



CS Preliminary





Lecture Content

☑ Transformation of Sentences (Positive, Comparative, Superlative & Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative,

Optative and Exclamatory)





Discussion

Transformation of Sentences

- From Affirmative to Negative
- From Assertive to Interrogative
- From Assertive to Exclamatory
- From Assertive to Imperative
- Positive, Comparative & Superlative

(1) Affirmative থেকে Negative

Rule-1: বিপরীত শব্দ (Antonym) বসিয়ে Affirmative থেকে Negative করা যায়। এক্ষেত্রে বিপরীত শব্দটির পূর্বে not বসাতে হয়।

Aff : The boy is selfish

Negative : The boy is not unselfish

Aff : The man is clever **Negative:** The man is not fool

Aff : At this, the sailor was very angry with hi

Neg : At this, the sailor was not very happy with him

Rule-2: Affirmative sentence এ only/alone থাকলে Negative sentence এ none but বসে (যদি subject টি ব্যক্তিবাচক বা সষ্টিকর্তা সম্পর্কিত হয়।)

Affirmative: Only Allah can help us. Negative : None but Allah can help us **Affirmative**: Only the brave deserve the fair **Negative** : None but the brave deserve the fair

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note এক্ষেত্রে but এর পরে যে subject থাকে সেটি অনুসারে verb বসে। উপরের sentence টিতে the brave দারা সাহসীদেরকে বুঝাচ্ছে যা plural. তাই verb (deserve) এর সঙ্গে

s যোগ হয়নি।







Rule-3: Affirmative sentence এ only/alone থাকলে Negative sentence এ nothing but বসে যদি subject বস্তুবাচক (material) হয়। আর বয়স বুঝালে not less than / not more than বসে এবং সময় বুঝালেও no more than বসে।

Affirmative: Money alone can bring their satisfaction.

Negative : Nothing but money can bring their

satisfaction.

Affirmative: The man is only fifty years old.

Negative: The man is not less than/not more than

fifty years old.

Affirmative: It takes only a few seconds.

Negative: It takes no more than a few seconds.

Rule-4: Affirmative sentence এ always থাকলে never বসিয়ে এবং Affirmative শব্দের বিপরীত শব্দ বসিয়ে Negative করতে হয়।

Affirmative: He always tells a lie.

Negative: He never speaks the truth.

Affirmative: The man is always worried about his

family finances.

Negative: The man is never relaxed about his

family finances.

Rule-5: Affirmative sentence এ must থাকলে cannot but বা cannot help বসে। এক্ষেত্রে but এরপর মূল verb কিন্তু help এরপর verb এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত হয়।

Affirmative: We must abide by laws.

Negative: We cannot but abide by laws.

Or, We cannot help abiding by laws.

Affirmative: We must die one day.

Negative: We cannot but die one day.

Or, We cannot help dying one day.

Rule-6: Every দিয়ে Affirmative sentence শুরু হলে

Negative করতে হয় নিম্নের নিয়ম অনুসারে।

There is no + noun + but + verb থেকে শুরু করে অবশিষ্ট অংশ।

Affirmative : Every mother loves her child.

Negative: There is no mother but **loves** her child.

Affirmative: Everybody dislikes a dishonest man.

Negative : There is no person but dislikes a

dishonest man.

Affirmative: Every student must obey his/her teachers.

Negative: There is no student but **obeys** his teachers.

Rule-7: Too ---- to যুক্ত Affirmative sentence কে Negative করার সময় too উঠে গিয়ে so বসে তারপর adjective এরপর to উঠিয়ে that বসে এরপর subject + cannot / could not + মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

Affirmative: He is too sick to leave bed.

Negative: He is so sick that he cannot leave bed.

Affirmative: He was too sick to leave bed.

Negative: He was so sick that he could not leave bed.

Affirmative: The patient is too critical to take oxygen.

Negative: The patient is so critical that he cannot

take oxygen.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note present tense হলে cannot আর past tense

হলে could not বসে।

Rule-8: Affirmative sentence এ as soon as থাকলে no sooner had + subject + verb এর past participle form ------ than +subject+ verb এর past form বনে।

Affirmative: As soon as he saw me he disappeared.

Negative : No sooner had he seen me than he

disappeared.

Affirmative: As soon as we reached the station the

train left.

Negative: No sooner had we reached the station

than the train left.

Rule-9: Less --- than যুক্ত sentence কে Negative করার সময় less উঠে গিয়ে not so এবং than উঠে গিয়ে as বসে।

Affirmative: The lady is less beautiful than you said. **Negative**: The lady is not so beautiful as you said.

Affirmative: Tipu is less intelligent than I thought.

Negative : Tipu is not so intelligent as I thought.

Rule-10: As ---- as যুক্ত Positive degree এর Affirmative sentence কে negative করার নিয়ম: প্রথম as এর জায়গায় not less এবং শেষ as এর জায়গায় than বসে।

Affirmative: Nilu is as beautiful as Nipa.

Negative: Nilu is not less beautiful than Nipa.





(2) From Assertive to Interrogative

Rule-11: Assertive sentence কে Interrogative এ পরিবর্তন করতে হলে তাকে Negative Interrogative করতে হয় যদি Sentence টি Affirmative হয়।

Ass : The man is very clever.

Int : Isn't the man very clever?

: They are fond of 'Twenty Twenty Cricket' Ass

Int : Aren't they fond of 'Twenty Twenty Cricket'?

: Her mother often writes to her. Ass

Int : Doesn't her mother often write to her?

Ass : I have to go to hospital.

Int : Don't I have to go to hospital?

Ass : They had to wait for a long time.

Int : Didn't they have to wait for a long time?

Rule-2: Negative sentence কে Interrogative করার

সময় Negative অংশ উঠে যায় এবং sentence টি

Affirmative হয়ে যায়।

Assertive : He is not polite

Interrogative: Is he polite?

Rule-3: Assertive sentence টিতে মূল verb থাকলে প্রশ্ন করার সময় don't বসে কিন্তু মূল verb এর সঙ্গে s/es থাকলে

প্রশ্ন করার সময় doesn't বসে।

Assertive : Rafin comes here every day.

Interrogative: Doesn't Rafin come here every day?

Assertive : They like cricket.

Interrogative: Don't they like cricket?

Rule-4: Assertive sentence টিতে verb এর past

form থাকলে প্রশ্ন করার সময় didn't বসে।

Assertive : Runa came here yesterday.

Interrogative: Didn't Runa come here yesterday?

Assertive : It happened last night.

Interrogative: Didn't it happen last night?

Rule-5: Everybody / Everyone যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে প্রথমে who বসাতে হয়, তারপর Negative auxiliary বসে।

Assertive : Everybody enjoys freedom. **Interrogative:** Who doesn't enjoy freedom?

Assertive : Everyone requested them.

Interrogative: Who didn't request them?

Ass : All sought their help to tackle

difficult situation.

: Who didn't seek their help to tackle Int

difficult situation?

Rule-6 : Nobody/no one/none युक Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে who বসাতে হয়। এক্ষেত্রে who এরপর কোন Negative auxiliary বসে না। অর্থাৎ who এর পরে সরাসরি verb বসে, কিন্তু modal verb থাকলে তা মূল verb এর পূর্বে বসে।

Assertive : Nobody came yesterday.

Interrogative : Who came yesterday?

Assertive : None requested him.

Interrogative : Who requested him?

Assertive : None could ever count my love for

Interrogative: Who could ever count my love for

him?

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note অবশ্য Nobody / no one / none যুক্ত Assertive

sentence কে anybody দারাও Interrogative করা যায়।

Assertive: Nobody came yesterday.

Interrogative: Did anybody come yesterday?

Rule-7: Modal verbs (can, could, may, might, should, must would, will etc. যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে Interrogative করতে হলে modal verb টি Negative আকারে প্রথমে বসে।

: The girl can dance. Assertive **Interrogative**: Can't the girl dance?

: We should do the work. **Assertive**

Interrogative: Shouldn't we do the work?







(3) From Assertive to Exclamatory

Rule-1 : Be verb যুক্ত Assertive sentence-কে

Exclamatory sentence এ পরিবর্তন করতে হলে সাধারণত
দুটি নিয়মের মাধ্যমে করতে হয়।

(i) Assertive sentence-টিতে যখন a/an article থাকে তখন প্রথমে what + a/an + noun + subject (it) + verb +!

Assertive: It is a nice scenery.

Exclamatory: What a nice scenery it is!

Assertive: It was an excellent job.

Exclamatory: What an excellent job it was!

Ass: It was a very unlucky day.

Excl : What an unlucky day it was!

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note সাধারণত এখানে subject এর জায়গায় 'It' বসে।

(ii) Assertive sentence এ যখন a/an না থাকে তখন প্রথমে how

+ adjective + subject + verb + !

Assertive : The scenery is very nice.

Exclamatory : How nice the scenery is!

Assertive : The girl was very intelligent.

Exclamatory : How intelligent the girl was!

Rule-2: Assertive sentence এ wish থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় if/had/would that বসে এবং প্রথম subject এবং wish উঠে যায়।

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

Exclamatory: If I had the wings of a bird!

Or, Had I the wings of a bird!

Or, Would that I had the wings of a

bird!

Assertive : I wish I were the king.

Exclamatory: If I were the king!

Rule-3: Assertive sentence এ যদি আনন্দ প্রকাশক কোন শব্দ যেমন:- rejoice থাকে তাহলে Exclamatory করার সময় Hurrah! বসে। কিন্তু Assertive sentence টিতে যদি দু:খ জ্ঞাপক শব্দ যেমন:- regret অথবা It is a matter of great sorrow that থাকে তাহলে Exclamatory করার সময় Alas! বসে এবং It is a matter of great sorrow that যায়। যেমন-

Assertive: I regret that he has failed. **Exclamatory**: Alas! He has failed.

Assertive: We rejoice that we have won the match. **Exclamatory**: Hurrah! We have won the match.

(4) From Assertive to Imperative

Rule-1: Assertive sentence এ second person (you) থাকলে Imperative করার সময় প্রথমে মূল verb তারপর মূল verb এর পরের অংশ বসে। এক্ষেত্রে subject বসে না।

Assertive : You should do the work.

Imperative: Do the work.

Ass : You should not touch it.

Imp: Do not touch it.

Assertive: You should go to market.

Imperative: Go to market.

Rule-2: Assertive sentence টিতে first person / third person থাকলে Imperative করার সময় প্রথমে let + object form of subject + verb থেকে শুকু করে পরবর্তী অংশ বসে।

Assertive: I should do the work. **Imperative**: Let me do the work.

Assertive: He should enter the room. **Imperative**: Let him enter the room.

Assertive: They should finish the work. **Imperative**: Let them finish the work.

Assertive: She should solved the problem. **Imperative**: Let her solved the problem.

Assertive: Rina should understand the matter. **Imperative**: Let Rina understand the matter.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note Assertive sentence টিতে যদি not থাকে তাহলে Imperative করার সময় verb এর পূর্বে not বসে।





Change of Degree

Rule	Positive degree তে আছে	Comparative degree তে হবে	Superlative degree তে হবে		
1.	As as	not + comparative form + than এর পর প্রথম	superlative হয় না		
		subject			
2.	Not + so as	comparative form + than এর পর প্রথম	superlative হয় না		
		subject			
3.	No other + as as	comparative form + than এর পর any	the + superlative form		
		other/all other			
4.	Very few+ as as	comparative form + than এর পর most other	one of the + superlative form		

Rule 1 এর example

Positive : Runa is as tall as Dina.

Comparative: Dina is not taller than Runa.

Superlative : Not applicable (হয় না) ৷

Rule 2 এর example

Positive : Mukta is not so clever as Shondha.

Comparative: Shondha is cleverer than Mukta.

Superlative : Not applicable (হয় না)।

Rule 3 এর example

Positive : No other boy in the class is as tall as

Tanvir.

Comparative: Tanvir is taller than any other boy in

the class.

Superlative : Tanvir is the tallest boy in the class.

Rule 4 এর example

Positive : Very few students in the class are as

happy as Rasel.

Comparative: Rasel is happier than most other

students in the class.

Superlative : Rasel is one of the happiest students

in the class.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note One of the এর পর noun টি plural form এ হয়।

From Positive to Superlative

সব ধরনের positive degree কে superlative degree তে পরিণত করা যায় না। নিচের দুটি নিয়ম যুক্ত positive degree কে superlative degree তে রূপান্তর করা যায়।

Rule	Positive এ আছে	Superlative এ <mark>হবে</mark>
1.	No other + as	the + superlative
	as	degree
2.	Very few + as	one of the +
	as	superlative degree

Rule 1 এর example

Positive : No other man in our area is as clever as

Kabir

Superlative: Kabir is the cleverest man in our area.

Positive : No other girl in the class is as beautiful

as Jahan.

Superlative: Jahan is the most beautiful girl in the

Rule 2 এর example

Positive : Very few persons are as intelligent as

Nazmul.

Superlative: Nazmul is one of the most intelligent

Positive : Very few girls in the class are as beautiful

as Nupur.

Superlative: Nupur is one of the most beautiful girls

in the class.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note Positive কে superlative করার সময় শেষের subject টি প্রথমে বসাতে হয়।







From Superlative to Comparative

Rule	Superlative degree	Comparative			
	তে আছে	degree তে হবে			
1.	শুধু the + superlative	comparative form +			
	degree	than এরপর any other			
		/ all other + noun			
2.	One of the +	comparative form +			
	supelative degree	than এরপর most			
		other + noun			

Rul	e 1	এর	examp	le
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Superlative: Nupur is the tallest girl in the class.

Comparative: Nupur is taller than any other girl in

the class.

Superlative: Nazmul is the wisest person in the area.

Comparative: Nazmul is wiser than all other persons

in the area.

Rule 2 এর example

Superlative : Dhaka is one of the biggest cities in

Bangladesh.

Comparative: Dhaka is bigger than most other cities

in Bangladesh.

Superlative: Runa is one of the tallest girls in the class.

Comparative: Runa is taller than most other girls in

the class.

From Superlative to Positive							
Rule	Superlative degree	Positive degree					
	তে আছে	তে হবে					
1.	শুধু the + superlative	no other + noun +					
	degree	as as					
2.	One of the +	very few + noun +					
	supelative degree	as as					

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note দুটি as এর মাঝখানে একটি Adjective বসবে।

Rule 1 এর example

Superlative: Cox's Bazar sea beach is the longest sea

beach in the world.

Positive: No other sea beach in the world is as long

as Cox's Bazar sea beach.

Superlative: Dhaka is the busiest city in Bangladesh.

Positive : No other city in Bangladesh is as busy as

Dhaka.

Rule 2 এর example

Superlative: It was one of the most memorable

journeys in my life.

Positive: Very few journeys in my life were as

memorable as it.

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note very few এরপর noun এবং verb উভয়ই

plural হবে।

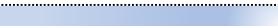
Topic Based Important Questions

- 1. "We must die today or tomorrow." Transform the sentence as negative one
 - (a) We cannot but die one day.
 - d We cannot help dying one day.
 - © Both a & b
 - (d) None of the above.
- 2. "You should shut the door" Transform the sentence as imperative one.
 - a Let you shut the door.
 - d Let not you shut the door.
 - © Do you shut the door?
 - d Shut the door.

- 3. "No other metal in the world is as expensive as platinum". What is the correct comparative form of this positive degree?
 - ② Platinum is more expensive than most other metals.
 - d Platinum is more expensive than any other metal.
 - © Platinum is more expensive than all other metals.
 - d Both b & c
 - None of the above.









- "I regret that he has failed" Transform the sentence as exclamatory one.
 - (a) Hurrah! He has failed.
 - @ Bravo! He has failed.
 - © Oh! He has failed.
 - (d) Alas! He has failed.

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- "Very few insects are as industrious as an ant." What is correct comparative form of this positive degree?
 - (a) An ant is more industrious than any other insect.
 - (d) An ant is more industrious than all other insects.
 - © An ant is more industrious than most other insects.
 - d An ant is one of the most industrious insects.

Exercise on Lecture 10

- 1. "The woman always speaks the truth." Transform the sentence as negative one.
 - (a) The woman never tells a lie.
 - (b) The woman does not tell a lie ever.
 - © The woman does not always speak the truth.
 - (d) None of the above.
- 2. "I am a BCS candidate." Transform the sentence as interrogative one
 - (a) I am not a BCS candidate.
 - @ Amn't I a BCS candidate?
 - © Aren't I a BCS candidate?
 - @ Don't I a BCS candidate?
- 3. "We sought their help yesterday." Transform the sentence as interrogative one.
 - a Were we sought their help yesterday?
 - @ Weren't we sought their help yesterday?
 - © Did we seek their help yesterday?
 - d Didn't we seek their help yesterday?
- "We have to build up the habit of morning walk" Transform the sentence as interrogative one.
 - ⓐ Have we to build up the habit of morning walk?
 - d Haven't we to build up the habit of morning walk?

- © Do we have to build up the habit of morning walk?
- d Don't we have to build up the habit of morning walk?
- 5. "They should enter inside" Transform the sentence as imperative one.
 - They must enter inside.
 - (d) Enter inside
 - © Let them enter inside
 - d Don't let them enter inside.
- Transform the following sentence from comparative to superlative "Anger is more inhuman than most other vices".
 - a Anger is the most inhuman vice.
 - d Anger is one of the most inhuman vices.
 - © Very few vices are as inhuman as anger.
 - d No other vice is as inhuman as anger.
- 7. Transform the following sentence from superlative to positive: "Rana is the tallest boy in the class"
 - (a) No other boy in the class is as tall as Rana.
 - d Very few boys in the class are as tall as Rana.
 - © Rana is taller than all other boys in the class
 - (d) None of the above.

				Ans	swer	She	et <		<<<				
1	a	2	©	3	d	4	d	5	©	6	(b)	7	a







- 1. None but one student was absent. Which is 6. 'May Allah/God help you. affirmative?
 - a One student was absent
 - d One student was always absent
 - © Only one student was absent
 - Only one student was always absent
- 2. 'A child likes only sweets' Negative form of this sentence is
 - a A child likes nothing but sweets
 - (d) A child likes none but sweets
 - © A child likes but sweets
 - (d) A child likes not more sweets
- 3. All love flower. (Interrogative)
 - (a) Who does not love flower?
 - d Who do not love flower?
 - © Who did not love flower?
 - @ Do all love flower?
- 4. Everybody hates a liar. (Interrogative)
 - a Who hates a liar?
 - d Do you hate a liar?
 - © Who does not hates a liar?
 - (d) Who does not hate a liar?
- 5. We should love our country. (Imperative)
 - a Love our country.
 - d Let us love our country.
 - © We may not hate our country.
 - d Should love our country.

- - (a) Assertive
- **@** Optative
- © Imperative
- **@** Exclamatory
- 7. Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory)
 - a How exciting is cricket game!

 - © What an exciting game cricket is!
 - d What an exciting is cricket game!
- 8. "The scenery is very charming." (Make it exclamatory)
 - a The scenery is very charming.
 - d How charming is the scenery!
 - © How charming the scenery is!
 - d How beautiful the scenery is!
- 9. What a nice scenery it is! (Assertive)
 - (a) It is very nice scenery.
 - **(b)** It is a great scenery.
 - © It is a very nice scenery.
 - d This scenery is very nice.
- 10. How beautiful night is! (Make it assertive)
 - a It is beautiful night.
 - d Night is very beautiful.
 - © It is very beautiful night.
 - Might is beautiful



1	©
2	a
3	a
4	@
5	Ф
6	Ф
7	(C)

