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UNIT

PARTS OF SPEECH

Lesson 1: What is a Part of Speech?

A part of speech is a certain grammatical class of word determined on the basis of its use in a sentence.

Part মানে ‘অংশ’, আর **Speech** মানে ‘বাক্য’। সুতরাং **Part of Speech** মানে ‘বাক্যের অংশ’।

নিচের বাক্যগুলো পড়ো:

- The survey also explains the reasons for this change. (1) [জরিপটি এই পরিবর্তনের কারণসমূহও ব্যাখ্যা করে।]
- The government outlawed all sorts of public meetings and rallies to stop it. (2) [সরকার এটি বন্ধ করার জন্য সকল ধরনের জনসভা ও মিছিল নিষিদ্ধ ঘোষণা করেন।]
- Oh, how beautiful she looks in her new dress! (3) [ওহ, তাকে তার নতুন পোশাকে কী যে সুন্দর লাগছে!]

ওপরের বাক্যগুলোতে বিভিন্ন words বা parts রয়েছে এবং তাদের কাজের ধরনও ভিন্ন। যেমন: ১ নং বাক্যে survey একটি কাজের নাম, explains হারা কোনো কিছু করা বোধানো হয়েছে এবং also শব্দটি explains শব্দটি সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত কিছু তথ্য দিচ্ছে।

২ নং বাক্যে public শব্দটি meetings শব্দটিকে বর্ণনা করছে, and শব্দটি বাক্যের দুটি অংশকে সংযুক্ত করছে।

৩ নং বাক্যে oh শব্দটি হারা মনের আবেগ প্রকাশ পাচ্ছে এবং in শব্দটি হারা new dress এর সাথে sentence-টির অন্যান্য word-এর সম্পর্ক দেখানো হয়েছে।

সুতরাং, দেখা যাচ্ছে যে, বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত শব্দগুলোর অর্থ ও কার্যবলি এক নয়, বরং ভিন্ন। ভিন্ন ভিন্ন কর্ম সম্পাদনকারী এই word গুলোকে বলা হয় parts of speech।

অতএব, Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত প্রত্যেকটি word কে এক একটি **Part of Speech** বলা হয়।

অন্যভাবে বলা যায়: Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত word সমূহকে তাদের অর্থ ও কার্যবলি অনুসারে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন শ্রেণিতে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। এই ভিন্ন ভিন্ন শ্রেণির প্রত্যেক ভাগকে এক একটি Part of Speech বলে।

Lesson 2: Classification of Parts of Speech

Classification of Parts of Speech		
Noun	Name of something	Dhaka is a city.
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	They live in a flat.
Adjective	Describes a noun or pronoun	Toma is a good student.
Verb	Expresses an action or a state	Kamal bakes a cake.
Adverb	Modifies a verb, adverb and adjective	Bolt can run fast .
Preposition	Shows relation between words	The cat is under the table.
Conjunction	Joins two words, phrases or clauses	Shanta and Swati are coming.
Interjection	Expresses emotion	Fie! That is so disgraceful.

ইংরেজি grammar-এ বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত শব্দগুলোকে তাদের কাজ অনুসারে ৮টি শ্রেণিতে ভাগ করা হয়েছে। যেমন:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noun | 2. Pronoun |
| 3. Adjective | 4. Verb |
| 5. Adverb | 6. Preposition |
| 7. Conjunction | 8. Interjection |

1. Noun (বিশেষ্য): যে word হারা কোনো কিছুর নাম বোঝায়, তাকে Noun বলে।

(A noun is a word that denotes the name of anything.)

যেমন: Hi, I'm Shyam.

I'm from Magura.

I read a book.

Honesty is the best policy.

Walking is a good exercise.

ওপরের বাক্যগুলোতে underline করা শব্দ দিয়ে নাম প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। যেমন: 'Shyam' একজন ব্যক্তির নাম; 'Magura' একটি স্থানের নাম; 'book' একটি বস্তুর নাম; 'Honesty' একটি গুণের নাম; এবং 'Walking' একটি কাজের নাম। অতএব, এগুলো হলো noun।

Points to Remember:

- 'এটি কে?' বা 'এটি কী?' ['Who is it?' or, 'What is it?'] এরকম প্রশ্নের উত্তরে আমরা যে শব্দটি পেয়ে থাকি সেটিই Noun।
- ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু নিজে noun নয়; এর নামটি শুধু noun।

এ বইয়ের Unit-3 তে Noun সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No- 35

2. Pronoun (সর্বনাম): Pronoun শব্দটি pro ও noun এর সমন্বয়ে গঠিত। 'pro' অর্থ পরিবর্তে। সূতরাং noun এর পরিবর্তে যে word ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Pronoun বলে।

(A word used instead of a noun is called a pronoun.)

যেমন: Mr. Masud is a poet. He writes poems.

Hafsa is a nurse. She looks after patients.

Tiya and Anusha are friends. They help each other.

Dhaka is a big city. It has about twenty million people.

ওপরের বাক্যগুলোতে He, She, They ও It যথাক্রমে পূর্ববর্তী বাকের Mr. Masud, Hafsa, Tiya and Anusha ও Dhaka ইত্যাদি Noun গুলোর পরিবর্তে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। সূতরাং এগুলো হলো pronoun।

Points to Remember:

- বাংলায় যেমন সর্বনামের উভয় পুরুষ, মধ্যম পুরুষ এবং নাম পুরুষ হয়, তেমনি ইংরেজিতে pronoun এর First person, Second person এবং Third person হয়।
- আমি, আমরা, আমাকে, আমাদেরকে, আমার, আমাদের, বোঝাতে pronoun এর First person হয়। যেমন: I, we, me, us, my, mine, our, ours.
- তুমি, তোমরা, তোমাকে, তোমাদেরকে, তোমার, তোমাদের, বোঝাতে pronoun এর Second person হয়। যেমন: you, your, yours.
- সে, তার, তাকে, তাদের, তাদেরকে, ইহা, ইহারা, ইহাকে, ইহার, ইহাদের, বোঝাতে pronoun এর Third person হয়। যেমন: He, she, his, him, her, hers, it, they, them, their, its, theirs.
- ◆ **Pronoun** কেন ব্যবহার করা হয়?

বাক্যে একই noun বারবার ব্যবহার করলে ভাষা শুভিকৃত হয়। তাই ভাষাকে শুভিমধ্যে করার জন্য একই noun বারবার ব্যবহার না করে, ঐ noun এর পরিবর্তে pronoun ব্যবহার করা হয়।

এ বইয়ের Unit-4-এ Pronoun সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No-67

3. Adjective (বিশেষণ): যে word হারা noun বা pronoun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, সংখ্যা, পরিমাণ ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ পায়, তাকে Adjective বলে।

(An adjective is a word that qualifies a noun or a pronoun.)

অন্যভাবে বলা যায়, noun বা pronoun কে বর্ণনাকারী word কে adjective বলা হয়।

যেমন: It is a public holiday in almost all the countries in the world.

Black clouds were moving fast in the sky.

There was a tall tamarind tree in the middle of the wood.

We are too many people in a small country.

ওপরের বাক্যগুলোতে 'public, black, tall' শব্দগুলো যথাক্রমে 'holiday, clouds, tamarind tree' ও 'country' noun গুলোর পূর্বে বসে সেগুলো কী ধরনের তা আমাদের বলছে, অর্থাৎ noun গুলোকে বর্ণনা করছে। সূতরাং এগুলো adjective।

আরও কিছু adjective এর উদাহরণ হচ্ছে good, bad, ill, red; inevitable, important, one, two, much, many, honest, clever, foolish ইত্যাদি।

Note: অনেক সময় 'adjective' noun-এর পরে বসেও তাকে qualify করতে পারে: The marriage seemed to be inevitable.

এ বইয়ের Unit-5-এ Adjective সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No- 93

4. Verb (ক্রিয়া): যে word দ্বারা কিছু হওয়া বা থাকা এবং কোনো কাজ সম্পাদন করা বোঝায় তাকে Verb বলে।

(A verb is a word or phrase that expresses an action, a state or an occurrence.)

যেমন: Air pollution comes from a wide variety of sources.

The dwellers of the urban areas are the worst sufferers of such pollution.

The rally was addressed by the labour leaders.

We observe the day every year as International Mother Language Day.

ওপরের বাক্যগুলোতে comes, are, was addressed ও observe হচ্ছে verb।

আরও কিছু verb হচ্ছে be, have, do, run, go, come, love, take, give, think, laugh, dance, sing, jump, see, sleep, dream ইত্যাদি।

এ বইয়ের Unit-6-এ Verb সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No- 145

5. Adverb (ক্রিয়া বিশেষণ): যে word দ্বারা কোনো একটি কাজ কীভাবে, কখন বা কোথায় সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোঝানো হয় এবং যে word কোনো adjective কিংবা অন্য কোনো adverb-এর পূর্বে বসে সেগুলো সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত কিছু বলে থাকে, তাকে Adverb বলা হয়।

(The word that describes how, when or where an action takes place or adds to the meaning of an adjective or another adverb is called an adverb.)

যেমন: Mushfiq plays cricket well.

Ameen goes to bed early.

The train stops here.

ওপরে প্রথম বাক্যে well শব্দটি দ্বারা Mushfiq কেমন ক্রিকেট খেলে তা বোঝানো হচ্ছে। দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে early শব্দটি দ্বারা Ameen কখন ঘূর্মাতে যায় তা বোঝানো হচ্ছে এবং তৃতীয় বাক্যে here শব্দটি দ্বারা train কোথায় থামে তা বোঝানো হচ্ছে। সূতরাং well, early ও here শব্দগুলো দ্বারা কোনো কাজ যথাক্রমে কীভাবে, কখন ও কোথায় সম্পন্ন হয় তা বোঝাচ্ছে। তাই এগুলো adverb।

আবার,

The girl is very beautiful.

He plays quite well.

ওপরের, ১ম বাক্যে 'very' শব্দটি 'beautiful' adjective কে modify করছে; এবং ২য় বাক্যে 'quite' শব্দটি 'well' adverb টিকে modify করছে। সূতরাং very ও quite শব্দ দুটি adverb।

Points to Remember:

Adjective ও Adverb উভয়ই বর্ণনামূলক শব্দ। Adjective বর্ণনা করে কোনো noun কিংবা pronoun কে; আর adverb বর্ণনা করে verb, adjective, phrase বা অন্য কোনো adverb-কে।

এ বইয়ের Unit-9-এ Adverb সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No- 231

6. Preposition (পদার্থী অব্যয়): 'Pre' অর্থ পূর্বে আর 'position' অর্থ অবস্থান। Preposition হলো সেই সব word যা কোনো শব্দের (সাধারণত noun বা pronoun) পূর্বে বসে এই শব্দ ও বাকের অন্যান্য শব্দের মধ্যে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করে। সুতরাং যে word কোনো noun বা pronoun এর পূর্বে বসে সে noun বা pronoun এর সাথে বাকের অন্তর্গত অপর কোনো word এর সমন্বয় প্রকাশ করে তাকে Preposition বলে।

(A preposition is a word placed before a noun or a pronoun to show its relation to some other words in a sentence.)

যেমন: The dancing flames remind Meherjan of the turmoil in her life.

Fish population is in serious danger from global warming.

The woman is near the tubewell.

The cow is under the tree.

The girl is between the boys.

লক্ষ করো, ১ম বাকে of শব্দটি Meherjan ও turmoil এর মধ্যে; ২য় বাকে in শব্দটি fish ও danger এর মধ্যে; ৩য় বাকে near শব্দটি woman ও tubewell এর মধ্যে; ৪র্থ বাকে under শব্দটি cow ও tree এর মধ্যে এবং ৫ম বাকে between শব্দটি girl ও boys এর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক বোঝাচ্ছে। সুতরাং of, in, near, under ও between শব্দগুলো preposition।

আরও কিছু preposition এর উদাহরণ হচ্ছে- at, of, from, to, by, into, for, with, about, without, before, after, within, over ইত্যাদি।

এ.বইয়ের Unit-10-এ Preposition সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No- 247

7. Conjunction (সংযোজক অব্যয়): 'Con' মানে 'একত্ব' এবং 'junction' মানে 'সংযোগ'। সুতরাং conjunction মানে 'একত্বে সংযোগ'। যে word একটি word এর সঙ্গে অন্য একটি word কে, একটি phrase-এর সঙ্গে অন্য একটি phrase-কে অথবা একটি sentence এর সঙ্গে অন্য একটি sentence কে সংযুক্ত করে, তাকে Conjunction বলা হ্যাঁ। (A conjunction is a word that joins one word to another word, one phrase to another phrase or one sentence to another sentence.)

যেমন: Liza and Lina are good girls.

Jahid is meritorious but Mehedi is dull.

Learn your lesson or leave the class.

লক্ষ করো, ১ম বাকে and শব্দটি Liza এবং Lina এই word দুটিকে সংযুক্ত করেছে।

২য় বাকে 'but' শব্দটি 'Jahid is meritorious' এবং 'Mehedi is dull' এই বাক্য দুটিকে সংযুক্ত করেছে।

৩য় বাকে 'or' শব্দটি 'Learn your lesson' এবং 'leave the class'-এই বাক্য দুটিকে সংযুক্ত করেছে। সুতরাং and, but, or এই word গুলো conjunction।

আরও কিছু প্রচলিত conjunction হচ্ছে-yet, if, though, since, lest, unless, until, because, etc.

এ.বইয়ের Unit-11-এ Conjunction সম্পর্কে বিস্তারিত আলোচনা রয়েছে। Page No- 271

8. Interjection (অনৱশ্যী অব্যয়): যে শব্দ দিয়ে মনের আকস্মিক ভাব বা আবেগ প্রকাশ করা হয়, তাকে Interjection বলে। (An interjection is a word that expresses some sudden feeling or emotion.)

যেমন: Wow! That is a beautiful bird.

Fie! She is a corrupt secretary.

Alas! The man is dead.

এখানে Wow শব্দটি হারা বিস্ময়, Fie শব্দটি হারা মৃগা এবং Alas শব্দটি হারা দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ এগুলো হারা মনের অনুভূতি প্রকাশ পাচ্ছে। সুতরাং এগুলো interjection।

Exercise

1. Identify the parts of speech of the underlined words.

Long ago, a young man who lived in a village, found his life full of problems and sufferings. Quarrels, ill-feelings, jealousy, enmity- all were part of everyday life there. So, he left his house and went to a jungle nearby to live by himself. There he made a nice little hut with wood, bamboo and reeds. "Ah, how happy I am here!" said the man to himself.

2. Underline the nouns in the following sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| a. America is a very rich country. | b. People need food, shelter, companions and help. |
| c. The lion is a ferocious animal. | d. Anik is a clever student. |
| e. Iron is a useful metal. | f. January is a cold month. |
| g. The teacher speaks English very well. | h. Ice is very cold. |
| i. Water is essential for man, animals and plants. | j. The rose is a beautiful flower. |
| k. Forgiveness is a great virtue. | l. The Titanic sank into the Atlantic. |
| m. The police are looking for the thief. | n. We use umbrella to protect us from rain. |
| o. My family lives in Gazipur. | |

3. Complete the description of a job by putting in the correct subject or object pronouns.

(Source: English Grammar and Composition for Classes 9-10, Published by NCTB, Activity-1, Page-16)

I work in a restaurant. Three other people work with (a) — here. They are Jibon, Sathi, and Bokul. (b) — all are good friends. Jibon is a good singer. (c) — always sings and works. I'm a fan of (d) — singing. Sathi is a little senior to (e) —. (f) — is a bit serious in everything. If (g) — make any mistake, (h) — scolds (i) — but (j) — loves (k) — us a lot too. I don't know (l) — passion. Bokul is of (m) — age. Everyone loves Bokul because of (n) — pleasing personality. Bokul's special quality is (o) —.is never angry with anyone. Our manager doesn't like (p) — friendship. She keeps an eye on (q) — always. (r) — enjoy (s) — anxiety.

4. Fill in the blanks with suitable nouns.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a. We can't live without food or —. | b. A — steals things. |
| c. The — rises in the east and sets in the —. | d. Trees give us — and oxygen. |
| e. A — lives in a nest. | f. Everest is a — in the Himalayas. |
| g. The people of France speak —. | h. We get — from hives. |
| i. Rice is our main —. | j. A newspaper gives us — and views. |

5. Two friends are talking about their exam preparation. Complete their conversation by putting in the correct possessive adjectives and possessive pronouns. (Source: English Grammar and Composition for Classes 9-10, Published by NCTB, Activity-2, Pages: 16-17)

Kalyani : Hi dear! (1) — look tired— you are working very hard.

Gitanjali : To be honest, (2) — preparation is not very satisfactory. Mom got seriously ill last month. (3) — illness killed some of the valuable time. How about (4) — ?

Kalyani : Hmm...not bad though. (5) — brother has come home on vacation. (6) — guidance has helped me a lot.

Gitanjali : My situation is also like (7) —. My mom and my sister are helping to pull. As a result of (8) — collective efforts I'm improving. Yet it's not that easy once you have a gap in study.

Kalyani : That's true. By the way, this is really a good park. Very neat and clean!

Gitanjali : Oh yes, we take care of this park. We don't depend on the local municipality. In fact, it is (9) — and so we keep it tidy.

Kalyani : Great! You know we have a small organization working on environment. From (10) — organization we went to other parts of the city. We tried to convince those people that (11) — parks are (12) —. Yet the result is not always impressive.

Gitanjali : When all start thinking 'It is (13) —', maybe the situation will improve.

6. Fill in the blanks with suitable pronouns.

- Nahid Salma is a teacher. — teaches Maths.
- Alice Hyde was the first Miss World. — won the competition in 1911.
- A spider is a small creature. — has eight thin legs.
- Rubel and I are cousins. — are in the same class.
- Shanta : Can — go out, Mum?
Mother : No, — can't. Look! It is raining outside.
- Rahul and Sanjay are friends. — are the same age.
- English is a rich language. — has the most words.
- Budapest is the capital of Hungary. — has two parts – Buda and Pest.
- Some people say Prague is the most beautiful city in the world. — call it because — has many medieval buildings and statues.
- Dipika is a nurse. — works in a hospital.

7. Mr. Tarafder is recalling his lost days. Read the text and decide if the underlined words are correct or incorrect. Put a tick mark if they are correct and write the correct words if they are incorrect. The first one is done for you. (Source: English Grammar and Composition for Classes 9-10, Published by NCTB, Activity-3, Pages: 17-18)

My brother and I were born in Kurigram. Our birthday was in October.

- It was many years ago and there was no electricity in our — locality.
- There was no fan at ours — home. During the summer we suffered a lot.
- When we started going to the secondary school, our — father bought two bicycles for us.
- My — was black and his — was green.
- Mine — friend was Hitesh. Theirs — house was in a better part of the town.
- We went to their — house frequently by our — bicycle.
- Hitesh had a pet dog. It — colour was black and it was very naughty.
- Whenever we entered theirs — house it not only used to bark but also chased ours —.
- Yet I had special fascination for them — house. To be honest I liked Hitesh's younger sister.
- Once I sent her a letter in a book and she showed it to Hitesh. The book was her —.
- Later Hitesh asked we — not to go to theirs — house anymore. We — were upset,

8. Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives.

- The crow is an — bird. It eats — things.
- The story is very —. You can read it.
- Drinking pond water is —. It may cause diarrhoea. Tubewell water is — for drinking.
- The country is quiet but the city is —.
- Life in the country is slow but city life is —.
- Bangladesh is a small country, but it has a — population.
- It was a — summer day.
- Cairo is an — city.
- Things are very — these days. The common people cannot afford to buy them.
- Arif is a — boy. He understands things very quickly.

9. Complete the paragraph with suitable adjectives of your own.

Once there was an (a) — woman. She was very (b) — and worked very hard for her living. She had a (c) — son, about 18 years of age. He was strong and (d) —, but he was very (e) —. He spent his time sitting and eating and did nothing to help his mother. He also ate a (f) — meal. In summer, when it was (g) — he sat outside in the garden; and in winter, when it was (h) — he sat inside near the fire.

10. Read the following text about Sazia Ferdous and underline the verbs used in it.

My name is Sazia Ferdous and I am nineteen years old. I am a student and study in a medical college. I have two sisters, but no brothers. My sisters are also students. My family lives in a flat in Gazipur. My mother is a housewife. My father is an engineer and he works in a factory.

11. Fill in the blanks with the verbs in the box.

comes	goes	is	likes	lives
loves	reads	teaches	watches	works

Sister Mary (a) — from Ireland. She (b) — a nun and she (c) — in a convent high school in Dhaka. She (d) — in a small building on the school campus. She (e) — English. She (f) — her job and she (g) — the green countryside of Bangladesh. In her free time, she (h) — walking or (i) — religious books. She also (j) — the BBC in the evening.

12. Complete the passage with the adverbs from the list.

always	angrily	just	now	outside	strongly
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One day, Mrs Alam was sitting in her bedroom. Mr Alam came in. Mrs Alam looked at the floor and said (a) —, "I've washed the floor just now, but it's dirty again. Why didn't you leave your shoes (b) —?" Mr Alam kept quiet. He (c) — took a newspaper and began to read.

Suddenly the wind blew (d) — and pushed the door open. "Why didn't you close the door when you entered the room?" said Mrs Alam. "Please go and close it (e) —.

Mr Alam became angry and left the room saying, "You (f) — have a question."

13. Put suitable prepositions into the blanks.

- a. My birthday is — 8 March.
 - b. She was born — 1995.
 - c. Our school begins — 10 o'clock.
 - d. He is looking — a place to live.
 - e. We do not go to school — Fridays.
 - f. She is afraid — spiders.
 - g. I divided the apple — four parts.
 - h. The chair is made — wood.
 - i. I heard the news — TV.
 - j. I went to Dhaka — my father.
 - k. Listen — what I say.
 - l. My mother was angry — me.
 - m. She is ill — a fever.
- n. The Prime Minister of England lives — Downing Street.
- o. I live — 64 Green Road.

14. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions.

- a. A cat moves slowly — silently.
- b. They are sad — hopeful.
- c. Amit is tall — his sister is short.
- d. Last night I went to bed early — I was tired.
- e. I'll do it — I can.
- f. Do you want to go — stay?
- g. The baby is crying — it is hungry now.
- h. Tamim — I go to school together.
- i. She didn't eat — drink anything.
- j. Take care — you will fall.

15. Fill in the blanks with suitable interjections.

- a. —! My father is asleep.
- b. —! What a sad news.
- c. —! How happy I am to meet you again.
- d. —! Hunger is a part of everyday life for many people.
- e. —! It's goal.

9. a. See question for the answer.
 b. Principal clause: he gets little opportunity to contribute to the society
 Sub-ordinate clause: If a man is illiterate
 Connector: if
 c. Principal clause: Abdul was an illiterate man; he was very eager to learn about things
 Sub-ordinate clause: none
 Connector: but
 d. Principal clause: one of his friends asked him
 Sub-ordinate clause: why he was not attending a night school
 Connector: why
 e. Principal clause: Then he got himself admitted into a night school; (he) started studying there
 Sub-ordinate clause: none
 Connector: then, and
 f. Principal clause: he continued going to school
 Sub-ordinate clause: Although it was difficult for him
 Connector: although
 g. Principal clause: he was poor; he was ambitious
 Sub-ordinate clause: none
 Connector: but
 h. Principal clause: he studied at night
 Sub-ordinate clause: Since he worked hard during day time
 Connector: since
 i. Principal clause: His teacher helped him much
 Sub-ordinate clause: when he found any difficulties
 Connector: when
 j. Principal clause: He did not sleep at night
 Sub-ordinate clause: until he could complete his homework
 Connector: until
- k. Principal clause: He did a lot of voluntary works for the society
 Sub-ordinate clause: even though he was busy
 Connector: even though
10. (a) Simple sentence; (b) Compound sentence; (c) Simple sentence; (d) Complex sentence; (e) Simple sentence; (f) Complex sentence; (g) Compound sentence; (h) Simple sentence; (i) Complex sentence; (j) Compound sentence; (k) Simple sentence; (l) Complex sentence; (m) Simple sentence; (n) Complex sentence.
11. 1. lives from hand to mouth. 2. he can earn some money for his family. 3. he can hardly have three meals. 4. sells them to a factory. 5. he does not go to school. 6. his father died three years back. 7. you will feel pity for him. 8. he cannot fulfil. 9. he gets sick.
12. (a) Complex sentence; (b) Compound sentence; (c) Compound sentence; (d) Simple sentence; (e) Complex sentence; (f) Compound sentence; (g) Simple sentence; (h) Complex sentence; (i) Simple sentence; (j) Simple sentence; (k) Simple sentence; (l) Complex sentence; (m) Compound sentence; (n) Complex sentence; (o) Complex sentence.
13. a. He is poor but leads an honest life.
 b. Not only Rumi but also Sumi went there.
 c. I went to college and met him.
 d. You must walk fast or you will miss the train.
 e. He is a rich man but never helps the poor.
14. a. Though she is brilliant, she is lazy.
 b. Work hard so that you can pass in the examination.
 c. I saw that she was reading a book.
 d. When he was five, he lost his mother.
 e. When I was reading, he came.
15. (a) who; (b) After; (c) as; (d) Though; (e) not only, but also; (f) when; (g) but; (h) and; (i) because; (j) and.

02 UNIT

PARTS OF SPEECH

Lesson 2 (Classification of Parts of Speech)

1. young – adjective; who – pronoun; in – preposition; village – noun; of – preposition; jealousy – noun; were – verb; there – adverb; he – pronoun; and – conjunction; nearby – adverb; live – verb; himself – pronoun; made – verb; nice – adjective; Ah – interjection; happy – adjective; I – pronoun.
2. a. America is a very rich country.
 b. People need food, shelter, companions and help.
 c. The lion is a ferocious animal.
 d. Anik is a clever student.
 e. Iron is a useful metal.
 f. January is a cold month.
 g. The teacher speaks English very well.
 h. Ice is very cold.
 i. Water is essential for man, animals and plants.
 j. The rose is a beautiful flower.
 k. Forgiveness is a great virtue.
 l. The Titanic sank into the Atlantic.
 m. The police are looking for the thief.
 n. We use umbrella to protect us from rain.
 o. My family lives in Gazipur.

3. a) me; b) We; c) He; d) his; e) me; f) She; g) I; h) she; i) me; j) she; k) me; l) her; m) her; n) her; o) she; p) our; q) us; r) We; s) his.
4. (a) water; (b) thief; (c) sun, west; (d) food; (e) bird; (f) mountain; (g) French; (h) honey; (i) food; (j) news.
5. (1) You; (2) my; (3) Her; (4) yours; (5) My; (6) His; (7) yours; (8) their; (9) ours; (10) our; (11) their; (12) theirs; (13) ours.
6. (a) She; (b) She; (c) It; (d) We; (e) I, you; (f) They; (g) It; (h) It; (i) They, it; (j) She.
7. (1) our √; (2) ours our; (3) our √; (4) My Mine, his √; (5) Mine My, Theirs Their; (6) their √, our √; (7) It Its; (8) theirs their, ours us; (9) them their; (10) her hers; (11) we us, theirs their, we √
8. (a) ugly, dirty; (b) interesting; (c) dangerous, safe; (d) noisy; (e) fast; (f) large; (g) hot; (h) old; (i) expensive; (j) good.
9. (a) ideal; (b) active; (c) handsome; (d) healthy; (e) idle/lazy; (f) heavy; (g) hot; (h) cold.
10. My name is Sazia Ferdous and I am nineteen years old. I am a student and study in a medical college. I have two sisters, but no brothers. My sisters are also students. My family lives in a flat in Gazipur. My mother is a housewife. My father is an engineer and he works in a factory.
11. (a) comes; (b) is; (c) works; (d) lives; (e) teaches; (f) likes; (g) loves; (h) goes; (i) reads; (j) watches.
12. (a) angrily; (b) outside; (c) just; (d) strongly; (e) now; (f) always.
13. (a) on; (b) in; (c) at; (d) for; (e) on; (f) of; (g) into (h) of; (i) on (j) with; (k) to; (l) with; (m) with; (n) at; (o) at.
14. (a) and; (b) but; (c) though/but; (d) because/as; (e) if; (f) or; (g) because; (h) and; (i) or; (j) or.
15. (a) Hush; (b) Oh; (c) Ah; (d) Alas; (e) Hurrah.

03 UNIT

THE NOUN

Lesson 5 (More about Countable and Uncountable Nouns)

1. Hasan – proper noun; farmer – common noun; village – common noun; district – common noun; Sirajganj – proper noun; land – material noun; rice – material noun; wheat – material noun; crops – common noun; cattle – collective noun; animals – common noun; milk – material noun; meat – common noun; man – common noun; love – abstract noun; sympathy – abstract noun; class – collective noun; people – common noun.
2. Proper noun – The Prothom Alo, Hamlet, Titanic, Robin, Eifel Tower.
 Common noun – photo, car, golf, ship, sister, soup, problem, music, grass, bread, thing, meat, juice, newspaper, drama.
 Collective noun – gentry, shower, band.
 Material noun – sugar, salt, earth, paper, coffee.
 Abstract noun – problem, music, hope, dream.
3. 1. Truth – abstract noun
 2. Honesty – abstract noun
 3. Children – common noun
 4. Lion – common noun; king – common noun; beasts – common noun
 5. Solomon – proper noun; kings – common noun
 6. Cleanliness – abstract noun; godliness – abstract noun
 7. Birds – common noun; feather – common noun
 8. Grammar – common noun
 9. Nile – proper noun; rivers – common noun
 10. Committee – collective noun; situation – abstract noun
 11. Boy – common noun; honesty – abstract noun
4. a) patient – Common noun
 b) Shuvo – Proper noun
 play – Common noun
 c) farmer – Common noun
 bundle – Collective noun
 sticks – Common noun
 sons – Common noun
 d) Rahima – Proper noun
 sister – Common noun
 e) Jamuna – Proper noun
 banks – Common noun
 f) bunch – Collective noun
 flower – Common noun