



FOUR

ASK AND ANSWER

New Vocabularies: Entertain, Recite, Creature, Adorable, Paws, Puzzled, Emperor, Nearby, Reward, Refer.

4.1

Read the following conversation. In pairs or groups identify 5 statements and 5 questions. Then, write the structures and discuss the differences between the two types of sentences.

নিচের কথোপকথনটি (Conversation) পড়ো। জোড়ায় অথবা দলে ৫টি বর্ণনামূলক (Statement) ও ৫টি প্রশ্নবোধক (Question) বাক্য চিহ্নিত করো। তারপর বাক্যের গঠনগুলো লেখ ও দুই ধরনের বাক্যের পার্থক্য আলোচনা করো।

(**Monir's** uncle is coming from America. The conversation is about what they will do to welcome and entertain him)

Monir: Mom, I'm so happy!

Mom: Oh dear! I'm too.

Munia: When will Rumi uncle arrive?

Mom: He will arrive next Wednesday.

Munia: Who will receive him at the airport?

Mom: Do you want to go to the airport?

Monir: Yes, of course, mom.

Mom: Then, you and your father will receive him at the airport.

Munia: Do you have any exams this week, bhaiya?

Monir: No, I don't. But, we don't have much time.

Dady: Exactly, we all need to start working from today.

Mom: That's what I'm also thinking.

Munia: Mom, I will help you in serving the food.

Monir: I can help with cooking. Also, I will prepare a dish.

Munia: Is it your favourite egg pudding?

Monir: That's what I'm thinking about.

Mom: Sure, everyone will be glad.

Monir: Then, I need some eggs and milk for that. Who will buy them?

Dady: I will. I will also help you with cleaning dishes.

Mom: Thank you, everyone. Everything is set, now. So, let's get started.

Note

Question/ Interrogative sentence:

An interrogative sentence is used to ask a question. When we need to know something, we use interrogative sentences. There are two types of questions: wh- questions and verbal questions. In an interrogative sentence, the position of the auxiliary verb is always before the subject.

- A. Wh question- Example: Where do you live? Structure: Wh-word (Where) + Auxiliary verb (do) + Subject (you)+ Main verb (live) + Question mark (?)
- B. Verbal question (yes/no question)- Example: Do you like plants? Structure: Auxiliary verb (Do) + Subject(you) + Main verb(like) + plants Question mark(?)

Statement/ Assertive sentence:

An assertive sentence is used to state facts, history, incidents, opinions, events, feelings, beliefs, etc. This **sentence usually** ends with a full stop.

Example: She writes a diary.

Structure: Subject (she) + Verb (writes) + Object (a diary)+ . (full stop)

Interrogative Sentence ব্যবহৃত হয় প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করার জন্য। যখন কোন কিছু জানার প্রয়োজন হয়, তখন আমরা Interrogative Sentence ব্যবহার করি। Interrogative Sentence দুই ধরনের। একটি ধরন হচ্ছে i) Wh- Question, আরেকটি ধরন হচ্ছে ii) Verbal Questions বা সাহায্যকারী verb দিয়ে তৈরি Questions. Interrogative বাক্যে সাহায্যকারী verb টি সব সময় Subject এর পূর্বে বসবে।

বিবৃতি/বিবৃতিমূলক বাক্য:

বিবৃতিমূলক বাক্য সাধারণত কোন সাধারণ সত্য, ইতিহাস বর্ণনা, ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা বর্ণনা, মতামত, কোন ঘটনা, অনুভূতি ও বিশ্বাস প্রকাশের জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Questions	Statements
Example: Question- When will Rumi uncle arrive? Structure- When + auxiliary verb (will) + subject (Rumi uncle) + verb (arrive) + ? (Question mark)	Example: Statement- He will arrive next Wednesday. Structure- Subject (He) + will arrive (verb) + next Wednesday + . (full stop)
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Differences:	

4.2

In pairs/groups read the short story “Count Wisely”. Then, match the words given in column A with their meanings in column B.

জোড়ায়/দলে ‘Count Wisely’ ছোট গল্পটি পড়ো। তার Column A এর শব্দের অর্থ Column B এর শব্দের অর্থ মিলাও।



COUNT WISELY

One day, Emperor Akbar asked the question “**How many crows are there in the city?**” in his court. **Everyone in the courtroom became puzzled.** They all tried to figure out the answer but couldn’t. They were asking each other, “How can we count? **Is it possible to count all the crows of a city?**”. At that time, Birbal, an advisor of the emperor, walked in. He asked, “**What is the matter?**” They repeated the question to him.

Birbal immediately smiled and went up to Akbar. He told the emperor, “Maharaj, I know the answer. **Can I tell?**” Then, **he announced the answer.** He said that there were twenty-one thousand, five hundred, and twenty-three crows in the city. Emperor Akbar asked, “ **How did you count the number of the crow?**” Birbal replied, “Ask your men to count the number of crows. **If there are more, then the relatives of the crows must be visiting them from nearby cities.** If there are fewer, then the crows from our city must be visiting their relatives who live outside the city.”

The emperor smiled. **He was pleased with the answer.** As a reward, Akbar gave Birbal a ruby and pearl chain.

Column A (Words/Phrases)	Column B (Meanings)
1. Puzzled	King
2. Figure out	Tell people about something officially
3. Advisor	Calculate the total number
4. Emperor	Unable to understand, so becomes confused
5. Immediately	Persons who are part of family
6. Announced	At once
7. Count	Understand
8. Relatives	A person who gives advice

4.3

Now, in pairs/groups read the underlined sentences of the story “Count wisely”, and categorise them in the following two columns. Then discuss the purposes of the sentences. One is done for you.

এখন জোড়ায়/দলে ‘Count Wisely’ গল্পের Underlined (নিচে দাগ দেয়া) বাক্যগুলো পড়ো এবং নিচের দুটি কলামে ভাগ (Categories) করো। তারপর বাক্যগুলোর উদ্দেশ্য আলোচনা করো। একটি তোমার জন্য করে দেয়া আছে।

To categorise the sentences, identify the position of the auxiliary verbs and the punctuation marks (i.e., full stop & question mark).

বাক্যগুলো ভাগ করার সময় তাদের মধ্যে সাহায্যকারী Verb এর অবস্থান এবং যতিচিহ্নের (যেমন Full Stop, Question Mark) অবস্থান চিহ্নিত করো।

Assertive sentence	Purpose	Interrogative sentence	Purpose
1. <u>Everyone in the courtroom became puzzled.</u>	States the situation of the courtroom	1. “ <u>How many crows are there in the city?</u> ”	The Emperor asked the question to know the number of birds in the city.
2.		2.	
3.		3.	
4.		4.	
5.		5.	

4.4

Read the following note and match the sentences given in column A with the negative sentences in column B. One is done for you.

নিচের Note টি পড়ো। Column A (সারণি A) এর সাথে Column B (সারণি B) এর না বোধক বাক্যটি মিলাও।

Note: Let's know about another two types of sentences!

Affirmative sentence: An affirmative sentence refers to something positive and it does not contain any negative words. Example: I can recite poems.

Negative sentence: A negative sentence refers to something negative. Usually we use a negative sentence to deny and to disagree with something. A negative sentence contains no, not, never. Example: I cannot swim.

Note: চলো আরও দুই ধরনের বাক্য সম্পর্কে জানি।

১. **Affirmative Sentence** (হ্যা বোধক বাক্য): Affirmative Sentence বলতে হ্যা-বোধক বাক্যকে বুঝায় এবং এসব বাক্যে না-বোধক কোন শব্দ থাকে না। উদাহরণ: I can recite a poem

২. **Negative Sentence** (না-বোধক): Negative Sentence বলতে সাধারণত না-বোধক বাক্যকে বোঝায়। সাধারণত কোন কিছুকে অস্বীকার করা বা কোন কিছুর প্রতি Disagree (ভিন্ন মত) প্রকাশ করার জন্য Negative Sentence ব্যবহৃত হয়। Negative Sentence এ no, not, never ইত্যাদি না-সূচক শব্দ থাকে। যেমন- I cannot swim. I do not like to go.

Column-A	Column- B
1. Pets are adorable creatures.	He doesn't become a part of my family.
2. I have a puppy.	He is not cute and loyal.
3. He has soft paws.	He doesn't love to sleep next to me.
4. He is cute and loyal.	Pets aren't adorable creatures.
5. We call it "Bagha" by name.	Also, he is not at all popular among my friends.
6. He loves to sleep next to me.	He doesn't have soft paws.
7. He becomes a part of my family.	a. I don't have a puppy.
8. He is also very popular among my friends.	b. We don't call him "Bagha" by name.

4.5

Now, in pairs/groups, read the following text. Then, fill in the blanks with different types of sentences (Assertive, Interrogative, Assertive-Affirmative/Negative, or Interrogative-Affirmative/Negative) to make the passage meaningful.

জোড়ায়/দলে নিচের Text টি পড়ো। তারপর অনুচ্ছেদটিকে অর্থবহ করার জন্য বিভিন্ন প্রকারের বাক্য (Assertive ... Affirmative/Negative) দিয়ে নিচের শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ করো।

Hello! I'm Rakib Hasan.

Usually, I get up early in the morning but today 1).....

I love my school so I 2)..... Today, my teacher asked me, 3) ".....?" I replied that I love mangoes.

In English class, my best friend wanted to borrow my pen. I told him that sorry 4) because I only have one.

Today I joined the recitation club, not the singing club. Because I love recitation but 5)..... Before ringing the bell, my teacher asked 6) ".....?" I replied that I had put everything in my bag.

4.6

Interview your friend/teacher/relatives/neighbor to know more about their favourite pastime. Then, present your findings in a paragraph in the class. You can ask the following questions or you can ask any question you like.

তোমার বন্ধু/শিক্ষক/আত্মীয়/প্রতিবেশী সম্পর্কে আরো বেশী জানার জন্য তাদের সাক্ষাৎকার নাও। তারপর তোমার প্রাপ্ত ফলাফল একটি Paragraph এর মাধ্যমে শ্রেণিতে উপস্থাপন করো।
নিচের প্রশ্ন অথবা যে কোন প্রশ্ন তুমি জিজ্ঞাসা করতে পারো।

Interview Questions

1. May I know your name, please?
2. What do you do?
3. Where do you live?
4. How much free time do you usually have?
5. What do you like to do with your free time?
6. Why do you like it?
7. Do you spend money on it?
8. Do you need any help doing it? If yes, who does help you?
9. Is it environmentally friendly?
10. Do your family members like it?
11. Who inspires you to do the work?
12. Is it important for you to have a hobby? If yes, why?