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SENTENCE AND ITS CLAUSES / JOINING / SPLITTING

[Special stress on the use of clauses : the place (Where)/the time (When); When /While/after + future clause; though/although + clause; in order to (purpose); 1st conditional (if + Present Tense) + (will + Verb); 2nd conditional (if + Past Tense) + (would/could/might + Verb) in the New Syllabus in Bangladesh from 2005.]

Sentences according to structures are of three kinds :

(গঠনের দিক থেকে Sentence তিনি প্রকার।)

[1] Simple Sentence (সরল বাক্য), [2] Complex Sentence (জটিল বাক্য), [3] Compound Sentence (যৌগিক বাক্য)

[1] Simple Sentence : A simple sentence is one that contains **only one subject and one finite verb**, expressed or understood. —J. C. Nesfield

[Simple Sentence-এ একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটিমাত্র Finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া থাকে। অবশ্য এর কোনো একটি অংশ কখনো কখনো উহুও থাকতে পারে।]

যেমন—He *found* his meal ready. He *goes* to school everyday.

*Note : A simple sentence may also have one or more non-finite verb/ verbs. [Simple Sentence-এ একটি finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া ছাড়া এক বা একাধিক non-finite verb বা অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া থাকতে পারে।]

যেমন—He *goes* to school *to read and write*.

Going home he found his meal ready.



Examples :

(a) Come.	(Sub. উহু)	(d) The boy reads a book.	
(b) Come here.	("")	(e) The girl plucks a flower.	
(c) Come to the blackboard.	("")	(f) I shall not go to school.	

[2] Complex Sentence : A complex sentence is one that contains **one principal clause and one or more subordinate clause or clauses**. —Nesfield

[যে Sentence-এ একটি Principal clause এবং এক বা একাধিক Subordinate clause থাকে, তাকে Complex sentence বলে। Principal clause—প্রধান বাক্যাংশ। Subordinate clause—অপ্রধান বাক্যাংশ বা নির্ভরশীল বাক্যাংশ।]

***Note.** A Complex Sentence may also have Subordinate Clauses joined with Conjunctions—*and, or, but, as well as*, etc. [Complex Sentence-এ *and, but, or* ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত Subordinate Clause থাকতে পারে। যেমন—*I left the room when my sister came and began to eat a ripe banana. I know that he is poor but honest.*

Examples :

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) <u>I know</u> | <u>that he is honest.</u> |
| Pr. cl. (প্রধান বাক্যাংশ) | Sub. cl. (অপ্রধান বাক্যাংশ) |
| (b) <u>This is the boy</u> | <u>who did it.</u> |
| Pr. cl. (প্রধান বাক্যাংশ) | Sub. cl. (অপ্রধান বাক্যাংশ) |
| (c) <u>We waited</u> | <u>until he came.</u> |
| Pr. cl. (প্রধান বাক্যাংশ) | Sub. cl. (অপ্রধান বাক্যাংশ) |

[3] **Compound Sentence** : A Compound Sentence is one that contains **two or more independent clauses or co-ordinating clauses joined together by co-ordinating conjunctions like and, or, but, as well as, either.....or, neither nor, etc.** —Nesfield

[যে বাক্যে দুই বা তার বেশি স্বাধীন Clause সংযোগমূলক Conjunction-এর দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় (যেমন—*and, or, but, as well as, either...or, neither...nor*), তাকে Compound Sentence বলে।]

Examples :

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|
| <u>Salil is a good boy</u> | and | <u>he loves his brother.</u> |
| <u>Co-ord. cl.</u> | | <u>Co.-ord. cl.</u> |
| <u>You may read the book</u> | or | <u>leave the class.</u> |
| <u>Co-ord. cl.</u> | | <u>Co.-ord. cl.</u> |
| <u>He was late</u> | but | <u>he was not sorry.</u> |
| <u>Co-ord. cl.</u> | | <u>Co.-ord. cl.</u> |

DIFFERENCE OF CLAUSE AND PHRASE

A Phrase is a group of words *which does not contain a finite verb.*

[Phrase হল এমন শব্দগুচ্ছ যার মধ্যে কোনো finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া নেই।]

A Clause is a group of words *that contains a finite verb.*

[Clause হল এমন শব্দগুচ্ছ যার মধ্যে একটি finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া থাকে।]

—Nesfield

He gave me a gold chain. He gave me a chain which was made of gold.

* Note : Modern English Grammar, however, has widened this view. It is now possible to talk of *Clauses with finite and non-finite verbs* and *verbless clauses*. However, a Clause is a shorter sentence within a bigger sentence.

- (a) I cannot tell *when he will come*. (Clause with a finite verb)

(b) *Wounded in the war*, he returned home. (Clause with a non-finite—Wounded in the war = When he was wounded in the war)





- (c) *While walking in the field, I saw a cow.* (Clause with a non-finite—While walking = While I was walking)
 (d) *When in England, he saw a strange sight.* (verbless Clause—When in England = When he was in England)

So we should say :

A Clause is a group of words that **contain a finite verb** expressed or understood. **But a Phrase does not contain a finite verb** in any way. —P. C. Das

[সে জন্য আমরা বলতে পারি, একটি Clause-এ একটি finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া প্রকাশ্যভাবে অথবা উহু অবস্থায় থাকতে পারে। কিন্তু একটি Phrase-এ কোনোভাবেই finite verb থাকে না।]

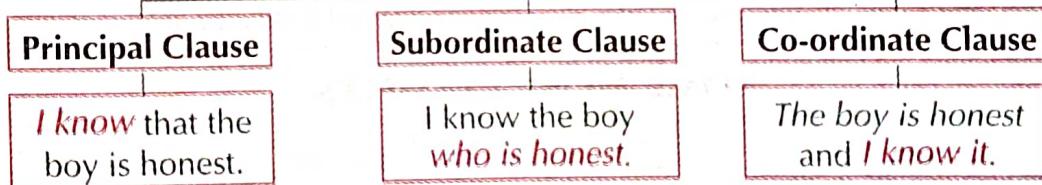
CLAUSES

Clauses are of three kinds—[1] **Principal Clause** (প্রধান বাক্যাংশ যা নিজেই স্বাধীনভাবে বসতে পারে), [2] **Subordinate Clause** (অপ্রধান বাক্যাংশ যা অন্য clause-এর উপর নির্ভরশীল), [3] **Co-ordinate Clause** (সংযোগমূলক বাক্যাংশ)।

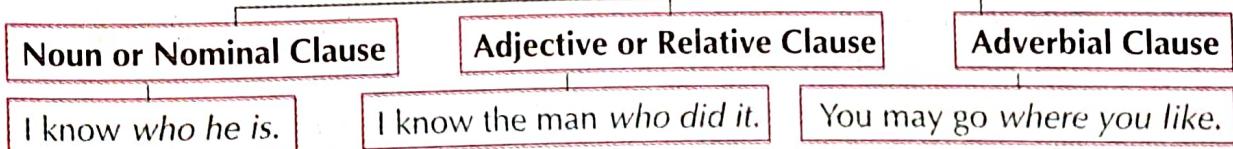
The Subordinate Clauses are subdivided into three heads—(i) Noun or Nominal clause. (ii) Adjective or Relative Clause. (iii) Adverbial Clause.

- A. **The Noun Clause** does the work of a noun (Noun Clause Noun-এর মতো কাজ করে।)
- B. **The Adjective Clause** does the work of an Adjective. (Adjective Clause Adjective-এর মতো কাজ করে।)
- C. **The Adverbial Clause** does the work of an Adverb. (Adverbial Clause Adverb-এর মতো কাজ করে।)

CLAUSES



SUBORDINATE CLAUSES



NOUN CLAUSE (NOMINAL CLAUSE)

A Noun Clause is used in a sentence in the same way as a noun may be used : (Noun Clause বাক্যে noun যেভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, সেইভাবে বসে।)

(i) subject, (ii) object, (iii) object to a preposition, (iv) complement, (v) appositive.

Functions of a Noun Clause	Examples
Subject (কর্তা)	<i>What he said</i> is true. <i>How he went there</i> is known to all. <i>That he is honest</i> is known to me. <i>When he will come</i> is uncertain. <i>Whether he will succeed</i> is uncertain.

<i>Functions of a Noun Clause</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Object (কর্ম)	I know <i>that he is honest.</i>
Object to a Preposition (preposition-এর কর্ম)	It depends on <i>how he behaves.</i> I know nothing of <i>what he will do.</i>
Complement (কর্মসূচীয়)	This is <i>what we expected.</i>
Appositive (কোনো Noun-এর বা It-এর Apposition হিসাবে)	Our hope <i>that he will come back</i> proved false. It is true <i>that he has come.</i>
<i>Linking Words</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<i>that</i>	He said <i>that</i> he would go.
<i>who</i>	I know <i>who</i> he is.
<i>whose</i>	Do you know <i>whose</i> book it is?
<i>whom</i>	I can guess <i>whom</i> you want to see.
<i>what</i>	No one knows <i>what</i> caused the accident.
<i>which</i>	Can you tell <i>which</i> one is Ram's?
<i>where</i>	I do not know <i>where</i> he was born.
<i>when</i>	I know <i>when</i> he will come.
<i>how</i>	I can tell <i>how</i> he stole your watch.
<i>why</i>	Could you explain <i>why</i> he did this?
<i>whatever</i>	I earn <i>whatever</i> I can.
<i>if/whether</i>	She asked me <i>if/whether</i> I would stay or not.

SOME MORE EXAMPLES

[Note the Linkers]

(i) Subject of a Verb :

What he said is true. [By joining : He said this. It is true.]

Why she is sad is anybody's guess.

That you should say so surprises me.

That he is a good boy is known to us.

Who telephoned me is still a mystery.

When he will return is uncertain.

Why he left the place is a mystery.

Whatever he earns is spent lavishly.

Which he prefers is not known to me.

How he could assist his friend was his chief concern.

(ii) Object of a Verb :

We know *that the earth is a planet.*

[By joining : The earth is a planet. We know it.]

He hoped *that it was true.*

She denied *that she had written the letter.*

I cannot tell *what has become of him.*



I do not know *when I shall return.*
 I asked the boy *how old he was.*
 Tell me frankly *why you did this.*
 Can you tell me *what he requires?*
 Tell me *where you live.*
 No one knows *who he is.*
 I ask you *what you want.*
 I know *what he means.*

(iii) Object to a Preposition :

There is no meaning in *what you say.*

[*By joining* : You say something. There is no meaning in it.]

I know nothing of *what he will do.*

Pay careful attention to *what I say.*

They had no complaint except *that the day was too hot.*



(iv) Complement to a Verb :

This is *what we expected.*

[*By joining* : This is the thing. We expected it.]

Life is *what we make it.*

My belief is *that he will not come.*

Our satisfaction is *that we tried to the last.*

My wish is *that I may please you.*

His request will be *that he may be allowed to resign.*

He says *what he intends to be.*

(v) Object to a missing Preposition :

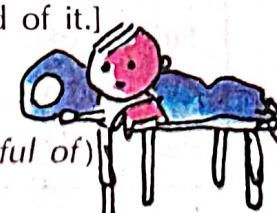
The child was afraid *that he would fall down.* (*afraid of*)

[*By joining* : The child might fall down. He was afraid of it.]

They felt sorry *that they lost the match.* (*sorry for*)

The patient was sure *that he would recover.* (*sure of*)

She did not seem hopeful *that he would arrive.* (*hopeful of*)



(vi) Apposition to a Noun or Pronoun :

Your statement *that you found the money in the street* is correct.

[*By joining* : You found the money in the street. It is your statement. It is correct.]

There is a rumour *that he is dead.*

The fact *that he is no more* is painful to us.

It is true *that the boy is honest.*

It is feared *that he will not come back.*

It was unfortunate *that you were absent.*

His belief *that some day he would succeed* cheered me.

Note : In a Noun Clause the Linking Word is usually **that**. (Though some other linking words such as *who, whose, what, which, how* etc. are occasionally used.)

[Noun Clause-এ বেশির ভাগ ক্ষেত্রে Linking Word-টি **that** হয়, যদিও *who, whose, what, which, how* ইত্যাদিও subject, object, complement বা apposition হিসাবে Noun Clause গঠন করতে Linker হতে পারে।]

SOME MORE JOINING WITH A NOMINAL CLAUSE

- (a) You have solved the problem. No one knows the method.
 [= No one knows *how* you solved the problem.]
- (b) The student was absent yesterday. The teacher asked him the reason.
 [= The teacher asked the student *why* he had been absent yesterday.]
- (c) Mr. Rao is a great politician. This fact must be admitted.
 [= This fact must be admitted *that* Mr. Rao is a great politician.]
- (d) The Rajdhani Express will reach at a certain time. Do you know the time? [= Do you know *when* the Rajdhani Express will reach?] .
- (e) He passed the Final examination. He told me this.
 [= He told me *that* he passed the Final examination.]
- (f) He did it. I do not know how. It is true.
 [= It is true *that* I do not know *how* he did it.]



ADJECTIVE CLAUSE (RELATIVE CLAUSE)

An **Adjective Clause** or **Relative Clause** is used as an Adjective **to qualify a Noun or Pronoun** or it denotes relation to a Noun or Pronoun. The Noun or Pronoun with which the Adjective clause is related is called its **Antecedent**. [Adjective Clause বাকে Adjective-এর মতো পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun-কে qualify করতে ব্যবহৃত হয় অথবা পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun-এর সঙ্গে সম্বন্ধ প্রকাশ করে। যে Noun বা Pronoun-এর সঙ্গে Adjective Clause-এর সম্বন্ধ থাকে তাকে Antecedent বলে।]

Adjective Clause বা *Relative Clause* যাকে *qualify* করে সেই Antecedent-এর ঠিক পরে বসে।

Functions of a Relative Clause	Examples
Subject (কর্তা)	The boy <i>who came here</i> is my friend.
Object (কর্ম)	The boy <i>whom you know</i> is my friend.
Possessive (সম্বন্ধ)	The boy <i>whose father is a doctor</i> came here.

LINKING WORDS/LINKERS

Relative Clause	Living (প্রাণীবাচক)	Non-living (অপ্রাণীবাচক)	Living and Non-living (প্রাণী ও অপ্রাণীবাচক)
Subject	<i>who</i>	<i>which/that</i>	<i>that</i>
Object	<i>whom</i>	<i>which/that</i>	<i>that</i>
Possessive	<i>whose</i>	<i>of which</i>	—

Some More Examples : [Note the Linkers]

This is the boy *who broke one of the windows*.

[By joining : This is the boy. He broke one of the windows.]

The girl *whom you saw last night* is my sister.

= The girl is my sister. You saw her last night.

That's the man *whose wife is an actress*.

= That is the man. His wife is an actress.



The book *which (that) I lent you* belongs to my brother.

= I lent you the book. It belongs to my brother.

This is the chair *of which one leg is broken*.

= This is the chair. Its one leg is broken.



NOUN CLAUSES AND ADJECTIVE CLAUSES SIDE BY SIDE

Noun Clauses

Tell me *who did it*.

Tell me *where he lives*.

Tell me *when he will come*.

I know *why he said so*.

I know *how he did it*.

[**N.B.** উপরের উদাহরণগুলিতে দেখা যাবে, Noun Clause-এ কোনো antecedent নেই; কিন্তু Adjective Clause-এ সর্বদাই Antecedent আছে এবং Linker-গুলি Antecedent-এর পরে বসেছে।]

Adjective Clauses

I know the boy *who did it*.

Tell me the place *where he lives*.

Tell me the time *when he will come*.

I know the reason *why he said so*.

I know the way *how he did it*.

SOME MORE JOINING WITH A RELATIVE CLAUSE

(a) Something bright was moving across the sky. It was like a star.

[= Something *which was bright like a star* was moving across the sky.]

(b) Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet. We hold him in high esteem.

[= Rabindranath Tagore *whom we hold in high esteem* was a great poet. / Rabindranath Tagore *who was a great poet* is held in high esteem by us.]

(c) A body was found last week. The police are trying to identify the body.

[= The police are trying to identify the body *which was found last week*.]

(d) I went to see the doctor. The doctor told me to take rest for a few days.

[I went to see the doctor *who told me to take rest for a few days*.]

(e) Coal is found in West Bengal. It is a very useful mineral.

[= Coal *which is a very useful mineral* is found in West Bengal.]

(f) The Giant loved a little boy most. The boy was never seen again.

[= The little boy *whom the giant loved most* was never seen again.]

(g) The gallery was crowded. It holds only one thousand people.

[= The gallery *which holds only one thousand people* was crowded.]

(h) The boy passed the Final examination. He told me this.

[= The boy told me the fact *that he passed the Final examination*.]

(i) The house is under construction. It belongs to me.

[= The house *which is under construction* belongs to me.]

(j) This is the place. Rabindranath was born here.

[= This is the place *where Rabindranath was born*.]

(k) The book is very useful. Samir bought it yesterday.

[= Yesterday Samir bought a book *which is very useful*. Or, The book *which Samir bought yesterday* is very useful.]

(l) The doctors and nurses are all thoroughly trained men and women. Their main purpose is to help the patients to get well as quickly as possible.

[=The doctors and nurses are all thoroughly trained men and women *whose main purpose is to help the patients to get well as quickly as possible*.]

ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

An Adverbial Clause is used as an Adverb to modify a Verb, an Adjective, another Adverb etc. and usually denotes (i) time (ii) place (iii) cause or reason (iv) effect or result (v) extent (vi) manner (vii) comparison (viii) contrast (ix) condition (x) purpose. [Adverbial clause বাক্যে Adverb-এর মতো Verb, Adjective বা অন্য কোনো Adverb-কে modify করে এবং সাধারণত সময়, স্থান, কারণ, ফল, পরিমাণ, ধরন, তুলনা, বৈপরীত্য, শর্ত বা উদ্দেশ্য বোঝায়।]

Functions of an Adverbial Clause	Linking Words	Examples
Time (সময়)	<i>when</i>	Father came <i>when I started for Delhi.</i>
Place (স্থান)	<i>where</i>	You may go <i>where you like.</i>
Cause or reason (কারণ যেহেতু)	<i>because</i>	My friend will not come <i>because he is ill.</i>
Effect or result (ফলাফল)	<i>as</i>	Or, My friend will not come <i>as he is ill.</i>
Extent (পরিমাণ)	<i>that</i>	I am so tired <i>that I cannot walk.</i>
Manner (ধরন) ” (যেন)	<i>as far as</i>	He worked so hard <i>that he was tired.</i>
Condition (শর্ত)	<i>as</i>	<i>As far as I know, the man is honest.</i>
Compariosn (তুলনা)	<i>as if</i>	Amal plays <i>as he usually does.</i>
Contrast (বৈপরীত্য)	<i>if</i>	He acted <i>as if he were mad.</i>
Purpose (উদ্দেশ্য)	<i>as, as than</i>	I shall help you <i>if you come here.</i>
	<i>than</i>	This boy is <i>as brave as his brother (is).</i>
	<i>though/ although</i>	You are taller <i>than I (am).</i>
	<i>that, in order that</i>	<i>Though/ Although he is poor, he is honest.</i>
		We read <i>that (in order that) we learn.</i>



*Note : As (reason) : *As he is poor*, he could not donate one thousand rupees.
[যেহেতু সে দরিদ্র, সেজন্য সে এক হাজার টাকা দান করতে পারল না।]

As (contrast) : *Poor as he is*, he donated one thousand rupees.
[যদিও সে দরিদ্র, তবু সে এক হাজার টাকা দান করল। Adjective-এর পরে as বসলে as = though হয়।]

LINKERS OF ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

(1) Adverbial Clause of Time (সময়)	<i>when, while, before, after, ere (পূর্বে), till, until, since.</i>
(2) Adverbial Clause of Place (স্থান)	<i>where, whence (যেখান থেকে), wherever (যেখানেই)</i>
(3) Adverbial Clause of Cause (হেতু)	<i>as, because, since, that.</i>
(4) Adverbial Clause of Result (ফল)	<i>that, so...that, such...that.</i>
(5) Adverbial Clause of Purpose (উদ্দেশ্য)	<i>that, in order that, so that, lest.</i>
(6) Adverbial Clause of Comparison (তুলনা) in the positive degree : in the comparative degree :	<i>as...as, so...as, such...as than</i>

(7) Adverbial Clause of Condition (শর্ত)	<i>if, unless, in case, whether, on condition, provided (that), supposing that.</i>
(8) Adverbial Clause of Contrast (বৈপরীত্য)	<i>though, although.</i>
(9) Adverbial Clause of Extent (পরিমাণ)	<i>as far as, so far as, so...as.</i>
(10) Adverbial Clause of Manner (ধরন)	<i>as, as if.</i>
(11) Adverbial Clause of Concession (কিছুটা ছেড়ে দেওয়া)	<i>whoever, whatever, whichever, however, whether, even if.</i>

Some more Examples : [Note the Linkers]Strike **while the iron is hot**.—Time[**By joining** : The iron is hot. Strike it now.]I shall go out to play **when I finish my sums**.—Time

[= I shall finish my sums. Then I shall go out to play.]

Mother put the fish **where the cat couldn't reach it**.—PlaceIt is many days **since I saw you last**.—TimeSharmila did the work **as it should be done**.—Manner**Since you are ill**, you need not come.—Reason[Or] He could not come to school **because he was ill**.They started early **that they might reach early**.—PurposeHe works hard **in order that he may succeed**.—PurposeHe is not **as intelligent as his sister (is)**.—Comparison (of degree)He is not **so tall as his brother (is)**.—Comparison (of degree)He loves you better **than (he loves) me**.—Comparison (of degree)[Here '**than me**' is compared with the object '**you**'.]He loves you better **than I (love you)**.—Comparison (of degree)[Here '**than I**' is compared with the subject '**he**'. Hence '**I**' is in the subjective form]I am not **such a liar as you think**.—Comparison (of degree)**The more, the merrier**.—Comparison (of degree)**As you sow, so you will reap**.—Comparison (of manner)**Although he studied hard**, he could not pass the exam.—Contrast**So far as I know/As far as I know**, he is honest.—ExtentBe **so good as to help me** (= as much as you can help me).—Extent**If you don't work hard**, you won't pass the exam.—ConditionHe held my hand **lest I should fall**.—Negative purposeI shall wait for you **till you come back**.—Time (till/until)The doctor had come **before the patient died**.—Time**When/While he will be in Dhaka**, he will meet his old friends.—TimeYou must do your duty **ere** (ere = পূর্বে) **you go out for a walk**.—Time**In order to** catch the train, you should start in the morning.—Purpose

Adverbial Clause of Concession :

Adverbial Clauses of Concession are introduced by *whoever, whatever, whichever, however, whether, even if* etc.

[*whoever, whatever, whichever, however, whether, even if* ইত্যাদি দ্বারা Adverbial Clause of Concession গঠন করা হয়।]

Whoever he may be, he cannot be allowed.

Whatever you may say, I do not believe you.

You may take *whichever you like*.

However strong you may be, I am not afraid of you.

I shall support you *whether (you are) right or wrong*.

Even if I fail, I shall not give up hope.

SPECIAL NOTES ON ADVERBIAL CLAUSE OF CONDITION

It is important to note that the *Future Tense is not used in the Conditional Clause. It may be used in the Main Clause if it is required.*

[Conditional Clause-এ Future Tense ব্যবহৃত হয় না; Main Clause-এ অবশ্য প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী Future Tense হতে পারে।]

If you find the pen (not, If you will find the pen), I shall give it to you.

If I knew your number, I would / could / might telephone you.

Conditionals are of three types :

Open Condition (মুক্ত শর্ত অর্থাৎ যা হলেও হতে পারে)

If Clause (Simple Present)	Main Clause (will/shall/can/may + verb)
 <i>If it rains,</i> <i>If you study hard,</i> <i>If you find my money,</i> <i>If he runs all the time,</i> <i>If her uncle arrives,</i>	 <i>I'll stay at home.</i> <i>you will get a first class.</i> <i>I shall give you an icecream.</i> <i>he can get there in time.</i> <i>she may not come with you.</i>

Unfulfilled Condition (যা হতে পারত কিন্তু হয়নি)

If Clause (Simple Past/Past Perfect)	Main Clause (would/should/could/might + Perfect)
 <i>If I had a degree,</i> <i>If I dropped the plate,</i> <i>If you had tried again,</i> <i>If I had studied hard,</i> <i>If I had seen him,</i> <i>If you had come to me,</i> <i>(If omitted) Had you taken the medicine,</i>	<i>I could get a job easily.</i> <i>it would break.</i> <i>you would have succeeded.</i> <i>I should have got a first class.</i> <i>I could have saved him.</i> <i>I might have helped you.</i> <i>you would have felt much better.</i>

Improbable or Imaginary Condition (অসম্ভব বা কাল্পনিক শর্ত)

If Clause (Past Subjunctive)	Main Clause (would / should / could / might + verb)
<i>If I were the Chief Minister,</i>	<i>I'd abolish examinations.</i>
<i>If I were a bird,</i>	<i>I would sing cheerfully in the sky.</i>
<i>(If omitted) Had I been a bird,</i>	<i>I would sing to cheer you.</i>

We can also use '*unless*' in the sense 'if...not', or '*in case*' in the sense 'if by any chance' in the conditional clause.

[‘যদি না’ অর্থে ‘unless’ এবং ‘যদি ঘটে’ অর্থে ‘in case’ ব্যবহৃত হয়।]

Unless I hear from you, I'll go out for a week.

In case it rains, you should take an umbrella.

Note : If you begin your sentences with a Conditional Clause, you must put a comma (,) at the end of the clause. But If you place the Conditional Clause after the Main Clause, there is no need of a comma.

[যদি Conditional Clause দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে Clause-এর শেষে অবশ্যই একটি কমা (,) দিয়ে Main Clause আরম্ভ করতে হয়। আর Conditional Clause যদি Main Clause-এর পরে বসে, তাহলে কমার প্রয়োজন হয় না।]

If you study hard, you will get a first class.

[But] You will get a first class if you study hard.

SOME MORE JOINING WITH AN ADVERBIAL CLAUSE

(a) He came to my house. I was not at home. (Use 'when' clause)

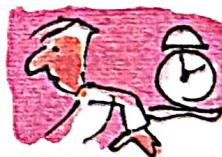
[= He came to my house *when* I was not at home.]

(b) He has been running temperature. He wishes to go to school. (Use 'though' clause).

[= *Though* he has been running temperature, he wishes to go to school.]

(c) He jumped out of bed. The bell rang then. (Use 'when' clause)

[= He jumped out of bed *when* the bell rang.]



(d) They learned the same things. They could help one another in the homework. (Join with a *linker of reason*.)

[= They could help one another in the homework *as/because* they learned the same things.]

(e) You are pardoned. You have confessed your crime. (Join with 'as' clause)

[= You are pardoned *as* you have confessed your crime.]

(f) I may grant your prayer. You shall have to ask for it. (Join with 'if' clause)

[= I may grant your prayer *if* you ask for it.]

(g) He is rich. I was in difficulty. He did not help me. (Use a *time* clause and a *contrast* clause.)

[= *Though* he is rich, he did not help me *when* I was in difficulty.]

(h) It is simple. A child can understand it. (Use *so...that*.)

[= It is *so* simple *that* a child can understand it.]

(i) He will not be able to pay off his debts. He is poor. (Use 'as' clause)

[= He will not be able to pay off his debts *as* he is poor.]

(j) I am his neighbour. He did not help me. (Use a clause of *contrast*.)

[= *Though* I am his neighbour, he did not help me.]

(k) He may come. Please request him to wait for me. (Use *if* clause)

[= *If* he comes, please request him to wait for me.]

(l) Don't get out of the train now. The train should stop at the station. (Use a *time* clause with *till*.)

[= Wait *till* the train stops at the station.]



CO-ORDINATING CLAUSES (COMPOUND SENTENCES)

Co-ordinating Clauses are *independent clauses* or of the same order or rank. A Compound sentence must have two or more Co-ordinating Clauses (Principal Clauses / Main Clauses). It may have a Subordinating Clause or may not have any Subordinating Clause. The Co-ordinating Clauses are joined by Co-ordinating Conjunctions or Connectives.

[Co-ordinating Clause হল স্বাধীন Clause যা অন্য Clause-এর উপর নির্ভর করে না, নিজেই স্বাধীনভাবে বসতে পারে। Compound Sentence-এ দুই বা তার বেশি Principal Clause বা Co-ordinating Clause থাকবে, আর এতে Subordinate Clause থাকতে পারে, নাও থাকতে পারে।]

***Note :** The sentence having two Co-ordinating Clauses is also called a **Double sentence** and the sentence having more than two Co-ordinating Clauses is called a **Multiple sentence**.

<i>Joining by Co-ordinating Conjunctions</i>	<i>Compound Sentences</i>
and (সংযোজক)	I went there and found him ill.
but (বিপরীতার্থক)	He threw the stone but missed the dog.
or (বিকল্পসূচক)	I shall do it now or (I shall do it) never.
so (সিদ্ধান্তসূচক)	It is time to go; so let us start.
Yet (তথাপি)	He is weak, yet he is working hard .
both...and	I both thanked him and rewarded him.
either...or	He is either mad or he has become a criminal.
neither...nor	He neither obtains success nor deserves it.
not only...but also	He is not only a knave but also a fool.



Note : 'And' joins *similar* clauses, 'But' joins *dissimilar* clauses having contrast and 'Or' denotes *choice*.

[দুটি সমধর্মী বাক্যাংশকে **And** দ্বারা এবং দুটি বিপরীতধর্মী বাক্যাংশকে **But** দ্বারা যুক্ত করা হয়। আর এটি অথবা ওটি একাপ দুটি ব্যাক্যাংশকে যুক্ত করতে **Or** ব্যবহৃত হয়।]

SOME MORE JOINING INTO A COMPOUND SENTENCE

- (a) Ram is a student of this school. Rahim is also a student of this school.
[= Ram **and** Rahim are the students of this school.]
- (b) The boy is intelligent. He stood first in the examination.
[= The boy is intelligent **and** he stood first in the examination.]
- (c) The girl is intelligent. She failed in the examination. [= The girl is intelligent **but** she failed in the examination.]
- (d) He was found guilty. He was hanged. [= He was found guilty, **so/therefore** he was hanged.]
- (e) He stood first in the examination. He had been ill before.
[He had been ill before the examination; **yet** he stood first in it.]
- (f) You may accept the offer. You may refuse it. [= You may accept the offer **or** refuse it./You may **either** accept the offer **or** refuse it.]
- (g) I did not know anything of it. My brother also did not know anything of it.
[= **Neither** my brother **nor** I know anything of it.]



- (h) You may turn to the left. You may turn to the right. [= You may turn *either* to the left *or* to the right.]
- (i) John may come here. Mary may come here. But both of them will not come here at the same time. [= *Either* John *or* Mary may come here.]

N.B. Either.....or, Neither.....nor are placed just before the alternatives.
[Either.....or, Neither.....nor যার বিকল্প বোঝায়, ঠিক তার পূর্বে বসে।]

CONTRACTED SENTENCES

Compound sentences often appear in a contracted or shortened form, so as to avoid the needless repetition of the same word. —J. C. Nesfield

- (a) When there are **two predicates to the same subject**, there is no need to mention the subject more than once :
 - (1) The sun *rose and* (the sun) *filled* the sky with light.
 - (2) He *called at* my house *but* (he) *left* soon.
 - (3) He is *poor, but* (he is) *honest*. (Adversative—বৈপরীত্য)
 - (4) He is *diligent, and* therefore, (he is) *prosperous*. (Illative—সিদ্ধান্ত)
- (b) When there are **two subjects to the same predicate**, we need not mention the predicate more than once :
 - (1) *He and you* are guilty. (= He is guilty and you are guilty). (Cumulative—সংযোজক)
 - (2) *Either she* did this *or her parents* (did this). (Alternative—বিকল্প)



DIFFERENT CLAUSES WITH THE SAME LINKER

Some Linking Words are used in different Clauses in different ways.

[অর্থ এবং প্রয়োগ অনুসারে একই Linking word দ্বারা যুক্ত Clause-গুলো ভিন্ন ধরনের হতে পারে।]
That :

- (i) I know *that he is honest*. [Noun clause—Object to 'know'.]
- (ii) I know the boy *that stole the book*. [Adj. cl.—qualifying 'boy'.]
- (iii) We read *that we can learn*. [Adv. cl.—modifying 'read' for purpose.]

Where :

- (i) I know *where he lives now*. [Noun clause—Object to 'know'.]
- (ii) I know the place *where he lives now*. [Adj. cl. qualifying the noun 'place'.]
- (iii) The place *where Fatima was born* is Rajbari. [Adj. cl. qualifying 'place']
- (iv) We shall go *where he lives now*. [Adv. cl. modifying the verb 'go'.]

When :

- (i) I know *when he will come back*. [Noun clause—Object to 'know'.]
- (ii) I know the time *when he will come back*. [Adj. cl. qualifying the noun 'time'.]
- (iii) The time *when he reached Dhaka* was 4 p.m. [Adj. cl. qualifying 'time']
- (iv) We shall go *when he comes*. [Adv. cl. modifying the verb 'go'.]

Why :

- (i) I know *why he looks so sad*. [Noun clause—Object to 'know'.]
- (ii) I know the reason *why he looks so sad*. [Adj. cl. qualifying the noun 'reason'.]

Who :

- (i) Do you know *who did it?* [Noun clause—Object to 'know']
- (ii) Do you know the boy *who did it?* [Adj. clause—qualifying the noun 'boy']

Which :

- (i) Do you know *which is what?* [Noun clause—Object to 'know']
- (ii) This is the pen *which writes well.* [Adj. Clause qualifying 'pen']
- (iii) *Which is preferable* is not known to me. [N. clause—Subject to 'is known'.]

Whether :

- (i) I asked her *whether she would do it or not.* [Noun clause—Object to 'ask']
- (ii) I shall support you *whether (you are) right or wrong.* [Adv. cl.—modifying 'support']

PARTICIPIAL PHRASES AND NON-FINITE CLAUSES

In Modern Grammar difference has been shown between a **Participial Phrase** and a **Non-finite Clause**. Modern Grammar deals with a **Non-finite Clause** which is a Subordinate Clause; but that Subordinate Clause does not contain a Finite verb. It contains a Participle or an Infinitive where the Subject and Verb are understood. But a Participial Phrase itself becomes the Subject or the Object of a sentence.

[ଆধুনিক Grammar-এ **Participial Phrase** এবং **Non-finite Clause**-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য দেখানো হয়েছে। Non-finite Clause হল এমন এক রকম Subordinate Clause যাতে Finite বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া থাকে না; এতে Participle বা Infinitive এমনভাবে থাকে যে Subject এবং Verb উহ্য আছে বোঝা যায়। কিন্তু Non-finite Clause-এর সঙ্গে Participial Phrase-এর পার্থক্য হল এই যে Participial Phrase নিজেই Sentence-এর Subject বা Object হয়ে যায়।]

In Chapter 20, we have discussed how "*-ing participle*", "*-ed/en participle*" and Infinitives are used as **Premodifiers** or **Postmodifiers**.

Here we must note that such **Premodifiers** with '*-ing*' or '*ed/en*' participles are **Participial Phrases**.

But the Postmodifiers with '*-ing*' or '*-ed/en*' participles or Infinitives are **Non-finite Clauses** as the omitted Subject and Verb can be easily inserted into such clauses. In fact, **Non-finite Clauses** are **shortened or reduced clauses**.

আমরা Chapter 20-তে দেখিয়েছি কিভাবে '*-ing participle*', '*-ed/en participle*' এবং *Infinitive*-গুলি Premodifier বা Postmodifier হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এখানে আমরা দেখব, '*-ing*' বা '*-ed/en*' *Participle*-যুক্ত *Premodifier*-গুলি কেবল *Participial Phrase* হিসাবে বসে। কিন্তু '*ing*' বা '*-ed/en*' *Participle* বা *Infinitive*-যুক্ত *Post modifier*-গুলি **Non-finite Clause** যেহেতু এই Clause-গুলিতে উহ্য হয়ে থাকা কর্তা বা ক্রিয়া সহজেই ঢোকানো যেতে পারে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে Non-finite Clause-গুলি হল একটি সম্পূর্ণ clause-এর সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ।]

Now see the difference between a Non-finite Clause and a Participial Phrase :
[এখন Non-finite clause এবং Participial Phrase-এর পার্থক্য দেখো।]

Non-finite Clause [Post modifier]

I found Gargi *standing at the door.*
[= I found Gargi (who was)
standing at the door.—Sub. and
Verb may be inserted.]

Participial Phrase [Premodifier]

A *darkening sky* may bring showers.
['darkening sky' is the Subject of the verb
'bring'. No other Subject and Verb can be
inserted into the Participial Phrase.]

Non-finite Clause [Post modifier]

I saw a man *injured in an accident*.
[= I saw a man (who was) injured in an accident.]

He is the last man
to leave the place.

[= He is the last man
(who is) to leave the place.]

**Participial Phrase [Premodifier]**

I saw some *starving* beggars. ['starving beggars' is the Object of the Verb 'saw'. No Subject and Verb can be inserted into the Phrase.]

The *injured boy* was weeping. ['injured boy' is the Subject of the sentence and no other Subject and Verb can be inserted into it.]

Note 1 : ইয়া'অন্ত অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া প্রকাশ করতে '-ing' Participle-এর সাহায্যে Non-finite Clause করা হয়।

গোলমাল শুনিয়া ছেলেগুলি লাফাইয়া উঠিল—Hearing the noise the boys sprang up.
[= when the boys were hearing the noise, they sprang up.]

গভীর চিন্তায় মগ্ন থাকিয়া ছেলেটি প্রশ্নের উত্তর দিতে পারিল না—Being absorbed in deep thought the boy could not answer the question.

Note 2 : ইলে'অন্ত অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে বা কোনো কিছু হওয়ায় একপ অর্থে Having + Past Participle দিয়ে Nominative Absolute করেও Non-finite Clause করা যায়।

সূর্য উঠলে কুয়াশা দূরীভূত হয়—The sun *having risen*, the fog dispersed.

Now see how Non-finite Clauses are used to reduce a Relative Clause or an Adverbial Clause :

[এখন Relative Clause এবং Adverbial Clause-কে সংক্ষিপ্ত করতে কিভাবে Non-finite Clause-এর ব্যবহার হয় দেখো।]

(i) Use of '-ing Participle' for reducing a Relative Clause :

Relative Clauses	Non-finite '-ing' Clauses (Reduced Relative Clauses)
Look at the boys <i>who are running in the field</i> .	Look at the boys <i>running in the field</i> .
Mr. Ali saw the children <i>who were going with each other</i> .	Mr. Ali saw the children <i>going with each other</i> .
He saw the sailors <i>who were hauling chests</i> .	He saw the sailors <i>hauling chests</i> .
The boy <i>who is working in the laboratory is studious</i> .	The boy <i>working in the laboratory</i> is studious.
Can you see the kite <i>which is flying high</i> ?	Can you see the kite <i>flying high</i> ?



(ii) Use of '-ed/-en Participle' for reducing a Relative Clause :

Relative Clauses	Non-finite '-ed/-en' Clauses (Reduced Relative Clauses)
The picture <i>which was painted by your brother</i> is really beautiful.	The picture <i>painted by your brother</i> is really beautiful.

<i>Relative Clauses</i>	<i>Non-finite '-ed/-en' Clauses (Reduced Relative Clauses)</i>
I got the letter <i>which was written by you</i> . Lessons <i>which are learnt easily</i> are soon forgotten. The book <i>which was lent by the library</i> is missing.	I got the letter <i>written by you</i> . Lessons <i>learnt easily</i> are soon forgotten. The book <i>lent by the library</i> is missing.

(iii) Use of '-ing/-ed Participle' for reducing an Adverbial Clause :

<i>Adverbial clauses</i>	<i>Non-finite '-ing/-ed' Clauses (Reduced Adverbial Clauses)</i>
<i>When he was wounded in the war</i> he returned home. <i>When he was in England</i> , he saw a strange sight. <i>While I was walking in the field</i> , I met a monk. <i>When the plant was shaded</i> , it stopped feeding.	<i>Wounded in the war</i> , he returned home. <i>When in England</i> , he saw a strange sight. <i>While walking in the field</i> I met a monk. <i>Shaded</i> (= Being shaded), the plant stopped feeding.



(iv) Use of 'to-infinitive' for reducing Relative Clauses :

<i>Relative Clauses</i>	<i>Non-finite 'to-infinitive' Clauses (Reduced Relative Clauses)</i>
Nurul was the last man <i>who raised a protest</i> . Ayesha was the girl <i>who arrived first</i> . I have a nice pen <i>with which I can write</i> . The next train <i>which is to arrive</i> is running three hours late. This is the work <i>which is to be done by us</i> .	Nurul was the last man <i>to raise a protest</i> [= Nurul was the last man (who was) to raise a protest]. Ayesha was the girl <i>to arrive first</i> . [= Ayesha was the girl (who was) to arrive first]. I have a nice pen <i>to write with</i> . [= I have a nice pen (that is) to write with]. The next train <i>to arrive</i> is running three hours late. This is the work <i>to be done</i> by us.

***Note :** A Non-finite Clause can be placed before, or, after a Main Clause, or in the middle of it.

SOME MORE JOINING INTO A SINGLE SENTENCE

(i) **Separate** : I saw him fall. I ran towards him. I feared the worst.

Joined : When I saw him fall, I ran towards him, fearing the worst. (Complex)



- (ii) **Separate** : He rode his bicycle. He did not use his hands. That was a silly thing to do.
Joined : It was a silly thing that he rode his bicycle without using his hands. (Complex)
- (iii) **Separate** : The man is very brave. You saw him. He once faced a tiger. He had only a stick in his hand.
Joined : The man you saw is so brave that he once faced a tiger with only a stick in his hand. (Complex)
- (iv) **Separate** : A leopard saw me aim my gun towards it. It then sprang to one side into a bush. It was out of my view soon.
Joined : When a leopard saw me aim my gun towards it, it sprang to one side into a bush and was out of my view soon. (Compound)
- (v) **Separate** : It was evening. Rahim Khan entered the hut. He saw the sparrows. They were twittering.
Joined : When Rahim Khan entered the hut in the evening, he saw that the sparrows were twittering. (Complex)
[Or] In the evening when Rahim Khan entered the hut, he saw the twittering sparrows. (Complex)
- (vi) **Separate** : My brother is ill. You saw him the other day. So I cannot attend the meeting. You have called it.
Joined : As my brother whom you saw the other day, is ill, I cannot attend the meeting you have called. (Complex)
- (vii) **Separate** : I held the card tight in my hand. I hurried to a lonely corner of the ship. I started reading it. My head reeled.
Joined : Holding the card tight in my hand, I hurried to a lonely corner of the ship and as I started reading it, my head reeled. (Compound)
- (viii) **Separate** : I require a car. My friend is ready to help me with it. A man tells me this. He has just come.
Joined : The man who has just come tells me that my friend is ready to help me with a car which I require. (Complex)
- (ix) **Separate** : A man may be poor. Yet he will win the love and respect of all. But he must be honest. My father says this.
Joined : My father says that however poor a man may be, he will win the love and respect of all if he is honest. (Complex)
- (x) **Separate** : I got a scholarship. He heard this. He was very glad. He at once came to our house. He offered me his blessings.
Joined : When he heard that I had got the scholarship, he was so glad that he at once came to our house to offer me his blessings. (Complex)



SPLITTING OF SENTENCES

A long sentence can be *split up into some short simple sentences*. In fact, it is just the opposite of Synthesis or Joining. Here are some examples. *Pay special attention for supplying Subject and Verb in short sentences and maintain sequence of action.*

[একটি দীর্ঘ বাক্যকে কয়েকটি ছোট সরল বাক্যে ভাঙা যায়। প্রকৃতপক্ষে split up হল Joining-এর বিপরীত ক্রিয়া। এখানে কিছু উদাহরণ দেওয়া হল। ছোট বাক্যগুলিতে Subject এবং Verb ব্যবহার করার দিকে বিশেষ মনোযোগ দাও এবং ঘটনার পারম্পর্য বজায় রাখো।]

- (i) He took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote something on it.
 = He took a pen. He took a piece of paper. He wrote something on it.
- (ii) It is such a good news that I cannot believe it.
 = It is a very good news. But I cannot believe it.
- (iii) As you are a proved liar, I cannot believe you.
 = You are a proved liar. So I cannot believe you.
- (iv) Being tired by a long walk, the traveller sat under a tree.
 = The traveller was tired by a long walk. So he sat under a tree.
- (v) Habib was unhappy when he was punished and shown a red card by the referee.
 = Habib was punished by the referee. He was also shown a red card by the referee. So he was unhappy.
- (vi) This is Bikash who is not only my friend but also one of the best boys in the class.
 = This is Bikash. He is my friend. He is also one of the best boys in the class.
- (vii) Amal headed the ball that was floated into the penalty area by Akhtar, taken from a corner kick.
 = Amal headed the ball. It was floated into the penalty area by Akhtar. It was taken from a corner kick.
- (viii) The boy stood on the burning deck, form where everyone else had gone away.
 = The boy stood on the deck. The deck was burning. Everyone else had gone away from there.
- (ix) Men of science have proved that the sun does not move round the earth, but the earth moves round the sun.
 = The earth moves round the sun. The sun does not move round the earth. Men of science have proved these facts.
- (x) History says that Socrates when he was given a cup of hemlock continued to talk to his friends who were standing beside him.
 = Socrates was given a cup of hemlock. He continued to talk to his friends. They were standing beside him. History says this.



APPLIED SECTION

1. Complete these sentences with Noun Clauses :

- My father said
- Why I don't know.
- What is quite true.
- Show me how
- I hope
- I have forgotten what
- My sister believes
- He asked his friend if/whether

2. Join these Simple Sentences in A and B by converting them into Main Clause and Relative Clause :

[Using *who, whose, whom, which, what, that* etc.] Relative Linker is used just after the noun or pronoun with which it is related (antecedent).

A*1st sentence*

- (a) Columbus died in 1506.
- (b) Gravity is a force.
- (c) This is a tool.
- (d) English is a language.
- (e) This is the place.
- (f) Report it to your friend.
- (g) Rabindranath is a great poet.
- (h) The fox saw some grapes.
- (i) The air surrounds us.
- (j) You met the man last night.

B*2nd sentence*

- He was the discoverer of America.
- It attracts objects towards the centre.
- It is used for cutting metal.
- It is spoken all over the world.
- There the poet Rabindranath was born.
- Nehru said this to his daughter.
- He composed 'Gitanjali'.
- Those were hanging from a vine.
- It consists of various elements.
- He is a soldier.

3. Combine the part in A with a suitable Adverbial Clause in B :

A (1st part)

- (a) A plant will not grow
- (b) Shila cut her finger
- (c) The boy met with an accident
- (d) What will happen to you?
- (e) They will reach here early
- (f) Anne gave Helen a doll to hold in one hand

B (2nd part) (Choose suitable one)

- if they come by train.
- while he was crossing the road.
- if the roots are cut off.
- while she was sharpening the pencil.
- while she spelt 'doll' in the other.
- if you take too much food?



4. Join the sentences using *and, but, or, either...or, neither...nor* :

- (a) John worked hard. He did very well in the exam.
- (b) Edison is good at Mathematics. He is bad at English.
- (c) Bipin has read the story. He can't remember the title.
- (d) Sisir started late. He reached school just in time.
- (e) Is the red one your pen? Is the black one your pen?
- (f) Shall I write to mother? Will you tell her?
- (g) We may go to market. We may go to the playground.
- (h) Bina does not take tea. She does not take milk too.
- (i) Miss Helen Keller was highly sensitive to smell.

Dr. Tilney's sense of smell was not sharp.

EXERCISE

1. What is a Simple Sentence? Give two examples.

2. What is a Complex Sentence? Give three examples.

3. What is a Compound Sentence? Give three examples.

4. What is a Principal Clause and what is a Subordinate Clause?

5. What is a Co-ordinating Clause?

6. How many types of Subordinate Clauses are there in English? Give examples.
 7. Classify the following sentences and name the clauses. One has been done.

Sentences	Classification of Sentences with Clauses
1. If you listen, I shall tell you all.	1. This is a complex sentence. (a) I shall tell you all.—Pr. cl. (b) If you listen—Sub. Adv. cl.
2. If you speak, you will die.	2. (a) (b)
3. I know that he is honest.	3. (a) (b)
4. He is honest though he is poor.	4. (a) (b)
5. He is poor but he is honest.	5. (a) (b)
6. She must weep or she will die.	6. (a) (b)
7. He came home and began to work.	7. (a) (b)
8. He was the last man who went there.	8. (a) (b)
9. When he reached the station, he saw that the train had started.	9. (a) (b)
10. He not only caned (বেত মারলেন) the boy but also fined him.	10. (a) (b)

8. Join the sentences with a Nominal Clause :

- [Use **that, who whose, whom, what, which, when, where, how** etc.]
- (a) Where was he born? Do you know the place?
 (b) He passed the examination. He told me this.

- (c) You have made no mistake. I am sure of it.
- (d) It will rain. I know that.
- (e) She is an intelligent girl. We know this.
- (f) Harish was weeping. Nobody knows the reason for his weeping.

9. Join the sentences with a Relative Clause :

[Use **who, which, where, what, that** etc.]

- (a) She told me the address. I wrote the address down on a piece of paper.
- (b) The man answered the phone. He told me that you were out.
- (c) I saw a car. It was rushing past the park.
- (d) He is a soldier. He must show discipline.
- (e) Where was Vidyasagar born? Do you know the place?
- (f) Here is the pencil. You lost it yesterday.
- (g) Teachers say something. Listen to those things.
- (h) You saw the man the other day. He is Mr. Bose's nephew.
- (i) Romario got the Gold Football Award. He was in the Brazil team.
- (j) He gave me his text books. Those did me much good.
- (k) The girl is a friend of mine. She is a good basketball player.
- (l) Mr. Dilip Roy is my uncle. You saw him yesterday.
- (m) A boy came to me yesterday. He is my classmate.
- (n) Some frogs can fly. Those frogs generally live in trees.
- (o) The Swallow was going to die. He bade goodbye to the Happy Prince.
- (p) It was the day of prize-giving ceremony. A boy of class X bagged many prizes. I am familiar with the boy.

10. Join the sentences with an Adverbial Clause :

[By using **if, though, although, as, because, unless, till, until, as soon as, when, where** etc.]

- (a) Garbage is dangerous to human health. It remains uncollected for a long period.
- (b) Much work has been done in the field. The odour specialists have been unable to identify any primary smell.
- (c) Walter was ready to stand under the tree. He wanted to save his father.
- (d) He is poor. He cannot buy his books.
- (e) I entered the room. Immediately I felt something was wrong.
- (f) The plant was shaded. It stopped feeding.
- (g) The clock struck five. He finished his work then.
- (h) You should come. Otherwise I shall not go out.
- (i) He has been running temperature. He wishes to go to school.
- (j) He jumped out of bed. The bell rang then.
- (k) I cannot compete with you. You are stronger.
- (l) I left the meeting. There was awful noise there.
- (m) He learnt the fact. He was then angry with himself.
- (n) You may be powerful. I am not afraid of you.
- (o) He stared at me long. He seemed never to have seen me before.

11. Join the following sentences into a Compound Sentence :

- (a) Sharmila is a student of this school. Ayesha is also a student of this school.
- (b) Rahaman is not a good student. He is a good player.
- (c) You may accept the offer. You may refuse it.
- (d) I did not know anything of it. My brother also did not know anything of it.
- (e) You must pay the price. Otherwise you must return the goods.
- (f) The gardener was old. He planted some mango trees in my uncle's garden.
- (g) Rabin desired to help me in my difficulties. He was my sincere friend.
- (h) The Headmaster thanked me. He rewarded me too.
- (i) He is dishonest. Moreover he is wicked to the backbone.

12. Join the following sentences by using '-ing', '-en', '-ed', Phrases or Infinitives :

- (a) He saw me come. He ran away.
- (b) He was tired. He took rest for a while.
- (c) A thief entered into the room. He had found the room empty.
- (d) He did not speak to me. He was angry with me.
- (e) That Prime Minister addressed the meeting. He asked for every body's cooperation.
- (f) He wandered about from place to place. He had lost his way.
- (g) I saw a tiger. It was wounded.
- (h) He stood up to speak. He had determined to oppose the bill.
- (i) He has many sons. He has to educate them.
- (j) He has a car. He wishes to sell it.
- (k) I have many friends here. They will stand by me.
- (l) I went there. My object was to help him.
- (m) He has a large family. He must maintain it.
- (n) He is very weak. He cannot walk.
- (o) I shall never do it again. I am determined.



13. Shorten the following sentences by using '-ing', '-en', or '-ed' Phrases or Infinitives : [The clause to be reduced is shown by Italics.]

- (a) I saw the boy *who was injured in an accident*.
- (b) The watch *which was stolen* was recovered at last.
- (c) As *the boy was absorbed in deep thought* he could not answer my question.
- (d) When *they heard the sound*, they sprang up.
- (e) His misery is so great *that he cannot bear it*.
- (f) He has a house *which he wishes to let*.

14. Join the following sentences into single sentences :

- (a) I was ill. He heard of it. He at once went to the doctor. He did not wait for me.
- (b) The boy was healthy. He was strong. It was not difficult for him to lift the load of forty kilograms.

- (c) A meeting was held in the Town Hall. You were absent from the meeting. I am sorry at this.
- (d) I heard a loud noise. It was like the bursting of a bomb. It came from a house close by.
- (e) It was Sunday last. A fire broke out in the multi-storeyed building at Burrabazar. It broke out at midnight.
- (f) I saw an old man. This was on my way to school. He was poor. He was also bent down with age.
- (g) Hiroshima was a city of Japan. An atom bomb was dropped on it. The atom bomb destroyed it.
- (h) He keeps some dogs. The dogs are well-trained. They will guard his house.
- (i) The sky is cloudy. He should take an umbrella. It will be better for him.
- (j) The book teaches me grammar. It is a new one. It was given by my father.



15. Split up the following sentences into short simple sentences :

- (a) I am sorry to hear that you have failed, though I think that you deserved to pass.
- (b) While he was speaking, a man entered and told him that the prince had suddenly died.
- (c) Since he was a poor man, he said nothing of the bag full of one lakh rupees he had found, but left the country.
- (d) Everybody knows that the boy who came to me for help is a liar and a cheat.
- (e) I could not but feel sorry for the old man who, once very rich, was now deserted by all and was lying in sick-bed in his lonely hut.
- (f) He taught us that it is the duty of every man to love his neighbours and help them to the best of his power.
- (g) When I was in my native village during the summer vacation, I often went to the houses of the poor people to know their difficulties.
- (h) Hearing that he was not able to accompany me because he was ill with fever, I gave up the idea of going to Darjeeling.
- (i) We heard the cry and rushed to the spot to help the passengers who were trapped inside the bus that was overturned.
- (j) I gave him my thanks for finding my purse and returning it to me without taking anything from it.