BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture 16

Lecture Contents
☑ **Subjunctive**
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☑ **Agreement Or Disagreement**
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Subjunctive

Subjunctive বলতে কর্তা যে Mood এ কাজটি করার কথা কল্পনা করেন বা ইচ্ছা করেন সেই Mood কে বুঝায়। সাধারণত BCS বা অন্য যেকোনো Competitive Exam এ Subjunctive থেকে প্রশ্ন করা হলে প্রার্থীরা প্রায়ই ভুল উত্তর করে বসে। কারণ, এখানে প্রচলিত নিয়মে বা প্রচলিত অর্থ চিন্তা করে উত্তর হয় না।

Subjunctive বিষয়টি কী, এটি বোঝার আগে নিচে দেয়া special কিছু Verb /Adjective /Noun গুলো লক্ষ্য করুন।

Verbs:
advise, ask, command, demand, decree, insist, move, prefer, propose, request, require, suggest, stipulate, urge ইত্যাদি।

Adjectives:
Important, imperative, mandatory, necessary, proposed, recommended, suggested, urgent ইত্যাদি।

Nouns:
Demand, insistence, preference, proposal, recommendation, request, requirement, suggestion ইত্যাদি।

■ এবার নিচের ৩টি জরুরী **Rules** লক্ষ্য করুন :-

(i) উপরের উল্লিখিত verb/ adjective/ noun যদি principal clause এ থাকে অর্থাৎ subordinate অথবা that যুক্ত কোনো clause এর আগের অংশে উপরের দেয়া verb/adjective/ noun শব্দগুলোর কোন একটি শব্দ থাকে এবং এদের পরেই that যুক্ত subordinate clause বা that clause থাকে তাহলে, ঐ that clause-এর অর্থ বা Tense যাই থাকুক না কেনো এর পরের verb-এর সর্বদা base form হবে। এখানে verb এর base form মানে সেই verb এর কোনো Grammatical change হবে না। এমনকি সেই verb এর সাথে 's/es' বা should/ could/ shall/will ইত্যাদিও যুক্ত হবে না।

(ii) Negative-এর ক্ষেত্রে base form-এর পূর্বে শুধু not বসবে।

(iii) Be verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে শুধু be বসবে।

নিচের উদাহরণটি লক্ষ্য করুন:

Q. The doctor suggested that his patient—smoking.

ⓐ stop   ⓑ stops   ⓒ Should stop   ⓓ had stops   ❶

জেনে রাখা ভালো : কোনো কিছু চাওয়া বা ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করতে Subordinate clause-এ verb-এর base form ব্যবহারের রীতিকে বলা হয় Present Subjunctive। এক্ষেত্রে Principal Clause এ আগের মত করে উপরে উল্লিখিত বিশেষ সেই verb, adjective, এবং noun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন :

1. Subjunctive + Verb (any tense) + that + Subject + base form + Extension
   Example : I suggest that he take legal action. [should take বা would take নয় বা takes নয়]

2. It + (is/ was) + adjective + that + subject + be verb + extension
   Example : It is imperative that you be on time there. [you <u>are</u> on time নয়]

3. It + (is/was) + adjective + to + base form + extension.
   Example : It's imperative to be on time.

4. Subjunctive + verb + noun + that + subject + base form
   Example : Sadia ignored the suggestion that she get more exercise. [She gets বা should get নয়]

Rule-1: 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-2 : **A number of** এর পরে **plural subject** এবং **plural verb (are, were, have)** বসে। **The number of** এর পরে **singular verb (is, was, has)** বসে। এক্ষেত্রে subject অবশ্য plural হবে।

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.
Inc: The number of students are/is fifty.
Cor: The number of students is fifty

Rule-3: 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 commander commanded that the soldiers marched on.
Cor: The commander 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.

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Lecture
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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.

Rule-4: নিম্নলিখিত subjunctive adjective-গুলোর পরে that clause থাকলে পরবর্তী 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

Class Work

1. Choose the correct sentence:
[পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় : ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-২০২২]
ⓐ I insist that he go there
ⓑ I insisted that he goes there
ⓒ I insist that he will go there
ⓓ I insist that he should go there **ⓐ**

2. Which of the following sentence is not correct?
[BSEC-এর প্রমোশন অফিসার/এক্সটেনশন অফিসার/অন্যান্য পদ ২০২১]
ⓐ I want that he go.
ⓑ I want that he goes.
ⓒ I want him to go.
ⓓ I prefer that he go. **ⓑ**

3. The doctor suggested — . PUST (C) 17-18]
ⓐ that I gave up smoking
ⓑ that I give up smoking
ⓒ that I will give up smoking
ⓓ the smoking is given up **ⓑ**

4. The manager recommended that- . [CU (A) 17-18]
ⓐ The employee should be give two day's leave
ⓑ The employee should give two days leave
ⓒ The employee be geven two days leave
ⓓ The employee be given two days leave **ⓓ**

5. NRB requires — before the end of the financial year. [Bangladesh Krishi Bank-17]
ⓐ that e-TIN forms should be submitted
ⓑ that e-TIN forms be submitted
ⓒ for e-TIN forms to be submitted
ⓓ e-TIN form submission **ⓑ**

6. Is it important that James — the letter before I send it. [BRTI-পরিদর্শক-১৭]
ⓐ can read   ⓑ may read
ⓒ should read   ⓓ read **ⓓ**

7. The doctor suggested that the patient — weight.
[DU (C) 12-13, NU 12-13, JNU (D) 13-14, Sonali Bank- 14, IU (G) 14-15, JKKNIU (C) 15-16, RU (H) 17-18]
ⓐ should lose   ⓑ would lose
ⓒ loss   ⓓ lose **ⓓ**

8. It was recommended that she — for a short leave of absence. [CU (D) 15-16]
ⓐ applies   ⓑ apply
ⓒ applied   ⓓ had applied **ⓑ**

9. I suggest that he — as soon as possible. [CU (B) 15-16]
ⓐ go to the doctor   ⓑ goes to the doctor
ⓒ went to the doctor   ⓓ none **ⓐ**

10. The judge insisted that the jury — a verdict immediately. [IU (H) 15-16]
ⓐ returns   ⓑ return
ⓒ returned   ⓓ will return **ⓑ**

11. A teacher always prefers that her every single student —. [BSMRSTU (D) 15-16]
ⓐ speaks the truth
ⓑ will speak the truth
ⓒ speak the truth
ⓓ shall speak the truth **ⓒ**

12. She insisted that I (go) with her. [RU 07-08, MBSTU (D) 14-15]
ⓐ should go   ⓑ go
ⓒ going   ⓓ went **ⓑ**

13. The University requires that all its students — a course on films. [CU (G) 14-15]
ⓐ took   ⓑ take
ⓒ have to take   ⓓ should take **ⓑ**

14. We urge that the naughty boy — now. [CU (D) 10-11]
ⓐ leave   ⓑ leaves
ⓒ is   ⓓ is to leave **ⓐ**

15. After the assassination attempt, President Regan's doctor suggested that he — a short rest at Camp David. [CU 10-11]
    ⓐ will take   ⓑ would take
    ⓒ take   ⓓ took   **ⓒ**

16. My doctor suggested — some exercise. [IU (B) 11-12]
    ⓐ that I get   ⓑ that I got
    ⓒ me to get   ⓓ that we should get   **ⓐ**

17. We proposed that he — a vacation. [NSTU (C) 15-16]
    ⓐ take   ⓑ takes
    ⓒ took   ⓓ is taking   **ⓐ**

18. The boss prefers that he — with his clients personally. [CU 03-04]
    ⓐ speak   ⓑ speaks
    ⓒ to to speak   ⓓ speaking   **ⓐ**

19. The students went to the **principal** and requested that the examination — postponed. [NU 11-12, BU (B) (C) (D) 12-13]
    ⓐ be   ⓑ are
    ⓒ were   ⓓ should be   **ⓐ**

20. The personal consultants recommended that managers — apart from other staffs during lunch. [BSMRSTU (F) 15-16]
    ⓐ not to sit   ⓑ are not sitting
    ⓒ not sit   ⓓ not sitting   **ⓒ**

21. The doctor suggested that she not — [RU 08-09]
    ⓐ smokes   ⓑ to smoke
    ⓒ smoking   ⓓ smoke   **ⓓ**

22. The doctor suggested that his patient — [NSTU (C) 14-15]
    ⓐ stop smoking   ⓑ stops smoking
    ⓒ stopping smoking   ⓓ stopped smoking   **ⓐ**

23. I suggest that she — the Head of the Department. [SUST (B) 08-09]
    ⓐ meet   ⓑ meets
    ⓒ meeting   ⓓ met   **ⓐ**

24. It is important that Dean's office — your admission. [JNU (B) 08-09, (B) 09-10]
    ⓐ will confirm   ⓑ confirm
    ⓒ confirms   ⓓ must confirm   **ⓑ**

Parallel Construction/Parallelism

সংজ্ঞা : একই Grammatical function যুক্ত একাধিক Word/Phrase যদি বাক্যে পাশাপাশি বসে তাহলে Grammatical form-এর দিক দিয়ে তাদের মধ্যে সমতা বিধান করাকে Parallel structure/ Parallel construction বা Parallelism বলে।

■ Rules গুলি পড়ুনঃ

Rule-1. Parallelism: যদি তিনটি উপাদানের একটি তালিকা তৈরি করি তাহলে সেগুলোর গঠন হবে **noun, noun, noun** অথবা **verb, verb, verb** অথবা **gerund, gerund, gerund** ইত্যাদি। যেমন একটি বিগত প্রশ্ন দেখুন–

Q. Seeing is— [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ক ইউনিট ২০১১-১২]
    ⓐ to believe   ⓑ believed
    ⓒ believing   ⓓ how to believe   **ⓒ**

Rule: 2. Word Level ঠিক রাখাঃ বাক্যে Conjunction থাকলে সেই Conjunction এর আগের অংশে যেরূপ শব্দ থাকবে পরের অংশেও একই রকম শব্দ বসবে। যেমন :

Q. The boys used to like — and — model aeroplanes. [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় খ ইউনিট (EE) ২০১২-১৩]
    ⓐ making, flying   ⓑ to making, to flying
    ⓒ make, fly   ⓓ to make, to flying   **ⓐ**

Rule: 3. Parallel in Phrase Conjunction: উভয় দিকেই Phrase এর সমরূপতা বিধান করতে হবে। যেমন :

1. She likes to look but not to listen.
2. You will find the glass in the closet or under the table.

Rule: 4. Parallel in clause-এর ক্ষেত্রে উভয় দিকেই Clause এর সমতা করতে হবে।

যেমন : We wondered who he was and what he was doing here.

Q. : My uncle likes to eat in expensive restaurants and visiting museums. **(Incorrect)**

Ans. : (i) My uncle likes to eat in expensive restaurants and to visit museums. **(Correct)**
   Or,
   (ii) My uncle likes eating in expensive restaurants and visiting museums. **(Correct)**

Rule: 5. List বা ধারাবাহিক তালিকার মাধ্যমে

Q. Zerin is a scholar, an athlete and —. [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বি ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ art   ⓑ artistic
    ⓒ an artist   ⓓ artist   **ⓒ**

Rule: 6. Series of Adjectives গঠনের মাধ্যমে

Q. : Rana is young, enthusiastic and he has talent. **(Incorrect)**

Ans. : Rana is young, enthusiastic and talented. **(Correct)**

Rule: 7. সঠিক শব্দসমূহের সাথে সঠিক শব্দের সম্পর্ক তৈরি করতেই Not only .... but also ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Q.   : Only **only** he is weak in English **but also** in Bengali. **(Incorrect)**

Ans. : He is weak **not only** in English **but also** in Bengali. **(Correct)**

Rule: 8. **Series of Verbs** তৈরির মাধ্যমে Parallelism হয়।

Q. Sadia entered the room, sat, and — his book.
[চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বি.ডি ইউনিট ২০১১-১২, ১২-১৩]
ⓐ has oened   ⓑ had opened
ⓒ opened   ⓓ opens   **ⓒ**

Rule: 9. একটি জিনিস/ব্যক্তিকে আরেকটির সাথে তুলনা করতে Parallelism ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Q. — on this bench is much more pleasant than — in the office.   [বেগম রোকেয়া বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ক ইউনিট ২০১২-১৩]
ⓐ Lying, sitting ⓑ Lieing, sitting
ⓒ To lie, sit   ⓓ To lie, sitting   **ⓐ**

Rule: 10. **Linking Verb** বা be verb-এর মাধ্যমে বাক্যের উপাদানগুলোকে যুক্ত করতে Parallelism ব্যবহার করা হয়—

Q.   Seeing is—   [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ক ইউনিট ২০১১-১২]
ⓐ to believe   ⓑ believed
ⓒ believing   ⓓ how to believe   **ⓒ**

Rule: 11. **Correlative Conjunctions** ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে Parallel construction তৈরি করা হয়।

(Correlative conjunctions হচ্ছে either— or, neither — nor, both — and, not only — but also etc.)

Q.   : The show is both enjoyable and it is educational. **(Incorrect)**

Ans. : The show is both enjoyable and educational. **(Correct)**

Rule: 12. ভিন্ন Preposition গ্রহণ করে এমন দুটি শব্দ যদি and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাহলে, উক্ত শব্দদ্বয়ের পর আলাদা Preposition বসাতে হবে। যেমন :-

Q. **Identify the correct sentence—**   [২৩তম বিসিএস]
ⓐ She had faith in and hopes for the future.
ⓑ She had faith and hopes for the future.
ⓒ She had faith and hopes in the future.
ⓓ She had faith and hopes of the future.   **ⓐ**

ক্লাসরুম ব্যাখ্যা : এখানে চারটি অপশনে *faith* ও *hope* এর সাথে *Preposition* এর প্রয়োগ হয়েছে। অপশন (a) তে যথাযথ প্রয়োগ হয়েছে। কেননা, কোন কিছুতে বিশ্বাস স্থাপন করার ক্ষেত্রে *faith in* এবং কোন বিষয়ে আশা প্রকাশ করা অর্থে *hope for* ব্যবহৃত হয়। সুতরাং সঠিক উত্তর অপশন (a)

Class Work

1. In many ways, riding a bicycle is similar to—   [৩৩তম বিসিএস]
   ⓐ driving a car
   ⓑ the driving of car
   ⓒ when you drive a car
   ⓓ when driving a car   **ⓐ**

2. The author's outspoken friend earned his respect presumably because— [Social Islami Bank Ltd. Probationary Officer 2021]
   ⓐ he was successful in influencing the author's personality.
   ⓑ he helped the author in making him realize how he appeared to other people.
   ⓒ he was a man with solid commonsense.
   ⓓ he refused to indulge in sycophancy.   **ⓑ**

3. Self-centered people are bored because— [Social Islami Bank Ltd. Probationary Officer 2021]
   ⓐ they are habitually hostile or unfriendly.
   ⓑ their stock of topics for discussion is limited.
   ⓒ they cut off all communication.
   ⓓ they have a single-track mind.   **ⓐ**

4. Writing a beautiful **sonnet is** as much an achievement as to a 400-page novel— .[BSC Senior Officer (3 Banks) 2018; & Probashi Kallyan Bank Senior Executive Officer 2018]
   ⓐ finishing   ⓑ it is to finish
   ⓒ to have finished ⓓ if to finish   **ⓐ**

5. Planning, rehearsing, reading <u>aloud</u> and <u>interpret</u> parts <u>from</u> famous dramas will <u>be included</u> in the City Readers Theater sessions. Where is wrong? [Southeast Bank Ltd., Management Trainee Officer 2013]
   ⓐ aloud   ⓑ interpret
   ⓒ from   ⓓ be included   **ⓑ**

6. Poetry in every language celebrates beauty and truth. — [ঢাবি ইউনিট খ (সেট-২) ২০২০-২১]
   ⓐ so does art   ⓑ So as art
   ⓒ As well as art   ⓓ Why not art?   **ⓐ**

7. The wright brothers are called father of aviation because they— [GST গুচ্ছভুক্ত বিশ্ব. ইউনিট এ (বিজ্ঞান শাখা) ২০২০-২১]
   ⓐ flew the first flying machine.
   ⓑ invented and flew the first flying machine.
   ⓒ designed flying machines for airlines.
   ⓓ designed flying machines that could land on water.   **ⓑ**

8. **Mint contains aromatic oils — , stems, and roots.**
   [চবি ইউনিট সি (ব্যবসায় প্রশাসন) ২০২০-২১]
   ⓐ its leaves   ⓑ in its leaves
   ⓒ are in its leaves   ⓓ they are in its eaves
   ⓔ their leaves   **ⓑ**

9. **To answer accurately is more important than —**
   . [ঢাবি অধিভুক্ত সরকারি সাত কলেজ ইউনিট বিজ্ঞান ২০২০-২১]
   ⓐ finishing quickly   ⓑ to finish quickly
   ⓒ a quick finish   ⓓ you finish quickly   **ⓑ**

10. **To decide on a career, students should think closely about their interests, hobbies, and — .**
    [বশেমুরবিপ্রবি ইউনিট জি (আইন) ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ skilling   ⓑ skill
    ⓒ what their skills are   ⓓ skills   **ⓓ**

11. **Choose the incorrect fragment of the following sentence. The paradoxical point, <u>of course</u> is that European culture was no less <u>complex</u>, rich or <u>interested</u> for <u>having supported</u> most aspects of the imperial experience.**
    [বশেমুরবিপ্রবি ইউনিট এফ (ব্যবসায় শিক্ষা) সেট-খ ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ of course   ⓑ no less complex
    ⓒ interested   ⓓ having supported   **ⓒ**

12. **I'm fond of gardening, reading and —.**
    [ঢাবি অধিভুক্ত ৭ কলেজ ইউনিট বাণিজ্য ২০১৮-১৯]
    ⓐ to dance   ⓑ dancing
    ⓒ danced   ⓓ dance   **ⓑ**

13. **Our biological clock is our body's natural habit — at particular times.**
    [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, Unit-F (জীববিজ্ঞান অনুষদ) ২০১৬-১৭]
    ⓐ to sleeping, eating and growing
    ⓑ to have slept, eaten and grown
    ⓒ of sleeping, eating and growing
    ⓓ of sleeping, eating and to grow   **ⓒ**

14. **The lady will wash the clothes, iron the shirts, and — the furniture.**
    [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (B-2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ dusting   ⓑ dusted
    ⓒ dust   ⓓ have dust   **ⓒ**

15. **Lying here in bed, listening to the muffled and bustling sound of city, —.** [বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় E ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ Looked through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.
    ⓑ Looking through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.
    ⓒ Look through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.
    ⓓ Looks through the window I nourish the essence of nostalgia.   **ⓑ**

Agreement Or Disagreement

Agreement ২ রকমের হয়ে থাকে। একটি হলো– (i) Affirmative Agreement এবং অন্যটি (ii) Negative Agreement।

(i) Affirmative Agreement

মূলত Affirmative Agreement বলতে কারো হ্যাঁ-সূচক বাক্যের সাথে মতানৈক্য বা একমত প্রকাশ করা বা না করাকে বোঝায়। বাক্যের প্রথম অংশে হ্যাঁ-সূচক হলে so, too, also ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে। পক্ষান্তরে বাক্যের প্রথম অংশ না-সূচক হলে Negative Agreement হয় এবং neither, nor, either ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার হয়।

কিছু Rules দেখা যাক :

Rule-1: Affirmative statement এ main verb হিসেবে be verb (am/ is/ are/ was/ were) থাকলে পরবর্তী clause-এর গঠনেরও verb (am/ is/ are/ was/ were)-ই থাকবে। কিন্তু মূল Verb থাকলে, সেই Verb এর Tense অনুযায়ী do/does বা did বসবে।

প্রথমে Affirmative Agreement এর Structure টি লক্ষ্য করুন :-
Structure: Affirmative statement (be) + and + **[Sub + verb + (be) + too]**
                             [বা, **So** + <u>verb (be)</u> + **Sub**]

উদাহরণ দেখা যাক–
   (i) <u>She is happy</u>, <u>and so am I</u>.
        বা, <u>She is happy</u>, <u>and I am too</u>.
        বা, <u>She did pictures</u>, <u>and I did took too</u>.
   (ii) <u>She did pictures</u>, <u>and so did took I</u>.

> এখানে Structure অনুযায়ী Affirmative statement হিসেবে আছে She is happy + and + so আছে + be verb 'am' আছে + তারপর Subject "I" আছে।

Rule-2: একইরকমভাবে, **Affirmative statement**-এ **be verb** ব্যতীত অন্য কোনো **verb single** হিসেবে বসলে পরবর্তী **clause**-এ **Present indefinite tense**-এর ক্ষেত্রে **do/does** এবং **past indefinite tense** এর ক্ষেত্রে **did** বসে।

Sturcture: Affirmative statement + and + $\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{sub} + \dfrac{\dfrac{\text{do}}{\text{does}}}{\text{did}} + \text{too} \\[1em] \text{so} + \dfrac{\dfrac{\text{do}}{\text{does}}}{\text{did}} + \text{sub} \end{array} \right|$

Example : <u>She likes playing</u> and <u>so do I</u> অথবা <u>I do too</u>.
Or, <u>She likes playing</u> <u>and</u> <u>so does he</u> অথবা <u>he does too</u>.

আগের মতো Structure অনুযায়ী মিলিয়ে দেখুন।

Rule-3: **Affirmative statement**-এ **compound verb** (**Auxiliary + main verb**) থাকলে পরবর্তী **clause** এর গঠনে শুধু **auxiliary verb** বসবে।

Structure: Affirmative statement + and + $\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{sub} + \text{auxiliary only} + \text{too} \\ \text{so} + \text{auxiliary} + \text{sub} \end{array} \right|$

Example : <u>They will work in the office tomorrow</u>, <u>and</u> <u>so will you</u>.
বা, <u>They will work in the office tomorrow</u>, <u>and</u> <u>you will too</u>.

(ii) Negative Agreement

এটি হচ্ছে কারো না সূচক বাক্যের সাথে মতৈক্য বা একমত প্রকাশ করা না করা। প্রথম অংশ না বোধক হলে neither, nor, either ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।

Rule-1: **Negative statement a main verb** হিসেবে **be verb (am/ is/ are/ was/ were)** থাকলে পরবর্তী **clause** গঠনে **Either** এর ক্ষেত্রে **Negative be verb (am/ is/ are/ was/ were + not)** বসবে এবং **Neither** থাকলে **Positive be verb** বসবে।

Structure: Negative statement + and + $\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{sub} + \text{negative (be)} + \text{neither} \\ \text{neither} + \text{positive (be)} + \text{sub} \end{array} \right|$

Example : I did not know the answer, and neither/nor did he.
বা, I did not know the answer, and he did not either.

Rule-2: **Negative statement** এ **be verb** ব্যাতীত শুধু অন্য কোনো **verb single** হিসেবে বসলে পরবর্তী **clause** গঠনে **either** হলে **present indefinite tense** এর ক্ষেত্রে **don't/ do not** এবং **past indefinite tense** এর ক্ষেত্রে **didn't** বসে এবং **Neither** হলে **do/ does/ did** বসে।

Structure: Negative statement + and + $\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{sub} + \dfrac{\dfrac{\text{don't}}{\text{doesn't}}}{\text{didn't}} + \text{either} \\[1em] \text{neither} + \dfrac{\dfrac{\text{do}}{\text{does}}}{\text{did}} + \text{sub} \end{array} \right|$

Example : <u>I did not know the answer</u>, <u>and he did not either</u> বা <u>neither did he</u>.

Rule-3: **Negative statement**-এ (**Auxiliary + noun + verb**) থাকলে পরবর্তী **clause** এর গঠনে **either** হলে, শুধু **Negative auxiliary verb** বসবে এবং **Negative** হলে **Positive auxiliary verb** বসবে।

Structure: Negative statement + and + $\left| \begin{array}{c} \text{sub} + \text{negative auxiliary} + \text{either} \\ \text{neither} + \text{negative auxiliary} + \text{sub} \end{array} \right|$

Example : <u>She won't be going to the party</u>, <u>and neither</u> will her friends বা he will <u>not either</u>.

For Your Practice

1. I don't like horror films, and you? — I can't sleep after seeing such films. I like fantastic films. — I've got some at home. *[Probashi Kallyan Bank Officer (Cash) 2021]*
   ⓐ Yes, do/It don't like them
   ⓑ No, don't /Like it
   ⓒ Neither do I/So do I
   ⓓ So do I/Nither do I   **ⓒ**

2. He is hard working and___.   *[BU(B) 15-16]*
   ⓐ I am so   ⓑ so I am
   ⓒ so am I   ⓓ I to am   **ⓒ**

3. Select the correct sentence.   *[JnU (B) 15-16]*
   ⓐ My sister does not like backbiting and I do either.
   ⓑ My sister does not like backbiting and either I do.
   ⓒ My sister does not like backbiting and neither do I.
   ⓓ My sister does not like backbiting and I do.   **ⓒ**

4. My friend does not like sweets. __ do I.   *[RU (A) 15-16]*
   ⓐ neither   ⓑ either
   ⓒ or   ⓓ so   **ⓐ**

5. Pioneer men and women suffered terrible hardships, and ___ .   *[RU (A) 14-15]*
   ⓐ also did the children
   ⓑ also the children
   ⓒ so do the children
   ⓓ so did their children   **ⓓ**

6. Which one of the following is correct?   *[DU (C) 00-01, BU (D) 15-16]*
   ⓐ Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so do their children.
   ⓑ Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and neither did the children.
   ⓒ Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and also the children.
   ⓓ Pioneer man and women endured terrible hardships, and so did their children.   **ⓓ**

7. If you don't do it, I won't do it__.   *[BU (B) 14-15]*
   ⓐ too   ⓑ also
   ⓒ just   ⓓ either   **ⓓ**

8. He can't ride a bike ___.   *[DU (B) 04-05 JKKIU (D) 16-17]*
   ⓐ Neither can't I   ⓑ So can't I
   ⓒ Neither can I   ⓓ So can I   **ⓒ**

9. My friend does not like fish and___.   *[DU (IER) 08-09]*
   ⓐ neither do I   ⓑ neither I do
   ⓒ I do   ⓓ I do either   **ⓐ**

10. 'I won't be late' The correct response may be___.   *[KU 11-12]*
   ⓐ So do   ⓑ me neither
   ⓒ I too   ⓓ Nor am I   **ⓓ**

11. "She likes cooking" the correct response is ___   *[DU (B) 03-04 JKKIU (D) 15-16]*
   ⓐ me neither   ⓑ so am I
   ⓒ Neither am I   ⓓ so do I   **ⓓ**

12. Time has changed and so ___.   *[রেলওয়ে উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৩]*
   ⓐ we have   ⓑ we are
   ⓒ have we   ⓓ are we   **ⓒ**

13. My brother visited Cox's Bazar a couple of weeks ago, and ___ *BU 08-09]*
   ⓐ So I did   ⓑ So I was
   ⓒ So I had   ⓓ So did I   **ⓓ**

14. You like chocolate ___.   *[BU 09-10]*
   ⓐ and me too   ⓑ and I too
   ⓒ and I also   ⓓ and so do I   **ⓓ**

15. I can remember all their names and so ___ my sister.   *[BU(B) 12-13]*
   ⓐ can   ⓑ does
   ⓒ might   ⓓ may   **ⓐ**

16. Runa can't type well, and her sister___.   *[CU (B) 15-16]*
   ⓐ can either   ⓑ also
   ⓒ neither can   ⓓ can't either   **ⓓ**

17. Technically, glass is a mineral and ___.   *[IU (B) 15-16]*
   ⓐ so is water   ⓑ water is so
   ⓒ so water is   ⓓ water so   **ⓐ**

18. Neptune is an extremly cold planet, and___   *[রেলওয়ে উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৩]*
   ⓐ So does Uranus   ⓑ Uranus so
   ⓒ So is Uranus   ⓓ So has Uranus   **ⓒ**

19. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and___.   *[DU (B) 04-05 JKKIU (D) 11-12]*
   ⓐ So does Florida   ⓑ Florida too
   ⓒ Florida also   ⓓ Florida is as well   **ⓐ**

20. Peter can't go and I can't___ .   *IU (B) 16-17]*
   ⓐ neither   ⓑ too
   ⓒ also   ⓓ either   **ⓓ**

21. I didn't know the answer, and___.   *[BU (B) 16-17]*
   ⓐ neither did he   ⓑ he didn't too
   ⓒ nor does he   ⓓ nor does not either   **ⓐ**

22. She is a painter and___   *[IU (B) 15-16]*
   ⓐ he so   ⓑ so he is
   ⓒ so is he   ⓓ none of the above   **ⓒ**

23. Shuvo has admission test today, and ___ Kakoli.   *[DU (B) 04-05 JKKIU (D) 11-12]*
   ⓐ too has   ⓑ so has
   ⓒ too does   ⓓ so does   **ⓑ**

24. He behaved so nicely with me, and so ___.   *[BU (B) 14-15]*
   ⓐ I behaved   ⓑ I did
   ⓒ I too   ⓓ did I   **ⓓ**

25. **A good number of adolescents do not socialize, .**
    [BU (B) 14-15]
    ⓐ they neither build up the career
    ⓑ nor they build up career
    ⓒ nor do they build up the career
    ⓓ has not telephoned **ⓒ**

26. **This problem does not concern him, nor___ it___ you.** *[CU (B) 10-11]*
    ⓐ is-concern ⓑ does - concern
    ⓒ does – concerns ⓓ is – concerning **ⓑ**

27. **She won't be going to the party, and _.** *U (B) 09-10]*
    ⓐ her friends will not
    ⓑ her friends will neither
    ⓒ neither her friends will
    ⓓ neither will new friends **ⓓ**

28. **She was very exhausted and___.** *[BU (B) 12-13]*
    ⓐ the other were so ⓑ the others were also
    ⓒ were so the other ⓓ so were the others **ⓓ**

29. **Which of the following sentence is correct?**
    U (A) 15-16]
    ⓐ She took pictures, and I did so.
    ⓑ She took pictures, and so I did.
    ⓒ She took pictures, and I did the so.
    ⓓ She took pictures, and so did I. **ⓓ**

30. **Find out the correct sentence.** *[JnU (B) 15-16]*
    ⓐ I am worried about, it, and also he is.
    ⓑ I am worried about it, and so is he.
    ⓒ I am worried about it, and also is he.
    ⓓ As I am worried about it, so he is **ⓑ**

31. **Which of the following is correct?**
    [DU (B) 04-05 JKKIU (D) 11-12]
    ⓐ He didn't remember neither I did not.
    ⓑ He didn't remember and neither I had.
    ⓒ He didn't remember and neither I did.
    ⓓ He didn't remember and neither did I. **ⓓ**

Embedded Questions

Embedded question বা জুড়ে দেয়া বা গেঁথে দেয়া প্রশ্ন, যা সাধারণত বাক্যের মাঝে থাকে। এর গঠন প্রচলিত প্রশ্ন বা typical question-গুলো থেকে একটু ভিন্ন।

ইংরেজি Grammar-এ কয়েকটি নিয়মে প্রশ্ন করা যায়। যেমন–

WH question, Yes/No questions, Tag question ইত্যাদি।

এছাড়াও Spoken English-এ Intonation-এর মাধ্যমেও প্রশ্ন করা যায়। একটি প্রশ্ন দেখুন, Who is she? (সে কে?)– এটি একটি WH question; কিন্তু I know <u>who she is</u>. (আমি জানি সে কে) |– এটিই হচ্ছে মূলতঃ Embedded question.

■ **নিচের Rules গুলো চর্চা করুন :**

1. **Embedded Question বা জুড়ে দেয়া প্রশ্নটি সাধারণত WH Word দ্বারা শুরু হলেও এটি একটি Sub-ordinate clause হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর Sub-ordinate clause-টি Interrogative না হয়ে Affirmative form-এ বসে।**

   গঠন : Principal clause + WH word + Subject + verb + extension.

   যেভাবে MCQ প্রশ্ন করা হয় :

   i. **Do you know where ——?** *[চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ডি ইউনিট ২০১১-১২]*
       ⓐ does he come from ⓑ he comes from ⓒ did he come from ⓓ is he from **ⓑ**

   ii. **I do not know ——?** *[ইসলামী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সি ইউনিট ২০১১-১২]*
       ⓐ because he did ⓑ why did he ⓒ why he did it ⓓ why did he do **ⓒ**

2. **Embedded questions যুক্ত Sentence টি Assertive হবে নাকি Interrogative হবে তা নির্ভর করে Principal clause-এর উপর। অর্থাৎ Principal clause-টি Assertive হলে Sentence-টি Assertive হবে এবং Principal clause-টি Interrogative হলে Sentence-টি Interrogative হবে?**

   নিচের প্রশ্নটি লক্ষ্য করুন :-

   (i) **Choose the correct sentence.** *[রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (B-Law) ২০১৪-১৫]*
       ⓐ Can you tell what is his name? ⓑ Can you tell me what is his name?
       ⓒ Can you tell me what his name is? ⓓ Can you tell me what name is his? **ⓒ**

3. **Embedded question যুক্ত Sentence-এ WH word যদি Sub-ordinate clause-এর Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে WH word-এর পর সরাসরি verb বসবে। এখানে Embedded question এর নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য হবে না।**

   (i) I don't know who has done it.
   (ii) Tell me who did the crime.

Class Work

1. Can you tell me where — ? [১৪ম বিসিএস]
    — Which of the following is the best clause in the above sentence?
    ⓐ does Mr. Ali live   ⓑ Mr. Ali does live
    ⓒ Mr. Ali lives   ⓓ lives Mr. Ali   **ⓒ**

2. Do you know — ? *পোস্ট মাস্টার জেনারেল (পূর্বাঞ্চল, চট্টগ্রাম)-এর কার্যালয়ের পোস্টাল অপারেটর ২০১৬*
    ⓐ who I am?   ⓑ who am I?
    ⓒ who was I?   ⓓ who I shall?   **ⓐ**

3. We don't know <u>how did the thief made</u> an escapse. [Standard Bank Ltd., Trainee Assistant Officer (TAO) 2018]
    ⓐ how the thief did make
    ⓑ ho the thief does make
    ⓒ how the thief made
    ⓓ how was the thief made   **ⓒ**

4. Can you tell me <u>why did you not speak</u> the truth? [Standard Bank Ltd. Trainee Assistant, Officer (TAO)-18]
    ⓐ why did not you speak
    ⓑ that why did you not speak
    ⓒ why you did not speak
    ⓓ why did you not spoke   **ⓒ**

5. I wish you would tell me– [City Bank Ltd., Tainee Officer 2018]
    ⓐ who is being lived next door
    ⓑ who does live in the next door
    ⓒ who lives next door
    ⓓ who was living next door
    ⓔ None of these   **ⓓ**

6. The correct question is— [চবি ইউনিট এ (শিফট-৩): ২০-২১]
    ⓐ Do you know where does he live?
    ⓑ Do you know where he lives?
    ⓒ Do you know where lives he?
    ⓓ Do you know where does he lives?   **ⓑ**

7. A question mark in parentheses (?) can be used to— [খুবি ইউনিট বি (সেট-বি) ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ express uncertainty
    ⓑ mark the end of any sentence
    ⓒ express a writer's interest
    ⓓ show a writer's expectation   **ⓐ**

8. I don't know where — so early in the morning. [চবি ইউনিট এ ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ could he go   ⓑ could he have gone
    ⓒ he could have gone ⓓ did he go   **ⓒ**

9. I don't know — . [চবি ইউনিট বি, ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ where she dwells
    ⓑ where does she dwell
    ⓒ where is she from
    ⓓ where does she come from   **ⓐ**

10. Do you know — ? [চবি ইউনিট ডি ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ who is he   ⓑ who was he
    ⓒ who has he been   ⓓ who he is   **ⓓ**

11. John has not been able to recall where— [ইসলামী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট বি (সেট-বি) ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ does she live   ⓑ she lives
    ⓒ did she live   ⓓ she lived   **ⓑ**

12. Do you know when — ? [ইসলামী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট বি (সেট-বি) ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ Islamic University was founded
    ⓑ Was Islamic University founded
    ⓒ Islamic University founded
    ⓓ Had Islamic University been founded   **ⓐ**

13. Do you know — ? [বশেমুরবিপ্রবি ইউনিট ডি, ই (সামাজিক বিজ্ঞান) ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ why Abir is absent today
    ⓑ why is Abir absent today
    ⓒ why was abir absent today
    ⓓ why has Abir been absent today   **ⓐ**

14. The type of clothing people wear tells others a lot about — . [বশেমুরবিপ্রবি ইউনিট এফ (ব্যবসায় শিক্ষা) সেট-খ ২০১৯-২০]
    ⓐ who they are   ⓑ they whom are
    ⓒ are they who   ⓓ who are they   **ⓐ**

15. What surprised me the most was how — and reached exactly like you, said the banker to me. [ঢাবি ২০১৮-১৯; 'ক' ইউনিট]
    ⓐ did he look   ⓑ does he look
    ⓒ he looked   ⓓ could he look   **ⓒ**

16. Could you tell me —? [হবি ২০১৮-১৯; ইউনিট জি]
    ⓐ What's the time   ⓑ What times is it
    ⓒ What it is time   ⓓ What time it is   **ⓓ**

17. Please let me know why — the class. [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ২০১৭-১৮; ইউনিট ক]
    ⓐ you didn't attend   ⓑ didn't you attend
    ⓒ you didn't attend to ⓓ you didn't go   **ⓐ**

Try Yourself

1. **Do you know when ——?** [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ২০১৭-১৮; ইউনিট ক]
   ⓐ DU was founded
   ⓑ was DU founded
   ⓒ Du founded
   ⓓ had DU been founded **ⓐ**

2. **Could you please tell me when——? The missing words are:** [রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট A (জোড়) ২০১৬-১৭]
   ⓐ does the train leave
   ⓑ the train leaves
   ⓒ leaves the train
   ⓓ does leave the train **ⓑ**

3. **Can you tell me where —— find the book?**
   [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'জি' ইউনিট ২০১৬-১৭]
   ⓐ can I ⓑ can ⓒ I can ⓓ do I **ⓒ**

4. **I know——** [কুমিল্লা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট 'বি' ২০১৬-১৭]
   ⓐ what is his name? ⓑ what his name is.
   ⓒ what his name. ⓓ what name of his? **ⓑ**

5. **Choose the word or phrase (A, B, C or D) that completes the meaning in the following: Could you tell me what time —— ?** [মাওলানা ভাসানী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, ইউনিট A ২০১৬-১৭]
   ⓐ is it ⓑ is ⓒ it is ⓓ has it **ⓒ**

6. **Choose the correct complex sentence.** [মাওলানা ভাসানী বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট B ২০১৬-১৭]
   ⓐ I did not know what was his name
   ⓑ I did not know what his name was
   ⓒ I did not know what name he has
   ⓓ I did not know what name had he **ⓑ**

7. **I don't remember ——.** [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'ক' ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
   ⓐ what is her name ⓑ are you get on
   ⓒ you are getting on ⓓ are you getting **ⓒ**

8. **I often wonder how ——.** [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'ক' ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
   ⓐ you are get on ⓑ are you get on
   ⓒ you are getting on ⓓ are you getting **ⓒ**

9. **Which of the following sentences is correct?** [ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'ঘ' ইউনি ২০১৫-১৬]
   ⓐ Do you know to whom the house belongs to?
   ⓑ Do you know whom does the house belong to?
   ⓒ Do you know who the house belongs to?
   ⓓ Do you know who the house belong to? **ⓒ**

10. **Select the correct sentences:** [জবি 'B' ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ Do you know when the results publish?
    ⓑ Do you know when will the results publish?
    ⓒ Do you know when the results will be published?
    ⓓ Do you know when the results shall publish? **ⓒ**

11. **Can you tell me——** [বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'গ' ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ when he is coming
    ⓑ when is he coming
    ⓒ when does he come
    ⓓ when did he come **ⓐ**

12. **Can you tell me ——? Choose the best option for the gap.** [বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমান বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় D ইউনিট ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ How tall does she look?
    ⓑ How tall she looks?
    ⓒ How tall is she look?
    ⓓ How tall is she looking? **ⓑ**

13. **The Prime Minister was asked what —— to do about inner city crime.** [বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'গ': ২০১৫-১৬]
    ⓐ he intended ⓑ did he intend
    ⓒ intended he ⓓ hew was intended **ⓐ**

14. **Find out the correct sentences:** [বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় 'গ' ইউনিট ২০১৪-১৫]
    ⓐ Where does she live, do you know
    ⓑ Do you know where does she live?
    ⓒ Do you know where she lives?
    ⓓ Do you know she lives where? **ⓒ**

15. **Do you know —— at night?** [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববি. (B7) ২০১৪-১৫]
    ⓐ how often does the bus run
    ⓑ how often do the buses running
    ⓒ how often will the bus run
    ⓓ how often the bus runs **ⓓ**

16. **Which sentence is correct.** [রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (B-Law) ২০১৪-১৫]
    ⓐ Can you tell what is his name?
    ⓑ Can you tell me what is his name?
    ⓒ Can you tell me what his name is?
    ⓓ Can you tell me what name is his? **ⓒ**

17. **What —— at ten o'clock when I phoned?** [বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট ডি ২০১৪-১৫]
    ⓐ did you do ⓑ you were doing
    ⓒ were you doing ⓓ did you **ⓒ**

18. **The doctor has not been able to determine when —— to mental capacity.** [বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় সেট-এ ২০১৪-১৫]
    ⓐ did the woman begin
    ⓑ the woman began
    ⓒ began the woman
    ⓓ the woman was begun **ⓑ**

19. **Can you tell me when ——?**
    ⓐ does the train leave
    ⓑ the train leaves
    ⓒ leaves the train
    ⓓ will the train have left **ⓑ**

20. **He asked me ——.** [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় এ ইউনিট ২০১৩-১৪]
    ⓐ when did I go there
    ⓑ when went I there
    ⓒ when I went there
    ⓓ that when I did go there
    ⓔ when I gone **ⓒ**

21. The soldiers were unable to determine where—.
[চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (I) ২০১৩-১৪; (BI) ২০১২-১৩]
ⓐ had the jeep been left
ⓑ had been the jeep left
ⓒ the jeep had been left
ⓓ has the left jeep
ⓔ did jeep been leave **ⓒ**

22. Dhaka is famous for mosque. [জগন্নাথ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট বি ২০১৩-১৪]
ⓐ What for is Dhaka famous?
ⓑ For what is Dhaka famous?
ⓒ Why is Dhaka famous for?
ⓓ What is Dhaka famous for? **ⓓ**

23. Do you know when —? [খুলনা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় প্রকৌশলবিদ্যা স্কুল ২০১৩-১৪]
ⓐ the class starts   ⓑ does the class start
ⓒ will the class start   ⓓ is the class start **ⓐ**

24. Which of the following is not correct?
[বরিশাল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ইউনিট A ২০১৩-১৪]
ⓐ I asked him what his name.
ⓑ I wanted to know his name.
ⓒ I asked him what his name was.
ⓓ I asked him, What is your name? **ⓐ**

25. Do you know —? [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ডি ইউনিট ২০১৩-১৪]
ⓐ who is he   ⓑ who he is
ⓒ whose he   ⓓ who's is he **ⓑ**

26. I've no idea —. [জাহাঙ্গীরনগর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ২০১১-১২]
ⓐ where did he go   ⓑ if he did go
ⓒ did he go?   ⓓ where he went **ⓓ**

27. John was not been able to recall where —.
[কুমিল্লা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ২০০৯-১০]
ⓐ does she live   ⓑ she lives
ⓒ did she lived   ⓓ lived the girl **ⓑ**

28. This highway patrol stopped our car and asked us where—. [খুলনা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ২০০৯-১০]
ⓐ were are going   ⓑ are we going
ⓒ we are going   ⓓ we were going **ⓓ**

29. Could you tell me —? [কুমিল্লা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় বি-২ , ২০১১-১২]
ⓐ what's the time   ⓑ what time is it
ⓒ what it is time   ⓓ what time it is
ⓔ what time **ⓓ**

30. Do you know where —? [চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ডি ইউনিট ০৪-০৫]
ⓐ does he come from ⓑ he comes from
ⓒ did he come from   ⓓ is he from **ⓑ**

Class Exam

1. The manager recommended that---.
ⓐ The employee should be give two day's leave
ⓑ The employee should give two days leave
ⓒ The employee be geven two days leave
ⓓ The employee be given two days leave **ⓓ**

2. The doctor suggested that the patient — weight.
ⓐ should lose   ⓑ would lose
ⓒ loss   ⓓ lose **ⓓ**

3. After the assassination attempt, President Regan's doctor suggested that he — a short rest at Camp David.
ⓐ will take   ⓑ would take
ⓒ take   ⓓ took **ⓒ**

4. My doctor suggested — some exercise.
ⓐ that I get   ⓑ that I got
ⓒ me to get   ⓓ that we should get **ⓐ**

5. Writing a beautiful sonnet is as much an achievement as to a 400-page novel—.
ⓐ finishing   ⓑ it is to finish
ⓒ to have finished ⓓ if to finish **ⓐ**

6. To answer accurately is more important than-.
ⓐ finishing quickly ⓑ to finish quickly
ⓒ a quick finish   ⓓ you finish quickly **ⓑ**

7. Select the correct sentence.
ⓐ My sister does not like backbiting and I do either.
ⓑ My sister does not like backbiting and either I do.
ⓒ My sister does not like backbiting and neither do I.
ⓓ My sister does not like backbiting and I do. **ⓒ**

8. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and___.
ⓐ So does Florida   ⓑ Florida too
ⓒ Florida also   ⓓ Florida is as well **ⓐ**

9. A good number of adolescents do not socialize, -.
ⓐ they neither build up the career
ⓑ nor they build up career
ⓒ nor do they build up the career
ⓓ has not telephoned **ⓒ**

10. We don't know how did the thief made an escape.
ⓐ how the thief did make
ⓑ ho the thief does make
ⓒ how the thief made
ⓓ how was the thief made **ⓒ**

Answer Sheet

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