

BCS Preliminary





Lecture Content

☑ Rules of Corrections: Part-A



Discussion

Rules of Corrections Part-A

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 দিতীয় 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 অৰ্থ প্ৰকাশ করে। তাই অন্য কোন negative শব্দ ঐ 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

মিল্যাবাড়ি 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 classCor: 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

নিদ্যাবাড়ি 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 presentCor: 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 murderCor: He was accused of murderInc: He was charged for murderCor: 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 replyCor: 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 কি**ছ** 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 দিতীয় 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 প্রথমেই not only বসে, এরপর প্রথম subject + but also এরপর দিতীয় 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 দিতীয় 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 worksCor: 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 : মিখ্যা 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 informationsCor: He has collected much informationInc: A lot of aircrafts took part in that attackCor: 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 footCor: 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 takaCor: 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 yesterdayCor: 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 manCor: 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 noneCor: Time and tide wait for noneInc: Two and two makes fourCor: 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 benchCor: 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 heartCor: Quote the poem from memoryInc: 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 : ভূল 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 আস্তে 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 ব্যবস্থত

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 hardlyCor: 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 পদাৰ্থ 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 pulseCor: The doctor felt my pulse

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

Inc: The moon was not seen last nightCor: 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 heavenCor: 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 otherCor: The three boys helped one another.

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

Inc: He lives in a Govt. quarterCor: He lives in a Govt. quarters

Rule-75 : শুৰু বুঝাতে customs ব্যবহৃত হয়। custom নয়

Inc: Rakib works in the custom departmentCor: Rakib works in the customs department

Topic Based Important Questions

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- 1. Choose the correct Sentence.
 - a I won't let you to go.
 - **(b)** He helped me to do the work.
 - © I will make you understood.
 - @ They were helped to do the work.
- 2. A number of absent yesterday.
 - (a) student is
- **b** students are
- © students were
- d students is
- 3. Which one is wrong?
 - a He prefers milk to tea.
 - **b** The number of students are fifty
 - © He hardly comes here.
 - **(d)** Fifty miles is a long distance.

- 4. Choose the correct sentence.
 - (a) May pant is better than you.
 - **ⓑ** The pens you have are better than that of you.
 - © The environment of Dhaka is better than that of Jashore.
 - ⓐ The rose of Jashore is beautiful than Khulna. **6**
- 5. Which sentence is wrong?
 - ⓐ I, you and jamal are guilty.
 - **(b)** Time and tide wait for none.
 - © Bread and butter are my favourite item.
 - (d) Either you or your brother have done the work. (e)



1.	Many a	student —	his/her	time	in	idleness.
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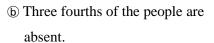
- (a) waste
- (b) wastes
- © wasting
- d are wasting
- 2. Neither of the students turned in the term papers to the teachers yet.
 - a is
- (b) has
- © have
- d was
- 3. Each of the girls the class regularly.
 - attended
- **(b)** attends
- © attending
- d attend
- 4. Three-fourths of the work finished.
 - (a) have been
- **b** was
- © were
- d has been
- 5. One-third of the students present in the class.
 - a) is
- (b) are
- © remains
- d do not
- 6. Twenty dollars a week (not go) far.
 - (a) Is not go
- **b** Does not go
- © Will not go
- d Are not go

- 7. A lot of news in those papers unreliable.
 - (a) are
- (b) were

© is

- d be
- 8. A number of students joined together to form a club for hockey fans.
 - (a) has
- (b) have

- © is
- d are
- 9. Identify the correct sentence.
 - (a) Three fourths of the people are absent.



- © Three fourths of the people is absent.
- d Three fourth of the people is absent.
- 10. Two and two four.
 - a make
 - (b) makes
 - © made
 - d make/makes



Answers

1	b
2	b
3	(h)

4	d
5	b

6	٣

/	9
8	(

9	a
10	(h

