



Bank Job Lecture Sheet

Lecture



Lecture Contents

□ Parts of Speech

- ✓ Noun
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- ✓ Verb, Causitive Verb
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Parts of Speech

Noun

Noun: যে Word দ্বারা কোন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, গুণ, কাজ ও স্থানের নাম বোঝায় তাকে Noun বলে।

Noun মূলত পাঁচ প্রকার। যথা:-

- (1) Proper noun (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (2) Common noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (3) Collective noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (4) Material noun (বস্তুবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (5) Abstract noun (গুণ বা ভাববাচক বিশেষ্য)

(1) Proper noun (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য)

কোন Word যখন একটি বিশেষ ব্যক্তি বা স্থানের নাম বোঝায় তখন তাকে Proper noun বলে।

নিচের উদাহরণ দুটি লক্ষ করুন :

- (i) Promee is a nice girl.
Proper noun common noun
- (ii) Dhaka is a big city.
Proper noun common noun

[NB: সহজভাবে মনে রাখুন, যে Noun গুলোতে capital Letter ব্যবহার করতে হয় সেগুলো proper noun.]

(2) Common noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য)

যে word জাতিবাচক বা শ্রেণীবাচক নামকে বোঝায় তাকে common noun বলে।

নিচের উদাহরণ দুটি লক্ষ করুন :

- (i) Promee (Proper noun) is a nice girl.
(Comon Noun)
- (ii) Dhaka (Proper noun) is a big city.
(common noun).

(3) Collective noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য)

যে word দ্বারা পৃথকভাবে ব্যক্তির বা বিষয়ের নাম না বুঝিয়ে এদের সমষ্টিকে বোঝায় তাকে Collective noun বলে।

Example:

1. The crowd demonstrated (জনতা বিক্ষোভ দেখিয়েছিল)
[collective noun]
2. The army has been deployed (সেনাবাহিনী মোতায়েন করা হয়েছে) [collective noun]
3. Hamid was the first boy in the class (হামিদ ছিল ক্লাসের প্রথম বালক) [collective noun]

অনুরূপভাবে fleet (রণতরীর সমষ্টি), flock (ভেড়ার পাল), jury, committee, team, group ইত্যাদি collective noun.

(4) Material noun (বস্তুবাচক বিশেষ্য)

যে noun দ্বারা কোন বস্তুর নাম বোঝায় তাকে Material noun বলে।
Iron, rice, gold, silver, wood, etc. material noun এর উদাহরণ।

(5) Abstract noun (গুণ বা ভাববাচক বিশেষ্য)

যে noun কোন গুণ, অবস্থা বা কাজের নাম বোঝায় তাকে abstract noun বলে।

Example:

1. Honesty is the best policy. [Abstract noun]
2. Kindness is a great virtue. [Abstract noun]
3. Mohendro is brave since his boyhood. [Abstract noun]
4. They burst out laughter. [Abstract noun]

আরও কিছু Examples- goodness, whiteness, hardness, hatred, slavery, sickness etc.

Possessive Noun: যে Noun দ্বারা স্বত্ব/মালিকানা অধিকার নির্দেশ করে তাকে Possessive Noun বলে।

Examples: Mondal's, Ratan's, Mostafa's, Father's, Mother's, Doctor's, Student's etc.

নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ্য করুন:

We went to Doctor's chamber (ডাক্তারের চেম্বার)

We went to Doctors' chamber (ডাক্তারদের চেম্বার)

Students' guardians have been invited.

People's Republic of Bangladesh

[NB: মনে রাখবেন, ব্যক্তির অর্থে 'S' ব্যবহার করতে হয় কিন্তু বস্তুর 'র/এর' প্রকাশ করতে 'of' ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

যেমন- Karim's leg; কিন্তু The leg of a chair শুদ্ধ]

সংখ্যার দিক দিয়ে noun কে প্রথমত দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়।

যথা-

1. Countable noun
2. Uncountable noun.

1. Countable Noun: যেসব noun-কে গণনা করা যায় তাদেরকে countable noun বলে।

যেমন- chair, table, book, pen, man, etc.

2. Uncountable Noun: যেসব noun কে গণনা করা যায় না তাকে uncountable noun বলে।

যেমন- rice, sugar, water, air, food, salt, etc.

A list of uncommon uncountable nouns:

money, furniture, corn, accommodation, advice, baggage, luggage, machinery, knowledge, courage, information, scenery, news, music, vocabular, work, leisure, traffic, equipment expenditure, soap, publicity, progress, chess, poverty, weather, homework, fun.

এবার নিচে কতগুলো উদাহরণ লক্ষ্য করুন-

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note Uncountable noun এর ক্ষেত্রে একটি বুঝাতে চাইলে noun টির পূর্বে **a piece of** বা এ ধরনের শব্দ বসাতে হয়।
যেমন- a piece of advice, two pieces of equipment. a piece of soap, a piece of information, a slice of bread, a loaf, half a loaf

সহজ কথায়, কিছু Common Noun এর সমষ্টিই হচ্ছে Collective Noun.

[নিম্নে সমষ্টিবাচক উদাহরণ দেয়া হলো]

A batch of students	ছাত্রের দল
A bevy of ladies/beauties	সুন্দরীদের সম্মিলন
A shoal of fish	মাছের ঝাঁক
A flight/swarm of locusts	পতঙ্গপালের দল
A regiment/squadron/ troop/an army of soldiers	একদল সৈন্য
A flock of birds/sheep	পাখির ঝাঁক/ভেড়ার পাল
A team of players	খেলোয়াড়ের দল
A hive of bees	চাকের মৌমাছির ঝাঁক
A herd of cows/cattle	গবাদিপশু/গরুর পাল
A band of pilgrims	তীর্থযাত্রীর দল
A gang/band of robbers	ডাকাত দল
A band of musicians	বাদকের দল
A bouquet of flowers	ফুলের তোড়া
A pair of shoes	এক জোড়া জুতা
A bunch of keys/flowers	চাবির/ফুলের গোছা
A drove/herd of cattle	গরু-বাছুরের পাল
A bunch of bananas	কলার ছড়া
A pack of wolves	নেকড়ের দল
A collection of relics	দুস্ত্রাপ্য বইয়ের সংগ্রহ
A pack of asses	গাধার দল
A heap of files	ফাইলের স্তুপ/গাদা
A pile of books	এক গাদা বই
A troop of horses	ঘোড়ার পাল
A Litter of puppies	কুকুর ছানার দল
A board of directors	ডাইরেক্টরদের বোর্ড
A gathering of people	জন সমাবেশ
A throng/crowd of people	লোকজনের ভিড়
A galaxy of talents	প্রতিভা সমাবেশ
A squad of homeguards	হোমগার্ডের দল
A pride of lions	সিংহের দল
A wad of banknotes	নোটের গাঁট/তাড়া



For Instant Practice

- What kind of noun is 'river'?
a. Material b. Collective
c. Proper d. Common **Ans: d**
- Dhaka is a big city. এখানে Dhaka শব্দটি কোন প্রকারের noun?
a. proper b. common
c. collective d. material **Ans: a**
- What kind of noun is 'Cattle'?
a. Proper b. Common
c. Collective d. Material **Ans: c**
- What type of noun the word 'Chemistry' is?
a. abstract b. material
c. proper d. common **Ans: a**
- What kind of noun is 'honesty'?
a. Proper b. Common
c. Abstract d. Collective **Ans: c**
- What kind on noun is 'river' [৪৪তম বিসিএস]
a. Material b. Collective
c. Proper d. Common **Ans: d**
- 'A herd of cattle is passing.' The underlined word is a/an— [৪৩তম বিসিএস]
a. adverb b. adjective
c. collective noun d. abstract noun **Ans: c**
- Hasan has read most of the — of Shakespeare: [৪২তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ)]
a. poem b. play
c. drama d. works **Ans: d**
- Which word is correct? [৪২তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ)]
a. Furnitures b. Informations
c. Sceneries d. Proceeds **Ans: d**
- What is the noun form of the word 'know'? [৪১তম বিসিএস]
a. knowing b. knowledge
c. knowledgeable d. known **Ans: b**
- The warning of the authority falls on deaf ears. Here warning does the function of— [৩৯তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ)]
a. noun b. adverb
c. adjective d. verb **Ans: a**
- 'Mutton' is a /an— [৩৮তম বিসিএস]
a. Common noun b. Abstract noun
c. Material noun d. Proper noun **Ans: c**
- I am in process of of collecting materials for my story. The underlined word is a/an— [৩৫তম বিসিএস]
a. Verb b. Adjective
c. Adverb d. Noun **Ans: d**
- Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an — [৩৫তম বিসিএস]
a. Adverb b. Noun
c. Adjective d. Verb **Ans: c**
- What kind of noun is 'Army'? [১০ম বিসিএস]
a. Proper b. Common
c. Collective d. Material **Ans: c**
- What kind of noun is 'Girl'? [১০ম বিসিএস]
a. Proper b. Common
c. Collective d. Material **Ans: b**

Pronoun

Pronoun: Noun বা noun জাতীয় শব্দের পরিবর্তে যে word ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে pronoun বলে। pronoun নয় প্রকার। যথা—

① Personal pronoun-

এই pronoun কোন person বা ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন— I (আমি), we (আমরা), you (তুমি, তোমরা), she (সে), he (সে), they (তাহারা), it (ইহা)

② Possessive pronoun-

এই pronoun দ্বারা possession বা অধিকার বুঝানো হয়। যেমন— mine (আমার), ours (আমাদের), yours (তোমার), his/hers (তার), theirs (তাদের) its (ইহার)

③ Reflexive pronoun and Emphatic pronoun-

Reflexive pronoun- personal pronoun এর সঙ্গে self বা selves যুক্ত হয়ে কোন pronoun যখন object এর স্থানে বসে এবং subject কে

নির্দেশ করে তাকে Reflexive pronoun বলে। অর্থাৎ এক্ষেত্রে কর্তা ও কর্ম একই ব্যক্তি। Reflexive pronoun এর ক্ষেত্রে অর্থ হবে নিজেকে/নিজেদেরকে। যেমন—

He killed **himself** (সে নিজেকে খুন করেছিল)

You are killing **yourself** (তুমি নিজেকে খুন করছে)

I am deceiving **myself** (আমি নিজেকে ফাঁকি দিচ্ছি)

We are deceiving **ourselves** (আমরা আমাদেরকে ফাঁকি দিচ্ছি)

Emphatic pronoun- যে pronoun কোন noun বা pronoun এর পরে বসে তাকে নির্দেশ করে এবং তার উপর জোর প্রদান করে তাকে Emphatic pronoun বলে। Emphatic pronoun এর ক্ষেত্রে অর্থ হবে **নিজেই বা নিজেরাই**

যেমন—

I **myself** did this (আমি নিজেই এটা করেছিলাম)

You **yourself** went there (তুমি নিজেই সেখানে গিয়েছিলে)

He **himself** came here (সে নিজেই এখানে এসেছিল)

Jui **herself** told this (জুই নিজেই এটা বলেছিল)

(4) Demonstrative pronoun

এই pronoun কোন noun কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন- This, that, these, those, it.

Examples in the sentences

This is my pen. (এই হয় আমার কলম।)

These are my shirts. (এইগুলো আমার শার্ট।)

Those are my books. (এগুলো আমার বই।)

It is my cat. (এটি আমার বিড়াল।)

(5) Indefinite pronoun

এ ধরনের pronoun কোন অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায়। যেমন-

Any, one, anyone, everyone, all, some, someone, anybody, none, somebody, many, another, both, several, few, etc.

Application in the sentences

- ◆ **Anyone** of you may go.
- ◆ **Any** of the pens will do.
- ◆ **Everyone** will leave this earth.
- ◆ **All** did it.
- ◆ **Many** of them were honest.
- ◆ **None** of them have come back.
- ◆ **Both** of the parents were present
- ◆ **A few** of them were attentive
- ◆ **Someone** of you requested me
- ◆ **One** of the students is absent

(6) Relative Pronoun

যে pronoun দুটি বাক্যের মধ্যে relation বা সম্বন্ধ স্থাপন করে তাকে relative pronoun বলে। Relative pronoun গুলো হলো- Who (যে/যে যে), whose (যার/যাদের), whom (যাকে, যাদেরকে), which (যেটি/যেগুলো), that (যে/যা/যেটি) what (যা)।

নিচের বিষয়গুলো ভালভাবে লক্ষ করুন :-

- * Relative pronoun যে noun/pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে ঠিক তার পরেই বসে।
- * Relative pronoun এর অপর অংশে অন্যকোন pronoun (he, she, they, Whose we, you) বসে না।
- * Relative pronoun এর পূর্বের noun/pronoun অনুসারে verb বসে।
- * Relative pronoun কোন possessive noun কে modify করে না।
- * Relative pronoun কোন clause কে modify করে না।

Who এর ব্যবহার

‘Who’-ব্যবহৃত হয় শুধু ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে এবং subject হিসেবে। যে ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে who ঠিক তার পরেই বসে। যেমন-

(১) তোমরা যারা কঠোর পরিশ্রম কর তারা ভাল করবে।

You who work hard will do well.

(২) ড. মুহাম্মদ ইউনুস যিনি একজন বিখ্যাত অধ্যাপক তিনি শান্তিতে নোবেল পুরস্কার পেয়েছেন।

Dr. Mohammad Yunus who is a famous professor has got Nobel Prize on peace.

[Note: Who এর পূর্বে যে subject বসে সেই subject অনুযায়ী verb বসাতে হয় এবং কোন বাক্যে who বসালে সেই বাক্যের অপর অংশে I, we, he, they বসে না।]

Whom এর ব্যবহার

Whom ব্যবহৃত হয় শুধু ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে এবং object হিসেবে। যে ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে whom ঠিক তার পরেই বসে। তবে whom যেহেতু object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাই এর পরেও একটি noun বা pronoun subject হিসেবে বসাতে হয়। যেমন-

(১) তুমি যে লোকটিকে পছন্দ কর তিনি একজন সৎ মানুষ।

The man whom you like most is an honest man.

(২) মীরজাফর সেই লোক যাকে আমরা ঘৃণা করি।

Mirjafar is the man whom we hate.

(৩) এই সেই লোকজন যাদেরকে আমরা সবাই সম্মান করি।

These are the people whom we all honour.

(৪) তিনি সেই নেতা যাকে অধিকাংশ মানুষ ভোট দেয়।

He is the leader whom most of the people vote for.

Whose এর ব্যবহার

Whose ব্যবহৃত হয় ব্যক্তি, বস্তু এবং প্রাণীর ক্ষেত্রে। Whose- অর্থ যার/যেটির/যাদের কার।

যেমন-

(১) এই সেই মানুষজন যাদের বাড়িঘর বন্যায় ভাসিয়ে নিয়েছিল।

These are the people whose houses were washed away by flood.

(২) এই সেই প্রশ্ন যার উত্তর এখনো অজানা।

This is the question whose answer is still unknown.

(৩) এই সেই লোকজন যাদের সিদ্ধান্তগুলো গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে।

These are the men whose decisions have been accepted.

(৪) এই সেই কলম যার দাম পাঁচ টাকা।

This is the pen whose price is five taka.

(৫) এই সেই রোহিঙ্গা জনগোষ্ঠী যাদের বাড়িঘর পুড়িয়ে দেওয়া হয়েছে।

These are the Rohingyas whose houses have been burnt.

Which এর ব্যবহার

এটি ব্যবহৃত হয় শুধু বস্তু এবং প্রাণীর ক্ষেত্রে। এটি subject এবং object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। which এর অর্থ যেটি/যেগুলোর।

যেমন-

(১) যে ষাঁড়টি তারা কুরবানীর জন্য কিনেছে সেটি খুবই স্বাস্থ্যবান।

The ox which they have bought for sacrifice is very healthy.

(২) তুমি যে কলমটি নীলক্ষেত থেকে কিনেছিলে সেটি ছিল খুব সুন্দর।

The pen which you bought from Nilkhet was nice.

(৩) এই সেই বাড়ি যেটি মোজাম্মেল সাহেব তৈরি করেছেন।

This is the house which Mr. Muzammel has built.

(৪) এই সেই বই যেগুলো খুবই মজাদার।

These are the books which are very interesting.



That এর ব্যবহার

That ব্যবহৃত হয় ব্যক্তি, বস্তু ও প্রাণীর ক্ষেত্রে।

অর্থাৎ who এবং which এর জায়গায় that ব্যবহার করা যায়।

যেমন-

- (১) যে কলমটি আমি নীলক্ষেত থেকে কিনেছি সেটি খুবই চমৎকার।
The pen that I have bought from Nilkhet is very beautiful.
- (২) যে বাঘ সুন্দরবনে পাওয়া যায় তা পৃথিবী বিখ্যাত।
The tiger that is found in the Sunderbans is world famous.

What এর ব্যবহার

What হলো একমাত্র relative pronoun যার পূর্বে কোন noun ব্যবহৃত হয় না। যেমন-

- (১) আমি যা সঠিক ভেবেছিলাম তাই বলেছিলাম।
I said what I thought right.
- (২) আমরা যা উপযুক্ত ভেবেছিলাম তাই করেছিলাম।
We did what we thought suitable.
- (৩) যা ঘটেছে তা খুবই দুঃখজনক।
What has happened is very sad.
- (৪) তৃষা যা খুঁজতেছিল তা পেয়েছিল।
Trisha found what she was searching for.
- (৫) তুমি যা বলেছ তা অন্যায়।
What you have said is unfair.

Antecedent এর ব্যবহার

- (1) Antecedent সব সময় relative pronoun এর অব্যবহিত পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
যেমন-
I bought a shirt which was black (এখানে Shirt শব্দটি হলো Antecedent)
- (2) Possessive noun বা pronoun কখনও relative pronoun এর antecedent হতে পারে না। এক্ষেত্রে noun বা pronoun কে of এর object করতে হয়। যেমন-
Incorrect: I like Tagore's poems who is a famous poet.
Correct : I like the poems of Tagore who is a famous poet.
- (3) Relative pronoun এর number, person ও gender তার antecedent এর number, person ও gender অনুসারে হয়।
Incorrect: It is you who has played well
Correct : It is you who have played well
- (4) কখনও কোন clause Relative Pronoun এর antecedent হতে পারে না। এক্ষেত্রে relative pronoun না বসিয়ে and this বা and that বসাতে হয়।
Incorrect: Nupur kills her time which is unwanted
Correct : Nupur Kills her time and this is unwanted

Incorrect: Bangladesh team defeated Australia which pleased us

Correct : Bangladesh team defeated Australia and this pleased us

Incorrect: I like Tagore's poems who is a world poet.

Correct : I like the poems of Tagore who is a world poet.

(7) Interrogative pronoun:

এই pronoun গুলো প্রশ্ন করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়। এগুলো বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে। interrogative pronoun গুলো হলো- who, whose, whom, which, what.

Application in the sentences:

What do you want?

What is the matter?

Whom do you want?

Who is there?

Which of the pens did you like?

Note: কিন্তু which বা what এর পর noun থাকলে তা interrogative adjective হয়।

নিচের উদাহরণ দুটি লক্ষ করুন-

Which pen did you buy? [interrogative adjective]

What matter is it? [interrogative adjective]

(8) Distributive pronoun:

এই pronoun এক জাতীয় একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে প্রত্যেকটিকে পৃথক করে বুঝায়। যেমন- Each, either, neither, everyone.

Application in sentences:

Each of the boys has got a pen.

Either of you can go.

Neither of you can go.

Everyone of them was present.

Note: Distributive pronoun প্রথমে থাকলে এর পরে verb singular হয়। কিন্তু each এর antecedent plural হলে verb plural হয়।

যেমন- The students each **have** done their duty.

(9) Reciprocal pronoun:

এই pronoun একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝিয়ে দেয়।

Examples: each other, one another. দুইজনের ক্ষেত্রে each other এবং দুই এর অধিক বোঝাতে one another ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Application in the sentences

They helped one another.

The two boys hit each other.

Do you two know each other? (তোমরা কি দুজন দুজনকে চিন?)

For Instant Practice

- 'Who's that?' In this sentence 'that' is a/an —** [41st BCS]
a. pronoun b. conjunction
c. adjective d. adverb **Ans: a**
- Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?** [38th BCS]
a. such b. either
c. that d. any **Ans: b**
- Pick the correct part to fill in the gap of the following sentence: Each of the sons followed — father's trade.** [৩৩তম বিসিএস]
a. their b. her
c. whose d. his **Ans: d**
- Select the correct sentence.** [26th BCS]
a. The man was tall stole my bag.
b. The man was tall who is stealing tall my bag.
c. The man who stole my bag was tall.
d. The man stole by bag was tall. **Ans: c**
- Tell me — that.** [24th BCS]
a. whom told you b. that told you
c. who told you d. told you **Ans: c**
- One should be careful about — duty.** [23rd BCS]
a. his b. her
c. one's d. the **Ans: c**
- The children studied in a class room — windows were never opened.** [22nd BCS]
a. that b. which
c. where d. whose **Ans: d**
- Who, Which, what are—** [12th BCS]
a. Demonstrative pronoun
b. Relative pronoun
c. Reflexive Pronoun
d. Indefinite pronoun **Ans: b**
- Choose the correct sentence —** [12th BCS]
a. Let he and you be witnesses.
b. Let you and him be witnesses.
c. Let you and he be witnesses.
d. Let you and he be witness. **Ans: b**
- Choose the correct sentence.** [10th BCS]
a. A few of the three boys got a prizes.
b. Every of the three boys got a prize.
c. All of the three boys got a prize.
d. Each of the three boys got a prize. **Ans: d**
- Who, Which, What are—**
a. interrogative pronoun b. both a & c
c. relative pronoun d. demonstrative pronoun **Ans: b**
- Which one of the following is an example of an indefinite pronoun?**
a. such b. either
c. that d. any **Ans: d**
- I really like the way that car looks, but — price is more than I can afford.**
a. its b. it's
c. it has d. it **Ans: a**
- It is I who am to blame. Name the pronoun of the underlined word—**
a. Interrogative pronoun
b. Demonstrative pronoun
c. Relative pronoun
d. Distributive pronoun **Ans: c**

Verbs

সংজ্ঞা অনুযায়ী আমরা জানি, কোন কিছু করা, থাকা, হওয়াকেই Verb বলে।

প্রথমেই Verb-এর একটি Structure এক নজরে দেখে নেয়ার মাধ্যমে Verb-এর প্রকারভেদ জেনে নিলে সুবিধা হবে।

যে সমস্ত word (শব্দ) দ্বারা কোন কাজ করা বুঝায়, তাকে Verb বা ক্রিয়া বলা হয়।

♦ Verb-এর প্রকারভেদ : Verb সাধারণত দু' প্রকার। যথা—

1. Finite verb (সমাপিকাক্রিয়া) ও 2. Non-finite verb (অসমাপিকাক্রিয়া)

♦ Finite verb (সমাপিকাক্রিয়া): যে ক্রিয়ার কাজ শেষ হয়ে যায়, তাকে Finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া বলে।

eg— He writes a letter. They eat rice.

♦ Non-finite verb (অসমাপিকাক্রিয়া) : যে ক্রিয়ার কাজ অসম্পূর্ণ থেকে যায়, তাকে Non-finite verb বা অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া বলে।

যেমন— He goes to play. They went to witness a game?



Finite verb আবার দু প্রকার। যথা-

1. Principal verb (মূলক্রিয়া) ও 2. Auxiliary or Helping verb (সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া)

◆ Principal Verb

যে Verb অন্য Verb-এর সাহায্য ছাড়াই স্বাধীন ভাবে কাজ সমাধান করতে পারে, তাকে Principal verb বলে। যেমন-

(i) They presented him an award. (ii) Inform the police of the matter.

(iii) They help the poor. (iv) We pray to Allah.

Principal verb দু প্রকার। যথা- (i) Transitive verb ও (ii) Intransitive verb

(i) Transitive verb : যে Principal verb, Object গ্রহণ ছাড়া বাক্যের অর্থ পূর্ণ করতে পারেনা, অর্থকে সম্পূর্ণ করতে object-এর সাহায্য গ্রহণ করতে হয়, তাকে Transitive verb বলে। যেমন-

(i) We eat rice. (ii) She sings a song. (iii) Sharif washed his clothes.

◆ Transitive verb আবার চার প্রকার। যথা-

1. Factitive verb 2. Reflexive verb 3. Reciprocal verb 4. Cognate verb

1. Factitive verb : যে সব Transitive verb এর Object ছাড়াও অন্য আর একটি Word-এর সাহায্য নিয়ে বাক্যের অর্থ পরিপূর্ণ করতে হয়, তাদেরকে Factitive verb বলে এবং যে নতুন Word টি ব্যবহার করতে হয়, তাকে Factitive object বলে। যেমন-

(i) We elected him President. (ii) Allah made him great.

2. Reflexive verb : যে সব Verb-এর Subject ও Object একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু হয়, তাকে Reflexive verb বলে। যেমন-

(i) He conducted himself. (ii) She killed herself.

3. Reciprocal verb: যে Transitive verb-টি পরস্পর Subject এবং Object- এর মধ্যে নিষ্পন্ন হয় বুঝায়, তাকে Reciprocal verb বলে। যেমন- (i) The two lovers love each other. (ii) They are helping one another.

4. Cognate verb: যে verb নিজেই object-এর স্থানে বসে তাকে Cognate verb বলে। যেমন:

He slept a sound sleep. (এখানে sleep verb-টি object এর স্থানে বসেছে।)

Intransitive verb

যে Verb অন্য কোনো word-এর সাহায্য ব্যতীত অর্থাৎ object গ্রহণ না করেই Sentence-এর অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে পারে তাকে Intransitive verb বলে। অর্থাৎ Intransitive verb-এর কোনো object বা কর্ম থাকে না।

Example :

i. The girl sings. (মেয়েটি গান করে)। ii. Birds fly. (পাখিরা উড়ে)।

আমরা জানি, **Intransitive Verb** ৩ প্রকার। যথা :

(i) Causative Verb (ii) Copulative Verb (iii) Quasi-passive Verb

(i) Causative Verb

Causative verb ব্যবহার করা হয় যখন একজন ব্যক্তি দ্বিতীয় কোনো ব্যক্তিকে দিয়ে নিজের জন্য কোনো কাজ করিয়ে নেয়, একজন ব্যক্তি অর্থের বিনিময়ে, অনুরোধ করে কিংবা জোরপূর্বকভাবে নিজের কাজ অন্যকে দিয়ে করিয়ে নিতে পারে। Causative verb-গুলো হলো have, get, make, help, let. Causative verb নিচের structure-টি অনুসরণ করে।

Sub +

Have
get
make
let
help

 + N/P + verb +

Rule-1: Causative হবার জন্য have/get/make/let/help-এর পর অবশ্যই n/p থাকতে হবে। n/p না থাকলে causative-এর নিয়ম follow হবে না।

Rule-2: Causative verb-এর পর যে n/p-টি থাকে তা তার পরে বসা verb-টির কাজ যদি নিজে করে তবে ঐ n/p-কে doer of the action বলা হবে।

I have Rahim clean the room.

I helped Raza find the room.

উপরের বাক্য দুটিতে Rahim এবং Raza verb-এর কাজ নিজে সম্পাদন করায় তারা এখানে doer।

Rule-3: Causative verb-এর পর যে n/p-টি থাকে তা যদি n/p-এর পরবর্তী verb-এর কাজটি নিজে না করে বরং ঐ কাজের ফল receive করে তাহলে ঐ noun/pronoun-কে receiver of the action বলা হবে। যেমন-

Sharif had the car repaired.

I get my hair cut.

প্রথম বাক্যে the car নিজে repair-এর কাজ করে না বরং গাড়িতে মেরামত করা হয়। চুল নিজে কাটে না বরং চুল কাটা হয়। তাই এখানে কোনো noun-ই doer নয় বরং receiver of the action।

Example:

1. I have Rajon repair the car. (Rajon = doer)
2. I got Rajon to repair the car. (Rajon = doer)
3. I have the car repaired. (the car = receiver)
4. I got the car repaired. (the car = receiver)

Rules for Causative Verbs:

1. Make: [Makr + doer + V1]

Example:

1. The manager made the sales representative attend the conference.
2. The president is making his cabinet members sign this document.

2. Let: [Let + doer + V1]

[Let + receiver + (be + V3)]

Example:

1. The teacher let the students leave class early.
2. Let the work be completed as soon as possible.

3. Get: [Get + doer + (to + V1)]

[Get + receiver + V3]

Example:

1. I get my washing machine to wash my shirt.
2. Mary got her husband arrested.

4. Have: [Have + doer + V1]

[Have + receiver + V3]

Example:

1. I had my car washed.
2. I had Abdur Razzak type all of my papers.

5. Help: [Help + doer + V1/(to + V1)]

Example:

1. John helped her wash/to wash the dishes.

More examples of causative verbs:

- The president had his advisors arrange a press conference.
- George is getting his teachers to give him a make-up exam.
- Mary has had a friend type all of her papers.
- John is having his father contact the officials.
- The editor had the contributors attend a composition workshop.
- Morris got his dog to bring him the newspaper.
- James has his shirts cleaned at the drycleaners.
- Pat is having her car repaired this week.
- Anna got her paper typed by a friend.
- The president is having a press conference arranged by his advisors.
- Rick was having his hair cut when John called.
- The manager made the salesmen attend the conference.
- The teacher always makes the children stay in their seats.
- George made his son be quiet in the theater.

6. Used to

Used to কথাটি দুটো অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন: অভ্যাস অর্থে এবং ব্যবহার হওয়া অর্থে (Passive sense)

‘Used to’ → অভ্যাস অর্থে:

অভ্যাস মূলত দুই ধরনের হয়, অতীত অভ্যাস যা এখন নেই এবং বর্তমান অভ্যাস যা আগে হয়তো ছিল না অথবা অতীত থেকে শুরু হয়ে এখনও আছে। এ দুটির ব্যবহারগত structure ভিন্ন।

1. N/P + used to + verb (base) → অতীত অভ্যাস যা এখন নেই।
2. N/P + ‘be’/get/become/grow + used to + verb (ing) → বর্তমান বা progressive habit বোঝাতে।

Example:

1. I used to go to school. (অতীত অভ্যাস যা এখন নেই)
2. I am used to going to University. (progressive habit)

‘Used to’ → ব্যবহার অর্থে:

‘Used to’ দ্বারা যদি অভ্যাস না হয়ে ‘ব্যবহৃত হয়’ অর্থে use হয় তাহলে: N/P + be + used to + verb (base)

Example:

1. The book is used to solve common English mistake (এখানে বইটি ব্যবহার হয় এমন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে, কোনো অভ্যাস বুঝায় না।)



For Instant Practice

1. I think I've made our position very — a.

[DU (D unit): 2015-16]

- a. clarified b. clear
c. clearly d. cleared **Ans: b**

2. The translation of “আমি তাকে বুঝাতে চেষ্টা করব।”—

[DU (D unit): 2010-11]

- a. I will making him to understand.
b. I will try make him understand.
c. I will try to make him to understand.
d. I will try to make him understand. **Ans: d**

3. It costs about Tk. 500 to have a tooth — a.

[DU (C Unit): 2008-09]

- a. filling b. to fill
c. filled d. fill
e. has been filled **Ans: c**

4. 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 men d. had mended **Ans: a**

5. Solaiman is having the students (write) a composition.

[RU (D, Business): 2016-17]

- a. writing b. to write
c. write d. to writing **Ans: c**

6. The teacher had her students — experiences with ESP.

[CU (B-1 Unit): 2015-16]

- a. to write composition about
b. wrote some composition of his or her
c. write a composition on their
d. had written any composition for his **Ans: c**

7. Once that bingo hall — to be a cinema.

- a. used b. was used
c. had used d. was being used **Ans: a**

8. We have to help her (find) her keys.

[RU (D, Business): 2016-17]

- a. find b. in finding
c. to find d. by finding **Ans: a**

9. The principal had his teacher — their lessons in advance.

[CU (C3): 2012-13]

- a. being planned b. planned
c. plan d. was planning **Ans: c**

10. I — to smoke five years ago, but now I've stopped.

- a. used b. was used
c. had used d. was being used **Ans: a**

11. He — that is very bad.

- a. smokes b. uses to smoke
c. used to smoke d. is used to smoke **Ans: a**

12. At the beginning I couldn't understand Londoners because I — to the accent.

- a. didn't used b. wasn't used
c. hadn't used d. used **Ans: b**

13. I — to — in London but it was hard at the beginning.

- a. used drive b. am use ... driving
c. used ... driving d. don't use ... drive **Ans: b**

14. It took them a long time to grow — up in the middle of the night.

- a. use to get b. used to get
c. using to getting d. used to getting **Ans: d**

15. Insulin used to — diabetic patients.

- a. cure b. curing
c. be cured d. have cured **Ans: a**

(ii) Copulative Verb

কতগুলি intransitive verb (is, become, has, seem, appear) রয়েছে যেগুলো তাদের পরবর্তী word-এর সাহায্য ছাড়া পূর্ণরূপে অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না, তাদেরকে **copulative verb** বা verbs of incomplete predication বলে। এক কথায় বলতে গেলে, Copulative verb গুলো intransitive হওয়া সত্ত্বেও তাদের পরবর্তী word-এর সাহায্য ছাড়া বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে পারে না।

Example : (i) She is beautiful. (ii) We became hopeful.

(iii) You seem to be unwell. (iv) He appears to be fool.

(iii) Quasi-Passive Verb

Quasi শব্দের অর্থ অর্ধেক বা প্রায়। Quasi-Passive অর্থ হচ্ছে অর্ধ-Passive বা Passive এর মতো।

যে সমস্ত verb গঠনগতভাবে Active বা দেখতে হবে Active কিন্তু অর্থের দিক থেকে passive এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাকে Quasi-passive verb বলে। অন্যভাবে বলা যায়, যে সকল verb-এর sentence টি দেখতে Active হলেও মূলত passive-এর ধারণা প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকে Quasi-passive verb বলে।

Example :

- (i) Rice **sells** cheap. (ii) The rose **smells** sweet.
(iii) The stone **feels** rough. (iv) The bed **feels** soft.

❖ **Quasi-passive verb** আবার ২ ধরনের হয়ে থাকে :

- (i) Complement যুক্ত Quasi-Passive verb.
(ii) Complement ছাড়া Quasi-passive verb.

Example : The book reads well. [complement-সহ]
The book is printing. [complement-ছাড়া]

Auxiliary verb

মনে রাখতে হবে, Auxiliary Verb-এর নিজের কোন অর্থ নেই। যে সমস্ত verb সাধারণত Principal verb বা শুধু Main verb-কেই সাহায্য করে থাকে, ঐ Verb গুলোকে Auxiliary verb বলে। Auxiliary verb মোট ১৪টি।

যেমন: (i) I am talking over the phone. (ii) He will play cricket from next year.

Non-Finite Verb

আমরা জানি, Non-Finite Verb ৩ প্রকার। যথা: (i) Gerund (ii) Participle (iii) Infinitive

যেকোনো Competitive Exam এ Gerund, Participle ও Infinitive থেকে নিয়মিত প্রশ্ন করা হয়। এই ৩টি বিষয়ের সাথে Verbal সম্পর্কেও খুব পরিষ্কার ধারণা রাখতে পারলে এই অধ্যায় থেকে প্রশ্নের উত্তর করতে খুব বেশি সমস্যা হবে না।

Gerund, Participle, Infinitive ও Verbal সংক্রান্ত সকল সমস্যার সমাধান:

মূলত Gerund, Participle, Infinitive ও Verbal এদের নিজেদের আলাদা বিশেষ কোন রূপ নেই। এরা সবাই সৃষ্টি হয় Verb এর রূপ পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে। Verb এর পরিবর্তিত রূপ অবস্থান ও গঠনভেদে কখনো Gerund, Participle বা কখনো Infinitive বা Verbal নাম নিয়ে থাকে।

নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ্য করুন:

- (i) Smoking is a bad habit. (Gerund)
(ii) I saw a smoking man. (Participle)
(iii) To smoke in an air conditioned room is dangerous. (Infinitive)
(iv) The smoking of cigarettes is a bad habit. (Verbal)

Gerund

আমরা জানি, Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে সেই শব্দটি যখন Noun এর ন্যায় কাজ করে তখন তাকে Gerund বলে।

যেমন: Smoking is bad for health।

Gerund এর অবস্থান:

- (i) **Subject হিসেবে:** Walking is good for health.
(ii) **Object হিসেবে:** Sadia likes singing.
(iii) **Complement হিসেবে:** Her hobby is dancing.
(iv) **Preposition এর পর Gerund হয়:** My daughter is tired of waiting.
(v) **নির্দিষ্ট কিছু Verb এর অন্য Verb বসলে সেটি Gerund হয়:** Admit, Avoid, Appreciate, Contemplate, Consider, dread, dery, detest, dislike, excuse, enjoy, escape, endure, face, feel, like, fancy, forgive, finish, involve,

imagine, keep, mention, miss, mind, mean, propose, prevent, pardon, practise, postpone, recollect, resist, risk, suggest, save, understand ইত্যাদি verb গুলোর পরে আরেকটি Verb বসলে সেই Verb টির সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে। এই ing যুক্ত Verb গুলোই হবে একেবারে Gerund।

(vii) Look forward to, with a view to, (be) used to, get used to, object to, (be) accustomed to, (be) closed to, be committed to, (be) preferable to, (be) similar to, (be) equal to, confess to, hindrance to ইত্যাদি to যুক্ত phrase গুলোর পর Gerund হয়।

যেমন :-

Sadia went to market with a view to buying a dress.

↓

Gerund



(viii) Possessive এর পর Gerund হয়।

যেমন : I like her dancing.

↓ ↓
possessive Gerund

(ix) Compound noun এর অংশ হিসেবে Gerund হয়।

যেমন : Her reading room is very decorated.

↓
Gerund

(x) সংক্ষিপ্ত নিষেধাজ্ঞা বোঝালে Gerund হয়।

যেমন : No smoking.

↓
Gerund

For Instant Practice

1. He contemplated marrying his cousin. Here 'marrying' is a/an— [43th BCS]

The underlined word in the sentence 'It has stopped raining' is— [সার্কেল অ্যাডজুটেন্ট-১৫]

- (a) verb (b) gerund
(c) infinitive (d) present participle Ans: b

2. Reading is an excellent habit. Here the underlined word is a — . [38th BCS]

- (a) Verbal noun (b) Participle
(c) Verb (d) Gerund Ans: d

3. I gave up — cricket when I got a job.

[বাংলাদেশের কম্পিউটার এন্ড অডিটর জেনারেলের কার্যালয়ের অডিটর ২০২১]

- (a) to play (b) of playing
(c) play (d) playing Ans: d

4. A verb that acts as noun is called :

[সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তরের হাউজ পেরেন্ট কাম টিচার-১৮]

- (a) participle (b) gerund
(c) adverb (d) noun Ans: b

5. How gerund is formed? [পরিবার কল্যাণ পরিদর্শিকা (FWV) প্রশিক্ষণার্থী-10, 15; JKKNIU (সি) 15-16]

- (a) Verb + ing (b) Preposition + ing
(c) Noun + ing (d) Adjective + ing Ans: a

6. Working in the morning is good for health. Here 'working' is a/an — [সহকারী জজ-১৯]

- (a) pronoun (b) adjective
(c) gerund (d) present participle Ans: c

7. Do you enjoy teaching? The underlined word is a— [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ে ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-০৬, গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তরের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৭ RU (লোকপ্রশাসন) ১০-১১, (F-বিজ্ঞান) ১৭-১৮, দুদকের উপ-সহকারী পরিচালক-২০]

- (a) a noun (b) a participle
(c) a gerund (d) an adjective Ans: c

8. I have no objection to walking. The underlined part is an example of— [KU B 19-20]

- (a) an infinitive (b) a gerund
(c) a participle (d) a morpheme Ans: b

9. By working hard, you can prosper. Here 'working' is a— [DU A 11-12, JKKNIU C 11-12]

- (a) Participle (b) Verbal noun
(c) Gerund (d) Infinitive Ans: c

10. My favourite activity is reading. Here 'reading' is a— [মাধ্য: সহ: শিক্ষক-০১, KU 07-08, IU 10-11]

- (a) Object (b) Complement
(c) Gerund (d) Verbal noun Ans: b

11. 'The old man has a walking stick.' the underlined is example of— [COU (A) 19-20]

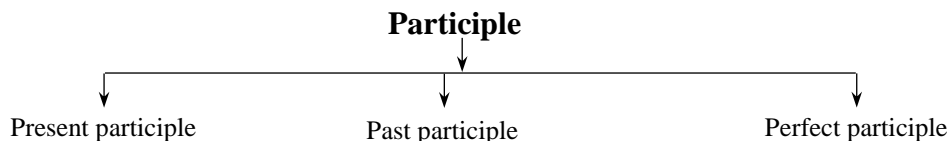
This is a walking street. The underlined word is a/an— [NSTU (C) 15-16]

- (a) participle (b) gerund
(c) verbal noun (d) adverbial Ans: b

Participle

“যেকোনো Verb এর পরিবর্তিত রূপ (যেমন: Verb এর সাথে ing বা verb এর Past Participle রূপ) যখন Adjective এর ন্যায় কাজ করে (কিছু ভিন্ন নিয়মও এখানে রয়েছে। নিয়মগুলো পরে clear করে দেয়া হবে) তখন তাকে Participle বলে।”

Participle ৩ প্রকার:



(a) **Present Participle** : Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যখন শব্দটি Adjective এর মতো কাজ করে তখন তাকে Present participle বলে। মনে রাখতে হবে, Present Participle দ্বারা সর্বদা কাজটি চলমানতা প্রকাশ করে। যেমন : a running bus। এখানে, Bus টি running মানে চলমান রয়েছে বুঝাচ্ছে। কিন্তু reading room বাক্যে reading দ্বারা চলমানতা বুঝাচ্ছে না। reading এখানে Participle নয়। reading হচ্ছে এখানে Gerund। কেন reading এখানে Gerund হলো তা পরে বিস্তারিত ব্যাখ্যা করা হবে।

নিচে **Participle** এর কয়েকটি উদাহরণ দেয়া হলো :

- (i) A rolling stone gathers no moss. (ii) She is swimming. (iii) I saw a flying bird.

♦ **Present Participle** এর অবস্থান :

- (i) Intransitive Verb এর পরে present participle হয় ।
যেমন : She went dancing.
- (ii) Continous tense এর V + ing যুক্ত অংশটি Present participle হয় ।
যেমন : Sadia was preparing her lessons.
- (iii) Perfect continous tense এর V + ing যুক্ত অংশটি Present participle হয় ।
যেমন : It had been raining since morning.
- (iv) একজন কর্তা একাধিক কাজ করে থাকলে অধিকতর পূর্বের কাজটি Present participle হয় ।
যেমন : Playing cricket, the player got tired.
- (v) Adverb এর পর V + ing যুক্ত অংশটি Present participle হয় ।
যেমন : Lately coming, Sadia has met me.
- (vi) See, hear, feel, smell এর পর পরে Present participle হয় ।
যেমন : I saw the child crying.

(b) **Past Participle**: যে কোনো Verb এর Past Participle অর্থাৎ d, ed, t, n, ne ও en যুক্ত কোনো verb form যখন একই সাথে Verb ও Adjective এর কাজ করে তখন তাকে Past Participle বলে ।

Example :

- (i) Somalia is not a developed country.
(ii) Do not play with broken glass.

♦ **Past Participle** এর অবস্থান:

Example :

- (i) Having gone there, I met him. (সেখানে পৌঁছে তার সাথে দেখা করলাম ।)
(ii) Having seen the snake, he ran away. (সাপটি দেখেই সে দৌড়ে পালালো ।)
(iii) Having done the work, we went to play. (কাজটি শেষ করে আমরা খেলিতে গেলাম ।)

Infinitive

সাধারণত to + verb এর present form কে এক সাথে বলে Infinitive । যেমন: To Swim is good for health.

Infinitive ২ প্রকার । যথা : (i) infinitive (ii) Bare infinitive ।

Infinitive ও Bare infinitive এর পার্থক্য কি?

Bare অর্থ হচ্ছে শূন্য । Verb এর সাথে to যুক্ত হলে হয় Infinitive কিন্তু Verb এর সাথে to যুক্ত না হয়ে Infinitive এর মতো কাজ করলে তখন সেটিকে বলে Bare infinitive ।

নিচের উদাহরণ ২টি লক্ষ্য করুন :

- (i) I want to go. (ii) Let me do the work.
(i) নং বাক্যে go এর সাথে to যুক্ত হয়ে Infinitive হয়েছে । কিন্তু (ii) নং বাক্যে do এর সাথে to যুক্ত না হয়ে Verb এর মূল form ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে । এখানে do Verbটি হচ্ছে Bare Infinitive ।

Infinitive এর ব্যবহার :

কিছু Verb আছে যাদের পরে অন্য কোন Verb বসলে পরবর্তী verb এর আগে Infinitive (to + verb) বসে । নিচে এসব Verb এর একটি Table দেওয়া হলো :



1. Agree (সম্মত হওয়া)	15. Deserve (উপযুক্ত হওয়া)	29. Prepare (প্রস্তুত করা)
2. Arrange (আয়োজন করা)	16. Require (প্রয়োজন হওয়া)	30. Pretend (ভান/ছল করা)
3. Allow (গ্রহণ)	17. Threaten (হুমকি দেওয়া)	31. Manage (পরিচালনা করা)
4. Bother (সহ্য করা)	18. Want (চাওয়া)	32. Teach (শেখানো)
5. Condensed (সংকুচিত করা)	19. Demand (চাহিদা/দাবি করা)	33. Appear (মনে হওয়া)
6. Declined (ক্ষয় হওয়া)	20. Expect (প্রত্যাশা করা)	34. Attempt (চেষ্টা)
7. Determine (সংকল্পবদ্ধ হওয়া)	21. Forget (ভুলে যাওয়া)	35. Choose (নেয়া)
8. Hesitate (ইতস্তত করা)	22. Offer (প্রস্তাব করা)	36. Claim (দাবি করা)
9. Intend (ইচ্ছা করা)	23. Plan (পরিকল্পনা করা)	37. Bow (মাথা নত করা)
10. Mean (বুঝানো)	24. Promise (শপথ করা)	38. Learn (শেখা)
11. Resemble (সাদৃশ্য হওয়া)	25. Tend (ঝোঁক থাকা)	39. Refuse (প্রত্যাখ্যান করা)
12. Seem (মনে হওয়া)	26. Try (চেষ্টা করা)	
13. Wait (অপেক্ষা করা)	27. Fail (ব্যর্থ হওয়া)	
14. Decide (সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া)	28. Need (দরকার হওয়া)	

Example :

- We agreed to meet on thursday.
- She appeared to be in her late thirties.
- Have you arranged to meet him?
- I've been trying to convince him to see a doctor.
- We've decided not to go away after all.
- I demand to see the manager.
- Fewer people desire to live in the north of the country.

Verbal

সহজ কথায় বলতে গেলে বলা যায়, The + Verb এর যেকোনো পরিবর্তিত রূপ + of এই আকারে থাকলেই তাকে Verbal বলা যায়।

যেমন :- The + reading + of newspaper is a good habit. এখানে The reading of হচ্ছে Verbal।

আরো একটি বাক্য লক্ষ্য করুন :

The + arrival + of new coach, team spirit becomes perfect and stronger। এই বাক্যে The arrival of হচ্ছে Verbal এর উদাহরণ।

এভাবে বলা যায়-

- The writing of letters is a good work.
- The hunting of animals is a bad habit.
- The smoking of cigarette is a very bad habit.

Linking Verb

সংজ্ঞা : Linking verb হলো Mirror বা আয়নার মতো, যার subject এবং object একই ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে। অর্থাৎ যে verb এর subject ও object দ্বারা একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তাকে linking verb বলে। সাধারণত এই verb এর পরে noun অথবা adjective ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example :

(i) John is a student.
noun

(ii) I feel happy.
adjective

Note: প্রথম sentence এ subject **John** ও object **a student** একই ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করছে তাই is টা এখানে linking verb.

আবার ২য় sentence টিতে happy adjective টি subject 'I' সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দিচ্ছে এবং feel verb টি দ্বারা এখানে উভয়ের মধ্যে একটা সংযোগ বোঝানো হয়েছে। সুতরাং feel verb টি এখানে linking verb.

For Instant Practice

1. 'He contemplated marrying his cousin.' Here 'marrying' is a/an — [৪৩তম বিসিএস]
 (a) present participle (b) gerund
 (c) verb (d) infinitive **Ans: b**
2. The word 'flying' in the sentence "Look at the flying bird" is a : [৪২তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ) স্বাস্থ্য ক্যাডার]
 (a) gerund
 (b) participle
 (c) verbal noun
 (d) gerundial infinitive **Ans: b**
3. 'Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.' In this sentence the verb 'arrived' is — [৪১তম বিসিএস]
 (a) intransitive (b) transitive
 (c) causative (d) defective **Ans: a**
4. 'The old man was tired of walking'. Here 'walking' is a/an— [৪১তম বিসিএস]
 (a) present participle (b) adjective
 (c) common noun (d) gerund **Ans: d**
5. 'I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an— [৪১তম বিসিএস]
 (a) infinitive (b) gerund
 (c) participle (d) verbal noun **Ans: a**
6. 'A lost opportunity never returns. Here 'lost' is a- (40th BCS)
 (a) gerund (b) verbal noun
 (c) gerundial infinitive (d) participle **Ans: d**
7. A retired officer lives next door. Here "retired" word is used as a/an: (38th BCS)
 (a) Gerund (b) adverb
 (c) preposition (d) participle **Ans: d**
8. 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 **Ans: d**
9. Reading is an excellent habit, here the "Reading" word is a- (38th BCS)
 (a) verbal noun (b) pricipice
 (c) verb (d) greund **Ans: d**
10. Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening'-is- (37th BCS)
 (a) A gerund (b) A participle
 (c) An infinitive (d) A finite verb **Ans: b**
11. Cricket enjoys a huge ___ in Bangladesh. [35th BCS]
 (a) Follow on (b) Following
 (c) Fall out (d) Follow **Ans: b**
12. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [35th BCS]
 (a) Mister (b) Mistress
 (c) Master (d) Mastery **Ans: c**
13. Which is the correct sentence. [35th BCS]
 (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 **Ans: a**
14. How many eggs have our hens ___ this month? — Which of the following words best completes the above sentence? (14th BCS)
 (a) Iain (b) Iaid
 (c) lay (d) lied **Ans: b**
15. Choose the correct sentence— (11th BCS)
 (a) He was hunged for murder
 (b) He has been hunged for murder
 (c) He was hanged for murder
 (d) He had been hunged for murder **Ans: c**
16. He watched the boat—down the river. (29th BCS)
 (a) to float (b) floating
 (c) was floating (d) had floating **Ans: b**
17. I cannot ___ to pay such high prices. (28th BCS)
 (a) able (b) but
 (c) try (d) afford **Ans: d**
18. The prices of rice are— (28th BCS)
 (a) raising (b) risen
 (c) rising (d) raised **Ans: c**
19. 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 **Ans: b**
20. He gave up ___ football when he got married. (26th BCS, 24th BCS)
 (a) Of playing (b) To play
 (c) Playing (d) Play **Ans: c**
21. Select the right word. He ran fast lest he ___ miss the train. (26th BCS)
 (a) can (b) should
 (c) could (d) has **Ans: b**
22. Fill into the blank with right option. I am looking forward ___ you (26th BCS)
 (a) to be seeing (b) seeing
 (c) to seeing (d) to have seen **Ans: c**
23. He advised me ___ smoking. (25th BCS)
 (a) giving up (b) to give up
 (c) in giving up (d) from giving up **Ans: b**



24. I don't mind ____ with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes. (24th BCS)
a) to help b) help
c) helping d) for helping **Ans: c**
25. Travelers ____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Eid holidays. (18th BCS)
a) had better to get b) had to get better
c) had better get d) had better got **Ans: c**
26. Which of the following sentences is correct? (16th BCS)
a) I forbade him from going
b) I forbade him to go
c) I forbade him going
d) I forbade him not to go **Ans: b**
27. The speaker failed to make the audience ____ to him patiently. — Which of the following is the correct verb form in the blank above? (15th BCS)
a) to listen b) listening
c) listened d) listen **Ans: d**
28. The boy from the village said, 'I ____ starve than beg.' Which of the following best completed the above sentence? (13th BCS)
a) better b) rather
c) would rather d) would better **Ans: c**
29. The girl prides herself ____ her beauty.
a) in b) of
c) about d) on **Ans: d**
30. Find out the correct sentence.
a) He availed with the opportunity
b) He was availed with the opportunity
c) He was availed the opportunity
d) He availed himself of the opportunity **Ans: d**
31. Choose the correct sentence-
a) I take pride on my achievement.
b) I take pride for my achievement
c) I take pride in my achievement
d) I take pride with my achievement **Ans: c**
32. Choose the correct sentence-
a) He absented from the meeting
b) He absented himself from the meeting
c) He was absent from meeting
d) He had absent in meeting **Ans: b**
33. কোনটি Verbal Noun এর উদাহরণ?
a) Writing a good letter is different
b) The writing of a good letter is different
c) Good letter writing is different
d) It is very difficult write a good letter **Ans: c**
34. By working hard, you can prosper. Here "working" is a (ঢাবি. (ক)- 2011-12)
a. participle b. Verbal Noun
c. Gerund d. Infinitive **Ans: c**
35. ____ their dinner, the girls down to watch television. [জাবি. (বা) – ২০১১-১২]
a. Having finished b. Have finished
c. Had finished d. When finishing **Ans: a**
36. Giving is better than receiving – Here the word 'receiving' is a/an [রাবি. (E)-২০১১-১২]
a. adjective b. common noun
c. gerund d. present participle **Ans: c**
37. The Nightingale is a singing bird. এই বাক্যে singing শব্দটি নিচের কোনটি?
a) Verbal Noun b) Gerund
c) Adverb d) Participle **Ans: d**
38. — Eggs were served to players.
a) Boil b) Boiled
c) To boil d) Boiling **Ans: b**
39. "Walking is good teaching? The underlined words is--- [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ে ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-২০০৬]
a. a Complement b. participle
c. a gerund d. an adjective **Ans: c**
40. Do you enjoy teaching? The underlined words is— [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ে ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-২০০৬]
a. an object b. a participle
c. a gerund d. an adjective **Ans: c**
41. He avoided making the same mistakes again. The underlined word is a /an—
a) Participle b) Verbal
c) Gerund d) Infinitive **Ans: c**
42. Choose the correct tense.
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 lain down for a sleep **Ans: c**
43. He was so exhausted that he decided to – down for a while. [Bangladesh Commerce Bank-2006]
a. lay b. laid
c. lie d. lied **Ans: c**
44. I don't enjoy -- very much. [আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণাঃ সহঃ সচিব (ড্রাপিং)- ২০০৫]
a. to drive b. drive
c. to be driving d. driving **Ans: d**

Conjunction

যে Word দুই বা ততোধিক Word বা Sentence-কে যুক্ত করে, তাকে Conjunction বলে। অর্থাৎ, যেসব Word বা ক্যে ব্যবহৃত অন্যান্য একাধিক Word অথবা Group of words কে সংযুক্ত করে, তাকে Conjunction বা সংযোজক অব্যয় বলে।

eg→

- (i) Sadia **and** Rina go to school.
- (ii) The man is poor **but** honest.
- (iii) Ridi **or** Ali will come.

Conjunction-এর প্রকারভেদ: Conjunction কে প্রথমত তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা—

1. Co-ordinating conjunction
2. Sub-ordinating conjunction
3. Co-relative Conjunction

1. Co-ordinating conjunction:

যে Conjunction এক জাতীয় দুই বা ততোধিক Word বা Phrase বা Clause-কে যুক্ত করে, তাকে Co-ordinating Conjunction বলে। যেমন—

- (i) He helped you **and** me.
- (ii) Syed is poor **but** honest.
- (ii) Work hard **or** you will not prosper in life.
- (iii) I don't care whether I get it **or** not.

2. Sub-ordinating conjunction:

যে Conjunction এক বা একাধিক Sub-ordinate clause-কে Principal clause-এর সাথে যুক্ত করে, তাকে Sub-ordinating conjunction বলে। Sub-ordinating conjunction যে Clause-গুলোকে যুক্ত করে, তাদের একটি অপরটির উপর নির্ভরশীল। যেমন—

I had reached the college before the examination begin.
I shall help you if you need.

Sub-ordinating conjunction: As, because, while, since, so, as, so that, so that ইত্যাদি।

3. Co-relative Conjunction:

দুটি Conjunction একত্র হয়ে একটি যুক্ত Conjunction-এ পরিণত হলে তাকে Correlative conjunction বলে। এরা সব সময় জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন— Either-- or, Neither-- nor, Whether-- or, Other- than, Not only-- but also, No less-- than, No fewer-- than, Both-- and, As soon as, As long as ইত্যাদি।

- (i) Benzeen is **both** a liar **and** a fool.
- (ii) **Both** Karim **and** Rahim are present.

- (iii) **Either** Azmeer **or** Tanzeel is present.
- (iv) He is **neither** good **nor** bad.
- (v) He has seen **notonly** Dhaka **butalso** Calcutta.
- (vi) His mother came **as soon as** his father went.
- (vii) **No sooner** had he reached the station, **than** the train left.

Conjunction এর ব্যবহার

Time বা সময় সংক্রান্ত Conjunction :

1. Unless, until:

Unless অর্থ if not (যদি না) এবং until অর্থ till not যে পর্যন্ত না। অতএব, এদের দ্বারা যে clause শুরু হয়, সে clause এ no বা not ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

যথা : Unless you work hard, you will not succeed. Wait until I return.

2. Before, After:

সাধারণত Before-এর পূর্বে এবং After এর পরে past perfect tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। যথা: The patient had died before the doctor came. The patient died after the doctor had come.

এছাড়া before এবং after, Conjunction হিসাবে অন্যান্য Tense-এও ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন :- (i) I shall have done the work before he comes (he will come).

(ii) We shall go out after the rain has stopped.

3. Since:

Conjunction রূপে since দু'ভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- (i) সেই সময় থেকে এখন পর্যন্ত বুঝাতে—
- (ii) যেহেতু বা কারণ বুঝাতে—
- (iii) সময় হিসাবেও Conjunction রূপে Since-এর ব্যবহার হয়।

যেমন :

a) It is many years since I came to Dhaka.

b) Many years have passed since his father died.

আবার, since-এর প্রথম অংশ past indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়।

যেমন :- It was many years since we had first met.

কারণ বা যেহেতু বুঝাতে Conjunction রূপে since এর ব্যবহার : দুটি clause এর মধ্যে যে clause টি কারণ বুঝায় তার পূর্বে since বসে। since যুক্ত clause-টি subordinate clause হয় এবং অপর clause টি Principal Clause হয়। Since he is ill, he cannot go out.



4. When:

- (i) একটি ঘটনা সংঘটিত হওয়ার সময় অন্যটি সংঘটিত হওয়া বুঝালে when ব্যবহৃত হয়। When we were in Dhaka, we often went to the zoo.
- (ii) যখন একটি ঘটনার ফলশ্রুতিতে আরেকটি ঘটনা সংঘটিত হয়। যেমন : When he pushed the door, it opened.
- (iii) When কারণ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন : How can you expect you children honest when you yourself are corrupt?

5. While:

- (i) During the time that (সেই সময়ের মধ্যে) এবং as long as (যে পর্যন্ত) বুঝাতে While ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন : While he was sleeping, a snake bit him. While there is life, there is hope.
- (ii) At the time (সেই সময়ে): Some students wrote while the others read.
- (iii) But (কিন্তু) অর্থে বৈপরীত্য বুঝাতে: যেমন: The rich are building heavy complexes, while the poor are homeless.

As soon as: I shall come back as soon as I can.

So long : Good will be with us so long our purpose is honest.

As long as : As long as he remains honest, he will succeed.

6. Cause বা Reason হিসেবে :

As, since : কারণ, যেহেতু: As he was hard working, he shine in life.

Because : কারণ, যেহেতু : I dislike him because he is lazy.

7. Condition/Conditionals হিসেবে :

If (যদি)	If you come, I shall go with you.
Had (যদি)	Had I seen him, I would have told him the matter.
Were (হতে পারে)	Were I a king, I would help the poor.
Should (যদি হতে)	Should you be interested, please let me know.
Would (যদি করতে)	Would you hlep me, I shall remain grateful to you.
Unless (যদি না)	Unless you start at once, you will be late.
Whether or not (কেউ কিছু করা বা না করা)	I shall do the work whether you support or not .
Provided (একই সাথে)	I shall help you provided you follow my advice.

But for (ছাড়া)

But for your help I would have failed.

8. Comparison তুলনা অর্থে ব্যবহার :

As — as	He is as brave as his brother. (Affirmative)
So — as	He is not so brave as his brother. (Negative)
Than	He is better than you (are).

9. Manner আচরণ/রীতি/প্রথাগত ক্ষেত্রে :

Like (কারো মতো)	He cannot speak English fluently like his brother does.
How (যেভাবে)	Tell us how you escaped.
However (যাই হোক)	I can not solve the problem however I try.
According as (অনুসারে)	The candidates will be selected according as they are competent.
As if, though (যেনো)	He ran fast as if (as though) They were mad.

10. Concession হিসেবে:

Though/Although	Though he is poor, he is honest.
Even if/Even though	Even if/Even though he doesn't like him, you can still be polite.
As (কারো মতো হয়েও কিছু)	Rich as he is, he is unhappy.
Whatever (যা কিছুই)	Whatever he says, his father pays no attention.
No matter (যা কিছুই ঘটুক)	No matter what you do, do not touch this switch.
Whoever (যেইই)	Whoever you may be, I care you a straw.
However (যতই)	However be rich, he can't win the election.
Even (যতই)	Even you help him, he will not obey you.

11. Effect/Result/Consequence:

So ----- that (এত ... যে)	He is so weak that he can't move an inch.
Such — that (এমন ... যে)	He is such a rich man that he can found a hospital.
So many — that (এত বেশি (countable) ... যে)	He ate so many apples that he grew sick.
So much — that (এত বেশি (uncountable) ... যে)	There was so much dust that we could not see what was happening.

12. Co-relative Conjunction:

কিছু কিছু Conjunction জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এগুলোর একটিকে ব্যবহার করলে অপরটি ব্যবহার করতে হয়। এ জাতীয় Conjunction-কে Corelative Conjunction বলে।

যেমন :- either ... or, Neither nor, Not only but also, Whether ... or, Other than, Both and, As as, So as.

Example:

Either or	Either you or your brother has done this.
Not only — but also	He is not only learned but also modest.
Both — and	Both Rahim and Karim are poor.
As — as	Babar was as brave as kind.
So — as	Ruma is not so intelligent as her sister.

As — so	As you sow, so will you reap.
So — that	He is so weak that he cannot walk.
Such — as	Such girls as are hard-working will succeed.
Such — that	Such was my misfortune that nobody helped me.
No sooner — than	No sooner had I left the station than it began to rain.
Hardly — when	Hardly had I reached school when it began to rain.
No other — than	You are no other than Paresh.
Rather — than	I would rather starve than beg.
The same — as	This is the same pen as that.
The same — that	This is not the same dog that bit him.

For Instant Practice

- 'He could not win but learnt a lot.' Which part of speech is the word 'but'?** [৪৪তম বিসিএস]
 (a) an adverb (b) a verb
 (c) an adjective (d) a conjunction **Ans: d**
- 'I shall help you provided you obey me.' Here the underlined word is a/an—** [৪১তম বিসিএস]
 (a) adverb (b) adjective
 (c) conjunction (d) verb **Ans: c**
- They suffered much — tornado had hit their village.** [৩১তম বিসিএস]
 (a) until (b) since
 (c) as if (d) let alone **Ans: b**
- Water boils — you heat it to 100° centigrade.** [৩১তম বিসিএস]
 (a) unless (b) until
 (c) if (d) although **Ans: c**
- We need two hundred dollars — this to pay for everything.** [২৪তম (বাতিলা) বিসিএস]
 (a) as well (b) also
 (c) beside (d) besides **Ans: d**
- glass is, for all practical purposes, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid.** [২০তম বিসিএস]
 (a) Because (b) Since
 (c) Although (d) If **Ans: c**
- Prices for bicycles can run — Tk. 2,00,000.** [১৮তম বিসিএস]
 (a) as high as (b) so high as
 (c) as high to (d) as high for **Ans: a**
- Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the following sentence :
 Despite the great difference in size, shape and function, all human cells have the same 46 chromosomes.** [১৮তম বিসিএস]
 (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 differences in the size, shape and function. **Ans: d**
- Do not worry, English grammar is not — to understand. — Which of the following best fits in the blank space?** [১৩তম বিসিএস]
 (a) so difficult (b) very difficult
 (c) too difficult (d) difficult enough **Ans: c**
- The right word to fill in the gap of the following sentence—
 'Give her a telephone number to ring — she gets lost'.** [১৭তম বিসিএস]
 (a) Whether (b) In case
 (c) Unless (d) Perhaps **Ans: b**



11. — I was walking along the river side, I saw a water snake. [JnU (A) 11-12, মেরিন একাডেমি ১৫-১৬]
 (a) When (b) Because
 (c) As because (d) While **Ans: d**
12. I read the book — you were drying your cloth. [CU (B) 09-10]
 (a) during (b) whenever
 (c) whence (d) while **Ans: d**
13. A baby might show fear of an unfamiliar adult, — he is likely to smile and reach out to another infant. Fill in the gap- [RU (B) 10-11, JnU (D) 10-11]
 (a) if (b) whenever
 (c) so that (d) whereas **Ans: d**

14. Water is essential to life and we depend on it, — many people take water for granted. [DU (A) 13-14, BU (D) 14-15]
 (a) yet (b) but also
 (c) nonetheless (d) furthermore **Ans: a**
15. I always visit my mother-in-law — I'm in Dhaka. [BU (D) 14-15]
 They met and fell in love — they were studying together at Cambridge. [CU (E) 02-03]
 (a) during (b) while
 (c) meanwhile (d) when **Ans: b**

Interjection

নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ করুন :

- (i) Hurrah! We've won the match.
 (ii) Alas! I've lost my bag.
 (iii) Oh! How funny it was.

এখানে Hurrah শব্দটি দ্বারা আনন্দ, Alas দ্বারা দুঃখ, Oh শব্দটি দ্বারা বিস্ময় প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। এরূপ যে শব্দ দ্বারা মনের আনন্দ, দুঃখ, বিস্ময়, বেদনা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায়, তাকে Interjection বলে।

Some Common uses of Interjections

যে অর্থে ব্যবহৃত	Interjections
Grief (দুঃখ)	Alas!
Joy (আনন্দ)	Hurrah! Huzza!
Surprise (বিস্ময়)	Ah! Oh! Ha!
Reproof (তিরস্কার)	Fie! Fie!
Disgust (ঘৃণা, বিরক্তি)	Tut! Fut! Pish!
Attention (মনোযোগ আকর্ষণ)	Hark! Hush!
Approval (অনুমোদন)	Bravo! Hear! Hear!
Call (আহ্বান)	Hallo! Ho!
Doubt (সন্দেহ)	Humph! Hess!

Interjection এর ব্যবহার:

- (i) He said, "Alas! My mother is dead."
 (ii) **Hurrah!** We have won the game.
 (iii) Oh! How funny it was,
 (iv) The man said to him, "**Fie! Fie!** You are a thief."
 (v) **Tut! Tut!** It's a rotten fish. (ভাগ! ভাগ! এতো একটি পচা মাছ। Tut-এর উচ্চারণ হবে-টুট।)
 (vi) **Hush!** The Superintendent comes. (চুপ! সুপারিনটেন্ডেন্ট আসছেন। উচ্চারণ হুশ)
 (vii) **Humph!** I don't believe it. (ধ্যৎ! আমি এটা বিশ্বাস করি না।)

Interjection Phrase কোন Phrase বা শব্দসমষ্টি মনের আবেগ প্রকাশ করার জন্য Interjection-এর মত ব্যবহৃত হলে, তাকে Interjection phrase বলে। যেমন—

O dear! (আরে! হায়! একি! – বিস্ময়, দুঃখ প্রকাশক)

For shame! (লজ্জা! ধিক তোমাকে!)

God gracious! (ভগবান! হায় আমার আল্লাহ! – বিস্ময়সূচক)

Good God! (ও মা! হায় ভগবান! – বিস্ময়সূচক)

Good heaven! (হায় ঈশ্বর! – বিস্ময়সূচক)

নিম্নে Interjection phrase সমূহের বাক্যে প্রয়োগ দেখানো হলোঃ

- (i) **Oh (O) dear!** What a bad day!
 (ii) **For shame!** What have you done?
 (iii) **Good God!** The bird is talking.
 (iv) **Good Heaven!** It's a fine place.



Teacher's Discussion

1. 'I already told him about the party'-Here, **already is**- [Combined 9 Bank SO (General)-2023]
 a. an adjective b. an adverb
 c. a preposition d. an interjection **Ans: b**
2. **Fill in the Blank: I remember that ____ brought the fruits from ____.** [NRB Commercial Bank Ltd (Trainee Officer)-2022]
 a) they, we b) them, us
 c) they, us d) them, we **Ans: c**
3. **Fill in the Blank: Raka asked me to keep this secret ____.** [NRB Commercial Bank Ltd(Trainee Officer)-2022]
 a) secret b) amongst myself
 c) between us d) in myself **Ans: c**
4. **____ we reached the exam than the door closed.** [Karmasgthan Bank Ltd (DEO)-2022]
 a) No sooner had b) As sooner as
 c) As soon as d) No sooner **Ans: a**
5. **The warning of the authority falls on deaf ears. Here warning does the function of ____.** [Combined 5 Bank (Officer Cash)-2022]
 a) noun b) adverb
 c) adjective d) verb **Ans: a**
6. **An ____ current of dissatisfaction among the Russian soldiers indicated to the president that revolution was becoming a possibility.** [Combined 5 Bank (Officer Cash)-2022]
 a) Incipient b) Inert
 c) Imperious d) Inept **Ans: a**
7. **The helicopter passed overhead with a ____ sound, like a giant insect.** [Combined 5 Bank (Officer Cash)-2022]
 a) whirring b) chirping
 c) crashing d) grinding **Ans: a**
8. **Anika was ____ of the dangers of fire juggling, but she tried it any way and burnt herself quite badly.** [Combined 5 Bank (Officer Cash)-2022]
 a) Ingenious b) Virulent
 c) Conducive d) Cognizant **Ans: d**
9. **I want to watch TV ____ late ____ night.** [Combined 5 Bank (Officer Cash)-2022]
 a) at, at b) until, at
 c) to, in d) to, at **Ans: b**
10. **Be careful when driving — adverse weather conditions.** [Combined 5 Bank (Officer Cash)-2022]
 a) to b) Under
 c) along d) During **Ans: b**
11. **The three-year-old was — in her refusal to taste spinach.** [Combined 8 Bank & Financial Institution (Officer General)-2022]
 a) recondite b) fortuitous
 c) resolute d) didactic **Ans: c**
12. **Rahima's legs were so severely injured in the accident that she did not become fully — again until more than a year.** [Combined 8 Bank & Financial Institution (Officer General)-2022]
 a) decadent b) exemplified
 c) ambulatory d) portentous **Ans: c**
13. **The more hemoglobin one has, the more oxygen is carried to—cells.** [Combined 8 Bank & Financial Institution (Officer General)-2022]
 a) its b) our
 c) their d) one's **Ans: d**
14. **Parents should not pressurize kids. They must not choose fiends for their kids—.** [Combined 7 Banks & 1 Financial Institution (Senior Officer)-2022]
 a) too b) as well
 c) through d) either **Ans: d**
15. **Identify the word class of the bold faced word: The dark skies cleared and the sun shone dazzlingly.** [Combined 7 Banks & 1 Financial Institution (Senior Officer)-2022]
 a) adjective b) adverb
 c) noun d) verb **Ans: d**
16. **The study of the situation covers a great deal of relevant material, but does not tackle the real issues—enough.** [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer)-2021]
 a) disturbingly b) outrageously
 c) vaguely d) adequately **Ans: d**
17. **In a child, normally suggests intelligence and is welcomed; but an—adult is best avoided.** [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer)-2021]
 a) inquisitive b) indulgent
 c) indecisive d) impartial **Ans: a**
18. **Special heat sensors on the front of the rattlesnake's head enable it—to detect the present of prey in the dark—to strike its victim accurately.** [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (SO)-2021]
 a) in addition/due b) not only/but also
 c) whether/or d) either/or **Ans: b**
19. **A colleague of—has lent us—holiday cottage for a week.** [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (Senior Officer)-2021]
 a) him/her b) mine/his
 c) theirs/its d) your/them **Ans: b**



20. What is the masculine gender of 'filly'? [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (Officer Cash)-2021]
a) Ram b) Bullock
c) Colt d) Buck **Ans: c**
21. 'Frailty' thy name is woman'. Here 'frailty' is—. [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (Officer Cash)-2021]
a) an adjective b) an adverb
c) a noun d) a verb **Ans: c**
22. Give me to drin,—I shall die of thirst. [Probashi Kallayan Bank Ltd. (Officer Cash)-2021]
a) lest b) else
c) unless d) if **Ans: b**
23. "Why do you always buy five loaves, no — and —?" [Combined 6 Bank Ltd. (AP)-2021]
a) more/less b) less/fewer
c) more/much d) many/little **Ans: a**
24. —Sun came out right after—rain and there was—beautiful rainbow in—sky. [Combined 6 Bank Ltd. (AP)-2021]
a) The/the/the/a b) The/a/the/the
c) A/a/the/a d) The/the/a/the **Ans: d**
25. Please come in. Here 'in' is- [Combined 6 Bank Ltd. (AP)-2021]
a) Preposition b) Adverb
c) Verb d) None of these **Ans: b**
26. We live in — Universe that ever expanding. [Rupali Bank Ltd. (ANE)-2021]
a) a b) an
c) the d) none **Ans: c**
27. They while their evenings with books and games. Here while is- [Sonali Bank Ltd. (ADA)-2020]
a) noun b) verb
c) adjective d) adverb **Ans: b**
28. He really can't work out, — he has to go to get — information he needs. [Sonali Bank Ltd. (ADA)-2020]
a) what, the b) which, to
c) what, to d) for, which **Ans: a**
29. I have got a week to finish this, — is just about long enough. [Rupali Bank Ltd. (FA)-2020]
a) what b) which
c) that d) who **Ans: b**
30. Noun form of 'poor' is- [Janata Bank Ltd. (SO-Engineering-Textile)-2020]
a) Poority b) Poorness
c) Poverty d) poorify **Ans: c**
31. You must watch the fleet. Here the fleet is: [Southeast Bank Ltd. (PO)-2016]
a. An abstract noun b. a proper noun
c. a material noun d. a collective noun **Ans: b**
32. Choose the correct sentence: [Southeast Bank Ltd. (PO)-2016]
a. Between you and I, doubt that he will come.
b. Between you and me, I doubt that he will come.
c. Between you and I, doubt that he will come.
d. Between you and me, I doubt that he would come. **Ans: b**
33. One should be careful about _____ duty. [Bangladesh Bank (AD)-2013]
a. his b. her
c. one's d. the **Ans: c**
34. For an investor who _____ money, silver or bonds are good options. [Bangladesh Bank (AD)-2013]
a. has so little a b. has very little
c. has so few d. has very few
e. have very few **Ans: b**
35. Neither of the two men wants _____ son educated. [Sonali Bank Ltd. (S.Officer)-2014]
a. their b. his
c. them d. its **Ans: b**
36. Please vote for the member _____ has done the most for our village. [Janata Bank Ltd. (a.E.O.)-2015]
a. whom you believe b. who you believed
c. that you believe d. who you believe **Ans: a**
37. What is the abstract noun form of 'Hero'? [Sonali Bank Ltd. (Officer Cash)-2014]
a. Heroism b. Heroic
c. Heroine d. Hero-like **Ans: a**
38. Honesty is the best policy. Here the word 'honesty' is a — [Sonali Bank Ltd. (Officer Cash)-2014]
a. Proper noun b. Common noun
c. Collective noun d. Abstract noun **Ans: d**
39. He is the friend _____ I trust most. [Agrani Bank Ltd. (Cash)-2015]
a. whom b. him
c. which d. who **Ans: a**
40. The underlined phrase in the sentence 'swimming in the river is hard' is a/an. [Agrani Bank Ltd. (Cash)-2013]
a. verb b. adjective
c. adverb d. noun
e. pronoun **Ans: d**
41. He is taller than _____. [Rupali Bank Ltd. (Officer)-2010]
a. me b. mine
c. I d. I am
e. my **Ans: c**
42. We like people _____ speak _____ truth. [Janata Bank Ltd. (a.E.Officer)-2011]
a. who, the b. whom, whole
c. whose, always d. whom, the
e. None of them **Ans: a**

43. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ?

- a) He prefers to read than write.
 b) He prefers to read to write.
 c) He prefers reading than write.
 d) He prefers reading to writing.

Ans: d

44. I am not used to—at this time of the day.

- a) walking b) walk
 c) walked d) have walked

Ans: a

45. No man can—alone.

- a) lives b) live
 c) lived d) living

Ans: b

46. My friend—yesterday.

- a) got his car repaired
 b) gets his car repaired
 c) got his car repair
 d) have get his car repaired

Ans: a

47. The teacher made the children—the book.

- a) read b) to read
 c) reading d) reads

Ans: a

48. You had better to hurry if you don't want to miss the bus.

- a) had better to hurry b) were in a hurry
 c) had to hurry d) had better hurry

Ans: d

49. He got used to —books.

- a) read b) reading
 c) be read d) have read

Ans: b

50. Many people have stopped — because they are afraid that it may be harmful to their health.

- a) to smoke b) smoking
 c) smoke d) to smoking

Ans: b



Student's Drill

1. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- a. Neither of those mattresses feel comfortable
 b. Neither of those mattresses feels comfortable
 c. Neither of the roads are leading to the railway station.
 d. Neither roads are led to the railway station.

Ans: b

2. Since my favorite cousin is a teacher, it's no wonder I chose that for a career.

- a. I chose that for a career
 b. I chose teaching for a career
 c. that I chose that for a career
 d. I will choose it for a career

Ans: b

3. Choose the correct option:

- a. A bachelor leads a lonely life, but they also have more freedom to do precisely as you wish.
 b. A bachelor leads a lonely life, but he also has more freedom to do precisely as he wishes.
 c. A bachelor leads a lonely life and he has most freedom to do precisely as he wish.
 d. A bachelor leads a lonely life but they have more freedom to do precisely as you wish.

Ans: b

4. Everyone would sleep when I came home.

- a. would be sleep b. was asleep
 c. were sleeping d. were asleep

Ans: b

5. It was us who had left before he arrived.

- a. us who had left before he arrived
 b. we who had left before he arrived
 c. we who had went before he arrived
 d. us who had went before he arrived

Ans: b

6. Choose the correct option.

- a. The people are friendly who live in the house.
 b. The people live in the house who are friendly
 c. The people live in the house who is friendly
 d. The people who live in the house are friendly

Ans: d

7. Everybody is expected to attend the

- a b
 afternoon session but the field supervisor,
 c
 the sales manager, and I.
 d

Ans: d

8. Choose the correct option:

- a. No one should ever feel that their heritages are unimportant.
 b. No one should ever feel that his heritage is unimportant.
 c. No one should ever feel that their heritage is unimportant.
 d. No one should ever feel that their heritage are unimportant.

Ans: b

9. Choose the correct option:

- a. In spite of her handicap, she can complete the work faster than I.
 b. Despite her handicap, she can complete the work faster than me.
 c. Despite of her handicap, she can complete the works faster than me.
 d. In spite of her handicap, she can complete the work more faster than I.

Ans: a



10. If any student has a question, they should raise their hand and ask.
a. they should raise their hand and ask.
b. he should raise his hand and ask.
c. they should raise their hands and ask.
d. they should raise their hand and ask the question. **Ans: b**
11. I should like you and he to supply the
a b
necessary data for the annual statement.
c d **Ans: b**
12. This book is too elementary; it can help
a b
neither you nor I.
c d **Ans: d**
13. The committee had intended both you and I
a b
to speak at the assembly.
c d **Ans: b**
14. All applicants must possess—
a. a university degree
b. an university degree
c. the university degree
d. university degree **Ans: a**
15. Choose the best answer —
a. The man is mortal.
b. Man is mortal.
c. A man is mortal.
d. None **Ans: b**
16. Find out the correct sentence.
a. Which colour do you prefer, the red or the blue?
b. Which colour you prefer, the red or the blue?
c. Which colour do you prefer, red or blue?
d. Which colour do you prefer more, the red or the blue? **Ans: c**
17. Choose the correct sentence:
a. The gold is a precious metal.
b. The gold is the precious metal.
c. Gold is a precious metal.
d. A gold is a precious metal. **Ans: c**
18. Choose the best answer —
a. The honesty is the best policy.
b. Honesty is the best policy.
c. An honesty is the best policy.
d. A honesty is the best policy. **Ans: b**
19. Choose the correct sentence:
a. Every happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
b. The happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
c. A happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
d. Happiness is a gift of the Almighty. **Ans: d**
20. Psychologists believe that incentives — to increase our productivity.
a. make us want b. make us to want
c. making us want d. makes us wanting **Ans: a**
21. Lobbyists who represent special interest groups get — that benefits their groups.
a. congress to pass the legislation
b. Congress passed the legislation
c. the legislation to pass by congress
d. the legislation that Congress passing **Ans: a**
22. Like humans, zoo animals must have a dentist — their teeth.
a. fill b. filled
c. filling d. to be filled **Ans: a**
23. The Immigration and Naturalizations Service often — their visas if they fill out the appropriate papers.
a. lets students extend
b. lets students for extend
c. letting students to extend
d. let students extending **Ans: a**
24. In partnership with John d. Rockefeller, Henry Flagger — the Standard Oil Company.
a. helped forming b. helped form
c. he helped form d. helping to form **Ans: b**
25. In the Wizard of Oz, the wizard could not help Dorothy — a.
a. that she return to Kansas
b. return to Kansas
c. returning to Kansas
d. returned Kansas **Ans: b**
26. General Grant had General Lee — him at Appomattox to sign the official surrender of the confederate forces.
a. to meet b. met
c. meet d. meeting **Ans: c**
27. 'A herd of cattle is passing.' The underlined word is a/an—
a. adverb b. adjective
c. collective noun d. abstract noun **Ans: c**
28. I am in process of of collecting materials for my story. The underlined word is a/an—
a. Verb b. Adjective
c. Adverb d. Noun **Ans: d**
29. Choose the correct affirmative—
a. Everyone must submit to one's fate.
b. Everyone cannot escape his fate.
c. Everyone accept his fate.
d. Everyone can escape his fate **Ans: a**

30. Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an—
 a. Adverb b. Noun
 c. Adjective d. Verb **Ans: c**
31. The poor are not always unhappy. 'The poor' is — Noun.
 a. Plural Common b. Plural Proper
 c. Collective d. Material **Ans: a**
32. They tell us a tale about a tail. The word 'tale' is —
 a. Noun b. Verb
 c. Adjective d. Adverb **Ans: a**
33. What is the correct noun form of the word 'important'?
 a. Importance b. Importantly
 c. Importanced d. Being important **Ans: a**
34. The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery. Which class of noun 'bravery' belongs to?
 a. Collective b. Material
 c. Common d. Abstract **Ans: d**
35. People from all walks of life all ended the meaning. The underlined word is a/an—
 a. adjective b. verb
 c. noun d. adverb **Ans: c**
36. The — for construction of the building is in the heart of the city.
 a. city b. sight
 c. slight d. site **Ans: d**
37. — of what he said was very sensible. Choose the appropriate option to complete the sentence.
 a. Many b. Much
 c. Few d. Every **Ans: b**
38. Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun?
 a. such b. either
 c. that d. any **Ans: b**
39. My friend and me study together during holidays. Whether 'me' is right or wrong?
 a. I b. I myself
 c. myself d. No improvement **Ans: a**
40. I had never realized that if an innocent act like this could land a man into trouble.
 a. that even an innocent act
 b. what an innocent act
 c. what an innocent act
 d. No improvement **Ans: a**
41. Predictions twenty years ago that the phonograph record was about to become obsolete have proven to be true.
 a. Predictions twenty years ago that
 b. Predictions twenty years ago
 c. Twenty years ago, predictions that
 d. Predictions, twenty years ago **Ans: a**
42. Rashed, two of — brothers attend primary school, wishes to be a school teacher after his graduation.
 a. them b. which
 c. whom d. whose **Ans: d**
43. Which of the following is an example of an indefinite pronoun?
 a. such b. this
 c. any d. either **Ans: c**
44. — who enjoys Jazz music will enjoy this festival, tickets for which can be bought at — good music shop.
 a. Anybody/every b. Anyone/several
 c. Everybody / all d. Somebody/both **Ans: b**
45. Identify the correct option from the following—
 a. Rupak is studying English and so does Fahim.
 b. Rupak is studying English and so is Fahim.
 c. Rupak is studying English and so be Fahim.
 d. Rupak is studying English and so did Fahim. **Ans: b**
46. Alldeles who suffer from asthma need to work in the conjunction of doctor who understands the disease and can design a proper training regimen.
 a. in the conjunction of a doctor who
 b. in conjunction with a doctor that
 c. in conjunction with a doctor who
 d. in conjunction of a doctor that
 © at conjunction of a doctor who **Ans: c**
47. 'Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a/an—
 a. noun b. verb
 c. adjective d. adverb **Ans: d**
48. The sun went down. The underlined word is used here as a/an :
 a. preposition b. adverb
 c. noun d. conjunction **Ans: b**
49. 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 **Ans: b**

50. The Olympic games were watched by — billions people all over the world.
a. exactly b. usually
c. truly d. literally **Ans: d**
51. Which parts of speech is 'in' in the sentence 'Please, come in'?
a. Preposition b. Adjective
c. Adverb d. Pronoun **Ans: c**
52. Identify the word class of the bold faced word : The dark skies **cleared** and the sun shone **dazzlingly**.
a. adjective b. adverb
c. noun d. verb **Ans: d**
53. The study of the situation covers a great deal of relevant material, but does not tackle the real issues — enough.
a. disturbingly b. outrageously
c. vaguely d. adequately **Ans: d**
54. When a meteorite enters the earth's atmosphere, it travels — .
a. very rapidly b. haltingly
c. fastly d. ploddingly **Ans: a**
55. He took shelter under a tree. Here the verb 'took' is— (বিআরডিবিউর উপজেলা পল্লী উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা-২০১১)
a. transitive b. intransitive
c. Both 'a' and 'b' d. Neither 'a' nor 'b' **Ans: a**
56. The door opened automatically. The verb in this sentence is — (পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী পরিচালকঃ ২১১)
a. transitive verb
b. intransitive verb
c. neither transitive nor intransitive
d. linking **Ans: b**
57. He ran a race. Here 'ran' is a — verb. (শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যায়ন পরীক্ষা -২০১০)
a. Causative b. Copulative
c. Cognate d. Factive **Ans: c**
58. Salman completed --- the report on the share market last Monday. [Trainee Officer: Dutch Bangla Bank-2009]
a. Writing b. have written
c. write d. having written **Ans: a**
59. I can't help but laugh. The correct form is-
a) I can only laugh
b) I can help myself to laugh
c) I cannot help laughing
d) All of them **Ans: c**
60. He did not let me-the guitar.
a) to play b) play
c) playing d) that I could play **Ans: b**
61. He objects___ having to go so many parties.
a) for b) against
c) from d) to **Ans: d**
62. Find out the correct sentence.
a. Fetch some water for me
b. Fetch and bring some water for me
c. Fetch and go some water for me
d. Take and fetch some water for me **Ans: a**
63. I had better ----- home now.
a. gone b. to go
c. go d. going **Ans: c**
64. I met a person _____ I never saw earlier.
{Rupali Bank Ltd. (Officer)-2010}
a. who b. that
c. which d. whom
e. whose **Ans: d**
65. I had a enjoyable time at the party last night.
{Janata Bank Ltd. (E.Officer)-2012}
a. a b. time
c. at d. last
e. None of them **Ans: a**
66. Do you know the student who books were stolen? {Janata Bank Ltd. (E.Officer)-2012} **Ans: c**
a b c d
a. Do b. know
c. who d. were
e. None of them **Ans: c**
67. What is the plural of 'mouse'?
{Karmasangsthan Bank Ltd. (a.O)-2012}
a. mouses b. mice
c. mices d. mouse **Ans: b**
68. Which one of the following is a proper noun? {Karmasangsthan Bank Ltd. (a.O)-2012}
a. Man b. Group
c. Run d. Dhaka **Ans: d**
69. Disability is -
{Bangladesh Krishi Bank Ltd. (Supervisor)-2012}
a. Adjective b. Noun
c. Adverb d. Verb **Ans: b**
70. Choose the correct sentence from the following -
{Bangladesh Krishi Bank Ltd. (Data Entry)-2010}
a. Tell me what is your name
b. Tell me what the name you bear
c. Tell me what your name
d. Tell me what your name is **Ans: d**
71. I heard the baby --- for his food. বাক্যটির শূন্য স্থানে কোনটি বসবে? [প্রাঃ সহঃ শিক্ষক-১৯৯৩]
a. Cry b. was crying
c. crying d. cried **Ans: b**

72. Which one of the following sentences is correct? {Bangladesh Krishi Bank Ltd. (Data Entry)-10}

- a. Why have you done this?
 b. Why did you have done this?
 c. Why you have done this?
 d. Why you had done this? **Ans: a**

73. I went to the market with a view to — a book.

- a) bought b) buy
 c) buying d) being bought. **Ans: c**

74. I insist on --- immediate action to put this right.

- [আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয় সহঃ সচিব (ড্রাফটিং)-২০০৫]
 a. taking b. that you take
 c. taken d. being taken **Ans: a**

75. He worked instead of —

- a) playing b) play
 c) played d) having played **Ans: a**

76. I will go with you when I have finished — my work.

- a) to have done b) do
 c) doing d) to do **Ans: c**

77. He —the students—to him.

- a) made, to listen b) made, listening
 c) made, listen d) make, listen **Ans: d**

78. Many modern architects insist on— materials native to the region that will blend into surrounding landscape (স্থল ভাগের দৃশ্য)

- a) use b) to use
 c) the use d) using **Ans: d**

79. We avoid — our environment.

- a) Polluting b) to pollute
 c) Polluted d) pollutes **Ans: a**

80. The line is busy; someone should be using the telephone now.

- a. must be using b. should be using
 c. must have used d. should have used **Ans: a**

81. Almost everyone fails – his driver's test on the first try.

- [Community Officer: Karmashangton Bank-2009]
 a. in passing b. to pass
 c. to have passed d. passing **Ans: c**

Home Work

Vocabulary (Synonym & Antonym)

1. Wither (Synonym) [MBA (IBa.- July, 2012)]

- a. Fade b. Bloom
 c. Harass d. Gather
 e. Stress **Ans: a**

2. Ingenious (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Apr, 2012]

- a. Clever b. Hobble
 c. Clear d. Stark
 e. Endless **Ans: a**

3. Complement (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Apr, 2012]

- a. Additional b. Humble
 c. Social d. Harmonize
 e. Aggressive **Ans: d**

4. Inadvertent (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar, 2014]

- a. Unintentional b. Inadequate
 c. Energetic d. Adversarial
 e. Happy **Ans: a**

5. 'Coherent' (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Nov, 2013]

- a. Clumsy b. Dislike
 c. Common d. Consistent
 e. Abnormal **Ans: d**

6. 'Obstinate' (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Nov, 2013]

- a. Stubborn b. Clumsy
 c. Flexible d. Skilled
 e. Helpful **Ans: a**

7. Sluggish : (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar, 2013]

- a. Nervous b. Confused
 c. slow moving d. Very weak
 e. Fast moving **Ans: c**

8. 'Perturb' (Antonym) [EMBA (DU)- Nov, 2013]

- a. Tutor b. Agitate
 c. Pretend d. Arrive
 e. Ancestor **Ans: b**

9. "Jeopardy" (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Nov, 2013]

- a. Exciting b. Wary
 c. Sluggish d. Potent
 e. Peril **Ans: e**

10. Onerous [EMBA (DU)- June, 2013]

- a. Beneficial b. Respected
 c. Oppressive d. Requiring little efforts
 e. Burdensome **Ans: e**

11. Our success in the recent case competitions can only be attributed to the persistent hard work of the students and the unconditional support of the faculties of the Institute.

- [MBA (IBa.- June, 2013)]
 a. ascribed to b. related to
 c. causal to d. induced by
 e. inducted by **Ans: a**



- 12. Commotion (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Dec,2012]
a. Abnormal b. Emotion
c. Illogical d. Turmoil
e. Sensation Ans: d
- 13. I was quite surprised to see the level of familiarity allowed by the faculty to his student that was inappropriate for a person of his situation!** [MBA (IBa.- June, 2013)]
a. inconsistent b. unbecoming
c. undue d. uncalled
e. unnecessary Ans: a
- 14. Both sides have pleaded their case well I am now much ambivalent about the matter.** [Ex. MBA (IBa.- Aug, 2011)]
a. Decisive b. undecided
c. insecure d. confident
e. certain Ans: b
- 15. His attitude is the major roadblock in his success.** [EMBA (DU)- Nov,2013]
a. worry b. obstacle
c. danger d. disaster
e. difficulty Ans: b
- 16. Inflation (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2014]
a. Enlargement b. Mortification
c. Escalation d. Distension
e. Abridgment Ans: d
- 17. Lethargy (Antonym)** [MBA (DU)- Mar,2014]
a. Flexibility b. Vigor
c. Toughness d. Plainness
e. Adequacy Ans: b
- 18. 'Contamination' (Antonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Nov, 2013]
a. Purification b. Prejudice
c. Claim d. Crude
e. Forbid Ans: a
- 19. 'Synthetic' (Antonym)** [EMBA (DU)- June 2013]
a. Affable b. Cosmetic
c. Plastic d. Apathetic
e. Natural Ans: e
- 20. 'Enormous' (Antonym)** [EMBA (DU)- June,2013]
a. Soft b. Average
c. Tiny d. Weak
e. Spongy Ans: c
- 21. 'Weary' (Antonym)** [EMBA (DU)- June 2013]
a. Refreshed b. Exhausted
c. Shattered d. Fatigued
e. Wem-out Ans: a
- 22. Lackluster (Antonym)** [MBA (IBa. June 2011)]
a. Despondent b. Lively
c. Gigantic d. Adroit
e. Tepid Ans: b
- 23. Placate (Antonym)** [MBA (IBa.- June,2011)]
a. Pacify b. Ameliorate
c. Enrage d. Dais
e. Occupy Ans: c
- 24. I had been extremely thrifty with my money so that I don't have to ask my parents for any amount.**
a. Prudent b. miserly
c. economical d. cautious
e. careful Ans: c
- 25. Official code of ethics always encourages employees to abstain from accepting pecuniary benefits from external parties.** [MBA (IBa.- June, 2013)]
a. significant b. considerable
c. subtle d. illegal
e. financial Ans: e
- 26. "Reprofilng" is when creditors agree to a voluntary extension of the maturity of their bonds.** [MBA (IBa.- June,2011)]
a. Deliberate b. unpaid
c. professional d. automatic
e. none of these Ans: a
- 27. Appalling as may sound, it is nevertheless the truth!** [Ex. MBA (IBa.- Aug, 2011)]
a. Unbelievable b. Doubtful
c. Distressing d. Accurate
e. Uncomprehending Ans: c
- 28. The apogee of the movie was not convincing enough to create positive vive in the market.** [MBA (IBa.,2010)]
a. Lexicon b. script
c. composition d. climax
e. None of these Ans: d
- 29. The parents became confirmed about their son's result having seen the somber look on his face.** [MBA (IBa., 2010)]
a. Angry b. cheerful
c. satiated d. gloomy
e. None of these Ans: d
- 30. Resentment: (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Mar,20131]
a. Requiem. b. Discontent
c. Modesty d. Game park
e. Happiness Ans: b
- 31. Indict: (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2013]
a. Condemn b. Reprimand
c. Accuse d. Allege Ans: c
- 32. Delinquent (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Dec,2012]
a. Bold b. Profuse c. Mild
d. Offending e. Super Ans: d
- 33. Rife (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Dec,2012]
a. Slight b. Right c. Speaking
d. Narrow e. Extensive Ans: e

- 34. Capitulate (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Dec,2012]
 a. Submit b. Suggest c. Imply
 d. Entail e. Cause Ans: a
- 35. Baneful (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Apr,2012]
 a. Intellectual b. Thankful
 c. Decisive d. Poisonous
 e. Remorseful Ans: d
- 36. Indignant (Synonym)** [MBA (IBa.- July, 2012)]
 a. Insolent b. Indigent
 c. Elated d. Offended
 e. Obtrusive Ans: d

- 37. Indulge (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2014]
 a. Deprive b. Concentrate
 c. Insult d. Nourish
 e. Derail Ans: d
- 38. 'Resilient' (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- June,2013]
 a. Fatalistic b. Flexible
 c. Resistant d. Rigid
 e. Complex Ans: b
- 39. Cryptic : (Synonym)** [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2013]
 a. Puzzling b. Copied
 c. Written d. Obscure
 e. Glossy Ans: d

Class



Exam

- They verb of the word 'soft' is-
 a. Softly b. Softer
 c. Soften d. Softest
- Fill in the Blank: I remember that ____ brought the fruits from ____.
 a. they, we b. them, us
 c. they, us d. them, we
- Identify the word class of the bold-faced word: The dark skies **cleared** and the sun shone **dazzlingly**.
 a. adjective b. adverb
 c. noun d. verb
- Which underlined word is an adverb?
 a. This house is fine
 b. This shift suits me fine
 c. The bottle has to be fine
 d. He had to pay a fine
- Which of the following sentence is correct?
 a. Neither of those mattresses feel comfortable
 b. Neither of those mattresses feels comfortable
 c. Neither of the roads are leading to the railway station.
 d. Neither roads are led to the railway station.
- Choose the correct option.
 a. The people are friendly who live in the house.
 b. The people live in the house who are friendly
 c. The people live in the house who is friendly.
 d. The people who live in the house are friendly.
- Since my favorite cousin is a teacher, it's no wonder **I chose that for a career.**
 a. I chose that for a career
 b. I chose teaching for a career
 c. that I chose that for a career
 d. I will choose it for a career
- Choose the correct sentence:
 a. Every happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
 b. The happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
 c. A happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
 d. Happiness is a gift of the Almighty.
- The Immigration and Naturalizations Service often — their visas if they fill out the appropriate papers.
 a. lets students extend
 b. lets students for extend
 c. letting students to extend
 d. let students extending
- The soldiers were rewarded for their bravery. Which class of noun 'bravery' belongs to?
 a. Collective b. Material
 c. Common d. Abstract

Answer Sheet

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