

## Conditional Sentence

4/8 প্রকার:—

① Zero conditional: True fact; Scientific fact; Habit

বাস্তব ঘটনাসমূহ, { ঘট্য ও অভ্যর্থ }

Structure: If + Present Simple + Present Simple.

Exam: ① If <sup>(50% possibility)</sup> you heat ice, it <sup>100%</sup> melts.  $\Rightarrow$  Scientific fact.

② If you don't eat, you become hungry.

③ If I'm tired, I go to bed early.

④ If it's a weekday, I go to work.

⑤ If it is summer, it feels hot.

②

② First Conditional: Possible or real future situation ঘটনা,  
{ মান্তব্য ঘটনা বর্ণন করে } বাস্তব অবস্থা ঘটনা,

Structure: If + Present Ind: + Future Ind / Imperative form  
(Will/can/must) + Verb,

Example: ① If he studies hard, he will do well in the exam.

② If it is summer, it will feel hot.

③ He will call if he needs help.

④ Take a break if you are tired.

③ Second Condition: Unreal or unlikely situations / less possible  
{ "ইতো পারতা কিন্তু" আসলে হ্যান্তি" অর্থ প্রাপ্তি এবং Conditional }

Structure: If + Simple Past + ---, + sub + would/could/might + V<sub>1</sub> + ---

OR, If + Subt Were +, + sub + would/could/might + V<sub>1</sub> + ---.

Exams  
① If you stayed in the sun, your <sup>skin</sup> would burn.  
② If I won the lottery, I would help the poor.  
③ If he worked hard, he would shine in life.

④ If I were you, I would never go out with him.  
⑤ If I had a plane, I would travel the whole world.

④ Third Conditional: - অগুরে কোন ঘটনা ঘটে কর্তৃপক্ষ যা ঘটেনি

এবং ঘটনাটির ফলাফল করলেনি করে,

Structure: ① If + Past perfect, + Sub + (would/could/might) + Have + V<sub>3</sub> + ---

② Had + sub + V<sub>3</sub> +, + Sub + (would/could/might) + Have + V<sub>3</sub> + ---

Exam: ① If you had driven fast, you wouldn't have missed the meeting.

- ② If I had understood the instructions properly,  
I would have passed in the exam.
- ③ Had she known it before, she would have not  
mistaken.

## Causative verbs.

যের Verb নৰ মাৰ্গিণু দ্বিতীয় ব্যক্তিকু প্ৰথম ব্যক্তিকু জন  
কোন কাজ কৰতো / কিছু বলতো বাব্দি কৰা হৈতো,

\* Have, Get, Make = Causative verbs

\* Help, Let = Semi-causative.

# Have, Get নৰ ব্যৱহাৰ

### যদি Active Voice হৈ (Have)

Sub + Have + Complement + Verb in Base form  
(any tense) (মাৰ্গিণু ব্যক্তি)

Ex: Mary (have) John (wash) the car.

মেরি এন্টে দ্বিতীয় কাৰটি বৈতো কৰেছে,

### যদি Active হৈ (Get)

Sub + Get + Complement + Verb{ To+ infinite }  
(Any tense) (মাৰ্গিণু ব্যক্তিমুখী)

Ex: I (get) him (to repair) my chair.

My father (got) the man (to build) the house.

## ଆବଶ୍ୟକ Passive Voice ରୂପ (Have, Get)

Subj { Have / Get } + Complement + V<sub>3</sub> (past participle)  
নথ্যাছি বস্তু  
হুন্দি

Ex: I have had my rice cooked by servant.

Ex: I have my application written by my friend.

Ex: My father got the house (built) within three months.

# Make **भिन्न** force करा तुकाराम # Rule:-

- ① Sub + Make + Complement + Verb in base form.

Ex: The robber made the teller give him the money.

Ex: We make the fascist flee. (to flee)

## ① Passive ပုံစံ:

Sub + Make + Complement + To infinite.

Ex: She was made by us to flee

## # Let #

① Sub + Let + Complement + Verb in base form.

Ex: John let his daughter swim; with her friends.

## # Help #

① Sub + Help + Complement + {Base form / To + infinitive}

Example: I help him build / to build his career.

② ~~মাত্র~~ Passive Voice হল: -

Sub + Help + Complement + To + infinitive.

Ex: He is helped by me (to build) his career.

## 田 Joining Sentence 田

Q \* He is very weak. He can't walk. (Too --- To)

① Simple: He is too weak ~~that~~ to walk.

② Complex: He is so weak that he can't walk. (so --- that)

Q \* Water was very cold. I couldn't touch. (too --- to)  
(so --- that)

① Simple: Water was too cold for me to touch.

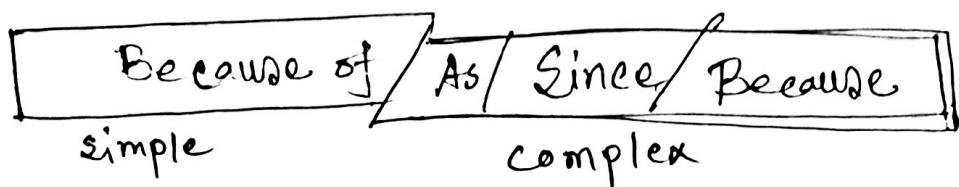
[এখেন sub মানি কি এম তাহলি কিম sub এর obj form  
করাব]

② Complex: Water was so cold that I couldn't touch.

Q \* The weather is very stormy. We can't go out.  
(so --- that) (too --- to)

① Simple: The weather is too stormy for us to go out.

② Complex: The weather is so stormy that we cannot go out.



ques: \* He pardoned him. He was sympathetic. (Because of)  
 (As / since)

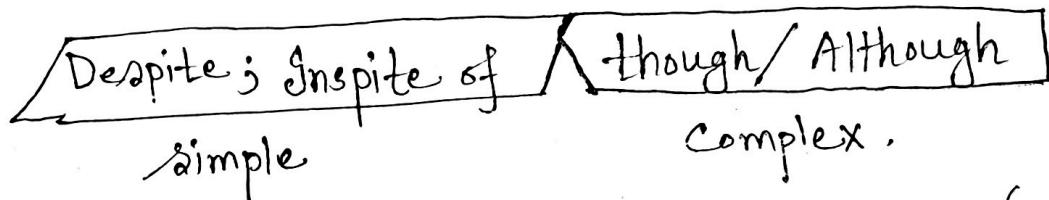
① Simple: Because of his sympathy, he pardoned him.

② Complex: As he was sympathetic, he pardoned him.

ques: \* He discontinued his study. He was poor.

① Simple: Because of his poverty, he discontinued his study.

② Complex: Since he was poor, he discontinued his study.



ques: \* I was sick. I joined the class. (Despite) (Although)

① Simple: Despite my sickness, I joined the class.

OR, Despite sickness, I joined the class.

OR, Despite being sick, I joined the class.

② Complex: Though I was sick, I joined the class.

Q. The weather was rough, we went out. (Despite) (Although)

Despite ① simple: Despite the weather being rough, we went out.

OR, Despite rough weather, we went out.

② Complex: Although the weather was rough, we went out.



Ques: - We eat. We want to live (In order to)  
(so that)

① Simple: We eat in order to live / We eat to live.

② Complex: We eat so that we can live.

so that करने का काम कर सकते हैं

Ques: We went to the shop. We bought some products.

① Simple: We went to the shop in order to buy some....

② Complex: We went to the shop so that we could buy some....

{ Not only — — — But also }

ଏହାଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତରମୁକ୍ତ ପାଇଁ ଏବଳୁ ପାଇଁ ଏବଳୁ  
ବନ୍ଦାହେ ହୁମା

S: He is a poet. He is also a singer. (Not only--But also)

① Example: He is not only a poet but also a singer.

OR. He not only writes poem but also sings.

Q: He is honest. He shows sincerity too. (Not only - But also)

① Simple: He is not only honest but also sincere.

Q: He is honest . His brother is honest too.

④ Simple: Not only he but also his brother is honest.

## Present participle

I: I saw a bird. The bird was flying.

Ans: I saw a bird flying. } Participle

• OR. I saw a flying bird. -

⇒ I saw a bird which was flying (Relative)  
(Pronoun)

Q: I saw a train. It was running fast.

① Ans: I saw a train running fast. (Participle)

② Ans: I saw a train which was running fast. (Rel: Pro:)

Q: I took my bag. I went to university. (Pre: participle)

① Ans: Taking my bag, I went to university.

[ଦୁଇ କାହିଁ ଏବଂ ମାତ୍ର ମୁଣ୍ଡ ଆହୁତି ମାତ୍ର ପରିଚ୍ୟା  
ଆବାଦ୍ର ଲିଖାଇ ହୁଏ]

Past participle

(1) The bag was carried by a woman. It was containing drugs.

Past participle: The bag carried by a woman was containing  
drugs.

(2) This product is produced locally. It is being exported.

Past part: This product produced locally is being exported.

(3) Some money was given by my father. It was deposited.

Past part: Some money given by my father was deposited.

OR Some given money by my father - - - - -

④ The room was decorated. It looked nice.

Past part. The decorated room looked nice.

P.P.

Perfect Participle = (Having + V<sub>3</sub>)

① I have heard his words, I was pleased.

Perf. Parti. Having heard his words, I was pleased.

② Harry has finished his homework. He was ready for a game of chess.

Perfect part. Having finished his homework, Harry was ready--

Till / Until (হত্তিলা পর্যন্ত) - - - of chess.

Unless (যদি না) } এক্ষেত্রে পর্যন্ত Negative }  
expression হস্তা,

① Wait here until I come back.

② You won't reach your dreams till you try your best.

## In short Causative Verbs

(i) Have, Make, Let, Help + Person + V<sub>1</sub> } Active

(ii) Get + Person + (To + V<sub>1</sub>) } কুণ্ড

(iii) Have, Get + Thing + V<sub>3</sub>  $\Rightarrow$  Passive কুণ্ড

{ (iv) এবং Let + Person/Thing + V<sub>1</sub> কুণ্ড }

৪) Sentence কি Active কি Passive কা কুণ্ডম এতজু

উপায় ইটা : -

Causative Verb কুণ্ড মে Word থাকে যেটি  
যটি নিজে Doer কুণ্ড নিজেই কুণ্ড কাজ কুণ্ডল কুণ্ড

এমন কুণ্ড, তাহলে Active sentence —

অন্যকুণ্ড, এবং বিপরীত Passive কুণ্ড

## Narration

He says, "I was sick".

↓  
Reporting Verb

Reported Speech.

Rule ① যদি Reporting Verb ; Present tense / Future tense হয়, তখন Reported Speech - এর Verb পরিবর্তন হয়না।  
মুক্তি Person পরিবর্তন হবে।

(i) Reported Speech -> First person হলি, Reporting Verb  
এর sub এর Person অনুমতি পরিবর্তন হবে,

Ex: He says, "I was sick",

⇒ He says that he was sick

(ii) Rep. Speech -> Second person হলি, Reporting Verb  
এর obj অনুমতি →

Ex: He says to me, "You have done your duty".

⇒ He says to me that I have done my duty.

obj  
এটাখন Reported  
speech এর sub হচ্ছে,

\* Rep: Speech → Third person হলো, কোন পরিষ্কার হওয়া;

Ex: I say, "He has completed his duty".

Indirect: I say that he has completed his duty.

Rule 2 Reporting Verb এর Post tense—এ মাত্র তাঁরে পরিষ্কার হওয়া নিচের নিম্ন অনুসৃতি:—

Reported Speech (Indirect)	Reported Speech (Indirect)
① Present Indefinite: → হলো He said, "I write a letter".	Past Indefinite:— পরিষ্কার হওয়া He said that he wrote a letter.
② Present Continuous: → হচ্ছি He said, "I am reading".	Past continuous:— পরিষ্কার হচ্ছি He said that he was reading.
③ Present Perfect → হলো He said, "I have done my duty".	Past Perfect: এ পরিষ্কার হওয়া He said that he had done his duty.
④ Present Perfect Continuous: হচ্ছে He said, "I have been working for two hours".	④ Past Perfect Continuous: হচ্ছি He said that he had been working for two hours.

⑤ Past indefinite দ্বিতীয়

He said, "I wrote a letter".

⑥ Past continuous দ্বিতীয়

He said, "I was writing a letter".

⑦ Past Perfect tense দ্বিতীয়

Past Perfect Continuous দ্বিতীয়

He said, "I had written a letter".

Direct narration

① Will দ্বিতীয়

Robi said, "You will go".

② Shall

He said, "I shall do the work."

③ Can

④ May

⑤ Should have

⑥ Could have

⑤ Past Perfect → পূর্বিক্রিয়

He said that he had written a letter.

⑥ Past Perfect Continuous দ্বিতীয়

He said that he had been writing a letter.

⇒ প্রেম গার্হিক্রিয় দ্বিতীয়

He said that he had written a letter.

Indirect Narration -

Would দ্বিতীয়

Robi said to me that I would go,

should দ্বিতীয়

He said that he should

could

Might

should have had

could have had.

Rule ③ আন্তর্কিছু পরিবর্তনঃ—

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
This	That	Today	That day
These	Those	Tomorrow	The following day
Here	There	Yesterday	The previous day
Ago	Before	Last month	The previous month.
Come	go	Last week/night	The previous night/week
Thus	so.	Next week	The following week
Hither	Thither	To night	That night.
Now	Then		

Interrogative - କେ କୁପାତ୍ତବେବୁ ନିମ୍ନମଃ -

১১) If Yes/No question এবং Narration হল তখন Reported speech  
এর পুর্বে if যদি হল আব Reported speech If assertive-এ  
পরিবর্তন করে লিখতে হবে;

① Direct: He says to me, "Are you a student?"

Indirect: He ~~asked~~ me if I am a student.

② Direct: He said Iman, " Do you like to read poetry?"

Indirect: He asked Imran if he liked to read poetry.

③ Direct: Najma said to him, "Have you taken my pen?"

Indirect: Najma asked to him if he had taken her pen.

they would have enizied

ii) আস মনি WH question আকাত্তি মাত্রে তাহলে এই question মানিবে  
বস্তু এবং Assertive — এ ক্ষেত্রে কালো টক্স।

① Direct : He says to me, " What are you doing ? "

Indirect : He asks me what I am doing .

② Direct : He said to me, " Where do you live ? "

Indirect : He asked me where I lived .

WH question + sub + Verb ---

③ Direct : He said to me, " What will you do if you pass in the exam ? "

Indi : He asked me what I would do if I passed in the exam .

Imperative Sentence

\* Reported speech  
\* tense পরিবর্তন করা

① Reporting Verb অনুচ্ছাচ কুম্ভক্রম request করা  
u আচরণ u order u  
u উপর্যুক্ত u Advise u

② Reported speech এর আগে to বলা।

① Direct : He said to me, " Please give me a glass of water . "

Indi : He requested me to give him a glass of water .

② He said to the student, "Always speak the truth."

⇒ He advised the student to speak the truth always.

③ The teacher said to the student, "Do the sum".

⇒ The teacher ordered the student to do the sum.

⊗ Negative Imperative ~~not~~ to ~~is~~ ~~not~~ Not ~~to~~,

④ He said to me, "Don't do the work."

⇒ He ordered me not to do the work.

⊗ Addressing ~~not~~ ~~to~~ —

⑤ He said to them, "Friends, help me."

⇒ ~~He~~ Addressing ~~as~~ them as friends, he requested to help him. ~~He~~ requested his friends to help him.

⊗ I said to him, "Do as I want."

⇒ I ordered him to do as I wanted.

I said to him, "Don't run in the sun."

⇒ I advised him not to run in the sun.

I forbade him to run in the sun.

Q = He said to me, "Let's leave the place."

A = He suggested me that we should leave the place.

You said to him, "Let's leave the place."

You suggested him that you should leave the place.

Q → He said to him, "Let's leave the place."

A → He suggested that they should leave the place.

### Optative Sentence

এখানে Reported speech এর আগে to মুণ্ড হয়, Pray শব্দটি

যাই Allah এর কাছে চান্দন্য জন্য ব্যবহার হয়,

Q ① He said to me, "May Allah bless you."

⇒ He prayed to the Almighty that Allah might bless me.

Q → He said to me, "Long live our president."

A → He prayed to the Almighty that their president  
might live long.

Q = He said to me, "Have a nice tour?"

Ans:  $\Rightarrow$  He wished me a nice tour.

$\Rightarrow$  He wished me many happy returns.  
Wishes

Ans:  $\Rightarrow$  He thanked me.

$\circlearrowleft$  He said to me, "Thank me".

Q : He said to me, "Good morning."

Ans:  $\Rightarrow$  He bade me, good morning.

Exclamatory

He said to me, "Alas! he is no more."

$\Rightarrow$  He exclaimed with sorrow that he was no more.

(surprise/wonder / joy/shame /)

$\Rightarrow$  He said to me, "Hurrah! We have won the match."

He exclaimed with joy that they had won the match.

$\circlearrowleft$  He said to me, "What a nice bird!"

$\Rightarrow$  He exclaimed with wonder/thrill that the bird was very lovely.

- ✓ ① By leaps and bounds (বেগে বেগে)
- ② Burnt into (কানাম কুণ্ড পড়া)
- ✓ ③ Look over (পরীক্ষা করা)
- ④ Beggar's description (বাজারীত) ⇒ His sufferings beggar's description.
- ✓ ⑤ At sixes and sevens (গুলোচেলা)
- ✓ ⑥ Give up (ত্যাগ করা)
- ✓ ⑦ All in all (মুর্দামৰ্দা) ⇒ He is all in all in the family.
- ⑧ Come of (আসা)
- ⑨ In lieu of (পরিবর্ত্ত)
- ⑩ Get rid of (ন্যুন পাওয়া)
- ⑪ ins and outs (হৃদয়ক্ষেত্র)
- ⑫ A bolt from the blue (বিনা মনে বজ্রপাতা)
- ⑬ Put up with (নিঃশ্঵াস রাখা করা)
- ⑭ Burning question → (গ্রেট রামেয়া)
- ⑮ Beyond reach
- ⑯ Cragging need (অতিপ্রয়োজন)

এগুলো বিগত মালুম পত্র  
 থেকে সেখা, মহার  
 (প্রাচীন দিসেক্ষণ এ মেকেন  
 পড়তে হবে।

⑯ rainy day (दूधारा दिन)

⑰ Go astray (गोप्यमात्रा) → If you associate with bad boys  
sentence you will go astray.

⑯ Kith and Kin (जातीज) → He has no kith and kin.

⑯ At sixes and sevens → The books are at sixes and sevens  
on the table.

⑯ All in all

⑯ Go through (गोलकर्ता पथ) → He never goes through his  
text-books.

⑯ up and down (उत्तर-पत्तर) = There is up and down in  
man's life.

⑯ At the eleventh hour (अंडे गुण्ठन) → He came to see his  
ailing friend at the eleventh hour.

⑯ Instead of (लिहिवटे)

⑯ At last } in (जब भी भै) → At last Allah took pity on him.

⑯ At a loss } (लिहिवटी) = I'm at a loss what to do.

⑯ Make on / out / of : The ring make of pure gold.

⑯ Maiden speech (प्रभास कहिता) = His maiden speech pleased all.

⑯ In the long run (लंगुनामा)

मेरा शुलाकु उत्तापन लिहिवटी, ये शुलाकु उत्तापन मुझे बहुत बहुत बहुत।