

Teacher's Content

☑ Sentences and Transformations

☑ Degree

Content Discussion

Sentences and Transformations

Definition: যে শব্দ সমষ্টি (a group of words) একটি পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাকে Sentence বলে।

Examples:

- (i) He is a good man.
- (ii) Does he have much money?

Structure অনুসারে Sentence-এর প্রকারভেদ

গঠন অনুসারে Sentence কে তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

1. **Simple Sentence** (সরল বাক্য) : যে Sentence একটি মাত্র Subject এবং একটি মাত্র Finite Verb দ্বারা গঠিত তাকে Simple Sentence বলে।

Examples:

- (i) The boys are playing football in the field.
- (ii) The fan moves slowly.
- (iii) Keya has done well in the examination.

2. **Complex Sentence** (জটিল বাক্য) : যে Sentence-এ একটি Principal/Independent Clause ছাড়াও এক বা একাধিক Sub-ordinate Clause থাকে যা Clause marker-এর মাধ্যমে Principal Clause-এর সাথে যুক্ত হয় তাকে Complex Sentence বলে।

Complex Sentence (চেনার উপায়) : When, who, where, which, how, if, as if, unless, so that, so that, why, where, what, as, because, since, though, although, till, until, before, after প্রভৃতি Clause Marker দ্বারা Complex Sentence চেনা যায়।

Examples :

- (i) When he came here, I decided to go.
Sub-ordinate Principal clause
- (ii) I bought a pen which was read.
Principal Sub-ordinate clause

3. **Compound Sentence** (যৌগিক বাক্য): একাধিক Co-ordinate Clause দ্বারা যুক্ত Sentence-কে Compound Sentence বলে। এই ধরনের Sentence-এ প্রতি Clause-ই Independent হয়ে থাকে।

Compound Sentence (চেনার উপায়) : And, but, or, as well as, either..... or, nor, yet, so, therefore, neither..... nor প্রভৃতি Co-ordinating Conjunction দ্বারা Compound Sentence হয়ে থাকে।

Examples:

- (i) He came here **and** I decided to go.
- (ii) He went to the station **and** bought a ticket.

Rules of Transformations

Rule-1 : But যুক্ত compound sentence-কে **Though** বা **Although** দ্বারা **Complex** এবং **Inspite of** ও **Despite** দ্বারা **Simple sentence**-এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- (i) Cd : He is poor but he is honest.
Cx : Though he is poor, he is honest.
Sim : Inspite of his (subject-এর possessive form) being poor (possessive-এর পর verb থাকলে adjective), he is honest.
Or, Inspite of his poverty (possessive-এর পর verb না থাকলে noun), he is honest.
- (ii) Cd : He was terribly unhappy but he did not blame anybody.
Cx : Although he was terribly unhappy, he did not blame anybody.
Sim : Inspite of his being terribly unhappy, he did not blame anybody.

Rule-2 : Or যুক্ত compound sentence-কে **If you do not....** যুক্ত (negative), **sub +** দ্বারা **Complex** এবং **Without + (v + ing)** **sub +** দ্বারা **Simple sentence**-এর রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- (i) Cd : Study hard or fail.
Cx : If you do not study hard, you will fail.
Sim : Without studying hard, you will fail.
- (ii) Cd : Leave this room or I will compel you to do so.
Cx : If you do not leave this room, I will compel you to do so.
Sim : Without leaving this room, I will compel you to do so.

Rule-3 : Verb and যুক্ত compound sentence -কে **If you do/ did** যুক্ত (affirmative), **sub +** দ্বারা **Complex** এবং **(By + v + ing) sub +** দ্বারা **Simple sentence**-এর রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd : Do the work and I shall pay you a handsome amount.
Cx : If you do the work, I shall pay you a handsome amount.
Sim : By doing the work, I shall pay you a handsome amount.
- ii) Cd : Follow my example and he will feel better.
Cx : If he follows my example, he will feel better.
Sim : By following my example, he will feel better.

Rule-4: Subject একই এবং 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত compound sentence-কে **When/ as/ since** যুক্ত করে **Complex (v + ing) sub +** দ্বারা **Simple sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd : We went to his office and we found him absent.
Cx : When we went to his office, we found him absent.
Sim : Going to his office, we found him absent.
- ii) Cd : He heard the news and wrote to me.
Cx : When he heard the news, he wrote to me.
Sim : Hearing the news, he wrote to me.

Rule-5 : Subject আলাদা এবং **and** দ্বারা যুক্ত sentence-কে **When as/ since** যুক্ত করে **Complex** এবং **At the time of + possessive** যুক্ত করে **Simple sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd : He woke up and it was raining.
Cx : When he woke up, it was raining.
Sim : At the time of his waking up, it was raining.
- ii) Cd : The marriage ceremony was over and the guests were all going to the feast.
Cx : When the marriage ceremony was over, the guests were all going to the feast.
Sim : At the marriage ceremony's being over, the guests were all going the feast.

Rule-6: Very and যুক্ত compound sentence-কে **so that + sub + any tense** দ্বারা **Complex** এবং **too to + v. Simple sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd : He is very honest and he will not accept bribe.
Cx : He is so honest that he will not accept bribe.
Sim : He is too honest to accept bribe.
- ii) Cd : The news is very good and it cannot be true.
Cx : The news is so good that it cannot be true.
Sim : The news is too good to be true.

Rule-7: And + sub + want/ wanted যুক্ত compound sentence-কে **so that + sub + can/ could** **Complex** এবং **to/ in order to + v** দ্বারা **Simple sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd : He studied hard and he wanted to pass.
Cx : He studied hard so that he could pass.
Sim : He studied hard to pass.
- ii) Cd : The officer left the job and he wanted to avoid punishment.
Cx : The officer left the job so that he could avoid punishment.
Sim : The officer left the job to avoid punishment.

Rule-8: That যুক্ত **Complex sentence**-কে **and** দ্বারা **compound** এবং **to + v** দ্বারা **Simple sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cx : It was much regretted that she was absent.
Cd : It was much regretted and she was absent.
Sim : It was much regretted to be absent.
- ii) Cd : I have changed my decision and I shall go to the cinema to night.
Cx : I have changed my decision that I shall go to the cinema to night.
Sim : I have changed my decision to go to the cinema to night.

Rule-9 : and যুক্ত **Compound sentence**-কে **Beside + (v + ing)**, যুক্ত করে **Simple sentence** এবং **not only** **but also** যুক্ত করে **Complex sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd : I gave him money and I gave him good advice.
Cx : I gave him not only money but also good advice.
Sim : Besides giving him money, I gave good advice.
- ii) Cd : He not only robbed the passenger but also murdered him.
Cx : besides robbing the passenger, he murdered him.

Rule-10: As soon as....., /No sooner had than/ Hardly when/ Scarcelywhen যুক্ত **Complex sentence**-কে **and** দ্বারা **compound** এবং **(v + ing)** **/At the time of + possessive + v + ing** দ্বারা **Simple sentence** এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

- i) Cd: The police arrived and the crowd dispersed.
Cx : As soon as the police arrived, the crowd dispersed.
Sim : At the time of the police's arriving, the crowd dispersed.
- ii) Cd : He heard the news and he wrote to me.
Cx : Hardly had he heard the news when he wrote to me.
Sim : Hearing the news, he wrote to me.

Rule-11: Noun/ pronoun + Relative pronoun = **Complex sentence**. বস্তু, শিশু ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে **What/ which/ that** বসে।

ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে **Who/Whom** বসে। স্থানের ক্ষেত্রে **where** বসে।

- i) Sim : A drowning man catches at a straw.
Cx : A man who is drowning catches at a straw.
- ii) Sim : The reported woman is a spy.
Cx : The woman who is reported is a spy.

Rule-12 : যদি As/ Since/ Because দ্বারা **Complex Sentence** থাকে তবে **Simple** করার নিয়ম :

- i. Main clause ঠিক থাকবে। এর কোনো রূপ পরিবর্তন করা যাবে না।
- ii. As/ Since/ Because থাকলে তা উঠে Because of বসবে।
- iii. যে Clause-এর সামনে Because of বসবে সেখানে নিচের কাজগুলো করতে হবে।
- a. Subject-এর Possessive form করতে হবে।
- b. ঐ Clause-এর সাহায্যকারী verb উঠে যাবে এবং মূল Verb-এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে।
- c. যদি Adjective-কে Noun-এ রূপান্তর করা যায়।

Examples :

- i. **Complex :** I was saved because I had shown a true love for all living thing.
Simple : I was saved because of my having shown a true love for all living things.
Or, I was saved because of my showing a true love for all living things.
- ii. **Complex :** Since the water was salty, the sailors could not drink it.
Simple : Because of the water being salty, the sailors could not drink it.

Rule-13: যদি Who/ Which/ That ইত্যাদি দ্বারা **Complex sentence** থাকে তবে **Compound sentence** করার নিয়ম:

- i. Who/ Which/ That-এর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত ঠিক থাকবে।
- ii. Who/ Which/ That-এর পূর্বে and থাকবে।
- iii. Who/ Which/ That উঠে এদের পরিবর্তে সাধারণ Pronoun বসবে।
- iv. যদি প্রথম Clause-এর Subject এবং and-এর পরের ২য় Clause-এর Subject এক হয় তবে ২য় Clause-এর Subject উঠে যাবে।

Examples :

- i. **Complex :** The albatross is a big sea bird that brings good luck to the sailors.
Compound : The albatross is a big sea bird and brings good luck to the sailors.
- ii. **Complex :** Jerry was an orphan boy who lived in an orphanage.
Compound : Jerry was an orphan boy and lived in an orphanage.

Rule-14: যদি When/ While/ As/ Before /After ইত্যাদি দ্বারা Complex sentence থাকে তবে Compound করার নিয়ম :

- i. When/ While/ before/ after/ As দ্বারা গঠিত Clause টিকে সবার প্রথমে When/ While/ before/ after/ As এনে ইত্যাদি তুলে দিতে হবে। (যদি পিছনে থাকে)।
- ii. দুটো Clause-এর মাঝে and বসবে।
- iii. তারপর Main Clause বসবে।
- iv. যদি ১ম Clause-এর subject এবং ২য় Clause-এর একই ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীকে বুঝায় তবে ২য় Clause-এর subjectটি উঠে যাবে। এক না হলে অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Example :

- i. **Complex :** When I was a boy, my ankles were sick.
Compound : I was a boy and my ankles were sick.
- ii. **Complex :** My mouth often watered when I saw them.
Compound : I saw them and my mouth had often watered.

Rule-15: যদি As/ Since/ Because দ্বারা Complex Sentence থাকে তবে Compound করার নিয়ম :

- i. As, Since, Because দ্বারা গঠিত Clauseটিকে সবার প্রথমে আনতে হবে। (যদি তা পিছনে থাকে)।
- ii. As, Since, Because উঠে যাবে এবং দুটো Clause-এর মাঝে and বসবে।
- iii. ১ম Clause-এর Subject এবং ২য় Clause-এর Subject উঠে যাবে।

Examples :

- i. **Complex :** As the set of combs is costly, I cannot buy it.
Compound : The set of combs is costly and I cannot buy it.
- ii. **Complex :** Since the water was salty, the sailors could not drink it.
Compound : The water was salty and the sailors could not drink it.

Rule-16: যদি কোনো Simple Sentence-কে compound করতে বলা হয় তবে তাকে প্রথমে-Complex-এ রূপান্তর করে নিয়ে তারপর তাকে compound করতে হবে।

Example :

- i. **Simple :** But one day, the sailors saw an albatross flying towards in ship.
Complex : But one day, the sailors saw an albatross which flew towards the ship.
Compound : But one day, the sailors saw an albatross and it flew towards the ship.
- ii. **Simple :** The old sailor killed an innocent bird.
Complex : The old sailor killed a bird which was innocent.
Compound : The old sailor killed a bird and it was innocent.

Affirmative ⇒ Negative

1. Only/alone	None but (ব্যক্তি), Nothing but (বস্তু), Not/not more than (সংখ্যা)
2. Must/have to/has to	Cannot but, Cannot help
3. Both and	Not only but also
4. Every...	There is none but/There is none who does not
5. As soon as	No sooner
6. Affirmative (বাক্য)	Negative (বিপরীত শব্দ)
7. too to	so ... that .. cannot/could not
8. Always	Never + বিপরীত শব্দ
9. Absolute superlative	No other as/so as
10. As as	Not less than
11. Many	Not a few
12. Affirmative Statement	Neg Question

যেমন-

- i. **Affirmative** : only the graduates should apply.
Negative : None but the graduates should apply.
- ii. **Affirmative** : Allah alone can save us.
Negative : None but Allah can us.
- iii. **Affirmative** : We must obey the law.
Negative : We cannot but obey the law.
- iv. **Affirmative** : Every woman wishes to look pretty.
Negative : There is no woman but wishes to look pretty.
- v. **Affirmative** : All must submit to death.
Negative : None can escape from death.
- vi. **Affirmative** : Both are honest.
Negative : Neither is dishonest.

Exercise:

1. Only the evening star has appeared
2. Every mother loves her child
3. Every one should admit the truth

Key:

1. None but the evening star has appeared
 2. There is no mother but loves her child
 3. None should deny the truth
- Negative:** Nobody dislikes the idea.

Assertive ⇒ Interrogative

1. Affirmative	Neg Question
2. Negative	Affirmative Question
3. Never	ever?
4. Every/all	Who (Neg)
5. Nobody/one	Who (Aff)
6. There is no	Is there any

যেমন-

- i. **Assertive** : Everybody respects his parents.
Interrogative : Who does not respect his parents?
- ii. **Assertive** : Everybody obeys his parents.
Interrogative : Who does not obey his parents?
- iii. **Assertive** : Nobody trusts a liar.
Interrogative : Who trusts a liar?
- iv. **Assertive** : Nobody helps an idle man.
Interrogative : Who helps an idle man?
- v. **Assertive** : None can forget a patriot.
Interrogative : Who can forget a patriot?
- vi. **Assertive** : None can ignore his contribution to society.
Interrogative : Who can ignore his contribution to society?

Exercise:

1. Everyone likes a rose

Key:

1. Who does not like a rose?

Exclamatory ⇒ Assertive

1. How/what	S + verb + very + adj/ a + great + Noun
2. Hurrah/Braves	It is a matter of joy that
3. Alas	It is matter of sorrow that
4. Had/ were/ If/ would that	S + wish + S + V

Imperative ⇒ Assertive

1. Order/ Request/ Prohibition	You are ordered/requested & prohibited
2. Let us	the should
3. Let him/them etc might

Degree

Degree বলতে আমরা সাধারণত Degree of Comparison অথবা Comparison of Adjectives-কে বুঝি। যার অর্থ হল দোষ, গুণ বা অবস্থার পার্থক্যের ভিত্তিতে Adjective-এর রূপান্তর। কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা অবস্থার ভালো বা খারাপ দোষ, গুণ অবস্থার মাত্রা বা তীব্রতা বোঝাতে Degree ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Degree তিন ধরনের।

(i) Positive. (as good as) (ii) Comparative (better than) (iii) Superlative (The best)

নিচে চার্টের মাধ্যমে Transformation of degree দেখানো হলো:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1. No other + N + V + as + adj + as + n/p	1. Sub + V + com + than + any other + n (singular) He is better than any other boy	1. Sub + V + the + sup + N He is the best boy
2. Very few + N + V + as + adj + as + n/p Very few boys are as good as he	2. Sub + V + com + than + most other/ many other + n (singular) He is better than most other many other boy	2. Sub + V + one of the + sup + N He is one of the best boy.
3. No other + N + V + as + adj + as + n/p No other boy is as good as he	3. Sub + V + com + than + all other + n (singular) He is better than all other boys	4. Sub + V + the + sup of all + N(pl) He is the best of all the boys
4. A tiger is not so strong as a lion	4. A lion is stronger than a tiger	দুইটি ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা প্রাণীর মধ্যে তুলনা করা বোঝালে superlative degree করা যায় না।

→ মনে রাখার কৌশল:

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
No other	than any other	the + Sup degree
Very few	than many other/ few other/ most other	one of the + Sup degree
No other	than all other	the + Sup degree + of all

○ She is beautiful but she is **as beautiful as** her mother.

Degree সম্পর্কিত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ structure:

- Subject + verb + the + comparative + of + the + two + noun (plural).
Ex: He is the better of the two boys.
- The + comparative..., the + comparative ... যত তত।
Ex: The more he gets, the more he wants.
যে যত পায়, সে তত চায়।

Rules of Degree

- সাধারণত দুইজন ব্যক্তি বস্তুর মধ্যে সাদৃশ্য (similarity) বুঝাতে as... as এবং বৈসাদৃশ্য (dissimilarity) বুঝাতে so... as ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example: She is the most beautiful and **intelligent**

- My Friend said that no car could go **as fast as his car**.
- 2. Superlative degree-এর পূর্বে সর্বদা 'The' বসে এবং যাদের মধ্যে তুলনা করা হয় তাদের পূর্বে of বসে। কিন্তু কোনো স্থান নির্দিষ্ট করে বুঝালে সেই স্থানের পূর্বে in বসে।
- I thought that **the prettiest one of all** was the last one.
- 3. Superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior, ulterior, posterior এবং preferable এই শব্দগুলো সবসময় comparative হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এদের পরে than না বসে to বসে।
- He is junior **to** me.
- 4. Older এবং elder শব্দ দুটি খুবই সাধারণ এবং পরিচিত। কিন্তু এদের সঠিক অর্থ ও ব্যবহার identify করার অভাবে অনেক সময় sentence বাছাই করা কঠিন হয়ে পড়ে। কারণ আপাতদৃষ্টিতে শব্দ দুটির অর্থ একই মনে হয় কিন্তু older অধিকতর বয়স্ক এবং elder অর্থ অধিকতর বড় এবং older সাধারণ অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং elder একই পরিবারভুক্ত ব্যক্তিদের বেলায় ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- You are **older** than that woman.
- Her **elder** sister has gone to England.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Beautiful | Interesting | Dutiful | Harmful |
| Intelligent | Careful | Generous | Attentive |
| Active | Difficult | Important | Learned |
| Comfortable | Famous | Painful | Useful |
| Durable | Surprising | Obedient | Curious |

একটি sentence- এর কখনো double comparative বা double superlative ব্যবহৃত হয় না

Teacher Student Work

- 13. Choose the correct sentence:**
- a. One's fingerprints are different from those of any other person.
 - b. One's fingerprints are different from any other person
 - c. One's fingerprints are different from another person
 - d. One's fingerprints are different than any other person
- 14. Which one is the correct sentence?**
- a. The cricket team of India is better than Bangladesh.
 - b. The cricket team of India is better than that Bangladesh.
 - c. The cricket team of India is better that of Bangladesh.
 - d. The cricket team of India is better than that of Bangladesh.
- 15. The correct sentence of the following:**
- a. The Nile is longest the river in Africa.
 - b. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.
 - c. Nile is longest river in Africa.
 - d. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
- 16. The newspaper reporters inform that women drivers have ___ accidents.**
- a. less b. least c. lower d. fewer
- 17. Complete the sentence with appropriate word. Crystals lick could have been ___ than pearl.**
- a. worse b. worsen c. worst d. worsen
- 18. I prepare my lesson ___ than you.**
- a. carefully b. so carefully
 - c. most carefully d. more carefully

19. My ___ brother is ___ than you.
a. older, senior b. elder, junior
c. older, elder d. elder, older
20. She is — beautiful of the two girls.
a. more b. the most c. the more d. most
21. The sum is — easier.
a. very b. more c. much d. the most
22. She wanted to serve some coffee to her guests; However _____.
a. she hadn't many sugar
b. there was not a great amount of sugar
c. she did not have much sugar
d. she was lacking in amount of the sugar.
23. Choose the correct sentence-
a. I have a little friends in Bangladesh.
b. I have little friends in Bangladesh.
c. I have few friend in Bangladesh
d. I have a few friends in Bangladesh.
24. Select the correct sentence—
a. His speech is very allusive to be understood
b. His speech is too allusive to be understood
c. His speech is allusive so enough to be understood
d. His speech is too allusive to understood
25. A sixteen year old is not—to vote in he national election.
a. as old enough b. old enough
c. enough old d. enough old as
26. Choose the correct Sentence.
a. His idea is more simple than yours
b. His idea is less simple than yours
c. His idea is simpler than yours
d. His idea is simpler to yours
27. Don't utter—words.
a. farther b. The farthest
c. further d. The furthe

BCS Previous Questions

01. Dhaka is becoming one of the—Cities in Asia.
a. more busy b. busy
c. busiest d. most busiest
02. What would have happened if —? [44th BCS]
a. The bridge is broken
b. The bridge would break
c. The bridge had broken
d. The bridge had been broken
03. He — arrested if he had tried to leave the country. [43th BCS]
a. would b. could
c. would have been d. must be
04. Shaheen would never have taken the job if — what great demand it would make on his time. [42^h BCS]
a. he knew b. he had been knowing
c. he had known d. he was knowing
05. There are —dangerous drivers. [41^h BCS]
a. a very lot of b. very many of
c. very much of d. a lot of
06. Honey is—sweet. [40th BCS]
a. very b. too much
c. much too d. excessive
07. Which word is the determiner in the sentence “Will it take much time”? [38th BCS]
a. Will b. much c. take d. time
08. Although Southern California is densely populated, ___ live in the northern part of the state. [DU, C- Unit- 2003-04]
a. a little people b. some of the peopl
c. only a few people d. many people
09. Do not worry; English grammar is not—to understand. [37th BCS]
a. so difficult b. very difficult
c. too difficult d. difficult enough
10. Prices for bicycles can run ___ tk. 2000. [18th BCS]
a. as high as b. so high as
c. as high to d. as high for
11. She is beautiful but she is — her mother. [36th BCS]
a. most beautiful b. as beautiful
c. less beautiful d. not so beautiful as
12. Which one is the correct sentence?
[৮ম বেসরকারি প্রভাষক নিবন্ধনঃ ২০১২]
a. I am more senior to Rahim
b. I am senior than Rahim
c. I am senior to Rahim
d. I am more senior than Rahim

13. Complete the sentence with appropriate word.
Crystal luck could have been – than pearl.
[সহকারী উপজেলা/ থানা শিক্ষা অফিসার : ২০১৩]
a. worse b. worser c. worst d. worsen
14. I thought that ___ was the last one. [24th BCS (Cancel)]
a. the most prettiest of all
b. prettiest one of all
c. the prettiest one from all
d. the prettiest one of all
15. The correct sentence of the following is : [17th BCS]
a. The Nile is longest river in Africa.
b. The Nile is longest river in the Africa.
c. Nile is longest river in Africa.
d. The Nile is the longest river in Africa.
16. Choose the correct sentence: [আনসার ও ভিডিপি
অধিদপ্তরে সার্কেল অ্যাডজুটেন্ট নিয়োগ : ২০০৫]
a. What do you prefer most?
b. What do you prefer?
c. What do you prefer more?
d. What do you prefer best?
17. I prepare my lesson ___ than you.
[ত্রাণ ও পুনর্বাসন অধিদপ্তরের প্রকল্প বাস্তবায়ন কর্মকর্তা : ২০০৬]
a. carefully b. so carefully
c. most carefully d. more carefully
18. কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? [সহকারী শিক্ষক নিয়োগ : ২০০১]
a. Among my friends he is eldest.
b. He is comparatively better today.
c. He is better than all the boys.
d. He is the best boy in the class
19. Rasul is the smaller ___ the two boys.
[থানা শিক্ষা অফিসার : ১৯৯৯]
a. of b. as c. before d. than
20. Dhaka is becoming one of the—cities in Asia. [28th BCS]
a. more busy b. busy
c. busiest d. most busiest
21. নিচের কোন বাক্যটি শুদ্ধ? (28th BCS)
a. This is a most unique case
b. This is a unique case
c. This is a most unique case
d. This is an unique case

Answer sheet

01	C	02	C	03	C	04	C	05	D	06	A	07	B
08	C	09	C	10	A	11	D	12	C	13	A	14	D
15	D	16	B	17	D	18	D	19	D	20	C	21	B

Practice Questions

01. The negative form of the sentence,
"It always pours when it rains" is
a. It always does not pours when it does not rain.
b. It never pours when it does not rain.
c. It never rains but it pours.
d. It never pours but it rains.
02. A Pilgrim is a person who undertakes journey to a —
a. New country b. a mosque
c. holy place d. Temple
03. Every mother loves her child. (Negative)
a. There is no mother but loves her child
b. Every mother cannot but loves her child
c. No mother loves her child
d. There is no mother loving her child
04. Without working hard you cannot shine in life. (make it complex sentence)
a. In spite of working hard, you cannot shine in life
b. Though he works hard, he cannot shine in life
c. Unless you work hard, you cannot shine in life
d. Unless you do not work hard, you can't shine in life
05. Everybody hates a liar. (Interrogative)
a. Who hates a liar?
b. Do you hate a liar?
c. Who does not hates a liar?
d. Who does not hate a liar?
06. He is poor but he is honest. (Complex)
a. Though he is poor, he is honest
b. He is poor and honest
c. As he is poor, he is honest
d. Since he is poor, he is honest

07. **He is so weak that he cannot walk. (Simple)**
 a. He is so weak that walk
 b. He is weak to walk
 c. He is too weak to walk
 d. He is very weak to walk
08. **'A child likes only sweets'— Negative form of this sentence is —**
 a. A child likes nothing but sweets
 b. A child likes none but sweets
 c. A child likes but sweets
 d. A child likes not more sweets
09. **Be just and fear not—এটি কোন ধরনের sentence?**
 a. Optative b. Imperative
 c. Enclamatory d. দেয়া নেই
10. **Read to learn. (Complex)**
 a. By reading, you will learn
 b. Read and learn
 c. If you read, you will learn
 d. In case of failure to read, you will learn
11. **He is the best player. (Negative)**
 a. No other player is as better as he
 b. No other player is as good as he
 c. No other player is as best as he
 d. No other player is considered as best as he
12. **He is so dishonest that he cannot speak the truth. (Simple)**
 a. He is too dishonest that he cannot speak the truth
 b. He is too dishonest to be spoken the truth
 c. He is too dishonest to speak the truth
 d. He is very dishonest and cannot speak the truth
13. **Did he see anyone in the room. (assertive)**
 a. He saw no one in the room.
 b. He did not see someone in the room.
 c. He saw anyone in the room.
 d. He saw someone in the room.
14. **Della was too poor to buy a gift for Jim. (Negative)**
 a. Della was not too poor to buy a gift for Jim.
 b. Della was so poor that he could not buy a gift for Jim.
 c. Della was so poor that she could not buy a gift for Jim.
 d. Della was so poor that she cannot buy a gift for Jim.
15. **Nobody wishes to be unhappy. (Interrogative)**
 a. Who wishes to be unhappy?
 b. Who wishes to be happy?
 c. Who does not wish to be
 d. Does nobody wish to be happy?
16. **Unemployment is a state for a man having no work to earn money. (Complex)**
 a. Unemployment is a state when a man has no work to earn money.
 b. Unemployment is a state for a man who has no work to earn money.
 c. Unemployment is a state of a man who has no work.
 d. Unemployment is the condition of a man who has no work.
17. **The man is so weak that he cannot walk. (Simple).**
 a. The man is too weak to walk.
 b. The man is so weak to walk.
 c. The man is too weak for him to walk.
 d. The man is soo weak for him to walk.
18. **Only Rina can do this sum. (Negative)**
 a. Only Rina cannot do this sum.
 b. Rina cannot do this sum.
 c. None but Rina can do this sum.
 d. Any one but Rina can do this sum.
19. **What a nice scenery it is! (Assertive)**
 a. It is very nice scenery.
 b. It is a great scenery.
 c. It is a very nice scenery.
 d. The scenery is very nice.

20. **All love flower. (Interrogative)**
 a. Who does not love flower?
 b. Who do not love flower?
 c. Who did not love flower?
 d. Do all lover flower?
21. **"All men must die" — Negative form of this sentence is—**
 a. No men will never die
 b. None but all men will die
 c. Nothing but all men must die
 d. None can avoid death
22. **'Writing is better than reading' — Negative form of this sentence is —**
 a. Writing is not as good as reading
 b. Reading is not as good as writing
 c. Nothing is as good as writing
 d. No other things is as good as reading
23. **I know you. (Complex)**
 a. I know what you are.
 b. K know who you are.
 c. I know who are you.
 d. I know what are you.
24. **I must do this. (Negative)**
 a. I cannot but doing this.
 b. I cannot help do this.
 c. I must not do this.
 d. I cannot help doing this.
25. **He is the best boy in the class. (Possitive)**
 a. He is a good boy in the class.
 b. No other boy is so good as he.
 c. No other boy in the class is as good as he.
 d. He is better than nay other boy.
26. **He has a cup of tea everyday. (Interrogative)**
 a. Doesn't he have a cup of tea everyday?
 b. Doesn't he has a cup of tea everyday?
 c. Has he not have a cup of tea everyday?
 d. Hasn't he a cup of tea everyday?
27. **Would that I could fly in the sky! (Assertive)**
 a. I could fly in the sky.
 b. I would fly in the sky.
 c. I wish I could fly in the sky.
 d. I wish I fly in the sky.
28. **The tea is so hot that I cannot drink it. (Simple)**
 a. The tea is too hot to drink it.
 b. The tea is so hot to drink.
 c. The tea is too hot for me to drink.
 d. The tea is so hot for me to drink it.
29. **Convert the sentence into a simple one :
 He said that he was innocent.**
 a. He published his innocence.
 b. He expressed his innocence.
 c. He told his innocence.
 d. He declared his innocence.
30. **Although he is poor, he is honest. (Simple)**
 a. Despite his poor, he is honest.
 b. Despite his honesty, he is poor.
 c. Despite his poverty, he is honest.
 d. In spite of having poor, he is honest.

❧ Answer sheet ❧

01	B	02	C	03	A	04	C	05	D	06	A	07	C	08	A	09	B	10	B
11	B	12	C	13	A	14	C	15	A	16	B	17	A	18	C	19	C	20	A
21	D	22	B	23	B	24	D	25	C	26	C	27	C	28	C	29	D	30	C