



English Language &

Lecture Sheet

Lecture (11-20)









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English Language & Literature

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BCS Preliminary







Lecture Content

☑ Phrases and Clauses



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Phrases and Clauses

Phrases

Phrase হলো একটি শব্দ গুচ্ছ যা অর্থ প্রকাশ করে কিন্তু পূর্ণাঙ্গ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে না। এটি বাক্যে একটি parts of speech এর মত কাজ করে। Phrase এর মধ্যে কোন subject এবং finite verb থাকে না।

যেমন-

- (i) To walk in the morning is good for health
- (ii) They tried to solve the problem
- (iii) There was a big pond in front of our college
- (iv) The man died on the spot
- (v) I like to see <u>a face with a smile on it</u>
 উপরের sentence গুলোর underline কৃত অংশটুকু phrase

Kinds of Phrases

অর্থ, কাজ ও অবস্থান ভেদে phrase কয়েক প্রকারের হয়ে থাকে।

1. Noun Phrase

Noun phrase হলো একটি শব্দ গুচ্ছ যা noun এর মত কাজ করে। এটি বাক্যে verb এর subject, object অথবা complement, preposition এর object, এবং **noun in apposition** হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। Complement বলতে এখানে বাক্য সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য যে পরিপূরক অংশের প্রয়োজন হয় তাকে বুঝায়। যেমন-

- (i) <u>Qualifying in the BCS exam</u> is not easy. verb এর subject হিসেবে
- (ii) He hopes <u>to stand first in the exam</u> verb এর object হিসেবে
- (iii) <u>To walk in the morning</u> is a good exercise verb এর subject হিসেবে
- (iv) I enjoy <u>walking in the morning</u> verb এর object
- (v) Mr. Sirajul is <u>a part time worker</u> subject এর complement
- (vi) He came with <u>his friends</u> preposition এর object
- (vii) Mr. Ruhul Amin, the Chairman of ABC company, came here yesterday. noun in apposition
- (viii) We elected him <u>MP of our constituency</u>. object এর complement হিসেবে

<u> ●iddabari</u>





বিদ্যাবাজ্ Note অনেক সময় transitive verb নিজের object এর সাহায্যে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না। আরেকটি অতিরিক্ত object আনতে হয়। এই দ্বিতীয় object টিকে প্রথমটির object complement বলে। আর এটি noun phrase. উপরের (viii) নং বাক্যটিতে MP শব্দটি 'him' object এর complement হিসেবে বসেছে।

(ix) I have no kith and kin in this town.

noun phrase

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note determiners এর পরেও noun phrase হয়। উপরের (ix) নং বাক্যে **no** হল determiner.

Noun Phrase- এর গঠন নীতি

- 01. Infinitive বাক্যের subject / object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে তা সাধারণত noun phrase
 - (i) To walk in the morning is good for health.
 - (ii) To demand dowry is a punishable offence.
 - (iii) He hopes to solve the problem.
 - (iv) He wanted to do the work.
- 02. Gerund যুক্ত অংশটুকু সাধারণত noun phrase
 - (i) Robi enjoys reading poems.
 - (ii) We like <u>listening to modern songs</u>.
 - (iii) They are fond of singing folk songs.
 - (iv) Telling a lie is a sin.
- 03. দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দ মিলে বাক্যের subject গঠিত হলে সাধারণত noun phrase হয়।
 - (i) The king's speech was contradictory.
 - (ii) A man's foot was found there.
 - (iii) The rivers of Bangladesh are beautiful.
 - (iv) A tall tree has been decorated nicely.
- 03. পাশাপাশি দুটি noun /pronoun 'and/or' দারা যুক্ত হলে তা সাধারণত noun phrase হয়।
 - (i) The British use knife and fork for eating.
 - (ii) They work day and night.
 - (iii) They have power or money.

- 04. Noun in apposition বাব্যে noun phrase হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।
 - (i) Bear Grylls, the heart and soul of Discovery Channel, is a bold pertson.
 - (ii) Dr. Mohammad Younus, the founder of Grameen Bank, has got Nobel Prize on peace.

2. Adjective Phrase

Adjective phrase হল group of words যা adjective এর মত কাজ করে।

যেমন-

- (i) He is a man of great wealth
- (ii) A boy with blue eyes came here
- (iii) The boys playing in the field are students
- (iv) The medicine <u>produced in Bangladesh</u> is world
- (v) He is as dull as an ass or The man is as black as crow
- (vi) The baby is able to walk
- (vii) Grapes are sweet to taste
- (viii) I need a house to live in
- (ix) This is a chair to sit on

Adjective Phrase- এর গঠন নীতি

- 1. Present participle যুক্ত অংশটুকু সাধারণত adjective phrase
 - (i) The man walking in the field is a farmer.
 - (ii) The girl dancing on the stage is known to me.
 - (iii) Walking a few kilometres the Rohingyas have come to Bangladesh.
- 2. Past participle যুক্ত অংশটুকু সাধারণত adjective phrase
 - (i) The crops <u>damaged by flood</u> were theirs.
 - (ii) The passengers <u>injured in an accident</u> were taken to the hospital.
 - (iii) The police have rescued the car <u>fallen in the canal.</u>



- 1) Adjective + preposition + noun/object.
 - The British are good at English.

The boy is weak in Mathematics.

- 2) As/so + adjective + as + article + noun.
 - (i) This bird is as black as a crow.
 - (ii) He is as dull as an ass.
 - (iii) The man was not so clever as a fox.
- 3) Adjective/noun + infinitive + noun/object.

It is easy to say something.

He has a house to live in.

He is able to walk.

He has a chair to sit on.

4) Adjective + and/or/but + adjective.

He is honest and sincere.

I don't mind if the answer is <u>right or wrong</u>.

The man is poor but honest.

3. Adverbial Phrase

যে শব্দগুচ্ছ verb কে modify করে তাকে adverbial phrase বলে। অর্থাৎ এটি দারা verb এর কাজের সময়, স্থান, উদ্দেশ্য, উপায় ইত্যাদি বুঝায়। অন্য কথায় বললে এটি দারা কোথায়? কখন? কীভাবে? কেন? ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নের উত্তর পাওয়া যায়।

- যেমন-
- (i) He comes here every evening. (সময় বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (ii) He died <u>on the spot</u>. (স্থান বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (iii) He is <u>at his office</u>. (স্থান বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (iv) He did the job with a great care. (কীভাবে বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (v) We will do the job at any cost. (উপায় বুঝাচেছ)
- (vi) He ran to catch the bus. (উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (vii) <u>Last week</u> he received the amount. (সময় বুঝাচ্ছে)
- (viii) He lives in the suburb of Dhaka.

Adverbial/Adverb phrase এর গঠন নীতি

- 1) Adverb + and + adverb.
 - a) He comes to our house now and then.
 - b) He does the sum <u>again and again</u>.

- 2. Every + সময় জ্ঞাপক শব্দ
 - a) Every year we celebrate our birthday.
 - b) Every morning my father reads the Daily Star.
- 3. Preposition + article + adjective + স্থান নির্দেশক শব্দ
 - a) I lived in a small village.
 - b) The car is made in Japan.
- 4. সময় নির্দেশক phrase + preposition + article + --- + সময় নির্দেশক noun.
 - a) Once upon a time there was a king named Midas.
 - b) A sinner will suffer in the future.
- 5. Preposition + article + adjective + noun.
 - a) This bird flies in an easy way.
 - b) The boy behaves in a polite way.
- 6. Infinitive + article / preposition + noun / object.
 - a) He works hard to prosper in life.
 - b) He ran to catch the train.

4. Verb Phrase

Verb phrase হলো সেই শব্দ সমষ্টি যা verb এর কাজ করে। এক্ষেত্রে এক বা একাধিক word মিলে একটি verb এর মত কাজ করে। যেমন-

- (i) Mr. Rakib <u>looks after</u> his parents.
- (ii) We should not hanker after money.
- (iii) Almost all people run after money.
- (iv) Have you given up hopes?

উপরের underlined কৃত অংশটুকু verb phrase

5. Prepositional Phrase

দুই বা ততোধিক শব্দ যদি একটিমাত্র preposition এর মত ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে তাকে prepositional phrase বলে। যেমন-

- (i) There is a big pond in front of our house.
- (ii) The lady shouted at the top of her voice.
- (iii) I was late on account of traffic jam.
- (iv) He was absent on account of illness.









বিদ্যাবাজ্য Note Prepositional phrase যদি তার পূর্ববর্তী noun কে modify করে তাহলে তা adjective phrase হয়। যেমন-

The cat on the couch is black.

Adj. phrase

উপরের বাক্যে 'on the couch' দ্বারা 'cat' কে modify করা হচ্ছে।

আবার prepositional phrase যদি তার পূর্ববর্তী verb কে modify করে তবে তা adverbial phrase হয়। যেমন-

The cat sat on the couch.

Adverb phrase

আরও একটি বিষয় মনে রাখতে হবে। তা হলো prepositional phrase তার object সহযোগে adverbial phrase হয়। যেমন-

There is a big pond in front of my house

adverbial phrase

6. Conjunctional Phrase

Conjunctional phrase হলো সেই শব্দ সমষ্টি যা conjunction এর কাজ করে। অর্থাৎ দুটি clause কে সংযুক্ত করে। যেমন-

- (i) I will do the work as soon as I can
- (ii) You may eat as much as you can
- (iii) He as well as his friends is coming
- (iv) You are talking as if you were a mad

7. Interjectional Phrase

এ ধরনের phrase গুলো interjection এর মত মনের আকস্মিক আবেগ প্রকাশ করে।

যেমন-

- (i) What a pity! He has failed again
- (ii) By God! Speak the truth

8. Infinitive phrase

Infinitive phrase তার object বা adverbial সহ infinitive phrase গঠন করে।

যেমন-

I am glad to know your success.

infinitive phrase

মনে রাখতে হবে infinitive phrase টি যদি verb এর object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাহলে তা noun phrase.

যেমন-

We wanted to know the secret.

noun phrase

Infinitive phrase যখন verb কে modify করে তখন তা adverbial phrase.

যেমন-

He works hard to prosper in life.

adverbial phrase

9. Participle phrase

যেকোন participle তার object বা adverbial সহ participle phrase গঠন করে।

যেমন-

Loudly knocking at the door, he demanded admission.

Clauses

Clause হলো এক গুচ্ছ শব্দ যার মধ্যে একটি finite verb এবং একটি subject থাকে। অর্থাৎ a clause must have 'subject and finite verb'.

Clause কে সাধারণত তিনভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা:

- (i) Principal clause or Independent clause.
- (ii) Subordinate clause or Dependent clause.
- (iii) Co-ordinate clause.
- (i) Principal clause: যে clause তার অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অন্য কোন clause এর উপর নির্ভর করে না বরং নিজেই সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাকে principal clause বলে। যেমন-

The children are safe. We are hale and hearty.







- (ii) Coordinate clause: দুটি সমজাতীয় principal clause যদি কোন coordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তখন তাকে coordinate clause বলে। সাধারণত and, but, or, so, yet, nor, otherwise দ্বারা coordinate clause যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-
 - (i) I went to his hall, and collected some notes.
 - (ii) I went to his house, but he was not available.
 - (iii) He has many shortcomings, yet I like him.
- (iii) Subordinate clause: যে clause নিজে নিজে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না, অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য principal clause এর উপর নির্ভর করে তাকে subordinate clause বলে। Subordinate clause সাধারণত একটি subordinating conjunction দ্বারা শুরু হয়। Subordinating conjunction শুলো হলো when, while, since, as, because, though, although, who, whom, which, that, what, till, until, if, unless, before, after etc.

He returned home when it was midnight.

Classification of subordinate clause

Subordinate clause সমূহকে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। যথা-

- (a) Noun clause
- (b) Adjective clause
- (c) Adverbial clause.

Noun Clause

Noun clause হলো সেই শব্দগুচ্ছ যার একটি subject এবং finite verb রয়েছে এবং যা noun এর কাজ করে।

Noun clause verb এর subject, object, complement, noun in apposition হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। object চেনার উপায় হলো verb কে 'কী' অথবা 'কাকে' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করা। যেমন-

(1) I expect that they will come

Noun clause

কী প্রত্যাশা করি? উত্তর হলো- that they will come. উপরের sentence টিতে noun clause টি verb এর object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

- (2) That you have come pleases us. অনুরূপভাবে কী খুশি করে? উত্তর হলো- That you have come. উপরের sentence টিতে noun clause টি verb এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।
- (3) He replied that he would enjoy the drama

Noun clause

(4) None knows who he is

Noun clause

(5) I didn't know how he passed in the examination

Noun clause

(6) I hope that they will be here in time

Noun clause

(7) I know where I could find him

Noun clause

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note Noun clause it দ্বারা replace করা যায়। অর্থাৎ subordinate clause এর নিচে it বসিয়ে it এর সাথে sentence এর বাকি অংশ যোগ করলে যদি একটি correct বাক্য হয় তাকে noun clause বলে।

(8) Tell me why he did this

Noun clause

(9) I don't believe what he has said

Noun clause

(10) The law will punish whoever is guilty

Noun clause

(11) He asked me why I was late why I was late

Noun clause

উপরের 11 নং বাক্যে **ask** verb টি একটি di-transitive verb বা দ্বিকর্মবিশিষ্ট ক্রিয়া। me হচ্ছে প্রথম object এবং why I was late হচ্ছে দ্বিতীয় object তাই এটি noun clause.

(12) The news that she has eloped with her lover is not

true.

উপরের 12 নং বাক্যটিতে clause টি news এর পরিচিতিমূলক বর্ণনা, তাই noun clause.







যেমন_

Lecture 2

Adjective Clause

Adjective clause হলো ঐ শব্দগুচ্ছ যার একটি subject এবং finite verb আছে এবং যা adjective এর কাজ করে।

Adjective এর কাজ করে মানে noun বা pronoun কে qualify করে এবং এটি Relative pronoun অথবা Relative adverb দারা শুরু হয়।

Relative pronoun গুলো হলো who, whom, whose, which, that, what আর relative adverb গুলো হলো why, how, where, when.

- (1) The pen which has a nice is mine
- (2) The pen which has a broken cap is theirs

 Adjective Clause
- (3) The house that I live in belongs to my father

 Adjective Clause
- (4) I don't know the place whence he has come

 Adjective Clause
- (5) This is the house where he was born

 Adjective Clause
- (6) I know the place where I could find him
 Adjective Clause
- (7) Do you know the woman who has worn a blue sari?

 Adjective Clause

Adverb Clause

Adverb clause সেই শব্দ গুচ্ছ যার একটি subject এবং predicate রয়েছে এবং যা adverb এর কাজ করে। Adverb clause 'it' দ্বারা replace করা যায় না।

Adverb clause কে নিমুলিখিত কয়েকটি ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। যথা-

Adverb clause of time

when, while, since, after, before, as, as soon as প্রভৃতি subordinating conjunction দারা Adverb clause of time গঠিত হয়।

যেমন-

- (a) I saw him while I was going to my university.
- (b) You may come here whenever you want to come.
- (c) As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.
- (d) There was pin drop silence <u>as the leader spoke</u> (নেতা যখন বক্তৃতা দিলেন তখন পিনপতন নীরবতা ছিল).
- (e) Do the work before you forget

Adverb clauses of place

Where, wherever, whence (যেথা থেকে) প্রভৃতি subordinating conjunction দ্বারা Adverb clauses of place গঠিত হয়।

যেমন-

- (a) I shall go where he lives.
- (b) Let him go wherever he wants to go.
- (c) Return whence you have come.

Adverb clauses of purpose

So that, in order that, lest প্রভৃতি subordinating conjunction দ্বারা adverb clauses of purpose গঠিত হয়।

- (a) We eat rice so that we may live
- (b) He came here <u>in order that he might collect the</u> information
- (c) Walk fast <u>lest you should miss the train</u> (দ্রুত হাঁট, নইলে ট্রেন মিস করবে)

Adverb clauses of cause or reason

Because, since, as, that ইত্যাদি subordinating conjunction দ্বারা adverb clause of cause or reason গঠিত হয়।
যেমূন-

- (a) Since it was a rainy day, we could not go there
- (b) As they were rich, they could afford an expensive car.
- (c) Since Mr. Taher was busy, he could not give us time.
- (d) We are very glad that you have stood first in the class.

Adverb clauses of condition

If, whether, unless, on condition that ইত্যাদি subordinating conjunction দ্বারা adverb clauses of condition গঠিত হয়।

যেমন-

- (a) If you came, I would go.
- (b) If he had studied hard, he would have passed.
- (c) You will fail unless you study heedfully.
- (d) It is all the same whether you come or nor
- (e) I will forgive you <u>on condition that you do not</u> repeat the offence.





Adverb clause of result or consequence

এটি that দ্বারা গঠিত হয়। সাধারণত such a/an এর পর noun that থাকলে তা adverb clause of result হয়।

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note such at noun + that থাকলে adverb clause হয়

- (a) He is such a good man that all respect him.
- (b) Mr. Rayhan spoke such in a low voice <u>that a few</u> students could hear him.

Adverb clause of comparison

এটি গঠিত হয় subordinating conjunction **'than' অ**থবা relative adverb **'as'** দারা।

যেমন-

- (a) The lady is older than she looks.
- (b) He was cleverer than I thought.

- (c) He is not so intelligent as you think.
- (d) He is as stupid as I guessed.
- (e) None knows it better than Mr. Tapon [does].
- (f) A few people are happier than she [is].

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note অনেক সময় adverb clause of comparison এর ক্ষেত্রে verb অব্যক্ত (not expressed) থাকে।

Adverb clauses of supposition

Though, although, even if প্রভৃতি subordinating conjunction দারা adverb clauses of supposition গঠিত হয়। যেমন-

- (a) He came though he was sick.
- (b) He does not take bribe though he has enough chance to do the same.
- (c) Although they were busy, they came.
- (d) Even if it rains heavily, I will come.

Topic Based Important Questions

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- 1. Qualifying in the admission test is not easy.
 - (a) main clause
- (b) noun clause
- © adjective clause
- (d) adverbial clause
- 2. Bipul is a man of letters.
 - Noun phrase
- **b** Verbal phrase
- © Adjective phrase
- d Infinitive phrase
- A 41: 6 1 4 : 6 Th
- 3. A thing <u>of beauty</u> is a joy forever. The underlined sentence is-

Hasan is a man of letters.

- a Noun phrase
- **b** Verbal phrase
- © Prepositional phrase
- d Adjective phrase

- 4. We were waiting <u>for the bus</u>. The underlined part is
 - a noun phrase
 - **(b)** an infinitive phrase
 - © a prepositional phrase
 - d a verb phrase
- 5. "People who are involved in politics try to get power. The underlined part is
 - a noun clause
 - **b** adjective clause
 - © adverbial clause
 - (d) none of the above

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Exercise on Lecture 11



Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words

- 1. Qualifying in BCS exam is not easy. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- **b** noun clause
- © adjective phrase
- d adjective clause
- 2. Walking five kilometres, many people crossed the border. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** noun clause
- © adjective phrase
- d adjective clause
- 3. To walk in the morning is good for health. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- (b) noun clause
- © adjective phrase
- d adjective clause
- 4. We have elected him MP of our constituency. The underlined words belong to
 - a prepositional phrase
 - **b** adverbial phrase
 - © noun phrase
 - d adjective phrase
- 5. He has a number of kith and kin in this town.
 - a adverbial phrase
- **b** noun phrase
- © adjective clause
- d noun clause
- 6. Many people of our country like sunny day. The underlined words belong to
 - a adjective phrase
- **b** noun phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d none of the above
- 7. The British are good in English. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** adjective phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d participle phrase
- 8. A two-year-old baby is able to walk. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** adjective phrase
- © infinitive phrase
- d adverbial phrase

- 9. The people <u>living in Dhaka</u> work hard to survive well. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
- **b** adjective phrase
- © noun clause
- d adjective clause
- 10. The man was as black as a crow. The underlined words belong to
 - a adverbial phrase
- (b) adverbial clause
- © noun phrase
- d adjective phrase
- 11. The police have rescued the car fallen in the canal. The underlined words are
 - a adverbial phrase
- (b) adverbial clause
- © noun phrase
- d adjective phrase
- 12. They have built a house to live in. The underlined words belong to
 - adjective phrase
- **b** noun phrase
- © verb phrase
- d adverbial phrase
- 13. A gentle man behaves in a polite way. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
 - **b** adjective phrase
 - © adverbial phrase
 - d prepositional phrase
- 14. Jakir works hard to prosper in life. The underline words are
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** infinitive phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d adjective phrase
- 15. I am glad to know your success. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** infinitive phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d adjective phrase
- 16. We wanted to know the secret. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
- **binfinitive** phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d adjective phrase



- 17. There is a big pond <u>in front of</u> their college. The underlined words are
 - a prepositional phrase
 - **(b)** adverbial phrase
 - © noun phrase
 - @ adjective phrase
- 18. There is a big pond <u>in front of their college</u>. The underlined words are
 - a prepositional phrase
 - **b** adverbial phrase
 - © noun phrase
 - @ adjective phrase
- 19. Afroza could not come <u>on account of illness</u>. The underlined words are-
 - (a) prepositional phrase (b) adverbial phrase
 - © noun phrase
- d adjective phrase
- 20. I will do the work <u>as soon as</u> I can. The underlined words belong to
 - a adverbial phrase
- **(b)** conjunctional phrase
- © participle phrase
- d adjective phrase
- 21. You may eat <u>as much as</u> you can. The underlined words are-
 - (a) adverbial phrase
- **(b)** conjunctional phrase
- © participle phrase
- @adjective phrase
- 22. Loudly knocking at the door, he demanded admission. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** participle phrase
- © infinitive phrase
- @adverbial phrase
- 23. I enjoy <u>watching Discovery Channel</u>. The underlined words are
 - a adjective phrase
- **b** noun phrase
- © participle phrase
- dadverbial phrase
- 24. The girl <u>watching the Discovery Channel</u> is my niece. The underlined words are
 - a adjective phrase
- **b** noun phrase
- © participle phrase
- d adverbial phrase

- 25. Mr. Ruhul Amin, the MD of ABC Company, came here couple of days ago. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** adjective phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d participle phrase
- 26. <u>A handsome person</u> has done this. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** adjective phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d none of the above
- 27. The Padma is <u>a gentle flowing river</u>. The underlined words belong to
 - a noun phrase
- **b** adjective phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- d none of the above
- 28. Mr. Rakib <u>looks after</u> her parents. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
- **b** verb phrase
- © adverbial phrase
- dadjective phrase
- 29. The cat <u>on the couch</u> is black. The underlined words belong to
 - a prepositional phrase
 - **b** adjective phrase
 - © adverbial phrase
 - d all of the above
- 30. <u>By God!</u> Speak the truth. The underlined words are
 - a noun phrase
 - **b** adjective phrase
 - © interjectional phrase
 - d adverbial phrase
- 31. A phrase does the work of a/an
 - a noun phrase
- **(b)** verb phrase
- © adjective phrase
- @ parts of speech
- 32. A 'clause' must have a
 - a subject & object
 - **b** subject and non-finite verb
 - © subject and finite verb
 - d none of the above



- 33. Clauses are of
 - a two types
- **b** three types
- © four types
- d eight types
- 34. The man tried hard, so he succeeded. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) principal clause
- (b) subordinate clause
- © co-ordinate clause @ none of the above
- 35. I expect that they will come. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **(b)** adjective phrase
- © adverbial clause
- d noun phrase
- 36. He asked me why I was late. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective phrase
- © adverbial clause
- d noun phrase
- 37. The news that she has eloped is not true. The underlined part of the sentence is
 - a noun clause
- (b) adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above
- 38. The news that you gave me was false. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **(b)** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- d none of the above
- 39. The house that I live in belongs to my father. The underlined part is-
 - (a) noun clause
- (b) adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- d none of the above
- 40. This is the house where he lives. The underlined part is-
 - (a) noun clause
- (b) adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above
- 41. Do you know the man who has done this? The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above

- 42. As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above
- 43. Let his go wherever he wants to go. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above
- 44. We eat food so that we may survive. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- (b) adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above
- 45. I would go if he came. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- d none of the above
- 46. The man asked me if I had done the work. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- (d) none of the above
- 47. The lady is older than she looks. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- (b) adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- **@conjunctional** phrase
- 48. Even if Dina stands on the table, she cannot touch the fan. The underlined part of the sentence is-
 - (a) noun clause
- **b** adjective clause
- © adverbial clause
- d conjunctional phrase
- 49. A noun clause must be a
 - a principal clause
- (b) subordinate clause
- © co-ordinate clause ② none of the above

| THIS WEI DIRECT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|----|----------|----|----------|----|-----|----|----------|----|----------|----|------------|----|----------|----|----------|----|----------|
| 1 | a | 2 | © | 3 | a | 4 | © | 5 | b | 6 | b | 7 | (b) | 8 | b | 9 | b | 10 | d |
| 11 | d | 12 | a | 13 | C | 14 | (0) | 15 | d | 16 | (a) | 17 | a | 18 | b | 19 | (a) | 20 | b |
| 21 | b | 22 | b | 23 | b | 24 | b | 25 | a | 26 | (a) | 27 | a | 28 | b | 29 | b | 30 | b |
| 31 | (c) | 32 | (c) | 33 | (h) | 34 | (h) | 35 | (c) | 36 | a | 37 | (a) | 38 | (a) | 39 | (h) | 40 | (h) |

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(c)

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Answer Sheet





- 1. Because she is intelligent she thinks for herself. 7. The man who came here is a professor of Here underlined clause is a/an
 - a dependent clause
 - **b** independent clause
 - © principal clause d) none
- 2. He asked me why I was late.
 - (a) principal clause
- **b** noun clause
- © adjective clause
- (d) adverbial clause
- 3. I know the reason why Mithila has done it.
 - (a) Noun clause
- (b) Main clause
- © Adjective clause
- @ Principal clause
- 4. The book which you gave me has been lost.
 - ② Defining relative clause
 - **(b)** Non-defining relative clause
 - © Adverbial clause
 - (d) Co-ordinate clause
- 5. I know the boy who will win. The underlined clause is
 - a noun clause
 - (b) an adjective clause
 - © an adverbial clause
 - d a principal clause
- 6. 'He came when I was there.' The underlined clause is-
 - Noun clause
- (b) Adverbial clause
- © Adjective clause (d) None

- English. The underlined part is—
 - (a) a principal clause
 - (b) a noun clause
 - © an adjective clause
 - @ an adverbial clause
- 8. There is no hard and fast rule in film making. The underlined part is—
 - (a) prepositional phrase
 - **(b)** adjective phrase
 - © adverbial phrase
 - d noun phrase
- 9. He lives in the suburb of Dhaka. The underlined phrase is
 - a noun phrase
 - **(b)** an adjective phrase
 - © an adverbial phrase
 - d an infinitive phrase
- 10. He is a man of friendly nature. The underlined phrase is
 - a noun phrase
 - **(b)** adjective phrase
 - © adverbial phrase
 - d prepositional phrase

| Ans | wers | | | | |
|-----|------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1 | (a) | | | | |
| 2 | b | | | | |
| 3 | (a) | | | | |
| 4 | (a) | | | | |
| 5 | b | | | | |
| 6 | (b) | | | | |
| 7 | (0) | | | | |
| 8 | b | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | | | | |