

Lecture Num: 01-02

Discussion Matter : A) Parts of Speech: The Noun

- The Determiner, The Gender, The Number, The Pronoun, The Verb- The Finite: transitive, intransitive, The Non-finite: participles, infinitives, gerund, The Linking Verb, The Phrasal Verb, Modals. The Adjective, The Adverb, The Preposition, The Conjunction

Parts of Speech

When words are used in sentences to do different works they are called parts of speech. Words are the building blocks of a sentence. According to their different grammatical functions, English words/Parts of speech are of 8 categories.

Noun

A noun is a word used as the name of human, place or things. The word 'thing' includes-

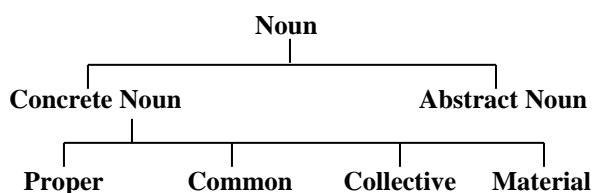
- All objects that we can see, hear, taste, touch, or smell
- Something that we can think of but can not perceive by the senses.

Example: Mithu was a great king

The rose smells sweet

The sun shines brightly

Classification of Noun:



- Proper Noun** (নাম বাচক) : Rajshahi, Kamal.
- Common Noun** (জাতি বাচক) : River, Man.
- Collective Noun** (সমষ্টি বাচক) : Class, Meeting.
- Material Noun** (দ্রব্য বাচক) : Gold, Rich
- Abstract Noun** (গুণ বাচক) : Honesty, Patience.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns: words used before countable and uncountable nouns

- Before Countable Noun** : Many, few, a few, Several, Several of and Numerals.
- Before Uncountable Noun** : Much, Little, A little, Less.
- Before Countable and Uncountable Noun:** Some, the rest of, A lot of.

Example: I need some water (U), Some mangoes are green(C).

Pronoun

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

Example : i) John is absent, because **he** is ill.

ii) the books are where **you left them**.

Classification of pronoun

a) Personal Pronoun: Person কে বুঝানো হয়। যেমন- We love cricket very much, I gave you two books, They are good students

b) Demonstrative pronoun: This, that, these, এবং those হচ্ছে demonstrative pronoun. যেমন- This is a boat, Those are our bats, That is your cycle.

c) Reflexive Pronoun: Sentence এর direct অথবা indirect object যখন ঐ sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকেই বুঝায় তখন object টা হয় reflexive pronoun. যেমন- Don't hurt yourself, We enjoyed ourselves.

d) Interrogative Pronoun: It introduces a question. যেমন- What are you going to do? When did you come here?

e) Distributive pronoun: It refers to each single member of a group. যেমন- Neither of the statements is true, Each of the boys has passed the test.

f) Relative Pronoun: কোন Relative clause -এর শুরুতে যে pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকেই relative pronoun বলা হয়। যেমন- Here is the man that killed a tiger, This is the book which you gave me.

g) Reciprocal Pronoun: পরস্পর প্রতিক্রিয়াশীল noun (এর পরিবর্তে বসে। যেমন- Each other, One another.

h) Indefinite pronoun: কোন নির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় না। যেমন- One, Any one, Some One, No one, No body, Some body.

Adjective

An adjective is a word used to promote the meaning of a noun.

Example: i) he is a brave boy.

ii) there are twenty boys in this class.

Classification of Adjective :

a) Adjective of quality : (দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে) Rahim is a wise man, This is a nice pen.

b) adjective of Quantity: (কোন কিছুর পরিমাণ নির্দেশ করে) A little learning is a dangerous thing, He drinks some milk.

c) Adjective of Number: Noun এর নির্দিষ্ট সংখ্যা, ক্রম, পর্যায় ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে যেমন- One, Two, Five, 2nd 3rd.

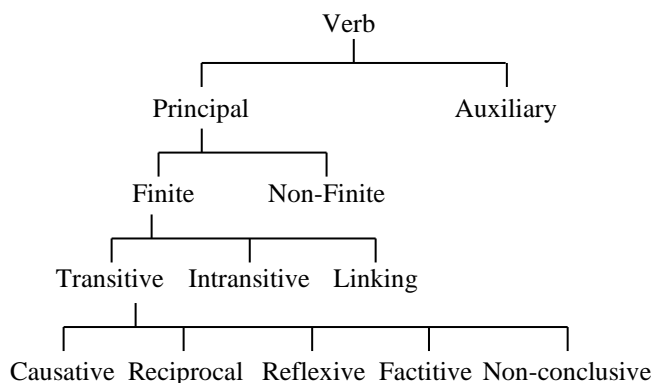
d) pronominal Adjective: pronoun এফেত্রে noun এর কাজ করে। যেমন- adjective () this is my book, What is your name.

Verb

A verb expresses an action or state.

The girl **wrote** a letter to her cousin.

Calcutta **is** a big city

Classification of Verb :

a. Principal verb : The main verbs that describe any action.

Example : Sojib was happy in such a financial crisis, Rony complained against the mishap.

b. Auxiliary verb : Verbs used to express the principal verbs as per the situation.

Example: Rashid was waiting for the spring to arrive, All the bad situations had been solved by the dean.

Modal: The modal is a type of auxiliary verb which expresses the speaker's attitude.

Example: Can, could, may, might, shall, should, ought to, will, would, must, need, are, used to had better.

Modal- এর পর মূল verb এর simple infinitive অথবা perfect infinitive form ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Example: He can do the work. (simple infinitive), He should have done the work. (perfect infinitive).

Principal verbs are of two types:

1. Finite verb: Verb that completes the expression of sentence.

Example: he Likes to sing a song, He speaks the truth.

2. Non-finite verb: Verb that never completes the full sense or expression of a sentence.

Example: He wants to leave, He was allowed to go.

Finite verbs are of three types :

1. Transitive Verb: Verbs are those that require an object to make the sense clear. (যে **Verb** এর object আছে)

Example: he did the sum.

2. Intransitive Verb: Verbs are those that don't require any object to make the sense clear. (যে **Verb** এর object নেই)

Example : Birds fly.

3. Linking Verb : যে Verb, subject এবং object এর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক প্রকাশ করে।

Example: he is clever, She was a teacher.

Transitive Verbs are of the following types.

a. Causitive Verb : এই verb দ্বারা অন্য কারো কাজ করার কারণ ঘটানো বুঝায়। যেমন- He made me laugh.

b. reciprocal Verb: এই Verb একাধিক noun বা pronoun এর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক ক্রিয়া ব্যক্ত করে। এর object রূপে reciprocal pronoun ব্যবহৃত হয়।

c) Reflexive Verb : এই verb এর object এবং subject একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায়।

d. Factitive Verb: এই verb তার object ছাড়াও অন্য word বা object এর সহায়তায় বাক্য সম্পূর্ণ করে। যেমন- We made him captain.

e. Non-conclusive verb : এই verb গুলো পছন্দ, অপছন্দ, উপলব্ধি, জ্ঞান ইত্যাদি মানসিক প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রকাশ করে যা ইচ্ছামত ঘটানো যায় না।

After

Adjective: His after life was miserable.

Adverb: He came soon after

Preposition: There is none to look after me here. '

Conjunction: He went after we had left.

Back

Noun: He struck me on the back.

Adjective: He escaped by the back door.

Verb: He backed me in the trial

Adverb: Come back as soon as possible.

Better

Noun: Respect you better.

Adjective: He is a better singer than I.

Adverb: He knows English better than I.

Verb: Try to better your lot.

Near

Adjective: He is a near relation of mine.

Verb: The ship is nearing the shore.

Adverb: Come near.

Preposition: I saw the man near the station

Right

Noun: You have no right to do it.

Adjective: Show me your right hand.

Verb: I shall right the wrong

Introjunction: Well, What do you want?

Well

Noun: A well was dug there.

Adjective: I am quite well.

Adverb: You have done well.

Introjunction: Well, What do you want?

Wrong**Noun:** He has done no wrong.**Adjective:** You have followed the wrong path.**Adverb:** You have wronged me.**Verb:** He led me wrong.**Like****Noun:** Like begets like.**Adjective:** Like (similar) forces repel each other.**Adverb:** He seemed angry like.**Verb:** I do not like him.**Preposition:** Do not talk like that.**Past****Noun:** I cannot forget the past.**Adjective:** My past life was miserable.**Adverb:** I saw him hasten past.**Proposition:** It is half past three now.**Still****Noun:** the thief came in the still of night.**Adjective:** The night is still.**Adverb:** Still the child.**Verb:** He is still there.**Conjunction:** he was weak, still he went**While****Noun:** I worked for a while.**Verb:** Do not while away your time.**Conjunction:** While I was reading, I fell asleep.**Close****Noun:** The ceremony came to a close.**Adjective:** He is a close friend of mine.**Verb:** The school closes at 4 p.m.**Adverb:** Our examination is close at hand.**Fast****Noun:** A well-timed fast is better than a cure.**Adjective:** he is my fast friend.**Verb:** He fasts every Sunday**Adverb:** Don't run so fast.**Half****Noun:** The half of ten is five**Adjective:** We shall have a half-holiday to-day.**Adverb:** He was half dead with fear.**Formation of words**

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
Differ	Difference	Different	Differently
Invent	Invention	Inventive	Inventively
Compete	Competence	Competent	Competently
Deepen	Deepness	Deep	Deeply
Decide	Decision	Decisive	Decisively
Beautify	Beauty	Beautiful	Beautifully
Prohibit	Prohibition	Prohibitive	Prohibitively
Originate	Originality	Original	Originally
Emphasize	Emphasis	Emphatic	Emphatically
Inconvenience	Inconvenience	Inconvenient	Inconveniently
Glorify	Glory	Glorious	Gloriously
Mystify	Mystery	Mysterious	Mysteriously
Generalize	Generalization	General	Generally
Simplify	Simplicity	Simple	Simply
Familiarize	Familiarity	Familiar	Familiarly

Purify	Purity	Pure	Purely
Free	Freedom	Free	Freely
Restrict	Restriction	Restrictive	Restrictively
Mediate	Mediation	Meditative	Meditatively
Endanger	Danger	Dangerous	Dangerously

- শব্দের শুরুতে/ শেষে যদি dis (dis + noun), mis (mis + verb/noun), er/ee (verb + er/ee), ness (adjective + ness), ment (verb + ment) ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে শব্দটি Noun হয়।

Example: dis + advantage = disadvantage.

dis + order = disorder.

mis + fortune = misfortune.

play + er = player.

refer + ee = referee.

employ + ee = employee.

careful + ness = carefulness.

develop + ment = development.

- শব্দের শুরুতে/ শেষে যদি il/im/in/ir/un (il/im/in/ir/un + adjective), able (verb/noun+able), al (verb/noun+al), ful/less/ly (noun+ful/less/ly), ous/y (noun+ous/y), ian/ic (noun+ian/ic) ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে শব্দটি adjective হয়।

Example: il + legal = illegal

im + possible = impossible.

in + correct = incorrect.

ir + regular = irregular.

un + able = unable.

fashion + able = fashionable.

read + able = readable

nation + al = national.

digit + al = digital.

care + ful = careful.

pain + less = painless.

friend + ly = friendly.

poison + ous = poisonous.

rain + y = rainy.

Brazil + ian = Brazilian.

Arab + ic = Arabic .

- শব্দের শুরুতে/ শেষে যদি dis (dis + verb), be (be + adjective/noun), en (en + noun/adjective) ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে শব্দটি Verb হয়।

Example: dis + arrange = disarrange.

dis + allow = disallow

be + little = belittle

en + able = enable

en + danger = endanger.

en + large = enlarge

Number

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Abacus	Abaci	Agendum	Agenda
Antenna	Antennae	Analysis	Analyses
Antithesis	Antitheses	Appendix	Appendices
Axis	Axes	Bacillus	Bacilli
Bacterium	Bacteria	Basis	Bases

Billet-doux	Billets-doux	Calculus	Calculi
Herbivore	Herbivora	Maximum	Maxima
Loaf	Loaves	Man servant	Men servants
Belief	Beliefs	Lord justice	Lords justice
Mouse	Mice	Bureau	Bureaux
Man of war	Men of war	Criterion	Criteria
Datum	Data	Formula	Formulae
Medium	Media	Syllabus	Syllabi

- Some nouns change their meaning if they become plural.

Advice (উপদেশ)	Advices (ব্যবসায়ের সংবাদ)
Air (বাতাস)	Airs (গর্বিতভাব)
Corn (শস্য)	Corns (পায়ের কড়া)
Good (মঙ্গল)	Goods (মালপত্র)
Iron (লোহা)	Irons (লোহার শিকল)
Return (প্রত্যাবর্তন)	Returns (বিবরণী)
Sand (বালি)	Sands (বালিময় স্থান)

- Some nouns are always plural :

Belongings (ব্যক্তিগত জিনিসপত্র), savings (সঞ্চয়), earnings (আর), surroundings (পরিবেষ্টনকারী পরিবেশ), vegetables (শাক-সবজি), alms (ভিক্ষা) thanks (ধন্যবাদ), complements (সম্মান), regards (সম্মান), principles (নীতি), proceeds (আয়), scissors (কঁচি), trousers (পাজামা), bellows (বায়ু), spectacles (চশমা).

- Some nouns seem to be plural but act as singular :

Gallows (ফাঁসিকাঠ), mathematics (গণিত), news (সংবাদ), physics (পদার্থবিদ্যা), innings (ক্রিকেটের), optics (দৃষ্টি সম্বন্ধীয় আলোক বিজ্ঞান) smallpox, measles, mumps, rickets, billiards, draughts.

Gender

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
Duke	Duchess	Abbot	Abbess
Traitor	Traitress	Tzar	Tzarina
Signor	Signora	Wizard	Witch
John	Jane	Mayor	Mayoress
Prosecutor	Prosecutrix	Manager	Manageress
Administrator	Administratrix	Enchanter	Enchantress
Buck	Doe	Dog	Bitch
Nephew	Niece	Ram	Ewe
Stage	Hind	Tailor	Seamstress
Executor	Executrix	Emperor	Empress
Master	Miss	Don	dona

Class Practice:

- The underlined word is ---

- Your are a Nazrul I see.-
- Give me what you wish-
- I water the garden.-
- Music often helps me to relax.-
- My father was a teacher.-
- I myself am responsible for this.-
- The letter was typed by Salam.-
- He has done the work.-
- What is the adjective form of the word 'coward'-
- What is the adjective form of the word 'Child'-
- What is the verb form of the word 'rich'-
- What is the verb form of the word 'Friend'-
- What is the Noun form of the word 'current'-
- What is the Noun form of the word 'mortal'-
- What is the verb form of the word 'Just'-

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

- The noun of the word 'beautiful' is- Beauty.
- The verb of the word 'Shortly' is- Shorten
- Who, What, Which are- Relative pronoun
- The noun of the word 'Waste' is- Wastage.
- The adjective of the word 'Heart' - heartening.
- 'Cattle' - Collective noun.
- Girl, boy – Common noun.
- Noun of the word 'poor' is – poverty.
- Noun of the word 'unite' is –Unity.
- The adjective of the word 'Circle' - Circular.
- Equity- Adjective.
- The noun of 'repeat' is repetition.
- The adjective of the word 'laugh' - Laughing.
- Demonstrative pronoun- those.
- He runs fast. The underlined word is- and adverb.
- The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near Adverb.
- The verb of the word 'ability' is Enable.
- A rolling stone gathers on moss-adjective.
- The noun of the word 'brief' – Briefing.
- The boy reads a book- transitive verb.
- Bravery- Abstract noun.
- Noun of the word 'accept' is- acceptance.
- The verb of the word 'public' - Publish.
- He sat behind me, but in front of you.- An adverb.
- The noun of the word 'speak' – Speech.
- The adjective of the word 'obey' - obedient.
- The Adjective of the word 'Love' is Lovely.
- The verb of the word 'culture' is Culture
- Beauty, Kindness. Abstract noun.

30. Five years have passed since I met you last.-
Conjunction.
31. An adjective is a – qualifying word.
32. The plane flew over our head- Preposition.
33. Man cannot live alone-adverb.
34. Hamely (সাদামাটা)- adjective.
35. The garden is very beautiful (বাক্যটির) Exclamatory
form হতে– How beautiful the garden is !
36. Adjective of the word ‘tyrant’ is tyrannous.
37. This is grammar of the English language.-
adjective.
38. Covey (পাখির ছানার বাঁক)- Collective noun
39. He is a man of sound judgement- abstract noun.
40. If you do this you will hurt yourself- Reflexive
pronoun.
41. The writing of a good letter is difficult- example
of a verbal noun.
42. The man is afraid of the dog- adjective.
43. I know the man who has done this-Relative
pronoun.
44. Honesty is the best policy- abstract noun.
45. Words that join noun or pronoun objective to
other words in the sentence are called preposition.
46. A pronoun takes place of a noun.
47. There are two types of verbs- (i) action verb and
(ii) helping verb.
48. A conjunction is a part of speech that joins
thoughts.
49. A noun that names a general class of persons
places or things is a common noun.
50. Verb of the word ‘Habit’- Habituate.
51. The adverb of ‘favour’- Favourable.
52. He writes a letter- Principal verb.
53. Himself-reflexive pronoun.

Lecture Num: 03-04

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Parts of Speech (Adverb + preposition +
Conjunction + Interjection).

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. I cannotto pay such high prices. –but.
2. There is no alternative training –to
3. Julia has been ill three months –for
4. Many prefer donating money distributing
clothes. –to
5. Rizvi requested Rini telephone to attend the
meeting. –over

6. I am not good translation. –at
7. Hurry up! We have to go five minutes –by
8. My brother has no interest music. –in
9. He is devoid commonsense. –of
10. The police is looking the case. –into
11. The tree has been blown by the storm.-away.
12. I should appreciate it if you could complete this
work Thursday.-by.
13. The lights have been blown by the strong
wind.-out.
14. He divided the money the two children.-
between.
15. He has been ill Friday last. –Since.
16. I finally killed the fly a rolled up
newspaper.-with.
17. The man died over eating. –from.
18. What are you so angry? –about.
19. He partedhis friends in tears. –from.
20. The children were entrusted the care of their
uncle-to.
21. The government gave the demands of the
people.-in
22. The Second World War broke in September.-
out
23. The ministers arrived a decision last night.-
at
24. My friend always goes home foot –on
25. She argued me about the marriage. –with
26. Government has been entrusted elected
politicians –to
27. He has paid the penalty his crimes five
years in prison. –for, with
28. He fantasized winning the lottery. About.
29. He divided the money the two children.-
between.
30. The tree has been blown by the strong wind.
–up
31. Are you doing anything special the week-
end? –at
32. Now-a-days many villages are lit
electricity.-with
33. The walls of our house have been painted
green. –no preposition.
34. We have recently entered an agreement with
the Inland Co-operative Society. –into
35. What is the time your watch? –by
36. He has assured me safety. –of
37. I am bad tennis-at (খারাপ অর্থে)
38. I am not bad tennis-in (ভাল অর্থে)
39. Your conduct admits no excuse. –of
40. I am entitled a share in the profit. –to
41. His offer is acceptable us. –to
42. His friends mourned the death his
mother. –at of.
43. A friend need is a friend indeed. –in

44. The chairman is the fact a man sixty. –of
 45. The winter has set very early this year. –in
 46. He was guilty contempt of court. –of
 47. He objects having to go to so many parties. –to
 48. We must look our animals. –after
 49. He prides himself his wealth. –of
 50. Socrates was accused misleading the your section in Athens. –of
 51. He attended the airport. –at
 52. I can not play cards –at
 53. I congratulate him his bright results. –on
 54. The boy died cancer. –of
 55. Prices are creeping againg. –up
 56. He is mad anything I know. –for
 57. Students are concerned their result-with
 58. Ratul is the smaller the two boys.-of
 59. I have no bias late marriage. –for
 60. Look the word in the dictionary. –up
 61. Between is a preposition that is used when two people are involved.
 62. Words that join noun or pronoun objects to other words in the sentence are called preposition
 63. Call doctor. –in
 64. He was equal the task. –to
 65. Mr. Azis has little control his students. –over
 66. The food is not my taste. –in

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা

Adverb

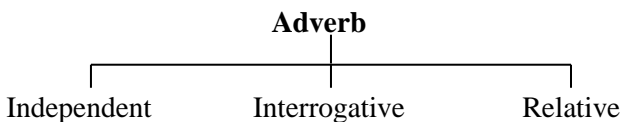
An adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, and adjective, or another adverb.

Example : he worked the sum Quickly.

This flower is very beautiful.

She pronounced the word quite correctly.

Classification of Adverb :



1. Simple or Independent Adverbs : এগুলো ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হওয়ার সময়, স্থান, ধরন, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ, কারণ ও ফলাফল নির্দেশ করে। যেমন- He reads well, I can run fast, Unfortunately I failed.

2. Interrogative adverb : যে adverb (গুলো প্রশ্ন জিজ্ঞাসা করার মাধ্যমে কারণ, কেন, কিভাবে, ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে। যেমন- Why are you so sorry? How did you do it?

3. Conjunctive or Relative Adverb : যে Adverb (গুলো দুটি বাক্যকে সংযুক্ত করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয় যেমন- I know why he did it.

Preposition

মূলত Preposition একটি জটিল বিষয়। আর এ জটিল বিষয় যাতে শিক্ষার্থীরা সহজে বুঝতে পারে সেদিকে দৃষ্টি করে নিম্নে চিত্রের সাহায্যে Preposition আলোচনা করা হল।

• **I Front of :** মূলত সম্মুখে বোঝাতে in front ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example : The man is in front of the car

• **Behind :** পিছনে বোঝাতে behind ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The girl is behind the car.

• **On :** উপরে বোঝাতে on ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The box is on the car

• **Over :** সাধারণত অপেক্ষাকৃত উপরে বোঝাতে Over ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- A bird is flying over the car.

• **Above :** মূলত অনেক উপরে বোঝাতে Above ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The plane is flying above the cloud.

• **In :** মধ্যে বোঝাতে In ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The old man is in the car.

• **Through :** কোন কিছু মধ্য দিয়ে প্রবেশ করলে through ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The car is passing through the tunnel.

• **Nearby :** নিকট বোঝাতে Nearby ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The tree is nearby the tunnel.

• **Under :** নিচে স্পর্শ করে লেগে আছে এমন বোঝাতে Under ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The ball is under the car

• **Beside/by:** পাশে বোঝাতে beside/by ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The man is beside the car.

• **Across :** সাধারণত এক পাশ হতে আরেক পাশে অতিক্রম করা বোঝাতে Across ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন- The boat is passing across the river.

• **To :** কোন স্থানে বা দিকে অর্থে Go to the south. He has gone to school.

উপনীত হওয়া (পরিণতি) অর্থে –The leader was shot to death.

মুখোমুখি বা ঘেঁষাঘেঁষি অর্থে – Talk to him face to face.

উদ্দেশ্য বা অনুসারে অর্থে – Send the book to him.

সময় বাকি আছে বুঝাতে – It is quarter to ten.

• **At**

তুলনামূলকভাবে ছোট স্থান ও নির্দিষ্ট কোনো স্থিরবিন্দু বোঝাতে- He lives at Luxmibazar in Dhaka.

মাত্রা বোঝাতে- I drive at 70 km per hour.

লক্ষ্য করা বা তাকানোর ক্ষেত্রে – Look at the bird. He aints at the tiger.

বিদ্রোপ বা মুখ ভেংচানোর ক্ষেত্রে – Do not laugh at the poor.

চরম অবস্থা বা সীমা প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে – At first, At last, At best, At worst.

• **Of**

কোন কিছু দিয়ে তৈরি অথবা কারো দ্বারা নির্মিত, সৃষ্ট বা রচিত কোনো কিছু বোঝাতে – Give me a ring of gold.

মালিকানা বা অধিকার বোঝাতে – He lives in the house of his uncle.

কারণ বোঝাতে- He died of over eating.

ধারণ ক্ষমতা পূর্ণতা বোঝাতে – I bought a sack of rice.

‘বিদ্যমান’ অবস্থা বোঝাতে– Titu is a man of character.

• **After**

পরে ঘটে এরকম অর্থে – I attended the meeting after my friends.

পিছু নেয়া বা ধাওয়া করা অর্থে – Do not hanker after money.

পরিকল্পনা, বা অন্য কিছু অনুসরণ বা অনুকরণ করা অর্থে- He is named after his father.

ধারাবাহিকতা বোঝাতে – We entered one after another.

সঙ্গেও অর্থে- After all her efforts, Rini failed to convince me.

• **About**

কোনো বিষয়ে বা কোনো কিছু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলা বা করা অর্থে- I am telling you about my career.

প্রায় অর্থে – he is about six feet.

চারিদিকে অর্থে – There is a lake about the locality

• **In :**

সময় বোঝাতে বা কোনো সময়ের মধ্যে বোঝাতে- I will come in an hour.

স্থান বোঝাতে – Bisty lives in Canada.

কোনো কিছুতে অবস্থান বা অন্তর্ভুক্তি বোঝাতে – There is important information in the article.

অবস্থা বোঝাতে – Alam fainted in fear

পোশাকে সজ্জিত অবস্থা বা বিশেষ ধরনের কোনো কিছু সাজানো অর্থে- Tipu is in full shirt.

• **On**

উপরে বোঝাতে- Keep the box on the shelf

তারিখ/সময় বোঝাতে – Meet me on Monday.

নির্ভরশীলতা বোঝাতে – We live on rice.

কোনো উপলক্ষে – Greeting on birthday

অনুসারে অর্থে – I will fight for him

• **For**

‘জন্যে’ অর্থে – It is gift for Rini.

কারণ অর্থে – We could not out for rain

সময়ের ব্যাপ্তি বোঝাতে – He has been reading for an hour.

কারো পক্ষে বোঝাতে – I will fight for him

• **By**

কোনো পথে যাতায়াত বা গমনার্থে- I shall go there by land/air/water/boat/lunch/bust/train, [Exception : on foot, on horseback]

পাশে বোঝাতে – The building is just by the bazaar.

কাছাকাছি সময় বোঝাতে – He will get back by Monday.

অনুযায়ী বা অনুসারে – What is the time by your watch now.

• **Before**

কোন সময় বা ধারায় আগে ঘটে এরকম অর্থে – He passed SSC examination before 1992.

সম্মুখে বোঝাতে – He stood before me.

অধিকতর গুরুত্ব প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে – We want prevention before cure.

• **Behind**

পিছনে অর্থে – He came behind you.

বিলম্বে অর্থে – You are behind time

অসাক্ষাতে – You curse him behind his back.

সমর্থন বা সাহস যোগনো – Don't get frightened. We are behind you.

• **Under**

নিচ স্থানে বা কোনো কিছুর নিচে বোঝাতে – We took rest Under a banyan tree

কারো অধীন কাজ করা বা কোনো অবস্থায় থাকা অর্থে – I am doing M. Phil under Mr. Titu.

প্রক্রিয়াধীন অবস্থা বোঝাতে – He can work hard under pressure.

শাসনামল বোঝাতে – Were we in peace under earshad?

• **Off**

ঘেঁষে নয় দূরে এ রকম বোঝাতে – Be off my sight

বিচ্ছিন্নতা, বিচ্যুত অর্থে – Take the shoes off your feet

অভ্যস্ততা থেকে দূরে বোঝাতে – The patient is off his meal.

• **With**

কোনো ব্যক্তির সাথে বোঝাতে – Rini lives with her parents.

কাজের কোনো উপকরণ বোঝাতে – Do not play with safety match.

সঙ্গেও অর্থে – with all his learning he is dishonest.

বস্ত্রবাচক বা গুণবাচক অবস্থা প্রকাশ করতে – He works with confidence.

পক্ষে বা বিপক্ষে বোঝাতে – Bahram Khan was always with Akbar.

• **But**

But conjunction, preposition, adverb, Gerund noun হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

এখানে এর বিভিন্ন ধরনের ব্যবহারের মধ্যে কিছু পার্থক্য দেখানো হবে। তবে প্রথমে preposition হিসেবে এর ব্যবহার দেখা যাক।

1. ব্যতীত, ছাড়া (other than, except) অর্থে

All but me were present in the meeting.

There was no one there but me.

Come any day but Friday.

What can we do but talk and quarrel?

2. All but = প্রায়, about,

The house is all but ruined.

He's poor but happy.

Adverb (হিসেবে : There are no buts about it)

• **Below**

Her hair reaches to below her buttocks.

2. মর্যাদায় পদমর্যাদায় গুণে-মানে নিম্ন ধরনের বা পর্যায়ের (on a lower level than) :

He is below me in the class.

A major is below a colonel.

• **Beneath**

এই Preposition টি formal context- এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

1. () (directly under) অপেক্ষাকৃত নিচ স্থানে :

2. অনুপযোগী : Such behavior is beneath you.

3. সামাজিক মর্যাদায় পদমর্যাদায় ইত্যাদিতে নিচে : Don't laugh at those who are beneath you.

Conjunction

A conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences. (এমন শব্দ যার সাহায্যে একাধিক শব্দ, Phrase কিংবা clause কে একসঙ্গে সংযুক্ত করা হয়।)

Example : Rana and Hari are cousin.

Two and two make four.

I ran fast, but missed the train.

Interjection

An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings.

Example : Hurrah! We have won the game.

Alsa! She is dead.

Lecture Num: 05-06

আলোচ্য বিষয় : **Phrase/Idioms, Group Verbs.**

Phrase/Idioms, Group Verbs.

1. We were waiting for the bus. The underlined part is a prepositional phrase.
2. The rich should not look down upon the poor. (ঘৃণা করা)
3. Through thick and thin (যা কিছুই ঘটুক না কেন) means under all conditions. (যে কোন অবস্থার মধ্যে)
4. Put off your shoes before entering the mosque. (খুলে ফেলা)
5. Maiden speech means First speech.
6. 'Out and out' means thoroughly (সম্পূর্ণরূপে)
7. Appropriate meaning of the idiom 'Swan song' - Last work (অন্তিমগীত)
8. The world dilly-dally means waste time. (সময় অপচয় করা)
9. When a person says he's "all in", it means he is very tired. (অত্যন্ত পরিশ্রান্ত)
10. The meaning of the idiom "A round dozen" is a full dozen. (পূর্ণ এক ডজন)
11. The meaning of "Soft Soap" is flatter for self motives. (তোষামোদ করা)
12. Not many people can commit such a heinous crime in cold blood. (ঠাণ্ডা মাথায়)
13. Dog days (বছরের উষ্ণতম সময়) means hot weather.
14. I have never seen such a slow coach like you, this small work has taken you three full months. The idiom a slow coach (অত্যন্ত ধীর প্রকৃতির লোক) means a very lazy person.
15. Hold water (টিকে থাকা) means bear examination.

16. The meaning of "White elephant" (কষ্টসাধ্য কোন বস্তু যা পরে কোন কাজে আসে না) is a very costly or troublesome possession.
 17. "It is too difficult to tolerate bad temper for long". Tolerate means put up with. (সহ্য করা)
 18. Insteads of "Continue" we can say carry out. (চালিয়ে যাওয়া)
 19. The idiom "between the devil and the deep sea" (উভয় সংকট) means tempting situation.
 20. The expression 'Lingua Franca' means common language. (সাধারণ ভাষা)
 21. The meaning of the expression 'bottom line' (অপরিহার্য বিষয়) is the essential point.
 22. "At daggers drawn" (বিবাদমান অবস্থা) means on the point of fighting.
 23. 'All at once' (আকস্মিকভাবে) means suddenly.
 24. The correct meaning of 'a man of letter; (বিদ্বান) is a scholar.
 25. Do come and visit (পরিদর্শন করা) us the next time you're in Dhaka. The underlined works may be replaced by pay a visit
 26. "Go down" (ভেঙে পড়া) means collapsed
 27. Loudly knocking at the door he demanded admission. -adverb phrase.
 28. A man in great difficulties came to me for help-adjective phrase.
 29. Burning question (আলোচিত বিষয়) means an important question.
 30. Dog's meat- (কুকুরের খাদ্য)
 31. 'By fits and starts' (অনিয়মিত বিরতি) means at irregular intervals.
 32. "today he is in high spirit". 'In high spirit' (অত্যন্ত উত্তেজিত) means intoxicated.
- In a nutshell (সংক্ষেপে) means briefly.

Some Important Phrases & Idioms

- A host in oneself একাই একশ
 A man of parts – গুণী ব্যক্তি
 A man of word – এক কথার লোক
 A.B.C প্রাথমিক জ্ঞান
 Above all – সর্বোপরি
 Acid test – অগ্নি পরীক্ষা
 Act on – অনুসারে কাজ করা
 Act upon – ক্ষতি করা
 Add fuel to the fire – অগ্নিতে ঘৃতাহুতি দেওয়া
 Add fuel to the flame – ইন্ধন যোগান
 Add insult to injury – কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটা
 After all – সব কিছু সত্ত্বেও
 All at one – হঠাৎ
 All but – প্রায়
 All in all – সর্বসর্বা
 All moonshine – অবাস্তব কথা বা চিন্তা

All one (of) o sudden – হঠাৎ
 Apple of discord – বিবাদের কারণ
 Apple of one's eyes (beloved) – চোখের মনি
 Armchair critic – নিষ্ক্রিয় সমালোচক
 As if – যেন
 As it were- যেন
 As usual – যথারীতি
 At a loss – হতবুদ্ধি, (কিংকতব্যবিমূঢ়)
 At all – আদৌ
 At all events – যাহাই ঘটুক সব ক্ষেত্রেই
 At arm's length – দূরে
 At dagger's drawn (severe enmity) – ভীষণ শত্রুতা
 At daggers drawn – খড়্গহস্ত
 At home – দক্ষ, ঘরের মতো আরামপ্রদ
 At large – স্বাধীনভাবে
 At last – অবশেষে
 At least – অন্ততঃ
 At one's finger ends – নখদর্পণে
 At one's heels – পাছে পাছে
 At one's own sweet will – খুশি মতো
 At one's wit's end – হতবুদ্ধি
 At sixes and sevens – বিশৃঙ্খল অবস্থায়
 At stake – বিপন্ন
 At the eleventh hour – শেষ মুহূর্তে
 Bad blood – মনোমালিন্য, বিদ্বেষ
 Bag of bones – জীর্ণ-শীর্ণ ব্যক্তি
 Bag and baggage – তল্লিতল্লাসহ
 Be-all and end-all – ধ্যানজ্ঞান
 Bed of roses – আরামদায়ক অবস্থা
 Beggar description – বর্ণনা করা যায় না
 Behind the screen/ Scenes/curtain – পর্দার আড়ালে বা
 ভিতরে ভিতরে
 Between two fires – উভয় সঙ্কট
 Bid fair – ভালো কিছু আশা করা
 Big gun – নেতৃস্থানীয় ব্যক্তি
 Big wigs/Big guns / Big shots/Great guns – হোমড়া
 চোমড়া ব্যক্তি বর্গ
 Bird's eye view – মোটামুটি ধারণা
 Birds of a feather – একরকম স্বভাবের লোক
 Birds of passage – অস্থায়ী বাসিন্দা
 Black sheep – কুলাঙ্গার
 Blue blood- অভিজাত্য
 Book worm – গ্রন্থকীট
 Bosom friend – অন্তরঙ্গ বন্ধু
 Bring to book – শাস্তি দেওয়া, কৈফিয়ত চাওয়া
 Bring to light – প্রকাশ করা
 Build castle in the air – আকাশ কুসুম রচনা করা
 Burning question (important issue) – গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়
 Burning question – তীব্র বিতর্কের বিষয়
 By all means – সর্বপ্রকারে
 By and by – শীঘ্র

By and large – প্রধানতঃ
 By chance – দৈবাৎ
 By fits and starts – অনিয়মিতভাবে, মাঝে মাঝে
 By hook or by crook – যে কোন উপায়ে
 By leaps and bounds – দ্রুতগতিতে
 By no mean – কোন ভাবেই না
 By the by – প্রসঙ্গক্রমে
 Call in question- সন্দেহ করা
 Call to mind – স্মরণ করা
 Carry the day – জয়লাভ করা
 Catch red handed – হাতে নাতে ধরা
 Cats and dogs – মূষল ধারে
 Caught red handed – হাতে নাতে ধৃত
 Chicken hearted fellow – কাপুরুষ
 Cock and bull story – গাঁজাখুরি গল্প
 Cold war – ঠান্ডা যুদ্ধ
 Come to light – প্রকাশিত হওয়া
 Creature comforts – পার্থিব আরাম
 Crocodile tears – মায়া কান্না
 Cry in the wilderness – অরণ্যে রোদন
 Crying need – জরুরী প্রয়োজন
 Curtain lectures – স্ত্রীর পরামর্শ
 Dark horse – অপরিচিত এবং অপ্রত্যাশিত বিজয়ী
 dead against – তীব্র বিরোধী
 Dead language – যে ভাষা এখন আর কথ্য নয়
 Dead letter – অচল নিয়ম
 Dead of night – মধ্য রাত্রি
 Dog's chance – ক্ষীণ আশা
 Face value – বহিরাঙ্গের চেহারা
 Far and wide – সর্বত্র
 Fight shy – সর্বত্র
 Fish in a troubled water – এড়িয়ে চলা
 Fish out of water – এলোমেলো অবস্থায় সুযোগ নেওয়া
 Flesh and blood – অস্বস্তিকর অবস্থা
 Flying visit – রক্তমাংসের শরীর
 Fool's paradise – কাল্পনিক স্বর্গ
 For good – চিরকালের জন্য
 French leave – অনুমতি ছাড়া-ই ছুটি উপভোগ
 Fresh blood – নূতন উৎসাহী লোক
 From A to Z – প্রথম হইতে শেষ পর্যন্ত
 From hand to mouth – দিন আনে দিন খায় বা বহু কষ্টে জীবনধারণ
 করে।
 Gala day – উৎসবের দিন
 Get rid of – মুক্তি পাওয়া
 Give up the ghost – মরে যাওয়া
 Golden mean – মধ্যপন্থা
 Green horn – অনভিজ্ঞ, কাঁচালোক
 Hal mark – শ্রেষ্ঠতার ছাপ
 Hand in glove – অন্তরঙ্গ
 Hard and fast – বাঁধা ধরা
 Head and ears – সম্পূর্ণরূপে
 Heart and soul – সম্পূর্ণরূপে/সর্বান্তঃকরণে

Heart of heart – খোলাখলি
 Heart of hearts – অন্তরের গভীরতম প্রদেশ
 High time – সময় অতীত প্রায়
 Hold water – ধোপে টেকা
 Horns of a dilemma – উভয় সংকট
 Host in himself – একাই একশ
 Household word – পরিচিত নাম
 Hue and cry – শোরগোল
 Hush money – মুখ বন্ধ রাখার জন্য ঘুশ
 In a fix – মুশকিলে পতিত
 In a hurry – তাড়াহুড়ার মধ্যে
 In a nut shell – খুব সংক্ষেপে
 In black and white – লিখিতভাবে
 In cold blood – ঠান্ডা মাথায়
 In force – বলবৎ
 In good book of – সুনজরে
 In lieu of – পরিবর্তে
 In one's teens – তের থেকে উনিশ বছর বয়সের মধ্যে
 In order to – জন্য
 In the long run – পরিশেষে
 In the mean time – ইতিমধ্যে
 In the same boat – একই বিপদের সম্মুখীন
 In time – মুশকিলে পতিত
 In vain – বৃথা
 Ins and outs – খুঁটিনাটি সব কিছু
 Iron will – কঠোর সংকল্প
 Irony of fate – ভাগ্যের নির্মম পরিহাস
 Kith an kin – নিকট আত্মীয়
 Lame excuse – বাজে ওজর
 Lion's share – সিংহভাগ
 Lion's stock – হাস্যস্পন্দ
 Maiden speech – প্রথম বক্তৃতা
 Make up one's mind – মনস্থির করা
 Man of letters – পণ্ডিত লোক
 Man of straw – অপদার্থ লোক
 Man's nest – ঘোড়ার ডিম
 Neither here nor there – অপ্রাসঙ্গিক
 Nine day's wonder – অল্পস্থায়ী বিস্ময়ের বস্তু
 Now and then – মাঝে মাঝে
 Null and void – বাতিল
 Of course – অবশ্যই
 Of one's own accord – কারো নিজের ইচ্ছায়
 On the sly – গোপনে
 On the whole – মোটের উপর
 Once in a blue moon – নয় মাসের ছয় মাসে
 On the contrary – বিপরীত পক্ষে
 Out of date – অপ্রচলিত
 Out of doors – বাহিরে
 Out of order – বিকল
 Out of sorts – ঈষৎ অসুস্থ
 Out of temper – ক্রুদ্ধ

Out of the wood – বিপদমুক্ত
 Part and parcel – অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ
 Pros and cons – পক্ষের ও বিপক্ষের যুক্তি
 Red letter day – স্মরণীয় দিন
 Red tape – লাল ফিতার বাঁধন বা আমলাতান্ত্রিকতা
 Root and branch – সম্পূর্ণরূপে
 Rope of Sand – বালির বাঁধের মত ভঙ্গুর
 Rough passage – খারাপ সময়
 Round the clock – সমস্ত দিন
 Ruling passion – প্রধান আবেগ
 Salt of the earth – আদর্শ ব্যক্তি
 Silver lining – খারাপের মধ্যেও ভালর আভাস
 Sixth sense – জ্ঞানেন্দ্রিয়
 Skin and bone – অস্থিচর্মসার
 Sleeping Partner – নিষ্ক্রিয় অংশীদার
 Slip of the pen – লেখায় অসতর্কতাবশতঃ সামান্য ভুল
 Slip of the tongue – বলায় সামান্য ভুল
 Slow coach – অত্যন্ত চিলা বা বোকা লোক
 Small fry – চুনোপুঁটি
 Small talk – সাধারণ সামাজিক কথা
 Snake in the grass – গুপ্ত শত্রু
 Soft soap – তোষামোদ
 Stone's throw – অতি নিকটে
 Swan song – শেষ কথা বা শেষ উক্তি
 Take one to tasks – তিরস্কার করা
 Take to heart – মর্মান্বিত হওয়া
 Take to one's heels – ছুটিয়া পালানো
 Talk of the town – গরম আলোচনা
 Tall talk – বড় বড় কথা
 Tell upon – ক্ষতি করা
 The long and the short – সারমর্ম
 The yellow press – হলুদ সাংবাদিকতা
 Three R's – প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা
 To and fro – এদিক-ওদিক
 To the backbone – হাড়ে হাড়ে
 To the contrary – কাহারও বক্তব্যের বিপক্ষে
 To the letter – অক্ষরে অক্ষরে
 Tom, Dick and Harry – যে কোন সাধারণ ব্যক্তি
 Tooth and nail – ভীষণভাবে
 Turn over a new leaf – নূতনের সূচনা
 Up and doing – উদ্যোগী
 Up and downs – উত্থানপতন
 Virgin soil – অনাবাদী জমি
 Weal and woe – সুখ-দুঃখ
 White elephant – অত্যন্ত মূল্যবান কিন্তু যন্ত্রণাদায়ক জিনিস
 Widow's mite – দরিদ্রের ক্ষুদ্র দান
 Wolf in sheep's clothing – বকুবেশী শত্রু

Class Practice :

1. The America impressed – the word about the value of democracy.
2. He was accused – acid throwing
3. I still adhere – my BCS preparation.
4. the village are not accustomed – city life.
5. You may testify – my tolerance.

Lecture Num: 07-08

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Primary Concept about BCS Preli. (English), Primary Discussion on Sentence, Subject-Verb Agreement. Article.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. “The more the merrier” বাক্যটিতে ‘The’ শব্দটি Instrumental ‘The’
2. I saw..... one eyed man. –a
3. article is used based on- Spelling.
4. ant is Intelligent insect. – The/an
5. He will leave for..... USA. – The.
6. He is..... Honours graduate. –and.

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Articles

Article is two types- Definite and Indefinite.

□ ‘A’ and ‘An’ are called Indefinite articles, because they do not point out any particular person or thing

□ ‘The’ is called the Definite articles, because it points to some particular person or thing

‘A’ is used before-

-Consonants. Example- A boy, A word, A B. A.

-Such vowels as have the sound of ‘yu’ Example : A ewe, A useful thing, A unit, A European, A university.

- ‘O’ When it is sounded as ‘One’

- Example : A one eyed man, A one taka note.

‘An’ is used before-

- A vowel (a, e, i, o, u)- Example- An eye, An idiot, an ox.

- Consonants beginning with a vowel sound.

Example- An M.A, An M.B.B.S, An heir, An honest man, An hour.

-Aspirated ‘H’ When the accent is on the second syllable. Example-An hotel, an hero- Some other words of this class are- Habitual, Harmonious, Heraldic, Heroic, Heretical, Hypothesis.

‘The’ is used before-

- Date of the month. Example- The 1st January 2009,
- Nouns to indicate a profession. Example- He joined the bar. (Become a lawyer).
- Singular of common Noun to indicate a species or class. Example- The dog is a faithful animal.
- A noun defined by adjective or adjectival phrases and clauses. Example- The black dog, The man that came here yesterday.
- The superlative degree. Example- He is the best of them.
- Some Adjectives and Nouns in the singular number to express an abstract idea. Example- The future is unknown to us, Check the beast in you.

- An ordinal number written in letters but when written in Roman notation. No article is used.
Example- George the Fifth 9but George v), Chapter the second (but Chapter II).

-Adjective with plural notation to indicate a whole class of nations. Example- The rich are not always happy, the cow live on grass.

- The name of rivers (The Padma), gulfs (the persian Gulf), seas (the Bay of Bengal), mountain ranges (the Himalayas), groups of Islands (the Andamans), ship (the Titanic), newspapers (the Times), Descriptive geographical names (the Punjab), names of holy books (the Quran) the names of noted public place and important events (the High Court, The French Revolution).

□ Class Practice :

1. Please give mecup of coffee with cream and suger.
2. Statue of Liberty was a gift of friendship from France to United states.
3. Rita is studying English and math this semester.
4. black and white goat are grazing in the field.
5. It is one-way street of Chittagong.
6. cows grassing in field are mine.
7. friend of mine studies in university in district of Sylhet.
8. rich should go the pilgrimage.
9. For usual classes.
10. Rabindranath is Shakespeare of India.

Lecture Num: 09-10

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Details Discussion on Sentence

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. May Allah help you- Optative Sentence.
2. I am weak but I can walk-Compound Sentence.
3. The boy has a book-Assertive sentence.
4. Kawsar is such a good man that you can fully rely on him-Complex sentence.
5. His fall was due to his own carelessness- Simple sentence.
6. Please bring me a cup of tea-Imperative sentence.
7. What is looted cannot he blotted-Complex sentence.
8. Oh! that I would get this job-Exclamatory sentence.
9. Sentence must contain a subject and a verb.
10. Every sentence have two essential parts-Subject and predicate.
11. A sentence must have subject and definite verb.
12. He reads the book (Interrogative)- Does he read the book?
13. In spite of his poverty he is pappy-Simple Sentence

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Sentence

Definition : A Word or group of words giving a complete sense (এক বা একাধিক শব্দ মনের ভাব সম্পূর্ণ প্রকাশ করলে তাকে Sentence বলে. A sentence must have one subject and one finite verb in the minimum. A sentence has two parts-subject and predicate.

Example : He goes to school- Here 'He' is the subject and goes to school' is the predicate.

Categories of Sentences

□ According to meaning (অর্থ অনুসারে) There are five kinds of sentences-

- 1) Assertive 2) Interrogative 3) Imperative 4) Optative and 5) Exclamatory.

1) Assertive Sentence : Assertive Sentences make a simple statement of affairs, action, feeling or belief.

(যে Sentence দ্বারা কোন কিছু বর্ণনা করা বোঝায়). An assertive sentence may be divided into two kinds-

2) Interrogative Sentence : It asks question: (এ ধরনের বাক্যের শেষে question mark ব্যবহার করা হয়)

Example : why is he there? How are you?

3) Imperative Sentence: It expresses command, advice, request etc, (এ ধরনের বাক্যের সাধারণত subject উহ্য থাকে)

Example : Come here, Don't smoke.

4) Optative sentence : It expresses a wish or prayer. (এ ধরনের বাক্যে কোন আনুষ্ঠানিক ইচ্ছা বা কামনা প্রকাশ করে।)

Example : May Allah help you. Long live Bangladesh.

5) Exclamatory Sentence : It expresses a sudden feeling or emotion. (এ ধরনের বাক্য note of exclamation দিয়ে শেষ হয়।)

Example Alas! He is no more, What a tragic Dramman scene it was!

□ According to the number and nature of clauses in them. English sentences are generally divided into the following three categories.

1. Simple sentence: When a sentence consists of one subject and one predicate. It is called a simple sentence. (এ ধরনের বাক্যে একটি Subject ও একটি predicate থাকে।)

Example : He has a nice car, The vegetables are fresh.

2. Compound sentence: A sentence which contains two or more independent clauses is called a compound sentence.

Example: Do or die, He is poor but happy.

3. Complex sentence : A sentence which contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses is called a complex sentence.

Example: I know the man who came here.

Class Practice:

□ Identify the functional category of each of the following sentences:

1. Don't park your car here.
2. Everybody admires the beauty of the Taj Mahal.-
3. I don't think the girl is beautiful.-
4. He did not go to school yesterday, did he?-

5. Please do not smoke here.-

☐ Identify the following sentences as Simple, Compound or Complex:

1. Listen to me attentively or leave the class immediately.-
2. The telephone rang when I was going to bed.-
3. Rajshahi University is the second biggest university in the country.-
4. They invited about seven hundred people to the feast.-
5. Ten years have passed since his father died.-

Lecture Num: 11-12

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Clause And Its Classification

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. The news that you heard yesterday is known to all- a co-ordinate clause
2. He tells a tale that sounds untrue.- Adjective clause.
3. I often wonder how you are eating on. – Noun clause.

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Clause

Clause : A group of words having a subject and a finite verb (কতগুলো শব্দের সমষ্টি যাদের একটি Subject ও একটি Finite verb থাকে) It forms a sentence or part of a sentence and often functions as a noun, adjective and adverb. (sentence এর অংশ হিসেবে clause সাধারণত noun, adjective কিংবা adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে।)

Example : I have lost the pen which you gave me.

Classification: mainly Three kinds-

1. Principal/Independent clause
2. Sub-ordinate/ Dependent clause
3. Co-ordinate clause

1) Principal/Independent clause: যে Clause তার অর্থ-সম্পূর্ণরূপে স্বাধীনভাবে প্রকাশ করতে পারে তাকে Principal/Independent Clause বলে। যেমন- I shall go home.

2. Sub-ordinate/Dependent clause : যে Clause (তার অর্থ-সম্পূর্ণরূপে স্বাধীনভাবে প্রকাশের জন্য Principal Clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল। যেমন If you come, এখানে অর্থ-সম্পূর্ণ নয়। কিন্তু : If you come, I shall go, ইহা সম্পূর্ণ।

Sub-Ordinate clause কে তিনভাবে ভাগ করা যায় যথা:

a) Adjective- Clauses b) Adverbial Clauses c) Noun- Clauses

a) Adjective-Clauses : যে Clauses কোনো Noun এর পরে বসে ঐ Noun কে Modify করে তাকে Adjective-clauses বলে। যেমন : Mr. Karim is a teacher who works in Lybia. -- এখানে 'Who works in Lybia', Teacher কে modify করেছে।

Adjective clause -এ কতগুলো Relative pronouns (ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং সেগুলো Subject, Object অথবা Possessive form -এ থাকতে পারে

Relative Pronouns :

Subject	Object	Possessive
Who	Whom	Whose
Which	Which	Of Which
That	That	

Examples : 1. This is grammar book, Which should be read carefully.

2. My friend has bought a car. That looks very nice.
3. My brother Who works in Canada, has come home.
4. The house That was built last year has collapsed.

b) Adverbial clause: Adverbial clauses modify the verb of the main clause. Adverbial অনেক প্রকারের আছে। তার মধ্যে নিম্নলিখিতগুলো উল্লেখযোগ্য :

1. Adverbial Clauses of Time: main Clause -এ বর্ণিত কখন ঘটেছে-এ Clause-এ তার উল্লেখ থাকে। এ Clause নিম্নলিখিত Conjunctions দিয়ে শুরু হয়- when, After, As soon as, While, till/until, Before, As

Examples : i) When I was five, I went to a primary school.

ii) Karim fell asleep while he was reading newspaper.

iii) Before she went to bed, mina put out the lamp.

2. Adverbial clauses of Reason: কারণ উল্লেখ করা হয়। Adverbial clauses of reason নিম্নলিখিত conjunction দিয়ে শুরু হয় :Because, as, since

Examples: i) He could not attend the meeting because he was ill.

ii) As he came late, the teacher refused to let him in.

iii) Since the summer is very hot, most people use electric fans.

3. Adverbial Clauses of concession: এ Clause এ কোনো একটা কিছু স্বীকার করে নেওয়া হয় এবং though/although conjunctions দিয়ে শুরু হয়।

Examples: i) Though he is poor, he is honest.

ii) Although the house is small, it looks nice

4. adverbial clauses of condition : এ জাতীয় Clause এ ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনার উল্লেখ করা হয় এবং এতে যে শর্ত থাকে তা পূরণ হতেও পারে, নাও হতে পারে, কিন্তু শর্ত পূরণের সম্ভাবনা অনেকখানি। এক্ষেত্রে Conditional Clause এ Simple present tense এবং main clause-এ future tense অথবা imperative ব্যবহৃত হয়। এখানে Conjunction হিসেবে if ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples : i) If it rain tomorrow, I will not come.
ii) If you spoke to your teacher that way, he should be angry.

5. Adverbial Clauses of Degree: এ Clause-এ Conjunction হিসেবে as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example : i) He is intelligent as your are.
ii) I came as quickly as I could.

6. Adverbial Clauses of condition: এর কাজ হচ্ছে Main Clause এর Adjective অথবা Adverb এর যে তুলনামূলক দিক আছে সেটাকে modify করা। এ জাতীয় Clause ‘Than’ দিয়ে গুরু হয়।

Example : i) he is wiser Than I thought.
ii) She is cleverer Than you think.

7. Adverbial Clauses of Result: এ Clause that conjunction দিয়ে গুরু হয়।

Example : i) The tea was so hot that it burnt my tongue.
ii) He worked so hard that he fell ill.

8. Adverbial Clauses of purpose : এ Clause উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করে এবং so that, in order that ইত্যাদি Conjunctions দিয়ে গুরু হয়।

Example : You must work hard so that you may pass.

c) Noun Clauses : Noun এর পরিবর্তে Noun clause ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং নিম্নলিখিত অবস্থান গ্রহণ করতে পারে।

1) Subject 2) Object 3) prepositional Object 4) Appositive 5) Subject complement and 6) Object complement.

i) Noun clause as a subject : Noun clause যখন Subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন নিম্নলিখিত Conjunction দিয়ে গুরু হয় : that, what, how, why ইত্যাদি।

Example : i) That he will accept the job is certain
ii) How he dies is a mystery.

ii) Noun clause as a object : Noun clauses যখন Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন that, when, how, where, if ইত্যাদি দিয়ে গুরু হয়।

Examples : i) I know that he is innocent
ii) Nobody Knows when he will come.

iii) Noun Clauses as appositives :

Examples : a) The fact that he has become a criminal distresses his parents.

b) the news that a tiger had been seen in the village terrified the people.

iv) Noun clauses as subject complement : এক্ষেত্রে এর আগে be verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example : a) the reason for his popularity is that he is an honest man.

b) This exactly that he told.

v) Noun clauses as object complement:

Example : a) He told me what his name was

b) Mina asked her mother why she was crying.

3. Co-ordinate clause : A co-ordinate clause is of the same rank as another and is connected by a coordinating conjunction with the latter.

Example : He went there and found him dead.

Class Practice :

☐ Identify the category of clauses in the following sentences :

1. The guests we invited have arrived-
2. I know that she is very bright.-
3. Do you know why he come here? -
4. The girl in a green saree is my cousin. -
5. I know him better than you do. -
6. It is about two days since he ate last. -
7. Although they are poor. They are very generous.-
8. See me whenever you can make time. -
9. I don't understand what you are saying. -
10. The patient had died before the doctor came. -

Lecture Num: 13-14

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Tense, translation

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. Choose the right tense : My friend before I came
a) Would be leaving b) had been leaving c) had left d) will leave (c)
2. Choose the correct tense : a) Scarcely had we start than it began to rain. B) Scarcely had we started when it began to rain. C) Scarcely had we started but it started to rain. D) Scarcely had we been started but it began to rain.-(d)
3. গরু ঘাস খাইয়া বাঁচে – The Cow lives on grass.
4. রাতের খাবার নিমন্ত্রণে কে এসেছিলেন ? – Who came to

diner?

5. দুই-তৃতীয়াংশ – Two –thirds
6. মানবজাতি এখন সংকটাপন্ন – mankind is at a stake now.
7. দশটা বাজতে ছয় মিনিট বাকি – It is six minutes to ten
8. সে কলেরায় মারা গিয়েছে – he died of Cholera.
9. অজ্ঞতা অন্ধকারের শামিল– Ignorance is darkness.
10. তাকে জানাও তাকে পছন্দ কর – To know her is to like her.
11. মন্টুর দুই ভাই – Montu has two brothers.
12. এবারের সংগ্রাম মুক্তির সংগ্রাম – Struggle this time is the struggle for liberation
13. তিনি মুক্তিযুদ্ধে যোগদান করেন – He joined into the war of liberation
14. তার মেয়েটি ভাল গান গায়, তাই নয় কি?– His daughter signs well, doesn't she
15. গত সন্ধ্যা হইতে মুষলধারে বৃষ্টি হইতেছে – It has been raining cats and dogs since last evening.
16. শিশুটি হাসিতে হাসিতে মায়ের নিকট আসিল – The baby came to its mother laughing.
17. প্রথমে আমিই তোমাকে সাহায্য করিয়াছিলাম – It is I who helped you first.
18. রকিব সাঁতার কাটতে জানে – Rakib knows how to swim.
19. আমি এ থেকে কিছুই বুঝলাম না – I can make either head nor tail of it.
20. এই লেনদেনে আমি টাকা কড়িবিহীন হয়ে পড়েছি – I am out of pocket by the transaction.
21. তার বাড়ি যশোর – He comes from Jessore.
22. সে হাসিতে হাসিতে ঘরে ঢুকিল – He entered the room laughing .
23. ডাক্তার ডাকো – Call in a doctor
24. অতি সন্ধ্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট – too many cooks spoil the broth.
25. ডাক্তার আসার পূর্বে রোগী মারা গেল – The patient had died before the doctor came.

বিস্তারিত আলোচনাঃ

Tense

The word tense comes from the Latin 'Tempus' (meaning time). The, tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action.

ইংরেজী Tense প্রধানত তিন প্রকার। যথা :-

- a) Present Tense (বর্তমান কাল)
- b) Past Tense (অতীত কাল) এবং
- c) Future Tense (ভবিষ্যৎ কাল)

প্রত্যেক Tense কে আবার চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়

I) Indefinite of Simple (II) Continuous (III) Perfect and (IV) Perfect continuous.

Present Tense**1) Present Indefinite Tense (Simple Present)**

- শর্তাবলী : (১) চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal truth)
 (২) অভ্যাসগত সত্য বোঝালে (Habitual fact)
 (৩) সাধারণভাবে বর্তমানের কোন কাজ

চিনিবার উপায় : বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে ই, অ, এ ইত্যাদি বিভক্তি যুক্ত থাকে।

গঠন : Sub + v₁(v₁..... verb এর Present form) (v₂verb এর past) v₃ Verb এর Past participle).
 কিন্তু sub 3rd person singular Number হলে verb এর সাথে 's' বা 'es' যোগ করতে হয়।

বিঃ দ্রঃ Verb এর শেষের letter টি vowel হলে 'es' এবং শেষের letter টি consonant হলে 's' যোগ করতে হয়।

ব্যতিক্রম : যেসব verb এর শেষের letter 'ss', ch, z, x সেগুলোর ক্ষেত্রে 'es' যোগ হবে। আবার যেসব verb এ শেষের letter 'e' তাদের ক্ষেত্রে শুধু 's' যোগ হবে।

Examples :

সূর্য পূর্ব দিকে উঠে (The sun rises in the east.)
 সে একটি উপন্যাস পড়ে (He reads a novel.)
 সে প্রতিদিন কলেজ যায় (he goes to college every day.)

2) Present Continuous (Present Progressive) :

শর্তাবলী : (ক) বর্তমানের চলমান কোন কাজ (খ) অদূর ভবিষ্যতের কোন পরিকল্পনা।

চিনিবার উপায় : বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছি, তেছ, তেছে, তেছেন, বা ছে, ছছ, চিছ ইত্যাদি বিভক্তি যুক্ত থাকে।

গঠন : Sub + am/is/are + verb + ing

Examples :

আমি বই পড়ছি- I am reading a book.
 সে বই পড়ছে- He is reading a book
 আমি আজ রাতে ঢাকা যাছি- I am going to Dhaka tonight (Near future)

NB: The following verbs are not normally used in the continuous form

Verbs of perception : see, hear, smell notice, recognize.

Verbs of appearing : look, appear, seem.

Verbs of emotion : want, wish, desire, feel, like, love, hate, hope, refuse, prefer.

Verbs of thinking : think, suppose, believe, agree, consider, trust, remember, forget, know, imagine, mean, mind, understand.

Have (Possess) : Own possess, belong to, contain, consist of be ইত্যাদি।

3) Present perfect Tense : কোন কাজ শেষ হয়ে গেছে কিন্তু ফলাফল বর্তমান আছে বোঝালে Present Perfect Tense হয়।

চিনিবার উপায় : বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে ইয়াছি, ইয়াছ, ইয়াছে, ইয়াছেন ইত্যাদি বিভক্তি যুক্ত থাকে।

গঠন : Sub + have/has + v₃

Examples :

আমি কাজটি করিয়াছি – I have done the work.
 বাবা বাড়ী এসেছে – My father has come home.
 সে ঘন্টার পর ঘন্টা পড়ছে – He has studied for hours.

NB : Present perfect Tense is never with adverbs of past time

4) Present perfect continuous Tense : কোন কাজ পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে বোঝালে তাকে Present perfect continuous Tense

গঠন : Sub + have been/has been + verb + ing + since/for + time.

Examples:

আমি দুইদিন ধরিয়া কাজটি করিতেছি – I have been doing the work for two days.
 সকাল হতে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে – It has been raining since morning.

Past Tense**1) Past Indefinite Tense :**

- শর্তাবলী : ১) সাধারণভাবে অতীতের কোন কাজ
 ২) অতীতের অভ্যাস

চিনিবার উপায় : সাধারণ অবস্থায় বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে ল, লে, লাম, লেন ইত্যাদি বিভক্তি যুক্ত থাকে। কিন্তু অতীতের অভ্যাস বোঝালে বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে ত, তে, তাম ইত্যাদি বিভক্তি যুক্ত থাকে।

গঠন : সাধারণ অবস্থায় Sub + v₂ কিন্তু অতীতের অভ্যাস বোঝালে sub + would/used to + v₁

Examples :

আমি কাজটি করলাম – I did the work
 সে প্রত্যহ নদীতে গোসল করত – He used to bathe in the river every day (অতীতের অভ্যাস)

2) Past continuous (Past Progressive) : অতীতকালে কোন কাজ কিছুক্ষণ চলছিল বোঝালে তাকে Past continuous Tense বলে।

চিনিবার উপায় : বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে তেছিল, তেছিলে, তেছিলেন ইত্যাদি বিভক্তি যুক্ত থাকে।

গঠন : Sub + was/were + verb + ing

Examples :

সে ফুটবল খেলিতেছিল – He was playing football
 তারা ফুটবল খেলিতেছিল – They were playing football.
 বিঃ দ্রঃ অতীত কালের দুটি Clause যখন when/while দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তখন প্রায়ই একটি Past Continuous এবং অন্যটি Past indefinite Tense হয়।

Example :

তুমি যখন মাঠে খেলছিলে, আমি তোমাকে দেখছিলুম- I saw you while you were playing in the field.

3) Past Perfect Tense : অতীত কালের দুটি কাজ সম্পন্ন হলে এদের মধ্যে যেটি আগে ঘটেছিল সেটি Past perfect এবং যেটি পরে ঘটেছিল সেটি Past indefinite Tense হয়।

গঠন : Sub + had + v₃

Example :

অমিত বাড়ী আসিবার পূর্বে নালিমা চালিয়া গেল – Nilima had gone out before Amit came home

ডাক্তার আসার পর রোগীটি মারা গেল – The patient died after the doctor had come

4) Past perfect continuous Tense : অতীত কালে কোন কাজ কোন বিশেষ সময়ের পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে সেই সময় পর্যন্ত চলছিল বোঝালে Past perfect continuous Tense হয়।

গঠন : Sub + had been + verb + ing

Example :

ট্রেনটি ছাড়িবার পূর্বে আমরা খেলা করছিলাম – We had been playing before the train started.

মিস্টার রায় সেখানে পাঁচ বৎসর যাবৎ শিক্ষকতা করছিলেন – Mr. Roy had been teaching there for five years.

Future Tense

1) Future Indefinite Tense : ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন কাজ ঘটবে বোঝালে future indefinite Tense হয়।

চিনিবার উপায় : বাংলা ক্রিয়ার শেষে ব, বে, বা, ইত্যাদি যুক্ত থাকে।

গঠন : Sub + shall/will + v₁

Examples :

আমি বাড়ি যাব – I shall go home.

সে স্কুলে যাইবে – He will go to school.

2) Future continuous Tense : ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন কাজ হতে থাকবে বোঝালে future continuous tense হয়।

গঠন : Sub + Shall be/ will be + verb + ing

আমি কাজটি করিত থাকিব – I shall be doing the work.

তখন আমি বইটি পড়িতে থাকিব – I shall be reading the book then

3) Future Perfect Tense : ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন কাজ হয়ে যাবে বোঝালে বা দুটি কাজের মধ্যে একটি আগে হবে বোঝালে Future Perfect Tense হয়। তবে ভবিষ্যৎকালের দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে হবে তা future Perfect Tense এবং অপর কাজটি present indefinite tense হবে।

Example :

কাজটি ২টার মধ্যে শেষ হবে – (The work will have been finished by 2 o'clock)

সে আসার আগেই তুমি কাজটি করবে – (You will have done the work before he comes)

4) Future Perfect continuous Tense : ভবিষ্যৎ কালে কোন সময়ের মধ্যে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে বোঝালে তাক Future perfect continuous tense বলে।

গঠন : Sub + shall have been/ will have been + verb + ing

Examples :

বাবা আসার আগ পর্যন্ত আমি কাজটি করতে থাকব – I shall have been doing the work before my father comes.

সে আসার আগ পর্যন্ত তুমি কাজটি করতে থাকবে – You will have been doing the work before he comes.

Class Practice :

Make correct sentences' with the following verbs in the tenses given in brackets:

1. Arise (Future Indefinite)
2. Beat (Present indefinite)-
3. Bind (Present Continuous)-
4. Cut (Present Perfect)-
5. Dig (Past Perfect)-
6. Dive (Present Continuous)-
7. Feel (Present Indefinite)-
8. Freeze (Past Indefinite)-
9. Hang (Past Perfect continuous)-
10. Get (Future Continuous)-
11. Mislead (Present Perfect)-
12. Overcome (Present Perfect Continuous)-
13. Prove (Future Indefinite)-
14. Rid (Past Indefinite)-
15. Sew (Present Perfect)-
16. Awake (present Continuous)-
17. Begin (Present Perfect Continuous)
18. Burn (future Indefinite)-
19. Cast (Future Indefinite)-
20. Dream (Past Perfect Continuous)-
21. Fall (Past Indefinite)-
22. Forbid (Past Perfect)-
23. Hew (Past Perfect)-
24. Kneel (Past Continuous)-
25. Lie (Present Perfect)-
26. Mean (Present Indefinite)-
27. Partake (Present Continuous)-
28. Relay (Future Perfect Continuous)-
29. Throw (Future Continuous)-
30. Wear (Past Indefinite) –

Lecture Num: 15-16

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Right form of Verbs, use of some Confusing verbs.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. Only after I went home, did I remember my doctor's appointment.
2. He had written the book before he retired.
3. I took a map with me, as I didn't want to lose my way on the journey
4. I am looking forward to seeing you.
5. The Arabian Nights is still a great favorite.
6. He ran fast lest he should miss the train.
7. Neela burnt her hand when she was cooking dinner.
8. He would have been arrested if he had tried to leave the country.
9. As the sun was shining, I decided to go out.
10. Do not make a noise while your father is sleeping.

11. He gave up playing football when he got married.
12. She told me his name after he left/had left.
13. We must look pleased or else he'll be dissatisfied.
14. He advised me to give up smoking.
15. Shaheen would never have taken the job if he had known what great demand it would make on his time.
16. Just now he has had his dinner but he says he'll see you when he's finish.
17. Three-fourths of the work has been finished.
18. The path had been paved, so we were able to walk through the path.
19. The Parthenon is said to have been erected in the age of Pericles.
20. A reward has been announced for the employees who have worked hard.
21. If a ruby is heated it will temporarily loose its colour.
22. The speaker failed to make the audience listen to him patiently.
23. Can you tell me where Mr Ali lives ?
24. How many eggs have your hens laid this month?
25. We have not had a holiday since the beginning of the year.
26. If I were you, I would handle the situation more carefully.
27. Would you mind singing a folk song?
28. The Tajmahal is said to have been built by Shahjahan
29. If I were a millionaire, I would help every worthy cause.
30. Hasan has chosen the right path.
31. Have you finished the work yet?
32. My principal objection is that I am tired.
33. The man injured in the accident was taken to hospital.
34. If I were you, I would never do it.
35. When water freezes, It turns into ice.
36. The ship sank.
37. Slow and steady wins the race.
38. You are the man who has always troubled me.
39. Travelers had better get their reservations well in advance.
40. I hung the picture on the wall yesterday.
41. I went to the market with a view to buy a book.
42. If hadn't seen the trick with my own eyes I would never have believed it possible.
43. The boy from the village said, "I would rather starve than beg".
44. A selection of Nazrul's poems have been published to the joy of the readers.
45. He talks as if he knew everything.

বিস্তারিত আলোচনাঃ

Right Form of verbs

Rule 01: কোন adj এর পূর্বে article 'the' বসলে ঐ জাতীয় সকলকে একসঙ্গে নির্দেশ করে। ফলে Sub ও verb plural হয়।

Examples : I) The rich (be) not always happy

=> The rich are not always happy.

II) The pious (be) happy.

=> The pious are happy.

III) The poor (to live) from hand to mouth

=> The poor live from hand to mouth

Rule 02 : of দ্বারা দুটি Noun যুক্ত হলে পূর্বের Noun অনুসারে verb বসে।

Examples : The colour of her eyes (be) blue

=> the colour of her eyes is blue.

Rule 03 : অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ উলে-খ না থাকলে বাক্যে যদি always, regularly, sometimes, often, daily, generally, everyday, normally, occasionally, usually ইত্যাদি উলে-খ থাকে তবে বাক্যটি Present indefinite Tense হয়।

Examples : I) He always (disturb) the class

=> He always disturbs the class.

II) He often (visits our village).

Rule 04 : বাক্যে Now/at this moment/at present উলে-খ থাকলে বাক্যটি Present continuous Tense হয়।

=> They are playing in the field now.

II) He (watch) TV at this moment

=> he is watching TV at this moment.

Rule 05 : বাক্যে just, just now, already, recently, lately, yet, ever ইত্যাদি উলে-খ থাকলে বাক্যটি present perfect Tense হয়।

Examples : I) I (see) him recently.

=> I have seen him recently.

II) My brother (move) to a new place just now

=> My brother has moved to a new place just now.

Rule 06 : বাক্যে অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ যেমন yesterday, ago, long ago, long since, once, last এবং অতীতের সময় উলে-খ থাকলে বাক্যটি Past indefinite tense হয়।

Examples : My father (come) home last night

=> My father came home last night

Rule 07 : Interrogative pronouns যেমন: what, when, why, how, which ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো নিজেরা প্রশ্ন complete করতে পারেনা বলে এদের পর Tense অনুযায়ী সাহায্যকারী Verb বসে।

Examples : What you (go) to drink now?

=> What are you going to drink now?

এখানে Now Present continuous tense নির্দেশ করে। ফলে are subject এর পূর্বে এবং What এর পরে বসেছে। অনুরূপ ভাবে, Why he (go) out yesterday?

=> Why did he go out yesterday?

Rule 08 : Since যদি বাক্যের মাঝখানে conjunction হিসেবে থাকে তবে since এর পূর্বের অংশ Present Tense এর হলে পরের অংশ Past indefinite Tense হয়। কিন্তু since এর প্রথম অংশ Past indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ Past perfect Tense

হয়।

Examples : I) Ten years have passed since my father (die)

=> Ten years have passed since my father died.

II) It was long since I (see) her

=> It was long since I had seen her.

Rule 09 : As if/ as though বাক্যের মাঝখানে থাকলে এদের প্রথম অংশ Present Tense হলে পরের অংশ Past indefinite এবং প্রথম অংশ Past indefinite হলে পরের অংশ Past perfect Tense হয়। তবে be এর পরিবর্তে were বসে।

Examples : I) he speaks as though he (know) everything

=> he speaks as though he knew everything.

II) She acts as if she (be) a queen

=> She acts as if she were a queen.

Rule 10 : It is time, It is high time, fancy ইত্যাদি বাক্যের শুরুতে থাকলে বাক্যটি Past indefinite Tense হয়।

Examples : I) I fancy I (turn) pale

=> I fancy I turned pale.

II) It is high time we (earn) our Livelihood

=> It is high time we earned our Livelihood

III) It is time you (realized) your mistakes.

=> It is time your realized your mistakes.

Rule 11 : বাক্যে let, modal auxiliaries (May, Might, Can, Could, Shall, Should, will, would), cannot but, could not but, had better, would rather এবং to এর পর verb এর Present form বসে।

Examples : I) He could not but (to do) the work.

=> he could not but do the work.

II) He would rather (to die) than beg.

=> he would rather die than beg.

III) He let me (to do) the work.

=> he let me do the work.

Rule 12 : বাক্যে Keep, Help, Without, Remain, mind, would you mind, cannot help, could not help, with a view to, look forward to, habituated to, devoted to, addicted to এবং to ব্যতিত অন্যান্য Preposition (of, on, in, at, for ইত্যাদি) এর পর verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হবে।

Examples : I) They never planned of (go) there

=> they never planned of going there.

II) He went to market with a view to (buy) a gift.

=> He went to market with a view to buying a gift.

III) Would you mind (open) the door?

=> Would you mind opening the door?

IV) I cannot help (do) it.

=> I cannot help doing it.

Rule 13 : একটি Simple sentence- এ একাধিক verb থাকলে ব্রাকেট verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। কিন্তু উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করলে প্রদত্ত Verb এর পূর্বে to বসে।

Examples : I) I watched him (go) over the hill.

=> I watched him going over the hill.

II) He went to college (to attend) the class.

=> He went to college to attend the class.

Rule 14 : lest-যুক্ত বাক্যে ব্রাকেট verb এর পূর্বে verb এর সাথে Should/Might বসে।

Example : I) he ran fast lest he (miss) the train.

=> He ran fast lest he should miss the train.

Rule 15 : কোন কাজ চলমান না বোঝালে be এবং be verb এর পর মূল Verb এর Past Participle বসে।

Example : I) English is (speak) all over the world

=> English is spoken all over the world

Rule 16 : Narration ঘটিত বাক্যে ভবিষ্যতের সময় (Next month, next week ইত্যাদি) উল্লেখ থাকলে ব্রাকেট verb এর পূর্বে would বসে কিন্তু অতীতের সময় উল্লেখ থাকলে বাক্যটি Past perfect tense হয়।

Examples : I) He said that he (go) home next week.

=> He said that he would go home next week

Rule 17 : While + verb + ing

অর্থাৎ while এর পর verb থাকলে প্রদত্ত verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয় কিন্তু While তার পর Sub এরপর verb থাকলে বাক্যটি past continuous Tense হয়।

Examples : I) While (walk) in the garden, a snake bit me.

=> While walking in the garden, a snake bit me.

II) While I (cross) the road, a bus hit me.

=> While I was crossing the road, A bus hit me

Rule 18 : There + verb + sub

অর্থাৎ there দ্বারা শুরু বাক্যে পরবর্তী noun অনুসারে verb বসে।

Examples : I) There (be) many trees in front of our college.

=> There are many trees in front of our college.

II) There stand) a big tree in front of our department.

=> There stands a big tree in front of our department.

Rule 19 : একই দৈর্ঘ্য, পরিমাণ ওজন বোঝালে Sub দেখলে Plural হলেও verb singular হয়।

Examples : I) Fifty miles (be) a long distance.

=> Fifty miles is a long distance.

Rule 20 : If + conditional

I) If + present + future

অর্থাৎ if যুক্ত clause টি যদি Present indefinite Tense হয় তবে Clause টি Future indefinite Tense হবে।

Examples : If you play in the rain, you (catch) cold.

=> If you play in the rain, you will catch cold.

II) If + past indefinite + past conditional

Examples : If you wanted, I (help) you.

=> If you wanted, I would help you.

II) If + Past perfect + perfect conditional

Example : If I had tried, I (succeed)

=> If I had tried, I might succeeded.

Rule 21 : কোন চিরন্তন সত্য (Universal truth), ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা (Historical fact), অভ্যাস গত কাজ (Habitual fact), বুঝাতে verb এর Present Indefinite হয়। সুতরাং এরূপ ক্ষেত্রে Subject-Third person ও singular number হলে verb এর শেষে s বা es বসে।

Examples : I) The sun (rise) in the east.

=> The sun rises in the east.

Rule 22 : Present Perfect বা Present Perfect Continuous tense -এ period of time এবং নির্দিষ্ট সময় বা point of time বুঝাতে তার পূর্বে Since ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples : I) It (to rain) since morning.

=> It has been raining since morning.

II) It (to rain) for five days.

=> It has been raining for five days.

Rule 23 : No sooner-than, Scarcely-when, Hardly-before ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে, প্রথম Clause টির Verb-Past Perfect tense এবং দ্বিতীয় Clause টির verb-Past Indefinite tense হবে।

Examples : I) No sooner had the teacher (to enter) the class than the students (to stand up).

=> No sooner had the teacher entered the class than the students stood up.

Rule 24 : When বা after দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Clause এর ক্ষেত্রে When বা After এর পূর্ববর্তী Clause টির Verb-Future বা Present-Indefinite tense হলে, পরবর্তী clause টির verb-Present Perfect tense হবে।

Examples : I) I shall go to college after I (to leave) school.

=> I shall go to college after I have left school.

Rule 25 : Sub-ordinate clause-than, as well as, as to, more than ইত্যাদি তুলনাবাচক conjunction, দ্বারা সূচিত হলে, সেক্ষেত্রে Principal clause-Past tense হলেও Sub-ordinate clause এর verb তার অর্থানুসারে যে কোন Tense হতে পারে।

Examples : I) My mother loved me more than she (loved) my sister.

=> My mother loved me more than she loves my sister.

Rule 26 : Sentence এর প্রথমে যদি Were, Had বা if থাকে এবং ইচ্ছাসূচক অর্থ প্রকাশ করে, তাহলে দ্বিতীয় Subject এর পর Auxiliary Verb হিসেবে Would বা Would have বসে এবং Would have এর পরবর্তী Verb টি Past Participle এর পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Examples : I) Had I been a king, I (go help) the poor.

=> Had I been a king, I would have helped the poor.

Rule 27 : That দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত হলে এবং That এর পূর্ববর্তী Clause টির Past Indefinite tense হলে, পরবর্তী Clause টির verb-Past Perfect tense হবে।

Examples : I) Rahim said that he (to do) the work.

=> Rahim said that he had done the work.

Rule 28 : 'Need'-modal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে Negative বাক্যে Verb এর শেষে third Person Singular number এ s বা es যুক্ত হয় না।

Examples : I) The old man (needs not) work all day long.

=> The old man need not work all day long.

Rule 29 : নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলো যেমন- Desire, Promise, decide, dare, hope, want, refuse, expect, wish, offer ইত্যাদি পরবর্তী (দ্বিতীয় ব্রাকেট) verb এর পূর্বে Infinitive to বসে। এদের পরবর্তী verb-Gerund এ পরিবর্তিত হয় না।

Examples : I) He refused (Help) me.

=> He refused to help me.

Rule 30 : নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলো যেমন- Excuse, avoid, consider, forgive, stop, pardon, suggest, practice, prefer, finish, enjoy ইত্যাদি পরবর্তী verb-Gerund এ পরিবর্তিত হয়। এদের পরবর্তী verb এর পূর্বে to বসে না।

Examples : I) I have finished (read) the book.

=> I have finished reading the book.

● **Use of some confusing Verbs :**

Lie, Lay, Strike, Stroke, Awake, Wake, Await, Wait, Lose, Loose (adjective), Loose (verb), Loss.

● **The following verbs have no Changer :**

Bet, Burst, Cast, Cost, Cut, Hit, Hurt, Let, Put, Rid, Set, Shed, Shut, Split, Spread, Thrust etc.

Class Practice :

Use the right form of verbs in the brackets :

1. Flowers (be) gift of nature-
2. It (dew) in winter-
3. The virtuous (be) blessed-
4. What you (do) now?
5. You (watch) television often?
6. The baby (cry) because it is hungry now-
7. The play just (begin)-
8. He not yet (finished) the book-
9. We are none of us (get) any younger-
10. I don't mind (have) asparagus-
11. I just (receive) my father's letter-
12. Ten years have passed since he (come) here-
13. Their family (live) in Dhaka for the fast five years-
14. I not (Choose) my career yet-
15. He (go) ten minutes ago-
16. We (be) in Dhaka since last week-
17. I wish I (to be) a philosopher like Socrates-
18. She proceeded as though I not (speak)-
19. He tells the matter as if wish (sing)-
20. When was the book (buy)-
21. Fifty miles (be) a long way-
22. Would that I (enter) the room-
23. If you wanted, I (help) you-
24. If he ran fast, he (get) the prize-
25. Many a boy (be present in the meeting-
26. She normally (take) her breakfast at 7 a.m-
27. I did not get used to (write) on this rough paper-
28. Let him, (to do) to the work-
29. Anik said that he (go) home next week-
30. I got the work (do)-

Lecture Num: 17-18

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Completing Sentences, Spelling, Synonyms.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. New programs will be broadcasted next week in

Bangladesh Television.

2. The price of rice are rising.

3. Dhaka is becoming one of the busiest cities in Asia.
4. What would have happened if the bridge had broken.
5. To stay healthy, we must plan to have a balanced diet.
6. Every driver must be held responsible for his own actions.
7. Nobody knocked him down; it was an accident.
8. It will be your task to make sure the flow of traffic is maintained without interruption.
9. If we want concrete proof, we are looking Clear evidence.
10. No one can deny that he is clever.
11. Stockings are long socks.
12. Many students will now be starting to worry about their exams result.
13. Climate is a state of the environment.
14. He intends to stay in the country for two months.
15. The parents became extremely anxious when their son had not returned by eleven o'clock.
16. I always remember the holiday I spent in your home, she said.
17. He knew it was a very risky operation but he was determined to carry it out.
18. She has died her hair a beautiful shade of brown.
19. Scenery is not the only thing that tourists want to seen.
20. I have an interest in the matter.
21. He gave up playing football when he got married.
22. As the sun was shining, I decided to go out.
23. Don't Make a noise while your father is sleeping.
24. I am looking for some one who can play the piano.
25. I opened the door as soon as I heard the bell.
26. Tell me who told you that.
27. Water boils if you heat it to 100⁰ Centigrade.
28. I have read the book that you lent me.
29. There are a lot of dangerous drivers.
30. She is beautiful but she is not so beautiful as her mother.
31. I thought that the prettiest one of all was the last one.
32. I don't think you will have any difficulty to get a driving license.
33. At least one of the students gets full marks every time.
34. My wife reminded me of my appointment
35. The team is made up eleven players.
36. We need two hundred dollars besides his to pay for everything.
37. If I had known you were coming I would have gone to the station.
38. The captain left the boat, because it turned over.
39. One should be careful about one's duty.

40. He waited until the plane took off.
41. I spent some time with the patient.
42. Trees have cast off their leaves.
43. In spite of my request, he did not get off.
44. The children studied in a class room whose windows were never opened.
45. To stay healthy, we must plan to have a balanced diet.
46. We must keep our fingers crossed (crossed) that the weather will stay fine for the picnic tomorrow.
47. As they waited Rahim argued against war While his brother was discussing the effects of pollution.
48. The Olympic games were watched by literally billions of people over the world.
49. The author thinks that true learning will lead to discovery of unknown world.
50. To Celebrate the arrival of spring, Bangladesh Television organized a special function
51. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree, the University will employ me.
52. If a substance is cohesive, it tends to stick together.
53. He stopped his car abruptly when the light turned red.
54. The influence of the technological revolution in acceleration and intensifying the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of the few should worry us all.
55. Few people would care to take the negative side of the proposition that the women of the world are oppressed and scorned.
56. Anger, even when it is inevitable has one virtue, it overcomes desire.
57. Although a few years ago the fundamental fact about the Milky Way seemed fairly well established now even its mass and radius have come into question.
58. Because she had a reputation for querulousness we were surprised and pleased when she greeted us so affably.
59. A blatant statements is an overt comparison; it does not likeness. between them.
60. All of the people at the AAME conference are Mathematics teachers.
61. Prices for bicycles can run as high as Tk. 2,000.00.
62. Travelers had better get their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Eid-holidays.
63. A seventeen years old is not old enough to vote in an election.
64. Almost everyone fails to his driver's test on the first try.
65. The last would of the proverb, Handsome is that

- handsome does.
66. Give her a telephone number to ring in case she gets lost.
67. A person who writes about his own life an autobiography.
68. A pilgrim is a person who undertakes a journey to a holy place.
69. Something which is obnoxious means that it is very unpleasant.
70. Something that is 'fresh' is something in fairly good condition
71. A fantasy is an imaginary story.
72. An ordinance is a law.
73. Three score is three times twenty.
74. 'Pediatric' relates to the treatment of children.
75. 'Plebiscite; is a term related to Politics.
76. Many islands make up an archipelago.
77. A speech full to many words is A verbose speech.
78. To meet trouble half-way means to be puzzled.
79. People who assume that no evil can befall them are foolishly complacent.
80. Do not worry, English grammar is not too difficult understand.
81. The boy from the village said, " I would rather starve than beg."
82. Give my complements to him.
83. 'He has been ill Since Friday'
84. Choose the appropriate alternative to complete the sentence. 'He had Severe attack of fever'
85. A machiavellian character is scheming person.
86. Because of Child's abnormal behaviour, he was referred to a psychiatrist.
87. Having been found guilty of theft Henry Jones found it difficult to find work in his chosen field as an accountant.
88. He suffered from the illusion that there was another Napoleon.
89. He was reluctant to have follow to such stern measures.
90. None but the brave deserves the fair.
91. A hospital can be a forbidding and intimidating place.
92. As soon as he became rich he cast aside his friends.
93. Sherlock Holmes, the detective, solved many puzzling crimes.
94. An 'Erratic' person is one who is unreliable.
95. He (dare) go there. He dared to go there.
96. Although traffic in Dhaka city is increasing, no one is doing anything about it.
97. You would succeed if you try again.
98. Kazi Nazrul Islam is our national poet.
99. A geologist studies the earth.
100. A specialist in eye diseases is called an ophthalmologist.

101. A viciouscircle is a situation which cannot be changed.
102. As the day went on, the weather got worse.
103. They came by car, didn't they?
104. Great talkers are never great doers.
105. No sooner had he left than I came.
106. One working in the same place is a colleague.
107. Before we can decide on the future uses of this drug we must review much more information.
108. The boys speak English fluently.
109. Finishing the letter tonight, she will post it tomorrow.
110. I regret to say that his disease is incurable.
111. What is needed is a more realistic approach to the problem.
112. I'll give you my answer tomorrow without fail.
113. My father insists on using quality materials for the construction of our new house.
114. Slow and steady wins the race.
115. Traditional sailors are faced many of the same dangers as their predecessors.
116. The name of our country is the People's Republic of Bangladesh.
117. You can't live very long without eating.
118. Family members usually love each other.
119. Did Karim pass the test? yes in fact his score was the same as mine.
120. Please don't make photocopies of copyrighted material without the permission of the publisher.
121. Mr. Alan greenspan is the Governor of the US Federal Reserve System.
122. He refused point blank to help me.
123. The price of daily necessities increases by leaps and bounds.
124. What you saw is quite out of place.
125. It turned out that he had fabricated the whole story.
126. He was full of apprehension, at the thought of the dangers ahead.
127. The famous musician was once an indistinct organist in the small village church.
128. He spoke fiercely to his enemy.
129. I am changing all the time, sometimes people like me, something they don't wheather.
130. That man sitting on the horse with the black beared is the sultan.
131. Man proposes. God disposes. Antihesis.
132. She wanted to gave some coffee to her guests; however she did not have much sugar
133. They started for Chittagong set out.
134. The mob is disperse.
135. Mr. Karim has not ever lived alone before.
136. He was so angry that he made me to leave the classroom
137. Everybody should Look after their old parents.

138. I wanted to build a bookcase but I could not make sight of the instruction.
139. In course of history there have been many revolutions in which the down trodden masses have risen against the oppressors.
140. The mark of punctuation used to indicate a major pause or break is the ().
141. The opposite word of 'Discrete' is avoid.
142. যে বিজ্ঞাপন হাতে হাতে প্রচার করা হয় তাকে বলে Handbill.
143. Nature is the best physician.
144. Sinners will suffer in the long run.
145. He has been ill since Friday last.

Spelling

Humorous, Catalogue, Hallucination, Separate, Malaria, Misspell, Assassination, Accommodation, Secretariate, Television, Possession, Believe, Receive, Ascertain.

Synonym

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Meaning
Obdurate	একগুঁয়ে	Stubborn	জেদী
Resentment	বিরক্তি	Anger	রাগ
Infringe	ভঙ্গ করা	Transgress	খসীন করা
Brochure	পুস্তিকা	Pamphlet	পুস্তিকা
Illusive	অলীক	Not deceptive	ভ্রান্তিকর নয়
Efface	মুছে ফেলা	Rub out	মুছে ফেলা
Incite	খেপানো	Instigate	খেপানো
Delude	বিভ্রান্ত করা	Deceive	প্রতারণা করা
Jovial	হাসিখুশি	Gay	হাসিখুশি
Competent	উপযুক্ত	Capable	দক্ষ
Tedious	বিরক্তিকর	Dull	নির্বোধ
Disappear	অদৃশ্য হওয়া	Evaporate	বাষ্পীভূত হওয়া
Inspid	বিরস	Tasteless	স্বাদহীন
Antagonist	প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বী	Quarrelsome	প্রতিপক্ষ
Brazen	নির্লজ্জ	Shameless	নির্লজ্জ
Perfunctory	হতোদ্যম	Listless	নিরস্বেচ্ছা
Aberration	বিপথগমন	Deviation	বিচ্যুতি
Boisterous	হৈচৈপূর্ণ	Noisy	কোলাহলময়
Candid	অকপট	Outspoken	খোলাখুলি
Genesis	আরম্ভ	Beginning	শুরুর
Shun	এড়িয়ে যাওয়া	Avoid	পরিহার করা
Incredible	অবিশ্বাস্য	Unbelievable	বিশ্বাসের অতীত
Sticky	আঠার মত লেগে থাকে	Adhesive	সংস্পর্শে অন্য বস্তু লেগে থাকে
Effigy	পুতুলিকা	Dummy	পুতুমূর্তি
Ablution	প্রক্ষালন	Washing	ধৌতকরণ
Chimerical	অবাস্তব	Fantastic	বিচিত্র
Clandestine	গোপন	Secret	গোপনীয়

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

1. Too -----to : Too ----- adjective/adverb এর পূর্বে বসে এবং to ---- verb এর পূর্বে বসে।

Structure : Sub + verb + too + Adj/adv + to + verb
sub + verb + too + adj/adv + for + personal pronoun + to + verb

Example : The man is too old to do the work.

2. Enough to : Enough adjective এর পরে এবং noun এর পূর্বে বসে। Enough adjective এর পরে বসলে Enough এবং to এক সঙ্গে বসে কিন্তু noun এর পূর্বে বসলে উক্ত noun এর পর to বসে।

Structure : Sub + verb + adj + enough to + verb
or, sub + verb + enough + noun + to + verb

Examples : The boy is intelligent ----- to understand
The boy is intelligent enough to understand
The man has ----- money to establish a hospital

3. So ----- that : So ---- adj/adverb এর পূর্বে বসে এবং ২য় sub এর পূর্বে that এবং পরে cannot/could not বসে।

Examples : Many farmers are poor that they cannot keep body and soul together
Many farmers are so poor that they cannot keep body and soul together

4. So that/in order that : Complex sentence এর একটি অংশ কারণ ও অন্য অংশ ফলাফল প্রকাশ করলে ফলাফল ঘটিত অংশের পূর্বে so that বসে এবং ২য় অংশের sub এর পরে can/may অথবা could/might বসে।

Examples : The boy reads more ----- he can make good result.

The boy reads more so that he can make good result.

We eat food so that we ----- get strength

We eat food so that we can get strength.

5. Lest : Lest শব্দের অর্থ পাছে ভয় হয় সে (for fear that) বিপরীত শর্ত যুক্ত বাক্যে ২য় sub এর পূর্বে Lest এবং verb এর পূর্বে should বা might বসে। Lest negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে ফলে Lest এর পর negative হয় না।

Example : He ran away ----- he might be seen.
He ran away lest he might be seen.

6. Unless যদি না : বিপরীত শর্ত যুক্ত বাক্যে কারণ (reason) ঘটিত অংশের শুরুতে unless বসে।

Example : ----- you read attentively, you will fail
Unless you read attentively, you will fail.

7. Till/ until : দুটি কার্যের মধ্যে একটি কাজের সম্পন্ন হওয়ার উপর অপর কাজটি নির্ভরশীল হলে মাঝখানে till/untill বসে।

Example : Wait ----- I came back.
Wait till I come back.
He worked ----- the sun set.
He worked until the sun set.

8. Because/since/as : Complex sentence এর একটি clause অপর clause এর কারণ নির্দেশ করলে কারণঘটিত clause এর শুরুতে because/since/as বসে।

Example : He cannot attend the sermon ---- he is ill.

He cannot attend the sermon because he is ill

He was rewarded ---- he was truthful.

He was rewarded as he was truthful.

9. Though/although (যদিও) : Complex sentence -এ বিপরীত শর্ত প্রকাশক অংশের শুরুতে though/although বসে।

Example : ----- he behaved rough, he was not punished.

Though he behaved rough, he was not punished.

He failed ----- he worked hard.

He failed though he worked hard.

10. In spite of/ Despite (সত্ত্বেও) : Simple sentence এ বিপরীত শর্ত যুক্ত অংশের শুরুতে In spite of /Despite বসে।

Example : ----- his poverty, he is honest.

In spite of his poverty, he is honest.

----- his good qualification, he did not get a suitable job.

Despite his good qualification, he did not get a suitable job.

11. No sooner had ----- than

No sooner had I gone out ----- he came.

No sooner had I gone out than he came.

12. Scarcely had ----- when

Scarcely had he reached ----- the train left.

Scarcely had he reached When the train left.

13. Hardly had ----- when

Hardly had he reached the station ----- the train left.

Hardly had he reached the station when the train left.

14. Would rather ----- than

He would ----- die than beg.

He would rather die than beg.

15. Not only ----- but also

She has visited not only Dhaka ----- Rajshahi.

She has visited not only Dhaka but also Rajshahi

16. Neither ----- nor

They will neither do the work ---- take money.

They will neither do the work nor take money.

17. Either ----- or

..... he or his brother has done this

Either he or his brother has done this.

18. Let alone (চিন্তা করা যায় না বা ভাবা যায় না) : সাধারণত অপেক্ষাকৃত সহজ শর্তের পূর্বে not যুক্ত থাকলে অপেক্ষাকৃত কঠিন শর্তের পূর্বে let alone বসে।

Example : He cannot walk a mile ----- ten miles.

He cannot walk a mile let alone ten miles.

He cannot pass in third division ----- 1st division.

He cannot pass in third division let alone 1st division.

19. The time----when/The place ----wher

Example : Rupgonj is the place ----- Tareq was born.
Rupgonj is the place where Tareq was born.

1971 is the year ----- Bangladesh became independent.

1971 is the year when Bangladesh became independent.

20. So much/so many : সংখ্যা বোঝালে so many এবং পরিমাণ বোঝালে so much বসে।

Example : You have ----- money that you can buy a ticket.

You have so much money that you can buy a ticket.

They plucked ----- flowers that the garden became empty.

They plucked so many flowers that the garden became empty.

21. Feel, suppose imagine, report, discover, know, judge, assume ইত্যাদি verb এর পর to be বসে।

Example : I know him ----- honest.

I know him to be honest.

We felt the decision ----- wise.

We felt the decision to be wise.

We supposed him ----- a gentle man.

We supposed him to be a gentle man.

22. Regard, treat, acknowledge, condemn ইত্যাদি verb গুলির পর as ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এরপর adjective বা adjective phrase বসে কিন্তু take verb এর পর for বসে।

Example : He treats me ----- innocent.

He treats me as innocent.

People condemn Mr afar ----- trecherous.

People condemn Mr afar as trecherous.

I took him ----- my friend.

I took him for my friend.

23. Would you mind : Would you mind যুক্ত incomplete sentence কে complete করার সময় mind এর পরে একটি verb বসে যার সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Example : Would you mind ----- to New Market.

Would you mind going to New Market.

Would you mind ----- a folk song ?

Would you mind singing a folk song?

24. By + Gerund অনুরূপ শর্তের ক্ষেত্রে/Without + Gerund বিপরীত শর্তের ক্ষেত্রে বসে।

Example : -----eating balanced diet, we can be healthy.

By eating balanced diet, we can be healthy.

----- reading more, you cannot pass the exam.

Without reading more, you cannot pass the exam.

25. Both ----- and

----- his sister and he come to the meeting.

Both his sister and he come to the meeting.

26. Kind/fond এর পর of, long/passion এর পর for, enquire এর পর about এবং lecture ও insist এর পর on, belong এর পর to, infrom এর পর of, please, displease, satisfy, dissatisfy, fill, angry, problem, happy, ইত্যাদি শব্দের পর with বসে।

Example : He was fond ----- sweets

He was fond of sweets

I was filled ----- ambivalent feelings.

I was filled with ambivalent feelings.

27. Tag question

You can do it ----- You ?

You can do it can't you

28. Ten miles/ Fifty thousand taka এই phrase গুলো plural মনে হলেও Singular হিসেবে গণ্য হয়।

Fifty thousand taka ----- not a good amount.

Fifty thousand taka is not a good amount.

29. Instead of /in place of / in lieu of (পরিবর্তে)

He came here ----- his father.

He came here Instead of his father.

30. Comparative Degree এর পরে than বসে। older than/ fewer than ইত্যাদি। কিন্তু inferior/superior, junior/senior etc. এর পর to বসে।

He was senior ----- me only by two years.

He was senior to me only by two years.

31. With a view to / Look forward to / get used to / be used to ইত্যাদির পর verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

i) A band of robbers came at mid night with a view to me.

বিঃ দ্রঃ উপরিউক্ত নিয়মাবলীর সাথে right form of verbs এর নিয়মাবলীও পড়তে হবে।

Spelling

Technical (কৌশলগত), Smoker (ধূপপায়ী), Accurate (যথার্থ), Logical (যুক্তি সংগত), Literate (শিক্ষিত), Sufficient (প্রচুর), Adequate (পর্যাপ্ত), Agree (এক মত হওয়া), Certain (নিশ্চিত), Improper (বেঠিক), Irregular (অনিয়মিত), Iffegal (অবৈধ), Fulfill (সম্পূর্ণ করা), Agreeable (উপযোগী), Hoe (নিড়ানি), Awe (বিস্ময়), Traveller (ভ্রমণকারী), Jewel (রত্ন), Boyish (বালক সুলভ) Valley (উপত্যকা), Apparatus (যন্ত্রপাতি), Archaeology (প্রত্নবিদ্যা), Calendar (পঞ্জিকা), Calender (ইত্রি করা), Circumstance (পারিপার্শ্বিক অবস্থা), Guarantee (জামানত), Inaccessible (অপ্রবেশ্য), Indefensible (টিকিয়ে রাখা যায় না এমন), Kindergarten (শিশু বিদ্যালয়), Marathon (দূরপাল-র দৌড়), Mediterranean (ভূ-মধ্যসাগর), Budget (বাজেট), Ozone (ওজোন), Palaeography (লিপিবিজ্ঞান), Philanthropist (মানবমিত্র), Pseudonym (ছদ্ম নাম), Secreariate (সচিবের কর্মস্থল), Systole (হৃৎপিণ্ডের সংকোচন), Tzar/czar (রুশ সাম্রাজ্যের পদবী), Unascertainable (অনিশ্চিত),

Encyclopedia (বিশ্বকোষ), Pamphlet (পুস্তিকা), Bureaucracy (আমলাতন্ত্র) Lieutenant (প্রতিনিধি), Gigarette (সিগারেট), Diarrhoea (ডায়রিয়া), Clientele (মক্কেলগন), Exhibition (প্রদর্শনী), Exhausted (পরিশ্রান্ত), Appeal (আবেদন), Almanac (বর্ষপঞ্জি), Incredible (অবিশ্বাস্য), Indebted (ঋণী), Judge (বিচার করা), Jubilee (জয়ন্তী), Magistrate (বিচারক), Attitude (আচরণ), Billionaire (বিলিয়নপতি).

Some Important Synonyms :

Word	Meaning	Synonym	Meaning
Digest	মালিক	Master	বিচার করা
Error	ভুল	Blunder	সাংঘাতিক ভুল
Superficial	হালকা	Shallow	খাসা-ভাসা
Compassion	সমবেদনা	Sympathy	করুণা
Chilly	শৈত্য	Cool	ঠান্ডা
Dusk	গোধূলি	Evening	সন্ধ্যা
Eradicate	উৎপাটন করা	Remove	সরানো
Humid	মনমরা	Damp	সেঁতসেতে
Indigenous	দেশীয়	Native	স্থানীয়
Transient	ক্ষণস্থায়ী	Temporary	ক্ষণস্থায়ী
Rigorous	তীব্র, কঠোর	Hard	কঠিন
Magnify	বড় করা	Enlarge	বাড়ানো
Manifest	প্রতীয়মান	Visible	দৃশ্যমান
Counsel	পরামর্শ দেওয়া	Advice	উপদেশ
Condone	ক্ষমা করা	Support	সহ্য করা
Solicit	অনুরোধ করা	Seek	প্রার্থনা করা
Ignore	অবজ্ঞা করা	Disregard	অসম্মান করা
Rapport	সমন্ধ	Relationship	সম্পর্ক
Peasant	ক্ষুদ্র চাষী	Farmer	কৃষক
Annex	সংযোজন	Add	যোগ
Precinct	পরিপার্শ্ব	Vicinity	পাশ্বেবর্তী অঞ্চল
Congregation	সমাবেশ	Association	সভা
Mansion	প্রসাদ	Large residence	বড় বাড়ী
Murky	অন্ধকার	Dull	ঝাপসা
Ambiguous	সন্দেহজনক	Unclear	অস্বচ্ছ
Redundant	বাড়াতি	Unnecessary	অপ্রয়োজনীয়
Bankrupt	দেউলিয়া	Insolvent	অসচ্ছল
Bargain	দরকষাকষি করা	Negotiation	আলোচনা
Capture	বন্দী করা	Apprehend	গ্রেফতার করা
Commute	ব্যয় করা	Spend	ব্যয় করা
Elegant	মার্জিত	Polished	সভ্যভব্যতা
Abeyance	স্থগিতাবস্থা	Suspended	সাময়িক বিরতি
Callow	অপরিপক্ক	Youthful	তাজা
Corpulent	মোটা	Obese	ভীষণ মোটা
Deluge	মহাপ্লাবন	Flood	বন্যা

Embellish	সাজানো	Aborn	সাজানো
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Franchise	নাগরিক অধিকার	Freedom	স্বাধীনতা
Inept	অযোগ্য, অক্ষম	Clumsy	জবরজঙ্গ
Mirage	মরীচিকা	Illusion	ভ্রম
Pinion	আটকিয়ে রাখা	Restrain	বাধা দেয়া
Remiss	শিথিল	Lax	আলগা
Relent	নরম হওয়া	Succumb	বশীভূত হওয়া
Ardent	তীব্র	Eager	ব্যগ্র
Keen	সাগ্রহ	Eager	ব্যগ্র
Impersonate	ভূমিকায় অভিনয়	Copy	অনুকরণ
Consequence	ফলাফল	Implication	প্রকাশিত অর্থ
Attribute	আরোপিত বৈশিষ্ট্য	Feature	বৈশিষ্ট্য
Dormant	সুপ্ত	Latent	প্রচ্ছন্ন
Averse	প্রতিকূল	Hostile	বিরোধ
Able	সমর্থ	Capable	সমর্থ
Authentic	বিশুদ্ধ	Genuine	প্রকৃত
Banish	নির্বাসিত করা	Exile	নির্বাসিত করা
Feasible	সম্ভব	Practical	বাস্তব
Variable	পরিবর্তন যোগ্য	Changeable	পরিবর্তন যোগ্য
Expedite	দ্রুত প্রেরণ করা	Accelerate	দ্রুততর করা
Incidental	প্রাসঙ্গিক	Ancillary	অন্তর্ভুক্ত
Obscene	অশ্লীল	Indecent	অশোভন
Intrinsic	অন্তর্মুখ	Introvert	অন্তর্মুখী করা
Hedge	জবাব এড়ানো	Evade	কৌশল এড়ানো
Nostalgic	স্বদেশের জন্য কাতর	Homesick	স্বদেশের জন্য কাতর

Class Practice :

Make sentences with the following Directions in the bracket.

1. Jerry was a very honest boy. So he could never tell a lie. (So ----- that)-
2. They will not do the work. They will not take money. (Neither ----- Nor)-
3. He is very tired. He can not go there (Too ----- to)-
4. She has visited London. She has visited paris also. (Not only ----- but also)-
5. We are Bangladeshi. (Tag Question)
6. I was sleeping and they were watching Television (while)-
7. He has worked hard. He wants to be successful (So that)-
8. The teacher entered the class room. At once the students stood up. (No Sooner ----- that)-
9. The sum was not very easy. The students could not solve it. (Enough to)-
10. You should take exercise. You will be healthy (If + Present + Future)-

Lecture Num:19-20

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Voice Change.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

Write the correct passive from (1-8)

1. My teacher embodies all the good qualities- All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.
2. Who will do the work? –By whom will the work be done?
3. He is going to open a shop- A shop is going to be opened by him.
4. Open the window-Let the window be opened.
5. Children were helping the wounded man- The wounded man was being helped by some children.
6. We don't like idle people-Idle people are not liked by us.
7. Sheila was writing a letter- A letter was being written by Sheila.
8. Do not open the door- Let not the door be opened.
9. People always remember patriots- The patriots are always remembered.
10. We will not admit children under ten- Children under ten will not be admitted by us.
11. He called on me yesterday- I was called on by him yesterday.
12. The boy pleased us- We were pleased with the boy.
13. Did the boy catch the bird?- Was the bird caught by the boy?
14. He has pulled down the curtain- The curtain has been pulled by him.
15. Let me do the sum- Let the sum be done by me.
16. We saw them go out- They were seen to go out.
17. Attend the class at once- Let the class be attended at once.
18. Shut the door- Let the door be shut.
19. B.B.C. Broadcast the news- The news was broadcast by B.B.C.
20. Pay the bill today- Let the bill be paid today.
21. He annoyed me- I was annoyed with him.
22. A storm has uprooted the tree- The tree has been uprooted by a storm.
23. Give me your watch- Let your watch be given me.

Antonym

Word	Meaning	Antonym	Meaning
Recalcitrant	অবাধ্য	Compliant	উশীভূত
Sluggish	ধীর গতি	Animated	জীবন্ত

Indifference	অনীহা	Ardour	উৎসাহ
Famous	বিখ্যাত	Obscure	অখ্যাত
Supereilious	অবজ্ঞা মিশ্রিত	Affable	অমায়িক
Honorary	অবৈতনিক	Salaried	বেতনভুক্ত
Queer	অদ্ভুত	Orderly	স্বাভাবিক
Gentle	মার্জিত	Rude	অমার্জিত
Indigenous	দেশী	International	আন্তর্জাতিক
Nebulous	বাপসা	Clear	পরিস্কার
Cordial	আন্তরিক	Ungreatful	অকৃতজ্ঞ
Elegance	রূচিসম্মত	Ugliness	কুৎসিত
Obsess	আবিষ্ট করা	Slim	ক্ষুদ্র, অপরিপূর্ণ
Resemblance	সাদৃশ্য	Difference	পার্থক্য
Help	সাহায্য করা	Hinder	বিঘ্নিত করা
Kindhearted	দয়ালু	Illnatured	নিষ্ঠুর
Wax	আলোকিত অংশ বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া	Wane	আলোকিত অংশ হ্রাস পাওয়া
Apostate	স্বপক্ষত্যাগী	Loyalist	অনুগত ব্যক্তি
Meticulous	সতর্ক	Careless	অমনোযোগী
Heat	গরম	Cold	ঠান্ডা
Inimical	বৈরী	Friendly	অনুকূল
Clandestine	গোপন	Overt	প্রকাশ্য
Belittle	খর্ব করা	Extol	উচ্চ প্রশংসা করা
Harbinger	অগ্রদূত	Educator	অনুসারী
Flexible	নমনীয়	Rigid	দৃঢ়
Antithesis	বৈপরীত্য	Similarity	সাদৃশ্য
Enunciate	উচ্চারণ করা	Mumble	অস্পষ্ট উচ্চারণ
Amicable	শান্তিপূর্ণ	Unfriendly	অবন্ধুসূলভ
Motor	চালকযন্ত্র	Classified	শ্রেণীবিন্যাস্ত
Scanty	অপ্রতুল	Unlimited	সীমাহীন
Narrow	সংকীর্ণ	Broad	প্রশস্ত

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা

Voice

Voice দুই প্রকার – (i) Active Voice (ii) Passive Voice.

- **Active Voice** বা বাক্যকে **Passive Voice** বা বাক্যে পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম।

- (a) Active Voice-এর Object: Passive Voice- এ Subject হয়।
- (b) তার পর উক্ত Sub- এর পরে ঐ Object ও Active বাক্যের Tense অনুসারে Verb 'to be' (am, is, are, was, were, being, been, be ইত্যাদি-এর একটি form বসে।

- (c) এর পর বাক্যের Main/Transitive Verb এর Past participle form বসে। অতঃপর বাক্যের বাকি শব্দ থাকলে তা বসবে।
- (d) তারপর অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে Preposition ‘by’ বসে। তবে কোন কোন ক্ষেত্রে Preposition at, in, of, to, with প্রভৃতি বসতে পারে।
- (e) সবশেষে, Active বাক্যের Sub- টি Passive বাক্যের Objective হয়।

Structure : Subject + verb to be + Verb (Past Participle form + বাক্যের বাকি শব্দ (যদি থাকে) + Preposition + Object.)

Example : (a) I have complained of the eve-teasing.
The eve-teasing has been complained of by me.

Objective form- এ I-Me, We-us, You-you, he-him, she – her, it – it, they – them, who – by whom, whom-who, Sohel – Sohel, the boy – the boy ইত্যাদি হয়।

- **Passive** বাক্যকে **active** বাক্যে পরিবর্তনের সংক্ষিপ্ত নিয়ম-

- (a) প্রথমে Passive বাক্যের Object- টি Active বাক্যে Subject হবে। উক্ত Object- এর আগে Preposition থাকলে বাদ যাবে।
- (b) তারপর Passive বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত Verb ‘to be’ সহ Verb এর Past Participle form তুলে দিতে হবে।
- (c) এরপর Subject এর পরেই Tense ও Subject অনুসারে মূল Verb- এর form বসবে।
- (d) তারপর Object (Passive বাক্যের Subject টির Object form) বসে। এরপর বাক্যের বাকি শব্দ (যদি থাকে) বসে।

Example : (a) The BCS guide has been read well by her.- She has read the BCS guide well.

- Tense অনুসারে Verb to be এর রূপ :

Present Indefinite	am, is, are
Present Continuous	am being, is being, are being.
Present Perfect	have been, has been
Past Indefinite	was, were
Past Continuous	was being, were being
Past Perfect	had been
Future Indefinite	shall be, will be
Future Continuous	shall be being, will be being
Future Perfect	shall have been, will have been

- **Present Indefinite Tense :**

Structure : Subject + am/is/are + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object.

Example : My family always neglects me

=> I am always neglected in my family

- **Present Continuous Tense :**

Structure : Subject + am/is/are + being + main verb (past participle form-v₁) + preposition + object

Example : They are distributing the money among the poor

=> The money is being distributed among the poor by them.

- **Present Perfect Tense :**

Structure : Subject + have been/ has been + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object

Example : They have bought a new car.

=> A new car has been bought by them.

- **Past Indefinite Tense :**

Structure : Subject + was/were + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object

Example : The police arrested many people.

=> Many people were arrested by the police.

- **Past Continuous Tense :**

Structure : Subject + was being/were being + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object

Example : They were making a loud noise.

=> A loud noise was being made by them.

- **Past Perfect Tense :**

Structure : Subject + had been + main verb (past participle form –v₃) + preposition + object

Example : The man had cleaned the room

=> The room had been cleaned by the man.

- **Future Indefinite Tense :**

Structure : Subject + shall be/ will be + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object.

Example : The teacher will punish you.

=> You shall be punished by the teacher.

- **Future Continuous Tense :**

Structure : Subject + shall be being/ will be being + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object

Example : The house will be being constructed next month.

- **Future Perfect Tense :**

Structure : Subject + shall have been/will have been + main verb (past participle form-v₃) + preposition + object.

Example : You will have been called by this time tomorrow

passive Voice of Interrogative Sentences :

- Interrogation বাক্যটি am, is, are, have, has, was, were, had, shall, will, can, may ইত্যাদি auxiliary verb দ্বারা শুরু হলে Passive বাক্যের প্রথমে উক্ত Verb- ই বসে। তবে Subject অনুসারে auxiliary verb- এর পরিবর্তন হতে পারে।

Example : Was he writing a letter ?

=> Was a letter being written by him?

- Interrogative বাক্যের শুরুতে Do/Does থাকলে Passive বাক্যের প্রথমে কর্তানুসারে am/is/are বসে did থাকলে বাক্যের প্রথমে কর্তানুসারে was/were বসে।

Example : Did you help the poor boy?

=> Was the poor boy helped by you?

- Interrogative বাক্যের শুরুতে Whom থাকলে এর পরিবর্তে Passive বাক্যের শুরুতে Who বসে।

Example : Whom does he love?

Who is loved by him?

- Interrogative বাক্যের শুরুতে Who থাকলে এর পরিবর্তে Passive বাক্যের শুরুতে by whom বসে।

Example : Who opened the door?

=> By whom was the door opened ?

- Interrogative বাক্যের শুরুতে Why, When, How, Where, How long ইত্যাদি থাকলে ঐ শব্দই Passive voice এর প্রথমে বসে।

Example : When will you buy the book?

=> When will the book be bought by you?

Passive Voice of Imperative Sentences :

Structure : Let + Subject + be + Main Verb (P.P) + বাকি শব্দ (যদি থাকে)

Example : Always speak the truth.

=> Let the truth be spoken always.

- * আবার Do not/Don't দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Negative Imperative বাক্যকে নিম্নের গঠনের দ্বারা Passive করা যায়।

Structure : Let + not + Subject + be + Main Verb (P.P) + বাকি শব্দ (যদি থাকে)

Example : Don't run in the sun.

=> Let not be run in the sun.

- Active বাক্যে Intransitive verb (অকর্মক ক্রিয়া) থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে বাক্যের অর্থের উপর ভিত্তি করে You are requested/told to লিখে passive করা যায়। তাছাড়া কোন ক্ষেত্রে should + be এর দ্বারাও অন্যভাবে passive করা যেতে পারে।

Example : a) Hear me. => You are told to hear me.

b) Keep your promise => Your promise should be kept.

Passive Voice of Complex Sentences :

এ বাক্যকে Passive করতে দু'টি Clause-এরই Voice পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Example : The old man shot a bird but God forgave him.

=> A bird was shot by the old man but he was forgiven (by God)

কিছু ভিন্ন নিয়ম

- বাক্যে used to, ought to be + going to, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might, must, had better, would rather, am/is/are/was/were + to, have/has/ had / shall have/ will have + to ইত্যাদি থাকলে Passive বাক্যে be + মূল Verb- এর P.P বসে। বাকি নিয়ম Voice-এর সাধারণ নিয়মের মতই।

Example : She ought to help him.

=> He ought to be helped by her.

- বাক্যে let, make/made, behold, bid, feel, know, dare, need, hear ইত্যাদি থাকলে এগুলোর পরবর্তী Verb এর আগে to বসে না। কিন্তু let ছাড়া Passive বাক্যে এগুলোর পরবর্তী Verb- এর আগে to বসে।

Example : We let him come in.

=> He was let come in by us.

- Passive বাক্যে Verb- এর পরে by- এর পরিবর্তে with, at, to, of, in ইত্যাদি object- এর পূর্বে বসে যেমন- astonish (with), annoy (with), contain (in), fill, know (to),

bliss, displease (with), dissatisfy (with), gratify, shock (at), satisfy (at), please (at), seize, marvel (at), surprise (at) প্রভৃতি।

Example : Panic seized me.

=> I was seized with panic

- **Reflexive Pronoun** যুক্ত বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে :

Structure : Sub + সাহায্যকারী verb + V₃+by+reflexive

Example : He killed himself.

=> He was killed by himself.

* **Factitive Object :** বাক্যের অর্থকে সম্পূর্ণরূপে প্রকাশের জন্য বাক্যের শেষে পদবী বা উপাধিসূচক যে- Object যোগ করা হয় তাকে Factitive Object বলে। Factive Object কখনও Passive voice এর subject হতে পারে না। অন্য Object কে subject ধরতে হবে।

Example : We made him captain (Factitive Object)

=> He was made captain by us.

* **Quasi-Passive :** যে বাক্যের গঠন Active voice এর মত, কিন্তু অর্থ প্রকাশ করে passive voice এর মত তাকে quasi passive বলে।

Structure : Sub + () verb + v₃+

Example : Honey tastes sweet.

=> Honey is tasted sweet.

Class Practice :

Change the following forms of Voice

1. Let him write a letter-
2. He was awarded a gold medal-
3. He made me do the work-
4. His behavior surprised me-
5. The news shocked him-
6. His pen has been stolen-
7. English is spoken all over the world-
8. The thief was caught-
9. Which pen has he bought?
10. His father looked at him red-eyed-

Lecture Num: 21-22

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Narration, Antonyms.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

Write the correct form of speech :

1. The teacher said me; 'May you pass the examination' -The teacher wished that I might pass the examination.
2. The teacher said, "I shall not teach him English"- The teacher said that he would not teach him English.
3. 'Why are you getting wet in the rain'? I said- I asked why he was getting wet in the rain.
4. The children said, "May Bangladesh live forever"- The children wished that Bangladesh live Forever.
5. We said, "Long live Bangladesh" - We wished that Bangladesh might live long.

6. Rahim said, “I am ill” – Rahim said that he was ill

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Speech/Narration

বক্তা যাহা বলে তাহাই Speech বা Narration. Speech দুই প্রকার-
(i) Direct speech ও (ii) Indirect speech.

Direct speech : যখন কোনকথাকে পরিবর্তন না করে অবিকল সেই ভাষায় ব্যক্ত করা হয় তখন তাকে Direct speech বলে। ইহাকে inverted comma র মধ্যে রাখা হয়। inverted comma- র ভিতরের অংশকে Reported speech এবং বাহিরের Verb কে Reporting verb বলে।

Rules of changing speech

- **Rule -01 :** (a) Reporting verb present বা Future Tense হলে Reported speech এ Tense এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না, শুধু Person পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

যেমন- He says, “I am ill”

He says that he is ill.

(b) Reporting verb টি Past tense হলে Reporting speech এর verb পরিবর্তিত হয়ে corresponding past tense হয়।

Corresponding অনুরূপ Past Tense

- Present Indefinite পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Indefinite Tense হয়।
- Present Continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Continuous হয়।
- Present Perfect পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।
- Present Perfect Continuous পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect- Continuous Tense হয়।
- Past Indefinite পরিবর্তিত হয়ে Past Perfect Continuous Tense হয়।

Example : Direct : He said to me, “I am ill”

Indirect : He said to me that he was ill.

Direct : He said, “I have done the work”

Indirect : He said that he had done the work.

বিঃ দ্রঃ Past perfect এবং first person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর Person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

- **Rule : 02 Person** পরিবর্তনের নিয়ম :

(1) Reporting speech এর অন্তর্গত First person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়। Reporting verb এর subject যে person এর থাকবে Reported speech এর first person সেই person এর পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Example :

Direct : He said to me, “I have done my duty”

Indirect : He said to me that he had done his duty.

এখানে Reported Speech এর First Person, Reporting verb এর Subject এর 3rd person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে।

(2) Reported Speech এর অন্তর্গত Second Person সর্বদা Reporting verb এর Object এর Person অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Direct : He said to me “You have done your duty”

Indirect : He said to me that I had done my duty.

এখানে Reported Speech এর 2nd Person Reporting Verb এর Object এর First Person পরিবর্তিত হয়েছে।

(3) Reported Speech কোন Universal Truth or habitual Fact প্রকাশ করলে Verb পরিবর্তিত হয় না।

Direct : He said, “The earth moves round the sun”

Indirect : He said that the earth moves round the sun.

- **Rule : 03 Must** এর রূপান্তর

(1) Must সাধারণ had to তে রূপান্তরিত হয়।

Example : He said, I must write a letter.

Indirect : He said that he had to write a letter.

কিন্তু চিরকালীন বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝালে Must এর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।

Direct : Father said to his son, “You must obey your teachers”

Indirect : Father said to his son that he must obey his teachers.

- **Rule : 04 অন্যান্য পরিবর্তন**

Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
This	that	Ago	before
These	those	Come	Go
Here	there	Thus	So
Hither	thither	Today	that day
Tomorrow	the next day/following day	Yesterday	The previous day/the day before
Last	The previous month	Last night	The previous night
Next week	The following week	Hence	thence

Assertive Sentence

Assertive Sentence কে indirect Speech এ রূপান্তরের সময় Conjunction হিসাবে that বসে।

Structure : Subject + Say/tell + object (যদি থাকে) + that + reported Speech এর Subject + verb + অন্যান্য অংশ

Example :

Direct : He said me, “I am reading a book”

Indirect : He said to me that he was reading a book

Direct : Rumi said “I will go home tomorrow”

Indirect : Rumi said that she would go home the following day.

Direct : Rashed said, I ate my meals”

Indirect : Rashed said that he had eaten his meals

Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative Sentence কে indirect Speech এ রূপান্তর করার সময় said to এর পরিবর্তে asked/enquired of বসে এবং Conjunction হিসেবে if/whether বসে।

Structure : Subject + ask + object (যদি থাকে) + if/whether + reported speech এর Subject + verb + অন্যান্য অংশ।

Example :

Direct : He said to me, “Will you go to school”?

Indirect : He asked me if I would go to school

Direct : He said to Zaman, “Do you like to read poetry”?

Indirect : He asked Zaman if he (z) liked to read poetry

বি.দ্র. Reported Speech যদি interrogative pronoun (who, whom, whose, what, which) বা interrogative adverb (why, when, how, whose) দ্বারা শুরু হয় তবে if/whether না বসে এই Pronoun/adverb বসে।

Example :

Direct : The man said to his son, “What are you doing”?

Indirect The man asked his son what he was doing.

N. B Indirect Speech সবসময় Assertive sentence হয়। ফলে শেষে Full stop হয়ে (.) চিহ্ন বসে।

Imperative Sentence

এক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb- said to এর পরিবর্তে অনুরোধ বুঝালে requested, আদেশ বুঝালে Ordered/Commanded, উপদেশ বুঝালে advised এবং অন্যথায় told বসে। Conjunction হিসেবে to বসে এবং Reported speech এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত বসে।

Structure : Subject + request /order/advise/tell + obj (যদি থাকে) + to + Reported speech এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।

বি.দ্র. Reported speech negative হলে এর পূর্বে not বসে।

Example :

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

Indirect : He requested me to give him a glass of water

Indirect : he requested me to give him a glass of water

Direct : The teacher said to the students, “Always speak the truth”

Indirect : The teacher advised the students to speak the truth always.

Let দ্বারা প্রস্তাব বুঝালে Indirect করার সময় Reporting verb টিপরিবর্তিত হয়ে Propose/suggest বা Proposed/suggested বসে এবং Conjunction হিসাবে that বসে।

Structure : Subject + Propose/Proposed + to + object + that they + we + should + reported speech এর মূল verb +

Example :

Direct : He said to me, “Let us go out for a walk”

Indirect : He proposed to me that we should go out for a walk.

এখানে We এর পরিবর্তে they লিখলেও চলবে।

Optative Sentence

এক্ষেত্রে Reporting verb এর said to পরিবর্তে wished/prayed বসে।

Structure : Subject + wished/prayed + that + reported speech subject + might + Reported Speech এর verb +

Example :

Direct : Mother said to me, “May allah bless you”

Indirect : Mother wished that Allah might bless me.

Direct : We said, “Long live our president”.

Indirect: We wished that our president might live long.

Exclamatory Sentence

এক্ষেত্রে আনন্দ বুঝালে Reporting verb পরিবর্তিত হয়ে exclaim/exclaimed with joy এবং দুঃখ বুঝালে exclaim/exclaimed with sorrow বসে।

Structure : Subject + exclaim/exclaimed with joy/sorrow + that + Reported speech এর subject + V2 + very/great + adjective

Example :

Direct : The man said, “How fine the bird is !”

Indirect : The man exclaimed with joy that the bird was very fine.

Direct : He said, “Alas! I am undone”

Indirect : He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

বি. দ্র. Reported speech How বা what দ্বারা শুরু না হলে very/great বসাতে হয় না।

Word	Meaning	Antonyms	Meaning
Generic	বর্ণীয়	Specific	সুনির্দিষ্ট
Wide	প্রশস্ত	Narrow	সংকীর্ণ
Allure	প্রলুব্ধ করা	Unappealing	অনুরোধপূর্ণ
Meticulous	অতিসতর্ক	Careless	অসতর্ক
Precise	অস্পষ্ট ভাবে প্রকাশ	Implied	পরোক্ষ ভাবে প্রকাশ
Consolidation	একত্রিতকরণ	Fragmentation	বিভক্ত করণ
Vague	যথাযথ ভাবে বর্ণিত নয়	Well-defined	ভাল ভাবে সংজ্ঞায়িত
Focus	কেন্দ্রীভূত হওয়া	Disperse	ছড়িয়ে পড়া
Indigenous	স্বদেশজাত	Acquired	স্বোপার্জিত
Evacuate	অপসারণ	Fill up	পূর্ণ করা
Begin	শুরু করা	Conclude	শেষ করা
Meagre	অল্প	Enough, Luxuriant	প্রচুর
Global	বিশ্বজনীন	Local	স্থানীয়
Stability	দৃঢ়, অটল	Weariness	ক্লান্তি, শ্রান্তি
Console	প্রবোধ দেয়া	Aggravate grief	দুঃখ দেয়া
Outset	আরম্ভ	Termination	শেষ
Jungle	বনভূমি	Desert	মরুভূমি
Ratify	অনুমোদন করা	Cancel	বাতিল করা
Apathy	উদাসী	Care	সতর্ক
Clarity	স্পষ্টতা	Ambiguity/confusion	অনিশ্চিত
Assemble	একত্র হওয়া	Separate	আলাদা হওয়া
Scanty	অপর্যাপ্ত	Abundant	পর্যাপ্ত
Dreary	বিষণ্ণ	Bright	উজ্জ্বল

Admonish	ভৎসনা করা	Flatter	তোষামদ করা
Miserly	কিপটে	Spendthrift	অমিতব্যয়ী
Weary	ক্লান্ত	Joly	উচ্ছল
Disparage	অবজ্ঞা করা	Legalize	আইন সম্মত করা
Extract	বের করা	Imert	দোকানো
Exhaust	পরিম্রান্ত করা	Integrity	সতেজ করা
Gracious	সুদর্শন	Grimy	অতি নোংরা
Fraud	প্রতারণা	Integrity	সততা
Judicious	বিচক্ষণ	Imprudent	অবিচক্ষণ
Lenient	ক্ষমাশীল	Intolerant	অসহিষ্ণু
Desiccate	শুকানো	Saturate	সিক্ত করা
Credit	বিশ্বাস করা	Believe false	অবিশ্বাস করা
Harbinger	অগ্রদূত	Miser	কৃপন
Luminary	জ্ঞানী লোক	Imposter	প্রতারণক
Cryptic	রহস্যজনক	Candid	মনখোলা
Ennui	অবসাদ	Excitement	উত্তেজনা
Exculpate	অভিযোগ হতে মুক্তি	Blame	দোষীস্যাব্যস্ত করা
Obloquy	অপমান	Rectangle	সম্মান
Famous	বিখ্যাত	Obscure	অখ্যাত
Analysis	বিশ্লেষণ	Synthesis	সংশ্লেষণ
Substantial	বৃহদায়তন	Small	ক্ষুদ্র
Disregard	মনোযোগ না দেওয়া	Heed	মনোযোগ দেওয়া
Typical	স্বাভাবিক	Unusual	অস্বাভাবিক
Inundate	প-বিত করা	Drain	নিষ্কাশন করা
Demise	মৃত্যু	Creation	সৃষ্টি
Gentle	ভদ্র	Harsh	কর্কশ
Ugly	কুৎসিত	Pretty	সুন্দর
Curtail	সংক্ষিপ্ত	Detail	বিস্তারিত
Retreat	পট্টাদপসরণ	Advance	অগ্রসর
Bravery	সাহসিকতা	Timidity	ভীর-হীনতা
Lend	আর দেওয়া	Borrow	ধার নেওয়া
Advance	আগাম	Due, Retreat	বাকী
Blunt	ভোঁতা	Sharp	তীক্ষ্ণ
Antonym	বিপরীত	Synonym	সমার্থক
Optimistic	আশাবাদী	Democratized	আত্মবিশ্বাসহীন
Conceal	অব্যক্ত রাখা	Divulge	প্রকাশ করা
Mobile	সচল	Stable	স্থির
Noticable	লক্ষণীয়	Insignificant	অকিঞ্চিৎকর
Dynamic	গতিশীল	Lethargic	স্থবির
Friend	বন্ধু	Foe	শত্রু
Honour	সম্মান	Shame	লজ্জা
Integrate	সমন্বয়	Separate	আলাদা
Relevant	সম্পর্কিত	Unrelated	সমন্বহীন
Hamper	ব্যাহত করা	Facilitate	সহজতর করা
Expensive	ব্যয়বহুল	Cheap	সস্তা
Amalgamate	একত্র হওয়া	Separate	আলাদা হওয়া
Arrogant	উদ্ধত	Meek	নম্র
Concealment	লুকায়িত	Identification	সনাক্ত
Dissent	ভিন্নমত হওয়া	Agreement	একমত হওয়া
Tranquil	শান্ত	Agitated	উত্তেজিত
Untenable	যথাযথ তথ্য	Precise	বিরুদ্ধ যুক্তি

Terminate	শেষ	Begin	শুরু
Alleviate	প্রকোপ বৃদ্ধি	Aggravate	উপশম

Class Practice :**Change the following forms of Narrations**

- ❖ Nahid said, “The virtuous are blessed.”
- ❖ Omar said to me, “Shall I take your pen?”
- ❖ He said to me, “Please lend me a book,”
- ❖ My father said to me, “Do not waste your time,”
- ❖ The man said, “What a fool I am!”

Lecture Num: 23-24

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Corrections.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

Which of the following sentences is the correct one?

- a) Paper is made of wood, b) paper is made from wood, c) Paper is made by wood, d) Paper is made on wood- (b)
- a) Why have you done this? b) Why you had done this? c) Why you have done this? d) Why did you done this?- (a)
- a) Everybody have gone there, b) Everybody are gone there, c) Everybody has gone there, d) Everybody has went there. -(c)
- a) The train is running in time, b) the train is running one time, c) The train is running with time, d) the train is running to time. -(b)
- a) I have looked for a good doctor before I met you, b) I had looked for a good doctor before I met you, d) I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you. -(b)
- a) the man was tall who stole my bag, b) The man stole my bag who was tall, c) The man who stole my bag was tall, d) The man was tall who is stealing tall my bag. -(c)
- a) My father was in hospital during six weeks in summer, b) In summer during six weeks my father was in hospital, c) My father was in a hospital during six weeks in summer, d) My father was in hospital for six weeks during the summer. -(d)
- a) She had faith in and hopes for the future, b) She had faith and hopes for the future, c) She had faith and hopes in the future, d) She had faith and hopes in future. -(a)
- a) Javed was so exhausted that he lain down for a sleep, b) Javed was so exhausted that he had laid down for a sleep, c) Javed was so exhausted that he was lying down for a sleep, d) Javed was so exhausted that he will lay down for a sleep. -(c)
- a) The Nile is longest river is Africa. b) The Nile is longest river in the Africa, c) Nile is longest river in the Africa, d) The Nile is the longest river in the Africa. -(d)

11. a) A new cabinet has been sworn in Dhaka, b) A new cabinet had been sworn in Dhaka, c) A new cabinet has sworn in Dhaka. -(a)
12. a) I forbade him from going, d) I forbade him to go, c) I forbade him to going, d) I forbade him not to go, -(b)
13. a) Why you have done this, b) Why did you have done this, c) Shy have you done this, d) Why you had done this. -(c)
14. a) That shirt which he bought is blue at colour, b) The shirt that which he bought is blue in colour, c) Which shirt he bought is blue in colour, d) The shirt he bought is blue in colour. -(d)
15. a) One of my friends are a lawyer, b) One of my friends is a lawyer, c) One of my friend is a lawyer, d) One of my friends are lawyers. -(b)
16. a) He was too clever not to miss the point, b) He was so clever to miss the point, c) He was too clever to miss the point, d) He was too clever to grasp the point. -(c)
17. a) Let he and you be witnesses, b) Let you and him be witnesses, c) Let you and he be witness, d) let you and he be witnesses. -(b).
18. a) The matter was informed to the police, b) The matter has been informed to the police, c) The police was informed of the matter, d) The police were informed of the matter. -(c)
19. a) Rich is not always happy, b) The rich is not always happy, c) the rich is not happy always, d) the rich are not always happy. -(d)
20. a) He had been hunged for murder, b) He was been hunged for murder, c) He was hanged for murder, d) He was hunged of murder. -(c)
21. a) I asked Javed had he passed, b) I asked Javed if he had passed, c) I asked Javed if you had passed, d) I asked Javed that had he passed. -(d)
22. a) A few of the three boys got a prize, b) Each of the three boys got a prize, c) Every of the three boys got a prize, d) All of the three boys got a prize. -(b)
23. a) The man that said that was a fool, b) The man who said that was a fool, c) the man that said that was a fool, d) The man which said that was a fool. -(b)
24. a) I am here since Monday, b) I have been here since Monday, c) I am here from Monday, d) I was here since Monday. -(b)
25. a) there are a large number of boys in the playing field, b) There is a large number of boys in the playing field, c) there has a large number of boys in the playing field, d) there is a large number of boy in the playing field. -(b)
26. a) Everything has been done to help him, b) Everything have been done to help him, c) Everything are done to help him, d) Everything was did to help him. -(a)
27. a) What are you doing for the last three hours, b) What have you been doing for the last three hours, d) What had you done for the last three hours. -(b)
28. a) he is the happiest child of all, b) He is the most happy child of all, c) He is a happiest child of all, d) He is most happy child of all. -(a)
29. a) He lives here for five months, b) He is living here for five months, c) He has been living here for five months, d) he live here for five months – (c)
30. a) He is a most perfect judge, b) He is the most perfect judge, c) He is a very perfect judge, d) He is a perfect judge. -(d)
31. a) The matter was informed information to the police, b) The matter has been informed to the police, c) The police was informed of the matter, d) The police were informed to the matter. -(c)
32. a) Our neighbors are going to a holiday, b) Our neighbors are going for a holiday, c) Our neighbors are going on a holiday, d) Our neighbors are going in a holiday. -(c)
33. a) Everybody have gone there, b) Everybody are gone there, c) Everybody has gone there, d) Everybody has went there. -(c)
34. a) he has come home yesterday, b) He comes home yesterday, c) He will come home yesterday, d) He came home yesterday. -(d)
35. a) There are a book and a pen on the table, b) There is a book and a pen on the table, c) There are a book on the table, d) there is book and pen on the table. -(b)
36. a) I have looked for a good doctor before I met you, b) I had looked for a good doctor before I met you, c) I looked for a good doctor before I had met you, d) I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you. -(b)
37. a) I have a little friends in Bangladesh, b) I have little friends in Bangladesh, c) I have few friends in Bangladesh d) I have a few friends in Bangladesh. -(d)
38. a) I gave him advance warning about the disaster, b) I gave him fore-warning about the disaster, c) I gave him warning about the disaster, d) I gave him prior warning about the disaster. -(c)
39. a) I saw him enter the room, b) I saw him entering the room, c) I saw him to enter the room, d) I saw him to have entered the room. -(b)
40. a) I forbade him not to go, b) I forbade him to going, c) I forbade him form going, d) I forbade him to go, -(c)
41. a) Everybody have gone there, b) Everybody are gone there, c) Everybody has gone there, d) Everybody has went there. -(c)

42. a) He has come home yesterday, b) He comes home yesterday, c) He will come home yesterday, d) He come home yesterday.-(d)
43. a) I have looked for a good doctor before I met you, b) I had looked for a good doctor before I am met you, c) I looked for a good doctor before I had met you, d) I am looking for a good doctor before meeting you.
44. a) I see you in a fortnight's time, b) I saw you in a fortnight's time, c) I have seen you in a fortnight's time, d) I shall see you in a fortnight's time. -(b)
45. a) The traffics are unmanageable in Dhaka, b) the traffic is unmanageable in Dhaka, c) The traffics are manageable in Dhaka, d) The traffic are uncontrollable in Dhaka. -(d)
46. a) The police are very often helpless, b) The police is never helpless, c) The police is sometimes helpful, d) All police is not bad. -(b)
47. a) What is the time in your watch, b) What is the time by your watch, c) What is the time at your watch, d) What is the time into your watch. -(a)
48. a) There is no place for doubt in it, d) There is no suspension in it, c) there is no room for doubt in it, d) there is no misunderstanding in it. -(b)
49. a) I am man of words, b) I am a man of the words, c) I am a man of the word, d) I am a man of word. -(c)
50. a) Airport is busy place, b) The Airport is busy place, c) The Airport is a busy place, d) Airports is a busy place. -(a)
51. It is raining for three days, b) It has been raining for three days, c) It rained for three days, d) It was raining for three days. -(c)
52. a) This watch is belonged to my friends, b) three-fourths for he work has been done, c) Five thousand dollars are a big amount, d) You should not indulge to gossip. -(b)
53. a) Guard the children against bad company, d) the train is running in time, c) he is suffering from fever for a week, d) He succeed to get a job. -(b)
54. a) Why we have done this, b) Why did you have done this, c) Why have you done this, d) Why you had done this. -(a)
55. a) He is comparatively better today, b) He is good today than before, c) He is better today, d) He is best today than yesterday.-(c)
56. a) Ten miles are a long distance, b) Ten miles are more long distance, c) Ten miles make a long distance, d) Then miles is a long distance. -(c)
57. a) Masud knows swimming, b) Masud knows the art of swimming, d) Masud knows how to swim, - (d)
58. a) I reached the station after the train has left. b) I reached the station after the train has been left. c) I reached the station after the train left. d) I reached the station after the train had left. -(d)
59. a) There is no question of his honesty, b) His neutrality and honesty is above controversy, c) There is no questions about his impartiality of honesty. d) Nor his neutrality or honesty is a question. -(b)
60. a) Rahima kindly heloped you me and him. b) Rahima kindly helped you him and me. c) Rahima kindly helped me him and you. d) Rahima kindly helped him you and me. -(b)
61. a) He despaired to pass. b) He despaired passing. c) He despaired of passing. d) He despaired to passing. -(c)
62. a) Do you have a complain against me? b) Do you have a complained against me? c) Do you have complains against me? d) Do you have a complain against me? -(d)
63. a) Do you know to types? b) My father used to walking in the morning. c) You had better not go alone. d) My brother would rather has a Cola then a Pepsi. -(c)
64. a) Would you please don't smoke, b) The mother made the baby to take a nap. c) Please get someone fixing my phone today. d) Rahime had his wife agree to the proposal. -(b)
65. a) Brazil have won the world cup four times. b) Brazil has won the world cup four times. c) Brazil has won world cup four times. d) Brazil have won world cup four times. -(b)
66. a) What you passed you B.A. Examination? b) Please tell me why have you come to me. c) What time did you go to bed last evening? d) Why you are angry with your brother? -(c)
67. a) Mizan is absent today; he must have been sick again. b) Rahim is back in the team today; he must be filling better now. c) The The line is busy; someone should be using the telephone now. d) She must be study in the room now. -(a)
68. a) Iqbal was a poet and philosopher. b) Iqbal was the poet and philosopher. c) Iqbal was both the poet and philosopher. d) Iqbal was a poet and a philosopher. -(a)

69. a) Credit it to my account. b) Credit it in my account. c) Credit it at my account. d) Credit it with my account. –(a)
70. a) Attend school regularly b) I know the man. c) Have you no pen to write with? d) Let me stay alone. –(d)
71. a) A few of the three boys got a prize. b) Every of the three boys got a prize. c) All of the three boys got a prize. d) Each of the three boys got a prize. –(d)
72. a) I called in him at his office. b) I called on him at his office. c) I called by him at his office. d) I called into him at his office. –(b)
73. a) What chilly day it was! b) What the chilly day it was! c) What a chilly day it was! d) What an chilly day it was! –(c)
74. a) The injured driver was being carried off the road by them. b) The injured driver was the injured driver was carried off. c) The road was where the injured driver was carried off. d) The injured driver had been arrived off the road. –(a)
75. a) Your car is the better of any other I have driven. b) Your car is best of any other I have driven. c) Your car is more better than any other I have driven. d) Your car is the best car I have driven. –(b)
76. a) Lion is beast of prey. b) A lion is beast of prey. c) The lion is beast of prey. d) The lion is the beast of prey. –(c)
77. a) I hanged my shirt of the wall. b) I saw him playing football. One must do his duty. c) One must do his duty. d) He has no appetite in food. –(b)
78. a) Who is being lived next door. b) Who does live in the next door. c) Who lives next door. d) Who next door was living. –(a)
79. a) Who is being lived next door. b) Who does live in the next door. c) Who lives next door. d) Who next door was living. –(c)
80. a) Maria, my student, is on leave today. b) Maria my student, is on leave today. c) Maria my student is on leave today, d) Maria my student is on leave today. –(a)
81. a) he has come home yesterday. b) He comes to home yesterday. c) He came home yesterday. d) he has come to home yesterday. –(c)
82. a) The number of people had very high. b) The number of people was very high. c) The number of people were very high. d) The number of people has very high. –(b)

83. a) He admitted to the City College. b) He had admitted to the City College. c) He was admitted to the City College. d) He was get admitted to the City College. –(d)
84. a) I insist you to go there. b) I insist on your going there. c) I insist yourself to go there. d) I insist yourself going there. –(b)
85. a) He availed with the opportunity. b) He was availed with the opportunity. c) He was availed the opportunity. d) He availed himself on the opportunity. –(d)
86. a) Fetch and bring some water for me. b) Fetch some water for me. c) Go and fetch some water for me. d) To go fetch some water for me. –(b)
87. a) If I were he, I would day, b) If I were him, I would lay, c) If I wash, I would lay, d) If I was he, I would lie. –(a)
88. a) Why you have done this? b) Why did you have done this? c) Why you has done this? d) Why have you done this?
89. a) We can travel to Dhaka in bus, in train or in plane. b) We can travel to Dhaka by bus, in train or in plane. c) We can travel to Dhaka in bus, train or plane. d) We can travel to Dhaka by bus, train or plane. –(d)
90. a) he has many furniture. b) He has many furnitures. c) He has many pieces of furniture. d) He has many pieces of furniture's. –(a)
91. a) I was read a book since morning. b) I am glad to see you. c) I am ready to die by my country. d) You, I and he were quarrel in among them. –(b)
92. a) This is the wisest plan of the two. b) This is the wiser plan of the two. c) This is the wiser plan between the two. d) This is the wisest plan among the two. –(b)
93. a) This is an unique case. b) This is a unique case. c) This is a very unique case. d) This is the most unique case. –(b)

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Correction

- Sub এর head-word অনুসারে verb বসে। অর্থাৎ head word singular হলে verb Singular, head-word plural হলে verb হবে plural হবে।

Example : The quality of the mangoes are good.

- The quality of the mangoes is good
- The colour of her eyes are blue.
- The colour of her eyes is blue
- A number of boys was present.
- A number of boys were present

- As well as, with, along with together with, accompanied by ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুটি Noun/Pronoun যুক্ত হলে পূর্বের Noun/Pronoun অনুসারে verb বসে।

Example : The chairman along with the members were present.

- The chairman along with the members was present.
- Nipu as well as her brothers are good.
- Nipu as well as her brothers is good.
- And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Noun যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা একই ভাব নির্দেশ করে তবে Subject ও verb উভয়ই singular হয়।

Example : Bread and butter are my favorite food.

- Bread and butter is my favorite food
- Horse and carriage are not available now.
- Horse and carriage is not available now.
- Adjective এর পূর্বে the বসলে তা সাধারণত plural হয় এবং তখন পরের verb টি plural হয়।

Example : The virtuous is always happy.

- The virtuous are always happy.
- The poor is born to suffer.
- The poor are born to suffer.
- Some, both, all, many, a few ইত্যাদির পরে countable noun/pronoun এবং verb plural হয়। কিন্তু much, a little ইত্যাদির পর uncountable noun এবং singular হয়।

Example : Both the boy is guilty.

- Both the boy are guilty.
- A little water are left in the glass.
- A little water is left in the glass
- Many a/an এর পর noun ও verb singular হয় কিন্তু শুধু many এর পর noun ও verb উভয়ই plural হয়।

Example : Many a rich man lives here.

- Many a rich man lives here.
- Many a boys were present.
- Many a boy was present.
- Each, every, no, more than one, none/no one ইত্যাদি sub বা sub এর অংশ হলে এদের পরে সাধারণত verb singular হয়। আবার Each of, one of, Either of, Neither of None of ইত্যাদির পর noun/pronoun plural হবে কিন্তু verb এবং possessive singular হবে।

Example : Each boy and each girl have got a prize.

- Each boy and each girl has got a prize.
- Neither of the girls have done their duty.
- Neither of the girls has done their duty.
- Or, Nor বা but দ্বারা দুটি noun/pronoun যুক্ত হলে পরের noun/pronoun অনুসারে verb বসে।

Example : Neither the moon nor the stars was visible.

- Neither the moon nor the stars were visible.

- Infinitive, gerund, clause ইত্যাদি বাক্যের sub হিসেবে থাকলে ঐ sub কে 3rd person singular হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়।

Example : To tell lies are a great sin.

That you finished the novels were known to me.

-That you finished the novels was known to me.

- একক দূরত্ব, সময়, পরিমাণ, ওজন, বয়স, অর্থ ইত্যাদি Plural হলেও এদের পরের verb টি singular হবে।

Example : Fifty miles are a long distance.

- Fifty miles is a long distance.
- Twelve years were Jerry's age.
- Twelve years was Jerry's age.
- Relative pronoun এর পরের verb টি Relative pronoun এর পূর্বের noun বা pronoun অনুসারে বসে।

Example : It is I who is responsible.

- It is I who are responsible.
- It was you who was to blame.
- It was you who were to blame.
- Information, scenery, machinery, advice, furniture, news, wages, poetry, issue, hair, alphabet, কোনো বিষয়ের নাম ইত্যাদি সাধারণত singular হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example : The wages of sin are death

- The wages of sin is death
- My mother gave me many advices.
- My mother gave me many advice.
- People, cattle, vegetables, goods, circumstances, marks, works (রচনাবলী) customs, premises, manners, trousers, spectacles, letters, out of sorts, out of spirits ইত্যাদি সাধারণত plural হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example : His circumstance is bad.

- His circumstance are bad.
- I have read the work of Tagore.
- I have read the works of Tagore.
- I am fond of vegetable.
- I am fond of vegetables.
- Deer, sheep, cannon (কামান), innings, taka ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো singular ও plural একই হয়।

i) They had five deers.

- They had five deer.

- সাধারণত Senior, Junior, superior, inferior, prior, prefer, preferable ইত্যাদি শব্দগুলো Latin comparative. এদের পূর্বে more বসে না এবং পরে that না বসে to বসে।

Inc : Nipu is more Senior to Mustafa.

Cor : Nipu is Senior to Mustafa.

Inc : This shirt is more preferable that that.

Cor : This shirt is preferable to that.

- সাধারণত Positive degree এর পূর্বে very এবং comparative degree এর পূর্বে much বসে।
Inc : I am much glad to see you.
Cor : I am very glad to see you.
Inc : He is very better now.
Cor : He is much better now.
- সাধারণত Simple sentence-এ double comparative এর পূর্বে double superlative বসে।
Inc : I feel comparatively better today.
Cor : I feel better today
or, I feel comparatively well today.
- Adjective এর ভিন্ন degree সাধারণত and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় না।
Inc : Dhaka is a more crowded and very dirty city.
Cor : Dhaka is a very crowded and very dirty city
Inc : Babu is the tallest and very intelligent boy.
Cor : Babu is the tallest and more intelligent by.
- Unique, chief, golden, unanimous, perfect, ideal ইত্যাদি adjective সাধারণত positive degree তে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের পূর্বে article a/an বসে।
Inc : This is the most unique case.
Cor : This is the unique case.
Inc : It was the most golden opportunity.
Cor : It was the golden opportunity
- As, so, too, how ইত্যাদি adverb কোনো adjective কে modify করলে ঐ adjective এর পরে সাধারণত article a/an বসে।
Inc : He is not so tall boy as his brother
Cor : He is not so tall a boy as his brother
Inc : He is too honest man to tell lies.
Cor : He is too honest a man to tell lies.
- সময় বুঝাতে সাধারণত পূর্ণ ঘন্টার পরে O'clock বসে। কিন্তু অপূর্ণ ঘন্টা বুঝালে বা strike verb এর পরে () O'clock বসে না। যেমন-
Inc : We shall go by 3 bus.
Cor : We shall go by 3 O'clock bu
Inc : The clock has struck 3 O'clock.
Cor : The clock has struck 3.
- No sooner had Than, hardly/scarcely when ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে প্রথম clause এ past perfect এবং পরের clause টি past indefinite tense হয়।
Inc : No sooner had we reached the station when the train left.
Cor : No sooner had we reached the station than the train left.
- See, find, notice, hear, make ইত্যাদি transtive verb এর পরে active voice- এ infinitive এর চিহ্ন to উহ্য থাকে কিন্তু passive voice- এ to বসে। তবে let এর ক্ষেত্রে active ও passive কোনো voice- এ to বসে না।

- Inc : I saw him to go.
Cor : I saw him go.
- Inc : The albatross made wind to blew.
Cor : The albatross made the wind blow.
- Subject-ordinate clause interrogative হয় না। সবসময় assertive হয়।
Inc : Do you know when will he come ?
Cor : Do you know when he will come ?
Inc : Tell me who is that man ?
Cor : Tell me who that man is ?
- Absent, avail, exert, enjoy, pride ইত্যাদি verb এরপর sub অনুযায়ী Reflexive pronoun বসে।
Inc : I should avail of the opportunity.
Cor : I should avail myself of the opportunity.
Inc : We enjoyed very much in the picnic
Cor : We enjoyed ourselves very much in the picnic.
- Blotting, boarding, elder/younger বা কোনো স্থান বা বস্তুর একাধিক নামের পর প্রয়োজনীয় noun বসে।
Inc : I need some blotting.
Cor : I need some blotting paper.
Inc : The boy lives in the boarding.
Cor : The boy lives in the boarding house.
Inc : He visited Dhaka, Chittagong and other.
Cor : He visited Dhaka, Chittagong and other places.
Inc : He will buy pen, ink and others.
Cor : He will buy pen, ink and other things.
- Dictionary, cousin, butcher ইত্যাদি শব্দের পর কোনো noun বসে না।
Inc : I shall look up the word in the dictionary book
Cor : I shall look up the word in the dictionary.
Inc : She is my cousin sister.
Cor : She is my cousin.
Inc : I shall go to the butchers shop
Cor : I shall go to the butchers.
- কতিপয় Noun এর সঠিক ব্যবহার :
Inc : The man gave false witness.
Cor : The man gave false evidence.
Inc : There is no place in the bench.
Cor : There is no room in the bench.
Inc : I gave him seventy money.
Cor : I gave him seventy money.
Inc : I have no/some/much money in my pocket.
Cor : I have no/some/much money in my pocket.
Inc : Today's climate is very hot.
Cor : Today's weather is very hot.
Inc : The weather of Cox's Bazar is very healthy

Cor : The climate of Cox's Bazar is very healthy
 Inc : We enjoyed the theatre.
 Cor : We enjoyed the play.
 Inc : We cannot live without wind.
 Cor : We cannot live without air.
 Inc : Quote the poem from heart.
 Cor : Quote the poem from memory.
 Inc : Learn it by heart.
 Cor : Heart it by memory.

কাউকে বোকা বা মিথ্যাবাদী বলা	--- Call
সত্য কথা বলা	--- Speak
মিথ্যা কথা বলা	--- Tell
কোনো ভাষার কথা বলা	--- Speak
রোগীর নাড়ী দেখা	--- Feel
সার্টিফিকেট দেখা	--- Look at
ডিকশনারীতে শব্দ খোঁজা	--- Look up
পরীক্ষায় খাতা দেখা	--- Look over
স্বপ্ন দেখা	--- Dream
পরীক্ষা দেওয়া	--- Sit for/ appear at
বক্তৃতা দেওয়া	--- Deliver
বিদায় জানানো	--- Bid
দোষ করা/ পাপ কাজ করা	--- Commit
ভুল (mistake/error/blunder)	--- Make

Example:

- Inc: The old sailor did a fault/crime/sin.
 Cor : The old sailor committed a fault/crime/sin.
 Inc: They gave us farewell.
 Cor: They bade us farewell.
- Die, apologies, arrive, alone, coincide, complete, complain/belong, appear, ensure ইত্যাদি verb গুলো কখনো passive হয় না।
 Inc: His father was died last night.
 Cor: His father died last night.
 Inc: The book is belong to me.
 Cor: The book belongs to me.
 - Stop, finish, prefer, avoid, like ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে infinitive না বসে gerund বসে।
 Inc: I cannot avoid to do it.
 Cor: I cannot avoid doing it.
 Inc: I like to read novels.
 Cor: I like to reading novels.
 - Prohibit, desist, refrain, abstain, exempt, debar, hinder, prevent ইত্যাদি verb এর পরে সাধারণত from + gerund বসে।
 Inc: My mother prohibit me to go out
 Cor: My mother prohibited me from going out.
 Inc : He prevented me to go there
 Cor : He prevented me from going there.
 - Persist, excel, assist, succeed, indulge, mistake ইত্যাদি শব্দের পরে সাধারণত in + gerund বসে।
 Inc : The boy excels to speak English.
 Cor : The boy excels to speaking English.
 Inc : He was mistaken to think so.

Cor : He was mistaken in thinking so.

- To এর পরে verb এর present form বসে। কিন্তু with a view to, look forward to, used to, addicted to, devoted to ইত্যাদি পরে verb + ing বসে।
 Inc : The man was addicted to gamble.
 Cor : The man was addicted to gambling.
- Confident, decision, found, negligent, capable, despaired ইত্যাদির পরে সাধারণত of + gerund বসে।
 Inc : I am found to read novels.
 Cor : I am found of reading novels.
 Inc : He was capable to do the work.
 Cor : He was capable of doing the work.
- সাধারণত be verb এর পরে due to এবং verb এর ক্ষেত্রে owing to বসে।

Lecture Num: 25-26

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Corrections.

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. Fire: Ashes :: event : memories
2. Stare: Glance :: gulp : sip
3. Vaccine: Prevent :: antidote:, Counteract
4. Anarchy.: Government:: penury: wealth
5. Excite: Calm :: stimulate: cool down
6. Delay: Expedite:: Delay: dispatch
7. Lengthen : Prolong :: stretch : extend
8. Conscious: Careless :: Careful.: Indifferent
9. Submission.: Yielding:: Complaint : Acquiescent
10. Vacillate : Hesitate :: Irresolute: Indecisive
11. Assert: Dissent :: Affirm.: Object
12. Distort: Twist :: Harmonise : Balance
13. Eager: Indifferent:: Enthusiastic: Halfhearted.
14. Delay: Retard :: slowdown : hold up
15. Submissive : Disobedient ::, Observe : Defy

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Some Important Word Meaning

- A person whose head is in the "clouds" is a daydreamer.
- Cul-de-sac → dead end.
- Ruminant → cud chewing animal
- Dilly-Dally → Waste time
- Euphemism → Stating one thing like another,
- Worth his salt → A highly paid worker
- Dill of fare → A list of dishes at a restaurant
- Razzamatazz → Noisy activity
- Blue chips → Industrial shares considered to be safe investment
- Block buster → A powerful explosive to demolish buildings
- Equivocation → Two contrary things in the same statement
- Bottom line → The essential point

- Plurality → The holding more than one office at a time.
- Boot leg → Smuggle
- Poet laureate → The court poet of England.
- Soft soap → Flattery for self motives
- A round dozen → A full dozen
- To meet trouble half way → To be puzzled
- Verbose speech → A speech full of too many words
- Dog day → hot weather
- Stagflation → Economic slow down
- Scuttle → Abandon
- Euphemism → In offensive expression
- Sequence → to follow
- Belated → tardy
- Staunch → put an end to
- Slow coach → a very lazy person
- Hold water → Bear examination
- Habeas corpus → Fundamental rights of a prisoners.
- Emeritus → Retired
- Autobiography → person who writes about own life.
- Smog → ধোয়াশা
- Burning question → A hotly discussed question
- Limerick → A form of light verse
- Black ship → Wicked men
- Romanticism → Connected with love and beauty
- Hideously → Horribly
- Lingua Franca → A common language
- Schizophrenia → Mental illness
- Xenophobia → dislike of foreigners

Transformation of Sentences

* The transformation of sentences consists in changing a sentence from one form into another without any change of meaning such transformation of sentences can be done among fifteen kinds of sentences. They are as follows- Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Optative, Exclamatory, Simple, Complex, Compound, Positive, Comparative, Superlative, Active, Passive, Direct speech and Indirect speech.

Rules of transforming Simple, Complex and Compound sentence.

Simple	Complex	Compound
To/in order to/ for	That/ so that	and
Too to	So that	verb and
By + Gerund	If	and
Without + Gerund	If (not/Unless)	or

On + Gerund	No sooner had than	and at once
	as soon as	
At the time of / at the age of	when/while	and then
In spite of/ Despite	Though/Although/event/if	but
Because of/Present participle	Because/as/since	and so
After/Before + gerund (Noun)	Before/After Clause	and
In case of	In case	or else
Besides + v-ing		Not only/but also

Besides

- **Ordinary simple and compound sentences are to be transformed into complex ones by using Relative pronouns.**

Example :

Simple : He is a rich man

Complex : He is a man who is rich

Compound : He is a man and he is rich

By changing necessary words as ----

Simple : You must work hard to succeed.

Compound : You must work hard or you will fail.

Complex : You must work hard if you want to succeed.

* By changing the pattern of the sentence :

As ----

Complex : Only those boys who will work hard will succeed.

Simple : Only hard working boys will succeed.

Technique of changing degree

Group-A

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other +N+as+S	CD+than any other+N	The + SD + N

❖ As ----

Positive : No other boy is as good as Karim in the class.

Comparative : Karim is better than any other boy in the class.

Superlative : Karim is the best boy in the class.

Group-B

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Very few	Than + most other	one of the best

(The sentence of this group contain plural noun)

Positive : Very few boys are as Karim in the class

Comparative : Karim is better than most other boys in the class.

Superlative : Karim is one of the best boys in the class.

Group-C

The sentences of Group-C should be changed depending on meaning in particular --- And in this group no Superlative is possible. As-

Positive : A bird can not fly as fast as an aeroplane.

Comparative : An aeroplane can fly faster than a bird.

Analogy :

Analogy সমাধানের জন্য নিম্নোক্ত ধাপগুলো অনুসরণ করতে হবে :

এক : আভারলাইন করা বা বড় হাতের অক্ষরে লেখা (Capitalized)

অথবা মোটা (Bold) শব্দ দুটির অর্থ নিশ্চিতভাবে জেনে তাদের মধ্যে (পূর্বে বর্ণিত) একটি সম্পর্ক নির্ধারণ করতে হবে।

দুই : নির্ণীত সম্পর্কটিকে একটি পূর্ণ বাক্যে বর্ণনা করতে হবে।

তিন : এই বাক্যটি বিকল্প উত্তর হিসেবে প্রদত্ত শব্দ জোড়াগুলো দিয়ে বানানো যেই বাক্যের সাথে মিলে যাবে, সে জোড়াই উত্তর।

Example

Carpenter : Saw

(ক) Stenographer : Typewriter (খ) Painter : brush

(গ) Lawyer : brief (ঘ) seamstress : scissors

এই উদাহরণটিকে আমরা উপরোক্ত ধাপগুলো অনুসরণ করে সমাধান করবো :

এক : Carpenter অর্থ কাঠমিস্ত্রী এবং Saw অর্থ করাত। শব্দ দুটির মধ্যে সম্পর্ক Worker : Tool (দেখুন সম্পর্ক-৮)

দুই : এই সম্পর্কটিকে একটি বাক্যে লিখলে দাঁড়ায়- Carpenter saw দিয়ে কাজ করে'

তিন : উপরোক্ত সম্পর্কের ভিত্তিতে বানানো এই বাক্যটি বিকল্প উত্তরগুলোর কোন জোড়া বাক্যের সাথে মেলে তা দেখা যাক।

ক. Stenographer (সাঁটলিপিকার) typewriter দিয়ে কাজ করে।

খ. Painter (চিত্রকর) brush (তুলি) দিয়ে কাজ করে।

গ. Lawyer brief (বর্ণনা) দিয়ে কাজ করে।

ঘ. Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) scissors (কাচি) দিয়ে কাজ করে।

এখানে (ক) সঠিক নয় কারণ সাঁটলিপিকার প্রাথমিকভাবে কলম দিয়ে কাজ করে। (গ) তো এমনতেই বাদ। অন্যদিকে (খ) ও (ঘ) দুটোই সঠিক। কিন্তু উত্তরতো আর দুটি হতে পারে না। এ ধরনের পরিস্থিতিতে 'Technique-3' অনুসরণ করতে হবে। অর্থাৎ প্রশ্নে প্রদত্ত প্রথম জোড়া শব্দের সম্পর্ককে আরো সুস্পষ্টভাবে চিন্তা করতে হবে। Carpenter, saw দিয়ে কাঠ কাটে। তদ্রূপ Seamstress (মহিলা দর্জি) Scissors দিয়ে কাপড় কাটে। সুতরাং (ঘ) ই সঠিক উত্তর।

Lecture Num: 27-28

আলোচ্য বিষয় : Literature, Literary Terms

বিভিন্ন সালে আগত প্রশ্ন সংশ্লিষ্ট তথ্যাবলী :

1. Any one of the following pairs are literary collaborators Shelly and Keats
2. In which century was the Victorian period? -19 century
3. Shakespeare is known mostly for his Plays

4. Who of the following was both a poet and painter? – Blake
5. Who wrote 'beauty is truth, truth is beauty'? – Keats
6. Which of the following ages in literary history is the latest? – The Georgian Age.
7. 'Paradise Lost' attempted to Justify the ways of God to Man.
8. The Rainbow is A novel by D.H. Lawrence.
9. The literary work Kublan Khan is A verse by Coleridge.
10. T.S. Eliot was born in USA.
11. What was the real name of the great American short story writer, O Henry ? –William Sydney Porter.
12. The 'Solitary reaper' is a Romantic poem.
13. "Caesar and Cleopatra" is A play By G.B. Shaw
14. Who is the greatest modern English Dramatist? – George Bernard Shaw
15. Who is the modern Philosopher who was awarded Nobel Prize for literature? – Bertrand Russel.
16. Who is the author of "A Farewell to Arms"?- Earnest Hemingway,
17. Who is the most famous satirist in English literature?- Jonathan Swift.
18. Who is the poet of the 'Victorian Age'? – Robert Browning.
19. Who is the author of Animal Farm? -George Orwell
20. Who is the author of 'India wins Freedom'?-Abul Kalam Azad.
21. Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice; is a comedy
22. Who was a statesman but a awarded Nobel Prized in English Literature?- Churchill
23. "Justice delayed is justice denied" was state by Gladstone.
24. Ballad is A kind of short love poem.
25. Protagonist indicates The leading character of actor in a play.
26. Caliban is a character in –Tempest.
27. We look before and after and pine for what is not a quotation from P.B. Shelley's –To a skylark.
28. Most important feature of romantic poetry Beauty.
29. Most famous satirist in English literature Jonathan Swift.
30. Poet of sensuousness – John Keats.
31. Hamlet by Shakespeare is A tragedy.
32. O' Henry is famous for Short story.
33. A famous short story of Maupassant is –The Diamond Necklace.

34. Who is called ‘The Poet of Beauty’ is English literature? –John Keats.
35. What is a Sonnet? –A poem of fourteen lines.
36. In the poem “To Daffodil” the poet weeps over Short lived human life.
37. What type of book ‘The Women’s is –Novel
38. ‘Silent Woman’ written by Ben Jonson.
39. Author of the Picture of Dorian Gray Oscar Wilde.
40. Poet Alexander Pope’s famous work- The Rape of the Lock.
41. Author of Hamlet William Shakespeare.
42. Who wrote Ulysses? –Alfred Tennyson.
43. The God of Small Things is written by Arundhati Roy.
44. Who is known as “The Poet of Nature” in English literature? –William Wordsworth.
45. Who was the greatest modern American short story writer? – O’ Henry.
46. Who wrote the poem ‘Solitary Reaper’? –William Wordsworth.
47. A Patriot is Who loves his country.
48. Browning was the composer of Andrea Del Sarto.
49. Shakespeare lived during the reign of Elizabeth I
50. Paradise Lost is An epic poem by John Milton.
51. Wordsworth is a poet. –Romantic.
52. George Bernard Shaw is –A play writer.
53. Hamlet is a by Shakespeare. –Play.
54. Who has written “He prayeth best who loveth best all things both
55. Great and small”? – Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
56. Booker Prize
57. T.S. Eliot is a poet. –Modern.
58. Francis Bacon is a famous –Essayist.
59. “You can fool some of the people all the time” was stated by –Abraham Lincoln.
60. The writer of David Copperfield is Charles Dickens.
61. Wordsworth was inspired by The Industrial Revolution.
62. () –Rhyme.
63. “To be or not to be”. is the beginning of a famous Soliloquy from –Hamlet.
64. The beginning of the Renaissance may be traced to the city of Venice.
65. The author of the book “Asian Drama” is Gunnar Myrdal.
66. Elizabethan Tragedy is centered on Love.
67. Who is the author of the book “The human Bondage”? –Somerset Maugham.
68. The people of “ Romantic Age” is John Keats.
69. “Good face is the best letter of recommendation was stated by Queen Elizabeth.
70. “Man and Superman” –was written by G. B. Shaw.
71. “King Lear” – was written by William Shakespeare.
72. Which poetry is written by Sir Walter Scott? – Patriotism.
73. Who is the author of the book ‘War and peace’? – Tolstoy.
74. Who is considered to be the father of ‘English prose’? –Francis Bacon.
75. Who is considered to be the father of ‘English Novel’? –Henry Fielding.
76. Who is considered to be the Rebel poet in English Literature? –Lord Byron.
77. Tennyson wrote –The Lotus Eaters.
78. Macbeth is a Play.
79. A Shakespearean Play consists of Three acts.
80. Limerick-A kind of short narrative poem.
81. “For Whom the Bell Tolls” –was written by – Ernest Hemingway.
82. Who is the most famous satirist in English literature? –Jonathan Swift.
83. Moby Dick ()? – A whale.
84. The Rainbow is A novel by D. H. Lawrence.
85. To err is human, to forgive is divine () ? – Alexander Pope.
86. ‘Cowards die many times before their death () ? – Julius Caesar.
87. T. S. Eliot- () ?- USA.
88. Beauty is truth, truth is beauty. () ?- Keats.
89. ‘Time, you Old Gipsy Man’ () ? –Ralph Hodgson.
90. Who is the author of ‘Spirit of Islam’? –Syed Amir Ali.
91. Gulliver’s Travels- ()? –Jonathan Swift.
92. William Wordsworth- () ?- S. T. Coleridge.
93. Who is the author of the novel “Three Musketeers”? –Alexander Dumas.
94. The novel ‘Roots’ was written by Alex Haley.
95. “Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world who told it? –Shelley.
96. Who is the Greatest modern English dramatist.? – G.B. Shaw.

বিস্তারিত আলোচনা :

Literature

Author	Type	Work
Shakespeare	Tragedy	Antony and Cleopatra, Hamlet, King Lear, Macbeth, Othello
	Comedy	As you like it, Twelfth Night, The Merchant of Venice, Much about nothing
	Play	Alls well that ends well, Julius Caesar, The Tempest, Measure for Measure
	Long poem	Venus and Adonis, A Mid Summer Nights Dream
Abul Kalam Azad		India wins freedom
George Orwell		Animal Farm. Nineteen Eighty Four
Ernest Hemingway		A Farewell to Arms, For whom the bell tolls, Old Man and the Sea
B. Shaw	Play	Caesar and Cleopatra. Arms and the Man, Man and Superman, Major Barbara
Wordsworth	Poem	The Daffodils, The Solitary Reaper
Coleridge	Verse	Kubla Khan. Ancient Mariner, Biographia Literaria
J. Swift		Gulliver's Travels
Harriet Stowe		Uncle Tom's Cabin
John Milton		Paradise Lost, Comus, Paradise Regained,
T. S. Eliot	Poem	The Waste Land
E. M. Forster		A Passage to India
Charles Dickens		A Tale of Two Cities, David Copperfield. Far from the Madling Crowd
Tolstoy		Anna Karenina, War and Peace
K. Marx		Das Kapital
নেহেরু		Discovery of India
Homer		Illiad, Odyssey
Byron		Heaven and Earth
Stevenson		Kidnapped, New Arabian Nights
M. Gorky		Mother
Shelley		Ode to West Wind.

		Adonais
Plato		Republic
Rousseau		Social Contract
Tennyson		Ulysses
John Gay	Play	Beggars Opera
Keats		Isabella, Ode to a Nightingale
Pearl S. Buck		The Good Earth
Maugham		The Razor's Edge, The Circle
Lawrence		Sons and Lovers, The Rainbow.
G. Austen		Pride and Prejudice
Rudyard Kipling		The Jungle Book
King Alfred	Essay	Anglo-Saxon
Lewis Carroll	Children's parody	Alice in Wonderland
Ben Jonson	Comedy	Every Man in His Humour
Robert Browning	Political work	Man and Woman
Virginia Woolf	Novel	Night and Day
Henry Fielding	Novel	Tom Jones
Barton		Arabian Nights
Churchill		Memories of the Second World War
Hitler		Mein Kampf
Norman Angel		The Great Illusion
James Joyce	Novel	Ulysses

- ❖ B. Shaw born in Ireland
- ❖ English romantic poet John Keats
- ❖ দুইজন ইংরেজী Woman writer → Virginia Woolf and Jane Austen
- ❖ দুই জন মহিলা ঔপন্যাসিক → Jane Austen and Mary Anne
- ❖ বিংশ শতাব্দীর দুইজন ব্রিটিশ কবি → W. B. Yeats and Oscar Wilde
- ❖ Forster's greatest novel → A Passage to India
- ❖ B. Shaw First Comedy → Widowers Houses
- ❖ First Comedy in English literature → Ralph Roister Doister
- ❖ A sonnet is verse of 14 lines
- ❖ Greatest Modern English dramatist → B. Shaw
- ❖ Victorian age এর দুইজন বিখ্যাত কবি → Alfred Tennyson and Robert Browning
- ❖ Political drama → Julius Caesar
- ❖ সেক্সপীয়ারের Historical play → Henry V and Richard III
- ❖ First English tragedy → Gorboduc → Thomas Sackville and Thomas Norton.
- ❖ Shakespeare → কবি, নাট্যকার ও সাহিত্যিক

- ❖ Elligabeth age এর বিখ্যাত কবি → Shakespeare and Edmund Spenser
- ❖ King of Fantasy → Edward
- ❖ The longest Period → Anglo Saxon Period (Oldest period)
- ❖ Most Famous satirist → Jonathon swift
- ❖ Henry এর পুরো নাম → William Sydney Porter
- ❖ Famous Epic poet → John Milton (First English epic writer)
- ❖ Romantic Poet → John Keats
- ❖ Poet of beauty → John Keats
- ❖ William Shakespeare died → 1616
- ❖ Eliot এর আসল নাম → Mary anne evans
- ❖ Closest friend → Wordsworth and Coleridge
- ❖ Modern American short story writer → O. Henry
- ❖ W. Wordsworth is called the poet of nature.
- ❖ William Somerset Maugham is a great modern Novelist and short story writer.
- ❖ In Memoriam is the famous poem of lord Tennyson.
- ❖ John Keats died of tuberculosis in 1821 and born in 1795
- ❖ England or U.S.A কোথাও জন্ম না এমন English Author G. B. Shaw (Ireland)
- ❖ Anglo Saxon period (450-1050) এর দুইজন বিখ্যাত কবি → Ceadmon and Beowulf.
- ❖ The Age of Chaucer, → (1340-1400)
- ❖ Utopia এর লেখক Moore “The Revival of learning (1400-1550)
- ❖ ‘To be or not to be’ Hamlet says it in the play Hamlet
- ❖ Elizabethan age এর দুইজন Historian → W. Canden and John Knox
- ❖ Thomas Hobbes and John Locke এর দুইজন দার্শনিক → Restoration age (1660-1700)
- ❖ Romanticism age (1798-1850) এর কবি → Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats
- ❖ Poet and Physician → John Keats
- ❖ Victorian age এর (1850-1902) দুইজন কবি → Tennyson and Browning
- ❖ Successful novelist of Victorian age → Dickens
- ❖ John Milton Puritan age (1620-1660) এর কবি ছিলেন
- ❖ Jonathan Swift first Book → The battle of the books
- ❖ Jonathan Swift এর Satire → Tale of a Tub and Gullivers Travel
- ❖ Father of Novel → henry Fielding
- ❖ British Female Novelist → Verginia Woolf, and Henry wood

Literary Terms

- ❖ Linguistics : It is the Scientific study of languages
- ❖ Phonetics : It is the study and speeches of speed sound
- ❖ Metrology : Branch of Medical Science that is concerned with nurves.
- ❖ Anthology : বিভিন্ন লেখকের বা একই লেখকের নির্বাচিত কবিতা বা গদ্য বা উভয়বিধ রচনাসমূহের সংকলন
- ❖ Autobiography : An account of a persons life by him or herself
- ❖ Bibliography : A list of books, essays and monographs on a subject.
- ❖ Climax : The part of a story or play at which a crisis is reached and resolution achieved.
- ❖ Elegy : A song of mourning.
- ❖ Epic : It is a long narrative poem, on a grand scale about the deeds of warriors and heroes.
- ❖ Lexicography : The art of making a dictionary.
- ❖ Melodrama : A theatrical entertainment in which there is only one character
- ❖ Philology : The Science of language and linguistics.
- ❖ Psychobiography : A form of biography which is clinical in its treatment of its subject which stresses the subjects psychological development and applies psychoanalytical knowledge and principles.
- ❖ Ornithology : Scientific study of birds
- ❖ Semantics : Branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meanings of words and sentence.