

Set Code-1



কপোর্টেট অফিস : 01973101504/07

Facebook Group: BCS CONFIDENCE. Email: bcsconfidence@hotmail.com



50th Preli. Subject Test-2 (English Language) এর ব্যাখ্যাসহ প্রশ্ন সমাধান

১. Which one is a concrete noun?

ক. Affection খ. ■ Mountain গ. Courage ঘ. Justice

Explanation: The concrete noun is Mountain, because it is a physical object that can be perceived by the five senses (seen, touched, etc.).

২. Identify the correct sentence.

উত্তর : She enjoys swimming in the ocean

Explanation: After verbs like enjoy, dislike, avoid, finish, use -ing (gerund).

৩. She can speak _____ French nor Spanish.

ক. ■ neither খ. either গ. nor ঘ. both

Explanation: The phrase "neither...nor" is used to indicate the absence of two things, meaning she speaks neither French nor Spanish.

৪. Which of the following is NOT a verb?

ক. Run খ. Eat গ. ■ Quickly ঘ. Jump

Explanation: Explanation: "Quickly" is an adverb, describing how an action is done (like "running quickly"), whereas "run", "eat", and "jump" are all verbs that indicate actions themselves.

৫. Identify the incorrect sentence.

উত্তর : They are capable for solving the problem.

Explanation: Certain adjectives take fixed prepositions (capable of, interested in, afraid of).

৬. Choose the correct sentence using a coordinating conjunction:

উত্তর : She wanted to go to the market, but she had no money.

Explanation: "But" is used for contrast between desire and lack of means.

৭. Which sentence contains only common nouns?

উত্তর : The dog chased the cat into the garden.

Explanation: A common noun refers to a general class of people, places, or things.

৮. Select the correctly formed comparative adjective:

ক. More happier খ. ■ Happier গ. Most happy ঘ. Happiest

Explanation: One-syllable adjectives form like "happy," "busy," or "easy," the "y" is replaced with an "i" and "-er" is added to form the comparative.

৯. He failed many times _____ he did not stop trying.

ক. ■ but খ. as গ. although ঘ. so

Explanation: While "but" also shows contrast, "although" is a more appropriate conjunction to introduce a subordinate clause like the one following "many times".

১০. Select the collective noun for a group of fish:

ক. ■ School খ. Herd গ. Pack ঘ. Flock

Explanation: The collective noun for fish is either 'shoal' or 'school.' These words describe a group of fish swimming together.

১১. I will wait here _____ you finish your work.

ক. and খ. for গ. or ঘ. ■ until

Explanation: "Until" is used to mean up to the point in time when something happens.

১২. Choose the sentence with the correct adjective form:

উত্তর : She is wiser than her sister.

Explanation: When comparing two people, we use the comparative form of the adjective, which is "wiser" for the word "wise".

১৩. Identify the correct sentence.

উত্তর : Despite the rain, the match continued.

Explanation: The correct sentence is identified by analyzing the proper usage of the prepositions "in spite of" and "despite."

১৪. The report was _____ before submission.

ক. review খ. being reviewed
গ. reviewing ঘ. ■ reviewed

Explanation: "was": is a form of the verb "to be" and requires a past participle to form the passive voice in the past tense.

১৫. Which word can act as both an adjective and an adverb without any change?

ক. ■ Hard খ. Quickly গ. Happy ঘ. Slowly

Explanation: Some English words don't change form when they shift between adjective and adverb. "Hard" is one of them.

১৬. It is not _____ who are to blame.

ক. me খ. ■ we গ. us ঘ. I

Explanation: "we" is the appropriate choice because it maintains the plural form needed to match with "are."

১৭. He admitted _____ the money.

ক. steal খ. to steal গ. ■ stealing ঘ. to stealing

Explanation: The verb admit is followed by a gerund (-ing form), not the infinitive.

১৮. _____ early helps you to be more productive.

ক. ■ Getting up খ. Get up
গ. Got up ঘ. To getting up

Explanation: Getting up, as it functions as a gerund in this sentence, performing the action of the subject.

১৯. Select the correct sentence.

ক. They combined together to form a strong team.
খ. ■ The teacher explained the lesson to the students.
গ. We postponed it until later in the month.
ঘ. She climbed up the tall mountain.

Explanation: correct structure with explain → object + to + indirect object.

২০. Although there were _____ participants, the program went on successfully.

ক. few খ. little গ. a little ঘ. ■ a few

Explanation: A few = some, a small number, but still enough (positive sense).

২১. _____ late, he rushed into the meeting without knocking.

ক. ■ Arriving খ. Arrived গ. Having arrived ঘ. Arrives

Explanation: "Arriving late" is a present participle phrase that explains the circumstance under which he rushed.

২২. She will bring dessert, _____ she will prepare the main course.

ক. neither খ. either গ. nor ঘ. ■ or

Explanation: "Or" is a coordinating conjunction that shows choice / alternative between two possibilities.

২৩. They talked about _____ the project on time.

ক. to complete খ. complete
গ. completed ঘ. ■ completing

Explanation: The verb "talked about" is followed by a gerund (the -ing form of a verb) to express the action being discussed.

২৪. Identify the incorrect sentence.

ক. She was accused of theft.
খ. ■ He is responsible to the team's success.
গ. We are involved in the project.
ঘ. I am familiar with this topic.

Explanation: Responsible to used when talking about being accountable to a person/authority.

২৫. Identify the correct sentence?

উত্তর : The fallen leaves covered the ground.

Explanation: "Fallen" is the past participle of "fall" used as an adjective.

২৬. Choose the sentence with an intransitive verb:

- ক. She reads a book. খ. ■ He sleeps peacefully.
গ. They painted the wall. ঘ. I wrote a letter.

Explanation: Intransitive verb does not need an object. "Sleeps" is complete by itself. "Peacefully" is just an adverb describing how.

২৭. Identify the incorrect classification:

- ক. River – common noun খ. Flock– collective noun
গ. ■ Nile – common noun ঘ. Patriotism– Abstract noun

Explanation: While "river" is a common noun, "Nile" is the specific name of a particular river, making it a proper noun, not a common noun.

২৮. Which sentence contains a linking verb?

- ক. They are going to the market.
খ. ■ He became a doctor last year.
গ. She runs every morning.
ঘ. The dog barked loudly.

Explanation: "became" is a linking verb because it connects the subject "He" to the predicate noun "doctor".

২৯. Which is the correct collective noun for a group of ants?

- ক. Pack খ. Herd গ. Swarm ঘ. ■ Colony

Explanation: A colony refers to a group of ants living together in a structured environment, which is the most accurate description for their behavior.

৩০. She needs some ____ for the recipe.

- ক. ■ sugar খ. egg গ. salts ঘ. bottles

Explanation: Some can be used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.

৩১. Which of the following nouns is uncountable?

- ক. Chair খ. Pen গ. Book ঘ. ■ Information

Explanation: Uncountable nouns refer to things that can't be counted individually, like "information".

৩২. Identify the type of conditional in the sentence:

If I had known, I would have told you.

- ক. Zero conditional খ. First conditional
গ. Second conditional ঘ. ■ Third conditional

Explanation: Third conditional: If + past perfect, ... would have + past participle.

৩৩. Each of the players ____ to arrive on time.

- ক. ■ has খ. have গ. are ঘ. were

Explanation: The word "Each" is a singular subject, so it requires a singular verb, "has," even though it is followed by the plural noun "players".

৩৪. Choose the correctly spelled word:

- ক. ■ Receive খ. Recieve
গ. Recive ঘ. Receeve

৩৫. Select the sentence with an adverb clause:

- ক. I am happy that you came.
খ. ■ When the sun sets, we will leave.
গ. The book on the table is mine.
ঘ. She is a doctor.

Explanation: An adverb clause is a dependent/subordinate clause that functions like an adverb. It modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb in the main clause, answering questions like: When? Where? Why? How?

৩৬. Identify the part of speech of in the sentence: Running is a good exercise.

- ক. Verb খ. ■ Noun গ. Adjective ঘ. Adverb

Explanation: In the sentence, "Running is a good exercise," the word "Running" is a noun and specifically a gerund. A gerund is a verb form (ending in -ing) that functions as a noun, acting as the subject of the sentence in this case.

৩৭. Which of these is a gender-neutral noun?

- ক. Stewardess খ. Steward
গ. Hostess ঘ. ■ Flight attendant

Explanation: A gender-neutral noun does not specify male or female. It can refer to any person, regardless of gender. 'Flight attendant' is a neutral term for any gender.

৩৮. Identify the correct superlative form from the following:

- ক. Of the two cars, this is the most expensive.
খ. Of all the cars, this is the more expensive.
গ. ■ Of all the cars, this is the most expensive.
ঘ. Between the two cars, this is the most expensive one.

Explanation: "Of all the cars, this is the most expensive" is correct because it uses "most expensive" (the superlative form for "expensive") to compare one car with a group of many cars.

৩৯. Select the correct spelling:

- ক. Acommodate খ. Accommodat
গ. Accomodate ঘ. ■ Accommodate

৪০. What is the meaning of the word "benevolent"?

- ক. Sad and lonely খ. Angry and rude
গ. Lazy and slow ঘ. ■ Kind and generous

Explanation: Benevolent describes someone who wishes to do good for others and shows goodwill.

৪১. The book ____ I read yesterday was very interesting.

- ক. ■ that খ. whom গ. what ঘ. who

Explanation: "That" is used here as a relative pronoun to introduce the relative clause that I read yesterday.

৪২. She is one of the students who ____ always on time.

- ক. is খ. ■ are গ. was ঘ. be

Explanation: the relative pronoun "who" refers to the plural noun "students," so the verb that follows must be plural.

৪৩. Hardly had I reached the station ____ the train left.

- ক. than খ. ■ when গ. then ঘ. before

Explanation: This is an example of a correlative structure: Hardly...when

৪৪. Select the antonym of "scarce":

- ক. Rare খ. ■ Abundant গ. Little ঘ. Minimal

Explanation: Scarce means Something that is insufficient, not easily available, or in short supply.

৪৫. "The cat with the white paws slept peacefully," identify the phrase-

- ক. Noun phrase খ. Verb phrase
গ. Adjective phrase ঘ. ■ Prepositional phrase

Explanation: It begins with the preposition "with".

Structure: with (preposition) + the white paws (object of the preposition)

Function: Describes which cat (adds detail to the noun "cat").

৪৬. If someone "spills the beans," they-

- ক. Waste food খ. ■ Reveal a secret
গ. Tell a lie ঘ. Cook carelessly

Explanation: To spill the beans means to disclose something private or secret, often accidentally.

৪৭. He showed ____ interest in the proposal, so the manager decided not to involve him further.

- ক. few খ. a few গ. ■ little ঘ. a little

Explanation: "He showed a little interest in the proposal" means he didn't show much interest, which is why the manager decided not to include him further. "A little" is used with uncountable nouns like "interest" to indicate a small amount.

৪৮. She'll go to the seminar ____ she has time after work.

- ক. ■ if খ. when গ. unless ঘ. because

Explanation: "If" introduces a condition – something that may or may not happen.

৪৯. She saw him running across the street.

- ক. Gerund খ. Adjective
গ. Past participle ঘ. ■ Present participle

Explanation: Present participle (because it shows an ongoing action connected with the main verb "saw").

৫০. They objected to ___ higher taxes.

- ক. pay খ. ■ paying গ. be paid ঘ. paid

Explanation: After prepositions (like to, in, on, at, for), we must use a gerund (verb + ing).

৫১. If I ___ rich, I would travel the world.

- ক. am খ. ■ were গ. was ঘ. will be

Explanation: The sentence is a second conditional structure:

If + past tense, would + base verb.

৫২. Identify the clause type in the sentence:

I don't know where she lives.

- ক. Adjective clause খ. ■ Noun clause
গ. Adverb clause ঘ. Independent clause

Explanation: A noun clause functions like a noun in a sentence. Here, where she lives is the object of the verb know.

৫৩. I could not sleep ___ very tired.

- ক. ■ although I was খ. in spite of
গ. despite ঘ. being of

Explanation: "Although" introduces a clause (subject + verb).

৫৪. The number of applicants ___ increasing every year.

- ক. are খ. have been গ. were ঘ. ■ is

Explanation: The number of applicants → This phrase is treated as singular, because it refers to "one number."

৫৫. Choose the part of speech of the word in this sentence: The room was light and airy.

- ক. Noun খ. Verb গ. Adverb ঘ. ■ Adjective

Explanation: Words that describe or qualify a noun are adjectives. here "light" describe the qualities of the noun 'room'.

৫৬. I am obliged ___ you ___ your help.

- ক. with, by খ. ■ to, for গ. in, for ঘ. by, for

Explanation: The phrase "be obliged to someone for something" is an idiomatic expression in English.

৫৭. Identify the correct sentence.

- ক. Neither he nor his friends was present.
খ. Neither he or his friends were present.
গ. ■ Neither he nor his friends were present.
ঘ. Neither he or his friends was present.

Explanation: "Neither...nor..." is used to connect two subjects.

৫৮. Identify the correct spelling:

- ক. Seperate খ. ■ Separate গ. Seperete ঘ. Separete

৫৯. Choose the meaning of the phrase "break the ice":

- ক. To freeze something খ. To stop working
গ. To make a mistake ঘ. ■ To start a conversation

Explanation: The phrase "break the ice" is to start a conversation or initiate a friendly interaction to overcome initial awkwardness or tension in a new social situation.

৬০. She suggested that he ___ more carefully.

- ক. studies খ. ■ study
গ. studied ঘ. studying

Explanation: When the verb "suggest" is followed by a "that" clause, the verb in the clause takes the base form (infinitive without "to"), regardless of the subject or the verb tense of the main clause.

৬১. Choose the sentence where the verb is finite:

- ক. Running every day is healthy. খ. ■ She runs fast.
গ. I like to run. ঘ. Running is fun.

Explanation: Finite verbs shows tense (past, present, future) and agrees with the subject. Here "runs" shows present tense and agrees with subject "she."

৬২. The broken window needs to be fixed.

- ক. Gerund খ. Present participle
গ. ■ Past participle ঘ. Verb phrase

Explanation: Break → past participle broken.

৬৩. The book which you gave me is excellent.

- ক. Noun clause খ. Independent clause
গ. Adverb clause ঘ. ■ Adjective clause

Explanation: An adjective clause (also called a relative clause) modifies a noun or pronoun. Usually introduced by relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that.

৬৪. Identify the closest synonym of "vague":

- ক. Clear খ. ■ Ambiguous
গ. Precise ঘ. Specific

Explanation: Ambiguous is a very close synonym for "vague" because both words describe something that is not clear or is difficult to understand.

৬৫. We are used to ___ late hours.

- ক. work খ. worked গ. to work ঘ. ■ working

Explanation: The phrase "used to" is followed by the gerund form of the verb (-ing form) when referring to a habitual action in the past that is still true in the present.

৬৬. Running is good for health.

- ক. Verb খ. ■ Gerund গ. Adjective ঘ. Adverb

Explanation: The word "running" is a gerund because it functions as a noun, specifically the subject of the sentence, representing the activity of running itself.

৬৭. Which of the following words is the verb form of the noun "success"?

- ক. Successful খ. ■ Succeed গ. Succession ঘ. Successfully

Explanation: Succeed (verb) = to achieve a goal or accomplish something.

৬৮. Either the students or the teacher ___ responsible for this mistake.

- ক. are খ. ■ is গ. were ঘ. have been

Explanation: In sentences with "either...or", the verb agrees with the subject closest to it. In this case, "the teacher" is singular and is closest to the verb, so the singular verb "is" is correct.

৬৯. Which of the following words is NOT a determiner?

- ক. Some খ. Several গ. Any ঘ. ■ Quickly

Explanation: A determiner is a word that comes before a noun and specifies it. "Quickly" is an adverb, describing how something happens, not specifying a noun. "Some", "several", and "any" are all considered quantifiers, which are a type of determiner.

৭০. He was flushed ___ smile.

- ক. upon খ. by গ. for ঘ. ■ with

Explanation: The phrase "flushed with" indicates that his face became red from an emotion such as excitement, pleasure, or embarrassment, which was expressed through his smile.

৭১. If you ___ water to 100°C, it boils.

- ক. ■ heat খ. heated গ. will heat ঘ. have heated

Explanation: This sentence describes a factual and general truth, which is a type of "real conditional" in grammar.

৭২. She ___ to the market every Saturday.

- ক. ■ goes খ. went গ. is going ঘ. will go

Explanation: The sentence describes a regular, habitual action ("every Saturday"), which requires the simple present tense. For a third-person singular subject like "She," the verb "go" takes the form "goes" to agree with the subject.

৭৩. She spoke so softly ___ no one could hear her clearly.

- ক. because খ. if গ. while ঘ. ■ that

Explanation: Because it correctly links the degree of action to its result.

৭৪. She insisted on ___ (pay) the bill herself.

- ক. pay খ. ■ paying গ. to pay ঘ. paid

Explanation: The verb "insist on" is always followed by a noun or gerund (-ing form).

৭৫. Identify the word that is gender-neutral:

- ক. Actor খ. Heroine গ. ■ Parent ঘ. Waitress

Explanation: The word parent is already a gender-neutral term that refers to a male, female, or nonbinary individual who has offspring.

৭৬. Which of the following words is an adverb?

- ক. Careful খ. Strong গ. Cat ঘ. ■ Always

Explanation: An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb, and "always" indicates how often something happens, making it an adverb of frequency.

৭৭. They ____ dinner when I arrived.

- ক. have খ. had গ. are having ঘ. ■ were having

Explanation: This uses the past continuous tense to describe an action (eating dinner) that was ongoing at the specific point in the past when another action (your arrival) occurred.

৭৮. Please take ____ book you like from the shelf.

- ক. what খ. which গ. ■ whichever ঘ. who

Explanation: Whichever: means "any one" or "any that".

It implies there are multiple books to choose from on the shelf, and the person can pick any one of them.

৭৯. What does the word "meticulous" mean?

- ক. Careless খ. ■ Extremely careful and precise
গ. Quick and rough ঘ. Lazy

Explanation: Meticulous means very careful and precise, or showing great attention to detail.

৮০. Mathematics ____ my favorite subject.

- ক. are খ. ■ is গ. were ঘ. have been

Explanation: The subject here is Mathematics, which is treated as a singular noun in English, even though it ends with -s. Therefore, it takes a singular verb.

৮১. Choose the synonym of "subtle":

- ক. Obvious খ. ■ Delicate গ. Loud ঘ. Bold

Explanation: Subtle meaning Something not obvious, delicate, or hard to notice.

৮২. Whoever finishes first will win the prize.

- ক. Adjective clause খ. ■ Noun clause
গ. Adverb clause ঘ. Independent clause

Explanation: Concrete

৮৩. It was his dedication and hard work ____ he succeeded.

- ক. ■ that খ. which গ. whom ঘ. who

Explanation: Concrete

৮৪. I am committed to ____ the community.

- ক. help খ. helped গ. be helped ঘ. ■ helping

Explanation: "Helping" serves as the gerund or present participle, fitting the "committed to" structure and signifying your active engagement in community support.

৮৫. "Once in a blue moon" means-

- ক. ■ Rarely খ. Always গ. Frequently ঘ. Every month

Explanation: "Once in a blue moon" very rarely, seldom, or infrequently.

৮৬. Choose the part of speech of in the sentence:

After the meeting, we went home.

- ক. ■ Preposition খ. Conjunction গ. Adverb ঘ. Noun

Explanation: A preposition shows the relationship between a noun/pronoun and another word in the sentence. After the meeting → after shows a relationship in time between the meeting and we went home.

৮৭. They arrived late to the party.

Identify the underlined parts of speech.

- ক. Adjective খ. Verb গ. ■ Adverb ঘ. Noun

Explanation: An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb. Late tells when they arrived → modifies the verb. Therefore, late is an adverb of time.

৮৮. He ____ in London since 2010.

- ক. lives খ. lived
গ. has been lived ঘ. ■ has lived

Explanation: The phrase "since 2010" indicates an action that started in the past and continues to the present. This calls for present perfect tense. Present Perfect Tense Structure: has/have + past participle.

৮৯. None of the information ____ accurate.

- ক. are খ. ■ is গ. were ঘ. have been

Explanation: Uncountable nouns always take a singular verb. "Is" agrees with the singular, uncountable noun "information."

৯০. What is the noun form of the adjective "strong"?

- ক. Strongly খ. Stronger
গ. Strengthen ঘ. ■ Strength

Explanation: The noun form of the adjective "strong" is strength. "Strength" refers to the quality of being strong, whether physically or mentally, or the ability of something to resist force without breaking.

৯১. Which of the following words is a verb?

- ক. Present খ. Presentation
গ. Presently ঘ. ■ Presented

Explanation: "Presented" is the past tense of the verb "present" which means to show or describe something.

৯২. Choose the correct sentence:

- ক. ■ If he was here, he would help us.
খ. If he will come here, he would help us.
গ. If he will be here, he would help us.
ঘ. If he is here, he would help us.

Explanation: This is a second conditional. Structure: If + past simple, ... would + base verb

৯৩. Choose the correct determiner to complete the sentence:

____ water is enough for the plants.

- ক. Many খ. ■ Much গ. Few ঘ. Several

Explanation: "water" is an uncountable noun, and "much" is a determiner used to quantify uncountable nouns, especially in contexts where a large amount is being discussed.

৯৪. I ____ my homework before dinner yesterday.

- ক. do খ. ■ did গ. was doing ঘ. will do

Explanation: The word "yesterday" indicates a specific time in the past. Actions completed at a definite past time require simple past tense.

৯৫. Although it was raining, they went outside. Identify the underlined parts of speech.

- ক. ■ Conjunction খ. Preposition গ. Adverb ঘ. Interjection

Explanation: The word "Although" is a conjunction, specifically a subordinating conjunction, which is used to connect two clauses and introduce a contrast between them.

৯৬. Find out this text in your text book. The underlined words are respectively—

- ক. noun and noun খ. noun and adverb
গ. adjective and noun ঘ. ■ noun and adjective

Explanation: The first underlined word in a specific sentence or phrase is a noun, and the second underlined word is an adjective. A noun names a person, place, thing, or idea, while an adjective describes or provides more information about a noun.

৯৭. The manager ____ quickly after the meeting ended.

- ক. discussed খ. completed
গ. assigned ঘ. ■ left

Explanation: The phrase "after the meeting ended" indicates a completed action in the past. "Left" is the simple past form of the verb leave, matching the past context.

৯৮. Which verb is a copulative verb?

- ক. Give খ. ■ Become গ. Run ঘ. Write

Explanation: The verb Become is a copulative verb. Copulative verbs, also known as linking verbs, connect the subject of a sentence to a noun or adjective that renames or describes it, rather than showing an action.

৯৯. Select the feminine form of "stallion":

- ক. ■ Mare খ. Cow গ. Doe ঘ. Ewe

Explanation: A stallion is a male horse, while a mare is a female horse.

১০০. She couldn't remember ____ time the meeting was scheduled.

- ক. which খ. ■ what গ. whose ঘ. who

Explanation: This phrase indicates a lack of knowledge or memory about the specific time of the meeting. The word "what" introduces the question of the meeting's time that the person is unable to recall.