BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture 15

Lecture Contents

☑ **Sentence**
☑ **Transformation of Sentence (Simple, Complex, Compound)**
☑ **Modifiers**
☑ **Dangling Modifiers**

Sentence

Definition: দুই বা ততোধিক Word পাশাপাশি বসে বা একটি অংশ রূপে বসে কোনো বক্তার মনের ভাব সম্পূর্ণরূপে প্রকাশ করলেই কেবল তাকে Sentence বা বাক্য হিসেবে আখ্যায়িত করা যায়। এই Sentence নানাভাবে, নানারূপে বাক্যে বসতে পারে। এ কারণে নিচে ২ ধরনের প্রকারভেদ উল্লেখ করা হলো–

উৎপত্তিগত দিক থেকে Sentence ৫ প্রকার	গঠনগত দিক থেকে Sentence ৩ প্রকার
i. Assertive sentence	i. Simple Sentence
ii. Interrogative sentence	ii. Complex Sentence
iii. Imperative sentence	iii. Compound Sentence
iv. Optative sentence	
v. Exclamatory sentence	

প্রথমে উৎপত্তিগত দিক থেকে ৫ প্রকারের Sentence আলোচনা করা যাক :

1. Assertive Sentence: যে Sentence দ্বারা কোনো বিবৃতি প্রদান করা হয় তাকে **Assertive sentence** বলে।

Bangladesh is a beautiful country.

Assertive sentence- আবার দুই প্রকার :

1. Affirmative (ইতিবাচক বিবৃতি প্রদান করে): He is a good boy.
2. Negative (নেতিবাচক বিবৃতি প্রদান করে): The place is not so beautiful.

> ক্লাসরুম✔**Special Note :** মনে রাখতে হবে, Interrogative Sentence এ '**?**' প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন থাকে। Imperative বাক্য হলে প্রথমে Verb দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হবে। Optative বাক্য May দিয়ে শুরু হয়। Exclamatory হলে বিস্ময় চিহ্ন (!) থাকে। উপরের ৪টি বাক্যের চিহ্ন কোনো বাক্যে না পেলে সেটিকে সহজেই Assertive Sentence হিসেবে চেনা যায়।

2. Interrogative Sentence: যে Sentence দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা হয় তাকে **Interrogative sentence** বলে। এই বাক্যে অবশ্যই '**?**' চিহ্ন থাকে।

যেমন :
i. What are you doing?
ii. Where are you going?

3. Imperative Sentence: যে Sentence দ্বারা আদেশ, নিষেধ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধ ইত্যাদি বোঝায় তাকে **Imperative sentence** বলে। এই বাক্যগুলি **Verb** দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

যেমন :
i. Do the sum.
ii. Give me a glass of water.

4. Optative Sentence: যে Sentence দ্বারা ইচ্ছা, প্রার্থনা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায় তাকে **Optative sentence** বলে। এই বাক্যগুলি অধিকাংশই **May** দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

যেমন : -

i. May Bangladesh live long.

ii. Long live my parents.

5. Exclamatory Sentence: যে Sentence- মনের আকস্মিক অনুভূতি, ইচ্ছা, বিস্ময়, সংশয় ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায় তাকে **Exclamatory sentence** বলে। এই বাক্যে অবশ্যই একটি বিস্ময় চিহ্ন (!) থাকে।

যেমন : -

i. Alas! the man died yesterday.

ii. Hurrah! we have won the game.

এবার গঠনগত দিক দিয়ে ৩ প্রকার Sentence এর আলোচনা করা হলো

1. Simple Sentence: যে Sentence-এ কেবল একটিমাত্র Subject এবং একটিমাত্র finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া থাকে, তাকে Simple sentence বলে।

যেমন :-

i. I eat rice.

ii. He plays football.

2. Complex Sentence: যে Sentence-এ একটি principal clause এবং এক বা একাধিক subordinate clause থাকে, তাকে Complex sentence বলে।

যেমন :-

i. I know what he wants.

ii. I know when he will come.

iii. This is the book that I lent from you.

> ক্লাসরুম ✓**Note :** এখানে *'what he wants', 'when he will come'* এবং *'that I lent from you'* অংশ ৩টি প্রত্যেকেই একেকটি *Subordinate clause.*

❖ **Complex sentence** চেনার সহজ উপায় **:** Who, which, what, when, how, where, why, whom, if, as if, unless, so that, so .... that, as, because, since, till, until, before, though, although, after প্রভৃতি clause Maker দ্বারা complex sentence চেনা যায়। এখানে উল্লেখ করা যায়, সকল Subordinate Clause-ই একেকটি Complex sentence।

3. Compound Sentence: যে Sentence- এ দুটি principal clause কোনো co-ordinate conjunction দ্বারা আবদ্ধ থাকে তাকে Compound sentence বলে।

যেমন :-

i. He is poor but he is honest.

ii. The man came home and went to bed.

iii. Either Rahim or Karim will do the work.

❖ **Compound sentence** চেনার উপায় **:** And, but, or, as well as, either .... or, nor, yet, so. therefore, neither .... nor, not only .... but also প্রভৃতি co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা compound sentence চেনা যায়।

Simple, Compound এবং Complex Sentence এর পরিবর্তন

Sentence Transformation করার সহজ কৌশল

Sl.N	Simple	Complex	Compound
1	**Because of** /owing to/due to **Because of** his being small, he can not work hard.	**Since / As** / because **Since** he was small, he can not work hard.	**And,** so, and thus, and therefore He is small **and** he can not work hard
2	**In spite of / Despite**+ Possessive + **(V + ing)** (সত্ত্বেও) **In spite of/ despite his being weak,** he went to school.	**Though/Although** দিয়ে শুরু হবে। **Though he is weak,** he went to school.	**But** দিয়ে দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হবে। He is week **but** he went to school. (এখানে দুটি Simple sentence থাকে।)
3	**Present participle /perfect participle** **In spring,** the cuckoo sings.	**When**/while (সময় বুঝালে) **When** it is spring, the cuckoo sings	and (বসে সময় বুঝালে), and so, and thus, and therefor (বসে কারণ বুঝালে) The spring comes **and** the cuckoo sings.
4	**Too…. to + Verb +** (এত …………. যে) He is **too weak to walk**	**So … That + (Sub+ Can/ could + Not + Verb)** He is **so weak that he can not walk.**	**Very + … + and + (sub+ Can/Could + not + Verb)** He is **very weak and he can not walk**

Sl.N	Simple	Complex	Compound
5	without + verb + ing Without practicing you cannot be successful.	if + negative auxiliary/unless + affirmative form If you don't practice you can not successful.	Or/Otherwise
6	with + v-ing	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore
7	in order to/with a view to/for (জন্য)	so that (যাতে)	And
8	being (হওয়ায়)	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore
9	**By + (V + ing)** **By reading** it, you will get a good result .	**If + … Sub+ Verb** **If you read it**, You will get a good result.	**Verb + …. And** **Read it and** you will get a good result.
10	--------	lest (নইলে)	Otherwise
11	**Strong enough** I am **strong enough** to face you /read the book	**So strong that** I am **so strong** that I can face you /read the book	**Very strong** I am **very strong** and can face you / read the book
12	**In proportion to**	**The +** comparative degree .... the + comparative degree......	

		Simple	Complex	Compound
Rule-1		**Because of** /owing to/due to **Because of** his being small, he can not work hard.	**Since / As** / because **Since** he was small, he can not work hard.	**And,** so, and thus, and therefore He is small **and** he can not work hard

Simple   : Because of my illness, I could not go to college.
Complex   : As I was ill, I could not go to college.
Compound : I was ill, and so I could not go to college.

> বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note মনে রাখতে হবে, as/since বসে বাক্যের শুরুতে, কিন্তু so/thus বসে ফলাফল বাক্যের পূর্বে ।

		Simple	Complex	Compound
Rule-2		**In spite of / Despite+ Possessive + (V + ing)** (সত্ত্বেও) **In spite of/ despite his being weak, he went to school.**	**Though/Although** দিয়ে শুরু হবে । **Though he is weak,** he went to school.	**But** দিয়ে দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হবে । He is week **but** he went to school. (এখানে দুটি Simple sentence থাকে ।)

Simple   : Inspite of being poor, he is happy.
Complex   : Though he is poor, he is happy.
Compound : He is poor but happy.
Simple   : Inspite of having three houses, he wants another one.
Complex   : Though he has three houses, he wants another one.
Compound : He has three houses but wants another one.

> বিদ্যাবাড়ি/Note Complex sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে subject common হলেও তা দুইবার বসাতে হয় । কিন্তু compound sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে subject common হলে তা একবার বসে ।

		Simple	Complex	Compound
Rule-3		**Present participle /perfect participle** **In spring**, the cuckoo sings.	**When**/while (সময় বুঝালে) **When** it is spring, the cuckoo sings	and (বসে সময় বুঝালে), and so, and thus, and therefor (বসে কারণ বুঝালে) The spring comes **and** the cuckoo sings.

Simple   : Closing the door of her room, Nipa went to university
Complex   : When Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
Compound : Nipa closed the door of her room and went to university.
Simple   : Finding none in the room, the police left the place.
Complex   : Since the police found none in the room, they left the place.
Compound : The police found none in the room and so they left the place.

Rule-4	Simple	Complex	Compound
	Too…. to + Verb + (এত …………… যে) **He is too weak to walk**	So … That + (Sub+ Can/ could + Not + Verb) **He is so weak that he can not walk.**	Very + … + and + (sub+ Can/Could + not + Verb) **He is very weak and he can not walk**

Too ……….. to একটি negative structure তাই complex এবং compound করার সময় cannot/could not বসাতে হবে। present tense এ cannot এবং past tense এ could not বসে।

Simple	:	The man is too sick to leave bed.
Complex	:	The man is so sick that he cannot leave bed.
Compound	:	The man is very sick and he cannot leave bed.
Simple	:	The boy was too tired to work.
Complex	:	The boy was so tired that he could not work.
Compound	:	The boy was very tired and he could not work.

Rule-5	Simple	Complex	Compound
	without + verb + ing Without practicing you cannot be successful.	if + negative auxiliary/unless + affirmative form If you don't practice you can not successful.	Or/Otherwise

without+ verb with ing যুক্ত simple sentence কে compound করার সময় sentence টি imperative হয়।

Simple	:	Without working hard, you cannot prosper.
Complex	:	If you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
Compound	:	Work hard or you cannot prosper.

Rule-6	Simple	Complex	Compound
	with + v-ing	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore

Simple	:	The girl stood first in the class with working hard.
Complex	:	Since the girl worked hard, she stood first in the class.
Compound	:	The girl worked hard and thus she stood first in the class.

Rule-7	Simple	Complex	Compound
	in order to/with a view to/for (জন্য)	so that (যাতে)	And

so that এর অর্থ যাতে এবং এটি positive শব্দ। তাই অপর অংশে can/could + মূল verb বসে।

Simple	:	Runa came here in order to collect some notes.
Complex	:	Runa came here so that she could collect some notes.
Compound	:	Runa came here and collected some notes.

Rule-8	Simple	Complex	Compound
	being (হওয়ায়)	since/as/because	and so, and thus, and therefore

Simple	:	Being very tired, he went to bed.
Complex	:	As he was very tired, he went to bed.
Compound	:	He was very tired, and so he went to bed.

Rule-9	Simple	Complex	Compound
	By + (V + ing) **By reading it, youwill get a good result.**	If + … Sub+ Verb **If you read it**, you will get a good result.	Verb + …. And **Read it and** you will get a good result.

Simple	:	They shone in life by working hard.
Complex	:	Since they worked hard, they shone in life.
Compound	:	They worked hard, and so they shone in life.

Rule-10	**Simple**	**Complex**	**Compound**
	--------	lest (নইলে)	Otherwise

lest এর পর future tense এ should বসে। কিন্তু other wise এরপর future tense এ will বসে।

Complex : Walk fast lest you should miss the bus.
Compound : Walk fast otherwise you will miss the bus.

	Simple	**Complex**	**Compound**
Rule-11	**Strong enough** I am **strong enough** to face you /read the book	**So strong that** I am **so strong** that I can face you /read the book	**Very strong** I am **very strong** and can face you / read the book

simple : I am **strong enough** to face you /read the book
Complex : I am **so strong** that I can face you /read the book
Compound : I am **very strong** and can face you / read the book

	Simple	**Complex**	**Compound**
Rule-12	In proportion to	**The** + comparative degree .... the + comparative degree......	----

Simple : Price increases **in proportion to** demand.
Complex : **The greater** the demand, **the higher** the price.
Simple : Her achievement worsened in **proportion to** her working.
Complex : **The more** she worked, **the less** she achieved.
Simple : Your learning increases **proportion to** your reading.
Complex : **The more** you read, **the more** you learn.

Class Work

1. **Which one is a complex sentence?**
   ⓐ Though he is poor, he is honest.
   ⓑ He is poor but honest.
   ⓒ The poor is very honest.
   ⓓ Inspite of being poor, he is honest. **ⓐ**
2. **'Inspite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is—**
   ⓐ Though he was old, he was young at heart.
   ⓑ He is old but young at heart
   ⓒ He was too old to be young at heart
   ⓓ All of the above. **ⓑ**
3. **The man is so weak that he can not walk. (Simple)**
   ⓐ The man is so weak to walk.
   ⓑ The man is too weak to walk.
   ⓒ Though the man is weak, he can not walk.
   ⓓ The man is weak but he can not walk. **ⓑ**
4. **I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.**
   ⓐ I do not knew his father's name.
   ⓑ I do not know what his father's name is.
   ⓒ I do not know that what his father's name is
   ⓓ I do not know what name his father's is. **ⓑ**
5. **Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Because of my illness, I could not go to college.**
   ⓐ As I was ill, I could not go to college.
   ⓑ Though I was ill, I could not go to college.
   ⓒ Being ill, I could not go to college.
   ⓓ I was ill and so I could not go to college. **ⓐ**
6. **Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Inspite of being poor, he is happy.**
   ⓐ Though he is poor, he is happy.
   ⓑ He is poor, though he is happy.
   ⓒ He is poor but happy.
   ⓓ As he is poor, he is happy. **ⓐ**
7. **Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Without working hard, you cannot prosper.**
   ⓐ Work hard, or you cannot prosper.
   ⓑ If you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
   ⓒ Unless you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
   ⓓ If you did not work hard, you cannot prosper. **ⓐ**

8. **Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Closing the door of her room, Nipa went to university**

ⓐ When Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.

ⓑ As Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.

ⓒ Since Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.

ⓓ Nipa went to university and closed the door of her room. **ⓐ**

9. **Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: The man is too sick to leave bed.**

ⓐ The man is so sick that he cannot leave bed.

ⓑ The man is very sick and he cannot leave bed.

ⓒ The man is sick and so he cannot leave bed.

ⓓ The man is so sick that he could not leave bed. **ⓑ**

10. **Find the correct compound form of the simple sentence: The girl stood first in the class with working hard.**

ⓐ Since the girl worked hard, she stood first in the class.

ⓑ The girl worked hard, and thus she stood first in the class.

ⓒ The girl worked hard but could not stand first in the class.

ⓓ The girl worked hard yet she stood first in the class. **ⓑ**

11. **Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Runa came here in order to collect some notes.**

ⓐ Runa came here so that she could collect some notes.

ⓑ Runa came her and collected some notes.

ⓒ Runa came here but collected some notes.

ⓓ Runa came here since she could collect some notes.

12. **Find out compound sentence from the followings:**

ⓐ Walk fast lest you should miss the train.

ⓑ If you came, I would go.

ⓒ We neither belong to this group nor support its work.

ⓓ Being very tired he went home early. **ⓒ**

13. **Find out simple sentence from the followings:**

ⓐ We waited there till it was midnight.

ⓑ It being a rainy day, we could not go there.

ⓒ The supporters demonstrated until the leader was released.

ⓓ We reached home after the sun had set. **ⓑ**

14. **Fill in the blank with appropriate word: The man stayed awake --- it was dawn.**

ⓐ until ⓑ till

ⓒ unless ⓓ after **ⓑ**

15. **Select the right compound structure of the sentence: "Though he is poor, he is honest".**

ⓐ He is poor and honest

ⓑ As he is poor, he is honest

ⓒ He is poor but honest

ⓓ Since he is poor, he is honest **ⓒ**

16. **"A rolling stone gather's no moss" the complex form of the sentence is—**

ⓐ Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.

ⓑ Though a stone is rolls, it gathers no moss.

ⓒ A stone what rolls gathers no moss.

ⓓ A stone that rolls gathers no moss. **ⓓ**

17. **Which is the complex sentence: 'Unfortunately, he failed'**

ⓐ He is unfortunately failed.

ⓑ It is unfortunately that he failed.

ⓒ He is failed unfortunately.

ⓓ It is unfortunate that he failed. **ⓓ**

18. **He gave a dress which was expensive. (Simple)**

ⓐ He gave me a dress expensive.

ⓑ He gave me dress and it was expensive.

ⓒ He gave me a expensive dress.

ⓓ He gave me an expensive dress. **ⓓ**

19. **'I saw him going to market. (Compound)**

ⓐ I saw him and he was going to market

ⓑ I saw him who was going to market

ⓒ I saw him and he to go to market

ⓓ I go to market which he was. **ⓐ**

20. **Choose the correct sentence.**

ⓐ Though he is strong but he is lazy.

ⓑ Though he is strong, he is lazy.

ⓒ Though he is strong, yet he is lazy.

ⓓ Thought he is strong or he is lazy. **ⓑ**

21. **He appeared at the examination but failed. Transform into complex sentence.**

ⓐ Though he appeared at the examination but failed.

ⓑ he was appeared at the examination but failed.

ⓒ Having he appeared at the examination but failed.

ⓓ Being he appeared at the examination but failed.

22. **'You must work hard to succeed' (into compound one)**

ⓐ If you work hard you will not fail.

ⓑ You must work hard not for failing.

ⓒ You must work hard to avoid failing.

ⓓ You must work hard or you will fail. **ⓓ**

Ⓟiddabari
your success benchmark

BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture Sheet 15

iddabari
Lecture
15

23. The correct simple sentence is — 'Although he spoke clumsily, I listened to him very carefully.
ⓐ Though his speech is was clumsy, I listened to him carefully.
ⓑ Despite the clumsiness of his speech, I listened to him carefully.
ⓒ He spoke clumsily, then I listened to him carefully.
ⓓ Despite speaking clumsy manner, I listened to him carefully. ❻

24. Choose the simple one for 'Speak the truth and I shall pardon you.'
ⓐ If you speak the truth, and I shall pardon you.
ⓑ In the event of your speaking truth, I shall pardon you.
ⓒ Speak the truth, and I shall pardon you.
ⓓ When you speak the truth, then I shall pardon you. ❻

For Your Home Study

Complex থেকে Simple বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

Rule-01: Though/although যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম :

> **a)** Though/Although যুক্ত sentence-টি to be verb (am/is/are/was/were) যুক্ত হলে Though/ Although-এর পরিবর্তে despite/In spite of বসে + Sub টির possessive form বসে + to be verb-এর পরিবর্তে being + comma (,) + sentence- এর বাকী অংশ অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

যেমন :-
Complex : Though he is poor, he is honest.
Simple : In spite of his being poor, he is honest.
Or, In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

(এক্ষেত্রে being উঠে যাবে এবং যে adjective থাকবে তার noun বসাতে হবে)।
যেমন :-
Complex : Though he was weak, he played well.
Simple : Despite his being weak, he played well.
Or, Despite his weakness, he played well.

> **b)** Though/Although যুক্ত বাক্যে Have/has/had থাকলে শুধুমাত্র have/has/had এর পরিবর্তে having বসবে এছাড়া বাকী sentence টিকে পূর্বে উল্লেখিত (a) নং নিয়ম অনুযায়ী simple sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।

যেমন :-
Complex : Although he had experience, he did not get the opportunity.
Simple : Despite his having experience, he did not get the opportunity.

Complx : Though I had the qualifications, I did not get the job.
Simple : In spite of my having qualifications, I did not get the job.

> **c)** Though/although যুক্ত sentence-টিতে মূল verb থাকলে শুধুমাত্র মূল verb-টির present form এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে এছাড়া বাকী sentence-টিকে পূর্বে উল্লেখিত (a) নং নিয়ম অনুযায়ী simple sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।

যেমন :-
Complex : Though he walked fast, he could not catch the train.
Simple : In spite of his walking fast, he could not catch the train.

Complex : Although we worked hard, we did not get the results.
Simple : Despite our working hard, we did not get the results.

Rule-02: (i) Sub + relative pronoun (who/which/that) + principal verb অথবা auxiliry verb যুক্ত complex sentence-কে Simple sentence এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : মূল বাক্যের sub টি বসে + relative pronoun এবং relative pronoun এর পর auxiliary verb থাকলে সেটি উঠে যায় + মূল verb বা principal verb-এর present form এর সাথে ing + মূল sentence-এর বাকী অংশ বসে।

Complex : The man who drinks coffee everyday is my friend.
Simple : The man drinking coffee everyday is my friend.

Complex : The thief who has stolen my car has been caught red handed.
Simple : The thief stealing my car has been caught red handed.

Complex : My friend who works hard will achieve success in life.
Simple : My friend working hard will achieve success in life.

(ii) Sub + Relative Pronoun (who/which/that) + adjective যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : প্রথমে **the** এর পরিবর্তে a/an বসে + Relative Pronoun-এর পরের adjective টি বসে + মূল sentence-এর **subject**-টি বসে + মূল sentence-এর **adjective**-এর পরের অংশ বসে।

Complex : The man who is honest will get his reward.
Simple : An honest man will get his reward.

Complex : The boy who is obedient is loved by all.
Simple : An obedient boy is loved by all.

Rule-03: What যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : মূল sentence-এর sub বসে + verb + what উঠে যায় + প্রদত্ত possessive-টি বসে + possessive এর ঠিক পরের noun-টি বসে।

Complex : I know what your needs are.
Simple : I know your needs.

Complex : We know what their professions are.
Simple : We know their professions.

Rule-04: If যুক্ত না বোধক (negative) complex sentence-কে simple করার নিয়ম : প্রথমে without + 'if clause-এর verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে + মূল verb-এর পরের অংশ বসে + comma (,) বসে + অপর-clause টি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

Complex : If you do not study hard, you will not pass in the exam.
Simple : Without studying hard, you will not pass in the exam.

Complex : If he does not run fast, he will miss the train.
Simple : Without running fast, he will miss the train.

ক্লাসরুম ✓Note : *If যুক্ত clause-টি হ্যাঁবোধক (affirmative) হলে simple করার সময় without শব্দটির জায়গায় by বসে। বাকী সব ঠিক থাকে।*

Complex : If he studies regularly, he will pass in the exam.
Simple : By studying regularly, he will pass in the exam.

Rule-05: So that যুক্ত complex sentence- কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : মূল sentence-টির প্রথম থেকে so এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত বসে + so থেকে may/might/can/could পর্যন্ত উঠে গিয়ে to বসে + প্রদত্ত sentence টির বাকী অংশ বসে।

Complex : They attended the seminar so that they could learn something
Simple : They attended the seminar to learn something.

Complex : He works hard so that he can achieve success in life.
Simple : He works hard to achieve success in life.

Ṣiddabari
your success benchmark

BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture Sheet **15**

Biddabari
Lecture
15

Rule-06: So.....that যুক্ত complex sentence কে simple এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : so এর জায়গায় too, এছাড়া that এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত আর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না + that থেকে not পর্যন্ত উঠে গিয়ে to বসে + প্রদত্ত sentence-এর বাকী অংশ বসে।

Complex	: He is so poor that he cannot buy a shirt.
Simple	: He is too poor to buy a shirt.
Complex	: He is so weak that he cannot raise his hands.
Simple	: He is too weak to raise his hands.

Compound থেকে Simple বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

Rule-01: **And** যুক্ত Compound sentence-এর উভয় অংশের **subject** একই হলে এবং উভয় অংশে মূল verb থাকলে নিচের নিয়মে Simple করতে হয়। শুরুতে প্রথম বাক্যে মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় + প্রথম বাক্যের মূল verb এর পরের অংশ বসে + and এর পরিবর্তে comma (,) বসে + প্রথম বাক্যের **subject** টি বসে (২য় বাক্যের subject থাকলে তা উঠে যায়।) + দ্বিতীয় বাক্যের বাকী অংশ বসে।

Compound	: He stole the car and ran away.
Simple	: Stealing the car, he ran away.
Compound	: The police killed the terrorist and brought peace to the town.
Simple	: Killing the terrorist, the police brought peace to the town.

Rule-02: **And** দ্বারা যুক্ত উভয় বাক্যের **subject** ভিন্ন হলে এবং প্রথম sentence-এ **am/is/ are/was/ were /have/ has/ had** থাকলে নিচের নিয়মে Simple Sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়। প্রথম বাক্যের am/is/are/was/were-এর পরিবর্তে **being** বসে এবং have/has/had এর পরিবর্তে **having** বসে, এছাড়া প্রথম বাক্যে আর কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না + and এর পরিবর্তন হয় না + and এর পরিবর্তে (,) বসে + দ্বিতীয় বাক্য বসে।

Compound	: The seminar was over and I left the place.
Simple	: The seminar being over, I left the place.
Compound	: The sun had set and we returned home.
Simple	: The sun having set, we returned home.

Rule-03: 'Or' যুক্ত compound sentence-কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : প্রথমে বসে **without** + প্রথম বাক্যের মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় + মূল verb এর পরের অংশ বসে + or এর পরিবর্তে comma (,) বসে + দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

Compound	: Study hard or you will fail in the exam.
Simple	: Without studying hard, you will fail in the exam.
Compound	: Work hard or you will not be paid well.
Simple	: Without working hard, you will not be paid well.

Rule-04: **But** যুক্ত compound sentence-কে simple sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : প্রথমে **In spite of** বসে + প্রথম sentence-টির sub-এর **possessive form** বসে + প্রথম Sentence এর am/is/are/was/were-এর পরিবর্তে **being** বসে বা have/ has/had-এর পরিবর্তে **haveing** বসে অথবা বাক্যে মূল verb থাকলে তার **present form-**এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় + but-এর পরিবর্তে comma (,) বসে + দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি অপরিবর্তিত অবস্থায় বসে।

Compound	: He studied hard but he failed in the exam.
Simple	: In spite of his studying hard, he failed in the exam.
Compound	: He is poor but he is honest.
Simple	: In spite of his being poor, he is honest.

Compound থেকে Complex বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

Rule-01: Compound sentence but/yet conjunction দিয়ে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করলে, Complex sentence এর শুরুতে though/Although বসে but/yet উঠে যাবে।

যেমন :-

Compound : He is poor, but he is happy.
Complex : Though he is poor, he is happy.

Compound : She is ill, yet she worked very hard.
Complex : Although she is ill, she worked very hard.

Rule-02: যদি Compound sentence এ conjunction "or"/"otherwise" ব্যবহার করে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করা হয় এবং দ্বিতীয় clause এ future tense হয়, তবে complex sentence এর মাঝে lest হবে এবং person এর পরে should বসবে।

যেমন :-

Compound : Study hard, or you will fail.
Complex : Study hard lest you should fail.

Compound : Practice hard otherwise you will be out of the cricket team.
Complex : Practice hard lest you should be out of the cricket team.

Rule-03: যদি compound sentence "and" conjunction দিয়ে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করে, তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে As soon as বসে মাঝ থেকে and উঠে যাবে।

যেমন :-

Compound : The rain stopped, and we started the journey.
Complex : As soon as the rain stopped, we started the journey.

Rule-04: যদি compound sentence এ "and" ব্যবহৃত হয় একই ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে দুটো ভিন্ন clause যুক্ত করতে, তবে complex sentence "and" এর স্থানে relative pronoun "who" ব্যবহার করে এর পরের pronoun উঠিয়ে দেবে।

যেমন :-

Compound : I saw a girl, and she was singing.
Complex : I saw a girl who was singing.

Rule-05: যদি compound sentence "and"/ "so"/ "hence"/ "therefore" দিয়ে পৃথক clause গুলোকে যুক্ত করে, তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে since/as/when বসে and/ so/ hence/ therefore উঠে যাবে।

যেমন :-

Compound : The weather was bad, and the match did not take place.
Complex : Since the weather was bad, the match did not take place.

Compound : She was ill, so she did not come.
Complex : As she was ill, she did not come.

Compound : The sun has set to the west, and therefore it is evening.
Complex : When it is evening, the sun has set to the west.

Rule-06: যদি compound sentence এই structure follow করে , "Let+ pronoun এর object form + subordinate clause এর affirmative form + or/otherwise + main clause", তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে "if" ও এর পরে first or third person ব্যবহার করে negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

যেমন :-

Compound : let me go there or/otherwise I will be unable to learn it.
Complex : If I do not go there I will be unable to learn it.

Rule-07: Compound sentence যদি এই structure follow করে, "Let+ pronoun এর object form + দুই clauses এর মাঝে "and" + main clause", তবে complex sentence এর শুরুতে if ও এর পরে first or third person ব্যবহার করে affirmative form এ থাকে।

যেমন :-

Compound : Let me study hard, and I will be able to get good marks.
Complex : If I study hard, I will be able to get good marks.

Compound : Let me go there, and I will be able to learn it.
Compound : Let me go there, and I will be able to learn it.

Siddabari
your success benchmark

BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture Sheet **15**

Siddabari
Lecture
15

Rule-08: যদি compound sentence "very….and so/hence/therefore+ main clause" এই from এ থাকে, তবে complex sentence "so…that" form ব্যবহার করবে।

যেমন :-

Compound : I am very tired, and so/ hence /therefore I cannot work.
Complex : I am so tired that I cannot work.

Rule-09: Compound sentence যদি এই structure follow করে, verb এর affirmative form + or/otherwise + main clause, complex sentence এর শুরুতে "if" ও এর পরে second person ব্যবহার করে negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।

যেমন :-

Compound : Study hard, or you will fail.
Complex : If you do not study hard, you will fail.
Compound : Practice more, or you cannot become a good singer.
Complex : If you do not practice more, you cannot become a good singer.

Rule-10: Compound sentence যদি এই structure follow করে, verb এর affirmative form + and + main clause, Complex sentence এর শুরুতে "if" ও এর পরে second person ব্যবহার করে affirmative form এ থাকে।

যেমন:

Compound : Study hard, and you will get good marks.
Complex : If you study hard, you will get good marks.

Rule-11: যদি compound sentence দুই clause এর মাঝে "or" ব্যবহার করে উপদেশ দেয়া বোঝায়, তবে Complex sentence এর শুরুতে "Unless" ও এর পরে second person (you) থাকে।

যেমন:

Compound : Say prayer, or you cannot advise anyone to say prayers.
Complex : Unless you say prayer, you cannot advise anyone to say prayers.

Transformation of Sentence

Definition : অর্থের কোনো রকম পরিবর্তন না করে এক প্রকার Sentence-কে অন্য প্রকার Sentence-এ পরিবর্তন করার প্রক্রিয়া বা কৌশলকে Transformation of Sentence বলে।

যেমন:

(i) Affirmative থেকে Negative করা।
(ii) Assertive থেকে Interrogative করা।
(iii) Exclamatory থেকে Assertive করা।
(iv) Complex থেকে Simple Sentence করা।
(v) Compound থেকে Simple Sentence করা ইত্যাদি।

ক্লাসরুম✓**Note :** Affirmative থেকে Negative পরিবর্তন করতে পারলে Negative থেকে Affirmative করার নিয়ম না জানলেও চলে। একইভাবে Assertive থেকে Interogative বা Exclamatory থেকে Assertive করা অথবা, Complex থেকে Simple করা জানলে, Simple থেকে পুনরায় Complex করার নিয়ম জানার প্রয়োজন পড়ে না।

Affirmative to Negative

Rule	Affirmative	Negative
Rule-1	Only / Alone / Marely	None but (ব্যক্তি) / Nothing but (বস্তু)
Rule-2	Must	Cannot but/help.....
Rule-3+4	Both .... and	Not only .... but also, word + and + word
Rule-5	Every + Common noun / An	There is/are no one/body/person ....+ but ......
Rule-6	As soon as	No sooner had .... than
Rule-7	Superlative degree	No other .... as/so + superlative এর Positive form + as + subject

Rule-8	Positive word	Negative word
Rule-9	Always	Never
Rule-10	Too .... to	So .... that .....
Rule-11	as .... as	Not less .... than
Rule-12	Universal truth/ Histrical/ Habitual/ Scientific truth Man is mortal	Negative Interrogative sentence making Isn't man mortal?
Rule-13	Sometimes	not always ......
Rule-14	Many	not a few many ....
Rule-15	A few	not many ....
Rule-16	Mcuh	not a little

Rule-1	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Only / Alone / Marely	None but (ব্যক্তি) / Nothing but (বস্তু)

Affirmative : Only Rina can do this sum.
Negative   : None but Rina can do this sum.

Rule-2	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Must	Cannot but/help.....

Affirmative : I must do this .
Negative   : I cannot help doing this.

Rule-3+4	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Both .... and	Not only .... but also, word + and + word

Affirmative : Both Sadia and Shupti were present.
Negative   : Not only Sadia but also Supti was present.

Rule-5	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Every + Common noun / An	There is/are no one/body/person ....+ but ......

Aff : Every mother loves her child.
Neg : There is no mother but loves her child.

Rule-6	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	As soon as	No sooner had .... than

Aff : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
Neg : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

Rule-7	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Superlative degree	No other .... as/so + superlative এর Positive form + as + subject

Aff : Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.
Neg : No other city in Bangladesh is as big as Dhaka.

Þiddabari
your success benchmark

BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture Sheet 15

Þiddabari
Lecture
15

Rule-8	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Positive word	Negative word

Aff :   I shall remember you.
Neg :   I shall not forget you.

Rule-9	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Always	Never

Aff :   We always attend the class.
Neg :   We never miss the class.

Rule-10	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Too .... to	So .... that .....

Aff :   He is too weak to walk.
Neg :   He is so weak that he cannot walk.

Rule-11	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	as .... as	Not less .... than

Aff :   He is as good as Rahim in playing cricket.
Neg :   He is not less good than Rahim in playing cricket.

Rule-12	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Universal truth/Histrical/Habitual/Scientific truth	Negative Interrogative sentence making

Affirmative   : Man is mortal
Negative   : Isn't man mortal?

Rule-13	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Sometimes	not always ......

Aff :   My friend sometimes visits me.
Neg :   My friend does not always visit me.

Rule-14	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Many	not a few many ....

Aff :   I have many friends.
Neg :   I have not a few friends.

Rule-15	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	A few	not many ....

Aff :   I have a few friends.
Neg :   I have not many friends.   *Or,* I do not have many friends.

Rule-16	**Affirmative**	**Negative**
	Mcuh	not a little

Aff :   He has much money.
Neg :   He has not a little money.   *Or,* He does not have a little money.

যেভাবে Affirmative থেকে Negative বাক্য করতে হয়

Rule-1: Affirmative বাক্যে only/alone/ merely থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে none but (ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে) এবং nothing but (বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে) হবে। আবার only /alone/merely দ্বারা সংখ্যা বোঝালে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে **not more than** অথবা **Not less than** বসবে।

Aff : Only he can slove the problem.
Neg : None but he can slove the problem.

Aff : Only proper education can save this nation.
Neg : Nothing but proper education can save this nation.

Aff : He only twelve year old.
Neg : He is not more than twelve year old.
Or, He is not less than twelve year old.

Rule-2: Affirmative বাক্যে must থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে cannot but + v (present form) অথবা cannot help + v (ing) হবে।

Aff : We must obey our teachers.
Neg : We cannot but obey our teachers.
Or, We cannot help obeying our teachers.

Aff : We must obey our parents.
Neg : We cannot but obey our parents.
Or, We cannot help obeying our parents.

Rule-3: Affirmative বাক্যে both.....and থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয় not only.....but also হবে। মনে রাখুন but also-এর পরে যে sub বা noun/ pronoun থাকবে তার number এবং person অনুযায়ী sentence-এর verb বসবে।

Aff : Both Sadia and Shupti were present.
Neg : Not only Sadia but also Shupti was present.

Aff : Both the referee and the players have finished the match.
Neg : Not only the referee but also the players have finished the match.

Rule-4: Affirmative বাক্যে and দ্বারা যদি দুটি শব্দ বা word যুক্ত হয় তাহলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে not only.....but also হবে।

Aff : He is weak in English and Mathematics.
Neg : He is weak not only in English but also in Mathematics.

Aff : She is polite and gentle.
Neg : She is not only polite but also gentle.

Rule-5: Affirmative বাক্যে everyone/ everybody/ every person (অর্থাৎ every + common noun) এবং all থাকলে negative বাক্যে very পরিবর্তিত হয়ে There is no বসবে + every/all এর সাথে যুক্ত common noun টি (যেমন one/body/person/people/mother/boy ইত্যাদি) বসবে + but বসবে।

Aff : Every mother loves her child.
Neg : There is no mother but loves her child.

Aff : Everybody wants to be a great person.
Neg : There is no body but wants to be a great person.

Rule-6: Affirmative বাক্যে as soon as থাকলে negative বাক্যে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে no sooner had......than বসে।

Aff : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
Neg : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.

Aff : As soon as he completed the work, he got promotion.
Neg : No sooner had he completed the work than he got promotion.

Rule-7: Superlative degree যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম : No other + superlative-এর পরের অংশ + verb + so/as + superlative degree-এর positive form + as + উল্লেখিত sentence-টির subject.

Aff : Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.
Neg : No other city in Bangladesh is as big as Dhaka.

Aff : He is the tallest boy in the class.
Neg : No other boy in the class is as tall as he.

Rule-8: Affirmative sentence টিকে negative- এ রূপান্তরের সময় প্রদত্ত sentence-এর মধ্যে অবস্থিত শব্দটির Affirmative শব্দটির negative রূপ বসাতে হয় এবং negative শব্দটির পূর্বে not বসাতে হয়।

Aff : I shall remember you.
Neg : I shall not forget you.

Aff : He is an honest man.
Neg : He is not a dishonest man.

Rule-9: Affirmative বাক্যে always থাকলে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় always-এর পরিবর্তে never বসে এবং affirmative শব্দটির বিপরীত শব্দ বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : We always attend the class.
Neg : We never miss the class.

Aff : Rahim was always punctual.
Neg : Rahim was never late.

Rule-10: Too.....to যুক্ত affirmative sentence-কে negative রূপান্তরের সময় too.....to এর পরিবর্তে so.....that + cannot/could not (tense অনুযায়ী) বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : He is too weak to walk.
Neg : He is so weak that he cannot walk.

Aff : He was too poor to buy a ticket.
Neg : He was so poor that he could not buy a ticket.

Rule-11: Affirmative বাক্যে as.....as (as + adj + as) থাকলে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় as......as এর পরিবর্তে not less.........than (not less + adj + than) বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : He is as good as Rahim in playing cricket.
Neg : He is not less good than Rahim in playing cricket.

Aff : She is as wise as Rima.
Neg : She is not less wise than Rima.

Rule-12: Universal truth বা চিরন্তন সত্য অর্থযুক্ত affirmative বাক্যকে negative-এর রূপান্তরের জন্য affirmative বাক্যটিকে negative interrogative এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

গঠন : Auxiliary verb + n't/not + বাকী অংশ + ?

যেমন :-

Aff : Man is mortal.
Neg : Isn't man mortal?

Aff : The sun rises in the East.
Neg : Doesn't the sun rise in the East?

Rule-13: Affirmative sentence-এ sometimes থাকলে negative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় sometimes-এর পরিবর্তে not always বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : My friend sometimes visits me.
Neg : My friend does not always visit me.

Aff : He sometimes writes me.
Neg : He does not always write me.

Rule-14: Affirmative sentence-এ many থাকলে negative এ রূপান্তরের সময় many এর পরিবর্তে not a few many বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : I have many friends.
Neg : I have not a few friends.

Aff : There are many schools in our city.
Neg : There are not a few schools in our city.

Rule-15: Affirmative sentence-এ a few থাকলে negative এ রূপান্তরের সময় a few-এর পরিবর্তে not many বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : I have a few friends.
Neg : I have not many friends.
 Or, I do not have many friends.

Aff : Nepal has a few resources.
Neg : Nepal does not have many resources.
 Or, Nepal has not many resources.

Rule-16: Affirmative sentence-এ much থাকলে negative এ রূপান্তর করার সময় much-এর পরিবর্তে not a little বসে।

যেমন :-

Aff : He has much money.
Neg : He has not a little money.
 Or, He does not have a little money.

Assertive to Interrogative

Rule	Assertive	Interrogative
Rule-1	Be verb / Modal	Negative Interrogative
Rule-2	মূল verb যুক্ত Assertive Sentence	Do/Doesn't, Did / Didn't
Rule-3	Never / Nothing	Ever/Anything
Rule-4+5	Every + Common Noun	Who + don't/doesn't / didn't + v₁
		Is there any + none + who + don't/doesn't/didn't
Rule-6	None	Who (not থেকে সব ঠিক থাকবে)

Rule-1	Assertive	Interrogative
	Be verb / Modal	Negative Interrogative

Ass : He was very kind.
Inter : Wasn't he very kind?

Rule-2	Assertive	Interrogative
	মূল verb যুক্ত Assertive Sentence	Do/Doesn't, Did / Didn't

Ass : He sings a sweet song.
Inter: Doesn't he sing a sweet song?

Rule-3	Assertive	Interrogative
	Never / Nothing	Ever/Anything

Ass : I never drink coffee.
Inter: Do I ever drink coffee?

Rule-4	Assertive	Interrogative
	Every + Common Noun	Who + don't/doesn't / didn't + v₁
		Is there any + none + who + don't/doesn't/didn't

Ass : Everyone wants to be successful in life.
Inter: Who doesn't want to be successful in life?

Rule-5	Assertive	Interrogative
	Every + Common Noun	Who + don't/doesn't / didn't + v₁
		Is there any + none + who + don't/doesn't/didn't

Ass : Everyone hates a liar.
Inter : Is there anyone who doesn't hate a liar?

Rule-6	Assertive	Interrogative
	None	Who (not থেকে সব ঠিক থাকবে)

Ass : None could save you from this danger.
Inter : Who could save you from this danger?

Assertive থেকে Interrogative বাক্য করার নিয়ম :

Rule-1: সাহায্যকারী verb/be verb (am / is / are / was / were / have / has / had / shall / will / should / would ইত্যাদি) যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হলে Assertive sentence টিকে Negative Interrogative Sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়।

যেমন :-

Ass : He was very kind.
Inter : Wasn't he very kind?

Ass : We can do the work.
Inter : Can't we do the work?

ক্লাসরুম **✓Note :** *Assertive sentence-টি যদি Negative হয় তাহলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তর করার সময় Negative word-টি উঠে যায়।*

যেমন :-

Ass : They are not good players.
Inter: Are they good players?

Ass : You are not an honest man.
Inter: Are you an honest man?

Rule-2: সাহায্যকারী verb বিহীন Assertive sentence-কে interrogative করার সময় Tense অনুযায়ী sentence-এর শুরুতে Do/Does/Did অথবা Don't/Doesn't/Didn't বসে। অর্থাৎ Present Indefinite Tense-এ Do/Does অথবা Do/ Doesn't বসে এবং Past Indefinit Tense-এ Did/ Didn't বসে।

যেমন :-

Ass : He sings a sweet song.
Inter: Doesn't he sing a sweet song?

Ass : They played well.
Inter: Didn't they play well?

Ass : He does not go to school.
Inter: Does he go to school?

Ass : We did not kill the snake.
Inter: Did we kill the snake?

ক্লাসরুম **✓Note :** *Assertive sentence-এর Do not/Does not/ Did not থাকলে Not উঠে যায় এবং Do/Does/Did sentence-এর শুরুতে বসে। আর বাকী সব ঠিক থাকে।*

Rule-3: Assertive sentence-এ never থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে ever হয় এবং nothing থাকলে তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে anything হয়।

যেমন :-

Ass : I never drink coffee.
Inter: Do I ever drink coffee?

Ass : We have nothing to do.
Inter : Have we anything to do?

Ass : We have never missed the game.
Inter: Have we ever missed the game?

Ass : They did nothing to save you.
Inter: Did they do anything to save you?

Rule-4: Assertive sentence-এ everyone/ everybody /all থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় প্রথমে Who বসে + Don't/ Doesn't/Didn't বসে + verb-এর Present form বসে + বাকি অংশ + ?

যেমন :-

Ass : Everyone wants to be successful in life.
Inter: Who doesn't want to be successful in life?

Ass : Everybody loves an honest man.
Inter: Who doesn't love an honest man?

Rule-5: Assertive sentence-এ Every + noun (যেমন- every man/every mother ইত্যাদি) থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় প্রথমে Is there any বসে + Every এর পরের noun-টি বসে + who don't/ doesn't/ t/didn't বসে + মূল verb-এর present form + মূল verb-এর পরের অংশ + ?

যেমন :-

Ass : Everyone hates a liar.
Inter : Is there anyone who doesn't hate a liar?

Ass : Every mother loves her child.
Inter : Is there any mother who doesn't love her child?

ক্লাসরুম **✓Note :** *এ জাতীয় Sentence-এ must থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় doesn't না বসে will not বসে।*

যেমন :-

Ass : Every man must die.
Inter : Is there any man who will not die?

Rule-6: Assertive sentence-এ Nobody /none /no one থাকলে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তরের সময় এদের পরিবর্তে who বসে।

যেমন :-

Ass : None could save you from this danger.
Inter : Who could save you from this danger?

Ass : Nobody can achieve success without hard work.
Inter : Who can achieve success without hard work?

Exclamatory to Assertive

Rule	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-1	What a + Noun / How + Adjective	verb / great
Rule-2	Hurrah / Bravo	I/We rejoice that / It is a matter of joy that ....
Rule-3	Alas	I/We mourn that ....
Rule-4	Had/Were/If	Sub + wish + sub + were/had
Rule-5	Would that	Sub + wish + sub + বাকী অংশ

	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-1	What a + Noun / How + Adjective	verb / great

Excl : How fortunate you are!
Ass : You are very fortunate.

	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-2	Hurrah / Bravo	I/We rejoice that / It is a matter of joy that ....

Excla : Hurrah! we have won the game.
Assa : It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.

	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-3	Alas	I/We mourn that ....

Excl : Alas! he has failed in the exam.
Ass : It is a matter of sorrow that he has failed in the exam.

	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-4	Had/Were/If	Sub + wish + sub + were/had

Excl : Had I the wings of a bird!
Ass : I wish I had the wings of a bird.

	Exclamatory	Assertive
Rule-5	Would that	Sub + wish + sub + বাকী অংশ

Excl : Would that I could go to Brazil!
Ass : I wish I could go to Brazil.

Exclamatory থেকে Assertive বাক্য করার নিয়ম

Rule-01: Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম- sub + verb + (a/an + verb প্রয়োজন হলে) + verb (adjective-এর পূর্বে)/great (noun এর পূর্বে) + বাকী অংশ।

যেমন :

Excl : How fortunate you are!
Ass : You are very fortunate.

Excl : What a fool he is!
Ass : He is a great fool.

Excl : What a nice place it is!
Ass : It is a very nice place.

Rule-02: Hurrah/Bravo যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive-এ রূপান্তর করতে হলে Hurrah/ Bravo-এর পরিবর্তে I/we rejoice that অথবা It is a matter of joy that বসে।

যেমন :-

Excla : Hurrah! we have won the game.
Assa : It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.

Rule-03: Alas যুক্ত Exclamatory sentence-কে Assertive sentence-এ রূপান্তরের সময় Alas- এর পরিবর্তে we mourn that বসে।

যেমন :-

Excl : Alas! he has failed in the exam.

Ass : It is a matter of sorrow that he has failed in the exam.

Excl : Alas! we have lost our way.

Ass : We mourn that we have lost our way.

> **Rule-04:** Exclamatory sentence-এর শুরুতে Had/ were /If থাকলে Assertive-এর রূপান্তরের সময় Had/ were/If-এর পরিবর্তে sub + wish বসে + sub-টি পুনরায় বসে + were/ had + বসে + বাকী অংশ।

যেমন :-

Excl : Had I the wings of a bird!

Ass : I wish I had the wings of a bird.

Excl : Were I a king!

Ass : I wish I were a king.

Excl : If I were you!

Ass : I wish I were you.

> **Rule-05:** Exclamatory sentence-এ would that থাকলে Assertive-এ রূপান্তরের সময় would that উঠে গিয়ে sub বসে তারপর wish বসে এবং পরপর would that এর পরবর্তী অংশ বসাতে হয়।

যেমন :-

Excl : Would that I could go to Brazil!

Ass : I wish I could go to Brazil.

Excl : Would that I could eradicate poverty.

Ass : I wish I could eradicate poverty.

Assertive থেকে Exclamatory বাক্য করার নিয়ম

> সাধারণত Assertive sentence-কে নিচের নিয়ম অনুযায়ী Exclamatory sentence-এ রূপান্তর করতে হয়- শুরুতে What (a/an) How + adjective + subject + verb বাকী অংশ (যদি থাকে) + বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন বসে।

Ass : It is an exciting novel.

Excl : What an exciting novel it is!

Ass : It was a good journey.

Excl : What a good journey!

Or, What a good journey it was!

Or, How good the journey was!

Class Work

1. 'We must not be late, else we will miss the train.' This is a— [৪০তম বিসিএস]

   ⓐ compound sentence
   ⓑ complex sentence
   ⓒ simple sentence
   ⓓ interrogative sentence **ⓐ**

2. Select the right compound structure of the sentence:
   'Though he is poor, he is honest'. [৩৮তম বিসিএস]

   ⓐ He is poor and honest
   ⓑ As he is poor, he is honest
   ⓒ He is poor but honest
   ⓓ Since he is poor, he is honest **ⓒ**

3. 'A rolling stone gathers no moss' The complex form of the sentence is—
   [৩৭তম বিসিএস; বাংলাদেশ টারিফ কমিশনের গবেষণা কর্মকর্তা-১৮]

   ⓐ Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.
   ⓑ Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss.
   ⓒ A stone what rolls gathers no moss.
   ⓓ A stone that rolls gathers no moss. **ⓓ**

4. The compound form of 'I went there to ask for a help'— [বাংলাদেশের কম্পট্রোলার এন্ড অডিটর জেনারেলের কার্যালয়ের অডিটর ২০২১]

   ⓐ I went there and asking for a help.
   ⓑ I went there so that I can ask for a help.
   ⓒ I went there for asking a help.
   ⓓ I went there and asked for a help. **ⓓ**

5. As soon as he saw me, he ran away. The correct negative form is : [NSI-এর ফিল্ড অফিসার ২০২১]

   ⓐ No sooner had he seen me he ran away.
   ⓑ No sooner had he seen me than he ran away.
   ⓒ No sooner he saw me than he ran away.
   ⓓ He did not see me and he ran away. **ⓑ**

6. I know you. (make it complex)
   [বাংলাদেশ বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষ (CAAB)-এর সিনিয়র অফিসার/সহকারী নিরাপত্তা কর্মকর্তা ২০২১; বাংলাদেশ পল্লী বিদ্যুতায়ন বোর্ডের সহকারী সচিব/সহকারী পরিচালক (প্রশাসন) ২০১৬]

   ⓐ I know what are you.
   ⓑ I know who are you.
   ⓒ I know you.
   ⓓ I know who you are. **ⓓ**

7. **'Man is mortal' which one is Negative sentence of it—** [বাংলাদেশ বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষের মেডিকেল অফিসার/এরোড্রাম সহকারী ২০২১]
   ⓐ Man is not mortal.
   ⓑ No man is immortal.
   ⓒ Man is immortal.
   ⓓ No man is mortal.   ⓑ

8. **'He came home yesterday'-এর প্রশ্নবোধক রূপ হলো :** [স্থানীয় সরকার প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তরের হিসাব সহকারী ২০২১]
   ⓐ Came home he yesterday?
   ⓑ Came he home yesterday?
   ⓒ Did he came home yesterday?
   ⓓ Did he come home yesterday?   ⓓ

9. **Everybody hates a liar. (Make it negative)**— [বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স অ্যাসিসটেন্ট ম্যানেজার (ট্রেইনি জেনারেল) ২০২১; বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ালাইঙ্গের অ্যাসিসটেন্ট ম্যানেজার ২০২১]
   ⓐ Nobody dislikes a liar
   ⓑ Who likes a liar
   ⓒ Everybody dislikes a liar
   ⓓ Nobody likes a liar.   ⓓ

10. **Although he is poor, he is lazy. (Make simple sentence)** [পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমী (RDA)-এর সহকারী পরিচালক ২০২১]
    ⓐ In spite of his poverty, he is lazy.
    ⓑ Despite his laziness, he is poor.
    ⓒ Despite he is poor, he is lazy.
    ⓓ In spite of having poor, he is lazy.   ⓐ

11. **'Where there is a life, there is a hope'— the simple form of the sentence is—** [স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীন বাংলাদেশ কোস্ট গার্ড-এর উপ-সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (পূর্ত) ২০২০]
    ⓐ There is no life without hope.
    ⓑ There is life so there is hope.
    ⓒ There is life and there is hope.
    ⓓ Because of hope, there is life.   ⓐ

12. **Choose the correct conversion into simple form of the sentence : Coronavirus has attacked the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high growth rate of its economy.** [বাংলাদেশ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল কর্তৃপক্ষ (বেজা)-এর সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক ২০২০]
    ⓐ Though Coronavirus has attacked the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.
    ⓑ Since Coronavirus has attacked the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.
    ⓒ Coronavirus has attacked the world and Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.
    ⓓ In spite of Coronavirus attack in the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.   ⓓ

13. **All love flower. (Interrogative)** [১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৯]
    ⓐ Who does not love flower?
    ⓑ Who do not love flower?
    ⓒ Who did not love flower?
    ⓓ Do all love flower?   ⓐ

14. **Compound sentence of 'I saw _him_ going to market.** [বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর (BBS) থানা পরিসংখ্যানবিদ ২০২০]
    ⓐ I saw him and he was going to market.
    ⓑ I saw him who was going to market.
    ⓒ I saw him to go to market.
    ⓓ I go to market which he was.   ⓐ

15. **What an excellent idea! (Assertive)** [১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল পর্যায়-২) ২০১৯]
    ⓐ It is a very excellent idea.
    ⓑ It is an excellent idea.
    ⓒ It is more excellent idea.
    ⓓ It is a very good idea.   ⓐ

16. **Do or die. (Make it Simple)** [১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল পর্যায়-২) ২০১৯]
    ⓐ By doing you will die.
    ⓑ Without doing, you will die.
    ⓒ By doing you won't die.
    ⓓ Without doing you won't die.   ⓑ

17. **Choose the simple form of the sentence 'Stand here and die'.** [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা ২০১৯]
    ⓐ Stand here so that you can die.
    ⓑ Stand here only to die.
    ⓒ Without standing here you will die.
    ⓓ As you stand here you will die.   ⓑ

18. **What is the compound form of the sentence — 'She kept her promise'?** [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়/বিভাগের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা ২০১৯]
    ⓐ She made a promise to keep.
    ⓑ She made a promise so that she could keep it.
    ⓒ She not only made a promise but also kept it.
    ⓓ As she made a promise, she kept it.   ⓒ

19. **Unless you work hard, you will not succeed. (Compound)** [১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন পরীক্ষা (স্কুল পর্যায়-২) ২০১৯]
    ⓐ Without working hard and you will not succeed
    ⓑ Work hard or you will not succeed
    ⓒ Work hard and you will not succeed
    ⓓ You work hard and will succeed.   ⓑ

20. **I went there to seek a job. (Compound)** [১৬তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৯]
    ⓐ I went there and seeked a job.
    ⓑ I went there so that I could seek a job.
    ⓒ I went there for seeking a job.
    ⓓ I went there and sought a job.   ⓓ

21. **Move or die. (Simple)** [১৬তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৯]
    ⓐ you move, you will die.
    ⓑ In case of your failure to move, you will die.
    ⓒ If you move, you will die
    ⓓ Move and die   ⓑ

𝒫iddabari
your success benchmark

BCS English Lecture Sheet

Lecture Sheet **15**

iddabari
Lecture
15

22. Which is the complex sentence: 'Unfortunately, he failed' *[পল্লী বিদ্যুতায়ন বোর্ডের সহ ইনফোর্সমেন্ট কো-অর্ডিনেটর-১৯]*
    ⓐ He is unfortunately failed.
    ⓑ It is unfortunately that he failed.
    ⓒ He is failed unfortunately.
    ⓓ It is unfortunate that he failed. **ⓓ**

23. 'None can do this' এর interrogative form কি হবে?
    [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণা. মিলিটারি ইঞ্জি. সার্ভিসেসের স্টোরম্যান ২০১৮]
    ⓐ Can none do this?
    ⓑ Can anyone do this?
    ⓒ Who cannot do this?
    ⓓ Who can do this? **ⓑ, ⓓ**

24. Change the sentence into compound 'To his eternal disgrace, he betrayed his country'.
    [Probashi Kallyan Bank Officer (Cash) 2021]
    ⓐ He disgraces eternally and he betrayed his country.
    ⓑ He betrayed his country and this was to his eternal disgrace.
    ⓒ He betrayed his country and it was his eternal disgrace.
    ⓓ It was his eternal disgraces and he betrayed his country. **ⓑ**

25. He leads a most unhappy life. (Exclamatory)
    [Security Printing Corporation Assistant Manager (Examination) 21]
    ⓐ What a unhappy life he leads!
    ⓑ How a unhappy life he leads!
    ⓒ What an unhappy life he leads!
    ⓓ How an unhappy life he leads! **ⓒ**

26. Make simple: 'Work hard to avoid failure'.
    [Probashi Kallyan Bank Officer (Cash) 2021]
    ⓐ work hard or fail.
    ⓑ working hard for avoiding failure
    ⓒ Work hard, unless you fail.
    ⓓ without working hard you cannot avoid failure **ⓓ**

27. The negative form of the sentence 'Neela is taller than Bushra' is —
    [Sadharan Bima Corporation Junior Officer 2019]
    ⓐ Bushra is shorter than Neela.
    ⓑ Bushra is not so tall as Neela.
    ⓒ Bushra is not taller than Neela.
    ⓓ Neela is not shorter than Bushra. **ⓑ**

28. The negative form of the sentence 'He is always on time' is– *[Sadharan Bima Corporation Upper Division Asst. 19]*
    ⓐ He is not always on time.
    ⓑ He does not come late.
    ⓒ He is never late.
    ⓓ He does not fail to come on time. **ⓒ**

29. Find the SIMPLE form of the sentence, 'I heard that she was singing'.
    [Standard Bank Ltd. Trainee Assistant Officr (TAO) 2018; Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. Asst. Trainee Officer (General/Cash) 2017]
    ⓐ I heard her to sing.
    ⓑ I heard her singing.
    ⓒ I heard her being sing.
    ⓓ I heard her song. **ⓑ**

30. 'Only the science students can apply for the post.' Transform the sentence from affirmative to negative. *[BSC Senior Officer (IT/ICT) 2018]*
    ⓐ Science students should not apply for the post.
    ⓑ Other than science students no one should apply.
    ⓒ Science studens can only apply for the post.
    ⓓ None but the science students can apply for the post. **ⓓ**

31. 'A child likes sweets only'. The negative form of the sentence is— *[Bangladesh Krishi Bank Officer (Cash) 17]*
    ⓐ A child likes none but sweets.
    ⓑ A child likes nothing but sweets.
    ⓒ A child likes but sweets.
    ⓓ A child likes not more sweets. **ⓑ**

32. Nobody is absolutely happy. Make it affirmative. *[রাবি ইউনিট এ (গ্রুপ-২) ২০২০-২১]*
    ⓐ Everybody is unhappy.
    ⓑ Everybody is more or less unhappy.
    ⓒ Everybody is totally unhappy.
    ⓓ Everybody is absolutely happy. **ⓑ**

33. He was poor but generous. Make it simple.
    [রাবি ইউনিট এ (গ্রুপ-৩) ২০২০-২১]
    ⓐ Despite poor, he was generous.
    ⓑ Despite his poverty, he was generous.
    ⓒ Despite of his poverty, he was generous.
    ⓓ Though poor, he was generous. **ⓑ**

34. Choose the simple sentence of 'Munir is a boy who is good.' *[বিআরটিএর মোটরযান পরিদর্শক-১৭]*
    ⓐ Munir is being a good boy.
    ⓑ Munir is not an ugly boy.
    ⓒ Muir has been a good boy.
    ⓓ Munir is a good boy. **ⓓ**

35. It is beyond doubt that he is a brave man. (Simple)
    [১৪তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৭]
    ⓐ It is doubtless that he is a brave man.
    ⓑ There is no doubt that he is a brave man.
    ⓒ Undoubtedly he is a brave man
    ⓓ He is a brave man and there is no doubt about it **ⓒ**

36. The complex form of the sentence : "Study hard or you will fail" is —
    [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী প্রোগ্রামার, প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা ও ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-১৬]
    ⓐ If you do not study hard, you will fail.
    ⓑ If you study hard, you will fail.
    ⓒ If you not study hard, you will fail.
    ⓓ in case of your study hard, you will fail. **ⓐ**

37. What a fool he is! (Assertive)
    [স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল) ২০১৬]
    ⓐ It is he who is fool ⓑ He is a fool, of course
    ⓒ He is very fool   ⓓ He is a great fool **ⓓ**

38. 'He acted on my advice' — complex form of this sentence is —*[১৩তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন (কলেজ/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৬]*
    ⓐ I advised him and he acted.
    ⓑ I advised him that he acted.
    ⓒ He acted according to my advice.
    ⓓ He acted as I advised him. **ⓓ**

39. I wish I had seen you before. (Exclamatory)
[১৩তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন (কলেজ/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৬]
ⓐ Wow! I seen you before.
ⓑ Had I seen you before!
ⓒ Oh! I seen you before.
ⓓ If I seen you before.   ❺

40. Besides going to the book fair, I bought a number of books. (Compound) [১৩তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন (কলেজ/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৬]
ⓐ I not only went to the book fair but also bought a number of books.
ⓑ I went to the book fair and bought a number of books.
ⓒ Going to the book fair, I bought a number of books.
ⓓ I bought number of books when I went to the book fair.   ❺

41. There is little milk in the glass (Interrogative)
[১৩তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন (কলেজ/সমপর্যায়) ২০১৬]
ⓐ Is there little milk in the glass?
ⓑ Isn't there little milk in the glass?
ⓒ Is there any milk in the glass?
ⓓ Isn't there any milk in the glass?   ❻

42. What kind of sentence is — "Fight till you die"?
[প্রধানমন্ত্রীর কার্যালয়ে সহকারী পরিচালক-১৩]
ⓐ Simple   ⓑ Complex
ⓒ Compound   ⓓ Complex-Compound   ❺

43. The man is so weak that he cannot walk (Simple)
[১০ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৪]
ⓐ The man is too weak to walk
ⓑ The man is so weak to walk
ⓒ The man is too weak for him to walk
ⓓ The man is so weak for him to walk   ❹

44. He is so dishonest that he cannot speak the truth. (Simple) [১১তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৪]
ⓐ He is too dishonest that he cannot speak the truth.
ⓑ He is too dishonest to be spoken the truth.
ⓒ He is too dishonest to speak the truth.
ⓓ He is very dishonest and cannot speak the truth.   ❻

45. Though he tried hard, he failed. (Compound)
[৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১১]
ⓐ He tried and failed
ⓑ In spite of his trying hard, he failed.
ⓒ He tried hard but failed
ⓓ But for his trying hard, he failed.   ❻

46. Move and die. (Simple) [৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১১]
ⓐ If you move, you will die.
ⓑ By moving, you will die.
ⓒ Without moving you will die.
ⓓ If you do not move, you will die.   ❺

47. I had done the work and went home (Simple) [বিশেষ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (এবতেদায়ী)-১০]
ⓐ Having done the work, I went home
ⓑ Being done the work, I went home
ⓒ Because of being done the work, I went home
ⓓ As I had done the work, I went home   ❹

48. All must submit to destiny. (Make it negative)
ⓐ No one can escape destiny.
ⓑ Everybody should accept destiny.
ⓒ No one should escape destiny.
ⓓ Everybody should accept what destiny fixes for them.   ❻

49. Our house is close to the school. (make it complex)
ⓐ Our school is close to the house.
ⓑ The house we live at present is close to the school.
ⓒ The house in which we live is close to the school
ⓓ The house in which we live in is close to the school.   ❻

50. 'I know his birthday'. – the complex sentence of this is—
ⓐ I know about his birth and its day
ⓑ His birthday is known to me.
ⓒ I know when he was born.
ⓓ This is his birthday and I know it.   ❻

51. The grass was so wet that we couldn't sit on it. (simple)
ⓐ The grass was very wet to sit.
ⓑ The grass was too wet for us to sit on.
ⓒ The grass was wet enough for us to sit.
ⓓ The grass was much wet for us to sit.   ❺

52. 'May our cricket team win the 'World Cup'. Change into an assertive sentence.
ⓐ I wish our cricket team to win the 'World Cup'
ⓑ I wish that our cricket team wins the 'World Cup'.
ⓒ I wish our cricket team could win the 'World Cup'.
ⓓ I wish our cricket team can win the 'World Cup'.   ❻

53. The exclamatory form of the sentence– 'A little learning is a dangerous thing'
ⓐ How dangerous a little learning is!
ⓑ What a dangerous thing a little learning is!
ⓒ Isn't little learning is 'a' dangerous thing!
ⓓ What a dangerous a little learning is!

54. Ten years have passed since his father died. Make it simple :
ⓐ His father has died ten years ago.
ⓑ His father died since ten years.
ⓒ His father has died for ten years.
ⓓ His father died ten years ago.   ❹

55. "He had deep love for the land of his birth." Identify the correct complex form of the sentence from the following options:
ⓐ He was born to love his motherland.
ⓑ He loved his motherland because he was born here.
ⓒ He had deep love for the land where he was born.
ⓓ His motherland had deep love for him as he loved his motherland.

56. The sculpture is very enchanting. Make it exclamatory.
ⓐ What a enchanting the sculpture is!
ⓑ How enchanting the sculpture is!
ⓒ How enchanting sculpture this is!
ⓓ How enchanting sculpture!

57. Had I the wings of a bird! (make it assertive)
ⓐ I wish I had the wings of a bird.
ⓑ I had the wings of a bird.
ⓒ I should have the wings of a bird.
ⓓ May I have the wings of a bird.   ❹

Modifier

সংজ্ঞা : যে সমস্ত word বা phrase কোনো noun-এর পূর্বে অথবা পরে বসে ঐ noun- কে modify করে অর্থাৎ সেই noun- সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে তাকে **Modifier** বলে।

❖ **Modifier কারা :**

➤ (i) Determiners, (ii) Adjective এবং (iii) Noun adjective

(i) Modifier সবসময় noun phrase-এর ক্ষেত্রে head word-এর পূর্বে বা পরে বসে।

(ii) Modifier-টি মূলত sentence-এর মধ্যে adjective-এর কাজ করে।

❖ **Modifier সাধারণত ২ প্রকার :**

(i) Pre-Modifier
(ii) Post-Modifier

1. **Pre-modifier :** যে Modifier- গুলো noun অথবা noun phrase- এর পূর্বে বসে সেই noun- কে modify করে তাকে Premodifier বলে।

   Example :   (i) A **wise** man cannot do this work. (এখানে wise শব্দটি pre-modifier)

   (ii) A **broken** chair is not suitable for seat. (এখানে broken শব্দটি pre-modifier)

2. **Post-modifier :** যে Modifier গুলো noun বা noun phrase- এর পরে বসে উক্ত noun- কে modify করে তাকে Post-modifier বলে।

   Example :

   (i) I found the boy **crying** on the street. (এখানে crying শব্দটি post-modifier)

   (ii) His dicision to study law was **appreciated.** (এখানে appreciated শব্দটি post-modifier)

Dangling or Misplaced Modifiers

সংজ্ঞা : যখন কোনো Modifier তার নির্দিষ্ট Subject-এর পাশে বসা সত্ত্বেও ঐ Subject কে Modify না করে অন্য কোনো শব্দকে Modify করে, তাকে Dangling modifier/ misplace modifer/ illogical modifier বলে।

Swimming in the river, a dead cow was seen by local people.

এখানে Swimming in the river এই Comma যুক্ত অংশটি হচ্ছে একটি Adjective Phrase। এর পরেই অর্থাৎ Comma পরবর্তী Subject হবে এমন কোনো ব্যক্তি বা প্রাণী যিনি বা যেটি ঐ Swimming এর কাজ বা সাঁতার কাটার কাজ করছিল। সেক্ষেত্রে Comma পরবর্তী Subject "a dead cow" হওয়া অসম্ভব। Comma পরবর্তী Subject এখানে হবে local people বা অন্য জীবিত কেউ। এ কারণে এই বাক্যের সঠিক উত্তর হবে–

Swimming in the river, local people saw a dead cow.

Dangling Modifier গঠিত হওয়া সংক্রান্ত আলোচনা :

i) সাধারণত কোনো Modifier যে Noun বা Pronoun কে Modify করে তার ঠিক পূর্বেই বসে। কিন্তু Dangling Modifier তা করে না। Dangling Modifier মূলত এক ধরনের বাক্যাংশ বা Phrase যা অপর বাক্যাংশে অবস্থিত Modifier noun বা Pronoun কে চিহ্নিত করে।

ii) Dangling অংশে (Comma এর আগের অংশ) সরাসরি Subject থাকবে না, তবে Subject সম্পর্কে একটা ধারণা পাওয়া যাবে। যেমন– যদি বলা হয়, <u>Teaching English</u>, I get much fun. এই বাক্যের Underline কৃত Teaching English অংশটুকু পড়লে এ অংশের subject যে আমি (I) তা স্পষ্ট-ই বোঝা যায়। সভাবতই, Comma চিহ্ন এর পরে subject "I" বসেছে। অর্থাৎ Comma এর আগের phrase (Teaching English) দ্বারা যাকে বোঝায় সেটিই Comma এর পরে subject হিসেবে বসেছে।

iii) Dangling অংশে Subject (ব্যক্তি/ বস্তু) লুকানো থাকবে।

Dangling Modifier সংক্রান্ত কিছু Common উপযোগী Rules

1. **Present Participle সংক্রান্ত :**

Incorrect　**:** Walking in the park, a snake bit him.
Correct　　**:** Walking in the park, he was bitten by a snake.

এখানে কে হাঁটে? অবশ্যই সে (He) Walking in the park. সুতরাং dangling modifier টি He কে modify করেছে, Snake-কে নয় ।

2. **Past participle সংক্রান্ত :**

Incorrect　**:** Excited to learn English, the youtube video has watched by Sadia.
Correct　　**:** Excited to learn English, Sadia watched the youtube video.

এখানে কে excited হলো? অবশ্যই Sadia । তাই excited to learn English Dangling modifier টি Sadia কে modify করেছে ।

3. **Having + V₃+ Perfect Participle সংক্রান্ত :**

Incorrect　**:** Having done the work, a break was needed to him.
Correct　　**:** Having done the work, he needed a break.

কে কাজ করল? সে (He) । সুতরাং Break, Modified হবে না, Modified হবে He.

4. **Preposition + verb + (ing) :**

Incorrect　**:** Without doing hard work, success never come to him.
Correct　　**:** Without doing hard work, he will not be succeded.

কে Hard work করবে? অবশ্যই He, Success নয় । তাই পরবর্তী বাক্যাংশের Subject He হবে ।

5. **Perfect Participle বা having been+ verb এর Past Participle এর মাধ্যমে :**

Incorrect　**:** Having stolen the money, the police search the thief.
Correct　　**:** Having stolen the money, the thief was searched by the police. (টাকা চুরির কাজ কে করেছে? নিশ্চয়ই the thief । কাজেই the thief হবে coma পরবর্তী subject ।)

6. **Adjective Phrase হিসেবে :**

Incorrect　**:** Young and inexperienced, the task seemed easy to me.
Correct　　**:** Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy.

7. **Reduced Adverbial Clause :**

Incorrect　**:** While walking in the garden, her leg was broken.
Correct　　**:** While she was walking in the garden, she broke her leg.

8. **Expression with like or unlike :**

Incorrect　**:** Unlike most birds, the heads and necks of vulture lack feathers.
Correct　　**:** Unlike most birds, vultures do not have feathers on their heads and necks.

9. **যখন একটি clause তার modifier থেকে দূরে সরে গিয়ে misplaced modifier হয়ে যায় :**

Incorrect　**:** Plunging into water, drowning child rescued him.
Correct　　**:** Plunging into water, he rescued the drowning child.

10. **কখনো কখনো adverb স্থানচ্যুত হয়ে misplaced হয়ে গেলে :**

Incorrect　**:** He nearly earned 500tk today.
Correct　　**:** He earned nearly 500tk today.

11. **Main sentence**-এর **Subject** এর সাথে **Participle**-এর সম্পর্ক থাকা বাঞ্ছনীয়। কিন্তু কখনও কখনও এর ব্যতিক্রম ঘটতে দেখা যায়। এতে **Sentence** এর অর্থ প্রকাশে বিঘ্ন ঘটে।

Incorrect : **Going** to the station, his **pocket** was picked.
Correct : **On his way** to the station, his pocket was picked.

1. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree —. *[20th BCS]*

ⓐ education will be employed by the university.   ⓑ employment will be given by to me by the university.
ⓒ The university will employ me   ⓓ I will be employed by the university.   **ⓓ**

Class Work

1. **According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree —.** *[20th BCS]*
   ⓐ education will be employed by the university.
   ⓑ employment will be given by to me by the university.
   ⓒ The university will employ me
   ⓓ I will be employed by the university.   **ⓓ**

2. **Similar to the floppy disk — .**
   [বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন বোর্ড ২০০৪]
   ⓐ stores data in the hard disk sectors
   ⓑ the hard disk stores data in sectors
   ⓒ data is stored in the hard disk in sectors
   ⓓ stores data is sectors in the hard disk   **ⓑ**

3. **Find out the correct sentnce.**
   [বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক সহ-পরিচালক ২০০৬]
   ⓐ Crossing the street, a car almost struck us.
   ⓑ As we crossed the street, a car almost struck us.
   ⓒ A car almost struck us, crossing the street.
   ⓓ Having crossed the street, a car almost struck us.   **ⓑ**

4. **— two months at sea, he came back healthier than ever.**
   [চবি ইউনিট 'বি' (কলা ও মানববিদ্যা) সকাল; সেট-১ (কর্ণফুলী-১) ২০২০-২১]
   ⓐ Spending   ⓑ Being spent
   ⓒ Having spent   ⓓ Having been spent   **ⓒ**

5. **— , he went to collect his payment.**
   [চবি ইউনিট 'বি' (কলা ও মানববিদ্যা) সকাল; সেট-২; সান্ধ্য-২ (কর্ণফুলী-১) ২০২০-২১]
   ⓐ Having finished his work successfully
   ⓑ Although he had completed his work successfully
   ⓒ As long as the work is completed with success
   ⓓ The work have been completed   **ⓐ**

6. **When I asked what was wrong, — .**
   [জাককানইবি ইউনিট এ ২০১৯-২০]
   ⓐ I was explained the problem to him
   ⓑ He explained the problem to me
   ⓒ The problem explained itself
   ⓓ He was explained the problem   **ⓑ**

7. **My friend is — globe trotter. Last summer, my friend and I travelled to — Spain.** *[চবি ইউনিট 'বি' (বিকাল; সেট-১ (হালদা)) ২০২০-২১]*
   ⓐ a / no article   ⓑ the / the
   ⓒ no article / the   ⓓ a / the   **ⓐ**

8. **Choose the sentence with the modifier in the correct place.** *[জাবি ইউনিট 'সি' (কলা ও মানবিক, সেট-এ) ২০১৯-২০]*
   ⓐ The clerk sold the scarf with the red print to the woman.
   ⓑ The clerk sold the scarf to the woman with the red print.
   ⓒ The clerk with the red print sold the scarf to the woman.
   ⓓ None of the above   **ⓐ**

9. **Pick the appropriate location for this modifier : eating banana pancakes,** *[জাবি ইউনিট 'ই' ২০১৭-১৮]*
   ⓐ The couple watched the rain falling from the sky.
   ⓑ The couple watched the rain– falling from the sky.
   ⓒ The couple watched the rain falling from the sky.
   ⓓ None of these   **ⓐ**

10. **As the audience watched the game the speed skill and intensity thrilled them.** *[জাবি ইউনিট 'ই' ২০১৭-১৮]*
    ⓐ game, the speed, skill, and intensity, thrilled.
    ⓑ game, the speed, skill, and intensity thrilled.
    ⓒ game; the speed, skill, and intensity thrilled.
    ⓓ game, the speed, skill, and intensity; thrilled.   **ⓑ**

11. **After watching the movie 'Centennial', — .** *[জাবি ইউনিট 'ই' ২০১৭-১৮; চবি ইউনিট 'সি' ২০১৭-১৮]*
    ⓐ the book was read by many people
    ⓑ the book were read by many people
    ⓒ many people wanted to read the book
    ⓓ many people wants to read the book   **ⓒ**

12. **After seeing the movie, —** *[চবি ইউনিট 'সি' ২০১৭-১৮]*
    ⓐ the book was read by many people
    ⓑ the book made many people want to read it
    ⓒ many people wanted to read the book
    ⓓ the reading of the book interested many people
    ⓔ the movie interested many people in the book.   **ⓒ**

Class ◆ Exam

1. **'Inspite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is—**
   ⓐ Though he was old, he was young at heart.
   ⓑ He is old but young at heart
   ⓒ He was too old to be young at heart
   ⓓ All of the above.

2. **I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.**
   ⓐ I do not knew his father's name.
   ⓑ I do not know what his father's name is.
   ⓒ I do not know that what his father's name is
   ⓓ I do not know what name his father's is.

3. **'We must not be late, else we will miss the train.' This is a—**
   ⓐ compound sentence ⓑ complex sentence
   ⓒ simple sentence   ⓓ interrogative sentence

4. **As soon as he saw me, he ran away. The correct negative form is :**
   ⓐ No sooner had he seen me he ran away.
   ⓑ No sooner had he seen me than he ran away.
   ⓒ No sooner he saw me than he ran away.
   ⓓ He did not see me and he ran away.

5. **'Where there is a life, there is a hope'— the simple form of the sentence is—**
   ⓐ There is no life without hope.
   ⓑ There is life so there is hope.
   ⓒ There is life and there is hope.
   ⓓ Because of hope, there is life.

6. **Compound sentence of 'I saw <u>him</u> going to market.**
   ⓐ I saw him and he was going to market.
   ⓑ I saw him who was going to market.
   ⓒ I saw him to go to market.
   ⓓ I go to market which he was.

7. **Unless you work hard, you will not succeed. (Compound)**
   ⓐ Without working hard and you will not succeed
   ⓑ Work hard or you will not succeed
   ⓒ Work hard and you will not succeed
   ⓓ You work hard and will succeed.

8. **According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree —.**
   ⓐ education will be employed by the university.
   ⓑ employment will be given by to me by the university.
   ⓒ The university will employ me
   ⓓ I will be employed by the university.

9. **Similar to the floppy disk — .**
   ⓐ stores data in the hard disk sectors
   ⓑ the hard disk stores data in sectors
   ⓒ data is stored in the hard disk in sectors
   ⓓ stores data is sectors in the hard disk

10. **After watching the movie 'Centennial', — .**
    ⓐ the book was read by many people
    ⓑ the book were read by many people
    ⓒ many people wanted to read the book
    ⓓ many people wants to read the book.

Answer Sheet

1	B	2	B	3	A	4	B	5	A	6	A	7	B	8	D	9	B	10	C