



# Primary English Lecture Sheet

## Lecture

# 13

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☑ Correction

## Correction

**Rule-1 :** Let এর পর আরেকটি verb থাকলে তার পূর্বে to বসে না। Active এবং Passive কোন ক্ষেত্রেই দ্বিতীয় verb টির পূর্বে to বসে না।

Inc: I won't let you to go.

Cor: I won't let you go (আমি তোমাকে যেতে দিব না)

Inc: He was let to go.

Cor: He was let go (তাকে যেতে দেওয়া হয়েছিল)

**Rule-2 :** Make, see, help এই verb গুলোর পর যদি আরেকটি verb থাকে তার পূর্বে to বসে না।

Inc: He helped me to do the work

Cor: He helped me do the work

or, He helped me doing the work

Inc: I will make you to understand

Cor: I will make you understand

Inc: I saw him to go to college

Cor: I saw him go to college

or, I saw him going to college

Inc: He helped me to do the work

Cor: He helped me do the work

or, He helped me doing the work

Inc: He was made understand the problem

Cor: He was made to understand the problem.

Inc: They were helped do the work.

Cor: They were helped to do the work.

Inc: He was seen play football

Cor: He was seen to play football

Inc: They were helped to do the work

**Rule-3 :** একটি প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যে (Interrogative sentence) প্রথম auxiliary verb টি subject এর পূর্বে বসে কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় auxiliary verb টি subject এর পরে বসে। অর্থাৎ একই sentence এ দুইবার প্রশ্ন করা যায় না।

Inc: Do you know where does he live?

Cor: Do you know where he lives?

Inc: Do you know where are they now?

Cor: Do you know where they are now?

**Rule-4 :** A number of এর পরে plural subject এবং plural verb (are, were, have) বসে

Inc: A number of students was present there.

Cor: A number of students were present there.

Inc: A number of students comes here everyday.

Cor: A number of students come here everyday.

**Rule-5 :** The number of এর পরে singular verb (is, was, has) বসে। এক্ষেত্রে subject অবশ্য plural হবে।

Inc: The number of students are/is fifty.

Cor: The number of students is fifty

**Rule-6 :** কোন বাক্যে hardly, seldom, scarcely থাকলে তা negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। তাই অন্য কোন negative শব্দ এ বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হবে না।

Inc: He hardly does not come here.

Cor: He hardly comes here. (সে এখানে আসে না বললেই চলে)

**Rule-7 :** কোন sentence এ prefer থাকলে এরপর object তারপর to বসে (than বসে না)।

Inc: He prefers milk than tea.

Cor: He prefers milk to tea.

**Rule-8 :** Prefer এরপর সরাসরি কোন verb থাকলে তার সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত হয়। অর্থাৎ gerund form বসে, infinitive বসে না।

Inc: He prefers to sing than to dance

Cor: He prefers singing to dancing

**Rule-9 :** Until (যতক্ষণ না) নিজেই negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। তাই এরপর আর কোন negative শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হবে না।



**Inc:** Wait here until he does not come back

**Cor:** Wait here until he comes back (এখানে অপেক্ষা কর যতক্ষণ না সে ফিরে আসে)

**বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note** until এর পূর্বের অংশ future tense এর হলে অপর অংশ present simple অথবা present perfect tense এর হয়।

**Inc:** They will wait here until the sun will set

**Cor:** They will wait here until the sun sets

**বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note** until এর পূর্বের অংশ past tense এর হলে পরের অংশও past tense এর হবে। **Ex:** They waited until the plane took off.

**Inc:** We waited there until they come back

**Cor:** We waited there until they came back

**Rule-10 :** একক দূরত্ব singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় (is/was বসে)

**Inc:** Fifty miles are/is a long distance

**Cor:** Fifty miles is a long distance

**Rule-11 :** অল্প সংখ্যা বুঝাতে a small number ব্যবহৃত হয় (a little number ব্যবহৃত হয় না)

**Inc:** A little number of students attended the class

**Cor:** A small number of students attended the class

**Rule-12 :** সমস্যা সম্পর্কিত কারণ বুঝাতে 'owing to/ because of' এবং 'জন্য' বুঝাতে due to ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** They cancelled their journey due to fog.

**Cor:** They cancelled their journey owing to/ because of fog.

**Inc:** He is in good position owing to the favour of the Chairman.

**Cor:** He is in good position due to the favour of the Chairman.

**Rule-13 :** Comparative degree দ্বারা সবসময় সমজাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সাথে তুলনা বুঝায়। অর্থাৎ একজন ব্যক্তির সাথে আরেকজন ব্যক্তির তুলনা করতে হবে। অনুরূপভাবে একটি বস্তুর সাথে আরেকটি বস্তুর তুলনা করতে হবে।

**Inc:** My pen is better than you

**Cor:** My pen is better than that of you

**Inc:** The roads of Dhaka are better than Khulna

**Cor:** The roads of Dhaka are better than those of Khulna

**বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note** Singular বুঝালে than that of আর plural বুঝালে than those of বসে।

**Rule-14 :** Many a এর পর singular subject এবং singular verb বসে।

**Inc:** Many a boy were present

**Cor:** Many a boy was present

**Rule-15 :** কোন বাক্যে one of the থাকলে plural noun কিন্তু singular verb বসে

**Inc:** One of the student was/were present.

**Cor:** One of the students was present.

**Rule-16 :** Accuse এর পর of বসে কিন্তু charge এর পরে with বসে।

**Inc:** He was accused for murder

**Cor:** He was accused of murder

**Inc:** He was charged for murder

**Cor:** He was charged with murder

**Rule-17 :** Await এরপর কোন preposition না বসে সরাসরি object বসে; await মানে প্রতীক্ষা করা (wait for)।

**Inc:** We are awaiting for their reply

**Cor:** We are awaiting their reply

**Rule-18 :** Comprise (গঠিত হওয়া) এর পরে কোন preposition না বসে সরাসরি object বসে।

**Inc:** His family comprises of five members

**Cor:** His family comprises five members কিন্তু consist এর পরে of বসে

**Inc:** His family consists five members.

**Cor:** His family consists of five members

**Rule-19 :** Reach এরপর কোন preposition না বসে সরাসরি object বসে

**Inc:** We reached at the station in time.

**Cor:** We reached the station in time

**Rule-20 :** Resemble (দেখতে একই রকম) এরপর কোন preposition না বসে সরাসরি object বসে।

**Inc:** The girl resembles to her mother.

**Cor:** The girl resembles her mother

**Rule-21 :** Consider এরপর as বসে না

**Inc:** I consider him as my elder brother

**Cor:** I consider him my elder brother কিন্তু regard এরপর as বসে।

**Inc:** He regarded me his brother

**Cor:** He regarded me as his brother

**Rule-22 :** Nominate এরপর as বসে না

**Inc:** He was nominated as our representative

**Cor:** He was nominated our representative

**Rule-23 :** কোন verb কে modify বা verb এর কাজ কীভাবে হয় তা নির্দেশ করে adverb; কোন adjective এ কাজ করতে পারে না। তাই verb কে modify করতে adverb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

**Inc:** He speaks English very good

**Cor:** He speaks English very well

**NB:** Well শব্দটি adverb এবং adjective হিসেবে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। তবে উপরের sentence টিতে adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

**Inc:** They are new married couple

**Cor:** They are newly married couple

**Inc:** He can walk fastly

**Cor:** He can walk fast

**Rule-24 :** কোন বাক্যে first person, second person এবং third person উল্লেখ থাকলে এবং কাজটি ভাল কাজ হলে বাক্যে এর অবস্থান হবে যথাক্রমে you, he, I (231)। অর্থাৎ প্রথমে second person, তারপর third person এবং সবশেষে first person বসবে। ভাল কাজ হলে নিজের কৃতিত্ব হবে সবার পরে। অর্থাৎ I সবার পরে বসবে।

**Inc:** Jamal, you and I have done this great work

**Cor:** You, Jamal and I have done this great work

**Rule-25 :** মন্দ কাজ করা বুঝালে বা দোষী বুঝালে প্রথমে I, তারপর you এবং সবশেষে he (123) বসে। অর্থাৎ মন্দ কাজ হলে নিজের কাঁধে সবার আগে দোষ নিতে হবে।

**Inc:** You, Jamal and I are guilty

**Cor:** I, you and Jamal are guilty

**Rule-26 :** Bread and butter একসাথে খেলে একক খাদ্য হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Bread and butter are/is his regular breakfast

**Cor:** Bread and butter is his regular breakfast

কিন্তু bread and butter আলাদাভাবে ক্রয় করা বুঝালে plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Bread and butter has/have been bought from a grocery shop.

**Cor:** Bread and butter have been bought from a grocery shop.

**Rule-27 :** Not only ----- but also (শুধু এটাই না ----- ওটাও)

(i) দুটি clause এর verb ভিন্ন হলে প্রথম verb এর পূর্বে not only, এবং দ্বিতীয় verb এর পূর্বে but also বসে।

যেমন-

**Inc:** He went not only to playground but also played cricket.

**Cor:** He not only went to playground but also played cricket.

(ii) দুটি clause এর subject ভিন্ন হলে প্রথমই not only বসে, এরপর প্রথম subject + but also এরপর দ্বিতীয় subject + common verb টি শেষে বসে।

যেমন-

**Inc:** Ratul not only came to our house but also Shipon came.

**Cor:** Not only Ratul but also Shipon came to our house.

(iii) দুটি clause এর subject এবং verb একই হলে subject এবং verb এরপর not only বসে, এরপর প্রথম clause টির বাকী অংশ + but also এরপর দ্বিতীয় clause টির বাকী অংশ বসে। যেমন-

**Inc:** We not only gave the freedom fighters food but also shelter.

**Cor:** We gave the freedom fighters not only food but also shelter.

**বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note** এক্ষেত্রে common subject এবং verb এর পরে যে পর্যন্ত মিল আছে তারপরে not only বসাতে হয়। ছাত্রছাত্রীদের সুবিধার্থে উপরের sentence টিকে ভেঙ্গে দেখানো হল।

We gave the freedom fighters food.

We gave the freedom fighters shelter.

**Rule-28 :** কোন কিছু কারও সীমানার মধ্যে থাকলে in কিন্তু সীমানার বাইরে থাকলে to বসে।

**Inc:** The Himalayas is in the north of Bangladesh

**Cor:** The Himalayas is to the north of Bangladesh

**Inc:** Rangpur is to the north of Bangladesh

**Cor:** Rangpur is in the north of Bangladesh

**Inc :** The Bay of Bengal is in the south of Bangladesh.

**Cor:** The Bay of Bengal is to the south of Bangladesh.

**Rule-29 :** কোন বাক্যে subject সচরাচর preposition এর পূর্বে বসে এবং subject অনুযায়ী verb বসাতে হয়।

**Inc:** The colour of these flowers are/is charming

**Cor:** The colour of these flowers is charming

**Inc:** The box of tissues were empty .

**Cor:** The box of tissues was empty.

**Rule-30 :** কোন sentence এ either-- or অথবা neither-- nor থাকলে or অথবা nor এরপর subject singular হলে verb singular হবে এবং subject plural হলে verb plural হবে।

**Inc:** Neither the students nor the teacher were present in the class.

**Cor:** Neither the students nor the teacher was present in the class.

**Inc:** Either you or your brother have done the work.

**Cor:** Either you or your brother has done the work.

**Rule-31 :** As well as, followed by (সঙ্গে করে), accompanied by, together with, along with ইত্যাদি শব্দের পূর্বে যে subject বসে তার সাথে verb কে agree করাতে হয়। অর্থাৎ subject অনুসারে verb বসে।

**Inc:** He as well as his friends are well

**Cor:** He as well as his friends is well

**Inc:** He leader accompanied by a large number of supporters are coming

**Cor:** The leader accompanied by a large number of supporters is coming

**Inc:** The principal followed by many students are going to office

**Cor:** The principal followed by many students is going to office

**Rule-32 :** Work অর্থ কাজ এবং এর singular and plural একই কিন্তু works মানে কোন লেখকের লেখা বা সৃষ্টি কর্ম।

**Inc:** I have read the work of P.B Shelly

**Cor:** I have read the works of P.B Shelly

**Inc:** I have done a lot of works

**Cor:** I have done a lot of work

**Rule-33 :** False এরপর witness (প্রত্যক্ষদর্শী) বসে না, evidence বা statement বসে।

**Inc:** He gave me a false witness

**Cor:** He gave me a false evidence/ statement (সাক্ষ্যপ্রমাণ)

**Rule-34 :** Each, every, none ইত্যাদি শব্দের পর singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Each of the boys have/has gotten a pen

**Cor:** Each of the boys has gotten a pen.

**Inc:** Every mother love her child.

**Cor:** Every mother loves her child

**Inc:** None of these pens are yours.

**Cor:** None of these pens is yours

**Rule-35 :** Jury এবং committee শব্দটির পর singular verb বসে যখন তারা একক সিদ্ধান্ত প্রদান করে। কিন্তু Jury এবং committee শব্দটির পর plural verb বসে যখন তারা একক সিদ্ধান্ত প্রদান না করে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন সিদ্ধান্ত প্রদান করে। jury শব্দের অর্থ 'বিচারক মন্ডলী'।



**Inc:** The jury was/were divided in their opinions  
**Cor:** The jury were divided in their opinions  
**Inc:** The jury was/were unanimous (একক) in their decision  
**Cor:** The jury was unanimous in their decision

**Rule-36 :** Pair শব্দটির পর singular verb (is/was/has) বসে।

**Inc:** This pair of shoes are/is new  
**Cor:** This pair of shoes is new

**Rule-37 :** মিথ্যা বলা বুঝাতে tell a lie এবং সত্য বলা বুঝাতে speak the truth ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** He tells lie  
**Cor:** He tells a lie  
**Inc:** The man did not tell truth  
**Cor:** The man did not speak the truth

**Rule-38 :** The cattle (গবাদি পশু) শব্দটির পর plural verb বসে।

**Inc:** The cattle was/were grazing in the field  
**Cor:** The cattle were grazing in the field

**Rule-39 :** Deer, sheep, aircraft, furniture, information ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলোর singular এবং plural একই।

**Inc:** I saw five deers there  
**Cor:** I saw five deer there  
**Inc:** The farmer had five sheeps  
**Cor:** The farmer had five sheep  
**Inc:** They have a lot of furnitures  
**Cor:** They have a lot of furniture  
**Inc:** He has collected many informations  
**Cor:** He has collected much information  
**Inc:** A lot of aircrafts took part in that attack  
**Cor:** A lot of aircraft took part in the attack

**Rule-40 :** হাতের আঙ্গুল বুঝাতে finger কিন্তু পায়ের আঙ্গুল বুঝাতে toe ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** I feel pain in a finger of my foot  
**Cor:** I feel pain in a toe of my foot

**Rule-41 :** Theatre বলতে সেই building বা place কে বুঝায় যেখানে নাটক মঞ্চস্থ করা হয়। আর play বা drama বলতে নাটক বুঝায়। Theatre enjoy করা যায় না।

**Inc:** I enjoyed a theatre last night  
**Cor:** I enjoyed a play/ drama last night

**Rule-42 :** Fewer ব্যবহৃত হয় plural countable noun এর পূর্বে। কিন্তু less ব্যবহৃত হয় পরিমাণ বুঝাতে।

**Inc:** I got less books than you.  
**Cor:** I got fewer books than you.

**Rule-43 :** পাঁচ মিনিট আগে, পাঁচ ঘণ্টা আগে, পাঁচ বছর আগে অর্থ বুঝাতে ago ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু আগে কখনো বুঝাতে before ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** He was here five minutes before  
**Cor:** He was here five minutes ago (সে পাঁচ মিনিট আগে এখানে ছিল)  
**Inc:** I have not seen him ago  
**Cor:** I have not seen him before (আমি আগে কখনো তাকে দেখিনি)

**Rule-44 :** 'Fractional' (ভগ্ন) taka এর ক্ষেত্রে and a half দ্বারা লিখতে হয়।

**Inc:** He gave me five and half taka  
**Cor:** He gave me five taka and a half

**Rule-45 :** Arrangement এর মাধ্যমে কোন কিছু ঘটানো হলে take place ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর প্রাকৃতিকভাবে কোন কিছু হলে happen বসে।

**Inc:** Their wedding happened yesterday  
**Cor:** Their wedding took place yesterday

**Rule-46 :** Never, seldom, no sooner, not only দিয়ে sentence শুরু হলে এই শব্দগুলোর পরই auxiliary verb বসে তারপর subject বসে।

**Inc:** Never I have seen such a great man  
**Cor:** Never have I seen such a great man  
**Inc:** No sooner I had reached the station than the train left  
**Cor:** No sooner had I reached the station than the train left  
**Inc:** Not only you can come here but you can also stay here  
**Cor:** Not only can you come here but you can also stay here

**Rule-47 :** Time and tide, two and two এরপর plural verb (are/were, make, wait) বসে

**Inc:** Time and tide waits for none  
**Cor:** Time and tide wait for none  
**Inc:** Two and two makes four  
**Cor:** Two and two make four.

**Rule-48 :** Return (ফিরে আসা) এরপর back বসে না

**Inc:** He returned back home yesterday  
**Cor:** He returned home yesterday

**Rule-49 :** বক্তৃতা দেওয়া বুঝাতে deliver speech বসে, give speech হয় না।

**Inc:** The minister gave valuable speech the day before yesterday.  
**Cor:** The minister delivered valuable speech the day before yesterday.

**Rule-50 :** Fraction (ভগ্নাংশ) এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রথমটি one এর বেশি হলে দ্বিতীয়টির সঙ্গে 's' যোগ হয় (যেমন two-thirds) কিন্তু প্রথমটি one হলে দ্বিতীয়টির সঙ্গে 's' যোগ হয় না (যেমন one-third) এই fraction এর পরে noun singular হলে verb singular এবং noun plural হলে verb plural হয়।

**Inc:** Two-thirds of the mangoes are/is rotten  
**Cor:** Two-thirds of the mangoes is rotten  
 (আমটির দুই তৃতীয়াংশ পঁচা)  
**Inc:** Two-thirds of the mangos are/is rotten  
**Cor:** Two-thirds of the mangos are rotten  
 (আমগুলোর দুই তৃতীয়াংশ)

**Rule-51 :** Avail, absent, pride, enjoy ইত্যাদি transitive verb এর পরে সাধারণত subject অনুসারে reflexive pronoun বসে। (myself, herself, himself, ourselves, themselves etc.)

**Inc:** We enjoyed a lot in the party.  
**Cor:** We enjoyed ourselves a lot in the party  
**Inc:** They should avail of the opportunity  
**Cor:** They should avail themselves of the opportunity  
**Inc:** Rakib absented from college  
**Cor:** Rakib absented himself from college

**Rule-52 :** বেঞ্চ, বাস ইত্যাদিতে খালি জায়গা বুঝাতে room ব্যবহৃত হয় ; place ব্যবহৃত হয় না

**Inc:** There is no place in the bench  
**Cor:** There is no room in the bench

**Rule-53 :** Discuss, resign, comprise, investigate, sign, meet ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে preposition না বসে সরাসরি object বসে; discuss এর পর about হয় না, resign এর পর from হয় না, comprise এর পর of হয় না, investigate এর পর into হয় না, sign এর পর on হয় না, meet এর পর with হয় না।

**Inc:** We discussed about the matter.  
**Cor:** We discussed the matter.  
**Inc:** The DB is investigating into the matter.  
**Cor:** The DB is investigating the matter.  
**Inc:** I met with my friend yesterday.  
**Cor:** I met my friend yesterday.  
**Inc:** He has resigned from the post.  
**Cor:** He has resigned the post.

**Rule-54 :** ভর্তি হওয়া বুঝাতে get admitted বা enroll ব্যবহৃত হয়; enroll শব্দটি passive আকারে বসে।

**Inc:** He took admission at Dhaka University  
**Cor:** He got admitted at Dhaka University  
 Or He was enrolled at Dhaka University

**Rule-55 :** কোনকিছু উদ্ধৃত করা বুঝালে quote from memory বসে। কিন্তু মুখস্ত করা বুঝালে learn by heart বসে।

**Inc:** Quote the poem from heart  
**Cor:** Quote the poem from memory  
**Inc:** Learn the poem from memory  
**Cor:** Learn the poem by heart

**Rule-56 :** Inform এরপর ব্যক্তিবাচক object এরপর of তারপর বস্তুবাচক object বসে।

**Inc:** Inform the matter to the police.  
**Cor:** Inform the police of the matter.

**Rule-57 :** ভুল করা বুঝাতে make mistake বসে; do mistake বসে না।

**Inc:** He did a mistake in his youth.  
**Cor:** He made a mistake in his youth.

**Rule-58 :** ঘড়ি আন্তে চলা বুঝাতে lose time এবং দ্রুত চলা বুঝাতে gain time ব্যবহৃত হয়

**Inc:** My watch is slow everyday.  
**Cor:** My watch loses time everyday.  
**Inc:** My watch is fast everyday.  
**Cor:** My watch gains time everyday.

**Rule-59 :** কারো ওজন বেড়ে যাওয়া বুঝাতে put on weight এবং ওজন কমে যাওয়া বুঝাতে lose weight ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Your weight has increased.  
**Cor:** You have put on weight.  
**Inc:** Your weight has decreased.  
**Cor:** You have lost weight.

**Rule-60 :** কাউকে বিয়ে দেওয়া বুঝাতে marry somebody off ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** He gave his daughter marriage.  
**Cor:** He married his daughter off.

**Rule-61 :** স্বপ্ন দেখা বুঝাতে have a dream/dream ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** He saw a bad dream last night.  
**Cor:** He had a bad dream last night.  
 Or, He dreamt a bad dream last night

**Rule-62 :** একটি বাক্যে wish থাকলে অপর অংশে be verb থাকলে তা were হয়।

**Inc:** I wish I would be a bird.  
**Cor:** I wish I were a bird.

**Rule-63 :** কোন বাক্যে would rather এরপর subject থাকলে তারপর verb এর past form হয়।

**Inc:** I would rather you may do it.  
**Cor:** I would rather you did it.

**Rule-64 :** Would you mind এরপর if থাকলে verb এর past form হয়

**Inc:** Would you mind if I sit here?  
**Cor:** Would you mind if I sat here?

**Rule-65 :** জোরে বা খুব বুঝাতে hard ব্যবহৃত হয়। hardly নয়।

**Inc:** It is raining hardly  
**Cor:** It is raining hard

**Rule-66 :** As if এর পরে verb এর past tense হয় কিন্তু be verb থাকলে তা were হয়।

**Inc:** You are talking as if you are a judge  
**Cor:** You are talking as if you were a judge

**Rule-67 :** জড় পদার্থ ডুবা বুঝাতে sink বসে কিন্তু জীবন্ত কিছু ডুবা বুঝাতে drown বসে।

**Inc:** The boy sank in the Burigonga.  
**Cor:** The boy drowned in the Burigonga.  
**Inc:** The ship drowned that night.  
**Cor:** The ship sank that night.

**Rule-68 :** নাড়ি দেখা বুঝাতে feel pulse ব্যবহৃত হয়, see pulse ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

**Inc:** The doctor saw my pulse  
**Cor:** The doctor felt my pulse

**Rule-69 :** চাঁদ দেখা বুঝাতে visible ব্যবহৃত হয়, see ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

**Inc:** The moon was not seen last night  
**Cor:** The moon was not visible last night

**Rule-70 :** একই জাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে compare with এবং অন্য জাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হলে compare to বসে।

**Inc:** Human life may not be compared with heaven  
**Cor:** Human life may not be compared to heaven



**Rule-71 :** চোখে না দেখা বা অন্ধ বুঝাতে blind of আর দোষ না দেখা বুঝাতে blind to বসে।

**Inc:** He is blind to one eye

**Cor:** He is blind of one eye

**Inc:** He is blind of his son's fault

**Cor:** He is blind to his son's fault

**Rule-72 :** পূর্ণ সময়ের ক্ষেত্রে o'clock বসে। কিন্তু ভগ্ন সময়ের ক্ষেত্রে o'clock বসে না।

**Inc:** They will go by 7:30 o'clock train.

**Cor:** They will go by 7:30 train.

**Inc:** My friend came to my district by 9 train.

**Cor:** My friend came to my district by 9 o'clock train.

**Rule-73 :** দুই এর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক কার্য বুঝালে each other এবং দুই এর অধিক এর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক কার্য বুঝালে one another বসে।

**Inc:** The two boys helped one another

**Cor:** The two boys helped each other

**Inc:** The three boys helped each other

**Cor:** The three boys helped one another.

**Rule-74 :** আবাসস্থল বুঝাতে quarters ব্যবহৃত হয়। quarter নয়

**Inc:** He lives in a Govt. quarter

**Cor:** He lives in a Govt. quarters

**Rule-75 :** শুল্ক বুঝাতে customs ব্যবহৃত হয়। custom নয়

**Inc:** Rakib works in the custom department

**Cor:** Rakib works in the customs department

**Rule-76 :** Boarding এর পর house হয় কিন্তু lodging এর পরে house ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

**Inc:** Runa lives in the boarding.

**Cor:** Runa lives in the boarding house.

**Inc:** Runa lives in the lodging house.

**Cor:** Runa lives in the lodging.

**Rule-77 :** আজ সকাল বুঝাতে this morning ব্যবহৃত হয়; today morning ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

**Inc:** He will come today morning.

**Cor:** He will come this morning.

**Rule-78 :** আজ রাত বুঝাতে tonight ব্যবহৃত হয়; today night ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

**Inc:** He will return today night

**Cor:** He will return tonight

**Rule-79 :** নতুন করে কোন যন্ত্রপাতি আবিষ্কার করা বুঝাতে invent ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর অজানা কোন জিনিস আবিষ্কার করা, খুঁজে পাওয়া বুঝাতে discover ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Columbus invented America

**Cor:** Columbus discovered America

**Inc:** Marconi discovered radio

**Cor:** Marconi invented radio

**Rule-80 :** School এর বেতন বুঝাতে school fees ব্যবহৃত হয়। schooling fees নয়।

**Inc:** Tania paid her schooling fees

**Cor:** Tania paid her school fees

**Rule-81 :** লেকচারারের পদ বুঝাতে lecturership ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** He applied for lectureship

**Cor:** He applied for lecturership

**Rule-82 :** When দ্বারা কোন sentence শুরু হলে এ sentence এ then ব্যবহৃত হয় না।

**Inc:** When I saw him then I asked him

**Cor:** When I saw him, I asked him

**Rule-83 :** Transitive verb এবং preposition এর পরে pronoun এর object form বসে।

**Inc:** He helped you and I.

**Cor:** He helped you and me.

**Inc:** Let you and I go.

**Cor:** Let you and me go.

**Inc:** Between you and I, nobody should go.

**Cor:** Between you and me, nobody should go.

**Rule-84 :** It is এর পরে সাধারণত pronoun এর subject form বসে।

**Inc:** It is me who did it

**Cor:** It is I who did it

**Rule-85:** Equipment, scenery, machinery, information, advice, furniture, news, alphabet, luggage, politics, physics, economics, mathematics, civics, statistics, measles (হাম), singles (এক জনের সঙ্গে একজন করে, একক), mars (মঙ্গলগ্রহ) ইত্যাদি সাধারণত singular হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Politics are very risky in Bangladesh.

**Cor:** Politics is very risky in Bangladesh

**Inc:** Economics are her favorite subject.

**Cor:** Economics is her favorite subject.

**Inc:** My mother gave me many advices.

**Cor:** My mother gave me much/ a lot of advice.

**Inc:** The news are false.

**Cor:** The news is false.

**Inc:** The medical equipments are costly.

**Cor:** The medical equipment is costly.

**Inc:** Measles are a contagious disease.

**Cor:** Measles is a contagious disease.

**Inc:** The men's singles are going on.

**Cor:** The men's singles is going on.

**Inc:** Mars are a planet in our solar system.

**Cor:** Mars is a planet in our solar system.

**Rule-86 :** Out of sorts (অসুস্থ), out of spirits (হত্যাধ্যম), out of doors (বাহিরে), goods (মালপত্র), marks (নম্বর), studies (লেখাপড়া), pants, trousers, letters (বিদ্যা), tongs (চিমটা), vegetables, parts, (দক্ষতা/যোগ্যতা) ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলোর শেষে 's' থাকে।



**Inc:** He is out of sort today.

**Cor:** He is out of sorts today.

**Inc:** He is a man of letter.

**Cor:** He is a man of letters.

**Inc:** Why are you out of spirit today?

**Cor:** Why are you out of spirits today?

**Inc:** He obtained 200 mark out of 250

**Cor:** He obtained 200 marks out of 250

**Rule-87 :** সাধারণত pair, dozen, score (বিশ/কুড়ি), hundred, thousand, million ইত্যাদির পূর্বে নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ যেমন one, two, three ইত্যাদি এবং অনির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দ যেমন: some, several, a few, many ইত্যাদি থাকলে এদের সঙ্গে 's' যোগ করে plural করা যায় না। কিন্তু এদের পুনঃপুনঃ উক্তি যেমন ডজন ডজন, কুড়ি কুড়ি, শত শত, হাজার হাজার ইত্যাদি বুঝালে এদের সঙ্গে 's' যোগ করে plural করতে হয়। যেমন:

**Inc:** He bought five dozens eggs.

**Cor:** He bought five dozen eggs.

**Inc:** He lent me five thousands taka.

**Cor:** He lent me five thousand taka.

**Inc:** They bought several scores of mangoes.

**Cor:** They bought several score of mangoes.

**Inc:** Hundred of people attended the seminar.

**Cor:** Hundreds of people attended the seminar.

**Rule-88 :** Unique, golden, unanimous, ideal, perfect প্রভৃতি adjective সাধারণত positive degree তে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এগুলো comparative বা superlative degree তে ব্যবহৃত হয় না। অর্থাৎ এদের পূর্বে more/the বসানো যাবে না।

**Inc:** This is the most unique case.

**Cor:** This is a unique case.

**Inc:** This is more perfect decision.

**Cor:** This is a perfect decision.

**Inc:** It was the most golden opportunity.

**Cor:** It was a golden opportunity.

**Rule-89 :** Both, all, such, what, half, many, quite ইত্যাদি কোন noun কে modify করলে এদের পর article বসে। both এবং all এরপর the এবং অন্যদের ক্ষেত্রে a/an বসে।

**Inc:** Half loaf is better than no loaf.

**Cor:** Half a loaf is better than no loaf.

**Inc:** I do not like such thing.

**Cor:** I do not like such a thing.

**Inc:** Both parents were present.

**Cor:** Both the parents were present.

**Inc:** All members were present.

**Cor:** All the members were present.

**Rule-90 :** সাধারণত positive degree এর পূর্বে very এবং comparative degree এর পূর্বে much বসে।

**Inc:** They are very better today.

**Cor:** They are much better today.

**Rule-91 :** কোন team গঠিত হওয়া অর্থে make up of ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** A cricket team is made by eleven players

**Cor:** A cricket team is made up of eleven players

**Rule-92 :** কোন raw material থেকে একটি নতুন জিনিস তৈরী হলে এবং সেই নতুন জিনিসে raw material টিকে বুঝতে না পারা গেলে made from ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Paper is made of wood

**Cor:** Paper is made from wood

**বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note** কাগজ (paper) দেখে আমরা কিন্তু কাঠের (wood) অস্তিত্ব বুঝতে পারিনা।

**Rule-93:** কোন raw material থেকে একটি নতুন জিনিস তৈরী হলে এবং এই নতুন জিনিস এ raw material টিকে বুঝা গেলে made of ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** The table is made from wood.

**Cor:** The table is made of wood.

**বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note** Table দেখে কিন্তু আমরা বুঝতে পারি যে এটা কাঠের তৈরি কিনা।

**Rule-94:** Telecast এর past participle form telecast.

**Inc:** The programme will be telecasted tonight.

**Cor:** The programme will be telecast tonight.

**Rule-95 :** কলম (pen) দিয়ে লেখা বুঝাতে with এবং কালি (ink) দিয়ে লেখা বুঝাতে in হয়।

**Inc:** The letter is written by ink

**Cor:** The letter is written in ink

**Inc:** The letter is written by a pen

**Cor:** The letter is written with a pen.

**Rule-96 :** Adjective এরপর infinitive এর passive voice হয় না। কিন্তু noun এরপরে infinitive এর passive হয়

**Inc:** English is easy to be learnt

**Cor:** English is easy to learn

**Inc:** This is a chair to sell

**Cor:** This is a chair to be sold.

**Rule-97 :** Swine (শূকর) noun-টি আকারে singular কিন্তু ব্যবহারে plural.

**Inc:** These swines have to be kept out of the garden.

**Cor:** These swine have to be kept out of the garden.

**Rule-98 :** Folk (জাতীগোষ্ঠী/লোক) শব্দটি plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** The folk has gone there

**Cor:** The folk have gone there

**Rule-99 :** 'Vegetables' plural noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Vegetables is good for health.

**Cor:** Vegetables are good for health.

**Rule-100 :** Agenda (আলোচ্যসূচী) এবং data শব্দ দুটি plural এদের singular হলো যথাক্রমে agendum এবং datum

**Inc:** What is today's agenda

**Cor:** What are today's agenda

**Inc:** All the data has been sent

**Cor:** All the data have been sent



**Rule-101 :** যদি দুই বা তার বেশি singular subject এর পূর্বে each বা every থাকে এবং সে দুটি and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে verb singular হয়

**Inc:** Each boy and each girl were dressed in a new dress.

**Cor:** Each boy and each girl was dressed in a new dress.

**Inc:** Every hour and every minute are very important

**Cor:** Every hour and every minute is very important

**Rule-102 :** Collective noun সমষ্টিগত অর্থে singular verb গ্রহণ করে।

**Inc:** There were a huge audience.

**Cor:** There was a huge audience.

**Inc:** The jury have ordered to hang the murderer.

**Cor:** The jury has ordered to hang the murderer.

**Rule-103 :** ইংরেজিতে যে সকল verb এর পরে that clause থাকে ঐ that clause-এর পর verb-এর base form হয় তাদেরকে subjunctive বলে। এক্ষেত্রে that clause এর পূর্বের verb-টির past form হলেও এবং subject third person singular number হলেও মূল verb বসবে। be verb বসানো দরকার হলে শুধু 'be' বসবে; কোন modal বসবে না। নিম্নলিখিত verb-গুলো subjunctive হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়:

**Advise + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The teacher advised that the student left his class.

**Cor:** The teacher advised that the student leave his class.

**Prefer + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The man preferred that he stayed that night.

**Cor:** The man preferred that he stay that night.

**Require + subjunctive**

**Inc:** It required that they had enough skill.

**Cor:** It required that they have enough skill.

**Ask + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The manager asked that they should wait till 7:30 pm.

**Cor:** The manager asked that they wait till 7:30 pm.

**Command + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The commandar commanded that the soldiers marched on.

**Cor:** The commandar commanded that the soldiers march on.

**Recommend + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The manager recommended that they should work for long hours.

**Cor:** The manager recommended that they work for long hours.

**Suggest + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The committee suggested that one of the members attended the meeting.

**Cor:** The committee suggested that one of the members attend the meeting.

**Insist + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The teacher insisted that the student left the room.

**Cor:** The teacher insisted that the student leave the room.

**Request + subjunctive**

**Inc:** His friend is requested that he participated in the programme.

**Cor:** His friend is requested that he participate in the programme.

**Urge + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The Managing Director of their company urged that all the employees ought to be sincere in their duties.

**Cor:** The managing director of their company urged that all the employees be sincere in their duties.

**Demand + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The workers demanded that their salary should be raised.

**Cor:** The workers demanded that their salary be raised.

**Order + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The mother ordered that the son went to college.

**Cor:** The mother ordered that the son go to college.

**Move + subjunctive**

**Inc:** The bus moved that it could reach its destination in time.

**Cor:** The bus moved that it reach its destination in time.

**বিদ্যাবাড়ী Note** Subjunctive mood মনে রাখার জন্য imperative sentence এর indirect speech এর সাথে সম্পর্ক করে মনে রাখা যেতে পারে। আমরা জানি imperative sentence এর indirect speech করতে হলে order/request/advise etc এরপর object এরপর to তারপর মূল verb বসে। কিন্তু এদের পরে যদি that বসানো হয় তাহলে সেটি subjunctive mood হবে এবং মূল verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

**Rule-104 :** নিম্নলিখিত subjunctive adjective-গুলোর পরে that clause হয় এবং verb-গুলোর base form/simple form বসে। adjective-গুলো হলো advised, recommended, important, required, mandatory, suggested, necessary, urgent, obligatory, proposed, imperative (জরুরী)।

**Inc:** It is necessary that he goes home

**Cor:** It is necessary that he go home

**Inc:** It is recommended that everybody was present there

**Cor:** It is recommended that everybody be present there

**Inc:** It is important that we should be attentive

**Cor:** It is important that we be attentive

**Inc:** It is suggested that they applied for the post

**Cor:** It is suggested that they apply for the post

**Inc:** It is advised that everybody must be conscious

**Cor:** It is advised that everybody be conscious

**Inc:** It is obligatory that they will attend the meeting

**Cor:** It is obligatory that they attend the meeting

**Inc:** It is mandatory that we all will respect our parents

**Cor:** It is mandatory that we all respect our parents

**Inc:** It is imperative (জরুরী) that we did the work

**Cor:** It is imperative that we do the work

**Rule-105 :** Collective noun পৃথক পৃথক সত্তা বুঝালে verb plural হয়।

**Inc:** The audience is requested to have their seats

**Cor:** The audience are requested to have their seats

**Inc:** The committee is divided in their opinions

**Cor:** The committee are divided in their opinions



**Rule-106 :** যখন কোন Noun এর পূর্বে many a/many an যুক্ত হয় তখন তা singular form হয় এবং verb টিও singular হয়।

**Inc:** Many a men were present there.

**Cor:** Many a man was present there.

**Rule-107 :** যখন a great many/a good many/too many বসে তখন তা plural form হয় এবং verb-টিও plural হয়।

**Inc:** Too many cooks spoils the broth.

**Cor:** Too many cooks spoil the broth.

**Rule-108 :** দুটি singular noun যদি একটি মাত্র ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় তাহলে verb টি singular হয়। এক্ষেত্রে একটি noun এর পূর্বে the বসে।

**Inc:** The Headmaster and Secretary of the school are coming

**Cor:** The Headmaster and Secretary of the school is coming

**Rule-109 :** দুটি singular noun যদি দুজন ব্যক্তিকে বুঝায় তখন verb টি plural হয়। এক্ষেত্রে দুটি noun এর পূর্বেই the বসে।

**Inc:** The Principal and the Secretary of the college is coming.

**Cor:** The Principal and the Secretary of the college are coming.

উপরের Principal এবং Secretary উভয় noun টির পূর্বে the বসেছে এবং আলাদা আলাদা ব্যক্তি নির্দেশ করছে।

**Rule-110 :** Slow and steady (যীরজির) singular subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

**Inc:** Slow and steady win the race.

**Cor:** Slow and steady wins the race.

### Topic Based Important Questions

**1. Choose the correct Sentence.**

- (a) I won't let you to go.
- (b) He helped me to do the work.
- (c) I will make you understood.
- (d) They were helped to do the work.

d

**2. A number of — absent yesterday.**

- (a) student is
- (b) students are
- (c) students were
- (d) students is

c

**2. Which one is wrong?**

- (a) He prefers milk to tea.
- (b) The number of students are fifty
- (c) He hardly comes here.
- (d) Fifty miles is a long distance.

b

**3. Choose the correct sentence.**

- (a) May pant is better than you.
- (b) The pens you have are better than that of you.
- (c) The environment of Dhaka is better than that of Jashore.
- (d) The rose of Jashore is beautiful than Khulna.

c

**4. Which sentence is wrong?**

- (a) I, you and jamal are guilty.
- (b) Time and tide wait for none.
- (c) Bread and butter are my favourite item.
- (d) Either you or your brother have done the work.

**5. Which sentence is correct?**

- (a) Runa lives in the boarding.
- (b) Runa lives in the barding house.
- (c) Runa lives in the lodging house.
- (d) Runa live in the lodging.

b

**6. Which sentence is correct from bellow?**

- (a) Columbus invented America.
- (b) Columbus invents America.
- (c) Columbus discovered America.
- (d) Marconi discovered radio.

c

**7. Which sentence is incorrect from below?**

- (a) Politics is very risky in Bangladesh.
- (b) Economics is her favourites subject.
- (c) My mother gave me a lot of advice.
- (d) The medical equipments are costly.

d

**8. Which sentence from below is wrong?**

- (a) A cricket team is made up of eleven players.
- (b) A cricket team is made by eleven players.
- (c) Paper is made from wood.
- (d) The table is made of wood.

b

**9. Which sentence from below is correct?**

- (a) The programme with be telecasted tonight.
- (b) The programme will be telecasted tonight.
- (c) Each boy and each girl were dressed in a new drew.
- (d) There were a huge audience.

b

### Class Work

**1. Choose the right sentence. [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-১৪]**

- (a) I don't know who is he
- (b) I don't know who he is
- (c) They have gone for picnic
- (d) They have gone picnic

Ans: b

**2. Which one of the following sentences is correct?**

[প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (গামা)-১৪]

- (a) A few boys are present today
- (b) His dress is inferior than mine
- (c) He prevented me to go there
- (d) He as well as his brother was present

Ans: a, d



3. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (গামা)-১৪]  
 (a) A big number of money  
 (b) I met two women here  
 (c) Put your sign here  
 (d) I have paid my schooling fees **Ans: b**
4. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (হোয়াংহো)-১৩]  
 (a) The cart was laden fully  
 (b) Your information is false  
 (c) Listen to my advices  
 (d) Who brought these news **Ans: b**
5. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (হোয়াংহো)-১৩]  
 (a) Good night, how are you  
 (b) Ali took admission into that college  
 (c) He asked me where did I go  
 (d) He always speaks the truth **Ans: d**
6. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (দাজলা)-১৩]  
 (a) Ahshan is better today  
 (b) The bus service has been cancelled due to fog  
 (c) I have a lot of furniture for sale  
 (d) He prevented me to go **Ans: a**
7. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (দাজলা)-১৩]  
 (a) Two-thirds of the money are lost  
 (b) I am senior to you by three years  
 (c) Whom do you think I am  
 (d) He thought it will rain **Ans: b**
8. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (করতোয়া)-১২]  
 (a) The news is true (b) He gave me an advice  
 (c) The committee have issued its report  
 (d) Ten kilometres are a long wall **Ans: a**
9. নিচের কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (নাগলিঙ্গম)-১২]  
 (a) He refused the debt  
 (b) I could not do justice to it  
 (c) I could not make justice to it  
 (d) I took a bath **Ans: b**
10. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (ক্যামেলিয়া)-১২]  
 (a) Soheli is taller than I (b) Soheli is taller then me  
 (c) I did not think it was her  
 (d) She is out of her danger **Ans: a**
11. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (বাগানবিলাস)-১২]  
 (a) There is no place for doubt  
 (b) I went to my house  
 (c) All passengers must show their ticket  
 (d) He called me a coward **Ans: d**
12. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (ড্যাফোডিল)-১২]  
 (a) It is raining for three days  
 (b) You are an Hercules  
 (c) We write in ink  
 (d) He got the work by doing **Ans: c**
13. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (ক্রিসান্থিমাম)-১২]  
 (a) He requested for my help  
 (b) Time and tide wait for no man  
 (c) The ship with its crew, were lost  
 (d) The horse and carriage is at the door **Ans: d**
14. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (যমুনা)-১২]  
 (a) He dares go there  
 (b) I came in when he was writing  
 (c) Matin is good than his brother  
 (d) The police were informed of the matter **Ans: b, d**

15. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (যমুনা)-১২]  
 (a) I forbade him to go  
 (b) The moon shines by night  
 (c) Did they wrote the book  
 (d) He stopped to write letters **Ans: a**
16. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (কর্ণফুলী)-১২]  
 (a) He came this morning  
 (b) Asad is sick  
 (c) Anis told me a liar  
 (d) Put your sign here **Ans: a**
17. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (কর্ণফুলী)-১২]  
 (a) He gave me a piece of advice  
 (b) I went to my house  
 (c) He applied for free ship  
 (d) The meat is hard **Ans: a**
18. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (সুরমা)-১২]  
 (a) I feel unwell (b) I took a bath  
 (c) I am somewhat sure (d) I sold my furnitures **Ans: a**
19. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [রেজিস্ট্রার বেসরকারি প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (শিউলি)-১১]  
 (a) There is no place in the bench  
 (b) I got two bread  
 (c) It is a nice poem  
 (d) I went to my house **Ans: c**
20. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [রেজিস্ট্রার বেসরকারি প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (শিউলি)-১১]  
 (a) Quote this from memory  
 (b) I got boarding and lodging  
 (c) Put your sign here (d) My father is sick **Ans: a**
21. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [বেসরকারি প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (শাপলা)-১১]  
 (a) I took my tea at 5.p.m  
 (b) He refused to help me  
 (c) Keep it on the table  
 (d) I saw him long before **Ans: b**
22. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [বেসরকারি প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (শাপলা)-১১]  
 (a) Put the book on the table  
 (b) The examiner saw my papers  
 (c) I feel some better  
 (d) He is not in the committee **Ans: a**
23. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [বেসরকারি প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (হাসনাহেনা)-১১]  
 (a) I had a strong headache  
 (b) Asad alone is reliable  
 (c) His head was even  
 (d) He came today morning **Ans: b**
24. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (তিতাস)-১০]  
 (a) Grammar is better servant than a master  
 (b) Grammar is the better servant than a master  
 (c) Grammar is a better servant than master  
 (d) A grammar is a better servant than a master **Ans: c**
25. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (বসন্ত, মুক্তিযোদ্ধা কোটা)-১০]  
 (a) There is book and pen on the table  
 (b) There are a book and a pen on the table  
 (c) There are a book on the table  
 (d) There is a book and a pen on the table **Ans: b**

26. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (কপোতাক্ষ)-১০]  
 (a) She is a person whom I know is sincere  
 (b) She is a person who I know is sincere  
 (c) Tuhin is my lovely friend  
 (d) There is no place in my class  
**Ans: b**
27. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (তিতাস)-১০]  
 (a) Every girls is at her desk  
 (b) Credit this amount against his name  
 (c) We made fun of it  
 (d) A little number of boys were present  
**Ans: c**
28. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (কপোতাক্ষ)-১০]  
 (a) I feel hungry (b) I feel myself hungry  
 (c) I am a man of words  
 (d) The sheeps are quite healthy  
**Ans: a**
29. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (হেমন্ত, মুজিবোদ্ধা কোটা)-১০]  
 (a) He shouted in the top of his voice  
 (b) He shouted with the top of his voice  
 (c) He shouted on the top of his voice  
 (d) He shouted at the top of his voice  
**Ans: c**
30. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (গোলাপ)-০৯]  
 (a) He succeeded to win the prize  
 (b) He cannot pronounce the word  
 (c) See the word in the dictionary  
 (d) We got up in dawn  
**Ans: b**
31. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (IDA/ADB Project)-০৯]  
 (a) Among my friends he is eldest  
 (b) He is comparatively better today  
 (c) He is better than all the boys  
 (d) He is the best boy in the class  
**Ans: d**
32. Which is the correct sentence? [সরকারি মাধ্যমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৯]  
 (a) The scissors is blunt  
 (b) One dozen of bananas are sufficient  
 (c) One of the boys are absent  
 (d) It is I who am responsible for this  
**Ans: d**
33. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (পদ্মা)-০৯]  
 (a) Many died by the accident  
 (b) The examiner looked over my papers  
 (c) He came today morning  
 (d) I am feeling unwell  
**Ans: b**
34. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (পদ্মা)-০৯]  
 (a) I will go after a month  
 (b) He absented from the school  
 (c) One of the passers-by rescued her  
 (d) One of the passer-by rescued her  
**Ans: c**
35. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (জবা)-০৯]  
 (a) He is my elder brother  
 (b) He went for the examination  
 (c) He was bitten by the snake while walking in the garden  
 (d) It is raining for three days  
**Ans: a**
36. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (বেলী)-০৯]  
 (a) It rained for three days  
 (b) Grammar is better servant than master  
 (c) While he was walking in the garden, a snake bit him  
 (d) He is my elder teacher  
**Ans: c**

37. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (বেলী)-০৯]  
 (a) We write by ink  
 (b) An Akbar is not born in every age  
 (c) More he gets, more he wants  
 (d) He got the work by doing  
**Ans: b**
38. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (তিতাস)-০৯]  
 (a) I do not take fruits  
 (b) I have no appetite in food  
 (c) He gave me some good advices  
 (d) Neither of us was present  
**Ans: d**
39. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (শাপলা)-০৯]  
 (a) He gave me some advice  
 (b) Anwar requested for my help  
 (c) I am very better today  
 (d) He took nap  
**Ans: a**
40. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (শাপলা)-০৯]  
 (a) He denied to help me  
 (b) The doctor feels the pulse of the patient  
 (c) Honesty and truthfulness are necessary for happiness  
 (d) He along with his friends have come  
**Ans: b**
41. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (শাপলা)-০৯]  
 (a) His brother is sick (b) I took my meal  
 (c) Do not throw the milk  
 (d) He took offence at my words  
**Ans: d**
42. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (গোলাপ)-০৯; প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (ডালিয়া)-১২]  
 (a) He cannot pronounce the word  
 (b) I saw his pulse  
 (c) Tell me where are you going  
 (d) Dog is a faithful animal  
**Ans: a**
43. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (মেঘনা)-০৮]  
 (a) He cannot pronounce the word  
 (b) He appeared at the examination  
 (c) Tuhin is my lovely friend  
 (d) You always offer me many good advices  
**Ans: b, c**
44. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (পদ্মা)-০৮]  
 (a) I have an urgent business  
 (b) We get up at dawn  
 (c) The reason for success are known to me  
 (d) Suffice to say she did very well  
**Ans: b**
45. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (শিউলি)-০৮]  
 (a) Honour and glory are his reward  
 (b) Either you or he is to blame  
 (c) This is the same book which he lost  
 (d) He has written no less than four letters  
**Ans: b**
46. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (যমুনা)-০৮]  
 (a) Sharif absented from the college  
 (b) Selina prides on her beauty  
 (c) She is out of her danger  
 (d) Sharif absented himself from the college  
**Ans: d**
47. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (বরিশাল বিভাগ)-০৮]  
 (a) Bread and butter are necessary  
 (b) Rahim is not so coward  
 (c) We write by ink  
 (d) Have you not finished the work yet  
**Ans: d**





48. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (বরিশাল বিভাগ)-০৮]  
 (a) She told me that she will come tomorrow  
 (b) They went back after we arrived  
 (c) That was a slip of the tongue  
 (d) My son is ill all this week **Ans: c**
49. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (ঢাকা বিভাগ)-০৮]  
 (a) She resembled to her mother  
 (b) I was not at my home  
 (c) I could not but shed tears  
 (d) He reached at Sylhet **Ans: c**
50. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ)-০৮]  
 (a) No pains were spared  
 (b) Do not make noise  
 (c) He caught my hand  
 (d) We shall walk on foot **Ans: a**
51. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ)-০৮]  
 (a) Inform the accident to him  
 (b) He succeeded for winning the prize  
 (c) I could not do justice to him  
 (d) I sold my furniture **Ans: c**
52. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগ)-০৮]  
 (a) He went to his house (b) Put your signature here  
 (c) Rasel only is reliable (d) He told me a liar **Ans: b**
53. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (রাজশাহী)-০৮]  
 (a) One of my friends are a lawyer  
 (b) It rained three days  
 (c) Do you have a complain against me  
 (d) You are proud of Bangladesh **Ans: d**
54. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (রাজশাহী)-০৮]  
 (a) He was too clever to grasp the point  
 (b) Scarcely had we started when it began to rain  
 (c) Why you have done this  
 (d) A gold is a precious metal **Ans: b**
55. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (মেঘনা)-০৮]  
 (a) There is no room for doubt in it  
 (b) I found him write something  
 (c) There is no place for doubt in it  
 (d) Find out the word in the dictionary **Ans: a**

56. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (ধানসিঁড়ি)-০৮]  
 (a) Where are your luggages  
 (b) Can you give me an advice  
 (c) What beautiful sceneries  
 (d) What an awful weather **Ans: d**
57. কোনটি শুদ্ধ বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (শরণ মুন্সিয়োদ্ধা কোটা)-০৮]  
 (a) There is no place for doubt in it  
 (b) There is no suspension in it  
 (c) Thee is no room for doubt in it  
 (d) There is no misunderstanding in it **Ans: c**
58. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (রাজশাহী বিভাগ)-০৭]  
 (a) Honey is too sweet (b) I saw him long before  
 (c) He took offence at my work  
 (d) Asif only is reliable **Ans: c**
59. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (রাজশাহী বিভাগ)-০৭]  
 (a) We packed our luggages  
 (b) Listen to my advice  
 (c) Honey is too sweet  
 (d) Your informations are false **Ans: b**
60. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (বরিশাল বিভাগ)-০৬]  
 (a) She is always fond to talk  
 (b) Is today's film worth seeing  
 (c) I asked him if he is going  
 (d) It has much hot in the summer **Ans: b**
61. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-০১]  
 (a) There is no furnitures in my room  
 (b) Mangoes are comparatively cheaper today  
 (c) Neither of us was present  
 (d) I do not take fruits **Ans: c**
62. Which sentence is correct?  
 (a) I do not know to swim  
 (b) He told me a fool  
 (c) A drowning man catches at a straw  
 (d) He said a lie **Ans: c**

## Home Work

1. Which of the following sentences is the correct one?  
 (a) Paper is made of wood.  
 (b) Paper is made from wood.  
 (c) Paper is made by wood.  
 (d) Paper is made on wood.
2. Find out the correct sentence.  
 (a) See the word in the dictionary  
 (b) Open page 50  
 (c) They have gone for a picnic  
 (d) The man has returned yesterday
3. Find out the correct form—  
 (a) I, you and Shuma are guilty.  
 (b) Shuma, you and I are guilty.  
 (c) Shuma, I and you are guilty.  
 (d) I, you and Shuma is guilty.

4. Choose the correct sentence.  
 (a) She has got very long hairs.  
 (b) Give me some papers to write on.  
 (c) There were too many noises.  
 (d) The news has made us very happy.
5. Identify the incorrect one.  
 (a) He resembles his father.  
 (b) Either you or I am wrong?  
 (c) Two-thirds of this milk is lost.  
 (d) I am usually feeling tired after lunch.
6. Which sentence is incorrect?  
 (a) I feel unwell. (b) I have a bad headache.  
 (c) Open page 50. (d) I wish I could fly

**7. Which of the following sentences is correct?**

- (a) In the accident, a number of passengers were dead.
- (b) Everyone were pleased at the party.
- (c) The interviewer asked a number of question.
- (d) Each of the boys are suffering from corona virus.

**8. Find out the correct sentence.**

- (a) Do you know where does he live?
- (b) Do you know where he lives?
- (c) Do you know where he live?
- (d) Do you know where does he lives?

**9. He feels comparatively better today. Find the incorrectly used word.**

- (a) feels (b) comparatively
- (c) better (d) no mistake

**10. Identify the correct sentence—**

- (a) He is better and superior than me.
- (b) He is better than and superior to me.
- (c) He is better and superior to me.
- (d) He is suprior than and better to me.

**11. Choose the correct sentence.**

- (a) The students have gone to see the Himalaya.
- (b) The students have gone to see the Himalayas.
- (c) The students have gone to see Himalaya.
- (d) The students have gone to see Himalayas.

**12. Which one is correct?**

- (a) Sundarban (b) The Sundarbans
- (c) The Sundarban (d) Sundarbans

**13. Like tree have rings to determine their age, so do growth ring on the scales of some fish.**

- (a) Like trees have rings to determine their age, so do growth rings on the scales of some fish.
- (b) Like trees have rings to determine their age, some fish have growth rings on their scales.
- (c) Trees, as some fish, have growth rings that determine their age.
- (d) Some fish, like trees, have growth rings that determine their age.

**14. People all over the world are starving—**

- (a) greater in numbers (b) in more numbers
- (c) more numerously (d) in greater numbers

**15. Which sentence is correct?**

- (a) This is his speaking.
- (b) This is himself speaking.
- (c) This is him speaking.
- (d) This is he speaking.

**16. The correct sentence is—**

- (a) The girl laughed and entered the room.
- (b) The girl entered the room laughing.
- (c) The girl laughed entering the room.
- (d) The girl laughingly entered the room.

**17. Choose the correct sentence**

- (a) He acted in a cowardly manner.
- (b) He acted coward manner.
- (c) He acted in cowardly
- (d) He acted in coward manner.

**18. Which of the following sentences is correct?**

- (a) Amin, as well as Suman, wants to play in the team.
- (b) Amin, as well as Suman, want to play in the team.
- (c) Amin, as well as Sumon, both want to play in the team.
- (d) Amin, as well as Sumon, wanting to play in the team.

**19. Which of the following sentences is correct?**

- (a) One should do his duty.
- (b) She was determined to quickly buy a bike.
- (c) People were coming, going and ignored him.
- (d) She ate cereal because she was hungry.

**20. Choose the correct sentence.**

- (a) I need a few furnitures.
- (b) I need a few furniture.
- (c) I do not need furniture.
- (d) I do need some furniture.

**21. The correct sentence is — .**

- (a) She took pictures and, I did so.
- (b) She took pictures and, I did also.
- (c) She took pictures, and so I did.
- (d) She took pictures, and so did I.

**22. Choose the correct sentence.**

- (a) The railway will compensate us with the loss.
- (b) The railway will compensate us for the loss.
- (c) The railway will compensate us the loss.
- (d) the railway will compensate us loser.

**23. Choose the correct sentence.**

- (a) Your accent is worse than mine.
- (b) Your accent is worser than I.
- (c) Your accent is worst than mine.
- (d) Your accent is worst than I.

**24. I find it very difficult to awaken before ten in the morning.**

- (a) replace find with finds
- (b) replace the with a
- (c) replace awaken with wake up.
- (d) replace before with till
- (e) replace in with on

**25. The mother would not eat until she had feed all her children.**

- (a) replace untill with till
- (b) replace eat with ate
- (c) replace feed with fed
- (d) replace would with will
- (e) replace children with child

**26. The jam was so severe that I had no option rather than to walk home.**

- (a) replace no with any
- (b) replace so with such
- (c) replace than with then
- (d) replace walk with walking
- (e) replace rather with other

**27. Which one is the correct sentence?**

- (a) He is boast of his wealth
- (b) He is proud on his wealth
- (c) He boasts of his wealth
- (d) He is boastful in his wealth



28. Which one is the correct sentence?

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

29. Which of the following is the correct sentence?

- (a) He has said that what is right
- (b) He has said which is right
- (c) What has he said is right
- (d) What he has said is right

30. What time — ? Complete the sentence.

- (a) the train leaves
- (b) leaves the train
- (c) is the train leaving
- (d) does the train leave

31. Which is the correct sentence?

- (a) He insisted on seeing her
- (b) He insisted in seeing her
- (c) He insisted for seeing her
- (d) He insisted to be seeing her

32. Choose the correct sentence

- (a) The matter was informed to the police.
- (b) The matter had been informed of the police.
- (c) The police was informed of the matter.
- (d) The police were informed of the matter.

33. Which one of the following is an incorrect sentence?

- (a) I owed it to him to be honest.
- (b) I know that he is an honest man.
- (c) They know that he was honest.
- (d) He know him to be honest.

Answer Sheet

1	(b)	2	(c)	3	(a)	4	(d)	5	(d)	6	(c)	7	(a)	8	(b)	9	(b)	10	(b)
11	(b)	12	(b)	13	(d)	14	(d)	15	(d)	16	(b)	17	(a)	18	(a)	19	(d)	20	(c)
21	(d)	22	(b)	23	(a)	24	(c)	25	(c)	26	(e)	27	(c)	28	(d)	29	(d)	30	(d)
31	(a)	32	(b)	33	(d)														

Class

Exam

1. Which sentence from below is not correct?

- (a) The teacher advised that the student leave his class.
- (b) The teacher advised that the student left his class.
- (c) It required that they have enough skill.
- (d) The manage asked that they wait till 7:30 pm.

2. The manager recommended that —.

- (a) the employee should be given two days' leave
- (b) the employee should give two days' leave
- (c) the employee be given two day's leave
- (d) the employee be given two days' leave

3. The chairman requested that —.

- (a) the members study the problem more careful
- (b) the problem was more carefulness studied
- (c) with more carefulness the problem could be studied
- (d) the members studied more carefully the problem

4. Which of the following sentences is correct?

- (a) I insist that she come alone.
- (b) I insist that she comes alone.
- (c) I insist that she came alone.
- (d) I insist that she may come alone.

5. The doctor insisted that his patient —.

- (a) that he not work too hard for three months.
- (b) take it easy for three months.
- (c) taking it easy inside for three months.
- (d) taking it easy for three months.

6. The teacher suggested that her students — experiences with ESP.

- (a) write a composition on their
- (b) to write composition about
- (c) wrote some composition of his or her
- (d) had written that you are in time

7. Identify the correct sentence.

- (a) It is imperative that you are on time
- (b) It is imperative that you are timely
- (c) It is imperative that you be on time
- (d) It is imperative that you are in time

8. Choose the correct complete sentence. It is important —

- (a) to test the research result in Bangladesh context.
- (b) testing the research result in Bangladeshi context.
- (c) that the research result be tested in Bangladeshi context.
- (d) Both a & c

9. Which sentence from below is correct?

- (a) The Principal and the secretary of the college is coming.
- (b) The Principal and the secretary of the college are coming.
- (c) The Principal and secretary of the college is coming.
- (d) The Headmaster and secretary of the school is coming

10. Which sentence from below is incorrect?

- (a) The letter is written in ink.
- (b) The letter is written by ink.
- (c) The letter is written with a pen.
- (d) English is easy to learn.



Answers

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

