ENGLISH

Lecture : E-04

Topic : Adverb & Inversion, Causative, Subjunctive, Narration, Miscellaneous Problems, Voice, Completing Sentence, Linkers, Vocabulary, Appropriate Preposition

The word 'homely' is a/an _____

(a) Adjective

(b) Adverb

(c) Noun

(d) Pronoun

Noun + ly = Adj + ly = Adv.

Freiendly (eu-16)
homely - (mat-13)
Motherly - Jnu-(12)(16)
Brotherly - (ru-8)
Scholarly - (eu-16)
cowardly
Namely
lovely
likely
costly

beautifully
Carefully
Normally
Generally
Slowly
purely
personally
emotionally

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ADVERB

An adverb is a part of speech that provides greater description to a verb, adjective, another adverb, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence.

- Simple Adverb
- Adverb of Manner
- Adverb of Place
- Adverb of Time
- Adverb of Degree

Uses of Adverb

Modifying	Example
An Adjective	Kamrul is a <u>very</u> decent boy.
A Verb	Reza runs <u>quickly</u>.
An Adverb	Ranu sings <u>extremely</u> well.
A Preposition	The bird flew <u>exactly</u> over our head.
A Conjunction	I dislike her <u>simply</u> because she is very rude.
A Sentence	<u>Obviously</u>, I know everything.

late
fast
hard

প্রত্যেক word এদের সাথে
long -
way - ই
wise -
ly
হয়ে থাকে

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Maliha will have her homework _____ in time.

(a) to finish

(b) finished

(c) finishes

(d) finishing

* Get → ব্যক্তি (to+v) ⇒ I got him to do (do)
       → বস্তু (v3) ⇒ I got the wall painted (paint)

Have → base
      → V3

* It costs about tk 500 to have a tooth filled. (fill, filled, fills)

My mother had me ___ milk every day (psc.)
- (Ou-9) (cu-13)
ⓐ drink
ⓑ drunk
ⓒ drunk.

ENGLISH

CAUSATIVE VERB

Causative Verb

The causatives are the verbs that are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something for the first person. One can cause somebody to do something for him/her by asking, paying, requesting, or forcing the person.

Causative Verbs:

01. **Get**

02. **Have**

03. **Make**

04. **Let**

05. **Help**

This kind of verbs constitutes different structures for their sentences.

CAUSATIVE VERB

Have:

Structure 1:

Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually person) + base form of verb + ...
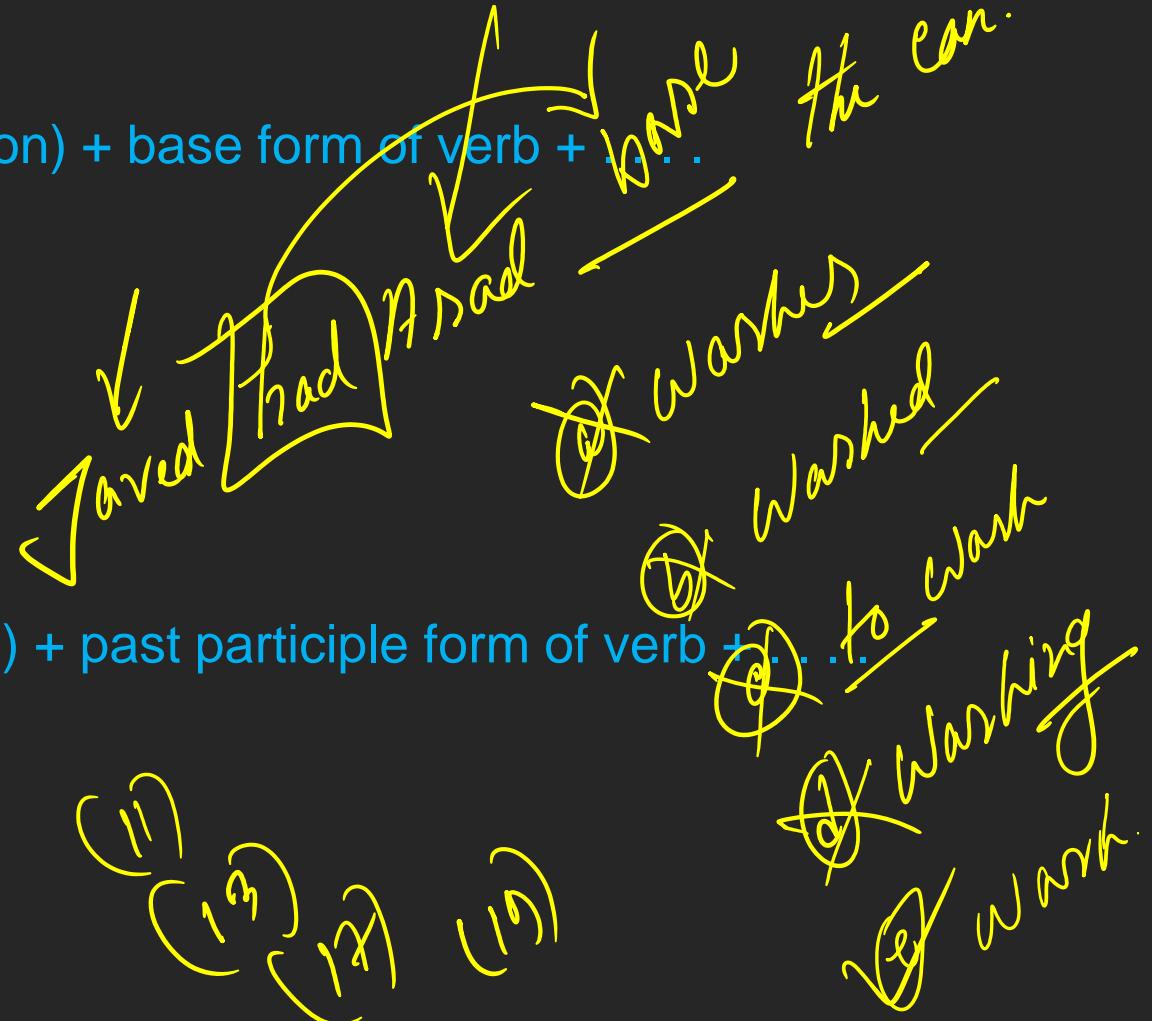
Example:

- John had Alex clean the bedroom.
- He always has me do his work.
- Mary will have Alex prepare her homework.

Structure 2:

Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually thing) + past participle form of verb + ...

Example:

- John had his car washed.
- He always has his work done.
- Mary will have her homework prepared.

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CAUSATIVE VERB

Get:

Structure 1:

Subject + get (any tense) + object (usually person) + infinitive + ...

Example:

- John got Alex to clean the bedroom.
- He always gets me to do his work.
- Mary will get Alex to prepare her homework.

Structure 2:

Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually thing) + past participle form of verb + ...

Example:

- John got his car washed.
- He always gets his work done.
- Mary will get her homework prepared.

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CAUSATIVE VERB

Make:

'Make' is stronger than 'have/get'. It constitutes only one structure as it does not take anything 'passive' as its object.

Structure:

Subject + make (any tense) + object (always person) + base form of verb + . . .

Example:

- Robert made me beat that little child.

- He always makes me do his work.

- Mary will make me prepare her homework.

- I made him wash my car.

- He makes me laugh whenever I am down.

CAUSATIVE VERB

Let:

'Let' means 'allow/permit' but the use of 'let' in the sentence is different from these words.

Structure:

Subject + let (any tense) + object (always person) + base form of verb +. . .

Example:

- Robert let me escape the prison.
- Let me go. (Subject 'you' is hidden)
- The teacher let the students discuss among themselves.
  I let him drive my car.
- Let's (let us) laugh and live a happy life.

The verb 'permit'/'allow' does not follow this structure. It follows the regular sentence pattern of English language.

Subject + permit/allow + object + infinitive + ...

Example:

- John allowed him to drive his car.
- He always allows him to do that.
- The teacher allowed me to sit for the exams. ▪

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CAUSATIVE VERB

Help:

Help is not actually a causative verb either but is generally regarded as a causative verb because of its grammatical use in a sentence. It has two structures.

Structure 1:

Subject + help (any tense) + object (usually person) + base form of verb +. . .

Example:

- Robert helped me escape the prison.
- She helps me prepare my presentations.
- The teacher had helped the students understand a complex theory.
- I helped him learn driving.
- It will help you move on.

Structure 2:

Subject + help + object + infinitive + ...

Example:

- John helped him to lift his car.
- He always helps me to find my stuff.
- The teacher helped me to understand the topic.

ENGLISH

The doctor suggested that the patient _____ weight.

(a) loose

(b) loss

(c) lose

(d) should lose

বার

(IBA)

(চ৪-১৭)

Ru(৪)

১২

(১৭)

(Su-৭)

(Nu-১২)

(১৪-১২)

Success

access

process

loss

Noun

SUBJUNCTIVE

The subjunctive in English is the simple form of the verb when used after certain verbs indicating that **one person wants another person to do something**. The word **"that"** must always appear in subjunctive sentences. If 'that' is omitted, most of the verbs are followed by the infinitive.

We urge that he leave now.
We urge him to leave now.
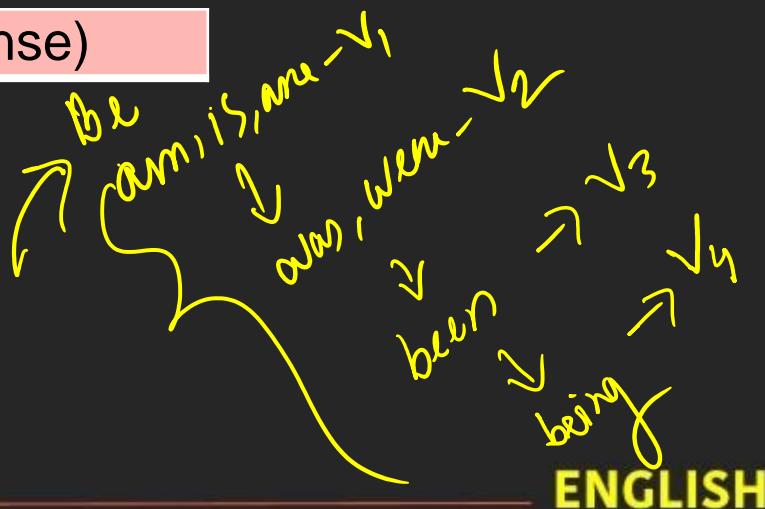
	VERB LIST		
advise	demand	prefer	require
ask	insist	propose	stipulate
command	move	recommend	suggest
decree	order	request	urge

subject + verb + that + subject + [verb in simple form].... (any tense)

- The doctor insisted that his patient stop smoking.

- We recommended that she go a leave.

- I move that we adjourn until this afternoon.

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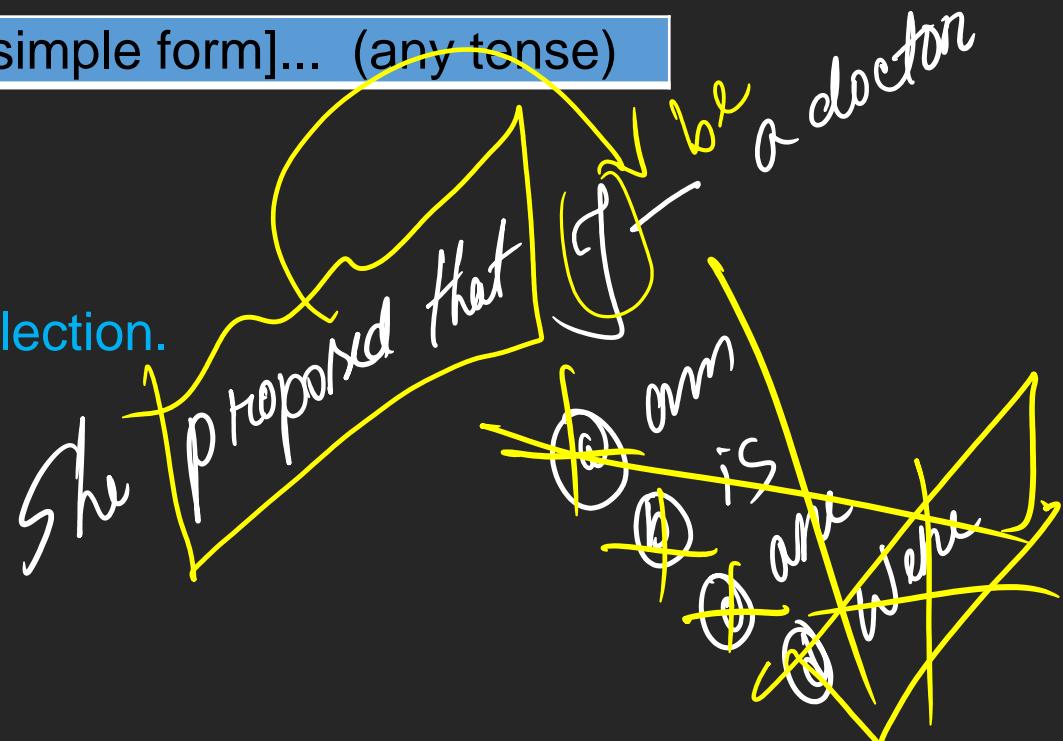
SUBJUNCTIVE

ADJECTIVE LIST			
advised	necessary	recommended	urgent
important	obligatory	required	imperative
mandatory	proposed	suggested	

It + be + adjective + that + subject + [verb in simple form]... (any tense)

- It is necessary that he find the books.

- It was urgent that she leave at once.

- It has been suggested that he forget the election.

NARRATION

❑ **Direct Narration এ By Allah, By God** ইত্যাদি থাকলে **Indirect Narration এ swearing by** + যে নামে শপথ করা হয়, **subject + verb ....** বসবে।

01. By Allah he replied, "I will not leave this house."

(a) Swearing by Allah, he replied that he will not leave that house

(b) Swearing by Allah, he replied that he won't leave.

(c) Swearing by Allah, he replied that he would not leave that house.

(d) None of these

02. What is the indirect speech of the sentence. He said, "Good morning sir"?

(a) He respectfully wished good morning to the person spoken to

(b) He respectfully wishes good morning to the person spoken to

(c) He respectfully wish good morning to the person spoken to

(d) He respectfully wished good morning to the person spoke to

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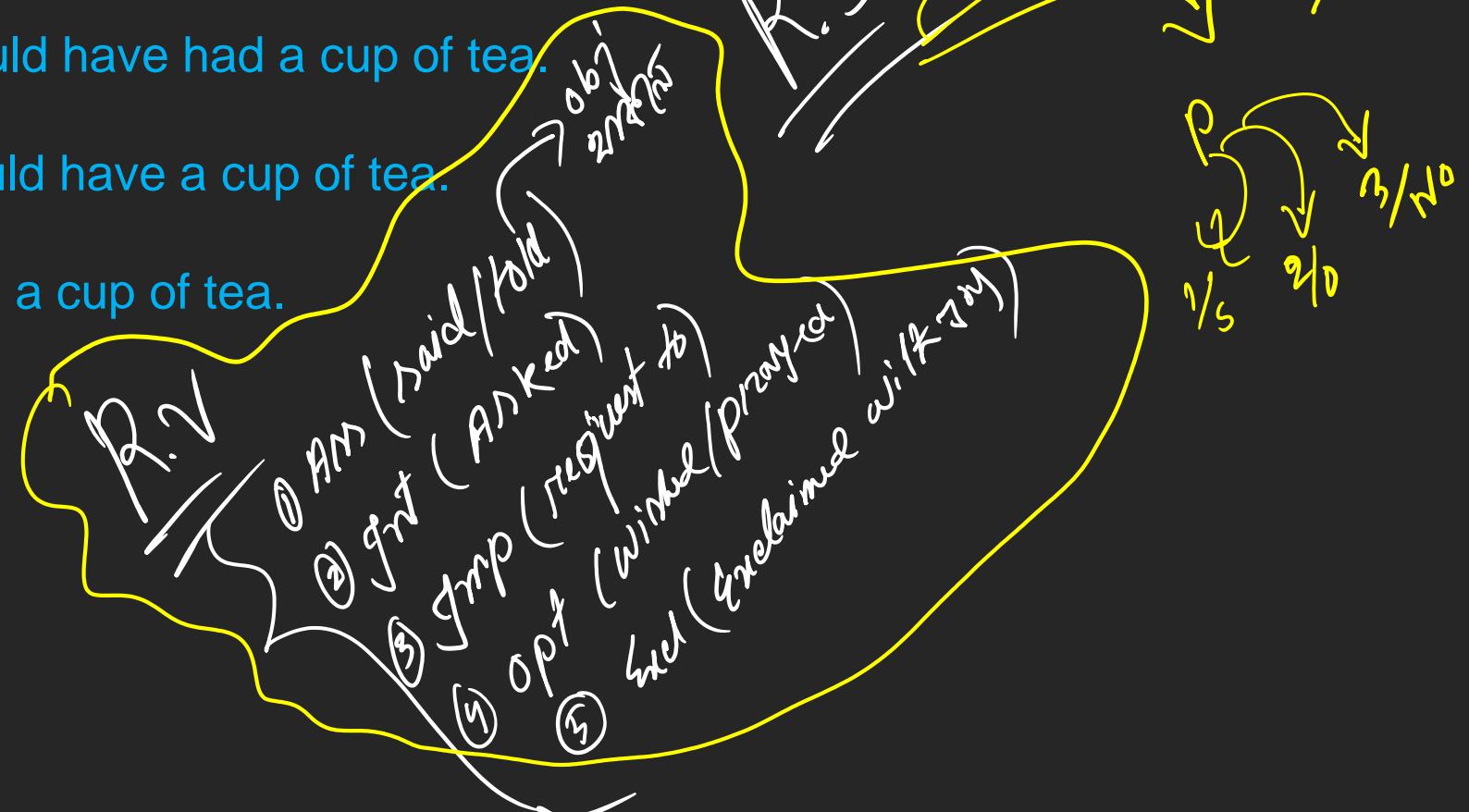
"I'll have a cup of tea, "my father said.

(a) My father said that he will have a cup of tea.

(b) My father said that he would have had a cup of tea.

(c) My father said that he would have a cup of tea.
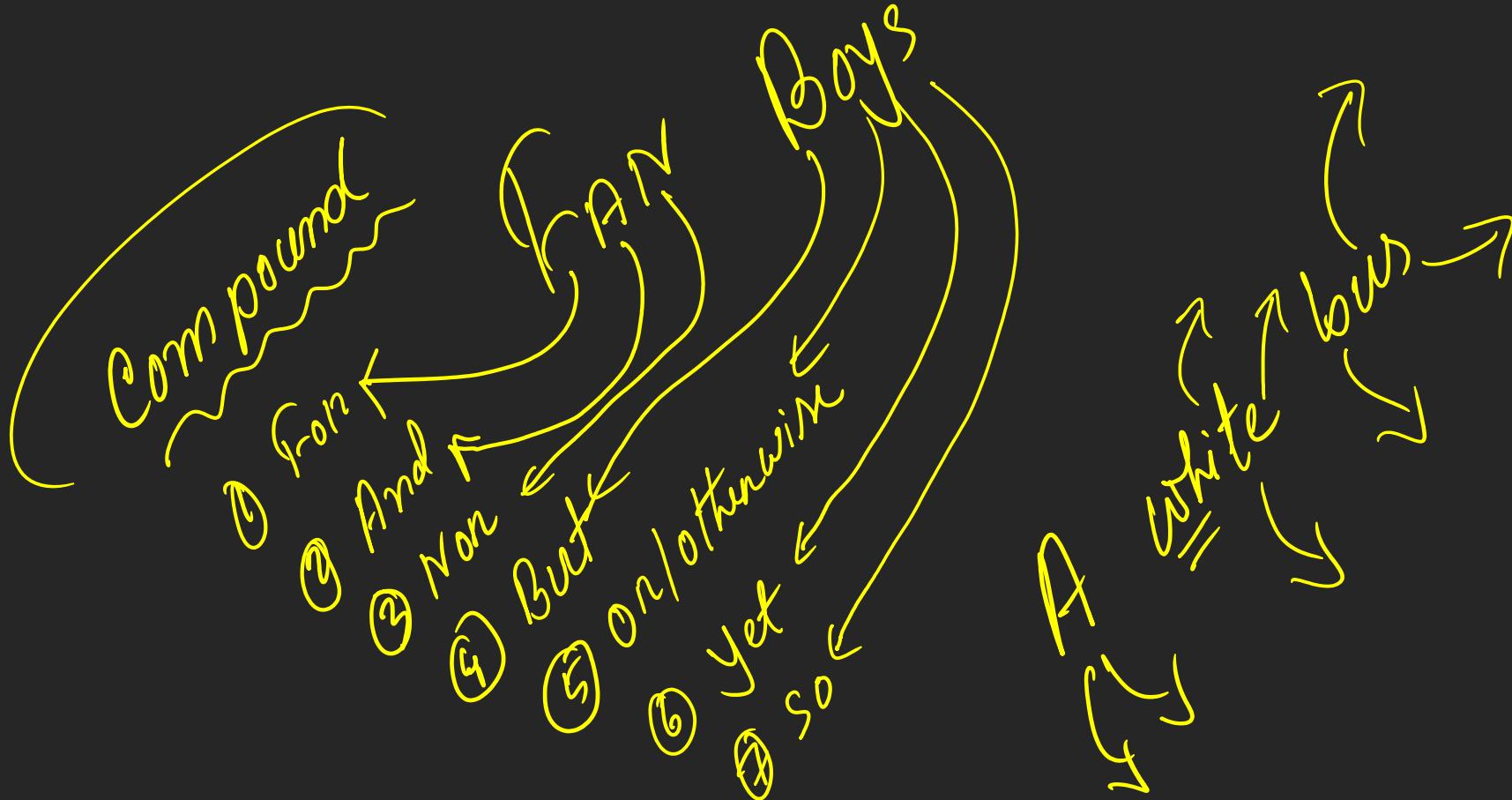
(d) My father said that he had a cup of tea.

Can- Could

may - mi

R.S

R.V

① Ans (said/told) → obj আবশ্যক

② Int (Asked)

③ Imp (request to)

④ Opt (wished/prayed)

⑤ Excl (Exclaimed with joy)

⅕   ⅖   ⅗/No

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✱ "This is a compound sentence." The sentence is a/an _____

(a) Simple

(b) Complex

(c) Compound

(d) None of these

Compound
① For
② And
③ Nor
④ But
⑤ Or/otherwise
⑥ Yet
⑦ So

FAN BOYS

A white bus

ENGLISH

TRANSFORMATION

🔔 **RULES OF SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND**

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
01	❀ Prepositional Phrase Adverb of time বুঝালে: **Example:** ☞ I was there in winter. ☞ At the time of their playing it began to rain.	❀ When/While...... **Example:** ☞ I was there when it was wniter. ☞ While they were playing it began to rain.	❀ **And** **Example:** ☞ It was winter and I was there. ☞ It began to rain and they were playing
02	❀ By + Gerund (যখন উভয় Clause এর Subject একই): **Example:** ☞ By working hard you can shine in life.	❀ If +Affirmative Clause+.. **Example:** ☞ If you work hard, you can shine in life.	❀ Imperative Clause + and+... **Example:** ☞ Work hard and you can shine in life

TRANSFORMATION

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
03	✿ Without + Gerund (যখন উভয় Clause এর Subject ভিন্ন): **Example:** ☞ Without reading attentively, you will not pass.	✿ If + Negative Clause+... **Example:** ☞ If you do not read attentively, you will not pass.	✿ Imperative Clause + or **Example:** ☞ Read attentively or you will not pass.
04	✿ ....too + Adjective/Adverb + to… **Example:** ☞ The load is too heavy to carry for him.	✿ .... so + Adjective/ Adverb + that + Negative Clause **Example:** ☞ The load is so heavy that he cannot carry it.	✿ ....very + adjective/ adverb + and +.... **Example:** ☞ The load is very heavy and he cannot carry it.

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ENGLISH

TRANSFORMATION

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
05	✿ ...... Adjective + Adverb + enough + to Verb... **Example:** ☞ The sum is easy enough to solve for the students.	✿ ....so + Adjective/Adverb + that + Affirmative Clause **Example:** ☞ The sum is so easy that the students can solve it.	✿ ....very + adjective/ adverb + and +.... **Example:** ☞ The sum is very easy and the students can solve it.
06	✿ In spite of/ Despite….. **Example:** ☞ In spite of his working hard, he could not succeed in life. ☞ Despite his working hard, he could not succeed in life.	✿ Though/Although.... **Example:** ☞ Though/Although he worked hard, he could not succeed in life.	✿ .....But... **Example:** ☞ He worked hard but could not succeed in life.

TRANSFORMATION

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
07	✤ Present Participle phrase যদি Adjective হয়: **Example:** ☞ I saw the girl going to the Cafe.	✤ ....Who/Which/that.. **Example:** ☞ I saw the girl who was going to the Cafe.	✤ ....And... **Example:** ☞ I saw the girl and she was going to the Cafe
08	✤ ....in order to + Verb ....to + Verb+... **Example:** ☞ We went to market to buy a calculator ☞ We eat in order to live.	✤ ...that/so that/ in order that..... **Example:** ☞ I went to market so that I could buy a calculator. ☞ We eat so that we can live.	✤ .....And so.... **Example:** ☞ I went to market and so I could buy a calculator. ☞ We eat and so we can live.

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TRANSFORMATION

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
09	❁ ....Because of/On account of/Owing to/Due to.... **Example**: ☞ He could not go to school because of/due to/ owing to his illness.	❁ ...As/Since/ Because.... **Example**: ☞ He could not go to school because he was ill.	❁ ....And.... **Example**: ☞ He was ill and could not go to school.
10	❁ Besides.../...Both.. **Example:** ☞ Besides being a good student, he is a good player. ☞ He is both a good student and a good player.	❁ .... While .... **Example:** ☞ While he is a good student, he is a good player.	❁ .. Not only...but also.... **Example:** ☞ He is not only a good student but also a good player.
11	❁ Immediately after + V$_{ing}$........ **Example:** ☞ Immediate after seeing the police, the thief ran away.	❁ .... As soon as.... **Example:** ☞ As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.	❁ ... And at once... **Example:** ☞ The thief saw the police and at once he ran away.

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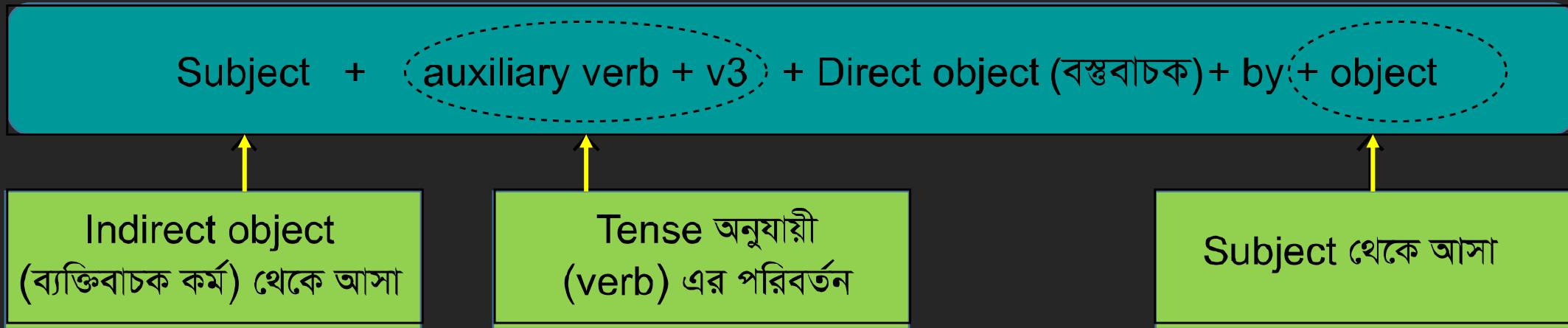
"The news shocked me." The correct passive of the sentence is _____

(a) I was shocked at by the news.

(b) I was shocked at the news.

(c) I was shocked with the news.

(d) None of these

I was shocked at the news

I was shocked at the news
P.V
Gr.V
P.V

Quasi-passive

① Sub
② be
③ V3
④ by
⑤ obj

Rice sells cheap

VOICE

❑ যখন ব্যক্তিবাচক কর্ম (Indirect Object) কে subject হিসেবে বসানো হবে তখন Passive Structure হবে।

Subject   +   auxiliary verb + v3 + Direct object (বস্তুবাচক)+ by + object

Indirect object
(ব্যক্তিবাচক কর্ম) থেকে আসা

Tense অনুযায়ী
(verb) এর পরিবর্তন

Subject থেকে আসা
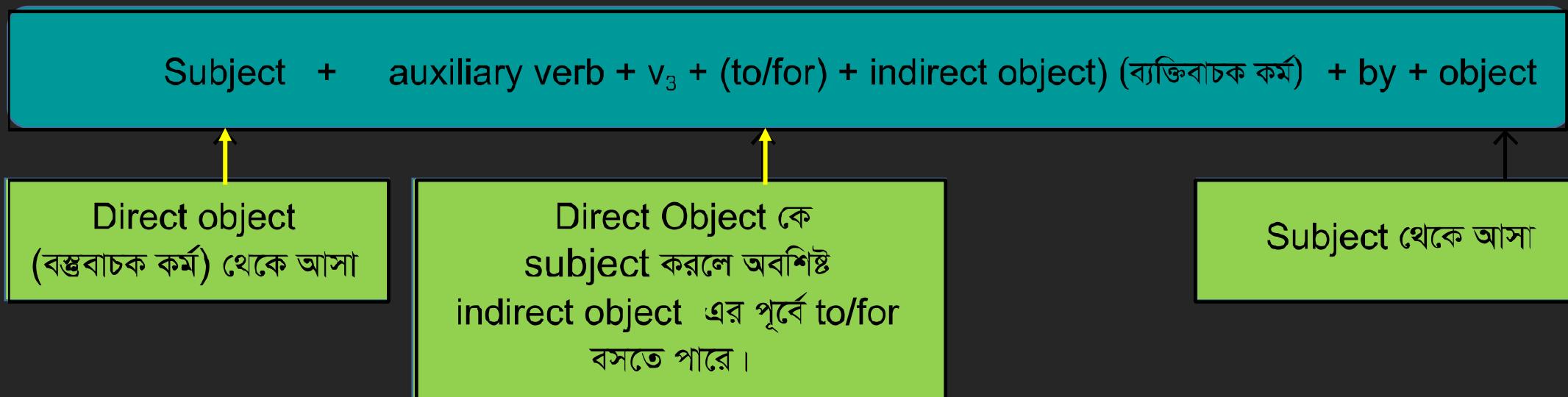
Active   : He gave me a pen.

Passive : I was given a pen by him.

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VOICE

❑ যখন বস্তুবাচক কর্ম (Direct Object) কে subject হিসেবে বসানো হবে তখন Passive Structure হবে-

Subject   +   auxiliary verb + v₃ + (to/for) + indirect object) (ব্যক্তিবাচক কর্ম) + by + object

Direct object (বস্তুবাচক কর্ম) থেকে আসা

Direct Object কে subject করলে অবশিষ্ট indirect object এর পূর্বে to/for বসতে পারে।

Subject থেকে আসা

01. The passive voice of 'He gave me a pen.' is ———

(a) A pen was given to me by him.

(b) A pen is given to me by him

(c) A pen was being given to me by him

(d) A pen is being given to me by him.

LINKER

Despite	**Despite** is used to introduce a fact that is in sharp contrast with another fact.	**Despite** all her faults, everybody likes him.
Provided	**Provided** means if or only if.	They can listen to music **provided** they disturb nobody.
Unless	**Unless** means; except on the condition that	You don't need to go **unless** you want to.
Since	**Since** is used to show result.	**Since** I see you, I am better.
So	**So** is used to show result.	Whoever says **so** is a liar.
If	If is used to show condition.	Let me know **if** you go to the school.
Yet	**Yet** shows contrast or joins opposites.	We haven't finished eating the watermelon **yet**.
After	**After** tells us about order, sequence.	I can pass after the green light is on.

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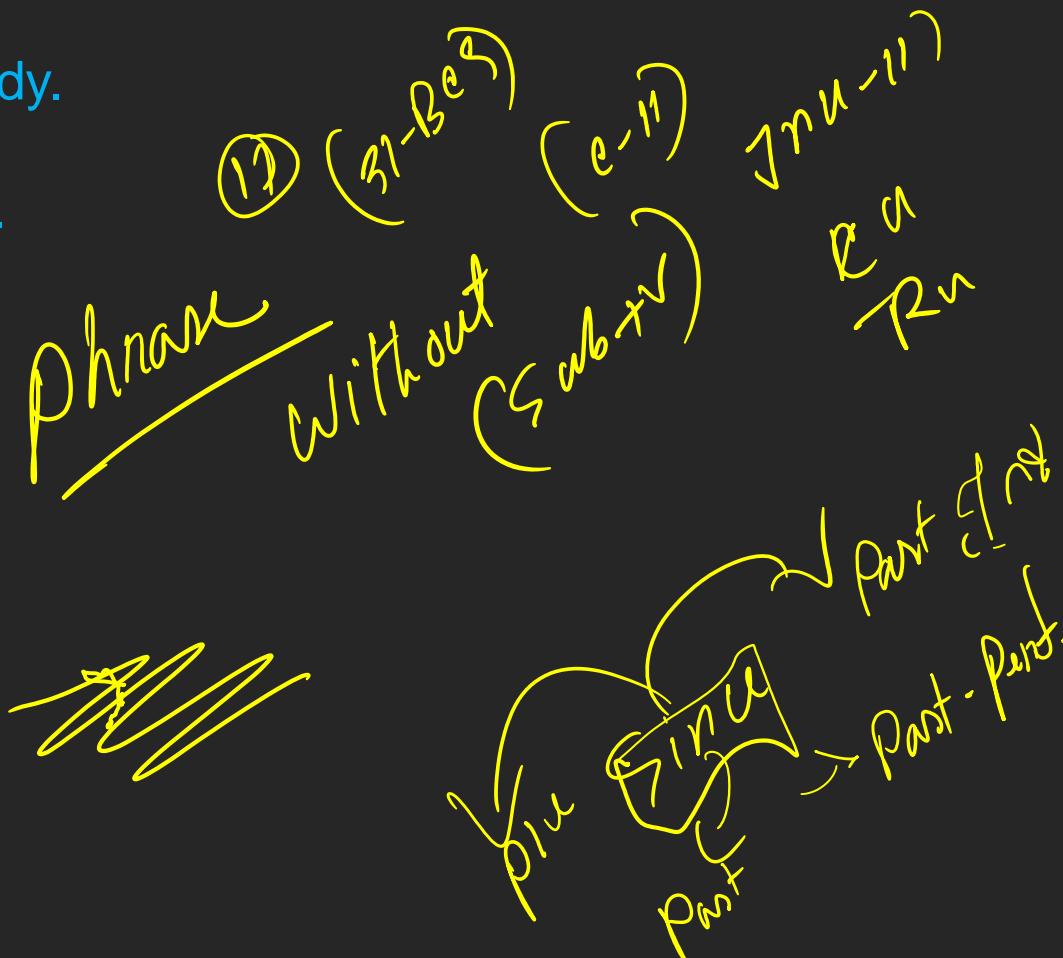
LINKER

Because	**Because** is used to show reason.	She usually eats at home, **because** she likes cooking.
Although	**Although** is used to show two opposite statements.	**Although** he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words.
Whereas	**Whereas** is used to show contrast.	She is very funny **whereas** he is boring.
But	**But** is used to join two ideas that are opposites.	I am very hungry, **but** the fridge is empty.
Besides	**Besides** means in addition to, also. It is a preposition.	She speaks three languages **besides** Spanish.
Unlike	**Unlike** means different from, not similar to.	Jack is completely **unlike** his father.
Therefore	**Therefore** is used to show the result /effect of an action.	She came first. **Therefore** she got a good sea

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POLL- 07

Find out the **correct** sentence
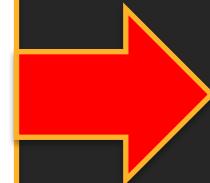
(a) Beside all of these factors, they still like to keep their old houses rather than build new ones.

(b) They can listen to music provided they disturb nobody.

(c) Many years have passed since he had met with her.

(d) She did not buy it despite the price was low.