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WH-QUESTIONS

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE OF SIMPLE QUESTIONS AND WH-QUESTIONS?

We ask questions to know something. Hence questions are of two types in English. (কিছু জানার জন্য আমরা প্রশ্ন করি। ইংরেজিতে প্রশ্ন দুপ্রকারের হয়।) :

(1) Yes / No—Questions ('হ্যাঁ' বা 'না' উত্তরসূচক প্রশ্ন)

(2) Wh-questions (Who, What, Why ইত্যাদি Wh-word-যুক্ত প্রশ্ন)

Interrogative sentences formed with the Auxiliary Verbs *Do, Have, Be* and the Modals (*shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might*) can be answered by 'Yes' or 'No'. But those formed with the help of Wh-words cannot be answered by 'Yes' or 'No'. They require some specific answer.

[*Do, Have, Be* এবং Modal (*shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might*)-এর সাহায্যে যে প্রশ্ন করা হয়, তার উত্তর 'Yes' বা 'No' দিয়ে হতে পারে। কিন্তু Wh-word-এর সাহায্যে (*Who, What, Why* ইত্যাদি) যে সব প্রশ্ন করা হয়, তার উত্তর 'Yes' বা 'No' ('হ্যাঁ' বা 'না') দিয়ে সম্ভব নয়। এগুলির নির্দিষ্ট উত্তর প্রয়োজন হয়।]

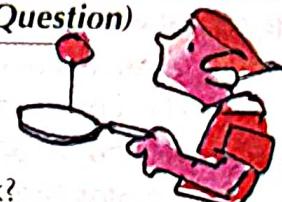
<i>Question</i>	<i>Answer</i>
(1) Are you going to school?	Yes/No.
(2) Where are you going?	I am going to school.

But you must remember that the rules of Interrogative patterns are the same in both the cases. (কিন্তু অবশ্যই মনে রাখবে, Interrogative Sentence গঠন করার নিয়ম উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই এক।)

Now let us see the rules of Interrogative patterns. (এখন Interrogative Sentence গঠন করার নিয়মগুলি দেখা যাক।) :

(i) যদি 'Be' verb (*is, am, are, was, were*), 'Have' verb (*has, have, had*) এবং *shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might* বা *must* verb থাকে তবে প্রশ্নসূচক বাক্যে বা Interrogative Sentence-এ সেই Verb-টি Subject-এর পূর্বে বসে। যেমন :

<i>Assertive (Statement)</i>	<i>Interrogative (Question)</i>
He <i>is</i> a good boy.	<i>Is</i> he a good boy?
He <i>is</i> reading a book.	<i>Is</i> he reading a book?
I <i>shall</i> go to Delhi.	<i>Shall</i> I go to Delhi?
Amar <i>can</i> do this work.	<i>Can</i> Amar do this work?



(ii) আগের ওই Verb-গুলি ছাড়া যদি অন্য কোনো Verb থাকে, তবে Subject-এর পূর্বে একটি 'Do' Verb আনতে হয় এবং Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী এই 'Do' Verb-এর পরিবর্তন হয়। যেমন :

Assertive (Statement)	Interrogative (Question)
I play football.	Do I play football?
He plays football.	Does he play football?
He played football.	Did he play football?



(iii) যদি *who, whose, whom, which, what, why, when, where, how, how much* প্রভৃতি কোনো প্রশ্নবোধক শব্দ থাকে, তবে উপরিউক্ত উভয়ক্ষেত্রেই সেই শব্দটি সবার আগে বসে :

Who are you?	Where do you live (in)?
Whose book is this?	When does she sleep?
Whom do you want?	Why do you come here?
Which is your pen?	How does he/she write?
Where will you go?	How many sisters have you?
Which school do you read in?	How much milk do you want?



Note : Wh-words are placed before both types of Verbs (*be, have, shall, should, will, would, may, might*) and 'Do' Verbs.

[Wh-word উভয় প্রকার Verb (*be, have, shall, should, will, would, may, might* এবং *Do*-এর পূর্বে বসে)]

Another important point : If we like to make an Interrogative sentence Negative in non-contracted form, we should usually place '**not**' before a Noun but after a Pronoun. আর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় হল, যদি আমরা কোনো বাক্যকে Interrogative-এর Negative form করতে চাই, তাহলে সাধারণত Noun-এর পূর্বে '**not**' এবং Pronoun-এর পরে 'not' বসাতে হয়। যেমন : Is **not** Amar going to school? ('**not**' before a noun). Is he **not** going to school? ('**not**' after a pronoun). However, the shortened form of verb + not (*Don't/ Doesn't/ Can't*, etc) is always placed before a Noun or a Pronoun.

Doesn't / Can't John do this simple task? [Or] **Doesn't / Can't** he do this work?

আর একটি কথা, Wh-question করার পর প্রশ্নচিহ্ন (?) দিতে ভুলবে না। তাহলে গোটা উত্তরটি ভুল হয়ে যাবে।

Wh-words may be classified into three groups : (Wh-wordগুলিকে তিনটি শ্রেণীতে বিভক্ত করা যায়।)

- (1) **Interrogative Pronouns** : *Who, whose, whom, which* and *what*.
- (2) **Interrogative Adjective** : *What, which* and *whose*.
- (3) **Interrogative Adverb** : *When, where, how* and *why*.

These Wh-words are used to get information from a sentence. (কোনো বাক্য থেকে কোনো তথ্য পাওয়ার জন্য আমরা Wh-word ব্যবহার করি।)

Now let us ask the questions with different Wh-words to get answers from the following statements. (এখন নীচের statement থেকে উত্তর পাওয়ার জন্য বিভিন্ন Wh-words-এর সাহায্যে প্রশ্ন করা যাক।) :

- [1] **Interrogative Pronouns** [*Who, Whose, Whom, Which, What*]
Who construction (*Who, Whose* and *Whom*).
(i) *Who* = কে বা কাহারা (কারা), (ii) *Whose* = কাহার / কাহাদের, (iii) *Whom* = কাহাকে / কাহাদিগকে।

Who, Whose and **Whom** are the Interrogative with the same form in singular and plural. **Who** and **Whose** do not require any Auxiliary Verb as they themselves become

the subject of the verb. There is an only exception when **who** is placed instead of **everyone** or **everybody**.

If 'everyone' or 'everybody' is used in the affirmative, it becomes negative in the Interrogative form. Hence the Auxiliary Verb '**do**' is used to make it negative.

Singular বা Plural-এ Who, Whose এবং Whom-এর রূপের কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। Who এবং Whose নিজেই Subject হয়ে যায় বলে এখানে Auxiliary Verb-এর কোনো প্রয়োজন হয় না। একমাত্র ব্যতিক্রম হল Who যদি everyone বা everybody-এর পরিবর্তে বসে এবং Affirmative form-এ (হ্যাস্টচক) থাকে, তাহলে Interrogative form-এ তাকে Negative (না-স্চক) করতে হয় এবং তখন একটি Auxiliary Verb **do**-এর প্রয়োজন হয়।

Now study the examples :

[Who, Whose বা Whom কেবল person বা ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয়।]

Who = কে বা কাহারা

Statement : My mother prepared breakfast.

Question : **Who** prepared breakfast?

Statement : Your sister danced well on the stage.

Question : **Who** danced well on the stage?

Statement : The gardener is watering the garden.

Question : **Who** is watering the garden?

Statement : I am an ex-student of this school.

Question : **Who** are you? [বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা হওয়ায় I-এর জায়গায় you হল।]

Statement : The doctor will visit me today.

Question : **Who** will visit you today? [বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা হওয়ায় me-এর জায়গায় you হল।]

Statement : I shall go to the hospital to see my ailing brother.

Question : **Who** will go to the hospital to see your ailing brother?

[বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা হওয়ায় my-এর জায়গায় your হলো এবং verb 'shall'-এর জায়গায় 'will' হলো।]

Statement : I have a beautiful and portable garden-chair.

Question : **Who** has a beautiful and portable garden-chair?

Statement : The French stormed Ratisbon.

Question : **Who** stormed Ratisbon?

Statement : Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space.

Question : **Who** was the first man in space? ['space' = মহাকাশ]

Statement : Shakespeare wrote 'Macbeth'.

Question : **Who** wrote 'Macbeth'?

[Or] **Who** is the author of 'Macbeth'?

Statement : I was requested by my friend to do so.

Question : **Who** requested you to do so?

[লক্ষ করো, এখানে Passive Voice-এর বাক্যটিকে Active Voice করা হয়েছে।]

Statement : Someone is our friend and someone else is our enemy.

Question : **Who** is our friend and who is our enemy?



Statement : Someone may give me the correct number.

Question : *Who* can give you the correct number?

[বজ্ঞা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা, তাই *me* পরিবর্তিত হয়ে *you* হয়েছে।]

Statement : Somebody may give me the correct number. Let me know about him.

Question : *Who* can give me the correct number?

[বজ্ঞা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা এক হওয়ায় *me* পরিবর্তিত হয়নি।]

Statement : Some person is allied to some other person. Tell me about them.

Question : *Who* is allied to *whom*? (কার সঙ্গে কে যুক্ত?)

Statement : *Everyone* is familiar with the name of Netaji.

Question : *Who* is not familiar with the name of Netaji?

[Or] *Who does not know* the name of Netaji?

Statement : *Everyone* loves his motherland.

Question : *Who does not love* his motherland?

Statement : *Everybody* knows his background.

Question : *Who does not know* his background?

[*Everyone* বা *everybody* থেকে Negative Interrogative করার জন্য প্রয়োজনমতো Auxiliary Verb 'do' আনতে হয়েছে।]

[কিন্তু Statement-এ *No one* বা *Nobody* থাকলে এরপ কোনো পরিবর্তনের প্রয়োজন হয় না।]

Statement : No one could have thought of it.

Question : *Who* could have thought of it?

Statement : Nobody knows what will befall this country.

Question : *Who* knows what will befall this country?

Statement : No one would believe that he is a Chinese.

Question : *Who* would believe that he is a Chinese?

Special use of Who :

Statement : I ask you to declare your identity.

Question : *Who* are you?

Statement : You have no authority to suggest this.

Question : *Who* are you to suggest this?

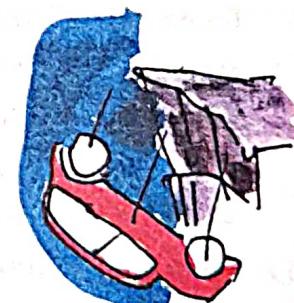
'Who' in place of 'Whom' :

Statement : I am afraid of somebody. Tell me about him.

Question : *Who* are you afraid of?

Statement : I am talking to Mr. Sen.

Question : *Who* are you talking to?



Note : In Modern English '*Who*' is used in place of '*Whom*', especially when it is the Subject as well as an Object of a Preposition.

আধুনিক ইংরেজিতে *Whom*-এর বদলে *Who* বসে যখন এটি একই সঙ্গে Subject এবং একটি Preposition-এর Object হয়।

Whose = কাহার/কাহাদের

[**Whose** দিয়ে প্রশ্ন আরঙ্গ হলে Auxiliary verb-এর প্রয়োজন হয় না।]

Statement : This book is mine.

Question : **Whose** is this book? [**Whose**—Int. Pronoun]

[Or] : **Whose** book is this? [**Whose**—Int. Adjective as it qualifies 'book'.]

Statement : These are my brother's trousers.

Question : **Whose** are these trousers? [**Whose**—Int. Pronoun]

[Or] **Whose** trousers are these? [**Whose**—Int. Adj.]

Statement : The queen's dress is the most beautiful.

Question : **Whose** is the most beautiful dress? [**Whose**—Int. Pronoun]

[Or] **Whose** dress is the most beautiful? [**Whose** Int. Adj.]

Note : '**Whose**' as Int. Adjective is more frequent in usage.

Whom = কাহাকে / কাহাদিগকে

[**Whom** দিয়ে question আরঙ্গ হলে Subject আলাদা হয় বলে Auxiliary verb-এর প্রয়োজন হয়।]

Statement : I want to see Lipika.

Question : **Whom** do you want to see? [Or] **Who** do you want to see?

Statement : Rekha visited her mother in the village.

Question : **Whom** did Rekha visit in the village?

Statement : The mad dog bit her brother.

Question : **Whom** did the mad dog bite?

Statement : I shall call somebody and somebody will be my messenger. Suggest the person.

Question : **Whom** shall I call and **who** will be my messenger? [বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা এক।]

Note : In Modern English '**Who**' in place of '**Whom**' is used as a pseudo Subject.

—Wren & Martin

Whom with prepositions :

To whom, by whom, with whom, for whom, in whom, on whom, etc.

Statement : We shall address the letter to the chairman.

Question : To **whom** (= কাকে) shall **we** address the letter? [বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা এক।]

[Or] : To **whom** will you address the letter? [বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা।]

Statement : We are not responsible to anybody but to ourselves.

Question : **To whom** are we responsible (but to ourselves)?

Statement : We can get the work done by some people. Tell me their names.

Question : **By whom** (= কার দ্বারা/কাদের দ্বারা) can you get this work done?

[Statement-এর পর 'tell me' দেওয়া থাকলে। বা we থেকে you হয়।]

Statement : You went to visit the Taj with somebody. Let us know about him.

Question : **With whom** (= কার সঙ্গে/কাদের সঙ্গে) did you go to visit the Taj?

[Statement-এ। বা we থাকলে Question-এ you হয়; কিন্তু Statement-এ you থাকলে question-এ you-ই থাকে।]



Statement : The church-bell tolls on Sunday for the Christians.

Let us know about them.



Question : *For whom* (= কাদের জন্য) does the church-bell toll on Sunday?

Statement : We should put our trust on some people.

Question : On whom (= কার ওপর বা কাদের ওপর) should we put our trust?

Statement : We should trust in God.

Question : *In whom* should we trust?

Statement : You are pleading for somebody. Tell me his name.

Question : *Whom* are you pleading *for*?

Statement : You are pleading against someone. Tell me his name.

Question : *Whom* are you pleading *against*?

Statement : You are associated with somebody in this business.
Tell me his name.

Question : *Whom* are you associated *with* in this business? (*with whom* = *whom*
..... *with* = কার সঙ্গে)

[কখনো কখনো *Whom*-এর পাশাপাশি preposition বসে না, বিচ্ছিন্ন হয়ে বসে।]

Which-constructions : ['*Which*' as an Interrogative Pronoun and as an Int. Adj.]

'*Which*' is used instead of objects or inanimate things (not persons). But when '*which*' refers to selection or choice, it may be used for both persons and objects. Another important point is that when '*which*' stands for the Subject of a Verb, no Auxiliary Verb is required. However, when there is another Subject, the Auxiliary Verb is needed.

[*Which* সাধারণত ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে বসে না, বস্তুর পরিবর্তে বসে। কিন্তু যখন *which*-এর দ্বারা selection বা choice বোঝায়, তখন *which* ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু উভয় ক্ষেত্রেই বসতে পারে। আর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় হল, *which* নিজে যখন Verb-এর Subject বা কর্তা হয়, তখন কোনো Auxiliary Verb প্রয়োজন হয় না; কিন্তু বাক্যে অন্য Subject বা কর্তা থাকলে Auxiliary Verb-এর প্রয়োজন হয়।]

Which = কোনটি / কোনগুলি

Now study the examples :

Statement : This sky-coloured house is ours.



Question : *Which* is your house? [*Which*—Int. Pronoun]

Statement : This is Mr. Sen's car.

Question : *Which* is Mr. Sen's car? [*Which*—Int. Pronoun]

Statement : Sudeshna is the best student in the class.

Question : *Which* one is the best student in the class? [*Which*—Int. Adj.]

[এখানে selection বোঝানোর জন্য Person-এর ক্ষেত্রে which হয়েছে।]

Statement : Of the ten boys, one came before all others. Point out the boy.

Question : *Which* one came first? [*Which*—Int. Adj.]

Statement : I like only Darjeeling tea.

Question : *Which* tea do you like? [*Which*—Int. Adj.]

[এখানে 'like' verb-এর subject-টি *which* না হয়ে you হওয়ার ফলে Auxiliary Verb 'do' বসলো।]

Statement : The girl prefers sweet dishes.

Question : **Which** (kind of) dishes *does the girl prefer?* [Which—Int. Adj.]

[শেষের উদাহরণগুলিতে যেখানে **which**-এর সঙ্গে কোনো Noun বসেছে, সেখানে **which**-টি Interrogative Adjective হয়েছে।]

Which with Prepositions :

To which, for which, from which, in which, of which (= which of)

Statement : Our nation is marching to a certain goal. Specify it.

Question : **To** (= towards) **which** goal is our nation marching?

Statement : He will plead only for some of the accused. Name them.

Question : **For which** of the accused would he plead?

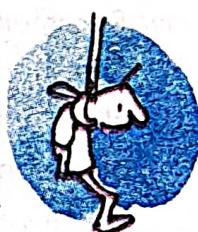
Statement : You conclude from some evidence that this is a case of suicide. Tell us about the evidence.

Question : **From which evidence** (By which) do you conclude that this is a case of suicide?

Statement : Her strength lies in her honesty and chastity. Tell us where her strength lies.

Question : **In which characteristics** does her strength lie?

Statement : One of the persons present there saved the boy's life. Tell us who is that person.



Question : **Which of** you saved the boy's life? [Of which = Which of]

Statement : Between you two, one will accompany me. Point him out.

Question : **Which one of** you will accompany me?

What-constructions : [What as an Interrogative Pronoun]

The Interrogative Pronoun **what** asks for (i) a specific answer. It also asks for (ii) a choice or selection. It may also ask idiomatically a variety of questions connected with the two above. Moreover, **ever** may be added to **what** to make a strong form of **what** (**what + ever = whatever**) which is often used in spoken English e.g., Whatever can be his intention in this matter?

Another point is that some prepositions are added to **what** e.g., **to what, by what, for what, from what, in what** and **on what**. So, all such uses of **what** should also be remembered.

What does not require any Auxiliary verb when it stands for a subject. But when there is another subject of a verb, an Auxiliary verb is needed. However, no Verb is required sometimes, in Spoken English.

[Interrogative Pronoun '**what**' কোনো নির্দিষ্ট উত্তর পাওয়ার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়। তাছাড়া কোনো choice বা selection-এর জন্যও '**what**' ব্যবহৃত হয়। এছাড়া উপরের দুরকম প্রশ্নের সঙ্গে জড়িত আরও নানারকম idiomatic question-এর জন্য '**what**'-এর প্রয়োগ হয়। আবার '**what**'-এর সঙ্গে **ever** যুক্ত হয়ে whatever তৈরি হয়, যা কথ্য ইংরেজিতে জোর দেওয়ার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন—Whatever can be his intention in this matter? (এ ব্যাপারে তার মতলব কী থাকতে পারে?)

আর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কথা হল, **What**-এর সঙ্গে কিছু preposition যুক্ত হতে পারে। যেমন—**to what, by what, for what, from what, in what, on what** ইত্যাদি। আর একটি কথা মনে রাখবে, **What** নিজেই Subject হলে, Auxiliary Verb লাগে না; কিন্তু **What**-এর পর যদি verb-এর অন্য কোনো Subject থাকে, তাহলে Auxiliary Verb লাগে। আবার Spoken English-এ কখনো কখনো কোনো Verb-ই লাগে না।]

What = কী

Now study the examples :

Statement : Urmila has brought a box with her. It is a geometry box.

Question : **What** is this?

Statement : I am laughing on seeing the cartoon.

Question : **What** makes you laugh?

Statement : Infection on her vocal chord. She was silent.

Question : **What** made her silent?

Statement : Something makes it rather difficult to start. Let us know about it.

Question : **What** makes it so difficult to start?

Statement : There is no use running so fast.

Question : **What** is the use of running so fast?

[Statement-টি Negative থাকলে Question-টি Affirmative হয়।]

Statement : Kanai wants to know **what** he can do.

Question : **What** can Kanai do? [If you are Kanai, then, '**What** can I do?']

Statement : I am sure of success.

Question : **What** about your success? [কোনো verb নেই।]

Statement : You seem to be in haste. Something must have happened.

Question : **What** happened to you?

Statement : Illness prevented me from attending the meeting.

Question : **What** prevented you from attending the meeting?

Statement : Heavy rain delayed Lipika today.

Question : **What** delayed Lipika today?

Statement : He left the place as he felt unwell.

Question : **What** did he do as he felt unwell?

Statement : Tell me your opinion.

Question : **What** am I to tell you? [বজা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা। তা না হলে 'What is your opinion?']

Statement : It matters little if the man from Mumbai fails to turn up.

Question : **What** matters if the man from Mumbai fails to turn up?

[What matters = কী এসে যায়? অর্থাৎ কিছুই এসে যায় না।]

Statement : Something prompted you to come here this morning.

Question : **What** prompted you to come here this morning?

[Or] : **What** brought you here this morning?

Statement : I am nothing but an ordinary player.

Question : **What** am I but an ordinary player? [বজা ও প্রশ্নকর্তা এক]

Statement : You have written something in reply. Let us know about it.

Question : **What** have you written in reply?

Statement : Gobinda got a prize for his hard work.

Question : **What** did Gobinda get for his hard work?

[Gobinda কর্তা বা Subject হওয়ায় Auxiliary Verb 'do' বসলো।]



Statement : People will say bad things if you behave like this.

Question : **What** will people say if you behave like this?

[People কর্তা বা Subject হওয়ায় Statement-এর Auxiliary Verb 'will' বসলো।]



Statement : You must mean something. Let us know about it.

Question : **What** do you say? [এখানেও you কর্তা হওয়ায় 'do' verb লাগলো।]

What to denote Profession = পেশা বোঝাতে 'What' :

Statement : My father is a teacher/doctor/farmer.

Question : **What** is your father? [তোমরা বাবা কী করেন? অর্থাৎ তোমার বাবার পেশা কী?]

Statement : He is a businessman.

Question : **What** is he? [তিনি কী করেন? অর্থাৎ তাঁর পেশা কী?]

Note carefully the following distinctions (নীচের পার্থক্যগুলি ভালো করে দেখো।) :

(a) **Who is he?**—enquires about the name or parentage of the person. The answer of such a question should be : He is Mr. Bimal Dasgupta; or, He is Bimal Babu, my neighbour; or, He is a Dasgupta; or, He is Sharmila's uncle, etc.

(b) **What is he?**—enquires about the profession or social status. The answer of such a question should be : He is a doctor; or, He is a businessman, etc.

(c) **Which is he?**—refers to selection or choice. The answer should be : He is the man on the left; or, He is the man with the hat on his head; or, He is the boy who stood first in the examination, etc.

'What' with Prepositions :

To what, by what, for what, from what, in what, on what etc.

Statement : He is moving towards the south.

Question : **In (Towards which)** **what** direction is he moving?

Statement : His dishonesty was proved by evidence.

Question : **By what** was his dishonesty proved?

Statement : We shall take this risk for some gain.

Question : **For what** (gain) will you take this risk?

Statement : You are waiting still for some purpose. Tell us about it.

Question : **What for** are you waiting still? [What for = For what?]

Statement : You are here with a purpose. Let me know it.

Question : **What** are you here **for**? [এখানে preposition বিছিন্ন হয়ে শেষে বসেছে।]



Statement : You are looking for the word in the dictionary.

Question : **What** are you looking **for** in the dictionary?

[look for (group verb) = খোঁজা।]

Statement : She is looking at the moon.

Question : **What** is she looking **at**?

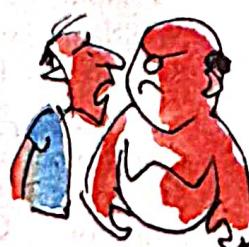
Statement : We are really poor in some matters.

Question : **In what** are we really poor?

Statement : He is being considered superior to me.

Question : **In what (way)** is he superior to me?

[Or] **In what (way)** am I inferior to him?



Statement : India is regarded 'backward' by some foreigners. Tell us the criteria of judgement.

Question : *In what* respects is India regarded 'backward' by some foreigners?
(*In what respects* = কোন্ কোন্ বিষয়ে)

Some Idiomatic uses of 'What' :

Statement : Something would follow the event. I ask about that.

Question : *What* next? (তার পর কী?)

Statement : You have come. You have brought some news. Please tell us about it.

Question : *What* news? (কী সংবাদ?)

Statement : We offered a proposal. We want to know how it is to be considered.

Question : *What* about our proposal? (আমাদের প্রস্তাবের কী হল?)

Statement : It matters little that we are not rich.

Question : *What* though we are not rich? (যদি আমরা ধনী না হই, তাতেই বা কী?)

[Or] So *what*? (তাতেই বা কী এসে যায়?)

Statement : You are suggesting something. It seems absurd. Let us know about it.

Question : *What* on earth are you suggesting? [কী আজেবাজে (মাথামুণ্ডু) বলতে চাইছ?]

Statement : You may tell us if there be any other meaning of the word.

Question : *What* else is the meaning of the word? [শব্দটির আর কী অর্থ থাকতে পারে?]

[2] Interrogative Adjectives [*What*, *Which* and *Whose*]

Sometimes *what*, *which* and *whose* are used with Nouns to ask questions. In that case, *what*, *which* and *whose* become Interrogative Adjectives instead of Interrogative Pronouns, as they qualify the Nouns following them.

[কখনো কখনো *what*, *which* এবং *whose*-এর পর কিছু Noun বসিয়ে প্রশ্ন করা হয়। এসব ক্ষেত্রে *what*, *which* এবং *whose* Interrogative Adjective হয়ে যায়। কারণ এগুলি তাদের পরবর্তী Noun-কে qualify করে বা বিশেষিত করে।]

What-constructions : ['*What*' as an Interrogative Adjective]

Statement : I read story books.

Question : *What* kind of books do you read?

Statement : I follow English newspapers.

Question : *What* kind of newspapers do you follow?

Statement : We prefer folding umbrellas.

Question : *What* kind of (কী প্রকার) umbrellas do you prefer?

Statement : A peaceful agreement was signed between the two parties.

Question : *What* sort of (কী রকমের) agreement was signed between the two parties?

Statement : Dr. Sen is a man of disciplined manner.

Question : *What* kind of man is Dr. Sen?

Statement : No good will be served by his speech? [এখানে 'good' Noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত।]

Question : *What* good will be served by his speech?

Statement : It will not serve any good purpose really. [এখানে 'good' Adj. হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত।]

Question : *What* good purpose will it serve really?

Statement : A good Honours qualification is needed for this post.

Question : *What* qualification is needed for this post?

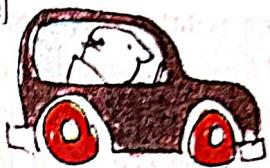


Note that all these **whats** in the above sentences are Interrogative Adjectives as they qualify the Nouns following them.

উপরের বাক্যগুলিতে **what**-গুলি Interrogative Adjective যেহেতু সেগুলি এক-একটি Noun-এর সঙ্গে বসেছে এবং এই Noun-গুলিকে qualify করেছে বা বিশেষিত করেছে।

Which-constructions : [Which as an Interrogative Adjective]

[**Which**] যুক্ত Noun নিজে Subject হলে Auxiliary verb লাগে না। কিন্তু এর পর আলাদা Subject থাকলে Auxiliary verb লাগে।



Statement : Mr. Sen is driving the red car.

Question : **Which** car is Mr. Sen driving? [Which—Int. Adj. as it qualifies 'car']

Statement : The young girls are dancing.

Question : **Which** girls are dancing?

Statement : Only the best boy will be given a prize.

Question : **Which** boy will be given a prize?

Statement : The town has many parts. All parts are not clean. Mention the parts that are clean.

Question : **Which** parts of the town are clean?

Statement : Several items of food are there. Some are nutritious for the child. Point them out.

Question : **Which** items of food are nutritious for the child?

Statement : We want only Darjeeling tea.

Question : **Which** tea do you want? [এখানে 'want' verb-এর subject বা কর্তা **which** tea না হয়ে you হওয়ায় Auxiliary verb 'do' বসেছে।]

Statement : The boys will play only the fast games.

Question : **Which** games will the boys play? [এখানেও 'play' verb-এর subject বা কর্তা **which** games না হয়ে the boys হওয়ায় Auxiliary verb 'will' বসেছে।]



Statement : I met Mr. Roy, the clerk.

Question : **Which** one did you meet? [Which সাধারণত বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হলেও selection বা choice বোঝানো ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রেও ব্যবহৃত হয়।]

Whose-Constructions : [Whose as an Interrogative Adjective]

[**Whose** দিয়ে যে সব প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য তৈরি হয়, সেগুলিতে কোনো Auxiliary Verb বা সহায়ক ক্রিয়া লাগে না; কেবলমাত্র Main Verb-টিই থাকে। **Whose**-এর কোনো Noun না থাকলে তা Interrogative Pronoun হয়, কিন্তু **Whose**-এর সঙ্গে কোনো Noun থাকলে **Whose** হয় Interrogative Adjective কারণ তখন **Whose** এই Nounটিকে qualify করে।]

Statement : This book is Ramen's

Question : **Whose** is this book? [Whose—Int. Pronoun]

[Or] **Whose** book is this? [Whose—Int. Adjective]

Note : Such construction as 'Whose book is this?' is preferred in usage.

Statement : It is somebody's house. Let us know the name of the owner.

Question : **Whose** house is this?

Statement : He is a competitor of some one. Let us know about him.

Question : **Whose** competitor is he?

Statement : This handwriting is by someone. Let us know about him.

Question : **Whose** handwriting is this?

Note that all these **whats** in the above sentences are Interrogative Adjectives as they qualify the Nouns following them.

[উপরের বাক্যগুলিতে **what**-গুলি Interrogative Adjective যেহেতু সেগুলি এক-একটি Noun-এর সঙ্গে বসেছে এবং এই Noun-গুলিকে qualify করেছে বা বিশেষিত করেছে।]

Which-constructions : [Which as an Interrogative Adjective]

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[**Whose** দিয়ে যে সব প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য তৈরি হয়, সেগুলিতে কোনো Auxiliary Verb বা সহায়ক ক্রিয়া লাগে না; কেবলমাত্র Main Verb-টিই থাকে। **Whose**-এর কোনো Noun না থাকলে তা Interrogative Pronoun হয়, কিন্তু **Whose**-এর সঙ্গে কোনো Noun থাকলে **Whose** হয় Interrogative Adjective কারণ তখন **Whose** এই Nounটিকে qualify করে।]

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Question : **Whose** competitor is he?

Statement : This handwriting is by someone. Let us know about him.

Question : **Whose** handwriting is this?

[3] Interrogative Adverbs [When, Where, Why and How]

[*When*, *Where*, *Why* এবং *How* এই Interrogative Adverb-গুলির মধ্যে *When* থেকে প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য করতে হলে সর্বদাই Axiliary Verb বা সহায়ক ক্রিয়ার প্রয়োজন হয়। *Where*, *Why* এবং *How*-এর ক্ষেত্রে কখনো শুধু Main Verb বসে, কখনো আলাদা Subject থাকলে Auxiliary Verb-এর প্রয়োজন হয়। যেমন : *Where is the post office? Where do you live? How are you? How did you get it?*]

When is an Interrogative Adverb of Time.

Where is an Interrogative Adverb of Place.

Why is an Interrogative Adverb of Reason or Purpose.

How is an Interrogative Adverb of Degree, Manner etc.

When = কখন?

Content : It was morning. He left for his home.

Question : **When** did he leave for his home?

Statement : The teacher will come soon.

[Or] The teacher will come in the afternoon.

Question : **When** will the teacher come?

Statement : The train will start at 13.20 hours (= 1.20 p.m.).

Question : **When** will the train start?

Statement : Nikhilesh goes to office daily at 9.30 a.m.

Question : **When** does Nikhilesh go to office daily?

Statement : He will return from office at 5 p.m.

Question : **When** will he return from office?

Statement : I don't remember having mentioned such a funny thing.

Question : **When** did I mention such a funny thing?

Statement : We shall not see his like again. (তার মতো লোক আমরা আর দেখবো না।)

Question : **When** shall we see his like again? (তার মতো লোক কি আর হবে? অর্থাৎ, শীঘ্ৰ হবে না।)

Statement : The visitors left the place before sunset.

Question : **When** did the visitors leave the place?

Statement : We three shall meet again. Let us decide the definite time of meeting.

Question : **When** shall we three meet again? [*'Macbeth'* : William Shakespeare.]
[এখানে বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা এক।]

[Or] **When** will you three meet again? [বক্তা এবং প্রশ্নকর্তা ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি।]

Statement : We are going to see the patient. Tell us the time.

Question : **When** are you going to see the patient?

Statement : We shall visit the Museum. Let us fix the time for it.

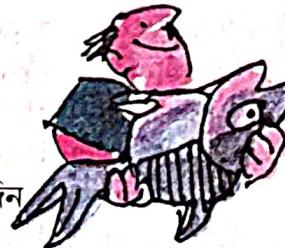
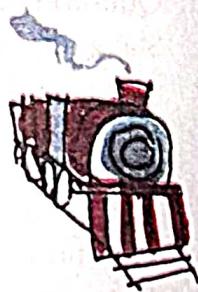
Question : **When** shall we visit the Museum?

Statement : Please tell us the date of your next birthday.

Question : **When** is your next birthday?

Statement : Such a happy day is unlikely to come again.

Question : **When** will such a happy day come? [এমন সুখের দিন
আবার কবে হবে? অর্থাৎ শীঘ্ৰ হবে না।]



Statement : The government is likely to withdraw the emergency rule. We want to know the possible time.

Question : **When** will the government withdraw the emergency rule?

Statement : His salary has been stopped with effect from last January. Let us know the date.

Question : Since **when** has his salary been stopped? (since, when = কখন থেকে)

Statement : The modern period of history begins from a certain time. Let us know the date.

Question : From **when** does the modern period of history begin?

Where = কোথায় ?

Statement : My father is at home.

Question : **Where** is your father? [বক্তা ও প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা]

Statement : Atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima during the Second World War.



Question : **Where** were the atom bombs dropped during the Second World War?

Statement : Shelley is a great poet. He was born in England.

Question : **Where** was Shelley born?

Statement : The O.N.G.C. is to look for oil-fields in the Sundarban area.

Question : **Where** is the O.N.G.C. to look for oil-fields?

Statement : We want to know the location of the Cape of Good Hope.

Question : **Where** is the Cape of Good Hope?

Statement : There is no logic in his statement.

Question : **Where** is logic in his statement?

Statement : I don't find you here. Please respond if you are here.

Question : **Where** are you? [বক্তা ও প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা]

Statement : Just now we are at a particular place. I would like to know its exact location.

Question : **Where** are we now? [বক্তা ও প্রশ্নকর্তা এক]

Statement : I am going to Mumbai tonight.

Question : **Where** are you going tonight. [বক্তা ও প্রশ্নকর্তা আলাদা]

Statement : I read a nice poem in 'The Golden Book of Treasury'. Tell me the source.

Question : **Where** did you read such a nice poem? [এখানে, you আলাদা Subject হওয়ায় এবং Main verb 'read' হওয়ায় Auxiliary 'do' verb-এর প্রয়োজন হয়েছে।]

Statement : He comes from Assam. Let us know the place of his origin.

Question : **Where** does he come from? [তার জন্মস্থান কোথায় ?]

Statement : It hampers our interests in certain points. Let us know the point.

Question : **Where** does it hamper our interest?

Statement : The kitten was hiding in a bush. My brother brought it from there.



Question : **Where** did your brother bring the kitten from?

Statement : It touches our national interests in certain matters. Let us know them.

Question : **Where** does it touch our national interest?

Statement : You will not find him anywhere just now.

Question : **Where** will you find him just now? [Statement যদি
negative হয়, question-টি affirmative হবে।]



Statement : In India, lions can be found in Gujarat.

Question : **Where** can lions be found in India?

Statement : People may reject our plea. I would like to know our position in that case.

Question : **Where** shall we stand if people reject our plea? [মানুষ আমাদের আবেদনে
সাড়া না দিলে আমাদের পরিস্থিতি কী দাঁড়াবে?]

'Where' with prepositions :

Statement : I like to know the source of your strength.

Question : **Wherein** lies your strength?

Statement : You will recognise him in the crowd by the red shirt.

Question : **Whereby** (কীভাবে) will you recognise him in the crowd?

Statement : She is in a happy mood. Tell us the reason.

Question : **Wherefore** (কী কারণে) is she so happy? [Wherefore = for what reason]

Statement : Tuhina came from Assam.

Question : **Where** did Tuhina come **from**? [Where from = কোথা থেকে।]

'Why' = কেন?

Content : The tree was tall. He could not climb up it.

Question : **Why** could he not climb up the tree?

Statement : I am pale because I was sick.

Question : **Why** are you so pale?

Statement : The Manager was late because he was caught in the traffic jam.

Question : **Why** was the Manager late?

Statement : I just came to see you.

Question : **Why** did you come?

Statement : We honour him for his honesty.

Question : **Why** do you honour him?

Statement : I want to know the reason of his saying so.

Question : **Why** did he say so?

Statement : I like to know the purpose of your meeting the secretary.

Question : **Why** did you meet the secretary? / **Why** will you meet the secretary?

Statement : I like to know the reason of your being too late.

Question : **Why** are you so late? ['so' in place of 'too']

Statement : I want to know the reason of their disturbing our studies everyday.

Question : **Why** are they disturbing our studies everyday?

Statement : Since you are poor you need not pay the money.

Question : **Why** need I not pay the money?

[Or] **Why** am I not to pay the money?

Statement : She saw a snake. She was frightened.

Question : **Why** was she afraid? [Or] Why was she frightened?



How = কীভূত
Statement
Question
[Or]

Note : এখানে
you do?" প্রশ্ন ব
প্রথম ব্যক্তিকে ব

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How = কীভাবে?

Statement : Tell me about the condition of your health.

Question : **How are you?** [তুমি কেমন আছ? / আপনি কেমন আছেন?]

[Or] **How do you do?** [/]

Note : এখানে জেনে রাখা ভালো, ইংরেজদের Manners বা শিষ্টাচার অনুযায়ী প্রথম ব্যক্তি "How do you do?" প্রশ্ন করলে দ্বিতীয় ব্যক্তি I am ill বা I am well—এরূপ উত্তর দেন না। তিনিও ঘুরিয়ে আবার প্রথম ব্যক্তিকে বলেন "How do you do?" এটি একধরনের সাহেবী কুশল বিনিময়ের রীতি।

Statement : Let us know if the player is out (especially in a cricket match.)

Question : **How's that?** [How is that? = Is the player out or not?]

Statement : I want to know the price of fish in the market.

Question : **How much** is fish (in the market)?

Statement : I am getting along well with my boss.

Question : **How** are you getting along with your boss?

Statement : He came to office by a car.

Question : **How** did he come to office?

Statement : He speaks French fluently.

Question : **How** does he speak French?

Statement : I caught the fox by its tail.

Question : **How** did you catch the fox?

Statement : We finished the work in time by hard labour.

Question : **How** did you finish the work in time?

Statement : I would like to know the process of operation of a telephone.

Question : **How** does a telephone operate?

Statement : Mohun Bagan played the match like a champion.

Question : **How** did Mohun Bagan play the match?

Statement : You were very rude. This cannot be expected of you.

Question : **How** could you be so rude?

Statement : Wars are caused because of men's greed.

Question : **How** are wars caused?

How much, How many, How long, etc.

How-এর সঙ্গে আরও কিছু শব্দ যুক্ত হয়ে কিছু যৌগিক শব্দও তৈরি হয়।

How much = কত (কতটা পরিমাণ); **how many** = কতকগুলি; **how long** = কত দীর্ঘ বা কতটা সময়; **how tall** = কত লম্বা বা কতটা উঁচু; **how far** = কত দূর, কতটা; **how small** = কত ক্ষুদ্র বা কত সামান্য; **how good** = কত ভালো বা কতটা কাজের; **how bad** = কতটা খারাপ; **how soon** = কত শীঘ্ৰ; **how quickly** = কত দ্রুত; **how often** = কত ঘনঘন, কতদিন পরপর; **how awkward** = কত অস্বস্তিকর; **how inconvenient** = কত অসুবিধাজনক।

Statement : We expect some help from him. Tell me the extent of your expectation.

Question : **How much** help do you expect from him?

Statement : There are two kgs of sugar in this pot.

Question : **How much** sugar is there in this pot?



Statement : Only a small number of people attended the meeting.

Question : **How** many people attended the meeting?

Statement : There are five thousand books in this library.

Question : **How** many books are there in this library?

Statement : This has been going on for several years.

Question : **How** many years has this been going on?

Statement : This is a 200 meter track for running the race.

Question : **How** long is the track for running the race?

[long = আনুভূমিক লম্বা]

Statement : This man is 160 cm tall.

Question : **How** tall is this man? [tall = উপরের দিকে লম্বা]



Statement : We shall take some time to do this job. Tell me the duration of time.

Question : **How** long will you take to do this job? [How long = কতটা সময়]

Statement : He is studying medicine. He will take five years to complete his study.

Question : **How** long will he take to complete his study of medicine?

Statement : This is my house. It is 3 km from our school.

Question : **How** far is your house from your school? [How far = কত দূর]

Statement : The river is two km from our house.

Question : **How** far is the river from your house?

Statement : I cannot believe all his words.

Question : **How** far is he believable? [How far = কতটা]

Statement : His contribution was very small. Let us know its extent.

Question : **How** small was his contribution really? [How small = কত সামান্য]

Statement : I would like to know the utility of this machine.



Question : **How** good (useful) will this machine be?

Statement : His health is not so good. Let us know to what extent it is so.

Question : **How** bad is his health nowadays? ['not so good' > 'bad']

Statement : You are expected to come soon. Tell us when you are coming.

Question : **How** soon will you come?

Statement : You should complete the task quickly. Let me have an idea about it.

Question : **How** quickly can you complete the task?

Statement : You should take medicine twice daily.

Question : **How** many times should I take medicine? [How many times = কতবার]

Statement : I visit my friend's house once a week.

Question : **How** often do you visit your friend's house? [How often = কত ঘন ঘন]

Statement : My position was awkward in the meeting. Tell us its extent.

Question : **How** awkward (কতটা অস্বচ্ছকর) was your position in the meeting?

Statement : It is very inconvenient to stay with me in such a small room.

Question : **How** inconvenient is it to stay with you in such a small room?

[How inconvenient = কতটা অসুবিধাজনক]

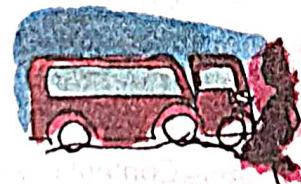
Note : Statement-এ 'I' বা 'we' থাকলে Question-এ 'you' এবং Statement-এ 'you' থাকলে

Question-এ 'I' বা 'we' হয়।

Wh-questions for two or more sentences

Sometimes there are two or more sentences as content and from that content students are asked to form **Wh**-questions. In such cases we should form **Wh**-questions to get specific answers from two or more sentences as a whole.

1. **Wh-word** : **Why**
 Content : A street accident. He arrived late at his office.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Why did he arrive late at his office?
2. **Wh-word** : **Who**
 Content : 'Arms and the Man' (a drama). The author is G. B. Shaw.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Who is the author of 'Arms and the Man'?
3. **Wh-word** : **What**
 Content : The boys won the match. They were shouting in joy.
 Ans. (for Q.) : What were the boys shouting for?
4. **Wh-word** : **What**
 Content : A bank robbery. His prompt action prevented it.
 Ans. (for Q.) : What prevented the bank robbery?
5. **Wh-word** : **How**
 Content : Rice sells at Rs. 9.00 a kilo. He wants to buy two kilos.
 Ans. (for Q.) : How much rice does he want to buy at Rs. 9.00 a kilo?
6. **Wh-word** : **When**
 Content : Extensive load shedding. The bus accident took place.
 Ans. (for Q.) : When did the bus accident take place?
7. **Wh-word** : **Why**
 Content : Rough weather. The traveller had to stop walking.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Why was the traveller compelled to stop walking? or, Why had the traveller stopped walking?
8. **Wh-word** : **How**
 Content : Management studies. The candidates will take two years to complete their studies.
 Ans. (for Q.) : How long (How many years) will the candidates take to complete their Management studies?
9. **Wh-word** : **When**
 Content : The sun sets. The birds home their way.
 [‘home’ as verb]
 Ans. (for Q.) : When do the birds home their way?
10. **Wh-word** : **Why**
 Content : The L.P.G. leaked from the tanker. The police cordoned-off the area.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Why did the police cordon-off the area?
11. **Wh-word** : **How**
 Content : The doctor used scooter. The doctor attended on the patients punctually.
 Ans. (for Q.) : How did the doctor attend on the patients punctually? (Here the answer is—The doctor used scooter.)
 [Or] : How did the doctor attend on the patients? (Here the answer is—punctually.)



- 12. Wh-word** : *Where*
 Content : My friend collected the book from the college mart. He could not find it elsewhere.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Where did your friend collect the book?
- 13. Wh-word** : *Why*
 Content : Torrential rain last night. All pools are full to the brim.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Why are all pools full to the brim?
- 14. Wh-word** : *What*
 Content : Sudden outbreak of enteric disease. He died.
 Ans. (for Q.) : What did he die of? [Or] What is the cause of his death?
- 15. Wh-word** : *What*
 Content : Drenched through and through. He was absent from the meeting.
 Ans. (for Q.) : What made him absent in the meeting? [Or] What was the cause of his absence from the meeting?
- 16. Wh-word** : *Why*
 Content : She was upset at the news. She could not speak.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Why couldn't she speak?
- 17. Wh-word** : *Which*
 Content : The elephant is an animal. It is the biggest animal on land.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Which ('Which' Int. Pron.) is the biggest animal on land?
 [Or] : Which animal ('Which' Int. Adj.) is the biggest on land?
- 18. Wh-word** : *What*
 Content : My brother made good result. I am happy.
 Ans. (for Q.) : What made you happy?
- 19. Wh-word** : *Whose*
 Content : There is a house by the side of the river. It is Mr. Paul's.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Whose house is by the side of the river?
- 20. Wh-word** : *Where*
 Content : He got a job. He left for Delhi.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Where did he leave for after getting a job? (leave for—group verb) [অবশ্য Q. Word 'Why' হলে হবে—Why did he leave for Delhi?]
- 21. Wh-word** : *Why*
 Content : Purnima was late for school. She missed the bus.
 Ans. (for Q.) : Why was Purnima late for school?
- 22. Wh-word** : *What*
 Content : Nita was angry. The girl behind her gave her a push.
- Ans. (for Q.) : What made Nita angry?
- 23. Wh-word** : *How*
 Content : The boy sprained his ankle. He was playing football.
 Ans. (for Q.) : How did the boy sprain his ankle?
- 24. Wh-word** : *What*
 Content : He came to my place. He sought my help.
 Ans. (for Q.) : What did he seek when he came to your place?



25. **Wh-word** : *How*

Content : He came in time. He did not know the coach number. So he missed the train.

Ans. (for Q.) : *How* did he miss the train though he came in time?

26. **Wh-word** : *Why*

Content : Reading trash is useless. We must not waste time in it.

Ans. (for Q.) : *Why* should we not waste time in reading trash? (Here 'we' remains 'we' because it is a generalised statement.)

27. **Wh-word** : *How*

Content : Ghosts visit the house every now and then. The house is deserted.

Ans. (for Q.) : *How* often do the ghosts visit the deserted house?

28. **Wh-word** : *When*

Content : There was once a prediction about the British Empire. The sun would never set on it.

Ans. (for Q.) : *When* was the prediction about the British Empire that the sun would never set on it?

29. **Wh-word** : *Where*

Content : An immigrant differs from an emigrant. The difference lies in their meanings.

Ans. (for Q.) : *Where* does the difference between an immigrant and emigrant lie?

30. **Wh-word** : *How*

Content : I did the work in a particular way. You want information about it.

Ans. (for Q.) : *How* did you do the work?

31. **Wh-word** : *What*

Content : I may fail to turn up in time. It does not matter much.

Ans. (for Q.) : *What* does not (doesn't) matter much?

32. **Wh-word** : *What*

Content : He is wearing a shirt. It is brown.

Ans. (for Q.) : *What* coloured shirt is he wearing?

33. **Wh-word** : *Which*

Content : I want to see Mr. Mukherjee. He is the Deputy Director.

Ans. (for Q.) : *Which* one do you want to see? (= তুমি কার সঙ্গে দেখা করতে চাও?)

[Or] : *Which* Mr. Mukherjee do you want to see? (= তুমি কোন মিশন মুক্হেরী-র সঙ্গে দেখা করতে চাও?)

34. **Wh-word** : *How*

Content : The house was destroyed. A tidal wave swept over it.

Ans. (for Q.) : *How* was the house destroyed?

35. **Wh-word** : *How*

Content : He comes here. Thrice a week.

Ans. (for Q.) : *How* often does he come here?

EXERCISE

[A] Ask questions to the answers given below with Wh-words at the beginning :

[নীচের উভয়গুলি পাওয়ার জন্য শুরুতে Wh-word দিয়ে প্রশ্ন তৈরি করো।]

1. An earthquake rocked the city at dead of night. (when)
2. There was none in the room. (who)
3. There is no logic in his statement. (where)
4. Everybody loves his motherland. (who)
5. I want to know his address. (what)
6. Since you are poor you need not pay the fees. (why)
7. The train runs at seventy kilometers per hour. (how)
8. They waited for their friends for four hours. (how)
9. I am sure of my success. (what)
10. They reached the place in the evening. (when)
11. There were sixty passengers in the bus. (how)
12. The students aim at passing the examination. (what)
13. This book belongs to my sister. (whom)
14. This umbrella belongs to my father. (whose)
15. I would like to know the next point. (what)
16. Such a happy day is unlikely to come again. (when)
17. It is difficult to find him out, he is so elusive. (where)
18. I do not expect you to be so rude. (how)
19. We shall never see his like again. (when)
20. I was speaking to Mr. Das. (whom/who)
21. The market is just a few minutes walk. (how)
22. There is no sense in it. (where)
23. It matters little that we are not rich. (what)
24. Tell me your opinion. (what)
25. None can conquer death. (who)
26. No one could have done it. (who)
27. There is no use running so fast. (what)
28. Everybody knows that two and two make four. (who)
29. Tell me the condition of your father's health. (how)
30. His uncle is a business administrator. (what)
31. The man is 160 cm tall. (how)
32. This is a hundred meter track to run the race. (how)
33. I visit my friend's house once a month. (how)
34. She purchased a Baluchari saree. (which)
35. He usually goes to school by bus. (how)
36. They made him the President last year. (when)



37. He goes to St. Xavier's school. (which)
38. The boy has been working for four hours. (how)
39. Shakespeare's glory can never fade. (when)
40. He left the place as he felt unwell. (what)
41. I can't remember having mentioned such a funny thing. (when)
42. The girl prefers sweet dishes. (which)
43. This book is mine. (whose)
44. There are many books. The red book is mine. (which)



[B] Frame Wh-questions for the content of two sentences :

1. Content : He knew my difficulty. Still he sought my help.

What :

2. Content : He didn't know the train number. So he missed it.

How :

3. Content : His failure made him give up his study.

You want to know the reason.

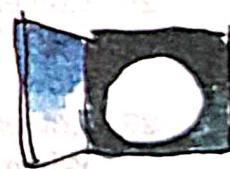
Why :

4. Content : The Statesman is a newspaper. She reads it daily.

Which :

5. Content : He was in Delhi. He came to Kolkata.

Where :



6. Content : A silver disc. The full moon looks like it.

What :

7. Content : It was thundering. I woke up.

What :

8. Content : A smart young lady. She is just eighteen.

How :

9. Content : Reading trash is useless. We must not waste time on it.

Why :

10. Content : Police firing. There was great commotion.

What :

11. Content : Heavy rainfall. He could not reach the station in time.

Why :

12. Content : He received an urgent message. He left suddenly.

What :

13. Content : The road was slippery. He broke his leg.

How :

14. Content : I was very upset at the news. I could not speak.

Why :



15. Content : A serious accident. His prompt action prevented it.

What :

16. Content : My sister fell ill. She could not sit for the examination.

Why :

17. Content : The Oscar award. A famous film-maker received it.

Who :

18. Content : The boy was playing football. He broke his leg then.

When :

19. Content : Only a small number of people attended the meeting. I want to know the number.

How :

20. Content : The solar eclipse will occur. Tell me the date.

When :

21. Content : He has been called an 'outsider'. I want to know the yardstick of judgment. [‘judgment’ and ‘judgement’—both are correct.]

What :

22. Content : He comes here. Twice in a week.

How :

23. Content : He met with an accident. He gave up sports.

What :

24. Content : Joya loves a girl dearly. You want to know her name.

Whom :

25. Content : My preference was for the last chapter of the book. You want to know the fact.

Which :

26. Content : The train runs at seventy kilometers per hour. You want to know the speed.

How :

27. Content : He reads English in the morning. You want to know the time.

When :

28. Content : It occurred near Dharmatala. You want to know the place.

Where :

29. Content : I shall help you to do the sum. You want to know the nature of help.

How :

30. Content : Here are some pens. Let me know about these.

Whose :

31. Content : He is expected to come soon. Tell us when he is coming.

How :

32. Content : The train leaves Howrah. It is at 10 a.m.

What :

33. Content : My friend is a journalist. You want to know his profession.

What :

34. Content : He likes to change his service for a better pay-scale. You want to know the reason of it.

Why :

35. Content : They talked about their childhood days so wistfully. You want to know the theme of their talking.

What :

36. Content : A stranger. He comes from London.

Where :



37. Content : A gold medal. The scholar won it in the competition.

How :

38. Content : Great noise. The teacher left the class in rage.

Why :

39. Content : Still widely read. Tagore's glory can never fade.

When :

40. Content : Old age prevented him from doing the work. You want to know the fact.

What :

41. Content : The difference begins from this point. You want to know the difference.

Where :

42. Content : Tell me the process in which the disease was cured. You want to know the process.

How :

43. Content : An earthquake rocked the city at dead of night.

You want to know the time.



When :

44. Content : They invited Mr. Ghosh to preside over the meeting. You want to know the person.

Whom :

45. Content : Failure due to negligence. He could not pass the examination.

Why :

46. Content : Smooth operation of a machine. We are going well with the new washing machine.

How :

47. Content : Great excitement. They saw the football match between East Bengal and Mohun Bagan.

What :

48. Content : No watch with me. I want to know the time.

What :

49. Content : I am a student. No one knows it.

Who :

50. Content : I saw Kunwar Singh. He was lying on the bare mud floor.

Whom :

51. Content : Very idle. He failed in the examination.

What :

52. Content : Many mangoes on the table. He ate five mangoes.

How :

53. Content : There is a house on the top of the hill. It is Mr. Sen's.

Whose :

54. Content : This is a tool. This is used for boring.

What :

55. Content : A price has been put on his head. He has committed a lot of crimes.

Why :



56. Content : He snores. (snores = নাক ডাকিয়ে ঘুমায়) He disturbs others' sleep.

How :

57. Content : Inclement weather. They had to break the journey.

[Hint : Why had they to break the journey? This is not good English. Why were they compelled/bound to break the journey?]

Why :

58. Content : Skill, strength and stamina. Pakistan bagged the 1992 World Cup Cricket.

How :

59. Content : Marathon load-shedding. The theft was committed.

When :

60. Content : This is a cup. It is made of glass.

What :

61. Content : Here are some books. Show me yours.

Which :

62. Content : The Cape of Good Hope. I want to know the location.

Where :

63. Content : The boy takes exercise in the morning. I want to know the time.

When :

64. Content : He has been working for five hours. I want to know the period of time.

How :

65. Content : Subhas is my brother. He is a doctor.

What :

66. Content : 'As You Like It' (a drama). The author is William Shakespeare.

Who :

67. Content : The market is just a few minutes' walk. You want to know the distance.

How :

68. Content : We suffer much. There is no reason behind it.

[Hint : Why do we suffer much for nothing? Here 'we' remains unchanged.]

Why :

69. Content : Seven hours. He can read at a stretch.

How :

70. Content : The owner of this house. He is unknown.

Whose :

71. Content : Extremely rough weather. He kept indoors all day long.

[Hint : Why was he kept? In such cases Wh-sentences should be made in passive voice.]



Why :

72. Content : Neil Armstrong. He was the first man to land on the moon.

Who :

73. Content : His friend was seriously ill. He went to his house.

[Hint : What made him go to? 'What did he go' হবে না।]

What :

74. Content : Excellent performance. Bibhas achieved great success.

What :

75. Content : Homer's Eliad. It is a world-famous Greek epic.

What :

76. Content : 'Gitanjali' written by Tagore. It brought him the Nobel Prize.

What :

77. Content : The farmer toiled hard. He succeeded in producing plenty of wheat.

What :

78. Content : 'Rabindra Sangeet' is an academic discipline. Kanika excels in it.

Which :

79. Content : Rash driving. The driver met with an accident.

How :

80. Content : Maradona scored a marvellous goal. His fans went into raptures over him.

What :

81. Content : Kapil Dev scored a century. He did it graciously.

How :

82. Content : Tsunami 2004. It caused devastation in South-East Asia.

What :