

Contents

| Sl. No. | Lecture No. | Topics | Page no. |
|------------------------|-------------|---|----------|
| Grammar Part | | | |
| 1. | Lecture 1 | Noun, Determiner, Gender, Number | 02-11 |
| 2. | Lecture 2 | Pronoun | 12-16 |
| 3. | Lecture 3 | Adjective & Adverb | 17-26 |
| 4. | Lecture 4 | Verb, Finite Verb & Non-finite Verb | 27-34 |
| 5. | Lecture 5 | Modal Verb, Phrasal Verb, Causative Verb | 35-44 |
| 6. | Lecture 6 | Preposition, Conjunction & Interjection | 45-53 |
| 7. | Lecture 7 | Phrases & Idioms | 54-60 |
| 8. | Lecture 8 | Sentence & Clause | 61-65 |
| 9. | Lecture 9 | Suffix & Prefix | 66-73 |
| 10. | Lecture 10 | Tense | 74-78 |
| 11. | Lecture 11 | Right Form of Verb, Subject Verb Agreement | 79-83 |
| 12. | Lecture 12 | Voice | 84-89 |
| 13. | Lecture 13 | Narration | 90-95 |
| 14. | Lecture 14 | Correction – 1 | 96-101 |
| 15. | Lecture 15 | Correction – 2 | 102-108 |
| 16. | Lecture 16 | Transformation | 109-115 |
| 17. | Lecture 17 | Spelling | 116-122 |
| 18. | Lecture 18 | Analogy, One word substitution, composition | 123-130 |
| Literature Part | | | |
| 19. | Lecture 19 | Ages of English Literature, Literary Terms | 131-138 |
| 20. | Lecture 20 | Renaissance Period – 1, Major Works & Authors | 139-143 |
| 21. | Lecture 21 | Renaissance Period – 2, Quotations | 144-149 |
| 22. | Lecture 22 | Neo Classical Period, Titles | 150-156 |
| 23. | Lecture 23 | Romantic Period, Important Characters | 157-162 |
| 24. | Lecture 24 | Victorian Period & Accessories | 163-167 |
| 25. | Lecture 25 | Modern & Post Modern Period | 168-176 |

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

English Syllabus

| No. | Areas | Subject | Marks |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|-------|
| 01. | Parts of Speech | The Noun, The Determiner, The Gender, The Number The Pronoun, The Verb, The Finite: transitive, intransitive The Non-finite: participles, infinitives, Gender, The Linking verb The Phrasal Verb, Modals, The Adjective, The Adverb, The Preposition, The Conjunction | 20 |
| 02. | Idioms & Phrases | Meanings of Phrases, Kinds of Phrases, Identifying Phrases | |
| 03. | Clauses | The Principal Clause, The Subordinate Clause, The Noun Clause, The Adjective Clause, The Adverbial Clause & its types | |
| 04. | Corrections | The Tense, The Verb, The Preposition, The Determiner, The Gender, The number, Subject-Verb Agreement | |
| 05. | Sentences & Transformations | The Simple Sentence, The Compound Sentence, The Complex Sentence, The Active Voice, The Passive Voice, The Positive Degree, The Comparative Degree, The Superlative Degree | |
| 06. | Words | Meanings, Synonyms, Antonyms, Spellings, Usage of words as various parts of speech Formation of new words by adding prefixes and suffixes. | |
| 07. | Composition | Names of parts of paragraphs/ letters/ applications | |
| 08. | English Literature | Names of writers of literary pieces from Elizabethan the 21st Century, Quotations from drama/poetry of different ages | 15 |
| | | | 35 |

Lecture**1**

◆ Parts of Speech (Noun) ◆ Determiner, Gender, Number

ভুললেই বিপদ...

| সংক্ষিপ্ত | বিস্তারিত | সংক্ষিপ্ত | বিস্তারিত |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| N | Noun | V ₄ / V ₁ + ing | Present Participle |
| Pron | Pronoun | Poss. pron | Possessive pronoun |
| V | Verb | S | Subject |
| Adj | Adjective | Obj | Object |
| Adv | Adverb | Ex | Extension |
| Prep | preposition | MPTR | Manner, place, Time, |
| Conj | Conjunction | A.V | Reason |
| Interj | Interjection | M.V | Auxiliary Verb |
| Ns | Noun Singular | Art. | Main Verb |
| Np | Noun plural | Det. | Article. |
| Vs | Verb Singular | | Determiner |
| Vp | Verb plural | | |
| V ₁ | Base form of verb | | |
| V ₂ | Past form | | |
| V ₃ | Past participle | | |

Parts of Speech [Noun]

কেন...

| Method... | উদাহরণ | কততম বিসিএস |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| ☑ V+Poss.Pron+Det.+N | Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book"-that | [42 nd BCS] |
| ☑ N/Pron+V+Adv | 'Come on, it's time to go home. Here 'Home' is a/an- Adverb | [41 st BCS] |
| ☑ Det + Noun | The word that is determiner in the sentence : 'I have no news for you' — no | [40 th BCS] |

| Method... | উদাহরণ | কততম বিসিএস |
|---|--|--|
| ☑ N/Pron + V + Adv অথবা adj + ly = Adv | The mother sat <u>vigilantly</u> beside the sick baby. Here 'vigilantly' is- Adverb | [37 th BCS] |
| ☑ কিছুশব্দ N/V হিসেবে বসে | Verb of 'Number' is – Number Master-V/N | [36 th BCS] [35 th BCS] |
| ☑ Word + en = V | What is the verb of the word–'Shortly'? – Shorten | [28 th /12 th BCS] |
| ☑ Word + ize = V | Which of the following words is verb? – Democratize | [27 th /11 th BCS] |
| ☑ V + age = N | What is the noun of the word 'Waste'? – Wastage | [12 th BCS] |
| ☑ Adj + N | He was a rather <u>disagreeable</u> man– Adj | [35 th BCS] |
| ☑ Prep + Adj + N | I am in the process of collecting <u>material</u> for my story– N | [35 th BCS] |
| ☑ Adv + Adj | Depression is often <u>hereditary</u> .– Adj | [35 th BCS] |
| ☑ V + ure = N | What is the noun of the verb 'Depart'? – Departure | [12 th BCS] |
| ☑ S + V + Adv | I know <u>better</u> . – adverb | [29 th BCS] |

Parts of Speech-এর সাথে পরিচয়

| Parts of Speech | চেনার উপায় |
|--------------------|--|
| i. Noun | শব্দের শেষে tion, sion, ty, hood, age, ism, dom, ness, ion, ment, ship, th, ity, ling, ee, or, er, nce, tude, cu, ist, ure, red, ant, phy, logy, ght, ry, ch, V ₁ +al=Noun |
| ii. Pronoun | I, We, they, me, my, he, she, our, us, them, this, that, who, which, what, each, none |
| iii. Verb | শব্দের শেষে te, se, ize, ise, en, fy, ve, এবং শব্দের প্রথমে Re, Im, En থাকে |
| iv. Adjective | শব্দের শেষে tive, sive, ous, all, less, ic, ly, able, ish, ary, ful, ar, ane/an, lent, ose, ine, ry, ile, id, ate, ing, ty, y, Noun+ly=Adjective, Adv + ly=Adjective Noun + N [প্রথম N কে Adj] |
| v. Adverb | MPTR, Adj + ly = Adverb |
| vi. Preposition | in, on, of, by, at, for, after, before, between, among, with, though, over, under, past, across, to, towards, along, round, into, out of, against, behind, above, over, below, beside, without, within, during |
| vii. Conjunction | and, or, yet, but, either, or not only, but also, also, besides, for example, for instance, especially, yet, though, despite, however |
| viii. Interjection | Alas!, tut!, fie!, hurrah!, bravo! |

Noun-এর এ কেমন খেলা ... !

| Method... | উদাহরণ |
|--|---|
| i) The + Proper N + of = Common N- | The <u>Jaipur</u> of India is a name of city. |
| ii) A + Proper N = Common N - | A <u>Nazrul</u> is coming from Muraripur to Dhaka at Farmgate BCS Confidence. |
| iii) Proper N + S = Common N - | There are two <u>Abirs</u> at Muraripur in Jaipurhat. |
| iv) The + Collective N + of = Common N - | A <u>cloud</u> of insects. |
| v) The + Material N + of = Common N- | The <u>book</u> of Abdullah is interesting. |
| vi) The + Common N = Abstract N- | The <u>Mother</u> rose in her. |

Noun

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| i) Proper Noun (নির্দিষ্টতাবাচক) | Shafiq, Sabina, Abir, Arnob Dhaka, Rajshahi, Mofid |
| ii) Common Noun (জাতিবাচক) | City, Country, People, Boy, Girl, child, Family, Man, word, life |
| iii) Collective Noun (সমষ্টিবাচক) | The jury, the army, the human being, cattle, the police, library, the crowd, mob, team, flock, fleet, herd, family parliament, Nation, Committee |
| iv) Material Noun (বস্তুবাচক) | gold, paper, iron, Jeweler, salt, metal, cotton, diamond, milk, paint, rubber, paper, salt, steel, brick, paper etc. |
| v) Abstract Noun (গুণবাচক) | kindness, honesty, love, Broadness, happiness, vacancy, strength, kingship, height, wisdom, truth, length, poverty, youth, friendship, childhood, death, |

○ কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Noun:

Noun 1– Proper nouns are always written with a capital letter at the beginning.

Noun 2– Proper nouns are sometimes used as common nouns; as,

1. He was the Lukman (= the wisest man) of his age.
2. Kalidas is often called the Shakespeare (= the greatest dramatist) of India.

Common Nouns include what are called Collective Nouns and Abstract Nouns.

○ A collective noun is the name of a number (or collection) of persons or things taken together and spoken of as one whole; as,

crowd, mob, team, flock, herd, army, fleet, jury, family, nation, parliament, committee.

a fleet = a collection of ships or vessels.

an army = a collection of soldiers.

a crowd = a collection of people.

The police dispersed the crowd.

The France army was defeated at Waterloo.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

A herd of cattle is passing.

○ An Abstract Noun is usually the name of a quality, action, or state considered apart from the object to which belongs, as,

quality– goodness, kindness, whiteness, darkness, hardness, brightness, honesty, wisdom, bravery

action– laughter, theft, movement, judgment, hatred.

state– childhood, boyhood, youth, slavery, sleep, sickness, death, poverty.

The names of the Arts and Sciences (e.g., grammar, music, chemistry, etc.) are also Abstract Nouns.

[We can speak of a brave soldier, a strong man, a beautiful flower. But we can also think of these qualities apart from any particular person or thing, and speak of bravery, strength, beauty by themselves. So also we can speak of what persons do or feel apart from the persons themselves, and give it a name. The word abstract means drawn off.]

○ Abstract Nouns are formed–

(1) from Adjectives; as,

kindness from kind; honesty from honest. [Most abstract nouns are formed thus.]

(2) from Verbs; as, obedience from obey; growth from grow.

(3) from Common Nouns; as, childhood from child; slavery from slave.

নিচে কিছু উদাহরণ দেয়া হল:

1. The crowd was very big. (Collective)
2. Always speak the truth. (Abstract)
3. We all love honesty. (Abstract)
4. Our class consists of twenty pupils. (Collective)
5. The elephant has great strength. (Abstract)
6. Solomon was famous for his wisdom. (Abstract)
7. Cleanliness is next to godliness. (Abstract)
8. We saw a fleet of ships in the harbour. (Collective)
9. The class is studying grammar. (Collective)
10. The Godavari overflows its banks every year. (Proper)
11. A committee of five was appointed. (Collective)
12. Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. (Proper)
13. The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery. (Collective)
14. Without health there is no happiness. (Abstract)
15. He gave me a bunch of grapes. (Collective)
16. I recognized your voice at once. (Common)
17. Our team is better than theirs. (Collective)
18. Never tell a lie. (Common)
19. Wisdom is better than strength. (Abstract)
20. He sets a high value on his time. (Abstract)
21. I believe in his innocence. (Abstract)
22. This room is thirty feet in length. (Common)
23. I often think of the happy days of childhood. (Abstract)
24. The streets of some of our cities are noted for their crookedness. (Abstract)
25. What is your verdict, gentlemen of the jury? (Collective)

Countable N এবং Uncountable N-এর পূর্বে যা বসে

| Countable Noun | Uncountable Noun |
|--|--|
| few, a few, the few (এদের পর plural noun বসে)। যেমন : few <u>book</u> books | little, a little, the little যেমন : little salt, little water |
| many (এরপর plural noun বসে)। যেমন : many <u>boy</u> boys হবে। | much যেমন : much time, much milk, much sand. |
| a number of (এরপর plural noun বসে)। যেমন : a number of <u>student</u> students. | an amount of যেমন: an amount of sugar. |
| fewer-----than (comparative এর ক্ষেত্রে) | less-----than (comparative এর ক্ষেত্রে) |
| a, an, the | the (specific বোঝাতে) |

Uncountable Noun

| | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Jewellery | money | damage |
| music | homework | news |
| furniture | poetry | soap |
| any language (Japanese, English) | information | machinery |
| Time | Distance | hair |

Determiner

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| i. Article | A, an, the + N |
| ii. Possessive determiners | My, your, his, her, its, our, their, whose + N |
| iii. Interrogative determiners | Which, What + N |
| iv. Demonstrative determiners | This, that, these, those + N |
| v. Distributive determiners. | All, both, half, each, every, either, neither, another, other + N |
| vi. Number determiners | One, Two, Ten, Twenty + N |

Gender

| Masculine | | Feminine | |
|------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
| Actor | অভিনেতা | Actress | অভিনেত্রী |
| Author | লেখক | Authoress | লেখিকা |
| Duke | সম্রাট ব্যক্তি / ডিউক | Duchess | ডিউকপত্নী |
| God | দেবতা | Goddess | দেবী |
| Jew | ইহুদি পুরুষ | Jewess | ইহুদি মহিলা |
| Master | গৃহকর্তা | Mistress | গৃহকর্ত্রী |
| Poet | কবি | Poetess | মহিলাকবি |
| Shepherd | পুরুষরাখাল | Shepherdess | রাখালি |
| Bachelor | অবিবাহিতপুরুষ | Maid/Spinster | অবিবাহিত মেয়ে |
| Boar | শূকর | Sow | শূকরী |
| Bridegroom | বর | Bride | কনে |
| Buck | মৃগ | Doe | মৃগী |
| Colt | বাচ্চা ঘোড়া | Filly | বাচ্চা ঘোটকী |
| Dog | কুকুর | Bitch | কুকুরী |
| Drake | পুরুষপাতিহাঁস | Duck | স্ত্রী পাতিহাঁস |
| Drone | পুরুষ মৌমাছি | Bee | স্ত্রী মৌমাছি |
| Fox | খঁকশিয়াল | Vixen | খঁকশিয়ালী/ বাগড়াটেমহিলা |
| Gander | রাজহংস | Goose | রাজহংসী |
| Hart | হরিণ | Roe | হরিণী |
| Horse | ঘোড়া | Mare | ঘোটকী |
| Lad | বালক | Lass | বালিকা |
| Monk | সন্ন্যাসী | Nun | সন্ন্যাসিনী |

| Masculine | | Feminine | |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
| Nephew | ভাগ্নে/ভাইপো | Niece | ভাগ্নি/ভাইবি |
| Ram | ভেড়া | Ewe | ভেড়ী |
| Slovene | নোংরাপুরুষ | Slut | খারাপ মেয়েলোক |
| Stag | মৃগ | Hind | মৃগী |
| Swain | গ্রাম্য যুবা | Nymph | অল্পবয়স্ক মহিলা |
| Tailor | দর্জি | Seamstress | মহিলা দর্জি |
| Widower | বিপত্নীক | Widow | বিধবা |
| Wizard | যাদুকর | Witch | যাদুকরী |
| Billy goat | পুরুষছাগল | Nanny goat | ছাগী |
| Brother-in-law | শ্যালক | Sister-in-law | শ্যালিকা |
| Father-in-law | শ্বশুর | Mother-in-law | শাশুড়ী |
| Milkman | গোয়াল | Milkmaid | গোয়ালিনী |
| School-master | স্কুলশিক্ষক | School-mistress | স্কুলশিক্ষিকা |

Number

Ns কে Np করার কৌশল...

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---|--------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> সাধারণ ভাবে Ns কে | s যোগ করে |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> s, ss, sh, ch, x, z থাকলে | es যোগ করে |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ch [ক-এর মত উচ্চারণ] | s |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f, fe | ves |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> o | s/es |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> vowel + o | s |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a | e |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> x, r | en, ren, ne |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ful | s |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compound Noun | ১ম শব্দে s যোগ করে |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compound Noun | শেষে s যোগ করে |

| Singular | Plural |
|---|--|
| boy, bag, pen | boys, bags, pens |
| bus, box, branch, fox bench | buses, boxes, branches, foxes, benches |
| half, knife, leaf | halves, knives, leaves |
| Tornado, Mango, Echo, Photo | Tornadoes, Mangoes, Echoes, Photos |
| Hero, Potato, Mosquito, Cargo | Heroes, Potatoes, Mosquitoes, Cargoes |
| Ratio, Bamboo, Folio | Ratios, Bamboos, Folios |
| Radio, Zero, Cuckoo | Radios, Zeroes, Cuckoos |
| Gentleman, Woman, Foot, Goose | Gentlemen, Women, Feet, Geese |
| Mouse, Louse, Tooth, Man | Mice, Lice, Teeth, Men |
| Ox, Child, Brother | Oxen, Children, Brethren |
| Fisherman, Boatman, Workman | Fishermen, Boatmen, Workmen |
| Man-of-war, Salesman | Men-of-war, Salesmen |
| Handful, Mouthful, Spoonful | Handfuls, Mouthfuls, Spoonfuls |
| Brother-in-law, Passer-by, Son-in-law, Two-percent | Brothers-in-law, Passers-by, Sons-in-law, Two-percent |
| Father-in-law, Commander-in-chief, Maid-servant | Fathers-in-law, Commanders-in-chief, Maid-servants |
| Lord-justice, Woman – servant | Lord-Justices, Women-servants |
| Pick-pocket, Dare-devil, Major-general, Cut-throat, Forget-me-not | Pick-pockets, Dare-devils, Major-generals, Cut-throats, Forget-me-nots |

| | |
|--|--|
| ✗ Book-case, Book-shelf, Poet Laureats | Book-cases, Book-shelves, Poet Laureates, Good-for |
| ✗ Good-for-nothing, | nothings, Spend-thrifts, |
| ✗ Spend thrift, Stay-at-home | Stay-at-homes |

খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ

○ Some nouns have the singular and the plural alike; as.

swine, sheep, deer; cod, trout, salmon; aircraft, spacecraft, series, species.
 pair, dozen, score, gross, hundred, thousand (when used after numerals).
 I bought three dozen oranges.
 Some people reach the age of three score and ten.
 The sari cost me five thousand rupees.
 stone, hundredweight.
 He weighs above nine stone.
 Twenty hundred weight make one ton.

○ Some nouns are used only in the plural.

- (1) Names of instruments which have two parts forming a kind of pair; as, bellows, scissors, tongs, pincers, spectacles.
- (2) Names of certain articles of dress; as, trousers, drawers, breeches, jeans, tights, shorts, pyjamas.
- (3) Certain other nouns; as, Annals, thanks, proceeds (of a sale), tidings, environs, nuptials, obsequies, assets, chattels.

○ Some nouns originally singular are now generally used in the plural; as, Alms, riches, eaves.

Riches do many things.

○ The following nouns look plural but are in fact singular:

- (1) Names of subjects (mathematics, physics, electronics, etc.)
- (2) The word (news)
- (3) Names of some common diseases (measles, mumps, rickets)
- (4) Names of some games (billiards, draughts)

Mathematics is his favourite study.

No news is good news.

India won by an innings and three runs.

Measles is infectious.

Billiards is my favourite game.

'Means' is used either as singular or plural. But when it has the meaning of 'wealth' is always plural; as,

He succeeded by this means (or, by these means) in passing the examination.

His means are small, but he has incurred no debt.

○ Certain Collective Nouns, though singular in form, are always used as plurals; us, poultry, cattle, vermin, people, gentry.

These poultry are mine.

Whose are these cattle?

Vermin destroy our property and carry disease.

Who are those people (= persons) ?

There are few gentry in this town.

N.B.– As a Common Noun 'people' means a 'nation' and is used in both singular and plural; as,

1. The Japanese are a hard-working people.
2. There are many different peoples in Europe.

○ A Compound Noun generally forms its plural by adding-s to the principal word; as,

| Singular | Plural |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Commander-in-chief | commanders-in-chief |
| Coat-of-mail | coats-of-mail |
| Son-in-law | sons-in-law |
| Daughter-in-law | daughters-in-law |
| Step son | step sons |
| Step daughter | step daughters |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Maid servant | maid servants (but man servant, plural men servants) |
| Passer-by | passers-by |
| Looker-on | lookers-on |
| Man-of-war | men-of-war |

Note that the Proper Nouns Brahman and Mussulman are not compounds of man; therefore their plurals are Brahmans and Mussulmans.

○ Many nouns taken from foreign languages keep their original plural form; as,

| Singular | Plural |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| erratum | errata |
| index | indices |
| radius | radii |
| axis | axes |
| crisis | crises |
| basis | bases |
| analysis | analyses |
| Bandit | banditti, (or bandits) |
| Bandit | banditti, (or bandits) |
| Madame (madam) | mesdames |
| monsieur | messieurs |
| formula | formulae (or formulas) |
| memorandum | memoranda |
| terminus | termini (or terminuses) |
| parenthesis | parentheses |
| hypothesis | hypotheses |
| phenomenon | phenomena |
| criterion | criteria |
| Cherub | cherubim (or cherubs) |
| seraph | seraphim (or seraphs) |

○ Some nouns have two forms for the plural, each with a somewhat different meaning.

| Singular | Plural |
|----------|--|
| Brother | brothers, sons of the same parent. brethren, members of a society or a community. |
| Cloth | cloths, kinds or pieces of cloth. clothes, garments. |
| Die | dies, stamps for coining. dice, small cubes used in games. |
| Index | indexes, tables of contents to books indices, signs used in algebra. |
| Penny | pennies, number of coins. pence, amount in value. |

○ Some nouns have two meanings in the singular but only one in the plural.

| Singular | Plural |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Light : (1) radiance ; (2) a lamp. | Lights: lamps. |
| People: (1) nation; (2) men and women | Peoples : nations. |
| Powder: (1) dust; (2) a dose of medicine in fine grains like dust. | Powders: doses of medicine. |
| Practice: (1) habit; (2) exercise of a profession. | Practices: habits. |

○ Some nouns have one meaning in the singular, two in the plural.

| Singular | Plural |
|----------------|---|
| Colour hue. | Colours: (1) hues ; |
| Custom : habit | Customs: (1) habits; (2) duties levied on imports. |

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--|
| Effect : | result. | Effects: | (1) results ; (2) property. |
| Manner: | method | Manners | (1) methods ; (2) correct behaviour |
| Moral : | a moral lesson | Morals : | (1) moral lessons; (2) conduct |
| Number : | a quantity. | Numbers : | (1) quantities ; (2) verses. |
| Pain: | suffering. | Pains : | (1) sufferings. (2) care, exertion. |
| Premise: | proposition | Premises: | (1) propositions ; (2) buildings. |
| Quarter: | fourth part. | Quarters: | (1) fourth parts; (2) lodgings. |
| Spectacle: | a sight | Spectacles: | (1) sights ; (2) eye-glasses. |
| Letter: | (1) letter of the alphabet; | Letters: | (1) letters of the alphabet; (2) epistles; (3) literature. |
| Ground: | (1) earth; (2) reason. | Grounds : | (1) enclosed land attached to house. (2) reasons (3) dregs |

○ **Some nouns have different meanings in the singular and the plural.**

Singular

Air : atmosphere
Good : benefit, well-being
Compass : extent, range.
Respect : regard
Physic : medicine.
Iron : a kind of metal
Force : strength

Plural

Airs: affected manners.
Goods : merchandise.
Compasses : an instrument for drawing circles.
Respects: compliments.
Physics : natural science.
Irons : fetters.
Forces : troops.

○ **Letters, figures and other symbols are made plural by adding an apostrophe and s; as, There are more e's than a's in this page.**

Dot your i's and cross y our t's.
Add two 5's and four 2's.

BCS Previous Questions

01. The word 'vital' is a/an- [44th BCS]
(a) noun (b) adverb (c) adjective (d) verb
Ans: c
02. 'A herd of cattle is passing.' The underlined word is a/an- [43rd BCS]
(a) adverb (b) adjective (c) collective noun (d) abstract noun
Ans: c
03. What is the noun form of the word 'laugh'? [43rd BCS]
(a) laughing (b) laughable (c) laughter (d) laughingly
Ans: c
04. Which gender is the word 'orphan'? [43rd BCS]
(a) neuter (b) feminine (c) common (d) masculine
Ans: c
05. Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book" [42nd BCS]
(a) bring (b) me (c) that (d) book
Ans: c
06. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and Plural. [41st BCS]
(a) Wood (b) Issue (c) Fish (d) Light
Ans: c
07. Which one of the following is a common gender? [41st BCS]
(a) King (b) Sovereign (c) emperor (d) queen
Ans: b
08. What is the noun form of the word 'know'? [4st^h BCS]
(a) Knowing (b) Knowledge (c) Knowledgeable (d) Known
Ans: b
09. Identify the determiner in the following sentence: 'I have no news for you.' [40th BCS]
(a) have (b) news (c) no (d) for
Ans: c
10. Which one of the following words is masculine? [40th BCS]
(a) mare (b) lad (c) pillow (d) pony
Ans: b
















11. Identify the word which remains the same in its plural form: [40th BCS]
 (a) aircraft (b) intention (c) mouse (d) thesis Ans: a
12. He went to — hospital because he had — heart attack.? [39th BCS]
 (a) a, an (b) no article, a (c) the, no article (d) no article, an Ans: b
13. What is the plural number of 'ovum'? [39th BCS]
 (a) ovams (b) ova (c) ovumes (d) ovums Ans: b
14. 'Mutton' is a/an- [38th BCS]
 (a) Common noun (b) Abstract noun (c) Material noun (d) Proper noun Ans: c
15. Fill in the blank with the correct quantifier. I still have __ money? [38th BCS]
 (a) a few (b) quite a few (c) many (d) a little Ans: d
16. What is the plural form of the word 'louse'? [38th BCS]
 (a) louses (b) lice (c) lices (d) licess Ans: b
17. Which one of the following words is in singular form? [38th BCS]
 (a) agenda (b) oases (c) radius (d) formulae Ans: c
18. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [35th BCS]
 (a) Mister (b) Master (c) Mistress (d) Mastery Ans: c
19. 'He was rather a disagreeable man.' Here the underlined word is a/an- [35th BCS]
 (a) Noun (b) Adjective (c) Adverb (d) Preposition Ans: b
20. 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 Ans: d
21. Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an - [35th BCS]
 (a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Noun (d) Verb Ans: b
22. '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 Ans: d
23. Who, Which, What are - [12th BCS]
 (a) Indefinite pronoun (b) Relative pronoun
 (c) Demonstrative pronoun (d) Reflexive pronoun Ans: b
24. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is? [11th BCS]
 (a) Gerund (b) Verbal noun (c) Participle (d) Adjective Ans: d
25. What kind of noun is 'Cattle'? [10th BCS]
 (a) Proper (b) Common (c) Collective (d) Material Ans: c
26. What kind of noun is 'Girl'? [10th BCS]
 (a) Proper (b) Common (c) Collective (d) Material Ans: b

MCQ Episode

01. What type of noun the word Chemistry is ? C-120964
 a) abstract (b) material (c) proper (d) common Ans: a
02. Honesty is the best policy, এখানে honesty কোন noun?
 a) proper noun (b) Common noun (c) Collective noun (d) Abstract noun Ans: d
03. What kind of noun is "Discipline"?
 a) Abstract noun (b) Collective noun (c) Proper noun (d) Common noun Ans: a
04. Which one is noun?
 a) Nostalgic (b) Nostalgical (c) Nostalgia (d) Nostalgica Ans: c
05. The word "Adjective" is a/an—
 a) pronoun (b) noun (c) adjective (d) verb Ans: b
06. I would like — information, please.
 a) am (b) some (c) few (d) piece Ans: b
07. — in the world export diamonds.
 a) Only a little nations (b) Only few nations (c) Only a little nation (d) Only a few nations Ans: d
08. I do not have — luggage just two small bags.
 a) little (b) a little (c) much (d) many Ans: c
09. I don't take — tea.
 a) much (b) many (c) too many (d) more Ans: a
10. The determiner "Some" is used before— nouns.
 a) both count and non count (b) non count
 c) plural count (d) singular count Ans: a

11. Choose the word which do not have a plural—
a) mouse b) intension c) woman d) information Ans: d
12. Identify the singular number :
a) Formula b) data c) fungi d) Agenda Ans: a
13. Which one is plural?
a) formula b) vertex c) memoranda d) agendum Ans: c
14. Identify the singular number?
a) oases b) media c) crises d) axis Ans: d
15. Which one is a singular number?
a) phenomenon b) lice c) mice d) errata Ans: a
16. The horse fell and broke _____ legs.
a) it b) her c) its d) his Ans: c
17. The child cried for _____ mother.
a) his b) her c) its d) none Ans: c
18. Feminine gender of “prosecutor” is —
a) prosecutress b) proecutrex c) prosecutrix d) prosecutri Ans: c

Homework

| SL. | Questions | Answer | Photo Gallery |
|-----|--|---------------|---|
| 01. | Mutton is a/an — | Material Noun |  |
| 02. | Cattle is a — Noun. | Collective |  |
| 03. | Climate is a — of the environment. | state |  |
| 04. | This is the go of the world. Here ‘go’ is a/an — | Noun |  |
| 05. | I don't have — furniture [Determiner] | Much |  |
| 06. | The Female of a horse is called | a mare |  |
| 07. | The plural number of ‘ovum’ | ova |  |
| 08. | The plural form of mouse | mice |  |
| 09. | The plural of ‘deer’ | deer |  |
| 10. | The feminine of bachelor is | Spinster |  |
| 11. | The word that is determiner in the sentence ‘I have no news for you’ | no |  |
| 12. | — English are industrious. | The |  |
| 13. | I had a <u>talk</u> with him [Parts of Speech] | Noun |  |
| 14. | Give me — milk. | a little |  |
| 15. | My mother gave me — one- taka note [Article] | a |  |