

Index (Part-A)

Sl. No	Name of the Contents	Page	Sl. No	Name of the Contents	Page
01	Previous Years' Questions & Answers (50 th - 40 th)	01	27	Model Question - 24	114
Chapter 01: Reading Comprehension					
02	Answering Thematic Questions: Guidelines	32	28	Model Question - 25	117
Chapter 02: Letter to the Editor of a Newspaper					
03	Summary Writing: Guidelines	32	29	Letter to the Editor: Guidelines	120
04	Model Question - 01	34	30	Politics	123
05	Model Question - 02	37	31	National Affairs	125
06	Model Question - 03	40	32	Economics	127
07	Model Question - 04	44	33	Environment	129
08	Model Question - 05	47	34	Literature	132
09	Model Question - 06	50	35	Modern World	134
Chapter 03: Grammar Parts Based on Written Syllabus					
10	Model Question - 07	53	36	The Noun	136
11	Model Question - 08	57	37	The Adjective	138
12	Model Question - 09	60	38	The Verb	139
13	Model Question - 10	63	39	The Adverb	141
14	Model Question - 11	66	40	Interchange of Parts of Speech	142
15	Model Question - 12	69	41	Sentences and Transformations	159
16	Model Question - 13	73	42	Joining Sentence	164
17	Model Question - 14	77	43	Subject-Verb Agreement	170
18	Model Question - 15	82	44	Right Form of Verb	173
19	Model Question - 16	86	45	Use of Causative Verb	176
20	Model Question - 17	90	46	Capitalization & Punctuation	177
21	Model Question - 18	95	47	Appropriate Preposition	184
22	Model Question - 19	98	48	Group Verb	198
23	Model Question - 20	101	49	Idioms & Phrases	208
24	Model Question - 21	104	50	Synonyms & Antonyms	220
25	Model Question - 22	107	51	Corrections	245
26	Model Question - 23	111			

BCS Written Syllabus: English (Compulsory)

Part – A
Marks - 100

Marks

- **Reading Comprehension** 2 × 30 = 60
- An unseen passage dealing with a topic relevant to our times will be set.
Candidates will be required to answer
- (a) a number of thematic questions that will test their understanding of the passage
(b) a number of questions related to grammar and usage.
- Candidates will be required to write a summary of the given passage
in their own words within 100 words. 20
- Candidates will have to write a letter relating to the thematic issue of
the given passage to the editor of an English newspaper. 20

Previous Years' Questions & Answers (50th - 40th)**50th BCS****English****Subject Code: 003****Time 4 hours, Full marks-200****[N.B. Marks are indicated in the right margin]****Part A****Read the text below and answer the questions that follow:**

On top of nuclear war, in the coming decades, humankind will face a new existential threat—ecological collapse. that was hardly registered on the political radars in 1960s. Humans are destabilizing the global biosphere on multiple fronts. We are taking more and more resources out of the environment while pumping back into its enormous quantities of waste and poison, thereby changing the composition of the soil, water and atmosphere.

We are hardly even aware of the myriad ways in which we disrupt the delicate ecological balance that has been shaped over millions of years. Consider for instance, the use of phosphorus as a fertilizer. In small quantities it is an essential nutrient for the growth of plants. But in excessive amounts it becomes toxic, Modern industrial farming is based on artificially fertilizing the fields with plenty of phosphorus, but the high-phosphorus run-off from the farms subsequently poisons rivers, lakes and oceans, with a devastating impact on marine life. A farmer growing corn in Iowa might thus inadvertently kill fish in the Gulf of Mexico.

As a result of such activities, habitats are degraded, animals and plants are becoming extinct, and entire ecosystems such as the Australian Great Barrier Reef and the Amazon rainforest might be destroyed. For thousands of years, homo sapiens behaved as an ecological serial killer, now it is morphing into an ecological mass murderer. If we continue with our present course, it will cause not just the annihilation of a large percentage of all life forms, but might also sap the foundations of human civilization. Most threatening of all is the prospect of climate change. During the Holocene period, Earth's climate has been relatively stable. Any deviation from Holocene standards will present human societies with enormous challenges they never encountered before. It will be like conducting an open-ended experiment on billions of human guinea pigs. Even if human civilization eventually adapts to the new conditions, who knows how many victims might perish in the process of adaptation.

This terrifying experiment has already been set in motion. Unlike nuclear war—which is a future potential—climate change is a present reality. There is a scientific consensus that human activities, in particular the emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, are causing the earth's climate to change at a frightening rate. Nobody knows exactly how much carbon dioxide we can continue to pump into the atmosphere without triggering an irreversible cataclysm. But our best scientific estimates indicate that unless we dramatically cut the emission of greenhouse gases in the next twenty years, average global temperature will increase by more than 2°C, resulting in expanding deserts, disappearing ice caps, rising oceans, and more frequent extreme weather events such as hurricanes and typhoons. These changes in turn will disrupt agricultural production, inundate cities, make much of the world uninhabitable, and send hundreds of millions of refugees in search of new homes.



1. Answer the following question in your own words. Copying from the above text may adversely affect your marks. 5×6=30

(a) How are we making the biosphere unstable?

Answer: Humans are destabilizing the global biosphere through a double-edged process of exploitation and pollution. On one hand, we are extracting natural resources at an unsustainable rate over millions of years. On the other hand, we are discharging massive amounts of toxic waste and chemicals back into nature. This continuous cycle fundamentally changes the chemical composition of the earth's air, water, and soil, creating a volatile and unstable environment for all life forms.

(b) How do humans bring disorder to ecological balance?

Answer: We disrupt the natural ecological balance by interfering with delicate natural cycles that have evolved for millions of years. A major way we do this is through industrial farming, where we use excessive amounts of artificial fertilizers like phosphorus. While phosphorus is a necessary nutrient in small doses, our massive use of it turns it into a toxin that poisons the environment, breaking the natural order and harmony of the ecosystem.

(c) How is marine life adversely affected by humans?

Answer: Marine life is severely harmed by chemical runoff originating from inland industrial activities. When farmers use excessive quantities of fertilizers, these chemicals are ultimately washed into rivers and lakes, eventually flowing into the oceans. These high levels of phosphorus and other pollutants poison aquatic habitats and kill fish in massive numbers, even in areas thousands of miles away from the original source of the pollution.

(d) What might gradually undermine the very foundations of human civilization?

Answer: The continuous degradation of natural habitats and the rapid extinction of diverse plant and animal species are what threaten to destroy the foundations of our civilization. By acting as "ecological mass murderers" and destroying vital ecosystems like the Amazon rainforest or the Great Barrier Reef, humans are systematically dismantling the biological support systems—such as food sources and oxygen—that our own society relies on to survive.

(e) What will happen if there is a departure from Holocene benchmarks?

Answer: The Holocene period was an era of relative climatic stability that allowed human civilizations to flourish. If the climate shifts away from these stable benchmarks, it will throw humanity into a state of extreme unpredictability. It would be like conducting a dangerous, massive experiment on billions of people, where the challenges would be entirely new and beyond our current ability to manage, leading to widespread suffering during the struggle to adapt.

(f) What will be the impact of climate catastrophe?

Answer: A climate catastrophe would lead to a global temperature rise of over 2°C, resulting in a series of environmental disasters. These include the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels that flood coastal cities, and the expansion of deserts. Extreme weather events like hurricanes and typhoons would become more frequent, destroying agriculture and making large parts of the world uninhabitable. Ultimately, this would force hundreds of millions of people to become refugees as they lose their homes and livelihoods.

2. Make sentences of your own with each of the following words as directed. (Copying any sentence from the above text must be avoided.) 1×10=10

(a) ecological (Complex)

(b) myriad (Simple)

(c) inundate (Compound)

(d) adaptation (Affirmative)

(e) prospect (Negative)

(f) enormous (Imperative)

(g) delicate (Negative-Interrogative)

(h) inadvertently (Complex)

(i) annihilation (Simple)

(j) devastating (Compound)



Answer:

- (a) **ecological** (Complex) : It is widely understood that ecological health is essential if we want to ensure a future for the next generation.
- (b) **myriad** (Simple) : The tropical rainforest is home to a myriad of unique insect species.
- (c) **inundate** (Compound) : The heavy monsoon rains began to inundate the streets, and soon the entire neighborhood was underwater.
- (d) **adaptation** (Affirmative) : Successful adaptation to new environments is a key trait of resilient species.
- (e) **prospect** (Negative) : There is no immediate prospect of peace in the war-torn region.
- (f) **enormous** (Imperative) : Realize the enormous responsibility you have toward protecting our natural world.
- (g) **delicate** (Nega-Interro-) : Is the delicate beauty of the coral reefs not worth our collective effort to save?
- (h) **inadvertently** (Complex) : Because she was in a hurry, she inadvertently left her car keys inside the house.
- (i) **annihilation** (Simple) : The treaty was signed to prevent the total annihilation of the two warring nations.
- (j) **devastating** (Compound) : The earthquake was truly devastating, and it took many years for the city to recover.

3. Change the following words into parts of speech as indicated in brackets:**1×10=10**

- (a) disrupt (into adverb) (b) toxic (into noun) (c) frightening (into verb) (d) resource (into adjective)
- (e) dramatically (into noun) (f) cataclysm (into adjective) (g) fertilizing (into verb) (h) sap (into noun)
- (i) degrade (into adjective) (j) terrifying (into noun)

Answer:

- (a) **disrupt** (into adverb) : Disruptively
- (b) **toxic** (into noun) : Toxicity
- (c) **frightening** (into verb) : Frighten
- (d) **resource** (into adjective) : Resourceful
- (e) **dramatically** (into noun) : Drama / Dramatization
- (f) **cataclysm** (into adjective) : Cataclysmic
- (g) **fertilizing** (into verb) : Fertilize
- (h) **sap** (into noun) : Sapping
- (i) **degrade** (into adjective) : Degraded / degrading
- (j) **terrifying** (into noun) : Terror

4. Give a synonym for each of the following words:**1×5=5**

- (a) consensus (b) impact (c) thus (d) adaptation (e) disappear

Answer:

- (a) agreement (b) effect/influence (c) therefore/consequently (d) adjustment (e) vanish

5. Make sentences of your own with each of the following words and phrases. (Direct copying from the above text is not allowed and will result in negative scores):**1×5=5**

- (a) run-off (b) morph into (c) open-ended experiment (d) set in (e) subsequently

Answer:

- (a) **run-off** : To protect the local pond, the gardener made sure there was no chemical run-off from the lawn.
- (b) **morph into** : With enough practice, a simple hobby can eventually morph into a successful career.
- (c) **open-ended experiment** : Many scientists view the release of new AI technology as a massive, open-ended experiment on society.
- (d) **set in** : As soon as the sun goes down, a deep chill begins to set in across the desert.
- (e) **subsequently** : The company faced a major scandal and subsequently lost half of its market value.



6. Give a suitable title for the above passage. Write a summary of it within 100 words. Add comments within 50 words.

3+10+7=20

Answer:

Title: The Existential Threat of Ecological Collapse and Climate Change

Summary:

Humankind is currently destabilizing the global biosphere through excessive resource extraction and toxic pollution. By disrupting delicate ecological balances—such as the phosphorus cycle—we are causing mass extinctions and habitat degradation. The most severe threat is climate change, driven by greenhouse gas emissions. As we deviate from the stable climate of the Holocene era, we risk triggering an irreversible cataclysm. Unless global emissions are drastically reduced within the next twenty years, the resulting environmental disasters will make large parts of the earth uninhabitable, leading to a massive humanitarian crisis and the potential collapse of civilization.

Comments:

The text highlights our destructive impact on nature. To avert this, I recommend an immediate transition to renewable energy and the implementation of strict global regulations on industrial waste. Furthermore, adopting sustainable agricultural practices and prioritizing biodiversity conservation are essential steps to restore ecological balance and ensure human survival.

7. Write a feature for the op-ed of an English daily, expressing your view that averting human-caused restoring ecological disasters require an immediate and absolute commitment to nature's balance. 20

Answer:

April 17, 2026

The Editor

The Daily Star

64-65, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue,

Dhaka-1215

Dear Sir,

I would be highly appreciative and grateful to you if you kindly publish the following article titled “Averting Ecological Disasters: The Need for Absolute Commitment” in the op-ed column of your renowned daily newspaper.

Yours faithfully,

X

A.F. Rahman Hall, University of Dhaka

Averting Ecological Disasters: The Need for Absolute Commitment

Today, humanity stands at a critical crossroads. The rapid degradation of our environment, primarily caused by human activities, is no longer a distant threat but an immediate reality. From industrial pollution to the reckless depletion of natural resources, we have disrupted the delicate balance of nature that has sustained life for millions of years.

To avert the impending human-caused ecological disasters, we cannot afford half-measures or mere awareness campaigns. What we need is an absolute and immediate commitment to restoring nature's balance. This means a complete shift in our industrial practices, a radical reduction in emissions, and a coordinated global effort to protect endangered ecosystems like forests and oceans.

Scientific evidence suggests that if we do not act decisively within the next few decades, the damage will be irreversible. The increasing frequency of extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and the loss of biodiversity are clear warnings. Restoring ecological balance is not just an environmental choice; it is a fundamental requirement for the survival of human civilization. We must align our progress with the laws of nature before the cataclysm becomes unavoidable.

X

A.F. Rahman Hall, University of Dhaka

From, X A.F. Rahman Hall, University of Dhaka	To, The Editor The Daily Star 64-65, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Dhaka-1215	Stamp
--	---	-------



Model Question-04

Read the text below and answer the following questions:

The state is a product and a manifestation of the irreconcilability of class antagonisms. The state arises where, when, and insofar as class antagonisms objectively cannot be reconciled. And, conversely, the existence of the state proves that the class antagonisms are irreconcilable. It is precisely on this most important and fundamental point that the distortion of Marxism by the opportunists begins. For the state is the organ of class rule, the organ of the oppression of one class by another; it is the creation of 'order,' which legalizes and perpetuates this oppression by moderating the conflict between classes. But according to the opportunists, order means reconciliation of classes and not the oppression of one class by another; to alleviate the conflict means reconciling classes and not depriving the oppressed classes of definite means and methods of struggle to overthrow the oppressors. The proletariat needs the state—this is repeated by all the opportunists, social chauvinists, and Kautskyists, who assure us that this is what Marx taught. But they 'forget' to add that, in the first place, the proletariat needs only a state that is withering away, i.e., a state so constituted that it begins to wither away immediately and cannot but wither away. And, secondly, the working people need a 'state,' i.e., the proletariat organized as the ruling class. The state is a special organization of force; it is the organization of violence for the suppression of some class. What class must the proletariat suppress? Naturally, only the exploiting class, i.e., the bourgeoisie. The working people need the state only to suppress the resistance of the exploiters, and only the proletariat can direct this suppression, for the proletariat is the only class that is thoroughly revolutionary, the only class that can unite all the working and exploited people in the struggle against the bourgeoisie, in completely removing it. The dictatorship of the proletariat, i.e., the organization of the vanguard of the oppressed as the ruling class for the purpose of suppressing the oppressors, cannot result merely in an expansion of democracy. Simultaneously with an immense expansion of democracy, which for the first time becomes democracy for the poor, democracy for the people, and not democracy for the moneybags, the dictatorship of the proletariat imposes a series of restrictions on the freedom of the oppressors, the exploiters, and the capitalists. We must suppress them in order to free humanity from wage slavery; their resistance must be crushed by force; it is clear that where there is suppression and where there is violence, there is no freedom and no democracy. Engels expressed this splendidly in his letter to Bebel when he said, as the reader will remember, that 'the proletariat needs the state, not in the interests of freedom, but in order to hold down its adversaries, and as soon as it becomes possible to speak of freedom, the state as such ceases to exist.' Democracy for the vast majority of the people and suppression by force, i.e., exclusion from democracy, of the exploiters and oppressors of the people—this is the change democracy undergoes during the transition from capitalism to communism. Only in communist society, when the resistance of the capitalists has been completely broken, when the capitalists have disappeared, when there are no classes (i.e., there is no difference between the members of society as regards their relation to the social means of production), only then 'the state ceases to exist,' and 'it becomes possible to speak of freedom.' Only then will a truly complete democracy become possible and be realized, a democracy without any exceptions whatsoever. And only then will democracy begin to wither away, owing to the simple fact that, freed from capitalist slavery, from the untold horrors, savagery, absurdities, and infamies of capitalist exploitation, people will gradually become accustomed to observing the elementary rules of social intercourse that have been known for centuries and repeated for thousands of years in all copybook maxims; they will become accustomed to observing them without force, without compulsion, without subordination, without the special apparatus for compulsion that is called the state.

01. Answer the following questions in your own words. Do not copy any sentences from the passage above. 3×10=30

- (a) What does the passage suggest is the fundamental nature of the state in relation to class antagonisms?
- (b) According to the author, how do opportunists distort Marxism regarding the state?
- (c) How is the state described in terms of class rule and oppression?
- (d) What is the significance of the idea that the state "wither away" in Marxist theory?
- (e) Why does the author assert that the proletariat needs a specific kind of state?
- (f) What role does violence play in the state's function, according to the passage?
- (g) What does the passage suggest about the dictatorship of the proletariat and its relation to democracy?
- (h) How does the passage contrast democracy under capitalism and democracy under socialism/communism?
- (i) What is Engels' view of the state in his letter to Bebel, as mentioned in the passage?
- (j) How does the passage describe the ultimate goal of a truly complete democracy, and how does this relate to the dissolution of the state?



02. Write the meaning of the following words/expressions using contextual clues: (The words are underlined in the passage) 1×5=5
 (a) irreconcilable (b) alleviate (c) chauvinist (d) bourgeoisie (e) vanguard
03. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech. 1×5=5
- | Noun | Verb | Adjective |
|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| oppression | (a) | oppressive |
| (b) | reconcile | reconcilable |
| revolution | revolt | (c) |
| perpetuation | (d) | perpetual |
| (e) | resist | resistant |
04. Give the synonyms of the following words and make sentences with the synonyms. 1×5= 5
 (a) Distortion (b) Resistance (c) Restrictions (d) Reconcile (e) Exploitation
05. Do the following statements agree with the information given in the passage? Write-
 TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
 FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
 NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this 1×5= 5
- (a) According to Marx, order means reconciliation of classes and not the oppression of one class by another.
 (b) All the opportunists and social-chauvinists are telling us that the proletariats are stateless.
 (c) The state is a special organization of force and a violent suppression of some classes.
 (d) The dictatorship of the proletariat is a result of an expansion of colonialism.
 (e) Only in communist society, when the capitalists have disappeared, will the state cease to exist.
06. Make sentences of your own with each of the following words and phrases (copying of any sentence from the passage above must be avoided). 1×10=10
 (a) Manifestation (b) Oppression (c) Proletariat (d) Expansion (e) Wage
 (f) Adversaries (g) Suppression (h) Capitalists (i) State (j) Reconcilability
07. Summarize the passage in your own words, not exceeding 100 words, and give a suitable title to it. 20

ANSWER

01. Answer:

- (a) The passage explains that the state comes into being because conflicts between social classes cannot be peacefully resolved. Its existence reflects the depth and persistence of such class antagonisms rather than harmony within society.
- (b) Opportunists misrepresent Marxism by saying that the state acts to reconcile class antagonisms and that order means the peaceful coexistence of classes. However, the author argues that the state is an organ of class rule, used to maintain the oppression of one class by another.
- (c) The state is described as the organ of class rule, created to maintain and legitimize the oppression of one class by another. It imposes order that perpetuates the conflict between the oppressed and the oppressors.
- (d) The state "withers away" when the conditions for class antagonisms no longer exist, which happens when the proletariat becomes the ruling class. It withers away when it starts to lose its functions of oppression and eventually dissolves into a classless society.
- (e) The proletariat class needs a state organized by and for itself to defeat its oppressor, the bourgeoisie: the state must, by design, begin its own dissolution once that task is done. This is why the author asserts that the proletariat needs a specific kind of state.
- (f) According to the passage, violence is central to the functioning of the state because it operates as an organized tool for suppressing one class in the interest of another. Where such suppression exists, genuine freedom and democracy cannot exist.
- (g) The passage suggests that the dictatorship of the proletariat expands democracy for the majority while restricting the political power of the exploiting class. It is therefore presented as a transitional form of rule, from capitalism induced democracy to communism, rather than a denial of democracy.
- (h) Under capitalism, democracy serves the interests of the bourgeoisie (the wealthy), whereas under socialism/communism, democracy expands to serve the working class and the oppressed.



- (i) Engels suggests that the proletariat needs the state, not for freedom, but to hold down its adversaries. Once real freedom is possible, the state is no longer required. Altogether, and only then can true freedom be realized.
- (j) The ultimate goal of a truly complete democracy is a classless society where there are no distinctions between individuals regarding their relation to the means of production. In such a society, social rules can be observed voluntarily without the need for coercion or a state apparatus. At that point democracy is complete, and the state naturally withers away.

02. Answer:

(a) Irreconcilable	Impossible to find agreement between or with, or impossible to deal with.
(b) Alleviate	To relieve; improve partially.
(c) Chauvinist	A person who blindly supports their own group or nation, often in an aggressive or biased way.
(d) Bourgeoisie	The capitalist class: the wealthy owners of production who exploit workers.
(e) Vanguard	The leading or most advanced group in a movement or struggle.

03. Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
oppression	(a) oppress	oppressive
(b) reconciliation	reconcile	reconcilable
revolution	revolt	(c) revolutionary
perpetuation	(d) perpetuate	perpetual
(e) resistance	resist	resistant

04. Answer:

Word	Synonym	Sentence
(a) Distortion	Misrepresentation	We're fed up with the media's continuing <u>misrepresentation</u> of our issues.
(b) Resistance	Opposition	The army persevered in the face of fierce <u>opposition</u> .
(c) Restrictions	Limitations	Budgetary <u>limitations</u> slowed the project's progress.
(d) Reconcile	Resolve	After years of silence, the two friends finally sat down to <u>resolve</u> their differences and rebuild their relationship.
(e) Exploitation	Abuse	The company was accused of the systemic <u>abuse</u> of migrant workers.

05. Answer:

- (a) FALSE (b) FALSE (c) TRUE (d) NOT GIVEN (e) TRUE

06. Answer:

Word	Sentence
(a) Manifestation	The repeated labor strikes are a clear <u>manifestation</u> of growing class dissatisfaction.
(b) Oppression	Decades of economic <u>oppression</u> has forced the workers into persistent poverty.
(c) Proletariat	The <u>proletariat</u> become politically conscious through shared experiences of exploitation.
(d) Expansion	The <u>expansion</u> of industrial capitalism intensified inequalities within society.
(e) Wage	Industrial workers struggle to survive on a <u>wage</u> that barely covers basic necessities.
(f) Adversaries	The two leaders, once united by a common cause, eventually became bitter <u>adversaries</u> as their visions for the nation sharply diverged.
(g) Suppression	The government has ordered the <u>suppression</u> of the protest to prevent further unrest.
(h) Capitalists	The <u>capitalists</u> amassed great wealth by controlling the means of production, while the workers toiled for minimal wages.
(i) State	The <u>state</u> functions as a powerful instrument, enforcing laws that often reflect the interests of those in control.
(j) Antagonisms	The <u>antagonisms</u> between the wealthy elite and the working class have fueled social unrest for generations.

07. Answer:

The State, Class Rule and Revolutionary Transition

The passage is a discourse on the Marxist view that the state emerges from irreconcilable class conflicts and exists to maintain the oppression of one class by another. The state is necessary for the proletariat to suppress the bourgeoisie, but it should eventually "wither away" as class distinctions disappear. The opportunists distort the teachings of Marxism and say that the state brings peace and harmony, but it actually only protects the interests of the rich. While democracy expands under socialism, it is accompanied by the suppression of the exploiters. True freedom and democracy can only exist in a classless society, where the state dissolves, and social rules are followed voluntarily without coercion.



Interchange of Parts of Speech

 Previous Years' BCS Written Question
50th BCS (Written)

3. Change the following words into parts of speech as indicated in brackets:

1×10=10

- (a) disrupt (into adverb) (b) toxic (into noun) (c) frightening (into verb) (d) resource (into adjective)
 (e) dramatically (into noun) (f) cataclysm (into adjective) (g) fertilizing (into verb) (h) sap (into noun)
 (i) degrade (into adjective) (j) terrifying (into noun)

Answer:

- (a) **disrupt** (into adverb) : Disruptively
 (b) **toxic** (into noun) : Toxicity
 (c) **frightening** (into verb) : Frighten
 (d) **resource** (into adjective) : Resourceful
 (e) **dramatically** (into noun) : Drama / Dramatization
 (f) **cataclysm** (into adjective) : Cataclysmic
 (g) **fertilizing** (into verb) : Fertilize
 (h) **sap** (into noun) : Sapping
 (i) **degrade** (into adjective) : Degraded / degrading
 (j) **terrifying** (into noun) : Terror

47th BCS (Written)

04. Change the following words as directed and make meaningful sentences with the changed words.

2 × 5 = 10

- (a) Dissemination (verb)
 (b) Dexterity (adj)
 (c) Delineate (noun)
 (d) Permeate (adj)
 (e) Ascendancy (v)

Answer:

- (a) Dissemination (verb-Disseminate) : Governments must disseminate reliable information to ensure public awareness.
 (b) Dexterity (adj-Dexterous) : He is highly dexterous in handling digital tools and modern technology.
 (c) Delineate (noun-Delineation) : The teacher asked for a clear delineation of ideas in the research paper.
 (d) Permeate (adj-Permeable) : The new policy is flexible and permeable enough to allow future adjustments.
 (e) Ascendancy (verb-Ascend) : Innovators who adapt quickly can ascend to leadership in the AI-driven world.

46th BCS (Written)

04. Change the following words as directed and make sentences with the changed words.

2×5=10

- (a) Home (adverb)
 (b) Opportunity (adjective)
 (c) Vex (noun)
 (d) Diaspora (adjective)
 (e) Persistent (verb)

Answer:

- (a) Home (Adverb - Home) : The residents were not home at the time of the burglary.
 (b) Opportunity (Adjective - Opportunistic) : His opportunistic approach helped him climb the corporate ladder quickly.
 (c) Vex (Noun - Vexation) : The constant delays caused great vexation among passengers.
 (d) Diaspora (Adjective - Diasporic) : The diasporic community played a vital role in promoting their culture abroad.
 (e) Persistent (Verb - Persist) : Despite many failures, she continued to persist in her efforts.



Formation of Noun

1. সাধারণত Adjective এর শেষে -ar\-or\ -ure থাকলে তার সাথে -ity\ -ty যুক্ত করে Noun গঠন করা যায়। যেমন:

Adjective	Noun
Popular	Popular +ity = Popularity
Major	Major +ity = Majority
Pure	Pur (e) +ity = Purity

More Examples:

Adjective	Meaning	Noun	Meaning
Familiar	পরিচিত	Familiarity	পরিচিতি
Senior	বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠ	Seniority	বয়োজ্যেষ্ঠতা
Minor	সামান্য	Minority	সামান্যতা
Superior	উৎকৃষ্টতর	Superiority	উৎকৃষ্টতা
Inferior	নিকৃষ্টতর	Inferiority	নিকৃষ্টতা
Regular	নিয়মিত	Regularity	নিয়মানুবর্তিতা
Prior	পূর্ববর্তী	Priority	পূর্ববর্তিতা
Sure	নিশ্চিত	Surety	নিশ্চয়তা
Obscure	অস্পষ্ট	Obscurity	অস্পষ্টতা

2. কোনো Adjective এর শেষে -le/-el/-aly/-il/-y ইত্যাদি থাকলে তার সাথে -ity/-ty যুক্ত করে Noun পাওয়া যায়। যেমন:

Adjective	Noun
Able	Ab (le) + ity = Ability
Cruel	Cruel + ty = Cruelty
Equal	Equal + ity = Equality
Jolly	Joll (y) +ity = Jollity
Civil	Civil +ity = Civility

Formation of Adjective

1. যে সমস্ত Noun এর শেষে -ent/-ce/-se থাকে, তাদের শেষে -al যুক্ত করে Adjective গঠন করা হয়। এখানে উল্লেখ্য যে, -ce/-se এর ক্ষেত্রে 'e' কে বাদ দিয়ে -al বসাতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective
Accident	Accidental
Department	Departmental
Universe	Universal

2. নিম্নলিখিত Noun গুলোর পরে -ful যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective
Beauty	Beautiful
Colour	Colourful

3. যে সমস্ত Noun এর শেষে -ce/-cy থাকে সে সমস্ত Noun কে Adjective-এ রূপান্তরিত করার সময় -ce/-cy এর পরিবর্তে 't' যোগ করতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective
Absence	Absent
Ignorance	Ignorant

4. নিম্নলিখিত Noun গুলোর পরে -able/-ible যোগ করে Adjective গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective
Answer	Answerable
Comfort	Comfortable

5. কিছু কিছু Proper Noun এর পর -ly যোগ করে Adjective করা হয় এবং এ ধরনের Adjective কে Proper Adjective বলে। যেমন:

Noun	Adjective
Friend	Friendly
Man	Manly

6. নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলোর পরে -able যোগ Adjective করা হয়। যেমন:

Verb	Adjective
Bear	Bearable
Eat	Eatable

Formation of Verb

1. Adjective/Noun এর পূর্বে en- যুক্ত করে Verb গঠন করতে হয়। যেমন:

Adjective/Noun	Verb
Able	Enable
Danger	Endanger
Large	Enlarge
Courage	Encourage
Noble	Ennoble
Sure	Ensure

 **EXERCISE** Interchange of Parts of Speech

01. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Marvel	(a)	×
×	Architecture	(b)
(c)	Confuse	×
Triumph	×	(d)
×	(e)	Facial

02. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
×	Lavished	(a)
×	(b)	Communal
Love	×	(c)
(d)	×	Appreciative
(e)	Famed	×

03. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	×	Needful
×	Amuse	(b)
Wondered	(c)	×
×	Revere	(d)
(e)	×	Particular

04. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adverb
×	Sensed	(a)
(b)	×	Briefly
Creator	(c)	×
Torture	×	(d)
(e)	Warmed	×

05. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Regarded	×
Force	×	(b)
×	(c)	Comparative
Riches	×	(d)
(e)	Amazed	×



18. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
×	(a)	Formative
Attraction	×	(b)
(c)	×	Brutal
(d)	Dirtied	×
×	(e)	Diminishable

19. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Tensed	×
×	(b)	Lengthy
Pity	×	(c)
Amusement	(d)	×
×	Feared	(e)

20. Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Thought	×	(a)
(b)	Clear	×
×	(c)	Decisive
Astonishment	(d)	x
×	Possess	(e)

ANSWER

- (a) Marvel (b) Architectural (c) Confusion (d) Triumphant (e) Face
- (a) Lavish (b) Commune (c) Lovable (d) Appreciation (e) Fame
- (a) Need, needy (b) Amusing (c) Wonder (d) Reverential (e) Particular, Particularity
- (a) Sensibly (b) Brevity (c) Create (d) Torturously (e) Warmth
- (a) Regard (b) Forcible (c) Compare (d) Rich, richer (e) Amazement
- (a) Basic (b) Departure (c) Continuity (d) Ocular (e) Breach
- (a) Disciplinary (b) Excel (c) Editorial (d) Enemy/enmity (e) Ease
- (a) Advice (b) Deceive (c) Commercialize (d) Adventurously (e) Admissible
- (a) Consistent (b) Endanger (c) Democratize (d) Decisive (e) Conquest
- (a) Particularize (b) Response (c) Energetically (d) Figuratively (e) Observance
- (a) Stylish (b) Expertise (c) Proportion (d) Restricted (e) Excite
- (a) Business (b) Colonize (c) Closure (d) Angrily (e) Clear
- (a) Theorize (b) Officiate (c) Troublesome (d) Tale (e) Validly
- (a) Asleep (b) Speech (c) Pursue (d) Weigh (e) Sufficiently
- (a) Visual (b) Perseverance (c) Strengthen (d) Enumerate (e) Vigorously
- (a) Socialize (b) Weighty (c) Treatment/Treatise (d) Voluntarily (e) Know
- (a) Entertain/guest (b) Existence (c) Chosen (d) Ocularly (e) Implicate
- (a) Form (b) Attractive (c) Brutality (d) Dirt (e) Diminish
- (a) Tension (b) Lengthen (c) Piteous (d) Amuse (e) Fearful
- (a) Thoughtful (b) Clarity (c) Decide (d) Astonish (e) Possessive

