



50th Preli. Subject Test-3 (English) এর ব্যাখ্যাসহ প্রশ্ন সমাধান

1. Which one is a masculine noun?

- ক. miss খ. spring গ. ■ death ঘ. liberty

Explanation: In English personification, abstract nouns like death (often as the Grim Reaper), winter, sun, and time are sometimes treated as masculine. Miss, spring, and liberty are typically feminine or neuter.

2. I have told you twice. Here 'twice' is—

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

Explanation: 'Twice' modifies the verb 'told', indicating how many times the action was performed. It is an Adverb of Number (or Frequency).

3. Few men are free from faults. Here 'few' means:

- ক. none খ. ■ hardly any গ. not much ঘ. some

Explanation: 'Few' (without 'a') has a negative meaning, implying a very small or insufficient number. Therefore, "Few men are free from faults" means hardly any men are free from faults.

4. "There is no mother but loves her child". Here 'but' is—

- ক. conjunction খ. adjective
গ. ■ negative relative ঘ. adverb

Explanation: The sentence means "There is no mother who does not love her child." In this construction, 'but' functions as a negative relative pronoun equivalent to "who... not" or "that... not."

5. The word 'right' has been used as a verb in which of the following sentences?

- ক. It is a matter of right. খ. Serve him right.
গ. He is the right man for the job.
ঘ. ■ It is such a fault that it will right itself.

Explanation: Here, 'right' means "to put right" or "to correct," functioning as the main verb of the clause.

6. Come up please. The underlined word is a/an—

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

Explanation: 'Up' modifies the verb 'Come', indicating the direction of movement. Since it doesn't have an object, it functions as an adverb, not a preposition.

7. What is the noun form of the word 'beneficial'?

- ক. beneficialness খ. ■ benefit
গ. beneficent ঘ. beneficiary

Explanation: 'Beneficial' is an adjective. 'Benefit' is the common noun form, meaning an advantage or profit.

8. Which one of the following is an abstract noun?

- ক. boy খ. family গ. ■ childhood ঘ. child

Explanation: An abstract noun names a quality, state, or idea that cannot be perceived with the five senses. 'Childhood' is a state of being. The others are common nouns.

9. The necklace is made of gold. Here 'gold' is—

- ক. Proper noun খ. Common noun
গ. Collective noun ঘ. ■ Material noun

Explanation: 'Gold' names the substance or matter from which the necklace is made.

10. The word 'whoever' is an example of—

- ক. compound pronoun খ. ■ relative pronoun
গ. indefinite pronoun ঘ. reciprocal pronoun

Explanation: 'Whoever' (or 'whosoever') is a type of compound relative pronoun that introduces a noun clause and functions as both a pronoun and a conjunction, making it a relative pronoun in complex sentence structure.

11. Which one is the correct word for the blank? Farid and I have known ___ for quite along time?

- ক. both খ. us গ. ourselves ঘ. ■ each other

Explanation: 'Each other' is a reciprocal pronoun used when two people are performing the same action to the other. Since there are two people (Farid and I), it is the correct choice.

12. Which of the following does not have a masculine form?

- ক. ■ Virgin খ. Maid গ. Bride ঘ. Her

Explanation: 'Virgin' refers to a person of either sex who has not had sexual intercourse; it is a common-gender word. The masculine for maid is usually bachelor or servant (depending on context); for bride is bridegroom; and for her (feminine possessive/object pronoun) is his/him (masculine equivalent).

13. Choose the word which never has a plural form:

- ক. ■ information খ. woman গ. inventor ঘ. mouse

Explanation: 'Information' is an uncountable noun and therefore does not have a plural form.

14. Which of the following words is in singular form?

- ক. agenda খ. formulae গ. oases ঘ. ■ radius

Explanation: 'Radius' is the singular form. 'Agenda' (plural of agendum), 'formulae' (plural of formula), and 'oases' (plural of oasis) are all plural forms.

15. Which plural word can be used as a singular?

- ক. ■ ethics খ. books গ. universities ঘ. princes

Explanation: 'Ethics' ends in '-s' but can be used as a plural noun (referring to ethical principles) or a singular noun (referring to the academic study/discipline of morality).

16. What is the singular of 'Appendices'?

- ক. Appendice খ. Appendic গ. ■ Appendix ঘ. Appendis

Explanation: 'Appendices' is the plural form of the singular word 'appendix'.

17. Identify the word in the plural form:

- ক. Agendum খ. Physics গ. ■ Radii ঘ. Civics

Explanation: 'Radii' is the plural form of radius. 'Agendum' is singular. 'Physics' and 'Civics' are subjects and singular in construction.

18. The chairperson _____. Complete the sentence with the parts given below:

- ক. ■ gave a good speech খ. uttered a good speech
গ. pronounced a good speech ঘ. made a good speech

Explanation: The most natural and common verb collocation for delivering a speech is 'gave' (or delivered) a speech.

19. He got the prize ____ hard work. Complete the sentence with parts given below:

- ক. ■ by dint of খ. by engaging in
গ. by ঘ. by using

Explanation: 'By dint of' is an idiom that means "as a result of" or "by means of," which fits the context: He got the prize as a result of hard work.

20. I have a cow which is red. The principal clause in the sentence is—

- ক. which is red খ. cow which is red
গ. ■ I have a cow ঘ. a cow which is red

Explanation: The principal (or main) clause is the independent clause that can stand alone as a sentence. "I have a cow" is the independent clause.

21. I have no kith and kin in this town. It is a ___?

- ক. prepositional phrase খ. conjunctive phrase
গ. adjective phrase ঘ. ■ noun phrase

Explanation: 'Kith and kin' is an idiomatic phrase meaning "friends and relatives." In the sentence, it is the object of the verb 'have' and functions as a noun phrase.

22. I know the time when he will come. Here "When he will come" is a—

- ক. ■ Adjective clause খ. Noun clause
গ. Adverbial clause ঘ. Principal clause

Explanation: The clause "when he will come" modifies the noun 'time' and, therefore, functions as an adjective clause (specifically a relative clause of time).

23. Which of the following sentences contain an adverb clause?

- ক. ■ You can be allowed here only if you are astudent
খ. The house in which we live at present suits us
গ. He is a man who is rich
ঘ. I have no money that I can spare

Explanation: The clause "only if you are a student" modifies the main clause's verb/action (allowed), indicating the condition under which you are allowed, making it an adverb clause of condition.

24. **Select the complex sentence with an adverb clause from below—**

- ক. I have no money that I can spare
 খ. You may criticize what I do
 গ. I am sure that I will pass
 ঘ. ■ He is so weak that he cannot walk

Explanation: The clause "that he cannot walk" modifies the adjective 'weak', expressing the result of his weakness, making it an adverb clause of result.

25. **Complete the sentence by word given below: — Bengalis are intelligent.**

- ক. All খ. Most গ. Some ঘ. ■ The

Explanation: To refer to the entire class of people from a nation/region (e.g., 'the Bengalis'), you use the definite article 'the' with the plural noun.

26. **Choose the Correct answer —**

- ক. Idle man cannot prosper in life
 খ. ■ An idle man cannot prosper in life
 গ. The idle man cannot prosper in life
 ঘ. A idle man cannot prosper in life

Explanation: 'Idle' begins with a vowel sound, requiring the article 'An'.

27. **Which of the following sentences is correct?**

- ক. Can you run as fast as he could?
 খ. Can you run as fast as he runs?
 গ. Can you run as fast as he?
 ঘ. ■ Can you run as fast as he can?

Explanation: In comparisons using as... as, the second clause (or the implied clause) requires parallelism, and the correct comparative form in this context is 'he can' (implying he can run).

28. **Choose the correct sentence:**

- ক. I do need some furnitures খ. I need a few furniture
 গ. ■ I do not need furniture ঘ. I need a few furnitures

Explanation: 'Furniture' is an uncountable noun and does not take an '-s' plural.

29. **Choose the correct sentence—**

- ক. I am very better today
 খ. The goods are of inferior qualities
 গ. ■ He gave me some advice
 ঘ. He requested of my help

Explanation: 'Advice' is an uncountable noun and does not have a plural form ('advices').

30. **Choose the sentence which has the correct place?**

- ক. He walks rarely his dog
 খ. We were last week in London
 গ. My father goes fishing always
 ঘ. ■ The girl speaks English fluently.

Explanation: This sentence follows the typical adverb placement rule: Adverb of Manner (fluently) is placed after the verb (when there's no object) or after the object (English).

31. **Choose the correct sentence—**

- ক. You must cut out expenditure
 খ. ■ You must cut down your expenditure
 গ. You must cut up your expenditure
 ঘ. You must cut off your expenditure

Explanation: 'Cut down' is the correct phrasal verb meaning "to reduce the amount of something" (expenditure).

32. **Which is the correct word for the blank? Rafiq ___while we were having dinner.**

- ক. ■ phoned খ. was phoning
 গ. will phone ঘ. has phoned

Explanation: This is the correct use of the Past Continuous ("we were having dinner") for an ongoing action interrupted by a single action in the Simple Past ("Rafiq phoned").

33. **Which one of the following statement is the most appropriate for 'Obey your traffic rule.'**

- ক. This is for your rapid transport
 খ. ■ This is the law of the country.
 গ. This is the teaching of the 'Traffic week'
 ঘ. This is for your own safety.

Explanation: While traffic rules are for your own safety (N), the most appropriate and fundamental reason one must obey them is that they are the law of the country.

34. **Choose the correct sentence.**

- ক. All that glitters is not to be gold. খ. ■ All that glitters is not gold.
 গ. All that glitter is not gold. ঘ. All that glitters are not gold.

Explanation: This is the correct form of the famous proverb. 'All that glitters' acts as a singular subject, so it takes the singular verb 'is'.

35. **Which one is the correct sentence given below—**

- ক. ■ I eat neither mangoes nor bananas
 খ. Neither I eat mangoes or not I eat bananas
 গ. I eat mangoes neither bananas eat
 ঘ. I neither eat mangoes or bananas

Explanation: The correlative conjunctions 'neither... nor' must be parallel, linking the same type of word/phrase (here, the direct objects 'mangoes' and 'bananas').

36. **Fill in the blank with the correct option. 'No one can- that he is clever'.**

- ক. denounce খ. defy গ. admire ঘ. ■ deny

Explanation: The phrase means "No one can say that he is not clever." The only word that means to say something is untrue is 'deny'.

37. **'Bangladesh is overpopulated' What is the meaning of the underlined word mentioned above?**

- ক. ■ too many people খ. so much people
 গ. many people ঘ. too much people

Explanation: The prefix 'over-' means "excessively" or "too much/many." Since 'people' is a countable noun, the correct phrase is 'too many people'.

38. **Which one of the following is the correct sentence?**

- ক. 'Shaon' is the actress and singer
 খ. 'Shaon' is both the actress and singer
 গ. ■ 'Shaon' is both an actress and a singer
 ঘ. 'Shaon' is a actress an singer

Explanation: When the same person holds two different titles, you must use an article ('an' or 'a') before each title to ensure grammatical correctness and clarity with 'both... and'.

39. **Which of the following is the correct English?**

- ক. These fruits are eatable but those are poisonous.
 খ. She was badly injured by my unkind words.
 গ. Mathematics requires reasonable thinking.
 ঘ. ■ The chairman was gracious enough to give us a dinner.

Explanation: 'Gracious enough to' is correctly used. "Gracious enough to" is an expression that means someone was kind, polite, and willing to do something for you.

40. **Choose from below to fill in the gap in: I have to go now. my friend ___ for me.**

- ক. ■ must be waiting খ. must have been
 গ. must waiting ঘ. must wait for me

Explanation: 'Must be waiting' expresses a logical deduction or a strong probability about an action happening in the present moment, which is suitable for the context "I have to go now."

41. **Choose from below to complete the sentence: I would rather starve than___.**

- ক. to beg খ. ■ beg গ. begged ঘ. begging

Explanation: The construction 'would rather' is followed by the bare infinitive (starve), and the second verb in the comparison, introduced by 'than', must also be a bare infinitive (beg).

42. **Choose the correct one to fill in the blank. "I came to England ___ English".**

- ক. for learning খ. for to learn গ. to learning ঘ. ■ to learn

Explanation: 'To learn' is an infinitive used to express the purpose for which the action (came) was performed.

43. **Fire burns. What kind of verb is 'burn'?**

- ক. causative খ. copulative গ. ■ intransitive ঘ. transitive

Explanation: A verb is intransitive if it does not take a direct object. In "Fire burns," the verb 'burns' does not have an object; the fire is performing the action on its own.

44. **Which of the following can be used as a 'modal' as well as 'main' verb?**

- ক. do খ. ■ need গ. could ঘ. mind

Explanation: 'Need' can function as a modal verb (e.g., You need not go) or a main/lexical verb (e.g., I need help).

45. **Father loves me. Here 'loves' is an example of—**

- ক. intransitive verb খ. simple verb
 গ. auxillary verb ঘ. ■ transitive verb

Explanation: A transitive verb is one that takes a direct object. In "Father loves me," 'me' is the direct object of the verb 'loves'.

46. 'My mom had me ____ milk every day.
 ক. drinking খ. to drink গ. ■ drink ঘ. drunk

Explanation: The causative verb 'had' (from have) followed by an object (me) requires the bare infinitive (drink) for the action. (Causative: have + person + bare infinitive).

47. **Hearing the noise, the boy woke up. Here the word 'hearing' is a/an-**
 ক. noun খ. ■ participle গ. verb ঘ. adverb

Explanation: 'Hearing' is the present participle of the verb 'to hear.' It functions here as part of a participial phrase modifying the subject 'the boy.'

48. **Choose the correct sentence.**

- ক. We have many works to do in summer
 খ. We have much works to do in summer
 গ. ■ We have a lot of work to do in summer
 ঘ. We have a lot of works to do in summer

Explanation: 'Work' is an uncountable noun and therefore should not be pluralized ('works'). 'A lot of' is a correct quantifier for uncountable nouns.

49. **'Walking is a good exercise.' Here 'walking' is a/an-**
 ক. Verb খ. Noun গ. ■ Gerund ঘ. Adverb

Explanation: 'Walking' is the '-ing' form of the verb, but it is functioning as the subject of the sentence, which is the role of a noun. A verb form functioning as a noun is a Gerund.

50. **Fill in the blank with the correct option. He gave up ____ football when he got married.**
 ক. of playing খ. to play গ. ■ playing ঘ. play

Explanation: The phrasal verb 'gave up' (meaning 'quit') must be followed by a gerund (playing) as its object.

51. **The right form of verb (to say) is used in which of the following sentence?**
 ক. ■ I heard him saying this খ. I heard him to say this
 গ. I heard him said this ঘ. I heard him to have said this

Explanation: The verb 'hear' can be followed by an object and either a bare infinitive (for the complete action) or a present participle (for the action in progress, as here) (saying).

52. **Which of the following word is a verb?**
 ক. Joyously খ. ■ Glorify গ. Horrible ঘ. Idiocy

Explanation: 'Glorify' is a verb meaning "to praise or worship." Joyously is an adverb, horrible is an adjective, and idiocy is a noun.

53. **He ____ when the teacher entered the room.**
 ক. will have studied খ. had studied
 গ. ■ was studying ঘ. has studied

Explanation: This sentence uses the Past Continuous (was studying) for an action ongoing at the time a second, shorter action (teacher entered) occurred.

54. **We shall ____ the work before he comes.**
 ক. finish খ. finished গ. have finish ঘ. ■ have finished

Explanation: The time clause "before he comes" (Simple Present) indicates that the main action will be completed before the future time reference. This requires the Future Perfect tense: shall + have finished.

55. **Which one of the following is past participle form of 'swim'?**
 ক. ■ swum খ. swom গ. swam ঘ. sweek

Explanation: The principal parts of the verb 'to swim' are: swim (base), swam (Simple Past), swum (Past Participle).

56. **Which one of the following sentence is correct?**
 ক. If I won the lottery, I bought a big house.
 খ. If I won th lottery, I will buy a big house.
 গ. ■ If I win the lottery, I shall buy a big house.
 ঘ. If I won the lottery, I shall buy a big house.

Explanation: This is a First Conditional structure, used for a real or very likely future event: If + Simple Present (win), Future Simple (shall buy).

57. **He ____ arrested if he had tried to leave the country.**
 ক. would খ. could be
 গ. ■ would have been ঘ. must be

Explanation: This is a Third Conditional structure, used for a hypothetical past event: If + Past Perfect (had tried), Conditional Perfect (would have been arrested).

58. **Which one is the correct form of sentence?**
 ক. ■ Mathematics is a subject of study in any school.
 খ. Mathematics are subject of study in the school.
 গ. Mathematics are hard in the school level.
 ঘ. Mathematics are road to higher education.

Explanation: Even though it ends in '-s', 'Mathematics' is a discipline and is treated as a singular subject, taking the singular verb 'is'.

59. **Which of the following sentence is correct?**
 ক. I forbade him from going. খ. ■ I forbade him to go.
 গ. I forbade him going. ঘ. I forbade him not to go.

Explanation: The verb 'forbade' (past tense of forbid) is correctly followed by an object and the infinitive with 'to' (to go). Forbid already has a negative meaning, so 'not to go' is redundant.

60. **The man who sat next to me is an architect. It is a—**
 ক. compound sentence খ. complex-compound sentence
 গ. simple sentence ঘ. ■ complex sentence

Explanation: A complex sentence contains one main clause ("The man is an architect") and one or more subordinate clauses ("who sat next to me").

61. **"Tell me your name." Make complex.**
 ক. Tell me that your name is. খ. Tell me that is your name.
 গ. ■ Tell me what your name is. ঘ. Tell me what is your name.

Explanation: When making a complex sentence with a question embedded in it, the embedded clause (what your name is) follows an S-V (subject-verb) order, not the inverted order of a direct question.

62. **Which of the following is the active form of the statement: "My book has been lost by me."**
 ক. I had lost my book. খ. I lost my book.
 গ. ■ I have lost my book. ঘ. A book of mine is lost.

Explanation: The passive voice "My book has been lost by me" is in the Present Perfect tense, and the active equivalent is the Present Perfect: I have lost my book.

63. **The correct passive form of the sentence: 'Let him do it.' is—**
 ক. Let it to be done by him. খ. It may be done by him.
 গ. ■ Let it be done by him. ঘ. Let him to do it.

Explanation: The passive form of a command starting with 'Let' is constructed as: Let + object + be + past participle (done) + by + subject (him).

64. **The corect passive voice of the sentence "who taught you grammar?" is—**
 ক. By whom you taught grammar?
 খ. ■ By whom were you taught grammar?
 গ. By whom was you taught grammar?
 ঘ. By whom grammar was taught you?

Explanation: In the passive voice of "Who taught you grammar?" (Simple Past), 'who' changes to 'By whom', and the structure for the object 'you' (plural verb) becomes 'were you taught'.

65. **The best passive form of the sentence 'What do you want?' is—**
 ক. what was wanting by you? খ. ■ what is wanted by you?
 গ. what was wanted by you? ঘ. what is wanting by you?

Explanation: The active sentence is Simple Present (do... want). The passive form maintains the Present Tense structure: What + is + wanted + by you?

66. **The best possible passive form of the sentence 'We don't like idle people' is—**
 ক. We are not liked by idle people
 খ. ■ Idle people are not liked by us
 গ. Idle people are not like us
 ঘ. Idle people are not of our liking

Explanation: The active sentence "We don't like idle people" (Simple Present) has "idle people" as the object, which becomes the subject in the passive voice: Idle people + are not liked + by us.

67. **What is the correct meaning of the phrase 'give away'?**
 ক. spoil খ. lose গ. throw ঘ. ■ donate

Explanation: The phrasal verb 'give away' means to give something to someone, usually without expecting anything in return; its most common synonym is donate or distribute.

68. **Choose the correctly spelt word.**
 ক. ■ Exaggerate খ. Exagerrate
 গ. Exaggirate ঘ. Exagerate

Explanation: Exaggerate meaning to magnify beyond the limits of truth.

69. **Find out the mis-spelled word:**
 ক. symbolic খ. scintillating গ. ■ symetery ঘ. suggestive

Explanation: The correct spelling is symmetry.

70. **Choose the correctly spelled word:**
 ক. ■ renaissance খ. renaissance
 গ. reneisance ঘ. renaissance

Explanation: renaissance (meaning a rebirth or revival).

71. Choose the correct spelling:

- ক. Sovereignty খ. ■ Sovereignty গ. Soverenity ঘ. Sovreinty

Explanation: Sovereignty (supreme power or authority).

72. Choose the correct spelling?

- ক. Entreprenor খ. Entrepreneur
গ. ■ Entrepreneur ঘ. Enterpreneur

Explanation: Entrepreneur (a person who starts a business).

73. Choose the correct spelling—

- ক. ■ Millennium খ. Milleneum গ. Millenneum ঘ. Millenium

Explanation: Millennium (a period of a thousand years)

74. Find the incorrectly spelled word—

- ক. psychology খ. ■ seperate গ. receive ঘ. committee

Explanation: The correct spelling is separate.

75. Select the correct word to fill up the gap in the sentence, "He complained to me ____ your conduct."

- ক. for খ. about গ. ■ of ঘ. on

Explanation: The correct prepositional phrase for complaining about a person's behaviour is 'complain... of/about' something to someone. 'Complain to me of your conduct' is the most formal and correct choice here.

76. Fill in the blank with appropriate word: I am very proud ____ you.

- ক. in খ. for গ. ■ of ঘ. to

Explanation: The fixed prepositional phrase is 'proud of' someone or something.

77. Choose the correct word for the blank 'They are not accustomed ____ such a life style?'

- ক. by খ. with গ. ■ to ঘ. of

Explanation: The adjective 'accustomed' is followed by the preposition 'to'.

78. Fill up the blank with appropriate preposition: 'Do not prevent me ____ going?'

- ক. ■ from খ. at গ. in ঘ. to

Explanation: The verb 'prevent' is followed by the preposition 'from' plus a gerund.

79. Fill up the blank with correct option. 'Do not hanker ____ money.'

- ক. for খ. on গ. ■ after ঘ. to

Explanation: The phrasal verb 'hanker after' means to long for or desire something greatly, typically money or success.

80. Choose the correct sentence.

- ক. He died of poison খ. He died by over eating
গ. He died from cholera ঘ. ■ He died for his country

Explanation: The correct preposition for dying for the sake of a cause (like a country) is 'for'. The prepositions for death are: of (disease), from (injury/poison/over-eating), by (violence).

81. Fill up the blank with appropriate word- "He persists ____ disturbing me."

- ক. on খ. at গ. ■ in ঘ. with

Explanation: The verb 'persists' is typically followed by the preposition 'in' (followed by a gerund).

82. The word 'artisan' means—

- ক. an artist খ. a producer
গ. ■ a crafts person ঘ. a craft

Explanation: An artisan is a skilled worker who makes things by hand, which is a synonym for a crafts person.

83. The synonym of the word 'anarchy' is:

- ক. serenity খ. placidity
গ. ■ lawlessness ঘ. discipline

Explanation: 'Anarchy' means a state of disorder due to absence of government/authority, which is synonymous with lawlessness.

84. The antonym of the word 'impediment' is:

- ক. useful খ. hindrance গ. obstacle ঘ. ■ helpful

Explanation: 'Impediment' means a hindrance or obstacle. Its antonym is something that aids or assists, such as helpful.

85. The word 'recalcitrant' means—

- ক. ■ mutinous খ. compliant গ. docile ঘ. amenable

Explanation: 'Recalcitrant' means having an obstinately uncooperative attitude toward authority, similar to mutinous (rebellious). Compliant, docile, and amenable are antonyms.

86. Synonym for polite is—

- ক. Kindness খ. Rich
গ. Brilliant ঘ. ■ Courteous

Explanation: 'Polite' and 'Courteous' are direct synonyms, meaning showing good manners or respect.

87. Which one of the following is antonym of 'Laud'?

- ক. Inept খ. ■ Abhor
গ. Latch ঘ. Adore

Explanation: 'Laud' means to praise highly. 'Abhor' means to regard with disgust or hatred, making it a strong antonym.

88. Synonym of 'unwavering' is—

- ক. ■ Steady খ. Urgent
গ. Ensure ঘ. Unreliable

Explanation: 'Unwavering' means steady or resolute, not fluctuating.

89. Antonym of 'bizarre' is —

- ক. Flexible খ. ■ Normal
গ. Messy ঘ. Horrible

Explanation: 'Bizarre' means extremely strange or unusual. The antonym is normal or conventional.

90. Choose the correct synonym for the word 'pertinent'—

- ক. Inappropriate খ. ■ Relevant
গ. Contradictory ঘ. Inapplicable

Explanation: 'Pertinent' means relating directly and significantly to the matter at hand, which is synonymous with relevant.

91. Choose the correct antonym of the word 'Solidarity'—

- ক. Empathy খ. ■ Hostility
গ. Affinity ঘ. Rapport

Explanation: 'Solidarity' means unity or agreement of feeling/action among individuals. Its antonym is a state of opposition or unfriendliness, which is hostility.

92. Synonym for 'Deceive' is—

- ক. Guide খ. Enlighten
গ. ■ Mislead ঘ. Advise

Explanation: 'Deceive' means to make someone believe something that is not true, which is synonymous with mislead.

93. Antonym of the word 'Intrepid' is—

- ক. Chivalrous খ. Fearless
গ. Dauntless ঘ. ■ Timid

Explanation: 'Intrepid' means fearless, adventurous, or bold. The antonym is timid (showing a lack of courage).

94. What is the synonym of- 'exhausted'?

- ক. plenty খ. stored
গ. animated ঘ. ■ drained

Explanation: 'Exhausted' means extremely tired or depleted of resources. 'Drained' is the closest synonym.

95. Which one is the synonym of 'Bargain'?

- ক. Disagreement খ. Counter
গ. ■ Negotiate ঘ. Rip-off

Explanation: To 'bargain' is to discuss the terms of an agreement, which is synonymous with negotiate.

96. Synonym for 'courteous' is—

- ক. intelligent খ. well off
গ. ■ polite ঘ. kindness

Explanation: 'courteous' is a synonym for "polite". Both words describe behavior that is respectful and considerate, but "courteous" often implies a more actively considerate or dignified politeness.

97. The idiom 'a gala day' means—

- ক. ■ a festive day খ. an important day
গ. a busy day ঘ. a dull day

Explanation: The idiom 'a gala day' refers to a day of celebration, festivity, or special entertainment.

98. What is the meaning of "out of the woods"?

- ক. out of the bush খ. ■ free from difficulties
গ. out of the way ঘ. out of jungle

Explanation: The idiom 'out of the woods' means free from a problem or danger.

99. What is the meaning of the phrase 'Hold water'?

- ক. Keep water খ. ■ Bear examination
গ. Drink water ঘ. Store

Explanation: The phrase 'Hold water' means to be sound, valid, or logical; specifically, to bear examination or stand up to scrutiny.

100. The words "Block head" Means—

- ক. ■ Foolish খ. A quiet person
গ. Clever ঘ. A dangerous person

Explanation: 'Block head' is a derogatory term for a stupid or foolish person.