



Bank Job Lecture Sheet

Lecture



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- ☑ Adjective
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Adjective

যে word দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি বুঝায় তাকে adjective বলে।

যেমন-

- (i) She is a beautiful girl.
- (ii) He gave me two apples.
- (iii) The man is rich.
- (iv) You lent me some money.
- (v) The case is pending. (মামলাটি বিচারাধীন)
- (vi) He is outstanding. (সে অসাধারণ)
- (vii) They are well today.
- (viii) The guilty man has been punished.
- (ix) The man is guilty.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note Adjective যখন noun এর পূর্বে বসে তার attribute বা তার দোষ গুণ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে attributively used বলা হয়।
Adjective যখন verb এর পর predicative হিসেবে বসে noun বা pronoun কে qualify করে তখন predicatively used বলে।

Types of Adjectives

- 1. Proper Adjective:** যখন proper noun থেকে adjective গঠিত হয় তখন তাকে proper Adjective বলা হয়।
Examples: British, American, Chinese, French, African, Indian, Arabian etc.
- 2. Adjective of quality or Descriptive adjective:** যে Adjective দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ পায় তাকে adjective of quality বলা হয়।
Examples: Large, foolish, clever, cunning, guilty, hot, cold, warm etc.

- 3. Adjective of quantity:** যে Adjective দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর পরিমাণ নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adjective of quantity বলে।

Examples: Some, little, much, all, any, whole, full, half, huge, enough, no, etc.

- 4. Adjective of number (or numeral adjective):** যে Adjective দ্বারা noun বা pronoun এর সংখ্যা বোঝায় তাকে numeral adjective বলে।

Examples: One, two, three, four, five, first, second, all, any, many, no, most, some etc.

- 5. Demonstrative adjective:** যে adjective কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে তাকে Demonstrative adjective বলে।

Examples: This, that, these, those, such

Application in the sentences

- (i) This boy is wiser than you.
- (ii) These boys are wiser than we.
- (iii) That girl is laborious.
- (iv) Those ornaments are expensive.
- (v) I dislike such men.
- 6. Distributive adjective:** যে adjective একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু মধ্যে প্রত্যেককে পৃথকভাবে নির্দেশ করে তাকে distributive adjective বলে।
Examples: each, either, every, neither.
- 7. Interrogative adjective:** যে adjective প্রশ্ন করতে noun এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Interrogative adjective বলে।



Examples: what, which, whose.

Application in sentence:

(i) **What** kind of man is he?

(ii) **Which** man is your relation?

(iii) **Whose** house is near?

- 8. Possessive adjective:** যে Adjective possession বা অধিকার নির্দেশ করে তাকে possessive adjective বলে।

Examples: my, our, your, his, her, their.

Application in the sentences:

(i) This is my pen.

(ii) That is our house.

(iii) This is her dress.

(iv) I went to their village.

Meaning of some adjectives in positive, comparative and superlative degree

Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Superlative
Bold	সাহসী	bolder	Boldest
Clever	চালাক	cleverer	Cleverest
Small	ছোট	Smaller	Smallest
Young	ছোট	younger	Youngest
Poor	দরিদ্র	poorer	Poorest
Weak	দুর্বল	weaker	Weakest
Able	সক্ষম	abler	Ablest
Fine	সুন্দর	finer	Finest
White	সাদা	whiter	Whitest
Wise	জ্ঞানী	wiser	Wisest
Happy	সুখী	happier	Happiest
Heavy	ভারী	heavier	Heaviest
Easy	সহজ	easier	Easiest
Big	বড়	bigger	Biggest
Hot	গরম	hotter	Hottest
Thin	চিকন	thinner	Thinnest
Beautiful	সুন্দর	more beautiful	most beautiful
Difficult	কঠিন	more difficult	most difficult
Dutiful	কর্তব্যপরায়ণ	more dutiful	most dutiful

Important	গুরুত্বপূর্ণ	more important	most important
Good, well	ভাল	better	best
Bad, ill	খারাপ	worse	Worst
Little	অল্প	less/lesser	least
Far	দূরবর্তী	farther	Farthest

Correct use of some important adjectives:

Little, a little, the little (used for uncountable nouns)

Little adjective টি negative sense এ বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-
I have little hope of his coming back. (তার ফিরে আসা সম্পর্কে আমার আশা নেই বললেই চলে)

He showed little interest regarding the matter. (বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে সে কোন আগ্রহ প্রকাশ করলো না বললেই চলে)

A little এর অর্থ কিছু কিন্তু অনেক নয়।

I have a little hope of his coming back. (তার ফিরে আসার ব্যাপারে আমার সামান্য আশা আছে)

He showed a little interest regarding the matter. (সে বিষয়টি সম্পর্কে সামান্য আগ্রহ দেখাল)

The little এর অর্থ হলো অনেক নয় তবে যতটুকু আছে তার পুরোটাই।

I will inform you the little information I have (আমার যে সামান্য তথ্যটুকু আছে তার পুরোটাই আমি তোমাকে জানাব)

Few, a few, the few (used for countable nouns)

Few মানে নেই বললেই চলে

(i) He has few friends (তার বন্ধু নেই বললেই চলে)

(ii) Few people are free from faults (কোন মানুষই দোষ ক্রটি থেকে মুক্ত নয় বললেই চলে)

A few কিছু বা অল্প সংখ্যক।

A few men attended the meeting (অল্প সংখ্যক মানুষ সভায় যোগ দিয়েছিলেন)

The few অনেক নয় কিন্তু যতগুলো আছে তার পুরোটাই।

(i) The few friends he has, attended his marriage ceremony (তার যে অল্প সংখ্যক বন্ধু আছে তাদের সবাই তার বিয়েতে যোগ দিয়েছিলেন।)

(ii) The few well wishers he had, extended their helping hands (তার যে অল্প সংখ্যক শুভাকাঙ্ক্ষী ছিল তাদের সবাই সাহায্যের হাত সম্প্রসারিত করেছিল)

For Instant Practice

- The word 'Vital' is a/an- [৪৪তম বিসিএস]
a. Noun b. adverb
c. adjective d. verb **Ans: c**
- What is the adjective form of the word 'people'? [৪৩তম বিসিএস]
a. populous b. popular
c. popularity d. popularize **Ans: a**
- Go and catch the falling star. Here the 'falling' is — [৪২তম বিসিএস (বিশেষ) স্বাস্থ্য ক্যাডার]
a. an adverb b. a preposition
c. an adjective d. a verb **Ans: c**

- 'He was a rather disagreeable man.' Here the underlined word is a/an — [৩৫তম বিসিএস]
a. Noun b. Adjective
c. Adverb d. Preposition **Ans: b**
- Depression is often hereditary. The underlined word is a/an — [৩৫তম বিসিএস]
a. Adverb b. Adjective
c. Noun d. Verb **Ans: b**



Comparison of Adjective/Degree

দুই বা ততোধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু ও প্রাণীর মধ্যে দোঁষবা গুণের তুলনা করার পদ্ধতিকে Degree বা Comparison of Adjective বলে।

Degree তিন প্রকার । যথা-

(i) Positive Degree: তুলনা না বুঝিয়ে কোন adjective যখন সাধারণভাবে বসে। eg→ good, small, tall, beautiful etc.

(ii) Comparative Degree: যখন দুই জন ব্যক্তি বা দুটি বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয়।

eg→ better, smaller, taller, more beautiful etc.

Example:

- ◆ He is taller than I.
- ◆ She is cleverer than you.
- ◆ She is more beautiful than you.
- ◆ The girl is as beautiful as flower.

(iii) Superlative Degree: যখন দুই-এর অধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে শ্রেষ্ঠত্বের কিংবা সবচেয়ে কম বা বেশির তুলনা করা হয়।

eg→ the best, the smallest, the tallest, the most beautiful etc.

Example:

- ◆ He is the tallest boy in the class.
- ◆ He is the best of others.

Rule-1: এক syllable বিশিষ্ট adjective এর positive degree কে comparative ও superlative degree তে পরিবর্তন করার ক্ষেত্রে adjective এর শেষে er ও est যোগ করতে হবে।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
brave (সাহসী)	braver	bravest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
deep	deeper	deepest
great	greater	greatest
late (দেরি)	later	latest
large	larger	largest
light (হালকা)	lighter	lightest
low (নিচু)	lower	lowest

rich	richer	richest
small	smaller	smallest
weak	weaker	weakest

Rule-2: Adjective-এর শেষ অক্ষর যদি consonant হয় এবং তার পূর্বে যদি একটিমাত্র vowel থাকে তাহলে শেষের consonant-টি দ্বিভূ বা double হবে এবং comparative এবং superlative-এর ক্ষেত্রে সেই double consonant-এর পরে ‘er’ ও ‘est’ যুক্ত হবে।

Example:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
fit (উপযুক্ত)	fitter	fittest
fat (মোটা)	fatter	fattest
red	redder	reddest
sad (বিষন্ন)	sadder	saddest
thin (পাতলা)	thinner	thinnest

Rule-3: Comparative এর পূর্বে সাধারণত the বসে না। কিন্তু দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর তুলনা করতে two শব্দটি উল্লেখ থাকলে comparative adjective এর পূর্বে the বসে।

Example: This is the wiser plan of the two.

Rule-4: Prefer এর পর একটি মাত্র verb আসলে Infinitive হয়।
যেমন: I prefer to do it. কিন্তু prefer এর পর দুটি verb আসলে তাদের সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় এবং উভয় এর মাঝে to বসে।

Note: Prefer বা preferable এর পর than না হয়ে to বসে ।

Example:

- ◆ I prefer death to dishonor.
- ◆ Death is preferable to dishonor.

Rule-5: Latin comparatives তথা senior, junior, inferior, superior, prior, ulterior, posterior ইত্যাদির পর than না বসে to বসে ।

Example: He is senior to me for five years.

Comparison-এর ব্যবহার

1. Equal Comparison:

Equal comparison নির্দেশ করে যে, বাক্যের দুইটি entity হুবহু এক (Negative sentence) হলে হুবহু এক নয়। এ ধরনের comparison-এর জন্য নিচের structure-টি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

$$\text{Sub.} + \text{verb} + \text{as} + \begin{Bmatrix} \text{adjective} \\ \text{adverb} \end{Bmatrix} + \text{as} + \begin{Bmatrix} \text{noun} \\ \text{pronoun} \end{Bmatrix}$$

Note: Negative sentence-এ adjective/adverb-এর পূর্বের as-এর স্থানে so বসানো যায়।

He is not as tall as his father.

Or,

He is not so tall as his father.

Example:

- ◆ My book is as interesting as yours. (adjective)
- ◆ His car runs as fast as a race car. (adverb)
- ◆ John sings as well as his sister. (adverb)
- ◆ Their house is as big as that one. (adjective)
- ◆ His job is not as difficult as mine. (adjective)

□ More on equal comparison:**Similarity (সাদৃশ্য):**

Subject₁ + verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the same as} \\ \text{similar to} \\ \text{like} \end{array} \right\}$ + Subject₂

Or,

(Sub₁ & Sub₂)/(Any plural sub) + verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the same} \\ \text{similar} \\ \text{alike} \end{array} \right\}$

Example:

- ◆ That car is almost **the same as**/the same mine.
- ◆ That car and mine are similar to/**similar**.
- ◆ These two cars are like/**alike**.

Difference:

Subject₁ + verb + **different from** + Subject₂

Or,

(Sub₁ & Sub₂) / (Any plural sub) + verb + **different**

Or,

Subject₁ + **differ from** + Subject₂

Example:

- ◆ Your report is different from Rahim's.
- ◆ These two cars are different.
- ◆ Your report differs from Rahim's.

Specific characteristics-এর comparison-এ quality noun কিংবা quality adjective ব্যবহৃত হবে।

Sub₁ + verb + **the same** + **quality noun** + **as** + Sub₂

Sub₁ + verb + **as** + **quality adjective** + **as** + Sub₂

Quality Adjective	Quality Nouns
Heavy, light	Weight
Wide, narrow	Width
Deep, shallow	Depth
Long, short	Length
Big, small	Size
Old	Age

Examples:

- ◆ My house is the same height as his.
- ◆ My house is as high as his.

2. Unequal Comparison:

Unequal comparison নির্দেশ করে যে, বাক্যের entity-দ্বয় পরস্পর তুলনীয় কেননা একটি entity অপরের চেয়ে বৃহত্তর অথবা ক্ষুদ্রতর। এ ধরনের comparison-এর জন্য নিচের structure-টি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Sub.+verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adjective + er} \\ \text{adverb + er} \\ \text{more + adj/adverb} \\ \text{less + adj/adverb} \end{array} \right\}$ + than + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noun} \\ \text{pronoun} \end{array} \right\}$

Examples:

- ◆ John's grades are higher than his sister's (adj)
- ◆ Today is hotter than yesterday. (adjective)
- ◆ This chair is more comfortable than the other. (adj)
- ◆ He speaks Spanish more fluently than I. (adverb)
- ◆ He visits his family less frequently than she does. (adverb)
- ◆ This year's exhibit is less impressive than last years. (adjective)

□ More on equal comparison:

(i) **Unequal comparison-কে আরও জোর দিতে comparative form -এর পূর্বে much কিংবা far হয়।**

subject + verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for} \\ \text{much} \end{array} \right\}$ + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adjective} \\ \text{adverb} \end{array} \right\}$ + er + than

+ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noun} \\ \text{pronoun} \end{array} \right\}$

subject + verb + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for} \\ \text{much} \end{array} \right\}$ + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{more} \\ \text{less} \end{array} \right\}$ + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{adjective} \\ \text{adverb} \end{array} \right\}$

+ than + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{noun} \\ \text{pronoun} \end{array} \right\}$

Examples:

- ◆ Harry's watch is far more expensive than mine.
- ◆ That movie we saw night was much sweeter than the one on television.
- ◆ A watermelon is much sweeter than a lemon.
- ◆ She dances much more artistically than her predecessor.
- ◆ He speaks English much more rapidly than he does Spanish.
- ◆ His car is far better than yours.



(ii) Comparison অবশ্যই দুটি logically comparable subject-এর মধ্যে হবে।

Incorrect: His drawings are as perfect as his instructor.

Correct : His drawings are as perfect as his instructor's.

Incorrect: The salary of a professor is higher than a secretary.

Correct : The salary of a professor is higher than that of a secretary.

Incorrect: The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than a teacher.

Correct : The duties of a policeman are more dangerous than those of a teacher.

Example:

- ♦ John's car runs better than Mary's.
(Mary's = Mary's car)
- ♦ The climate in Florida is as mild as that of California.
(that of = the climate of)
- ♦ Classes in the university are more difficult than those in the college.
(those in = the classes in)
- ♦ The basketball games at the university are better than those of the high school.
(those of = the games of)
- ♦ Your accent is not as strong as my mother's.
(my mother's = my mother's accent)
- ♦ My sewing machine is better than Jane's.
(Jane's = Jane's sewing machine)

Sample questions:

1. John's car runs better than -----.
(a) Mary (b) Mary's car
(c) Mary's (d) the car of Mary **Ans: c**
2. The climate of Florida as mild as-
(a) California (b) California's climate
(c) California's (d) the climate of California
(e) that of California **Ans: e**

(iii) Comparison-এ multiple number use করা হলে structure-টি হবে-

sub + verb + number multiple + as + $\begin{cases} \text{much} \\ \text{many} \end{cases}$ +
(noun) + as + $\begin{cases} \text{noun} \\ \text{pronoun} \end{cases}$

- ♦ This encyclopedia costs twice as much as the other one.
- ♦ At the clambake last week, Fred ate three times as many oysters as Barney.
- ♦ Jerome has half as many records now as I had last year.

(iv) বাক্যের দুটি অংশে comparative থাকলে ১ম-টি cause এবং ২য়টি result প্রকাশ করে। Structure-টি হবে নিম্নরূপ:

The + comparative + sub + v, the + comparative + sub + v

- ♦ The hotter it is, the more miserable I feel.
- ♦ The higher we flew, the worse Edna felt.
- ♦ The sooner you take your medicine, the better you will feel.
- ♦ The sooner you leave, the earlier you will arrive at your destination.

(v) কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে তার group-এর অন্যদের সাথে compare করা হলে 'else' কিংবা 'other' use করতে হবে।

Example:

- ♦ Rahim is more tactful than any student/any other student in this class.
- ♦ He is better than anybody/anybody else here.

(vi) "Of the two" যুক্ত sentence-এ comparative form-এর পূর্বে the হবে।

- ♦ Harvey is the smarter of the two boys.
- ♦ Of the two shirts, this one is the prettier.
- ♦ Of the two landscapes that you have shown me, this one is the more picturesque.
- ♦ Of the two books, this one is the more interesting.

☐ **More on Comparison:**

- ♦ লক্ষ্য করুন: any other, no other এরপর singular nouns বসে কিন্তু many other, most other এরপর plural nouns বসে।

Adverb

যে word verb, adjective অথবা অন্য কোন Adverb কে modify (বিশেষায়িত করে) তাকে adverb বলে। অর্থাৎ Adverb একদিকে যেমন verb এবং adjective কে modify করে তেমনি অন্য দিকে adverb কেও modify করে। তবে adverb কখনো noun বা pronoun কে modify করে না। যেমন-

- (i) They walk quickly. (Verb কে modify করেছে)
 (ii) She is very nice girl. (Adjective কে modify করেছে)
 (iii) He walks very fast. (Adverb কে modify করেছে)

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note verb এর সাথে preposition যুক্ত হলে তা সাধারণত adverb হয়। Most of the people run after money.

Adverb প্রধানত তিনটি শ্রেণীতে বিভক্ত:

- (1) Simple adverb
- (2) Relative adverb
- (3) Interrogative adverb.

1. Simple adverb

Simple adverb কে নিম্নলিখিত ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা:-

Type of Adverb	Examples
Adverb of time (সময় নির্দেশ করে)	now, then, before, since, ago, already, seldom, instantly, immediately, soon, yesterday, tomorrow, presently, frequently, Once, twice, thrice, daily, afterwards.
Adverb of place (স্থানকে নির্দেশ করে)	here, there, far, near, nearby, locally, outside, below, inside, ahead, hither, thither, hence, away, anywhere, nowhere, abroad, downstairs, outside, inside, everywhere.
Adverb of manner (কীভাবে কাজ সম্পন্ন হয়, how দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায়)	silently, correctly, properly, slowly, fortunately, unfortunately, badly, easily, carefully, quickly, barely, hard, mostly, absolutely, severely.
Adverb of frequency (How often দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায়)	again, always, often, never, usually, generally, sometimes, rarely, occasionally, regularly, frequently, occasionally, once, twice, weekly, monthly, etc.
Adverb of Degree (কতটুকু বা কি পরিমাণ বুঝায়)	partly (আংশিক), fully (পুরোপুরি), almost (প্রায়), somewhat (কিছুটা), completely.
Adverb of affirmation or negation	Yes- হ্যাঁ No- না Never- কখনো না
Intensifiers	really সত্যি, surely অবশ্যই, very খুব

2. Relative adverb

Relative adverb গুলো Relative pronoun এর মত তার পূর্ববর্তী antecedent এর সাথে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে।

Relative adverb গুলো হলো why, where, when, how.

Relative adverb এর কাজ সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করা, প্রশ্ন করা নয়। যেমন-

1. I don't know the reason why he didn't come.
2. Take me the place where you were born.
3. It was midnight when he came here.
4. This is the way how he has achieved success.

3. Interrogative adverb:

যখন প্রশ্ন করতে adverb ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তাকে Interrogative adverb বলে। Interrogative adverb গুলো হলো: When, where, why, how.

- (i) When are you coming?
- (ii) How are you going?
- (iii) Where were you born?
- (iv) Why have you come here?

Position of adverbs (Adverb এর অবস্থান)

(1) Adverbs of manner যা 'how' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায় (যেমন: well, fast, quickly, heavily, carefully, silently etc.) তা সাধারণত verb অথবা object এর পরে বসে যখন adverb এর উপর গুরুত্ব দেওয়া হয়।

- (a) He went away silently.
- (b) The leader delivered speech excellently.
- (c) The old man was walking carefully.

কিন্তু verb এর উপর জোর দেওয়া হলে adverb টি verb এর পূর্বে বসে।

- (a) The patient is slowly coming round.
- Passive sentence হলে adverb of manner বসে দুটি verb এর মাঝখানে।

- (b) He was badly injured in the accident.
- (c) The decision has carefully been taken.

(2) Adverb of place (e.g. here, there, everywhere, nowhere, outside, inside etc) সাধারণত verb অথবা object এর পরে বসে। যেমন-

- (a) He was found nowhere.
- (b) We searched it everywhere.
- (c) The man was detained inside the room.

Inversion of adverbs

Here/ there+ verb + noun subject

- (a) There goes Tomal.
- (b) Here comes Greenline bus.

(3) Adverb of time (now, then, yet, today, tomorrow etc.) সাধারণত verb এবং object এর পরে বসে। যেমন-

- (a) We will go there tomorrow.
- (b) They will inform us today.
- (c) We will start now.



বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note Adverb of time প্রথমে বসে শুধু তখনই যখন জোর প্রদান করা হয়।

Example- গতকালই তিনি এসেছিলেন
Yesterday he came.

- (4) একটি verb এর পরে যদি দুই বা ততোধিক adverb থাকে তাহলে প্রথমে adverb of manner তারপর adverb of place এবং সবশেষে adverb of time বসে। সংক্ষেপে MPT বলে।
যেমন-

- (a) The Chairman of the bank delivered speech excellently in the seminar yesterday.
(b) A group of miscreants killed him brutally at his own residence the day before yesterday.

- (5) **Adverb of frequency** যা 'How often'? দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে পাওয়া যায় (e.g, always, never, often, rarely, usually, generally) এবং আরও কিছু adverb যেমন: already, hardly, nearly, narrowly, just, quite, etc. principal verb এর পূর্বে বসে যদি verb শুধু একটি word দ্বারা গঠিত হয়। কিন্তু verb to have এবং main verb একসাথে থাকলে এ দুটি verb এর মাঝখানে বসে। যেমন-

- a) He never tells a lie.
b) We rarely go there
c) He has never visited Cox's bazar.
d) We have almost completed the work.

- (6) **Adverb** যখন কোন adjective অথবা অন্য কোন adverb কে modify করে তখন adverb ঐ adjective বা adverb এর পূর্বে বসে। যেমন-

- a) This novel is very interesting (adjective কে modify করেছে)
b) He speaks so fast (adverb কে modify করেছে)
c) I am quite unwell today (adjective কে modify করেছে)

- (7) **Only** যাকে modify করে তার পূর্বে বসে।
যেমন-

- a) He only eats and sleeps.
b) We have only met once or twice.
c) You will only see what he does.
d) I will allow only Rita and Sita.
e) She takes only a piece of bread at night.

- (8) **Enough** সাধারণত adjective এবং adverb এর পরে বসে।
যেমন-

- a) I cannot run very fast. I am not fit enough.
c) He is not clever enough to deceive you.
d) Our chairman is considerate enough.

- (9) **Enough** সাধারণত Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।
যেমন-

- a) I cannot run very fast. I don't have enough strength.
b) Do you have enough experience?
c) She has enough money to buy a car.

- (10) **Quite, pretty, rather, and fairly** এই adverb গুলো সাধারণত be verb (am/is/ are/was/were), verb to have (have, has, had) এর পরে বসে এবং এদের বাংলা অর্থ বেশ।

'বেশ' মানে হল less than 'very' but more than 'a little'.
যেমন-

- a) It's quite cold this morning.
b) It's pretty cold this morning.
c) It's rather cold this morning.
উপরের তিনটি বাক্যের অর্থ একই।

আরও কিছু Examples

- (a) I'm surprised you have not heard of him.
He is quite famous / pretty famous.
(b) You should take warm clothes with you. It's quite cold outside.

(11) Quite also means 'completely'

যেমন-

- a) She was quite different from what I expected
b) I quite agree to your proposal
c) Are you ready? 'Not quite' (= not completely)

- (12) **Adverb of degree** (যেমন almost, partly, fully, somewhat, narrowly) একটি verb থাকলে verb এর পূর্বে বসে। কিন্তু যদি দুটি verb থাকে তাহলে মাঝখানে বসে।
যেমন-

- (a) The work is partly completed.
(b) We have almost finished the work.
(c) He has narrowly escaped from the accident.
(d) He has fully eaten the mango.

Negative adverb এর পরে sentence এর structure

Never, hardly, scarcely, seldom, rarely, not only, no sooner ইত্যাদি negative দ্বারা sentence শুরু হলে subject এর পূর্বে auxiliary verb বসে। বাক্যটিতে auxiliary verb না থাকলে present tense এ do/does এবং past tense এ did বসে। একে inversion বা বিপরীততা বলে। যেমন-

- Inc** : Never I have seen such a great man.
Cor : Never have I seen such a great man.
Inc : Never again they will come here.
Cor : Never again will they come here.
Inc : Only rarely he visits us.
Cor : Only rarely does he visit us.
Inc : Not only they can come here but they also can join with us
Cor : Not only can they come here but they also can join with us
Inc : Very seldom a movie can attract me like this one
Cor : Very seldom can a movie attract me like this one
Inc : Scarcely I had seen him when he fled away
Cor : Scarcely had I seen him when he fled away
Inc : Hardly Runa finished her work before we reached there
Cor : Hardly had Runa finished her work before we reached there
Inc : No sooner the thief had seen the police than he ran away
Cor : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away

- Inc** : Not one paper she has finished on time
Cor : Not one paper has she finished on time
Inc : Not once they have invited us to their house
Cor : Not once have they invited us to their house

কিন্তু Inversion এর ক্ষেত্রে subject টি ব্যক্তি না হয়ে adverb of place থাকলে present tense এ সরাসরি verb বসে। do/does বসে না।

- Inc** : The largest sea beach does lie in the south of the country
Cor : The largest sea beach lies in the south of the country

Introductory Adverb – Once এর ব্যবহার

‘Once’ introductory adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এটি মূল subject কে modify করে যা once যুক্ত clause টির পরে বসে। এক্ষেত্রে once এর আগে বা পরে that বা It ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

- Inc** : Once that a clerk in a grocery shop, Atiq is now a famous player
Cor : Once a clerk in a grocery shop, Atiq is now a famous player
Inc : It was once Republicans, they usually vote for Democratic candidates now
Cor : Once Republicans, they usually vote for Democratic candidates now
Inc : That once a student of Dhaka University, Joy is now an IT professional for a multinational company
Cor : Once a student of Dhaka University, Joy is now an IT professional for a multinational company.

For Instant Practice

- ‘Come on, it’s time to go home.’ Here ‘home’ is a/an— [৪১তম বিসিএস]
 a. noun b. verb
 c. adjective d. adverb **Ans: d**
- The sun went down. The underlined word is used here as a/an : [৩৮তম বিসিএস]
 a. preposition b. adverb
 c. noun d. conjunction **Ans: b**
- The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. Here ‘vigilantly’ is— [৩৭তম বিসিএস]
 a. a noun b. an adverb
 c. an adjective d. none of the three **Ans: b**
- Honey is — sweet. [২৯তম বিসিএস]
 a. very b. too much
 c. much too d. excessive **Ans: a**
- ‘The day of my sister’s marriage is drawing near’. The underlined word is a/an— [২৫তম বিসিএস]
 a. adjective b. verb
 c. preposition d. adverb **Ans: d**
- The Olympic games were watched by — billions people all over the world. [২১তম বিসিএস]
 a. exactly b. usually
 c. truly d. literally **Ans: d**
- He stopped his car — when the light turned red. [২০তম বিসিএস]
 a. abruptly b. equitably
 c. ambiguously d. incisively **Ans: a**

Articles

ইংরেজিতে A, An এবং The এই তিনটি শব্দকে Article বলে। উৎপত্তি ও কাজ অনুযায়ী এরা সাধারণত Adjective হিসেবে বিবেচিত হয়। কারণ, এরা Noun কে Qualify (নির্দেশ) করে থাকে। তবে কার্যভেদে article-এর সাথে Adjective-এর কিছু মৌলিক পার্থক্য রয়েছে। যেমন :

Adjective	Article
1. Adjective-এর degree of comparison আছে।	কিন্তু Article-এর degree of comparison নেই।
2. অধিকাংশ adjective, predicate verb-এর পরে বসতে পারে।	কিন্তু Article Predicate হিসেবে বসতে পারে না।
3. Adjective, Determiner হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	কিন্তু Article, Determiner হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

❖ Article দুই প্রকার :

- Indefinite Article (A, An) (নির্দিষ্ট)
- Definite Article (The) (নির্দিষ্ট)

Indefinite Article

A এবং An কে Indefinite Article বলে। কারণ, আগেই বলেছি, এরা কোন অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বুঝিয়ে থাকে। এরা সাধারণত Singular Countable Noun এর পূর্বে বসে। সাধারণত Consonant-এর পূর্বে A এবং Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) এর পূর্বে An বসে। তবে Competitive Exam গুলিতে এদের ব্যতিক্রম ব্যবহারগুলিই বেশি করা হয়ে থাকে।

Example :

(i) This is **a** boy. ['b' consonant; তাই boy এর আগে a বসেছে]

(ii) The boy bought **an** apple.

['a' vowel; তাই apple এর আগে an বসেছে।]

দুটি বাক্যেই **a** ও **an** দ্বারা অনির্দিষ্ট একটি ছেলে এবং একটি আপেল ফলকে বুঝানো হয়েছে।

আবার, This is **a** unique job. এই বাক্যে unique শব্দটি vowel দিয়ে শুরু হলেও শব্দটির আগে an না বসে a বসেছে। কেন বসেছে? এই নিয়মগুলোই আমাদেরকে ভালভাবে শিখতে হবে।

A এবং An এর Basic Rules

শুরুতেই মনে রাখতে হবে ইংরেজরা ইংরেজি শব্দগুলো পরিষ্কার করে উচ্চারণের সুবিধার জন্যই কখনো a বা an ব্যবহার করে থাকে। তবে, কিছু Rules এক্ষেত্রে মনে রাখা যেতে পারে।

Rule 1 : সাধারণত শব্দের শুরুতে Consonant থাকলে তার পূর্বে A বসে।

যেমন :- **a** boy, **a** pen, **a** dog, **a** hen.

ব্যতিক্রম : যদি শব্দের প্রথম অক্ষর h হয় এবং তা h এর মতো উচ্চারিত না হয়ে অ, আ বা ওয়া এর মতো উচ্চারণ হয় তাহলে তার পূর্বে a না বসে an বসে।

যেমন :- **an** hour, **an** honest man.

Rule 2 : সাধারণত শব্দের শুরুতে Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) থাকলে তার পূর্বে An বসে।

যেমন :- **an** apple, **an** animal, **an** egg.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু যদি শব্দের শুরুতে e/u থাকে এবং তা যদি 'ই' বা 'ইউ' এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয় তা হলে তার পূর্বে an না বসে a বসে। অর্থাৎ শব্দের শুরুতে Vowel (a, e, i, o, u) থাকলেও সেটি যদি ঐ Vowel এর মতই উচ্চারণ হয় তাহলে তার আগে an না বসে a বসে।

যেমন :- **a** European, **a** uniform, **a** university, **a** useful, **a** ewe.

Rule 3 : সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (Abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর Vowel- এর মতো উচ্চারিত হলে তার পূর্বে An বসে।

যেমন :- **an** M.A., **an** F.R.C.S., **an** F. C. P. S., **an** M.B.B.S., **an** SB.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু যদি সংক্ষিপ্ত শব্দের (Abbreviation) প্রথম অক্ষর Consonant এর মতো উচ্চারিত হয় তার পূর্বে a বসে।

যেমন :- **a** B.A., **a** B.Sc., **a** B.A.G.

Rule 4 : One এর 'O' ছাড়া O দিয়ে গঠিত সমস্ত শব্দের পূর্বে an বসে।

যেমন :- **an** orange, **an** opera, **an** open field, **an** open heart surgery.

ব্যতিক্রম : শুধুমাত্র one যুক্ত শব্দের পূর্বে a বসে।

যেমন :- **a** one-eyed man, **a** one-taka note.

Rule 5: যেকোনো Singular common Noun- এর পূর্বে indefinite article (a/an) বসে।

যেমন : (i) **A** dog is a faithful animal. [শুধু dog বসবে না]

(ii) **An** ant is industrious. [শুধু ant বসবে না]

Rule 6: অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝাতে noun-এর পূর্বে indefinite article a/an বসে।

যেমন : (i) He bought **a** mobile phone from New-Market.

(ii) She likes to eat **an** Ice-cream.

(iii) **A** Mr. Hasan has come to meet you.

[A Mr. Hasan বলতে মি. হাসান নামে অচেনা বা জনৈক একজন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝানো হচ্ছে।]

Rule 7: Abstract noun যখন Common noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তার পূর্বে a বা an বসে।

যেমন :- Helen was **a** beauty.

Rule 8: তুলনা অর্থে proper noun যখন common noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন এর পূর্বে a/an বসে।

যেমন : (i) I see you are **a** Nazrul. [তুমিতো নজরুলের মতো]

(ii) Nelson Mandela was **an** Abraham Lincoln in his ideals. [আদর্শগত দিক দিয়ে নেলসন ম্যান্ডেলা ছিলেন আব্রাহাম লিংকনের মতই।]

(iii) A Mr./Mrs. John/Nora sought help.

Rule 9: Singular common noun-এর পূর্বে quite, many, rather, but, more, not ব্যবহৃত হলে সে noun-এর পূর্বে a /an বসে।

যেমন : (i) Not a bus is seen on the road.

(ii) Gulliver's Travels is quite an interesting book.

Rule 10: কখনও কখনও Preposition অর্থে a ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন সেই a কে Disguised Preposition বলে।

যেমন : The king went a (on) hunting.

Rule 11: সংখ্যাচক expression যেমন: Couple, dozen, score (20), hundred, thousand, million এর পূর্বে a বসে।

যেমন :-

(i) Karim earns a hundred taka a day.

(ii) At least a million of people attended the meeting.

কখন a বা an বসে না (Omission of A and An)

Rule 1: সাধারণত খাবারের (meals) পূর্বে a/an বসে না। তবে খাবারের (meals) পূর্বে Adjective বসলে তখন a/an বসে।

যেমন :-

We had good breakfast yesterday. (Incorrect)

We had breakfast in the morning. (Correct)

Or, We had a good breakfast yesterday. (Correct)

Rule 2: Water, milk, oil, ink, hydrogen, tea, paper ইত্যাদি uncountable noun- এর পূর্বে a/an বসে না।

যেমন :-

(i) Milk is nutritious food.

(ii) We write on paper.

ব্যতিক্রম : তবে Uncountable Noun-এর সঙ্গে কিছু measure words (পরিমাপ করা যায় এমন শব্দ) যোগ করা হলে তাদের পূর্বে a/an বসে।

যেমন :- I have a cup of tea.

Rule 3: Abstract Noun- পূর্বে a/an বসে না।

যেমন :- Kindness is a great virtue.

ব্যতিক্রম : তবে Abstract Noun যখন Common Noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে a/an বসে।

যেমন :- Helen was a beauty.

Rule 4: Uncountable Noun- হিসেবে গণ্য Advice, information, news, baggage, luggage ইত্যাদি এর পূর্বে a/an বসে না।

যেমন :-

(i) My father gave me good advice. [a good advice হবে না]

(ii) The Police failed to get correct information regarding the murder. [a correct information হবে না]

তবে, নির্দিষ্ট করে বললে সেক্ষেত্রে the বসে। যেমন :

(i) The advice of my teacher.

(ii) The information from the villagers.

Rule 5: Plural Noun- এর পূর্বে a/an বসে না।

যেমন :-

(i) Boys are playing in the field.

(ii) Roses are beautiful.

Rule 6: কোন Common Noun বাক্যে Apposition or Complement রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে কারো rank, position, occupation বুঝায় তবে তার পূর্বে কোন Article বসে না।

Example :

(i) He was chairman of this village.

(ii) He was principal of this college.

Definite Article

The-কে Definite Article বলে। কারণ, এটি একাধিক ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝায় এবং এটি Singular এবং Plural উভয় প্রকার Noun-এর পূর্বেই বসে।

যেমন :- (i) The girl is reading.

(ii) The boys are playing in the field.

লক্ষ্য করুন, উভয় বাক্যেই, girl ও boys শব্দের আগে The বসানোর ফলে girl ও boys কে পূর্ব পরিচিত বা নির্দিষ্ট করে বোঝানো হয়েছে।

Rule 01: এক জাতীয় সকলকে বুঝাতে Singular Common Noun- এর পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :-

(i) The man is a rational animal.

(ii) The rose is a nice flower.

ব্রহ্মসূত্র/Note : এভাবে Singular common noun- এর পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত The কে Generalising 'The' বলা হয়।



ব্যতিক্রম : তবে মানবজাতি বুঝাতে Man ও woman এর পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- Man is mortal.

Rule 02: জাতি ও সম্প্রদায়ের নামের পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :- The English, the rich, the poor, the pious, the Muslims.

ক্লাসরুম Note : জাতি ও সম্প্রদায় Plural common Noun হয়। তাই তারপরে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। The English are genetic in manner.

Rule 03: নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝায় এমন Common Noun- এর Singular ও plural উভয় number-এর পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :-

(i) The girl is reading.

(ii) The boys are playing in field.

ক্লাসরুম Note : এভাবে ব্যবহৃত The কে Definite 'The' বলা হয়।

Rule 04: নদী, সাগর, উপসাগর, মহাসাগর পর্বতশ্রেণী, দ্বীপপুঞ্জ, জাহাজ ইত্যাদি নামের পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :

The Pacific, The Himalayas,

The Andamans.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু একটিমাত্র পর্বত ও দ্বীপ বুঝালে তার পূর্বে The বসে না।

যেমন :- Mount Everest, Sandwip, Hatia, Vola.

Rule 05: একক বস্তু যেমন- পৃথিবী, সূর্য, চন্দ্র, পূর্ব, পশ্চিম, উত্তর, দক্ষিণ ইত্যাদি শব্দের পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :- The sun, The earth, The moon, The polestar, The South, etc.

ক্লাসরুম Note : এক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত The কে Familiar 'The' বলে।

Rule 06: ধর্মগ্রন্থ ও পত্রিকার নামের পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :- The holy Quran, The Observer.

Rule 07: Ordinal Number (First, Second, Third) যখন অক্ষর দ্বারা লেখা হয় তখন তার পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The great Omar was the second caliph of Islam.

ক্লাসরুম Note : Ordinal Number যখন Roman figure দ্বারা লেখা হয় তখন Ordinal Number- এর পূর্বে the লিখতে হয় না। কিন্তু পড়ার সময় The পড়তে হয়।

যেমন :- Omar II (Omar the second).

Rule 08: দুই এর মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝাতে Adjective-এর Comparative Degree- এর পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :- Sadia is the better of the two girls.

Rule 10 : Proper Noun-এর পূর্বে Adjective থাকলে সেই Adjective- এর পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The Great Akbar was the ruler of Bengal.

Rule 11 : Proper Noun-এর পরে কোনো epithet (গুণবাচক শব্দ) যুক্ত হলে সেই epithet-এর পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- Alexander the great was a brave warrior.

Rule 12 : Plural পরিবারের নামের পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The Khans, The Pathans, The Mughals, The Prodhans.

Rule 13 : কতিপয় Collective Noun- এর পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The elite, The peasantry, the audience ইত্যাদি।

Rule 14: সংখ্যা প্রকাশক যে word একটা unit অর্থে বসে, তার পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :-

(i) The people love the honest.

(ii) He sells mangoes by the hundred.

ক্লাসরুম Note : By the dozens, by the scores, by the hundreds বলা ভুল।

Rule 15: কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর গুণ বুঝাতে Abstract Noun-এর পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :- The Kindness of Mohasin is known to all.

Rule 16: বর্ণনামূলক বা অর্থপূর্ণ ভৌগোলিক নামের পূর্বে বা দেশের নামের সংক্ষেপিত রূপের পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The U.S.A., The U.S.S.R., The Punjab.

Rule 17: তারিখের নামের পূর্বে The বসে।

যেমন :- The 10th of December, the 26th March.

Rule 18: Abstract Noun-এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে Singular Common Noun-এর পূর্বে The বসানো হয়।

Example :

Q. Mother in the woman arose. (Incorrect)

Ans. The mother in the woman arose. (Correct)

যে সকল ক্ষেত্রে Article 'The' বসে না (Omission of The)

Rule 01: সাধারণত : Proper, Abstract, Material ও plural common Noun- এর পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :-

(i) Gold is a precious metal.

(ii) Kindness is a great virtue.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু Plural common Noun- নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The women in the hall are in yellow saree.

স্বাক্ষরকর্ম/Note : Proper Noun- এর পূর্বে পদবীবাচক শব্দ থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The poet Nazrul is our pride.

Rule 02: রাস্তা, এ্যাভিনিউ, স্কয়ার, পার্কের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :-

(i) She bought a shop in park street.

(ii) In the morning I go to Ramna Park.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু রাস্তার নামের শেষে road শব্দটির উল্লেখ থাকলে তার পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- He bought a shop on the Elephant Road.

Rule 03: ঋতুর নামের পূর্বে the বসালেও চলে, না বসালেও চলে।

যেমন :

(i) The rain has set in.

(ii) It dews in winter.

বা, It dews in the winter.

Rule 04: bed, mosque, church, hospital, prison, school, college, univeristy, court ইত্যাদি স্থানগুলো যদি সাধারণ অর্থে (primary purpose) ব্যবহার হয় বা পরিদর্শন করা হয় তখন এদের পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- I am going to school. (as a student)

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু উপরোক্ত স্থানগুলো যখন বিশেষ উদ্দেশ্যে পরিদর্শন করা বা ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তাদের পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- I am going to the school to meet my son. (not as a student)

Rule 05: বিখ্যাত গ্রন্থের লেখকের নাম গ্রন্থের পূর্বে থাকলে the বসে না। কিন্তু লেখকের নাম পূর্বে না থাকলে the বসে।

যেমন :- The Agnibina of Nazrul or Nazrul's Agnibina. (পরের অংশে the বসেনি।)

Rule 06: ভাষার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- English is an International language.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু ভাষার পরে language শব্দটি থাকলে উক্ত ভাষার পূর্বে the ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন: The English language is not too difficult to understand.

Rule 07: দিন বা মাসের পূর্বে the বসে না। যেমন : The July, The February হবে না; শুধু July, February হবে।

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু মাসের নামের পূর্বে তারিখের উল্লেখ থাকলে তখন the বসবে।

যেমন :- The 10th of November, the 26th March.

Rule 08: রোগের নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :-

(i) Cholera has broken out in the village.

(ii) Covid-19 is a very contagious disease.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু কিছু রোগের নামের পূর্বে the ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

যেমন :- The gout, the measles, the mumps.

Rule 09: Home-এর পূর্বে যদি describe word বা phrase না থাকে তাহলে তার পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- I went home. He is at home.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু home শব্দটির পূর্বে description word থাকলে home এর পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- We arrived at the bride's home.

Rule 10: Allah or God বা সৃষ্টিকর্তার নামের পূর্বে Article বসে না।

যেমন :- Allah has created us.

Rule 11: ভ্রমণ সম্পর্কিত যানবাহন বা ভ্রমণ পথের পূর্বে article বসে না।

যেমন :- by bus, by train, by launch, by air, by sea, by water, by river ইত্যাদি।

Rule 12: খেলার নামের পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- We play cricket.

Rule 13: শরীরের অঙ্গ-প্রত্যঙ্গ এবং পোশাক-পরিচ্ছদ ইত্যাদির পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- Raise your left hand.

Rule 14: Factitive verb যেমন : nominate, elect, select, make, apoint, crown, choose প্রভৃতি Verb গুলির Complement-এর পূর্বে article বসে না।

যেমন :- We made him captain.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু Complement-টি নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে তার পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- We made him the captain of the team.

Rule 15: সম্বোধন পদরূপে ব্যবহৃত Common Noun- এর পূর্বে the বসে না।

যেমন :- Girls, you are the future founders of the country.



Repetition of Articles

Rule 01: দুই বা ততোধিক Adjective যদি একই Noun- কে Qualify করে তখন শুধু প্রথম Adjective- টির পূর্বে article বসাতে হয়।

যেমন :- We have a red and white cow.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু দুই বা ততোধিক Adjective যদি একই Noun কে qualify না করে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন noun- কে qualify করে তাহলে প্রত্যেকটি Adjective এর পূর্বে Article বসাতে হয়।

যেমন :- I have a red laptop and a white laptop.

Rule 02: Singular Noun- এর পূর্বে দুই বা ততোধিক Adjective থাকলে তাদের প্রত্যেকটির পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- I have finished the fourth and the fifth part of the work.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু Noun টি Plural হলে শুধু প্রথম Adjective-টির পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন :- The qualified and outstanding students will be rewarded.

Rule 03: দুটি Noun দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করলে প্রথম Noun-টির পূর্বে the বসে।

যেমন: The principal and chairman was present in the meeting.

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু Noun দুটি দ্বারা যদি ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বুঝায় তাহলে উভয় Noun- এর পূর্বে the বসে এবং তখন verb-টিও plural করতে হয়।

যেমন :- The principal and the chairman were present in the meeting. (২ জন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি)

Rule 04: তুলনা বুঝাতে দুটি Noun যদি একই ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তাহলে প্রথম Noun-টির পূর্বে article বসে।

যেমন :- She is a better singer than dancer. (একই ব্যক্তিকে বুঝাচ্ছে)

ব্যতিক্রম : কিন্তু Noun- দুটি যদি দুটি ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে, তবে প্রত্যেকটি object-এর পূর্বে article বসে।

যেমন :- She is a better singer than a dancer.

(ভিন্ন ব্যক্তিকে বুঝাচ্ছে)

Rule 05: All, both, such, many, half, what প্রভৃতি কোন noun-কে qualify করলে article এদের পরে বসে।

Example :

Q. The both girls are equally clever. (Incorrect)

Ans. Both the girls are equally clever. (Correct)

For Instant Practice

1. There is always discrimination between — rich and — poor. [BSMRSTU (L) 11-12]

- (a) no article (b) a, a
(c) an, an (d) the, the

Ans: d

2. The house has a beautiful garden. Let us sit in — garden. [RU (A-বিজ্ঞান) 14-15]

- (a) a (b) an
(c) the (d) no article

Ans: c

3. The more, the merrier. (যত বেশি তত আনন্দ)
Underlined “the”s are —

[মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ অধিদপ্তরের সহ: পরিচালক-৯৯]

- (a) Instrumental “the”
(b) Familiar “the”
(c) Defining “the”
(d) Generalizing “the”

Ans: d

4. Which of the following will have ‘a’ before it?
[RU (লোকপ্রশাসন) 08-09, 10-11]

- (a) F.R.C.S (b) M.ED
(c) B.ED (d) L.M.F.

Ans: c

5. He struck me on the head. Here the word ‘the’ is the —? [BRUR (C) 14-15]

‘He struck me on the head.’ Here ‘the’ is used as —? [রাজশাহী কৃষি উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক (কর্মকর্তা, ২য় শ্রেণি)-১৫]

- (a) familiar ‘the’ (b) generalizing ‘the’
(c) defining ‘the’ (d) possessive ‘the’

Ans: d

6. I’ll be with you in —.

[CU (B) 04-05, DU (D) 10-11, NSTU (D) 13-14]

- (a) one quarter of an hour
(b) a quarter of an hour
(c) a quarter of one hour
(d) quarter of hour

Ans: b

7. Meter is — unit of length.

[RU (ফাইন্যান্স এন্ড ব্যাংকিং) 07-08, NU (বিজ্ঞান) 10-11]

- (a) the (b) an (c) a (d) none

Ans: c

8. Iron is — useful metal.

[সিনিয়র স্টাফ নার্স-১৬]

A needle is — useful thing.

[RU 08-09, 09-10]

- (a) on (b) a
(c) an (d) the

Ans: b

9. He is — European. [RU 05-06]
Denmark is — European nation. [JnU (D) 07-08]
 (a) the (b) an
 (c) a (d) none of them **Ans: c**
10. Nasim is — university student.
 [CU (B) 14-15, সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তরে অফিস সহায়ক-১৮]
He is a student of — university.
 [পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তরে নিয়োগ-১৪]
 (a) a (b) the (c) reading (d) a **Ans: a**
11. — great many students attended the test. [RU 09-10]
 (a) The (b) An
 (c) A (d) none of them **Ans: c**
12. He went to — hospital because he had — heart attack.
 [৩৯তম বিসিএস (স্বাস্থ্য)]
 (a) no article, an (b) a, an
 (c) the, no article (d) no article, a **Ans: d**
13. I saw — one-eyed man when I was walking on the road.
 [৩৭তম বিসিএস]
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) no article is needed **Ans: a**
14. — AIDS virus infection is incurable.
 [খাদ্য অধিদপ্তর- সহকারী উপ-খাদ্য পরিদর্শক ২০২১]
 (a) no article (b) an
 (c) one (d) the **Ans: a**
15. I saw — beggar. [সরকারি মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক ২০১৯; প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক ২০১৩; বাংলাদেশ কোস্ট গার্ড ও ফায়ার সার্ভিস অ্যান্ড সিভিল ডিফেন্স-এর ফোরম্যান-২০১৯]
 (a) an one-eyed (b) an one-eye
 (c) a one-eye (d) a one-eyed **Ans: d**
16. Which one of the following sentence is correct?
 [বাংলাদেশ কোস্ট গার্ড ও কৃষি প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমির নার্স এবং ফায়ার সার্ভিস অ্যান্ড সিভিল ডিফেন্স-এর ফোরম্যান-২০১৯]
 (a) Rajbari is on the Padma
 (b) The Rajbari is on the Padma
 (c) Rajbari is on Padma
 (d) Rajbari is on a Padma **Ans: a**
17. Choose the correct sentence.
 [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১৫]
 (a) He speaks English like English
 (b) He speaks the English like English
 (c) He speaks the English like English
 (d) He speaks English like the English **Ans: d**

18. — Bangladeshi are a brave nation.
 [সরকারি মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক-২০১০]
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) No article **Ans: c**
19. Choose the best answer. [শ্রম কর্মকর্তা এবং জনসংখ্যা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ কর্মকর্তা-২০০৪; জাবকানইবি (ঘ)-২০১৯-২০]
 (a) The man is mortal
 (b) Man is mortal
 (c) A man is mortal
 (d) None **Ans: b**
20. Honesty is — best policy. [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক-৯২]
 (a) the (b) one
 (c) a (d) an **Ans: a**
21. Education is a must for all human beings to know their position in — universe. [HSTU (C) 13-14]
 (a) an (b) a (c) this (d) the **Ans: d**
22. Choose the correct article: Rakib is — finest young player now.
 [JnU 08-09]
 (a) a (b) the
 (c) an (d) none of these **Ans: b**
23. Sports medicine experts agree that ice should be applied immediately when an athlete suffers an injury to — leg.
 [Dental 01-02]
 (a) an (b) his
 (c) in the (d) the **Ans: d**
24. He caught me by — neck. [KU (জীববিজ্ঞান স্কুল) 00-01]
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) the (d) on **Ans: c**
25. Kamal broke — in the accident. [JnU (C) 10-11]
 (a) this leg (b) the leg
 (c) his leg (d) both **Ans: c**
26. I struck him on — cheek. [HSTU (B) 13-14]
 (a) an (b) a
 (c) the (d) an or a **Ans: c**
27. Which of the following sentences is incorrect?
 [RU (F) 11-12, প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (মেঘনা)-১৩; প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক (বরিশাল)-০৭]
 (a) The sky is blue
 (b) The earth is round.
 (c) The moon shines at night.
 (d) A sky is blue. **Ans: d**
28. He is tired of — world. [NU 04-05, IU (M) 05-06]
 (a) a (b) an
 (c) the (d) no article **Ans: c**





Teacher's Discussion

1. Pick appropriate word and complete the sentence. 'Taking the time to eat a good breakfast is simply a way to make the morning — and the day —.' [Combined 9 Bank Senior Officer (General)-2023]
a. better, easier b. best, easiest
c. ease, easier d. easy, easier **Ans: a**
2. Aumia did — better in the examination — any of her classmates. [Combined 7 Banks & 1 Financial Institution (Senior Officer)-2022]
a) much, as b) still, even
c) rather, than d) far, from **Ans: c**
3. The more she worked,—. [Premier Bank Ltd. (TJO Cash)-2021]
a) the less she achieved
b) she did not achieve enough
c) she achieved not enough
d) she was achieving less **Ans: a**
4. When their body size is considered, mammals and birds have much larger brain than —. [Bangladesh Gas Field Ltd. Asst. Manager (General) 2021]
a. other vertebrates do
b. that other vertebrates have
c. are other vertebrates
d. other are vertebrates
e. None of these **Ans: a**
5. The performance of our football players was rather worst than I had expected. [Bangladesh Gas Field Ltd. Asst. Manager (General) 2021; First Security Islami Bank Ltd. (PO)-2021]
a. worst than what I had expected
b. worse than what I had expected
c. worst than expectation
d. worst than what was expected
e. bad as I had expected **Ans: b**
6. Computer has revolutionized office procedures more than any machine of modern time. [BCS Senior Officer (3 Banks) 2018; Probashi Kallyan Bank Senior Executive Officer (Cash) 2018]
a. has any machine b. any other machine
c. other machine d. none of these **Ans: b**
7. Which of the following sentence is correct: [DU (D Unit): 2016-17]
Your courage is as great as any other person in defending your country. [DU (D Unit): 12-13]
a. as great as any other person
b. as great as any other persons
c. great like other person
d. as great as that of any other person **Ans: d**
8. A dolphin — a porpoise in that it has a longer nose. [DU (C Unit): 2013-14]
a. different b. differs
c. different from d. differs from
e. differs than **Ans: d**
9. It is different to diagnose malaria because its first symptoms are similar to any viral fever. [DU (C Unit): 2007-08]
a. are similar to any viral fever.
b. are similar to those any viral fever.
c. are similar those of any viral fever.
d. are similar to other viral fever
e. are similar to those of any other viral fever **Ans: e**
10. The facilities of the older school —. [CU (B Unit): 2021-22]
a. is as good or better than the new school
b. are as good or better than the new school
c. are as good as or better than those of the new school
d. are as good as or better than the new school **Ans: c**
11. Choose the correct sentence. [RU: 2009-10]
a. The patient is very better today.
b. The patient is much better today.
c. The patient is more better today.
d. The patient is more good today. **Ans: b**
12. Fewest than half of all adults fully understand
a b
the kinds and amounts of exercise necessary for
c
an effective physical fitness program. **Ans: a**
d



13. A socio-economic study shows that people living in small towns and rural areas consider themselves no happier than do people living in big cities. [Jamuna Bank: 2009]

- a. no happier than do people living
- b. not any happier than do people living
- c. not any happier than do people who live
- d. no happier than are people who are living

Ans: a

14. It is difficult to diagnose malaria because its first symptoms are similar to any viral fever. [DU:2007-08]

- a. are similar to any viral fever.
- b. are similar to those of any viral fever.
- c. are similar to those of any viral fever.
- d. are similar to other viral fever.
- e. are similar to those of any other viral fever.

Ans: e

15. Of the two candidates for this position, Rubayat Islam is the most qualified because of his experience in this field. [Warid Telecom Ltd.: 2006]

- a. most qualified due to
- b. more qualified as a result of
- c. more qualified due to
- d. more qualified because of
- e. none of these

Ans: d

16. Computer has revolutionized office procedures more than any machine of modern time. [Warid Telecom Ltd.: 2006]

- a. has any machine
- b. has any other machine
- c. any other machine
- d. any other machine has
- e. none of these

Ans: c

17. The price of crude oil used to be a great deal

a b c

low than now. No error.

d e

Ans: d

[Bangladesh Commerce Bank: 2006]

18. Ratan maintained that his scholarship record was better or at least as good as hers. [DU (C-Unit): 2010-11]

- a. was better or at least as good as hers
- b. at its least was as good as hers
- c. was as good or better than hers
- d. was better than or at least as good as hers.
- e. was better or at least as good as hers scholastic record

Ans: d

19. The area where a microchip is manufactured

a b

must be the most cleanest environment

c d

possible. No Error.

[NCC Bank: 2011]

e

20. Which one is incorrect?

Ans: c

- a. John maintained that his record was better or at least as good as hers.
- b. John maintained that his record at its least was as good as hers.
- c. John maintained that his record was as good or better than hers.
- d. John maintained that his record was better or at least as good as her scholastic record.
- e. John maintained that his record was better than or at least as good as hers.

Ans: e

21. Which one is correct?

[MBA 2008-09]

- a. The snake was slimy than the frog.
- b. The snake was more slimy than the frog
- c. The snake was more slimier than the frog.
- d. The snake was slimier than the frog.
- e. The snake was as slimiest as the frog.

Ans: d

22. The gravity will apply the same to an airplane flying in the _____ ship floating on the water.

[Trust Bank: 2011]

- a. air as to a
- b. air as a
- c. as air as a
- d. air compared to the
- e. None

Ans: a

23. The social system of bumblebees is not as complex _____.

- a. than honeybees
- b. as honeybees
- c. that honeybees are
- d. as that of honeybees

Ans: d

24. _____ a river on land, an ocean current does not flow in a straight line.

- a. Alike
- b. Like
- c. Likewise
- d. Likely

Ans: b

25. The water of the Great Salt Lake is — seawater.

- a. saltier than that of b. as salty as that of
- c. saltier than d. so salty as

Ans: c





Student's Drill

1. The larger a drop of water, _____ freezing temperature.
a. The higher its b. its higher
c. Higher than its d. higher of its **Ans: b**
2. Wild strawberries are _____ as cultivated strawberries.
a. not so sweeter b. not as sweet
c. less sweeter d. not as sweeter **Ans: b**
3. In 1982 the median income for married couple families with a wage-earning wife was \$9,000 more than a family where the husband only was employed.
a. a family where the husband only
b. of a family where only the husband
c. that for families in which only the husband
d. a family in which only the husband
e. those of families in which the husband only **Ans: c**
4. Automobiles, airplanes, and buses use more energy per passenger _____.
a. as do trains b. than trains do
c. trains do d. like trains **Ans: b**
5. Wind resistance created by opening windows while driving results in a fuel penalty as great or greater than is incurred by using air conditioning.
a. as great or greater than is incurred by using air conditioning
b. that is as great or greater than is incurred using air conditioning
c. as great as or greater than that of using air conditioning
d. at least as great as air conditioning's
e. at least as great as that incurred by using air conditioning **Ans: e**
6. Select the correct comparative form of the sentence 'A string of pearls was not so bright as her teeth.'
a. Her teeth was more brighter than a string of pearls.
b. Her teeth were brighter than a string of pearls.
c. A string of pearls was brighter than her teeth.
d. A string of pearls were very bright than her teeth. **Ans: b**
7. Select the alternative which best expresses the meaning of the given sentence :
'We were no more surprised than Rahman.'
a. We were less surprised than Rahman.
b. We were all surprised.
c. Rahman was less surprised than us.
d. We were as surprised as Rahman. **Ans: d**
8. She is beautiful but she is — her mother.
a. most beautiful b. as beautiful
c. less beautiful d. not so beautiful as **Ans: d**
9. I thought that — was the last one.
a. the most prettiest of all
b. prettiest one of all
c. the prettiest one from all
d. the prettiest one of all **Ans: d**
10. Prices for bicycles can run —Tk. 2,000.
a. as high as b. so high as
c. as high so d. as high for **Ans: a**
11. The correct sentence of the following—
a. The Nile is longest river in Africa.
b. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.
c. Nile is longest river in Africa.
d. The Nile is the longest river in Africa. **Ans: d**
12. Transform into positive— 'He is more brilliant than you'
a. You are not brilliant compare to him.
b. You are as not brilliant like him.
c. You are not so brilliant as he.
d. None of Above. **Ans: c**
13. Which one is the example of 'Superlative degree'
a. He was one of the greatest leaders of our country.
b. He was greater than other leader of our country.
c. He is mightiest leader of our country.
d. No other leader is as great as him. **Ans: a**
14. Fill in the blank of, "A seventeen years old is not — to vote in an election".
a. as old enough b. enough old
c. old enough d. enough older **Ans: c**



15. Down zoning, zoning that typically results in the reduction of housing density, allows for more open space in areas where little water or services exist.

- a. little water or services exist
- b. little water or services exists
- c. few services and little water exists
- d. there is little water or services available
- e. there are few services and little available water

Ans: e

16. Last year Shafiq spent _____ his brother.

[EMBA(DU)- June, 2013]

- a. twice as
- b. twice as much as
- c. twice as many as
- d. twice as more as
- e. twice times

Ans: b

17. Until 1850, the speed of signals along nerves was believed to be at least as fast as light does travel.

- a. fast as light does travel
- b. the speed of light
- c. fast as the speed of light
- d. the speed of light is
- e. fast as the speed of light is

Ans: c

18. Of the two boys, Latif is — intelligent.

- a. most
- b. the more
- c. as
- d. far

Ans: b

19. It costs relatively — and you can save more.

- a. lot
- b. little
- c. a little
- d. small

Ans: b

20. Dhaka is becoming one of the — cities in Asia.

- a. more busy
- b. busy
- c. busiest
- d. most busiest

Ans: c

21. What is the comparative form of 'Alam is the best boy in the class'?

- a. Alam is better than any other boy in the class.
- b. Alam is better than most other boys in the class.
- c. Alam is better than all other boys in the class.
- d. Other boy in the class are better than Alam.

Ans: a

22. He was one of the worst men in the world. (Make Positive)

- a. Very few men in the world were so bad as he
- b. Very few man in the world was so bad as he
- c. Very few men in the world was so bad so he
- d. Very few man in the world were as bad as he

Ans: a

23. It is more than honesty. (Make it 'Positive').

- a. Honesty is not as much as it
- b. Honesty are not as much as it
- c. Honesty is as much as it
- d. Honesty is less much as it

Ans: a

24. Of the four books, the red one is the—

- a. more cheaper
- b. cheapest
- c. cheap
- d. cheaper

Ans: b

25. The roads of Dhaka are wider

- a. then Sylhet's
- b. than Sylhet
- c. then those of Sylhet
- d. than those of Sylhet

Ans: d

26. 'Iron is the most useful metal'. The positive form of the sentence is—

- a. Very few metals are as useful as iron.
- b. Iron is as useful as many other metals.
- c. No metal is as useful as iron.
- d. Iron is more useful than many other metals.

Ans: c

27. No animal is so big — the blue whale.

- a. than
- b. from
- c. but
- d. as

Ans: d

28. The weather is — gloomier today than it was yesterday.

- a. more
- b. more than
- c. very
- d. much

Ans: d

29. Of all the problems she has faced, this one is by far —

- a. worse
- b. too badly
- c. so badly
- d. the worst

Ans: d

30. English, today, is the third — native language worldwide with some 380 million speakers. Choose the appropriate option to complete the sentence.

- a. the most spoken
- b. the more spoken
- c. much spoken
- d. most spoken

Ans: d

31. His cooking is — than I remember and also tastier!

- a. more spicy
- b. more spicier
- c. spicier
- d. spicier

Ans: c

32. Mina said that no other vehicle could go — .

- a. as fast like her vehicle
- b. so fast like her vehicle
- c. as fast as her vehicle
- d. so fastly as her vehicle

Ans: c



33. Mina has — friends now — last year.

- a. fewer... then she had
b. less... than she had
c. less ... than
d. fewer... than she had

Ans: d

34. My cousin earns twice — .

- a. as many as I b. as soon as I
c. as much as me d. as much as I

Ans: d

35. Fill in the blank.

The encyclopedia costs — the other one.

- a. twice more than b. twice as much as
c. twice as much d. twice as many

Ans: b

36. Salman is one of the richest persons in the town. What does the sentence in positive degree?

- a. No other man is as rich as Salman in this town.
b. No one in this town is rich.
c. Very few persons in the town are as rich as Salman.
d. Salman is very rich but others are also rich.

Ans: c

37. Honey is one of the sweetest drinks. (make it positive)

- a. Very few drink is as sweet as honey.
b. Very few drinks are as sweet as honey.
c. No other drink is so sweet as honey.
d. No other drinks are as sweet as honey.

Ans: b

38. Fill in the blank.

This dictionary costs — the other one.

- a. twice more than b. twice as much as
c. twice as much d. twice as many

Ans: b

39. My friend does not like fish and___.

- a. neither do I b. neither I do
c. I do d. I do either

Ans: a

40. 'I won't be late' The correct response may be___.

- a. So do b. me neither
c. I too d. Nor am I

Ans: d

41. Time has changed and so ___.

- a. we have b. we are
c. have we d. are we

Ans: c

42. — virtuous are always happy. [KU (জীববিজ্ঞান ফুল) 00-01]

- a. A b. The
c. An d. No article

Ans: b

43. Where is — boy? He is in — garden.

- a. a, a b. a, the
c. the, a d. the, the

Ans: d

[RU (নৃবিজ্ঞান) 08-09]

44. The charge for — excess luggage is Tk.600 per kilo.

[NU 04-05]

- a. the b. an
c. a d. no article

Ans: a

45. The soup is horrible; I am going to complain to — restaurant's owner.

[DU 04-05]

- a. a b. an
c. the d. no article

Ans: c

46. He is — M.B.B.S. [SUST 03-04]

Jalal is — M.Sc. in Botany- [সহকারী সুপারিনটেন্ডেন্ট অব সার্জে-০৫]

- a. an b. a
c. the d. no article

Ans: a

47. I saw — one-eyed man when I was walking on the road.

[37th BCS]

I saw — one legged man in the street.

[HSTU (C) 13-14]

I saw — one-eyed man.

[ফুড ইন্সপেক্টর-০০, RU 10-11, HSTU (B) 13-14, IU (F) 17-18]

- a. a b. an
c. the d. none of them

Ans: a

48. This is — oasis. (ওয়েসিস).

[খাদ্য পরিদর্শক-96, 00]

- a. an b. the
c. a d. no article

Ans: a

49. — child needs love.

[JU (M) 09-10]

- a. The b. A c. One d. All

Ans: b

50. Many — man was present.

[RU (দর্শন) 05-06]

- a. one b. the c. an d. a

Ans: d

51. — Omar Khayyam is seldom born.

[বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়: ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-২০২২]

- a. Only b. The
c. A d. An

Ans: d

52. Mr. Robin is — humorist. [কৃষি সম্প্রসারণ অধিদপ্তর (DAE) উপসহকারী কৃষি কর্মকর্তা (সাধারণ অংশ) ২০২১]

- a. a b. an
c. the d. no article

Ans: a

53. — Agriculture is — important activity in Bangladesh.

[চাবি (এ) ২০০৭-০৮]

- a. no article, the b. no article, an
c. An, an d. The, an

Ans: b

54. People all over the world are starving—.

[Premier Bank Ltd. (TJO Cash)-2021]

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

Ans: d

55. **The facilities of the older hospital—** [Premier Bank Ltd. (TJO Cash)-2021]
 a) is as good or better than the new
 b) hospital are good as or better than the new hospital
 c) are as good or better that the new hospital
 d) are as good as or better than those of the new hospital
Ans: d
56. **The rose is the — of all flowers.** [Janata Bank Ltd. (SO- Engineering-Textile)-2020]
 a) move lovely b) loveliest
 c) most lovely d) lovelien
Ans: b
57. **Choose the correct sentences:** [DU (C Unit): 08-09]
 a. The mobile set is almost same like mine
 b. The mobile set is almost same like me.
 c. The mobile set is almost same as mine.
 d. The mobile set is almost same like myself.
 e. The mobile set is almost same as mine. **Ans: e**
58. **Jamal is no different _____ Kamal.** [DU (D Unit): 2009-10]
 a. from b. than
 c. in d. on
Ans: a
59. **Last year, Iqbal earned _____ his brother who has a better position.** [CU (B Unit): 2021-22]
 a. twice as much as b. twice more than
 c. twice as many as d. twice as more as **Ans: a**
60. **His cooking is _____ than I remember, and also tastier.** [RU B Unit, Group-2, Set-3: 2020-21]
 a. more spicy b. more spicier
 c. spicier d. spicier
Ans: c
61. **Which one is the correct sentence? (সে মন্দের ভালো)** [RU E-2: 2017-18; মাধ্যমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক- ২০১০]
 a. He is better than bad
 b. He is more good than bad
 c. He is much well than bad
 d. He is the most better than bad **Ans: b**
62. **The more she worked, _____ she achieved.** [CU (B Unit): 2015-16]
 a. the less b. enough
 c. not enough d. least
Ans: a
63. **Her face was as white like she had seen a ghost.** [EMBA: 2012 (21th Batch)]
 a. was as white like b. was white as
 c. was so white like d. is as white as if
 e. was white as if **Ans: e**
64. **Old dolls may have remained intact solely _____ because they were fashioned from substances _____ durable than cloth.**
 a
 b
 c
 d
Ans: c
65. **The price of gold on the world market has been _____ rising _____ highest each year.**
 a b c
 d
Ans: d
66. **It is _____ difficulties to put one's finger on _____ minor errors _____ than on serious mistakes.**
 a b c
 d
Ans: a
67. **The _____ number of movie tickets sold _____ seems to be _____ more important to producers _____ the quality of the film _____ shown.**
 a b c
 d
Ans: d
68. **Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon _____ than are fungi, in the form of carbon dioxide, and converting it to energy-rich sugars.** [MBA(Evening): 2010]
 a. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than are fungi.
 b. Plants are more efficient at acquiring carbon than fungi.
 c. Plants are more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon.
 d. Plants, more efficient than fungi at acquiring carbon.
 e. Plants acquire carbon more efficiently than fungi. **Ans: c**
69. **Stress induced amnesia is a rare phenomenon; it strikes the patient apparently without warning and the memory loss can be _____ as complete as that induced by physical trauma.** [EMBA: 2010]
 a. as complete as that induced by physical trauma.
 b. as complete as is induced by physical trauma's.
 c. as least as complete as physical trauma induces.
 d. at least as complete as physical trauma.
 e. just as complete as those induced by physical trauma. **Ans: a**
70. **Frost occurs in valleys and on low grounds on adjacent hills.** [EMBA, DU: 2009]
 a. very frequently
 b. more frequently as
 c. more frequently than
 d. as frequently than
 e. frequently than **Ans: c**
71. **_____ San Diego and San Francisco, Los Angeles has no natural harbor.**
 a. Dissimilar b. Unlike
 c. Dislike d. Different
Ans: b

72. We have no choice but to appoint Maruf: he is
a
the best of the two candidates, and there is no
b c
prospect of finding more applicants. No error.
d e
Ans: b
73. a. Making friends is more rewarding than to be antisocial. [EMBA (DU), Nov, 2013]
b. Making friends is more rewarding than us being anti-social
c. Marking friends is most rewarding than being anti social
d. Marking friends is more rewarding than to be anti-social.
e. Making friends is more rewarding than being antisocial
Ans: e
74. Tagore's ability to summarize the range of
a b
human emotions in simple yet profound
c
eloquent verse is perhaps the greatest reason
for his enduring popularity. No Error. Ans: c
d e
[MBA (IBA) Dec, 2011]
75. A psychosis is a severe mental disorder, —
than a neurosis.
a. the most serious b. as serious
c. more serious d. as though serious Ans: c
76. a. He is taller than me [EMBA(DU),Mar,2014]
b. He is more tall than I
c. He is more tall than me
d. He is taller than I
e. I am less tall than him
Ans: d
77. Only seven people this century have been killed by the great white shark, the man-eater of the movies-less than those killed by bee stings.
[EMBA(IBA)- April, 2008]
a. movies - less than those
b. movies - fewer than have been
c. movies, which is less than those
d. movies, a number lower than the people
e. movies, fewer than the ones who have been
Ans: e
78. Because fish look through water, their eyes are very different from a mammal's.
[EMBADU)- April, 2012]
a. from a mammal.
b. from a mammal's.
c. from those of a mammal's.
d. than that of a mammal's.
e. than is a mammal's.
Ans: b

Home Work

Vocabulary (Synonym & Antonym)

1. Business in Japan is expected to pick up, although the effects of the earthquake and resulting tsunami would be felt for a long time.
[MBA (IBA)- June, 2011]
a. Learn b. surprise
c. drop d. collect
e. none of these
Ans: d
2. Not only are they not subsiding, the protests are spreading and intensifying.
[MBA (IBA)- June, 2011]
a. Surrendering b. hiding
c. obeying d. Abating
e. assisting
Ans: d
3. The need to come with a new economic plan for Greece is mounting. [MBA (IBA)- June, 2011]
a. Ascending b. riding
c. intensifying d. Scaling
e. none of these
Ans: b
4. The art exhibition showcased a number of attractive works. [Ex. MBA (IBA)- Aug,2011]
a. Repellent b. repulsive
c. captivating d. Suave
e. deterrent
Ans: c
5. Elusive (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Apr,2012]
a. Deadly b. Eloping
c. Evasive d. Simple
e. Petritie
Ans: c

6. Everyone wanted to play an ascendant role in the meeting but none succeeded.

[MBA (IBA)- 2010]

- a. Dominant b. uprising
c. evasive d. Quarreling
e. None of these

Ans: b

7. The erratic movement of the young boy has drawn attraction of other people.

[MBA (IBA)-2010]

- a. Wayward b. indecent
c. naive d. Lavish
e. None of these

Ans: a

8. Cohesion: (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2013]

- a. Disintegration b. Coherence
c. Submission d. Linkage
e. Submit

Ans: b

9. Carnivorous: (Antonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2013]

- a. Gloomy b. Tangential
c. Productive d. Weak
e. Vegetarian

Ans: e

10. Native: (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2013]

- a. Real b. Congenial
c. Intrinsic d. Inborn
e. Alien Format

Ans: d

11. Cramped: (Antonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2013]

- a. Celebrated b. Melodious
c. Euphoric d. Exorbitant
e. Spacious

Ans: e

12. Concede (Antonym) [EMBA (DU)- Apr,2012]

- a. Admit b. Recognize
c. Deny d. Yield
e. Acknowledge

Ans: c

13. Callow (Antonym) [MBA (IBA)- June,2011]

- a. Mature b. Mammoth
c. Melodious d. Excessive
e. Ornate

Ans: a

14. Squander (Antonym) [MBA (IBA)- June,2011]

- a. Despise b. Annul
c. Save d. Rebuke
e. Wither

Ans: c

15. Transient (Antonym) [EMBA (DU)- Mar,2014]

- a. Temporary b. Fugitive
c. Transitory d. Trivial
e. Permanent

Ans: e

16. 'Placid' (Antonym) [EMBA (DU)- Nov,2013]

- a. Calm b. Serene
c. Frugal d. Turbulent
e. Stubborn

Ans: d

17. 'Haughty' (Synonym) [EMBA (DU)- Nov,2013]

- a. Arrogant b. Humble
c. Disdain c. Gullible
e. Hostile

Ans: a

18. AMBIGUOUS (দ্ব্যর্থবোধক): (Synonym)

- a. Large b. Increase
c. Unclear d. Eager

Ans: c

19. AMPLE (Synonym)

- a. a lot of b. in significant
c. little d. few

Ans: a

20. ANECDOTE (ছোট মজার কাহিনী) – (Synonym)

- a. antidote b. article
c. anger d. fable

Ans: d

21. Those antiquated machineries have huge impact on the current productivity of the firm.

- a. outdated b. modern
c. simple to run d. complex

Ans: a

22. Apex (Synonym)

- a. opponent b. postpone
c. obvious d. top

Ans: d

23. Appraise (Synonym)

- a. Admire b. Recommend
c. Evaluate d. Catch

Ans: c

24. There was something in Mom's tone that made the child apprehensive

- a. enthusiastic b. fearful
c. happy d. impatient

Ans: b

25. ARDENT (অত্যাশাহী): (Synonym)

- a. Large b. Eager
c. Convinced d. Unnecessary

Ans: b

26. What may be considered courteous in one culture may be interpreted as arrogant in another.

- a. clumsy b. sleazy
c. surly d. flimsy

Ans: c

27. ARTICULATE: (Synonym)

- a. aware b. disjointed
c. intelligible d. affirm

Ans: c

28. A synonym for "Ascent" is-

- a. jump b. regress
c. further d. low down

Ans: a

29. The young boy aspires to be like his famous father.

- a. regrets b. qualifies
c. wishes d. fails

Ans: c

30. Astute investors are now making the best use of rising interest rates.

- a. knowledgeable b. opportunist
c. informed d. shrewd

Ans: d

31. ATTRIBUTE (Synonym)

- a. feature b. furniture
c. extra d. fixture

Ans: a



32. AUGMENT (Synonym)

- a. Make noble b. Reach
c. Increase d. Anoint Ans: c

33. August (গাভীৰ্ঘপূৰ্ণ; মহিমাৱিত) – (Synonym)

- a. common b. ridiculous (হাস্যকর)
c. dignified d. petty (ছোট) Ans: c

34. AUTHENTIC (প্রকৃত বা খাঁটি) – (Synonym)

- a. Genuine b. Fake
c. Expensive d. Rare Ans: a

35. Autography means

- a. graph paper b. out of graph
c. writing about d. graphical writing Ans: c

36. AVERSION (Synonym)

- a. reluctance b. strong
c. calamity d. cruelty Ans: a

37. The mysterious writings on the walls of the pyramid had baffled Egyptologist for a long time.

- a. astonished b. puzzle
c. worried d. vexed Ans: b

38. BANISH (নিৰ্বাসনে দেওয়া) (Synonym)

- a. Exile b. Welcome
c. Rebuke d. Welcome Ans: a

39. The synonym of word 'beautiful' is :

- a. complacent b. enchantment
c. omniscience d. ethereal Ans: b



1. The negative form of the sentence: Neela is taller than Bushra is-

- a) Bushra is shorter than Neela
b) Bushra is not so tall as Neela
c) Bushra is not taller than Neela
d) Neela is not a shorter than Bushra

2. People all over the world are starving—.

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

3. The comparative degree of the word 'Prettiest' is-

- a) Prettyer b) Pretier
c) Prettier d) Pretty

4. Computer has revolutionized office procedures more than any machine of modern time.

- a. has any machine b. any other machine
c. other machine d. none of these

5. A socio-economic study shows that people living in small towns and rural areas consider themselves no happier than do people living in big cities.

- a. no happier than do people living
b. not any happier than do people living
c. not any happier than do people who live
d. no happier than are people who are living

6. It is the _____ city of the country.

- a. most populous b. more populous
c. most people d. most population

7. Mary won't be going to the conference, and —.

- a. neither will her colleagues
b. will neither her colleagues
c. would her colleagues either
d. won't her colleagues

8. California relies heavily on income from fruit crops, and _____.

- a. so does Florida b. Florida too
c. Florida also d. Florida is as well

9. A good number of adolescents do not socialize, _____.

- a. they neither build up the career
b. nor they build up career
c. nor do they build up the career
d. has not telephoned

10. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- a. She took pictures, and I did so.
b. She took pictures, and so I did.
c. She took pictures, and I did the so.
d. She took pictures, and so did I.

Answer Sheet

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