



biddabari

Primary Lecture Sheet

Lecture

9

Lecture Contents

☑ Transformation of Sentence
(Simple, Complex, Compound)

Rules of Transformation from Simple to Complex & Compound

Rule	Simple এ আছে	Complex এ হবে	Compound এ হবে
1.	because of /owing to/due to (কারণ অর্থ বুঝালে)	since/as/because (যেহেতু অর্থ বুঝালে)	and so, and thus, and therefore
2.	inspite of/despite (সত্ত্বেও)	though/although (যদিও)	but (কিন্তু)
3.	present participle /perfect participle	when/while; (সময় বুঝালে) since/as because (কারণ বুঝালে)	and বসে সময় বুঝালে and so, and thus, and therefor বসে কারণ বুঝালে
4.	too to (এত যে)	so that	very and
5.	without + verb with ing	if + negative auxiliary/ unless+ affirmative form	Or/otherwise
6.	with + verb with 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 + verb with ing	since / as/ because	thus, there fore
10.	-----	lest (নইলে)	Otherwise

Rule 1	simple	complex	compound
	because of /owing to/due to (কারণ অর্থ বুঝালে)	since/as/because (যেহেতু অর্থ বুঝালে)	and so, and thus, and therefore

Examples

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 কারণ, বাক্যের শুরুতে কিন্তু so/thus বসে ফলাফল বাক্যের পূর্বে।

Rule 2	simple	complex	compound
	inspite of/despite (সত্ত্বেও)	though/although (যদিও)	but (কিন্তু)

Examples

Simple : Inspite of being poor, he is happy.

Complex : Though he is poor, he is happy.

Compound : He is poor but happy.



Simple : In spite 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.

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

Rule 3	simple	complex	compound
	present participle /perfect participle	when/while; (সময় বুঝালে) since/as because (কারণ বুঝালে)	and (সময় বুঝালে) and so, and thus, and therefore (কারণ বুঝালে)

Examples

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 (এত যে)	so that	very and

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।

Examples

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 with ing	if + negative auxiliary/ unless + affirmative form	or/otherwise

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

Examples

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 + verb with ing	since/as/because	And so, and thus, and therefore

Examples

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।

Examples

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

Examples

- 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 + verb with ing	since / as/ because	thus, there fore

Examples

- 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.

Rule10	simple	complex	compound
	-----	lest (নইলে)	Otherwise

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

Examples

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

Topic Based Important Questions

- Which one is a complex sentence?
 a) Though he is poor, he is honest.
 b) He is poor but honest.
 c) The poor is very honest.
 d) In spite of being poor, he is honest. **a**
- 'In spite of being old, he was young at heart.' The compound sentence of it is—
 a) Though he was old, he was young at heart.
 b) He is old but young at heart
 c) He was too old to be young at heart
 d) All of the above. **b**
- The man is so weak that he can not walk. (Simple)
 a) The man is so weak to walk.
 b) The man is too weak to walk.
 c) Though the man is weak, he can not walk.
 d) The man is weak but he can not walk. **b**
- I don't know his father's name. Make it a complex sentence.
 a) I do not know his father's name.
 b) I do not know what his father's name is.
 c) I do not know that what his father's name is
 d) I do not know what name his father's is. **b**

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 সৃষ্টিকর্তা 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 দ্বারা 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 বসে।

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?
Ass : They are fond of 'Twenty Twenty Cricket'
Int : Aren't they fond of 'Twenty Twenty Cricket'?
Ass : Her mother often writes to her.
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.
Int : Who didn't seek their help to tackle difficult situation?

Rule-6 : Nobody/no one/none যুক্ত 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 him.
Interrogative : Who could ever count my love for him?

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note অবশ্য Nobody / no one / none যুক্ত Assertive sentence কে anybody দ্বারাও 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।

Assertive : The girl can dance.
Interrogative : Can't the girl dance?
Assertive : We should do the work.
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 দুঃখ 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 অংশটুকু বাদ 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 শুরু 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 solve the problem.
Imperative : Let her solve 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 subject	superlative হয় না
2.	Not + so..... as	comparative form + than এর পর প্রথম subject	superlative হয় না
3.	No other + as.... as	comparative form + than এর পর any other/all other	the + superlative form
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)।

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.

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 হবে
1.	No other + as as	the + superlative degree
2.	Very few + as as	one of the + 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 class.

Rule 2 এর example

Positive : Very few persons are as intelligent as Nazmul.
Superlative : Nazmul is one of the most intelligent persons.
Positive : Very few girls in the class are as beautiful as Nupur.
Superlative : Nupur is one of the most beautiful girls in the class.

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

From Superlative to Comparative

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

Rule 1 এর example

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

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.

বিদ্যাবাড়া 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.
 (c) Both a & b
 (d) None of the above. **(c)**
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.
 (c) Do you shut the door?
 (d) Shut the door. **(d)**
3. "No other metal in the world is as expensive as platinum". What is the correct comparative form of this positive degree?
 (a) Platinum is more expensive than most other metals.

- (d) Platinum is more expensive than any other metal.
 (c) Platinum is more expensive than all other metals.
 (d) Both b & c
 (e) None of the above. **(d)**
4. "I regret that he has failed" Transform the sentence as exclamatory one.
 (a) Hurrah! He has failed.
 (d) Bravo! He has failed.
 (c) Oh! He has failed.
 (d) Alas! He has failed. **(d)**
5. "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.
 (c) An ant is more industrious than most other insects.
 (d) An ant is one of the most industrious insects. **(c)**

Teachers Work

1. I wish you success in life. What type of sentence is it? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ১৯]
 a) Negative b) Exclamatory
 c) Optative d) Assertive **Ans: d**
2. "A child likes sweets only". The negative form of the sentence is- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ১৮]
 a) A child likes nothing but sweets
 b) A child likes but sweets
 c) A child likes not more sweets
 d) A child likes none but sweets **Ans: a**
3. I need a book only, বাক্যটিতে Negative form হবে? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ০৬]
 a) I do not need a book only
 b) I need nothing but a book
 c) I do not need more than a book
 d) I do not need less than a book **Ans: b**
4. 'No one can do it.' The interrogative is- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০২]
 a) Cannot anyone do it? b) Can anybody do it?
 c) Can anyone do it? d) Can no one do it **Ans: c**
5. Which sentence uses 'what' improperly? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০২]
 a) What is town needs that are more council homes
 b) What we need is more motorways
 c) What surprises me is the transport cost
 d) What time is it? **Ans: a**

6. 'Read attentively'. এটি কোন ধরনের বাক্য? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ০১]
 a) Assertive b) Imperative
 c) Optative d) Exclamatory **Ans: b**
7. Please, bring me a cup of tea. what kind of sentence is this? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৫]
 a) imperative b) assertive
 c) optative d) interrogative **Ans: a**
8. 'May Allah help you.' What kind of sentence is this? [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৬]
 a) Assertive b) Imperative
 c) Optative d) Exclamatory **Ans: c**
9. 'If I knew this before!' is an- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০০]
 a) Assertive Sentence b) Optative Sentence
 c) Imperative Sentence d) Exclamatory Sentence **A: d**
10. Oh! that I would get this job. এই বাক্যটি হচ্ছে- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় প্রধান শিক্ষক : ৯৯]
 a) Exclamatory b) Optative
 c) Imperative d) Assertive **Ans: a**
11. 'The garden is very beautiful'. বাক্যটির Exclamatory form হবে- [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৬]
 a) What a beautiful garden it is!
 b) How beautiful the garden is!
 c) What beautiful the garden is!
 d) How beautiful a garden is! **Ans: b**

12. **Simple sentence consists of...** [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৯]
 a) four clauses b) two clauses
 c) one clause d) three clause **Ans: c**
13. **Which one of the following sentences is simple sentence?** [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ০৩]
 a) I know that he is rich
 b) He is very weak, so he cannot talk

- c) In spite of his poverty he is happy
 d) How soon he has come **Ans: c**
14. **Although he is poor, he is honest, (Simple)** [প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয় সহকারী শিক্ষক : ১৯]
 a) In spite of his poverty, he is honest
 b) In spite of having poor, he is honest
 c) Despite his poverty, he is honest
 d) Despite his honesty, he is poor **Ans: a,c**

Home Work

- “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.
 c) The woman does not always speak the truth.
 d) None of the above.
- “I am a BCS candidate.” Transform the sentence as interrogative one**
 a) I am not a BCS candidate.
 d) Amn’t I a BCS candidate?
 c) Aren’t I a BCS candidate?
 d) Don’t I a BCS candidate?
- “We sought their help yesterday.” Transform the sentence as interrogative one.**
 a) Were we sought their help yesterday?
 d) Weren’t we sought their help yesterday?
 c) 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.**
 a) Have we to build up the habit of morning walk?
 d) Haven’t we to build up the habit of morning walk?
 c) Do we have to build up the habit of morning walk?
 d) Don’t we have to build up the habit of morning walk?
- “They should enter inside” Transform the sentence as imperative one.**
 a) They must enter inside.
 d) Enter inside
 c) 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.
 c) Very few vices are as inhuman as anger.
 d) No other vice is as inhuman as anger.
- 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.
 c) Rana is taller than all other boys in the class
 d) None of the above.
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Because of my illness, I could not go to college.**
 a) As I was ill, I could not go to college.
 b) Though I was ill, I could not go to college.
 c) Being ill, I could not go to college.
 d) I was ill and so I could not go to college.
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Inspite of being poor, he is happy.**
 a) Though he is poor, he is happy.
 b) He is poor, though he is happy.
 c) He is poor but happy.
 d) As he is poor, he is happy.
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Closing the door of her room, Nipa went to university**
 a) When Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
 b) As Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
 c) Since Nipa went to university, she closed the door of her room.
 d) Nipa went to university and closed the door of her room.
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: The man is too sick to leave bed.**
 a) The man is so sick that he cannot leave bed.
 b) The man is very sick and he cannot leave bed.
 c) The man is sick and so he cannot leave bed.
 d) The man is so sick that he could not leave bed.
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Without working hard, you cannot prosper.**
 a) Work hard, or you cannot prosper.
 b) If you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
 c) Unless you do not work hard, you cannot prosper.
 d) If you did not work hard, you cannot prosper.
- Find the correct compound form of the simple sentence: The girl stood first in the class with working hard.**
 a) Since the girl worked hard, she stood first in the class.
 b) The girl worked hard, and thus she stood first in the class.
 c) The girl worked hard but could not stand first in the class.
 d) The girl worked hard yet she stood first in the class.
- Find the correct complex form of the simple sentence: Runa came here in order to collect some notes.**
 a) Runa came here so that she could collect some notes.
 b) Runa came her and collected some notes.
 c) Runa came here but collected some notes.
 d) Runa came here since she could collect some notes.

15. Find out compound sentence from the followings:

- Ⓐ Walk fast lest you should miss the train.
- Ⓑ If you came, I would go.
- Ⓒ Being very tired he went home early.
- Ⓓ We neither belong to this group nor support its work.

16. 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.

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

- Ⓐ until
- Ⓑ till
- Ⓒ unless
- Ⓓ after

Answer Sheet

1	Ⓐ	2	Ⓒ	3	Ⓓ	4	Ⓓ	5	Ⓒ	6	Ⓑ	7	Ⓐ	8	Ⓐ	9	Ⓐ	10	Ⓐ
11	Ⓐ	12	Ⓑ	13	Ⓑ	14	Ⓐ	15	Ⓓ	16	Ⓑ	17	Ⓑ						

Class

Exam

1. 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

2. “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.
- Ⓐ He is unfortunately failed.
- Ⓑ It is unfortunately that he failed.
- Ⓒ He is failed unfortunately.
- Ⓓ It is unfortunate that he failed.

4. 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.

5. ‘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.

6. None but one student was absent. Which is affirmative?

- Ⓐ One student was absent
- Ⓓ One student was always absent
- Ⓒ Only one student was absent
- Ⓓ Only one student was always absent

7. ‘A child likes only sweets’ — Negative form of this sentence is-

- Ⓐ A child likes nothing but sweets
- Ⓓ A child likes none but sweets
- Ⓒ A child likes but sweets
- Ⓓ A child likes not more sweets

8. All love flower. (Interrogative)

- Ⓐ Who does not love flower?
- Ⓓ Who do not love flower?
- Ⓒ Who did not love flower?
- Ⓓ Do all love flower?

9. Everybody hates a liar. (Interrogative)

- Ⓐ Who hates a liar?
- Ⓓ Do you hate a liar?
- Ⓒ Who does not hates a liar?
- Ⓓ Who does not hate a liar?

10. We should love our country. (Imperative)

- Ⓐ Love our country.
- Ⓓ Let us love our country.
- Ⓒ We may not hate our country.
- Ⓓ Should love our country.



Answers

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

