

Transformation of Sentence

□ Transformation & Conversion of Sentences-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য

Changing Sentence		
Root Sentence	Conversion	Changing Transformation
He is a good boy.	He is not a good boy.	He is not a bad boy.
He is an old man.	He is not an old man.	He is not a young man.
Dhaka is a big city.	Dhaka is not a big city.	Dhaka is not a small city.
They boy is lazy.	The boy is not lazy.	The boy is not active.

□ Sentences-এর নিম্নলিখিত রূপান্তরকে Transformation-এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়

- Affirmative to Negative/Negative to Affirmative
- Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory- এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর
- Active, Passive- এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর
- Active, Passive- এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর
- Simple, Complex, Compound- এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর
- Positive, Comparative, Superlative- এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর
- Direct, Indirect Speech- এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর (Narrative Style)
- Parts of Speech-এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর (Affix)

Affirmative থেকে Negative এ রূপান্তর



- Sentence এর মধ্যে Auxiliary verb (am, is, are, was, were, shall, will, can, could should, have, has, had ইত্যাদি) থাকলে, Auxiliary verb এর পর not বসবে এবং পরবর্তী Adjective/ Adverb টির Antonym বা বিপরীত হবে।

Affirmative He is a hard-working person

Negative He is not an idle person.

Affirmative I shall remember you.

Negative I shall not forget you.

- Sentence এর মধ্যে Auxiliary verb না থাকলে subject এর পর tense অনুযায়ী do not/does not did not বসবে এবং পরবর্তী Adjective /Adverb-টি বিপরীত হবে।

Affirmative He walks fast.

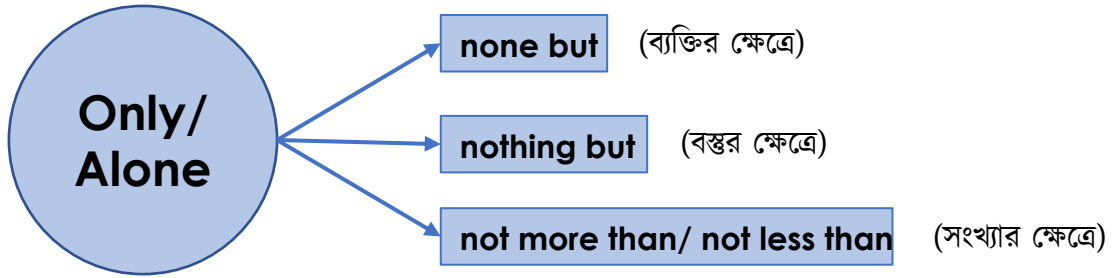
Negative He does not walk slowly.

Affirmative I saw an honest man.

Negative I did not see a dishonest man.

- Affirmative বাক্যে only বা alone থাকলে তা নিম্নোক্তভাবে পরিবর্তিত হবে -

- ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে None but
- বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে nothing but
- সংখ্যার ক্ষেত্রে not more than অথবা, not less than



Affirmative Allah alone can help us.

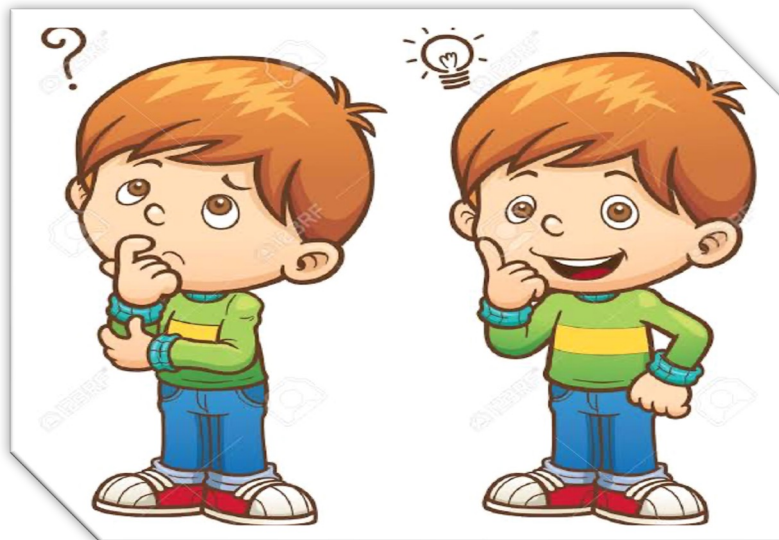
Negative None but Allah can help us.

Affirmative I gave him only a book.

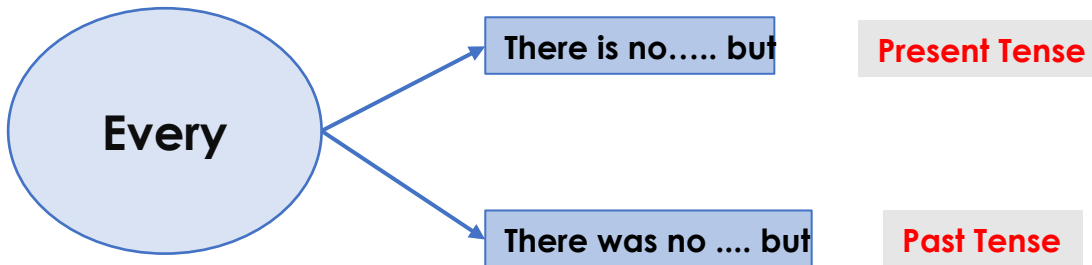
Negative I gave him nothing but a book.

Affirmative He is only six years old.

Negative He is not more than six years old.



- Sentence এর শুরুতে 'Every' থাকলে, Every-এর পরিবর্তে tense অনুসারে 'There is no but' কিংবা 'There was no but' বসবে।



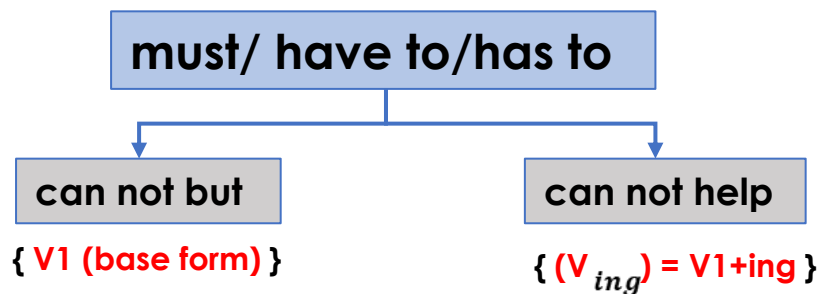
Affirmative Every mother loves her child.

Negative There is no mother but loves her child.

Affirmative Everybody knew him.

Negative There was nobody but knew him.

- Sentence এর মধ্যে must/ have to/has to থাকলে must/ have to/has to -এর পরিবর্তে can not but অথবা can not help বসবে। মনে রাখবে, can not but-এর পর verb-এর মূল ফর্ম (base form) বসবে। কিন্তু can not help এর পর verb টি 'ing'-যুক্ত হবে।



Affirmative We must do it.

Negative We can not but do it.
We can not help doing it.

- Sentence এর মধ্যে 'both and' থাকলে কিংবা 'and' দ্বারা দুটি Noun/Pronoun/ adjective- যুক্ত থাকলে not only but also ব্যবহার করে negative করতে হবে।

both and/ and

not only but also

Affirmative Both Rakib and Fahad were good friends.

Negative Not only Rakib but also Fahad were good friends.

Affirmative He is honest and sincere.

Negative He is not only honest but also sincere.

- Affirmative sentence- এ 'too To' থাকলে, 'so that' ব্যবহার করে Negative করতে হয়। এক্ষেত্রে 'too' এর স্থলে 'so' এবং 'to' এর স্থলে that বসবে, that এর পর tense অনুসারে 'subject + can not/could not' বসবে।

too To

So that

Present Tense

cannot

Past Tense

could not

Affirmative The man is too weak to walk.

Negative The man is so weak that he can not walk.

Affirmative The girl was too lazy to do well in the exam.

Negative The girl was so lazy that she could not do well in the exam.

- 'As soon as' যুক্ত Affirmative বাক্যকে Negative করতে 'No sooner had than' ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে As soon as-এর পরিবর্তে No sooner had এবং কমা (,) এর পরিবর্তে than বসবে। 'No sooner had' -যুক্ত অংশের verb টি অবশ্যই **past participle** হবে।

As soon as + Subject + **V2** +

No sooner had + Subject + **V3** + than

Affirmative As soon as he came here, I met him.

Negative No sooner had he come here than I met him.

- Affirmative sentence key word- এর বিপরীত শব্দ (antonym) ব্যবহার করে এবং তার আগে not বসিয়ে অনেক সময় Negative করা হয়।

Affirmative He is a good man.

Negative He is not a bad man.

Affirmative The old sailor had a mad look in his eyes.

Negative The old sailor had not a sane look in his eyes.

- Always যুক্ত Affirmative sentence- কে Negative করতে হলে always-এর পরিবর্তে never বসে এবং affirmative শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ বসে।

Affirmative Always speak the truth.

Negative Never tell a lie.

- Superlative degree যুক্ত Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে

No other + Superlative – এর পরবর্তী অংশ + finite verb + as + Adjective/ Adverb- এর positive form + sentence- এর subject

Affirmative London is the biggest city in the world.

Negative No other city in the world is as big as London.

- Comparative degree যুক্ত Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে

২য় Subject + auxiliary verb + not + finite verb + as/so + comparative এর Positive form + ১ম Subject.

অথবা, **Subject + be verb + not + as/so + comparative- এর Positive form + ১ম Subject**

Affirmative Rabi writes faster than I.

Negative I do not write so (as) fast as Rabi.

Affirmative Babul is smaller than you.

Negative You are not so smaller than Babul.

- Positive degree যুক্ত Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে

Subject + (auxiliary verb + not + Finite verb) অথবা (be verb + not + Finite Verb) + Positive- এর Comparative form + Than + ১ম subject.

Affirmative Salman is as strong as Hamid.

Negative Hamid is not stronger than Salman.

- As soon as যুক্ত Sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে

No sooner had + Subject + verb- এর past participle + Ext + than + Principal clause.

Affirmative As soon as she heard the news she burst into tears.

Negative No sooner had she heard the news than she burst into tears.

Affirmative She burst into tears as soon as she heard the news.

Negative She had no sooner heard the news than she burst into tears.

- Finite verb টি Present বা Future indefinite tense এ হলে Affirmative sentence- এর Finite verb- এর tense-এর কোনো পরিবর্তন হবে না অর্থাৎ (had + + vpp) হবে না। তবে No sooner- এর সাথে do/does বসে।

Affirmative As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.

Negative No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

Affirmative As soon as the teacher enters the class, the students will stand up.

Negative No sooner does the teacher enter the class, the students will stand up.



Exercise

1. He lives alone in the house.
2. The road is very narrow.
3. Everyone hopes to live long.
4. Only the pious are happy.
5. You must obey your teachers.

Answer

1. None but he lives in the house.
2. The road is not much wide.
3. There is no one but hopes to live long.
4. None but the pious are happy.
5. You cannot but obey your teachers

Assertive থেকে Interrogative এ রূপান্তর

- Sentence এর মধ্যে Auxiliary verb থাকলে Auxiliary verb টি বাক্যের শুরুতে বসবে। বাক্যটি Affirmative হলে তা Negative হবে, আর Negative এ থাকলে তা Affirmative হবে। (যেমন is থাকলে isn't হবে এবং is not বা isn't থাকলে 'is' হবে।

Assertive Kamal was a good boy.

Interrogative Wasn't Kamal a good boy?

Assertive They are not playing.

Interrogative Are they playing?

- Sentence এর মধ্যে Auxiliary verb না থাকলে, বাক্যের শুরুতে Don't/Doesn't/Didn't বসিয়ে Interrogative করা হয়। Auxiliary verb বলতে সাধারণত 'to be' 'to have' ও modal verb গুলোকে বোঝায়। আর Assertive sentence-টি Negative হলে প্রশ্নবোধক Sentence টিতে do/does/did হয়।

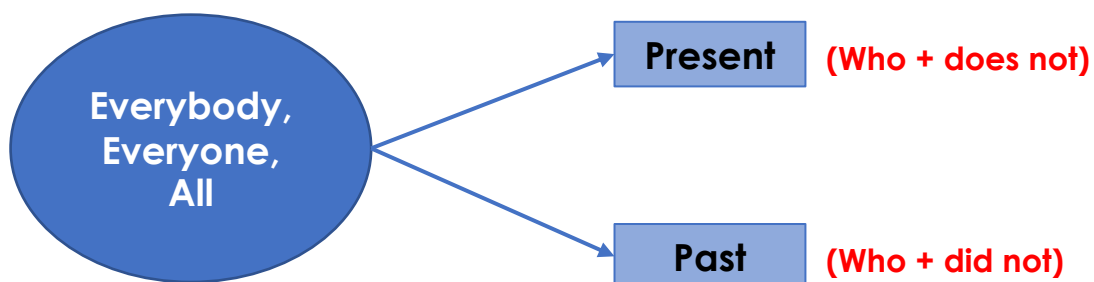
Assertive Liza sings very well.

Interrogative Doesn't Liza sing very well?

Assertive Liza sang very well.

Interrogative Didn't Liza sing well?

- Everybody, Everyone, All থাকলে এদের পরিবর্তে tense অনুসারে **Who + does not/did not** বসিয়ে Interrogative করতে হয়।



Assertive Everybody knows him.

Interrogative Who does not know him?

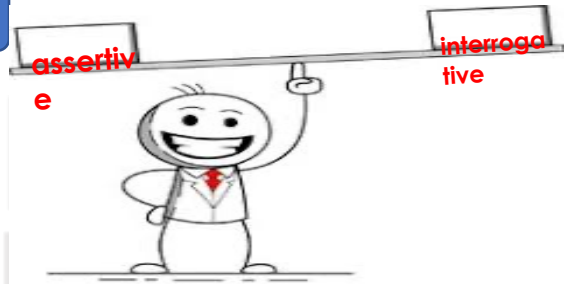
Assertive All loved her.

Interrogative Who did not love her?

- Sentence এ **Nobody, None** ইত্যাদি থাকলে এদের পরিবর্তে 'Who' বসবে।

Nobody, None

Who



Assertive Nobody believes a liar.

Interrogative Who believes a liar?

Exercise

1. He is a great scholar.
2. I have nothing to say.
3. I never went there.
4. Everyone hates a criminal.
5. It does not matter if he fails.

Answer

1. Isn't he a great scholar?
2. Do I have anything to say?
3. Did I ever go there?
4. Who doesn't hate a criminal?
5. What though if he fails?

Assertive থেকে Imperative এ রূপান্তর

- Assertive sentence-এর subject যদি second person (you) হয় তবে মূল verb দ্বারা বাক্যটি শুরু হবে। এক্ষেত্রে মূল verb-এর পূর্বের অংশ বাদ যাবে। তবে Assertive sentence টি 'না-বোধক হলে **'Do not + verb'** দ্বারা বাক্যটি শুরু হবে।

Assertive You should do the work.

Imperative Do the work.

Assertive You must obey your parents.

Imperative Obey your parents.

- Assertive sentence টিতে যদি 'request' কথাটি থাকে তবে Imperative করার সময় **'please/kindly + verb'** দ্বারা বাক্যটি শুরু হবে।

Assertive I request you to do it.

Imperative Please do it.

Assertive You are requested to help him.

Imperative Please help him.

- Assertive sentence-এর subject যদি 1st person কিংবা 3rd person হয়, তবে Imperative বাক্যটি Let দ্বারা শুরু হবে। **Let + objective pronoun (me/us/ him/her/ them) + verb +**

Assertive I must go now.

Imperative Let me go now.

Assertive He should do the sum.

Imperative Let him do the sum.

- First person বা third person যুক্ত Assertive sentence-এ not থাকলে Imperative করার নিয়ম

Let + প্রদত্ত subject এর **objective from** + প্রদত্ত verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

We → **1st Person, Plural**

Assertive We do not hate the poor.

Imperative Let us not hate the poor.

Assertive Nilu does not run in the sun.

Imperative Let not Nilu run in the sun..

Assertive থেকে Exclamatory তে রূপান্তর

- Sentence এ 'I wish' থাকলে 'I wish'-এর পরিবর্তে '**If**' বসিয়ে Exclamatory করা যায়।

I wish

IF

Assertive I wish I were a bird.

Exclamatory If I were a bird!

Assertive I wish I could do it.

Exclamatory If I could do it!

- Sentence এর মধ্যে very/great থাকলে, এদের পরিবর্তে What a/an অথবা How বসিয়ে শুরু করতে হয়। এক্ষেত্রে যদি বাক্যের মধ্যে 'a'/an থাকে তবেই **What a/an** হবে। আর বাক্যের মধ্যে 'a' না থাকলে 'How' হবে।

very/great



**What a/an or
'How'**

Assertive The picture is very nice.

Exclamatory How nice the picture is!

Assertive You are a great fool.

Exclamatory What a fool you are!

- Hurrah যুক্ত অর্থাৎ যে exclamatory sentence দ্বারা খুশি প্রকাশ করে সেক্ষেত্রে Hurrah- এর পরিবর্তে it is a matter of joy + that + sentence- এর বাকি অংশ

Hurrah



It is a matter of joy

Exclamatory Hurrah! We have done well.

Assertive It is a matter of joy that we have done well.



- Alas বা দুঃখবোধক Exclamatory sentence- এর ক্ষেত্রে alas-এর পরিবর্তে it is a matter of sorrow + that বসে + বাক্যের বাকি অংশ বসে।

Exclamatory Alas! I'am finished.

Assertive It is a matter of sorrow that I am finished.

Exercise of Assertive to Imperative

1. You should go out.
2. Selim did not tell a lie.
3. She wants to go out.
4. We shall never tell a lie.
5. You do not go out.

Exercise of Assertive to Exclamatory

1. The Padma is a very big river.
2. My hair grows very fast.
3. You are a great fool.
4. I wish I could fly in the sky.
5. It was a very lucky day.

Answer of Assertive to Imperative

1. Let us go out.
2. Let not Selim tell a lie.
3. Let her go out.
4. Let us never tell a lie.
5. Don't go out.

Answer of Assertive to Exclamatory

1. What a big river the Padma is!
2. How fast my hair grows!
3. What a fool you are!
4. What a lucky day it was!
5. If I could fly in the sky!

Changing Sentence by Changing Degree of Adjective

Positive Degree কে Comparative Degree তে রূপান্তর

- No other যুক্ত Positive Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Comparative Degree তে রূপান্তর করতে হয় -

Subject + verb + adjective-এর comparative form + than any other + No other এর পর থেকে verb- এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত অংশ।

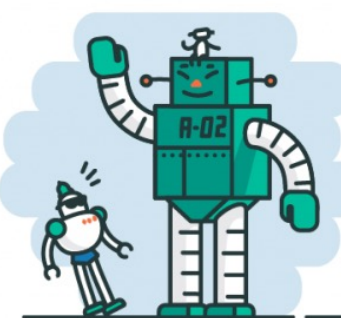
Positive No other man in the village is as wise as he.

Comparative He is wiser than any other man in the village.

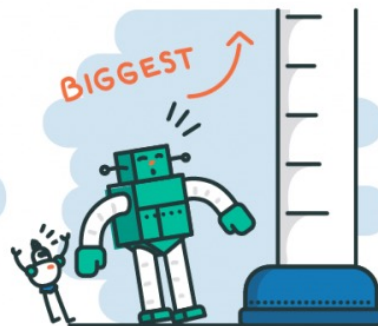
Comparatives and superlatives compare or show relationships.



Big robot



Bigger robot



Biggest robot

- As as** যুক্ত Positive Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Comparative Degree তে রূপান্তর করা হয় -

শেষের **Subject + (be verb) + not + adjective-** এর **comparative form + than + প্রথম subject**

'than'- এর পরে Pronoun থাকলে সেই Pronoun-এর subjective form ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Positive Kamal is as good as Jamal.

Comparative Jamal is not better than Kamal.

- Very few Positive Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Comparative Degree তে রূপান্তর করতে হয় -

Subject + verb + adjective-এর comparative form + than most other + very few এর পর থেকে **verb-** এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত অংশ।

Positive Very few poets in Bangladesh are as great as Nazrul.

Comparative Nazrul is greater than most other poets in Bangladesh.

Positive Degree কে Superlative Degree তে রূপান্তর

- No other যুক্ত Positive Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Superlative Degree তে রূপান্তর করতে হয় -

Subject + verb + the + adjective-এর Superlative form + No other এর পর থেকে **verb-** এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত অংশ।

Positive No other boy in the class was as clever as Raju.

Superlative Raju was the cleverest boy in the class.

- Very few Positive Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Superlative Degree তে রূপান্তর করতে হয় -

Subject + verb + one of the + adjective-এর Superlative form + very few এর পর থেকে **verb-** এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত অংশ।

Positive Very few cities in Bangladesh are as old as Dhaka..

Superlative Dhaka is one of the oldest cities in Bangladesh

Comparative Degree কে Positive Degree তে রূপান্তর

- Than any other/all other যুক্ত Comparative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Positive Degree- তে রূপান্তর করা যায় -

No other + than any other/all other-এর পরের অংশ + verb + as + adjective এর positive form + as + প্রদত্ত sentence- এর subject

Comparative Akbar was **greater** than any other emperor.

Positive No other emperor was **as great as** Akbar.

- Than most other যুক্ত Comparative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Positive Degree-তে রূপান্তর করা যায় -

Very few + than most other- এর পরের অংশ + verb + as + adjective- এর positive form + as + প্রদত্ত sentence-এর subject

Comparative The cow is more useful than most other animals.

Positive Very few animals are so useful as the cow.

- No less/not less Than যুক্ত comparative degree তে রূপান্তরের নিয়ম

no less বা not less এর পরিবর্তে উক্ত জায়গায় as বসে এবং than-এর পরিবর্তে উক্ত জায়গায় as বসে, এছাড়া প্রদত্ত sentence- এর আর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। তবে শুধু less than থাকলে not so as হয়।

Comparative He is no less strong than you.

Positive He is as strong as you.

Comparative Rima is less intelligent than you.

Positive Rima is not so intelligent as you.

- শুধুমাত্র 'than' যুক্ত Comparative Degree- কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Positive Degree- তে রূপান্তর করা যায় -

than এর পরের অংশ + verb + not (প্রদত্ত বাক্যটি যদি affirmative বা হা-বোধক হয় তবেই not বসবে। কিন্তু প্রদত্ত বাক্যটি না-বোধক হলে not বসবে না) + as + adjective টির positive form + as + প্রদত্ত sentence- এর প্রথম subject

Comparative He is stronger than you.

Positive You are not as strong as he.

Comparative I am not taller than he.

Positive He is as tall as I.



Comparative Degree কে Superlative Degree তে রূপান্তর

- Than any other/all other যুক্ত Comparative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Superlative Degree- তে রূপান্তর করা যায় -

Subject + verb + the + adjective- এর superlative form + than any other- এর পরের অংশ

other এর পরে plural noun থাকলে superlative- এর পরে of all বসে।

Comparative Dhaka is larger than any other city in Bangladesh.

Superlative Dhaka is the largest city in Bangladesh.

- Than most other যুক্ত Comparative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Superlative Degree- তে রূপান্তর করা যায় -

Subject + verb + one of the + adjective- এর superlative form + than most other- এর পরের অংশ

Comparative Dhaka is bigger than most other cities in Bangladesh.

Superlative Dhaka is one of the biggest cities in Bangladesh.

Superlative Degree কে Positive Degree তে রূপান্তর

- 'the' + adjective যুক্ত Superlative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Positive করা যায় -

No other + adjective এর পরের অংশ + verb + as + adjective- এর positive form + as + subject.

Note No other- এর পরে সাধারণত singular subject ও singular verb হয়।

Superlative Dhaka is the largest city in Bangladesh.

Positive No other city in Bangladesh is as large as Dhaka.

- 'one of the' + adjective যুক্ত Superlative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Positive করা যায়–

Very few + adjective-এর পরের অংশ + verb (এখানে verbটি অবশ্যই plural হবে অর্থাৎ are/were হবে) + as + adjective- এর positive form + as + subject.

Superlative Keats was one of the greatest romantic poets in the world.

Positive Very few romantic poets in the world were as great as Keats.

Superlative Degree কে Comparative Degree তে রূপান্তর

- 'The' + adjective যুক্ত Superlative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Comparative করা যায় –

subject + verb + adjective- এর comparative form + 'than any other' + adjective এর পরের অংশ

Note No other- এর পরে সাধারণত singular subject ও singular verb হয়।

Superlative She is the most beautiful girl in our class.

Comparative She is more beautiful than any other girl in our class.

- 'one of the' + adjective যুক্ত Superlative Degree কে নিম্নোক্তভাবে Positive করা যায়–

প্রদত্ত বাক্যের subject ও verb + adjective এর comparative form + 'than most other' + adjective- এর পরের অংশ

Superlative He is one of the worst men in the village.

Comparative He is worse than most other men in the village.

Exercise

1. No other gift is as fine as this.
2. No other girl in the class is as fair as Ruma.
3. I think he is the fittest candidate.
4. Prevention is better than cure.
5. Tigers are the most ferocious of all animals.

Answer

1. This is finner than any other gift.
2. Ruma is the fairest girl in the class.
3. No other candidate is as fit as he.
4. Cure is not good as prevention.
5. Tigers are more ferocious than all other animals.

Changing Sentence by Voice

Assertive Sentence



□ **Assertive sentence-** এর **Active voice** ও **Passive voice-** এর গঠন নিম্নরূপ

Active Subject + verb + object

Passive subject (active এর object) + Auxiliary verb + মূল verb এর past participle + by + object (active এর subject)

Active থেকে passive করার সময় -

Active- এর object টি passive- এর subject হিসেবে বসবে।

আর active- এর subject টি passive- এর object হিসেবে বসবে।

সুতরাং Active এ subject হিসেবে I, we, he, she, they ইত্যাদি থাকলে passive-এ তা object হিসেবে যথাক্রমে me, us, him, her, them হবে।

আবার, একইভাবে active- এ object হিসেবে me, us, him, her, them থাকলে passive এ এগুলো subject হিসেবে যথাক্রমে I, we, he, she, they হবে।

□ **Active Voice-** কে **Passive voice-** এ রূপান্তরের কতিপয় নিয়মাবলি

- Active voice টি present indefinite হলে অর্থাৎ subject + verb- এর present form থাকলে passive voice এ subject- এর পর am/is/are বসবে + verb- এর past participle বসবে।

Active He speaks English.

Passive English is spoken by him.

Active I see them.

Passive They are seen by me.

- Active voice টি past indefinite হলে অর্থাৎ subject + verb- এর past form থাকলে passive voice এ subject- এর পর was/were বসবে + verb- এর past participle বসবে।

Active He spoke English.

Passive English was spoken by him.

Active I saw them.

Passive They were seen by me.

- Active voice টি present continuous tense অথবা past continuous tense হলে অর্থাৎ subject এর পর am/is/are/was/were + verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত থাকলে, passive voice এ subject এর পরে am being/is being/ are being/was being/ were being + verb এর past participle বসবে।

Active He is writing a letter.

Passive A letter is being written by him.

Active They were playing football.

Passive Football was being played by them.

- Active voice টি present perfect tense অথবা past perfect tense হলে অর্থাৎ subject এর পর have/has/had + verb এর সাথে past participle থাকলে, passive voice এ subject এর পরে have been/has been/had been + verb এর past participle বসবে।

Active I have done the work.

Passive The work has been done by me.

Active He had told the story.

Passive The story had been told by him.

- Active voice এ modals (shall, will, can, could, going to. ইত্যাদি) থাকলে passive voice এ subject এর পর modals + be + verb এর past participle বসবে।

Active Kamal will write it

Passive It will be written by Kamal.

Active. He should give up his bad habits.

Passive His bad habits should be given up by him.

- Active voice এ shall be/will be + verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত থাকলে subject এ shall be being/will be being + verb এর past participle হবে।

Active I shall be writing the letter.

Passive The letter will be being written by me.

- Active voice এ যদি দুটি object থাকে তবে passive করার সময় প্রথমে দুটি object এর যেকোনো একটিকে subject করতে হবে + Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb বসবে + মূল verb এর PP হবে + বাকি object টি বসবে + by বসবে + 'active এর subject এর object রূপ বসবে।

Active I gave him a book.

Passive He was given a book by me.

Or, A book was given him by me.

Active He teaches us English.

Passive We are taught English by him.

Or, English is taught us by him.

- Active voice এর object টি যদি Reflexive pronoun (myself, ourselves, yourself, himself, herself, themselves ইত্যাদি) হয় তবে তাকে নিম্নোক্তভাবে passive করতে হবে-

Active এর subject টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় passive এর subject হবে + Auxiliary verb বসবে + মূল verb এর pp বসবে + by বসবে + reflexive pronoun টি বসবে।

Active She killed herself.

Passive She was killed by herself.

- কিছু কিছু verb যেমন make, hear, feel, compel, know, watch ইত্যাদির পর active voice এ to উহ্য থাকে। তবে passive voice এ তাদের পর to বসাতে হয়।

Active He made me drive the car.

Passive I was made to drive the car by him.

- Participle যুক্ত Active Voice কে Passive করার নিয়ম নিম্নরূপ

Object টি Subject হয় + Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb বসে + main verb এর Past participle বসে + Present participle যুক্ত অংশটি বসে + by বসে + Subject টির Objective form বসে।

Active I heard him talking to you.

Passive He was heard talking to you by me.

- Complex ও Compound sentence যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive করার নিয়ম

Complex ও Compound sentence এর Active voice এর পরিবর্তন করার সময় উভয় Clause এরই Voice পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

Note অনেক সময় Introductory 'It' কে Complex sentence এর Principle Clause এর Passive voice এ Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে এ ধরনের বাক্য না লেখাই শ্রেয়।

Note Active voice- এ 'People say' দিয়ে শুরু হলে 'it is said' দিয়ে Passive voice শুরু করাই শ্রেয়।

Active I know that he will pass the exam.

Passive It is known to me that the exam will be passed by him.

Or, That the exam will be passed by him is known to me.

Active He told me that he did the work.

Passive That the work was done by him was told me (by him).

Active People say that honesty is the best policy.

Passive It is said that honesty is the best policy.

Or, Honesty is said to be the best policy.

- একই Sentence এ দুটি finite verb থাকলে এবং তাদের Person ভিন্ন হলে উভয় verb এর পূর্বে person অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Active The teacher punished five boys and fined one boy.

Passive Five boys were punished and one boy was fined by the teacher.

- অনেক সময়, Active voice এর subject কে object করার সময় **by** ছাড়া অন্য preposition যেমন **to, at, with, on** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Active He annoyed me.

Passive I was annoyed **with** him.

Active The beauty of the girl marveled him.

Passive He was marveled **at** the beauty of the girl.

Active His behaviour surprised me.

Passive I was surprised **at** his behaviour.

Active Panic seized the writer.

Passive The writer was seized **with** panic.

Active His performance satisfied the teacher.

Passive The teacher was satisfied **with** his performance.

Active The parcel contains important materials.

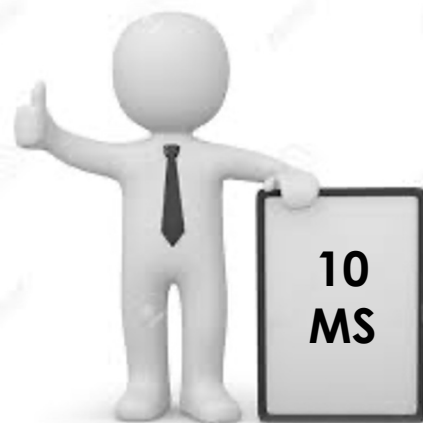
Passive Important materials are contained in the parcel.

Active The news shocked him.

Passive The news shocked **at** the news,

Active I know the boy.

Passive The boy is known **to** me.



- Noun + verb + Adjective আকারের Active voice কে Passive voice এ রূপান্তর নিম্নরূপ -

প্রথমে **noun** টি বসবে + **be verb** বসবে + **Adjective** টি বসবে + বসবে + **when** বসবে + **it/they** বসবে + **be verb** বসবে + মূল **verb** এর **PP** বসবে।

অথবা, **Noun** বসবে + **be verb** বসবে + **verb** এর **PP** বসবে + **Adjective** বসবে

Active Honey tastes sweet.

Passive Honey is sweet when it is tasted.

Or, Honey is tasted sweet.

Active Rice sells cheap.

Passive Rice is cheap when it is sold.

Or, Rice is sold cheap.

- Cognate object যুক্ত বাক্যের voice change

Object টি **Subject** হয় + **tense person** অনুযায়ী **auxilliary verb** + **main verb** এর **Past participle form** + **by** + **subject** এর **objective form**.

Active I dreamt a sweet dream last night.

Passive A sweet dream was dreamt last night by



- কোনো Factitive object, passive voice এর subject হতে পারে না। এ ক্ষেত্রে মূল objective টি passive voice এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর Factitive object টি object হিসেবেই থেকে যায়।

[**Note** বাক্যের সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করার জন্য যে অতিরিক্ত object ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে Factitive object বা complementary object বলে। যেমন we made him captain এখানে captain হলো Factitive object.]

Active He called it laurel.

Passive It was called laurel by him.

- Intransitive verb যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive voice করার নিয়ম

সাধারণত Intransitive verb এর Passive voice হয় না। তার Intransitive verb এর পরে preposition যুক্ত হয়ে যদি group verb গঠন করে এবং তা transitive verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে তার Passive voice হয়।

Object টি Subject হয় + tense ও person অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb বসে + প্রদত্ত main verb এর Past participle বসে + preposition টি বসে + Subject টির objective form বসে।

Active The girl laughed at the boy.

Passive The boy was laughed at by the girl.

Active He looks down upon the poor.

Passive The poor are looked down upon by him



- Subject এর পর liking/loving/wanting/wishing etc. + object + infinitive যুক্ত
Active sentence এর পরিবর্তন

প্রদত্ত **Active sentence** এর **subject + verb + infinitive-** এর পরের **object** (যদি থাকে)
+ **to be + infinitive** এর পরের **verb** এর **past participle form**.

Active He wants me to post the letter.

Passive He wants the letter to be posted.

Active The boy liked her to do the work.

Passive The boy liked the work to be done.

- Advise/beg order/recommend/urge verb এর ক্ষেত্রে Voice এর পরিবর্তন

indirect object টির subject হয় + tense ও person অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb + মূল
Verb এর past participle form + infinitive থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত। বা প্রদত্ত active voice এর
subject ও verb বসে + that + **direct object** (infinitive এর পরের object টি বসে) +
should be + past participle

Active The old man advised me to do the work

Passive I was advised to do the work.

Or, The old man advised that the work should be done.



- agree/be anxious/arrange/determines/be determined/decide/demand + infinitive + object যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive voice করার নিয়ম

প্রদত্ত **Active voice** টির **subject** ও **verb** বসে + **that + infinitive** এর পরের **object** বসে + **should be + infinitive** এর পরের **verb** এর **past participle** বসে।

Active He decided to do the work.

Passive He decided that the work should be done.

Active The boy determined to help the poor.

Passive The boy determined that the poor should be helped.

- Advise/insist/propose/recommend/suggest/gerund যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive voice করার নিয়ম

Active voice এর Subject ও verb + that + gerund এর পরের object + should be + gerund টি verb এ রূপান্তর হয়ে তার Past participle বসে।

Active The doctor suggested taking healthy diet.

Passive The doctor suggested that healthy diet should be taken.

- **Need, bid, dare, make, hear, feel, let, know, behold, watch** প্রভৃতি verb গুলোর পরে Active voice এর to উহ্য থাকে। তবে Passive করার সময় তাদের পরে **to** বসে। তবে let এর ক্ষেত্রে verb টির সাথে Passive- এর to বসে না।

Active I made him write the letter.

Passive He was made to write the letter by me.

Active The man let the boy go away.

Passive The boy was let go away by the man.

- Double passive should be avoided Double passive পরিহার করা উচিত কারণ তা অনেক সময় ভুল ব্যাখ্যা প্রদান করে।

Active The police ordered the criminal to be shot.

Passive (Inc.) The criminal was ordered by the police to be shot.
(Double passive)

Passive (Corr.) It was ordered by the police that the criminal should be shot.

Or, It was ordered to shoot the criminal.

- One + should যুক্ত Sentence কে Passive করার নিয়ম

- প্রথমে **Object** টি **Subject** রূপে বসে +
- **Should be** + মূল **verb** এর **past participle** বসে

Active One should take care of one's health.

Passive Health should be taken care of.

- কতিপয় Transitive verb এর অর্থগত কারণে Passive voice হয় না। তাদের অধিকাংশ stative verbs (যে সমস্ত verb শুধু অবস্থার নির্দেশ করে কিন্তু কর্ম সম্পাদন বোঝায় না তাকে stative verb বলে। যেমন have, fit, suit, lack, resemble)

I have a cow. (but not; A cow is had by me)

He resembles his father. (but not; His father is resembled by him.)

- Infinitive যুক্ত বাক্যের Voice change

Adjective এর পর infinitive ব্যবহৃত হলে তা সবসময় Active voice এ থাকে যদিও তা Passive voice এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

It is easy to do.

কিন্তু অন্য সব ক্ষেত্রে infinitive এর Passive হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে infinitive (to) + be + verb এর Past participle হয়।

He does not want to be disturbed.

I don't like to be insulted.

Interrogative Sentence

□ অধিকাংশ ছাত্র-ছাত্রী Interrogative Sentence এর Active voice এর রূপান্তর করতে বিপাকে পড়ে। যারা সরাসরি এটি করতে অস্বস্তিবোধ করে তাদের জন্য নিচে একটি সহজ নিয়ম দেওয়া হলো

- প্রথমে Interrogative Sentence-টিকে মনে মনে বা খসড়াভাবে Assertive Sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।
- এখন এ রূপান্তরিত Assertive Sentence-টিকে Passive Assertive voice-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।
- রূপান্তরিত Passive Voice এর Auxiliary Verb একেবারে Sentence-এর প্রথমে বসাতে হবে।

Active Have you done the work?

Interrogative Sentence- টির Assertive form হলো

Assertive You have done the work.

Sentence-টির Passive form হলো

Passive The work has been done by you.

এখন Sentence-টির Auxiliary verb 'has'- কে প্রথমে আনি এবং শেষে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন যোগ করি।

Has the work been done by you?

ওপরের Sentence-টাই প্রদত্ত Interrogative Sentence-টির Passive voice.

Active Is he writing a letter?

Assertive Active He is writing a letter.

Assertive Passive A letter is being written by him.

Interrogative Passive Is a letter being written by him?

- Do, Does, Did যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence- এর Active Volce কে Passive Volce- এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম

প্রথমে যে Object- টি subject হবে তার Number ও Person Tense অনুযায়ী am/is/are/was/were বসে + Object- টি Subject হিসেবে বসে + মূল verb- এর Past Participle form + by + Subject-টির Objective form বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

Active Do you buy the pen?

Passive Is the pen bought by you?

Active Does he kill the snake?

Passive Is the snake killed by him?

Active Did he help the boy

Passive Was the boy helped by him?

- Am/is/are/was/were- যুক্ত interrogative sentence কে passive করার নিয়ম

Am/is/are/was/were + object টির subjective form + being + মূল verb এর past participle form + by + Active voice এর subject এর object.

Active Are you reading a book?

Passive Is a book being read by you?

Active Was she helping the poor?

Passive Were the poor being helped by her?



- Have/Has/Had- যুক্ত interrogative sentence কে passive করার নিয়ম

Have/Has/Had/ Active voice এর Object এর Subjective form + মূল verb এর Past participle form + by + active বাক্যের Subject এর Objective form.

Active Has he destroyed it?

Passive Has it been destroyed by him?

Active Had you finish your work?

Passive Had your work been finished (by you)?

Note will/shall etc থাকলে will/shall + be + past participle of verb হয়।

- Who যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence- এর Active voice কে Passive Voice- এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম

By whorm বসে + যে Object- টি Subject হবে তার Number ও Person এবং Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb বসে + Object- টি Subject হয় + (Tense অনুযায়ী be/ been/being বসাতে হয়)+ মূল verb এর past participle form বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

Active Who did it?

Passive By whom was it done?

Active Who has broken the glass?

Passive By whom has the glass been broken?



- What যুক্ত to Interrogative Sentence এর Active Voice- কে Passive voice এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম

প্রথমে What বসে + Number ও Personat এবং Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb বসে + Singular form বসে + (Tense অনুযায়ী be/being/been বসতে হয়) + মূল verb এর Past Participle form বসে + by বসে + Subject- টির objective form বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

Active What does the boy like?

Passive What is liked by the boy?

Active What did you do?

Passive What was done by you?

- Whom যুক্ত Interrogative Sentence- এর Active voice কে Passive Voice- এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম

প্রথমে Whom- এর পরিবর্তে Who বসে + Number ও Personat এবং Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb বসে + (Tense অনুযায়ী be/being/been বসতে হয়) + মূল verb এর Past Participle form বসে + by বসে + Subject- টির objective form বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

Active Whom do you want?

Passive Who is wanted by you?

Active Whom does he look for?

Passive Who is looked for by him?



- Why, when, where, how ইত্যাদি দ্বারা Interrogative Sentence শুরু হলে তাকে Passive Voice করার নিয়ম

প্রথমে উক্ত Interrogative Adverb- গুলোই Tense অনুযায়ী be/being/been বসে + মূল Verb এর Past participle form বসে + by বসে + Subject- টির Objective form বসে।

Active Why do you slap the boy?

Passive Why is the boy slapped by you?

Active When will they solve the problem?

Passive When will the problem be solved by

Imperative Sentence

□ Imperative sentence কীভাবে চিনবে

বাক্যের শুরুতে কোনো subject উল্লেখ থাকবে না, verb এর base form দ্বারা বাক্যটি শুরু হবে। বাক্যটি **Let** বা **Never, Always** দ্বারা শুরু হতে পারে।

- Active voice টি imperative sentence হলে passive voice নিম্নোক্ত গঠন অনুসারে করতে হবে

Let + subject (Active এর object) + be + মূল verb এর PP

[**Note** Active voice টি না-বোধক হলে passive voice টি Let not দ্বারা শুরু হবে।]

Active Do the sum.

Passive Let the sum be done.

Active Do not make a noise.

Passive Let not a noise be made.

- Active voice এ Let থাকলে passive voice এ তা অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে এবং এধরনের passive voice এ by + object থাকতে পারে।

Active Let him do the sum.

Passive Let the sum be done by him.

- Active voice এর শুরুতে 'Always' থাকলে, Passive voice- এ তা বাক্যের শেষে বসবে।

কিন্তু Active Voice টি 'Never' দ্বারা শুরু হলে Passive voice টি 'Let never' দ্বারা শুরু হবে।

Active Always speak the truth.

Passive Let the truth be spoken always.

Active Never tell a lie.

Passive Let never a lie be told.

- Active voice এ 'please' অথবা kindly থাকলে passive voice এর শুরুতে এদের পরিবর্তে you are requested to বসবে এবং বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Active Please help me.

Passive You are requested to help me.

- Main verb + ব্যক্তিবাচক Object (me, us, you, them, him, her) যুক্ত Imperative sentence কে passive করার নিয়ম

Structure Let + direct object (সাধারণত ব্যক্তিবাচক Object) + be + প্রদত্ত মূল verb এর Past participle + for + প্রদত্ত ব্যক্তিবাচক Object. .

Active Buy me a flower.

Passive Let a flower be bought for me.

- ❑ নিম্নলিখিত **verb-গুলোর Passive voice** হয় না। কারণ এরা **Intransitive verb** die, appear, seem, disappear, happen, belong, despair, allude, occur, ensure, wonder, comprise, perish, refer, issue, indulge ইত্যাদি।

Inc It was appeared.

Cor It appeared.

Inc It is happened.

Cor It happened.

Inc This mobile set is belonged to me.

Cor This mobile set belongs to me.

- ❑ **Adverbial object** বিশিষ্ট **Verb-গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে**

Active Alim walked ten miles.

Passive Ten miles was walked by Alim (হবে না)

Ten miles was crossed by Alim in walking.

Active He worked for an hour.

Passive An hour was worked by him (হবে না)

An hour was spent by him in working.

- ❑ **Active voice-** এ যখন has to, had to, is going to, was going to, ought to, used to have got to ইত্যাদি উল্লেখ থাকে তখন **Passive voice** করার সময় উক্ত verb গুলোর সাথে be ব্যবহার করতে হয়। যেমন

Active Rabiul has to do the work.

Passive The work has to be done by Rabiul.

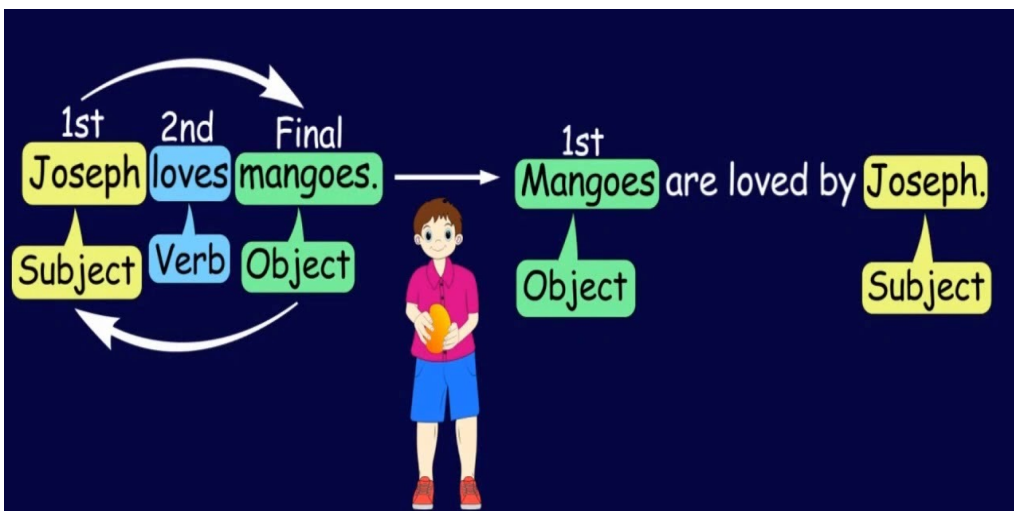


Active We ought to love our country.

Passive Our country ought to be loved by us.

Active They used to burn the dead body.

Passive The dead body used to be burnt by them.



Exercise

1. We are plucking flowers.
2. My parents have presented me a good thing.
3. Please lend me some money.
4. Doesn't she practice dancing?
5. Aren't they casting votes?

Answer

1. Flowers are being plucked by us.
2. A good thing has been presented to me by my parents.
3. You are requested to lend me some money.
4. Isn't dancing practiced by her?
5. Aren't votes being cast by them?

Passive থেকে Active করার নিয়ম

- Passive থেকে Active করার সময় প্রদত্ত passive বাক্যটির subject, verb ও object চিহ্নিত করে Active voice এর গঠন অনুসারে বসাতে হবে।

Active voice এর গঠন Subject + Verb + Object

- Passive এ be verb হিসেবে **am/is/are** থাকলে Active এর মূল verb টি present form এ বসবে।

Passive I am called by him.

Active He calls me.

Passive They play football .

Active Football is played by them.

- Passive এ be verb হিসেবে was/were থাকলে Active এর মূল verb টি past form এ বসবে।

Passive A book was given me by him.

Active He gave me a book.

Passive Mice were killed by the cat.

Active The cat killed mice.

- Passive- এ am/is/are/was/were + being থাকলে Active এ am/is/are/was/were + মূল verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে।

Passive Rice is being eaten by me.

Active I am eating rice.

Passive Football was being played by them.

Active They were playing football.

- Passive এ have been/has been/had been থাকলে Active এ **have/has/had** + মূল verb এর **PP** হবে।
Passive এ Modals + be থাকলে Active এ Modals + verb এর Present form হবে।

Passive We have been taught by her.

Active She has taught us.

Passive The rule should be followed by you.

Active You should follow the rule.

- কিছু কিছু passive voice এ object উল্লেখ থাকে না, এক্ষেত্রে Active voice এর subject হিসেবে বাক্যের অর্থের ওপর ভিত্তি করে **we, one, someone, people** ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Passive My pen has been stolen.

Active Someone has stolen my pen.

Passive English is spoken all over the world.

Active People all over the world speak English.

Passive Rome was not built in a day.

Active The Romans did not build Rome in a day.



Exercise

1. He is not being called by her.
2. They have not been invited by him.
3. By whom was the door been closed?
4. Let him be called.

Answer

1. She is not calling him.
2. He has not invited them.
- 3 . Who has closed the door?
4. Call him.

Transformation in a Nutshell

Rules of turning affirmative into negative

Affirmative	Negative
Only/alone (targets a person)	None but
Only (targets number or age)	Not more than/not less than
Only (targets a thing)	Nothing but
Must/Have to/Has to	Cannot but+V1 / cannot help+ v ing
Every + (...)	There us no + (...) + but + v
AS soon as	No sooner had + S + V3 + than +
Too to	So...that+ sub+ cannot/couldnot+V1
Superlative degree (the+superlative)	Positive (No other)
Always	Never +opposite word
Positive degree (as as)	Comparative degree
Sometimes	Not + always
Many	Not a few
A few	Not many
A little	Not much
Much	Not a little
Had to	Could not but
Both and	Not only but also

Rules of turning exclamatory into assertive

Exclamatory	Assertive
What + a/an + adj / noun + sub+V+!	Sub + V + a + very/great + adj/noun + (very + adj ; great + noun)
How + adj/adv + sub + V + !	Sub + V + very + adj/adv +
Hurrah!	It is a matter of joy that +
Alas!	It is a matter of sorrow that +
Fie!	It is shameful that +
If/ would that/O that ... !	Sub + wish +
Had !	Sub + wish + sub + had +

Rules of turning assertive into interrogative

Assertive	Interrogative
I am	Ain't I + ?
is/was/were	Isn't/Aren't/Wasn't/Weren't + Sub + Ext....?
Verb1	Don't + sub + Verb1 + Ext....?
Verb1 + s/es	Doesn't + sub + Verb1 + Ext....?
Verb2	Didn't + sub + Verb1 + Ext....?
have	Don't + sub + Verb1 + Ext....?
have + V3	Haven't + sub + Verb3 + Ext....?
has	Doesn't + Sub + have + Ext....?
has + V3	Hasn't + sub + Verb3 + Ext....?
had	Didn't + sub + have + Ext....?
had + V3	Hadn't + sub + Verb3 + Ext....?

shall	Shan't I/we + Ext....?
will	Won't + sub + Ext....?
can/could/may	can't/couldn't/mayn't + sub + Ext..?
might/should/would	Mightn't/shouldn't/wouldn't + sub + Ext...?
never	Ever
nothing	Anything
Everybody, Everyone (as sub)/ All	Who + Neg verb + Ext...?
Nobody, No one, None (as sub)	Who + verb + Ext...?
Nobody, No one, None (as obj)	Anybody, Any one ?

Conversion of Degree

Superlative	Comparative	Positive
Normal (Without any clue) / of any Mitu is the best girl in the class.	Sub+ Verb+ Com. Deg + than any other + Ext after Sup. Deg Mitu is better than any other girl in the class.	No other+ Ext after sup. Deg + Verb+ so/as+Pos deg of sup. Deg+ as + Sub. No other girl in the class is as good as Mitu.
of all Mitu is the best of all girls in the class.	than all other Mitu is better than all other girls in the class.	of all/ of any - Omitted No other girl in the class is as good as Mitu.
One of the Mitu is one of the best girls in the class.	than most other Mitu is better than most other girls in the class.	Very few + Ext after sup. Deg + Plural Verb+ so/as+ Pos deg of sup. Deg+ as + Sub. Very few girls in the class are as good as Mitu.
	S1+ V + Com. Deg + than + S2 Iqra is taller than Shiba.	S2+V+not so+ pos. deg + as+ S1 Shiba is not so tall as Iqra.

Changing Voice

Assertive Sentence

❑ Structure-1 (Simple Present & Simple past Tenses)

Object + **am/is/are/was/were** + **Verb3** + **by/to/with** + Subject

Active Rupa speaks the truth.

Passive The truth is spoken by Rupa.

Active Amrita saw the bird.

Passive The bird was seen by Amrita.

❑ Structure-2(Present & Past Continuous Tenses)

Object + **am/is/are/was/were** + **being** + **Verb3** + **by/to/with** + Subject

Active Labonno is writing a letter.

Passive A letter is being written by Labonno.

Passive Mother was cooking food.

Passive Food was being cooked by mother.

❑ Structure-3(Present & Past Perfect Tenses)

Object + **have/has/had+ been** + **Verb3** + **by/to/with** + Subject

Active Ruksana has bought the books.

Passive The books have been bought by Ruksana.

Active Shiba had told me the story.

Passive The story had been told by Shiba.

❑ Structure- 4 (Future Tense and Modals)

Object + Modal + be + Verb3 + **by/to/with** + Subject

Active We shall love our country.

Passive Our country will be loved by us.

Active Salma can make the doll.

Passive The doll can be made by Salma.

Active Ishita is going to open a new shop.

Passive A new shop is going to be opened by Ishita.

Interrogative Sentence

❑ Do/does — (Wh)+ am/is/are + Obj + Verb3 + by + Sub

Active Why does he learn English?

Passive Why is English learnt by you?

Active Do you love the country?

Passive Is the country loved by you?

❑ Did — (Wh)+ was/were + Obj + Verb3 + by + Sub ?

Active When did he finish it?

Passive When was it finished by him?

❑ Present & Past Continuous Tense

(Wh) + am/is/are/was/were + Obj + being + Verb3 + by + Sub?

Active Why are you telling lies with me?

Passive Why are lies being told with me by you?

Imperative Sentence

❑ Structure 1 Let + obj + be + Verb3

Active Do it.

Passive Let it be done.

❑ Structure 2 Let not + obj + be + Verb3

Active Do not open the door.

Passive Let not the door be opened.



Board Questions

- 01.** (a) Once upon a time there was a little girl named Tarin. (Compound)
 (b) Though she was a nice little girl, she was not an ordinary child. (Simple)
 (c) She passed her time in reading and writing. (Interrogative)
 (d) Her parents liked her very much, (Negative)
 (e) Everyone praised her. (Passive)
 (f) she was very attentive to her study. (Exclamatory)
 (g) She also helped her mother in her free time. (Complex)
 (h) She never told a lie. (Interrogative)
 (i) she was one of the most intelligent girls in the school. (Positive)
 (j) She worked hard to shine in life. (Complex)
- 02.** (a) Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory sentence)
 (b) People of all ages enjoy this game. (Passive voice)
 (c) It is played all over the world. (Active voice)
 (d) At present, it is the most popular game in our country. (Comparative degree)
 (e) Though cricket is a costly game, people of all classes enjoy playing it. (Simple sentence)
 (f) The game is played between two teams each consisting of eleven players. (Complex sentence)
 (g) There are two umpires who conduct the game. (Simple sentence)
 (h) It is full of thrill and excitement for the spectators. (Interrogative sentence)
 (i) Bangladesh is a test playing country developing its standard day by day. (Compound sentence)
 (j) We must try our best to improve its present position. (Negative sentence without changing meaning)

03. (a) Health is wealth. (Make complex sentence)
- (b) A healthy poor man is happier than a sick moneyed man. (Use positive degree)
- (c) Though a healthy man is an asset to his family, an unhealthy man is a liability. (Make compound sentence)
- (d) He can succeed in life. (Make interrogative sentence)
- (e) So, everybody cannot but be conscious of his health. (Make affirmative sentence)
- (f) Everybody must take care of his health all the time. (Make negative sentence)
- (g) Health can be improved by regular physical exercise and a balanced diet. (Use active voice)
- (h) The people who are poor cannot afford to take a balanced diet. (Make simple sentence)
- (i) They are very concerned with the quantity of food. (Make exclamatory)
- (j) Everybody should know it that malnutrition causes weakness. (Use passive voice)

- 04.** (a) Terrorism is a devastating phenomenon of the modern world. (Exclamatory)
- (b) At present, it is called a challenge to fight against it. (Active)
- (c) Who is not now in the threat of violence? (Assertive)
- (d) Terrorism is more disastrous than anything. (Positive)
- (e) It is one of the most corrosive problems of the modern world. (Comparative)
- (f) Nobody wants his children to be terrorist in future. (Interrogative)
- (g) Though there is law to punish the terrorists, it is not properly applied. (Simple)
- (h) By applying the law properly, we can get rid of it. (Complex)
- (i) We have to create social awareness to fight against corruption. (Compound)
- (j) We all should avoid the killers of mankind. (Negative)
- 05.** (a) In order to acquire knowledge we should read books. (Compound)
- (b) Books introduce us to the domain of knowledge. (Passive)
- (c) The books of great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas. (Complex) in
- (d) Books are the greatest friends. (Positive)
- (e) Reading books is the noblest habit. (Comparative)
- (f) Books give us not only knowledge but also pleasure. (Affirmative)
- (g) Those who do not read books keep themselves aloof from the realm of knowledge. (Compound)
- (h) To make a civilized society, there is no alternative to reading books. (Interrogative)
- (i) People should be motivated to read more and more books. (Active)
- (j) We must create social movement about reading books. (Negative)

- 06.** (a) People in general are fond of glittering things. (Complex)
 (b) They are the lovers of surface. (Interrogative)
 (c) They are concerned at the outer show of things and beings. (Active)
 (d) They do not bother about intrinsic value. (Affirmative)
 (e) Gold is one of the precious metals. (Positive)
 (f) But there are some other metals looking like gold. (Compound)
 (g) They fade soon and lose their beauty. (Simple)
 (h) Similarly, there are some people acting like the wise. (Complex)
 (i) As soon as their real identity gets revealed, people leave them. (Negative)
 (j) We are very foolish believing in them. (Exclamatory)
- 07.** (a) Wherever we may cast our eyes, we notice the achievement of science. (Make it simple)
 (b) The electricity lights both the streets and the houses. (Make it negative)
 (c) The radio broadcasts news, songs and lectures. (Make it passive)
 (d) There is cinema to delight in the evening. (Make it complex)
 (e) Computer is one of the most important inventions of modern science. (Make it positive)
 (f) Who can go without it? (Make it assertive)
 (g) Internet is as important as computer. (Make it comparative)
 (h) It helps us to know about the world. (Make it compound)
 (i) It is greater than all other inventions of modern science. (Make it superlative)
 (j) The invention of computer is a great miraculous event. (Make it exclamatory)

- 08.** (a) Haji Mohammad Mohsin was more gracious than any other man in this subcontinent. (Positive)
- (b) He was born in Hoogli. (Complex)
- (c) He inherited a vast property from his father and sister. (Interrogative without changing meaning)
- (d) He did not misuse this wealth. (Passive)
- (e) He is called a friend of humanity. (Active)
- (f) He did not marry. (Affirmative)
- (g) During his lifetime, he spent money lavishly to help the poor. (Compound)
- (h) He was very kind to the poor. (Negative without changing meaning)
- (i) One day when a thief entered his room, he caught him. (Simple)
- (j) He caught the thief but did not punish him. (Complex)
- 09.** (a) Man is the maker of his own fortune. (Interrogative)
- (b) If he makes proper use of his time, he is sure to prosper in life. (Simple)
- (c) The person doing otherwise is sure to repent later. (Complex)
- (d) The lazy suffer miserably in the long run. (Exclamatory)
- (e) To kill time is to commit suicide. (Interrogative)
- (f) Our life is nothing but the some total of hours, days and years. (Affirmative)
- (g) Youth is the most valuable season of life. (Positive)
- (h) In youth, mind is soft and it can be shaped easily. (Simple)
- (i) Unless you use the morning hours of life, you have to pay a heavy price afterwards. (Compound)
- (j) It is called the seed time of life. (Active)

10. (a) Man is the best creation of God. (Comparative)
 (b) Isn't it our responsibility to do good deeds? (Assertive)
 (c) Our life is not measured by months or years. (Active)
 (d) Honest people lead a happy life. (Complex)
 (e) It matters little if a man lives many years or not. (Interrogative)
 (f) Nobody is absolutely happy on the earth. (Affirmative)
 (g) So, we should not waste time in vain. (Passive)
 (h) If we use time properly, we can be benefited. (Simple)
 (i) All men must die. (Negative)
 (j) Though we take utmost care, we cannot avoid death. (Compound)
11. (a) Computer is one of the greatest inventions of modern science. (Positive)
 (b) Computer is a blessing on earth. (Negative)
 (c) Though it is a blessing, it has dark sides. (Simple)
 (d) Computers are now-a-days being used in almost every sphere of life. (Active)
 (e) We cannot but depend on it. (Affirmative)
 (f) No one can deny its necessity. (Interrogative)
 (g) It is the most used device in our life. (Comparative)
 (h) It helps us a lot. (Passive)
 (i) Because of its usefulness, it has become very popular. (Compound)
 (j) Without computer, we cannot imagine our modern life. (Complex)
12. (a) Patriotism is a noble virtue. (Interrogative)
 (b) It is the greatest of all virtues in a man's life. (Comparative)
 (c) It persuades a man to do everything just. (Negative)
 (d) This quality highly motivates a man so that he can sacrifice his life for the country. (Simple)

- (e) What an outstanding quality it is! (Assertive)
- (f) A man having patriotic zeal is called a patriot. (Complex)
- (g) A patriot fears none but the Creator. (Affirmative)
- (h) By paying taxes he obeys the law. (Compound)
- (i) He is respected by all. (Active)
- (j) So, we should be patriots. (Imperative)

- 13.** (a) Facebook is a common social network. (Make it a negative sentence)
- (b) Now, it is being used all over the world. (Make it an active voice)
- (c) Everybody uses it. (Make it an interrogative sentence)
- (d) There is no student without smart phone. (Make it an affirmative sentence)
- (e) Who does not like social network? (Make it an assertive sentence)
- (f) Facebook is the best of all social networks. (Make it a positive degree)
- (g) It gives pleasure but we cannot get freedom to use it. (Make it a simple sentence)
- (h) Use it or you cannot keep pace with the modern world. (Make it a complex sentence)
- (i) We can get many new information by using it. (Make it a compound sentence)
- (j) Would that I could open a Facebook account! (Make it an assertive sentence)
- 14.** (a) Terrorism is a devastating phenomenon of the modern world. (Exclamatory)
- (b) At present, it is increasing alarmingly. (Interrogative)
- (c) Nothing is as disastrous as terrorism. (Comparative)
- (d) It is one of the most corrosive problems of the modern world. (Positive)
- (e) A terrorist is hated by people. (Active)
- (f) Who is not now in the threat of violence? (Assertive)

- (g) Though there are laws to punish the terrorists, they are not properly applied. (Compound)
- (h) By applying the law properly, we can get rid of terrorism. (Complex)
- (i) What a miserable life a terrorist leads! (Assertive)
- (j) They should be brought to book. (Active)

- 15.** (a) Haji Mohammad Mohsin was a kind man. (Negative)
- (b) He did not marry. (Affirmative)
 - (c) He loved the people cordially. (Passive)
 - (d) He never thought of his own happiness. (Interrogative)
 - (e) He led a very simple life. (Exclamatory)
 - (f) He always helped the needy. (Complex)
 - (g) He contributed much money for education to educate the poor students. (Complex)
 - (h) Though he had a vast wealth, he didn't spent for his own. (Compound)
 - (i) Who does not know his kindness? (Assertive)
 - (j) He was one of the greatest kind men of the world.

Answer

- 01.** a. Once upon a time there was a little girl and her name was Tarin.
 b. Despite being a nice little girl, she was not an ordinary child.
 c. Didn't she pass her time in reading and writing?
 d. Her parents did not dislike her at all.
 e. She was praised by everyone.
 f. How attentive she was to her study!
 g. She also helped her mother when she had free time.
 h. Did she ever tell a lie?
 i. Very few girls in the school were as intelligent as she.
 j. she worked hard so that she could shine in life.
- 02.** a. What an exciting game cricket is!
 b. This game is enjoyed by people of all ages.
 c. People all over the world play it.
 d. At present, it is more popular than all other games in our country.
 e. In spite of its being a costly game, people of all classes enjoy playing cricket.
 f. The game is played between two teams each of which consists of eleven players.
 g. Two umpires conduct the game./There are two umpires conducting the game.
 h. Isn't it full of thrill and excitement for the spectators?
 i. Bangladesh is a test playing country and it is developing its standard day by day.
 j. We cannot but try our best to improve its present position.

- 03.** a. It is health which is wealth.
 b. A sick moneyed man is not so happy as a healthy poor man.
 c. A healthy man is an asset to his family but an unhealthy man is a liability.
 d. Can't he succeed in life?
 e. So, everybody must be conscious of his health.
 f. Everybody cannot but take care of his health all the time.
 g. Regular physical exercise and a balanced diet can improve health./We can improve health by regular physical exercise and a balance diet.
 h. Poor people cannot afford to take a balanced diet.
 i. How concerned they are with the quantity of food!
 j. It should be known to everybody that weakness is caused by malnutrition.
- 04.** a. What a devastating phenomenon of the modern world terrorism is!
 b. At present, people/we call it a challenge to fight against it.
 c. Everyone is now in the threat of violence.
 d. Nothing is so disastrous as terrorism.
 e. It is more corrosive than many other problems of the modern world.it
 f. Who wants his children to be terrorist in future?
 g. The law to punish the terrorists is not properly applied. Leta
 h. If the govt. applies the law properly, we can get rid of it.
 i. We want to fight against corruption and so we have to create social awareness. / We have to create social awareness and it is required to fight against corruption.
 j. None of us should mix with the killers of mankind.

- 05.** a. We should read books and thus we can acquire knowledge.
 b. We are introduced to the domain of knowledge by books.
 c. The books which are written by great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas.
 d. No other friend is as great as books.
 e. Reading books is nobler than any other habit
 f. Books give us both knowledge and pleasure.
 g. Some people do not read books and keep themselves aloof from the realm of knowledge,
 h. Is there any alternative to reading books to make a civilized society?
 i. We should motivate people to read more and more books.
 j. We cannot but create social movement about reading books.
- 06.** a. People in general are fond of things that glitter.
 b. Aren't they the lovers of surface?
 c. The outer show of things and beings concerns them.
 d. They bother about extrinsic value.
 e. Very few metals are as precious as gold.
 f. But there are some other metals and they look like gold.
 g. Fading soon, they lose their beauty.
 h. Similarly, there are some people who act like the wise.
 i. No sooner has their real identity got revealed than people leave them.
 j. How foolish we are believing in them!

- 07.** a. We notice the achievement of science everywhere./ Casting our eyes everywhere/all around, we notice the achievement of science.
b. The electricity lights not only the streets but also the houses.
c. News, songs and lectures are broadcast on the radio.
d. When it is evening, there is cinema to delight
e. Very few inventions of modern science are as important as computer.
f. None can go without it.
g. Internet is not less important than computer.
h. We want to know about the world and it helps us regarding that.
i. It is the greatest invention of modern science.
j. What a miraculous event the invention of computer is!
- 08.** a. No other man in this subcontinent was as gracious as Haji Mohammad Mohsin.
b. He was born in a place which is called Hoogli./ It is Hoogli where he was born./Hoogli is the place where he was born.
c. Didn't he inherit a vast property from his father and sister?
d. This wealth was not misused by him.
e. People call him a friend of humanity.
f. He remained unmarried./He was unmarried. He was a bachelor.
g. During his lifetime, he wanted to help the poor and so he spent money lavishly for them./During his lifetime, he spent money lavishly and helped the poor.
h. He was not at all unkind to the poor.
i. One day a thief entering his room was caught by him./One day he caught a thief entering his room./ One day, at the time of entering his room, a thief was caught by him.
j. Though he caught the thief, he did not punish him.

09. a. Isn't man the maker of his own fortune?
 b. By making proper use of his time, he is sure to prosper in life.
 c. The person who does otherwise is sure to repent later.
 d. How miserably the lazy suffer in the long run!
 e. Isn't to kill time to commit suicide?
 f. Our life is only the sum total of hours, days and years.
 g. No other season of life is as valuable as youth.
 h. In youth, soft mind can be shaped easily./In youth, mind being soft can be shaped easily.
 i. Use the morning hours of life or you have to pay a heavy price afterwards.
 j. People call it the seed time of life.
10. a. Man is better than any other creation of God.
 b. It is our responsibility to do good deeds.
 c. We don't measure our life by months or years.
 d. Those who are honest, lead a happy life.
 e. Does it matter if a man lives many years or not?
 f. Everybody is partially unhappy on the earth.
 g. So, time shouldn't be wasted in vain.
 h. We can be benefited by using time properly.
 i. All men cannot but die.
 j. We can take utmost care but we cannot avoid death.

11. a. Very few inventions of modern science are as great as computer.
 b. Computer is not a curse on earth.
 c. Despite being a blessing, it has dark sides.
 d. We/The people are nowadays using computers in almost every sphere of life.
 e. We must depend on it.
 f. Can anyone deny its necessity?
 g. It is used more than any other device in our life.
 h. We are helped a lot by it.
 i. It is useful and so, it has become very popular.
 j. We cannot imagine our modern life if there is no computer.
12. a. Isn't patriotism a noble virtue?
 b. It is greater than all other virtues in a man's life.
 c. It persuades a man not to do anything unjust.
 d. This quality highly motivates a man to sacrifice his life for the country.
 e. It is a very outstanding quality.
 f. A man who has patriotic zeal is called a patriot.
 g. A patriot fears only the Creator.
 h. He pays the tax and obeys the law.
 i. All respect him.
 j. So, let's be patriots.

13. a. Facebook isn't an uncommon social network.
 b. Now, people all over the world are using it.
 c. Doesn't everybody use it?
 d. Every student has a smart phone.
 e. Everybody likes social network.
 f. No other social network is as good as Facebook.
 g. We cannot get freedom to use it in spite of its giving pleasure.
 h. If you do not use it, you cannot keep pace with the modern world.
 i. We can use it and get many new information.
 j. I wish I could open a Facebook account.
14. a. What a devastating phenomenon of the modern world terrorism is!
 b. Isn't it increasing alarmingly at present?
 c. Terrorism is more disastrous than any other thing. Nothing is more disastrous than terrorism.
 d. Very few problems of the modern world are as corrosive as it.
 e. People hate a terrorist.
 f. Everybody is in the threat of violence.
 g. There are laws to punish the terrorists, but they are not properly applied.
 h. If we apply the law properly, we can get rid of terrorism.
 i. A terrorist leads a very miserable life.
 j. We should bring them to book.

15. a. Haji Mohammad Mohsin wasn't an unkind man.
b. He was unmarried.
c. People were cordially loved by him.
d. Did he ever think of his own happiness?
e. What a simple life he led!
f. He always helped those who were needy.
g. He contributed much money for education because he wanted to educate the poor students./He contributed much money for education to educate the students who were poor.
h. He had a vast wealth but he didn't spend for his own.
i. Everybody knows his kindness.
j. Very few kind men of the world were as great as he was.

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

