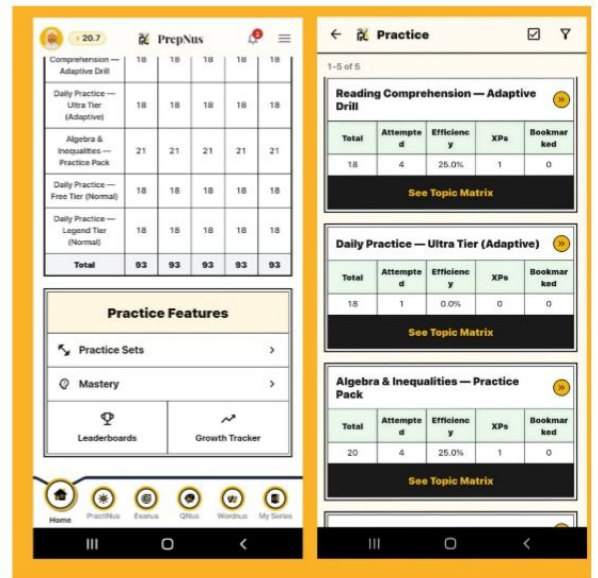
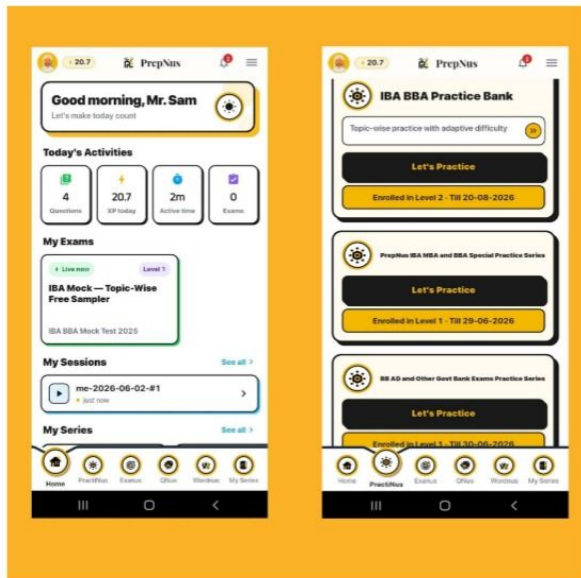
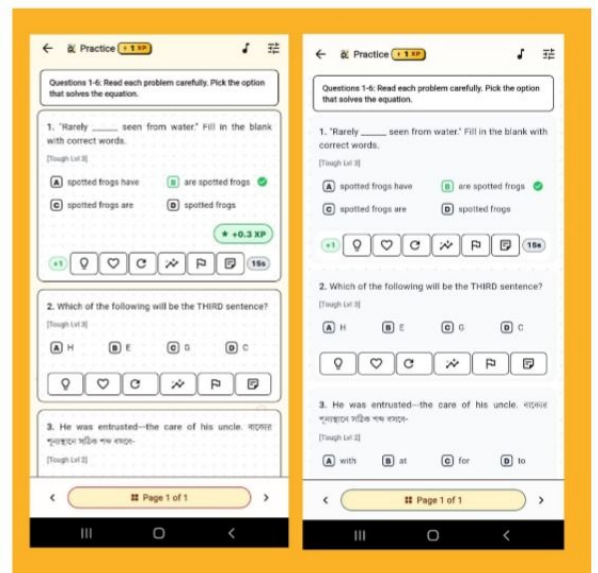
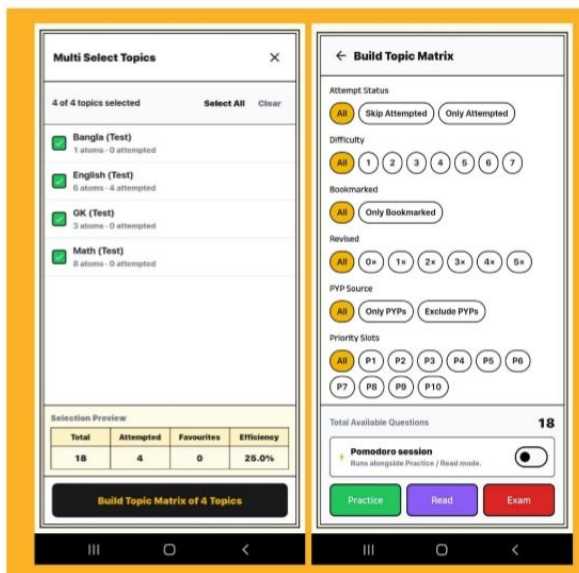




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প্রশ্ন সংখ্যা: ৩০০

প্রশ্ন ১-৩০০: Underlined parts of the following sentences may contain error(s) in grammar, diction, usage or idiom. Choose the underlined portion that is incorrect. If there is no error then select (E).

১. The newspaper reported that (A) having (B) the increase in the minimum wage, many people (C) are still having trouble making (D) ends meet. No error (E)

২. Halley's comet is a potato-shaped lump about ten miles long (A) with a mass (B) estimated at (C) 10 billion tons, most of which (D) is water ice. No error (E)

৩. Anna and Sarah were (A) both inspired to become (B) a performer (C) after seeing Kristen Chenoweth's performances as a singer, dancer, and actress (D) in a wide variety of productions. No error (E)

৪. After (A) I realized last summer that (B) no one could see through my (C) mirrored sunglasses, I wear (D) them everywhere. No error (E)

৫. There is (A) many benefits to biking (B) it is both a rigorous form (C) of exercise and an environmentally sustainable (D), conscious mode of transportation. No error (E)

৬. Chess players find that playing against a computer is helpful to improve (A) their (B) skills, even though (C) no chess-playing computer has yet won (D) a championship. No error (E)

৭. A farmer's field can have more than 50,000 weed seeds per square meter (A) buried beneath the soil surface seeds (B) buried more than about one centimeter below (C) the soil surface do not receive enough (D) light to germinate. No error (E)

৮. For at least (A) the last three billion years, the earth's molten outer core provided (B) the earth with a protective magnetic field (C) that has prevented harmful rays from penetrating (D) the atmosphere. No error (E)

৯. Although (A) she considers her chemistry research complete (B), she has heeded (C) her professor's advice and is conducting (D) three additional experiments. No error (E)

১০. Experts in marine life say that there is (A) a closer relationship between barracudas with (B) man-eating sharks than had been (C) previously thought. No error (D) (E)

১১. Beginning (A) in the 1830's, walking footraces in England, the United States, and continental Europe became mass spectator sports that (B) sometimes attract (C) over (D) 25,000 people. No error (E)

১২. Ray Bradbury and Isaac Asimov stand side by side (A) as two of America's greatest science fiction writers, but the latter, having written (B) more than (C) 500 books, is by far the most (D) prolific. No error (E)

১৩. No matter (A) how cautious (B) snowmobiles are driven, they are (C) capable of damaging (D) the land over which they travel. No error (E)

১৪. Child psychologists will tell you that (A) young children which (B) are pushed into (C) activities prematurely may suffer (D) the pain of failure and frustration. No error (E)

১৫. The steam-propelled locomotive on rails was invented (A) in (B) the early nineteenth century by George Stephenson moving (C) coal from the coal mines near Newcastle, England, to shipping stations on the nearby (D) Tyne River. No error (E)

১৬. Gregory could not (A) concentrate on the morning lecture because (B) he stayed (C) up until 3 a.m. the previous night talking (D) with his girlfriend. No error (E)



১৭. Directors have long experimented (A) with such temporal devices as (B) flashbacks and time dilations, but only have recently (C) the viewing public become sophisticated (D) enough to appreciate films that eschew time sequence altogether. No error (E)
১৮. The news of the quarterback's injury (A) could not have come (B) at a worse time for the team, because (C) the playoffs were to begin (D) within two weeks. No error (E)
১৯. Vanilla is currently (A) one of the most (B) popular of all (C) spices and flavorings, and is found not only in foodstuffs and also (D) in perfumes and cosmetics. No error (E)
২০. Development of new drugs often require (A) years of (B) testing and waiting for (C) labeling approval from (D) federal regulators. No error (E)
২১. While looking around the infirmary, I observed many other (A) patients which (B) happened to be suffering from (C) the same upper respiratory infection as I (D). No error (E)
২২. Edith Wharton's novel Ethan Frome was made (A) into a movie that (B) failed to capture (C) the mood and meaning of the original story (D). No error (E)
২৩. Forest fires, long thought to be (A) a detriment to the environment, are (B) now understood not only (C) to be unavoidable but also to be a boon (D) to the forests. No error (E)
২৪. Most of the exchange students which (A) were working in the shore area (B) could barely make enough money to support themselves (C) during the summer (D) months. No error (E)
২৫. Of (A) the two Hemingway novels I have read, I like A Farewell to Arms the best (B), not only because of its structure but also because (C) of its (D) fascinating story. No error (E)
২৬. The success of a new computer company lies (A) in its ingenuity; the machines must have a clever design, be efficient in a unique way, and generally they provide (B) the consumer with previously unknown (C) but (D) now vital features. No error (E)
২৭. The pitch of the note that a stringed instrument (A) makes (B) depends on the length, weight, and tension of the string: highest (C) notes are produced by (D) shorter, lighter, or tighter strings. No error (E)
২৮. The charm of (A) Lofting's book lies in (B) the humorous reversal of (C) roles—the animals guide, assist, and generally they take (D) care of the helpless humans. No error (E)
২৯. A majority of the students who (A) attended (B) the job fair expressed interest in becoming (C) a doctor or lawyer (D). No error (E)
৩০. Upon reviewing (A) a map of his property, John realized that he could not build (B) the barn where he had intended because it belonged (C) to a neighboring (D) farmer. No error (E)
৩১. Once it is established, a stem cell line can be (A) maintained indefinitely (B), and they (C) can be used for treatment of diseases or for transplantation (D). No error (E)
৩২. From 1566 until (A) 1576 Santa Elena, now an excavation site (B) in South Carolina, was the capital of Spanish Florida; however (C), it has become (D) an English settlement by 1735. No error (E)
৩৩. During (A) the reign of Elizabeth I, dozens of commissions were sent out by the central government to investigate (B) the wood shortage around the nation, each one (C) confirmed the serious (D) decline of the forests. No error (E)
৩৪. Although she was intimidated (A) to be in the presence of so many professionals (B), Caroline impressed the interviewing committee with (C) her knowledge, competence, and the fact that she was patient (D). No error (E)
৩৫. Nothing prepared (A) the country for the brutal civil war it faced (B) at the end of the century (C), even though they saw (D) several wars previously. No error (E)
৩৬. The Sun was shining (A) for nearly five billion years and is thought (B) to have sufficient (C) thermonuclear fuel in its core (D) to shine for about another five billion. No error (E)
৩৭. A possible first step in developing (A) a nonsexist vocabulary with which (B) to analyze the works of (C) the nineteenth-century writer Elizabeth Gaskell would be to stop (D) referring to her as "Mrs. Gaskell." No error (E)
৩৮. Although a sales tax may seem like an efficient way for cities to raise (A) revenues, they are (B) more harmful to low-income consumers than to (C) wealthy ones (D). No error (E)



79. Although (A) Roxanne, the valedictorian, has (B) the highest grade-point average in the class, her score on the SAT was far lower than Charles (C). No error (D) (E)

80. During (A) the whole period of the westward overland emigration from 1840 and (B) 1860, well over half of the emigrants' wagons were pulled (C) by (D) oxen. No error (E)

81. By next year the old vaudeville theater had been (A) converted into two small (B) theaters in which (C) films can be shown (D). No error (E)

82. Many students who (A) successfully use computers in the bettering of (B) vocabulary for the SATs find that (C) a computer provides (D) limited help in the improvement of writing skills. No error (E)

83. Throughout (A) the year, the park attracts visitors who come for (B) hiking in the wilderness, climbing the mountains, water sports (C), and catching trout and other (D) prized game fish. No error (E)

84. The FBI agents chose not (A) to arrest the suspect in the bank (B) that afternoon, but instead (C) arrested him at the airport is boarding (D) before he is a flight to Atlanta. No error (E)

85. If you want to maintain (A) your agility and range of motion, one (B) should take care to stretch carefully (C) after any vigorous exercise (D). No error (E)

86. Work in specialized fields such as (A) bacteriology, public health, and physics require (B) at least a bachelor's degree, and for a career in management or even (C) research, a master's degree is (D) a doctorate required. No error (E)

87. Some scholars studying (A) the writings of Emily Bronte have become (B) increasingly (C) interested in the relationships between her siblings and she (D). No error (E)

88. During the Triassic period, there was only one huge land mass, Pangaea, which encompassed (A) all the present-day (B) continents; some of the plants and trees familiar to us (C) today also grew on (D) Pangaea. No error (E)

89. Foremost among (A) the voters' concerns is (B) the problem of what to do about (C) waste disposal and the issues surrounding (D) the construction of low-income housing. No error (E)

90. The judges deliberated (A) for nearly an hour about whether to award (B) first prize to Jenna or to Paulo, then (C) decided that Jenna's painting was the most (D) original of the two. No error (E)

91. The earliest pirates, who resided (A) on Caribbean islands, rustled cattle, smoked the meat and sold it (B) to passing ships, attacked and burned colonial settlements, and were stealing (C) gold and jewels from (D) Spanish galleons. No error (E)

92. Sheila knew that the opportunities for victory (A) were dwindling, and that she would have to act (B) quickly or the championship would be denied (C) her partner and she (D). No error (E)

93. A number (A) of horticultural arts, including (B) bonsai and ikebana, began (C) in (D) Japan. No error (E)

94. Many teachers advocate changing (A) the way young children learn to read, theorizing (B) that they (C) will be more successful in the long run. No error (D) (E)

95. As its popularity has grown (A), the Weimaraner, like other popular breeds, have (B) run (C) the increasing (D) risk of over-breeding. No error (E)

96. A study showed that (A) students prefer writing in pencil more than (B) writing in pen simply because (C) fixing mistakes is less difficult (D). No error (E)

97. Preparing to run (A) a marathon involves consistent dedication and the willingness to endure (B) long periods of time where (C) it seems no progress is being made (D). No error (E)

98. To (A) the disappointment of the crowd, neither (B) the president nor any (C) of his aides were (D) able to attend the ceremony. No error (E)

99. The experience of taking a car on the road with a driving teacher fosters (A) learning far more useful than that which (B) results as (C) students sit through (D) a dull lecture. No error (E)

100. At (A) the beginning of the play, there is (B) two puzzling dilemmas that Medea must must solve if (C) she is going to survive (D) her ordeal. No error (E)



৬১. Although the jurors were clearly moved (A) by the testimony of the defendant, they evidently did not find it credulous (B), probably because it conflicted (C) with the accounts of several other (D) witnesses. No error (E)

৬২. A disruptive student (A) will get no pity (B) from the dean of discipline and will be deprived (C) of privileges after being betrayed (D) told that they had been given a trust that they had been given. No error (E)

৬৩. Not (A) everyone would agree (B) that Lawrence Olivier's performance in Henry V was (C) superior to Kenneth Branagh (D). No error (E)

৬৪. Many of the candidates, including the incumbent senator herself, has opposed (A) the legislation that weakens (B) the ban on snowmobiles (C) in Yellowstone and other national parks. No error (D) (E)

৬৫. Formed by volcanic eruptions over (A) the last five million years, the Hawaiian Islands containing (B) an incredibly wide (C) variety of species—many found nowhere else (D) on Earth. No error (E)

৬৬. Protesting the construction of the new mall was (A) the local environmental action committee and several dozen concerned (B) citizens who prevented (C) the bulldozers from moving onto (D) the site. No error (E)

৬৭. Wilson's goal was to transform (A) the very nature of the automobile engine, this (B) had been utilizing (C) the combustion of fossil fuels (D) for nearly one hundred years. No error (E)

৬৮. I agree with him (A) and Ms. Harrison that without sufficient funds and time (B) the schools will be (C) unable to teach (D) every child to read at grade level. No error (E)

৬৯. During late summer evenings (A), we would sit on (B) the porch swing and rock very slow (C) in time to the sound of the cicadas (D). No error (E)

৭০. Mike read a novel where (A) the author, experimenting with (B) a new structure, devoted (C) a separate chapter to each (D) character. No error (E)

৭১. In 1952, when the Federal Communications Commission lifted its ban on new television stations, there were (A) 105 stations and 15 million households with television sets, but by (B) 1956 the number of stations had grown (C) to almost 500 and the number of households with sets at nearly (D) 35 million. No error (E)

৭২. If you can acquire (A) the necessary calories by drinking (B) gasoline instead of by eating food, you (C) would be able to run (D) 26 miles on about one-twelfth of a gallon of gas. No error (E)

৭৩. There seemed (A) to be no hope that either Franklin nor (B) his brother would be chosen (C) for the team, since neither was able to attend (D) practices. No error (E)

৭৪. The professor explained that (A) the realistic painter is having to represent (B) reality, while (C) the impressionistic or abstract painter reveals a personal or emotional response to reality (D). No error (E)

৭৫. Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man is (A) the story of a nameless young Black man who ultimately decides (B) to forge his own identity rather than accept (C) the one (D) assigned to him. No error (E)

৭৬. Notice (A) that this cereal not only costs (B) more than (C) the other one, plus being (D) packed in a smaller container. No error (E)

৭৭. When his daughter asked him hundreds of questions (A) about the blue whale model suspended (B) in the American Museum of Natural History, the father had exercised (C) patience (D) and answered every query. No error (E)

৭৮. To talk with one's (A) grandparents about (B) their lives (C) when they were young is having (D) a real understanding of history. No error (E)

৭৯. At first we panicked when we discovered we had missed (A) our flight, but then we took (B) a bus to another airport, where there are (C) several planes leaving (D) for Denver that evening. No error (E)

৮০. Paul Ecke, flower grower and hybridizer, became (A) known as (B) "Mr. Poinsettia" after developing new varieties of the flower and by pioneering (C) it as a living symbol (D) of Christmas. No error (E)

৮১. Both Dorothy Sayers plus (A) Carolyn Heilbrun have written (B) scholarly works as well as (C) popular murder mysteries, demonstrating a diversity of (D) talents and interests. No error (E)

৮২. Most of the people which (A) took part in the survey indicated that (B) they preferred movies with surprise endings to those (C) with predictable outcomes (D). No error (E)



৮৩. Willie Dixon's upbeat blues (A) compositions helped usher in the Chicago blues sound during the 1950's and have become (B) standard numbers for the many young rock groups trying to (C) achieve popularity during (D) the 1960's. No errors (E)

৮৪. Many challenges that were encountered by (A) armies fighting two hundred years ago were (B) very different (C) from modern wars (D). No error (E)

৮৫. The in-class activity consisted of (A) forming into (B) groups, discussing the questions about the book, and to give (C) a presentation in front of (D) the class. No error (E)

৮৬. Both (A) Lady Gaga and Beyoncé have become extremely (B) popular singers, but Beyoncé has the largest (C) number of fans. No error (D) (E)

৮৭. Our youth group has long been (A) concerned in (B) raising funds for the children's hospital, particularly because (C) government funding was suspended (D) several years ago. No error (E)

৮৮. The Neuse River in North Carolina is thought to be (A) about two million years old, and there has (B) likely been human settlements in the basin for (C) at least (D) 14,000 years. No error (E)

৮৯. A number of the athletes which (A) were participating in the Olympics were found (B) to have used steroids and other muscle-building substances to enhance (C) their (D) performance. No error (E)

৯০. Behind (A) the protective walls of the castle was (B) more than three hundred soldiers, each of whom (C) was trained to perform (D) a specialized task. No error (E)

৯১. In the fifteenth century, Leonardo da Vinci suggested that defective vision can be corrected (A) by placing (B) a lens in direct contact (C) with (D) the eye. No error (E)

৯২. The achievements as well as the failures of the space program has been (A) a matter (B) of contention as (C) many years as many interest groups compete for (D) a share of the federal budget. No error (E)

৯৩. Never before had (A) a group of artists been so isolated (B) from society and from (C) official patronage as was (D) the so-called Impressionists. No error (E)

৯৪. Each year the television industry takes in billions of dollars in advertising (A) revenue annually (B) based on ratings information, but (C) it can owe advertisers tens of millions of dollars in free commercials when (D) ratings fall short of expectations. No error (E)

৯৫. Of ancient origin (A), the game of checkers was played (B) in Egypt during the time (C) of the pharaohs and is mentioned (D) in the writings of Homer and Plato. No error (E)

৯৬. Although he left Texas as (A) a small boy, Jim returned when (B) he was sixteen and decides (C) that he'd like to spend (D) the rest of his life there. No error (E)

৯৭. Much (A) of our knowledge of (B) ancient Egypt has been (C) derived from scenes carved and painted on the stone walls of tombs and temples and (D) from artifacts buried in the tombs. No error (E)

৯৮. The medical board of the hospital has chosen (A) to purchase large quantities of several new drugs because many doctors (B) believe that it (C) can be used to save the lives of critically ill patients (D). No error (E)

৯৯. At (A) Chaco Canyon in the San Juan Basin, Anasazi people constructed large towns, they congregated (B) in large communities, and left behind (C) spectacular (D) ruins. No error (E)

১০০. New York City is an important (A) center of American Buddhism, in part because (B) its residents included (C) immigrants from most (D) of the countries that have strong Buddhist traditions. No errors (E)

১০১. Only after the floodwaters had rose (A) two feet was (B) the mayor willing to order (C) the evacuation of (D) some homes. No error (E)

১০২. Without the help of a customer (A) who spoke Italian, I would not have been able (B) to communicate (C) with the woman who was trying to buy the purse (D). No error (E)

১০৩. Our coach probably would have extended (A) our practice by half an hour (B) if it weren't (C) so hot and humid (D) in the gymnasium. No error (E)

১০৪. Despite (A) their urban upbringing, the campers wanted to have (B) the most natural experience possible, and therefore (C) did not pack any utensils, sleeping bags, or no (D) prepackaged food. No error (E)



১০৫. While both disaster rescue workers and news reporters may face (A) physical danger, the latter (B) can usually control his or her (C) exposure to risk, whereas (D) rescue workers often cannot. No error (E)

১০৬. Using special lighting techniques, food stores subtly enhance (A) the color of produce on their (B) shelves, thereby (C) attracting consumers, encouraging impulse buying, and most important, it creates (D) the appearance of freshness and wholesomeness. No error (E)

১০৭. The names Leno and Letterman may be (A) alphabetically close together, but (B) Leno is the funnier (C) comedian and Letterman the quickest (D). No error (E)

১০৮. The uncompromising (A) tone of a recent city hall ordinance concerning (B) the blocking of emergency vehicles in traffic jams carry (C) a stern warning to (D) motorists. No error (E)

১০৯. The fact is (A) that one is often faced with a choice (B) between doing (C) the ethical thing or (D) acting in one's own self-interest. No error (E)

১১০. The debate society has attracted less (A) new students this year than it did (B) last year, presumably because (C) much of the funding for trips has been eliminated (D). No error (E)

১১১. The data from (A) the study, which were gathered over the course of twenty years, reveals (B) that the radiation from distant stars is actually (C) more varied than was previously thought (D). No error (E)

১১২. If you expect to be absent when (A) senior papers are due, one (B) should submit (C) the paper early or, if necessary (D), arrange for an extension. No error (E)

১১৩. After the crash, the event officials had to ensure (A) that the injured driver was safely evacuated (B) and that the track of debris (C) was free before the race could precede (D). No error (E)

১১৪. An economical and efficient (A) recycling center is accessible (B) to the public, responsive to community needs, and comply with (C) current federal regulations governing (D) waste disposal. No error (E)

১১৫. Working with (A) consummate skill, Picasso sketched a portrait of (B) the youthful but (C) experienced dancer who was posing for (D) him. No error (E)

১১৬. When my sister and me (A) visited the eulogized (B) city of Troy, we noticed it was much smaller than (C) the epic tales (D) had suggested. No error (E)

১১৭. While (A) sperm whales are usually seen (B) in offshore waters, they can also be found near the shore, where (C) the continental or island shelf is narrow and with (D) the water is deep. No error (E)

১১৮. That Naomi, the book's main character (A) and possibly its (B) hero, is a mere child (C) during the Revolution makes the story even more (D) appealing to young readers. No error (E)

১১৯. The San Andreas Fault in California is just (A) one section to (B) an active circle of earthquake zones and volcanoes known as (C) the "Ring of Fire" that surrounds (D) the Pacific Ocean. No error (E)

১২০. The false alarm frightened (A) everyone in the condo, and she more than (B) the other residents because she had once lived (C) in a building that burned down. No error (D) (E)

১২১. Maya Madera proudly (A) wore her sister's most popular invention, a watch (B) for winter campers that flashes the temperature in (C) lighted numerals and sends out a loud alarm when pressing a button (D). No error (E)

১২২. Almost all animals that hibernate (A) prepare for it (B) during summer by eating (C) large amounts of food, which they convert (D) to thick layers of fat. No error (E)

১২৩. Ever since (A) the publication of her fourth book, which (B) was very well-received by the critics (C), Jonas has found it more easier (D) and more enjoyable to do interviews with the media. No error (E)

১২৪. The electricity transmission grid consisting (A) of 200,000 miles of high-voltage lines that carry (B) power across the United States, northern Mexico, and most of Canada, a grid divided into two (C) loosely connected (D) sections called interconnects. No error (E)

১২৫. Studying for three hours (A) the night before a test is (B) usually not as effective (C) as to review (D) the major concepts for ten minutes per night over the course of several weeks. No error (E)



১২৬. The credit for making Franz Kafka internationally (A) famous as a writer belong (B) to his friend, novelist Max Brod, who edited (C) Kafka's unpublished manuscripts and then (D) had them published, despite Kafka's dying wishes to the contrary. No error (E)

১২৭. Some plants use chemical signals that repel (A) insects, and also, these (B) signals help to put neighboring plants on alert so they can (C) mount their own defenses (D). No error (E)

১২৮. Because the owl is usually nocturnal (A) plus being (B) virtually noiseless in flight, it (C) is seldom seen (D) by the casual observer. No error (E)

১২৯. Martha's high SAT score caused many of her classmates to feel jealous for (A) her, but they (B) should have prepared themselves (C) for the test as thoroughly as she had (D). No error (E)

১৩০. Being (A) a full-time student did not appeal to Kyra as much as taking an internship, which (B) would allow her (C) to earn money and to learn (D) about the professional world. No error (E)

১৩১. People were trained to perform (A) one tiny part of one process in one department of one industry, and so having (B) no sense of (C) the process as a whole (D). No error (E)

১৩২. Although fossils provide (A) the strongest evidence for the evolutionary progress of our own species (B), scientists are (C) still far from unanimous (D) about the lineage of Homo sapiens. No error (E)

১৩৩. As (A) we rely more and more on the Internet, your (B) need for effective security planning and design to safeguard (C) data has increased (D). No error (E)

১৩৪. Jane, who is known for (A) her diligence, smugly reminded Jason that if he would have planned (B) ahead instead of procrastinating (C), he would not have had (D) to write his entire research paper in just one weekend. No error (E)

১৩৫. Local party organizations have discovered that voter turnout is diminished considerably (A) whenever (B) the media projected (C) election results early in the day (D). No error (E)

১৩৬. The supervisor cited three workers, each of which (A) is likely to (B) win a prize for having suggested (C) cost-effective changes at (D) the factory. No error (E)

১৩৭. The purpose of the recent series of books are (A) to show students how to develop (B) reasoning skills that lead (C) to academic and professional success rather than (D) merely to show them how to get better grades. No error (E)

১৩৮. While it was (A) different from (B) all of the other classes he had ever (C) taken, Erik was still unhappy with (D) his psychology class. No error (E)

১৩৯. In many large cities in the United States, the presence of a culturally (A) diverse population has led (B) to repeated calls that (C) curricula taught wholly or partly (D) in languages other than English. No error (E)

১৪০. The two centers of the immense (A) biological diversity on Earth are tropical ecosystems, which support (B) almost unbelievable (C) large numbers of plants and animals, and islands, which by their isolation (D) promote the rapid evolution of unique life forms. No error (E)

১৪১. The task of ensuring that (A) new building designs complied to (B) construction codes became increasingly difficult because (C) new rules were being established (D) at every meeting of the planning board. No error (E)

১৪২. The improvements people make in how (A) they eat and exercise pay off in that (B) individuals have more energy and are happier (C) after becoming more healthier (D). No error (E)

১৪৩. No one is exactly sure when (A) modern rain forests first appeared (B), and (C) fossil evidence suggests that they were already present at the end of (D) the age of the dinosaurs, some 60 million years ago. No error (E)

১৪৪. As (A) Katie opened the refrigerator, she instantly noticed that a huge chunk of chocolate icing had been bit off (B) the birthday cake and immediately suspected that Mark was (C) responsible. No error (D) (E)

১৪৫. Returning (A) to school in September, Linnea told us in minute (B) detail how she had rode (C) her bike from our town in coastal New Jersey to Eugene, Oregon, entirely (D) on her own. No error (E)

১৪৬. Every year, toy manufacturers gather (A) groups of children into playrooms, observing their choices of toys as predicting (B) which (C) new products will become the most popular (D). No error (E)



٥٨٩. At Burger King, the hamburgers are very similar to McDonald's (A), except (B) they are slightly smaller (C) and contain less (D) fat. No error (E)

٥٨٧. Throughout (A) the fashion industry, both designers of shoes and (B) purse designers (C) often choose to expand their (D) brands into other accessories. No error (E)

٥٨٥. At (A) the meeting of the planning board, the councilwoman assured (B) her constituents that she was (C) active (D) seeking a long-term solution to the city's parking problem. No errors (E)

٥٨٠. There has always been a great deal of (A) friction between Joan and I (B) because we (C) have opposing political views about which (D) we are very vocal. No error (E)

٥٧٥. Mr. Donahue made it (A) perfectly clear that he did not intend to drive (B) all the way to North Carolina again (C) without Rose and I (D) to keep him company. No error (E)

٥٧٢. Readers can (A) easily draw a distinction between a so-called literary classic and an escapist piece of pulp fiction by considering how many ideas (B) the books give them (C) to think about (D). No error (E)

٥٧٠. The threat to suspend (A) students caught (B) using cell phones during class without permission seems like (C) an overreaction to the problem because (D) the principal is ordinarily sensitive and level-headed. No error (E)

٥٦٨. It is common knowledge (A) that adding spices to tofu always (B) make (C) it taste better (D). No error (E)

٥٦٥. Either Jack or Ashlee are (A) volunteering at the shelter this weekend (B), but she (C) won't go if he is going (D). No error (E)

٥٦٥. One should use (A) parchment paper while (B) baking cookies because (C) the cookies won't stick to this lining and you (D) won't have to scrub the pan. No error (E)

٥٦٩. Although (A) he had never played organized sports, whenever Justin, who was (B) uncommonly tall, attends (C) a basketball game, fans would ask him for (D) an autograph. No errors (E)

٥٦٧. Like (A) her nonfiction, Jean Craighead George's fiction draws extensively (B) not only from published material but also she had (C) firsthand observations of animals and (D) ecological systems. No error (E)

٥٦٥. Despite (A) the constant pressure of schoolwork and sports, Terry has never been (B) more happier (C) than she is now (D) in her senior year. No error (E)

٥٦٠. Written by William Golding, the novel Lord of the Flies tells (A) what happens (B) when a group of schoolboys get stranded on (C) an uninhabited island. No error (D) (E)

٥٥٥. When (A) M. R. Harrington, an archaeologist from the Museum of the American Indian, began to excavate (B) the ruins he named (C) the Pueblo Grande de Nevada, he unearthed artifacts indicating (D) a 500-year occupation by indigenous peoples. No error (E)

٥٥٢. The United States is the world's largest producer of (A) cranberries and cranberry products, most (B) of which is consumed (C) there and in (D) Canada. No error (E)

٥٥٠. The blue whale is (A) not only the largest mammal on land or in the sea, but they are (B) also quite likely the largest (C) animal that has ever lived (D) on the planet. No error (E)

٥٤٨. Two of Charles Dickens' most famous (A) characters, Oliver Twist and David Copperfield, were an orphan (B) who fell upon (C) hard luck as children, but found (D) happiness later in life. No error (E)

٥٤٥. The large beech trees in our neighbors' (A) yards always shed their (B) dark red leaves late in the fall (C) when (D) the other trees are bare. No error (E)

٥٤٥. Unlike her (A) best friend Margie, making (B) the varsity soccer team as (C) a freshman, Jill did not (D) make the team until her junior year. No errors (E)

٥٤٩. The artist's repeated use (A) of pale colors and amorphous forms, intended to imbue (B) his paintings with a sense of ambiguity (C), only makes the paintings look weakly (D). No error (E)

٥٤٧. Melissa was taught early in life that (A), regardless about (B) feelings, she should always (C) wear a smile, try to be cheerful and upbeat, and never say anything about someone else (D). No error (E)

٥٤٥. The refusal of the management to revise (A) their (B) policy on (C) family leave caused (D) an uproar among employees. No error (E)



১৭০. Salma and Raiza may be (A) identical twins, but (B) Salma is the more (C) athletic and Raiza the most (D) studious. No error (E)

১৭১. Of all the jingoists in the country (A), that politician (B), known for fanatical patriotism, appears (C) to be the more (D) dangerous. No error (E)

১৭২. Regardless (A) of any fluctuations in the cost (B) of oil due to changes in supply and demand, the company has agreed not to raise (C) the rate it charges its (D) customers for at least six months. No error (E)

১৭৩. In many parts of the world where (A) grasses cover vast expanses of land, periodic, controlled burning is practiced (B) in order to keep woody brush from gaining (C) a foothold and it stimulates (D) continuing grass growth. No error (E)

১৭৪. The sculptor Rodin often departed (A) from traditional styles in his creations; unlike other sculptors (B), his creations made obvious (C) the materials from which they were built (D). No error (E)

১৭৫. Susie, despite having dated (A) John for only one month, was (B) convinced that she and him (C) were (D) the perfect couple. No error (E)

১৭৬. Freedom of action and expression are (A) at the foundation not only of (B) our system of government but also of our expectations concerning (C) human relations at all (D) levels of society. No error (E)

১৭৭. Superbowl commercials perfectly (A) target their (B) demographics because the advertisers regularly spent (C) exorbitant amounts of time and money designing (D) the ads. No error (E)

১৭৮. The book is essentially (A) a detailed and very well documented (B) record of what (C) happened to each of (D) the protestors. No error (E)

১৭৯. Invented in (A) London in 1906, the permanent wave, or perm as it became (B) known, required a combination of borax paste and heavy brass rollers weighing up to (C) two pounds each, and they needed (D) six hours to set. No error (E)

১৮০. The fish called menhaden are silvery in color and (A) a distinct black shoulder spot behind (B) their gill opening and a variable (C) number of smaller spots on (D) their sides. No error (E)

১৮১. Ever since the town was founded (A) over three hundred years ago, there was (B) a family-owned tavern in the center (C) of the town square, but now it is in danger (D) of demolition. No error (E)

১৮২. Most art critics agree (A) that of the two (B) painters, Elena is (C) more (D) skilled at conveying the inner emotions of her subjects. No error (E)

১৮৩. The black squirrels drew (A) a crowd of students, for (B) it (C) had never been seen (D) on the campus before. No error (E)

১৮৪. Neither the huge investment (A) in infrastructure and not even (B) the beneficial weather, which (C) kept fuel costs low, was enough to bring (D) the region out of the recession. No error (E)

১৮৫. Shortly after (A) Queen Eleanor arrived in Nottingham in 1257 for a visit (B), she fled the town because she could (C) not stand the smell of coal smoke and was afraid (D) and feared for her health. No error (E)

১৮৬. Homing pigeons can navigate over (A) long distances, employing (B) their sense of smell to ascertain their initial location and using the position (C) of the Sun determining (D) the direction in which they must fly. No errors (E)

১৮৭. Some symbols acquire (A) a multitude of meanings (B), some widely shared (C), others personal, some contradictory, conflicted, or (D) ambivalent. No error (E)

১৮৮. The construction of a waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans was first proposed (A) in 1524, but not until (B) the Panama Canal opened in 1914 did such a project (C) become a reality (D). No error (E)

১৮৯. Even (A) after Elvis died it was rumored (B) that he was seen roaming the land, driving his car, showing up unexpectedly (C) at rock-n-roll concerts, and he made (D) his countless fans very excited. No error (E)

১৯০. The plight of immigrants, vividly depicted (A) in Sinclair's novel, The Jungle, are no less (B) heartbreaking than (C) the suffering of the migrant workers in Steinbeck's Grapes of Wrath. No error (D) (E)

১৯১. In 1996 the town of Amherst, Massachusetts, installed a public sculpture in honor of (A) its (B) two most (C) celebrated (D) literary residents – Emily Dickinson and Robert Frost. No error (E)



১৯২. Venezuela devotes (A) a higher percentage of its budget (B) to education than do (C) other large Latin American countries such as (D) Mexico and Brazil. No errors (E)

১৯৩. Although science offers the hope of preventing (A) serious genetic diseases, there is (B) difficult ethical questions raised by (C) the possibility of (D) altering human heredity. No error (E)

১৯৪. Although the precise date and place of the origin of baseball are hotly debated (A), it is beyond dispute (B) that the New York City boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn play (C) an important role in its (D) early development. No errors (E)

১৯৫. Species of monkeys living among (A) a variety of creatures in the rainforest come in contact with (B) predators and prey alike as it swings (C) through (D) the trees. No error (E)

১৯৬. Fortuitous means “happening by chance,” but (A) since so many have used (B) it to mean “lucky,” this malapropism (C) has been added to dictionaries as (D) a secondary definition. No error (E)

১৯৭. At (A) the start of the hockey season, the coach paid a visit (B) to my parents and I (C) to explain why (D) he cut me from the varsity. No error (E)

১৯৮. The first signs in six months of a pickup in consumer spending are emerging (A), which reduces (B) the chances that (C) the Federal Reserve will lower interest rates when it meets (D) next month. No error (E)

১৯৯. The company has begun (A) manufacturing dishwasher soaps in bright colors because consumers respond to this more eagerly (B) than to dull, ordinary colors (C). No error (D) (E)

২০০. Despite (A) the attorney’s moving plea, the judge placed (B) the juvenile offender on (C) probation for an indecisive (D) period. No error (E)

২০১. The common cold, like (A) chickenpox, measles, and many other (B) viral diseases, can be spread (C) both before and after their (D) symptoms emerge. No errors (E)

২০২. The common sentiment that hard work pays off (A) doesn’t necessarily apply to (B) a frail old man which (C) has a heart condition and a long driveway to shovel after a snowstorm. No error (D) (E)

২০৩. Historians have long attributed (A) the poor quality of ancient manuscripts to deficiencies in techniques (B) of preservation, and so have invested (C) a great deal of money in efforts to halt (D) any further deterioration of valuable artifacts. No error (E)

২০৪. Although (A) it appears cold and forbidding on its (B) surface, the Caspian Sea, the greatest of all (C) inland seas, teems with aquatic life in its depths (D). No error (E)

২০৫. The award-winning Sound of Music has been seen (A) by more moviegoers than any musical (B) film in (C) the history of the movies. No error (D) (E)

২০৬. Salt is valued not only because of its properties (A) as a condiment and preservative, but also (B) because they are (C) essential to the health of (D) humans and animals. No errors (E)

২০৭. Deepa was not persuaded to (A) her brother’s argument that, since he (B) is the older (C) of the two siblings, he should be allowed (D) to choose the evening’s entertainment. No error (E)

২০৮. Whereas the caterpillars of most (A) butterflies are harmless, moth caterpillars caused (B) an enormous amount of damage to (C) plants, forest and shade trees, clothing, and (D) household goods. No errors (E)

২০৯. Crocodiles spend much (A) of their lives in the water, but as (B) turtles, they must lay their eggs on land (C), because (D) reptile embryos must respire through the egg’s permeable shell. No error (E)

২১০. Although (A) Martin Luther King’s birthday is (B) January 15, it is celebrated (C) on the third Monday of January, regardless (D) of the date. No error (E)

২১১. Paul’s letter to myself (A) about the missing money was not intended (B) to be read (C) by any other (D) member of the organization. No error (E)

২১২. The ability to control (A) the plots of our dreams is (B) a skill, researchers have shown (C), that we can learn if you want (D) to change recurrent dreams. No error (E)

২১৩. Prior to (A) her presidency, an attitude of cockiness and carelessness were (B) common, and safety rules were rarely taken (C) seriously. No error (D) (E)



৯৯৪. In the nineteenth century, careers in business and law were (A) prestigious, but it (B) did not require (C) practitioners to hold (D) college degrees. No error (E)

৯৯৫. Many of the students which (A) were chosen for the National Student Leadership Conference opted for (B) the U.S. Politics and Policies program; they spent several days attending Congressional events and touring the capitol's (C) sights (D). No error (E)

৯৯৬. Although research in the earth and environmental sciences has pieced together narratives of ancient and historical environmental changes, but there is (A) still much (B) left to learn (C) about the nature and causes of changing (D) climatic conditions through time. No error (E)

৯৯৭. As (A) the lovers row across the lake in a small boat, Catherine fears the approaching storm, but when (B) they arrive on the opposite shore she said (C) that she had not been frightened (D) during the trip. No error (E)

৯৯৮. The field of consumer electronics have (A) never been fixed; DVDs have replaced VHS tapes, just as (B) CDs replaced (C) cassette tapes in the past (D). No error (E)

৯৯৯. Because they must compete (A) with a large chain of super-stores that can afford to charge very low rates for certain items, the owners of small hardware stores know that you (B) are unlikely to make much (C) profit and may (D), in fact, go bankrupt. No error (E)

৯৯০. Most (A) ships move through (B) the Suez Canal under their own power, so (C) extremely large ships must be assisted by (D) a tugboat. No error (E)

৯৯১. Telemarketers are finding greater (A) success making sales when (B) they phoned (C) customers in the morning rather than (D) late in the day. No error (E)

৯৯২. A newly formed organization of homeowners and business people have met with (A) the transportation department to voice (B) its concerns about (C) plans for (D) a shopping mall in the community. No error (E)

৯৯৩. For (A) the cyclist exploring Ireland's western cliffs, every road leading out of (B) the town of Clifden offers their (C) own (D) set of wonders. No error (E)

৯৯৪. Used in sculpture, carving is the process (A) of reducing substances such as stone, wood, or ivory to a (B) desired shape (C) by cutting or to chip (D) away unnecessary parts. No errors (E)

৯৯৫. The viewers will have (A) the opportunity to make their preference (B) clear, as (C) the station plans to conduct (D) an extensive voter survey. No error (E)

৯৯৬. The condition known as laryngitis usually causes (A) the vocal cords and surrounding tissue to swell, thus (B) preventing the cords to move (C) freely (D). No error (E)

৯৯৭. An incident that embittered the colonists occurred on (A) a Boston street where (B) British troops fired into (C) a group of protesters, killing five and (D) wounding six of them. No error (E)

৯৯৮. His love of politics led (A) him (B) to volunteer in local campaigns as well (C) as a job (D) in a government office in the state capital. No error (E)

৯৯৯. Among birds that forage (A) in tree trunks, nuthatches are the only ones that regularly feed (B) with their heads facing downward, when they often find (C) food in bark crevices overlooked in (D) their upward search. No error (E)

৯৯০. In his memoir (A), Baker tells stories about the time (B) before he entered high school, when he is having to (C) deliver newspapers to the huge estates and mansions that lined (D) the riverfront. No error (E)

৯৯১. Experts agree that (A) permanently modifying eating and exercise habits rather than merely dieting (B) for brief periods are the key (C) to controlling (D) weight. No error (E)

৯৯২. Some (A) people, independent from (B) their approval of citizen participation in government (C), dislike performing jury duty themselves (D). No error (E)

৯৯৩. Many (A) biographers had claimed (B) that Samuel Langhorne Clemens changed (C) his name to Mark Twain to echo the riverboat captain's call ascertaining the safe navigation (D) depth of the Mississippi River. No error (E)

৯৯৪. Popping corn is possible because of the tiny amount of water present (A) in dried kernels; when the kernels are heated, the water expands (B) until it (C) bursts the seams of (D) the kernels. No error (E)

৯৯৫. The new ideas about (A) the evolution of human cognition and behavior, as promoted by (B) such scientists as Steven Pinker, has stimulated (C) a spirited debate among psychologists (D). No error (E)



২৩৬. The same as (A) land plants depend on (B) minerals in the soil for (C) their growth, so marine plants are dependent upon (D) the nutrient salts or minerals in the sea water. No error (E)

২৩৭. Filled with a desire to relive (A) the days of her youth, Anita returned (B) to the playground where she had took (C) her first steps as a child (D) and had made many friends. No error (E)

২৩৮. At the 1984 Olympic Games, John Moffet and Pablo Morales, who (A) were (B) swimmers on the United States team, set (C) world records (D). No error (E)

২৩৯. There's (A) no doubt that the safe-driving campaign scheduled to begin next week would have been (B) postponed for another week because (C) we lack the time to plan it well (D). No error (E)

২৪০. Jean Toomer was not only (A) the author of Cane, a novel whose publication has been viewed (B) as marking (C) the beginning of the Harlem Renaissance, but also a respected advisor among Quakers (D). No error (E)

২৪১. From (A) its modest beginnings as a series of brief vignettes and (B) its establishment as the longest-running prime-time comedy series on television, The Simpsons has transformed the way that (C) both audiences and television programmers view (D) the animated sitcom. No errors (E)

২৪২. Many scholars consider (A) Ulysses James Joyce's greatest (B) work; however (C), many readers find Dubliners more (D) accessible. No error (E)

২৪৩. The director was (A) reluctant to giving (B) any interviews to reporters before the film was released, because she did not want to reveal (C) any information that might deflate (D) audience anticipation. No error (E)

২৪৪. In (A) many offices, the use of (B) halogen light bulbs is (C) more popular than fluorescent bulbs (D), even though fluorescent bulbs save more energy than halogen bulbs. No error (E)

২৪৫. More than a century ago, when mail-order catalogs afforded them (A) who live (B) outside of (C) the big cities their first major glimpse of a growing (D) new world of consumer goods, many people called them dream books. No error (E)

২৪৬. Relying on dams for large-scale water storage and for (A) delivering water to places where (B) it does not naturally occur have (C) long-term effects on the balance between (D) groundwater and surface water and on the quality of the surrounding soil. No error (E)

২৪৭. An (A) orientation program familiarizes new ninth graders with (B) the daily schedule, teaches them the layout of the building, and they have (C) the chance to practice going from class to class (D). No error (E)

২৪৮. The college has long endeavored to bolster their (A) endowment in order to provide (B) financial aid to (C) all students in need (D) of assistance. No error (E)

২৪৯. Although many people scoff at (A) superstitions, they (B) usually have some of their own, from (C) retrieving face-up pennies from the sidewalk to selecting (D) lucky numbers for the lottery. No error (E)

২৫০. Not having (A) traveled abroad (B) before, John was (C) both apprehensive and excited about (D) his upcoming trip to the Galápagos Islands. No error (E)

২৫১. In the author's latest novel, the hero traveled (A) to Montana where she finds a mysteriously (B) deserted house and, through a series of (C) misunderstandings, becomes embroiled in (D) an international smuggling ring. No error (E)

২৫২. The explosions of the volcano Krakatoa in 1883 hurled rock and ash more than (A) 20 miles high, and it (B) could be heard (C) 3,000 miles away (D). No error (E)

২৫৩. Behind (A) almost all successful candidates for public office stands (B) a staff, a team of volunteers, a group of fund raisers, and, of course (C), a platform that convinced the electorate to choose them (D). No error (E)

২৫৪. Election returns came in (A) from upstate New York quite rapid (B), but the results from New York City were known (C) even faster (D). No error (E)

২৫৫. Excessive (A) sugar intake (B) can (C) lead to addiction, obesity, and to diabetes (D). No error (E)

২৫৬. When (A) the Spanish conquistadors reached Peru in 1532, they encountered (B) the vast empire of the Incas, it extended (C) along the Pacific coast of South America from modern Ecuador to central Chile and inland across (D) the Andes. No errors (E)



২৫৭. An examination of the most reliable (A) current economic statistics do not justify (B) raising (C) the sales tax in the foreseeable future (D). No error (E)

২৫৮. The start of freshman year in college causes (A) essentially (B) the same anxieties than those (C) experienced by ninth graders entering high school. No error (D) (E)

২৫৯. A sweetener, normally either (A) sugar or syrup, are used (B) in almost all bread for taste (C) or as (D) an aid to yeast growth. No errors (E)

২৬০. Many analysts now believe (A) that the company could not have maintained (B) its dominance within the industry if it had not made (C) such bold moves to acquire (D) its competitors. No error (E)

২৬১. Used primarily (A) in the United States and Canada, American Sign Language, which (B) comprises hand signs, facial expressions, and fingerspelling, including (C) many (D) regional differences and slang. No error (E)

২৬২. Before midterms, there is (A) usually more than fifty students in the library (B) at one time, so finding an isolated place to study (C) can be difficult, if not (D) impossible. No error (E)

২৬৩. The study showed (A) that children who consumed (B) small amounts of added sugars eating (C) on average one serving more of grains per day than did (D) children who ate larger amounts of these same sugars. No error (E)

২৬৪. The orchestra played so (A) loud (B) throughout the wedding reception, that it was (C) barely possible to hold (D) a conversation without shouting. No error (E)

২৬৫. One usually (A) thinks of a sword as a long strip of metal, either (B) iron or steel, with a handle, and (C) the first swords were made of (D) wood. No error (E)

২৬৬. After (A) two terms in the Texas State Senate, Barbara Jordan elected (B) to the United States House of Representatives, where (C) she served (D) from 1973 to 1979. No errors (E)

২৬৭. The present (A) senior class has a greater number (B) of scholarship winners than than last year (C). No error (D) (E)

২৬৮. Although the film was well-received (A) overseas, and was in fact (B) one of the top-grossing movies in the foreign market, but (C) it did not fare so well (D) in the United States. No error (E)

২৬৯. After (A) 140 years under the sea (B), the remains of the Monitor, an ironclad warship that was sunk during the Civil War, is being (C) gradually brought to (D) the surface. No error (E)

২৭০. Despite having had (A) no formal training, Jackie was nonetheless able to master (B) the piano by listening to recordings (C), reading instructional books, and she practiced (D) on her own. No error (E)

২৭১. By 2003, more than (A) 684,000 students in the United States had enrolled in charter schools, publicly funded schools that pledged (B) better academic results and were unencumbered by (C) many of the regulations governing (D) ordinary public schools. No errors (E)

২৭২. Yearning for (A) a truly representative (B) art form of the Americas, the art world of the 1920's looked hopefully (C) to the three popular Mexican mural artists of the day (D). No error (E)

২৭৩. High school jocks who wish to become a professional athlete (A) should remember that the odds against (B) being successful are simply (C) staggering. No error (D) (E)

২৭৪. Dentists agree (A) that brushing (B) your teeth three times a day promote (C) good dental health and a more attractive (D) smile. No error (E)

২৭৫. Since many (A) doctors are convinced that the new drug regimen effectively prevents (B) infection, but many others are more cautious (C) and want to wait until further tests demonstrate (D) that the treatment has no appreciable side effects. No error (E)

২৭৬. As a freshman becomes adjusted to (A) the routines and demands of college life, one (B) may realize that (C) the rigors of high school were (D) good preparation. No error (E)

২৭৭. After having (A) read numerous diet books, Charles decided that (B) the simplest plan would be the best: eat fewer calories (C) and exercise more (D). No error (E)

২৭৮. Elephants use various (A) methods to combat excessive heat, such as fanning themselves (B) with their ears and to protect (C) their skin from the sun with layers (D) or mud and dust. No error (E)



২৭৯. Harpsichords, their sound made by quills plucking strings that are stretched (A) over a soundboard, dominated European music in (B) the 1700's, they (C) were replaced late in the century by the fortepiano, in which (D) hammers struck the strings. No error (E)

২৮০. The variety of species (A) in the islands off the western coast of South America are (B) so rich because (C) many profound evolutionary forces have been (D) at work there for millions of years. No error (E)

২৮১. The girls in the class responded for (A) the teacher's suggestion with (B) unmitigated glee, while the boys muttered (C) under their breath and stared at the floor (D). No error (E)

২৮২. After the prince characterized modern architecture, as ugly (A) he has been (B) severely (C) criticized for having been so outspoken (D) in public. No error (E)

২৮৩. We were very surprised that the topic of politics arose (A) again in the conversation, especially (B) since Jie had just spoke about (C) how unpleasant such discussions of divisive issues can be (D). No error (E)

২৮৪. For (A) decades, scientists analyzed masses of public-health statistics before they (B) found a high correlation between (C) heavy smoking and the incidence of lung cancer. No error (D) (E)

২৮৫. During this past year, a rapport has developed (A) between my Spanish teacher and I; in fact, (B) I now call her by (C) her first name, Louise. No error (D) (E)

২৮৬. When one is researching (A) the customs of a community, you (B) must learn about (C) its history and observe its people going about their (D) ordinary activities. No error (E)

২৮৭. Unlike (A) country-and-western bands, which (B) often feature the harmonica, banjo, or fiddle, rock bands tended to use (C) electronic (D) equipment, including amplifiers, guitars, and organs. No error (E)

২৮৮. Just as (A) parents vary in their readiness to have their children leave home for college, young people vary (B) in his or her (C) readiness to leave (D). No error (E)

২৮৯. The news of the faculty vote was (A) particularly upsetting to Amanda and I (B), because we had strongly lobbied (C) the professors to approve (D) the new contract. No error (E)

২৯০. My parents instilled their moral values for (A) my sister and me (B), enabling (C) us, by the time we reached our (D) teen years, to know right from wrong. No error (E)

২৯১. Because (A) the setting profoundly influences the thoughts, emotions, and actions of the characters, a place can be as significant for (B) a story as any of (C) the people in it (D). No error (E)

২৯২. Princeton University officials first broke with (A) a tradition of awarding (B) honorary degrees only to men (C) when they awarded it (D) to author Willa Cather. No error (E)

২৯৩. In addition to (A) being (B) a talented pianist and composer, Bela Bartok was a respected (C) musicologist who wrote (D) several books on Hungarian, Slovakian, and Romanian folk music. No errors (E)

২৯৪. The government was alerted (A) to deficiencies in American science and math education by the rapid progress of the Soviet space program (B) and because of (C) the fear of falling behind (D) in the global economy. No error (E)

২৯৫. The object (A) of the game of chess is to put (B) the other player's king in a vulnerable (C) position, so that you can eventually capture them (D). No error (E)

২৯৬. Gilbert W. Davis is a first-rate trial lawyer who, like (A) a predator on the prowl, has mastered (B) the art of capitalizing on the mistakes (C) and weaknesses of their (D) opponents in the courtroom. No error (E)

২৯৭. If you do not enjoy fearless pigeons landing (A) on yourself (B) for food, you should avoid (C) St. Mark's Square in (D) Venice. No error (E)

২৯৮. His lifelong (A) career as a drug dealer and his (B) murder of three FBI agents proves (C) that he is one of the most notorious (D) criminals in American history. No error (E)

২৯৯. Although her parents had never heard of (A) the college, Angela decided to apply (B) because it offered degree programs that were far more flexible than (C) other colleges (D). No error (E)

৩০০. Although (A) I can't concur in (B) the blogger's opinions, I am grateful to have seen (C) them (D) expressed so eloquently. No error (E)



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সমাধান

সমাধান-১: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (B) is incorrect because 'having' creates a dangling modifier; the sentence needs a clearer subject for the action of having the increase in the minimum wage.

(B) is wrong. The participial phrase "having the increase in the minimum wage" creates a dangling modifier because the subject "many people" is not the clear agent of "having." The phrase should express concession, so a better choice is "despite the increase." (A) "reported that" correctly introduces a noun clause as the direct object. (C) "many people" is a plural subject that agrees with the verb "are." (D) "making" is a gerund that properly completes the idiomatic phrase "trouble making ends meet."

Corrected: despite the increase in the minimum wage

সমাধান-২: Rule: pronoun_reference

The test is checking the pronoun phrase "most of which," which correctly refers back to "10 billion tons" (not "mass"), so the sentence is grammatically sound.

The answer is (E). No error in the sentence. (A) "about ten miles long" is an adjective phrase correctly modifying "lump" with

the preposition "about" indicating approximate measurement. (B) "with a mass" is a prepositional phrase properly attached to "lump" to describe its composition. (C) "estimated at" is the correct verb phrase with the preposition "at" for a numerical estimate. (D) "most of which" uses the relative pronoun "which" to refer back to "10 billion tons," and the singular verb "is" agrees with "most" when referring to a mass quantity. No change is needed.

সমাধান-৩: Rule: parallel_structure / logical_comparison

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the plural subject 'Anna and Sarah' is inspired to become one performer each, so 'a performer' should be plural to match the parallel idea.

Pick (C). The singular noun phrase "a performer" does not agree in number with the plural subject "Anna and Sarah," who each would become a performer. The correction is "performers." (A) "were" is the correct plural past-tense verb for the compound subject. (B) "to become" is an infinitive correctly following the predicate "inspired." (D) "singer, dancer, and actress" is a parallel series of nouns modifying Kristen Chenoweth.

Corrected: performers

সমাধান-৪: Rule: verb_tense



Phrase (D) should be “wore” because the sentence shifts to a past-time narrative after “I realized last summer,” so the present tense verb violates verb tense consistency.

(D) is wrong. The subordinate clause uses the past tense “realized” and “could,” so the main clause verb must also be past tense to maintain consistency. “Wear” should be “wore.” (A) “After” is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing a time clause. (B) “that” is a conjunction introducing the noun clause. (C) “my” is a possessive adjective modifying “sunglasses.” No other errors.

Corrected: I wore

সমাধান-৫: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) uses singular “is” with the plural subject “many benefits,” violating subject-verb agreement.

(A) is wrong. In a “there is/are” construction, the verb must agree with the subject that follows. The subject is “many benefits,” which is plural, so the verb should be “are,” not “is.” (B) “biking” is a correctly formed gerund. (C) “form” is a singular noun matched by the singular verb “is” later in the clause. (D) “sustainable” is a predicate adjective correctly paired with “environmentally” as an adverb.

Corrected: There are

সমাধান-৬: Rule: idiom

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the idiom should be “helpful for improving” or “helpful in improving,” not “helpful to improve.”

(A) is wrong. The adjective “helpful” does not take the infinitive “to improve” as a complement. The standard idiomatic patterns are “helpful for improving” or “helpful in improving.” (B) “their” is a plural possessive pronoun correctly referring to the plural noun “Chess players.” (C) “even though” is a subordinating conjunction introducing a concessive clause. (D) “won” is the past participle in the present perfect “has won,” correctly paired with the time adverb “yet.”

Corrected: helpful for improving

সমাধান-৭: Rule: word_choice / modifier_placement

(B) is faulty because the phrase “soil surface seeds” misplaces the intended modifier, creating an unclear attachment where the seeds should be described as buried beneath the soil surface.

Pick (B). The phrase “soil surface seeds” creates a faulty compound noun that misplaces the modifier. The intended meaning requires that “seeds” be described as buried beneath the soil surface, not as a type of seed on the surface. Corrected: seeds buried beneath the soil surface. (A) “per square meter” is a correct unit phrase modifying “seeds.” (C) “below” is the correct preposition indicating position relative to the soil surface. (D) “enough” correctly modifies “light” to indicate sufficiency.

Corrected: seeds buried beneath the soil surface

সমাধান-৮: Rule: verb_tense

In (B), “provided” should be in the present perfect or present tense because the action began in the past and continues to the present.

The error is at (B). The time phrase “For at least the last three billion years” indicates an action that started in the past and continues into the present, so the verb must be present perfect: “has provided.” The simple past “provided” does not convey this ongoing duration. (A) “at least” modifies the time phrase correctly as an adverbial. (C) “a protective magnetic field” is a properly formed noun phrase. (D) “from penetrating” correctly follows the idiom “prevent X from [gerund].”

Corrected: has provided

সমাধান-৯: Rule: verb_tense

The underlined verbs ‘has heeded’ and ‘is conducting’ are being checked for correct tense consistency in a sentence that shifts from a completed action to an ongoing one, and ‘Although’ frames the clause correctly, so the sentence is no-error.

Go with (E). No error. (A) “Although” is a subordinate conjunction correctly introducing the concessive clause. (B) “complete” is an adjective acting as an object complement after the verb “considers.” (C) “has heeded” is present perfect, properly showing a completed action with present relevance. (D) “is conducting” is present progressive, correctly indicating an ongoing process. The conjunction “and” joins two parallel verb phrases with a logical tense shift from completed to continuing. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১০: Rule: idiom / logical_comparison

Phrase (B) is wrong because the comparison should use the idiom “between ... and ...” rather than “between ... with ...,” and the sentence also contains a comparison structure with “than.”

(B) is wrong. The correct idiomatic pairing after “between” is “between X and Y,” not “between X with Y.” The phrase should read “between barracudas and man-eating sharks.” (A) “there is” agrees with the singular noun phrase “a closer relationship.” (C) “than had been” correctly uses the past perfect passive to complete the comparison with “previously thought.” (D) “previously thought” is a proper adverb + past participle combination modifying the implied preceding clause.

Corrected: with → and

সমাধান-১১: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) uses the present tense verb “attract” in a sentence whose main verb is in the past tense, so it should be “attracted.”

Pick (C). The verb “attract” is in the present tense, but the sentence’s main verb “became” is in the past tense, so the relative clause must also use past tense: “attracted.” (A) “Beginning” is a present participle correctly modifying “walking footprints” and introducing a temporal phrase. (B) “that” is a relative pronoun correctly referring to “sports” and introducing a restrictive clause. (D) “over” is a preposition correctly indicating a quantity greater than 25,000.

Corrected: attracted

সমাধান-১২: Rule: comparative_form / logical_comparison

Phrase (D) is wrong because “most prolific” should be the comparative “more prolific” when comparing two writers.

Pick (D). When comparing just two individuals (Bradbury and



Corrected: more prolific

Phrase (B) is wrong because snowmobiles are not “cautious”; the sentence needs the word “carefully,” so the error is a word-choice mistake.

Corrected: carefully

Phrase (B) uses “which” to refer to people; it should be the pronoun used for human antecedents, so the sentence has a pronoun-reference error.

Corrected: young children who are pushed

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “moving coal...” is a misplaced participial modifier that seems to describe George Stephenson rather than the locomotive, violating modifier placement.

Corrected: that moved coal from the coal mines

Phrase (C) uses the past tense “stayed” where the sentence requires the past perfect “had stayed” to show an earlier action relative to the morning lecture.

Corrected: had stayed

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the inverted adverbial structure should be “the viewing public has recently become,” so the sentence misplaces the auxiliary and adverb in a tricky modifier/word-order construction.

Corrected: only recently have

The underlined phrases check tense consistency in the main clause ('could not have come') and the timing phrase ('were to begin'), and the sentence is correct because both verbs properly express an event that happened before a future deadline.

(E) no error. (A) “the news” is singular (being the head noun of the subject phrase, with the prepositional phrase “of the quarterback’s injury” not affecting number), so the singular verb “could...have come” is fine. (B) “could not have come” is the correct past modal perfect form, expressing impossibility at a specific past time. (C) “because” is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing a reason clause with past-tense verbs. (D) “were to begin” correctly uses the past “were” with the infinitive to indicate a scheduled future event viewed from the past. No change is needed.

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the correlative construction should be “not only ... but also,” not “not only ... and also.”

Corrected: but also

प्रश्नाधान-२०: Rule: subject verb agreement



Phrase (A) is incorrect because the singular subject "Development" takes the singular verb "requires," not "require."

(A) is wrong. The singular subject "Development" requires the singular verb "requires," not the plural "require." (B) "of" is the correct preposition following "years" to indicate the content of those years. (C) "for" correctly follows "waiting" to show the purpose of the waiting. (D) "from" is the proper preposition to indicate the source of the approval.

Corrected: often requires

সমাধান-১১: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is incorrect because "which" should refer to things, not people, so the sentence needs a pronoun referring to patients.

The error is at (B). The relative pronoun "which" refers to things, not people. Since the antecedent is "patients," the correct pronoun is "who" (or "that"). (A) "other" is an adjective correctly modifying "patients." (C) "from" is the proper preposition following "suffering" to indicate the cause. (D) "I" is the subject-case pronoun after "as," completing the comparison "as I [suffered]."

Corrected: who

সমাধান-১২: Rule: modifier_placement / word_choice

The underlined phrases test whether the relative clause introduced by "that" correctly modifies "movie" and whether the verbs/phrasing in "was made ... to capture" are clear; the sentence is no-error because the modifier is placed correctly and the wording is idiomatic.

(E), no error. (A) "was made" is a past-tense passive verb that correctly agrees with the singular subject "novel" and pairs idiomatically with the preposition "into." (B) "that" is a relative pronoun referring to "movie" and serves as the subject of the verb "failed," which is proper. (C) "to capture" is an infinitive that correctly follows the verb "failed" (the pattern "failed to [verb]" is standard). (D) "original story" is a noun phrase with "original" as an adjective modifying "story," and it is properly parallel to "mood and meaning." No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৩: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

The underlined phrases check the correlative construction "not only ... but also" and the parallel infinitive phrases "to be unavoidable" / "to be a boon," and the sentence is correct because those elements are properly balanced.

(E), no error. (A) "thought to be" is a correctly formed past-participial phrase modifying "Forest fires," and the infinitive "to be" is idiomatic after "thought." (B) "are" agrees with the plural subject "Forest fires." (C) "not only" begins the correlative pair "not only ... but also," correctly placed before the first infinitive phrase. (D) "but also to be a boon" completes the parallel structure: the second infinitive phrase "to be a boon" matches the form of "to be unavoidable" from (C). No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৪: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (A) is wrong because "which" incorrectly refers to people; it should be "who" for the exchange students.

(A) is wrong. The relative pronoun "which" refers to things and animals, not people. The antecedent is "the exchange students," so "who" (or "that") is required. (B) "in the shore area" is a correct prepositional phrase modifying "working." (C) "themselves" is the correct reflexive plural pronoun referring back to "the students." (D) "during the summer months" is a properly formed adverbial phrase indicating time.

Corrected: who

সমাধান-১৫: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (B) is wrong because with 'of the two' the comparison should be 'the better,' not 'the best,' which is a comparative-form error.

Pick (B). When comparing exactly two items, the comparative form ("the better") is required, not the superlative ("the best"). (A) "Of" correctly introduces the scope for a comparison of two items. (C) "because" is part of the parallel "not only because... but also because" structure. (D) "its" agrees as a singular possessive pronoun referring to the novel *A Farewell to Arms*.

Corrected: the better

সমাধান-১৬: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the items in the series are not parallel; it should match the infinitive/verb forms in the list (e.g., "provide") rather than shifting to the pronoun subject "they."

The error is at (B). The three items after the modal "must" — "have," "be," and the third item — must all be bare infinitives. "They provide" introduces a subject and a finite verb, breaking the parallel structure. The correction is "provide" (without "they"). (A) "lies" is a singular verb correctly agreeing with the singular subject "success." (C) "previously unknown" is a standard adjective-noun compound modifying "features." (D) "but" correctly links the contrasting adjectives "unknown" and "now vital."

Corrected: generally provide

সমাধান-১৭: Rule: comparative_form / modifier_placement

Phrase (C) should be "higher" rather than "highest," since the sentence requires the comparative form to describe notes relative to others, and the modifier is also awkwardly placed in the causal explanation.

(C) is wrong. The sentence requires the comparative form "higher" rather than the superlative "highest" because the phrase identifies notes relative to one another: shorter strings produce a higher pitch, not the highest pitch. (A) "instrument" is a singular noun correctly serving as the subject of the relative clause. (B) "makes" is singular, agreeing with "instrument." (D) "are produced by" is a passive construction correctly matching the plural subject "notes."

Corrected: higher notes are produced by

সমাধান-১৮: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is incorrect because after the coordinating verbs "guide, assist, and generally" the sentence should continue in parallel form with "take," not the pronoun-led clause "they take."

(D) is wrong. In a series of verbs following "animals," the third



element must match the form of the first two: “guide, assist, and take,” not “they take.” Adding the subject “they” breaks the parallel structure. (A) “of” is the correct preposition to link “charm” and “Lofting’s book.” (B) “lies in” is a fixed verb-preposition combination meaning “is found in.” (C) “of” correctly connects “reversal” and “roles” as a prepositional phrase.

Corrected: take

সমাধান-২৯: Rule: parallel_structure / comparative_form

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the list should be parallel in form, so it should read ‘a doctor or a lawyer’ rather than mixing an article with two singular nouns.

(D) is wrong. The phrase “a doctor or lawyer” pairs a singular count noun with an article (“a doctor”) with another singular count noun without an article (“lawyer”), breaking parallel structure. Both nouns should share the same article: “a doctor or a lawyer.” (A) “students who” uses the relative pronoun “who” correctly to refer to people. (B) “attended” is the correct past-tense verb agreeing with the plural subject “students.” (C) “becoming” is a gerund properly following the preposition “in.”

Corrected: a doctor or a lawyer

সমাধান-৩০: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) is erroneous because the pronoun “it” has an unclear or incorrect antecedent in the sentence, violating pronoun reference.

(C) is wrong. The pronoun “it” has no clear antecedent; the sentence means to say that the land or the building site belonged to a neighboring farmer, but “it” cannot refer to “the barn” because the barn has not yet been built. Replace “it” with a specific noun such as “the land.” (A) “Upon reviewing” is a correct participial phrase modifying “John.” (B) “could not build” is the past conditional correctly paired with “realized.” (D) “neighboring” is an adjective properly modifying “farmer.”

Corrected: because the land belonged

সমাধান-৩১: Rule: pronoun_antecedent / parallel_structure

Phrase (C) uses “they” without a clear plural antecedent, since “a stem cell line” is singular; the sentence also shifts awkwardly in structure, but the test focuses on the pronoun-antecedent error.

The error is at (C). The pronoun “they” is plural, but its only logical antecedent is “a stem cell line,” a singular noun. A pronoun must agree in number with its antecedent, so “they” should be “it.” (A) “can be” is a correct passive construction with the singular subject “line.” (B) “indefinitely” is an adverb properly modifying the past participle “maintained.” (D) “for transplantation” is a correct prepositional phrase parallel to “for treatment of diseases.”

Corrected: and it can be used

সমাধান-৩২: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (D) is wrong because “has become” incorrectly uses present perfect for an action completed by 1735; it should use past tense to match the historical time frame.

Go with (D). The verb “has become” is present perfect, but the time phrase “by 1735” marks a completed past action, so past

tense “became” is required. (A) “From 1566 until 1576” is a correct prepositional phrase spanning a time range. (B) “now an excavation site” is an appositive correctly identifying “Santa Elena.” (C) “however” is a conjunctive adverb properly linking the two independent clauses, with a semicolon and comma.

Corrected: became

সমাধান-৩৩: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (C) is wrong because the participial modifier “each one” is not properly connected to the main clause, creating a faulty modifier structure that should be rewritten to make the action of confirming clear.

(C) is wrong. The phrase “each one confirmed” is a second independent clause improperly attached by a comma, creating a comma splice. It should be changed to a participial modifier: “each one confirming.” This allows the phrase to modify “commissions” correctly. (A) “During” is a preposition properly introducing the time phrase. (B) “to investigate” is an infinitive of purpose, correctly following “sent out.” (D) “serious” is an adjective modifying the noun “decline” without error.

Corrected: each one confirming

সমাধান-৩৪: Rule: parallel_structure / word_choice

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the list is not parallel: ‘her knowledge, competence, and the fact that she was patient’ mixes noun phrases with a clause.

(D) is wrong. The series “her knowledge, competence, and the fact that she was patient” violates parallel structure. The first two items are simple noun phrases, but the third is a clause. All three must match; the correction is a noun such as “patience.” (A) “intimidated” is a past participle correctly used after “was” to describe Caroline’s feeling. (B) “so many professionals” is a properly formed noun phrase modifying “the presence of.” (C) “with” is the correct preposition after “impressed” to introduce the means.

Corrected: patience

সমাধান-৩৫: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “they” has no clear antecedent in the sentence, violating pronoun reference.

(D) is wrong. The plural pronoun “they” has no clear antecedent in the sentence; the only possible referent is the singular “the country,” so a singular pronoun such as “it” is required. (A) “prepared” is past tense, correctly agreeing with the singular subject “Nothing.” (B) “it faced” correctly uses “it” to refer back to “the country.” (C) “the century” is a correctly formed noun phrase with a definite article.

Corrected: it saw

সমাধান-৩৬: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (A) is incorrect because “was shining” uses the wrong tense; with a duration extending from the past into the present, the sentence requires a present-perfect form such as “has been shining.”

(A) is wrong. The phrase “was shining” is a past progressive tense, but the duration “for nearly five billion years” describes



an action that began in the past and continues into the present. The correct tense is present perfect progressive: "has been shining." (B) "is thought" is present tense passive, correctly indicating the current scientific consensus. (C) "sufficient" is an adjective properly placed before the noun "thermonuclear fuel." (D) "in its core" is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying "fuel."

Corrected: has been shining

সমাধান-৩৭: Rule: idiom / word_choice

The underlined phrases test the idiomatic construction "with which to analyze" and the infinitive phrase "would be to stop," both of which are correct here, so the sentence is clean.

(E), no error. (A) "in developing" is correct: the noun "step" idiomatically pairs with the preposition "in" followed by a gerund. (B) "with which" is a correct relative pronoun construction introducing an infinitive phrase ("with which to analyze"), modifying "vocabulary." (C) "of" is the standard preposition for indicating the authorship of "the works." (D) "to stop" is a correctly formed infinitive phrase acting as the complement of the verb phrase "would be." No change is needed.

সমাধান-৩৮: Rule: pronoun_reference / logical_comparison

Phrase (B) is erroneous because the pronoun "they" has no clear antecedent in the sentence, and the comparison in (C)-(D) is also part of the issue, but the main tested error is pronoun reference.

(B) is wrong. The pronoun "they" is plural, but its only possible antecedent is the singular noun phrase "a sales tax" at the beginning of the sentence. The pronoun must be singular: "it is." (A) "to raise" is an infinitive correctly modifying "way" to express purpose. (C) "than to" introduces the second element of the comparison, preserving parallel structure with "to low-income consumers." (D) "ones" is a pronoun that correctly substitutes for "consumers" to avoid repetition.

Corrected: it is

সমাধান-৩৯: Rule: comparative_form / redundancy

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the comparison should be between Roxanne's score and Charles's score, so the extra "than" makes the comparative form ungrammatical.

(C) is wrong. A comparison with "lower than" requires a single "than" to introduce the second element. The extra "than Charles" before "than Charles's" is redundant and ungrammatical. The phrase should read "lower than Charles's," where the possessive correctly compares scores. (A) "Although" is a subordinating conjunction appropriately introducing a concessive clause. (B) "has" agrees with the singular subject "Roxanne" and is in present tense, stating a current fact. (D) "than Charles's" uses the possessive pronoun to refer to Charles's score, maintaining a logical comparison.

Corrected: than Charles's

সমাধান-৪০: Rule: idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the idiomatic expression should be "from 1840 to 1860," not "from 1840 and 1860."

The error is at (B). The idiomatic expression for a time range

uses "from ... to ...," not "from ... and" The phrase should read "from 1840 to 1860." (A) "During" is a preposition correctly introducing the noun phrase "the whole period." (C) "were pulled" is passive voice with the plural verb "were" agreeing with the plural subject "wagons." (D) "by" is the correct preposition to introduce the agent in a passive construction.

Corrected: from 1840 to 1860

সমাধান-৪১: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (A) is incorrect because 'By next year' requires the future perfect ('will have been converted'), not the past perfect 'had been converted'.

(A) is wrong. The phrase "By next year" signals a future time frame, so the verb must be future perfect "will have been converted," not past perfect "had been converted." (B) "small" is an adjective correctly modifying the noun "theaters." (C) "in which" is a relative pronoun properly introducing the clause describing the theaters. (D) "shown" is the correct past participle after the modal "can be."

Corrected: will have been

সমাধান-৪২: Rule: word_choice

Phrase (B) is awkward and nonidiomatic: "in the bettering of" should be expressed with a more natural word choice such as "for improving."

(B) is wrong. The phrase "in the bettering of" is not idiomatic; it should be "for improving" or "to improve." (A) "who" is a relative pronoun correctly referring to "students." (C) "find that" is the correct verb followed by a noun clause. (D) "provides" agrees with the singular subject "a computer." No error at (E).

Corrected: for improving

সমাধান-৪৩: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (C) is ungrammatical because the list of activities is not parallel: it should match the gerunds "hiking," "climbing," and "catching" rather than use the noun phrase "water sports."

Pick (C). The preposition "for" introduces a list of activities that must use parallel grammatical form. The list contains "hiking" (gerund), "climbing" (gerund), and "catching" (gerund), but "water sports" is a noun phrase. To be parallel, it should be a gerund phrase such as "doing water sports." (A) "Throughout" is a preposition correctly indicating time and modifying "the year." (B) "for" is the correct preposition to show purpose or reason. (D) "other" is an adjective modifying "prized game fish," which is idiomatic.

Corrected: doing water sports

সমাধান-৪৪: Rule: modifier_placement / verb_tense

Phrase (D) is incorrect because 'is boarding' is the wrong modifier/verb form in the clause and should not describe the suspect before 'he is a flight,' which makes the sentence ungrammatical.

Pick (D). The phrase "is boarding" is a present progressive verb, but the sentence is set in the past ("chose," "arrested"). It also creates a nonsensical clause: "before he is a flight." The intended meaning requires a modifier describing the suspect's action when arrested, such as "while he was boarding" a flight.



(A) “not” correctly negates the infinitive “to arrest.” (B) “in the bank” is a prepositional phrase properly modifying “arrest” to show location. (C) “but instead” correctly signals the contrast between not arresting and later arresting.

Corrected: while he was boarding

সমাধান-৪৫: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the pronoun “one” does not agree with the second-person “you” in the opening clause, creating an inconsistent pronoun reference/antecedent.

The error is at (B). The pronoun “one” shifts the point of view from the second-person “you” in the opening clause. Pronouns within a sentence must be consistent in person. The correction is “you” to agree with “you” earlier. (A) “to maintain” is an infinitive correctly following “want” as a complement. (C) “carefully” is an adverb correctly modifying the verb “stretch.” (D) “any vigorous exercise” is a noun phrase functioning as the object of the preposition “after,” and “exercise” is singular, correctly used with “any.”

Corrected: you

সমাধান-৪৬: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) contains the error: the subject “Work in specialized fields such as bacteriology, public health, and physics” is singular in meaning, so it should take “requires,” not “require.”

Pick (B). The subject is “Work,” a singular noun, so the verb should be “requires,” not “require.” The intervening phrase “in specialized fields such as bacteriology, public health, and physics” does not change the number. (A) “such as” correctly introduces examples of specialized fields. (C) “or even” properly connects the alternatives “management” and “research” in the prepositional phrase. (D) “is” is the correct singular verb agreeing with the singular subject “a master’s degree” (the predicate “a doctorate required” acts as a noun phrase).

Corrected: requires

সমাধান-৪৭: Rule: pronoun_case

Phrase (D) is wrong because ‘she’ should be the object pronoun ‘her’ after the preposition ‘between’.

(D) is wrong. The pronoun following the preposition “between” must be in the objective case, not the subjective case. The phrase “between her siblings and she” should read “between her siblings and her.” (A) “studying” is a present participle correctly forming a participial phrase modifying “scholars.” (B) “have become” is the present perfect tense, plural, agreeing with the plural subject “scholars.” (C) “increasingly” is an adverb that correctly modifies the adjective “interested.”

Corrected: her

সমাধান-৪৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / pronoun_reference

The test is mainly checking subject-verb agreement in phrases like “there was” and “some of the plants and trees ... also grew,” while “which encompassed” correctly refers back to Pangaea, so the sentence is grammatically clean.

Go with (E). No error. (A) “encompassed” is a past-tense

verb that agrees with the singular relative-clause subject “which” referring to “Pangaea.” (B) “present-day” is a properly hyphenated compound adjective modifying “continents.” (C) “familiar to us” is an adjective phrase correctly placed after “plants and trees” to describe them. (D) “grew on” uses the past tense “grew,” which correctly matches the plural subject “some of the plants and trees,” and the preposition “on” is idiomatic for vegetation covering land. Each underlined part is grammatically sound, so the sentence requires no revision.

সমাধান-৪৯: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the singular verb “is” does not agree with the plural subject “concerns.”

(B) is wrong. The verb “is” is singular, but the subject is “concerns,” a plural noun. In this inverted sentence, the verb must agree with the subject that follows it, so “are” is required. (A) “among” is a preposition correctly beginning a prepositional phrase. (C) “about” completes the idiomatic phrase “what to do about.” (D) “surrounding” is a present participle acting as an adjective that correctly modifies “issues.”

Corrected: are

সমাধান-৫০: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (D) is incorrect because ‘most original of the two’ should use the comparative form ‘more original’ when comparing only two items.

Pick (D). When comparing only two items, the comparative form “more original” is required, not the superlative “most original.” (A) “deliberated” is the correct past-tense verb agreeing with the plural subject “judges.” (B) “whether to award” is the correct phrasing after “about” to introduce the alternative. (C) “then” properly indicates the sequence of actions.

Corrected: more original

সমাধান-৫১: Rule: verb_tense / parallel_structure

Phrase (C) is incorrect because ‘were stealing’ does not match the simple past tense of the other coordinated actions; the sentence needs parallel verb forms in past tense.

The error is at (C). The sentence lists a series of past actions: “rustled,” “smoked,” “sold,” “attacked,” “burned,” and the final verb should be in the simple past “stole” to maintain parallel structure. “were stealing,” the past progressive, disrupts the tense consistency. (A) “who resided” is a correctly formed relative clause modifying “pirates,” using the past tense. (B) “it” refers to “the meat,” a singular noun, so the pronoun is correct. (D) “from” is the appropriate preposition to indicate the source of the gold and jewels.

Corrected: stole

সমাধান-৫২: Rule: pronoun_case / parallel_structure

Phrase (D) should be “her partner and her,” because the pronoun is the object of the verb “denied,” so it requires objective case rather than the subjective case “she.”

The error is at (D). The pronoun “she” is in the subjective case, but the verb “denied” takes an indirect object, so the objective case “her” is required. Corrected: “her partner and her.” (A) “opportunities for victory” is a plural noun phrase that properly



agrees with the plural verb “were dwindling.” (B) “would have to act” uses the correct conditional form to express necessity in a past-tense narrative. (C) “denied” is the past participle, correctly forming the passive “would be denied.”

Corrected: her partner and her

সমাধান-৫৩: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / modifier_placement

The test writer is checking that the singular collective subject phrase “A number of horticultural arts” correctly takes the plural verb “began,” while the “including” phrase is a properly placed nonessential modifier that doesn’t affect the sentence.

(E), no error. (A) “number” is singular in form but part of the phrase “A number of,” which always takes a plural verb when followed by a plural noun; “began” is correctly plural. (B) “including” properly introduces a nonrestrictive list that modifies “arts,” set off by commas. (C) “began” is the simple past tense, agreeing with the plural subject and fitting the sentence’s timeframe. (D) “in” is the correct preposition for the location “Japan.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-৫৪: Rule: modifier_placement / pronoun_reference

Choice (D) misplaces the modifier so that ‘theorizing that they’ can ambiguously or incorrectly refer to the wrong noun, violating clear modifier placement.

(D) is wrong. The participial phrase “theorizing that they will be more successful” is a dangling modifier: it should logically describe “teachers” but is placed after “young children learn to read,” making it seem to modify “young children.” Also, the pronoun “they” is ambiguous (could refer to “teachers” or “children”). (A) “changing” is a gerund correctly following “advocate.” (B) “to read” is the infinitive completing “learn.” (C) “they” is a pronoun whose antecedent is unclear, but the primary error is the misplaced modifier in (D).

Corrected: *theorizing that the children will be more successful, many teachers advocate changing*

সমাধান-৫৫: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the singular subject “the Weimaraner” takes the singular verb “has,” not “have.”

(B) is wrong. The singular subject “the Weimaraner” requires the singular auxiliary “has,” but “have” is plural. So “has run” is needed instead of “have run.” (A) “has grown” is correct present perfect with singular subject “popularity.” (C) “run” is the correct past participle following the auxiliary. (D) “increasing” is an adjective modifying “risk,” correctly formed.

Corrected: has

সমাধান-৫৬: Rule: logical_comparison / parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is incorrect because “more than writing in pen” creates an ambiguous comparison; the sentence should compare like elements, so it violates logical comparison and parallel structure.

(B) is wrong. The verb “prefer” already establishes a comparative relationship, so it requires the preposition “to” or “over” to introduce the second item, not “more than.” Using both “prefer” and “more than” creates a redundant and

unidiomatic structure. (A) “showed that” correctly introduces a noun clause as the object of the verb. (C) “simply because” is a subordinating conjunction properly linking a clause of reason. (D) “less difficult” is the correct comparative adjective modifying the gerund phrase “fixing mistakes.”

Corrected: to

সমাধান-৫৭: Rule: word_choice / pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) should use a noun like “when” rather than “where” because it refers to a period of time, not a place.

(C) is wrong. The relative adverb “where” refers to a place, but the antecedent “long periods of time” is a temporal concept. A time word requires “when” or “during which.” (A) “to run” is the correct infinitive phrase completing “Preparing.” (B) “the willingness to endure” is a noun phrase parallel to “dedication,” both objects of “involves.” (D) “being made” is the correct passive progressive form of “make” in the present tense.

Corrected: when

সমাধান-৫৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (D) is incorrect because in a neither/nor construction the verb agrees with the nearer subject, so it should be “any of his aides was” rather than “were.”

(D) is wrong. In “neither X nor Y” constructions, the verb agrees with the noun closer to it, which here is “any of his aides.” “Any” in this context is singular (meaning “any one”), so the verb should be “was,” not “were.” (A) “To” is a correctly used preposition introducing the infinitive phrase of disappointment. (B) “neither” is the first part of the correlative pair “neither... nor.” (C) “any” correctly modifies “aides” in the partitive phrase.

Corrected: was

সমাধান-৫৯: Rule: idiom / comparative_form

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the comparison requires the idiom ‘results from’ rather than ‘results as,’ and the sentence also depends on a comparison with ‘that which.’

Pick (C). The verb “results” must be followed by the preposition “from” to indicate the source of the learning; “results as” is not idiomatic in this context. The correct phrasing is “results from students.” (A) “fosters” is a singular verb matching the singular subject “The experience.” (B) “that which” correctly stands for “learning” in the comparative phrase “far more useful than that which...” (D) “sit through” is a standard phrasal verb meaning to endure a dull lecture.

Corrected: results from

সমাধান-৬০: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is wrong because ‘there is’ should be ‘there are’ to agree with the plural subject ‘two puzzling dilemmas.’

Pick (B). The verb phrase “there is” is singular, but the subject that follows is “two puzzling dilemmas,” which is plural. Subject-verb agreement requires “there are.” (A) “At” is a preposition correctly beginning a prepositional phrase of time. (C) “if” is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing a conditional clause. (D) “going to survive” is a future-in-the-past construction with correct infinitive form after “going to.”

Corrected: there are

**সমাধান-৬১:** Rule: word_choice

Phrase (B) is wrong because “credulous” means willing to believe, but the sentence needs “credible” to describe testimony that is believable.

Pick (B). The word “credulous” means “inclined to believe too readily,” which describes a person, not a thing. The sentence intends to say the testimony was not believable, so “credible” is needed. (A) “were clearly moved” uses the correct plural past-tense verb and adverb. (C) “it conflicted” has the pronoun “it” correctly referring to “testimony” and past tense matching “did not find.” (D) “several other” is a proper quantifier-adjective combination.

Corrected: credible

সমাধান-৬২: Rule: word_choice / pronoun_reference

The underlined phrases mainly test whether the sentence uses the right words and pronouns in context—especially the references in “they” and the repeated “given” construction—and the sentence is clean because the pronoun refers back appropriately and the wording, though awkward, is still grammatical.

(A) is wrong. The singular noun “a disruptive student” requires singular pronouns later in the sentence, but the sentence uses the plural pronoun “they” twice. To make the antecedent agree, change the underlined phrase to “Disruptive students.” (B) “get no pity” is a correct verb phrase with the base form after the modal “will.” (C) “will be deprived” is a correctly formed future passive verb. (D) “betrayed” is a past participle properly used after “being” in the passive construction “after being betrayed.”

Corrected: Disruptive students

সমাধান-৬৩: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (D) is wrong because the comparison should be between performances, so it should be “superior to Kenneth Branagh’s” or “superior to Kenneth Branagh’s performance,” not “superior to Kenneth Branagh.”

Pick (D). The phrase “superior to Kenneth Branagh” compares a performance to a person, creating an illogical comparison. Comparisons must match like items, so it should read “superior to Kenneth Branagh’s (performance)” – the possessive form referring to the performance. (A) “Not” correctly negates the quantifier “everyone” to mean “not all.” (B) “would agree” is a proper modal construction expressing a conditional opinion. (C) “was” is the singular past tense verb agreeing with the subject “performance.”

Corrected: superior to Kenneth Branagh’s

সমাধান-৬৪: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the singular verb phrase “has opposed” does not agree with the plural subject “Many of the candidates.”

(A) is wrong. The subject is “Many of the candidates,” a plural phrase, but the verb phrase “has opposed” is singular. It should be “have opposed” to agree with the plural noun “candidates.” (B) “that weakens” is a correctly formed relative

clause with singular verb to agree with singular antecedent “legislation.” (C) “on snowmobiles” is the proper preposition after “ban” to specify what is banned. (D) “in Yellowstone and other national parks” is a correctly structured prepositional phrase modifying “snowmobiles” or “ban.”

Corrected: have opposed

সমাধান-৬৫: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the introductory modifier ‘Formed by volcanic eruptions over the last five million years’ does not correctly attach to the subject, so the sentence needs a main verb instead of ‘containing’.

(B) is wrong. “Containing” is a present participle, not a finite verb. The introductory participial phrase “Formed by volcanic eruptions...” correctly modifies the Hawaiian Islands, but the sentence then lacks a main verb, creating a fragment. The subject requires a finite verb: “contain.” (C) “incredibly wide” is an adjective phrase properly modifying “variety.” (D) “nowhere else” is an adverbial phrase modifying the participle “found.” (A) “over” is the correct preposition for a time span (“the last five million years”).

Corrected: contain

সমাধান-৬৬: Rule: modifier_placement / subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the opening participial phrase is meant to modify the committee and citizens, but the sentence structure makes it awkward and forces a mismatch with the plural subject, creating a modifier-placement issue along with subject-verb agreement.

(A) is the error. The verb “was” is singular, but the subject of the sentence is the compound noun phrase “the local environmental action committee and several dozen concerned citizens,” which is plural and requires the plural verb “were.” The opening participial phrase “Protesting the construction of the new mall” correctly modifies this subject, so no modifier misplacement occurs. (B) “concerned” is an adjective properly modifying “citizens.” (C) “who prevented” is a relative clause with plural “who” agreeing with the plural antecedent “citizens” and past tense consistent with the context. (D) “moving onto” is a correct gerund-preposition combination following the idiom “prevent from.”

Corrected: were

সমাধান-৬৭: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is incorrect because “this” has no clear antecedent in the sentence, creating a vague pronoun reference.

(B) is wrong. The word “this” is a demonstrative pronoun that lacks a clear antecedent; it appears to refer to “the automobile engine” but creates a vague reference. A relative pronoun is needed to connect the clause to the engine, so “which” should replace “this.” (A) “to transform” is an infinitive correctly completing the subject complement “goal was.” (C) “utilizing” is the present participle used with “had been” to form the past perfect progressive tense, describing ongoing action. (D) “of fossil fuels” is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying “combustion.”

Corrected: which



সমাধান-৬৮: Rule: pronoun_case / subject_verb_agreement

The underlined pronoun “him” is testing pronoun case in the object of “with,” and the rest of the sentence also cleanly checks agreement in “the schools will be,” so the sentence is correct as written.

(E), no error. (A) “him” is the correct object case after the preposition “with,” forming part of the compound object “him and Ms. Harrison.” (B) “sufficient funds and time” is a coordinated noun phrase with two nouns joined by “and,” both modified by “sufficient.” (C) “will be” is future tense, agreeing with the plural subject “schools.” (D) “to teach” is the infinitive that correctly follows the adjective “unable” as its complement. No change is needed.

সমাধান-৬৯: Rule: adjective_vs_adverb

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “slow” should be the adverb “slowly” to modify the verb phrase “rock.”

(C) is wrong. The word “slow” is an adjective, but it modifies the verb “rock,” so an adverb is required. “Slow” must become “slowly.” (A) “evenings” is correctly modified by the compound adjective “late summer.” (B) “on” is the standard preposition for “sit on a porch swing.” (D) “sound of the cicadas” is a properly formed noun phrase with the prepositional “of the cicadas” acting as an adjectival modifier.

Corrected: very slowly

সমাধান-৭০: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (A) uses “where” to modify “novel,” but the sentence needs a noun like “in which” because the clause actually describes the book’s structure rather than a place.

(A) is wrong. The relative adverb “where” can only refer to a physical place, not to a novel. The sentence requires “in which” or “that” to connect the clause to the noun “novel.” (B) “experimenting with” is a correctly formed present participial phrase modifying “the author.” (C) “devoted” is the past tense verb agreeing with the singular subject “the author.” (D) “to each” is a correct prepositional phrase, with “each” properly quantifying “character.”

Corrected: in which

সমাধান-৭১: Rule: idiom

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the idiomatic expression should be “to nearly 35 million,” not “at nearly 35 million.”

Pick (D). The preposition “at” does not match the idiomatic structure required after “grown.” The sentence first uses “grown to” for stations, so the parallel phrase for households should also use “to”: “to nearly 35 million.” (A) “there were” correctly uses the plural verb “were” to agree with the compound subject “105 stations and 15 million households.” (B) “but by” joins two time periods with contrast, and “by” is the correct preposition to indicate a deadline. (C) “had grown” is past perfect, correctly showing an action completed before 1956.

Corrected: at nearly

সমাধান-৭২: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (A) uses the present tense “can acquire” where the sentence needs the past tense/modal “could acquire” to match the hypothetical result clause.

(A) is wrong. The “if” clause describes a hypothetical condition, so it requires the past modal “could acquire,” not the present “can acquire,” to match the “would” in the result clause. (B) “by drinking” uses a gerund correctly as the object of the preposition “by,” parallel to “by eating.” (C) “you” is the appropriate subject pronoun for the second-person address. (D) “to run” is the correct infinitive following the phrase “would be able.”

Corrected: could acquire

সমাধান-৭৩: Rule: idiom / parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is wrong because the correlative construction should be either/or, not either/nor.

(B) is wrong. The correlative conjunction pairing requires “either ... or,” not “either ... nor.” The correct phrase is “either Franklin or his brother.” (A) “seemed” is a linking verb correctly forming the past tense of “seem” with the infinitive “to be.” (C) “would be chosen” is the correct passive conditional form matching the past-tense context. (D) “able to attend” is a correct adjective phrase with the infinitive “to attend” following the adjective “able.”

Corrected: or

সমাধান-৭৪: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) is incorrect because after the past-tense reporting verb “explained that,” the present progressive “is having to represent” should be backshifted to a past form.

(B) is wrong. After the past-tense reporting verb “explained that,” the verb in the reported clause must be backshifted to a past form. The present progressive “is having to represent” should be replaced with the past progressive “was having to represent” (or the simple past “had to represent”). (A) “explained that” is a correct past-tense reporting verb followed by the conjunction “that.” (C) “while” is a subordinating conjunction correctly indicating contrast between the two types of painter. (D) “to reality” is a prepositional phrase properly modifying “response.”

Corrected: was having to represent

সমাধান-৭৫: Rule: parallel_structure / word_choice

The underlined phrases check the parallel contrast in “rather than accept ... the one assigned to him,” where the verb phrase must match the earlier infinitive “to forge”; the sentence is correct because both actions are expressed in parallel infinitive form.

(E), no error. (A) “is” is the singular verb that agrees with the singular novel title “Invisible Man.” (B) “ultimately decides” uses the present tense correctly for a literary analysis and agrees with the singular “who.” (C) “rather than accept” is parallel to the earlier infinitive “to forge”; “accept” is a bare infinitive properly matching the structure. (D) “the one assigned to him” is a correct pronoun phrase where “the one” refers to “identity” and is modified by the participial phrase “assigned to him.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-৭৬: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom



Phrase (D) is incorrect because the comparison should be parallel after 'not only' and 'than,' so 'plus being' is not the right structure.

The error is at (D). The correlative pair requires "not only X but also Y," where X and Y are parallel. "Plus being" is an unidiomatic substitution for "but also," breaking the structure. The correction is "but also is" so that the second element is a parallel verb phrase. (A) "Notice" is an imperative verb correctly introducing the clause. (B) "costs" is singular, agreeing with "cereal." (C) "than" properly follows the comparative "more."

Corrected: but also is

সমাধান-৭৭: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the past perfect "had exercised" is unnecessary here; the simple past "exercised" should be used to match the main action in the sentence.

The error is at (C). The past perfect "had exercised" implies an action completed before another past action, but the sentence describes two sequential actions in simple past: he exercised patience, then answered. The correct form is "exercised." (A) "hundreds of questions" is a correct noun phrase with a determiner and a plural noun. (B) "suspended" is a past participle modifying "model," correctly functioning as an adjective. (D) "patience" is the direct object of the verb "exercised" and is correctly a noun.

Corrected: exercised

সমাধান-৭৮: Rule: verb_tense / no_error

Phrase (D) should be "to have" rather than "having" because the sentence needs an infinitive after "is" to complete the definition.

Pick (D). The sentence begins with the infinitive phrase "To talk" as the subject, so the complement after "is" must also be an infinitive to maintain parallel structure: "to have," not "having." (A) "one's" is a correct possessive pronoun agreeing with the indefinite "one." (B) "about" is the correct preposition for "talk about a topic." (C) "lives" is a plural noun correctly matched with the possessive plural "their" referring to "grandparents."

Corrected: is to have

সমাধান-৭৯: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) should use a tense consistent with the past narrative ('there were'), since 'there are' shifts incorrectly to the present tense.

(C) is wrong. The verb phrase "there are" is present tense, but the entire sentence is set in the past (panicked, discovered, took). Consistency requires "there were." (A) "had missed" is past perfect, correctly showing the missed flight occurred before the discovery. (B) "took" is simple past, matching the past narrative. (D) "leaving" is a present participle modifying "planes," correctly describing the action.

Corrected: there were

সমাধান-৮০: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (C) is incorrect because "after developing... and by pioneering" is not parallel; the sentence should keep the same grammatical form after "after."

(C) is wrong. The conjunction "and" links two elements after "after": the gerund phrase "developing new varieties" and the prepositional phrase "by pioneering." For parallel structure, both must be gerund phrases, so "by" should be removed, leaving "pioneering." (A) "became" is correct past tense for the singular subject "Paul Ecke." (B) "known as" is the proper idiomatic expression for a nickname. (D) "as a living symbol" correctly uses "as" to indicate role.

Corrected: pioneering it as

সমাধান-৮১: Rule: idiom / subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is wrong because the sentence should use the correlative idiom "both ... and," and the phrase also disrupts the singular subject needed for the verb in (B).

(A) is wrong. The correlative conjunction that pairs with "Both" is "and," not "plus." The sentence requires "Both Dorothy Sayers and Carolyn Heilbrun" to form a correct compound subject. (B) "have written" is a plural verb that correctly agrees with the compound subject. (C) "as well as" correctly joins the two noun phrases "scholarly works" and "popular murder mysteries." (D) "diversity of" is the standard idiom following "demonstrating a," with "diversity" modified by the article "a."

Corrected: and

সমাধান-৮২: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (A) is wrong because "which" incorrectly refers to people; it should be "who" for a pronoun that refers to human antecedents.

(A) is wrong. The relative pronoun "which" refers to things, not people. The antecedent here is "people," so the correct pronoun is "who." (B) "indicated that" uses the past tense verb "indicated" and the conjunction "that" to introduce the subordinate clause correctly. (C) "to those" properly completes the comparison "preferred X to Y," with "those" anaphorically referring to "movies." (D) "predictable outcomes" forms a valid noun phrase with the adjective "predictable" modifying "outcomes."

Corrected: who

সমাধান-৮৩: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) has the error: after the past-tense verb 'helped,' 'have become' should be in the past tense ('became') to keep the sequence consistent.

Pick (B). The verb "have become" is present perfect, but the sentence places both actions in the past: "helped usher" is past tense, so "became" (simple past) is needed to maintain tense consistency. (A) "upbeat blues" is an adjective-noun pair correctly modifying "compositions." (C) "trying to" is a present participle phrase properly attached to "groups." (D) "during" correctly shows the time frame of the 1960's.

Corrected: became

সমাধান-৮৪: Rule: logical_comparison



Phrase (D) is incorrect because 'different from modern wars' makes an illogical comparison; the sentence should compare the challenges with those of modern wars.

(D) is wrong. The sentence compares "challenges" to "modern wars," which are unlike items. A logical comparison requires comparing challenges to the challenges of modern wars. Use "from those of modern wars," where "those" stands for "challenges." (A) "encountered by" is a correct passive verb phrase with the agent introduced by "by." (B) "were" agrees with the plural subject "challenges." (C) "different" properly takes "from" as its preposition.

Corrected: from those of modern wars

সমাধান-৮৫: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the list after "consisted of" is not parallel: it should match the gerunds "forming" and "discussing" rather than using the infinitive "to give."

Pick (C). In a series after the verb phrase "consisted of," all items must take the same form: a gerund. The first two items use "forming" and "discussing," so the third must be "giving," not the infinitive "to give." (A) "consisted of" is the correct idiomatic verb pairing for a series of gerunds. (B) "into" is the appropriate preposition after "forming" to indicate grouping. (D) "in front of" is the standard compound preposition for location.

Corrected: and giving

সমাধান-৮৬: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (C) is wrong because "largest" should be "larger" when comparing two people, since the comparative form is used for two items.

(C) is wrong. When comparing exactly two items, the comparative form is required, not the superlative. "Largest" should be "larger." (A) "Both" correctly pairs with "and" to form the correlative conjunction "both X and Y." (B) "have become" is plural present perfect, agreeing with the compound subject "Lady Gaga and Beyoncé." (D) "of the two" is a standard prepositional phrase specifying the group of two.

Corrected: larger

সমাধান-৮৭: Rule: idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the idiom is "concerned with" or "concerned about," not "concerned in."

(B) is wrong. The idiom for expressing interest or worry is "concerned with" or "concerned about," not "concerned in." (A) "has long been" correctly uses the present perfect tense with the singular subject "youth group." (C) "because" is a subordinating conjunction properly introducing a clause that provides a reason. (D) "was suspended" is the correct past passive form, agreeing with the singular noun "funding."

Corrected: concerned with (or concerned about)

সমাধান-৮৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) should be "have" rather than "has" because the subject "human settlements" is plural, so the verb must agree.

(B) is wrong. In an existential "there" construction, the verb

agrees with the noun that follows it. The subject "human settlements" is plural, so the verb must be "have," not "has." (A) "thought to be" is a correctly formed passive verb followed by an infinitive phrase. (C) "for" is the correct preposition to indicate a duration of time. (D) "at least" is an idiomatic adverbial quantifier modifying "14,000 years."

Corrected: there have likely been

সমাধান-৮৯: Rule: pronoun_reference

(A) is wrong because "which" is used for things, not people; the sentence needs a relative pronoun referring to athletes.

Pick (A). The relative pronoun "which" refers to things, but the antecedent is "athletes," which are people. The correct relative pronoun is "who." (B) "were found" is a plural passive verb properly agreeing with the plural subject "athletes." (C) "to enhance" is an infinitive of purpose, correctly following "used." (D) "their" is a possessive pronoun that agrees in number with the antecedent "athletes."

Corrected: who

সমাধান-৯০: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / modifier_placement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the subject is "more than three hundred soldiers" and the verb should be plural, not "was"; "Behind" also places the location phrase before the true subject, which can make the agreement error easy to miss.

(B) is wrong. The verb "was" does not agree with the true subject "more than three hundred soldiers," which is plural and requires "were." The sentence is inverted: the locative phrase "Behind the protective walls of the castle" comes before the verb, but the verb must still match the subject. (A) "Behind" is a preposition correctly introducing the locative phrase. (C) "of whom" is the correct object-case relative pronoun after the preposition "of," and the singular verb "was" agrees with "each." (D) "to perform" is the correct infinitive completing the pattern "trained to [verb]."

Corrected: were

সমাধান-৯১: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (A) is incorrect because after the past-tense reporting verb "suggested," the subordinate clause should use past tense/modality consistency ("could be corrected"), not present tense "can be corrected."

(A) is wrong. After the past-tense verb "suggested," the subordinate clause must backshift to past-tense modal "could be corrected" for tense consistency; "can be corrected" is present tense and breaks sequence of tenses. (B) "by placing" is a correctly formed gerund phrase describing the method. (C) "in direct contact" is a prepositional phrase modifying "placing." (D) "with" is the correct preposition paired with "contact."

Corrected: could be corrected

সমাধান-৯২: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

(A) is wrong because 'has been' does not agree with the true compound subject 'achievements ... and failures,' which is plural.

Pick (A). The true subject of the sentence is "The achievements," a plural noun. The phrase "as well as the failures" adds extra information but does not create a compound



subject, so the verb must be plural: "have been," not "has been." (B) "a matter" is a singular predicate noun correctly paired with the singular verb form (though the verb is wrong). (C) "as" is the first part of the correlative pair "as...as," correctly introducing a comparison of duration. (D) "for" is the correct preposition meaning "in order to obtain."

Corrected: have been

সমাধান-৯৩: Rule: logical_comparison / idiom

The phrase "as was" in (D) should be "as were" to make the comparison agree logically with the plural noun "Impressionists."

Pick (D). In the comparative construction "so [adjective] as [verb]," the verb must match the number of its subject. Here the subject is "the so-called Impressionists," which is plural, so the verb should be "were," not "was." (A) "had" is the correct past perfect auxiliary forming the inverted structure "Never before had...". (B) "so isolated" completes the "so...as" comparison idiom with the adjective. (C) "and from" properly connects two parallel prepositional phrases.

Corrected: as were

সমাধান-৯৪: Rule: redundancy

Phrase (B) is redundant because both "each year" and "annually" express the same idea of time.

Pick (B). The word "annually" is redundant. "Each year" already establishes the yearly frequency, so "annually" adds nothing. Delete it. (A) "advertising" is a noun correctly functioning as an adjective modifying "revenue." (C) "but" properly joins two contrasting independent clauses. (D) "when" is a subordinating conjunction introducing a temporal condition for the clause that follows.

Corrected: (remove "annually")

সমাধান-৯৫: Rule: modifier_placement / verb_tense

The opening participial phrase "Of ancient origin" is the main modifier-placement check, and the sentence is correct because it clearly and logically modifies "the game of checkers," while the two verbs are also consistently placed and tense-appropriate.

(E), no error. (A) "Of ancient origin" is a prepositional phrase acting as an adjective, correctly placed to modify the immediately following noun phrase "the game of checkers." (B) "was played" is a past-tense passive verb matching the historical period of Egypt during the pharaohs. (C) "during the time" is a correct prepositional phrase specifying timeframe, with "the time" as a noun phrase. (D) "is mentioned" switches to present tense, which is appropriate for describing Homer's and Plato's writings as still existing works; the shift is logical. No change is needed.

সমাধান-৯৬: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is incorrect because 'decides' should be in the past tense to match the past narrative, so it violates verb tense consistency.

The error is at (C). The verb "decides" is present tense, but the sentence narrates past events ("left," "returned," "was"), so the past tense "decided" is required for tense consistency.

(A) "as" is a preposition correctly introducing the noun phrase "a small boy" to describe his age at the time. (B) "when" is a subordinating conjunction that properly introduces the adverbial clause. (D) "like to spend" is an idiomatic infinitive phrase correctly following "would" (contracted as "he'd").

Corrected: and decided

সমাধান-৯৭: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / word_choice

The underlined phrases check that the singular subject "Much" correctly matches the singular verb phrase "has been," and the sentence is no-error because "Much of our knowledge" is singular.

Go with (E). (A) "Much" is a singular indefinite pronoun, so it correctly pairs with the singular verb phrase "has been." (B) "of" is the appropriate preposition to link "knowledge" with its source. (C) "has been" is singular, matching the singular subject headed by "Much." (D) "and" properly joins two parallel prepositional phrases: "from scenes ..." and "from artifacts." No change is needed.

সমাধান-৯৮: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (C) uses the pronoun "it" অস্প, with no clear antecedent for the drugs or quantities, violating pronoun-antecedent agreement.

(C) has an error. The pronoun "it" is singular, but the antecedent is the plural noun phrase "large quantities of several new drugs," so the pronoun must be "they." This violates pronoun-antecedent agreement. (A) "has chosen" is present perfect, correctly agreeing with the singular subject "board." (B) "because many doctors" introduces a causal clause with a correctly formed subject-verb pair. (D) "of critically ill patients" is a prepositional phrase properly modifying "lives."

Corrected: they

সমাধান-৯৯: Rule: parallel_structure / pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the sentence shifts from a noun phrase to the pronoun + verb structure 'they congregated,' breaking parallel structure in the list of actions.

Pick (B). The sentence uses a list of three actions: "constructed," "they congregated," and "left." For parallel structure, each item in the series should take the same grammatical form. (B) incorrectly inserts the subject "they" before the verb, breaking the series. The correct form is simply "congregated." (A) "At" is a preposition correctly indicating location. (C) "behind" is an adverb properly placed after the verb "left." (D) "spectacular" is an adjective modifying the noun "ruins."

Corrected: congregated

সমাধান-১০০: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is incorrect because 'its residents included' should be in the present perfect or present tense to match the present-time context, not past tense.

Pick (C). The verb "included" is in the past tense, but the main clause uses the present tense "is," describing a current fact. The reason should also be in the present tense: "include." (A) "an important" is the correct article-adjective pair before a singular countable noun. (B) "because" is the proper subordinating



conjunction to introduce a reason. (D) “from most” is a correct prepositional phrase indicating origin, with “most” modifying “countries” as a quantifier.

Corrected: include _____

সমাধান-১০১: Rule: verb_tense / subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is incorrect because ‘rose’ should be the past perfect ‘had risen’ to match the earlier action in the sentence.

Pick (A). The verb “had rose” is incorrect because the past perfect tense requires the past participle, not the simple past. The correct form is “had risen.” (B) “was” is a singular verb matching the singular subject “mayor.” (C) “to order” is an infinitive correctly following the adjective “willing.” (D) “evacuation of” uses the preposition “of” appropriately after the noun “evacuation.”

Corrected: had risen _____

সমাধান-১০২: Rule: idiom / pronoun_reference

The underlined phrases test the idiomatic construction ‘without the help of’ and the pronoun-dependent relative clause ‘who spoke Italian,’ both of which are correct here, so the sentence is no error.

The sentence has no error; pick (E). (A) “a customer” is the correct object of the preposition “of,” with the indefinite article “a” introducing a non-specific customer. (B) “would not have been able” is the correct conditional perfect, matching the hypothetical condition “without the help.” (C) “to communicate” is the proper infinitive following the fixed phrase “have been able.” (D) “to buy the purse” uses the infinitive of purpose correctly after “trying” and includes the definite article “the” for the specific purse. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১০৩: Rule: verb_tense / idiom

The underlined phrases test the conditional verb sequence in ‘would have extended’ and ‘if it weren’t,’ which is grammatically correct as a hypothetical past situation, while ‘by half an hour’ and ‘so hot and humid’ are also standard.

(E), no error. (A) “would have extended” is the correct past conditional form for a hypothetical past situation that did not occur. (B) “by half an hour” is an idiomatic prepositional phrase specifying the duration of extension. (C) “it weren’t” uses the subjunctive “were” (not “was”) in a contrary-to-fact condition, which is grammatically required. (D) “humid” is an adjective parallel to “hot” after “so,” correctly describing the gymnasium conditions. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১০৪: Rule: redundancy

Phrase (D) is wrong because ‘or no prepackaged food’ is redundant after the negative ‘did not pack any,’ so it should be ‘or prepackaged food’ or ‘or any prepackaged food.’

Pick (D). The word “no” is redundant after “did not pack any” creates a double negative in the list. The correct phrasing is “or any prepackaged food” (or simply “or prepackaged food”) to avoid repetition of the negative idea. (A) “Despite” is a preposition correctly introducing the concessive phrase. (B) “to have” is an infinitive properly completing the verb phrase

“wanted.” (C) “therefore” is a conjunctive adverb correctly linking the two independent clauses with cause and effect.

Corrected: or any prepackaged food _____

সমাধান-১০৫: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “his or her” does not agree with the plural antecedent “the latter” in this sentence.

Pick (C). The plural antecedent “the latter” refers to “news reporters,” so the possessive pronoun must be plural “their,” not singular “his or her.” (A) “may face” is a correct modal verb phrase agreeing with the compound subject. (B) “the latter” properly contrasts with “the former” (implied) and refers to the second group named. (D) “whereas” correctly introduces the contrasting clause.

Corrected: their _____

সমাধান-১০৬: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “it creates” breaks the parallel list after “attracting” and “encouraging”; the final verb should match the gerund form used in the series.

(D) is wrong. The three items following “thereby” must be parallel in form. The first two, “attracting” and “encouraging,” are gerunds, so the third must also be a gerund: “creating,” not the finite clause “it creates.” (A) “subtly enhance” agrees with the plural subject “food stores” in the present tense. (B) “their” correctly refers to the plural noun “food stores.” (C) “thereby” is a conjunctive adverb properly introducing the result of the main clause.

Corrected: creating _____

সমাধান-১০৭: Rule: parallel_structure

(D) should be parallel with “is” after the coordinate comparison, so “Letterman the quickest” is missing the verb and violates parallel structure.

(D) is wrong. The two clauses joined by “and” must be parallel in structure. The first clause “Leno is the funnier comedian” includes the verb “is,” so the second clause must also include a verb: “Letterman is the quickest.” Omitting “is” breaks parallelism. (A) “may be” is a correct verb phrase with modal “may.” (B) “but” is a coordinating conjunction correctly connecting the two main clauses. (C) “the funnier” is the correct comparative form with “the” for a two-item comparison.

Corrected: Letterman is the quickest _____

সমাধান-১০৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the singular subject “tone” requires the singular verb “carries,” not “carry.”

(C) is wrong. The singular subject “tone” requires the singular verb “carries,” not the plural “carry.” The long prepositional phrase between subject and verb does not affect agreement. (A) “uncompromising” is an adjective correctly modifying the noun “tone.” (B) “concerning” is a preposition forming a phrase that modifies “ordinance.” (D) “to” is the correct preposition after “warning” to introduce the recipient “motorists.”

Corrected: carries _____

সমাধান-১০৯: Rule: idiom / parallel_structure



Phrase (D) is wrong because the idiom should be “between ... and” rather than “between ... or,” creating an idiom/parallelism error.

(D) is wrong. The idiom “between X and Y” requires the conjunction “and,” not “or.” The phrase “between doing the ethical thing or acting” should be “between doing the ethical thing and acting” to match the parallel gerunds. (A) “fact is” is a singular verb agreeing with the singular subject “fact.” (B) “with a choice” correctly follows the verb “faced.” (C) “doing” is a gerund properly beginning the first item in the “between... and” construction.

Corrected: and acting

সমাধান-১১০: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (A) uses “less” with countable “new students”; the comparative should be “fewer”.

(A) is wrong. For countable plural nouns like “new students,” the comparative quantifier must be “fewer,” not “less,” which is reserved for uncountable nouns. (B) “than it did” correctly uses the past tense “did” to parallel “has attracted” and provides a complete comparative clause. (C) “because” is the appropriate subordinating conjunction to introduce a reason clause. (D) “has been eliminated” agrees with the singular subject “much of the funding” and is in the present perfect passive, matching the time frame.

Corrected: fewer new students

সমাধান-১১১: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the plural subject “data” requires the plural verb “reveal,” not “reveals.”

(B) is wrong. The noun “data” is the plural form of “datum” and requires the plural verb “reveal,” not “reveals.” (A) “from” is a preposition correctly introducing the prepositional phrase “from the study.” (C) “is actually” is a present-tense verb phrase that agrees with its singular subject “the radiation.” (D) “previously thought” is a past participle phrase correctly modifying the implied subject in the comparative clause “than was previously thought.”

Corrected: reveal

সমাধান-১১২: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the indefinite pronoun “one” is awkwardly/incorrectly used to refer back to “you”; the sentence should keep the pronoun consistent (e.g., “you should submit”).

(B) is wrong. The pronoun “one” does not agree in person with “you” from the earlier clause; consistency requires “you should submit.” (A) “when” is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing the time clause. (C) “submit” is the base form of the verb, properly used after the modal “should.” (D) “if necessary” is an elliptical conditional phrase, correctly set off by commas. No error at (E).

Corrected: you should submit

সমাধান-১১৩: Rule: word_choice

Phrase (D) should be ‘proceed,’ not ‘precede,’ because the sentence needs the verb meaning ‘go forward,’ not ‘come before in time or order.’

(D) is wrong. The verb “precede” means “to come before,” but the context requires “proceed,” meaning “to go forward.” (A) “had to ensure” is a correctly formed past-tense obligation with the infinitive “to ensure.” (B) “was safely evacuated” is a correct passive construction with the adverb “safely” modifying the past participle. (C) “of debris” is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying “track” to indicate its composition.

Corrected: could proceed

সমাধান-১১৪: Rule: parallel_structure / subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because it should be parallel with the other predicates and read “complying with” rather than “comply with.”

(C) is wrong. The sentence uses parallel adjectives after “is accessible”: “accessible to the public,” “responsive to community needs,” and the third must also be an adjective. “comply with” is a verb phrase, so it should be “complying with,” a participial adjective. (A) “economical and efficient” are coordinate adjectives correctly modifying “center.” (B) “is accessible” has the singular verb “is” agreeing with the singular subject “center.” (D) “governing” is a present participle modifying “regulations.”

Corrected: complying with

সমাধান-১১৫: Rule: modifier_placement / word_choice

The underlined opening participial phrase “Working with consummate skill” is testing modifier placement, and the sentence is correct because it clearly and logically modifies Picasso, while the other underlined phrases are also idiomatic and fit the intended meaning.

(E), no error. (A) “Working with consummate skill” is a participial phrase that correctly modifies the subject “Picasso.” (B) “portrait of” is a standard noun-plus-preposition structure. (C) “but” correctly joins the two adjectives “youthful” and “experienced” to modify “dancer.” (D) “posing for him” uses the present participle “posing” with the correct object pronoun “him” after the preposition “for.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-১১৬: Rule: pronoun_case / logical_comparison

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the pronoun should be in subject case—“my sister and I” rather than “my sister and me”—and the sentence also uses an awkward comparison in (C)/(D) but the test focuses on pronoun case.

Pick (A). The pronoun “me” is in the object case, but it is part of the compound subject of “visited.” Subjects require the subject case, so “me” should be “I.” (B) “eulogized” is a past participle functioning as an adjective, correctly modifying “city.” (C) “than” is a comparative conjunction properly linking the two clauses (“it was smaller than the tales had suggested”). (D) “tales” is a plural noun that agrees with the plural verb “had suggested.”

Corrected: my sister and I

সমাধান-১১৭: Rule: idiom / parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the correlative structure should be parallel after ‘where’ (e.g., ‘where the shelf is narrow and the water is deep’), not ‘and with the water is deep.’



(D) is wrong. The conjunction “and” links two parallel clauses after “where”: the first is “the shelf is narrow” (subject-verb-adjective), so the second must be “the water is deep,” not “with the water is deep.” The extra preposition “with” breaks parallelism and is unidiomatic. (A) “While” correctly introduces a concessive clause. (B) “are usually seen” is a passive verb in present tense agreeing with the plural subject “sperm whales.” (C) “where” is a relative adverb properly modifying “the shore” and introducing the clauses about the shelf and water.

Corrected: and the water is deep

সমাধান-১১৮: Rule: pronoun_reference / subject_verb_agreement

The underlined pronoun ‘its’ is being tested for clear reference back to ‘book,’ while the sentence also checks that the long subject clause (‘That Naomi... appealing to young readers’) correctly takes the singular verb ‘makes,’ and both are correct here.

(E), no error. (A) “book’s main character” correctly uses a singular possessive “book’s” to modify “character.” (B) “its” is the proper singular possessive pronoun referring back to “book,” the nearest singular antecedent. (C) “a mere child” is a noun phrase acting as subject complement after the linking verb “is,” correctly describing “Naomi.” (D) “even more” modifies the adjective “appealing” to show degree, and it is idiomatic before a comparative. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১১৯: Rule: idiom / modifier_placement

Phrase (B) should be “of” rather than “to” in the idiomatic construction “one section of,” and the sentence also depends on clear modifier attachment for “known as the Ring of Fire.”

Pick (B). The phrase “one section to” uses the wrong preposition. The idiomatic construction is “one section of,” meaning a part of something larger. (A) “just” is an adverb correctly emphasizing that it is only one section. (C) “known as” is a participial phrase properly attached to “an active circle of earthquake zones and volcanoes” to identify it. (D) “surrounds” is a singular verb agreeing with the relative pronoun “that,” which refers to the singular noun phrase “the ‘Ring of Fire.’”

Corrected: of

সমাধান-১২০: Rule: comparative_form / pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is wrong because “she more than the other residents” is an incomplete comparison; it should compare the false alarm’s effect on her with its effect on the other residents, and the pronoun also creates a confusing reference.

(B) is wrong. The phrase “she more than the other residents” is an incomplete comparison. After “more than,” the clauses being compared must be fully stated. The sentence actually compares how much the false alarm frightened her versus how much it frightened the other residents, so “she more than” should read “she was frightened more than” or a similar construction. (A) “frightened” is the correct past-tense verb that agrees with the singular subject “alarm.” (C) “had once lived” uses the past perfect properly to show an action completed before the past-tense fright. (D) “burned down” is a past-tense verb

correctly forming the relative clause “that burned down.”

Corrected: she was frightened more than

সমাধান-১২১: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “when pressing a button” misplaces the modifier; it should clearly refer to the wearer pressing the button, not the alarm itself.

(D) is wrong. The phrase “when pressing a button” is a dangling modifier; it does not clearly attach to a noun that performs the action. The sentence needs a clear subject for the pressing, so “when a button is pressed” or “when the wearer presses a button” is required. (A) “proudly” is an adverb correctly modifying the verb “wore.” (B) “most popular invention, a watch” is an appositive phrase renaming “invention.” (C) “that flashes... and sends out” is a relative clause with parallel verbs, correctly modifying “watch.”

Corrected: when a button is pressed

সমাধান-১২২: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is incorrect because “it” has no clear antecedent in the sentence, violating pronoun reference.

Pick (B). The pronoun “it” has no clear antecedent. The sentence introduces “hibernate” as a verb, not a noun, so “it” cannot refer to “hibernation.” The intended meaning requires the noun “hibernation” instead of “it.” (A) “that hibernate” is a correct relative clause modifying “animals” with a plural verb matching the subject. (C) “by eating” is the proper gerund phrase after “prepare” to show method. (D) “which they convert” correctly introduces a nonrestrictive relative clause with “which” referring to “food.”

Corrected: prepare for hibernation

সমাধান-১২৩: Rule: comparative_form / word_choice

Phrase (D) is wrong because ‘more easier’ is a double comparative; it should be ‘easier.’

(D) is wrong. “More easier” is a double comparative; standard English uses “easier” (the comparative form of “easy”) without “more.” (A) “Ever since” correctly introduces a time clause beginning with the publication. (B) “which” is a relative pronoun properly referring to “book” and introducing a nonrestrictive clause. (C) “by the critics” is the correct agent phrase for the passive verb “was received.”

Corrected: easier

সমাধান-১২৪: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (A) is incorrect because “consisting” misleads the sentence’s modifier structure; it should be a finite verb or otherwise recast so the main noun phrase is properly attached.

(A) is wrong. The sentence begins with a subject, “The electricity transmission grid,” but “consisting” is a present participle that cannot serve as the main verb. The result is a sentence fragment. A finite verb is needed, such as “consists.” (B) “carry” is a plural verb agreeing with the plural subject “lines” in the relative clause. (C) “divided into two” is a past-participial phrase correctly modifying “a grid,” which is an appositive. (D) “loosely connected” is an adjective phrase properly modifying “sections.”

Corrected: consists



সমাধান-১১৫: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

Phrase (D) is incorrect because after 'as,' the comparison should use parallel gerund form ('reviewing') rather than the infinitive 'to review,' violating parallel structure.

The error is at (D). The comparison "as effective as" requires parallel grammatical forms. The first element uses the gerund "Studying," so the second must also be a gerund: "reviewing," not the infinitive "to review." (A) "for three hours" is a prepositional phrase acting as an adverb, correct in context. (B) "is" is a singular verb agreeing with the singular subject "Studying." (C) "effective" is an adjective correctly following "as" to set up the comparison.

Corrected: as reviewing

সমাধান-১১৬: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the singular subject "The credit" requires the singular verb "belongs," not "belong."

(B) is wrong. The singular subject "The credit" requires the singular verb "belongs," not "belong." (A) "internationally" is an adverb correctly modifying the adjective "famous." (C) "who edited" is a relative clause with the verb in past tense, agreeing with the singular antecedent "Max Brod." (D) "and then" is a correct conjunction plus adverb linking the two actions "edited" and "had them published."

Corrected: belongs

সমাধান-১১৭: Rule: modifier_placement / pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is awkward because "also, these signals" misplaces the modifier and creates a clumsy reference structure; the sentence should read smoothly without interrupting the subject with "also."

(B) is wrong. The adverb "also" is misplaced. As a modifier of the verb "help," it should follow the subject ("these signals also help"), not precede it with a comma. This creates an awkward interruption. (A) "that repel" is a relative clause with a plural verb that agrees with the plural antecedent "signals." (C) "so they can" correctly uses the subject pronoun "they" to refer to "neighboring plants" and the auxiliary "can" to express ability. (D) "mount their own defenses" is a verb phrase with "their" properly possessive for "neighboring plants."

Corrected: these signals also help to put

সমাধান-১১৮: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because 'plus being' is not parallel with the adjective phrase 'is usually nocturnal'; the sentence needs matching grammatical structures.

The error is at (B). The phrase "plus being" is a nonstandard, unparallel addition to the "Because" clause. Parallel structure requires the two reasons both to be verb phrases: "is usually nocturnal" and "is virtually noiseless," not "plus being." (A) "is usually nocturnal" is a correct verb phrase with the adjective "nocturnal." (C) "it" is a singular pronoun correctly referring to "owl." (D) "is seldom seen" is a correct passive verb phrase agreeing with "it."

Corrected: and is virtually noiseless

সমাধান-১১৯: Rule: idiom

Phrase (A) is wrong because the idiomatic expression is 'jealous of,' not 'jealous for.'

(A) is wrong. The correct idiomatic expression is "jealous of," not "jealous for." The preposition "of" follows "jealous" to indicate the object of envy. (B) "they" is the correct subject pronoun referring to "classmates." (C) "prepared themselves" is a correctly formed reflexive verb phrase with the plural reflexive matching "classmates." (D) "had" is the past perfect auxiliary correctly used in an elliptical comparison ("as she had prepared").

Corrected: jealous of

সমাধান-১২০: Rule: pronoun_reference / parallel_structure

The underlined pronoun 'which' is the main check, since it correctly refers to the entire preceding idea and the sentence is also clean in its parallel 'to earn money and to learn' structure.

(E), no error. (A) "Being" is a gerund acting as the subject of the sentence, correctly forming a gerund phrase "Being a full-time student." (B) "which" is a relative pronoun whose antecedent is the entire idea of taking an internship; it introduces a nonrestrictive clause and is correct. (C) "her" is an objective-case pronoun correctly serving as the direct object of "would allow." (D) "and to learn" parallels the infinitive "to earn," both linked by "and" to form a compound infinitive phrase. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১২১: Rule: verb_tense

Choice (B) is incorrect because after "were trained," the sentence needs a verb form that fits the completed action, so "having" is an awkward/incorrect participial form here.

(B) is wrong. The coordinating structure after "and so" requires a finite past-tense verb to match "were trained" and complete the cause-effect relationship. The present participle "having" is an incorrect nonfinite form; it should be "had." (A) "to perform" is the correct infinitive complement following the passive verb "were trained." (C) "of" is the idiomatic preposition that follows "sense" in this construction. (D) "as a whole" is a fixed adverbial phrase properly modifying "the process."

Corrected: had

সমাধান-১২২: Rule: verb_tense / subject_verb_agreement

The underlined phrases mainly test the idiomatic preposition choice in "evidence for" and the agreement in "scientists are"; both are correct, so the sentence is no-error.

(E), no error. (A) "provide" is the correct present-tense verb, agreeing with the plural subject "fossils" and stating a general scientific fact. (B) "of our own species" is a prepositional phrase properly modifying "progress," and "evidence for" is the idiomatic preposition pairing. (C) "are" agrees with the plural subject "scientists" and maintains the present tense established by "provide." (D) "far from unanimous" is a fixed idiomatic phrase meaning "not at all in agreement," correctly functioning as a predicate adjective after "are." No change is needed.

সমাধান-১২৩: Rule: pronoun_antecedent



Phrase (B) uses “your” instead of a pronoun that agrees with the subject “we,” so the sentence has a pronoun antecedent/agreement error.

(B) is wrong. The pronoun “your” is second person, but the sentence begins with “we” (first person plural). A pronoun must agree with its antecedent, so “your” should be “our.” (A) “As” is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing the dependent clause. (C) “to safeguard” is an infinitive correctly modifying “planning and design.” (D) “has increased” agrees with the singular subject “need.”

Corrected: our

সমাধান-১৩৪: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) is wrong because in the past condition it should be ‘if he had planned’ rather than ‘if he would have planned,’ a sequence-of-tenses error in the conditional.

(B) is wrong. In a past conditional sentence, the “if” clause requires the past perfect “had planned,” not “would have planned.” The correct phrase is “if he had planned ahead.” (A) “known for” is the correct idiomatic expression following “is” to indicate reputation. (C) “procrastinating” is a gerund properly used after the preposition “instead of.” (D) “have had” is the correct perfect infinitive in the result clause, expressing a past hypothetical outcome.

Corrected: if he had planned

সমাধান-১৩৫: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “projected” shifts to the past tense, but in this general statement it should match the present tense used with “whenever” and “is diminished.”

(C) is wrong. The verb “projected” is in the past tense, but the sentence describes a general recurring condition introduced by “whenever.” The main verb “is diminished” is in the present tense, so “projected” should be “projects” to maintain tense consistency. (A) “considerably” is an adverb correctly modifying the verb “is diminished.” (B) “whenever” is a subordinating conjunction that correctly introduces the condition. (D) “in the day” is a prepositional phrase properly modifying “early.”

Corrected: projects

সমাধান-১৩৬: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (A) should use ‘whom’ rather than ‘which’ because it refers to people, so the pronoun does not correctly refer to the antecedent.

Pick (A). The relative pronoun “which” is used for nonhuman antecedents, but the antecedent is “workers” (people). “Of which” should be “of whom.” (B) “is likely to” agrees with the singular subject “each” and correctly uses the infinitive “to win.” (C) “for having suggested” is a gerund phrase correctly following the preposition “for.” (D) “at” is the appropriate preposition for the location “the factory.”

Corrected: each of whom

সমাধান-১৩৭: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the singular subject “purpose” takes the singular verb “is,” not “are.”

The error is at (A). The subject of the sentence is “The purpose,” a singular noun, so the verb must be the singular “is,” not the plural “are.” (B) “to develop” is an infinitive correctly completing the phrase “how to develop.” (C) “that lead” is a relative clause with the plural verb “lead” agreeing with the plural antecedent “skills.” (D) “rather than” properly introduces a contrasting parallel infinitive phrase beginning with “to show.”

Corrected: is

সমাধান-১৩৮: Rule: idiom

The underlined phrases test the idiom in the construction ‘different from’ and the tense phrase ‘had ever taken,’ both of which are correct here, so the sentence contains no error.

(E), no error. (A) “it was” correctly uses the singular pronoun “it” to refer to the singular noun “class” introduced earlier. (B) “from” is the correct preposition to pair with “different” in standard English usage; “different than” would be nonstandard. (C) “had ever” forms the past perfect tense “had taken,” which correctly places the action of taking classes before the main verb “was.” (D) “unhappy with” is the correct idiomatic prepositional phrase for expressing dissatisfaction. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৩৯: Rule: idiom

Choice (C) is wrong because the idiomatic construction is “calls for” something, not “calls that” something happen.

The error is at (C). The phrase “calls that” is not idiomatic after “has led to repeated calls”; the standard construction is “calls for,” introducing the desired action. (A) “culturally” is an adverb correctly modifying the adjective “diverse.” (B) “has led” is a singular verb agreeing with the singular subject “presence.” (D) “wholly or partly” is a pair of adverbs that properly modify the participle “taught.”

Corrected: calls for

সমাধান-১৪০: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because ‘unbelievable’ should be the adverb ‘unbelievably’ to modify the adjective ‘large’.

Pick (C). The word “unbelievable” is an adjective, but it is modifying the adjective “large,” so an adverb is required. The correct form is “unbelievably.” (A) “immense” is an adjective correctly modifying the noun phrase “biological diversity.” (B) “support” is a plural verb that agrees with the plural relative clause subject “which” (referring to “tropical ecosystems”). (D) “by their isolation” is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying “promote” and agreeing in number with “islands.”

Corrected: almost unbelievably

সমাধান-১৪১: Rule: idiom

(B) is wrong because the verb should be followed by the idiom “complied with,” not “complied to.”

(B) is wrong. The verb “complied” must be followed by the preposition “with” to form the correct idiomatic expression; “complied to” is ungrammatical. (A) “that” correctly introduces the noun clause serving as the object of “ensuring.” (C) “because” properly introduces the causal clause explaining why the task became difficult. (D) “were being established” is



the correct past progressive passive, agreeing with the plural subject "rules" and the past tense setting.

Corrected: complied with

সমাধান-১৪২: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (D) is incorrect because "more healthier" is a redundant comparative; "healthier" already means more healthy.

Pick (D). The phrase "more healthier" contains a redundant comparative. "Healthier" is already the comparative form of "healthy," so adding "more" creates a double comparative. The correct form is "healthier" or, less commonly, "more healthy," but not both. (A) "in how" introduces a correctly formed prepositional phrase with an interrogative clause. (B) "in that" is a standard conjunction meaning "because" or "in the respect that." (C) "are happier" is the correct comparative adjective, parallel to "have more energy."

Corrected: after becoming healthier

সমাধান-১৪৩: Rule: verb_tense / sentence_fragment

The underlined verbs and time markers ('when,' 'appeared,' 'suggests,' 'were already present') are testing verb tense consistency and time sequencing, and the sentence is correct because the tenses properly distinguish an uncertain past event from a present claim about evidence.

Pick (C). The conjunction "and" is used to join two clauses that do not form a logical pair: the first clause expresses uncertainty, while the second clause provides a definite conclusion. The correct conjunction is "but" or "yet" to indicate contrast. (A) "when" correctly introduces a dependent clause telling the time of appearance. (B) "appeared" is the simple past tense, correct for a completed action in the past relative to the first clause. (D) "at the end of" is a correct prepositional phrase indicating a specific time, and "were already present" uses the past tense appropriately with "at the end of."

Corrected: but

সমাধান-১৪৪: Rule: word_choice

Phrase (B) uses the wrong word choice: something is 'bitten' or 'bitten off,' not 'bit off,' so it is a vocabulary error.

Pick (B). The past participle of the verb "bite" is "bitten," not "bit." The passive construction "had been bit off" requires the past participle, so it should read "had been bitten off." (A) "As" is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing the time clause. (C) "was" is the singular past tense verb agreeing with the singular subject "Mark" and matching the past-tense narrative. (D) "responsible" is an adjective properly functioning as a subject complement after the linking verb "was."

Corrected: bitten off

সমাধান-১৪৫: Rule: verb_tense / word_choice

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the past perfect should be "had ridden," not "had rode," violating verb form/tense usage.

(C) is wrong. The past perfect "had rode" uses the simple past "rode" instead of the past participle "ridden." The past perfect tense requires "had" plus the past participle, so the correct form is "had ridden." (A) "Returning" is a participial phrase correctly modifying "Linnea." (B) "minute" is an adjective meaning "very

detailed," correctly modifying "detail." (D) "entirely" is an adverb properly modifying the prepositional phrase "on her own."

Corrected: had ridden

সমাধান-১৪৬: Rule: word_choice / idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the participial phrase should use the noun form 'as a way of predicting' or simply 'to predict'; 'as predicting' is not idiomatic and misuses the verbal form.

The error is at (B). The phrase "as predicting" is unidiomatic. The preposition "as" cannot be followed directly by a gerund to express purpose or method. The intended meaning requires an infinitive ("to predict") or a noun phrase ("as a way of predicting"). (A) "gather" is present tense, plural, agreeing with the subject "manufacturers." (C) "which" is the correct relative pronoun introducing the clause. (D) "most popular" is the correct superlative form modifying "products."

Corrected: to predict

সমাধান-১৪৭: Rule: logical_comparison

Phrase (A) is incorrect because "similar to McDonald's" creates an illogical comparison, since the hamburgers are being compared to a restaurant rather than to McDonald's hamburgers.

(A) is wrong. The comparison is illogical: the sentence compares "the hamburgers" to "McDonald's," a restaurant, rather than to McDonald's hamburgers. The phrase should be "similar to those at McDonald's," where "those" stands for "hamburgers." (B) "except" correctly introduces a contrasting clause with the conjunction. (C) "slightly smaller" is a proper comparative adjective phrase modifying the pronoun "they." (D) "less" correctly modifies the uncountable noun "fat," as the comparative form for uncountable quantities.

Corrected: similar to those at McDonald's

সমাধান-১৪৮: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the sentence needs parallel nouns after 'both...and,' but 'designers of shoes and purse designers' is awkwardly unbalanced in structure.

(C) is wrong. The "both X and Y" construction requires X and Y to be parallel in form. "Designers of shoes" uses a prepositional phrase modifier, while "purse designers" uses a compound noun; they must match. The correction should be "both designers of shoes and designers of purses" (or "both shoe designers and purse designers"). (A) "Throughout" is a correct preposition meaning "in every part of." (B) "and" correctly connects the two items in the "both...and" pair. (D) "their" is a plural possessive pronoun agreeing with the plural subject "designers" and "brands."

Corrected: both designers of shoes and designers of purses

সমাধান-১৪৯: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (D) should be "actively" rather than "active" because it needs an adverb to modify the participle phrase "seeking," so the error is actually adjective vs adverb.

The error is at (D). "Active" is an adjective, but it must modify the verb "seeking," so an adverb is required. The correct form is "actively." (A) "At" is a preposition correctly introducing



the prepositional phrase. (B) “assured” is the past tense verb agreeing with the singular subject “councilwoman.” (C) “was” is a past tense auxiliary verb correctly pairing with the present participle “seeking.” (D) does not match the grammatical function needed.

Corrected: actively

সমাধান-১৫০: Rule: pronoun_case

Phrase (B) is wrong because the object of the preposition ‘between’ should be ‘Joan and me,’ not ‘Joan and I.’

The error is at (B). After a preposition like “between,” the pronoun must be in the object case. “Joan and I” uses the subject-case “I,” but the object-case “me” is required. (A) “a great deal of” is a correct quantifier modifying “friction.” (C) “because we” properly introduces a dependent clause, with “we” as subject of “have.” (D) “about which” correctly uses the relative pronoun “which” following the preposition “about.”

Corrected: Joan and me

সমাধান-১৫১: Rule: pronoun_case

Phrase (D) should be ‘Rose and me’ because the object of the preposition ‘without’ requires objective pronoun case.

(D) is wrong. The pronoun “I” is subjective case, but it functions as the object of the preposition “without.” Objective case is required: “me.” (A) “it” is a correctly placed anticipatory object of “made.” (B) “to drive” is a correctly formed infinitive after “intend.” (C) “again” is an adverb properly modifying the trip.

Corrected: Rose and me

সমাধান-১৫২: Rule: word_choice / idiom

The underlined phrases test the idiomatic phrase ‘think about’ and the word choice in ‘how many ideas the books give them,’ both of which are correct here, so the sentence contains no error.

(E), no error. (A) “can” is a modal auxiliary correctly followed by the base verb “draw” to express ability. (B) “how many ideas” is correct because “ideas” is a countable noun, so “many” is the right quantifier. (C) “give them” uses the object pronoun “them” properly as the indirect object of “give,” referring back to “Readers.” (D) “to think about” is the idiomatic combination; the preposition “about” is required after “think” when introducing the topic. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৫৩: Rule: word_choice / idiom

The underlined phrases test whether the sentence uses the correct idiomatic link between the subject and complement in “seems like,” while “to suspend,” “caught,” and “because” are all grammatically correct in context.

(E). No error is present. (A) “to suspend” is the correct infinitive after “threat,” forming the standard idiom “threat to.” (B) “caught” is a past participle modifying “students,” indicating they were discovered in the act of using cell phones. (C) “like” after “seems” is idiomatic in standard English, correctly introducing the noun phrase “an overreaction” as the complement. (D) “because” properly introduces the causal clause explaining why it seems like an overreaction. All underlines are grammatically sound.

সমাধান-১৫৪: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) has the error: “adding spices” is a singular gerund phrase, so it should take the singular verb “makes,” not “make.”

(C) is wrong. The subject “adding spices to tofu” is a singular gerund phrase, so the verb must be singular: “makes,” not “make.” (A) “common knowledge” is a correctly formed noun phrase. (B) “always” is an adverb of frequency modifying the verb. (D) “better” is the correct comparative form of “good” modifying “taste.”

Corrected: makes

সমাধান-১৫৫: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / pronoun_reference

Phrase (A) is incorrect because in an either/or construction the verb must agree with the nearer subject, so it should be ‘is’ to match ‘Ashlee’; phrase (C) also has an ambiguous pronoun reference, but the tested error is the subject-verb agreement.

(A) is wrong. In an “either...or” construction, the verb must agree with the nearer subject. The nearer subject is “Ashlee” (singular), so the verb should be “is,” not “are.” (B) “weekend” is a noun used correctly as the object of the preposition “this.” (C) “she” is a subject pronoun and serves as the subject of “won’t go”; its antecedent is “Ashlee,” and the subsequent “he” distinguishes Jack. (D) “is going” is present progressive, properly formed and agreeing with the singular “he.”

Corrected: is

সমাধান-১৫৬: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “you” shifts the sentence from the generic “one” to a different person, creating an inconsistent pronoun reference.

Pick (D). The pronoun “you” is second person, but the sentence opens with the generic third-person pronoun “One.” Once the subject is fixed, all subsequent references must remain consistent in person. (A) “should use” is the correct modal-plus-base-verb form for “One.” (B) “while” is a subordinating conjunction properly introducing the time clause. (C) “because” correctly introduces the reason clause.

Corrected: one won’t have to scrub

সমাধান-১৫৭: Rule: verb_tense / pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) uses present tense ‘attends’ in a sentence describing past habitual action, so it should be ‘attended’; the tense shift is the error.

(C) is wrong. The verb “attends” is present tense, but the sentence describes a past habitual situation (indicated by “had never played” and “would ask”). The verb should be past tense “attended.” (A) “Although” is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing a concessive clause with a past perfect verb. (B) “who was” is a relative clause in past tense, consistent with the overall time frame. (D) “ask him for” is part of the past habitual “would ask,” which is correctly formed.

Corrected: attended

সমাধান-১৫৮: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom



Phrase (C) is incorrect because the correlative construction should be parallel with “not only ... but also” and needs a matching phrase such as “from her firsthand observations,” not “she had firsthand observations.”

Go with (C). The correlative construction “not only ... but also” requires parallel grammatical forms. “Not only” is followed by the prepositional phrase “from published material,” so “but also” must be followed by a parallel prepositional phrase, such as “from her firsthand observations.” The clause “she had” breaks the parallel structure. (A) “Like” is a preposition correctly introducing a comparison between “her nonfiction” and the subject “fiction.” (B) “draws extensively” is a present-tense verb phrase agreeing with the singular subject “fiction.” (D) “and” correctly joins the two nouns “observations” and “ecological systems” as parallel objects of the preposition “of.”

Corrected: but also from her firsthand observations

সমাধান-১৫৯: Rule: comparative_form / redundancy

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “more happier” is a double comparative; it should be either “happier” or “more happy.”

The error is at (C). The phrase “more happier” is a double comparative. “Happy” forms the comparative as “happier” (“more happy” is acceptable but less common), but using both “more” and the “-er” ending together is redundant and ungrammatical. The correct form is “happier.” (A) “Despite” is a preposition that correctly introduces the prepositional phrase. (B) “has never been” is the present perfect, matching the adverb “never” to describe Terry’s state up to the present. (D) “than she is now” is a properly formed comparative clause with the subject pronoun “she” in the correct case.

Corrected: happier

সমাধান-১৬০: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is wrong because the singular subject “novel” requires the singular verb “tells,” so this tests basic subject-verb agreement.

(A) is wrong. The subject of the sentence is “the novel,” which is singular, so the verb must be the singular form “tells,” not “tell.” (B) “what happens” is a correctly formed noun clause acting as the direct object. (C) “get stranded on” uses the plural verb “get” to agree with the plural subject “schoolboys” (the head of the noun phrase “a group of schoolboys” is “group,” which is singular; however, in British English and some American informal usage, a collective noun can take a plural verb, but here “get” may be acceptable. But the error at (A) is clear.) (D) “an uninhabited island” is a correctly formed noun phrase with the article “an” before a vowel sound.

Corrected: tells

সমাধান-১৬১: Rule: pronoun_reference / modifier_placement

The underlined phrases mainly test the relative-clause reference in ‘he named,’ which correctly refers back to M. R. Harrington, while ‘indicating’ correctly modifies the unearthed artifacts, so the sentence is clean.

(E), no error. (A) “When” is a subordinating conjunction that properly introduces the time clause. (B) “began to excavate” is the correct past-tense verb phrase, agreeing with the singular

subject “M. R. Harrington.” (C) “he named” is a relative clause modifying “the ruins”; the pronoun “he” clearly refers to Harrington, and the tense is consistent. (D) “indicating” is a present participle acting as an adjective modifying “artifacts,” correctly describing what the artifacts show. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৬২: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is wrong because the plural pronoun “which” refers to the plural noun phrase “cranberries and cranberry products,” so the verb should be “are consumed,” not “is consumed.”

(C) is wrong. The verb “is consumed” is singular, but “most of which” refers to the plural noun phrase “cranberries and cranberry products.” The correct verb is “are consumed.” (A) “producer of” is a standard noun-plus-preposition combination. (B) “most” is a quantifier correctly modifying the plural referent. (D) “and in” joins two parallel prepositional phrases correctly.

Corrected: are consumed

সমাধান-১৬৩: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is incorrect because ‘they are’ does not agree with the singular subject ‘The blue whale,’ and the ‘not only...but also’ construction also requires parallel structure.

(B) is wrong. The pronoun “they” does not agree in number with its antecedent “The blue whale,” which is singular. Subject-verb and pronoun agreement require “it is” instead of “they are.” Additionally, the “not only ... but also” construction demands parallel structure: the first part uses “is,” so the second part should also begin with “it is” (or a similarly formed clause). (A) “is” correctly agrees with the singular subject “The blue whale.” (C) “largest” is the proper superlative form. (D) “has ever lived” uses the present perfect with the singular subject “animal,” which is consistent with the singular “whale” concept. No other errors.

Corrected: it is

সমাধান-১৬৪: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (B) is incorrect because ‘characters’ is plural, so it should be ‘were orphans,’ not ‘were an orphan’; the singular pronoun ‘who’ also creates an antecedent mismatch.

Pick (B). The predicate noun “an orphan” is singular, but the subject “Two of Charles Dickens’ most famous characters” is plural, and the appositive names two specific individuals. The plural “orphans” is required for agreement between subject and predicate noun. (A) “most famous” is a correct superlative adjective phrase modifying “characters.” (C) “fell upon” is a correct phrasal verb in past tense, matching the narrative time. (D) “but found” correctly uses the coordinating conjunction “but” to join two parallel past-tense verbs (“were ... but found”).

Corrected: were orphans

সমাধান-১৬৫: Rule: pronoun_antecedent / subject_verb_agreement

The underlined words mainly test pronoun agreement and reference—especially ‘their,’ which correctly refers back to the



plural noun 'trees'/'neighbors'—while the rest of the sentence is grammatically sound.

Pick (E). No error. (A) "neighbors" is the plural possessive form, correctly showing that the yards belong to multiple neighbors. (B) "their" is a possessive pronoun that agrees in number with the plural antecedent "trees" (the trees shed their leaves). (C) "in the fall" is a prepositional phrase functioning as an adverbial of time, correctly modifying the verb "shed." (D) "when" is a subordinating conjunction that properly introduces a temporal clause modifying "late in the fall." No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৬৬: Rule: modifier_placement / parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the participial phrase "making the varsity soccer team as a freshman" is ill-placed and should clearly modify Margie, not Jill, creating a modifier placement error.

The error is at (B). The participial phrase "making the varsity soccer team as a freshman" is a dangling modifier; it is placed next to "Jill" but should logically modify "Margie." The clause needs a relative pronoun and verb: "who made the varsity soccer team as a freshman." (A) "her" is the correct possessive determiner referring to Jill before "best friend." (C) "as" is the appropriate preposition meaning "in the role of." (D) "did not" correctly forms the negative past tense of "make."

Corrected: who made the varsity soccer team as a freshman

সমাধান-১৬৭: Rule: adjective_vs_adverb

Phrase (D) is incorrect because 'weakly' is an adverb, but it should be the adjective 'weak' after 'look'.

(D) is the error. After the linking verb "looks," an adjective is required to describe the subject "paintings." "Weakly" is an adverb, so the correct form is the adjective "weak." (A) "repeated" is an adjective correctly modifying the noun "use." (B) "to imbue" is an infinitive properly expressing the purpose of the intended effect. (C) "of ambiguity" is a prepositional phrase correctly completing the noun "sense."

Corrected: look weak

সমাধান-১৬৮: Rule: idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the idiom should be "regardless of," not "regardless about."

(B) is wrong. The idiom "regardless" requires the preposition "of," not "about." The correct phrase is "regardless of feelings." (A) "that" is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing the noun clause stating what she was taught. (C) "always" is an adverb of frequency properly placed before the verb phrase "wear a smile." (D) "someone else" is a correct indefinite pronoun phrase referring to another person, with "else" distinguishing from herself.

Corrected: regardless of

সমাধান-১৬৯: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (B) uses the plural pronoun "their" to refer to the singular collective noun "management," violating pronoun-antecedent agreement.

(B) is wrong. The plural pronoun "their" refers to "management," a singular collective noun. A singular pronoun ("its") is needed for agreement. (A) "to revise" is a correct infinitive modifying "refusal" (the refusal to revise). (C) "policy on" is the correct preposition after "policy" (policy on something). (D) "caused" is a singular past-tense verb agreeing with the singular subject "refusal."

Corrected: its

সমাধান-১৭০: Rule: comparative_form / parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is incorrect because 'the most studious' should be 'more studious' to match the comparative used earlier and avoid an improper superlative.

Go with (D). The phrase "the most studious" uses a superlative form, which applies to three or more items. Only two people are being compared, so the comparative "the more studious" is required to match the parallel structure established by "the more athletic" in (C). (A) "may be" is a correctly formed modal verb phrase. (B) "but" is a coordinating conjunction that correctly signals contrast. (C) "the more" is the correct comparative modifier for a two-item comparison.

Corrected: the more studious

সমাধান-১৭১: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (D) should use the superlative "most" rather than the comparative "more" because the sentence compares one politician to all others in the country.

Pick (D). The sentence compares one politician to all jingoists in the country, a group of more than two, so the superlative "most dangerous" is required, not the comparative "more." (A) "in the country" is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying "jingoists." (B) "politician" is a singular noun functioning as the subject, matching the verb. (C) "appears" is a singular verb agreeing with the singular subject "politician."

Corrected: the most dangerous

সমাধান-১৭২: Rule: idiom

The underlined phrase "Regardless of" is testing the fixed idiomatic construction, while the rest of the sentence is grammatically clean and correctly uses "its" to modify "customers."

(E), no error. (A) "Regardless of" is the correct idiomatic preposition meaning "without being affected by" and is properly followed by a noun phrase. (B) "in the cost" is a standard prepositional phrase completing "fluctuations" with the correct preposition "in." (C) "not to raise" is a correctly formed infinitive phrase following the verb "agreed" and properly negated with "not." (D) "its" is a singular possessive pronoun agreeing with its antecedent "the company," a singular noun. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৭৩: Rule: parallel_structure / pronoun_reference

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the coordinated clause should parallel the prior infinitive phrase and should not shift to the independent clause "it stimulates."

Pick (D). The two elements joined by "and" after "in order" must



be parallel. The first element is the infinitive phrase “to keep woody brush from gaining a foothold,” so the second should also be an infinitive phrase: “to stimulate continuing grass growth.” Instead, (D) shifts to an independent clause “it stimulates,” breaking parallel structure and adding an ambiguous pronoun “it.” (A) “where” is a relative adverb correctly introducing the clause modifying “world.” (B) “is practiced” is singular present passive, agreeing with the singular subject “burning.” (C) “from gaining” is a correct gerund phrase after the verb “keep.”

Corrected: to stimulate

সমাধান-১৭৪: Rule: logical_comparison

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the comparison with “other sculptors” is illogical; Rodin’s creations, not Rodin himself, are being contrasted.

(B) is wrong. The comparison “unlike other sculptors” illogically contrasts sculptors with “his creations,” which are not the same thing. To compare properly, it should read “unlike those of other sculptors,” where “those” refers to creations. (A) “often departed” correctly uses the past tense of “depart” followed by the preposition “from.” (C) “made obvious” is a correct verb phrase with “made” as past tense and “obvious” as an object complement. (D) “built” is the past participle used in a passive construction, and “from which” correctly introduces the relative clause.

Corrected: unlike those of other sculptors

সমাধান-১৭৫: Rule: pronoun_case

Phrase (C) is **গলত** because ‘she and him’ should use the objective case ‘her’ after the linking verb ‘was convinced’ (i.e., ‘she and him’ is incorrect pronoun case in the compound object/complement).

(C) is wrong. In the clause “that she and him were the perfect couple,” the phrase “she and him” serves as the subject of the verb “were.” Subjects require nominative-case pronouns, so “him” must be “he.” The correct phrase is “she and he.” (A) “having dated” is a correct participial phrase modifying “Susie.” (B) “was” is a singular past-tense verb agreeing with the singular subject “Susie.” (D) “were” is the correct plural verb for the compound subject “she and he.”

Corrected: she and he

সমাধান-১৭৬: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is wrong because the singular subject phrase “Freedom of action and expression” takes a singular verb, so “are” should be “is.”

The error is at (A). The subject of the sentence is the singular noun “Freedom,” not the plural nouns that follow “of.” So the verb should be “is,” not “are.” (B) “not only of” correctly begins the first part of the “not only ... but also” correlative pair, which links two parallel prepositional phrases. (C) “expectations concerning” uses the idiomatic preposition “concerning” with “expectations.” (D) “at all” is correct within the phrase “at all levels” to mean “every level.”

Corrected: is

সমাধান-১৭৭: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is wrong because “spent” shifts to past tense, but the sentence needs present tense “spend” to match the general habitual action.

(C) is wrong. The verb “spent” is past tense, but the sentence describes a habitual action by advertisers, so the present tense “spend” is needed to match the present tense “target” in the independent clause. (A) “perfectly” is an adverb correctly modifying the verb “target.” (B) “their” is a plural possessive pronoun agreeing with the plural noun “commercials.” (D) “designing” is a gerund forming a participial phrase that modifies “time and money.”

Corrected: spend

সমাধান-১৭৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / modifier_placement

The underlined phrases check that the singular subject “The book” correctly takes the singular verb “is” and that the modifiers in “very well documented” and “of what happened” are placed naturally, but all parts are correct so the sentence has no error.

(E), no error. (A) “is essentially” correctly uses the singular verb “is” with the singular subject “The book”; “essentially” is an adverb properly placed before the predicate. (B) “very well documented” is a compound adjective modifying “record,” with “very” intensifying “well” in the standard adverbial phrase. (C) “of what” correctly pairs the preposition “of” with the relative pronoun “what” to introduce a noun clause. (D) “each of” is the proper partitive; “each” agrees with the singular “protestor” implied by the phrase, and the preposition “to” is understood from context. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৭৯: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “they” has no clear antecedent and wrongly refers to the rollers or the perm, creating a pronoun reference error.

Pick (D). The pronoun “they” is plural, but nothing in the sentence provides a clear plural antecedent. The intended referent is the singular “permanent wave,” so the pronoun should be “it,” making “it needed” correct. (A) “Invented in” is a participial phrase correctly modifying “the permanent wave.” (B) “it became known” uses the singular pronoun “it” properly to refer to “the permanent wave,” and the past tense matches the time frame. (C) “weighing up to” is a participial phrase that correctly modifies “rollers.”

Corrected: it needed

সমাধান-১৮০: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the sentence lists parallel features of the fish, so after the first coordinated element it should maintain parallel structure rather than awkwardly joining the final items with “and.”

(A) is wrong. The sentence lists two features of the fish. The first feature, “are silvery in color,” uses a verb phrase with a linking verb. The second feature must also be a verb phrase, but it begins with the noun phrase “a distinct black shoulder spot.” To maintain parallel structure, add a verb such as “have” before “a distinct black shoulder spot.” (B) “behind” is the correct preposition to indicate location. (C) “variable” correctly modifies



the noun “number.” (D) “on” is the proper preposition for “spots on their sides.”

Corrected: and have a distinct black shoulder spot

সমাধান-১৮১: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) uses ‘was’ even though the sentence describes a situation continuing from the past to the present, so it should be ‘has been’ rather than a past tense verb.

(B) is wrong. The adverb “ever since” establishes a time period starting in the past and continuing to the present, so the main verb should be in the present perfect tense: “has been,” not the simple past “was.” (A) “was founded” is the correct past tense for a completed action in the clause introduced by “ever since.” (C) “in the center” is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying “tavern.” (D) “is in danger” uses the present tense appropriately for a current state.

Corrected: there has been

সমাধান-১৮২: Rule: comparative_form

Phrase (D) uses the comparative “more” correctly with a comparative idea, so there is no error; the sentence is testing the comparison “of the two” construction but is grammatically sound.

(E) is the correct choice. (A) “agree” is a plural verb matching the plural subject “critics.” (B) “of the two” properly introduces a comparison between exactly two painters. (C) “is” is a singular verb agreeing with the singular subject “Elena.” (D) “more” is the correct comparative form for a comparison of two items; the superlative “most” would be incorrect here. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৮৩: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) uses the pronoun “it” without a clear antecedent, since it should refer to the plural “black squirrels.”

The error is at (C). The pronoun “it” is singular, but the antecedent is “black squirrels,” a plural noun. The pronoun must be “they” to maintain agreement. (A) “drew” is the correct past tense of “draw,” agreeing with the plural subject “squirrels.” (B) “for” functions as a coordinating conjunction meaning “because,” correctly joining the two clauses. (D) “had never been seen” is past perfect passive, correctly placing the action before the crowd’s gathering.

Corrected: they

সমাধান-১৮৪: Rule: idiom / parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is wrong because the correlative construction should be ‘neither... nor,’ not ‘neither... and not even,’ which violates idiomatic usage and parallel structure.

Pick (B). The correlative conjunction “neither” must be paired with “nor,” not “and not even.” The phrase “and not even” breaks the required “neither . . . nor” construction and destroys parallel structure. The correction is “nor even.” (A) “the huge investment” is the first noun phrase correctly introduced by “neither.” (C) “which” is a relative pronoun properly referring to “weather” and introducing a non-restrictive clause. (D) “enough to bring” is an adjective phrase with “enough” followed by an infinitive, correctly modifying the subject; the singular verb “was”

agrees with the nearer element of the “neither . . . nor” pair, “the beneficial weather.”

Corrected: nor even

সমাধান-১৮৫: Rule: parallel_structure / verb_tense

Phrase (D) is incorrect because it breaks parallel structure: the verbs should be parallel with “could not stand” and “was afraid” instead of mixing forms in a way that makes the construction unbalanced.

Go with (D). The verbs after “because she could” must be parallel in form. The first verb phrase is “could not stand the smell of coal smoke”; the second and third items are “was afraid” and “feared.” “Was afraid” is a linking verb plus adjective, while “feared” is a simple past verb. Neither matches the modal + bare infinitive structure of “could not stand.” The entire series should share the same grammatical structure: either all modal + verb or all simple past. (A) “Shortly after” correctly introduces the time clause. (B) “for a visit” is an idiomatic prepositional phrase indicating purpose. (C) “because she could” properly introduces a reason with the modal “could.”

Corrected: and feared (or: could not stand the smell of coal smoke and feared for her health, eliminating “was afraid”)

সমাধান-১৮৬: Rule: idiom / parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is wrong because it should be “to determine” rather than “determining,” violating the expected infinitive idiom and disrupting parallel structure with the earlier participial phrases.

(D) is wrong. The phrase should be “to determine” instead of “determining.” This is an idiom error: “use X to determine” requires an infinitive, not a participle. Additionally, the sentence maintains parallel structure between “to ascertain” and the missing infinitive. (A) “navigate over” is the correct preposition for distances traveled. (B) “employing” is a present participial phrase correctly modifying “pigeons.” (C) “the position” is a noun phrase properly completed by “of the Sun.”

Corrected: to determine

সমাধান-১৮৭: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is awkwardly listed with ‘or’ in a series of modifiers, but the sentence is still grammatically acceptable, so there is no error.

The answer is (E). No error. (A) “acquire” is a present-tense verb agreeing with the plural subject “symbols.” (B) “a multitude of meanings” is a noun phrase correctly serving as the direct object of “acquire.” (C) “widely shared” is a past-participial modifier that begins a series of appositives describing the meanings; it is correctly formed. (D) “or” joins the final two terms of that series (“conflicted” and “ambivalent”), which is standard parallel structure. The sentence is grammatically correct as written.

সমাধান-১৮৮: Rule: sentence_fragment / verb_tense

The underlined parts mainly test the inversion in “did such a project become” after the negative time clause “not until,” along with the past-tense sequence in “was first proposed” and “opened,” and the sentence is correct because the inverted main clause is complete and the tenses are consistent.

(E), no error. (A) “was first proposed” uses the simple



past passive voice correctly, matching the historical time “in 1524.” (B) “but not until” introduces a negative time clause that triggers subject-verb inversion, which is correctly executed in the main clause “did such a project become.” (C) “such a project” is the correct noun phrase following the inverted verb “did,” with “such” referring back to “a waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.” (D) “a reality” is a predicate nominative after the linking verb “become,” correctly completing the sentence. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৮৯: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (D) breaks the parallel list after ‘showing up unexpectedly’ by switching to the clause ‘and he made,’ so the items are not grammatically parallel.

The error is at (D). The sentence contains a series of gerund phrases: “roaming,” “driving,” “showing up unexpectedly.” The fourth item must also be a gerund to maintain parallel structure. “he made” is a finite clause, breaking the pattern. The correction is “making his countless fans very excited.” (A) “Even” is an adverb correctly modifying the prepositional phrase “after Elvis died.” (B) “it was rumored” is a passive construction with a dummy subject “it” appropriately introducing the “that” clause. (C) “unexpectedly” is an adverb modifying the gerund “showing up.”

Corrected: and making his countless fans very excited

সমাধান-১৯০: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / logical_comparison

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the singular subject “plight” takes the singular verb “is,” and the comparison also needs to compare like things, not a plight with suffering.

(B) is wrong. The singular subject “plight” requires the singular verb “is,” not “are.” The verb “are” incorrectly agrees with the plural noun “immigrants” within the prepositional phrase, but the head of the subject is “plight.” (A) “vividly depicted” is a correctly formed participial phrase modifying “immigrants.” (C) “than” properly introduces the second element of the comparison. (D) “the suffering of” is a parallel noun phrase completing the comparison with the subject “plight.”

Corrected: is no less

সমাধান-১৯১: Rule: modifier_placement / word_choice

The underlined phrases test whether the prepositional phrase “in honor of” and the possessive “its” correctly modify the town of Amherst, and the sentence is no-error because the modifier and possessive clearly and logically refer to Amherst’s two celebrated residents.

Go with (E), no error. (A) “in honor of” is a correct prepositional phrase indicating the purpose of the sculpture, and it properly attaches to the main verb “installed.” (B) “its” is a singular possessive pronoun correctly referring to “the town of Amherst,” a singular entity. (C) “most” is the correct superlative modifier for the adjective “celebrated,” forming “most celebrated” as a standard superlative phrase. (D) “celebrated” is a past participle functioning as an adjective, correctly describing “literary residents.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৯২: Rule: logical_comparison / comparative_form

The sentence is correct as written; the comparison with “than do” properly compares percentages, so there is no error.

(E), no error. (A) “devotes” is a present tense verb correctly agreeing with the singular subject “Venezuela.” (B) “of its budget” is a prepositional phrase modifying “percentage,” with the possessive pronoun “its” matching “Venezuela.” (C) “than do” uses inverted word order after “than” to compare the verb phrases; the plural verb “do” agrees with the plural subject “other large Latin American countries.” (D) “such as” correctly introduces examples of the countries. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৯৩: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the singular verb phrase “there is” does not agree with the plural subject “difficult ethical questions.”

(B) is wrong. The singular verb phrase “there is” must agree with the plural subject “difficult ethical questions,” so it should be “there are.” (A) “of preventing” is a correct preposition-gerund combination after “hope.” (C) “raised by” is a past-participle phrase modifying “questions,” with “by” introducing the agent. (D) “possibility of” uses the standard idiom “possibility of” followed by a gerund.

Corrected: there are

সমাধান-১৯৪: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the singular subject “it” requires “plays,” not “play.”

(C) is wrong. The verb “play” must agree with its subject, which is the singular dummy subject “it” from the main clause, not with the plural noun “boroughs.” The correct form is “plays.” (A) “are hotly debated” agrees with the compound subject “date and place.” (B) “beyond dispute” is a standard adjectival phrase after “is.” (D) “its” is a singular possessive pronoun correctly referring to “baseball.”

Corrected: plays

সমাধান-১৯৫: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the singular pronoun “it” does not agree with or clearly refer to the plural noun “Species of monkeys,” so the sentence needs a plural pronoun such as “they.”

(C) is wrong. The singular pronoun “it” does not agree with the plural noun phrase “Species of monkeys,” so it must be “they swing.” (A) “living among” is a present participial phrase correctly modifying “monkeys.” (B) “come in contact with” is an idiomatic verb phrase functioning properly. (D) “through” is a preposition correctly linking “swing” to “the trees.”

Corrected: as they swing

সমাধান-১৯৬: Rule: verb_tense / word_choice

The underlined phrases check the tense sequence in “have used” and “has been added,” which are both correct in the present-perfect/passive construction, while the rest of the sentence is a clear no-error statement about word meaning.

(E), no error. (A) “but” correctly joins two independent clauses,



contrasting the dictionary definition of “fortuitous” with its common misuse. (B) “have used” is present perfect tense, correctly indicating an action that began in the past and continues to the present. (C) “malapropism” is the precise term for the mistaken use of a word; it functions as the subject of “has been added.” (D) “as” introduces the role or classification “a secondary definition,” which is a standard idiomatic use after “added.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৯৭: Rule: pronoun_case

Phrase (C) should be “my parents and me” because the object of the preposition “to” requires objective pronoun case, not “I.”

Pick (C). The phrase “my parents and I” uses the subject-case pronoun “I” after the preposition “to.” A preposition requires an object in the objective case, so the correct form is “my parents and me.” (A) “At” is a preposition correctly introducing the time phrase. (B) “paid a visit” is a correctly formed idiomatic verb phrase in the past tense. (D) “why” is a relative adverb properly introducing the reason clause.

Corrected: my parents and me

সমাধান-১৯৮: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is faulty because “which” ambiguously refers to the entire preceding idea rather than a clear noun, creating a pronoun reference error.

Go with (B). The relative pronoun “which” has no clear noun antecedent. The singular verb “reduces” proves it cannot refer to the plural noun “signs,” so “which” must refer to the entire preceding clause—a usage standard grammar does not allow. (A) “are emerging” correctly agrees with the plural subject “signs.” (C) “that” properly introduces the noun clause “the Federal Reserve will lower interest rates.” (D) “it meets” uses the singular pronoun “it” to refer to the singular collective noun “Federal Reserve.”

Corrected: reducing (or “a development that reduces”)

সমাধান-১৯৯: Rule: word_choice / logical_comparison

Phrase (B) is erroneous because the comparison is illogical —“this more eagerly” should not compare a response to colors, so the sentence needs clearer parallel comparison wording.

Pick (B). The pronoun “this” is singular, but its antecedent is the plural “bright colors,” so “these” is needed. The corrected phrase is “these more eagerly.” (A) “has begun” is the correct present perfect verb form, agreeing with the singular subject “company.” (C) “to dull, ordinary colors” provides the second element of the comparison, using the preposition “to” for parallel structure. (D) “to dull, ordinary colors” repeats the same phrase, completing the comparative; the repetition is acceptable here.

Corrected: these more eagerly

সমাধান-২০০: Rule: word_choice

The error is in (D): “indecisive” is the wrong word because the sentence needs “indefinite” to mean an unspecified period.

Pick (D). The word “indecisive” is a usage error. It means “hesitant or unable to decide,” but the context requires a word meaning “not clearly defined or of unspecified length,” so

the correct word is “indefinite.” (A) “Despite” is a preposition correctly introducing the contrast with the attorney’s plea. (B) “placed” is past tense, agreeing with the singular subject “judge” and correctly conveying the action. (C) “on” is the idiomatic preposition following “placed” in “placed on probation.”

Corrected: indefinite

সমাধান-২০১: Rule: pronoun_antecedent / logical_comparison

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “their” has no clear plural antecedent to refer to; the sentence should use a singular pronoun to match “the common cold.”

The error is at (D). The pronoun “their” is plural, but its antecedent is “the common cold,” a singular noun. A singular pronoun is required, so “their” must be replaced with “its.” (A) “like” is a preposition correctly introducing examples of viral diseases comparable to the common cold. (B) “many other” is a correct quantifier phrase modifying “viral diseases.” (C) “can be spread” is a modal passive construction that agrees with the singular subject “the common cold.”

Corrected: its

সমাধান-২০২: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “which” improperly refers to a person; it should be a pronoun like “who.”

Pick (C). The relative pronoun “which” refers to things, not people. The antecedent is “a frail old man,” a person, so the correct pronoun is “who.” (A) “pays off” is a correct idiomatic phrasal verb meaning yields benefits. (B) “doesn’t necessarily apply to” is a properly formed negative verb phrase with the adverb “necessarily” and preposition “to.” (D) “that has a heart condition... snowstorm” is a relative clause with “that” correctly modifying the noun “snowstorm” (a thing).

Corrected: who

সমাধান-২০৩: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / idiom

The underlined verbs in (A) and (C) check subject-verb agreement in the inverted construction after the introductory clause, and the phrase in (B) also tests the idiomatic preposition choice “deficiencies in”; the sentence is correct because the plural subject “Historians” correctly matches both verbs and the idiom is standard.

(E), no error. (A) “have attributed” is a plural verb agreeing with the plural subject “Historians” and correctly uses the present perfect tense. (B) “in techniques” completes the idiomatic phrase “deficiencies in” (the standard preposition for areas of deficiency). (C) “have invested” is a second plural present-perfect verb sharing the same subject “Historians” and correctly parallel to (A). (D) “to halt” is an infinitive of purpose, correctly modifying “efforts.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-২০৪: Rule: pronoun_antecedent / modifier_placement

The underlined pronouns in “its” and “its depths” are testing pronoun reference to the Caspian Sea, while the sentence also checks that the descriptive phrase “the greatest of all inland seas” is correctly placed and not dangling.

Go with (E), no error. (A) “Although” is a subordinating conjunction that correctly introduces the concessive clause



modifying the main verb “teems.” (B) “its” agrees in number and gender with the singular antecedent “the Caspian Sea.” (C) “the greatest of all” is an appositive phrase properly set off by commas and correctly modifies “the Caspian Sea.” (D) “in its depths” uses the possessive pronoun “its” again referring to the Caspian Sea, with the plural noun “depths” appropriate to the context. No change is needed.

সমাধান-২০৫: Rule: idiom / logical_comparison

Phrase (C) is wrong because the comparison should be idiomatic and logically parallel, as ‘than any other musical film’ is needed instead of ‘than any musical film in the history of the movies.’

Pick (C). The comparison “than any musical film in the history of the movies” is illogical because it does not exclude *The Sound of Music* itself from the group being compared. The correct idiomatic phrase is “than any other musical film in the history of the movies.” The error lies at the underlined preposition “in,” because the comparative structure requires the word “other” to make the comparison logical and parallel. (A) “has been seen” is the correct present perfect passive for a completed action with ongoing relevance. (B) “than any musical” correctly begins the comparative clause. (D) “the history of the movies” is a correctly formed noun phrase.

Corrected: *than any other musical film in the history of the movies*

সমাধান-২০৬: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (C) is incorrect because “they” has no clear antecedent matching “salt’s properties,” so the sentence violates pronoun antecedent agreement.

(C) is wrong. The pronoun “they” is plural, but it should refer back to “salt” (singular), which is the main subject and the logical antecedent for the second clause. The sentence requires “it” to maintain agreement with the singular antecedent. (A) “its” is a singular possessive pronoun correctly referring to “salt.” (B) “but also” completes the “not only ... but also” correlative pair properly. (D) “the health of” is a standard noun phrase with the correct preposition.

Corrected: but also because it is

সমাধান-২০৭: Rule: idiom

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the idiom should be “persuaded by” or “persuaded to accept,” not “persuaded to” before a noun phrase.

The error is at (A). The verb phrase “persuaded to” requires an infinitive verb to follow, but here it is followed by a noun phrase, “her brother’s argument.” The correct idiom is “persuaded by” when meaning convinced by someone’s reasoning. (B) “he” is the correct subject pronoun referring to the brother. (C) “older” is the correct comparative form for two individuals. (D) “should be allowed” is a properly formed verb phrase with modal “should” and passive “be allowed” matching the singular subject “he.”

Corrected: persuaded by

সমাধান-২০৮: Rule: verb_tense

(B) should be present tense ‘cause’ to match the general present statement; ‘caused’ violates verb tense.

(B) is wrong. The sentence makes a general statement about moth caterpillars, so the present tense “cause” is needed, not the past tense “caused.” (A) “of most” correctly uses the preposition “of” to indicate belonging to a group. (C) “damage to” is a standard collocation pairing the noun “damage” with the preposition “to.” (D) “and” properly joins the final item in the list of things damaged, maintaining parallel noun phrases.

Corrected: cause

সমাধান-২০৯: Rule: logical_comparison

Phrase (B) should be “like” rather than “as” because the sentence makes a comparison between crocodiles and turtles, and “as” is incorrect here.

(B) is wrong. The word “as” indicates role or function, but the sentence compares crocodiles to turtles, so the preposition “like” is required. (A) “much” correctly quantifies “lives” in this idiomatic usage. (C) “on land” is a standard prepositional phrase specifying location. (D) “because” properly introduces a subordinate clause giving the reason.

Corrected: like

সমাধান-২১০: Rule: word_choice / idiom

The underlined parts check that the contrast word “Although” and the prepositional phrase “regardless of” are used correctly, and the sentence is no-error because the wording is idiomatic and the date/holiday facts are stated clearly.

Go with (E). (A) “Although” is a subordinating conjunction correctly signaling contrast between the birthday date and the observed celebration date. (B) “is” is the correct verb for stating a calendar date; no preposition like “on” is needed. (C) “it is celebrated” uses the singular pronoun “it” to refer to “birthday” and the passive voice appropriately. (D) “regardless of” is the idiomatic prepositional phrase meaning “without being affected by.” No error.

সমাধান-২১১: Rule: pronoun_case

Phrase (A) uses “myself” incorrectly; it should be the object pronoun “me” after “to,” so the error is pronoun case.

(A) is wrong. The pronoun “myself” is reflexive, used only when the subject and object refer to the same person. After the preposition “to,” the object case is required: “me.” So “to myself” should be “to me.” (B) “was not intended” is a passive verb in past tense, agreeing with the singular subject “letter.” (C) “to be read” is a correctly formed passive infinitive. (D) “any other” is a standard quantifier + adjective modifying “member.”

Corrected: to me

সমাধান-২১২: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (D) is incorrect because “you” shifts from the first-person plural subject “we” and should refer consistently to the same people (e.g., “we want”); this is a pronoun reference problem.

(D) is wrong. The indefinite pronoun “you” shifts the sentence away from the first-person perspective established by “our” in (A) and “we” in (C). The pronoun must refer back to the same group, so it should be “we want.” (A) “to control” is the correct infinitive completing the noun “ability.” (B) “is” agrees with



the singular subject "ability." (C) "have shown" is the correct present-perfect tense for research results that remain relevant.
Corrected: if we want

समाधान-२१७: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the singular subject "an attitude" takes the singular verb "was," not "were."

(B) is wrong. The subject of the clause is "an attitude," a singular noun, so the verb should be "was," not "were." The prepositional phrase "of cockiness and carelessness" does not affect subject-verb agreement. (A) "Prior to" is a correct compound preposition introducing a time phrase. (C) "rarely taken" is an adverb modifying the verb phrase "taken seriously," which is a correctly formed passive construction. (D) "No error" is not selected.

Corrected: was

समाधान-२१८: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is गलत because the pronoun "it" has no clear antecedent; the sentence should use a plural reference to match "careers in business and law."

Pick (B). The pronoun "it" is singular, but the antecedent is the plural noun "careers," so a plural pronoun like "they" is required. (A) "were" is the correct plural past-tense form of "be," agreeing with the plural subject "careers." (C) "did not require" is past tense, matching "were," and correctly takes a bare infinitive complement. (D) "to hold" is a correctly formed infinitive phrase completing the verb "require."

Corrected: they

समाधान-२१९: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (A) uses "which" to refer to people, but the sentence needs "who" for the students.

(A) is wrong. The relative pronoun "which" refers to things, but the antecedent "students" refers to people. The correct relative pronoun for people in a restrictive clause is "who." (B) "opted for" is the correct verb-preposition idiom meaning "chose." (C) "capitol's" is a correctly formed possessive noun, showing that the sights belong to the Capitol building. (D) "sights" is a plural noun correctly completing the gerund phrase "touring the capitol's sights."

Corrected: who

समाधान-२२०: Rule: run_on

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the sentence begins with 'Although' and then incorrectly adds 'but there is,' creating a dependent clause followed by an unnecessary coordinating conjunction.

Pick (A). The sentence begins with the subordinating conjunction "Although," which introduces a dependent clause. The main clause cannot also begin with the coordinating conjunction "but." The "but" is redundant and must be removed. (A) "but there is" should be "there is" to avoid a double contrast. (B) "much" is a pronoun correctly functioning as the subject of "left to learn." (C) "to learn" is an infinitive properly completing the phrase "left to learn." (D) "changing" is a present participle modifying "climatic conditions."

Corrected: there is

समाधान-२२१: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is incorrect because 'said' should be in the present tense 'says' to match the narration, while the other verb tenses in the sentence are consistent.

(C) is wrong. The narrative is set in the present tense (the main verbs are "row," "fears," "arrive"), so the verb in the independent clause should also be present tense: "says," not "said." (A) "As" is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing a time clause. (B) "when" introduces a time clause with present tense "arrive," consistent with the narrative. (D) "had not been frightened" is the past perfect, correctly showing the state ended before the moment of speaking.

Corrected: says

समाधान-२२२: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (A) is wrong because "field" is singular, so the verb must be "has" rather than "have," violating subject-verb agreement.

(A) is wrong. The verb "have" is plural, but the true subject is the singular noun "field," not the plural "electronics." The verb must be "has never been fixed." (B) "just as" is a correctly used conjunction linking two parallel situations. (C) "replaced" is simple past tense agreeing with the past-time context of the comparison. (D) "in the past" is a clear prepositional phrase specifying time. No other errors.

Corrected: has

समाधान-२२३: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) uses "you," which incorrectly shifts the reference away from the small hardware store owners and should be a third-person pronoun to match the antecedent.

(B) is wrong. The pronoun "you" is second person, but the sentence's subject is "the owners of small hardware stores," a third-person plural antecedent, so it must be "they" for consistent pronoun reference. (A) "must compete" is a correctly formed verb phrase with the modal "must" and base verb. (C) "to make much" is an infinitive phrase object of "unlikely." (D) "and may" correctly continues the compound predicate with a parallel modal verb.

Corrected: they

समाधान-२२४: Rule: run_on

Phrase (C) is wrong because the comma plus 'so' incorrectly joins two independent clauses; it should be separated more cleanly with a semicolon or period.

(C) is wrong. The conjunction "so" suggests a cause-effect relationship, but the two independent clauses present a contrast: most ships manage under their own power, yet extremely large ships need help. A contrastive conjunction like "but" is needed. (A) "Most" correctly functions as a quantifier modifying "ships." (B) "through" is the apt preposition for movement along a canal. (D) "assisted by" forms a correct passive verb phrase with the agent "a tugboat."

Corrected: but

समाधान-२२५: Rule: verb_tense



Phrase (C) contains the error: “phoned” should match the present-tense context with “are finding” and “when they phone,” so it violates verb tense consistency.

(C) is wrong. The verb “phoned” is past tense, but the main verb “are finding” sets a present-tense context describing a general practice. The correct form is the present tense “phone.” (A) “greater” is the correct comparative adjective modifying “success.” (B) “when” correctly introduces the temporal clause. (D) “rather than” properly compares the two time periods.

Corrected: they phone

সমাধান-১১২: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the singular collective noun phrase ‘A newly formed organization’ requires ‘has met,’ not ‘have met’; phrase (C) also creates a pronoun agreement issue because ‘its’ should refer to the organization, but the testable error is the verb agreement.

(A) is wrong. The subject “A newly formed organization” is a singular collective noun, so the verb should be “has met,” not “have met.” (B) “to voice” is an infinitive correctly expressing purpose after “met with.” (C) “its” is a singular possessive pronoun agreeing with the antecedent “organization.” (D) “plans for” is a standard noun-preposition combination. No other issues.

Corrected: has met with

সমাধান-১১৩: Rule: pronoun_antecedent / subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) uses the plural pronoun “their” to refer to the singular noun “every road,” so it violates pronoun antecedent agreement.

(C) is wrong. The plural pronoun “their” refers to “every road,” which is grammatically singular, so it must be “its.” (A) “For” is a preposition correctly introducing the phrase. (B) “out of” is a compound preposition idiomatically paired with “leading.” (D) “own” is an adjective emphasizing possession and is correct with a possessive pronoun.

Corrected: its

সমাধান-১১৪: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

Phrase (D) is wrong because the sentence should keep the verbs parallel as “by cutting or chipping,” not “by cutting or to chip.”

(D) is wrong. In a “by X or Y” construction, both items must be parallel. “cutting” is a gerund, so the second item must also be a gerund: “chipping,” not the infinitive “to chip.” (A) “is the process” is a singular verb agreeing with “carving.” (B) “to a” is a correctly formed prepositional phrase indicating the result. (C) “desired shape” is the correct adjective-noun combination after “to a.”

Corrected: by cutting or chipping

সমাধান-১১৫: Rule: word_choice

Phrase (B) is incorrect because “preference” should be the plural “preferences” when referring to the viewers’ choices in a survey.

Go with (B). The plural possessive determiner “their” requires a plural noun to match, so “preference” should be “preferences” (each viewer has an individual preference). (A) “will have” is the correct future-tense form for the plural subject “viewers.” (C) “as” here means “because” and correctly introduces the reason clause. (D) “to conduct” is the infinitive properly following “plans.”

Corrected: their preferences

সমাধান-১১৬: Rule: idiom

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the idiom requires ‘preventing the cords from moving freely,’ not ‘preventing the cords to move freely.’

(C) is wrong. The verb “preventing” requires the preposition “from” followed by a gerund, not an infinitive. So “preventing the cords to move” should be “preventing the cords from moving.” (A) “usually causes” is a correct simple-present verb agreeing with the singular subject “condition,” with the adverb “usually” modifying it. (B) “thus” is a conjunctive adverb properly linking the swelling to its result. (D) “freely” is an adverb correctly placed after the verb it modifies.

Corrected: from moving

সমাধান-১১৭: Rule: parallel_structure / modifier_placement

The underlined phrases check that the participial elements in “killing five and wounding six of them” are parallel and correctly attached to the action described, while the sentence is no-error because the modifiers clearly refer to the troops’ firing and the verbs are parallel.

(E), no error. (A) “on” is the correct preposition to indicate the location where the incident occurred. (B) “where” is a relative adverb properly modifying “street” and introducing the clause that specifies the location of the action. (C) “fired into” is a verb phrase with the preposition “into” correctly showing direction toward the protesters. (D) “killing” and “wounding” are parallel participial modifiers that share the same grammatical form and correctly attach to the action described in the main clause. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১১৮: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

Phrase (D) is wrong because “as well as” should join parallel elements, so “a job” is not properly parallel with the infinitive phrase “to volunteer.”

(D) is wrong. The conjunction “as well as” must connect parallel grammatical structures. The first element is the infinitive phrase “to volunteer,” so the second element must also be an infinitive phrase, such as “to take a job.” The noun phrase “a job” is not parallel. (A) “led” is the correct past tense of the verb “lead.” (B) “him” is the objective-case pronoun, correctly used as the direct object of “led” and the subject of the infinitive “to volunteer.” (C) “as well” correctly begins the compound conjunction “as well as.”

Corrected: as well as to take a job

সমাধান-১১৯: Rule: modifier_placement / word_choice

Phrase (C) is erroneous because the modifier ‘when they often find food in bark crevices’ is awkwardly placed and should



more clearly modify the action of feeding rather than the birds themselves.

(C) is wrong. The clause “when they often find” is a misplaced modifier; it awkwardly seems to modify the birds rather than the specific action of feeding with heads downward. The intended meaning requires a participial phrase, such as “often finding,” to directly modify the feeding action. (A) “that forage” is a relative clause correctly modifying “birds” with the plural verb “forage.” (B) “regularly feed” agrees with the plural antecedent “only ones” in the relative clause. (D) “overlooked in” is a past participle phrase properly modifying “bark crevices,” describing those missed in the upward search.

Corrected: often finding

সমাধান-২৩০: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase C is incorrect because “is having to” shifts out of the past tense needed in the memoir narrative, violating verb tense consistency.

Pick (C). The sentence establishes a past-time narrative with “told” in an earlier version? Actually the sentence says “Baker tells stories” (present tense, but memoir stories are often in present? Wait: “In his memoir, Baker tells stories about the time before he entered high school, when he is having to deliver newspapers.” The verbs: “tells” is present, “entered” is past, “is having to” is present progressive. The relative clause “when he is having to” describes a past time (before high school), so it should be past tense: “had to” or “was having to.” The shift from past “entered” to present “is having to” is inconsistent. (A) “In his memoir” is a correct prepositional phrase. (B) “about the time” is a standard prepositional phrase modifying “tells stories.” (D) “that lined” is past tense, consistent with the past time of the described events.

Corrected: when he had to

সমাধান-২৩১: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / parallel_structure

Phrase (C) is wrong because the plural subject “modifying” (a gerund phrase) takes the singular verb/verb phrase “is,” not “are,” and the sentence also involves a parallelism issue in the list of activities.

Pick (C). The singular gerund phrase “permanently modifying eating and exercise habits rather than merely dieting for brief periods” requires the singular verb “is,” not the plural “are.” (A) “agree that” is correct because the plural subject “Experts” agrees with the plural verb “agree,” and “that” properly introduces the noun clause. (B) “merely dieting” is a gerund parallel to “modifying” in the comparison. (D) “to controlling” correctly uses the preposition “to” followed by the gerund “controlling,” forming the idiom “key to.”

Corrected: is the key

সমাধান-২৩২: Rule: idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because it should be ‘independent of,’ not ‘independent from,’ which is an idiom error.

The error is at (B). The phrase “independent from” is not idiomatic. The correct fixed expression is “independent of.” (A) “Some” is a determiner correctly modifying the plural noun

“people.” (C) “in government” is a prepositional phrase properly modifying “participation.” (D) “themselves” is a reflexive pronoun that correctly refers back to the subject “some people.”

Corrected: independent of

সমাধান-২৩৩: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) is incorrect because ‘had claimed’ is the wrong tense here; it should not use past perfect since the sentence does not establish an earlier past action requiring it.

The error is at (B). The past perfect tense “had claimed” indicates an action completed before another past event, but the sentence provides no such sequence. The simple past “claimed” is correct for a past fact without a prior reference. (A) “Many” is a quantifier correctly modifying the plural noun “biographers.” (C) “changed” is simple past, matching the past-time context. (D) “navigation depth” is a compound noun phrase functioning as the object of “safety,” with “navigation” modifying “depth.”

Corrected: claimed

সমাধান-২৩৪: Rule: pronoun_reference / subject_verb_agreement

The test is mainly checking that the pronoun “it” correctly refers to the singular “water,” while “present,” “expands,” and “seams of” are all grammatically sound in this context.

(E), no error. (A) “present” is an adjective correctly placed after the noun “water” to describe its state. (B) “expands” is a singular verb agreeing with “the water,” the subject of the clause. (C) “it” refers unambiguously to the singular noun “water,” maintaining clear pronoun reference. (D) “seams of” is a standard prepositional phrase, with “of” linking the noun “seams” to “the kernels.” No change is required.

সমাধান-২৩৫: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the plural subject “The new ideas” requires the plural verb “have stimulated,” not “has stimulated.”

(C) is wrong. The verb “has stimulated” is singular, but the subject is “The new ideas,” a plural noun phrase, so it requires “have stimulated.” (A) “about” is the correct preposition introducing the topic of the ideas. (B) “as promoted by” is a participial phrase correctly modifying “ideas” and introducing the agent. (D) “among psychologists” is a prepositional phrase that correctly indicates the group in which the debate occurs.

Corrected: have stimulated

সমাধান-২৩৬: Rule: idiom

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the idiom should be “the same as,” not “the same to” when making a comparison.

(A) is wrong. The phrase “The same as” is not the correct correlative conjunction for this “X ... so Y” comparison structure. The standard idiom pairs “Just as” with “so” in the main clause, not “The same as.” The correction is “Just as.” (B) “depend on” is a correct verb-preposition combination. (C) “for” is the appropriate preposition to indicate purpose before “their growth.” (D) “upon” is an acceptable preposition after



“dependent” (equivalent to “on”).

Corrected: Just as

সমাধান-২৩৭: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is wrong because ‘had took’ should be the past perfect form ‘had taken,’ violating verb tense.

(C) is wrong. The past perfect requires the past participle “taken,” not the simple past “took.” “Had took” is nonstandard. (A) “to relive” is an infinitive correctly functioning as an adjective modifying “desire.” (B) “Anita returned” uses simple past tense, appropriate for the main clause. (D) “as a child” is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying the verb phrase.

Corrected: had taken

সমাধান-২৩৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / pronoun_reference

The underlined words test agreement in the relative clause —‘who were swimmers’ correctly matches the plural antecedent ‘John Moffet and Pablo Morales,’ and the rest of the sentence is also grammatical.

(E), no error. (A) “who” is the correct relative pronoun referring to the plural antecedent “John Moffet and Pablo Morales.” (B) “were” agrees in number with the plural subject “who” and in tense with the past-tense context. (C) “set” is the past tense of “set,” correctly matching the plural subject and the 1984 time frame. (D) “world records” is a plural noun phrase correctly acting as the direct object of “set.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৩৯: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) is wrong because “would have been postponed” shifts to an incorrect conditional perfect tense; it should match the future-in-the-past meaning with “was” or “would be.”

Pick (B). The verb phrase “would have been postponed” uses the conditional perfect, which describes a hypothetical past event that did not occur. But the campaign is scheduled to begin next week, so the postponement would happen in the future. The correct phrase is “will be postponed” (simple future passive). (A) “There’s” is the contraction of “there is,” agreeing with the singular noun “doubt.” (C) “because” is a subordinating conjunction introducing a reason clause with the correct present-tense verb “lack.” (D) “well” is an adverb properly modifying “plan” to indicate manner.

Corrected: will be postponed

সমাধান-২৪০: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

The underlined phrases test the paired construction not only ... but also and the parallel wording of the two complements, while the sentence is correct because the second half matches the first in structure and meaning.

(E), no error. (A) “not only” correctly launches a paired construction, and it is followed by the noun phrase “the author of Cane.” (B) “has been viewed” provides present-perfect tense agreeing with the singular subject “publication”; the passive voice is idiomatic with “as marking.” (C) “as marking” is the correct expression after “viewed” (viewed as + gerund). (D) “among Quakers” completes the second element of the “not

only ... but also” pair with a noun phrase parallel to the first. No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৪১: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the correlative structure should be parallel, using matching forms after “from” (for example, “from its modest beginnings ... to its establishment ...”).

The error is at (B). The sentence sets up a correlative construction with “From” at (A), which requires a parallel “to” to complete the time-span, not “and.” So (B) should be “to its establishment.” (A) “From its modest beginnings” correctly begins the correlative pair. (C) “the way that” introduces a subordinate clause correctly modifying “transformed.” (D) “view” is plural, agreeing with the compound subject “both audiences and television programmers.”

Corrected: to its establishment

সমাধান-২৪২: Rule: logical_comparison / sentence_fragment

The underlined phrases test the comparison structure in ‘more accessible’ and the contrast marker ‘however,’ and the sentence is correct because it properly compares the two Joyce works while joining two independent clauses with a semicolon.

(E), no error. (A) “consider” is a transitive verb that properly takes the object “Ulysses” followed by the complement “James Joyce’s greatest work.” (B) “greatest” is the superlative adjective correctly used to rank *Ulysses* among Joyce’s works. (C) “however” is a conjunctive adverb joining two independent clauses; the preceding semicolon and the following comma are standard punctuation. (D) “more” is the comparative form of the adverb “much,” correctly comparing the accessibility of *Dubliners* to that of *Ulysses*. No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৪৩: Rule: idiom

Phrase (B) is wrong because after ‘reluctant,’ the idiomatic construction is ‘reluctant to give,’ not ‘reluctant to giving.’

(B) is wrong. After the adjective “reluctant,” the correct idiomatic construction is the infinitive “to give,” not the gerund “to giving.” (A) “was” is a singular past-tense verb agreeing with the singular subject “director.” (C) “to reveal” is an infinitive used idiomatically after “want.” (D) “might deflate” uses the modal “might” plus the base form “deflate” to express a hypothetical possibility.

Corrected: to give

সমাধান-২৪৪: Rule: logical_comparison

(D) is incorrect because the comparison is illogical: the sentence compares the popularity of halogen light bulbs with fluorescent bulbs, but it should compare their use or popularity, not the items themselves.

The error is at (D). The logical comparison rule requires that items compared be of the same kind. “The use of halogen light bulbs” is compared to “fluorescent bulbs,” which are the bulbs themselves, not their use. The correct phrase is “the use of fluorescent bulbs” or “that of fluorescent bulbs.” (A) “In” is a correct preposition introducing location. (B) “use of” forms a proper noun phrase. (C) “is” agrees with the singular subject



“the use.”

Corrected: the use of fluorescent bulbs

সমাধান-১৪৫: Rule: pronoun_case / pronoun_reference

Phrase (A) should use the subjective case with the verb in the dependent clause—“who live” rather than “them”—because the pronoun serves as the subject of “live,” and the sentence also creates a reference issue with “them” vs. “who live”.

(A) is wrong. The pronoun “them” is objective case, but it serves as the antecedent for the relative pronoun “who,” which is the subject of “live.” A relative clause requires a noun or demonstrative pronoun such as “those” that can head the clause, not an objective pronoun. The correct phrasing is “those who live.” (B) “who live” is correct: “who” is nominative relative pronoun acting as subject of the verb “live.” (C) “outside of” is a compound preposition that properly introduces the prepositional phrase. (D) “growing” is a participial adjective correctly modifying “new world.”

Corrected: those

সমাধান-১৪৬: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) has the error: the singular subject “Relying” requires the singular verb “has,” not “have.”

(C) is wrong. The subject of the sentence is the gerund phrase “Relying on dams for large-scale water storage and for delivering water to places where it does not naturally occur,” a singular unit requiring the verb “has,” not “have.” (A) “for” is correctly repeated before “delivering” to maintain parallel prepositional phrases alongside “for large-scale water storage.” (B) “where” is the proper relative adverb introducing a clause that modifies “places.” (D) “between” is the correct preposition for a pair of items, “groundwater and surface water.”

Corrected: has

সমাধান-১৪৭: প্রদত্ত বাক্যটির সঠিক উত্তর হলো (C) they have।

ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী, একটি বাক্যে যখন একাধিক উপাদান কনজাংশন (যেমন: and) দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তখন তাদের গঠন বা পার্টস অব স্পীচ একই রকম হতে হয়। একে প্যারালেল স্ট্রাকচার (Parallel Structure) বলে।

বাক্যটিতে নতুন নবম শ্রেণীর শিক্ষার্থীদের তিনটি বিষয়ের সাথে পরিচয় করানোর কথা বলা হয়েছে:

Familiarizes new ninth graders with the daily schedule (Noun Phrase)

Teaches them the layout of the building (Noun Phrase)

And they have the chance to practice... (Independent Clause/ সম্পূর্ণ নতুন বাক্য)

এখানে প্রথম দুটি উপাদান (the daily schedule এবং the layout of the building) হলো Noun Phrase। কিন্তু ‘and’ এর পর তৃতীয় উপাদানটি (they have the chance...) একটি Clause বা বাক্যাংশ হয়ে গেছে। এটি প্যারালেলিজমের নিয়ম ভঙ্গ করেছে।

সঠিক গঠন: তৃতীয় অংশটিকেও একটি Noun Phrase বানাতে হবে। যেমন:

and the opportunity to practice... বা and the chance to practice...।
(এখানে they have বাদ দিতে হবে)।

অপশন এনালিসিস (Option Analysis)

(A) An: এটি সঠিক। ‘Orientation’ শব্দটি একটি ভাওয়েল (o) দিয়ে শুরু হয়েছে এবং এর উচ্চারণও ভাওয়েলের মতো। তাই এর পূর্বে ‘An’ আর্টিকেল বসানো ব্যাকরণগতভাবে সম্পূর্ণ সঠিক।

(B) with: এটি সঠিক। ‘Familiarize’ ভাবটির পর উপযুক্ত প্রিপজিশন হিসেবে ‘with’ বসে (Familiarize someone with something)।

(C) they have: এটি ভুল (Error)। ‘and’-এর আগে দুটি Noun Phrase থাকায় সমান্তরালতা বজায় রাখতে এখানেও সরাসরি Noun Phrase বসার কথা ছিল। they have যুক্ত করার কারণে বাক্যটির গঠন ভেঙে গেছে।

(D) from class to class: এটি সঠিক। এক শ্রেণী থেকে অন্য শ্রেণীতে যাওয়ার ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে ‘from class to class’ ফ্রেজটি সঠিকভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

(E) No error: যেহেতু (C) অংশে ভুল পাওয়া গেছে, তাই এই অপশনটি প্রযোজ্য নয়।

সমাধান-১৪৮: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (A) uses the plural pronoun “their” to refer to the singular noun “the college,” violating pronoun-antecedent agreement.

Pick (A). The plural pronoun “their” does not agree with its singular antecedent “the college.” The correct pronoun is “its.” (B) “to provide” is the correct infinitive form after the purpose phrase “in order.” (C) “to” is the correct preposition introducing the indirect object “all students.” (D) “in need of assistance” is an idiomatic phrase meaning “needing assistance,” correctly modifying “students.”

Corrected: its

সমাধান-১৪৯: Rule: idiom / parallel_structure

The underlined phrases check the idiomatic verb-preposition pairing in ‘scoff at’ and the parallel list structure in ‘from ... to ...’; the sentence is clean because both the idiom and the paired gerunds are used correctly.

(E), no error. (A) “scoff at” is the correct idiomatic verb-preposition pair, meaning to mock or show disdain. (C) “from” correctly initiates the construction “from X to Y,” with X and Y in parallel form. (D) “selecting” is a gerund, matching the gerund “retrieving” in the first element of the parallel list. (B) “they” is the plural subject pronoun referring to “many people,” and it agrees with the plural verb “have.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৫০: Rule: modifier_placement

There is no error; the opening participial phrase correctly modifies John, so the sentence is grammatical.

(E), no error. (A) “Not having” opens a participial phrase that correctly modifies the subject “John,” with “not” placed before the participle to negate the action. (B) “abroad” is an adverb of place properly modifying the verb “traveled.” (C) “was” is the past-tense singular verb agreeing with “John.” (D) “excited about” is the correct adjective-preposition combination, and



“both ... and” pairs “apprehensive” and “excited about” in parallel form. No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৫১: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the sentence shifts from past tense “traveled” to present tense “finds,” violating consistent verb tense.

(A) is wrong. The sentence begins in the present tense with “finds” and “becomes,” but “traveled” is past tense. To maintain consistent tense throughout, change “traveled” to “travels.” (B) “mysteriously” is an adverb correctly modifying the adjective “deserted.” (C) “series of” is a singular noun correctly followed by “of” and a plural noun. (D) “embroiled in” is a correct verb and preposition combination.

Corrected: travels

সমাধান-২৫২: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the pronoun “it” has no clear singular antecedent for the two coordinated actions, so the sentence should be revised to avoid the unclear reference.

Pick (B). The singular pronoun “it” refers to the plural noun “explosions,” creating a number disagreement. It also introduces ambiguity about whether “it” refers to the volcano or the explosions. The second clause needs a plural pronoun: “they.” (A) “more than” is the correct comparative phrase modifying “20 miles high.” (C) “could be heard” is a correct passive verb in the past tense. (D) “away” is an adverb of distance properly modifying “heard.”

Corrected: and they could be heard

সমাধান-২৫৩: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the singular verb “stands” does not agree with the plural subject “a staff, a team of volunteers, a group of fund raisers, and a platform.”

(B) is wrong. The verb “stands” is singular, but the subject of the sentence is the compound list “a staff, a team of volunteers, a group of fund raisers, and, of course, a platform.” A compound subject requires a plural verb, so “stand” is needed. (A) “Behind” correctly introduces the prepositional phrase that begins the inverted sentence. (C) “of course” is an interjection properly set off by commas. (D) “them” refers to the plural “candidates,” so the pronoun is correct.

Corrected: stand

সমাধান-২৫৪: Rule: adjective_vs_adverb

Phrase (B) should be “quite rapidly,” because it modifies the verb phrase and therefore requires an adverb, not the adjective “rapid.”

(B) is wrong. “Quite rapid” modifies the verb phrase “came in,” so it must be an adverb: “quite rapidly.” An adjective cannot modify a verb. (A) “came in” is a correctly formed phrasal verb in past tense. (C) “were known” is a passive-voice verb in past tense, agreeing with the plural subject “results.” (D) “even faster” is a comparative adverb correctly modifying “were known.”

Corrected: quite rapidly

সমাধান-২৫৫: Rule: parallel_structure / word_choice

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the list should be parallel, so it should read ‘lead to addiction, obesity, and diabetes’ rather than ‘and to diabetes’.

Pick (D). The list after “lead to” must be parallel. The first two items, “addiction” and “obesity,” are plain nouns, so the third should also be a plain noun. “And to diabetes” incorrectly includes the preposition “to,” breaking parallelism. The correct form is “and diabetes.” (A) “Excessive” is an adjective properly modifying “sugar.” (B) “intake” is a noun functioning as the head of the subject phrase. (C) “can” is a modal verb correctly placed before “lead.”

Corrected: and diabetes

সমাধান-২৫৬: Rule: run_on / pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) is incorrect because it creates a faulty comma splice/run-on by using “it” to start an independent clause after the main clause instead of properly combining or separating the ideas.

Pick (C). The phrase “it extended” introduces a new independent clause, but a comma alone cannot join two independent clauses. This is a comma splice. The second clause should be subordinated: for example, change “it extended” to “which extended” to form a relative clause modifying “the Incas.” (A) “When” is a subordinating conjunction correctly linking the adverbial clause to the main clause. (B) “they encountered” uses “they” to refer to the plural “conquistadors,” and the verb is in the past tense. (D) “inland across” is a prepositional phrase modifying “extended” (or “which extended”) and is idiomatic.

Corrected: ...the vast empire of the Incas, which extended along the Pacific coast...

সমাধান-২৫৭: সঠিক উত্তর হলো (B) do not justify।

বাক্যটিতে Subject-Verb Agreement বা কর্তা-ক্রিয়া মিলকরণজনিত ভুল রয়েছে।

(A) the most reliable: এখানে কোনো ভুল নেই। এটি ‘current economic statistics’ (বর্তমান অর্থনৈতিক পরিসংখ্যান)-কে বিশেষায়িত করছে।

(B) do not justify: এটি ভুল অংশ। কেন ভুল: বাক্যের মূল সাবজেক্ট (Subject) হলো “An examination” (একটি পরীক্ষা), যা সিঙ্গুলার বা একবচন।

মাঝখানে “of the most reliable current economic statistics” অংশটি প্রিপজিশনাল ফ্রেজ হিসেবে সাবজেক্টকে বর্ণনা করছে, কিন্তু এটি সাবজেক্ট নয়।

সিঙ্গুলার সাবজেক্ট (“An examination”)-এর সাথে প্লুরাল ভার্ব (“do not”) বসতে পারে না।

সঠিক রূপ: “does not justify” হবে (singular verb)।

(C) raising: এখানে কোনো ভুল নেই। ‘Raise’ মানে বৃদ্ধি করা। এখানে ‘raising the sales tax’ অংশটি একটি নাউন ফ্রেজ হিসেবে কাজ করছে।

(D) foreseeable future: এখানে কোনো ভুল নেই। এর অর্থ হলো অদূর ভবিষ্যৎ।

(E) No error: যেহেতু ভুল পাওয়া গেছে, তাই এটি উত্তর হবে না।



বাক্যটির শুদ্ধ রূপ:

"An examination of the most reliable current economic statistics does not justify raising the sales tax in the foreseeable future."

সহজ নিয়ম: সাবজেক্ট যদি 'of' বা অন্য কোনো প্রিপজিশন দ্বারা বড় হয়, তবে প্রথম অংশটিই (An examination) মূল সাবজেক্ট হয়, তার পরের অংশ নয়।

সমাধান-১৫৮: Rule: logical_comparison / comparative_form

Phrase (C) is wrong because the comparison should use 'as' rather than 'than' after 'the same,' violating the rule for logical comparisons.

(C) is wrong. After the phrase "the same," the correct comparative conjunction is "as," not "than." So "than those" must be "as those." (A) "causes" is a singular verb agreeing with the singular subject "start." (B) "essentially" is an adverb correctly modifying the adjective phrase "the same anxieties." (D) "experienced by" is a past-participial phrase that properly modifies "those" (referring to anxieties).

Corrected: as those

সমাধান-১৫৯: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the subject "A sweetener" is singular, so it should be "is used" rather than "are used."

(B) is wrong. The subject of the verb is "A sweetener," singular, so the verb should be "is used," not "are used." (A) "either" correctly pairs with "or" to set off the appositive defining "sweetener." (C) "for taste" is a prepositional phrase properly indicating purpose. (D) "as" is the correct preposition to mean "in the capacity of."

Corrected: is used

সমাধান-১৬০: Rule: verb_tense / word_choice

The underlined verb phrases test tense consistency in the unreal past conditional structure ('could not have maintained' / 'had not made'), and the sentence is correct because the tenses properly match the hypothetical cause-and-effect relationship.

(E), no error. (A) "now believe" is present tense, correctly matched to the subject "analysts" and the adverb "now." (B) "could not have maintained" uses the perfect modal "could have" plus past participle, the correct form for the result clause of a past unreal conditional. (C) "had not made" is past perfect, the required tense in the "if" clause of a third conditional. (D) "to acquire" is an infinitive of purpose, correctly modifying the noun phrase "such bold moves." No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৬১: Rule: modifier_placement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because "including" creates a dangling modifier; the opening modifier "Used primarily in the United States and Canada" should describe American Sign Language, but the sentence's structure makes the modifier placement unclear.

(C) is wrong. The sentence lacks a main verb; "including" is a participle that cannot stand as the predicate. The subject "American Sign Language" requires the finite verb "includes." (A) "Used primarily" is a correct past-participial

phrase modifying the subject. (B) "which" is the proper relative pronoun for a non-restrictive clause. (D) "many" correctly quantifies the noun phrase "regional differences and slang."

Corrected: includes

সমাধান-১৬২: Rule: subject_verb_agreement / pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the plural subject "students" requires "there are" rather than "there is."

The error is at (A). The phrase "there is" is singular, but the subject that follows is "more than fifty students," which is plural. A singular verb cannot pair with a plural noun in an existential "there is/are" construction. The correct phrase is "there are." (B) "in the library" is a prepositional phrase specifying location, correctly attached to "students." (C) "to study" is an infinitive correctly modifying "place." (D) "if not" is idiomatic in the construction "difficult, if not impossible."

Corrected: there are

সমাধান-১৬৩: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) contains the error: after the relative clause, the sentence needs a finite verb parallel to "showed" and "consumed," so "eating" should be a verb form like "ate" or "were eating."

(C) is wrong. The participle "eating" cannot serve as the main verb of the clause beginning with "children who consumed small amounts of added sugars." The sentence needs a finite past-tense verb such as "ate" or "were eating" to maintain parallel tense with "showed" and "consumed." (A) "showed" is the correct past-tense main verb for the singular subject "study." (B) "who consumed" is a relative clause in past tense, properly modifying "children." (D) "than did" uses the standard inverted comparative structure, with "did" substituting for the verb in the first part of the comparison.

Corrected: ate

সমাধান-১৬৪: Rule: adjective_vs_adverb

Phrase (B) is incorrect because after the adverb "so," the sentence needs the adverb "loudly," not the adjective "loud."

(B) is wrong. The verb "played" requires an adverb to describe the action. "Loud" is an adjective; the adverb "loudly" should follow "so." (A) "so" is an intensifying adverb correctly modifying the following adverb. (C) "it was" is a proper subject-verb pair in the impersonal construction. (D) "to hold" is an infinitive correctly completing the phrase "possible to hold."

Corrected: loudly

সমাধান-১৬৫: Rule: parallel_structure / word_choice

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the sentence should use the correlative structure "either...or" rather than "either...and," which breaks parallelism.

(C) is wrong. The correlative pair "either" requires "or" to introduce the second element, not "and." The phrase should read "either iron or steel." (A) "One usually" correctly uses the indefinite pronoun "One" as the subject. (B) "either" is the correct first half of the correlative pair. (D) "were made of" is the correct plural past-tense verb agreeing with "swords," followed



by the preposition “of” indicating material.

Corrected: or

সমাধান-১৬৬: Rule: verb_tense / modifier_placement

Phrase (B) is incorrect because it should be “was elected”; the sentence’s participial opening requires a passive verb form to match the intended meaning.

(B) is wrong. The verb “elected” is active, but the subject “Barbara Jordan” is being elected, not doing the electing. A passive construction is needed: “was elected.” (A) “After” correctly introduces a prepositional phrase indicating time. (C) “where” is a relative adverb properly referring to “House of Representatives” and introducing the clause. (D) “served” is the correct past tense verb agreeing with the singular subject “she.”

Corrected: was elected

সমাধান-১৬৭: Rule: word_choice / comparative_form

Phrase (C) is erroneous because ‘than than last year’ repeats ‘than’ and should use the correct comparison form, a word-choice/comparative mistake.

(C) is wrong. In a comparison with “greater number ... than,” the conjunction “than” must appear only once. The underlined phrase “than than last year” repeats “than” and adds “last year,” which is redundant with “the previous year” in (D). The correct comparative phrase is “than” alone. (A) “present” is an adjective correctly modifying “senior class.” (B) “a greater number” is the proper comparative form followed by “than.” (D) “the previous year” is a correctly formed noun phrase that completes the comparison.

Corrected: than

সমাধান-১৬৮: Rule: word_choice / run_on

Phrase (C) is incorrect because after the introductory Although clause, ‘but’ is redundant and creates faulty structure.

Pick (C). The word “but” is redundant after the subordinating conjunction “Although.” “Although” already establishes a contrast, so adding “but” creates a faulty structure. Removing “but” corrects the sentence: “Although the film was well-received overseas, ... , it did not fare so well in the United States.” (A) “well-received” is a compound adjective correctly hyphenated. (B) “was in fact” uses “in fact” as an adverbial phrase, properly inserted. (D) “so well” is an adverb phrase modifying “did not fare.”

Corrected: delete “but”

সমাধান-১৬৯: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the plural subject “the remains” requires “are being” rather than “is being.”

(C) is wrong. The subject of the sentence is “the remains,” a plural noun, so the verb should be “are being,” not “is being.” (A) “After” is a preposition correctly beginning the temporal phrase “After 140 years.” (B) “under the sea” is a prepositional phrase modifying “years” and is idiomatically correct. (D) “brought to” uses the correct preposition “to” after the verb “brought” in the passive construction.

Corrected: are being

সমাধান-১৭০: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (D) is incorrect because the compound object of ‘by’ should be parallel in structure, so ‘she practiced’ should match the gerunds in the list (e.g., ‘practicing’).

(D) is wrong. The preposition “by” governs the list of three activities, so all three must be gerund phrases. “she practiced” introduces a finite clause, breaking parallel structure. It should read “practicing.” (A) “having had” is a perfect participle correctly showing an action completed before the main verb. (B) “was nonetheless able to master” pairs “able” with the infinitive “to master”; “nonetheless” is an adverb modifying the whole predicate. (C) “listening to recordings” is a properly formed gerund phrase, parallel with “reading instructional books.”

Corrected: and practicing

সমাধান-১৭১: Rule: parallel_structure / modifier_placement

The underlined phrases test whether the two participial descriptions of charter schools—“that pledged” and “were unencumbered by”—work cleanly together in parallel, and the sentence is correct because both modifiers clearly describe the same noun and are grammatically balanced.

Go with (E), no error. (A) “more than” is a compound modifier that correctly precedes a number to indicate an approximate quantity. (B) “that pledged” is a restrictive relative clause modifying “schools,” with the past-tense verb “pledged” matching the past-perfect context. (C) “were unencumbered by” forms the second predicate after “and,” parallel to “pledged”; both are past-tense verbs sharing the same subject “that” (referring to schools). (D) “governing” is a present participle acting as an adjective modifying “regulations,” equivalent to “that govern.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৭২: Rule: modifier_placement / adjective_vs_adverb

The test-writer is checking the opening participial modifier “Yearning for” and the adverbial phrase “looked hopefully” for correct placement and form; the sentence is clean because the modifier clearly describes the art world of the 1920’s and “hopefully” correctly modifies “looked.”

(E), no error. (A) “Yearning for” begins a participial phrase that correctly modifies the subject “the art world,” describing its desire. (B) “truly representative” uses the adverb “truly” to modify the adjective “representative,” a standard intensifier. (C) “looked hopefully” pairs the verb “looked” with the adverb “hopefully,” which properly modifies the action of looking. (D) “of the day” is a prepositional phrase that correctly specifies the time frame for the mural artists. No change is needed.

সমাধান-১৭৩: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (A) is incorrect because “a professional athlete” should agree in number with the plural antecedent “High school jocks,” so it should be pluralized to avoid the pronoun/antecedent mismatch.

Pick (A). The singular noun phrase “a professional athlete” does not agree in number with its antecedent “jocks,” which is plural. The correct phrasing is “become professional athletes” so that both elements match. (B) “against” is the correct preposition to



follow “odds” when specifying the unfavorable outcome. (C) “are simply” uses the plural verb “are” agreeing with “odds” and the adverb “simply” appropriately modifies “staggering.” (D) “them” is a pronoun correctly referring to the plural antecedent “jocks” and serves as the direct object of the verb “staggering.”

Corrected: become professional athletes

সমাধান-২৭৪: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) should be “promotes” because the singular subject “brushing your teeth three times a day” requires a singular verb.

(C) is wrong. The gerund phrase “brushing your teeth three times a day” is a singular subject, so the verb must be “promotes,” not “promote.” (A) “agree” is a plural verb matching the plural subject “Dentists.” (B) “brushing” is a gerund correctly acting as the head of the subject noun phrase. (D) “more attractive” is the comparative adjective form properly modifying “smile.”

Corrected: promotes

সমাধান-২৭৫: Rule: sentence_fragment / run_on

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the opening subordinate clause “Since many doctors are convinced...” is left without a main clause, creating a sentence fragment.

Pick (A). The word “Since” makes the opening clause subordinate, and no main clause follows it. The entire sentence is a sentence fragment. “Since many doctors are convinced...” must be attached to an independent clause, or “Since” must be deleted to turn it into an independent clause. (B) “prevents” agrees with the singular subject “regimen.” (C) “are more cautious” is a correct present-tense verb phrase for the plural subject “others.” (D) “demonstrate” is a plural verb matching the plural subject “tests.”

Corrected: Delete “Since” so the sentence begins “Many doctors are convinced...”

সমাধান-২৭৬: Rule: pronoun_antecedent / verb_tense

Phrase (B) is wrong because the indefinite pronoun “one” does not agree in meaning with the singular subject “a freshman,” and the sentence should maintain a consistent singular subject reference.

(B) is wrong. The indefinite pronoun “one” does not agree in reference with the specific singular antecedent “a freshman” in the first clause. Consistency demands either “one” throughout or “a freshman” followed by “he or she” or “the student.” (A) “adjusted to” is the correct fixed expression after “becomes.” (C) “realize that” properly introduces the noun clause functioning as object of “may realize.” (D) “were” agrees in number with the plural subject “rigors” and is correctly past tense to match the earlier past “became” (implied by the context of high school already completed).

Corrected: he or she (or “the student”)

সমাধান-২৭৭: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

The underlined phrases test parallel structure in the paired infinitive-like actions “eat fewer calories” and “exercise more,” and the sentence is correct because both items are grammatically parallel and the opening participial phrase “After having read” is also idiomatic.

(E), no error. (A) “After having” is a correct perfect participial phrase indicating that reading occurred before the decision. (B) “decided that” properly introduces the noun clause with the conjunction “that.” (C) “eat fewer calories” and (D) “exercise more” are both bare infinitive phrases without “to,” acting as parallel appositives explaining “the best plan: the first uses a verb with a quantifier and count noun, the second a verb with an adverb modifier. No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৭৮: Rule: parallel_structure

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the list after “such as” is not parallel: “fanning” should be matched by another gerund, not “to protect.”

Pick (C). The phrase “such as” introduces a list of examples, so all items must be in the same grammatical form. (C) uses the infinitive “to protect,” but the first item is the gerund “fanning,” so (C) must be a gerund: “protecting.” (A) “various” is an adjective correctly modifying the noun “methods.” (B) “themselves” is a reflexive pronoun correctly referring back to the plural subject “Elephants.” (D) “with layers” is a prepositional phrase properly modifying the verb “protecting.”

Corrected: protecting

সমাধান-২৭৯: Rule: run_on / pronoun_reference

Phrase (C) contains two independent clauses joined without proper punctuation, creating a run-on sentence, and the pronoun “they” has an unclear reference in the same construction.

(C) is wrong. The comma after “1700’s” creates a comma splice by joining two independent clauses: “Harpsichords ... dominated European music in the 1700’s” and “they were replaced late in the century.” A period or semicolon is needed. (A) “that are stretched” is a restrictive relative clause with the plural verb “are” correctly agreeing with “strings.” (B) “in” is the correct preposition before a time period. (D) “which” is a relative pronoun properly referring to “fortepiano” and introducing the clause “in which hammers struck.”

Corrected: 1700’s; they

সমাধান-২৮০: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (B) is wrong because the subject is “The variety,” which is singular, so the verb should be “is” rather than “are.”

(B) is wrong. The subject of the sentence is “The variety,” a singular noun, so the verb should be “is” instead of the plural “are.” The intervening prepositional phrase “of species” does not change the subject number. (A) “of species” is a prepositional phrase correctly modifying “variety.” (C) “because” is a subordinating conjunction properly linking the reason clause to the main clause. (D) “have been” agrees with the plural subject “forces.”

Corrected: is

সমাধান-২৮১: Rule: idiom

Phrase (A) should use the idiom “responded to,” not “responded for,” so it violates idiomatic preposition usage.



Pick (A). The verb “responded” requires the preposition “to” when referring to a reply or reaction to something. The phrase “responded for” is not idiomatic in this context; the correct expression is “responded to the teacher’s suggestion.” (B) “with” correctly links “glee” as the manner of responding. (C) “muttered” is a past-tense transitive verb correctly used without an object, paired with the adverbial phrase “under their breath.” (D) “at the floor” is the standard preposition “at” for direction of gaze.

Corrected: responded to

সমাধান-২৮২: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (B) is incorrect because after the past-tense verb “characterized,” the sentence needs the simple past “was,” not the present perfect “has been.”

(B) is wrong. The verb “has been” is present perfect, but the sentence describes a past event that occurred after another past event (“After the prince characterized ... he ... was criticized”). The sequence requires the simple past “was” to match the earlier past-tense “characterized.” (A) “as ugly” is a correctly formed object complement, completing the way the prince characterized modern architecture. (C) “severely” is an adverb modifying “criticized” without error. (D) “so outspoken” is an adjective after “having been,” forming a correct participial phrase.

Corrected: he was

সমাধান-২৮৩: Rule: verb_tense / idiom

Phrase (C) is incorrect because it should be the past participle in the idiom ‘had just spoken about,’ not ‘had just spoke about.’

(C) is wrong. After the past perfect auxiliary “had,” the main verb must appear as a past participle, not a simple past tense. “Spoke” should be “spoken.” (A) “arose” is the correct past-tense form of “arise,” agreeing with the past-tense main clause. (B) “especially” is an adverb that correctly modifies the clause beginning with “since.” (D) “can be” is a properly formed modal plus infinitive that matches the present-tense reference within the clause.

Corrected: had just spoken about

সমাধান-২৮৪: Rule: verb_tense / idiom

The underlined phrases check the tense sequence in “analyzed” and “found” and the idiomatic comparison structure “between... and...” and the sentence is correct because the past-tense narration and comparison construction are both used properly.

(E), no error. (A) “For” is a preposition correctly used to indicate a duration of time, pairing with the past tense “analyzed.” (B) “before they” uses the conjunction “before” and the subject pronoun “they” (referring to “scientists”), and the past tense “found” maintains consistent tense sequence with “analyzed.” (C) “between” is the correct first half of the correlative pair “between... and...,” which links two parallel items. (D) “and the incidence of” completes the “between... and...” construction with a noun phrase parallel to “heavy smoking.” No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৮৫: Rule: pronoun_case / idiom

Phrase (B) is wrong because after the preposition “between” the object pronoun should be “me,” not “I”; the phrase also contains the idiomatic structure “between X and Y.”

(B) is wrong. After the preposition “between,” the pronoun must be in the objective case. The underlined phrase says “and I,” but it should say “and me.” The idiomatic structure “between X and Y” requires both X and Y to be objects. (A) “has developed” is singular and correctly matches the singular subject “rapport.” (C) “her by” is correct: “her” is the object of the verb “call,” and “by” is the proper preposition for “call by a name.” (D) “her first name” uses the possessive “her” and the noun phrase correctly.

Corrected: between my Spanish teacher and me; in fact,

সমাধান-২৮৬: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (B) is incorrect because “you” shifts away from the impersonal “one,” creating an inconsistent pronoun reference in the sentence.

(B) is wrong. The sentence begins with the indefinite pronoun “one,” establishing an impersonal tone, but the main clause shifts to “you,” a second-person pronoun. To keep the reference consistent, change “you” to “one” (or “he or she”). (A) “is researching” is present progressive, correctly describing an action in a general “when” clause. (C) “learn about” is a standard verb-preposition combination meaning “to gain knowledge of.” (D) “their” correctly agrees with the plural noun “people” in the same phrase.

Corrected: one must learn about

সমাধান-২৮৭: Rule: verb_tense

Phrase (C) is incorrect because the past tense verb “tended to use” does not match the present tense needed in this general comparison, so it should be “tend to use.”

(C) is wrong. The sentence makes a general comparison between two types of bands, so the present tense is required. The first verb “feature” is present, so the parallel verb should be “tend to use,” not the past “tended to use.” (A) “Unlike” correctly introduces the comparison. (B) “which” is a relative pronoun introducing a nonrestrictive clause modifying “bands.” (D) “electronic” is an adjective properly modifying “equipment.”

Corrected: tend to use

সমাধান-২৮৮: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (C) uses the singular pronoun phrase “his or her,” but it does not agree with the antecedent “young people,” which is plural.

Pick (C). The pronoun phrase “his or her” is singular, but it refers to the plural antecedent “young people.” The pronoun must be the plural “their” to maintain agreement in number. (A) “Just as” correctly introduces a comparison clause. (B) “vary” is the correct plural verb for the plural subject “young people.” (D) “to leave” is an infinitive phrase correctly modifying “readiness.”

Corrected: their

সমাধান-২৮৯: Rule: pronoun_case



Phrase (B) should be "Amanda and me," because the object of the preposition "to" requires objective pronoun case, not the subject form "I."

(B) is wrong. The preposition "to" requires the objective case, so "Amanda and I" should be "Amanda and me." (A) "was" is singular and agrees with the singular subject "news." (C) "lobbied" is the correct simple past tense, matching the past context of the sentence. (D) "to approve" is an infinitive correctly used after the verb "lobbied" in the pattern "lobby someone to do something."

Corrected: Amanda and me

সমাধান-২৯০: Rule: idiom / pronoun_case

Phrase (A) is incorrect because the idiomatic expression is usually "instill ... in" rather than "instill ... for," and (B) also uses the correct object pronoun form "me."

Pick (A). The verb "instilled" requires the preposition "in," not "for," to indicate the recipients of the values. The correct phrasing is "instilled their moral values in my sister and me." (B) "me" is the correct object-case pronoun after the preposition "in" (or "for" in the original, but the form is correct). (C) "enabling" is a present participle properly introducing a participial phrase that describes the result of the instilling. (D) "our" is a possessive adjective correctly matching the plural subject "we" and the noun phrase "teen years."

Corrected: My parents instilled their moral values in my sister and me, enabling us, by the time we reached our teen years, to know right from wrong.

সমাধান-২৯১: Rule: idiom

Phrase (B) is incorrect because the idiomatic expression is usually "significant to" or "significant in," not "significant for" in this context.

(B) is wrong. The idiomatic expression requires "significant to" rather than "significant for" when describing importance relative to a narrative. (A) "Because" is a subordinating conjunction correctly introducing the causal clause that explains why the place's role is compared. (C) "any of" is a partitive quantifier correctly used with the plural noun "people" and the singular verb "can be" is understood. (D) "it" is a pronoun correctly referring to the singular noun "story."

Corrected: significant to

সমাধান-২৯২: Rule: pronoun_reference

Phrase (D) is incorrect because "it" has no clear antecedent; the sentence should use a plural or specific noun reference instead of an ambiguous singular pronoun.

(D) is wrong. The pronoun "it" has no clear antecedent. The sentence discusses awarding honorary degrees, but "it" cannot refer to "degrees" (plural) or "tradition" (not awarded). The correction is "the degree" or any specific singular noun like "an honorary degree." (A) "broke with" is an idiomatic verb phrase meaning to deviate from, correctly used with "tradition." (B) "of awarding" is a gerund phrase that properly completes the noun "tradition." (C) "to men" is a prepositional phrase specifying the group, logically placed after "only."

Corrected: the degree

সমাধান-২৯৩: Rule: idiom / modifier_placement

The underlined phrase "in addition to being" tests the idiomatic construction with a gerund, while "who wrote" correctly modifies "musicologist," so the sentence is grammatically clean.

(E), no error. (A) "In addition to" is correctly followed by the gerund "being" because the phrase requires a noun or gerund. (B) "being" is a properly formed gerund completing the prepositional phrase "in addition to being." (C) "respected" is a past participle acting as an adjective modifying "musicologist," correct. (D) "who wrote" is a relative clause with "who" as subject; it agrees with the singular antecedent "musicologist" and is in past tense, matching the main clause. No change is needed.

সমাধান-২৯৪: Rule: parallel_structure / idiom

Phrase (C) is incorrect because "by... and because of..." creates a faulty parallel structure, since the sentence needs parallel modifiers after "was alerted."

(C) is the error. The sentence uses the construction "was alerted by X and because of Y," which violates parallel structure. Both elements after "by" should be parallel; since the first is "by the rapid progress," the second should be "by the fear," not "because of the fear." (A) "was alerted" is correct passive voice in past tense. (B) "of the Soviet space program" is a proper prepositional phrase modifying "progress." (D) "the fear of falling behind" is a correctly formed noun phrase with the preposition "of" introducing its complement.

Corrected: and by the fear

সমাধান-২৯৫: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (D) is incorrect because "them" has no plural antecedent; it should refer to the singular noun "king."

(D) is wrong. The pronoun "them" is plural, but its only possible antecedent is the singular noun "king." The pronoun should be "it." (A) "The object" is a singular subject correctly heading the sentence. (B) "to put" is an infinitive correctly completing the construction after "is." (C) "in a vulnerable" is a correct prepositional phrase modifying "position."

Corrected: capture it

সমাধান-২৯৬: Rule: pronoun_antecedent

Phrase (D) uses the plural pronoun "their" without a clear singular antecedent, since it should agree with "Gilbert W. Davis" and take a singular form.

Go with (D). The plural pronoun "their" does not match its antecedent "Gilbert W. Davis," which is singular and masculine. It should be "his." (A) "like" is a preposition correctly introducing a simile. (B) "has mastered" is a singular verb agreeing with the relative pronoun "who," which refers to the singular "Gilbert W. Davis." (C) "on the mistakes" is the proper prepositional phrase following "capitalizing on."

Corrected: his

সমাধান-২৯৭: Rule: pronoun_case



Phrase (B) is wrong because “yourself” should be the object pronoun “you” after the preposition “on,” so it violates pronoun case.

(B) is wrong. The reflexive pronoun “yourself” is incorrect after the preposition “on” because the subject of “landing” is “pigeons,” not “you.” The simple object pronoun “you” is required. (A) “landing” is a present participle correctly modifying “pigeons.” (C) “should avoid” is a properly formed modal plus base verb. (D) “in” is the correct preposition for a city location.
Corrected: you _____

সমাধান-২৯৮: Rule: subject_verb_agreement

Phrase (C) is wrong because the compound subject “career ... and murder” is plural, so “proves” should be “prove.”

(C) is wrong. The compound subject “career” and “murder” is joined by “and,” so the verb should be plural: “prove,” not “proves.” (A) “lifelong” is an adjective correctly modifying “career.” (B) “his” is a possessive pronoun matching the subject “he.” (D) “most notorious” is the correct superlative form with “most.”

Corrected: prove _____

সমাধান-২৯৯: Rule: logical_comparison / comparative_form

Phrase (D) is incorrect because ‘other colleges’ makes a faulty comparison; it should be compared to the programs at other colleges, not to the colleges themselves.

The error is at (D). The sentence compares “degree programs” to “other colleges,” which is an illogical comparison. Degree programs can only be compared to degree programs. The correction is “those at other colleges,” where “those” stands for “degree programs.” (A) “heard of” is a correct phrasal verb meaning “to know about.” (B) “decided to apply” is a proper infinitive after the verb “decided.” (C) “more flexible than” is the correct comparative form, with “than” introducing the second element of comparison.

Corrected: than those at other colleges

সমাধান-৩০০: Rule: idiom

Choice (B) is incorrect because the idiomatic expression is “concur with” or “concur in” only in specific contexts, not “concur in the blogger’s opinions.”

(B) is wrong. The idiomatic expression for expressing agreement with opinions is “concur with.” The preposition “in” is used only in specific contexts such as “concur in a decision,” not with opinions. Corrected: concur with. (A) “Although” is a subordinating conjunction that correctly introduces a concessive clause. (C) “to have seen” is a perfect infinitive, properly indicating that the seeing preceded the gratitude. (D) “them” is a plural pronoun that correctly refers to the plural noun “opinions.”