

Words/ Phrases of Special Use

যেভাবে প্রশ্ন হবে:

এক্ষেত্রে দশটি ছোট ছোট Text দেওয়া থাকবে। প্রতিটি Text এ একটি শ—ন্যস্থান থাকবে যা Words/ Phrases of special use (Have to, let alone, as soon as, had better, as if, would rather etc) দিয়ে প—রণ করতে হবে। শ—ন্যস্থানগুলোকে Numbering করার জন্য a-i ব্যবহার করা হবে। এবার লক্ষ কর:

Complete the sentences with suitable phrase/ words given in the box.

 $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

there	what doeslook like	let alone	as soon as	was born
have to	what's it like	would rather	as if	had better

(a) In England, most school children — wear a uniform. Is it the same in Bangladesh? (b) I — take a taxi than walk home. It's already too late. (c) We — take an umbrella. It may rain. (d) I can't remember the title of the book, — the details of the story. I read it many years ago. (e) I don't like Tamanna's attitude. She speaks in a way — she knew everything. She should show respect to others. (f) The tennis match restarted — the rain had stopped. It was a great relief for the spectators. (g) — living in Hawaiian style? You seem to be very happy with your life in Hawaii. (h) Baby: Mom, — does a ghost —? Mom: Sorry dear, no idea. I had never been to any Ghost Island. (i) Long ago, — lived a mighty warrior, Kubla Khan. He built an amazing alabaster palace in a deep, dark, and mysterious forest. (j) Socrates was a great Greek philosopher. He — in 469 BC. He spoke against the traditional Greek beliefs and so he was sentenced to death by drinking hemlock.

[NCTB Sample Question]

যেভাবে উত্তর লিখতে হবে :

শিক্ষার্থীরা শুধু Number ব্যবহার করে সঠিক Preposition লিখবে। বাক্যের শুরুতে শ—ন্যস্থান থাকলে এবং সেখানে কোনো Word/ Phrase ব্যবহার করতে হলে তা Capital letter হবে। তবে, এধরনের ভুলের জন্য কোনো Marks কর্তন করা হয় না।প্রতিটি

শ–ন্যস্থানের জন্য 0.5 করে মোট Marks থাকবে 0.5।

Solution: (a) have to (b) would rather (c) had better (d) let alone (e) as if (f) as soon as (g) What's it like (h) What does a ghost look like? (i) there (j) was born

Was Born/ Is Born

Presentation

- How many people **are born** deaf? ~ Hundreds of people are born deaf every year. How many children **are born** every year in Bangladesh? ~ Some 1500000 children. **জন্মহাংশ করা** অর্থে, আমরা 'bear' verb এর Passive form ব্যবহার করি। তথ্যপুলো General truth হওয়ায় Present Simple Tense ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।
- কারো জন্য-খান ও জন্য-তারিখ লিখতে Past Simple Tense ব্যবহার করা হয়।
 Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the father of nation. He **was born** in 1920 in Tungipara of Gopalganj district. [RB '17]
 Kazi Nazrul Islam is our rebel poet. He **was born** in Churulia of West Bengal. [DB '17]
 Where were your parents born? ~ My parents were born in Rajshahi.
- এখন নিচের পাঠ্যাংশটি লক্ষ কর :

I'm from Paris. I lived there in my childhood. In fact, I left my birth place for higher education. এখানে এটা বোঝা যাচ্ছে যে, যেখানে তুমি জন্মগ্রহণ করেছ সেখানে যদি না থাক তবে তুমি 'be + from' expression টি ব্যবহার করবে।

Have To



নিচের বাক্যগলো লক্ষ কর :

Defore station is a matter of great concern. We **have to** take immediate steps against cutting down trees at random. [DB'17]

We **have to** educate all and work hard to develop our country. [CB '17]

We have discussed for quite a long time. We can't take much time any more. We **have to** come to a conclusion. [JB '17]

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, **বাধ্যবাধকতা আছে বা নাই** এই অর্থ প্রকাশ করার জন্য have to ব্যবহার করা। হয়েছে।

- **have got to** এর have কে Subject এর প—র্বে বসিয়ে interrogative করা হয়। Have you got to do it all again? ~ Yes, I've.
- have to এর ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত Subject এর প—বৈঁ do ব্যবহার করে Interrogative করা হয়। অবশ্য have কে Subject এর

প–র্বে বসিয়েও interrogative করা যায়।

Do I have to pay the deposit immediately? ~ Yes, of course.

When have you to meet them? ~ At seven.

- The negative of **have got to** এর ক্ষেত্রে have এর সাথে not ব্যবহার করে negative করা হয় ৷
 I haven't got to go till five. Please, don't get angry. ~ It's not fair.
- The negative of **have to** এর ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত do not ব্যবহার করে negative করা হয়। অবশ্য have এর সাথে not বসিয়েও negative করা যায়।
 It doesn't have to look so perfect. He had not to wait many months.

Practice -



3.1. Use appropriate word or phrase from the bracket.

(a) Where — (he, bear)? (b) They lived in Dhaka. But they — (be + from) Faridpur. (c) The car park is free here. You — (park) your car there. (d) You — (leave) the house at once? ~ Yes, I had to leave. (e) I don't know the exact place where Protiva — (bear). (f) Rashed — (work) on Saturdays. He has to start working from Sunday. (g) According to a report, around five hundred children — (bear) abnormal every year. (h) If the pain gets worse, you'll — (go) to the doctor. (i) Chandni starts working at 6 am. She — (get up) at four. (j) Rasel can't stay for the whole meeting. He — (leave) early. (k) I'm not working tomorrow, so I — (get up) early. (l) I'm not so busy. I have a few things to do, but I — (bid) them now. (m) Himel has been living in Malaysia for 3 years. He has gone there for study purpose. But he — (be + from) Dhaka. (n) Raiyan doesn't have much time. He — (travel) a long way. (o) I — (get) to work late yesterday evening. I could not meet him.

Would Rather/ Had Better



Would Rather:

■ বাক্যে **তুলনা প্রকাশ** করার জন্য would rather ব্যবহার করা হয়। অর্থাৎ দুটি কাজের মধ্যে কোন কাজটি অধিকতর পছন্দনীয় তা প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, would rather এর পর to উহ্য থাকে যাকে ইরেজিতে Bare infinitive বলা হয়।

To tell a lie is a great sin. We **would rather** die than tell a lie. Otherwise none will believe us. *[DB* '17']

I got a job at a bar. But I hate working at a bar. I **would rather** be a waiter than a barman. [DinajB'17]

Sohel is a very good natured boy. He **would rather** stay at home than mix with bad companies. [JB '17]

You **would rather** build your own house than live in a rented house. House rent has increased much now a days. [BB '17]

- Past references বুঝাতে আমরা would rather plus a perfect infinitive form ব্যবহার করি: I would rather wish you hadn't done that. (= I wish you hadn't done that.) The people would rather have died than let the Islamist come back into power. Would rather কে negative করার জন্য আমরা rather এর পর not যোগ করি। I would rather not say what he has done.
- অনেক সময় Subject ভিন্ন হয়। এখানে, একজন চায় অন্য ব্যক্তি কাজটি করুক। এক্ষেত্রে would rather এর পর একটি finite clause ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং তার verb টি past subjunctive form হয়। Don't come today, I **would rather** you came tomorrow. (=I would prefer you to come tomorrow.)

Had Better:

■ কোন বিশেষ পরিস্থিতি **কি করা উচিত বা কি প্রত্যাশিত বা কি নির্দেশনা** তা প্রকাশ করার জন্য had better ব্যবহার করা হয়। এর পর Verb এর base form ব্যাব্যালাক করা :

Rina's dress looks very dirty. It is old enough. She **had better** buy a new dress. [DB'17] We **had better** not go out today. A riot has broken out in our locality. [DinajB'17] Sheela is suffering from tooth-ache. She **had better** see a dentist. [JB'17] It is raining outside. You **had better** take an umbrella. [SB'17]

You **had better** consult with a doctor. The condition of your health may deteriorate. [BB '17] Had I better write to him? He would be surely pleased.

মনে রাখবে, Negative করার জন্য had এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হয় এবং Interrogative এর ক্ষেত্রে had কে Subject এর প–র্বে লিখতে হয়। had better দেখতে Past হলেও এটা বর্তমান বা ভবিষ্যৎ কাজ প্রকাশ করে।

Practice —



3.2. Use would rather/ had better with the verb in bracket.

(a) 'Shall we go by train?' I — (go) by bus'. (b) I — (listen) to some music than go with you. (c) I am busy now. I would rather — (make) dinner now. (d) This is a private letter addressed to me. I — (read) it. (e) 'I will repair your bike tomorrow, ok?" 'I — (do) it today." (f) I need some money. I — (go) to the bank. (g) Johnny is expecting you to phone him. You — (phone) him now. (h) It's a great film. You — (go) and enjoy it. (i) Manager is busy now. I — (submit) the application now. (j) He phoned me couple of times. — I better response or not?

Let Alone



নিচের বাক্যগ্লো লক্ষ কর:

A: Can you drive a bus?

B: Are you kidding? I can't drive a car, let alone a bus.

'অন্য একটি কাজের কথা তো ভাবাই যায় না' এমন অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশ করার জন্য Let alone ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এখানে দ্বিতীয় কাজটি ঘটা প্রথম কাজটির চেয়েও অসম্ভব তা প্রকাশ করেছে। এভাবে অধিকতর অসম্ভব কাজটি Let alone যোগে পরে বসে। নিচের বাক্য দুটির পার্থক্য লক্ষ কর:

I can't drive a car, let alone a bus. (Correct)

I can't drive a car, let alone I drive a bus. (Incorrect)

প্রথম বাক্যে যার সাথে তুলনা করা হয়েছে শুধুমাত্র সেখান থেকে লেখা হয়েছে। কিন্তু দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটিতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, পুরো বাক্য repeat করা হয়েছে। কিন্তু ইংরেজিতে repetition গ্রহণীয় নয়। তাই দ্বিতীয় বাক্যটি ভুল। নীচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর ·

Rahman is a poor man. He cannot buy a shirt **let alone** a car. [DB '17]

The economical condition of Robi is very poor. He cannot afford one meal per day **let alone** square meals. [DinajB'17]

Our learners develop a very poor writing skill. They cannot write fairly well even in Bangla **let alone** in English. [JB '17]

Practice -



3.3. Fill in the blanks using appropriate words.

(a) We don't know what questions to ask let alone — them. (b) They are unable to speak let alone —. (c) I don't have enough money for a motor bike let alone a —. (d) A lame man cannot even walk let alone — a race. It's a fun. (e) Farzana doesn't have enough time to look in the mirror let alone — to see you. (f) He cannot afford a radio let alone a —. (g) Ibrahim is too sick to get out of bed let alone — to work. (h) Himel doesn't even bother to read letters let alone — them. (i) Roshni couldn't boil water let alone — a dinner for eight. (j) It is hard enough to learn Italian language let alone —.

What If/As If/ As Soon As



What if বিভিন্নভাবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। নিচের ব্যবহারগুলো লক্ষ কর:

Helmet should be used while driving a motorcycle. **What if** you were driving your bike and met a serious accident? [DB '17]

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে, **কোন কিছু ঘটার ভয়** প্রকাশ করতে Whatif ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

■ বক্তা অন্যের মতামত জানার জন্য What if ব্যবহার করে।

A: I like the design for this ad, but it doesn't look quite right.

B: What if we changed the background color to green?

A: Yes, I think that would be a good idea.

■ কোন একটি ঘটনা ঘটলে কি হতে পারত (যা আসলে ঘটেনি) তা প্রকাশ করতে What if ব্যবহার করা হয়। তাই

What if এর অংশে Past Perfect এবং ফলাফল অংশে would/ could + verb লেখা হয়।

The little girl was crossing the road. A bus was passing by. As it came near the girl, the driver halted it. **What if** he wouldn't have stopped the bus?

এভাবে, What if আমরা তিন ভাবে ব্যবহার করতে পারি।

As If/ As Though



I feel **as if** I am dving.

I can't stand Rubel. He always acts **as if** her were smarter than everyone. [RB'17] She talked to me **as though** she had not known me.

As if/ As though অর্থ যেন। উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে, **কোন কিছুর মত** এমন অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশের জন্য As if/ As though ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এখানে আরও একটি বিষয় লক্ষনীয় as if যুক্ত অংশের Verbটি Present বা Past বা Past perfect Tense হতে পারে। নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর:

She looks as if she is rich. (এখানে মনে করা হয়, হয়তো সে ধনী)

Nobody likes Karim at all. He talks **as though** he knew everything. [CB '17] (এখানে মনে করা হয়, সে অবশ্যই ধনী নয়)

প্রথম বাক্যে তথ্যটি সত্য হতে পারে এই ধারণা থাকায় উভয় অংশ Present Tense হয়েছে। তবে দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে, তথ্যটি সত্য নয় এমন ধারণা থাকায় as if এর অংশ Past Tense এ লেখা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, formal style এ was এর পরিবর্তে were লেখা হয়। এবার নীচের উদাহরণটি দেখ :

I met Asif's father yesterday. He talked to me as if he had known me earlier.

উপরের Text টিতে একটি অতীতের ঘটনার বর্ণনা দেয়া হয়েছে। তাই As if যুক্ত অংশ Past Perfect Tense এ লেখা হয়েছে।

As Soon As



■ কোন কিছু ঘটার সাথে সাথে আরেকটি ঘটনা ঘটবে এমন বুঝাতে আমরা as soon as ব্যবহার করি। এক্ষেত্রে as soon as এর আগের অংশে Future Simple Tense এবং পরের অংশে Present Simple Tense ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Play is delyed due to rain. It will resume **as soon as** the rain stops. [JB '17]

■ কোন কিছু ঘটার সাথে সাথে আরেকটি ঘটনা ঘটা বুঝাতে আমরা As soon as ব্যবহার করি। এক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত উভয় অংশে Present Simple/ Past Simple ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Give him the good news as soon as you meet him. [BB '17]

As soon as mother heard the news, she cried loudly. She lost her child in a car accident. $[DB]^{'}17]$

Panic seized me as soon as I heard his roaring voice. [SB '17]

তবে, প্রথম কাজটি অন্যটির উপর নির্ভরশীল নয় বা অন্যটি শুরু হবার প—র্বেই প্রথমটি ঘটেছে এমন বুঝাতে আমরা প্রথম কাজটিতে Past Perfect ব্যবহার করতে পারি। এবার নিচের উদাহরণগলো দেখ:

As soon as Raihan had finished his exams, he flew to Cox's Bazar for a month.

No Sooner Had/ Scarcely Had/ Hardly Had



■ একটি ঘটনা ঘটার সাথে সাথে অন্য একটি ঘটনা ঘটেছে এমন অভিব্যক্তির জন্য আমরা 'No sooner had---- than/ Scarcely had---- when/ Hardly had-----when' ব্যবহার করি। এই Linker গুলো Negative sentence গঠন করে।

The students were loitering in the corridor. **No sooner had** they seen the teacher **than** they entered the classroom. [RB '17]

No sooner had Diamond jumped upon the table **than** the lighted candle fell on the papers. It caused a great damage of Newton's research works. [JB '16]

Practice



3.4. Use what if/ as if/ as soon as/ No sooner had/ Scarcely had/ Hardly had to complete the following sentences.

(a) — he is there? I will leave a massage for him. (b) My boss listened — he were interested. But actually he wasn't. (c) Despite losing election, he continues to act — he were prime minister. (d) We bought the tickets standing in a long queue. But the play stopped due to rain — we entered the stadium. (e) We laughed — it were the funniest joke we had ever heard. (f) From the report, it looks — he played a crucial role in smuggling. (g) — I meet an accident and die? Life is too short, we ought to enjoy it to its most. (h) Rimel talked about Rome — he had been there himself. (i) Mom and Dad were waiting eagerly. They came out to greet us — we pulled into the driveway. (j) — he doesn't agree to do it? Then we will just have to do it without him. (k) — I heard about him when I became interested to meet him. (l) — they stepped on the moon's surface, they became a part of history. (m) — the fielder fumbled, the two batsmen quickly took another run. (n) — they threatened me than I filed a case against them. (o) — you closed the door when she knocked at the door.

What's Like/ What Does Look Like



θ What's.....like :

What **is** Julie **like**?

She is reliable, pleasant and helpful. She is like a friend.

উপরের বাক্যগুলো জুলির আচরণ কেমন তা প্রকাশ করছে। এভাবে কোন ব্যক্তির ব্যবহার বা আচরণগত দিক কেমন তা প্রকাশ করার জন্য আমরা Be like ব্যবহার করি।

 θ What Does Look Like

Rana: Hi, Robi what does a Pea-cock look like? [DB'17]

Robi : It's a very nice bird. It knows how to dance.

উপরের প্রথম বাক্যে ময়ুর দেখতে কেমন তা জানতে চাওয়া হয়েছে। এভাবে কেউ বা কিছু দেখতে কেমন তা জানতে চাওয়ার জন্য আমরা What does.....look like ব্যবহার করি। নিচে আরো কিছু এ জাতীয় বাক্য দেওয়া হলো:

(i) Daughter: Mom, what does an albatroos look like? [RB '17]

Mother : My dear, an albatross is a very large white bird that lives in the Pacific and

Southern Oceans.

ii) Riaz : **What does** the frozen mountain peak **look like?** [JB '17]

Purnima: It looks like a white dome.

Use of Introductory 'There' & 'It'



USE of THERE

কোথাও কোন কিছু আছে বা ছিল প্রকাশ করার জন্য আমরা There দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু করি। এ ধরনের 'there' কে Introductory/ Preparatory 'there' বলে। নিচের বাক্যগুলো পড়।

There is a river in our village. There are so many fishes in the river. There are so many families who catch these fishes, sell them in the local market and earn their livelihood.

Passage-টিতে আমরা লক্ষ করি যে বাক্যগুলো 'there' দিয়ে শুরু হয়েছে কিন্তু 'there' কর্তা (subject) নয়। Subjects (কর্তাগুলো) হচ্ছে: river, fishes এবং families। বস্তুতপক্ষে এখানে 'there' এর কোন নিজস্ব অর্থ নেই।

Example:

Incorrect: A rumour about the house.

Correct: There is a rumour about the house.

Incorrect: Lot of fields were for playing.

Correct: Once there were a lot of fields for playing.
Incorrect: A good relation grew among them.
Correct: There grew a good relation among them.

Point to remember:

যদি 'be' এর পরে Noun টি singular হয় তাহলে Verb টিও singular হবে। যদি Noun টি plural হয় তাহলে Verb টিও plural হবে। যদি Noun টি list (তালিকা) সম্বলিত হয় তাহলে Verb টি তালিকার প্রথম Noun দ্বারা ঠিক হবে।

Example:

- (i) In modern times, **there** has been a great change in the attitude of man regarding superstitious belief. [JB '17]
- (ii) **There** lived a wise man but he was not well known to all. [SB '17]
- (iii) **Ther** are many rivers in Bangladesh. The rivers abound wiht plenty of fishes. [BB '17]
- (iv) There are some books, a flower vase and a clock on the table.

USE of IT

যখন that clause বা Wh Clause বা Infinitive কোন বাক্যের Subject (কর্তা) হয় তখন আমরা বাক্যটি অন্যভাবেও লিখতে পারি। এক্ষেত্রে শুরুতে 'it' ব্যবহার করে কাঠামোটিকে পরিবর্তন করতে পারি। এ ধরনের 'it' কে Introductory 'it' বলে। নিচের বাক্যগুলো পড়

- (i) What he said is mysterious. It is mysterious what he said.
- (ii) To make noise here is prohibited. It is prohibited to make noise here.
- (iii) That Jerry is honest is known to all. It is known to all that Jerry is honest.

আমরা It কে সময়, আবহাওয়া তাপমাত্রা ও দূরত প্রকাশ করতেও ব্যবহার করতে পারি।

- (i) It is ten miles from here.
- (ii) It is a winter morning.

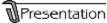
Practice -



3.5. Use appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

(a) — it — living in New York? ~ It's all right. New York is quite a beautiful city. (b) I was very disappointed. — was none to help me. (c) She looks very beautiful. But I wonder — she — without makeup? (d) — she —? ~ As if she hasn't bought any new clothes in the last twenty years. (e) — the children — in their costumes? (f) — is very hot today. You must drink enough water. (g) He — his mother. They both talk a lot. (h) — are Rashed's children like? They are all so talkative. (i) They are trying their best. I'm not sure. It — they will come out victorious. (j) — your holiday —? ~ Not wonderful. The hotel was awful.

Would You/ Would You Mind/ Do You Mind



কাউকে কোন কিছু করতে বলার জন্য ভদ্ররীতি অনুযায়ী would you mind + v^{ing} form বা do you mind + v^{ing} form বা would you + verb এর মূল Form আমরা ব্যবহার করি। লক্ষ কর:

The room appears to be suffocating. **Would you mind** opening the windows? [SB'17] I cannot carry the box on my back. **Would you mind** taking the box into the room. [DB'16] অনুমতি পাওয়ার জন্য আমরা নিম্নের Structure অনুসরণ করি।

Would you mind if I + past ব do you mind if I + present:

Would you mind if I turned on the light?

Do you mind if I sit here?

Ве То



ভবিষ্যত বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝাতে আমরা is to/ are to/ am to ব্যবহার করি। এবং অতীতে বাধ্যবাধকতা ছিল এমনটি বুঝাতে আমরা was to/ were to ব্যবহার করি। লক্ষ কর :

You are to leave this room at once, and you are to travel by train to London. In London you are to pick up your ticket from Mr Smith, and you are to fly to your destination alone.

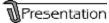
Used to or Be/ Get used to

অতীতে কোন কাজ নিয়মিত করা হত কিন্তু এখন করা হয় না এমনটি বুঝাতে আমরা Usedto ব্যবহার করি। এরপর Verb এর মল Form বসে। লক্ষ কর :

Everybody disliked Rakib. He **used to** do many harmful activities. [CB'17] কোন কিছুতে অভ্যস্থ বুঝাতে আমরা Be used to বা Get used to ব্যবহার করি। এটা অতীত, বর্তমান ও ভবিষ্যত ব্যাতে পারে। এর পর Noun বসে বা Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করা হয়।

She lives in a very small village and hates traffic. She's not **used to** it. He was a salesman, so he **was used to** travelling up and down the country.

But For



অতীতে কোন 'একটি কাজ যদি না ঘটত' এমন অভিব্যক্তির জন্য আমরা But for ব্যবহার করি। এটি simple sentence এবং perfect conditional প্রকাশ করে ।

- (i) **But for** your timely intervention, I would have been assaulted by them. I was just a victim of circumstances. [JB '16]
- (ii) **But for** the traffic, I would have been here an hour ago. (<u>If there had not been</u> the traffic, I'd have been here an hour ago.)
- (iii) They would have been badly injured **but for** the fact that they were wearing seat belts.

Practice -



3.6. Use appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

(a) Rita knows that Mita — cry on a simple matter. So Rita doesn't tell about Mita's failure in English to her. (b) You look sick. — calling in a doctor? (c) The members of the club were excited. They were nearly being involved in a hand-to-hand fight. — the interference of the club president, the situation would be really worse. (d) An important news of our college has been published in the Daily Star. — buying the newspaper to read it? (e) The little boy is in danger. We — go now to help him. (f) —holding my bag for a moment? (g) I lived in Cox's Bazar when I was young. I — go to the beach everyday. (h) I have walked a long way. I am very thirsty. — giving me a glass of cold water?

I Wish



একটি ভিন্ন অতীত বা বর্তমান বা ভবিষ্যত কল্পনা করা বা আকাপখা করা এমন অভিব্যক্তির জন্য আমরা I wish এই Structure ব্যবহার করি। এক্ষেত্রে আমরা ভবিষ্যতের কথা বলার জন্য পরের অংশের Verbএর সাথে could/would ব্যবহার করি। লক্ষ কর:

I don't like my work. I wish I could get a better job.

That's a dreadful noise. I wish it would stop.

I always have to get home early. I wish my parents would let me stay out later.

কিন্তু বর্তমানের কথা বলার জন্য আমরা পরের অংশের Verb এর Past form ব্যবহার করি। লক্ষ কর:

I don't like this place. I wish I lived in somewhere more interesting.

These seats are very uncomfortable. I wish we were travelling first class.

Everyone wishes they had more free time.

John wishes he wasn't so busy.

I wish it wasn't so cold.

আবার অতীতের কথা বলার জন্য আমরা পরের অংশের Verb এর Past perfect ব্যবহার করি। লড়া কর:

I wish I had worked harder when I was at school.

Mary wishes she had listened to what her mother told her.

I wish I hadn't spent so much money last month.

It's High Time / It's Time



যে কাজটি করার সময় দেরী হয়ে গেছে, এখনই কাজটি করা উচিত এমন অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশ করার জন্য It's (high) time এই Structure টি আমরা ব্যবহার করি। এক্ষেত্রে পরের অংশের Verb এর ঢ়ধণ্ড লেখা হয়। লক্ষ কর: Nobody likes you here. **It is high time** you left this place. *[CB '17]*

It's high time I bought a new pair of jeans.

It's about time this road was completed. They've been working on it for months.

কিন্তু যদি মনে করা হয় কাজটি করার সময় এখনও পার হয়নি তাহলে নিম্নের Pattern অনুসরন করি। লক্ষ কর:

It's time (for you) to go to bed.

It's time to say goodbye.

It's time for breakfast.

I Would Think/ I Would Imagine/ I'd Guess



আমরা যখন নিশ্চিত না হয়ে মতামত দেই বা ভদ্রতা বজায় রেখে মতামত প্রকাশ করি তখন Structure অনুসরণ করি। লক্ষ কর:

It's very difficult I would imagine.

I would think that's the right answer.

Would You Like .../ Would You Like To ...



আমন নৈ জানানো বা প্রস্থাব দেয়ার জন্য আমরা ব্যবহার would you like+ noun/ would you like to + verb করি। লক্ষ কর:

Would you like to come tomorrow? Would you like another drink?

Unless/ As long As



■ Unless:

আমরা Unless conjunction টি ব্যবহার করি 'যদি না' অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে। মনে রাখবে, Unless অর্থ 'যদি না'। তাই Unless যুক্ত বাক্য Negative।

- (i) **Unless** it rains, we will go for the picnic.
- (ii) The man was seriously injured in an accident. He would have died **unless** he had been taken to a nearby hospital. [DB '16]

■ As long as:

As long as অর্থ 'যদি' বা 'এই শর্তে যে'। লক্ষ কর:

- (i) The poor will continue to suffer **as long as** they are illiterate. [CB'17; BB'16]
- (ii) You can borrow my book **as long as** you promise to return me.
- (iii) As long as the room is clean, I don't mind which hotel we stay at.
- **আমরা ভবিষ্যতের কথা বলতে গেলে Unless/As long as এর পরে will ব্যবহার করি না। বরং Present tense ব্যবহার করি।

I am not going out unless (it will stop raining) it stops raining.

In Case



আমরা সাধারণত সম্ভাব্য ভবিষ্যতের কোনো পরিস্থিতির কথা ভেবে আমাদের যা করা উচিত তা বলতে In case ব্যবহার করি। নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর:

- (i) You should keep an extra key **in case** you lose the only one you have.
- (ii) I will leave my mobile phone switched on in case Liza calls.
- (iii) Take an umbrella in case it rains.
- (iv) Tomorrow I will be very busy. So I'll say good bye now **in case** I don't see you again. [CB' 17] আমরা in case এর পরে will ব্যবহার করি না। বরং Present tense ব্যবহার করি। যেমন: I will leave my phone switched on in case Liza **calls**.

মনে রাখবে In case এবং if এর ব্যবহার এক নয়। দুটির ব্যবহারে সুক্ষ্ণু পার্থক্য রয়েছে। নিচের তুলনাগুলো লক্ষ কর:

In case

■ We will buy some more food **in case** Raiyan comes. (এখানে বোঝানো হয়েছে যে সম্ভবত Raiyan আসবে তাই আমরা এখনই আরো কিছু খাবার কিনে রাখবো। তাহলে সে আসলেও আমাদের কাছে যথেষ্ট খাবার থাকবে।

Ιf

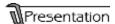
■ We will buy some more food **if** Raiyan comes. (এখানে বোঝানো হয়েছে যে সম্ভবত Raiyan আসবে; যদি সে আসে তাহলে আমরা আরো কিছু খাবার কিনবো। সে না আসলে, আমরা আর খাবার কিনবো না।

আমরা in case + past tense ব্যবহার করি, কেউ কেন কোনো একটা কাজ করেছিলো এমনটা বোঝাতে: I left my phone switched on in case Liza **called**.

They came with me in case I lost the way.

** মনে রাখবে in case এবং in case of এক নয় | In case of = if

Neither/ Nor + Auxiliary Verb



আমরা 'also not'বোঝাতে neither / nor + auxiliary/modal verb + subject ব্যবহার করি।

- (i) A: They won't be enjoying a holiday this year.
 - B: Neither shall we. [DB ' 17]
- (ii) I hate snakes. I can't even look at a picture of a snake. ~ **Neither can** I.

Not Either



আমরা 'also not' বোঝাতে not....either ব্যবহার করি; কিন্তু আমরা auxiliary/ modal verb এবং subject এর ক্রম পরিবর্তন করি না।

I haven't ever tasted caviar. ~ I haven't either. (or Neither have I./Nor have I.)

Practice -



3.7. Use appropriate words to fill in the blanks.

(a) He has gone to Chittagong. He has left his car with his neighbour — somebody needs to move his car. (b) He is amiable in nature. He will tolerate your insult in silence — he can, but will not make any reply. (c) I am going to Nepal next week. — go with me. (d) Corruption prevails everywhere in our country. — we stopped corruption. (e) They are living under the sky. — could help them. (f) You are going to London by plane. Write your name and the address on your bag — you lose it. (g) Any apartment will do — the rent is reasonable. (h) You are going to a remote place. Take some snacks with you — you get hungry. (i) — could be a Bill Gates (j) The final countdown has begun. — we started practicing.



Production

☐ Complete the sentences with suitable phrases or words given in the box.

 $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

1. [DB '16]

[22 10]				
unless	let alone	it	there	would you mind
asif	neither will	had better	as fast as	the olderthe more

- (a) When my brother was a child, he wouldn't look at all like my father. he gets, he looks like him.
- (b) are hundreds of languages spoken regularly by human beings. But everywhere of the world people speak English.
- (c) A: They won't be enjoying a holiday this year. B: we.
- (d) It is admitted by all that a deer can run fast. But it cannot run a cheetah.
- (e) He loves his garden very much. He does not allow his sons to pluck any flower, other children.
- (f) I cannot carry the box on my back. taking the box into the room?

- (g) is very difficult to get good grade in Bengali and English.
- (h) It is getting dark. You go home right now.
- (i) The man was seriously injured in an accident. He would have died he had been taken to a nearby hospital.
- (j) The boy talks too much of himself. He talks he knew everything.

2. IRB '161

had better	was born	would rather	as soon as	let alone	
in order to	has to	as if	whenever	there	

- (a) The students were making a noise in the class. But the teacher entered the class, they kept quiet.
- (b) It was a hot summer day. A crow felt very thirsty. So it was flying here and there find water.
- (c) Panna was a criminal. So he was always on his toes. he saw the police, he hid himself.
- (d) The man is so weak that he cannot walk. He cannot walk even a kilometer five kilometers.
- (e) is a nice kitchen garden just behind our house. So we can get fresh vegetables from there.
- (f) I am too tired to talk. I can no longer give you company. You leave me and let me take rest.
- (g) Though I am poor, I hate begging. Begging is most disreputable. I die than beg.
- (h) Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular Bengali poet. He in a sophisticated Hindu family, but he took Christianity when he was young.
- (i) My friend Ratul talks he were a millionaire. But he comes of an impoverished family. Moreover, he is good for nothing.
- (j) Rana is a meritorious student. He is the first boy in our class. He study hard and work more to maintain his position in the class.

3. [DinajB'16]

had better	there	have to	would rather	let alone
as if	it	what's it like	was born	as soon as

- (a) Motin's father is a low paid service holder. He has no ability to buy a bi-cycle for his sonmotor bike.
- (b) I've never travelled by air, travelling in the sky?
- (c) Let's go to the cinema, is not worth waiting any longer.
- (d) I am tired. I stay at home than go outside.
- (e) You look very anxious. And you cannot continue your study any longer. You take rest.
- (f) I am surprised to hear his speeches. He speaks he knew the ins and outs of the incident.
- (g) Salam feels pain in his chest. He go back to the hospital for a scan next week.
- (h) Tagore in 1861. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913.
- (i) is no fish here. It is a swimming pool.
 (j) I went there to meet with him. I saw him, I rushed to talk to him.

4. [JB '16]

but for	used to	was born	no sooner had	had better
as if	it	what do you mean	has to	what's the matter

- (a) Shamsur Rahman in Dhaka in 1929. He is famous both as a poet and a novelist.
- (b) Diamond jumped upon the table than the lighted candle fell on the papers. It caused a great damage to Newton's research works.
- (c) You apply to the principal of your college for granting you a stipend. He will surely see on it.
- (d) Thomas Alva Edison was very inquisitive in his childhood. He do many harmful activities. However, he made a lot of inventions.
- (e) One evening I returned home groaning with a bad headache. My mother asked me, "— with you? Why do you look so pale?"
- (f) your timely intervention, I would have been assaulted by them. I was just a victim of circumstances.
- (g) —? how can a rope bite a man? It is quite unbelievable.
- (h) He tells the matter he knew it. Actually, he is quite ignorant of it.
- (i) is a good idea to walk in the morning. Morning walk is very healthful.
- (j) A good citizen perform a lot of things. These things will enable him to become a true patriot.

5. [CB '16]

as if	was born	as soon as	it	what doeslook like
there	have to	let alone	would rather	had better

- (a) Manners make a man. Students practice good manners in everyday life.
- (b) Most students in our country are weak in English. They follow the advice of their teachers

for improvement.

- (c) He tries to show off his knowledge in English. He speaks English he were an Englishman.
- (d) Cox's Bazar is a popular tourist hub. are many nice hotels there for tourists.
- (e) The other day I met an old rickshaw puller. He told me that he pull a rickshaw than beg.
- (f) A poor man struggles hard to survive in our country. He can hardly earn Tk. 200 a day, Tk. 2000.
- (g) In Dhaka city, traffic jam is very common. may occur anywhere anytime.
- (h) Smoking is one of the major causes of heart attack and cancer. a smoker stops smoking, he can avoid the risk of any danger.
- (i) Have you ever heard the name of William Shakespeare? He on 23^{rd} April, 1564 in England. He was one of the greatest dramatists of the world.
- (j) Son: Dad, an alien —?
 Father: Well. Aliens are believed to come from another planet by UFOs. Films and science fiction tell us about them. They are really awesome.

6. [CtaB '16]

[9]				
was born	would you mind	there	would rather	what doeslook like
as if	let alone	had better	have to	as soon as

- (a) He cannot tell my name, my address. He is lying.
- (b) The Bangladeshi cricketers have done well in the World Cup. They struggle more to win the World Cup.
- (c) the earth—? It's not completely round.
- (d) I walk than get on the bus. This time the bus is very crowded.
- (e) I reached the station, the train left. Really I was lucky.
- (f) Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a great linguist. He in 1885 A.D.
- (g) He acts he were rich. So nobody likes him.
- (h) You look sick. You go home immediately.
- (i) was a boy at the door. He wanted to talk to me.
- (j) eating sea fish? I think you will enjoy a lot.

7. [SB '16]

1	[OB 10]				
ĺ	was born	what's like	it	let alone	there
ſ	would rather	as soon as	had better	as if	what if

- (a) your family —? Our family is not so big. It's comparatively small.
- (b) Today is a rainy day. You not go to office today.
- (c) I have a bad headache. I go to doctor.
- (d) lived an old man in a village. He was very wise.
- (e) My sister is acting she were all in all. She always acts like this way.
- (f) I'll call you I arrive. Then we will go to market.
- (g) Prabha can't afford to buy a cell phone, a laptop. Actually she is very poor.
- (h) Punctuality is the habit of doing things exactly in time, is of course, a good habit.
- (i) Tajuddin Ahmed, the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh, —in 1925. He was a wise man.
- (i) Rina: we miss the bus? Mina: We will take a taxi then.

8. *IBB* '161

<u> </u>				
there	what if	was born	had better	as long as
let alone	have to	as if	it	as soon as

- (a) is really unfortunate for a boy like him to fail in the exam.
- (b) He cannot score a goal, a hattrick.
- (c) His mother being sick, he needs to go home possible.
- (d) The manager says alone; It seems other had nothing to say.
- (e) No one is happy with her result; She understand it.
- (f) you lose your pen?
- (g) lived a very clever fox in a jungle.
- (h) The poor will continue to suffer they are illiterate.
- (i) Zahir Raihan on 19 August, 1935 in Feni.
- (j) We educate all and work hard to develop our country.

9.

as soon as	had to	whether — or	was born	wish
would you mind	in case	have to	as fast as	there

- (a) It's a difficult problem. I I knew the answer to it!
- (b) A: There is foul smell in the room.
 - B: opening the windows?

- (c) All passengers fill in an immigration form on arrival. It is mandatory.
- (d) His income was very poor. He maintain a hard life.
- (e) The concert we arranged was a successful one. were much more people than we had
- (f) you are coming not, I shall complete the work by 5 o'clock.
- (g) He has taken a loan from a bank to start a business. He will repay the loan he can make profit from the business.
- (h) He could not run the other competitors.
- (i) Tomorrow I will be very busy. So, I'll say good by now I don't see you again.
- (j) Mr. Sukanto on 25 August, 1926 at hs maternal uncle's home in Kolkata.

10.

what does look like	was born	let alone	as if	as soon as
there	what's it like	have to	had better	would rather

- (a) The mother was very angry with her baby. she saw it, she started be ating it.
- (b) My reading room becomes very dirty. I clean my room.
- (c) Abdul Hamid is the 16th President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. He in 1944 in Kishoregonj.
- (d) was a farmer. He had a dog. His name is Bingo. The farmer loved the dog very much.
- (e) Jim was absent three times. He show up today.
- (f) It is a secret matter. We not discuss this in public.
- (g) She is very talkative. I don't want to invite her to my birthday. the members of her family.
- (h) The boy is very ugly. He looks he were an expert thief.
- (i) having lunch in a dirty restaurant? You seem to be very sad sitting in this dirty restaurant.
- (j) Father: an army officer —? Son: He looks very smart and handsome.

11.

let alone	had better	what's it like	would rather	look like	have to
what do look like	there	was born	as if	as soon as	

- (a) I stay at home. I am not feeling well.
- (b) You do the job. Opportunity never comes repeatedly.
- (c) Shemu cannot speak Bengali fluently English. In fact she is a dull student.
- (d) Today is holiday, swimming in the river?
- (e) I help my father in the field now and then. I am not a son of rich parents.
- (f) Ripa: Mita, you have recently seen lions in the zoo. they —? Mita: Very frightening. At the same time interesting too.
- (g) Fahad often behaves he were a prince. It becomes very difficult for me to bear him then.
- (h) Long ago lived a mighty king. He was wise, prudent and just.
- (i) My friend being a victim of road accident was taken to hospital. I rushed to the hospital I was informed of it.
- My younger sister in the month of Baishakh. So, she was named Baishakhi. (j)

12.

as soon as	what does — look like	it	what if	what's it like
had better	was born	let alone	have to	would rather

- (a) Defore station is a matter of great concern. We take immediate steps to stop cutting down trees at random.
- (b) To tell a lie is a great sin. We die than tell a lie. Otherwise none will respect us.
- (c) Helmet should be used while driving a motorcycle. you were driving your bike and met a serious accident?
- (d) swimming in the sea? It seems to be very heroic to me.
- (e) mother heard the news, she cried loudly. She lost her child in a car accident.
- (f) Rome was not built in a day. took a long time and hard labor to build this city.
- (g) Rahim is a poor man. He cannot afford a piece of land a flat.
 (h) Thomas Alva Edson was a great scientist. He in the USA in 1847.
- (i) His shirt looks dirty. It's old enough. He buy a new shirt.
- Rahim: Hi, Karim. an albatross —?
- Karim: It's big sea bird. It looks like an eagle.

13.

as though	would rather	had better	it	let alone
was born	as soon as	what look like	there	had to

- (a) We hire a rickshaw. It is already too late. We have to reach the exam hall in time.
- (b) I cannot remember the name of the story, the details about the different characters. I read the story many years ago.

- (c) Nobody likes Karim at all. He talks he knew everything in the world.
- (d) A great man like him in such a family in 1980.
- (e) does a leopard —? I think it looks like ferocious.(f) The match restarted the third umpire declared the decision.
- (g) It was a terrible ship was no crew in that ship of death.
 (h) In ancient time people fight against dangerous wild animals.
- (i) During rainy season rains heavily without any gap.
- (j) We sleep than watch such boring film.

14.

there	what does look like	let alone	as soon as	was born
have to	what's it like	would rather	as if	had better

- (a) We be conscious about environment pollution.
- (b) You go to the concert than stay at home.
- (c) We stop cutting down trees. Deforestation is detrimental to environment.
- (d) He can't recall the incident the causes of it. He became a victim of it.
- (e) It looks it's going to rain. Everybody expects rain.
- (f) I plan to move I find another apartment. I want to live in an apartment.
- (g) listening to others? You don't want to talk to others.
- (h) Daughter; Mom, does an albatross —?
- seemed to be no doubt about it. It is wonderful.
- (j) Sir Walter Scott was both a poet and novelist. He in 1771.

15.

•					
	had better	let alone	as soon as	read between the lines	how like
	what if	how doing	what's it like	would rather	call it a day

- (a) The poor cannot somehow manage one meal a day, —a square meal. Managing a square meal in expensive.
- (b) My mother—starve than eat in a hotel. She also advises us not to take any food outside
- (c) visiting a new place? You seem to be very happy with your recent tour.
- (d) Lima does not seem to be improving, —we take her to another doctor?
- (e) We put on light dress. This could give us relief in hot atmosphere.
- (f) The audience listened to her song spellbound. she finished it, the audience burst into a loud clap.
- (g) I am going to enter into university life. I wonder it will be —?
- (h) I am too tired to continue a working, Let us —.
- (i) Mamun: Salam, have you met Mr. Kabir recently? is he —? Salam: Oh, yes. He is doing fine.
- I think you have reached totally in a negative way. If you —, you could have understood what he tried to say.

[বি:দ্র: অধিক অনুশীলনের জন্য এই বইয়ে সংযোজিত Item-wise Exercise অংশ দেখ।]



Use of Phrases And Clauses

যেভাবে প্রশ্ন হবে:

এখানে দশটি ছোট ছোট Text বা দশটি বাক্যের একটি Text দেওয়া থাকবে যেখানে দশটি শ—ন্যস্থান থাকবে। এবার লক্ষ কর:

O Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/ phrases.

 $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

- (a) Rangamati is very busy now. But don't worry. If I find any good hotel, —.
- (b) I couldn't understand the chemistry lesson today. I would understand the lecture better if the teacher—.
- (c) My cousin, Mohua is going to Cox's Bazar on vacation. If I were she, I —.
- (d) Bangladesh is one of the worst victims of climate change. The climate is getting hotter because of —.
- (e) Whenever I go out for a walk, —. I know many people don't like this.
- (f) I shall stay here until —. I do not want to take any risk.
- (g) The shoes were so expensive that —. I didn't have sufficient money with me.
- (h) Her voice was too low for the people at the back to —. The organisers should have arranged sound system.

- (i) London was a new city for us. We hired a bus so that —.
- (j) As I've already completed my studies, . I need money. [NCTB Sample Question]

যেভাবে উত্তর লিখতে হবে :

শিক্ষার্থীরা Phrase বা Clause ব্যবহার করে Gap প—রণ করে সম্প—র্ণ বাক্য লিখবে এবং উত্তর অংশ Underline করতে হবে। প্রতিটি সঠিক ও অর্থপ—র্ণ উত্তরের জন্য 0.5 Marks প্রদান করা হবে। এক্ষেত্রেও মোট Marks হবে 05।

Solution:

- (a) If I find any good hotel, I'll contact you immediately.
- (b) I would understand the lecture better if the teacher <u>explained the points with more examples</u>.
- (c) If I were she, I would go to Srimongol.
- (d) The climate is getting hotter because of the greenhouse effect.
- (e) Whenever I go out for a walk, I take my umbrella with me.
- (f) I shall stay here until you come back.
- (g) The shoes were so expensive that I could not buy them.
- (h) Her voice was too low for the people at the back to hear.
- (i) We hired a bus so that we could enjoy a hassle free tour round the city.
- (j) As I've already completed my studies, I'm thinking of applying for a full time position.

Use of phrases and clauses প্রশ্নটি শিক্ষার্থীদের নিকট নতুনভাবে উপস্থাপিত হলেও বাস্থ্যবৈ তা নতুন নয়। তোমরা এর আগেও বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ে Sentence Completing করেছ। বিশেষ করে তোমরা SSC পর্যায়ে English 2nd Paper-এ যেভাবে Complete the sentences-এর উত্তর দিয়েছ HSC পর্যায়ে ঠিক অনুরূপ প্রশ্নই থাকবে। তাই এটি নতুন কিছু নয়।

কোনো Incomplete sentence (অসম্প—র্ণ বাক্য) এর সজো প্রয়োজনীয় শব্দ/ শব্দসম—হ সংযোজন করে শুম্বভাবে প—র্ণাজা Sentence-এ রূপদান করাকেই Completing Sentence বলে। Sentence গঠনের প্রয়োজনীয় বিভিন্ন phrases, clauses, idioms ইত্যাদির ব্যবহার পম্বতি যথাযথভাবে জানা থাকলেই কেবল প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত অসম্প—র্ণ Sentence টির শ—ন্যস্থান প—রণ করে complete sentence গঠন করা সম্ভব।

প্রদত্ত Sentence-এর meaning (অর্থ), use (ব্যবহার) ও structure (গঠন কাঠামো) জানা থাকলে বাক্যটি complete করা শিক্ষার্থীদের মোটেও কঠিন হবে না। তাই নিচে বিভিন্ন ধরনের phrases, clauses, idioms-এর ব্যবহার, structure উল্লেখপ—র্বক sentence গঠন করে দেখানো হলো, যেগুলো অনুসরণ করে sentence গুলো complete করা যায়।

Too.....to



Subject/Doer একই হলে:

Structure : Subject + verb + too + adjective + to + verb এর base form

(a) The man is too weak —.

Ans: The man is too weak to walk.(লোকটি এতটা দুর্বল যে হাঁটতে পারে না।)

(b) He is too honest —.

Ans: He is too honest to tell a lie.

উপরের বাক্যদুটিতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Adjective-এর প—র্বে too ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে এবং পরের অংশ to + verbযোগে লেখা হয়েছে। সর্বোপরি, to যুক্ত অংশ অর্থগতভাবে Negative ধরে সংগতিপ—র্ণ একটি verbলিখতে হয়। উভয় অংশের Verb এর Subject/Doer একই। এবার নিচের উদাহরণগুলো দেখ :

Subject/Doer ভিন্ন হলে :

Structure : Subject + verb + too + adjective + for + to যুক্ত verb এর subject/doer এর objective form + to + verb এর base form

(a) The students could not memorise the poem. It was too difficult —. [DB' 17] **Ans:** It was too difficult for them to memorise.

(b) I found the box in the room. The box was too heavy for —. [CB' 17]

Ans: The box was too heavy for me to lift/carry.

(c) The question is too hard —.

Ans: The question is too hard for the students to solve.

এখানে দেখা যাচ্ছে, to যুক্ত Verbটির Doer/Subject এক নয়। তাই এখানে to যুক্ত Verbটির 'doer কে for যোগে object করা হয়েছে।

এভাবে, too + adjective থাকলে, Negative অর্থপ্রকাশ করে এমন একটি বাক্যাংশ to + verb যোগে লিখে বাক্যটি সম্প—র্ণ করতে হবে। মনে রাখবে, to যুক্ত Verb টির Doer/ Subject ভিনু হলে doer কে for যোগে object করে to যুক্ত Verb টির প—র্বে লিখতে হবে।

Practice -



4.1. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Della saved too small an amount to —. (b) I was too young to —. (c) They walked too slowly —. (d) He is too fool —. (e) Mr. Habib is too strict an administrator to —. (f) The lady guest was too greedy —. (g) The girl is too silly —. (h) Foyot's was too expensive a restaurant —. (i) He speaks too slowly —. (j) He ran too fast —.





Structure: Subject + verb + so + adjective + that + ১ম subject টির pronoun form + can/could, may/might + not + verb এর base form

- (a) We were supposed to start our journey the next day. But it was so hot that —. [JB' 17]
 - **Ans:** But it was so hot that we postponed our programme.
- (b) He is so short that —. [BB' 16]
 - **Ans:** He is so short that <u>he cannot reach the top of the almirah</u>.
- (c) I am so strong —.
 - Ans: I am so strong that I can carry this heavy load.
- (d) Rahim is so rich —.

Ans: Rahim is so rich that he can helpyou.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে, So—that—এর ব্যবহার করে 'এত— যে' এমন অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। কারণ প্রকাশক অংশের Adjective বা Adverb এর প—র্বে So বসানো হয়েছে এবং ফলাফল অংশের শুরুতে That ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, যেহেতু উভয় অংশে Subject ও Verb রয়েছে তাই এই Conjunction একটি Complex Sentence-গঠন করে।

Practice -



4.2. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) English is so difficult that —. (b) He is so weak that —. (c) He is so dishonest that —. (d) He was so foolish that —. (e) He ran so quickly —. (f) He is so strong that —. (g) He is so lazy that —. (h) He works so hard that —. (i) Musa was so determined that —. (j) Rafiq is so simple minded that —.

In order that/ So that



Structure : Subject + verb + adjective + in order that/so that + ১ম Subject টির pronoun form + can/could, may/might + verb এর base form + Extension (যদি থাকে)।

(a) He studies medicine so that —. [CB' 17]

Ans: He studies medicine so that he may be a doctor.

- (b) We are closely related to our environment. We should keep the environment free from pollution so that —. [CtgB' 17]
 - **Ans:** We should keep the environment free from pollution so that we may live a healthy life.
- (c) My HSC exam is knocking at the door. I have to study attentively so that —. [BB' 17] **Ans:** I have to study attentively so that I could do well in the examination.
- (d) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that —. [DinajB' 17] **Ans:** We must work hard so that we can overcome those obstacles.
- (e) Geometry is very much confusing to Zillur. He practices Geometry a lot so that —. [JB' 16] **Ans:** He practices Geometry a lot so that he can do well in Geometry.

In order that /So that ব্যবহার করে 'যেন' বা 'যাতে' এমন অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ প্রথমে ব্যবহৃত

কাজটির কি উদ্দেশ্য তা প্রকাশ করার জন্য In order that /So that ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এই conjunction-এর ক্ষেত্রে পরবর্তী subject-এর পরে can/ could/ may/ might বসে।

Practice -



4.3. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) We eat so that —. (b) We take exercise so that —. (c) He always flatters his boss so that —. (d) He worked hard so that —. (e) She went to bazar in order that —. (f) He opened a bank account so that —. (g) He used both hands so that —. (h) — so that he can pass. (i) — so that he could meet his relatives. (j) They came here in order that —.

Provided/ Provided that/ Providing that/Unless



Structure: Subject + shall/will + verb এর base form + extension (যদি পাকে) +

provided/provided that + providing that/unless + ২্য় subject + verb এর base form + extension.

(a) I shall go out provided —.

Ans: I shall go out provided it does not rain.

(b) She will come to visit us next Sunday provided that —.

Ans: She will come to visit us next Sunday provided that there is no hartal.

(c) Time plays a very crucial role in human life. We cannot prosper in life unless —. [CtgB' 17] **Ans:** We cannot prosper in life unless we make the best use of our time.

(d) You cannot buy a car unless —. It costs a lot. [BB' 16]

Ans: You cannot buy a car unless you have a lot of money.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Provided/Provided that /Providing that/ If/ Unless যুক্ত অংশ শর্ত এবং অপর অংশ সম্ভাব্য ফলাফল প্রকাশ করেছে। এক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত শর্তযুক্ত অংশ Present Simple Tense হয় এবং ফলাফল অংশ Future Tense হয়। মনে রাখবে, Unless অর্থ 'যদি না'। তাই Unless যুক্ত বাক্য Negative।

Practice ----



4.4. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) If you take exercise regularly —. (b) I will go to college provided —. (c) You will succeed providing that —. (d) I will attend the meeting unless —. (e) You cannot expect love unless —. (f) — if you cannot keep your words only once. (g) If you get up early in the morning, —. (h) Money cannot ensure happiness unless —. (i) He is ready to pay the amount provided —. (j) Others will help you in danger provided that —.

Would that/ I wish



Structure: Would that /I wish + Subject + were/would/could + verb এর base form + extension.

(a) My childhood was full of joys and happiness. I wish —. [DB' 17]

Ans: I wish I were a child again. / I wish I would go back to my childhood again.

(b) I wish I could—.

Ans: I wish I could visit such wonderful places.

(c) — I had the wings of a dove.

Ans: I wish I had the wings of a dove.

(d) Would that —.

Ans: Would that I could buy a 3D TV.

উপরের বাক্যগুলো অসম্ভব ইচ্ছা, উচ্ছাস, কল্পনা প্রভৃতি প্রকাশ করেছে। অর্থাৎ অসম্ভব ইচ্ছা, উচ্ছাস, কল্পনা এ ধরনের অভিব্যক্তি বুঝাতে Would that, I wish ব্যবহার করা হয়। এর পরের অংশে 'Be'verb হিসেবে were বসে এবং অন্য Verb হলে তার প—র্বে Would/ Could ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Practice



4.5. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) I wish I —. (b) I wish I could —. (c) — I had a BMW car. (d) Would that —. (e) I wish —. (f) He wishes —. (g) We wish —. (h) You wish —. (i) Rana wishes —. (j) Shefali wishes —.

Lest



Structure: Subject + verb + object + lest + subject + should + verb এর base form + object

- (a) A student has to be punctual. He has to study regularly lest he —. [SB' 17]
 - **Ans:** He has to study regularly lest he should fail in the examination.
- (b) The thief was afraid of police. He ran away lest arrested. [CtgB' 16] **Ans:** He ran away lest he should be arrested.
- (c) The students walked faster lest —.
 - **Ans:** The students walked faster lest they should miss the train.
- (d) Kamal read attentively -.

Ans: Kamal read attentively <u>lest he should fail in the examination</u>.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Lest conjunction টি 'এই ভয়ে যে/ যাতে না' অর্থ প্রকাশ করেছে। মনে রাখবে, Lest থাকলে এর পরে Subject + should + Verb সমন্বয়ে একটি সম্প—র্ণ বাক্য বসিয়ে বাক্যের অর্থ complete করতে হয়।

Practice ----



4.6. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Avoid mistakes lest —. (b) Drink pure water lest you —. (c) Do not make so much delay lest —. (d) He walked fast lest —. (e) He ran to the station lest —. (f) He reads attentively lest —. (g) — lest you should fail to cash your cheque. (h) Read diligently/ attentively lest —. (i) The old man walks slowly lest —. (j) Walk fast lest —.

Noun Clause



Structure : Conjunction যুক্ত অংশ (Conjunction + subject + verb) + verb + object. Or,

Subject + verb + object + conjunction যুক্ত অংশ (Conjunction + Subject + Verb)

(a) He confessed that —. So, I forgave him. [DB' 17, [SB' 16]]

Ans: He confessed that he did the mistake.

(b) — is unknown.

Ans: What he said is unknown to me.

(c) I cannot understand—.

Ans: I cannot understand why he is absent today.

(d) We know that —.

Ans: We know that the earth moves round the sun.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Verb এর প—র্বে বা পরে Gap রয়েছে। তাই এখানে Noun Clause ব্যবহার করে বাক্যটি সম্প—র্ণ করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, এর শুরুতে একটি Conjunction এর পর Subject + Verb + বাকী অংশ লিখে একটি অর্থপ—র্ণ বাক্য গঠন করতে হবে।

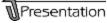
Practice ---



4.7. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Do you believe —? (b) Do you still remember —? (c) His silence proves that —. (d) He said that —. (e) He is sorry that —. (f) I am sure that —. (g) It is high time —. (h) Mother told me that —. (i) No body knows —. (j) I know where —.

Adjective Clause



Structure: Subject + verb + object + Relative pronoun + verb

(a) I saw a man who —.

Ans: I saw a man who was walking along this road.

(b) I have thrown away the vase which —.

Ans: I have thrown away the vase which was broken yesterday.

(c) The man who—is my brother.

Ans: The man who came ye sterday is my brother.

(d) Our agriculture which — depends on water.

Ans: Our agriculture which is the main factor of our economy depends on water.

(e) The man whom—is my brother.

Ans: The man whom you met yesterday is my brother.

উপরের বাক্যপুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Noun বা Pronoun এর পর Gap রয়েছে। আমরা জানি Noun বা Pronoun কে Adjective বর্ণনা করে। তাই এখানে ঐ Noun বা Pronoun কে বর্ণনা করে এমন একটি Adjective Clause গঠন করে বাক্যটি প—র্ণ করা হয়েছে। এক্ষেত্রে অবস্থান অনুযায়ী কখনো Relative Pronoun + Verb দিয়ে Clause গঠন করা হয় বা কখনো কখনো Relative Pronoun + Subject + Verb দিয়ে Clause গঠন করা হয়।

Practice -



4.8. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) It is I who—. (b) A man who—catches at a straw. (c) A patriot is he—. (d) A child which is burnt—. (e) A country that has—. (f) Almighty Allah helps them—. (g) A true patriot is he—. (h) Are you conscious of the fact—? (i) He, who loves mankind—. (j) 1971 is the year when—.

As if/As though



Structure: (i) Subject + V_1 + as if/as though + Subject + V_2 + object.

(ii) Subject + V_2 + as if/as though + Subject + had + V_3 + object.

As if/as though-এর অর্থ 'যেন'। এখন নিচে এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ কর।

(a) Dulal Sheikh is a quack. He behaves as if —. [RB' 16]

Ans: He behaves as if <u>he an MBBS</u>.

(b) He proceeded as though —.

Ans: He proceeded as though <u>I had not spoken</u>.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে As if/as though অবাস্থিব তুলনা করতে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। সাধারণত Look, smell, sound, talk, speak-এর পরে as if/as though ব্যবহার করে Incomplete Sentence complete করা যায়। মনে রাখবে, এক্ষেত্রে প্রথম অংশ Present হলে পরের অংশ Past হবে। আবার প্রথম অংশ Past হলে পরের অংশ Past Perfect হবে।

Practice —



4.9. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) He speaks as if—. (b) He pretends as if—. (c) He talked as though—. (d) He acted as if—. (e) He acts as though—. (f) Shima tells the matter as if—. (g) He talks as if—. (h) Hasib behaves as if—. (i) He speaks as if—. (j) I wish—.

In spite of/Despite



Structure: In spite of + Ving/Possessive + extension + subject + verb + object.

In spite of/despite এর অর্থ 'সত্তেও'। এখন নিচে এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ কর।

(a) He is an honest worker. Despite his honest work —. [CtgB' 16]

Ans: Despite his honest work he is not well paid.

(b) In spite of his poverty —.

Ans: In spite of his poverty <u>he is honest</u>.

(c) In spite of his weak brain he —

Ans: In spite of his weak brain he passed the final exam.

(d) Despite his little power —.

Ans: Despite his little power he is neglected.

(e) He failed in spite of —.

Ans: He failed in spite of <u>his reading attentively</u>.

In spite of, despite যুক্ত Incomplete Sentence কে Complete করার জন্য বিপরীত অর্থবোধক একটি বাক্যাংশ ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এক্ষেত্রে Subject + Verb + বাকী অংশ ব্যবহার করা হয়। তবে In spite of/ despite এর পর Gap থাকলে এর পর অর্থানুযায়ী ing যুক্ত Verb বা Noun বসবে।

Practice -



4.10. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) In spite of having no qualifications, —. (b) In spite of —, Jerry could chop wood like a grown

up man. (c) In spite of her being talkative, —. (d) In spite of its being early in the year for salmon, —. (e) In spite of —, Rubel could not pass the examination. (f) In spite of my ordering half a bottle of champagne, —. (g) In spite of —, Bangladesh has vast human resources. (h) They will come in spite of —. (i) In spite of its being very cold, —. (j) In spite of its existence, —.

Before and After



Structure: (i) Subject + had + V_3 + object + before + Subject + V_2 + Object (ii) Subject + V_2 + object + after + subject + had + V_3 + object.

Past Perfect Tense-এর ক্ষেত্রে before and after-এর দ্বারা Incomplete Sentence-কে complete করতে হয়। লক্ষ কর।

- (a) He was very hopeful about winning the game. He before he took part in the competition. [CtgB '17] **Ans:** He had worked hard before he took part in the competition.
- (b) I met him after—

Ans: I met him after he had written the letter.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে before/after এরপর Gap থাকায় অর্থপ—র্ণ একটি বাক্যাংশ ব্যবহার করে বাক্যটি প—র্ণ করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখতে হবে, প্রদত্ত বাক্যাংশের সাথে সংগতি রেখে Subject + Verb + Extension ব্যবহার করে বাক্যাংশটি লিখতে হবে। মনে রাখতে হবে, before-এর আগে এবং after-এর পরে Past Perfect/Present Perfect Tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Practice -



4.11. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) I will have reached before —. (b) — after I had finished the work. (c) He was given the job after —. (d) The train had left the station before —. (e) — after the teacher had went out of the classroom. (f) Ismail started cultivation after —. (g) The patient had died before —. (h) I go to bed after —. (i) The freedom fighters had fought for nine months before —. (j) We ate our meal after —.

On account of/ Because of



Structure: (i) On account of /Because of + Ving + object + Subject + Verb + object. Or, (ii) On account of/Because of + possessive + Ving + object + subject + verb + object.

On account of (কারণে), Because of (কারণে)। এই Phrasal Preposition গুলো Simple sentence-এ কারণ উল্লেখ করার উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। লক্ষ কর:

(a) We were unable to go by train because of —. [BB '16]

Ans: We were unable to go by train because of the prevalent strike.

(b) On account of his illness —.

Ans: On account of his illness, he could not join the class.

(c) Because of his ill health —.

Ans: Because of his ill health, he could not join the Army.

(d) He succeeded because of —.

Ans: He succeeded because of his working hard.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, On account of/Because of এর পর কারণ নির্দেশক phrase এবং অপর অংশে ফলাফল প্রকাশক বাক্যাংশ ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, On account of/Because of এর পর Gap থাকলে এর পর কারণ নির্দেশক phrase ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে ing যুক্ত Verb বা Noun বসবে। আবার, On account of/Because of + কারণ নির্দেশক phrase এর পর Gap থাকলে এর পর ফলাফল প্রকাশক বাক্যাংশ ব্যবহার করতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে অবশ্যই Subject + verb থাকতে হবে।

Practice



4.12. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) You cannot eat any more because of —. (b) Because of —, the ice was all around them. (c) Because of the asters being now gone, —. (d) — because of the owner of the house being not in. (e) Della sold her hair because of —. (f) Because of —, it was not on the bill of fare. (g) Because of the blows being rhythmic, —. (h) Because of the weather being very cold, —. (i) Because of —, I could not go outside. (j) I could not avail myself of the train —.

Instead of/ In lieu of (পরিবর্তে)



Structure: Subject + verb + object + instead of + Ving + object + Subject + verb + object + instead of + noun.

একটি জিনিস বা বিষয়ের পরিবর্তে অন্য একটি জিনিস বা বিষয় নেওয়া বা পছন্দ করা বুঝাতে এ phrase দুটি ব্যবহৃত

হয়। মনে রাখনে, এর পর ing যুক্ত Verb বা Noun বসবে। যেমন:

(a) He took Mathematics instead of —

Ans: He took Mathematics instead of Biology.

(b) Instead of going -

- = Instead of going there, he came back.
- (c) In lieu of Logic —.
 - = In lieu of Logic, he took Social Welfare.

Practice



4.13. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) In lieu of —, I will go for shopping. (b) Instead of —, I will eat meat. (c) He prefers to stay at home instead of —. (d) I like taking soft drinks in lieu of —. (e) I eat roti instead of —. (f) Farid did arithmatic instead of —. (g) Instead of —, Rana played in the afternoon. (h) Sheuli ate pizza in lie of —. (i) The students played cricket instead of —. (j) In lieu of —, Faisal became an actor.

Enough to (যথেউ/প্রচুর)



Structure: Sub + to be + Enough + Noun + Infinitive phrase.

এ শব্দটি Noun-এর প—র্বে ও Adjective/Adverb-এর পরে বসে কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সামর্থ্য প্রকাশ করে। এটি Simple Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন:

(a) The box is very heavy. Are you strong enough —?

Ans: Are you strong enough to lift the box?

(b) The man was rich enough —.

Ans: The man was rich enough to maintain his family.

(c) He was strong enough —.

Ans: He was strong enough to <u>lift the load</u>.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Enough to এর পর Gap থাকলে এর পর অর্থপ—র্ণ একটি Verb এর Base form + Extension ব্যবহার করে বাক্যটি প—র্ণ করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, to যুক্ত Verbটির Doer ও Subject ভিন্ন হলে doer কে for যোগে Object করে to যুক্ত Verbটির প—র্বে লিখতে হবে।

Practice



4.14. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Jerry was large hearted enough to —. (b) The man was curious enough to —. (c) I was busy enough to —. (d) Jerry was honest enough to —. (e) He spoke loudly enough —. (f) They are not capable enough to —. (g) Rashed is intelligent enough to —. (h) You are strong enough to —. (i) She is learned enough to —. (j) No man is good enough to —.

Would you mind



Structure: Would you mind + Ving + object + (?)

কোনো ব্যক্তিকে কোনো কিছু করার জন্য অনুরোধ করতে এই কাঠামোটি ব্যবহার করা হয়। এরপর gerund/ (verb+ing) + বাকি অংশ বসে। লক্ষ কর:

(a) I have lost my cell phone. Would you mind — so that I can talk to my mother? [BB '17]

Ans: Would you mind giving me your phone so that I can talk to my mother?

(b) Would you mind—.

Ans: Would you mind telling the fact?

(c) Would you mind—

Ans: Would you mind having a cup of tea?

Practice -



4.15. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Would you mind—? (b) Would you mind—? (c) Would you mind—? (d) Would you mind—?

(e) Would you mind—?

Let alone



Structure : Subject + verb + object + let alone + বাক্যের সাথে সঞ্চাতিপ–র্ণ word(s).

কোনো কিছু ভাবা যায় না, চিন্©া করা যায় না, বাদ দেওয়া, ছেড়ে দেওয়া ইত্যাদি অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে let alone ব্যবহার করা হয়। Let alone-এর পরে এক বা একাধিক শব্দ ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে Incomplete sentence-কে complete করা

হয়। যেমন:

- (a) He cannot run a hundred metres let alone —.
 - **Ans:** He cannot run a hundred metres let alone a kilometre.
- (b) I cannot afford one meal per day let alone —.

Ans: I cannot afford one meal per day let alone square meals.

Practice



4.16. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) They cannot buy a fan let alone —. (b) He cannot pass in 3rd class let alone —. (c) Most of the village people cannot buy an LCD TV let alone —. (d) We do not know what to ask let alone —. (e) He cannot speak well let alone —.

As/Since/Because



Structure: Subject + verb + object + since/as/because + subject + verb + object.

As (যেহেতু), since (যেহেতু), because (কারণ) কারণ প্রকাশক অংশের শুরুতে বসে। অপর অংশ ঐ কারণের ফলাফল প্রকাশ করে।এক্ষেত্রে Sentence উভয় অংশে একই tense ব্যবহার করতে হয়। লক্ষ কর:

(a) Since there was no more question to discuss, —. [DB '17, [BB '16]]

Ans: Since there was no more question to discuss, we stopped the discussion.

(b) 16th December is observed as Victory Day every year in Bangladesh. It is really a red-letter day in our national history, because on this day —. [CB '16]

Ans: It is really a red-letter day in our national history, because on this day <u>we achieved victory</u> in the Liberation war.

(c) We should drink pure water. Since the water of this bottle is not pure, —. [DB'17]

Ans: Since the water of this bottle is not pure, you should not drink it.

(d) Bangladesh is an agricultural country. As her economy depends on agriculture, —. [CB '16] Ans: As her economy depends on agriculture, she has to develop the agriculture sector. উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Since/ As/ Because এর পরপরই Gap থাকলে তা কারণ প্রকাশক একটি বাক্যাংশ দিয়ে প—র্ণ করতে হয়। আবার + বাক্যাংশ দেয়া থাকলে অপর অংশ ফলাফল প্রকাশক একটি বাক্যাংশ দিয়ে প—র্ণ করতে হয়। মনে রাখবে উভয় অংশে Subject ও Verb থাকবে।

Practice



4.17. Complete the following sentences. (Based on previous **Board** questions)

(a) As he was tired, —. (b) As it was raining —. (c) — as it did not rain in time. (d) As she was ill,

—. (e) As my father was away from home, —. (f) — as he is truthful. (g) — as he was mistaken. (h) — because he is not attentive to study. (i) — because he was tired. (j) — because she was misbehaved. (k) — because he was weak. (l) Everybody liked him because —. (m) — he failed in the examination. (n) Rahim could not walk fast because —. (o) Since the weather was very cold, —. (p) Since they played well —. (q) Since the boy broke discipline —.

Though/ Although (যদিও)



Structure: Subject + verb + object + though/although + subject + verb + object.

Though/ Although অর্থ 'যদিও'। এটি একটি Subordinating conjunction বা Complex sentence ও Adverbial Clause গঠন করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। লক্ষ কর:

(a) Though the pen writes well, —. I can't afford to use it. [SB'16] **Ans:** Though the pen writes well, it is very costly.

(b) I worked hard although —. [BB '16]

Ans: I worked hard although I was sick.

(c) Although they had no car, —

Ans: Although they had no car, they came in time.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে, Though/Although-এর পরে বৈপরীত্য প্রকাশ করে এমন একটি Clause ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, Though/Although যুক্ত Clause প্রথমে থাকলে কমা দিয়ে দ্বিতীয় Clause লিখতে হয় এবং উভয় অংশে সাধারণত একই Tense হয়।

Practice -



4.18. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) — although it was raining heavily. (b) Although he is late, —. (c) Although Rana worked hard —. (d) Though he is rich, — (e) Though he had a lot of well-wishers, — (f) Though Jim and Della

were very poor, —. (g) Though there was water everywhere around them, —. (h) Though —, he could not break the sailors' curse. (i) Though Bangladesh is a populous country, —. (j) The farmers could not grow a good harvest though —.

It is time/ It is high time



Structure: (i) It is time + subject + v_2 + object.

(ii) It is time + to + v_1 + object.

(iii) It is high time + for + noun/pronoun + to + v_1 + object.

It is time/It is high time এর অর্থ এখনই সময়। অর্থাৎ কী কাজ করার এখনই সময় তা প্রকাশ করার জন্য It is time/It is high time ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন:

(a) Corruption is an obstacle to our national development. It is high time —. [DB'17]

Ans: It is high time we stood against corruption. / It is high time to stand against corruption.

(b) Patriotism is a noble virtue. It is high time —. [SB '17]

Ans: It is high time we formed this virtue in us.

(c) Load-shedding occurs because we cannot produce adequate electricity. It is high time —. [JB '16] **Ans:** It is high time we stopped wasting electricity.

উপরের বাক্যে দেখা যাচ্ছে It is time/It is high time দ্বারা simple এবং complex sentence গঠন করা হয়।
Simple sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে It is time এর পরে সাধারণত: infinitive বা infinitive phrase ব্যবহার করা হয় কিন্তু
Complex sentence গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে It is high time এর পরবর্তী বাক্যাংশের ম—ল verb কে সব সময় past form এ
রাখতে হয়। [আবার কখনও কখনও It is time এর পরে (For+Noun/pronoun) ব্যবহার করা হয়]

Practice



4.19. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) It is time —. (b) It is high time —. (c) It is time we —. (d) It is high time —. (e) It is high time —. (f) It is time —. (g) It is high time —. (h) It is time —. (i) It is high time —. (j) It is time —.

No sooner...than/Scarcely..when/Hardly...when



Structure: No sooner + had + subject + v_3 + than + subject + v_2 + object.

No sooner than/ scarcely when/ Hardly when কোন কাজ ঘটতে না ঘটতেই অন্য আরেকটি কাজ ঘটেছে এমন অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে ব্যবহার করা হয়। এগুলো দ্বারা Complex sentence গঠন করা হয়।

- (a) Last week my friend Hasan met with an accident. No sooner had I heard the news than . [BB '17] **Ans:** No sooner had I heard the news than I rushed to see him.
- (b) Hardly had he seen his friend —. [SB '17]

Ans: Hardly had he seen his friend when he rushed to them.

(c) Hardly had we started to eat when —. [BB '16]

Ans: Hardly had we started to eat when we heard a scream in front of our house.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যায়, No sooner/ Scarcely/ Hardly যুক্ত Clause সাধারণত Past Perfect Tense হয়। আর অন্য Clause টি than/ when যোগে Past Simple Tense হয়। মনে রাখবে, No sooner যেহেতু Comparative তাই এ বাক্যে than বসবে। আর Scarcely/ Hardly থাকলে when বসবে।

Practice -



4.20. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Hardly had I reached the station —. (b) Hardly had I seen the thief —. (c) No sooner had I reached the station —. (d) No sooner had the doctor gone —. (e) No sooner had the police come —. (f) No sooner had he reached the school —. (g) No sooner had you heard the news —. (h) Scarcely had I reached the station —. (i) Scarcely had I started for the school —. (j) No sooner had his father died —.

CORRELATIVES



Not only..... but also

Not only but also এর অর্থ হল 'শুধু (এটা) নয় বরং (ওটাও)'। নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ।

(a) He is not only a doctor —.

Ans: He is not only a doctor but also a teacher.

(b) He gave me not only a pen —.

Ans: He gave me not only a pen but also a book.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যায় দুটি সমগোত্রীয় clause কে একত্রে প্রকাশের উদ্দেশ্যে Not only but also এর ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, Not only যে ধরনের Parts of Speech এরপ—র্বে বসবে, But also এর পর সেই ধরনের Parts of Speech বসিয়ে বাক্যটিকে প—র্ণ করতে হবে।

Either or এর অর্থ হল 'হয় এটা.....না হয় ওটা'। নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ।)

- (a) Either Bakul or Mukul broke the glass.
- (b) He is either a footballer or a cricketer.
- (c) She either slept or cooked.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যায় দুটির মধ্যে কোনো একটা বুঝাতে either or ব্যবহার করা হয়। মনে রাখবে, either যে ধরনের Parts of Speech এর প—র্বে বসবে, or এর পর সেই ধরনের Parts of Speech বসিয়ে বাক্যটিকে প—র্ণ করতে হবে।

Neither.....nor এর অর্থ হল 'এটাও না....ওটাও না'। এ ধরনের বাক্যের বাক্যের গঠন Either.....or দ্বারা গঠিত বাক্যের মতই। নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ।

- (a) Neither Tina nor Trina went there.
- (b) They neither ate nor drank.
- (c) She is neither a singer nor a dancer.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যায় দুটির মধ্যে কোনটা বুঝাতে neither.....nor ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, neitherযে ধরনের parts of speech এর প—র্বে বসবে, nor এর পর সেই ধরনের Parts of Speech বসিয়ে বাক্যটিকে প—র্ব করতে হবে।

or.

or, এর অর্থ হলো **'অথবা'**। নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ।

He has lost his purse, or it has been stolen.

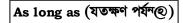
উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যায় উলি-খিত কাজটির বিপরীত হলে তার ফলাফল কী হতে পারে বা হবে তা বুঝাতেও or ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। মনে রাখবে, সাধারণত প্রথম বাক্যাংশ যে কাঠামোতে থাকে, দ্বিতীয় বাক্যাংশও সেই কাঠামোতে লিখে বাক্যটি প—রণ করতে হবে।

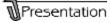
Practice -



4.21. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Corrupted persons are not only dishonest —. (b) I eat either roti —. (c) I shall buy neither a shirt —. (d) Mr Ali is not only rich —. (e) You can go to Sylhet either by bus —. (f) I like neither coffee —. (g) We should not only eat a balanced diet but also — to keep healthy. (h) You have to write either a poem or — for the school magazine. (i) The road was not only narrow —. (j) A neuter gender refers to neither male —.





Structure: Subject + verb + object + as long as + subject + verb + object.

As long as অর্থ যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত। নিচের বাক্যগুলোতে এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ কর।

(a) He worked as long as —.

Ans: He worked as long as he could.

(b) Wait here as long as —.

Ans: Wait here as long as I return.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, As long as ব্যবহার করে Complex Sentence গঠন করা হয়। অর্থাৎ As long as এর যে পাশেই Gap থাকুক প্রদত্ত বাক্যাংশের সাথে অর্থ ঠিক রেখে Subject + Verbযোগে একটি বাক্যাংশ তৈরি করে বাক্যটি প—র্ণ করতে হবে।

As soon as (যেই মাত্ৰ)



Structure: Subject + verb + object + as soon as + subject + verb + object.

As soon as 'অর্থ যেই মাত্র'। কোন একটি কাজ ঘটামাত্র আরেকটি কাজ ঘটেছে বুঝাতে As soon as ব্যবহার করা হয়। নিচের বাক্যগুলোতে এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ কর।

(a) I will give him the message as soon as —. [BB '16]

Ans: I will give him the message as soon as he reaches here.

(b) As soon as he reached the station, —.

Ans: As soon as he reached the station, the train left.

(c) The rain started as soon as —.

Ans: The rain started as soon as I went out for school.

(d) As soon as the bell rang, —.

Ans: As soon as the bell rang, the students started shouting. উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, As soon as ব্যবহার করে Complex Sentence গঠন করা হয়। অর্থাৎ As soon as এর যে পাশেই Gap থাকুক প্রদত্ত বাক্যাংশের সাথে অর্থ ঠিক রেখে Subject + Verb যোগে একটি বাক্যাংশ তৈরি করে বাক্যটি প—র্ণ করতে হবে। মনে রাখবে, উভয় অংশ একই Tense এ হবে।

With a view to (উদ্দেশ্যে)



Structure: Subject + verb + object + with a view to + ving + object.

With a view to অর্থ উদ্দেশ্যে। বাক্যে with a view to থাকলে তার পরের verb টির সাথে ing যোগে লেখতে হয়। যেমন:

(a) The poor man knocked at my door. He came to me with a view to —. [CB'17]

Ans: He came to me with a view to <u>drinking a glass of water</u>.

(b) All of us have to work hard with a view to —. [SB '17]

Ans: All of us have to work hard with a view to achieving the success.

(b) They came to you with a view to —. But you scolded them without any reason. [DB '16] **Ans:** They came to you with a view to saying sorry.

(c) Fateen was really in a great danger. He came to you with a view to — from you, but you disappointed him. [JB '16]

Ans: He came to you with a view to getting help from you, but you disappointed him.

টহঃরষ/ ঞরষষ (যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত না)



Till অর্থ পর্যন্ত এবং Until অর্থ না পর্যন্ত। সাধারণত: কোনো complex sentence এ এই subordinating conjunction দুটো ব্যবহার করা হয়।যেমন:

(a) Please wait here until —. I have a serious matter to discuss with you. [DB'16] **Ans:** Please wait here until I come back.

(b) Rina waited until—. She went after getting it. [SB '16]

Ans: Rina waited until she got her result.

(c) They walked till —.

Ans: They walked till they reached the station.

(d) Wait here until —.

Ans: Wait here until I come back.

Practice -



4.22. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

(a) Wait here —. [CtgB '10; DB '07] (b) We cannot keep our body fit —. [BB '07] (c) — as long as it rains. (d) — as long as there is life. (e) As soon as we saw him —. [DB '11; SB '10] (f) As soon as he got the telegram —. (g) As soon as the rain stopped —. (h) As soon as I reached the station. (i) God is on our side as long as —. (j) I shall wait for you as long as —.

ঝরহপব (কোনো নির্দিষ্ট ঘটনার পর থেকে/ হতে)



Structure : (i) Subject + v_1 /have/has + v_3 + object + since + subject + v_2 + object. (Action প্রকাশক clause)

- (ii) Subject + v2 + object + since + Subject + had + v3 + object. (Action প্রকাশক clause)
- (iii) Subject + had + v₃ + object + since + v₂ + object. (Time প্রকাশক clause)

Since এর অর্থ 'থেকে/ হতে'। এর পরে Time প্রকাশক Clause বা Action প্রকাশক Clause দুটোই বসতে পারে। নিচের বাক্যগুলোতে এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য কর। Phrase বসলে তা হয় Noun/ Gerund। Clause বসলে সেখানে since দ্বারা গঠিত subordinate clause টি Principal clause টির সাথে Tense এর দিক থেকে সম্ভাতি রক্ষা করে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- (a) It is a long time since we —. (Action 의하하 Clause) [SB'17] **Ans:** It is a long time since we went to our village home.
- (b) He had been living in the orphanage since he was four. (Time প্রকাশক Clause)
- (c) Time has its wings. It was five years since we —. (Action প্রকাশক Clause) [CB'17] **Ans:** It was five years since we had left our school.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে Since এর ব্যবহার দেখে আমরা বুঝতে পারি যে, Action প্রকাশক Clause গঠনে প্রথম বাক্যাংশ Present Tense হলে দ্বিতীয় বাক্যাংশ Past Indefinite Tense এ গঠিত হয় এবং প্রথম বাক্যাংশ Past Indefinite Tense এ গঠিত হলে দ্বিতীয় বাক্যাংশ Past perfect Tense এ গঠন করতে হবে। Time প্রকাশক Clause এর ক্ষেত্রে তা সাধারণত হয় Past Indefinite Tense হয় এবং অন্য বাক্যাংশ Present Perfect Continuous/ Past Perfect Continuous Tense এ গঠন করতে হয়।

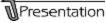
Practice ---



4.23. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

- (a) Five years have passed since —. (b) It is a long time —. (c) It was many years since —.
- (d) It is long since —... (e) Ten years have passed since —... (f) They suffered much since —...

Conditional



Structure: If + Subject + v_1 + object + (,) + Subject + shall/will + v_1 + object.

- 1. First Conditional Sentence : বর্তমানে বা ভবিষ্যতে কোন একটি শর্ত প—রণ হলে ভবিষ্যতে একটি কাজ হবে বোঝাতে আমরা First Condition ব্যবহার করি।
- (a) They are very hard working. If the bank gives them loan on easy terms, they —. [CB '17] Ans: If the bank gives them loan easy on terms, they will surely make the best use of it.
 এই বাক্যে If the bank gives loan on easy terms এর অর্থ ব্যাংক যদি সহজ শর্তে ঋন দেয় অর্থাৎ ব্যাংকের
 সহজ শর্তে ঋন দেয়ার সম্ভাবনা আছে। আবার নাও দিতে পারে। মনে রাখবে, If clause টি present হলেও অন্য
 clause টি future হবে।
- (b) Honesty is the best policy. If you maintain honesty, —. [SB '17] **Ans:** If you maintain honesty, everyone will love and respect you.
- (c) The job market is getting bad to worse day by day. If you don't work hard in your student life, . [BB '17]

Ans: If you don't work hard in your student life, you will not get a good job.

- (d) You must have confidence in your ability. If you you will be successful. [CB '16] **Ans:** If you are confident, you will be successful.
- 2. Second Conditional Sentence:

Structure : If + subject + v_2 + object + v_2 + object + would/could + v_1 + object. বর্তমান বা ভবিষ্যতের কোনো অবাস্থেব, অসম্ভব বা অপ্রত্যাশিত ব্যাপার বোঝাতে Second Conditional বা

Improbable Conditional ব্যবহৃত হয়।

(a) The film ended very fantasticlly. If you enjoyed the film, —. [DinajB'17]

Ans: If you enjoyed the film, you would feel delighted.

(b) If I had much money, —. [SB '17]

Ans: If I had much money, I would help the poor.

(c) I feel very bad headache. If —, I would continue my classes. [CtgB'17]

Ans: If I took a pain killer tablet, I would continue my classes.

(d) If I had a camera, —. I like photography. [SB '16]

Ans: If I had a camera, I would take lots of photos of the beach.

(e) —, I would try to remove illiteracy.

Ans: If I were the Prime Minister, I would try to remove illiteracy

প্রথম Sentence-এ If I had a mobile phone এর অর্থ 'যদি মোবাইল ফোন থাকত' অর্থাৎ আমার মোবাইল ফোন নাই এবং অতীতের কোনো ঘটনাও না।

মনে রাখবে, If clause-টি যদি Past Indefinite Tense-এ হয় এবং Principal clause-এর Structure টি হবে : Subject + would/ might + verb এর ম—ল রুপ।

Note to remember:

- ☑ যদি হওয়া বুঝায় তবে সব Person ও Number-এরপরে Be Verb-এর স্থানে were বসে। যেমন:
 If I were you, I would establish a college.
 If we were rich, we would help the needy people.
- ☑ নি*চয়তা বুঝাতে would,
- প্রামর্থ্য বুঝাতে could এবং
- প্র সম্ভাবনা বুঝাতে might ব্যবহৃত হয়।

3. Third Conditional (Or Impossible Conditional Sentence):

Structure: If + subject + had + v_3 + object (,) + subject + would have/could have/ might have + v_3 + object.

অতীতে একটি শর্ত প—রণ হলে পাশাপাশি অন্য কাজটি হত বা ঘটত; কিন্তু অতীতের প্রথম শর্তটি প—রণ না হওয়ায় দ্বিতীয় কাজটি সম্পন্ন হয়নি, এমন বুঝাতে Third Conditional ব্যবহার করা হয়।

(a) If the driver had been more careful, — the fatal accident. [JB '17]

Ans: If the driver had been more careful, <u>he would not have met</u> the fatal accident.

- (b) She has got GPA 4.50. If more seriously, she would have got GPA 5 in the exam. [CtgB'17] **Ans:** If she had studied more seriously, she would have got GPA 5 in the exam.
- (c) If you had come earlier, —.

Ans: If you had come earlier, you could have bought some fish.

(d) —, you could have failed in the exam.

Ans: If you had neglected your studies, you could have failed in the exam.

(e) If father hadn't been away, —.

Ans: If father hadn't been away, <u>I wouldn't have missed your party</u>.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে আমরা দেখতে পাই, Conjunction যুক্ত বাক্যাংশটি যদি Past perfect tense এ গঠিত হয়, তাহলে অপর বাক্যাংশটি গঠিত হবে past of the "Future perfect tense" অর্থাৎ অপর বাক্যাংশের subject এর পর would have + ম—ল verb এর past participle form ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

কখনও কখনও বাক্যের শুরুতে if/ in case না বসে সাহায্যকারী verb হিসেবে had বসে 'যদি' অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। যেমন— Had I got the telephone call earlier, I would have started for home.

Practice ...



4.24. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

1. (a) Be truthful if you —. (b) Don't jump into water if —. (c) Even a rich man will live a miserable life if —. (d) Eat a balanced diet if —. (e) He can lend you the money provided —. (f) He will shine in life provided that —. (g) Had you been present in the class —. (h) If you study more —. (i) If her uncle arrives, —. (j) If you invite me —. (k) If you write me, —. (l) If you do not waste your time —. (m) If you walk slowly —. (n) If you help me, —. (o) If you go, —. (p) If you take a balanced diet, —. (q) Sourav can lend you money provided —. (r) — unless you work hard. (s) Unless you study hard, —. (t) Unless you hurry up —.

- 2. (a) Had I the wings of a bird —. (b) Had I much money, —. (c) If I knew his phone number, —. (d) If you invited me, —. (e) If I went there, —. (f) If I were rich, —. (g) If I were a king/rich, —. (h) If I found him —. (i) If I were you, —. (j) If you told me the news, —.
- 3. (a) Had I seen him —. (b) Hardly had I reached the station —. (c) Had I been a rich man —. (d) Had I seen him once more —. (e) Had you tried heart and soul —. (f) Had I been there again —. (g) Had I recognised her —. (h) If I had got a student visa, —. (i) If I had seen him —.

Would rather/Had better etc



Structure: Subject + would rather/ had better + verb এর base form + object + than + verb/noun.

Would rather/ Had better এর অর্থ হলো 'বরং ভালো'। কোন কাজটি করা ভালো তা প্রকাশ করতে Would rather/ Had better ব্যবহার করা হয়। লক্ষ কর।

(a) It is very cold outside. You had better —. [RB '16]

Ans: You had better stay home than go out.

(b) She had better die —.

Ans: She had better die than tolerate this dishonour.

(c) You would rather play —.

Ans: You would rather play than sing.

উপরের বাক্যগলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, দটি কাজের মধ্যে কোনটা করা ভালো তা প্রকাশ করে। এক্ষেত্রে দ্বিতীয় Verb এর প— র্বে than ব্যবহার করে incomplete sentence-কে complete করা হয়। উভয় Verb সাধারণত Base form হয়। Had better 'উচিৎ' অর্থেও ব্যবহার হয়। Had better এর পর Verb এর Base form হয়। লক্ষ কর।

- (a) You had better —.
- = You had better go to hospital.
- (b) You need not come today. You had better —.
- = You need not come today. You had better take rest.

Practice -



4.25. Fill in the gaps with suitable clauses or phrases.

- (a) I would rather suffer —. (b) You had better —. (c) He had better —. (d) I would rather starve —. (e) Rana had better —. (f) Sumi had better —. (g) Foysal had better —. (h) Rajib had better —.
- (i) They had better —. (j) Rabeya had better —.



Production

☐ Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/ phrases :

 $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

1. [DB '16]

- (a) Physical exercise keeps us healthy and strong. If you take regular physical exercises, —.
 (b) They came to you with a view to —, but you scolded them without any reason.

- (c) Please wait here until—. I have a serious matter to discuss with you.
 (d) I was not hungry at all. If I had been hungry,—.
 (e) Trees are essential for our existence. So, we should plant —.
 (f) There goes a proverb that —. So, we must make proper use of time.
 (g) We should drink pure water. Since the water of this bottle is not pure, —.
- (h) The two brothers are not on good terms. Ye sterday when we went to their house, —.
- (i) Air is polluted in many ways. It is high time —.
- (j) The martyrs laid down their lives in 1971. They did it so that —.

2. [RB '16]

- (a) Industry is the key to success. If you work hard, —
- (b) Corruption is the main hindrance to development. It is high time —.
- (c) Abdul is an H.S.C candidate. he is studying hard lest —.
 (d) There are a good number of reasons why —. That English is a foreign language is the main reason.
- (e) Bird fly in the sky. I wish —.
- (f) No sooner had we reached there than —. Unless we went there earlier, we would miss the beginning of the programme.
- (g) It is not good —. A man is known by the company he keeps.
- (h) Dulal Sheikh is a quack. He behaves as if —.
- (i) It is very cold outside. You had better —.

(j) My childhood was full of joys and happiness. Would that —.

3. [DinajB'16]

- (a) I think you are not punctual in studies. Be punctual lest—.
- (b) I've missed the 8 O'clock train. Do you know when —?
- (c) The thief stole my watch and I saw it. As soon as I saw him —.
 (d) Though he was late, —.
- (e) As he is unwilling to work, he cannot get rid of poverty. He must work if —.
- (f) I usually avoid —. It is boring to drive now.
- (g) As it is a difficult task, —. He is very skilled in doing such work.
- (h) Whenever I go to visit the factory, I —. He must account for his absence.
- (i) The film ended very fantastically. If you enjoyed the film, —.
 (j) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that —.

4. [JB '16]

- (a) Geometry is very much confusing to Zillur. He practices geometry a lot so that —.
- (b) I could not recognize you at first. It was five years since we —.
- (c) Sanjida was writing quite well in the exam when suddenly she —. As a result, she could not finish the exam with satisfaction.
- (d) Don't worry. I after I have finished my study.
- (e) Fateen was really in a great danger. He came to you with a view to from you, but you disappointed him.
- (f) Sujon was very weak, but he had to carry a big box. The box was too heavy for —.
- (g) The farmers of our country are very poor, but they can work hard. If the bank gives them loan on easy term, they —.
- (h) Load-shedding occurs because we cannot produce adequate electricity. It is high time we —.
- I requested him to join me in playing cricket. He joined me
- (i) He tried his best to get the job but he could not get it. Had he got the job, he would —.

5. [CB '16]

- (a) 16th December is observed as Victory Day every year in Bangladesh. It is really a red-letter day in our national history, because on this day
- (b) A proverb goes that —. So we must try to lead an honest life.
- (c) Courte sy means —. Courtesy costs nothing but brings a lot.
- (d) Bangladesh is an agricultural country. As her economy depends on agriculture, —.
- (e) Time is very important in our life. You cannot prosper in life unless —.
 (f) Bangladesh is our motherland. It is a small but beautiful country. Though it is a small country, it is —.
- (g) Early rising gives a man enough free time. Since I am an early riser —.
- (h) You must have confidence in your ability. If you you will be successful.
- (i) My final examination is going on. I studied hard least I —.
- (i) His father has no ability to bear his sons educational expenses. So the son takes up a parttime job so that —.

6. [CtgB '16]

- (a) Garment industry in Bangladesh is one of the major sources —. But this sector is afflicted with many problems.
- (b) Once Taimur attacked the province of a powerful prince. When the prince heard the news —.
- (c) Mr. Karim is a hardworking man. he cannot turn the wheels of his fortune.
- (d) Success does not come to a man automatically. When a man works in a systematic way —.
- (e) Female education is a crying need for our country. It is a good sign that nowadays —.
- (f) Motherland is like heaven. It is our sacred duty our motherland.
- (g) Life should not be considered —. It is full of sorrows and sufferings.
- (h) When you work, you will go home.
- (i) The thief was afraid of police. He ran away lest arrested.
- (i) He is an honest worker. Despite his honest work —.

7. [SB '16]

- (a) The students were sympathetic and patriotic. That's why —.
- (b) There were five boys. I took five books that —
- (c) When he came out, —. He was worthy of getting such greetings.
- (d) Though the pen writes well, —. I can't afford to use it.
- (e) The poem is too difficult for the students —. They couldn't but memorize it.
- (f) If I had a camera, —. I like photography.
- (g) He came to my room while —. He didn't wake me up.
- (h) Rina waited until—. She went after getting it.
- (i) He went to London so that —. He was devoted to study.
- (i) He confessed that —. So, I forgave him.

8. [BB '16]

- (a) You cannot buy a car unless —. It costs a lot.
- (b) You are now sick. Call me in case —.
- (c) He is so short that —.
- (d) Since there are no more questions to discuss —.
- (e) I worked hard although —.
- (f) Hardly had we started to eat when —.
- (g) We were unable to go by train because of —.
- (h) I will give him the message as soon as —.
- (i) When I was a child—.
- (j) There are many helpless people. I wish —.

9.

- (a) Once a clever fox, —, feel into a trap; but he somehow managed to get out of the trap.
- (b) The fox tried his to get out of the trap.
- (c) He tried and tried. At last he somehow managed to get out of the trap of his tail.
- (d) We should not kill the wild animals, rather love and save them. By loving the wild animals we can —.
- (e) In the past man could not realize —. So they killed them indiscriminately.
- (f) They killed not only animals —
- (g) We should refrain from killing birds and animals.
- (h) We should know that birds and animals are of the environment.
- (i) If we cannot stop killing them, one day our existence will be at —.
- (j) So we should try to protect them —.

10.

- (a) Had he been a little careful, —. But he was not attentive to his study at all.
- (b) is a great sin. So we should be truthful.
- (c) All employees want to be —. But preference always remains everywhere.
- (d) All on a sudden, he came to me yesterday. But I was absent then.
- (e) The rain has stopped. It is high time —.
- (f) The present may be good, but —. So, we can take lesson from the past.
- (g) may be very fatal. It is going on for many days.
- (h) speaks that the student is not serious about his studies. But he is expert in playing cricket.
- (i) Kith and kin are persons —. We should help them in their danger.
- (j) A man cannot remember what —. Really we lose everything in course of time.

11.

- (a) There are so many students and the classroom was very noisy. The teacher spoke loudly so that —
- (b) Though Bangladesh is blessed with rivers, we during dry season. We do not have any concrete irrigation plan.
- (c) He is surely out of his mind. He as if he were the president of the function.
- (d) We are cutting down our trees indiscriminately. We must do something to stop this bad practice before it —.
- (e) İt's good to see you again. I haven't seen each other I feel really glad.
- (f) The text book is new but it is We haven't had any problem so far.
- (g) The place we visited last week was really wonderful. If I had had a camera with me, —.
- (h) It will stop raining soon. We have a plan to go out. We will go out when —.
- (i) Playing in the rain may make you sick. Avoid playing in the sun lest —.
- (j) You should remember that honesty is the best policy. You will be respected by all if you —.

12.

- (a) Idleness brings about destruction. I don't like people who —.
- (b) His phone number is switched off. I have an urgent work with him. Do you know where —?
- (c) Nice to meet you. It was a long since —.
- (d) Read attentively. You will not pass unless —.
- (e) Had I been proposed to go —. But he did not propose me.
- (f) Health is wealth. For sound health —
- (g) Time and tide wait for none. know this wise saying?
- (h) Unity is power. Unless you are united, you —.
- (i) We have read the story of an old man and his quarrelsome sons. The story of the old man and his sons teaches us —.
- (j) Food adulteration is now a serious problem in our country. It is high time —.

13.

- (a) I support you because —. You should always be honest.
- (b) Everybody wants good health. For good health, —.
- (c) Corruption is a disease. There it needs —.
- (d) Had I been proposed to go there, —. But he didn't say anything.
- (e) Do you know the name of the man whose —? I want to talk to him.
- (f) There goes a proverb that —. We must utilize our time properly.
- (g) I live in a rented house. I wish I —.
- (h) Fluency in English is a must for getting a good job. It is high time we —.
- (i) His cell phone is switched off but I need to talk to him now. Please tell me where —.
- (j) A good student must possess—.

14.

- (a) than the train left. So, they decided to go to the college on foot.
- (b) Youth is the prime period of a man's life. If we sow good seeds in youth, —.
- (c) Youth is the golden season of life. In youth the mind is soft and —.
 (d) We work hard so that we can attain prosperity. Peace and prosperity are not possible if —.
- (e) A man who brings misery for him. He be comes a burden to all.
- (f) A rickshaw puller is very industrious. Though he drives rickshaw from morning till late night
- (g) Kamal fell seriously ill because of his working hard for the exam. He decided that —.
- (h) Bangladesh is a small country with a huge population. Most people cannot afford to educate their children because of —
- The number of educational institutions in our country is very insignificant. She needs more
- educational institutions so that —. Arif met his friend Saif on his way to college. Since the sky was cloudy, —.

15.

- (a) We should make the best use of time. If we lose the morning hours of our life, —.
- (b) Study is the motto of a student. As a student, you should read properly so that —.
- (c) Students should read textbooks again and again with a view to —
- (d) The crown is the symbol of a king. Uneasy lies the head that —
- (e) Students should respect their teachers. When the student stood up, —.
 (f) Everybody should have a future plan. Tell me what —.
- (g) Success depends on the proper use of time. You will surely succeed provided that —.
- (h) He was absent from the meeting. Had I seen him,
- The door should be opened. Would you mind, —?
- I am the only person that is responsible for this work. It is I who —.

[বি:দ্র: অধিক অনুশীলনের জন্য এই বইয়ে সংযোজিত Item-wise Exercise অংশ দেখ।]