This legendary note was made with all the example of previous 5 year question.

Phrases and idioms meaning sentence

Muster strong: to produce or encourage something such as an emotion or support: She managed to muster the courage to ask him to the cinema. The team will need all the strength they can muster to win this game.

Bring to book: to reprimand or require (someone) to give an explanation of his conduct: An associate of a criminal brought to book by Crime watch?

Cut short: to have to stop doing something before it is finished: Their conversation was cut short by the arrival of more guests.

Lay by: a place at the side of a road where a vehicle can stop for a short time without interrupting other traffic: We pulled into a lay-by to look at the map.

\*Make out: manage with some difficulty to see or hear someone or something.

"in the dim light it was difficult to make out the illustration"

Off and on: with periodic cessation:

rained off and on all day.

An inside job: done by or with the help of someone in a position within an organization or group

No one knows who robbed the bank, but the police suspect that it may have been an inside job.

\*In a fix: to have a problem that is difficult to solve:  We’re going to be in a real fix if we miss that bus.

Sine die: without any future date being designated:

the meeting adjourned sine die.

Throw cold water: to be negative about someone's ideas or plans: You're always throwing cold water on my suggestions.

Out of the question: to be an event that cannot possibly happen: A trip to New Zealand is out of the question this year.

All in all: considering everything that has happened: She may not be brilliant, but **all in all** I think she did quite well in her exams.

Now and again: from time to time: now and again … our grandmother would put the good book back on the shelf

Pros and cons: good points and bad Points: Each technology has its pros and cons.

Take a fancy to: to form a liking for : She took a fancy to the stray dog.

Null and void: having no force, binding power, or validity: public disclosure of the terms of the out-of-court settlement renders it null and void.

By dint of: by force of : succeeded by dint of hard work

Caught red handed: to catch a person in the act of doing something wrong: “Tom was stealing the car when the police drove by and caught him red-handed.”

Keep in the dark: to not tell someone something or give them information they need: Our dog died while we were at camp and our parents kept us in the dark because they were afraid we'd want to come home.

Change parts of speech:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Noun | Adjective | Verb | Adverb |
| \*Horror | Horror | horrify | Horrible |
| Number | Numerable | number | numerically |
| acceptance | Acceptable | accept | Acceptably |
| General | General | generalize | Generally |
| Knowledge | Knowing | know | Knowingly |
| Float | Floaty | float | Floatily |
| Enemy | Enemylike |  | enemily |
| Circle | Circular | circulate | Circularly |
| reliance | Reliable | Rely | reliably |
| Unity | united | unite | Unitingly |
| Quote | Quotable | Quote | Quotable |
| Properness | Proper |  | Properly |
| Peril | Perilous | Peril | Perilously |
| Soother | Soothing | soothe | soothingly |
| Assertion | Assertive | assert | Assertionly |
| Pilfering | pilfer able | pilfer |  |
| Computer | Computable | Compute | computably |
| Beauty | Beautiful | beautify | Beautifully |
| Friend | Friendly | Befriend | friendlily |
| Broadness | Broad | broaden | Broadly |
| Accuracy | Accurate | accurize | accurately |
| Creative | Creativity | create | Creatively |
| joy | enjoyable | enjoy | Joyfully |
| Large | large | enlarge | Largely |
| Teacher | teachable | teach | Teachable |

Sentence structure:

*Transitive verb:* A transitive verb is a verb that requires an object to receive the action.

*Intransitive verb:* A intransitive verb is a verb that does not requires an object to receive the action.

*Linking verb:* A linking verb (or copular verb) connects the subject of a sentence with a subject complement

*Passive verb: The verb of passive voice.*

Direct object: a noun phrase denoting a person or thing that is the recipient of the action of a transitive verb,

Indirect object: a noun phrase referring to someone or something that is affected by the action of a transitive verb

Complement: to help make something or someone more complete or effective

Subject complement: A subject complement is a word or phrase that follows a linking verb and identifies or describes the subject.

Adjunct: The meaning of ADJUNCT is something joined or added to another thing but not essentially a part of it

*Independent clause:* a clause that can form a complete sentence standing alone, having a subject and a predicate.

Ex: I am a boy/girl(depending on your sex).

*Coordinating conjunction: and, or, but. If you know you know otherwise mara khaw. Ex: compound sentence.*

* Subject + Verb (SV) (intransitive verb)
  + The stars / are shining.
* Subject + Verb + Object (SVO) (Transitive verb)
  + Children / love / ice creams.
* Subject + Verb + Complement (SVC) (intransitive verb)
  + I / am / an Indian.
* Subject + Verb + Adjunct (SVA) (intransitive verb)
  + Madhu / reached / early.
* Subject + Verb + Object + Complement (SVOC) (Transitive verb)
  + We / lost / out cat, / Quinny.
* Subject + Verb + Object + Adjunct (SVOA) (Transitive verb)
  + It / is / my birthday / next month.
* Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (SVIODO) (Transitive verb)
  + The Board / offered / me / the job.
* Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Complement (ASVC) (intransitive verb)
  + Suddenly, / it / grew / dark.
* Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Object (ASVO) (Transitive verb)
  + Last week, / we / celebrated / Eid.
* Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object (ASVIODO) (Transitive verb)
  + Today, / the teacher / gave / us / our papers.
* Subject + Verb + Adjunct + Adjunct (SVAA) (intransitive verb)
  + They / go / to work / by bus.
* Adjunct + Subject + Verb + Adjunct + Adjunct (ASVAA) (intransitive verb)
  + Last year, / my friends and I / went / to Meghalaya / for a month.

Conditional:

ZERO CONDITIONAL: We use the so-called zero conditional when the result of the condition is always true, like a scientific fact.

Example:  
If you put ice in your drink, it melts.  
If you don’t brush your teeth daily, you get cavities.

If + simple sentence -> simple sentence.

FIRST CONDITIONAL: These sentences are used to express situations in which the outcome is likely (but not guaranteed) to happen in the future.

Example:  
If it rains today, he will stay at home.  
If Rahul comes late again, I will be mad.

Structure: If + present tence -> sub+ will/can/may+ v1+ ext.

SECOND CONDITIONAL: These sentences are useful for expressing outcomes that are completely unrealistic or will not likely happen in the future (there is not a real possibility that this condition will happen).

Example:  
If I had billion dollars, I would buy a limousine.  
If I were you, I would not go there.

Structure: If + past tence -> sub+ would/could/might+ v1+ ext.

THIRD CONDITIONAL: In the third conditional, we talk about the past. We discuss a scenario from the past that never occurred. It is used to express a condition that was likely enough but did not actually happen in the past.

Example:  
If you had told me about the situation, I would have been prepared to handle it.

Structure: If + past perfect tence -> sub+ would/could/might + have + v3+ ext.

Completing sentence: (voy pais na onek gula ase but shob na porlew hobe ☺)

Rule 1: It is time + for + *personal object + to + verb (present form) + ……….*

Examples:

It is time for *us to attack the enemy.*

It is time for *them to start the work.*

Rule 2: It is time + subject + *verb (past form)* + ………

Examples:

It is time we *went home.*

It is time they *earned their livelihood.*

Rule 3: Present Indefinite + as if/as though + *past indefinite*.

Examples:

He tells the story as if *he knew it.*

He runs fast as though *he were a mad man.*

They donate money as if *they were rich man.*

Rule 4: Past Indefinite + as if/as though + *past perfect*.

Examples:

He told the story as if *he had known it.*

She proceeded as though *I had not spoken.*

Rule 5: If + Present Indefinite + *future indefinite tense.*

Examples:

If it rains, *we shall not go.*

If he wants, *I shall help him.*

If you play in the rain, *you will catch cold.*

Rule 6: If + Past Indefinite + *would/could + verb (present form).*

Examples:

If he came, *I would go.*

If they wanted, *we would help him.*

If I had a typewriter, *I would type the letters.*

Rule 7: If + Past Perfect + *would have/could have + verb (past participle form).*

Examples:

If I had seen him, *I could have told him the news.*

If they had started earlier, *they could have got the train.*

If she had tried, *she would have succeeded.*

Rule 8: Had + Verb + Past Participle Form + *would have/could have + verb (past participle form).*

Examples:

Had I seen him, *I would have given him the news.*

Had he wanted, *they would have helped him.*

Had I possessed a vast property, *I would have established a college.*

Rule 9: If + Subject + were + *would + verb (present form).*

Examples:

If I were a king, *I could help the poor.*

If I were you, *I would not do this.*

Rule 10: Present/Future Indefinite Tense + when/after + *present perfect.*

Examples:

You can go to sleep when, *you have taken your dinner.*

You will return me the book after, *you have finished reading it.*

He will swim after, *he has changed his dress.*

Rule 11: Would that/ I wish + *were* + ……

Examples:

I wish I *were a king.*

Would that he *were alive today.*

Rule 12: Would you mind + *verb(ing)* + …….?

Examples:

Would you mind *taking a cup of tea?*

Would you mind *opening the door?*

Rule 13: It is time + to + *verb (present form)* + ……….

Examples:

It is time to *start the work.*

It is time to *leave the place.*

Rule 14: ……so much/many + …. *+ that + 1st subject + can/cannot* + …….

Examples:

You have so much intelligence *that you can get a job.*

There are so many problems *that I cannot solve them.*

You have so much money *that you can buy a ticket.*

Rule 15: ……too + adjective + *to + verb (present form)*.

Examples:

The man is too old *to work.*

You are too short *to touch the roof.*

He is too dishonest *to speak the truth.*

Rule 16: ……too + adjective/adverb + for + personal object + *to + verb (present form).*

Examples:

The load is too heavy for me *to carry.*

The problem was too hard for them *to solve.*

It is too interesting for us *to overlook.*

Rule 17: ……so + adjective/adverb + that + *1st subject + cannot/could not + verb (present form)*.

Examples:

The man was so ill *that he could not move.*

Many farmers are so poor *that they cannot cultivate their land.*

The sailors’ throats were so dry *that they could not speak.*

 Rule 18: ……so that + *1st subject + can/could/may/might + verb (present form) + …………*

Examples:

The boy reads more so that *he can make a good result.*

We eat food so that *we can get strength.*

He works hard so that *he can earn more money.*

Rule 19: ……in order that + *1st subject + can/could/may/might + verb (present form) + …………*

Examples:

He went to a shop in order that *he could sell her shirt.*

I saved some money in order that *I could buy some books.*

They came to me in order that *they could see me personally.*

Rule 20: ……lest + *1st subject + should + verb (present form) + …………*

Examples:

He ran away lest *he should be seen.*

Read diligently lest *you should fail in the examination.*

He walked fast lest *he should reach school in time.*

Rule 21: ……would rather/sooner + verb + *than + verb/noun.*

Examples:

I would rather die *than beg.*

He would rather drink tea *than coffee.*

Rule 22: ……had better + *verb (present form)* + ……….

Examples:

I had better *ring him at once.*

You had better *leave the place.*

He had better *go home.*

Rule 23: ……how + *to + verb (present form)* + …..

Examples:

He doesn’t know how *to play cricket.*

They knew how *to talk.*

Do you know how *to drink tea?*

Rule 24: Without + verb(ing) + *(meaningful negative sentence).*

Examples:

Without reading more *you cannot pass.*

Without taking physical exercise *we cannot keep our body fit.*

*He will not be able to write well* without writing much.

Rule 25: By + verb(ing) + *(meaningful affirmative sentence).*

Examples:

By reading more *we can learn more.*

By drinking clean water *you can keep your body fit.*

*We can get power* by eating rice and bread.

Rule 26: ……provided/provided that/providing that/if + *(meaningful sentence).*

Examples:

I will agree to go providing that *my expenses are paid.*

He will shine in life provided that *he works hard.*

The plane will take off in time provided *the weather is good.*

Rule 27: ……since/as/because + *(meaningful sentence).*

Examples:

As he behaved rough, *he was punished.*

Everybody loves him because, *he is honest.*

Crops did not grow well since *there was drought.*

Rule 28: ……though/although/in spite of/despite of + *(alternative meaningful sentence).*

Examples:

Though he is poor, *he is honest.*

In spite of his poverty, *he helps the poor.*

Although he is rich, *he does not help the poor.*

Rule 29: ……unless/if…not + *(meaningful affirmative sentence).*

Examples:

Unless you read attentively, *you will fail.*

If you not start at once, *you will miss the train.*

Rule 30: ……instead of/in lieu of + *(meaningful word or sentence).*

Examples:

Instead of *history he took logic.*

The boy bought pen instead of *pencils.*

He ate fish in lieu of *meat.*

Rule 31: ……because of/on account of/owing to/due to + *(meaningful word or sentence).*

Examples:

Everybody loves him because of his *honesty.*

On account of his illness *he could not go to the college.*

*The writer dared no drive* due to fog.

Rule 32: ……no sooner…than/scarcely had…when/hardly had…when + *past indefinite tense.*

Examples:

No sooner had I gone out *than he came.*

Scarcely had we reached the station *when the train left.*

Hardly had he reached the college *when the examination began.*

Rule 33: ……let alone + *(meaningful word or phrase).*

Examples:

He cannot pass in third division, let alone *first division.*

I cannot swim a kilometer, let alone *ten kilometers.*

The old farmer cannot visit a small town, let alone *a big town.*

Rule 34: ……the place + *where +* *(meaningful affirmative sentence).*

Examples:

Jessore is the place *where he was born.*

A railway station is a place *where trains stop.*

Paris is the city *where UNESCO headquarter is.*

Rule 35: ……the time/year/day + *when + (meaningful affirmative sentence).*

Examples:

Saturday is the day *when the week begins.*

1971 is the year *when Bangladesh became independent.*

10 P. M. is the time *when we go to bed.*

Rule 36: ……that + *(meaningful sentence).*

Examples:

I know that *he is a doctor.*

He knows that *my address is Jessore.*

Rule 37: …....feel, suppose, imagine, discover, know, judge, assume + *to be + adjective.*

Examples:

We assumed him *to be innocent.*

Rule 38: …….as long as + *(meaningful sentence).*

Examples:

Wait here as long as *it rains.*

Allah will help us as long as *our aim is honest.*

Rule 39: ……till/until + *(meaningful affirmative sentence).*

Examples:

Wait until, *I come back.*

Rule 40: …….in case + *(meaningful sentence).*

Examples:

I will come tomorrow in case *he wants me.*

*--Made by the one and only, the legend, the myth EEEEEEmon*

*--Co-operated by depressed and valueless MMMMMahim.*