



BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture

11

Lecture Contents

☑ Phrase & Idioms

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⇒ Phrase কি ?

Phrase হচ্ছে একটি শব্দগুচ্ছ (a group of words)-

- (i) যার কোনো subject থাকে না,
 - (ii) Finite Verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া) থাকে না এবং
 - (iii) যা বাক্যে একটি part of speech-এর মতো কাজ করে।
- যেমন : Living in Bangladesh, O my God! etc.

⇒ Idioms কি ?

Idioms হলো একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যা তার নিজস্ব অর্থ প্রকাশ না করে ভিন্ন কোনো অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

যেমন: Cats and dogs (মুশলধারে), For good (চিরতরে), Crocodile tears (মায়াকান্না) ইত্যাদি।

Phrases

সংজ্ঞা: Phrase হলো একটি শব্দ গুচ্ছ যা অর্থ প্রকাশ করে কিন্তু পূর্ণাঙ্গ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে না। এটি বাক্যে একটি parts of speech এর মত কাজ করে। Phrase এর মধ্যে কোন subject এবং finite verb থাকে না।

যেমন-

- (i) To walk in the morning is good for health
- (ii) They tried to solve the problem
- (iii) There was a big pond in front of our college
- (iv) The man died on the spot

উপরের sentence গুলোর underline কৃত অংশটুকু phrase

Kinds of Phrase

Phrase-এর সঠিক প্রকারভেদ করা কঠিন। তবে ব্যবহারগত দিক থেকে বলা যায় **Phrase** সর্বমোট ১০ প্রকার; যথা-

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Noun Phrase | (ii) Adjective Phrase |
| (iii) Verb Phrase | (iv) Adverb Phrase |
| (v) Prepositional Phrase | (vi) Conjunctive Phrase |
| (vii) Interjectional Phrase | (viii) Infinitive Phrase |
| (ix) Participle Phrase | (x) Gerund Phrase |

1. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase হলো একটি শব্দ গুচ্ছ যা noun এর মত কাজ করে। এটি বাক্যে verb এর subject, object অথবা complement, preposition এর object, এবং **noun in apposition** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Complement বলতে এখানে বাক্য সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য যে পরিপূরক অংশের প্রয়োজন হয় তাকে বুঝায়।

যেমন-

- (i) Qualifying in the BCS exam is not easy.
verb এর subject হিসেবে
- (ii) He hopes to stand first in the exam
verb এর object হিসেবে
- (iii) To walk in the morning is a good exercise
verb এর subject হিসেবে
- (iv) I enjoy walking in the morning
verb এর object
- (v) Mr. Sirajul is a part time worker
subject এর complement



- (vi) He came with his friends
preposition এর object
- (vii) Mr. Ruhul Amin, the Chairman of ABC company,
came here yesterday. (Noun in apposition)
- (viii) We elected him MP of our constituency.
object এর complement হিসেবে

বিদ্যাবাড়া Note অনেক সময় transitive verb নিজের object এর সাহায্যে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না। আরেকটি অতিরিক্ত object আনতে হয়। এই দ্বিতীয় object টিকে প্রথমটির object complement বলে। আর এটি noun phrase. উপরের (viii) নং বাক্যটিতে MP শব্দটি 'him' object এর complement হিসেবে বসেছে।

- (ix) I have no kith and kin in this town.
noun phrase

বিদ্যাবাড়া Note determiners এর পরেও noun phrase হয়। উপরের (ix) নং বাক্যে no হল determiner.

Noun Phrase- এর গঠন নীতি

- Infinitive** বাক্যের subject / object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে তা সাধারণত noun phrase
 - To walk in the morning is good for health.
 - To demand dowry is a punishable offence.
 - He hopes to solve the problem.
 - He wanted to do the work.
- Gerund** যুক্ত অংশটুকু Noun এর কাজ করলে সাধারণত noun phrase হয়।
 - Robi enjoys reading poems.
 - We like listening to modern songs.
 - They are fond of singing folk songs.
 - Telling a lie is a sin.
- দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দ মিলে বাক্যের subject গঠিত হলে সাধারণত noun phrase হয়।
 - The king's speech was contradictory.
 - A man's foot was found there.
 - The rivers of Bangladesh are beautiful.
 - A tall tree has been decorated nicely.
- পাশাপাশি দুটি noun /pronoun 'and/or' দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে তা সাধারণত noun phrase হয়।
 - The British use knife and fork for eating.
 - They work day and night.
 - They have power or money.
- Noun in apposition** বাক্যে noun phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
 - Bear Grylls, the heart and soul of Discovery Channel, is a bold person.
 - Dr. Mohammad Yunus, the founder of Grameen Bank, has got Nobel Prize on peace.

2. Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase হল group of words যা adjective এর মত কাজ করে। যেমন-

- He is a man of great wealth
- A boy with blue eyes came here
- The boys playing in the field are students
- The medicine produced in Bangladesh is world class
- He is as dull as an ass or The man is as black as crow
- The baby is able to walk
- Grapes are sweet to taste
- I need a house to live in
- This is a chair to sit on

Adjective Phrase- এর গঠন নীতি

- Present participle** যুক্ত অংশটুকু Adjective এর ন্যায় কাজ করলে সাধারণত adjective phrase
 - The man walking in the field is a farmer.
 - The girl dancing on the stage is known to me.
 - Walking a few kilometres the Rohingyas have come to Bangladesh.
- Past participle** যুক্ত অংশটুকু Adjective এর কাজ করলে সাধারণত adjective phrase
 - The crops damaged by flood were theirs.
 - The passengers injured in an accident were taken to the hospital.
 - The police have rescued the car fallen in the canal.
- Adjective + preposition + noun/object** হিসেবে থাকলে Adjective Phrase হতে পারে।
The British are good at English.
The boy is weak in Mathematics.
- As/ so + adjective + as + article + noun** এই আকারে থাকলে সেটি Adjective Phrase হয়।
 - This bird is as black as a crow.
 - He is as dull as an ass.
 - The man was not so clever as a fox.
- Adjective/noun + infinitive + noun/object** হিসেবে থাকলে সেটি Adjective Phrase হয়।
It is easy to say something.
He has a house to live in.
He is able to walk.
He has a chair to sit on.
- Adjective + and/or/but + adjective** আকারে থাকলে সেটি Adjective Phrase হয়।
He is honest and sincere.
I don't mind if the answer is right or wrong.
The man is poor but honest.



3. Adverbial Phrase

যে শব্দগুচ্ছ verb কে modify করে তাকে adverbial phrase বলে। অর্থাৎ এটি দ্বারা verb এর কাজের সময়, স্থান, উদ্দেশ্য, উপায় ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। অন্য কথায় বললে এটি দ্বারা কোথায়? কখন? কীভাবে? কেন? ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নের উত্তর পাওয়া যায়।

যেমন-

- (i) He comes here every evening. (সময় বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (ii) He died on the spot. (স্থান বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (iii) He is at his office. (স্থান বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (iv) He did the job with a great care. (কীভাবে বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (v) We will do the job at any cost. (উপায় বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (vi) He ran to catch the bus. (উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (vii) Last week he received the amount. (সময় বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (viii) He lives in the suburb of Dhaka.

Adverbial/Adverb phrase এর গঠন নীতি

- 1) **Adverb + and + adverb.**
 - a) He comes to our house now and then.
 - b) He does the sum again and again.
2. **Every + সময় জ্ঞাপক শব্দ**
 - a) Every year we celebrate our birthday.
 - b) Every morning my father reads the Daily Star.
3. **Preposition + article + adjective + স্থান নির্দেশক শব্দ**
 - a) I lived in a small village.
 - b) The car is made in Japan.
4. **সময় নির্দেশক phrase + preposition + article + --- + সময় নির্দেশক noun.**
 - a) Once upon a time there was a king named Midas.
 - b) A sinner will suffer in the future.
5. **Preposition + article + adjective + noun.**
 - a) This bird flies in an easy way.
 - b) The boy behaves in a polite way.
6. **Infinitive + article / preposition + noun / object.**
 - a) He works hard to prosper in life.
 - b) He ran to catch the train.

4. Verb Phrase

Verb phrase হলো সেই শব্দ সমষ্টি যা verb এর কাজ করে। এক্ষেত্রে এক বা একাধিক word মিলে একটি verb এর মত কাজ করে।

- (i) Mr. Rakib looks after his parents.
 - (ii) We should not hanker after money.
 - (iii) Almost all people have been running after the thief for an hour.
 - (iv) Have you given up hopes?
- উপরের underlined কৃত অংশটুকু verb phrase

5. Prepositional Phrase

দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দ যদি একটিমাত্র preposition এর মত ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে তাকে prepositional phrase বলে।

যেমন-

- (i) There is a big pond in front of our house.
- (ii) The lady shouted at the top of her voice.
- (iii) I was late on account of traffic jam.
- (iv) He was absent on account of illness.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note Prepositional phrase যদি তার পূর্ববর্তী noun কে modify করে তাহলে তা adjective phrase হয়।

যেমন-

The cat on the couch is black.

Adj. phrase

উপরের বাক্যে 'on the couch' দ্বারা 'cat' কে modify করা হচ্ছে।

আবার prepositional phrase যদি তার পূর্ববর্তী verb কে modify করে তবে তা adverbial phrase হয়।

যেমন-

The cat sat on the couch.

Adverb phrase

আরও একটি বিষয় মনে রাখতে হবে, তা হলো- prepositional phrase তার object সহযোগে adverbial phrase হতে পারে।

There is a big pond in front of my house

adverbial phrase

6. Conjunctive Phrase

Conjunctive phrase হলো সেই শব্দ সমষ্টি যা conjunction এর কাজ করে। অর্থাৎ দুটি clause কে সংযুক্ত করে।

- (i) I will do the work as soon as I can
- (ii) You may eat as much as you can
- (iii) He as well as his friends is coming
- (iv) You are talking as if you were a mad

7. Interjectional Phrase

এ ধরনের phrase গুলো interjection এর মত মনের আকস্মিক আবেগ প্রকাশ করে। যেমন-

- (i) What a pity! He has failed again
- (ii) By God! Speak the truth

8. Infinitive phrase

Infinitive phrase তার object বা adverbial সহ infinitive phrase গঠন করে। অধিকাংশ Infinitive Phrase-ই Noun Phrase হবে। যেমন-

I am glad to know your success.

infinitive phrase

মনে রাখতে হবে infinitive phrase টি যদি verb এর object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তা noun phrase.

যেমন-

We wanted to know the secret.

noun phrase

Infinitive phrase যখন verb কে modify করে তখন তা adverbial phrase.

যেমন- He works hard to prosper in life.

adverbial phrase

9. Participle phrase

যেকোন participle তার object বা adverbial সহ participle phrase গঠন করে।

যেমন-

Loudly knocking at the door, he demanded admission.

10. Gerund Phrase:

Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যখন একগুচ্ছ শব্দ noun এর ন্যয় কাজ করে তখন তাকে Gerund Phrase বলে। যেমন:

Swimming in the rain is dangerous.

Class Work

1. To win a prize is my ambition. The underline part of the sentence is a/an—

[41th BCS]

- (a) adjective phrase
(b) Noun phrase
(c) Adverb phrase
(d) Conjunctive phrase

(b)

2. 'He ran with great speed.'

[40th BCS]

The underlined part of the sentence is a —

- (a) noun phrase (b) adverb phrase
(c) adjective phrase (d) participle phrase

(b)

3. 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

(d)

4. Choose the word/phrase that best retains the meaning of the underlined word/phrase in the given sentence :

Despite being a brilliant scientist, he does not seem to get his ideas across.

[32nd BCS]

- (a) make his ideas understand
(b) get his ideas down pat
(c) summaries his ideas
(d) put together his ideas

(a)

5. We were waiting for the bus. The underlined part is—

[28th BCS]

- (a) A noun phrase
(b) An infinitive phrase
(c) An prepositional phrase
(d) An verb phrase

(c)

6. Which of the following phrases is correct? [কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর (DAE) উপসহকারী কৃষি কর্মকর্তা (সাধারণ অংশ) ২০২১]

- (a) Buy the buy (b) buy the by
(c) by the by (d) bye the bye

(c)

7. To ride well requires practice.

[RU ০৯-১০: JnU (A) 11-12, JKKNIU (D) 18-19]

- (a) noun phrase (b) adjective phrase
(c) prepositional phrase (d) adverbial phrase

(a)

8. A woman with a veil over her body approached the doctor. The underlined phrase is—[DO (C) 00-01, RU (A5) 12-13, COU (B) 13-14, IU (C) 15-16, JKKNIU (ক) 15-16, BSMRSTU (E) 16-17]

- (a) Verbal phrase (b) Adverbial phrase
(c) Adjective phrase (d) Prepositional phrase

(c)

9. Hurrah! We have won the game. The underlined word is —

[CU (E) 07-08]

- (a) an adverb (b) an interjection
(c) a preposition (d) a conjunction

(b)

10. 'Approval' may be expressed by the following interjection:

[সোনালী ব্যাংক (সিনিয়র অফিসার)-১৮]

- (a) Ha! (b) Hush!
(c) Bravo! (d) Hurrah!

(c)

11. Heaven! It is an ecstatic moment of my life.

[SUST 07-08]

- (a) Noun (b) Pronoun
(c) Interjection (d) Conjunction

(c)

12. Interjections that express a sudden burst of emotion are followed by what kind of punctuation?

[BSMRSTU (F) 18-19]

- (a) Comma (b) Semicolon
(c) Colon (d) Exclamation

(d)

13. Alas! I am undone. Here 'alas' is —

[জনশক্তি, কর্মসংস্থান ও প্রশিক্ষণ ব্যুরোর ইন্সট্রাক্টর-১৮]

My God! I am undone! 'My God' is —

[উপজেলা/থানা নির্বাচন অফিসার-০৮]

- (a) Noun (b) Adverb
(c) Interjection (d) Preposition

(c)

14. The underlined phrase in "I spoke to him quite often" is a- [Jagannath university admission test. B unit-10-11]

- (a) Noun phrase (b) Adjective phrase
(c) Adverb phrase (d) Intransitive verb

(c)



15. He lives in a suburb of Dhaka. The underlined phrase is—

[জগন্নাথ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রথম বর্ষ স্নাতক (সম্মান) ভর্তি পরীক্ষা, ঘ ইউনিটঃ ২০১০-১১]

- (a) a noun phrase (b) an adjective phrase
(c) an adverbial phrase (d) an infinitive phrase (c)

16. Name the Phrase of the underlined words in the following sentence-The only criterion by which you can get admitted in to the medical College is by dint of hard work and perseverance.

(medical-2000-2001)

- (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Verbal Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase (d)

17. What type of phrase is the following highlighted words? Oh dear me! What shall I do?

(DU-C-Unit-2002-03)

- (a) Adjective phrase (b) Interjectional phrase
(c) Adverbial phrase (d) Prepositional phrase (b)

18. What type of phrase is the following underlined words: A woman with a veil over her body approached the doctor.

(DU-C-Unit-00-01)

- (a) Verbal phrase (b) Adverbial phrase
(c) Adjective phrase (d) Prepositional phrase (c)

19. Hasan is a man of letters.

[বরগুনি মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন পাসপোর্ট ও ইমগ্রেশন অফিসের সহকারী পরিচালক-২০০৬]

- (a) Noun phrase (b) Verbal phrase
(c) Prepositional phrase (d) Adjective phrase (a)

20. Rahim stood in front of me.

[বরগুনি মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন সহকারী পরিচালক (মাদক) ও কারা তত্ত্বাবধায়ক-২০০৬]

- (a) Adverbial phrase (b) Noun phrase
(c) Prepositional phrase (d) Adjective phrase (c)

21. I have kith and kin in this town.

[বরগুনি মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন সহকারী পরিচালক (মাদক) ও কারা তত্ত্বাবধায়ক-২০০৬]

- (a) Noun phrase (b) Prepositional phrase
(c) Adjective phrase (d) Conjunctional phrase (a)

22. A man in great difficulties came to me for help.

(থানা শিক্ষা অফিসার-১৯৯৯)

- (a) Prepositional phrase (b) Adverb phrase
(c) Noun phrase (d) Adjective phrase (d)

23. He is an eyesore to me.

(থানা শিক্ষা অফিসার-১৯৯৯)

- (a) Prepositional phrase (b) Adjective phrase
(c) Adverbial phrase (d) Noun phrase (d)

24. What a pity! I'm undone —

- (a) Noun phrase (b) Exclamatory phrase
(c) Adverb phrase (d) Interjectional phrase (d)

25. Ahmad wants to visit Quebec, but he will need to wait for his next vacation.

- (a) Prepositional phrase (b) participle phrase
(c) Gerund phrase (d) noun phrase (d)

26. Hoping for a miracle, the doctors continued the surgery.

- (a) Prepositional phrase
(b) participle phrase
(c) Noun phrase
(d) infinitive phrase (b)

27. Our boss supports donating time to charity.

- (a) Prepositional phrase
(b) participle phrase
(c) Noun phrase
(d) infinitive phrase (c)

28. Mamun hoped to find a cure for the disease, but she tried to be realistic.

- (a) Prepositional phrase
(b) participle phrase
(c) Gerund phrase
(d) noun phrase (d)

29. After the banquet, the cooks will take a well deserved break.

- (a) Adverb phrase (b) participle phrase
(c) Gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase (a)

30. Sam Smith, who recently spoke to the youth group, excels at motivating young people.

- (a) prepositional phrase (b) participle phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase (c)

31. Pushed beyond endurance, the runner dropped the baton.

- (a) noun phrase (b) participle phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase (b)

32. The shoes he saw in the catalogue are available down the street.

- (a) adverb phrase (b) participle phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase (a)

33. The reporter crouched behind that tree got the best picture of the arrest.
(a) prepositional phrase (b) adjective phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase **(b)**
34. Pretending to be asleep, the hiker escaped the bear.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) Participle phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) infinitive phrase. **(b)**
35. Susan Sarandon, a famous actress, has been very supportive of the striking workers.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(b)**
36. To finish the marathon in less than five hours is tom's goal.
(a) noun phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(a)**
37. She preferred eating at the local dish for lunch.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(c)**
38. After learning the parts of speech, the class began studying punctuation.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(d)**
39. The candidate elected by the voters promised to put 'a chicken in every pot'.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) adjective phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(b)**
40. Will someone be here soon to open the door?
(a) adverb phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(a)**
41. Frustrated with the delays, Erin tried to break her dog out of quarantine.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) prepositional phrase
(c) Gerund phrase (d) participle phrase **(d)**
42. Tom visited India while studying the history of Indian art.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adjective phrase
43. Tom Hanks, star of Philadelphia, will be appearing in a new film this holiday season.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(b)**
44. Before putting too much effort into the project, you should get some guidance from your boss.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(c)**
45. The car sold to the dealership has been wrecked twice.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) adjective phrase (c) prepositional phrase **(c)**
46. She liked the shirt given to her by her grandmother.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adjective phrase **(d)**
47. Samuel hid his present behind the dresser.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (c) adverb phrase
48. The Rock, Nick's favorite wrestler, will certainly win tonight's match.
(a) infinitive phrase
(b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase
(c) prepositional phrase **(b)**
49. Clyde plans to meet his family on the other side of the mall.
(a) noun phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **(a)**
50. David decided to close the back door before a raccoon sneaked in.
(a) noun phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase
51. The student, bored by the lecture, drew pictures in her notebook.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adjective phrase **(b)**
52. Before the race, the sprinter put a lucky penny in his sock.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **(b)**
53. His dog, a miniature hunter, chases away any birds or squirrels that come into the yard.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **(b)**



54. After making a hole in one, Raju decided he should quit golfing.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) noun phrase (d) prepositional phrase **c**
55. Every year we have to face the deathtrap of flood.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **d**
56. The story is interesting to listen.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (c) adjective phrase **c**
57. I have been reading about Freud's theories in psychology class.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) verb phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **b**
58. There may be a storm tonight.
(a) infinitive phrase (b) appositive
(c) verb phrase (d) adverb phrase **c**
59. She might have told Karen.
(a) verb phrase
(b) adverb phrase
(c) adjective phrase
(d) Conjunction phrase **a**
60. The tree in front of my house is tall.
(a) prepositional phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **a**
61. I know the man standing over there.
(a) verb phrase (b) adjective phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **b**
62. At last I decided to go back to my house.
(a) verb phrase (b) appositive
(c) noun phrase (d) adverb phrase **c**
63. BCS candidates work hard in order that they can get a job.
(a) verb phrase (b) Conjunction phrase
(c) noun phrase (d) adverb phrase **c**
64. Sumon as well as his friends has decided to visit London.
(a) conjunctive phrase (b) verb phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **a**
65. Rahmat is the black ship of the family.
(a) conjunctive phrase (b) noun phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **b**
66. Oh God! What has happened to him.
(a) conjunctive phrase (b) interjectional phrase
(c) gerund phrase (d) adverb phrase **b**
67. He went to New Market with a view to buying a new shirt.
(a) adverb phrase (b) appositive
(c) gerund phrase (d) prepositional phrase **d**
68. Fahim as well as his friends has decided to visit London. Here, 'as well as' is a-
[স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের কারা তত্ত্বাবধায়ক-২০১০]
a) Conjunctive phrase b) Verb phrase
c) Gerund phrase d) Adverb phrase **a**
69. 'She takes after her mother'. Here 'takes after' is— [গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তরের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-২০১১]
a) Verbal idiom
b) Phrasal verb
c) Regular verb
d) Intransitive verb **a**
70. The central part of a noun phrase is mainly a —
[প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের সিভিলিয়ান স্টাফ অফিসার-১৬]
a) Pronoun b) Adjective
c) Noun d) Adverb **c**
71. 'A charming girl' is a — [NU (ব্যবসায় শিক্ষা) ১০-১১]
'Kith and kin' [CU ০৬-০৭]
a) noun phrase
b) adjective phrase
c) Prepositional phrase
d) adverbial phrase **a**
72. The man wants something to eat. The underlined phrase is a/an — [RU (A, জোড়) ১৫-১৬]
a) prepositional phrase
b) adverbial phrase
c) adjective phrase
d) noun phrase **d**

Class



Exam

1. Bipul is a man of letters.

- (a) Noun phrase (b) Verbal phrase
(c) Adjective phrase (d) Infinitive phrase

2. I have no kith and kin in this town.

- (a) Noun phrase
(b) Prepositional phrase
(c) Adjective phrase
(d) Conjunctive phrase

3. A thing of beauty is a joy forever. The underline sentence is—

- (a) Verbal phrase
(b) Verbal phrase
(c) Prepositional phrase
(d) Adjective phrase

4. The scientist doing the research in the laboratory is my teacher.

The underlined part of the sentence is—

- (a) noun phrase
(b) an adjective phrase
(c) a conjunctive phrase
(d) an adverbial phrase

5. 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

6. The people in the room stood up to greet him.

- (a) a prepositional clause
(b) an adjective phrase
(c) an adjective clause
(d) an adverbial phrase

7. A man in great difficulties came to me for help.

- (a) Prepositional phrase
(b) Adverb phrase
(c) Noun phrase
(d) Adjective phrase

8. Swimming in the river is dangerous.

- (a) Participle phrase
(b) Gerund phrase
(c) Adjective phrase
(d) Adverb phrase

9. I stopped drinking pure water every day.

- (a) Adverb phrase
(b) Participle phrase
(c) Appositive phrase
(d) Gerund phrase

10. Don't think about taking this type of risks.

- (i) Gerund phrase
(ii) Adjective phrase
(iii) Participle phrase
(iv) Adverb phrase

Answer Sheet

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