



BCS Preliminary

Lecture

4



Lecture Content

- ☒ Adjectives
- ☒ Adverbs/Position of Adverbs

Content



Discussion

Adjective

যে word দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে adjective বলে।

যেমন-

- (i) She is a beautiful girl.
- (ii) He gave me two apples.
- (iii) The man is rich.
- (iv) You lent me some money.
- (v) The case is pending. (মামলাটি বিচারার্থীন)
- (vi) He is outstanding. (সে অসাধারণ)
- (vii) They are well today.
- (viii) The guilty man has been punished.
- (ix) The man is guilty.

বিদ্যাবাণী/Note Adjective যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে তার attribute বা তার দোষ গুণ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে attributively used বলা হয়।

Adjective যখন verb এর পর predicative হিসেবে বসে noun বা pronoun কে qualify করে তখন predicatively used বলে।

Types of Adjectives

- 1. Proper Adjective:** যখন proper noun থেকে adjective গঠিত হয় তখন তাকে proper Adjective বলা হয়।

Examples: British, American, Chinese, French, African, Indian, Arabian etc.

- 2. Adjective of quality or Descriptive adjective:** যে Adjective দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে adjective of quality বলা হয়।

Examples: Large, foolish, clever, cunning, guilty, hot, cold, warm etc.

- 3. Adjective of quantity:** যে Adjective দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর পরিমাণ নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adjective of quantity বলে।

Examples: Some, little, much, all, any, whole, full, half, huge, enough, no, etc.



4. **Adjective of number (or numeral adjective):** যে Adjective দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর সংখ্যা বোঝায় তাকে numeral adjective বলে।

Examples: One, two, three, four, five, first, second, all, any, many, no, most, some etc.

5. **Demonstrative adjective:** যে adjective কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে তাকে Demonstrative adjective বলে।

Examples: This, that, these, those, such

Application in the sentences

- This boy is wiser than you.
- These boys are wiser than we.
- That girl is laborious.
- Those ornaments are expensive.
- I dislike such men.

6. **Distributive adjective:** যে adjective একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করে তাকে distributive adjective বলে।

Examples: each, either, every, neither.

7. **Interrogative adjective:** যে adjective প্রশ্ন করতে noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Interrogative adjective বলে।

Examples: what, which, whose.

Application in sentence:

- What** kind of man is he?
- Which** man is your relation?
- Whose** house is near?

8. **Possessive adjective:** যে Adjective possession বা অধিকার নির্দেশ করে তাকে possessive adjective বলে।

Examples: my, our, your, his, her, their.

Application in the sentences:

- This is my pen.
- That is our house.
- This is her dress.
- I went to their village.

Meaning of some adjectives in positive, comparative and superlative degree

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	সাহসী	bolder	Boldest
Clever	চালাক	cleverer	Cleverest
Small	ছোট	Smaller	Smallest
Young	ছোট	younger	Youngest
Poor	দরিদ্র	poorer	Poorest
Weak	দুর্বল	weaker	Weakest
Able	সক্ষম	abler	Ablest
Fine	সুন্দর	finer	Finest
White	সাদা	whiter	Whitest
Wise	জ্ঞানী	wiser	Wisest
Happy	সুখী	happier	Happiest
Heavy	ভারী	heavier	Heaviest
Easy	সহজ	easier	Easiest
Big	বড়	bigger	Biggest
Hot	গরম	hotter	Hottest
Thin	চিকন	thinner	Thinnest
Beautiful	সুন্দর	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	কঠিন	more difficult	most difficult
Dutiful	কর্তব্যপরায়ণ	more dutiful	most dutiful
Important	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	more important	most important
Good, well	ভাল	better	best
Bad, ill	খারাপ	worse	Worst
Little	অল্প	less/lesser	least
Far	দূরবর্তী	farther	Farthest

Correct use of some important adjectives:**Little, a little, the little** (used for uncountable nouns)**Little** adjective টি negative sense এ বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
যেমন-

I have little hope of his coming back. (তার ফিরে আসা সম্পর্কে আমার আশা নেই বললেই চলে)

He showed little interest regarding the matter. (বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে সে কোন আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করলো না বললেই চলে)

A little এর অর্থ কিছু কিন্তু অনেক নয়।

I have a little hope of his coming back. (তার ফিরে আসার ব্যাপারে আমার সামান্য আশা আছে)

He showed a little interest regarding the matter. (সে বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে সামান্য আগ্রহ দেখাল)

The little এর অর্থ হলো অনেক নয় তবে যতটুকু আছে তার পুরোটাই।

I will inform you the little information I have (আমার যে সামান্য তথ্যটুকু আছে তার পুরোটাই আমি তোমাকে জানাব)

Few, a few, the few (used for countable nouns)**Few** মানে নেই বললেই চলে

(i) He has few friends (তার বন্ধু নেই বললেই চলে)

(ii) Few people are free from faults (কোন মানুষই দোষ ত্রুটি থেকে মুক্ত নয় বললেই চলে)

A few কিছু বা অল্প সংখ্যক।**A few** men attended the meeting (অল্প সংখ্যক মানুষ সভায় যোগ দিয়েছিলেন)**The few** অনেক নয় কিন্তু যতগুলো আছে তার পুরোটাই।

(i) The few friends he has, attended his marriage ceremony (তার যে অল্প সংখ্যক বন্ধু আছে তাদের সবাই তার বিয়েতে যোগ দিয়েছিলেন।)

(ii) The few well wishers he had, extended their helping hands (তার যে অল্প সংখ্যক শুভাকাঙ্ক্ষী ছিল তাদের সবাই সাহায্যের হাত সম্প্রসারিত করেছিল)

Uses of Adverb

যে word verb, adjective অথবা অন্য কোন Adverb কে modify (বিশেষায়িত করে) তাকে adverb বলে। অর্থাৎ Adverb একদিকে যেমন verb এবং adjective কে modify করে তেমনি অন্য দিকে adverb কেও modify করে। তবে adverb কখনো noun বা pronoun কে modify করে না।

যেমন-

(i) They walk quickly. (Verb কে modify করেছে)(ii) She is very nice girl. (Adjective কে modify করেছে)(iii) He walks very fast. (Adverb কে modify করেছে)**বিদ্যাবাড়ী/Note** verb এর সাথে preposition যুক্ত হলে তা সাধারণত adverb হয়।Most of the people run after money.**Adverb এর শ্রেণীবিভাগ**

Adverb প্রধানত তিনটি শ্রেণীতে বিভক্ত:

- (1) Simple adverb
- (2) Relative adverb
- (3) Interrogative adverb.

1. Simple adverb

Simple adverb কে নিম্নলিখিত ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা:-

Type of Adverb	Examples
Adverb of time (সময় নির্দেশ করে)	now, then, before, since, ago, already, seldom, instantly, immediately, soon, yesterday, tomorrow, presently, frequently, Once, twice, thrice, daily, afterwards.

Type of Adverb	Examples
Adverb of place (স্থানকে নির্দেশ করে)	here, there, far, near, nearby, locally, outside, below, inside, ahead, hither, thither, hence, away, anywhere, nowhere, abroad, downstairs, outside, inside, everywhere.
Adverb of manner (কীভাবে কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়, how দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায়)	silently, correctly, properly, slowly, fortunately, unfortunately, badly, easily, carefully, quickly, barely, hard, mostly, absolutely, severely.
Adverb of frequency (How often দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায়)	again, always, often, never, usually, generally, sometimes, rarely, occasionally, regularly, frequently, occasionally, once, twice, weekly, monthly, etc.
Adverb of Degree (কতটুকু বা কি পরিমাণ বুঝায়)	partly (আংশিক), fully (পুরোপুরি), almost (প্রায়), somewhat (কিছুটা), completely.
Adverb of affirmation or negation	Yes- হ্যাঁ No- না Never- কখনো না
Intensifiers	really সত্যি, surely অবশ্যই, very খুব

2. Relative adverb

Relative adverb গুলো Relative pronoun এর মত তার পূর্ববর্তী antecedent এর সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে।

Relative adverb গুলো হলো why, where, when, how.

Relative adverb এর কাজ সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করা, প্রশ্ন করা নয়।

যেমন-

1. I don't know the reason why he didn't come.
2. Take me the place where you were born.
3. It was midnight when he came here.
4. This is the way how he has achieved success.

3. Interrogative adverb:

যখন প্রশ্ন করতে adverb ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তাকে Interrogative adverb বলে। Interrogative adverb গুলো হলো: When, where, why, how.

- (i) When are you coming?
- (ii) How are you going?
- (iii) Where were you born?
- (iv) Why have you come here?

Position of adverbs (Adverb এর অবস্থান)

(1) **Adverbs of manner** যা 'how' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায় (যেমন: well, fast, quickly, heavily, carefully, silently etc.) তা সাধারণত verb অথবা object এর পরে বসে যখন adverb এর উপর গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়।

- (a) He went away silently.
- (b) The leader delivered speech excellently.
- (c) The old man was walking carefully.

কিন্তু verb এর উপর জোর দেওয়া হলে adverb টি verb এর পূর্বে বসে।

- (a) The patient is slowly coming round.

Passive sentence হলে adverb of manner বসে দুটি verb এর মাঝখানে।

- (b) He was badly injured in the accident.
- (c) The decision has carefully been taken.

(2) **Adverb of place** (e.g. here, there, everywhere, nowhere, outside, inside etc) সাধারণত verb অথবা object এর পরে বসে।

যেমন-

- (a) He was found nowhere.
- (b) We searched it everywhere.
- (c) The man was detained inside the room.

Inversion of adverbs

Here/ there+ verb + noun subject

- (a) There goes Tomal.
- (b) Here comes Greenline bus.

(3) **Adverb of time** (now, then, yet, today, tomorrow etc.) সাধারণত verb এবং object এর পরে বসে।

যেমন-

- (a) We will go there tomorrow.
- (b) They will inform us today.
- (c) We will start now.



বিদ্যাবাণী Note Adverb of time প্রথমে বসে শুধু তখনই যখন জোর প্রদান করা হয়।

Example- গতকালই তিনি এসেছিলেন
Yesterday he came.

- (4) একটি verb এর পরে যদি দুই বা ততোধিক adverb থাকে তাহলে প্রথমে adverb of manner তারপর adverb of place এবং সবশেষে adverb of time বসে। সংক্ষেপে MPT বলে।

যেমন-

- (a) The Chairman of the bank delivered speech excellently in the seminar yesterday.
(b) A group of miscreants killed him brutally at his own residence the day before yesterday.

- (5) **Adverb of frequency** যা ‘How often’? দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায় (e.g, always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally) এবং আরও কিছু adverb যেমন: already, hardly, nearly, narrowly, just, quite, etc. principal verb এর পূর্বে বসে যদি verb শুধু একটি word দ্বারা গঠিত হয়। কিন্তু verb to have এবং main verb একসাথে থাকলে এ দুটি verb এর মাঝখানে বসে। যেমন-

- a) He never tells a lie.
b) We rarely go there
c) He has never visited Cox’s bazar.
d) We have almost completed the work.

- (6) **Adverb** যখন কোন adjective অথবা অন্য কোন adverb কে modify করে তখন adverb ঐ adjective বা adverb এর পূর্বে বসে।

যেমন-

- a) This novel is very interesting (adjective কে modify করেছে)
b) He speaks so fast (adverb কে modify করেছে)
c) I am quite unwell today (adjective কে modify করেছে)

- (7) **Only** যাকে modify করে তার পূর্বে বসে।

যেমন-

- a) He only eats and sleeps.
b) We have only met once or twice.
c) You will only see what he does.
d) I will allow only Rita and Sita.
e) She takes only a piece of bread at night.

- (8) **Enough** সাধারণত adjective এবং adverb এর পরে বসে।
যেমন-

- a) I cannot run very fast. I am not fit enough.
c) He is not clever enough to deceive you.
d) Our chairman is considerate enough.

- (9) **Enough** সাধারণত Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

যেমন-

- a) I cannot run very fast. I don’t have enough strength.
b) Do you have enough experience?
c) She has enough money to buy a car.

- (10) **Quite, pretty, rather, and fairly** এই adverb গুলো সাধারণত be verb (am/is/ are/was/were), verb to have (have, has, had) এর পরে বসে এবং এদের বাংলা অর্থ বেশ।

‘বেশ’ মানে হল less than ‘very’ but more than ‘a little’.

যেমন-

- a) It’s quite cold this morning.
b) It’s pretty cold this morning.
c) It’s rather cold this morning.

উপরের তিনটি বাক্যের অর্থ একই।

আরও কিছু Examples

- (a) I’m surprised you have not heard of him.
He is quite famous / pretty famous.
(b) You should take warm clothes with you. It’s quite cold outside.

- (11) **Quite also means ‘completely’**

যেমন-

- a) She was quite different from what I expected
b) I quite agree to your proposal
c) Are you ready? ‘Not quite’ (= not completely)

- (12) **Adverb of degree** (যেমন almost, partly, fully, somewhat, narrowly) একটি verb থাকলে verb এর পূর্বে বসে। কিন্তু যদি দুটি verb থাকে তাহলে মাঝখানে বসে।

যেমন-

- (a) The work is partly completed.
(b) We have almost finished the work.
(c) He has narrowly escaped from the accident.
(d) He has fully eaten the mango.

Negative adverb এর পরে sentence এর structure

Never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely, not only, no sooner ইত্যাদি negative দ্বারা sentence শুরু হলে subject এর পূর্বে auxiliary verb বসে। বাক্যটিতে auxiliary verb না থাকলে present tense এ do/does এবং past tense এ did বসে। একে inversion বা বিপরীততা বলে।

যেমন-

Inc : Never I have seen such a great man.

Cor : Never have I seen such a great man.

Inc : Never again they will come here.

Cor : Never again will they come here.

Inc : Only rarely he visits us.

Cor : Only rarely does he visit us.

Inc : Not only they can come here but they also can join with us

Cor : Not only can they come here but they also can join with us

Inc : Very seldom a movie can attract me like this one

Cor : Very seldom can a movie attract me like this one

Inc : Scarcely I had seen him when he fled away

Cor : Scarcely had I seen him when he fled away

Inc : Hardly Runa finished her work before we reached there

Cor : Hardly had Runa finished her work before we reached there

Inc : No sooner the thief had seen the police than he ran away

Cor : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away

Inc : Not one paper she has finished on time

Cor : Not one paper has she finished on time

Inc : Not once they have invited us to their house

Cor : Not once have they invited us to their house

কিন্তু Inversion এর ক্ষেত্রে subject টি ব্যক্তি না হয়ে adverb of place থাকলে present tense এ সরাসরি verb বসে। do/does বসে না।

Inc : The largest sea beach does lie in the south of the country

Cor : The largest sea beach lies in the south of the country

Introductory Adverb – Once এর ব্যবহার

‘Once’ introductory adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এটি মূল subject কে modify করে যা once যুক্ত clause টির পরে বসে। এক্ষেত্রে once এর আগে বা পরে that বা It ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

Inc : Once that a clerk in a grocery shop, Atiq is now a famous player

Cor : Once a clerk in a grocery shop, Atiq is now a famous player

Inc : It was once Republicans, they usually vote for Democratic candidates now

Cor : Once Republicans, they usually vote for Democratic candidates now

Inc : That once a student of Dhaka University, Joy is now an IT professional for a multinational company

Cor : Once a student of Dhaka University, Joy is now an IT professional for a multinational company.

Topic Based Important Questions

1. The adjective qualifies a —

- (a) Verb (b) Adverb
(c) Pronoun (d) Noun **d**

2. Few students come to school today. Here ‘few’ is an adjective of—

- (a) quality (b) quantity
(c) numeral (d) none **c**

3. Her fever is — to ignore.

- (a) too much high (b) so high
(c) too high (d) high too much **c**

4. She was one of — people who are forever worried about money.

- (a) these (b) those
(c) this (d) that **b**

5. When your body does not get —, it does not make the glucose it needs.

- (a) food as enough (b) food enough
(c) enough the food (d) enough food **d**



Exercise on Lecture 04

1. This is the grammar of the English language. What part of speech is the underlined word?
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Adjective
 - (c) Adverb
 - (d) Verb
2. Adjective of the word Joy is —
 - (a) Joyous
 - (b) Enjoy
 - (c) Jolly
 - (d) Joyful
3. Oval is an adjective of —
 - (a) Over
 - (b) Eye
 - (c) Egg
 - (d) Lip
4. What is the adjective of the word Tax.
 - (a) Taxable
 - (b) Eye
 - (c) Egg
 - (d) Lip
5. Choose the adjective of the word Contribution —
 - (a) Contributative
 - (b) Contributory
 - (c) Contributional
 - (d) Contribute
6. Which word is not an adjective?
 - (a) Solar
 - (b) Polar
 - (c) Lunar
 - (d) Hammer
7. Which pen do you want? Here “Which” is an/a —
 - (a) Adjective
 - (b) Pronoun
 - (c) Conjunction
 - (d) Interjection
8. The word calling in the sentence The calling bell is out of order functions as —
 - (a) A noun
 - (b) A verb
 - (c) An adverb
 - (d) An adjective
9. The lone and level sands stretch far away, The underlined words in the sentence —
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Adjective
 - (c) Adverb
 - (d) Verb
10. The University library is very rich. The word University in the sentence is used as —
 - (a) A noun
 - (b) A pronoun
 - (c) An adjective
 - (d) An adverb
11. Choose the adjective form of the word Law.
 - (a) Legal
 - (b) Legible
 - (c) Loyal
 - (d) Logical
12. Identify the adjective in the sentence The last chapter is carelessly written-
 - (a) last
 - (b) chapter
 - (c) carelessly
 - (d) written
13. The adjective of Imitate is —
 - (a) imitation
 - (b) imitator
 - (c) imitative
 - (d) imitating
14. Which book do you want? What parts of speech is the underlined word?
 - (a) an adjective
 - (b) a verb
 - (c) a pronoun
 - (d) an adverb
15. An adjective qualifies a —
 - (a) verb
 - (b) adverb
 - (c) pronoun
 - (d) none of these
16. Homely শব্দ কোন parts of speech.
 - (a) Noun
 - (b) Adjective
 - (c) Verb
 - (d) Adverb
17. What is the adjective form of the word Obligate?
 - (a) Obligato
 - (b) Obligation
 - (c) Obligatory
 - (d) Obligate
18. Joy শব্দটির Adjective —
 - (a) Enjoy
 - (b) Jolly
 - (c) Joyous
 - (d) Joyfull
19. Coward শব্দটির Adjective —
 - (a) Ferocious
 - (b) Coward
 - (c) Cowardly
 - (d) Cowardeous
20. Which of the following is an adjective of Mountain?
 - (a) Mounting
 - (b) Mountainous
 - (c) Mountic
 - (d) Mount
21. Study শব্দটি Adjective হচ্ছে —
 - (a) Studious
 - (b) Persevering
 - (c) Stupidity
 - (d) Study

22. Envy শব্দটির Adjective হচ্ছে —

- (a) Envy (b) Envious
(c) Jealous (d) Envable

23. The up train is late. এখানে Up শব্দটি —

- (a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Adjective (d) Verb

24. The adjective form of the word Decision is —

- (a) decide (b) decisiveness
(c) decisive (d) deceived

25. The Adjective form of Night is —

- (a) Nasal (b) Nominal
(c) Nocturnal (d) Naval

26. Computers that once took place up entire rooms are now — to put on desktops and into wristwatches.

- (a) small enough
(b) smaller than
(c) as small as
(d) so small

27. He acted — to win the competition. Fill in the blank.

- (a) well enough
(b) enough well
(c) enough
(d) enough quick

28. When your body does not get —, it does not make the glucose it needs.

- (a) food as enough
(b) food enoughly
(c) enough the food
(d) enough food

29. He didn't get the job because he wasn't —

- (a) enough experienced
(b) experienced enough
(c) experience enough
(d) experience although

30. A seventeen years old is not — to vote in an election.

- (a) as old enough (b) old enough
(c) enough old (d) enough old as

31. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) We haven't got enough milk.
(b) I did not study enough hard.
(c) Is your coffee hot enough?
(d) She did not have enough interest.

32. It is now — expensive to repair the damage which has been done.

- (a) very much (b) too much
(c) many (d) too

33. The jacket costs —.

- (a) too much (b) too many
(c) many (d) expensive

34. You were — make such a silly mistake.

- (a) too foolish to
(b) to wise to
(c) to rash to
(d) too intelligent to

35. Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) I am very busy to talk to you.
(b) I am very much busy to talk to you.
(c) I am so busy to talk to you.
(d) I am too busy to talk to you.

36. Which of the following sentences has negative meaning?

- (a) My friend is very clever.
(b) Our new messenger is too clever to be trusted.
(c) He is a good person.
(d) He is interested in bad music.

37. The branch of tree is — high for the boy — climb.

- (a) so, that (b) too, to
(c) so, very (d) so, to

38. Don't worry. English Grammar is not ___ to understand.
 (a) so difficult
 (b) too difficult
 (c) very difficult
 (d) difficult enough
39. Her fever is — to ignore.
 (a) too much high (b) so high
 (c) too high (d) high too much
40. The old man was — weak to get out of bed.
 (a) most (b) so
 (c) very (d) too
41. Although he felt very — he smiled —.
 (a) hungrily, friendly
 (b) hungrily, in a friendly
 (c) hungry, friendly
 (d) hungry, in a friendly manner
42. Choose the correct sentence.
 (a) He acted in a cowardly manner.
 (b) He acted coward manner.
 (c) He acted in cowardly.
 (d) He acted in coward manner
43. Which is not true about the function of an adverb?
 (a) qualifying a verb
 (b) qualifying an adverb
 (c) qualifying a sentence
 (d) qualifying an adjective
44. What are the four questions that adverbs can answer?
 (a) why?when?where?why
 (b) when?where?how?why?
 (c) why?where?
 (d) to what extent/degree?what?
45. English language is not — difficult to understand.
 Don't worry, English language skills are not — difficult to master.
 (a) as (b) so
 (c) very (d) too
46. We will do our work — .
 (a) latter (b) later
 (c) longer (d) after
47. This book is so exciting, I can hardly wait to get to the — chapter.
 (a) last (b) latest
 (c) new (d) youngest
48. The superlative form of the word 'late' —
 (a) latter (b) last
 (c) lasted (d) least
49. The — chapters of the book are more interesting and informative.
 (a) last (b) later
 (c) latter (d) late
50. He learned to read and write quite — in his life.
 (a) lately (b) late
 (c) latest (d) latter

>>>>> Answer Sheet <<<<<<<

1	(b)	2	(d)	3	(c)	4	(a)	5	(b)	6	(d)	7	(a)	8	(d)	9	(b)	10	(c)
11	(a)	12	(a)	13	(c)	14	(a)	15	(d)	16	(b)	17	(c)	18	(d)	19	(c)	20	(b)
21	(a)	22	(b)	23	(c)	24	(c)	25	(c)	26	(a)	27	(a)	28	(d)	29	(b)	30	(b)
31	(b)	32	(b)	33	(a)	34	(d)	35	(d)	36	(b)	37	(b)	38	(b)	39	(c)	40	(d)
41	(d)	42	(a)	43	(c)	44	(b)	45	(d)	46	(b)	47	(a)	48	(b)	49	(b)	50	(b)



Class Exam

- Rahim is the third child of his family. Here third is—**
 - Cardinal numeral
 - Ordinal numeral
 - Multiplicative numeral
 - Indefinite numeral
- Choose the sentence which shows possessive adjective:**
 - This is his car.
 - That book is mine
 - It's a business of their's.
 - This house is belongs to them
- Fill in the blank: The house was — building.**
 - a nice old stone
 - a nice stone old
 - a stone old nice
 - an old nice stone
- Which colour do you like best? Here the word 'Which' is a/an—**
 - Interrogative pronoun
 - Relative pronoun
 - Demonstrative pronoun
 - Interrogative adjective
- An adverb does not modify —.**
 - nouns
 - adjectives
 - verbs
 - adverbs
- Identify the correct sentence.**
 - She behaved with me in a friendly way.
 - She behaved with me friendly.
 - She behaved with me in friendly way.
 - She behaved with me friendly way.
- Choose the correct sentence.**
 - He acted in a cowardly manner.
 - He acted coward manner.
 - He acted in cowardly.
 - He acted in coward manner
- Which of the following sentences has negative meaning?**
 - My friend is very clever
 - Our new messenger is too clever to be trusted.
 - He is a good person
 - He is interested in bad music
- He acted — to win the competition. Fill in the blank.**
 - well enough
 - enough well
 - enough
 - enough quick
- What is the correct translation of 'তুমি কি কখনো রান্গামাটি গিয়েছ?'**
 - Have you gone to Rangamati?
 - Have you ever gone to Rangamati?
 - Have you yet gone to rangamati?
 - Have still gone to Rangamati?



Answers

1	(b)
2	(a)
3	(a)
4	(d)
5	(a)
6	(a)
7	(a)
8	(b)
9	(a)
10	(b)

