

PART-A : GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES & ANSWERS [Paper-II]

**UNIT
01**

Ques. No. 01

Gap Filling With Clues

Basic Discussion

Syllabus-এর ১নং প্রশ্নটি মূলত বিভিন্ন প্রকার Parts of Speech-এর ব্যবহার সংক্রান্ত। কোন gap-এ কোন Parts of Speech-টি বসবে সেটি নির্ধারণ করতে হলে নিচের আলোচনাটি অবশ্যই ভলোভাবে অধ্যায়ন করত হবে।

Section-01 Parts of Speech at a Glance

- Parts of speech অর্থ হচ্ছে Sentence বা বাক্যের অংশসমূহ। Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি word তিনি কাজ সম্পন্ন করে থাকে। এসব কাজ অনুযায়ী word-সমূহকে যেসব ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়, সেগুলোকে Parts of Speech বলে—(Words divided into different kinds or classes are called Parts of Speech.)

ইংরেজিতে Parts of speech আটি প্রকার। যথা—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| (i) Noun (বিশেষ্য) | (v) Adverb (ক্রিয়া বিশেষণ) |
| (ii) Pronoun (সর্বনাম) | (vi) Preposition (পদান্তরী অব্যয়) |
| (iii) Verb (ক্রিয়া) | (vii) Conjunction (সংযোজক অব্যয়) |
| (iv) Adjective (বিশেষণ) | (viii) Interjection (বিস্ময়সূচক অব্যয়) |

Noun in Detail

- যে word দ্বারা কোন কিছুর নাম বুঝায়, তাকে Noun বলে। (Nouns are naming words.)
- Noun শব্দটি এসেছে Latin word 'nomen' থেকে। যার অর্থ 'name' বা 'নাম'।

নিচের Sentence-গুলো লক্ষ করো :

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| (i) Salam is a good boy. | → Salam একজন ব্যক্তির নাম। |
| (ii) The cow gives us milk. | → Cow একটি প্রাণীর নাম। |
| (iii) Honesty is the best policy. | → Honesty একটি গুণের নাম। |
| (iv) Gold is a precious metal. | → Gold একটি কস্তুর নাম। |

অতএব, Salam, Cow, Honesty, Gold —এই word-গুলো হচ্ছে Noun। এ সকল word যে ধরনের নাম প্রকাশ করে, সেগুলো হচ্ছে— person, place, things, objects, qualities, actions, measures, ইত্যাদি।

Classification of Noun (Noun-এর শ্রেণীবিভাগ)

- Concrete Noun (ইত্তিয়গ্রাহ্য বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun-এর বাহ্যিক অবস্থিতি আছে এবং যাকে ইত্তিয়ের দ্বারা (চোখ, কান, নাক, জিহ্বা, তৃক, ইত্যাদি) উপলব্ধ করা যায় তাকে Concrete Noun বলে।

Examples :

- We drink water.
- Dhaka stands on the Buriganga.
- He joined the army.
- The horse can run fast.
- Iron is a useful metal.

- Abstract Noun (গুণবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দ্বারা কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর গুণ, অবস্থা ও কাজের নাম বুঝায়, তাকে Abstract Noun বলে। যেমন : cleverness, courage, happiness, humility, justice, loyalty, mercy, sorrow, wisdom, ইত্যাদি।

Examples :

- Honesty is the best policy.
- Industry is the key to success.
- Idleness defeats a man.
- Truthfulness is a great virtue.
- Justice need not exclude mercy.



Concrete Noun-কে চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথ-—

- (i) Proper Noun (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (ii) Common Noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (iii) Collective Noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য)
- (iv) Material Noun (বস্তুবাচক বিশেষ্য)

(i) Proper Noun (নামবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দ্বারা কোন নির্দিষ্ট বাস্তি, বস্তু বা স্থানকে বুঝায়, তাকে Proper Noun বলে। যেমন— Helen, Rafiqul, Europe, Eid-ul-Fitr, Burma, British Broadcasting Corporation. ইত্যাদি।

- Proper শব্দটি এসেছে Latin শব্দ 'Proprius' থেকে, যার অর্থ 'own' বা 'নিজস্ব'। অতএব Proper noun হচ্ছে 'own name' বা বাস্তি, বস্তু, স্থানের 'নিজস্ব নাম'।
- Proper noun সর্বদা Capital letter দ্বারা শুরু হয়।

Examples :

- Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh.
- Rafiq is my younger brother.
- The Atlantic is a big ocean.

(ii) Common Noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দ্বারা একজাতীয় ব্যক্তি, স্থান বা বস্তুর সাধারণ নাম বুঝায় তাকে Common Noun বলে। যেমন— country, girl, sister, friend, movies, ইত্যাদি।

Examples :

- Man is mortal.
- The horse can run fast.
- The Meghna is a big river.
- My favorite newspaper is the Daily Star.
- My sister and her friend plan to ride their bikes to the movies.

(iii) Collective Noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য) : যে Noun দ্বারা বাস্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর সমষ্টির নাম বুঝায়, তাকে Collective Noun বলে। যেমন— crew, crowd, fleet, library, team ইত্যাদি।

Examples :

- Hishan saw a flock of sheep.
- Bashir joined the army.
- A herd of cattle is grazing in the field.
- A fleet of ships came to attack the country.

(iv) Material Noun (বস্তুবাচক বিশেষ্য) : Material Noun এমন ধরনের বস্তু বা পদার্থের নামকে বোঝায় যা থেকে অন্যান্য জিনিস তৈরি হয়।

Examples :

- I drink much water.
- Iron is a useful metal.
- Milk is a nutritious food.

উপরের Sentence-গুলোতে water, Iron এ Milk কোন পদার্থের নাম। এগুলো থেকে অন্যান্য জিনিস তৈরি করা যায়। তাই এগুলো Material Noun।

Countable and Uncountable Noun (গণনীয় ও অগণনীয় বিশেষ্য)

গণনা করা, না করার ভিত্তিতে Noun-কে Countable ও Uncountable এ দু'ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে।

Countable Noun [C] : যেসব Noun গণনা করা যায় সেগুলোকে Countable (গণনীয়) Noun বলে। সাধারণত Common Noun এবং Collective Noun-সমূহ Countable Noun-এর অন্তর্গত। এগুলোর Singular এবং Plural এ দুটো form আছে।

	Singular	Plural
	book	books
	pen	pens
	chair	chairs
	table	tables
	cow	cows
	class	classes
	party	parties

Uncountable Noun [U] : Uncountable Noun হলো সেসব বস্তু বা জিনিসের নাম, যেগুলো সংখ্যা বারা গণনা করা যায় না বিস্তৃত ওজন বা পরিমাপের মাধ্যমে তাদের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করা যায়।

সাধারণত Material Noun ও Abstract Noun Uncountable Noun-এর অন্তর্গত। যেমন—

- rice, milk, walking, writing, experience, bravery, etc.

Note : আধুনিক Grammarian-গণ বলেন, Proper Noun-ও Uncountable Noun-এর অন্তর্গত। যেমন—

- sugar, iron, gold, honesty, childhood, boyhood ইত্যাদি।

Pronoun in Detail

- Noun-এর পরিবর্তে যে word বসে তাকে Pronoun বা সর্বনাম বলে। (*A Pronoun is a word which is used instead of a Noun.*)

নিচের Sentence-গুলো লক্ষ করো :

- Reza is a good boy. Reza goes to school regularly. Reza obeys his parents.

উপরের তিনটি Sentence-এর Subject একই ব্যক্তি Reza। বার বার Reza বললে বক্তব্যটা শুনিকূট মনে হয়। তাই প্রথমবার Reza বলার পরে Reza এর পরিবর্তে 'He' Pronoun ব্যবহার করলে তা শুনিমধ্যে হবে। যেমন—

- Reza is a good boy. He goes to school regularly. He obeys his parents.

Classification of Pronoun (সর্বনাম-এর প্রকারভেদ)

1. Personal Pronoun

- যেসব Pronoun কোন ব্যক্তি (person) বা বস্তু (thing)-এর পরিবর্তে বসে সেসব Pronoun-কে Personal Pronoun বলে। ইংরেজিতে তিনটি Person আছে। যথা—

(i) First person; (ii) Second person; (iii) Third person

প্রত্যেকটি Person-এর Singular ও Plural form আছে। Personal Pronoun মোট আটটি :

Person	Singular	Plural
1 st Person	I (আমি)	We (আমরা)
2 nd Person	You (তুমি)	You (তোমরা)
3 rd Person	He সে (পুরুষ) She সে (মহিলা) It (ইহা)	They (তাহারা, ইহারা)

2. Demonstrative Pronoun

- যে Pronoun এক বা একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর পরিবর্তে বসে এই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে নির্দেশ করে, তাকে Demonstrative Pronoun বলে। এদের মূল কাজ হলো কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর নৈকট্য বা দূরবৃত্ত নির্দেশ করা। যেমন—
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| This (নিকটবর্তী) Singular | : This is my pen. |
| These (ঝর্ণা) নিকটবর্তী Plural | : These are my books. |
| That (দূরবর্তী) Singular | : That is a bird. |
| Those (ঝর্ণা) দূরবর্তী Plural | : Those are birds. |

3. Interrogative Pronoun

- যে Pronoun আরা প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞেস করা হয়, তাকে Interrogative Pronoun বলে।
- মূলত প্রশ্নের উভয়ে যে noun-টি আসে তার পরিবর্তে interrogative pronoun-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—
 - What is a pineapple? ~ A pineapple is a fruit.
 - Who built this shed? ~ Mr. Yunus built this shed.

Interrogative Pronoun-এর সংখ্যা মাত্র পাঁচটি। যথা—

- who, whom, whose, what ও which.

Examples :

- Who has stolen my pen? (কে আমার কলমটি চুরি করেছে?)
- Whom/Who do you want? (তামি কাকে বা কাদেরকে চাও?)
- Whose are these books? (এই বইগুলো কারু?)
- What is your father? (তোমার পিতার পেশা কী? অথবা তোমার পিতা কী করেন?)
- Which is your pen? (কোনটি তোমার কলম?)

Note : বর্তমানে অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রেই 'whom'-এর পরিবর্তে 'who' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—

4. Relative Pronoun

- যে Pronoun পূর্ববর্তী Noun-এর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে তাকে নির্দেশ করে এবং conjunction-এর মতো দুটি Sentence-কে যুক্ত করে তাকে Relative Pronoun বলে।

দুটি Sentence-কে যুক্ত করে বলে একে Conjunctive Pronoun-ও বলে।

Examples :

- The boy who got the first prize is my brother.
- I who am your teacher am helping you.
- Everybody who pays ten taka is given a ticket.
- He attended the function which was full of festivities.
- The flowers that have petals look very beautiful.
- It is unbelievable what the magician showed us yesterday.

Relative Pronouns : who, which, that, what, when, where, why ପ୍ରତି ।

5. Indefinite Pronoun

- ଯେ Pronoun କୋନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବା ବସ୍ତୁକେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କରେ ନା ବୁଝିଯେ ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କୋନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବା ବସ୍ତୁକେ ବୁଝାଯୁ, ତାକେ Indefinite Pronoun ବଲେ ।

Indefinite Pronouns : one, some, any, both, all, each, another, either, neither, anybody, nobody, everybody, **ইହାନି** ।

ନିଚେରେ Sentence-ଗୁଲୋ ଲଙ୍ଘ କର :

- Some say that Mr. Jafar Iqbal is a scientist.
- Many saw the accident. (ଅନେକେଇ ଦୂର୍ଘଟନାଟି ଦେଖେଛିଲା ।)
- Any of them will go. (ତାଦେର ଯେ କୋନ ଏକଜନ ଯାବେ ।)
- None can do this. (କେଉଁ ଏ କାଜ କରନ୍ତେ ପାରେ ନା ।)
- One should obey one's parents. (ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକେଇ ପିତାମାତାକେ ମାନ୍ୟ କରା ଉଚିତ ।)

ଉପରେରେ Sentence-ଗୁଲୋତେ ବ୍ୟବହିତ some, Many, Any, None, One-ଏ pronoun-ଗୁଲୋ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ କୋନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି/ବସ୍ତୁକେ ନା ବୁଝିଯେ ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବା ବସ୍ତୁକେ ବୁଝାଇଛେ । ତାହିଁ ଏଗୁଲୋ indefinite pronoun ।

6. Distributive Pronoun

- Distributive ଅର୍ଥ ଆଲାଦା କରେ ଦେଖା ।
- ଯେ Pronoun କୋନ ଦଳ ବା ସମ୍ପଦର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକଟି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବା ବସ୍ତୁକେ ଆଲାଦା କରେ ବୋବାଯୁ ତାକେ Distributive Pronoun ବଲେ ।

Distributive pronouns : each, either, neither, everyone, everybody.

Examples :

- Each of the boys was given a prize.
- Either of these two pens will do.
- Neither of them was present.

ଉପରେରେ Sentence-ଗୁଲୋତେ each (ବାଲକଦେର ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ), either (କଲମ ଦୂଟିର ଏକଟି), neither (ତାଦେର କେଉଁ ନା) କତଗୁଲୋ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ବା ବସ୍ତୁର ସକଳକେ ଏକତ୍ରେ ନା ବୁଝିଯେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକକେ ଆଲାଦାଭାବେ ବୁଝାଇଛେ । ତାହିଁ ଏରା Distributive Pronoun ।

7. Reflexive Pronoun

- Personal Pronoun-ଏର ସାଥେ -self ବା -selves-ୟୁଣ୍ଡ କୋନ Pronoun ଯଥନ Object-ରୂପେ ବ୍ୟବହିତ ହୁଏ ପୂର୍ବବତୀ subject-କେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରେ, ତଥନ ତାକେ Reflexive Pronoun ବଲେ । ଏଥାନେ subject ନିଜେଇ verb-ଏର object ହିସେବେ କାଜ କରେ ।

My, your, him, her ଏବଂ it-ଏର ସଙ୍ଗେ -self ଏବଂ our, your, them-ଏର ସଙ୍ଗେ -selves ଯୋଗ କରେ Reflexive Pronoun ଗଠନ କରା ହର ।

Person	Singular	Plural
First Person	myself	ourselves
Second Person	yourself	yourselves
Third Person	thyself himself herself itself	themselves

Examples :

- One should not praise oneself.
- He killed himself.
- Rina saw herself in the mirror.
- He gave himself a heavy blow.
- He spoke to himself.

8. Reciprocal Pronoun

- ଯେ Pronoun ଦୂଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ମଧ୍ୟେ ପାରମପରିକ ସମ୍ପଦ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରେ ତାକେ Reciprocal pronoun ବଲେ । Each other ଓ one another ଏ ଦୂଟିଇ Reciprocal Pronoun.

Examples :

- The two boys love each other. (বাহুক দু'জন একে অপরকে ভালোবাসে।)
- Three men are quarrelling with one another. (তিনজন মানুষ পরস্পরে বাগড়া করছে।)
- The boys helped one another. (ছেলেরা পরস্পরকে সাহায্য করল।)

Adjective in Detail

- যে word কোন Noun বা Pronoun-এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে এর অর্থকে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে দেয়, তাকে Adjective বলে। (*A word used to express the quality, quantity, number and to point out the person or thing is called an Adjective.*)

নিচের Sentence-গুলো লক্ষ করো :

- Kamal is an intelligent boy.
- The lion is a ferocious animal.
- Gold is a precious metal.
- She needs much money.

উপরের Sentence-গুলোর (i) নং Sentence-এ 'intelligent' শব্দটি boy-কে, (ii) নং sentence-এ 'ferocious' শব্দটি animal-কে, (iii) নং Sentence-এ 'precious' শব্দটি gold-কে এবং (iv) নং Sentence-এ 'much' শব্দটি money-কে বিশেষ করে বুঝিয়েছে অর্থাৎ তাদের গুণ, দোষ, অবস্থা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করেছে। তাই এগুলো Adjective।

সাধারণত Adjective দু'ভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় :

- Attributive uses of Adjective
- Predicative uses of Adjective

Attributive uses : যখন Adjective কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে প্রত্যক্ষভাবে এটিকে qualify/ modify করে, তখন Adjective-এর Attributive use হয়। যেমন—

- He is a good boy.
- She is an intelligent girl.

উপরে (i) নং Sentence-এ good শব্দটি boy-এর পূর্বে এবং (ii) নং Sentence-এ intelligent শব্দটি girl-এর পূর্বে বসে 'boy' ও 'girl' শব্দ দুটিকে qualify/ modify করেছে। সূতরাং 'good' এবং 'intelligent' হলো Attributive Adjective।

Predicative uses : Adjective যখন Predicative Verb-এর পরে বসে প্রত্যক্ষভাবে Subject-কে qualify করে তখন Adjective-এর Predicative use হয়। যেমন—

- The boy who learns his lessons is good.
- He is honest.
- The horse that he sold was lame.

Classification of Adjective (Adjective-এর অক্ষরভেদ)

Adjective প্রধানত ঢার শকার। যথ—

- Adjective of Quality :** যে Adjective কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দোষ, গুণ, প্রকার বা অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে তাকে Adjective of quality বলে।

নিচের Sentence-গুলো দেখো :

- Kamal is a good boy.
- She is an intelligent girl.
- I like Bangladeshi dress.

উপরের good, intelligent এবং Bangladeshi word-গুলো Adjective of Quality। কারণ এরা যথাক্রমে boy, girl ও dress এই noun-গুলোর গুণ, ও অবস্থা প্রকাশ করেছে।

- Adjective of Quantity :** যে Adjective কোন Noun এর পরিমাণ বর্ণনা করে তাকে Adjective of Quantity বলে।

নিচের Sentence-গুলো দেখো :

- I drink little milk.
- He did not eat much bread.
- I have no enough time.

- Numerical Adjective :** যে Adjective কোন Noun-এর সংখ্যা ক্রমানুসারে স্থান বা পর্যায় বা Noun-টি কতবার আছে, তা বর্ণনা করে, তাকে Numerical Adjective বলে। যেমন—

- one, two, three, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc.

Numerical Adjective-কে আবার তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যথ—

- Cardinal Numerical Adjective :** One, two, three, four প্রভৃতি যেসব Numerical Adjective কোন Noun-এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকে Cardinal Numerical Adjective বলে।

- (ii) **Ordinal Numeral Adjective** : First, second, third, fourth প্রতিটি যে সকল Numeral Adjective কোন Noun-এর ক্রমানুসারে স্থান বা পর্যায় প্রকাশ করে, তাদেরকে Ordinal Numeral Adjective বলে।
- (iii) **Multiplicative Numeral Adjective** : Single, double, triple/ threefold, fourfold প্রতিটি। এরা একটি Noun কাতবার আছে সে সংখ্যা বোঝায়। তাই এরা Multiplicative Numeral Adjective।

4. **Pronominal Adjective** : কোন Pronoun যথন কোন Noun-এর পূর্বে বসে Adjective রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তাকে Pronominal Adjective বলে। যেমন—

- This pen is mine.
- That boy is honest.
- Such things are useful.
- What class do you study in? / What class are you in?
- Every man has a gun.
- This is my house.
- He gave me what book I wanted.
- What foolishness that is!

Verb in Detail

- যে word দিয়ে কিছু করা, হওয়া বা বলা বুঝায়, তাকে Verb বা ক্রিয়া বলে। (*A verb is a doing, being or saying word.*)
প্রত্যেক sentence-এর predicate অংশে একটি word (বা group of words) যা subject সমন্বে কিছু বলার জন্যে পূরুষপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে থাকে, সেটিই হচ্ছে verb।
- Verb শব্দটি Latin শব্দ verbum হতে এসেছে। যার অর্থ 'the word'।
- Predicate কথনও verb ছাড়া গঠিত হতে পারে না। এমনকি predicate অংশে একটিমাত্র word হলে তা verb-ই হয়।
যেমন—
 - Fish swim.

নিচের Sentence-গুলো লক্ষ করো :

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Reza goes to school. | (iii) She <u>sings</u> a sweet song. |
| (ii) The farmers work. | (iv) They <u>play</u> football. |

উপরের (i) নং Sentence-এ Reza, (ii) নং Sentence-এ The farmer, (iii) নং Sentence-এ She এবং (iv) নং Sentence-এ They হচ্ছে Subject বা কর্তা। এ Subject-গুলো কী করে তা বলা হচ্ছে goes, work, sings & play দ্বারা। সুতরাং এ word-গুলো Verb বা ক্রিয়া।

► Verb-এর বিভিন্ন রূপ (form) সমন্বে বিভাগিত জানতে Unit-3 : Using Right Form of Verbs অধ্যায় দ্রষ্টব্য।

Adverb in Detail

- Adverb হলো এমন একটি Word যা বাক্যে Adjective, Verb, Adverb, Preposition এবং Conjunction ছাড়াও একটি পূর্ণাঙ্গ বাক্যকে modify বা বিশেষিত করতে পারে। যেমন—

1. Adverb একটি Adjective-কে Modify করে	: The flower is <u>very</u> beautiful.
2. Adverb একটি verb-কে Modify করে	: She runs <u>quickly</u> .
3. Adverb একটি Adverb-কে Modify করে	: He read quite <u>clearly</u> .
4. Adverb একটি Preposition-কে Modify করে	: You arrived <u>long</u> before the time.
5. Adverb একটি Conjunction-কে Modify করে	: He will not come <u>just</u> because it is raining.
6. Adverb একটি Sentence-কে Modify করে	: <u>Evidently</u> they are wrong.

Note : Adverb অনেক সময় Noun বা Pronoun-কেও modify করে থাকে। যেমন—

- (i) Look at the people there, they are laughing.
noun adv.
- (ii) Almost everyone gave something.
adv. pronoun

Classification of Adverbs (Adverb-এর শ্রেণীবিভাগ)

ব্যবহারের ভিত্তিতে Adverb-কে প্রধানত তিনভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা—

1. Simple Adverb

যে Adverb Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়ে এই Sentence-এর অন্যান্য Word-কে বা কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে এই Sentence-কে modify করে তাকে Simple Adverb বলে। যেমন—

- The boy writes swiftly.
- Shilpi sings sweetly.
- Shila called me urgently.

অর্থ অনুসারে Simple Adverb-কে নিম্নলিখিত আটটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Adverb of Manner | (e) Adverb of Degree |
| (b) Adverb of Place | (f) Adverb of Effect |
| (c) Adverb of Time | (g) Adverb of Order |
| (d) Adverb of Number | (h) Adverb of Assertion |
- (a) **Adverb of Manner** : যে Adverb কাজ সম্পর্ক হওয়ার গতি-গুরুতি নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adverb of Manner বলে।
যেমন— badly, boldly, bravely, cruelly, cleverly, greatly, sadly, soundly, aloud, hard, how, so, thus, well
[এগুলো বেশিরভাগ ক্ষেত্রে adj.-এর সাথে ly যোগে গঠিত হয়।]
- (i) The horse can run fast.
 - (ii) Nishu writes slowly.
 - (iii) Nargis reads the book attentively.
- (b) **Adverb of Place** : যে Adverb দিয়ে ক্রিয়া সংঘটনের স্থান নির্দেশ করা হয় তাকে Adverb of place বলে।
যেমন— here, there, anywhere, everywhere, in, out, inside, outside, up, above, far, near, away, below, down, where, hither.
- (i) Hanif comes here daily.
 - (ii) Helal will go there.
 - (iii) Jute is grown everywhere in Bangladesh.
- (c) **Adverb of Time** : যে Adverb ক্রান্ত সম্পর্ক হওয়ার সময়-কাল নির্দেশ করা হয় তাকে Adverb of Time বলে।
যেমন— now, then, before, ago, after, daily, early, lately, immediately, presently, recently, today, tomorrow, yesterday, soon, while, at once, already.
- (i) Habiba goes to school late.
 - (ii) She will come soon.
- (d) **Adverb of Frequency/ Number** : যে Adverb কোন verb-এর কাজ সম্পর্ক হওয়ার সংখ্যা নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adverb of Number বলে।
যেমন— once, twice, often, seldom, frequently, again, always, rarely, never, sometimes, occasionally, ever.
- (i) The girl went home twice.
 - (ii) He comes here often.
 - (iii) I am almost mad to meet him.
 - (iv) Never tell a lie.
- (e) **Adverb of Degree or Quantity** : যে Adverb কোন Adjective-এর পরিমাণ বা মাত্রা নির্দেশ করে তাকে Adverb of Degree বলে।
যেমন— much, more, little, a little, partly, quite, wholly, less, least, fully, half, too, so.
- (i) Nihar is very intelligent.
 - (ii) The boy is quite foolish.
 - (iii) Hanif is almost mad.
 - (iv) My fahter helped me very much.
- (f) **Adverb of Effect or Reason or cause** : যে Adverb কোন Verb সম্পর্ক হওয়ার কারণ প্রকাশ করে তাকে Adverb of Effect বলে।
যেমন— hence, therefore, accordingly, consequently, so, why, likewise.
- (i) Taher was ill so he could not attend the function.
 - (iii) Mira failed because she did not study properly.
- (g) **Adverb of Order** : যে Adverb কোন Verb-এর কাজ সম্পর্ক হওয়ার পর্যায় বোঝায় তাকে Adverb of Order বলে।
যেমন— first, second, third, secondly, thirdly, last, lastly, initially, finally.
- (i) Salim went to the meeting last.
 - (ii) Shihab came here first.
- (h) **Adverb of Assertion** : যে Adverb কোন Verb এর কাজ সম্পর্ক হওয়ার হ্যাঁ-বোধক বা না-বোধক অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে
তাকে Adverb of Assertion বলে।
যেমন— yes, not, no, never, surely, certainly, truly, really, at all, nay, not at all.
- (i) He will certainly help you.
 - (ii) Probably it may rain today.
 - (iii) Jamal will never do it.
 - (iv) Shakespeare was certainly the greatest dramatist of the world.



2. Relative/ Conjunctive Adverb

যେ Adverb Relative Pronoun-এର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ବସେ ସାଧାରଣ୍ଣତ ଦୁଟି Clause-କେ ଯୁକ୍ତ କରେ ତାକେ Relative Adverb ବଲେ । ଯେମନ—
 (i) I don't know the way how I can do this.
 (ii) Do you know the place where they live?
 Relative adverb-ସମ୍ବୂହ ଦୁଟି clause-କେ ଯୁକ୍ତ କରତେ ବାବହୃତ ହ୍ୟା ।

3. Interrogative Adverb

যେ Adverb ଦ୍ୱାରା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଜିଜ୍ଞେସ କରା ହ୍ୟ ତାକେ Interrogative Adverb ବଲେ । ଯେମନ—
 (i) When will you go?
 (ii) Why did you go there?

Interrogative adverb-ସମ୍ବୂହ Simple adverb-ଏର ସମୟ, ସ୍ଥାନ, ସଂଖ୍ୟା, ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ, ଅବଶ୍ୟା, ମାତ୍ରା, କାରଣ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରେ ଥାକେ ।

Preposition in Detail

- Pre- ଶବ୍ଦେର ଅର୍ଥ 'ପୂର୍ବ' ଏବଂ Position ଶବ୍ଦେର ଅର୍ଥ 'ଅବଶ୍ୟାନ' । ଅର୍ଥଗତ ଦିକ୍ ଥେକେ Preposition ହଲୋ ଏମନ ଏକଟି ଶବ୍ଦ ଯା କୋଣ noun, pronoun ବା noun phrase-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ ଅବଶ୍ୟାନ କରେ ବା ବସେ Sentence-ଏର ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଶବ୍ଦେର ସଜ୍ଜେ ଏକଟା ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସ୍ଥାପନ କରେ ଥାକେ ।
- ଯେ ଶବ୍ଦ noun ବା pronoun-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ ବସେ ହଛେ Noun/Pronoun-ଏର ସଜ୍ଜେ ବାକ୍ୟାଳ୍ୟତ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଶବ୍ଦେର ସମ୍ପର୍କ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରେ ତାକେ Preposition ବଲେ । (*A preposition is a word that indicates the relationship between a noun and other words of a sentence.*)

ଲଙ୍ଘ କରୋ—

- (i) There is a book on the table.
- (ii) She is fond of Indian coffee.
- (iii) The authoress looked after him.

ବାକ୍ୟ ତିନଟିକେ ବିଶ୍ଲେଷଣ କରଲେ ଆମରା ଦେଖବ ଯେ,

- (i) ନାଁ sentence-ଏ on ଦୁଟି noun 'book' ଏବଂ 'table' ଏର ମାଝେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଇଛେ ।
- (ii) ନାଁ sentence-ଏ of ଦ୍ୱାରା adjective 'fond' ଓ noun 'Indian coffee' ଏର ମାଝେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଇଛେ ।
- (iii) ନାଁ sentence-ଏ after ଦ୍ୱାରା verb 'looked' ଓ pronoun 'him' ଏର ମାଝେ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରାଇଛେ ।

ମୁତ୍ତରାଂ ବାକ୍ୟ ତିନଟିତେ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ word 'on, of ଏବଂ after' ହଛେ preposition.

ଏହାହାଏ Preposition ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହାତେ ପାରେ—

- Adverb-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ— Go away from here.
 adv.
- Gerund-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ— We are hopeful of getting a bumper harvest.
 gerund
- Clause-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ— Listen to what I say.

► *Preposition ସମ୍ବଲ୍ପେ ବିଭାଗିତ ଜାନତେ Unit-07 : Gap Filling with Preposition ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମ ଦ୍ୱାରା ।*

Conjunctions in Detail

- Conjunction ଏମନ ଏକଟି part of speech ଯା ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ word, phrase, clause ବା sentence-କେ ଯୁକ୍ତ କରେ । (*A Conjunction is a part of speech that connects two or more words, phrases, clauses or sentences.*)

ଏବାର conjunction ସମ୍ବଲ୍ପେ ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଧାରଣା ପରିଚାର କରତେ ନିଚେରେ ଉଦାହରଣଗୁଲୋ ଲଙ୍ଘ କରୋ :

Sentences	Conjunction	ଯୁକ୍ତ କରେଇଛେ
1. Badal is poor but (he is) honest.	but	ଦୁଟି Clause
2. Shejan or Shami will go.	or	ଦୁଟି word
3. They saw him playing football and shouting with the boys.	and	ଦୁଟି phrase
4. He is a lawyer <u>and</u> teacher and poet and singer.	and	ଚାରଟି word

Classification of Conjunction (Conjunction-ଏର ପ୍ରକାରଙ୍ଗଣ)

Conjunction ସାଧାରଣ୍ଣ ତିନି ପ୍ରକାର । ନିଚେ ଏଦେର ସମ୍ବଲ୍ପେ ବିଭାଗିତଭାବେ ଆଲୋଚନା କରା ହଲୋ :

I. Coordinating Conjunction

- ସେବକ conjunction ଦୁଇ ବା ତତୋଧିକ ସମନ୍ତ୍ରେଣୀର (of equal rank) word ବା phrase ଶବ୍ଦଗୁଚ୍ଛକେ ଯୁକ୍ତ କରେ ତାଦେରକେ Coordinating conjunction ବଲେ ।

Examples :

- He studied hard and passed the exam.
- Study hard or you will fail in the exam.

*N.B.: Coordinating Conjunction-*গুলো যে clause-গুলোক যুক্ত করে সেগুলো দ্বারা সাধারণত compound sentence গঠিত হয়।

2. Subordinating conjunction or linking word

- যে word একটি Principal clause এবং একটি Subordinate clause-কে যুক্ত করে; তাকে Subordinating conjunction বলে। এটি time, place, cause, effect, purpose, manner, condition, comparison, apposition এবং concession-কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন—

Examples :

- Wait till he comes.
- You may go wherever you like.
- As I was ill, I was absent.
- We eat that (= so that) we may live.
- You will reap as you sow.
- I will go if you come.
- He is not so lazy as you think.
- He gave me the word that he would help me.
- Though (Although) he is rich, he is unhappy.

N.B.: Subordinating Conjunctions দ্বারা যুক্ত clause-গুলো সর্বোচ্চ complex sentence গঠিত করে।

3. Correlative Conjunction

- Relate মানে যুক্ত হওয়া; correlate মানে পরস্পর যুক্ত হওয়া বা সম্বন্ধযুক্ত হওয়া। কতিপয় conjunction আছে যাদের একটি word বা অংশ অপর একটি word বা অংশের সাথে মিলে একসাথে একটি যৌগিক conjunction-এ পরিণত হয় এবং একটিমাত্র conjunction হিসেবে কাজ করে। এদেরকে বলে Correlative Conjunction। এরা জোড়ায় জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—

as	as	neither	nor	whether	or
so	as	no sooner	than	scarcely	when
the same	as	the same	that	hardly	before
both	and	such	as			
either	or	such	that			

Examples :

- You are as weak as a patient. (তুমি একজন রোগীর মতই দুর্বল।)
- He is not so tall as I. (সে আমার মত এত লম্বা নয়।)
- It is not so easy as I thought it would be.
- I am not so stupid as to do that.
- I am not so big a name as you are.
- So far as I know, he is a scholar.
- Both Rahim and Karim went there.
- Either Rahim or Karim has done this.
- He bought neither this book nor that.
- He not only ate but also drank.
- He is so brilliant that he can get GPA 5.
- I have so arranged things that you can come here and sign the contract and get back the same day.
- It so happened that I could not attend the party.
- No sooner had we reached the station than it began to rain.

Interjection in Detail

- যে word হৰ্ষ, বিশ্বাদ, বিশয়, ঘৃণা প্রভৃতি মনের আকস্মিক অনুভূতি (Sudden feeling) প্রকাশ করে তাকে Interjection বলে। (*An Interjection is a word that expresses some sudden feelings of mind.*)

Interjection-এর সাথে অন্য কোন word-এর অনুভূতি বা সম্পর্ক থাকে না। এদের পর সর্বোচ্চ বিশ্বাসুচক চিহ্ন (!) ব্যবহৃত হয়।



ନିମ୍ନ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧରନେର ଆବେଗେର ଜନ୍ୟ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଧରନେର Interjection-ଏର ସାଥରେ ଦେଖାନ୍ତା ହୁଲୋ—

- ଦୂର୍ଘାତ (grief) : Ah! Alás! Oh!
- ହର୍ଷ/ ଆନନ୍ଦ (joy) : Hurrah! Huzza!
- ତିରକାର (rebuke) : Fie! Fie!
- ମନୋଯୋଗ ଆକର୍ଷଣ (attention) : Hark! Hush! Husk!
- ଅନୁମୋଦନ (approval) : Bravo! Hear! Hear!
- ଆହୁରାନ (call) :Ho! Hello!
- ସମ୍ବେଦ (doubt) : Hump! Hem!
- ବିସ୍ମୟ (Surprise) : Ha! What! Oh! Ah!
- ବିରଜି ବା ଘୃଣା (Contempt) : Tut! Tut!
- ଝାଙ୍ଗି (Weariness) : Heegh! Ho!

Interjectional phrases :

- Oh dear me!
- For Heaven's sake!
- For shame!
- Good gracious!
- Good Heaven!
- What a pest!
- What a pity!
- Fie with on you!
- Hang it!

Section-02 Use of Articles

Article & Its Classification

- A, An ଏବଂ The ଶବ୍ଦ ତିନଟି Word-କେ Grammar-ଏର ଭାଷାଯାର Article ବଲା ହୁଯା । Parts of speech ହିସେବେ ଏଗୁଳୋ adjective ଶ୍ରେଣୀଭୂତ ।
- A, An ଏବଂ The-କେ determiner-ଏ ବଲା ହୁଯା ।

Article-କେ ଦୁଇଭାଗେ ଭାଗ କରା ଯାଯା । ଯଥା—

1. Indefinite Article
2. Definite Article

1. Indefinite Article : A ଏବଂ An ହାରା ଯଥନ କୋନ ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବା ବସ୍ତୁ ତଥା noun-କେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରା ହୁଯା ତଥନ ତାକେ Indefinite Article ବଲେ । ଯେମନ—

- I see a bird flying in the sky. (ଆକାଶେ ଏକଟି ପାଖି ଉଡ଼ାଇଲେ ଦେଖେଛି) → 'କୋନ ପାଖି'?
- He is an honest man. (ତିନି ଏକଜନ ସଂଲୋକ ।) → ଏହି 'ତିନି' କେ?
- a ଏବଂ an singular countable noun-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ ବସେ ଥାକେ ।

2. Definite Article : 'The' ହାରା ଯଥନ କୋନ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବା ବସ୍ତୁ ତଥା noun-କେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରା ହୁଯା ତଥନ ତାକେ Definite Article ବଲେ । ଯେମନ—

- The man is gentle.
- The paper of this book is costly.

- Singular ବା Plural ଯେ କୋନୋ ବାନ୍ଦିତ ବା uncountable noun-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ the ବସନ୍ତେ ପାରେ ।



Use of Indefinite Article 'A' Or 'An'

Rules	Examples
1. Consonant ଦିଯେ ଆରାଟ ହୁଯା ଏମନ ଶବ୍ଦର ପୂର୍ବେ/ ଅନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟଭାବରେ indefinite article 'a' ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବାବରୁତ ହୁଯା ।	(a) This is <u>a</u> dog. (b) It is <u>a</u> picture.
2. Vowel ଦିଯେ ଶୁଣୁ ତବେ ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ 'ଇୟ (yu)'-ଏର ମତ ହଲେ indefinite article 'a' ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବାବରୁତ ହୁଯା ।	(a) He is <u>a</u> European. (b) This is <u>a</u> university.
3. 'O' ଏହି vowel-ଏର ଉଚ୍ଚାରଣ 'ଓରା (wa)'-ର ମତ ହୁଯା ତାର ପୂର୍ବେ indefinite article 'a' ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବାବରୁତ ହୁଯା ।	(a) I saw <u>a</u> one-eyed man. (b) <u>A</u> one day cricket match was held here.
4. ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଓ ପରିମାଣବାଚକ ଶବ୍ଦର ପୂର୍ବେ indefinite article 'a' ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବାବରୁତ ହୁଯା ।	(a) Hasem bought <u>a</u> dozen oranges. (b) <u>A</u> million people protested against this system.
5. ପେଶା ବା ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବୁଝାତେ indefinite article ହିସେବେ 'ଏ' ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବାବରୁତ ହୁଯା ।	(a) She is <u>a</u> nurse. (b) You are <u>a</u> physician.
6. What ଦିଯେ ଶୁଣୁ କୋନ exclamatory sentence-ଏର predicate କୋନ countable singular noun ହଲେ what-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ indefinite article 'a' ସାହିତ୍ୟ ବାବରୁତ ହୁଯା ।	(a) What <u>a</u> beautiful picture it is! (b) What <u>a</u> clever boy he is!
7. Superlative 'most' ଯଥନ 'very' ବୋଲାଯାଇ, ତଥନ ତାର ପୂର୍ବେ 'the' ନା ହୁଯେ 'a' ହୁଯା ।	(a) He saw <u>a</u> most wonderful sight. (a most = a very) (b) This is <u>a</u> most interesting story.

Rules	Examples
8. অপরিচিত কোনো ব্যক্তির নাম বা পদবীর পূর্বে indefinite article 'a' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) A Kamal Basu came to see the temple. (b) A Mr. Jenkin has come to see you.
9. "ঐ রকম একজন ব্যক্তি" এটা বোঝাতে Proper noun-এর পূর্বে indefinite article 'a/an' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) You are a Nazrul, I see. (one like Nazrul). (b) He thinks he is an Alexander Pope.
10. Countable singular noun বা noun phrase-এর প্রথম অক্ষর vowel হলে এবং তার উচ্চারণ ইউ/ ওয়া না হলে তার পূর্বে indefinite article 'an' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) She took an apple. (b) He carried an umbrella.
11. Abbreviation-এর প্রথম অক্ষরটি Consonant দিয়ে আবচ্ছ হলেও উচ্চারণ vowel-এর মত হলে indefinite article 'an' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) Mr Rahim is an M.P. (এম.পি.) (b) Habib is an L.L.B. (এল.এল.বি.)
12. Consonant 'h' ঘরা শুরু হওয়া শব্দে 'h' যখন অনুচ্ছারিত (silent) থাকে তখন সে সব শব্দের পূর্বে indefinite article 'an' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) He is an honest (অনিস্ট) officer. (b) An honourable (অনারাবুল) person will visit our college tomorrow.
13. কোনো বর্ণনার ক্ষেত্রে কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে অনিদিন্তভাবে বোঝাতে আবরা তার পূর্বে a, an ব্যবহার করি তারপর বর্ণনার বিষয় নির্দিষ্ট হলে তার পূর্বে the ব্যবহার করি।	(a) I ate an apple yesterday. (b) The apple was juicy and delicious. (c) This is a kid. (d) The kid is very cute.
14. যখন plural indefinite countable nouns ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তার পূর্বে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) They live in big houses. (b) They work in offices.

Use of Indefinite Article 'A' / 'An'

Rules	Examples
15. একটি বা এক বোঝাবার জন্য indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) He bought a house at Dhanmondi. (b) He is an idle boy.
16. যখন কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু প্রথম বলা হয়, সেই countable noun-এর পূর্বে indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) He is eating an orange. (b) I saw a man passing through the forest.
17. সমগ্র জাতি বা প্রেশিকে বোঝায় এবং countable noun-এর পূর্বে indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) A cow is a domestic animal. (b) An owl is ugly to look at.
18. Few, little, great many ইত্যাদি word বা phrase-এর পূর্বে indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) A few years ago I went to meet her but she insulted me. (b) There is a little milk in the pot.
19. যেখানে ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুটি খুব পরিচিত নয় এমন noun-এর আগে case in apposition-এর ক্ষেত্রে indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) This novel is written by Tahmina Anam, a Bengali novelist. (b) This is a girls' school at Majdee, a town in the district of Noakhali.
20. Such, quite, many, rather ইত্যাদি word-এর পর indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) She spent such a busy night. (b) There are quite a lot of books on the table. (c) Many a ship was wrecked. (d) Ripa is rather a fool.
21. মূল্য/দাম, গতি, অনুপাত ইত্যাদি বোঝাতে indefinite article a/an ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) Rice sells taka 50 a kilo. (b) He takes tea four times a day. (c) He runs ten miles an hour.

Use of Definite Article 'The'

Rules	Examples
22. নির্দিষ্ট কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বুঝাতে definite article হিসেবে 'the' ব্যবহৃত হয়।	(a) The man standing in front of you is a dacoit. (b) The water of this pond is dirty.
23. সমগ্র শ্রেণী বা জাতিকে বুঝালে singular common noun-এর পূর্বে definite article হিসেবে 'the' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	(a) The cow is a domestic animal. (b) The English are brave.



Rules	Examples
24. ନଦୀ, ପର୍ବତମାଳା, ସାଗର, ଉପସାଗର, ମରୁଭୂମି, ଶୀଘରଗୁଡ଼ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିର ନାମେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article ହିସେବେ 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> Padma is a large river. (b) We crossed <u>the</u> Atlantic Ocean. (c) This is <u>the</u> Bay of Bengal. (d) <u>The</u> Himalayas are covered with ice. (e) <u>The</u> Sahara is a desert. (f) <u>The</u> Andamans are a group of islands.
25. ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ଅଷ୍ଟାଲିକା, ରାଜନୈତିକ ଦଲ ଏବଂ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟେର ନାମେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> Empire State Building is in London. (b) <u>The</u> Congress is a political party. (c) India is populated with <u>the</u> Hindus.
26. କୋନ ଜାତିର ନାମେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> English are brave. (b) <u>The</u> Bangladeshis are hospitable.
27. ବିଖ୍ୟାତ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଏବଂ ସଂସାଦପତ୍ରେର ନାମେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) She recites <u>the</u> holy Quran. (b) <u>The</u> Observer is a daily newspaper.
28. ଜାହାଜ, ଡେଙ୍ଗୁଜାହାଜ, ଟ୍ରେନ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିର ନାମେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> Titanic sank for ever. (b) <u>The</u> Boeing-747 arrived at Shahjalal International Airport. (c) <u>The</u> Upakul Express reached Noakhali.
29. କ୍ରମିକ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ମାସେର ତାରିଖେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) She secured <u>the</u> first position in this examination. (b) He was born on <u>the</u> 26 th December, 1974.
30. ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଐତିହାସିକ ଘଟନାର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) She witnessed <u>the</u> Second World War. (b) <u>The</u> French Revolution changed the appearance of France.
31. Adjective ଘାରା ସମାଜେର କୋନ ବିଶେଷ ଶ୍ରେଣୀ ବା ଗୋଟିଏ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶିତ ହୁଲେ ତାର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> poor are hated by the rich. (b) <u>The</u> brave come out successful.
32. Proper Noun ଦିଯେ ଭୁଲନା ବୁଆଲେ ତାର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) Narayangonj is <u>the</u> Dundee of Bangladesh. (b) Nazrul is <u>the</u> Byron of Bangladesh.
33. କୋନ ବର୍ଣନାମୂଳକ ଭୋଗୋଲିକ ଅର୍ଥ ଧାକଲେ ତାର ନାମେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> Punjab is supposed to be enriched with agricultural goods. (b) <u>The</u> Deccan is situated in the south India.
34. Superlative degree-ର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) It is <u>the</u> cheapest dish on the menu. (b) He is <u>the</u> bravest man in our locality.
35. ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିତଭାବେ ବୁଝାଲେ material କିମ୍ବା abstract noun-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> kindness of Mohsin is known to all. (b) <u>The</u> gold of this ring is pure.
36. Comparative degree-ଏର ଅର୍ଥ ଯତ ... ତତ ଏମନ ବୁଝାଲେ ତାର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) <u>The</u> more you read, <u>the</u> more you learn. (b) <u>The</u> sooner, <u>the</u> better.
37. କୋନ Noun-କେ ବିଶେଷ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱ ଦିତେ definite article ହିସେବେ 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) He is <u>the</u> singer of the nation. (b) She is <u>the</u> messenger of the day.
38. ଦିକେର ପୂର୍ବେ definite article 'the' ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ ।	(a) Warmer weather is coming from <u>the</u> south. (b) The sun rises in <u>the</u> east.
39. Noun-କେ ସନାତ୍ତ କରାତେ a, an, the ବ୍ୟବ୍ହାର କରିବାରେ ଯେବେଳେ ଦିକ୍ରି ହେବାରେ ଯେବେଳେ ହେବୁଛି— Note : ଆମରା ସଥି ଏବଂ determiner ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ତଥାରେ a, an, the ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିବାରେ ଯେବେଳେ ହେବୁଛି ।	my, your, his, her, its, our, Rupom's, Ruksana's, their, this, that, these, those, any, some, most, both, all, many, much, no, other, enough, several, one, two, seven, few, which, what ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ।

Omission of Articles (ଯେବେଳେ Articles ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହେବାନା)

Rules	Examples
40. Uncountable Noun-ଏର ପୂର୍ବେ ସାଧାରଣତ୍ୱେ article ବ୍ୟବହିୟ ହୁଏ । ଏହାଙ୍କୁ noun ବ୍ୟବ୍ହାର କରାଯାଇବାକୁ parts of speech ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରାଯାଇବାକୁ article ବେଳେ ନା । ଯିନେ ରାଖାଯାଇବାକୁ ହେବେ ଯେ, ଏକଟି noun କେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରାଯାଇବାକୁ ଏକାଧିକ article ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଇବାକୁ ନା ।	(a) I am fond of <u>x</u> tea. (b) She likes <u>x</u> milk.

Rules	Examples
41. Proper Noun-এর পূর্বে সাধারণত article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> Bangladesh is rich in natural gas. (b) She lives in <u>x</u> Dhaka.
42. Material Noun-এর পূর্বে সাধারণত article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> Iron is a useful metal. (b) <u>x</u> Gold is a precious metal.
43. Abstract Noun কিংবা adjective-এর পূর্বে সাধারণত article ব্যবহৃত হয় না। মনে রাখতে হবে, adjective-এর পূর্বে article 'The' বসলে তা জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্যে পরিণত হয় বলে কিছু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে তা context অনুযায়ী বসানো হয়।	(a) <u>x</u> Honesty is the best policy. (b) <u>x</u> Forgiveness is a great virtue.
44. উদ্যান, ভবন, সড়ক, মসজিদ, বিদ্যালয়, মহাবিদ্যালয়, হাসপাতাল, ঘোড়, বাজারের নামের ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত article বসে না।	(a) He goes to <u>x</u> college everyday. (b) They went to <u>x</u> university. (c) We went to <u>x</u> children's park. (d) She reached <u>x</u> Kaptan Bazar.
কিছু এ সকল প্রতিষ্ঠান যে উদ্দেশ্যে নির্মিত, সে উদ্দেশ্যের ছাড়া অন্য কোন কাজে সেসব স্থানে গেলে তখন তাদের নামের পূর্বে 'the' বসে।	(a) I went to <u>the</u> university to meet my friend. (b) Rakib went to <u>the</u> hospital to see a patient.
45. Plural Noun সাধারণ অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> Tigers are ferocious animals. (b) <u>x</u> Cows are gentle animals.
46. সাধারণ অর্থে meal যেমন lunch, dinner ইত্যাদির পূর্বে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) She may invite you to <u>x</u> dinner. (b) I shall invite you to <u>x</u> lunch.
47. সাধারণত মানবজাতি অর্থে মানুষ, নারী এবং বাবা মা, চাচা, চাটী, শিশু, মামা মামী ইত্যাদির পূর্বে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> Man is mortal. (b) <u>x</u> Woman is quarrelsome. (c) <u>x</u> Children are fond of sweets.
48. ভাষার নামের পূর্বে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) He speaks <u>x</u> French. (b) She is expert in <u>x</u> English.
49. কিছু রোগ, কলা, বিজ্ঞান ইত্যাদি বিষয়ের নামের পূর্বে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> Cancer is a fatal disease. (b) She is taking up Honours degree in <u>x</u> Chemistry.
50. খেলার নামের আগে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) She can play <u>x</u> football. (b) You can't play <u>x</u> cricket.
51. দিন ও মাসের নামের আগে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> January is the first month of the year. (b) <u>x</u> Friday is a Government holiday.
52. উৎসবের নামের আগে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) <u>x</u> Eid-ul-Fitr is the biggest religious festival of the Muslims. (b) <u>x</u> Christmas is the religious festival of the Christians.
53. সাধারণত Idiomatic phrase-এর আগে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) They live <u>x</u> from hand to mouth. (b) She left the place <u>x</u> bag and baggage. (c) They began to work <u>x</u> at once.
54. Adjective word দিয়ে শেষ হওয়া clause বা Sentence-এ উক্ত adjective এর পূর্বে article ব্যবহৃত হয় না।	(a) I am <u>x</u> innocent. (b) He is <u>x</u> honest.
55. Society, nature, space, night ইত্যাদির পূর্বে সাধারণত Article বসে না।	(a) We live in society.
56. কতগুলো সুনির্দিষ্ট অভিবাচক (fixed expression) রয়েছে যেগুলোর মধ্যে বিদ্যমান article-টি অবিকৃত অবস্থায় ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে।	The same, in <u>the</u> morning, one of <u>the</u> , each of <u>the</u> , As <u>a</u> result, most of <u>the</u> , to <u>the</u> point, by/at <u>the</u> side. A number of, <u>a</u> little, <u>the</u> little, <u>the</u> few, <u>a</u> few, <u>the</u> number of, such a, on the contrary, A many ইত্যাদি।
57. কর্মক্ষেত্রে বা পেশা বোঝাতে Radio, television, cinema, theatre ইত্যাদির পূর্বে Article বসে না কিছু বিনোদনমাধ্যম বা যেকোনো Radio, theatre ও cinema-এর পূর্বে the বসলেও television-এর পূর্বে 'the' বসে না।	(a) He worked both in radio and television. (b) I always listen to <u>the</u> radio while driving but hardly watch television.

SSC
Exam Preparation

Ques. Fill in the blanks with the words from the box. You may need to change the forms of some of the words. You may need to use one word more than once. $1 \times 10 = 10$

gentle	by	the	big	way	of	visit	hills	nature
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The Kaptai Lake is located in the hilly district of Rangamati. This is the (a) ____ lake in Bangladesh. The (b) ____ beauty of this lake is well-known to all. This huge lake stretches for miles touching different parts (c) ____ Rangamati district. There are rows of high mountains all around. Between the hills flows the lake water in a zigzag (d) _____. The bottoms of the (e) ____ are submerged in water. When we look at them from a distance, it seems that (f) ____ hills are floating on water. Being attracted (g) ____ its captivating natural beauty, every year a great number of nature lovers (h) ____ it. There is an arrangement for boat journey as well. A number (i) ____ colourful boats are ready to welcome the tourists. A (j) ____ breeze is always blowing. It cools the tourists and soothes their minds.

[Dhaka Board-2024]

give	a	evil	contrary	from	enough	justice	ensure	deeds	result
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Self purification means to keep the soul free (a) ____ all kinds of sins as well as from (b) ____ deeds. This divine quality is (c) ____ must in our every day life. Only physical purity is not (d) ____ mental purity should be (e) ____ more priority. Self purification inspires one to do good (f) _____. On the (g) ____ a bad man indulges in various sinful thoughts and deeds. He does not hesitate to do (h) ____ or any wrong doing. As a (i) ____, social peace and order are disturbed. So the usefulness of self purification is undeniable for (j) ____ peace and harmony in the society.

[Rajshahi Board-2024]

common	the	possible	of	by	language	in	medium	with	them
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Language is the means (a) ____ which we share our thoughts and ideas (b) ____ others. It is our primary (c) ____ of communication. There are thousands of (d) ____ in the world but it is (e) ____ for a person to learn (f) ____ all. English is (g) ____ language of international communication. It is the most (h) ____ used language in the world. It also plays an essential role (i) ____ our lives. So, the importance (j) ____ learning English cannot be ignored.

[Jashore Board-2024]

nutrition	normal	illiterate	grow	ability	malnutrition	due	rapid	aware	nutrition
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Adolescence or puberty is a period after childhood. During this period physical and mental (a) ____ of boys and girls is so (b) ____ that they need proper amount of (c) ____ food. But many boys and girls are not (d) ____ of this fact. So often they suffer from (e) ____ which hampers their (f) ____ growth. Even some parents do not have the (g) ____ to provide their children with the (h) ____ they need. Sometimes it happens (i) ____ to the parents' reluctance, unawareness or (j) ____.

[Cumilla Board-2024]

about	between	of	basic	no	educate	almost	right	will	light
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Education removes our ignorance and gives us the (a) ____ of knowledge. In respect (b) ____ imparting education, there should be (c) ____ discrimination (d) ____ man and woman. Education is one of the (e) ____ human rights. If we deprive woman of the (f) ____ of education (g) ____ half of our population (h) ____ remain in darkness. No development can be brought (i) ____ without the participation of woman. So, the government is doing everything to (j) ____ the womenfolk.

• The Buds Residential Model High School, Sreemangal, Moulvibazar-2023; Mirzapur Cadet College, Tangail-2019

with	for	compliment	of	from	in	the	leisure	idle
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Leisure is the moment when a person is free (a) ____ his work as well as his worries and tensions. It is (b) ____ free time when we can enjoy ourselves (c) ____ doing something. So leisure is pleasure but it is not wasting time in (d) _____. In fact, leisure and labour are (e) _____. In leisure we have freedom (f) ____ doing what gives us pleasure and refreshes our mind. Our life is full (g) ____ duties. Inspite of being very busy in the present age, we cannot deny the need of (h) ____ in life. A little leisure refreshes our mind and we can start working again (i) ____ renewed energy. Leisure makes us fit (j) ____ doing more difficult work.

[Sylhet Board-2024]

female	organs	on	prevail	allow	no	cause	bites	breed	a
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Dengue fever is (a) ____ tropical virus-infected disease. It is (b) ____ in more than 110 countries. It is (c) ____ by dengue virus. The fever is spread by (d) ____ Aedes mosquitoes. When the mosquito (e) ____ a man, the virus enters the blood cell, grows rapidly and attacks many (f) ____ of the body. There is (g) ____ specific

medicine to treat dengue infection. So, we must put emphasis (h) _____ preventive measures. For this we must keep our surroundings clean to stop (i) _____ of Aedes mosquitoes. Again we must not (j) _____ to accumulate water in any open space for more than two days.

[Barishal Board-2024]

8. personality between beneficial saying for participation an popular physically on
 Sports are very essential (a) _____ us. There are various types of sports. Among them cricket, football, swimming etc. are very (b) _____. All types of sports are (c) _____ to us. There is a relation (d) _____ the body and the mind. A sound mind lies in a sound body" is a wise (e) _____. In order to gain success in life, we should have sound health which depends (f) _____ regular (g) _____ in games and sports. Sports keep us (h) _____ fit. Sports play (i) _____ important role in forming one's (j) _____

[Cumilla Board-2017; Chattogram Board-2017; Dinajpur Board-2024 • Lions School & College, Saidpur, Nilphamari-2019; Masjid Mission Academy, Rajshahi-2018]

9. attract fallen through and subconscious when its special childhood at
 A man cannot remember everything that happened in his (a) _____. But certain events are vivid in his (b) _____ mind. They sometimes peep (c) _____ his mind's eye. Very simple and trifling things are the centre of (d) _____ to a child. When a man grows up, he may laugh (e) _____ those things. For example, at the age of 6 or 7, when children's teeth start to fall, they start looking for a rat's hole, (f) _____ in villages. Because they have heard that if they put the (g) _____ tooth in a rat's hole, the rat will give them one of (h) _____ teeth. Believing that they find out a rat's hole (i) _____ put the fallen tooth inside it. This incident makes them laugh (j) _____ they grow up.

[Mymensingh Board-2024]

10. through nature neighbour the share a abode source to Asia
 Bangladesh is a south (a) _____ country. It is blessed with (b) _____ beauty. Natural resources abound in this country. Bangladesh (c) _____ boundary with India and Myanmar. The three sides of the country are surrounded by these two (d) _____. The Bay of Bengal is (e) _____ the south of Bangladesh. The majority of (f) _____ largest mangrove forest Sundarbans lies in this country. This forest is the (g) _____ of the world famous Royal Bengal Tiger. (h) _____ number of rivers criss-crossed this forest. It is also a great (i) _____ of natural wealth. Bangladesh got her independence (j) _____ a nine month long freedom war.

[Dhaka Board-2023]

11. trade tour a without consider dream the off grow mega
 The Padma multi-purpose bridge has opened (a) _____ new era in the history of Bangladesh. This (b) _____ project has been implemented (c) _____ any foreign aid. The southern 21 districts were cut (d) _____ from the mainland by the mighty Padma river. So, this vast area could not keep pace with the other parts (e) _____ economic development. But, direct connection with the capital by this bridge is going to expand (f) _____ and commerce. Besides, (g) _____ is also going to speed up. All these are contributing a lot to our economic (h) _____ and surely reduce (i) _____ poverty of those regions. The construction of the bridge which was our long-cherished (j) _____ at last came true.

[Rajshahi Board-2023]

12. way fair acquire the supervise degrade suffer in assess examination
 Examination is the process of (a) _____ the academic knowledge of (b) _____ learners. So, it should be absolutely (c) _____. The authority should conduct and (d) _____ it in the best possible (e) _____. Adopting unethical activities in the (f) _____ is a great offence. It (g) _____ the standard of education. (h) _____ case of the students failure to (i) _____ true education, the nation will (j) _____ greatly. So all students should make the best use of time in order to be truly educated.

[Jashore Board-2023]

13. daughter to any an and for such be the and
 The development of a nation is not (a) _____ easy task. It depends on the willingness (b) _____ sacrificing attitude of the valiant sons and (c) _____ of the soil. They don't work for (d) _____ appreciation or reward for themselves. Their vision (e) _____ to make the world a better place (f) _____ live in. They are always proud of (g) _____ selfless ventures. Their mission is to serve (h) _____ greater interest of humanity. They spend their life (i) _____ the welfare of people, the society (j) _____ the country as a whole.

[Cumilla Board-2023]

14. added brought later origin the from chocolate tree vanilla produce
 About one thousand years ago, chocolate was so valuable that it was used as money! Chocolate comes from the Cacao (a) _____ that grows near the equator. When (b) _____ trees are seen to (c) _____ pods, the farmers collect the seeds (d) _____ them. Then sugar, cinnamon, (e) _____, milk and other spices are (f) _____ to the matured seeds. The (g) _____ of chocolate is interesting. Columbus (h) _____ Cacao beans to Spain first. (i) _____, people learned how to change (j) _____ from liquid to solid. And by 1847, they started enjoying chocolate candy bars!

[Chattogram Board-2023]



15.	a	across	continuous	wide	environment	on	the	learn	reason	vocabulary
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English language has a world (a) _____ importance. It is (b) _____ second language in our country. We study it as (c) _____ compulsory subject from class I to class XII. Even then, we are not able to (d) _____ well. There are so many (e) _____ behind it. Firstly, there is no (f) _____ development of the syllabus according to the class standard. Secondly, the examinations are taken only based (g) _____ writing skill. Thirdly, lack of (h) _____ is responsible for it. Another problem is the lack of English speaking (i) _____. Finally, there is a shortage of English teachers (j) _____. [Sylhet Board-2023]

16.	acquire	smooth	on	respective	process	human	place	to	the	without
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Language is a way of human communication. And (a) _____ ability to use any language is called the language skill. All (b) _____ beings acquire this skill from their (c) _____ environment. That is, human babies begin (d) _____ acquire this language skill from just after their birth. If this process continues (e) _____ any obstruction, a baby can communicate with the people of the same language (f) _____ within 3 to 4 years. During this period, the baby does not need to read or write for (g) _____ the language skill. The baby only goes (h) _____ listening, speaking, picking up words. This process is called acquisition of language and this acquisition mostly takes (i) _____ while learning one's first language. We acquire the language skill of Bangla in this (j) _____. This is why, Bangla is called our first language. [Barishal Board-2023]

17.	revolutionary	a	wonder	in	needless	world-	for	present	closer	demerit
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All we know that mobile phone is the most (a) _____ invention of modern science. Now a days, it is very essential (b) _____ us. At (c) _____, it is very small and light. (d) _____ changes have been brought about (e) _____ social communication by mobile phone. The whole (f) _____ has now become smaller and (g) _____ unbelievably in respect of communicating information. But it is (h) _____ to say that mobile phone has some (i) _____ too. Over all, it is (j) _____ great blessing for mankind. [Dinajpur Board-2023]

18.	well	bookish	burning	competitive	newspaper	an	enrich	of	knowledge	the
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A student must have the habit of reading newspaper everyday. Mere (a) _____ knowledge is not enough in this (b) _____ world. Newspapers help him (c) _____ his general knowledge and make him aware of the (d) _____ issues both inside and outside the country. A man who doesn't read (e) _____ is like a frog in a narrow (f) _____. Being ignorant of (g) _____ current affairs, he cannot take part in the talks and discussions in (h) _____ enlightened society and feels like a fish out (i) _____ water. By reading newspapers one can widen one's range of (j) _____ in the field of science, history, geography, literature etc. [Mymensingh Board-2023]

19.	in	dark	the	from	an	learning	often	midst	that	worthy
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An ideal teacher is (a) _____ compared with (b) _____ architect. He is called (c) _____ architect of a nation. He is the light of (d) _____ and makes the illiterate people (e) _____ citizens of our country. But it is a matter of regret (f) _____ the teachers are not held (g) _____ due respect in our society. They lead a humble life in the (h) _____ of want. Still they keep the light of education burning in order to remove the (i) _____ of illiteracy and superstitions (j) _____. [Dhaka Board-2020; Jashore Board-2020]

Chittagong Board-2015 • Rangamati Government Girls' High School, Rangamati-2023; Government Jubilee High School, Sunamganj-2023; BC/C College, Mirpur-2018; Natore Govt. Boys' High School, Natore-2018

20.	develop	to	fear	conscious	both	for	punish	be
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Nowadays, parents are very (a) _____ of the harmful effect of (b) _____ on children. Child psychologists think that (c) _____ physical and mental punishment can be disastrous (d) _____ a child's growth and (e) _____. It may lead to (f) _____ and hatred of the person who (g) _____ the child. Again, if a child (h) _____ punished, he may lack initiative. He may also feel hostile (i) _____ others. So, rude behavior gradually (j) _____ in him. [Rajshahi Board-2020; Dinajpur Board-2015 • Dhamondi Govt. Boys' High School, Dhaka-2019; Shaheed Bir Uttam Lt. Anwar Girls' College, Dhaka Cantt.-2019; Bishubasini Govt. Boys' High School, Tangail-2019]

21.	dull	the	success	both	victory	if	we	them	keen	easily
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Without effort there can be no (a) _____ in life. Life loses its interest (b) _____ there is no struggle. Games become (c) _____, if there is no competition in (d) _____ and if the result can be (e) _____ foreseen. No matter we win (f) _____ game or lose it, the (g) _____ the contest, the greater the interest. A (h) _____ is not a real triumph unless (i) _____ the sides are equally strong. Whether (j) _____ like it or not, life is a continuous competitive examination. [Cumilla Board-2020 • Udayan Secondary School, Barishal-2023; Cantonment Public School & College, Momenshahi-2023]

22.	think	positive	arise	hinder	normal	avoid	mainly	hamper	cause	prosperity
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Student politics (a) ____ the normal progress of a student. It brings (b) ____ to a few but (c) ____ harm to many. Because of student politics (d) ____ administration of a college or university is (e) ____ . As a result, there (f) ____ session jam. For this problem of the campus student politics is (g) ____ responsible. So, we should (h) ____ about the necessity of student politics. Either we should (i) ____ student politics or we should bring about a (j) ____ change in this sector.

[Chittogram Board-2020 • St. Gregory's High School, Luxmibazar, Dhaka-2019; Rajshahi Govt. Laboratory High School-2018; Bogura Cannt. Public School & College, Bogura-2018; P.N. Govt. Girls' High School, Rajshahi-2017]

23.	this	. disgrace	with	fortunate	in,	have	though	the	stomach	to
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Child labour is one of the biggest curses of the 21st century. It is (a) ____ that this has become very accepted (b) ____ our society. Only poverty is responsible for (c) ____ In a family of five or six children, the parents (d) ____ to send their kids to work so that they can fill their empty (e) ____ . These poor and helpless children are rewarded (f) ____ all kinds of abuse (g) ____ they work hard all day long. No other thing is as (h) ____ as child abuse for a nation. (i) ____ government has taken necessary measures (j) ____ check it.

[Barishal Board-2020]

24.	more	with	complete	contact	about	influence	a	of	for	which
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Travelling has a great (a) ____ on our minds. The human mind always craves (b) ____ change. There is none who does not feel (c) ____ thrill of joy at the new sight (d) ____ experience. The traveller comes in (e) ____ with various types of people. If he moves about (f) ____ the observant eyes, he can acquire a lot of practical knowledge (g) ____ men and things of the world (h) ____ books alone cannot provide. Travelling gives us an opportunity to enjoy the (i) ____ enchanting sights of nature. It helps one enrich his knowledge and makes him (j) ____ perfect man.

[Dinajpur Board-2020 • Border Guard Public School & College, Sylhet-2023]

25.	rests	nation	culture	the	walks	throughout	history	tradition	some	number
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Festivals have always been integral parts of our tradition and culture. We have a (a) ____ of festivals which we celebrate (b) ____ the year. Some of our (c) ____ festivals are related to our (d) ____ of Independence and Language Movement, (e) ____ are related to our religions and the (f) ____ are related to our art and (g) ____ Whatever may be (h) ____ occasion, people from all (i) ____ of the society take part in these festivals spontaneously. We should continue the (j) ____ of our festivals.

[Mymensingh Board-2020 • Motijheel Government Boys' High School, Motijheel, Dhaka-2023]

26.	indiscriminate	for	an	sustain	anticipate	disaster	the	to	erosion	imperative
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It is (a) ____ that the new century is now facing various challenges specially environmental (b) ____ Feeding the ever growing population is (c) ____ first and foremost challenge for Bangladesh. It is very difficult to (d) ____ the current level of agricultural production. Because our agricultural land is being reduced due (e) ____ human habitat, industrialisation, river (f) ____ etc. Besides, we are losing our forests gradually. Trees are being cut down (g) ____ resulting in (h) ____ increase of pollution. So, it is (i) ____ to check the reckless alarming condition (j) ____ our own existence.

[Dhaka Board-2019]

* Birshreshtha Munshi Abdur Rouf Public College, Pilkhana, Dhaka-2023; Police Lines School & College, Rangpur-2023

27.	danger	recently	victim	accused	fault	that	by	the	aware	strict
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Road accidents have (a) ____ become a regular phenomenon in our country. As a result of the accidents, many persons fall (b) ____ to untimely death. It is reported (c) ____ most of the accidents occur for (d) ____ violation of traffic rules, (e) ____ unskilled drivers and unconscious passers-by. Many unlicensed and (f) ____ vehicles also (g) ____ the passengers and the passers-by. So, in order to save us from the accidents the government is trying to create (h) ____ among the people and has passed (i) ____ laws against the (j) ____

[Rajshahi Board-2019 • Government Laboratory High School, Dhaka-2023; Cannt. Public School & College, Momenshahi-2019]

28.	by	a	the	sick	and	general	of	treat	to
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A hospital is the home for (a) ____ sick. It gives medical (b) ____ to them at free (c) ____ cost. A hospital is (d) ____ run by the government. A hospital has outdoor (e) ____ indoor section. (f) ____ great number of the (g) ____ people are treated in (h) ____ outdoor section. People attacked (i) ____ serious illness are admitted (j) ____ the indoor section.

[Jashore Board-2019]

29.	a	hinder	in	development	with	joint	of	boon	eradicate	lag
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Bangladesh is beset (a) ____ many problems. Illiteracy is one of them. It is not a (b) ____ to us. It is undoubtedly (c) ____ curse. It (d) ____ all kinds of developments of a country. It also causes many other

problems (e) ____ our society. As most of our people are not conscious (f) ____ the importance of education, we cannot take proper step to (g) ____ illiteracy. As a result, we are (h) ____ behind. We have to depend on the foreign aids. All of us should come forward (i) ____ to remove illiteracy from the society. Then the (j) ____ of the country will be possible.

[Cumilla Board-2019 • Jalalabad Cantt. Public School & College, Sylhet-2019]

30. forces water objects full important clothes on the made currents

The world is (a) ____ of uncountable natural and man (b) ____ objects. Natural (c) ____ are stones, trees, air and (d) ____ Man-made objects are houses, cars, (e) ____ and chemicals. Natural (f) ____ are cyclones, earthquakes, volcanoes, storms and ocean (g) ____ Life exists (h) ____ different conditions. It is very (i) ____ to keep (j) ____ environment clean.

[Chittagong Board-2019 • Amena-Baki Residential Model School, Dinajpur-2023]

Answer Sheet

1. (a) biggest (b) natural (c) of (d) way (e) hills (f) the (g) by (h) visit (i) of (j) gentle
2. (a) from (b) evil (c) a (d) enough (e) given (f) deeds (g) contrary (h) injustice (i) result (j) ensuring
3. (a) by (b) with (c) medium (d) languages (e) impossible/not possible (f) them (g) the (h) commonly (i) in (j) of
4. (a) growth (b) rapid (c) nutritious (d) aware (e) malnutrition (f) normal (g) ability (h) nutrition (i) due (j) illiteracy
5. (a) light (b) of (c) no (d) between (e) basic (f) right (g) almost (h) will (i) about (j) educate
6. (a) from (b) the (c) in (d) idleness (e) complimentary (f) of (g) of (h) leisure (i) with (j) for
7. (a) a (b) prevailing (c) caused (d) female (e) bites (f) organs (g) no (h) on (i) breeding (j) allow
8. (a) for (b) popular (c) beneficial (d) between (e) saying (f) on (g) participation (h) physically (i) an (j) personality
9. (a) childhood (b) subconscious (c) through (d) attraction (e) at (f) specially (g) fallen (h) its (i) and (j) when
10. (a) Asian (b) natural (c) shares (d) neighbours (e) to (f) the (g) abode (h) A (i) source (j) through
11. (a) a (b) mega (c) without (d) off (e) considering (f) trade (g) tourism (h) growth (i) the (j) dream
12. (a) assessing (b) the (c) fair (d) supervise (e) way (f) examination (g) degrades (h) In (i) acquire (j) suffer
13. (a) an (b) and (c) daughters (d) any (e) is (f) to (g) such (h) the (i) for (j) and
14. (a) tree (b) the (c) produce (d) from (e) vanilla (f) added (g) origin (h) brought (i) Later (j) chocolate
15. (a) wide (b) the (c) a (d) learn (e) reasons (f) continuous (g) on (h) vocabulary (i) environment (j) across
16. (a) the (b) human (c) respective (d) to (e) without (f) smoothly (g) acquiring (h) on (i) place (j) process
17. (a) wonderful (b) for (c) present (d) Revolutionary (e) in (f) world (g) closer (h) needless (i) demerits (j) a
18. (a) bookish (b) competitive (c) to enrich (d) burning (e) newspaper (f) well (g) the (h) an (i) of (j) knowledge
19. (a) often (b) an (c) the (d) learning (e) worthy (f) that (g) in (h) midst (i) darkness (j) from
20. (a) conscious (b) punishment (c) both (d) for (e) development (f) fear (g) punishes (h) is (i) to (j) develops
21. (a) success (b) if (c) dull (d) them (e) easily (f) the (g) keener (h) victory (i) both (j) we
22. (a) hinders (b) prosperity (c) causes (d) normal (e) hampered (f) arises (g) mainly (h) think (i) avoid (j) positive
23. (a) unfortunate (b) in (c) this (d) have (e) stomach (f) with (g) though (h) disgraceful (i) The (j) to
24. (a) influence (b) for (c) complete (d) of (e) contact (f) with (g) about (h) which (i) most (j) a
25. (a) number (b) throughout (c) national (d) history (e) some (f) rests (g) culture (h) the (i) walks (j) tradition
26. (a) anticipated (b) disaster (c) the (d) sustain (e) to (f) erosion (g) indiscriminately (h) an (i) imperative (j) for
27. (a) recently (b) victim (c) that (d) the (e) by (f) faulty (g) endanger (h) awareness (i) strict (j) accused
28. (a) the (b) treatment (c) of (d) generally (e) and (f) A (g) sick (h) the (i) by (j) to
29. (a) with (b) boon (c) a (d) hinders (e) in (f) of (g) eradicate (h) lagging (i) jointly (j) development
30. (a) full (b) made (c) objects (d) water (e) clothes (f) forces (g) currents (h) on (i) important (j) the