidates

43. What does 'apartheid' refer to?
(a) apart (b) distance (c) discrimination (d) dialogue

44. What is the synonym of the 'Repress'?
(a) Control (b) Represent (c) Republish (d) Repute

45. 'Cartel' is synonymous with–
(a) conspiracy (b) merger (c) association (d) conglomerate

46. The antonym of the word ' Benign' is–
(a) Beginning (b) Peaceful (c) Blessed (d) Malignant

47. What is the antonym of 'Apex'?
(a) top (b) peak (c) base (d) pinnacle

48. What type of man is quiet the opposite type of 'Supercilious'?
(a) Affable (b) Haughty (c) Disdainful (d) Wicked

49. The word 'pesticide' means–
(a) matricide (b) fracticcide (c) insecticide (d) raticide

50. The word 'obtrusive' is synonymous with the word–
(a) conspicuous (b) unlikely (c) unimpressive (d) unforeseen

51. When the leadership changed, his position in the organization became precarious.
(a) secure (b) exalted (c) important (d) uncertain

52. Find the synonym of the word 'cadaver'–
(a) ascend (b) develop (c) corpse (d) drop

Choose the synonymous words.

53. Stalemate–
(a) Degeneration (b) Deadlock (c) Exhaustion (d) Settlement

54. Find the opposite word of 'Anomalous'?
(a) Antagoist (b) Analogous (c) Enemy (d) Common

55. The word 'neuron' is related to–
(a) brain (b) stomach (c) kidney (d) heart

56. Antonym of the 'tabloid' is –
(a) Little magazine (b) paperback (c) broadsheet (d) paparazzi

57. The word 'float' is the antonym of–
(a) promote (b) propose (c) reject (d) offer

58. His letter fueled my doubts.
(a) Ended (b) Increased (c) Caused (d) Reaffirmed

59. The 19th century was the hey-day of the Renaissance in Bengal
(a) days of decline (b) peak-point (c) period of stagnation (d) period of depression

60. What is the synonym of the word 'REPEAL'?
(a) Sanction (b) Perpetuate (c) Pass (d) Cancel

61. The word 'slump' is the antonym–
(a) recession (b) growth (c) depression (d) decline

62. What is the antonym of the word 'EVASIVE'?
(a) Free (b) Honest (c) Liberal (d) Frank

63. The synonym of the word 'Narcissism' is–
(a) Notorious (b) Selfishness (c) Dignity (d) Self-effacing

64. The synonym of the word 'Articulate' is:
(a) Aware (b) Garbled (c) Unintelligible (d) Eloquent

65. What is the synonym of 'Diligent'?
(a) Lethargic (b) Weak (c) Dull (d) Assiduous

66. The word 'Hypocritical' is antonym of:
(a) Considerate (b) Cunning (c) Sincere (d) Wise

67. The word 'Jaunt' is synonymous to–
(a) Short drive (b) Irresistible force (c) Refuse (d) Solitary

68. Which one of the following is opposite to the word 'facilitate'?
(a) Hinder (b) Forward (c) Stop (d) Throw

69. The antonym of 'recollect' is–
(a) forget (b) misplace (c) compromise (d) settle

70. The antonym of 'Winsome' is–
(a) Hot (b) Odd (c) Beautiful (d) Attractive

71. Which one is opposite in meaning of the word 'insubordinate'?
(a) Subservient (b) Pragmatic (c) Unruly (d) Mischievous

72. 'Being prodigal' means–
(a) Being wasteful (b) Being intelligent (c) Being poor (d) Being careful

73. Find out the antonym of 'Garrulous'.
(a) Pleasant fragrance (b) Loud noise (c) A person who speaks less (d) Stable condition

74. The adjective 'savoury' is connected with:
(a) colour (b) dress (c) money (d) food

75. He is an innovative teacher. Here 'innovative' means:
(a) traditional (b) old (c) dull (d) creative

76. The synonym of 'arduous' is–
(a) easy (b) laborious (c) simple (d) straight

77. What does the underlined word in the following sentence mean: 'Strive for excellence'?
(a) co-operative the others (b) be patient
(c) make efforts (d) pay well

78. What is the synonym of 'Fickle'?
(a) Constant (b) Stable (c) Unstable (d) Trustworthy

79. Choose the synonym of 'Hypothetical'–
(a) Magical (b) Theoretical (c) Visual (d) Two-faced

80. Choose the opposite word of 'Pragmatic'–
(a) Debt (b) Practical (c) Impractical (d) Liability

81. Which word is similar to 'MISHAP'.
(a) Benedication (b) Comfort (c) Adulteration (d) Disaster

82. The word opposite to 'skepticism' is–
(a) Plausibity (b) Reason (c) Argument (d) Conviction

83. The wounded woman was sent to Singapore. Here wounded means?
(a) clever (b) maim (c) healthy (d) perfect

84. The synonym of the word 'VIVID' is–
(a) animated (b) mess (c) dull (d) vague

85. Which is the antonym of 'VACILLATE'
(a) Waver (b) Lucid (c) Determine (d) Revenge

86. The synonym of 'sagacious' is–
(a) malicious (b) malice (c) judicious (d) critical

87. What do you mean by the word 'expunge'?
(a) to delete (b) to add (c) to improve (d) to include

88. What is the meaning of the word 'Tranquil'?
(a) Awesome (b) Stupidity (c) Placid (d) Foolishness

89. Synonym of the word 'scrupulous' is:
(a) mean (b) wicked (c) careful (d) corrupt

90. Find the antonym of the word 'yearn'.
(a) desire (b) refuse (c) long (d) unite

91. Which word means the same as CORDIAL?
(a) Smooth (b) Friendly (c) Sophisticated (d) Reserved

92. Identify the synonym of word 'orthodox'.
(a) revolutionary (b) conventional (c) activist (d) mean

93. Pick up the antonym of the word 'jovial'.
(a) jolly (b) cheery (c) gloomy (d) friendly

94. The word, 'Brittle' means–
(a) Enduring (b) Fragile (c) Strong (d) Wiry

95. The synonym of the word 'Envoy' is–
(a) Ambassador (b) Politician (c) Executive (d) Artist

96. 'Subterfuge' means–
(a) deception (b) smartness (c) very cleaver (d) fink

97. The word 'apparent' means–
(a) uncertain (b) confusing (c) obvious (d) surprising

98. What is the meaning of 'discrimination'?
(a) apart (b) distance (c) apartheid (d) dialogue

99. What is antonym of 'Obscure'?
(a) Implicit (b) Obnoxious (c) Explicit (d) Pedantic

100. The synonym of 'intrepid' is–
(a) coward (b) indifferent (c) fearless (d) arrogant

101. The correct synonym of 'discrepancy' is:
(a) discreet (b) discursive (c) disagreement (d) discourse

102. The antonym of 'viable' is:
(a) possible (b) impracticable (c) vulnerable (d) honorable

103. Choose the word that is most opposite the word 'Repulsion' from the following:
(a) Repugnance (b) Aversion (c) Destitution (d) Attraction

104. The word 'savagery' is closets in meaning to–
(a) Dangerous (b) Obnoxious (c) Cruel and violent (d) Harmful

105. The antonym of the word 'somber' is–
(a) bright (b) gloomy (c) dismal (d) dark

106. Which of the following can be an antonym of 'public'?
(a) secede (b) seclusion (c) secular (d) secluded

107. Which is the antonym of 'Animosity'?
(a) Odium (b) Pretention (c) Love (d) Affection

108. The word 'momentous' means–
(a) momentary (b) popular (c) important (d) modest

109. What is the meaning of the word 'supersede'?
(a) go faster (b) to take the place of something or somebody
(c) move very fast (d) suppress

110. The opposite word of 'savage'–
(a) Barbarian (b) Dull (c) Heavy (d) Slow

111. The antonym of the word 'meek' is–
(a) lazy (b) fierce (c) strong (d) weak

112. What is the antonym of the word 'eminent'?
(a) famous (b) sad (c) happy (d) unknown

113. The word 'pathetic' means–
(a) hypothetic (b) sympathetic (c) tragic (d) pleasing

114. Choose the synonym of 'Compassion'.
(a) sympathy (b) Compression (c) Contraction (d) Dislike

115. Which word means the same as 'ABSOLUTE'?
(a) Complete (b) Division (c) Small (d) Half

116. What would be the right synonym for 'initiative'?
(a) apathy (b) enterprise (c) indolence (d) activity

117. That synonym of 'Sanguine' is –
(a) Sparkle (b) Cheerful (c) Careful (d) Scared

118. Pick the correct synonym for 'defer':
(a) differ (b) defy (c) postpone (d) modify

119. Antonym of the word 'Concord' is:
(a) Conflict (b) Saintly (c) Thrifty (d) Harmony

120. Which of the following words means nearly the opposite of 'shrewd'?
(a) cunning (b) crafty (c) stupid (d) sagacious

121. Write the meaning of the word 'waive'.
(a) change (b) forgo (c) weak (d) right

122. What is the antonym of 'malignant'?
(a) Harmful (b) Vindictive (c) Benign (d) Worse

123. The antonym of 'belittle' is–
(a) despise (b) glorify (c) pacify (d) undermine

124. Which one is a synonym for 'prohibit'?
(a) forbid (b) order (c) support (d) protest

125. Antonym of 'enormous'.
(a) tiny (b) soft (c) weak (d) fragile

126. The opposite of 'Bustle' is–
(a) hurry (b) tumult (c) calm (d) scald

127. The antonym of 'withdraw' is –
(a) draw (b) cut (c) interfere (d) impose

128. 'Aggravate' means–
(a) to become sick (b) to accuse (c) to cultivate (d) to make worse

129. The antonym of 'Divulge' is–
(a) Keep secret (b) Evaluate (c) Refine (d) Restore

130. The word 'lucrative' means–
(a) good looking (b) oily (c) professional (d) profitable

Answers

01	a	02	a	03	a	04	d	05	c	06	?	07	c	08	b	09	a	10	d
11	d	12	a	13	a	14	a	15	d	16	c	17	b	18	b	19	c	20	a
21	b	22	a	23	d	24	b	25	a	26	c	27	d	28	b	29	?	30	b
31	?	32	b	33	c	34	c	35	b	36	b	37	d	38	d	39	d	40	a
41	c	42	b	43	c	44	a	45	d	46	d	47	c	48	?	49	c	50	a
51	d	52	c	53	b	54	d	55	a	56	c	57	c	58	b	59	b	60	d
61	b	62	b	63	?	64	d	65	d	66	c	67	a	68	a	69	a	70	b
71	a	72	a	73	c	74	d	75	d	76	b	77	c	78	c	79	b	80	c
81	d	82	d	83	b	84	a	85	c	86	c	87	?	88	c	89	c	90	b
91	b	92	b	93	c	94	b	95	a	96	a	97	c	98	c	99	c	100	c
101	c	102	b	103	d	104	?	105	a	106	d	107	c	108	c	109	b	110	a
111	b	112	d	113	c	114	a	115	a	116	b	117	b	118	c	119	a	120	?
121	b	122	c	123	b	124	d	125	a	126	c	127	d	128	d	129	a	130	d

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Substitutions, Expressions & Definitions

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answer

01. The word 'equivocation' refers to–[44th, 17thBCS]
(a) stating like an author (b) two contradictory things in the same statement
(c) free expression of opinions (d) a true statement

02. A speech full of too many words is– [43rd BCS]
(a) a big speech (b) maiden speech (c) a verbose speech (d) an unimportant speech

03. Word inscribed on a tomb is an– [43rd BCS]
(a) epitome (b) epithet (c) episode (d) epitaph

04. What is the meaning of musk? [42nd BCS]
(a) a form of drama (b) a face cover
(c) a substance used making perfume (d) a disguise

05. One whose attitude is 'eat, drink and be merry' is– [41st BCS]
(a) materialistic (b) epicurean (c) cynic (d) stoic

06. The word 'sibling' means– [40th BCS]
(a) a brother (b) a sister (c) a brother or sister (d) an infant

07. Someone who is capricious is– [40th BCS]
(a) easily irritated (b) wise and willing to cooperate
(c) exceedingly conceited and arrogant (d) known for sudden changes in attitude or behaviour

08. The saying 'enough is enough' is used when you want– [40th BCS]
(a) something to continue (b) something to stop
(c) something to continue until it's enough (d) to tell instructions are clear

09. An extra message added at the end of a letter after it is signed is called- [40th BCS]
(a) Corrigendum (b) Postscript (c) NB (d) RSVP

10. Love for the whole world is called– [39th BCS]
(a) philanthropy (b) misogyny (c) benevolence (d) misanthropy

11. 'Panacea' means- [39th BCS]
(a) Cure-all (b) Pancreatic (c) Widespread disease (d) Gland

12. 'Geriatrics' is the branch of medicine concerned with the diseases and care of– [39th BCS]
(a) newly-weds (b) old women (c) newborn babies (d) old people

13. A speech of too many word is called– [38th BCS]
(a) A big speech (b) Maiden speech (c) An unimportant speech (d) A verbose speech

14. The word 'omnivorous' means: [37th BCS]
(a) eating all types of food (b) eating only fruits (c) eating only meat (d) eating grass and plants only

15. "It is time to review the protocol on testing nuclear weapons".
Here the underlined word means –[35th BCS]
(a) Record of rules (b) Summary of rules (c) Procedures (d) Problems

16. Let us begin by looking at the minutes of the meeting.
Here the underlined word means – [35th BCS]
(a) time record (b) time frame (c) written record (d) written analysis

17. If a person cannot stop taking drugs, he or she is– [33rd BCS]
(a) attached to them (b) committed to them (c) addicted to them (d) devoted to them

18. The word 'officialese' means– [33rd BCS]
(a) plural number of official (b) language used in offices
(c) plural number of office (d) vague expressions

19. "Such claim needs to be tested empirically" suggests that– [33rd BCS]
(a) The test should be based on assumption. (b) The test should be based on idea.
(c) The test should be based on experience. (d) The test should be based on calculation.

20. "Not once has our neighbour invited us into his house." [32nd BCS]
(a) Our neighbour has invited us into his house not once but many times.
(b) Our neighbour has never invited us into his house.
(c) Occasionally our neighbour has invited us into his house.
(d) Our neighbour has not always invited us into his house.

21. To 'raise ones brows' indicate– [32nd BCS]
(a) annoyance (b) disapproval (c) indifference (d) surprise

22. The word 'Shrug' indicating doubt or indifference is associated with – [31st BCS]
(a) shoulders (b) head (c) forehead (d) eyebrows

23. Time after twilight and before night– [31st BCS]
(a) Evening (b) Dawn (c) Dusk (d) Eclipse

24. The people who carry a coffin at a funeral are called – [30th BCS]
(a) undertakers (b) supporters (c) pallbearers (d) mourners

25. The word 'electorate' means [29th BCS]
(a) election office (b) a body of voters (c) many elections (d) candidates

26. 'Paediatric' relates to the treatment of: [26th and 15th BCS]
(a) Adults (b) Children (c) Women (d) Old people

27. The word 'ecological' is related to – [26th and 16th BCS]
(a) Demography (b) Pollution (c) Atmosphere (d) Environment

28. A 'pilgrim' is a person who undertakes a journey to a – [26th and 16th BCS]
(a) Mosque (b) A new country (c) Holy place (d) Bazar

29. A person who writes about his own life writes–. [26th and 27th BCS]
(a) A biography (b) A diary (c) A chronicle (d) An autobiography

30. Stockings are ___ socks. [25th BCS]
(a) long (b) small (c) big (d) short

31. Misanthropist means ___. [25th BCS]
(a) One who flirts with ladies (b) A person of narrow views
(c) A hater of mankind (d) One who believe that God is in everything

32. First language means the ___ language. [25th BCS]
(a) important (b) main (c) natural (d) official

33. The expression 'Lingua franca' means ___. [24th BCS]
(a) The common language (b) The first language
(c) International language (d) The French language

34. Choose the correct meaning: He raised his eyebrow at my explanation. [24th BCS]
(a) show surprise or disapproval. (b) show agreement.
(c) show happiness. (d) show indifference.

35. 'Razzmatazz' means – [24th and 17th BCS]
(a) A musical instrument (b) A well-planned programme
(c) A noisy activity (d) A musical activity.

36. Cul-de-sac [22nd BCS]
(a) Selection (b) Dead end (c) Error (d) Bubble

37. Parcel [22nd BCS]
(a) Quarrel (b) Piece of land (c) Postage (d) Unobstructed view

38. Ruminant [22nd BCS]
(a) Cud-chewing animal (b) Soup (c) Gossip (d) Noise-maker

39. 'Blockbuster' means- [17th BCS]
(a) A large solid piece of stone (b) A device to cut off a person's head as a punishment
(c) Something that makes movement difficult (d) A powerful explosive to demolish buildings

40. Three Score is– [16th BCS]
(a) thirty times (b) three hundred times (c) three times twenty (d) more than three

41. An Ordinance is– [16th BCS]
(a) a book (b) an arms factory (c) a news paper journal (d) a law

42. Something that is 'fresh' is something– [16th BCS]
(a) recently printed or published (b) in fairly good condition
(c) disrespectful (d) pleasant

43. The word 'plurality' means– [15th BCS]
(a) The letter 'S' (b) Men and women
(c) Chaos and confusion (d) The holding of more than one office at a time

44. 'Plebiscite' is a term related to ——? [15th BCS]
(a) Medicine (b) Technology (c) Law (d) Politics

45. Many islands make up ——. [15th BCS]
(a) an isles (b) an archipelago (c) a peninsula (d) a continent

46. People who assume that no evil can befall them are foolishly– [14th BCS]
(a) ardent (b) complacent (c) confident (d) apprehensive

47. One who unduly forwards in rendering services for others is not generally liked in society.
-Which of the following words truly represents the character of the person mentioned above? [14th BCS]
(a) Benevolent (b) Official (c) Officious (d) Bureaucratic

48. Select the answer of the word 'stagflagation'. [13th BCS]
(a) controlled prices (b) economic slow down
(c) a disintegrating government (d) cultural dullness

49. 'Syntax' means– [11th BCS]
(a) Manner of speech (b) Sentence building (c) Supplementary tax (d) Synchronizing act

Answers	01	b	02	c	03	d	04	c	05	b	06	c	07	d	08	b	09	b	10	a
	11	a	12	d	13	d	14	a	15	a	16	c	17	c	18	b	19	c	20	b
	21	d	22	a	23	c	24	c	25	b	26	b	27	d	28	c	29	d	30	a
	31	c	32	c	33	a	34	a	35	c	36	b	37	b	38	a	39	d	40	c
	41	d	42	b	43	d	44	d	45	b	46	b	47	c	48	b	49	b		

One Word Substitution

One-word substitutions বা 'এক কথায় প্রকাশ' নানাবিধ ক্ষেত্র/বিষয় থেকে আসতে পারে। এখানে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কিছু ক্ষেত্র/বিষয় নিয়ে আলোচনা করা হলো:

Study (বিদ্যা)			
Study of religion	Theology (ধর্মতত্ত্ব)	Study of medicine for women	Gynecology/Gynaecology (স্ত্রীরোগ ও প্রসূতিবিজ্ঞান)
Study of heredity	Genetics (বংশগতির বিজ্ঞান)	Study of liver (যকৃত)	Hepatology
Study of coins	Numismatics (মুদ্রা ও পদক সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা)	Study of horses	Hippology
Study of birds	Ornithology (পক্ষীবিজ্ঞান)	Study of water	Hydrology (জলবিজ্ঞান, জলানুসন্ধ্যানবিদ্যা)
Study of human development	Anthropology (নৃ-বিজ্ঞান; নরবিজ্ঞান)	Study of weather	Metrology (আবহাওয়া বিজ্ঞান)
Study of science of insects	Entomology (কীটতত্ত্ব)	Study of kidneys and their diseases	Nephrology
Study of problems of old age	Gerontology (বার্ধক্য প্রক্রিয়া বিষয়ক বিজ্ঞান)	Study of nerves	Neurology (স্নায়ুবিদ্যা; স্নায়ুবিজ্ঞান)
Study of relation between living organisms and environment	Ecology (প্রাণী ও পরিবেশ সংক্রান্ত বিদ্যা)	Study of cancer	Oncology
Study of flying aero planes	Aviation (বিমান চালনা)	Study of eggs	Oology
Study of earth and rocks	Geology (ভূতত্ত্ববিদ্যা)	Study of eyes	Ophthalmology(চক্ষুবিজ্ঞান)
Study of living things	Biology (জীববিদ্যা)	Study of mountains and their mapping	Orology (পর্বতবিজ্ঞান)

Study (বিদ্যা)			
Study of celestial bodies (মহাজাগতিক বস্তু)	Astronomy (জ্যোতির্বিজ্ঞান)	Study of bones	Osteology (অস্থিবিজ্ঞান)
Study of the influence of planets and stars over human (মানুষের উপর তারকারাজির প্রভাব)	Astrology (জ্যোতিষ শাস্ত্র)	Study of rocks	Petrology (শিলাতত্ত্ব)
Scientific study of bodily diseases	Pathology (রোগবিজ্ঞান)	Study of earthquakes	Seismology (ভূকম্পবিদ্যা)
Study of languages	Philology (ভাষাবিজ্ঞান)	Study of snakes	Serpentology
Study of bees	Apiology	Study of mouth and its diseases	Stomatology
Study of heart/heart diseases	Cardiology (হৃদ্‌রোগবিজ্ঞান)	Study of Poisons	Toxicology
Study of dogs	Cynology	Study of flags	Vexillology
Study of trees and shrubs	Dendrology	Study of animals	Zoology (প্রাণিবিদ্যা)
Study of skin/skin diseases	Dermatology (ত্বকবিজ্ঞান)	Study of medicine for children and their diseases	Paediatrics/Pediatrics
Study of wine/wine making	Enology/Oenology	Study of broken bones	Orthopedics
Study of handwriting to analyze character of the writer (লেখকের চরিত্র বিশ্লেষণের জন্য তার হাতের লেখা অধ্যয়ন)	Graphology	Study of cats	Felinology

Graph (to write, লেখা)			
Study of handwriting	Graphology	A person who writes dictionaries	Lexicographer (অভিধান রচয়িতা)
Art of good handwriting	Calligraphy	Written by light	Photograph
Illegible or bad handwriting	Cacography	An expert in writing (drawing) maps	Cartographer
A written message from far off place	Telegraph	Writing of one's life story	Autobiography (আত্মজীবনী)
An expert in writing by hand	Chirographer	A process of printing from a plate	Lithography

Auto (Self, নিজ/স্বয়ং)			
Self-rule or control	Autonomy (স্বায়ত্তশাসন)	A signature of oneself	Autograph
Self-moving vehicle	Automobile	One with unlimited power	Autocrat (স্বৈরশাসক)
A machine that functions by itself	Automatic (স্বয়ংক্রিয়)		

Phile (Love, ভালোবাসা)			
Love for mankind	Philanthropy	One who loves men	Androphile
One who loves books as collection	Bibliophile	One who loves wisdom	Philosopher (দার্শনিক)
One who loves women	Philogyny		

Mis (Hate, ঘৃণা করা)			
One who hates men	Misandrist (পুরুষ বিদ্বেষী)	One who hates marriage	Misogamist (বিবাহ বিদ্বেষী)
One who hates women	Misogynist (নারী বিদ্বেষী)	One who hates knowledge	Misologist (জ্ঞান বিদ্বেষী)

Omni (All, সর্ব)			
One who is all powerful	Almighty (সর্বশক্তিমান)	One who eats all kinds of food	Omnivorous (সর্বভুক)
One who is all knowing	Omniscient (সর্বজ্ঞ)	A book containing all the published work of an author (একজন লেখকের সব লেখার সংকলন)	Omnibus
One who is present all over	Omnipresent (সর্বত্র বিরাজমান)		

Theo (Relating to God, ঈশ্বর বা ধর্মসংক্রান্ত)			
Study of religion	Theology (ধর্মতত্ত্ব)	One who believes the presence of God in everything in the universe (জগতের সব কিছুতে ঈশ্বরের অস্তিত্ব/প্রভাব বিদ্যমান)	Pantheist (সর্বেশ্বরবাদী)
One who believes in God	Theist (আস্তিক)	Religious Madness	Theomania
One who believes in one God	Monotheist (একেশ্বরবাদী)	One who believes in many God	Polytheist (বহু ঈশ্বরবাদী)

Gamy (বিবাহ সংক্রান্ত)			
Practicing only one marriage (having only one wife/এক বিয়ে করার প্রথা)	Monogamy	Practicing many marriage (having many wives)	Polygamy
Practicing two marriages	Bigamy	The hatred of marriage	Misogamy (বিবাহ বিদ্বেষ)

Andros (Male, পুরুষ)			
Having several husbands (একাধিক স্বামী গ্রহণ প্রথা)	Polyandry	People who have both male and female sexual organs	Gynandries
One who hates men	Misandrist (পুরুষ বিদ্বেষ)	People having both male and female characteristics (নারী-পুরুষ উভয় বৈশিষ্ট্য যার মধ্যে বিদ্যমান)	Androgynous

Anthrope (Human, মানুষ)			
The study of human development	Anthropology (নৃবিজ্ঞান)	One who hates humans	Misanthropist (মানব বিদ্বেষী)
One who loves mankind	Philanthropist (বিশ্ব প্রেমিক)		

Pater, Patris (Father, পিতা)			
One who loves his fatherland (country)	Patriot	The killing of a father	Patricide (পিতৃহত্যা)
An Inheritance from father (পিতা থেকে পাওয়া উত্তরাধিকার)	Patrimony	A system ruled by father /men	Patriarchy (পুরুষশাসিত, পিতৃতন্ত্র)
The state of being father	Paternity (পিতৃত্ব)		

Mater, Matri (Mother, মা)			
The rule or control of mother	Matriarchy (মাতৃতন্ত্র)	The school or college one attends	Alma Mater (গুরুসদন)
The killing of a mother	Matricide (মাতৃহত্যা)		

Cide (Kill, হত্যা করা)			
The killing of one's own brother	Fratricide (ভ্রাতৃহত্যা)	The killing of a whole race	Genocide (গণহত্যা)
The killing of one's sister	Sororicide	The killing of a new born child	Infanticide (শিশুহত্যা)
The killing of one's wife	Uxoricide	The killing of a King	Regicide (রাজহত্যা)
The killing of one's husband	Mariticide	The killing of a human being	Homicide (মানবহত্যা)
The killing of parents	Parricide	The killing of oneself	Suicide (আত্মহত্যা)

Amble (Walk, হাঁটা)			
To walk aimlessly	Amble	One who walks in sleep	Somnambulist (স্বপ্নচারী)
A baby carriage	Perambulator (Pram)	One who walks at night	Noctambulist (নিশাচর)
Carriage (গাড়ি) for sick people	Ambulance	One who walks on ropes	Funambulist (দড়িবাজ)

Vorous = to eat (খাওয়া)			
Living on flesh	Carnivorous (মাংসাশী)	Living on all (যে সবকিছু খায়)	Omnivorous (সর্বভুক)
Living on grass	Herbivorous (তৃণভোজী)	Living on fruits	Frugivorous (ফলভোজী)
Living on fish (শুধু মাছ খেয়ে বেঁচে থাকে যে প্রাণী)	Piscivorous (মৎসভোজী)		

Person/Personal Quality (ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগত গুণাবলি)			
A person leaving his native country to settle in another	Emigrant	A person who sells medicine	Druggist (ওষুধ বিক্রেতা)
A person coming to a foreign land to settle there	Immigrant	A person who reads the palm	Palmist (হস্তরেখা)
A person looking only to the bright side of things	Optimist (আশাবাদী)	A person who collects stamps	Philatelist (ডাকটিকিট সংগ্রাহক)
A person looking only to the dark side of things	Pessimist (নৈরাশ্যবাদী)	A person who deals in cattle	Drover (পশু ব্যবসায়ী)
A person free from national prejudices, looking at the world as his own	Cosmopolitan	A person who sells flowers	Florist (ফুল ব্যবসায়ী)
A person giving up his faith	Apostate, Renegader (ধর্মত্যাগী)	A person who studies earth and rocks	Geologist (ভূতত্ত্ববিদ)
A person who knows many languages	Linguist (ভাষাবিদ)	A person who travels for selling things	Hawker
A person speaking many languages	Polyglot (বহুভাষাভাষী)	A person /company that sells a particular product	Vendor
A person who always doubts	Sceptic (সন্দিগ্ধমনা)	A person who rides the horses in races	Jockey (জকি)
A person living at the same time with another	Contemporary (সামসময়িক)	A person who mends water pipes	Plumber
A person who speaks for others	Spokesman (মুখপাত্র)	A person who makes earthen pots	Potter (কুমার)
A person working in the same place	Colleague (সহকর্মী)	A person carries burden for hire	Porter (কুলি)
A person living in a foreign country	Alien, foreigner (ভিন দেশি, বিদেশি)	A person writes shorthand	Stenographer (স্টেনোগ্রাফার)
A person whose attitude is like eat, drink and be merry	Epicurean (বিলাসবহুল ও আরামদায়ক জীবনে অভ্যস্ত ব্যক্তি)	A person who converters raw hide into leather	Tanner (চর্মসংস্কারক)
A person unable to pay debts	Bankrupt, insolvent (দেউলিয়া)	A person who lends money at a very high rate of interest	Usurer (সুদখোর)
A person unable to write	Illiterate (নিরক্ষর)	A person who deals in wine	Vintner (মদ্যব্যবসায়ী)
A person devoid of knowledge	Ignorant (মূর্খ)	A person in charge of a museum	Curator
A person who eats only vegetable	Vegetarian (নিরামিষভোজী)	A person banished from his own country	Exiled (নির্বাসিত)
A person who eats human flesh	Cannibal (নরমাংশভোজী)	A person who spends too much	Extravagant (অমিতব্যয়ী)
A person who eats excessively	Glutton (পেটুক)	A person died for a noble cause	Martyr (শহিদ)

Person/Personal Quality (ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগত গুণাবলি)			
A person who treats foot diseases	Chiropodist	A person who travels to a holy place	Pilgrim (তীর্থযাত্রী)
A person who treats old people diseases	Geriatrician (ধাত্রী)	A person who foretells events	Prophet (ভবিষ্যদ্বক্তা)
A person who treats pregnant and helps child birth	Obstetrician (চশমা বিক্রেতা)	A person who was before another	Predecessor (পূর্বসূরী)
A person who treats eyes diseases	Ophthalmologist (চক্ষু বিশেষজ্ঞ)	A person who comes after another	Successor (উত্তরসূরী)
A person who examines eyes and sells glasses	Optician	A person who takes shelter /refuge in a foreign country	Refugee (উদ্বাস্তু/শরণার্থী)
A person who has studied on drugs and their composition	Pharmacologist	A messenger who sends message in great haste	Courier (দ্রুত বার্তাবাহক)
A doctor specialized in child care and child diseases	Pediatrician/Pediatrician (শিশু বিশেষজ্ঞ)	A person who studies heavenly bodies	Astronomer(জ্যোতির্বিদ)
A doctor who treats mental illnesses	Psychiatrist (মনোরোগ বিশেষজ্ঞ)	A person who studies ancient things and relics	Archeologist (পুরাতত্ত্ববিদ)
A person /scientist who studies human mind	Psychologist (মনোবিজ্ঞানী)	A person who mends shoes	Cobbler (মুচি)
A person who foretells things by the stars	Astrologer (জ্যোতিষী)	A person who carves on stones	Sculptor (ভাস্কর)

Place/dwelling place (স্থান/বাসস্থান)			
A place where dogs are kept	Kennel (কুকুরশালা)	A shelter/shed for cows	Cow-shed (গোয়াল)
A place where bees are kept	Apiary (মধুমক্ষিশালা)	A place where ships are loaded and unloaded	Quay
A place where birds are kept	Aviary (পক্ষিশালা)	A place where leather is tanned	Tannery
A dwelling place for wild beast	Den	A container (box) in which bees are kept	Beehive
A place where fishes are kept	Aquarium (মৎস্যাধার)	A place where fish eggs are hatched	Hatchery (মৎস্য খামার)
The houses of a gypsy	Caravan	A place where a bird sits	Perch
A place for production of bread	Baker	An area where pigs are kept	Pigsty (শুকরশালা)
The underground dwelling place of an animal	Burrow	A place where birds/animals can live protected from hunters	Sanctuary (অভয়ারণ্য)
A place for production and treatment of milk	Dairy	A place where horses are kept	Stable (ঘোড়াশাল)
A place for keeping cars	Garage	A place for discharge forms the bowels	Lavatory/restroom
A place for keeping aeroplanes	Hangar	A place where money is coined	Mint (টাকশাল)
The house of an Eskimo	Igloo	A house/shelter for a confined cow	Pen (খোয়াড়)

Miscellaneous (বিবিধ)			
Paper written by hand	Manuscript (পাণ্ডুলিপি)	A speech delivered without previous preparation	Extempore speech (উপস্থিত বক্তৃতা)
Not bearing the name of a writer	Anonymous (বেনামী)	A substance that can used in manufacturing fragrant	Musk (কস্তুরী)
Animals living in flocks	Gregarious	A remedy for all diseases	A panacea (সর্বরোগের ওষুধ)
Animals living in both water and land	Amphibians (উভচর)	A speech full of too many words	A verbose speech (বাগারম্বরপূর্ণ)
Animals sucking their mother's breast	Mammals (স্তন্যপায়ী)	A speech delivered for the first time in the assembly	A maiden speech (উদ্বোধনী বক্তৃতা)
Beyond the power of nature	Supernatural (অতিপ্রাকৃতিক)	Words inscribed on a tomb	Epitaph (সমাধিলিপি)

Potential Questions & Answers

01. One who draws maps is called a–
(a) compositor (b) cartographer (c) apothecary (d) curator

02. 'One who breaks images' is called–
(a) Imposter (b) Iconoclast (c) Cannibal (d) Aviary

03. A person pretending to be somebody he is not–
(a) Magician (b) Rogue (c) Liar (d) Imposter

04. A person who was before another refers to–
(a) Predecessor (b) Successor (c) Progeny (d) Posteriyt

05. A Bangladeshi living in Canada is a/an:
(a) foreigner (b) alien (c) expatriate (d) patriot

06. Person who eats human flesh and animals that eats its one kind is called–
(a) cannibal (b) flesh eater (c) meat eater (d) non vegetarian

07. The word 'bibliography' is conceded with–
(a) book (b) biography (c) internet (d) biology

08. 'A prodigy' is–
(a) an extra-ordinary person (b) a wasteful person (c) a common man (d) a musician

09. The term 'Sub Judice' means–
(a) judicial issue (b) judicial inquiry
(c) extra judicial matter (d) case still being considered by a law court

10. 'Androcracy' refers to–
(a) a social system dominated by female (b) a social system dominated by democratic male
(c) a social system dominated by democratic values (d) a social system dominated solely by democrats

11. 'Open question' means–
(a) A question not yet decided (b) A question open to all
(c) The matter already settled (d) Secret matter

12. A gastronome is a person who–
(a) loves good food (b) works in a gas-field
(c) knows astronomy (d) suffers form gastric ulcer

13. The word, 'etiquette'
(a) religious tolerance (b) good outlook
(c) fashionable behaviour (d) formal rules for polite behaviour in society

14. Anathema means–
(a) Someone or something that is strongly disliked. (b) Someone or something that is strongly liked
(c) Someone or something that is completely prohibited. (d) Someone or something that is people feel afraid of.

15. A process by which the surface of the earth is worn away by the action of water, winds etc. is called.
(a) erosion (b) extinction (c) retreat (d) habitation.

16. An intrapersonal conflict is a conflict
(a) between to individuals (b) between two groups
(c) between two individuals of a group (d) within an individual

17. 'Deciduous' trees are trees those–
(a) have fleshy leaves (b) lose the leaves annually (c) have delicious leaves (d) are extremely big

18. If you concede an idea you–
(a) brag about it (b) acknowledge it as true (c) deny it (d) think it over with caution

19. The correct meaning of the word 'senile' is–
(a) serious (b) failing (c) sensible (d) rigorous

20. 'The killing of a father' is called –
(a) Fratricide (b) Parricide (c) Sororicide (d) Patricide

21. What is the meaning of 'straw vote'?
(a) unofficial poll of public opinion (b) poll based on representation
(c) yes –no vote (d) manipulated elections

22. A specialist in eye disease is called a/an–
(a) Optician (b) Neurologist (c) Cardiologist (d) Ophthalmologist

23. A person whose head is in the clouds is–
(a) proud (b) a day dreamer (c) an aviator (d) useless

24. What does 'regicide' mean?
(a) killing someone of a royal family (b) mass killing
(c) destroying a kingdom (d) the act of killing a king or queen

25. The science of teaching is called–
(a) Phonetics (b) Pedagogy (c) Ethics (d) Biology

26. A person who sells fruits and vegetables is called–
(a) a vegetable seller (b) a vegetarian (c) a green-grocer (d) a hawker

27. One who is a specialist in heart and its diseases is called–
(a) a pharmacologist (b) an ophthalmologist (c) a cardiologist (d) a neurologist

28. One who treats cancer patients is called a/an–
(a) pathologist (b) nephrologist (c) oncologist (d) neurologist

29. 'Sedative' means–
(a) to criticize
(b) a drug used to calm a person or animal to make them sleep
(c) very energetic behavior of people
(d) in a frightening, violent and powerful way

30. A person who thinks and talks too much about himself is called a/an–
(a) selfish (b) egocentric (c) egotism (d) egoist

31. What is the meaning of the word 'post-mortem'?
(a) Before death (b) Autopsy (c) Surgical operation (d) Declare dead

32. Longing for something past is–
(a) Heuristic (b) Nostalgia (c) Outdated (d) Radical

33. The word 'solar' is related to–
(a) earth (b) moon (c) star (d) sun

34. Manuscript means–
(a) Paper written by press (b) Paper written by scholar (c) Paper written by hand (d) Paper written by lawyer

35. The abbreviation 'a.m.' stands for–
(a) anti meridian (b) ante meridiem (c) ante meridium (d) anti meridium

36. 'Quorum' fits best with the meaning.
(a) required number (b) allowed number (c) number (d) additional number

37. 'A mental illness in which somebody has a strong desire, which they cannot control to steal things' is expressed by—
(a) insomnia (b) kleptomania (c) anemia (d) amnesia

38. The word 'blasphemy' is related to–
(a) appreciation of God and religion (b) Islam
(c) Buddhism (d) lack of respect to God and religion

39. A person in charge of a museum is a–
(a) Librarian (b) Janitor (c) Palmist (d) Curator

40. One who walks on foot?
(a) traveler (b) pedestrian (c) rider (d) omnipotent

41. The word 'nuptial' is related to–
(a) marriage (b) might (c) sleep (d) love

42. The word 'paranoia' is connected with–
(a) philosophy (b) anthropology (c) theology (d) psychology

43. What is the meaning of 'diehard'?
(a) A dead soul (b) A dead cow (c) A strong supporter (d) A weak supporter

44. A person who reads and thinks a lot is called –
(a) spiritual (b) intellectual (c) researcher (d) angry

45. A person who regard the whole world as his country.
(a) Cosmopolitan (b) Nationalist (c) Patriot (d) Metropolitan

46. What does 'CV' stand for?
(a) Curriculum Vital (b) Curriculum Vitae (c) Curriculum Value (d) Curriculum Voyage

47. The Latin expression 'i.e.' stands for–
(a) idest (b) ideal energy (c) inner edition (d) in Europe

48. 'In Re' refers–
(a) In reference to (b) In the matter of (c) In the whole (d) It is begun

49. *'Ante Litem Motam'* means–
(a) Before litigation commenced (b) On a suit or action
(c) From the bond of matrimony (d) From Ancient times

50. 'Stare Decisis' means–.
(a) Indefinitely (b) An indispensable requisite
(c) To stand by thing decided (d) Without issue.

51. The expression 'true to their salt' means–
(a) very religious (b) very honest (c) faithful to their employers (d) none of these

52. A partner in crime is–
(a) an accomplice (b) a patricide (c) an atheist (d) a parricide

53. The doctor who treats diseases of the brain is knows as a/an
(a) pathologist (b) cardiologist (c) nephrologist (d) neurologist

54. Give one word for science of the structure of animal bodies–
(a) Physiology (b) Anatomy (c) Biology (d) Psychology

55. A person unable to pay his debts–
(a) solvent (b) miser (c) wealthy (d) insolvent

56. One who believes the presence of God in everything–
(a) Polytheist (b) Theomania (c) Pantheist (d) Theist

57. A person who knows many language is called –
(a) a multi-lingual (b) bilingual (c) polyglot (d) monolingual

58. The word 'Voire Dire' means–
(a) Telling the truth (b) evidence of the witness (c) lying in the court (d) speaking lies

59. 'A person in a family who lived a long time ago' is called–
(a) Ancestor (b) Follower (c) Past (d) Successor

60. A way of a making a group of people all think about something at the same time to solve a problem is known as:
(a) co-operation (b) instruction (c) collaborating (d) brainstorming

61. A person interested in reading books and nothing else
(a) book-keeper (b) bookworm (c) scholar (d) student

62. 'The state of having contradictory or conflicting emotional attitudes'–
(a) ambivalence (b) exigency (c) reprisals (d) constraint

63. Substitute in one word : 'The study and treatment of mental illness.' –
(a) Psychology (b) Psycholinguistics (c) Psychiatry (d) Psychosis

64. The man who follows his nose actually follows his–
(a) passion (b) rationality (c) instinct (d) memory

65. 'Lachrymose nature' means–
(a) Lethargic (b) Prone to anger (c) Prone to tear (d) Energetic

66. The word 'trade-off' implies
(a) deception (b) fraudulence (c) duplicity (d) mutuality

67. The expression 'penny wise pound foolish' indicates a situation where someone is
(a) very meticulous in discharging his duties.
(b) thrifty with small amount but profligate with large amount
(c) very prudent in spending
(d) financially insolvent

68. A disease affecting many persons at the same time and place is called–
(a) epidemic (b) infection (c) sickness (d) injury

69. 'Itinerary' means–
(a) plan of journey (b) list of items to be discussed
(c) record of events occurred in a day (d) list of events of a fixed time

70. A place where a wild animal lives.
(a) Forest (b) Stable (c) Lair (d) Sanctuary

71. Place where currency notes and coins are kept in a bank.
(a) Small Room (b) Vault (c) Floor (d) Locker

72. A place of keeping bees.
(a) Apiary (b) Apiculture (c) Aerie (d) Den

73. A person who cannot be changed is called in a word:
(a) Indelible (b) Enduring (c) Obscure (d) Incorrigible

74. A den for small animals is called–
(a) Dyke (b) Shed (c) Cave (d) Hutch

75. The expression 'browbeating' means–
(a) Raising eyebrows (b) Showing indifference
(c) Showing Surprise (d) Frightening somebody

76. He believes in one God. He is a–
(a) Theist (b) Theologist (c) Pantheist (d) Monotheist

77. The word 'lexicography' relates to–
(a) Geography (b) Psychology (c) Dictionary (d) Biology

78. The study of ancient societies–
(a) History (b) Anthropology (c) Ethnology (d) Archeology

79. Choose the appropriate word which can be substituted for the given sentence.
A funny imitation of a poem.
(a) Counterfeit (b) Sonnet (c) Caricature (d) Parody

80. Choose the appropriate word which can be substituted for the given sentence.
To break off proceedings of a meeting for a time.
(a) Convene (b) Terminate (c) Adjourn (d) Procrastinate

81. The word 'Diaspora' is related to–
(a) appearance (b) concentration (c) entrance (d) migration

82. Who is bibliophile?
(a) One who reads a lot of books
(b) One who loves or collects books
(c) One who does not like to read books.
(d) On who has a pile of books.

83. Who is a netizen?
(a) One who uses the internet
(b) a bad citizen
(c) one who is not a citizen a country
(d) a citizen of Nottingham

84. The meaning of the word 'stigma' is–
(a) a mark of disgrace (b) a symbol of honor (c) a spot of an ink (d) a mark of sandal

85. The word 'Aesthetic' refers to–
(a) the study of the rules and principles of art
(b) relating to pure beauty rather than to other considerations.
(c) a person who appreciates beauty
(d) the study of art and craft.

86. A person who is accused of a crime is entitled to a……trial.
(a) fain (b) fair (c) fare (d) fame

87. Snorkelling is one kind of–
(a) diving (b) driving (c) walking (d) shooting

88. The word 'ringleader' is connected with:
(a) politics (b) sports (c) business (d) crime

89. 'Alien' means–
(a) one living in a foreign country
(b) a foreigner
(c) A stranger form abroad
(d) A man who leaves for another country

90. 'Philogyny' implies the meaning–
(a) One who loves women
(b) The study of women
(c) One who hates women
(d) Theory of feminism

Answers																				
	01	b	02	b	03	?	04	a	05	c	06	a	07	a	08	a	09	d	10	b
	11	a	12	a	13	d	14	a	15	a	16	d	17	b	18	b	19	b	20	d
	21	?	22	d	23	b	24	d	25	b	26	c	27	c	28	c	29	b	30	d
	31	b	32	b	33	d	34	c	35	b	36	a	37	b	38	?	39	d	40	b
	41	a	42	d	43	c	44	b	45	a	46	b	47	a	48	b	49	a	50	c
	51	c	52	a	53	d	54	b	55	d	56	c	57	c	58	b	59	a	60	a
	61	b	62	a	63	?	64	c	65	c	66	d	67	b	68	a	69	a	70	c
	71	b	72	a	73	d	74	d	75	d	76	d	77	c	78	d	79	d	80	c
	81	d	82	b	83	a	84	a	85	b	86	b	87	a	88	d	89	?	90	a

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Spellings

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Which of the following words is spelt correctly? [44th BCS]
(a) authoratative (b) autheritative (c) authoritativ (d) authoritative

02. Which of the following words is spelt incorrectly? [44th BCS]
(a) reminescence (b) glycerin (c) idiosyncrasy (d) lexicography

03. Identify the word which is spelt incorrectly: [43rd BCS]
(a) fluctuation (b) remission (c) ocassion (d) decision

04. Identify the correctly spelled one: [42nd BCS]
(a) Caesarean (b) caesarean (c) ciserian (d) scissorian

05. Identify the correct spelling: [41st BCS]
(a) questionaire (b) questionoir (c) questionnaire (d) questionair

06. Identify the word which is spelt incorrectly: [40th BCS]
(a) Consciencious (b) Perseverance (c) Convalescence (d) Maintenance

07. Select the word with right spelling- [39th BCS]
(a) Schizophrenia (b) Seizophrania (c) Scizophrenia (d) Schizophrania

08. লেফটেন্যান্ট জেনারেল শব্দের সঠিক ইংরেজি বানান কোনটি? [39th BCS]
(a) Lieaftenant (b) Leaftenant (c) Leiftenant (d) Lieutenant

09. Select the correctly spelt word: [38th BCS]
(a) heterogeneous (b) hetarogeneous (c) hetrogeneous (d) hetroganeous

10. Choose the correctly spelt word : [31st BCS]
(a) Volantory (b) Volantary (c) Voluntary (d) Voluntory

11. Choose the correctly spelt word : [31st BCS]
(a) Accilerate (b) Accelerate (c) Accelerrate (d) Accilarate

12. Choose the correctly spelt word : [31st BCS]
(a) Tsunami (b) Sunami (c) Suname (d) Sunamee

13. Choose the correct spelling. [26th BCS]
(a) ascertain (b) assertain (c) asertain (d) asartain

14. The correct spelling is–: [26th and 17th BCS]
(a) Humorious (b) Humorous (c) Humourius (d) Humurious

15. Choose the correct one– [12th BCS]
(a) Mispel (b) Misspell (c) Mispell (d) Misspel

Answers	01	d	02	a	03	c	04	a	05	c	06	a	07	a	08	d	09	a	10	c
	11	b	12	a	13	a	14	b	15	b										

Spelling

A			
Abattoir	Adequate	Allegation	Aquarium
Abbreviate	Adherence	Allegiance	Archaeology
Abbreviation	Admissible	Alleviation	Arithmetic
Aberrance	Admissibility	Alliance	Arrogance
Abhorrence	Admittance	Alliteration	Artillery
Abundance	Admission	Allocation	Ascertain
Accommodate	Administer	Allottee	Assassination
Accommodation	Adolescence	Allowance	Assent
Acceleration	Adoration	Alternation	Assessment
Accelerate	Adulteration	Allurement	Assign
Acceptance	Adultery	Allusion	Assistance
Accessory/Accessary	Advantage	Altogether	Assonance
Accessories	Aegis	Aluminium	Asthma

A

Accession	Aerial	Ambassador	Atheist
Accomplish	Aeronaut	Amelioration	Athletic
Accomplishment	Aesthetic	Ancillary	Atrabilious
Accurate	Affluence	Annihilate	Atrophy
Accordance	Afforestation	Annihilation	Attain
Accrescent	Affront	Anonymous	Attainment
Accumulate	Aggravate	Antediluvian	Attempt
Accumulation	Agglomeration	Anxiety	Attendance
Accustom	Agglutination	Apparatus	Attention
Achievement	Aggrandizement	Apparent	Attorney
Acknowledgement	Aggression	Appearance	Auditorium
Acquaintance	Aggressive	Appellation	Aurum
Acquiescence	Agreement	Appendix	Authentic
Acquire	Aisle	Appetence	Authoritative
Acquittance	Alcohol	Appointment	Autobiography
Acquittal	Alienation	Apprehension	Auxiliary
Across	Alignment	Apprehend	Awful / Awfully
Address	Allegory	Approval	Awkward
Addressee	Allergy	Appropriate	Accuracy

B

Bachelor	Beginning	Blasphemy	Buccaneer
Balloon	Behaviour / behavior	Bottom	Budget
Ballot	Belief	Boundary	Bullet
Bamboo	Believe	Bouquet	Bulletin
Banquet	Bellicosity	Boycott	Bullion
Bargain	Bellicose	Bowler	Bungalow
Barrack	Benefit	Bourgeois	Buoyant
Barratry	Beneficial	Bourgeoisie	Bureau
Barrel	Belligerent	Brassiere	Bureaucracy
Barren	Bequeath	Brassard	Bureaucrat
Barrier	Bibliography	Breathe	Burglar
Barrister	Bicycle	Bravery	Bury
Battalion	Billionaire	Brilliant	Buttery
Battery	Blossom	Britain	Buttock
Battle	Biscuit	Brochure	Buzzard
Beggar	Bizarre	Buffoon	Beneficiary

C

Cadaverous	Chrysanthemum	Commitment	Controversy
Calendar/Calender	Cigarette	Committed	Conveyance
Callous	Circumstance	Commotion	Curiosity
Camouflage	Circular	Communication	Conqueror
Campaign	Colloquial	Companion	Conspicuous
Career	Colossal	Comparative	Corollary
Carriage	Colonel (কর্নেল)	Compelled	Correspondence
Cashier	Collar	Competition	Correction
Category	Collateral	Competitive	Corridor
Catalogue	Collaborate	Complement	Corroboration
Catastrophe	Collaboration	Compliment	Corruption
Caterpillar	Colleague	Concession	Councilor/Councillor
Caesarean	Colleen	Conferred	Counterfeit
Ceiling	College	Configuration	Coupon

C			
Cessation	Commander	Connoisseur	Courier
Challenge	Commemorate	Conscience	Crevasse
Chancellor	Commission	Conscientious	Credential
Chancellery	Committee	Consensus	Currency
Characteristic	Commentary	Constellation	Curriculum
Chauvinism	Commissary	Contemporary	Cylinder
Chillum	Commissariat	Contiguous	
Chimpanzee	Commodious	Continuity	

D			
Daffodil	Desperate	Diluvion	Distance
Dalliance	Desert (মরুভূমি)	Dimension	Dissertation
Dandruff	Dessert (ফলাহার)	Dinosaur	Dissipate
Daughter	Deterrence / Deterrent	Diphtheria	Dissonance
Deceit/Deceive	Diabetes	Disaster	Dividend
Decennial	Diaphragm	Disastrous	Domicile
Decathlon	Diagnosis	Disappearance	Dossier
Deficient / Deficiency	Dialogue	Discerptible	Drunkenness
Definition	Diarrhea / Diarrhoea	Discussion	Duffer
Deity	Difficult	Disease	Dyeing (রং করার কাজ)
Demission	Different	Dispassionate	Dying (মুমূর্ষু)
Dependent	Dilapidated	Dispensary	Dysentery
Descendant	Dilemma	Dissatisfied	Dyspepsia

E			
Eccentric	Embarrassing	Etiquette	Exhaustion
Ecstasy	Embarrassment	European	Exhilarate
Efflorescence	Embedded	Evanescence	Exhilaration
Einstein	Endeavour	Exaggerate	Existence
Elementary	Enormous	Exaggeration	Expedient
Elephantiasis	Enthusiastic	Excessive	Expeditious
Embassy	Entrepreneur	Excellent	Exuberance
Embarrass	Equivalent	Exemplary	

F			
Facsimile	Ferrous	Flattery	Fragile
Fahrenheit	Ferrule	Flibbertigibbet	Fricassee
Fallacy	Fertilizer	Flippancy / Flippant	Frisson
Fallacious	Fictitious	Fluorescence	Frustration
Familiar	Fiery	Folklore	Fuelling / Fuelled
Faeces	Figuration	Forcible / Forcibly	Fulfilment / Fulfillment
Faience	Finesse	Foreigner	Fulfil / Fulfilled
Fascinate	Flagellation	Forfeit	
Fascination	Flammable	Forgetful	
Favourable	Flannelette	Forty/Fourty	

G			
Gallery	Gonorrhoea / Gonorrhea	Graffito / Graffiti	Guerrilla
Gazette	Government	Grievance	Guillotine
Genuine	Governance	Grievous	Guinea pig
Gesture	Governor	Guardian	Guinness
Giraffe	Grammar	Guarantee	Guttural
Glorious	Grasshopper	Guffaw	Gymnasium
Glossary	Grateful	Guidance	Gynaecology

H			
Haemorrhage	Harmonious	Hesitance / Hesitancy	Hullabaloo
Hallucination	Harvest	Hideous	Humorous
Hammer	Headache	Hierarchy	Hurried / Hurriedly
Handkerchief	Height	Honorarium	Hygienic
Harass	Heinous	Hoarse	Hypocrisy
Harassment	Hereditary	Humiliation	Hypocrite

I			
Idiosyncrasy	Inaugural	Ingenuous	Interrogate
Illegitimate	Inaugurate	Inoculate	Interrupt
Illiteracy	Incandescent	Innocent	Intolerance
Illogical	Inconsistent	Innocuous	Intransigence
Illustration	Incorruptible	Innumerable	Intuition
Imaginary	Indecision	Installation	Investigate
Immense/Immensely	Inflammable	Insurance	Irrelevant
Imminent	Inflammation	Intellectual	Irresistible
Implementation	Incriminate	Intelligence	Irresolute
Impression	Indiscretion	Intention	Itinerary
Impressionable	Indispensable	Intercede	
Inaccessibility	Ingenious	Interference	

J, K			
Jamboree	Judicial/Judicious	Jupiter	Kedgeree
Jaundice	Judgement	Juxtapose	Kaleidoscope
Jealousy	Jurisdiction	Juvenile	Kindergarten
Jealous	Jeopardize	Jewellery, Jewelry	
Judiciary	Jeopardy	Kernel	

L			
Laborious	Legerdemain	Licence	Litterateur
Laggard	Leucorrhoea	License	Literature
Laissez-faire	Leisure	Lieutenant	Loneliness
Lampoon	Liaison	Lieutenant General	Luminary
Largesse	Lethargy/Lethargic	Lilliputian	Luxury
Latchet	Leucocyte/leukocyte	Lightning	
Lecherous	Leukaemia	Lineage	

M			
Machinery	Measles	Millionaire	Misspell
Magnificent	Melody	Miniature	Mnemonic
Maintenance	Mediaeval/medieval	Minuscule	Molasses
Magnanimous	Mediterranean	Mirror	Monetary
Malevolent	Mediocre	Miscellaneous	Mongoose
Malnutrition	Memorandum	Mischief	Mosquito
Manner	Message	Mischievous	Mountainous
Manoeuvre	Messenger	Misconceive	Murderer
Marriage	Mesmerising (-zing)	Misogyny	Murmur
Massage	Misalliance	Missionary	Mushroom
Mausoleum	Mileage	Misfeasance	Mutineer
Meanness	Millennium	Missile	Mysterious

N, O			
Necessity	Nonetheless	Occasion	Omission
Necessary	Numerous	Occasionally	Onomatopoeia
Negligible	Obedience	Obscene	Oppression
Nescience	Observance	Obsession/Obsessive	Orchestra
Nuisance	Obnoxious	Occurred; Occurring	Oscillation
Neutral	Obstacle	Occurrence	Overrun

P			
Paediatric	Passionate	Placard	Previous
Palatable	Pattern	Pleasant	Privilege
Paleontology	Pedestrian	Pneumonia (নিউমোনিয়া)	Proceedings
Papyrus	Penetrate	Pomegranate	Profession
Paraphernalia	Perpendicular	Posses	Protector
Parallelogram	Persistence	Possession	Pronunciation
Paraffin	Perceive	Possessive	Proprietor
Parallel	Perseverance	Posthumous	Psychology (সাইকোলজি)
Parasite	Phoenix	Prairie	Punctual
Parenthesis	Phenomenon	Precedence	Pursuit
Passenger	Philosopher	Prerogative	Pyorrhoea
Passion	Personnel	Preference	Pharmacopoeia

Q			
Quorum	Questionnaire	Quarantine	Queue (কিউ)

R			
Rebellion	Refrigerator	Recession (প্রত্যাবর্তন)	Resistance
Receive	Regrettable	Rescission (বাতিল)	Resistible
Recipe	Rehearse	Relevant/Relevance	Resuscitate
Recipient	Rehearsal	Repercussion	Restaurant
Reconciliation	Religious	Reservoir	Restaurateur
Recommend	Renaissance	Remittance	Rheumatism
Recommendation	Rhinoceros	Rendezvous	Ridiculous
Reconnaissance	Rhododendron	Repetition	Rhyme
Recurrence	Remembrance	Repentance	Rhymester
Referendum	Reminisce	Representative	Rhythm
Reference/Referred	Reminiscence	Resemblance	

S			
Sacrilege	Semester	Somerset Maugham	Summary
Sacrilegious	Separate	Souvenir	Summer
Saffron	Septuagenarian	Sovereignty	Supercilious
Salient	Sergeant	Spelling	Superintendent
Sanctimonious	Serviceable	Spontaneous	Superior
Satellite	Shampoo	Squirrel	Supersede
Satisfaction	Shepherd	Sterilization/Sterilisation	Superstitious
Schedule (শিডিউল)	Shakespeare	Strategy	Suppress/suppression
Schizophrenia	Sheriff	Strenuous	Surround
Schizophrenic	Shield	Stubbornness	Surrender
Scrimmage	Sincerely	Subterranean	Susceptible
Scenery	Skiing	Subtract	Surveillance
Scurrilous	Skilful	Succeed	Symmetry
Secretariat	Slippery	Success	Symmetrical
Scintillating	Smuggle/Smuggling	Successful	Synaesthesia
Secondary	Sobriety	Sufficient	
Sedentary	Soberness	Suggestive	

T			
Tariff	Territory	Tournament	Triumph
Tannery	Territorial	Torrent/Torrential	Trolley
Taxidermist	Terrestrial	Tranquility	Truculent
Technique	Terrify	Transient/Transitory	Tuberculosis
Temperature	Thesaurus	Transference	Truly
Temperament	Theatre	Transfiguration	Tsunami (সুনামি)
Temperamental	Theoretical	Transmission	Tuition
Temperance	Throttle	Transparency	Turmeric
Tendency	Tobacco	Traveller	Twilight
Terra firma	Tolerance	Trespass	Tyranny
Terracotta	Tomorrow	Triangulating	Tyrannical/Tyrannize

U			
Umbrella	Universal	Urinary	Unwritten
Unceremonious	University	Utterance	
Unforgettable	Unparalleled	Until	

V			
Vacuum	Vassal	Vicissitude	Voluntary
Vaccination	Vegetarian	Vigilant	Volunteer
Vacillate	Vengeance	Villain	Voluptuous
Vacillation	Ventilator	Villainous	Vulnerable
Varsity	Versatile	Visionary	

W			
Warrant	Whether	Whisper	Writing
Warrior	Woollen	Whistle (হুইসেল)	Written
Welcome	Warrantee	Welter	

Y, Z			
Yesterday	Zealous	Yield	Zoology/Zoological
Yammer	Yacht (ইয়ট)	Yellow	Zenana

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Amature (b) Ammateur (c) Amateur (d) Amaateur

02. Choose the correct spelling–
(a) Abattoir (b) Abatoir (c) Abottoire (d) Abattoier

03. Which of the following spelling is correct?
(a) Giraf (b) Jirafe (c) Jirafee (d) Giraffes

04. Choose the correct spelling–
(a) Committee (b) Committe (c) Commitee (d) commitee

05. Choose the correct spelling–
(a) acquaintence (b) acquantance (c) acquentence (d) acquaintance

06. Choose the correct spelling–
(a) Blasphemy (b) Blusphemy (c) Blasphame (d) Blasphamy

07. Identify the correct word–
(a) insocient (b) insocant (c) insouciant (d) insociant

08. Identify the correct spelling –
(a) consensus (b) concensus (c) conscenuss (d) consencious

09. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Repitition (b) Repeatation (c) Repetation (d) Repetition

10. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Questionnaire (b) Questionere (c) Questionaire (d) Questionares

11. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Surveilance (b) Survellence (c) Surveillance (d) Sarveillence

12. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Soverignty (b) Soveriegnty (c) Sovereignty (d) soverinty

13. Choose the correctly spelt word:
(a) Semister (b) Semester (c) Semestar (d) Semaster

14. The correct spelling is–
(a) Cigarete (b) Cigarette (c) Cigaret (d) Cigeratte

15. Which spelling is correct?
(a) coffe (b) cofee (c) coffee (d) koffee

16. The correctly spelt word is–
(a) Scizopherenic (b) Sciziphrynic (c) Schizophrenic (d) Sciziophrinic

17. 'ইয়ট' শব্দের ইংরেজি বানান–
(a) Yacht (b) Yot (c) Yote (d) Yout

18. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Volunter (b) Voluntear (c) Volanter (d) Volunteer

19. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Persiverence (b) Perseverance (c) Perseverence (d) Persevearence

20. Which of the following words is misspelled?
(a) Influence (b) Grief (c) Prosparity (d) Necessary

21. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) crysanthiman (b) crysinthymun (c) chrysanthemum (d) chrysentheman

22. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Diphtheria (b) Diptheria (c) Diptheria (d) Deptharia

23. Which one is the correct spelling?
(a) encyclopaediae (b) encyclopedia (c) encyclopadia (d) encyclopeadia

24. Pick up the correct word.
(a) focklor (b) facklore (c) folklore (d) falklor

25. Choose the word correct spelt:
(a) Cellulor (b) Cellular (c) Cellolur (d) Cellolor

26. Pic up the right spelled word?
(a) Category (b) Catagory (c) Catagores (d) Categori

27. Which one is the correct spelling?
(a) Humiurous (b) Humorious (c) Humorous (d) Humiurius

28. Identify the correct spelling.
(a) juveinile (b) Juvenile (c) juvilnile (d) juivenile

29. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Caleidiscope (b) Kalaidoscope (c) Caleidoscope (d) Kaleidoscope

30. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) occassion (b) ocasion (c) ocassion (d) occasion

31. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Tresspass (b) Trespass (c) Trespas (d) Tresspas

32. Find the correct spelling.
(a) Secretariate (b) Secretarete (c) Secretariat (d) Secretaret

33. Identify the correct spelling.
(a) Kindergarten (b) Kindergerten (c) Kindergarden (d) Kintergarden

34. Identify the correct spelling.
(a) Conspicuous (b) Conspecious (c) Conscpicious (d) Conspeqous

35. Which of the following has the correct spelling?
(a) joandice (b) johnice (c) jondice (d) jaundice

36. Which of the following is correct:
(a) business (b) busynees (c) bussiness (d) buseness

37. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Aknowledgement (b) Acknoledgement (c) Aknowlegment (d) Acknowledgement

38. Pick the word which is spelt incorrectly:
(a) Sattelite (b) jubilee (c) maintenance (d) millennium

39. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) vaccuum (b) vacuam (c) vacuum (d) vaccuam

40. Which of these words is not correctly spelt?
(a) liaison (b) pneumonia (c) haemorrage (d) accommodation

41. Which one of the following is wrongly spelt?
(a) anaesthesia (b) lieutenant (c) diarrhoea (d) facination

42. Identify the correct spelling:
(a) precarrious (b) precarious (c) pricareous (d) precareous

43. Identify the correctly spelt word:
(a) advarsity (b) adversity (c) advercity (d) advercity

44. Choose the correct spelling:
(a) Satelite (b) Satellite (c) Sattelite (d) Satillete

45. No spelling error occurs in:
(a) ascientain (b) ascertane (c) ascertain (d) anciant

46. Choose the correct spelling:
(a) Itenerary (b) Etinerary (c) Itnarary (d) Itinerary

47. Choose the correct spelt word:
(a) leisure (b) lesiure (c) liesure (d) leasure

48. Which one is the correct spelling?
(a) Miscellaneous (b) Miscelanous (c) Misscellaneous (d) Miscellanceous

49. Which one is the correct spelling?
(a) Chavinism (b) Chauvinism (c) Cauvinism (d) Chuvinism

50. Which one is the correct spelling?
(a) liesure (b) committee (c) Misscellaneous (d) Chuvinism

Answers																				
	01	c	02	a	03	[?]	04	a	05	d	06	a	07	c	08	a	09	d	10	a
	11	c	12	c	13	b	14	b	15	c	16	c	17	a	18	d	19	b	20	[?]
	21	c	22	a	23	b	24	c	25	b	26	[?]	27	c	28	b	29	d	30	d
	31	[?]	32	c	33	a	34	a	35	d	36	a	37	d	38	a	39	c	40	c
	41	d	42	b	43	b	44	b	45	c	46	d	47	[?]	48	a	49	b	50	b

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Usage of Words as Various Parts of Speech

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. Which 'but' is a preposition? [41st BCS]

(a) It is but right to admit our faults.
(b) What can we do but sit and wait?
(c) We tried hard, but did not succeed.
(d) There is no one but likes him.

02. 'Please write to me at the above address.' [40th BCS]
The word 'above' in this sentence is a/an–

(a) noun (b) adjective (c) pronoun (d) adverb

03. The sun went <u>down</u>. The underlined word is used here as a/an: [38th BCS]

(a) preposition (b) adverb (c) noun (d) conjunction

04. The day of my sister's marriage is drawing <u>near</u>' The underlined word is a/an. [25th BCS]

(a) adjective (b) verb (c) preposition (d) adverb

Answers	01	b	02	b	03	b	04	d

একই শব্দ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন প্রেক্ষাপটে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Parts of Speech হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। নিম্নে এগুলো দেখানো হলো:

About	Adverb	He is walking **about**.
	Preposition	There is something pleasing **about** him.
Above	Noun	Our blessings come from **above**.
	Adjective	Read the **above** sentence carefully.
	Adverb	The heavens are **above**.
	Preposition	The moral law is **above** the civil law.
After	Adjective	**After** ages will sing his glory.
	Adverb	They arrived soon **after**.
	Preposition	She takes **after** her mother.
	Conjunction	They arrived **after** the train had left the station.
All	Noun	He lost his **all** in a hurry.
	Pronoun	**All** spoke in his favour.
	Adjective	**All** men are mortal.
	Adverb	He was **all** alone when I saw him.
Any	Pronoun	Does **any** of you know anything about it?
	Adjective	Is there **any** witness?
	Adverb	Is that **any** better?
As	Relative Pronoun	She likes the same colour **as** I do.
	Adverb	He ran as fast **as** he could.
	Conjunction	**As** he was poor, I helped him.
Before	Adverb	I have seen you **before**.
	Preposition	He came **before** the appointed time.
	Conjunction	He went away **before** I came.
Better	Noun	Give place to your **betters**.
	Adjective	I think you have a **better** plan.
	Adverb	I know him **better.** / I know **better**.
Both	Pronoun	**Both** of them are dead.
	Adjective	You cannot have it **both** ways.
	Conjunction	**Both** the cashier and the accountant are Hindus.

But	Noun	But me no **buts**.
	Relative Pronoun	There is no one **but** likes him.
	Verb	**But** me no buts.
	Adverb	It is **but** (only) right to admit our faults. (but = only, just)
		You are **but** a child.
	Preposition	None **but** (except) the brave deserves the fair.
	Conjunction	We tried hard, **but** did not succeed.
Down	Noun	He has seen the ups and **downs** of life.
	Adjective	The **down** train has left the station.
	Verb	Try to **down** him. /**Down** the tyrant!
	Adverb	**Down** went the Royal George.
	Preposition	She came **down** the hill.
Either	Pronoun	Ask **either** of them. **Either** will do.
	Adjective	He is watching **either** side of the river.
	Conjunction	You must **either** work or starve. **Either** come in or go out.
Enough	Noun	I have had **enough** of this.
	Adjective	There is **enough** time to spare.
	Adverb	You know well **enough** what I mean.
Even	Verb	Let us **even** the ground.
	Adjective	The chances are **even**.
	Adverb	Does she **even** suspect the danger?
Except	Verb	If we **except** Harry, all are to be blamed.
	Preposition	All the brethren were on Egypt **except** Benjamin.
	Conjunction	I will not let them go **except** you bless me.
Fast	Verb	Muslims **fast** in the month of Ramadan.
	Adverb	Naim walks **fast.**
For	Preposition	I can do it **for** myself.
	Conjunction	He cannot do this now, **for** he is ill.
Few	Pronoun	**Few** know where he is.
	Adjective	There are **few** men here.
Honour	Noun	Ned Stark is a man of **honour**.
	Verb	Everyone **honours** him.
Like	Adjective	They are men of **like** build and stature.
	Verb	We **like** junk foods.
	Preposition	Don't act **like** stupid.
Little	Noun	I want some of it but **little**.
	Adjective	There is a **little** danger in going there.
	Adverb	She eats very **little**.
More	Pronoun	**More** of us die in bed than out of it.
	Adjective	We want **more** men like him.
	Adverb	You should talk less and work **more**.
Much	Pronoun	**Much** of this apprehension is wrong.
	Adjective	There is **much** sense in what he says.
	Adverb	She talks too **much**.
Near	Adjective	He is a **near** relation.
	Verb	The time **nears**.
	Adverb	Draw (come) **near** and listen.
	Preposition	My house is **near** the church.

Neither	Pronoun	It is difficult to negotiate where **neither** will trust.
	Adjective	**Neither** statement is true.
	Conjunction	Give me **neither** poverty nor riches.
No	Pronoun	The authority won't take a **no** from us.
	Adjective	It is **no** joke.
	Adverb	Stephen Hawking is **no** more.
Next	Noun	Who is your **next**?
	Adjective	My family will arrive in London **next** Sunday.
	Preposition	They are standing **next** her.
Only	Adjective	It was his **only** chance.
	Adverb	He was **only** an idiot.
	Conjunction	You may go there, **only** remain silent.
Over	Noun	In one **over** he took four wickets.
	Adverb	Read it **over** carefully.
	Preposition	A great change has come **over** it.
Right	Noun	Freedom of speech is our fundamental **right**.
	Adjective	We have chosen the **right** man for the job.
	Adverb	Do it **right**.
Round	Noun	Our team played well in the first **round**.
	Adjective	A square peg in a **round** hole.
	Verb	The preachers **rounded** the temple silently.
	Adverb	At last, they came **round** to a solution.
	Preposition	The earth moves **round** the sun.
Since	Preposition	I haven't seen him **since** last Monday.
	Conjunction	Many days have passed **since** I saw you last.
	Adverb	I have not seen him **since**.
That	Distributive Pronoun	**That** is what I want.
	Relative Pronoun	The evil **that** men do remains after their death.
	Adjective	What is **that** noise?
	Adverb	I don't have **that** much money.
	Conjunction	We all should study hard **that** we may succeed in life.
Up	Noun	We all have **ups** and downs in our life.
	Adverb	Prices of essential commodities are going **up**.
	Preposition	The climber went **up** the hill.
While	Noun	Sit down and rest a **while**.
	Verb	They **while** away their time in idleness.
	Conjunction	**While** he is a great poet, he is greater dramatist.
Why	Noun	I don't know the **why** and wherefore of it.
	Interjection	**Why**, it is surely Rana!
	Interrogative Adverb	**Why** did he come here?
	Relative Adverb	I know the reason **why** he did it.
Wrong	Noun	He has done no **wrong**.
	Adjective	You have followed the **wrong** path.
	Verb	You have **wronged** me.
	Adverb	He has **done wrong**. / He **led** me **wrong**.
Yet	Adverb	There is more talk **yet** to be told.
	Conjunction	He is unable, **yet** willing.

Potential Questions & Answers

01. Please look above. Here 'above' is–
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Conjunction

02. What is the parts of speech of the underlined word in the sentence:
Our blessings come from <u>above.</u>
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Conjunction

03. Choose the correct parts of speech of the underlined word:
He was <u>all</u> alone when I saw him.
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Preposition (d) Adverb

04. She sings well enough. Here 'enough' is–
(a) a verb (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) a noun

05. He is a <u>better</u> worker than I.
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Conjunction

06. The doctor took the round in the hospital. Here 'round' is a/an–
(a) adjective (b) noun (c) verb (d) adverb

07. It was wise enough to accept the offer. Here 'enough' is–
(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Preposition (d) Conjunction

08. <u>Either</u> of the two girls will be awarded. The underlined word is–
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Pronoun

09. There is a big pond <u>near</u> the school. The underlined word is–
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Preposition

10. Choose the correct parts of speech of the underlined word.
My <u>needs</u> are few.
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Verb (d) Pronoun

11. The <u>fast</u> of Muslims in Ramadan is a restricted rule for Muslim nation. The underlined word is–
(a) an adverb (b) a noun (c) a pronoun (d) a verb

12. 'Muslims fast during Ramadan.' Here the word 'fast' is–
(a) an adjective (b) an adverb (c) a verb (d) a noun

13. "The student speaks <u>softly</u>". The underlined word is–
(a) a verb (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) a conjunction

14. Choose the right part of speech of the underlined word: Sit down and rest a <u>while.</u>
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) noun (d) verb

15. Look <u>before</u> you leap.
The word 'before' used in the sentence is–
(a) Preposition (b) Conjunction (c) Adverb (d) Noun

16. The word 'right' has been used as a verb which of the following sentence?
(a) It is a matter of right. (b) Serve him right.
(c) It is such a fault that it will right itself. (d) He is the right man for the job.

17. I accompanied every student 'except' you. Which part of speech is it?
(a) adjective (b) Preposition (c) conjunction (d) adverb

18. He is the <u>only</u> son of his father. Here 'only' is–
(a) a preposition (b) an adverb (c) an adjective (d) an interjection

19. But me no <u>buts</u>. The underlined word is a–
(a) Noun (b) Adverb (c) Adjective (d) Conjunction

20. Try hard to <u>better</u> your result. What part of speech is the underlined word?
(a) adjective (b) preposition (c) verb (d) adverb

Answers	01	b	02	[?]	03	d	04	c	05	a	06	b	07	b	08	d	09	d	10	a
	11	b	12	c	13	c	14	c	15	b	16	c	17	b	18	[?]	19	a	20	c

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Prefixes & Suffixes

BCS Previous Year's Question & Answer

01. Which of the following words has been formed with a prefix? [39th BCS] **[Answer: a]**

(a) Amoral (b) Authentic (c) Amnesia (d) Aspersions

Prefix

Prefix-এর 'Pre'- অর্থ 'before' (পূর্বে)। সুতরাং Prefix হচ্ছে এমন Letter/letters যা শব্দের পূর্বে বা প্রথমে সংযুক্ত হয়ে নতুন Word গঠন করে। প্রত্যেকটি Prefix-এর নিজস্ব কোনো অর্থ নেই, তবে তা root word-এর সাথে যুক্ত হয়ে নতুন meaning বা sense তৈরি করে। Prefix এর বাংলা- উপসর্গ।

Suffix

Suffix হচ্ছে এক বা একাধিক Letters যা root word–এর পরে সংযুক্ত হয়ে নতুন word গঠন করে। সাধারণত word–এর parts of speech পরিবর্তন করতে Suffix ব্যবহৃত হয়। Suffix এর বাংলা- প্রত্যয়/ বিভক্তি।

নিচে Root word-এর সাথে Prefixes এবং Suffixes যোগ করে নতুন শব্দ গঠনপ্রণালি উদাহরণ সহ আলোচনা করা হল-

1. Prefixes

Prefix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
a-	adjectives	not, without	amoral, atypical
Anglo-	adjectives	English	Anglo-American
ante-	adjectives, verbs, nouns	before	antenatal, antedate, anteroom
anti-	adjectives, nouns	against	antisocial, anti-war, antidote, antipathy
arch-	nouns	supreme, most	archbishop, archenemy
auto-	adjectives, nouns	self	automatic, autobiography, autocrat
bi-	adjectives, nouns	two	bilingual, bicycle
cent(i)-	nouns	hundredth	centimetre, centilitre
co-	verbs, nouns	together(with)	co-operate, co-pilot
counter-	adjectives, verbs, nouns	against	counteract, counter revolution (ary)
cyber-	nouns	computer, internet	cybercrime, cyberculture
de-	verbs	reversing action	defrost, deregulate
	verbs	take away	Deforest
dis-	adjectives, verbs, nouns	not, opposite	disloyal, disappear, disorder
	verbs	reversing actions	disconnect, disinfect
e-	nouns	electronic, internet	email, e-commerce, e-book
eco-	adjectives, nouns	environment	eco-friendly, eco-tourism
en-	nouns	put in	endanger, encircle
	adjectives	make	enrich, enable
euro-	adjectives, nouns	European	Eurocentric, Europop
ex-	nouns	former	ex-husband, ex-wife
extra-	adjectives	exceptionally	extra-special, extraordinary
	adjectives	outside	extra-terrestrial, extrajudicial
fore-	verbs, nouns	before	foretell, foreknowledge, foresee, forewarn
geo-	adjectives, nouns	earth	geothermal, geophysics, geology
hyper-	adjectives, nouns	extreme(ly)	hypercritical, hypertension, hyperbole
ill-	past participles	badly	ill-advised, ill-expressed
in-	adjectives	not, opposite	incomplete, insensitive
im- before p			Impossible, imprudent
il- before l			Illegible
ir- before r			irregular
inter-	adjectives, verbs	between, among	international, intermarry
kilo-	nouns	thousand	kilometre, kilogram
mal-	adjectives, verbs, nouns	bad(ly)	maltreat, malformed, malfunction, malnutrition

Prefix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
mega-	nouns	million	megabyte
	adjectives(informal)	extremely	mega-rich
micro-	adjectives, nouns	very small	microlight (aircraft), micrometer
mid-	nouns	in the middle of	mid-December, mid-afternoon
milli-	nouns	thousandth	millisecond
mini-	nouns	little	miniskirt, minicab
mis-	verbs, nouns	wrong(ly)	misunderstand, misconduct
mono-	adjectives, nouns	one	monogamous, monorail, monopoly
multi-	adjectives, nouns	many	multilingual, multipurpose
neo-	adjectives, nouns	new(ly)	neo-classical, neo-Nazi
non-	nouns, adjectives	not	non-smoker, non-returnable
omni-	adjectives	all	omnipresent, omnivorous, omnipotent
out-	verbs, nouns	do/be more than	outrun, outnumber, outlook, outcry
over-	adjectives, verbs	too much	over-confident, overeat, overwork
pan-	adjectives	right across	pan-American, pantheist, panacea
photo-	adjectives, nouns	light	photoelectric, photosynthesis
poly-	adjectives, nouns	many	polyglot, polygon, polytheist, polygamy
post-	adjectives, nouns	after	post-modern, postwar, postpone
pre-	adjectives, nouns	before	premarital, prewar
pro-	adjectives, nouns	for, in favour of	pro-communist, pro-government
pseudo-	adjectives	false	pseudo-academic. pseudonym
psycho-	adjectives, nouns	mind, mental	psycho-analysis
re-	verbs, nouns	again, back	rebuild, reconstruction, regain, return
semi-	adjectives, nouns	half	semi-conscious, semicircle, semi-colon
socio-	adjectives, nouns	society	socio-economic
sub-	adjectives, nouns	below	sub-standard, subconscious, subway, subject
super-	adjectives, nouns	more than, special	supernatural, supermarket
tele-	nouns	distant	telescope
thermos-	adjectives, nouns	heat	thermo-electric, thermometer
trans-	adjectives, verbs	across	transatlantic, transplant
tri-	adjectives, nouns	three	tripartite, triangle
ultra-	adjectives, nouns	extreme, beyond	ultra-modern, ultrasound
un-	adjectives, participles	not, opposite	uncertain, unexpected
	verbs	reverse action	untie, undress
under-	verbs, participles	too little	underestimate, under-developed
uni-	adjectives, nouns	one	unilateral, unicycle
vice-	nouns	deputy	vice-chairman, vice-principal

2. Suffixes that form Nouns

Suffix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
-age	verbs	instance of	breakage, shrinkage, bondage
-al	verbs	instance of	refusal, dismissal, approval
-ance, -ancy	adjectives, verbs	process/state of	reluctance, performance, expectancy
-ation	verbs	process/state of	exploration, starvation
	verbs	product of	organization, foundation
-ee	verbs	object of verbs	payee, employee
-ence, -ency	adjectives, verbs	process, state of	independence, presidency
-er	nouns	belonging to	teenager, Londoner, speaker
-er/or	verbs	person/things that does	writer, driver, starter, editor

Suffix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
-ess	nouns	female	lioness, waitress
-ette	nouns	small	Kitchenette, statuette, pipette
-ful	nouns	amount held in	spoonful, cupful
-hood	nouns	quality, group, time of	brotherhood, childhood, motherhood
-ing	nouns	quantity of material	carpeting, tubing
	nouns	activity	farming, surfing
-ism	nouns	belief, practice	communism, impressionism, patriotism
-ity	adjectives	quality of	elasticity, falsity
-ment	verbs	process, result of	government, arrangement, argument, judgement
-ness	adjectives	quality of	meanness, happiness, kindness
-ocracy	nouns	government by	democracy
-ology	nouns	study of	sociology
-phile	nouns	lover of	Anglophile
-phobe	nouns	hater, fearer of	Anglophobe
-phobia	nouns	irrational fear of	arachnophobia (fear of spider)
-ship	nouns	status, state, quality of	friendship, dictatorship

3. Suffixes that form Nouns or Adjectives

Suffix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
-ese	place nouns	inhabitants of, language of	Chinese, Vietnamese
-(i)an	nouns	supporter of, related to	Darwinian, republican
	nouns	citizen of	Parisian, Moroccan
-ist	nouns	practitioner of	pianist, racist

4. Suffixes that form Adjectives

Suffix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
-able	verbs	can be (done)	washable, drinkable
-al	nouns	related to	accidental
-centric	nouns	centered on	Eurocentric
-ed	nouns	having	wooded, pointed, blue-eyed
-ful	nouns	full of, providing	useful, helpful
-ic	nouns	related to	electric
-ical	nouns	related to	philosophical, logical
-ish	adjectives, nouns	rather(like)	greenish, childish
-ive	verbs	can do, does	attractive, selective
-less	nouns	without	careless, homeless
-like	nouns	like	childlike
-ly	nouns	With the quality of	friendly, motherly
-ous	nouns	having	virtuous, ambitious
-proof	nouns	protected/-ing against	bullet-proof, waterproof
-ward	adjectives	towards	backward, northward
-y	nouns	like, characterised by	creamy, wealthy

5. Suffixes that form Adverbs

Suffix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
-ly	adjectives	in an (adjective) way	calmly, slowly
-ward(s)	adjectives	towards	backwards, northward(s)

6. Suffixes that form Verbs

Suffix	Mainly Added To	Usual Meaning	Examples
-ate	nouns	causative	orchestrate, chlorinate
-en	adjectives	make, become	deafen, ripen, harden
-ify	adjectives, nouns	causative: make	simplify, electrify
-ise/-ize	adjectives, nouns	various	modernise, symbolise

Potential Questions & Answers

01. The prefix 'pre' can be added to–
(a) hot (b) heat (c) hat (d) hit

02. Choose the correct use of suffix 'er' form the options.
(a) Laughter (b) Operater (c) Moderater (d) Decoreter

03. The children are very loud today. They can sometimes be ___ active.
(a) neo (b) so (c) hyper (d) fore

04. What prefix do we need to use with the word 'pure' to make it opposite?
(a) in (b) un (c) im (d) il

05. Which one is not an English prefix?
(a) er- (b) im- (c) un- (d) in-

06. Choose the correct prefix to make a new word matching the given definition :– pour = heavy rainfall
(a) Over (b) Up (c) Down (d) Out

07. Identify the appropriate prefix to get opposite meaning of the word 'regular'–
(a) un (b) non (c) dis (d) ir

08. Which one of the following is a word with a suffix that denotes a place?
(a) Stoppage (b) Adversary (c) Dispensary (d) Democratic

09. Which one of the following is ' Prefix'?
(a) ness (b) fix (c) co (d) ity

10. Select the right prefix for the opposite meaning of 'gratitude'
(a) un (b) in (c) dis (d) it

11. In the word 'Prodemocracy' the prefix 'pro' means–
(a) against (b) for (c) neutral (d) between

12. How many affixes are there in the word 'atheists'?
(a) one (b) two (c) there (d) four

13. Which one is the best prefix for the words ___ colour, like, allow?
(a) multi (b) anti (c) non (d) dis

14. The verb 'survive' can be changed into noun by adding–
(a) a auxiliary (b) a prefix (c) a suffix (d) a syllable

15. 'Age' suffix adds with–
(a) Hand (b) Boasi (c) Hot (d) Break

16. The prefix 'en' cannot be added to–
(a) large (b) counter (c) hat (d) danger

17. In the word 'booklet', the suffix 'let' is used in the sense of–
(a) chief (b) half (c) round (d) small

18. Choose the option where the suffix or prefix has been INCORRECTLY used.
(a) Wreckage (b) Anchorage (c) Foliage (d) Regaliage

19. Choose the option where the suffix or prefix has been INCORRECTLY used.
(a) Transform (b) Reform (c) Conform (d) No Error

20. The prefix 'in' can be added to–
(a) Foal (b) Fire (c) Obey (d) complete

21. Choose the option where the suffix or prefix has been incorrectly used.
(a) Indiscernible (b) Inconsiderate (c) Inrascible (d) Intelligible.

22. Choose the option where the suffix or prefix has been incorrectly used.
(a) malpractice (b) Malnutrition (c) Malrendition (d) Maladroit

23. 'This is my (office) name.' The suffix which should be added to the bracketed part.
(a) -er (b) -ial (c) -ially (d) no suffix

24. In the word 'hypersensitive' the prefix 'hyper' means–
(a) supreme (b) extreme (c) below (d) opposite

25. The verb 'pay' can be changed into noun by adding–
(a) a suffix (b) a prefix (c) an auxiliary (d) a syllable

Answers																				
	01	b	02	a	03	c	04	c	05	(?)	06	c	07	d	08	c	09	c	10	b
	11	b	12	a	13	(?)	14	c	15	d	16	c	17	d	18	d	19	d	20	(?)
	21	c	22	c	23	b	24	b	25	a										

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-G Composition

Composition

BCS Previous Years' Questions & Answers

01. The controlling sentence of a paragraph is known as– [44th BCS] **[Answer: d]**
(a) content modulator (b) terminator (c) thesis statement (d) topic sentence

02. What is the function of a topic sentence? [42nd BCS] **[Answer: c]**
(a) to introduce the topic (b) to analyse the topic (c) to present the main idea (d) to expand the idea

03. An extra message added at the end of a letter after it is signed is called– [40th BCS] **[Answer: b]**
(a) Corrigendum (b) Postscript (c) NB (d) RSVP

Parts of Paragraph

সহজ ভাষায় বলতে গেলে Paragraph হল এমন একটি ক্ষুদ্র রচনা যার মাধ্যমে একটি মাত্র Idea বা ধারণা বর্ণিত হয় এবং যা নিজের মধ্যে স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ। একটি Paragraph–এ মূলত তিনটি Parts থাকে। যেমন–

01. Topic Sentence: একটি Paragraph-এর প্রধান Idea-টি যে বাক্যের দ্বারা প্রকাশিত হয় তাকে বলে Topic Sentence. এটি সাধারণত কোন Paragraph-এর প্রথমে লেখা হয়। একারণেই Topic Sentence-কে মাঝে মাঝে Paragraph-এর "controlling idea" হিসেবে অভিহিত করা হয়।

Paragraph-এর topic sentence-টি কে অবশ্যই হতে হবে প্রাসঙ্গিক ও আকর্ষণীয়। Topic sentence-টি মূলত Paragraph-এর শুরুতে লেখা হয়। সুতরাং topic sentence-কে হতে হবে অত্যন্ত আকর্ষণীয়, যেন প্রথম বাক্যটি পড়েই পাঠক আকৃষ্ট হয়। প্রথম Sentence-টি বামপাশের মার্জিন থেকে একটু ডান দিকে সরে এসে শুরু করতে হবে। একে বলে indent করণ।

02. Supporting Sentences: এই অংশটি মূলত topic sentence-এর মূল idea-কে Develop করে। এই কাজটি মূলত কয়েকটি ধাপে সম্পন্ন হয়। Supporting sentences-কে supporting details ও বলা হয়। supporting details যেসব বিষয়ে উপস্থাপন করে সেগুলো হল: reasons, examples, facts, statistics, quotations ইত্যাদি।

03. The concluding sentence: concluding sentence হলো paragraph-এর শেষ sentence যা পুরো paragraph-টিকে summarize করে অথবা paragraph-এর key points গুলোকে তুলে ধরে।

Parts of Application/Letter

Letter এবং Application এর বিভিন্ন Parts বা অংশ সম্পর্কে জানার পূর্বে আমাদেরকে Letter এর প্রকারভেদ সম্পর্কে জানতে হবে।

Types of Letters: Letter কে প্রধানত দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।
(a) Formal Letter **(b)** Informal Letter

(a) Formal Letter: এ ধরনের Letter গুলো মূলত দুই ধরনের হয়ে থাকে।

01. Application (দরখাস্ত)
-প্রধান শিক্ষকের কাছে
-চাকুরির জন্য

Formal Letter এর প্রধান অংশ সাতটি। যথা:
i. Heading (তারিখ, প্রাপকের পদবি ও ঠিকানা)
ii. Subject (বিষয়)
iii. Salutation (সম্বোধন) যেমন: Sir, Dear Mr. Hossain.
iv. Body (মূল বক্তব্য)
v. Complimentary close or, subscription (ভদ্রজনোচিত বিদায়) যেমন: I remain, Sir; Yours faithfully
vi. Signature (স্বাক্ষর)
vii. Address or superscription (প্রেরকের ঠিকানা)

02. Letter to the press (সংবাদপত্রে প্রকাশের জন্য পত্র)

(b) Informal Letter: Informal Letter (অনানুষ্ঠানিক পত্র) হলো এমন ধরনের পত্র যা ব্যক্তিগতভাবে বাবা-মা, ভাই-বোন, বন্ধু, আত্মীয় স্বজনদের কাছে লেখা হয়ে থাকে। এই ধরনের Letter-ও সর্বজন স্বীকৃত কিছু নিয়ম মেনে চলে।

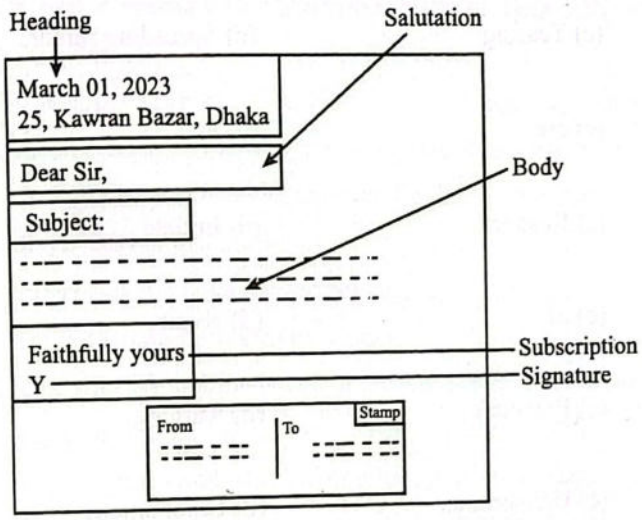
Part of a letter

চিঠিপত্রে সাধারণত ৬টি অংশ থাকে-

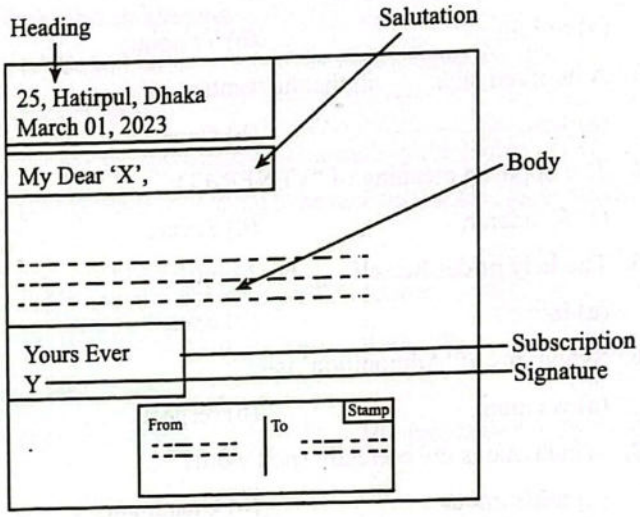
1. Heading/Place and Date (শিরোনাম)	4. Subscription/End (বিদায় সম্ভাষণ)
2. Salutation/Greeting (সম্বোধন)	5. Signature (স্বাক্ষর)
3. Body (মূল বক্তব্য)	6. Superscription/Address (ঠিকানা)

1. **Heading (শিরোনাম):** একটি চিঠির প্রথম পৃষ্ঠায় উপরিভাগে সাধারণত ডানদিকের কোণে লিখতে হয়। তবে আধুনিক নিয়মে বাম দিকের কোণেও লেখা যায়। (Informal Letter এ ঠিকানা আগে এবং তার নিচে তারিখ)
2. **Salutation (সম্বোধন):** Heading এর কিছু নিচে চিঠির বামদিকে লিখতে হয়। কী রকম সম্বোধন হবে তা প্রাপকের সাথে লেখকের সম্পর্কের উপর নির্ভর করে।
3. **Body (মূল বক্তব্য):** এটিই চিঠির মূল অংশ। বড় হলে একটি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন Paragraph-এ ভাগ করে লিখতে হয়।
4. **Subscription/End**: (বিদায় সম্ভাষণ)
5. **Signature (স্বাক্ষর):** চিঠির শেষাংশে লিখতে হয়। (Heading যে দিকে হবে সে দিকে লিখতে হয়।)
6. **Superscription/Address (ঠিকানা):** পত্র প্রাপকের ঠিকানা এই অংশে লিখতে হয়। Envelope বা Post Card-এ ডাক টিকিটের নিচে সুসজ্জিত লাইনে এটি লিখতে হয়।

Formal Letter এর নমুনা



Informal Letter এর নমুনা



Potential Questions & Answers

01. Which is a proper subscription for an application for a job?
(a) your's faithfully (b) your faithfully (c) yours faithfully (d) you faithfully

02. A paragraph must have–
(a) an object (b) a single idea or topic (c) topics (d) more than one para

03. The main idea of a paragraph lies in its–
(a) first sentence (b) conclusion (c) body (d) topic sentence

04. In which form of writing is needed to mention the date and place of writing?
(a) Paragraph (b) Essay (c) Report (d) Novel

05. Which one is very important in a "News Report"?
(a) Conclusion (b) An introduction (c) A description (d) A short eye-catching head line

06. 'Superscription' is related to –
(a) Paragraph (b) Narration (c) Letter (d) Essay

07. Linkers are used in–
(a) Report (b) Short story (c) Essay (d) Paragraph

08. How many parts are there in a Paragraph?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

09. A topic sentence can be put in the paragraph-
(a) at the beginning (b) in the middle (c) at the end (d) anywhere

10. A Paragraph deals with – theme/themes.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four

11. How many parts are there in a letter?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Four (d) Six

12. How many parts are there in a Formal Letter?
(a) One (b) Two (c) Six (d) Seven

Answers	01	c	02	b	03	d	04	c	05	d	06	(?)	07	d	08	c	09	a	10	a
	11	d	12	(?)																

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Part-H Model Test

Model Test–01

Time: 25 Minute **Marks: 50**

01. "Life is a walking shadow". Here the underlined word is a/an–
(a) Adjective (b) Noun (c) Verb (d) Adverb

02. Verbal bullying refers to–
(a) Spitting (b) Tripping (c) Tearing (d) Spreading rumor.

03. A hundred taka ___ all that he wants.
(a) was (b) were (c) are (d) is

04. The opposite meaning of "VENERATE"
(a) Condemn (b) Severe (c) Respect (d) Initiate

05. The lady prides herself ___ her beauty.
(a) in (b) upon (c) of (d) about

06. Synonyms of 'Admonition' is–
(a) weapon (b) respect (c) Preamble (d) warning

07. Which one is the correctly spelt word?
(a) unianimous (b) Unanimous (c) Unanomous (d) Unianomous

08. Find out the common noun–
(a) Flock (b) Bunch (c) City (d) Dhaka

09. There is ___ milk in the glass.
(a) a little (b) few (c) a few (d) little

10. I decide to go ___ with my friend as I needed some exercise.
(a) for walking (b) for a walk (c) to walk (d) walk

11. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) A dog are faithful animal. (b) The dog is a faithful animal (c) the dog is faithful animal (d) Dog is a faithful animal

12. Choose the correct past participle form of word 'drink'
(a) Drunk (b) Drunker (c) Dornk (d) Drank

13. You conduct admits ___ on excuse.
(a) at (b) for (c) from (d) of

14. Suddenly finding himself alone, he became frightened. The underline word is–
(a) present participle (b) past participle (c) Gerund (d) Adverb

15. Which underlined word is an adverb?
(a) This house is fine.
(b) This shirt suits me fine.
(c) He had to pay a fine for being late.
(d) The company was fined take ten thousand.

16. I bumped ___ one of my school friends at shahbag yesterday.
(a) to (b) with (c) at (d) into

17. The children are very loud today. They can sometimes be ___ active.
(a) hyper (b) so (c) neo (d) fore

18. What kind of noun is the word 'Country'
(a) Material (b) Proper (c) Collective (d) Common

19. Synonym of Vogue–
(a) Trend (b) Unclear (c) Washed (d) Desuetude

20. What is the adjective of the word 'Egg'?
(a) Egglike (b) Oval (c) Round (d) Circular

21. Five years have passed since I met you last. The underlined word is–
(a) Pronoun (b) Preposition (c) Conjunction (d) Adverb

22. A part of speech of the underlined word is: They while away their time in idleness.
(a) Noun (b) Verb (c) Conjunction (d) Adverb

23. The passive form of "The Home office is going to renew my passport" is–
(a) My passport will be renewed by the Home office.
(b) My passport is to be renewed by the Home office.
(c) My passport is being renewed by the Home office
(d) My passport is going to be renewed by the Home office.

24. If we had not lost our way,–
(a) We should have arrived sooner
(b) We would not have arrived sooner
(c) We would have arrived sooner
(d) We should have been arrived sooner.

25. One who is more interested in the welfare of others than in one's own is –
(a) altruistic (b) altruism (c) egocentric (d) egomaniac

26. If you write about your father's life, you are writing:
(a) a diary (b) a chronicle (c) a biography (d) an autobiography

27. Which of the following is a masculine gender?
(a) Stag (b) Doe (c) Roe (d) Vixen

28. Which one is the indefinite pronoun?
(a) myself (b) they (c) who (d) any body

29. Paromita is taller as well as ___ than labony.
(a) beautiful (b) beauty (c) more beautiful (d) None.

30. The word 'heartening' is a/an–
(a) adverb (b) noun (c) verb (d) adjective

31. 'Adversity' is–
(a) a pronoun (b) a verb (c) a noun (d) an adjective

32. He ___ prefers ___ speak very little.
(a) doesn't, to (b) himself, to (c) himself, for (d) does, for

33. Identify the correct passive form of "Fortune favours the brave".
(a) The brave are favoured by fortune.
(b) The brave was favoured by fortune.
(c) The brave were favoured by fortune.
(d) The brave is favoured by fortune.

34. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) The matter was informed in the police.
(b) The matter had been informed of the police.
(c) The police were informed of the matter.
(d) The police was informed of the matters.

35. Which one of the following statements is correct?
(a) The patient died before the doctor had come.
(b) Rahim left for home after the storm had stopped.
(c) Rahim left for home after the storm has stopped.
(d) The patient died after the doctor come.

36. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) Rendezvous (b) Rindezvous (c) Rondezvous (d) Randezous

37. Synonym for 'Narcissism' is–
(a) Love for nature (b) Self-love (c) Dignity (d) Admiration for beauty

38. 'Foot loose and fancy-free' means–
(a) whose foot is lost (b) unemployed (c) imaginative (d) free to enjoy oneself

39. Choose the correct sentence–
(a) One of my friends is doctor (b) One of my friend are doctor (c) One of my friends are doctor (d) One of my friend is doctor

40. Which of the following words is plural?
(a) Anybody (b) Nobody (c) Each (d) None of there

41. Which one is the singular?
(a) public (b) crowd (c) mice (d) doll

42. Which one is correct?
(a) The street of Dhaka are cleaner than Rajshahi.
(b) The streets of Dhaka are cleaner than Rajshahi.
(c) The streets of Dhaka are more cleaner than Rajshahi.
(d) The streets of Dhaka are more clean than Rajshahi.

43. It should be –
(a) Her with whom your share your ideas, not me.
(b) Her with whom you share your ideas, not I.
(c) She with whom you share your ideas, not me.
(d) She with whom you share your ideas, not I

44. He <u>took</u> shelter under a tree. Here the verb 'took' is–
(a) Transitive (b) intransitive (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) Neither 'a' and 'b'

45. There is no credit in <u>earning</u> money illegally. The underlined word is-
(a) present participle (b) gerund (c) verb (d) Present continuous

46. Rahim is the third child of his family. Here third is–
(a) Cardinal numeral (b) Ordinal numeral (c) Multiplicative numeral (d) Indefinite numeral

47. ___ small, the room is well furnished.
(a) Despite (b) if (c) Although (d) Unless

48. Unless protected areas are established, the Royal Bengal Tigers will face ___of extinction.
(a) possible (b) the possibility (c) possibility (d) to be possible

49. The underlined word in the line. 'The <u>lone</u> and <u>level</u> sands stretch far away' are –
(a) nouns (b) adjectives (c) adverbs (d) verbs

50. Which of the following sentences is having the word 'like as adjective'
(a) We shall not see him <u>like</u> again
(b) Children <u>like</u> sweets
(c) They are men of <u>like</u> build and stature
(d) I like to take tea

Answers																				
	01	a	02	c	03	[?]	04	a	05	b	06	d	07	b	08	c	09	a	10	b
	11	b	12	a	13	d	14	a	15	b	16	d	17	a	18	d	19	[?]	20	b
	21	c	22	b	23	d	24	[?]	25	a	26	c	27	a	28	d	29	c	30	d
	31	c	32	b	33	d	34	c	35	b	36	a	37	b	38	[?]	39	a	40	d
	41	d	42	b	43	d	44	a	45	b	46	[?]	47	c	48	b	49	b	50	c

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]

Model Test–02

Time: 25 Minute | Marks: 50

01. 'Cupboard love' means–
(a) Flattery (b) Open love (c) Reckless love (d) Show of affection.

02. The book was neither well -written nor interesting. Here neither is a/an–
(a) Verb (b) Adjective (c) Conjunction (d) Adverb

03. Select the appropriate preposition: Rias vai was confined ___ prison.
(a) on (b) with (c) to (d) in

04. What is the plural form of 'wildlife'
(a) wild lives (b) wild lifes (c) wildlife (d) wild live

05. 'Harp on' means:
(a) talk about the same subject (b) to listen attentively (c) play music (d) to play on the flute

06. The synonym for 'Bizarre' is
(a) Strange (b) Calamity (c) Fatal (d) Native

07. The antonym for 'Hypocritical' is–
(a) Considerate (b) Cunning (c) Sincere (d) Wise

08. What is the verb form of the word 'culture'?
(a) Coltivation (b) Cultivated (c) Cultivate (d) Cultured

09. The word 'Fortitude' refers to–
(a) One who is very good at dealing fruits (b) The quality of courage in adverse circumtances.
(c) The quality of walking on ropes. (d) The quality of believing in fate.

10. Which of the following words is spelt correctly?
(a) Abattoir (b) Abatir (c) Abottoire (d) Abattoier

11. Find out the active form of the sentence: I shall be obliged to go.
(a) Circumstances will oblige me to go. (b) I will be my obligation to go.
(c) It will oblige me to go. (d) Obligation will make me go.

12. Identify the correct active form: 'That house has not been lived in for years' is–
(a) No one has been living in that house for years. (b) No one ever lived in that house for years.
(c) Nobody has for years lived in that house. (d) Nobody had been living in that house for years.

13. I know <u>what you want.</u> The underlined part of the sentence is–
(a) a principal clause (b) Sub-ordinate clause (c) a co-ordinate clause (d) None of them.

14. What kind of noun is 'pack'?
(a) Proper (b) Material (c) Collective (d) Common

15. Identify the right tense:
(a) They will have been doing. (b) They will doing. (c) They will to done. (d) They will been doing

16. Which of the following words is spell– incorrectly?
(a) imminent (b) irresistible (c) iresolute (d) immense

17. A paragraph has not contained–
(a) Topic sentence (b) Supporting sentence (c) The concluding sentence (d) Introductory sentence

18. Choose the correct comparative form–

(a) This is the wisest plan among the two.
(b) This is the wiser plan of the two.
(c) This is the wisest plan of the two.
(d) This is wiser plan between the two.

19. Identify the appropriate prepositions: My dream is to retire ___ a villa in Japan.

(a) with (b) from (c) to (d) of

20. The word 'Obstinacy' is a/an–

(a) Pronoun (b) adjective (c) noun (d) adverb

21. 'Jog trot' means–

(a) slow motion (b) monotonous rhythm (c) tedious move (d) concurrent march

22. Try to better our condition. Which part of speech is the word 'better'?

(a) Adjective (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) Verb

23. Select the appropriate preposition: Every year millions of people all ___ the world dies unnecessarily as a result of pollution.

(a) of (b) in (c) over (d) outside

24. Which of the following words is the plural form of 'brother'?

(a) gaudy (b) brethren (c) buddy (d) bro

25. 'Bury the hatchet' means–

(a) Make a noise (b) Make peace (c) Make a hole (d) Bury a dead body

26. The synonym for 'acumen' is–

(a) One man (b) pinnacle (c) sagacity (d) ignorance

27. The antonym for 'Elegant' is–

(a) Eulogy (b) Pendant (c) Awkward (d) Egotistical

28. What is the verb form of the word 'simple'?

(a) Simplicity (b) Sample (c) Simplify (d) Simplistic

29. The word 'Extempore' refers to –

(a) A speech delivered for the first time on an assembly.
(b) A speech full of too many words.
(c) A speech make without previous preparation.
(d) A speech of too many thoughts.

30. Which of the following word is spelt correctly?

(a) Amature (b) Ammateur (c) Amateur (d) Amaateur

31. Find out the active form of the sentence: The cheques are being signed by the manager.

(a) The manager is signing the cheques.
(b) The manager signed the cheques.
(c) The manager was signing the cheques.
(d) The manager has been signing the cheques.

32. Identify the correct passive form: 'Shirley paid the bill'.

(a) The bill was paid by Shirley.
(b) The bill paid by Shirley.
(c) The bill is being paid by Shirley.
(d) The bill has been paid by Shirley.

33. Which part of the sentence "Rahim said that he was good" is sub-ordinate clauses?

(a) Rahim said (b) That he was good (c) Was good (d) He was good

34. What kind of noun is 'Discipline'?

(a) Collective (b) Proper (c) Common (d) Abstract

35. Identify the right tense: He has been studying in the same class for two years.

(a) Present perfect tense (b) Past perfect tense (c) Present perfect continuous tense (d) Past perfect tense

36. Which of the following words spelt correctly?
(a) Secretarial (b) Sacretarial (c) Secretareal (d) Secretariel

37. Which of the following words is not plural?
(a) feel (b) lice (c) news (d) men

38. Change the narration: He remarked "Two and two makes four"
(a) He remarked that tow and two would make four. (b) He remarked that tow and two made four.
(c) He remarked that two and two makes four. (d) He advised that tow and tow makes four.

39. What is the adjective of 'Obey'?
(a) obediently (b) obedience (c) obedient (d) obselete

40. The word 'ringleader' is connected with:
(a) politics (b) crime (c) business (d) sports

41. I cannot ___ your words.
(a) Make up (b) make out (c) make for (d) make of

42. Which one is incorrect?
(a) Two wrongs don't make a right. (b) Beggars cannot be choosers.
(c) Absence makes the heart grow fonder. (d) Two head are better than one.

43. 'Having a screw loose' means–
(a) Being slightly strange in behavior (b) Having a loose screw in the engine
(c) Having no tight screw. (d) Being sensible

44. Put in suitable preposition. 'Who did you give the money?'
(a) from (b) to (c) by (d) with

45. Which of the following is not a collective noun?
(a) class (b) audience (c) pear (d) public

46. Choose the word correctly spelt–
(a) Soverinty (b) Soverignly (c) Sovereignty (d) Sovereiginity

47. 'I found the worse condition.' The underline word is–
(a) positive (b) assertive (c) comparative (d) superlative

48. What is the verb form of 'danger'.
(a) dangle (b) endanger (c) dangerous (d) dangerously

49. Which one of the following is a plural?
(a) news (b) crises (c) mathematics (d) economics

50. What is the verb form of the word 'fresh'?
(a) freshen (b) enfresh (c) freshy (d) defresh

Answers																				
	01	d	02	[?]	03	d	04	c	05	a	06	a	07	c	08	c	09	b	10	a
	11	a	12	c	13	b	14	c	15	a	16	[?]	17	d	18	b	19	c	20	c
	21	a	22	d	23	[?]	24	b	25	b	26	c	27	c	28	c	29	c	30	c
	31	a	32	a	33	b	34	d	35	c	36	a	37	[?]	38	c	39	c	40	b
	41	b	42	d	43	a	44	b	45	c	46	c	47	c	48	b	49	[?]	50	a

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Model Test–03

Time: 25 Minute | Marks: 50

01. The phrase 'Crack the whip' means–
(a) To use one's ability to make someone go quickly.
(b) To use one's power to enable someone to work steadily.
(c) To make one's hand useful in a mission.
(d) To use one's authority to make someone work harder.

02. Which gender is the word 'Hind'?
(a) Feminine (b) Masculine (c) Neuter (d) Common

03. What is the noun form of the word 'Horrible'?
(a) Horrify (b) Horribility (c) Horribly (d) Horror

04. Identify the word which is spelt incorrectly:
(a) embarassment (b) emphasize (c) exaggerate (d) exercise

05. Science dealing with the behavior of bodies in motion is called–
(a) Statics (b) Semantics (c) Kinetics (d) Mnemonics

06. Change the voice: "Nobody knows him here."
(a) He is known by nobody here.
(b) Nobody known him here.
(c) He is known to nobody here.
(d) He is not known here.

07. We have a <u>legendary</u> past to be proud of. The underlined word is a/an
(a) Adverb (b) Noun (c) Adjective (d) Pronoun

08. What is the antonym of the word 'Despise'?
(a) Admire (b) Dislike (c) Power (d) Base

09. Neigh is the cry of
(a) Horse (b) Dog (c) Cow (d) Pig

10. What is the verb form of the word 'sale' is–
(a) Sold (b) Sell (c) Salling (d) Sale

11. 'He did not want to arrive late'. Here late is a/an–
(a) Preposition (b) Conjunctive (c) Adverb (d) Adjective

12. The word 'Play on a fiddle' means–
(a) Play an important role.
(b) Play upon a musical instrument.
(c) Get busy over important matter.
(d) To waste time.

13. Fill in the blank. John died ___ sleep and his friend died ___ accident:
(a) at, of (b) in, by (c) for, in (d) Over, at

14. Fill in the gap: The principal is ___ in the college.
(a) all and sundry (b) all in all (c) all the same (d) all at once

15. Identify the correct synonym for the word 'PROFUSION' is–
(a) Certainly (b) Abundance (c) Fervor (d) Proliferation

16. Choose the right form of verb: They (to dig) the canal for a week.
(a) were digging (b) are digging (c) dug (d) have been digging

17. Identify the correct sentence:
(a) We hanging the picture in the wall.
(b) We were hung the picture in the wall.
(c) We hung the picture on the wall.
(d) We hanged the picture on the wall.

18. The phrase 'Live and let live' means–
(a) to become friendly to other people.
(b) to accept other people's opinions.
(c) to unite and stand together.
(d) to struggle for survival and peace.

19. Attach the CV ___ you application. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition.
(a) with (b) on (c) in (d) to

20. What is the correct indirect form of: My father said to me. "Do not waste your time".
(a) My father told me that do not waste.
(b) My father told me that I do not waste.
(c) My father forbade me to waste my time.
(d) My father told me to waste not my time.

21. Identify the word that remains same in plural form:
(a) Deer (b) Gallows (c) Goose (d) mouse

22. What is the noun of the 'waste'?
(a) Waste (b) Wastage (c) Wasting (d) Wasteful

23. The word 'The reading' in the sentence "The reading of history is interesting".
(a) Verbal noun (b) Gerund (c) Present participle (d) Simple verb

24. Identify the determiner in the sentence: My reading room displays a beautiful painting of SM sultan.
(a) my (b) of (c) reading (d) SM

25. What is the meaning of 'pensive'–
(a) costly (b) thoughtful (c) Spoiled (d) Written

26. Identify the correct spelt one:
(a) misscellaneous (b) miscelanous (c) miscelaneous (d) miscellaneous

27. Which is the most important part of a letter?
(a) The address of the receiver (b) The address of the writer (c) The signature of the writer (d) The body of the letter

28. The Pakistan govt. must apologize ___ Bangladesh people for their 71's activities.
(a) to (b) at (c) for (d) upon

29. Make it passive: "They said he is a good candidate".
(a) He was said to be a good candidate.
(b) He was considered to be a good candidate.
(c) It was said by them that he is to be a good candidate.
(d) He was believed by them as a good candidate.

30. Complete the sentence: If forests are destroyed, wild animals ___ their natural inhabitation.
(a) loser (b) lost (c) will lose (d) will have lost

31. He knows English better than I. Here the "better" is–
(a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Verb (d) Adverb

32. Fill in the gap with the correct form of verb: I'm a teacher, I ___ a teacher for 12 years.
(a) was (b) have been (c) am (d) am being

33. "The man is over the moon" means:
(a) He is a mad (b) He is extremely happy (c) He is very tall (d) He is very wealthy

34. Identify the complex sentence.
(a) He confessed his crime
(b) The management is thoroughly bad.
(c) He finished his exercise and put away his books.
(d) He bought the library which belonged to his uncle.

35. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural:
(a) Spacecraft (b) Echoes (c) Photos (d) Army

36. Find out the correct passive form of the sentence "A child could not have done this mischief."
(a) This mischief could not have been done by a child. (b) This mischief could not been done by a child.
(c) This mischief could not have been by a child. (d) This mischief a child could not have been done.

37. Making a good result in the exam needs a lot of hard work. Here making is a–
(a) Present participle (b) Pronoun (c) Adjective (d) Gerund

38. Which one is a correct sentence?
(a) Yesterday I laid in bed until noon. (b) Last Friday I lay my hands on the dark.
(c) He was laying in the sun. (d) Now I lay me down to sleep.

39. She loves <u>to cook</u> Chinese dishes. The underline part called?
(a) Gerund (b) Verbal Noun (c) Infinitive (d) Participle.

40. I have no cause ___ anxiety.
(a) of (b) to (c) for (d) against

41. But me no <u>buts</u>. The underlined word is a–
(a) Conjunction (b) Preposition (c) Noun (d) Pronoun

42. Select the correct comparative form of the sentence: 'He is as clever as a fox.'
(a) A fox is not cleverer than him. (b) A fox is cleverer than him. (c) A fox is as clever as him. (d) He is cleverer than a fox.

43. The manufacturer should fix the market price of the product. Here market' is–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) a determiner

44. My younger brother <u>has</u> become a lawyer. The underlined word is a–
(a) Linking verb (b) Causative verb (c) Transitive verb (d) Non-finite verb

45. Which of the following is a common gender?
(a) gander (b) orphan (c) cock (d) pea-hen

46. The book <u>borrowed from the library</u> is lost. The underlined part is–
(a) Noun phrase (b) Adverb phrase (c) Adjective phrase (d) Verb phrase

47. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'Treacherous'
(a) Reliable (b) Faithful (c) Dependable (d) Unfaithful

48. Let us winter in Malaysia'. In this sentence winter is a/an
(a) Noun (b) Pronoun (c) Verb (d) Adverb

49. Noun of the word 'vain' is–
(a) vanity (b) vain (c) vainity (d) vainly

50. 'To cut a fine figure' means to–
(a) breaking a beautiful statue (b) Crossing an even number
(c) injuring a handsome person (d) Giving a fine impression of oneself.

Answers																				
	01	d	02	a	03	d	04	a	05	c	06	c	07	c	08	a	09	?	10	b
	11	c	12	d	13	b	14	b	15	b	16	?	17	c	18	b	19	d	20	c
	21	a	22	b	23	?	24	a	25	b	26	d	27	d	28	a	29	a	30	c
	31	d	32	b	33	b	34	d	35	a	36	a	37	d	38	?	39	c	40	c
	41	c	42	a	43	b	44	a	45	?	46	c	47	b	48	c	49	a	50	d

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Model Test–04

Time: 25 Minute **Marks: 50**

01. The dog was running behind. The underlined word is–
(a) noun (b) adjective (c) adverb (d) preposition

02. Identify the correct spelling.
(a) inflammation (b) inflemation (c) inflametion (d) inflemmation

03. The word 'lexicography' relates to–
(a) Geography (b) Psychology (c) Dictionary (d) Biology

04. A state where all religions are respected is in nature.
(a) democratic (b) secular (c) holy state (d) socialist

05. 'Sweet are the uses of adversity' The word 'sweet' in this sentence is–
(a) a noun (b) an adjective (c) an adverb (d) a verb

06. Which 'But' is a preposition?
(a) You are but a child. (b) He is poor, but honest.
(c) None but the brave deserves the fair. (d) But me no buts.

07. The word 'parent' means–
(a) Mother (b) Mother or father (c) father (d) sibling

08. Fill in the blank. I'll arrive sometime ___ 8 and 9 am.
(a) next to (b) in (c) between (d) one

09. Identify the word which is spelt incorrectly.
(a) Catalogue (b) Deligent (c) Occasion (d) Privilege

10. 'Affluent people have an obligation to care for their neighbors'. The word 'affluent' in the above sentence means–
(a) hard working (b) large (c) religious (d) wealthy

11. He has a natural aversion toward duplicity. The word 'aversion' in the above sentence means–
(a) Distaste (b) Attraction (c) Affinity (d) Inclination

12. One who is neither intelligent nor dull–
(a) Tolerable (b) Commoner (c) Mediocre (d) Diligent

13. Which one of the following words is masculine?
(a) Slut (b) Vixen (c) Duck (d) Gander

14. A gastronome is a person who–
(a) Loves good food (b) Works in a gas-field (c) Knows astronomy (d) Suffers from gastric

15. Which word is similar to Encounter?
(a) Concord (b) Harmony (c) Battle (d) Part

16. Which word means the opposite of 'Ally'?
(a) Friend (b) Child (c) Congested (d) Enemy

17. Identify the word which remains the same in tis plural form–
(a) Deer (b) Corps (c) Pics (d) Fox

18. Identify the determiner in the following sentence: Some of his friends are media people:
(a) his (b) friends (c) are (d) Media

19. A swimming snake bit him in the leg. Here 'swimming' is a–
(a) verbal noun (b) gerund (c) infinitive (d) participle

20. A ledger is –
(a) book (b) book of accounts showing debits and credits.
(c) book of accounts (d) book only for business

21. The man who came here is a professor of English. The underline part is–
(a) a principal clause (b) a noun clause (c) an adjective clause (d) an adverbial clause

22. The girl who sat next to me is an architect. This sentence is–
(a) simple (b) complex (c) compound (d) complex compound

23. Change the voice: "His behaviour worried us"
(a) We were worried about his behaviour. (b) We were worried with his behaviour.
(c) We were worried by his belaviour. (d) We have been worried by his behaviour.

24. A paragraph must have–
(a) an object (b) a single idea or topic (c) topics (d) more than one para

25. Select the word with right spelling–
(a) impreshionable (b) impressionable (c) impressionble (d) impresionable

26. My neighbour is ___ photographer: let's ask him for ___ advice about colour films.
(a) a, no article (b) the, an (c) no article, an (d) no article

27. The word 'yield' means–
(a) Youth (b) produce (c) controlled (d) refuse

28. Something that is perceptible by touch is–
(a) Contagious (b) Tenacious (c) Tangible (d) Contingent

29. Complete the following sentence: He would not have joined the army if he ___ that they would send him abroad.
(a) would know (b) had known (c) was knowing (d) knew

30. Which one is the correct sentence?
(a) The man advanced as if he has killed. (b) It is high time I do the work.
(c) The wind was made blow. (d) He did everything except follow my example.

31. What is the plural form of the word 'Fez'?
(a) Fez (b) Fezees (c) Feezes (d) Fezzes

32. Choose the correct sentence:
(a) Only four percent of the prisoners are women. (b) Only women are the four percent prisoners.
(c) Only the prisoners are four percent women. (d) Only women is the four percent prisoners.

33. Which word is closest in meaning to 'Hoard'?
(a) Store (b) Collection (c) Stock (d) All of the above

34. 'To lighten the atmosphere' means:
(a) to make comedy out of a tragedy (b) to bring light
(c) to ease a tense situation (d) to remove darkness

35. 'What to object to is my object of study'? Here the underlined word is a/an
(a) adjective (b) verb (c) noun (d) both a verb and a noun

36. Choose the appropriate preposition in the blank of the following sentence: At the sight of the comic scene he convulsed ___ laughter.
(a) in (b) on (c) with (d) at

37. Fill in the gap with the right tense: The great scholar and poet ___ dead.
(a) is (b) been (c) are (d) has been

38. Which one is correct antonym of 'Nomad'
(a) Bachelor (b) Victim (c) Inhuman (d) Settled

39. Choose the meaning of the idiom: 'To make a living' means–
(a) to equip your life with ornament (b) To earn living experience. (c) To earn reputation (d) to earn livelihood.

40. Fill in the blank with the correct quantifier: the child has ___ toys.
(a) a few (b) few (c) little (d) a little

41. Select the right compound structure of the sentence: 'Though he tried hard, he failed.'
(a) He tired and failed. (b) In spite of his trying hard he failed.
(c) He tried hard but failed. (d) But for his trying hard, he failed.

42. Fill in the blank: If we ___ near cox's Bazar, we would go there more often.
(a) have lived (b) had lived (c) were living (d) lived

43. The post must be <u>manned</u> immediately. Here the underlined word is a/an–
(a) noun (b) verb (c) adverb (d) adjective

44. Which one of the following words is in singular form?
(a) Data (b) Oxen (c) Criteria (d) Datum

45. Identify the right passive form of 'Does he speak English well'?
(a) Is English spoke well by him? (b) Is English spoken well to him?
(c) Is English spoken well by him? (d) Was English spoken well by him?

46. 'Fighter' is a/an
(a) Proper noun (b) Common noun (c) Collective noun (d) Material noun

47. 'The guests arrived <u>after</u> we had left for the market'. Here the underlined word is a/an–
(a) Preposition (b) Conjunction (c) Adverb (d) Adjective

48. Which of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?
(a) each (b) each one (c) each other (d) any

49. 'Keeping a low profile' means:
(a) Avoiding attention (b) Attracting attention (c) Longing for attention (d) Yearning for attention

50. Give one word for science of the structure of animal bodies–
(a) Physiology (b) Anatomy (c) Biology (d) Psychology

Answers																				
	01	c	02	a	03	c	04	[?]	05	b	06	c	07	b	08	c	09	b	10	d
	11	a	12	c	13	d	14	a	15	c	16	d	17	a	18	a	19	d	20	[?]
	21	c	22	b	23	a	24	b	25	b	26	a	27	[?]	28	c	29	b	30	d
	31	d	32	[?]	33	d	34	c	35	b	36	c	37	a	38	d	39	d	40	b
	41	c	42	d	43	b	44	d	45	[?]	46	b	47	b	48	a	49	a	50	b

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Model Test–05

Time: 25 Minute Marks: 50

01. Select the correctly spelt word:
(a) Impondarable (b) Minutaie (c) Redundent (d) Illuminate

02. 'Between' is a preposition that is used when ___ people are involved.
(a) two (b) three (c) four (d) many

03. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) Everybody have gone there. (b) Everybody has gone there.
(c) Everybody are gone there. (d) Everybody has went there.

04. Find out the correct synonym of 'Sober'.
(a) informal (b) sedate (c) Omanis (d) Boisterous

05. Which of the following words is in singular form?
(a) Analyses (b) mice (c) furniture (d) appendices

06. Choose the correct sentence:
(a) He, not I, am to be held responsible for loss. (b) He, not me, is to be held responsible for loss.
(c) He, not I, is to be held responsible for loss. (d) He, not I is to be hold responsible for loss.

07. "Weather permitting, the match will be held tomorrow afternoon" The complex form of this sentence is–
(a) As weather permits, the match will be held tomorrow afternoon.
(b) Because weather permits, the match will be held tomorrow afternoon.
(c) If weather permitted, the match would be held tomorrow afternoon.
(d) If weather permits, the match will be held tomorrow afternoon.

08. The speaker gave vague answers to the questions to the listeners. Here vague means–
(a) complementary (b) obscure (c) careful (d) cautious

09. Meaningful separation of judiciary is needed for the country. Here judiciary is–
(a) an adjective (b) a noun (c) an adverb (d) a verb

10. What does 'Abode of God' mean?
(a) Home of God (b) Heaven (c) Garden (d) Residence

11. All that glitters is not gold___ Here the word 'glitters' is–
(a) Plural noun (b) Verb (c) Adverb (d) Collective noun

12. The machine made in Japan is now working well. Here 'made' is–
(a) Present participle (b) Past participle (c) Perfect participle (d) Simple past

13. Water boils ___ 100 Degree Celsius.
(a) by (b) with (c) in (d) at

14. He dare not touch me. Here 'dare' is a–
(a) semi-modal verb (b) main verb (c) modal verb (d) pure auxiliary verb

15. Use the appropriate article: ___ love is such ___ beautiful thing.
(a) no article, a (b) a, no article (c) the, a (d) a, the

16. The word 'vend' means–
(a) buy (b) lose (c) create (d) sell

17. The phrase 'A dark house'.
(a) A house black in colour.
(b) A man who does not talk much but surprises others by his qualities.
(c) A man who has dark hair, eyes etc.
(d) An ignorant unpleasant person.

18. The beggars in front of the gate look very hungry: The underlined phrase is a/an.
(a) adverbial phrase (b) adjective phrase (c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase

19. Select the word that is the most closely opposite in meaning to the word: 'Prolix'
(a) terse (b) awkward (c) belligerent (d) forward

20. I met him after a long time, but he gave me the cold shoulder: The meaning of the underlined phrase is–
(a) insult (b) scolding (c) abuse (d) disregard

21. One day Mr. Ahmed was walking ___ a wood ___ the rain. (Fill in the Gap.)
(a) in, through (b) through, in (c) under, in (d) in, under

22. Every mother yearns ___ her child. (Fill in the Gap.)
(a) to (b) of (c) with (d) for

23. Choose the verb of 'lie'.
(a) Lied (b) lay (c) belie (d) enlie

24. Find out the adjective 'Illustrate'.
(a) Illustriousness (b) Illustration (c) Illustrious (d) Illustriously

25. Which one is verb ___ adverb?
(a) hear-say (b) hold-all (c) make-up (d) know-how

26. ___ pollution control measures are expensive, many industries hesitate to adopt them.
(a) Although (b) However (c) Because (d) on account of

27. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) The patient is very better today.
(b) The patient is much better today.
(c) The patient is more better today.
(d) The patient is more good today.

28. The canterbury tales, written in about 1386, is as alive and ___ as it was nearly 600 years age.
(a) appealed (b) appeal (c) appealing (d) the appeal of

29. All the four pens are missing. Here 'all the four' is–
(a) Noun, adjective (b) Adjective (c) Determiners (d) participle phrase

30. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) The jury are arguing among themselves.
(b) The jury is arguing among them selves.
(c) The jury has argued among themselves.
(d) The jury has been arguing among themselves.

31. Which of the following is not a common noun?
(a) man (b) village (c) Chattogram (d) River

32. He became a politician. Here 'become' is a/an:
(a) Transitive verb (b) Linking verb (c) Action verb (d) Intransitive verb

33. He is fond of fishing. The underline part is a/an–
(a) gerund (b) participle (c) verb (d) adjective

34. ___ big book on ___ table is for my history class. (Fill in the gap)
(a) a, a (b) the, a (c) the, the (d) a, the

35. Fill in the gap: Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes ___ they both emit hot liquids from below the earth's surface.
(a) Due to (b) because (c) in spite of (d) regardless of

36. What is the verb of the word 'optimum'?
(a) optimist (b) optimize (c) optimal (d) none of these

37. Adjective form of 'salt'–
(a) Saltine (b) Saline (c) Salinity (d) Bitter

38. He was gravely concerned about the problem. Here gravely is a/an
(a) adjective (b) adverb (c) noun (d) verb

39. Identify the correct sentence.
(a) Either she or her sisters is responsible. (b) Neither she nor her sisters is responsible
(c) Neither she nor her sisters are responsible. (d) Either she nor her sisters is responsible.

40. If he ___ his first draft, he would have received a better grade (Fill in the Gap).
(a) had revised (b) could revised (c) Could have revised (d) None of the above

41. What type of clause is the underlined words? I do not know what he wants.
(a) adjective clause (b) co-ordinate clause (c) adverbial clause (d) Noun clause

42. Which one is a compound sentence?
(a) Seeing the police, the theif ran away. (b) The theif saw the pilice while he ran away.
(c) When the theif saw the police, he ran away. (d) The thief saw the police and ran away.

43. Choose the correct spelling.
(a) sabotage (b) sabatage (c) salabatage (d) sabotaze

44. The editor of the newspaper needed to be sure the article presented the rented information, so his review was meticulous. Here 'meticulous' means–
(a) delicate (b) painstaking (c) superficial (d) objective

45. 'Laissez faire'. means–
(a) intimate friend (b) letting alone (c) among others (d) by the low it self

46. He was very fond of his wife, so his friends called him–
(a) hen-pecked (b) unmanly (c) effeminate (d) social

47. A paragraph has ___ important parts in a single para.
(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4

48. He came of a very rich family. Here came of means–
(a) was at home in (b) killed (c) knew (d) was descended from

49. Past form of 'wear' is–
(a) weared (b) wore (c) worn (d) worned

50. Which one is Masculine gender?
(a) Heir (b) Cow (c) Niece (d) Bee

Answers																				
	01	d	02	a	03	[?]	04	b	05	c	06	c	07	d	08	b	09	b	10	b
	11	b	12	b	13	d	14	c	15	a	16	d	17	b	18	b	19	a	20	d
	21	b	22	d	23	c	24	c	25	d	26	c	27	[?]	28	c	29	c	30	a
	31	[?]	32	b	33	a	34	c	35	b	36	b	37	b	38	b	39	c	40	[?]
	41	d	42	d	43	a	44	b	45	[?]	46	a	47	c	48	d	49	b	50	a

[বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: সুপ্রিয় বিসিএস প্রার্থী, উত্তরমালায় কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর না দেয়া থাকলেও আমরা বিশ্বাস করি আপনারা পরিপূর্ণ আত্মবিশ্বাসের সাথেই সঠিক উত্তরে বৃত্ত ভরাট করতে পারবেন।]