Paperless Education

৫২তম BCS Relax Course

English Grammar–01

Master Lecture Sheet

Rules + বিগত বিসিএস MCQ + Last-minute Revision

তারিখ	**১১ নভেম্বর ২০২৬ (বুধবার)**
সময়	**রাত ১০:০০টা**
প্রথম ক্লাস	**English Grammar–01**
মোট প্রশ্ন	**১৭৭টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ**



রাফসান ফাহাদ

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এই শিটে যা আছে

অধ্যায়	বিষয়	বিগত বিসিএস MCQ
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কীভাবে পড়বে

১. প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের Rules আগে পড়ো। সবুজ বক্সে মূল নিয়ম, কমলা বক্সে BCS-এর ফাঁদ।

২. বিগত বিসিএস MCQ নিজে সমাধান করো, তারপর সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

৩. ভুল হলে প্রশ্নের বিসিএস-এর নাম দেখে নিয়মটি আবার পড়ো।

৪. পরীক্ষার আগের রাতে শুধু প্রতিটি অধ্যায়ের শেষে 'Last-minute Revision' বক্স দেখো।

সতর্কতা | উত্তর নিয়ে একটি কথা

প্রশ্ন ও উত্তর বিগত বিসিএস-এর প্রকাশিত প্রশ্নব্যাংক অনুযায়ী দেওয়া। কিছু প্রশ্নের উত্তর নিয়ে বিতর্ক থাকতে পারে। যেখানে ব্যাখ্যা দরকার, 'দ্রষ্টব্য' অংশে দেওয়া আছে।

অধ্যায়

১

Parts of Speech

Rules • Last-minute Revision • ৩৪টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ

১.১ আটটি Parts of Speech — এক নজরে

Part	কাজ	উদাহরণ
Noun	ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান, ভাব-এর নাম	Dhaka, river, honesty, team
Pronoun	Noun-এর বদলে বসে	he, whom, that, each
Verb	কাজ বা অবস্থা বোঝায়	go, is, break, sneeze
Adjective	Noun/Pronoun-কে describe করে	cowardly, vital, serious
Adverb	Verb/Adjective/অন্য Adverb-কে describe করে	fast, too, loudly, home
Preposition	Noun/Pronoun-এর আগে বসে অন্য শব্দের সাথে সম্পর্ক দেখায়	at, in, except, including, past
Conjunction	শব্দ বা বাক্যকে জোড়া লাগায়	and, but, since, lest, until
Interjection	হঠাৎ আবেগ প্রকাশ করে	Alas! Hurrah! Oh!

১.২ সোনালি নিয়ম: শব্দের আকৃতি নয়, বাক্যে তার কাজ দেখো

Part of Speech চেনার ৪টি দ্রুত টেস্ট

Noun-এর আগে বসে Noun-কে describe করছে → Adjective (a **fast** car, the **above** address)

Verb-কে describe করছে → Adverb (drive **fast**, walked **past**, go **home**)

পরে Noun/Pronoun আছে এবং সম্পর্ক বোঝাচ্ছে → Preposition (hurried **past** them, **following** the wedding)

পরে পুরো clause (Subject + Verb) আছে → Conjunction (Wait **until** I return)

একই শব্দ বাক্যভেদে আলাদা Part of Speech হয়। BCS-এ এই ধরনের প্রশ্নই সবচেয়ে বেশি আসে। নিচের টেবিলটা মুখস্থ না করে বোঝো।

শব্দ	ব্যবহার ও উদাহরণ
past	Noun: a thing of the **past** | Adjective: **past** events | Adverb: He walked **past** | Preposition: The river flows **past** the village
up	Noun: Business confidence is on the **up** | Adverb: turn the volume **up** | Preposition: **up** the road | Verb: to **up** the price
better	Adjective: **better** weather | Adverb: Sound travels **better** in water | Verb: to **better** his health
long	Adjective: a **long** story | Adverb: before **long** | Verb: Boys **long** for holidays (= আকুল হওয়া)
fast	Adjective: a **fast** car | Adverb: Don't drive so **fast** | Noun/Verb: a **fast**, to **fast**
but	Conjunction: He tried **but** failed | Preposition (= except): What can we do **but** wait? | Adverb (= only): It is **but** right to admit faults

শব্দ	ব্যবহার ও উদাহরণ
until / since / before / after	Preposition: **until** Friday | Conjunction: **until** I return | Adverb: I have seen it **before**
like	Verb: He **likes** fish | Preposition: He climbed **like** a monkey | Adjective: **like** minds
home	Noun: my **home** | Adverb: Come on, it's time to go **home** (এখানে to বসে না)
following	Preposition (= after): **following** the incident | Adjective: the **following** day | Noun: a huge **following**

সতর্কতা | Participle-সদৃশ Preposition — এগুলো আসলে Preposition

including, regarding, concerning, following, considering, during, pending, notwithstanding — বাক্যে Noun-এর আগে এলে এরা Preposition।

except, but, save, besides, barring — এগুলোও Preposition (We work every day **except** Friday)।

Gerund বা Participle ভেবে ভুল করো না: 'a variety of skills, **including** leadership' → Preposition।

১.৩ Conjunction

ধরন	শব্দ	মনে রাখার ট্রিক
Coordinating	for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so	FANBOYS — **so** একটি Coordinating Conjunction
Subordinating	since, as, because, although, unless, if, until, lest, provided (that), while, whereas	Dependent clause শুরু করে। **lest** Subordinating (lest + should)
Correlative	either...or, neither...nor, both...and, not only...but also, whether...or, no sooner...than, hardly...when	জোড়ায় ব্যবহৃত হয়

উদাহরণ

He could not win **but** learnt a lot. → but = Conjunction

I shall help you **provided** you obey me. → provided = Conjunction

Walk fast **lest** you should miss the train. → Complex sentence

We must not be late, **else** we will miss the train. → Compound sentence

১.৪ Adjective বনাম Adverb

-ly দেখলেই Adverb নয়!

এই শব্দগুলো **Adjective**: cowardly, leisurely, friendly, lovely, lonely, lively, sprightly, deadly, daily, weekly, early, elderly, orderly, silly, ugly, likely, costly, timely

এরা Adjective ও Adverb দুই রূপেই একই বানান: fast, hard, late, early, high, low, near, far, long, right, straight, deep, enough

Adjective/Adverb (একই রূপ)	-ly যুক্ত Adverb (অর্থ আলাদা)
hard (কঠিন / কঠোরভাবে): He works **hard**	hardly (প্রায় না): He **hardly** works
late (দেরিতে): He came **late**	lately (সম্প্রতি): I haven't seen him **lately**
near (কাছে): The day is drawing **near**	nearly (প্রায়): **nearly** ten years
high (উঁচুতে): fly **high**	highly (অত্যন্ত): **highly** educated

too একটি Adverb (It's **too** soon to say)। Adverb শুধু Verb নয়, Adjective এবং অন্য Adverb-কেও modify করে।

১.৫ Verb: Transitive ও Intransitive

মূল সূত্র

Transitive: Verb-এর পরে Object লাগে (She **broke** the glass)।

Intransitive: Object লাগে না (Someone **sneezed** loudly; Ihana **sleeps** four hours)। পরের অংশটি Object নয়, Adverbial।

Linking verb (be, seem, become, feel, look, appear, remain) Complement নেয়, Object নয়। 'How does Ushashi **feel** now?' → Intransitive।

শুধু Intransitive	Transitive ও Intransitive দুটোই
sleep, arrive, die, go, come, fall, sneeze, happen, exist, remain, smile, laugh, sit, stand, rise	break, open, close, run, burn, boil, melt, move, start, stop, change, ring, increase, grow

অনেক Noun-ও Verb হয়: **sugar, master, water, book, mother, bottle, pocket**। কিন্তু **mastery, mistress** Verb নয়।

Last-minute Revision — Parts of Speech

- Word-এর কাজ দেখো: আগে/পরে কী আছে তা-ই Part of Speech ঠিক করে।
- Noun/Pronoun-এর আগে এলে past, like, but, until, since, before, after → Preposition। পরে clause থাকলে Conjunction।
- including, regarding, following, concerning, considering → Preposition।
- so = Coordinating; since, as, lest, because, although, provided → Subordinating।
- -ly সব Adverb নয়: cowardly, leisurely, sprightly, friendly, lovely, lonely = Adjective।
- go **home**, drawing **near**, sun went **down** → Adverb; পরে Noun থাকলে Preposition।
- sleep, arrive, die, sneeze = Intransitive; break, open, run = দুটোই।

১.৬ বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিমিনারি MCQ

এই অংশে ৩৪টি প্রশ্ন উপবিষয় ধরে সাজানো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শেষে কোন বিসিএস-এ এসেছিল তা দেওয়া আছে। আগে নিজে উত্তর করো, তারপর নিচের সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

১. 'You will need a variety of skills, including leadership, endurance etc.' In this sentence the word 'including' is a – [৫০তম বিসিএস]

ক) conjunction
খ) gerund
গ) participle
ঘ) preposition

উত্তর: ঘ) preposition

২. We work every day except Friday'. In this sentence 'except' is a/an [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) adjective
খ) noun
গ) preposition
ঘ) pronoun

উত্তর: গ) preposition

৩. 'The river flows past the village.' Here 'past' is a/an- [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) noun
খ) verb
গ) adverb
ঘ) preposition

উত্তর: ঘ) preposition

৪. 'He hurried past them without stopping.' In this sentence 'past' is a- [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) verb
খ) noun
গ) conjunction
ঘ) preposition

উত্তর: ঘ) preposition

৫. Call me if you have any problems regarding your work.' Here 'regarding' is a/an [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) gerund
খ) apposition
গ) preposition
ঘ) conjunction

উত্তর: গ) preposition

৬. 'There was a small reception following the wedding: The word 'following' in the sentence above is a/an __ [৩৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) preposition
খ) adjective
গ) adverb
ঘ) noun

উত্তর: ক) preposition

৭. In which sentence 'like' is used as a preposition? [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) He likes to eat fish
খ) He laughs like his father does
গ) He climed the tree like a cat
ঘ) Like minded people are necessary to start a business

উত্তর: গ) He climed the tree like a cat

৮. In which sentence is the word 'Past' used as a preposition? [৪০তম বিসিএস]

ক) Writing letters is a thing of the past .
খ) I look back on the past without regret .
গ) I called out to him as he ran past .
ঘ) Tania was a wonderful singer, but she's past her prime

উত্তর: ঘ) Tania was a wonderful singer, but she's past her prime

৯. Which 'but' is a preposition? [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) It is but right to admit our faults.
খ) What can we do but sit and wait?
গ) We tried hard, but did not succeed.
ঘ) There is no one but likes him.
উত্তর: খ) What can we do but sit and wait?

১০. 'Wait until I return.' Here 'until' is a/an- [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) conjunction
খ) adverb
গ) preposition
ঘ) noun
উত্তর: ক) conjunction

১১. 'He could not win but learnt a lot-Which parts of speech is the word 'but'? [৪৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) an adverb
খ) a verb
গ) an adjective
ঘ) a conjunction
উত্তর: ঘ) a conjunction

১২. I shall help you provided you obey me.' Here the underlined word is a/an. [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) adverb
খ) adjective
গ) conjunction
ঘ) verb
উত্তর: গ) conjunction

১৩. Which one is a coordinating conjunction? [৫০তম বিসিএস]

ক) since
খ) lest
গ) as
ঘ) so
উত্তর: ঘ) so

১৪. 'After lunch we went for a leisurely stroll'. Here 'leisurely' is a /an [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) adverb
খ) adjective
গ) noun
ঘ) conjunction
উত্তর: খ) adjective

১৫. 'It was a cowardly attack on a defenceless man.' Here 'cowardly' is/an _____ [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) adverb
খ) adjective
গ) noun
ঘ) conjunction
উত্তর: খ) adjective

১৬. 'She's very sprightly for her age.' The word 'sprightly' is a/an- [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) adjective
খ) adverb
গ) verb
ঘ) noun
উত্তর: ক) adjective

১৭. Depression is often "hereditary". The quoted word is a/an ---- [৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) Adverb
খ) Adjective
গ) Noun
ঘ) Verb
উত্তর: খ) Adjective

১৮. 'He was a rather "disagreeable" man'. Here the quotation word is a/an ---- [৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) Noun
খ) Adjective
গ) Adverb
ঘ) Preposition

উত্তর: খ) Adjective

১৯. She works hard. What part of speech is the underlined word? [৪৮তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) Adjective
খ) Adverb
গ) Verb
ঘ) Noun

উত্তর: খ) Adverb

২০. Select the sentence in which 'fast' is an adverb : [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) Don't drive so fast!
খ) Technology is expanding at a fast pace.
গ) Muslims fast during Ramadan.
ঘ) Ushashi went on a 24-hour fast to detox.

উত্তর: ক) Don't drive so fast!

২১. Select the sentence in which 'better' is an adverb [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) We're helping for better weather tomorrow
খ) Sound travels better in water than in air
গ) It's hard to decide which one is better
ঘ) He joined the gym to better his health

উত্তর: খ) Sound travels better in water than in air

২২. 'It's too soon to say if he'll survive.' In this sentence 'too' is a/an- [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) adjective
খ) adverb
গ) verb
ঘ) preposition

উত্তর: খ) adverb

২৩. Come on, it's time to go home.' Here 'home' is a / an [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) noun
খ) verb
গ) adjective
ঘ) adverb

উত্তর: ঘ) adverb

২৪. The sun went down. The "down" word is used here as a/an : [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) preposition
খ) adverb
গ) noun
ঘ) conjunction

উত্তর: খ) adverb

২৫. The day of my sister's marriage is drawing "near" The quoted word is a/an [২৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) adjective
খ) verb
গ) preposition
ঘ) adverb

উত্তর: ঘ) adverb

২৬. Identify the sentence where 'up' functions as a noun- [৫০তম বিসিএস]

ক) He turned the volume up.
খ) Business confidence is on the up.
গ) We live just up the road.
ঘ) Our system should be up by afternoon.
উত্তর: খ) Business confidence is on the up.

২৭. The warning of the authority falls on deaf ears. Here warning does the function of __ [৩৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) adverb
খ) adjective
গ) verb
ঘ) noun
উত্তর: ঘ) noun

২৮. I am in the process of collecting "material" for my story. The quoted word is a/an ---- [৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) Verb
খ) Adjective
গ) Adverb
ঘ) Noun
উত্তর: ঘ) Noun

২৯. Who's that?' In this sentence 'that' is a/an [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) pronoun
খ) conjunction
গ) adjective
ঘ) adverb
উত্তর: ক) pronoun

৩০. Which functions both as a transitive and an intransitive verb? [৫০তম বিসিএস]

ক) sleep
খ) arrive
গ) break
ঘ) die
উত্তর: গ) break

৩১. 'Someone sneezed loudly at the back of the hall'. In this sentence the verb 'sneezed' is [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) causative
খ) intransitive
গ) transitive
ঘ) factitive
উত্তর: খ) intransitive

৩২. 'How does Ushashi feel now?' In this sentence is verb 'feel' is- [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) causative
খ) modal
গ) intransitive
ঘ) transitive
উত্তর: গ) intransitive

৩৩. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) Mister
খ) Master
গ) Mistress
ঘ) Mastery
উত্তর: খ) Master

৩৪. Select the sentence in which 'long' is a verb- [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) He will come before long.
খ) It is a long story.
গ) Boys long for holidays.
ঘ) I cannot wait long.
উত্তর: গ) Boys long for holidays.

অধ্যায়
২

Articles & Determiners

Rules • Last-minute Revision • ১১টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ

২.১ a / an — বানান নয়, উচ্চারণের ধ্বনি দেখো

an বসে (স্বরধ্বনি)	a বসে (ব্যঞ্জনধ্বনি / 'ইউ' ধ্বনি)
an apple, an egg, an hour, an honest man, an heir	a university, a European, a unique case, a useful book, a union
an M.A., an MP, an FBI analyst, an SMS, an X-ray (অক্ষরের নাম স্বরধ্বনিতে শুরু)	a one-eyed man, a one-taka coin ('ওয়ান' = w ধ্বনি)
an umbrella, an uncle, an ugly sight	a BCS officer, a hotel, a house, a historic event

সতর্কতা | BCS ফাঁদ

an unique ✗ → **a unique** case ✓ (unique 'ইউ' ধ্বনিতে শুরু)। 'very unique', 'most unique' ও ভুল, কারণ unique-এর তুলনা হয় না।

an FBI analyst ✓: F-এর উচ্চারণ 'এফ', স্বরধ্বনি। একইভাবে an L-shaped, an N.G.O., an S.S.C. exam।

২.২ The — কখন বসবে

- নির্দিষ্ট বা আগে উল্লিখিত: I saw **a** boy. **The** boy was crying.
- একমাত্র বস্তু: the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, the Prime Minister
- Superlative ও Ordinal: **the** best, **the** first, **the** most beautiful
- নদী, সাগর, উপসাগর, পর্বতমালা, দ্বীপপুঞ্জ, মরুভূমি: **the** Padma, **the** Bay of Bengal, **the** Himalayas, **the** Sahara
- ধর্মগ্রন্থ ও পত্রিকা: **the** Quran, **the** Bible, **the** Daily Star
- **the + Adjective** = সেই শ্রেণির মানুষ (plural): **the** poor, **the** rich, **the** blind
- বাদ্যযন্ত্র: play **the** guitar | Comparative জোড়া: **The** more, **the** merrier
- জাতি: **the** Chinese, **the** Dutch, **the** Bangladeshis | পরিবার: **the** Rahmans

২.৩ Article বসে না (Zero Article)

- Proper noun: Dhaka, Rahim, Bangladesh | ভাষা: Bangla, English
- খাবারের বেলা (meal): have breakfast, after dinner
- খেলা: play cricket, play football | বিষয়: study physics
- সাধারণ অর্থে abstract/material/plural noun: **Honesty** is the best policy. **Dogs** are loyal.
- উপাধি সহ নাম: Dr. Karim, Professor Razzak | একক পর্বত বা হ্রদ: Mount Everest, Lake Victoria
- প্রতিষ্ঠানে মূল উদ্দেশ্যে যাওয়া: go to **school / college / hospital / bed / prison / church**

সতর্কতা | ফাঁদ: hospital ও heart attack

'He went to ___ hospital because he had ___ heart attack.' → **no article, a**।

রোগী হিসেবে হাসপাতালে গেলে (British English) article বসে না। 'a heart attack' গণনাযোগ্য ঘটনা, তাই a।

২.৪ বিশেষ Article-এর নিয়ম

নিয়ম	উদাহরণ
a few = কয়েকটি (ইতিবাচক) | **few** = প্রায় নেই (নেতিবাচক)	I have **a few** friends. | He has **few** friends, so he feels lonely.
a little = অল্প কিছু | **little** = প্রায় নেই (uncountable)	I still have **a little** money. | There is **little** hope.
quite a few = অনেক	**Quite a few** students were absent.
such / what / many / quite / rather + **a**	**Such a** day, **What a** pity, **Many a** man, **Quite a** good player
as / so / too / how + Adjective + **a** + Noun	**as good a** player as; **too hot a** day
half an hour / a half	I waited **half an** hour.
a number of + plural verb | **the number of** + singular verb	**A number of** students **are** absent. **The number of** students **is** 50.

২.৫ Determiner কী?

Determiner Noun-এর আগে বসে এবং বলে দেয় Noun-টি নির্দিষ্ট না অনির্দিষ্ট, কতগুলো বা কার।

ধরন	শব্দ
Articles	a, an, the
Demonstratives	this, that, these, those
Possessives	my, our, your, his, her, its, their, whose
Quantifiers	some, any, much, many, few, little, several, enough, all, no, a lot of
Distributives	each, every, either, neither
Numerals	one, two, first, second
Interrogatives	which, what, whose

উদাহরণ

Identify the determiner: 'Bring me **that** book.' → that

Identify the determiner: 'I have **no** news for you.' → no

Which word is the determiner: 'Will it take **much** time?' → much

২.৬ Quantifier ও Determiner-এর নিয়ম

Noun-এর ধরন	ব্যবহৃত Determiner
Uncountable (water, money, advice)	much, little, a little, a great deal of, a bit of
Countable plural (books, friends)	many, few, a few, several, a number of, fewer
দুই ধরনেই	some, any, a lot of, plenty of, no, enough, all, most

- **some** ইতিবাচক বাক্য ও অনুরোধে (Would you like **some** tea?); **any** নেতিবাচক, প্রশ্ন ও if-বাক্যে।
- **no** + Noun = not any। 'I have **no** interest' ✓; 'I have **not** interest' ✗; 'none' Noun-এর আগে বসে না।
- **each / every + singular noun + singular verb**; 'Each **of** the boys' + singular verb।
- **either / neither** দুইটির ক্ষেত্রে; দুইয়ের বেশি হলে **any / none**।
- **This / That** + singular; **These / Those** + plural। 'That amazing song haunted me' ✓ ('These' plural, 'Thus' Adverb)।
- **a lot of** ✓; 'a very lot of' ✗; 'very many' (of ছাড়া), 'very much' (uncountable-এর সাথে)।

Last-minute Revision — Articles & Determiners

- an/a ধ্বনি দেখে: an hour, an honest, an MP, an FBI | a university, a European, a unique, a one-eyed।
- the বসে: unique বস্তু, superlative, ordinal, নদী-সাগর-পর্বতমালা, ধর্মগ্রন্থ-পত্রিকা, the + adjective।
- বসে না: খেলা, ভাষা, meal, proper noun, general abstract noun; go to school/hospital/bed।
- a few/a little = আছে | few/little = নেই; quite a few = অনেক।
- each, every, either, neither + singular; no + noun; any নেতিবাচক/প্রশ্নে।
- a number of = plural verb; the number of = singular verb।

২.৭ বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিমিনারি MCQ

এই অংশে ১১টি প্রশ্ন উপবিষয় ধরে সাজানো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শেষে কোন বিসিএস-এ এসেছিল তা দেওয়া আছে। আগে নিজে উত্তর করো, তারপর নিচের সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

১. Select the right determiner: 'She works as ____ FBI analyst. [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) a
খ) an
গ) the
ঘ) none of the above

উত্তর: খ) an

২. Identify the determiner in the sentence "Bring me that book" [৪২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) bring
খ) me
গ) that
ঘ) book

উত্তর: গ) that

৩. Identify the determiner in the following sentence : 'I have no news for you." [৪০তম বিসিএস]

ক) have
খ) news
গ) no
ঘ) for

উত্তর: গ) no

৪. Use the appropriate article ---- I saw ---- one-eyed man when I was walking on the road. [৩৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) a
খ) an
গ) the
ঘ) no article is needed

উত্তর: ক) a

৫. Which word is the determiner in the sentence "Will it take much time"? [৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) will
খ) take
গ) much
ঘ) time

উত্তর: গ) much

৬. He went to _____ hospital because he had __ heart attack. [৩৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) no article, an
খ) a, an
গ) the, no article
ঘ) no article, a

উত্তর: ঘ) no article, a

৭. Which sentence is correct? [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) This is an unique case
খ) This is a unique case
গ) This is a very unique case
ঘ) This is the most unique case

উত্তর: খ) This is a unique case

৮. Fill in the blank with the correct quantifier. I still have ---- money. [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) a few
খ) quite a few
গ) many
ঘ) a little

উত্তর: ঘ) a little

৯. ---- amazing song haunted me for a long time. [৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) These
খ) Those
গ) Thus
ঘ) That

উত্তর: ঘ) That

১০. I have ---- interest in the matter. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) not
খ) any
গ) none
ঘ) no

উত্তর: ঘ) no

১১. There are ---- dangerous drivers. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) a very lot of
খ) very many of
গ) very much of
ঘ) a lot of

উত্তর: ঘ) a lot of

অধ্যায়
৩

Noun & Pronoun Usage

Rules • Last-minute Revision • ৩১টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ

৩.১ Noun-এর প্রকার

ধরন	অর্থ	উদাহরণ
Common	একই জাতির সবার নাম	river, girl, city
Proper	নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি/স্থানের নাম	Padma, Rahim, Dhaka
Collective	একদলের সম্মিলিত নাম	team, herd, committee, class, **cattle**
Material	পদার্থের নাম	gold, water, iron, milk
Abstract	গুণ, ভাব, অবস্থার নাম	honesty, wisdom, childhood

'A **herd** of cattle is passing' এবং 'What kind of noun is **cattle**?' — দুটোতেই উত্তর **Collective noun**। 'river' Common noun, 'girl' Common noun।

৩.২ Gender

চার প্রকার Gender

Masculine (পুং) | **Feminine** (স্ত্রী) | **Common** (উভয়লিঙ্গ) | **Neuter** (ক্লীব, অজীব বস্তু)

Common gender: parent, child, baby, friend, cousin, sibling, orphan, neighbour, teacher, student, doctor, singer, person, servant, guest, enemy, **monarch, sovereign**

সতর্কতা | BCS বারবার ফাঁদ দেয়

monarch, sovereign, neighbour, sibling, orphan = Common gender (king/queen নয়)।

'Which one is masculine? Cow, Bitch, **Widower**, Nun' → Widower।

'Masculine of **mare**' → **Stallion** (mermaid, bear, dog নয়)।

'Feminine word: Buck, Bull, **Doe**, Horse' → Doe।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
bull	cow	stallion	mare
buck (হরিণ/খরগোশ)	doe	ram	ewe
dog	bitch	boar	sow
cock	hen	drake	duck
widower	widow	bachelor	spinster
monk	nun	wizard	witch
lad	lass	nephew	niece

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
bridegroom	bride	host	hostess
hero	heroine	emperor	empress
tiger	tigress	fox	vixen

৩.৩ Number (বচন)

ধরন	শব্দ
Singular = Plural (একই রূপ)	sheep, deer, fish, aircraft, offspring, series, species, means, swine, salmon, trout, cannon, dice, crossroads, headquarters, innings
Irregular	mouse–mice, **louse–lice**, man–men, child–children, ox–oxen, foot–feet, tooth–teeth, goose–geese, person–people
Latin/Greek (-um → -a)	**ovum–ova**, datum–data, medium–media, bacterium–bacteria, curriculum–curricula, memorandum–memoranda, spectrum–spectra, agendum–agenda
-on → -a	criterion–criteria, phenomenon–phenomena
-us → -i	stimulus–stimuli, nucleus–nuclei, **radius–radii**, focus–foci, fungus–fungi, cactus–cacti
-is → -es	basis–bases, analysis–analyses, thesis–theses, crisis–crises, **oasis–oases**, axis–axes, hypothesis–hypotheses
-a → -ae	formula–formulae (বা formulas), larva–larvae, alumna–alumnae
-ix / -ex → -ices	appendix–appendices, index–indices

> **সতর্কতা | Singular চেনার ফাঁদ**
>
> 'Which word is **singular**? formulae, agenda, oases, **radius**' → radius (বাকিগুলো plural)।
>
> 'Both singular and plural: light, shot, criterion, **cannon**' → cannon।
>
> 'Same in plural: Memorandum, Stimulus, **Dice**, Oasis' → Dice | 'Spectrum, **Offspring**, Basis, Stimulus' → Offspring।
>
> 'Same in plural: aircraft, intention, mouse, thesis' → **aircraft** | 'wood, issue, **fish**, light' → fish।

৩.৪ Countable ও Uncountable — Noun Usage

সবসময় Singular/Uncountable (a বা s হয় না)	সবসময় Plural
advice, information, news, furniture, luggage, baggage, **scenery**, **machinery**, equipment, evidence, knowledge, homework, traffic, bread, poetry	scissors, trousers, spectacles, pants, goods, cattle, police, people, clothes

> **উদাহরণ**
>
> ঠিক: Let me give you **a piece of advice**. | ভুল: an advice, one advice, advices
>
> ঠিক: **Scenery** is not the only thing tourists want to see. | ভুল: a scenery, sceneries
>
> ঠিক: In order to improve farming, we need **machinery**. | ভুল: a machinery, machineries
>
> ঠিক: Hasan has read most of the **works** of Shakespeare. ('works' = রচনাবলি, plural)

৩.৫ Verb/Adjective থেকে Noun গঠন

Verb/Adjective	Noun	Verb/Adjective	Noun
laugh	laughter	know	knowledge
beautiful	beauty	waste	wastage
wise	wisdom	free	freedom
brave	bravery	long	length
strong	strength	high	height
true	truth	proud	pride
succeed	success	fail	failure
believe	belief	die	death

৩.৬ Pronoun-এর ব্যবহার

ধরন	উদাহরণ
Personal	I, we, you, he, she, it, they
Possessive	mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs
Reflexive/Emphatic	myself, himself, themselves
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those (Who's **that**? → that = pronoun)
Distributive	**each, either, neither**
Relative	who, whom, whose, which, that
Indefinite	one, none, all, some, anyone

Pronoun-এর ৬টি মূল নিয়ম

Each / every / either / neither + of + plural → singular verb ও singular pronoun। 'Each of the sons followed **his** father's trade.'

One ... one's। 'One should be careful about **one's** duty.'

that বসে superlative, all, only, same, any, no-এর পরে এবং নির্দিষ্টকারী clause-এ। 'I have read the book **that** you lent me.'

whose = কারও মালিকানা। 'The classroom **whose** windows were never opened.'

Preposition + whom/which: 'three sons, **all of whom** work in the same office' ('all of them', 'who all', 'they all' হলে ভুল)।

Gerund-এর আগে Possessive: 'She insisted on **his** leaving the house' (him ✗)।

- Case: Preposition-এর পরে Objective — **between you and me** ✓ (between you and I ✗)।
- than/as-এর পরে Nominative: He is taller than **I** (am)।
- Reflexive কখনও Subject হয় না: **Myself** went ✗; **I myself** went ✓।
- **who's** = who is; **whose** = কার; **it's** = it is; **its** = তার।

Last-minute Revision — Noun & Pronoun

- Common gender: monarch, sovereign, neighbour, sibling, orphan, parent, cousin। cattle, herd = Collective।
- Same singular-plural: sheep, deer, fish, aircraft, offspring, dice, cannon। louse–lice, ovum–ova, radius–radii।
- advice, scenery, machinery, information, furniture = Uncountable; 'a piece of' ব্যবহার করো।
- Each/every/one of + singular pronoun (his/one's)। all of whom, whose, that (superlative/only পরে)।
- Gerund-এর আগে Possessive: on **his** leaving। Reflexive Subject হয় না।

৩.৭ বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিমিনারি MCQ

এই অংশে ৩১টি প্রশ্ন উপবিষয় ধরে সাজানো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শেষে কোন বিসিএস-এ এসেছিল তা দেওয়া আছে। আগে নিজে উত্তর করো, তারপর নিচের সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

১. What gender is the word 'monarch'? [৫০তম বিসিএস]

ক) masculine
খ) feminine
গ) neuter
ঘ) common

উত্তর: ঘ) common

২. Which gender is the noun 'neighbour'? [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) Masculin
খ) Feminine
গ) Neuter
ঘ) Common

উত্তর: ঘ) Common

৩. Which gender is the word 'sibling'? [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) Masculine
খ) Feminine
গ) Neuter
ঘ) Common

উত্তর: ঘ) Common

৪. Which gender is the word 'orphan;? [৪৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) neiter
খ) feminine
গ) common
ঘ) masculine

উত্তর: গ) common

৫. Which one of the following is a common gender? [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) king
খ) sovereign
গ) emperor
ঘ) queen

উত্তর: খ) sovereign

৬. Which one is a masculine gender? [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) Cow
খ) Bitch
গ) Widower
ঘ) Nun

উত্তর: গ) Widower

৭. What is the masculine gender of "mare"? [৩৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) Mermaid
খ) Bear
গ) Stallion
ঘ) Dog

উত্তর: গ) Stallion

৮. Which of the following words is feminine? [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) Buck
খ) Bull
গ) Doe
ঘ) Horse

উত্তর: গ) Doe

৯. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) light
খ) shot
গ) criterion
ঘ) cannon

উত্তর: ঘ) cannon

১০. Which one has the identical singular and plural form? [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) Memorandum
খ) Stimulus
গ) Dice
ঘ) Oasis

উত্তর: গ) Dice

১১. Which of the following has the identical singular and plural form? [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) Spectrum
খ) Offspring
গ) Basis
ঘ) Strimulus

উত্তর: খ) Offspring

১২. What is the plural form of 'sheep'? [৪৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) sheeps
খ) sheep
গ) sheepes
ঘ) sheepses

উত্তর: খ) sheep

১৩. Identify the word that remains same in plural form: [৪২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) deer
খ) horse
গ) elephant
ঘ) tiger

উত্তর: ক) deer

১৪. Identify the word which remains the same in its plural form : [৪০তম বিসিএস]

ক) aircraft
খ) intention
গ) mouse
ঘ) thesis

উত্তর: ক) aircraft

১৫. what is the plural number of 'ovum'? [৩৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) ovams
খ) ovumes
গ) onums
ঘ) ova

উত্তর: ঘ) ova

১৬. What is the plural form of the word "louse"? [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) louses
খ) lice
গ) lices
ঘ) licess

উত্তর: খ) lice

১৭. Which of the following words is in singular form? [৩৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) formulae
খ) agenda
গ) oases
ঘ) radius

উত্তর: ঘ) radius

১৮. What kind of noun is 'Cattle'? [১০তম বিসিএস]

ক) Proper
খ) Common
গ) Collective
ঘ) Material

উত্তর: গ) Collective

১৯. What is the noun form of the word 'laugh'? [৪৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) laughing
খ) laughable
গ) laughter
ঘ) laughingly

উত্তর: গ) laughter

২০. Which is the noun of the word 'beautiful' [২৭তম, ১১তম বিসিএস]

ক) Beauty
খ) Beautify
গ) Beauteous
ঘ) Beautifully

উত্তর: ক) Beauty

২১. What is the noun of the word 'Waste'? [১২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) Waste
খ) Wasting
গ) Wastage
ঘ) Wasteful

উত্তর: গ) Wastage

২২. Which one of the following words is an example of a distributive pronoun? [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) such
খ) either
গ) that
ঘ) any

উত্তর: খ) either

২৩. My uncle has three sons, ---- work in the same office. Which of the following is the best form of pronoun in the above sentence? [১৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) All of them
খ) Who all
গ) they all
ঘ) All of whom

উত্তর: ঘ) All of whom

২৪. Pick the correct part to fill in the gap of the following sentence : Each of the sons followed ---- father's trade. [৩৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) their
খ) her
গ) whose
ঘ) his

উত্তর: ঘ) his

২৫. One should be careful about ---- duty. [২৩তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) his
খ) her
গ) one's
ঘ) the

উত্তর: গ) one's

২৬. I have read the book ---- you lent me. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) that
খ) whom
গ) whose
ঘ) what

উত্তর: ক) that

২৭. The children studied in a class room ____ windows were never opened. [২২তম বিসিএস]

ক) that
খ) which
গ) where
ঘ) whose

উত্তর: ঘ) whose

২৮. Which sentence is correct? [৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) Let me give you an advice.
খ) Let me give you one advice.
গ) Let me give you a single advice.
ঘ) Let me give you a piece of advice.

উত্তর: ঘ) Let me give you a piece of advice.

২৯. ---- is not the only thing tourists want to see. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) A scenery
খ) Sceneries
গ) The sceneries
ঘ) Scenery

উত্তর: ঘ) Scenery

৩০. In order to improve farming methods, we need ---- . [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) machine
খ) machinery
গ) a machinery
ঘ) machineries

উত্তর: খ) machinery

৩১. Hasan has read most of the ---- of Shakespeare: [৪২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) poem
খ) play
গ) drama
ঘ) works

উত্তর: ঘ) works

অধ্যায়
8

Appropriate Prepositions

Rules • Last-minute Revision • ৩৮টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ

৪.১ সময়ের Preposition: at / on / in / for / since / by

Preposition	কখন বসে	উদাহরণ
at	নির্দিষ্ট সময়-বিন্দু	at 5 pm, at night, at noon, at present, at the weekend, at the age of 20
on	বার ও তারিখ	on Friday, on 21 February, on the morning of Eid
in	মাস, বছর, ঋতু, দিনের অংশ	in May, in 2000, in winter, in the morning
for	সময়ের **দৈর্ঘ্য**	ill **for** three months
since	সময়ের **শুরু-বিন্দু**	living in Dhaka **since** 2000; ill **since** Friday last
by	ডেডলাইন (সময়ের মধ্যে বা তার আগে)	complete this work **by** Friday
till / until	যতক্ষণ চলতে থাকে	wait **till** five
in + সময়	ঐ সময় পরে	I will go **in** five minutes

সতর্কতা | for বনাম since

for + সময়ের পরিমাণ (three months, a long time); **since** + নির্দিষ্ট বিন্দু (2000, Friday)।

'I have not heard from him **for long**' ✓ ('since long' ✗, 'long since' ভিন্ন অর্থ)।

৪.২ স্থান ও দিকের Preposition

Preposition	ব্যবহার	উদাহরণ
at	বিন্দু / ছোট স্থান	at the door, arrive **at** the station
in	ভিতরে / বড় এলাকা	in Dhaka, arrive **in** a city or country
on	পৃষ্ঠের উপর	**on** the map, **on** the internet, **on** the table
across	এপার-ওপার	a coffee shop **across** the street
down / through	ঢাল বেয়ে / ভেতর দিয়ে	The snow swirls **down** the valley
between	দুইয়ের মধ্যে	divide the money **between** the two children
among	দুইয়ের **বেশি**	**Among** is used when more than two are involved

৪.৩ by / with / on / to / for-এর পার্থক্য

- **by** = কর্তা বা মাধ্যম: by bus, by train, written by Tagore | **with** = যন্ত্র/উপকরণ: killed the fly **with** a newspaper; lit **with** electricity।

- **on foot ✓; by foot ✗** | **go for a walk ✓**; go to a walk ✗।
- **to** = দিক/প্রাপক: get **to** the centre; introduced the readers **to** poetry | **for** = উদ্দেশ্য/সময়/মূল্য।
- **Prefer X to Y** (than নয়): 'Many prefer donating money **to** distributing clothes'।
- **in** + পরিমাণ সময়: go in five minutes | **no preposition** (সরাসরি object): 'entered **the room**'।

৪.৪ Adjective + Preposition

Adjective	Preposition	Adjective	Preposition
married	**to**	identical	**with**
good / bad / clever	**at**	devoid	**of**
interested / no interest	**in**	alternative	**to**
angry (বিষয়ে)	**about**	angry (ব্যক্তির উপর)	**with**
addicted	**to**	responsible	**for** (কাজ), **to** (ব্যক্তি)
fond / afraid / proud / aware	**of**	different	**from**
superior / inferior / senior / junior	**to**	indifferent / similar / equal	**to**
a scholar	**of** repute	solution	**to** the problem

৪.৫ Verb + Preposition

Verb + Prep	অর্থ / উদাহরণ	Verb + Prep	অর্থ / উদাহরণ
adhere **to**	He does not adhere **to** any principle	introduce **to**	introduced the readers **to** poetry
admit **of**	Your conduct admits **of** no excuse	arrive **at** (a decision)	ministers arrived **at** a decision
look **into**	investigate: looking **into** the case	count / depend / rely **on/upon**	I count **upon** your help
part **from**	He parted **from** his friends	argue **with**	She argued **with** me
entrust **to**	entrusted **to** the care of	entrust **with**	entrusted **with** a duty
fantasize **about**	fantasized **about** winning	remind **of**	reminded me **of** my appointment
pay a penalty **for**	paid the penalty **for** his crimes	pay **with** (মূল্য হিসেবে)	paid for his crimes **with** five years in prison
made **up of**	The team is made **up of** eleven players	die **of** (রোগ) / **from** (কারণ)	died **from** over-eating

৪.৬ Phrasal Verb (Verb + Particle)

Phrasal verb	অর্থ	উদাহরণ
put aside	সঞ্চয় করে রাখা	put **aside** a large sum for his education
blow away	উড়ে যাওয়া	The tree has been blown **away** by the storm
break out	শুরু হওয়া (যুদ্ধ, রোগ)	The war broke **out** in 1939
give in (to)	হার মানা, মেনে নেওয়া	The government gave **in to** the demands
go back on	প্রতিশ্রুতি ভাঙা	He went **back on** his promise
knock out of the park	দুর্দান্ত সাফল্য	Selina knocked it **out of** the park
look after / look for	যত্ন নেওয়া / খোঁজা	look **after** the child; look **for** a job

সতর্কতা | Preposition লাগে না (Transitive verb)

enter, reach, approach, discuss, resemble, marry, attend, emphasise, order — সরাসরি Object নেয়।

'When she **entered the room**' (entered **into** ✗, entered **to** ✗) | 'He **emphasised the necessity**' (emphasise **on** ✗, emphasise **about** ✗)।

'Candidates are required to **get to** the centre' — get-এর পরে to বসে।

Last-minute Revision — Prepositions

- for = সময়ের দৈর্ঘ্য; since = শুরু-বিন্দু; by = ডেডলাইন; in + সময় = ঐ সময় পরে।
- at (বিন্দু), in (বড় এলাকা), on (পৃষ্ঠ): on the map, on the internet। between = ২টি; among = ২-এর বেশি।
- on foot, for a walk। prefer X **to** Y। look forward **to** + -ing।
- married to, good at, identical with, devoid of, addicted to, interested in, responsible for, alternative to।
- adhere to, introduce to, admit of, argue with, part from, entrust to, arrive at, count upon, fantasize about।
- enter, reach, discuss, emphasise = Preposition ছাড়া।

৪.৭ বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিমিনারি MCQ

এই অংশে ৩৮টি প্রশ্ন উপবিষয় ধরে সাজানো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শেষে কোন বিসিএস-এ এসেছিল তা দেওয়া আছে। আগে নিজে উত্তর করো, তারপর নিচের সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

১. Julia has been ill ---- three months. [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) since
খ) about
গ) in
ঘ) for

উত্তর: ঘ) for

২. He has been ill ---- Friday last. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) From
খ) On
গ) In
ঘ) Since

উত্তর: ঘ) Since

৩. There is a coffee shop _____the street. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) at
খ) on
গ) before
ঘ) across

উত্তর: ঘ) across

৪. The snow swirls_____ the valley. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) up
খ) in
গ) down
ঘ) through

উত্তর: গ) down

৫. Fill in the blank with the appropriate preposition: 'She was married _____ a rich man'. [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) with
খ) to
গ) of
ঘ) off

উত্তর: খ) to

৬. Identify the appropriate preposition : Your opinion is identical _____mine. [৪৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) for
খ) in
গ) with
ঘ) by

উত্তর: গ) with

৭. John Smith is good ---- Mathematics. (Fill in the gap) [৩৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) at
খ) in
গ) of
ঘ) after

উত্তর: ক) at

৮. Professor Razzak was a scholar ---- repute. (Fill in the gap) [৩৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) in
খ) of
গ) after
ঘ) by

উত্তর: খ) of

৯. Choose the correct preposition. My brother has no interest ---- music. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) for
খ) in
গ) with
ঘ) at

উত্তর: খ) in

১০. What are you so angry ----? [২৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) about
খ) at
গ) with
ঘ) for

উত্তর: ক) about

১১. There is no alternative ---- training. [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) to
খ) for
গ) than
ঘ) of

উত্তর: ক) to

১২. Do you know the solution _____ the problem? [৪৮তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) of
খ) for
গ) about
ঘ) to

উত্তর: ঘ) to

১৩. If a person cannot stop taking drugs, he or she is ---- [৩৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) attached to them
খ) committed to them
গ) addicted to them
ঘ) devoted to them

উত্তর: গ) addicted to them

১৪. Every driver must be held ---- his own actions. [২৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) responsible for
খ) responsible to
গ) liable to
ঘ) blamed for

উত্তর: ক) responsible for

১৫. He does not adhere ---- any principle. [৪৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) by
খ) in
গ) at
ঘ) to

উত্তর: ঘ) to

১৬. Wordsworth introduced the readers ---- a new kind of poetry. [৩১তম বিসিএস]

ক) with
খ) at
গ) to
ঘ) by

উত্তর: গ) to

১৭. Rizvi requested Rini ---- telephone to attend the meeting. [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) over
খ) through
গ) with
ঘ) by

উত্তর: ক) over

১৮. Choose the correct preposition. The police is looking ---- the case. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) after
খ) on
গ) up
ঘ) into

উত্তর: ঘ) into

১৯. He parted ---- his friends in tears. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) with
খ) from
গ) against
ঘ) beside

উত্তর: খ) from

২০. The children were entrusted ---- the care of their uncle. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) with
খ) for
গ) to
ঘ) at

উত্তর: গ) to

২১. The ministers arrived ---- a decision last night. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) to
খ) at
গ) on
ঘ) by

উত্তর: খ) at

২২. Choose the right preposition for the sentence. I count ---- your help. [২৩তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) after
খ) upon
গ) for
ঘ) with

উত্তর: খ) upon

২৩. Choose the right preposition for the sentence. She argued ---- me about the marriage. [২৩তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) with
খ) for
গ) to
ঘ) from

উত্তর: ক) with

২৪. He fantasized ---- winning the lottery. [২১তম বিসিএস]

ক) with
খ) from
গ) after
ঘ) about

উত্তর: ঘ) about

২৫. He has paid the penalty ____ his crimes ____ five years in prison. [২২তম বিসিএস]

ক) for, with
খ) at, by
গ) about, at
ঘ) after, in

উত্তর: ক) for, with

২৬. The team is ---- eleven players. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) made of
খ) made up of
গ) made up
ঘ) made

উত্তর: খ) made up of

২৭. When they had their first child, they put ---- a large sum for his education. [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) aside
খ) beside
গ) outside
ঘ) under

উত্তর: ক) aside

২৮. Choose the correct preposition. The tree has been blown ---- by the storm. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) away
খ) up
গ) off
ঘ) out

উত্তর: ক) away

২৯. The Second World War broke ---- in September,1939. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) through
খ) away
গ) out
ঘ) in

উত্তর: গ) out

৩০. The government gave ---- the demands of the people. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) in to
খ) in
গ) to
ঘ) over to

উত্তর: ক) in to

৩১. When one makes a promise, one must not go ---- on it. [৪৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) forward
খ) back
গ) by
ঘ) around

উত্তর: খ) back

৩২. When Ushashi entered ____ the room everybody stopped talking. [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) into
খ) no preposition
গ) to
ঘ) in

উত্তর: খ) no preposition

৩৩. Fill in the blank, She went to New Market____. [৪৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) on foot
খ) on feet
গ) by foot
ঘ) by walking

উত্তর: ক) on foot

৩৪. He divided the money _the two children. [৪৫তম, ২৬তম (বিশেষ), ২১তম বিসিএস]

ক) between
খ) among
গ) over
ঘ) in between

উত্তর: ক) between

৩৫. "Among" is a preposition that is used when ---- people are involved. [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) two
খ) more than two
গ) two or more than two
ঘ) four only

উত্তর: খ) more than two

৩৬. Many prefer donating money ---- distributing clothes. [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) than
খ) but
গ) to
ঘ) without

উত্তর: গ) to

৩৭. Fill in the blank with appropriate preposition. 'Hurry up! we have to go -- five minutes.' [২৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) in
খ) on
গ) by
ঘ) for

উত্তর: ক) in

৩৮. Choose the right word to fill the blank : I should appreciate it if you could complete this work ---- Thursday. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) till
খ) untill
গ) upto
ঘ) by

উত্তর: ঘ) by

অধ্যায়

৫

Right Form of Verbs

Rules • Last-minute Revision • ৩৫টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ

৫.১ Subject–Verb Agreement

মূল সূত্র: Verb নির্ভর করে আসল Subject-এর উপর, মাঝের শব্দের উপর নয়

A as well as B / A along with B / A together with B / A with B → Verb হবে **A**-এর অনুযায়ী। 'He as well as his parents **is** spending vacation abroad.'

Neither A nor B / Either A or B / Not only A but also B → Verb হবে **কাছের Subject (B)**-এর অনুযায়ী। 'Neither Rini nor Simi **is** qualified.'

One of / each of / either of / neither of + plural noun → **singular** verb। 'One of my sisters **is** a nurse.' ('One of my sister' ✗, 'One of my sisters are' ✗)

At least one of / every one of + plural → singular verb। 'At least one of the students **gets** full marks.'

Subject	Verb	উদাহরণ
Fraction/Percentage + **uncountable**	singular	Three fourths of the **work has been** finished.
Fraction/Percentage + **countable plural**	plural	Two thirds of the **students are** present.
Book, film, দেশ ও সংস্থার নাম (plural আকার হলেও)	singular	The Arabian Nights **is** still a great favourite.
Mathematics, physics, economics, news, politics	singular	Mathematics **is** my favourite subject.
A number of + plural	plural	A number of students **are** absent.
The number of + plural	singular	The number of students **is** fifty.
The poor, the rich (the + adjective)	plural	The poor **have** always suffered.
Collective noun (একক হিসেবে)	singular	The team **is** winning. (সদস্যরা আলাদাভাবে হলে plural)

৫.২ Tense-এর মূল নিয়ম

পরিস্থিতি	Tense	উদাহরণ
চিরন্তন সত্য, প্রবাদ, বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য	Present Simple	The earth **moves** round the sun. Slow and steady **wins** the race. When water **freezes** it turns into ice.
since / for + সময় (এখনও চলছে)	Present Perfect	I **have known** him for ten years. We **have not had** a holiday since the beginning of the year.

পরিস্থিতি	Tense	উদাহরণ
while / as + চলমান কাজ (অতীতে)	Past Continuous	My uncle arrived while I **was cooking** the dinner. As the sun **was shining**, I decided to go out.
while + বর্তমানের চলমান কাজ	Present Continuous	Do not make a noise while your father **is sleeping**.
as soon as / when + অতীতের একটি কাজ	Past Simple	I opened the door as soon as I **heard** the bell.
before + Past Simple; মূল clause-এ আগের কাজ	Past Perfect + Past Simple	He **had written** the book before he **retired**.
after + Past Perfect; মূল clause-এ পরের কাজ	Past Simple + Past Perfect	She told me his name after he **had left**.
until (সময় বোঝালে)	Past/Present Simple	We waited until the plane **took off**.
অতীতের আগের ঘটনা	Past Perfect	The path **had been** paved, so we could walk.
Only after / Hardly / No sooner (উল্টো বাক্য)	Past Simple + did	Only after I **went** home, did I remember my appointment.
Indirect speech (reported)	Past → Past Perfect	He said that he **had come** the previous day.

> **সতর্কতা | Tense ফাঁদ**
>
> **I have known him for ten years** ✓; 'I know him for ten years' ✗। for/since-এর সাথে Present Perfect।
>
> **'The Earth moves'** — Indirect speech-এও চিরন্তন সত্য Present Simple-ই থাকে।
>
> **Present Perfect-এর সাথে yesterday, last year, ago** ✗।

৫.৩ Conditional ও Subjunctive

Type	গঠন	উদাহরণ
Zero	If + Present, Present	If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
Type 1 (সম্ভাব্য)	If + Present, will/can + V1	If a ruby **is heated**, it **will** lose its colour.
Type 2 (অবাস্তব বর্তমান)	If + Past (**were** সব Subject-এ), would + V1	If I **were** you, I **would** take the money.
Type 3 (অতীতের অপূর্ণ ইচ্ছা)	If + **had** + V3, would **have** + V3	If I **had known** you were coming, I **would have gone** to the station.
Inversion	Had + S + V3, S + would have + V3	**Had I known**, I **would have invited** you in.

- **It is high time + Subject + Past:** It is high time we **acted** on the matter।
- **as if / as though + Past (were):** Rishan walks as if he **were** lame।
- **wish + Past / were:** I wish I **were** a bird।
- **lest ... should + V1:** He ran fast lest he **should** miss the train।
- **had better + V1:** Tourists **had better get** their reservations early। ('had better to get' ✗)

- **would rather + V1:** I **would rather** starve than beg।

> **সতর্কতা | Condition-এর মূল ফাঁদ**
>
> **if-clause-এ would/will বসে না:** 'If I would know' ✗। 'If I **had known**' ✓।
>
> 'This could have worked if I **had** been more far-sighted' → Type 3, তাই had + V3।

৫.৪ Modal Verb

- অনুমান (guess): 'I didn't follow who passed by me. It **might be** Shajib.'
- ক্ষমতা: 'I'm looking for someone who **can** play the piano.' ('can be able to' ✗)
- Indirect speech: 'He said that he **would** be unable to come.' (will → would)
- Modal-এর পরে সবসময় **V1:** can go, must do, should take।

৫.৫ বিভ্রান্তিকর Irregular Verb

V1	V2	V3	পার্থক্য
lie (শোয়া)	**lay**	**lain**	অকর্মক: The boy **lay** on the floor yesterday.
lay (রাখা)	**laid**	**laid**	সকর্মক: How many eggs have your hens **laid**? (lain ✗)
lie (মিথ্যা বলা)	lied	lied	regular verb
hang (ঝোলানো)	**hung**	**hung**	The picture was **hung** on the wall.
hang (ফাঁসি দেওয়া)	hanged	hanged	The criminal was **hanged**.
rise	rose	risen	অকর্মক | **raise** (সকর্মক): raised, raised
sit	sat	sat	অকর্মক | **set** (রাখা): set, set
lose	lost	lost	**lose** (হারানো) vs **loose** (ঢিলা)
die	died	died	**dye** (রং করা): dyed, dyed

Last-minute Revision — Right Form of Verbs

- A as well as B → A অনুযায়ী | Neither A nor B → B অনুযায়ী | One of + plural → singular verb।
- Fraction of uncountable → singular (three fourths of the work **has**)।
- চিরন্তন সত্য → Present Simple। for/since → Present Perfect। before + simple past ... had done। after + had done ... simple past।
- Type 2 → If + were/past, would। Type 3 → If + had + V3, would have + V3।
- It is high time + past | as if + were | lest + should | had better + V1 | would rather + V1।
- lie–lay–lain | lay–laid–laid | hang–hung (বস্তু) | hang–hanged (ফাঁসি)।

৫.৬ বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিমিনারি MCQ

এই অংশে ৩৫টি প্রশ্ন উপবিষয় ধরে সাজানো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শেষে কোন বিসিএস-এ এসেছিল তা দেওয়া আছে। আগে নিজে উত্তর করো, তারপর নিচের সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

১. He as well as his parents _____ spending vacation abroad. [৪৮তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) are
খ) is
গ) will
ঘ) can

উত্তর: খ) is

২. Neither Rini nor Simi ---- qualified for the job. [২৯তম বিসিএস]

ক) are
খ) is
গ) were
ঘ) had

উত্তর: খ) is

৩. At least one of the students ---- full marks every time. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) get
খ) are getting
গ) gets
ঘ) have got

উত্তর: গ) gets

৪. Three fourths of the work ---- finished. [২৩তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) have been
খ) had
গ) has been
ঘ) were

উত্তর: গ) has been

৫. The Arabian Nights ---- still a great favourite. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) has
খ) are
গ) is
ঘ) were

উত্তর: গ) is

৬. Which sentence is correct? [৪৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) One of my sisters are a nurse.
খ) One of my sister is a nurse.
গ) One of my sisters is a nurse.
ঘ) One of my sister's are a nurse.

উত্তর: গ) One of my sisters is a nurse.

৭. Samin is my colleague. I _____ him for ten years. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) know
খ) knew
গ) have known
ঘ) have been known

উত্তর: গ) have known

৮. Fill in the gap with the right tense : When water ---- it turns into ice. [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) will freeze
খ) freezes
গ) would freeze
ঘ) froze

উত্তর: খ) freezes

৯. Slow and steady ---- the race. (Fill in the gap) [৩৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) win
খ) wins
গ) has won
ঘ) won

উত্তর: খ) wins

১০. Teacher said, 'The earth--round the sun'. [৩৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) moves
খ) moved
গ) has moved
ঘ) will be moving

উত্তর: ক) moves

১১. As the sun ----, I decided to go out. [২৬তম (বিশেষ), ২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) Has shone
খ) Shine
গ) Shines
ঘ) Was shining

উত্তর: ঘ) Was shining

১২. My uncle arrived while I ---- the dinner. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) would cook
খ) had cooked
গ) cook
ঘ) was cooking

উত্তর: ঘ) was cooking

১৩. I opened the door as soon as I ---- the bell. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) have heard
খ) was hearing
গ) am heard
ঘ) heard

উত্তর: ঘ) heard

১৪. He had written the book before he ---- [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) retired
খ) had retired
গ) has retired
ঘ) will be retired

উত্তর: ক) retired

১৫. She told me his name after he ---- . [২৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) left
খ) had left
গ) has left
ঘ) has been leaving

উত্তর: খ) had left

১৬. We waited until the plane ---- [২৩তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) did not take off
খ) took off
গ) had not taken off
ঘ) had taken off

উত্তর: খ) took off

১৭. The path _____ paved, so we were able to walk through the path. [২২তম বিসিএস]

ক) was
খ) had been
গ) has been
ঘ) being

উত্তর: খ) had been

১৮. We (not have) a holiday since the beginning of the year.- Which of the following verb forms best completes the above sentence? [১৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) did not have
খ) have not had
গ) are not having
ঘ) had not had

উত্তর: খ) have not had

১৯. Only after I ---- home, did I remember my doctor's appointment. [২৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) going
খ) go
গ) went
ঘ) gone

উত্তর: গ) went

২০. Choose the right form of verb: It is high time we (act) on the matter. [৪৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) are acting
খ) acted
গ) have acted
ঘ) could act

উত্তর: খ) acted

২১. This could have worked if I ---- been more far-sighted. [৪৫তম, ৩৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) have
খ) had
গ) might
ঘ) would

উত্তর: খ) had

২২. Complete the sentence: If I were you, I ---- -- take the money [৪২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) shall
খ) will
গ) would
ঘ) may

উত্তর: গ) would

২৩. Complete the following sentence : 'Had I known you were waiting outside, I ___ [৩৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) had invited you to come in
খ) would invite you to come in
গ) would be inviting you to come in
ঘ) would have invited you to come in

উত্তর: ঘ) would have invited you to come in

২৪. Fill in the blank of the following sentence with the right form of verb. If I ---- a king! [৩৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) am
খ) was
গ) were
ঘ) shall be

উত্তর: গ) were

২৫. Rishan walks as if he ---- lame. [৩০তম বিসিএস]

ক) is
খ) had been
গ) has
ঘ) were

উত্তর: ঘ) were

২৬. Shaheen would never have taken the job if- -- what great demand it would make on his time. [২৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) he knew
খ) he had been knowing
গ) he had known
ঘ) he was knowing

উত্তর: গ) he had known

২৭. I didn't follow who passed by me. It_____ Shajib. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) were
খ) must be
গ) might be
ঘ) was

উত্তর: গ) might be

২৮. Fill in the blank : Tourists ---- their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar. [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) better to had get
খ) had better to get
গ) had better got
ঘ) had better get

উত্তর: ঘ) had better get

২৯. Select the right word. He ran fast lest he - ---- miss the train. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) can
খ) should
গ) could
ঘ) has

উত্তর: খ) should

৩০. I am looking for someone who ---- play the piano. [২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) able to
খ) is able
গ) can be able to
ঘ) can

উত্তর: ঘ) can

৩১. He said that he ---- be unable come. [২৯তম বিসিএস]

ক) will
খ) shall
গ) should
ঘ) would

উত্তর: ঘ) would

৩২. The boy from the village said, "I- starve than beg."- Which of the following bestcompletes the above sentence? [১৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) better
খ) rather
গ) would rather
ঘ) would better

উত্তর: গ) would rather

৩৩. Which sentence is correct? [৪৯তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) The picture was hanged on the wall
খ) The picture was hung on the wall
গ) The picture was hunged on the wall
ঘ) The picture had hanged on the wall

উত্তর: খ) The picture was hung on the wall

৩৪. Choose the right form of verb: The boy (to lie) on the floor yesterday. [৪৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) lies
খ) lied
গ) lay
ঘ) layed

উত্তর: গ) lay

৩৫. How many eggs have your hens-this month? -which of the following words best completes the above sentence? [১৪তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) lain
খ) laid
গ) lay
ঘ) lied

উত্তর: খ) laid

অধ্যায়
৬

Gerund, Participle & Infinitive

Rules • Last-minute Revision • ২৮টি বিগত বিসিএস MCQ

৬.১ তিনটিকে আলাদা করার সূত্র

Non-finite	রূপ	কাজ	উদাহরণ
Gerund	V + ing	**Noun**-এর কাজ (Subject, Object, Preposition-এর পরে)	**Reading** is an excellent habit. He started **teaching** Hamlet.
Present Participle	V + ing	**Adjective** বা চলমান কাজ	We met Medha **carrying** a bouquet. Look at the **flying** bird.
Past Participle	V3	Adjective বা Passive অর্থ	A **lost** opportunity never returns. A **retired** officer lives next door.
Infinitive	to + V1 (বা V1)	Noun/Adjective/Adverb	**To win** a prize is my ambition. I will not let you **go**.

Gerund বনাম Participle — এক লাইনের টেস্ট

V-ing যদি **Noun-এর মতো** কাজ করে (Subject/Object, Preposition-এর পরে) → **Gerund**। 'It is no good **falling** in love' → Gerund।

V-ing যদি Noun-কে **describe** করে বা Subject-এর চলমান কাজ বোঝায় → **Participle**। 'catch the **falling** star' → Adjective (Participle)।

Verbal noun সাধারণত **the ... of** সহ আসে: the **reading** of books। এটি Gerund-এর মতো, তবে Verb-এর কাজ রাখে না।

উদাহরণ

'They talked about **going** on a vacation' → Gerund (about-এর পরে)

'The old man was tired of **walking**' → Gerund (of-এর পরে)

'Education is **enlightening**' → Participle (Adjective)

'A **rolling** stone gathers no moss' → Participle

'**Injured**, he lay on the ground groaning' → Past Participle (Adjective phrase)

৬.২ Gerund-এর ব্যবহার

- **Preposition-এর পরে সবসময় Gerund:** look forward **to seeing**, in fear of **being arrested**, insist **on going**।
- **no use / no good / worth / busy / cannot help + V-ing:** It is no good falling in love; worth reading; can't help laughing।
- **to** যখন Preposition: look forward **to receiving**, object **to**, used **to** + V-ing।
- **Passive Gerund (being + V3):** The submarine dipped to avoid **being seen**। In fear of **being arrested**।
- **Gerund-এর আগে Possessive:** She insisted **on his leaving**; He insisted **on my going** there।

এই Verb-এর পরে Gerund (V-ing)	এই Verb-এর পরে Infinitive (to + V1)
enjoy, avoid, mind, finish, give up, consider, suggest, deny, admit, practise, postpone, delay, risk, escape, imagine, keep, miss, resist, appreciate, contemplate (marrying)	want, hope, decide, plan, promise, refuse, agree, fail, manage, afford, learn, seem, tend, expect, offer, pretend, deserve, advise (someone) **to**

উদাহরণ

I love **reading** books and **playing** football. (parallel structure)

He gave up **playing** football when he got married.

I don't mind **helping** with the cooking.

He contemplated **marrying** his cousin.

Almost everyone **fails to pass** his driver's test on the first try. (fail + to-infinitive)

He advised me **to give up** smoking. (advise + object + to)

সতর্কতা | অর্থ বদলে যাওয়া Verb

stop + V-ing = কাজ থামানো (stopped smoking) | **stop + to V** = কিছু করার জন্য থামা (stopped to smoke)।

remember / forget + V-ing = অতীতের কাজ | **+ to V** = ভবিষ্যতের কাজ। **try + V-ing** = পরীক্ষামূলক | **try + to V** = চেষ্টা করা।

begin, start, like, love, hate, continue, prefer — দুটোই চলে।

৬.৩ Participle-এর ব্যবহার

- **Present participle (V-ing):** চলমান/সক্রিয় অর্থে। 'He watched the boat **floating** down the river.'
- **Past participle (V3):** সম্পন্ন/নিষ্ক্রিয় অর্থে। 'He lay on the ground, **injured**.'
- **Perfect participle (having + V3):** আগের কাজ। '**Having finished** the work, he went home.'
- **Participle-এর কর্তা ও মূল বাক্যের কর্তা একই হতে হবে (dangling modifier নয়):** '**Walking** down the street, I saw a dog' ✓ ('Walking ..., the rain started' ✗)।

উদাহরণ

'He watched the boat **floating** down the river' ✓ ('to float' ✗ — দেখার সময় চলমান ধরন)

'**Injured**, he lay on the ground groaning' ✓ — Injuring/Having injured ✗

৬.৪ Infinitive-এর ব্যবহার

- **Bare infinitive (to ছাড়া V1):** Modal-এর পর (can, may, must, will, shall), **let / make / see / hear / watch + object**-এর পর, **had better, would rather**। 'I will not let you **go**.' 'The speaker failed to make the audience **listen**.'
- **to-infinitive:** উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে (He came **to see** me), Subject হিসেবে (**To help** others is a great deed)।
- **too ... to / enough to:** too tired **to walk**; old enough **to vote**।

- **Perfect infinitive (to have + V3):** 'The Parthenon is said **to have been** erected in the Age of Pericles.' (be said to have V3 = আগে ঘটা কাজ)
- **Split infinitive** এড়িয়ে চলো: 'to quickly go' ✗, 'to go quickly' ✓।

সতর্কতা | সবচেয়ে ঘন ঘন ভুল

let / make + object-এর পর **to ছাড়া** Verb: 'make the audience **listen**' ✓, 'to listen' ✗।

Preposition-এর পর Gerund: 'in fear of **being arrested**' ✓ ('arresting', 'arrested', 'having arrested' ✗)।

avoid + being seen (passive gerund): The submarine dipped to avoid **being seen** ✓।

fail + to V: Almost everyone fails **to pass** ✓ ('in passing' ✗)।

Last-minute Revision — Gerund, Participle, Infinitive

- Noun-এর কাজে V-ing = Gerund (Subject, Object, Preposition-এর পরে)। Describe করলে = Participle।
- Preposition + V-ing। look forward **to seeing**; in fear of **being arrested**; no good **falling**।
- avoid/enjoy/mind/give up/finish/consider/deny + V-ing; want/hope/decide/fail/agree + to V।
- Gerund-এর আগে Possessive: on **his** leaving; on **my** going।
- let/make/see/hear/can/will + bare infinitive। be said **to have been** = Perfect infinitive।
- Participle: falling star, retired officer, enlightening, injured, rolling stone।

৬.৫ বিগত বিসিএস প্রিলিমিনারি MCQ

এই অংশে ২৮টি প্রশ্ন উপবিষয় ধরে সাজানো। প্রতিটি প্রশ্নের শেষে কোন বিসিএস-এ এসেছিল তা দেওয়া আছে। আগে নিজে উত্তর করো, তারপর নিচের সবুজ উত্তর মেলাও।

১. It is no good falling in love at first sight. Here the word "falling" is a/an - [৫০তম বিসিএস]

ক) participle খ) infinitive
গ) gerund ঘ) verbal noun
উত্তর: গ) gerund

২. 'We met Medha carrying a bouquet of red roses. Here 'carrying' is a/an _____ [৪৭তম, ৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) gerund খ) infinitive
গ) verbal noun ঘ) participle
উত্তর: ঘ) participle

৩. 'He started teaching Hamlet.' Here 'teaching' is a/an- [৪৭তম, ৪৫তম (অনির্বাচিত) বিসিএস]

ক) participle খ) infinitive
গ) verbal noun ঘ) gerund
উত্তর: ঘ) gerund

৪. He contemplated marrying his cousin 'Here marrying 'is- [৪৩তম বিসিএস]

ক) present participle খ) gerund
গ) verb ঘ) infinitive
উত্তর: খ) gerund

৫. Go and catch the falling star. Here the "falling" is [৪২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) an adverb
খ) a preposition
গ) an adjective
ঘ) a verb

উত্তর: গ) an adjective

৬. The word "flying" in the sentence "Look at the flying bird" is a: [৪২তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) gerundial infinitive
খ) participle
গ) verbal noun
ঘ) gerund

উত্তর: খ) participle

৭. I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) infinitive
খ) gerund
গ) participle
ঘ) verbal noun

উত্তর: ক) infinitive

৮. "The old man was tired of walking." Here 'walking' is a/an [৪১তম বিসিএস]

ক) present participle
খ) adjective
গ) common noun
ঘ) gerund

উত্তর: ঘ) gerund

৯. A lost opportunity never returns . 'here' lost' is a - [৪০তম বিসিএস]

ক) gerund
খ) verbal noun
গ) gerundial infinitive
ঘ) participle

উত্তর: ঘ) participle

১০. Reading is an excellent habit, Here, the "Reading" word is a ---- [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) Verbal noun
খ) Participle
গ) Verb
ঘ) Gerund

উত্তর: ঘ) Gerund

১১. A retired officer lives next door. Here "retired" word is used as a/an : [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) Gerund
খ) adverb
গ) preposition
ঘ) participle

উত্তর: ঘ) participle

১২. Education is "enlightening". Here 'enlightening' is ---- : [৩৭তম বিসিএস]

ক) A gerund
খ) A participle
গ) An infinitive
ঘ) A finite verb

উত্তর: খ) A participle

১৩. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is? [১১তম বিসিএস]

ক) Gerund
খ) Verbal noun
গ) Participle
ঘ) Adjective

উত্তর: গ) Participle

১৪. I love reading books and ___ football. [৪৮তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) to play
খ) play
গ) playing
ঘ) to have played

উত্তর: গ) playing

১৫. _____ others is a great deed. [৪৮তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) To help
খ) Help
গ) To helping
ঘ) To have helped

উত্তর: ক) To help

১৬. In fear of _____ he escaped elsewhere. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) arresting
খ) arrested
গ) being arrested
ঘ) having arrested

উত্তর: গ) being arrested

১৭. The submarine dipped to avoid ___ enemy plane. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) see
খ) seeing
গ) being seen
ঘ) seen

উত্তর: গ) being seen

১৮. She insisted on ---- leaving the house. [৪৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) he
খ) him
গ) himself
ঘ) his

উত্তর: ঘ) his

১৯. He insisted ---- there. (Fill in the gap) [৩৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) on my going
খ) is to go
গ) over going
ঘ) to go

উত্তর: ক) on my going

২০. Fill in the blank with right option. I am looking forward ---- you. [২৬তম (বিশেষ) বিসিএস]

ক) to seeing
খ) seeing
গ) to see
ঘ) to have seen

উত্তর: ক) to seeing

২১. He gave up ---- football when he got married. [২৬তম (বিশেষ), ২৪তম বিসিএস]

ক) Of playing
খ) To play
গ) Playing
ঘ) Play

উত্তর: গ) Playing

২২. I don't mind ---- with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes. [২৪তম (বাতিল) বিসিএস]

ক) to help
খ) help
গ) helping
ঘ) for helping

উত্তর: গ) helping

২৩. He watched the boat ---- down the river. [২৯তম বিসিএস]

ক) to float
খ) floating
গ) was floating
ঘ) had floated

উত্তর: খ) floating

২৪. He advised me ---- smoking. [২৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) giving up
খ) to give up
গ) in giving up
ঘ) from giving up

উত্তর: খ) to give up

২৫. The Parthenon is said ---- erected in the Age of Pericles. [২১তম বিসিএস]

ক) to have become
খ) to have begun
গ) to have been
ঘ) to have had begun

উত্তর: গ) to have been

২৬. Almost everyone fails ---- on the first try. [১৮তম বিসিএস]

ক) in passing his driver's test
খ) to pass his driver's test
গ) to have passed his driver's test
ঘ) passing his driver's test

উত্তর: খ) to pass his driver's test

২৭. Fill in the blank with the correct word._____ he lay on the ground groaning. [৪৬তম বিসিএস]

ক) Injured
খ) Injuring
গ) Having injured
ঘ) Be injured

উত্তর: ক) Injured

২৮. The speaker failed to make the audience-to him patiently. -Which of the following is the correct verb form in the blank above [১৫তম বিসিএস]

ক) to listen
খ) listening
গ) listened
ঘ) listen

উত্তর: ঘ) listen