



Ques. No. 04

Changing Sentences

[Affirmative, Negative, Assertive, Interrogative, Exclamatory, Simple, Complex, Compound]

Basic Discussion

• ২০২৭ সালের পরীক্ষার্থীদের জন্যে নিম্নোক্ত Changing Pattern নির্দিষ্ট রয়েছে :

- Affirmative to Negative/Negative to Affirmative,
- Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory-এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর
- Simple, Complex, Compound-এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর

Rules on Changing of Sentences

A. Affirmative to Negative/Negative to Affirmative

Aff. এ থাকলে	Neg. এ হবে	Example
1. Only/ Alone (ব্যক্তি বুঝালে)	None but	A : Allah can alone help us. N : None but Allah can help us. A : Only the brave deserve the fair. N : None but the brave deserve the fair.
2. Only/ Alone (বস্তু বুঝালে)	Nothing but	A : Only the moon was visible. N : Nothing but the moon was visible. A : Only the soup was tasty. N : Nothing but the soup was tasty.
3. Only/ Alone (সংখ্যা/পরিমাণ বুঝালে)	Not more than/ Not less than	A : He is only thirteen. N : He is not more than thirteen. A : She has only two dolls. N : She has not more than two dolls.
4. Can/ must/ have to/ has to	Cannot but + V ₁	A : Man must submit to destiny. N : Man cannot but submit to destiny. A : You can do it. N : You cannot but do it. A : He has to go there. N : He cannot but go there.
	Cannot help + (V ₁ + ing)	A : Man must submit to destiny. N : Man cannot help submitting to destiny. A : You can do it. N : You cannot help doing it. A : He has to go there. N : He cannot help going there.
5. Could/ had to	Could not but + V ₁	A : I could laugh. N : I could not but laugh. A : He had to go there. N : I could not but go there.
	Could not help + (V ₁ + ing)	A : I could laugh. N : I could not help laughing. A : I had to go there. N : I could not help going there.
6. Both and/ And	Not only ... but also	A : Both Jony and Jhihad can do the work. N : Not only Jony but also Jhihad can do the work. A : He ate eggs and vegetables. N : He ate not only eggs and but also vegetables.

Aff. এ থাকলে	Neg. এ হবে	Example
7. Every/ All/A -/ Who...?.... + মূল Verb	There is nobut	A : Every mother loves her child. N : There is no mother but loves her child. A : A patriot loves his country. N : There is no patriot but loves his country. A : All loves flowers. N : There is nobody but loves flowers.
	There is no who + Neg.	A : Every mother loves her child. N : There is no mother who does not love her child. A : A patriot loves his country. N : There is no patriot who does not love his country. A : All loves flowers. N : There is nobody who does not love flowers.
	No/Nobody/ No one + Opposite Verb	A : Every mother loves her child. N : No mother hates her child./ No mother is without love for her child. A : A patriot loves his country. N : No patriot hates his country./ No patriot is without love for his country./ A patriot is not without love for his country. A : All loves flowers. N : Nobody hates flowers./ Nobody is without love for flowers.
	Nobody/None	Who can live without water? (Negative) [JB '24]
	Who + Neg + interrogative	A : Everybody appreciates this quality. [MB '23] N : Who doesn't appreciate this quality?
8. Every/ All -..... + to be Everybody/all	No + Opposite Adj. Nobody/ None	A : All men are mortal. N : No man is immortal. A : All Bangladeshis are hospitable. N : No Bangladeshi is inhospitable. A : Everybody is liable to error. N : Nobody is free from error. A : Everybody can prosper in life with Industry. N : None can prosper in life without industry.
9. Always	Never + Opposite Word	A : They always remember us. N : They never forget us. A : Always speak the truth. N : Never tell a lie. A : I am always against smoking. N : I am never in favour of smoking.
10. Universal Truth (চিরন্তন সত্য) Habitual Fact (অভ্যাসগত কাজ) বা এ ধরনের অন্যকোন Assertive sentence	Not + Opposite Word	A : Honesty can open a door of peace for a person. [DJB '23] N : Dishonesty cannot open a door of peace for a person. Or, Dishonesty closes the door of peace for a person. A : Man is mortal. N : Man is not immortal. A : The boy is lazy. N : The boy is not active. A : The weather is favourable. N : The weather is not unfavourable. A : Her father is a poor farmer. N : Her father is not a rich farmer.
	যথাযথ Opposite Word না পেলে Neg-Interr.	A : Milk is white. N : Isn't milk white? A : The sun rises in the east. N : Doesn't the sun rise in the east?

Aff. এ থাকলে	Neg. এ হবে	* Example
11. As soon as	No sooner had than	A : As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away. N : No sooner had the thief seen the police than he ran away.
12. Superlative	Positive	A : Mount Everest is the highest peak of the world. N : No other peak in the world is so high as the Mount Everest. A : He is the best boy in the class. N : No other boy in the class is so good as he.
13. too to	So that (বাক্যটি Complex হবে)	A : He is too weak to walk. N : He is so weak that he cannot walk. A : He was too weak to walk. N : He was so weak that he could not walk. A : The load is too heavy for him to carry. N : The load is so heavy that he cannot carry it.
14. as + adj. (Positive) + as	Not less + adj. (Positive) + than	A : Ice is as white as snow. N : Ice is not less white than snow. A : He is as brave as Sham. N : He is not less brave than Sham.
15. Very/Very much	Neg + at all	A : He likes me very much. N : He doesn't dislike me at all.
16. By + gerund + Affirmative.	Without + gerund ... + Negative	A : By reading newspaper, we can enrich our knowledge. N : Without reading newspaper, we cannot enrich our knowledge. [RB '23]
Miscellaneous (বিবিধ)		A : Where there is smoke, there is fire. N : There can be no smoke without fire. A : Every rose has a thorn. N : There is no rose without a thorn. A : I was unable to solve the problem properly. N : I could not solve the problem properly. Or, I was not able to solve the problem properly. [Rule-10] A : A life with an assignment is an actual life. N : A life without an assignment is not an actual life.

(NB. : Aff → Affirmative; Neg → Negative; Interr → Interrogative)

B. Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory Sentences-এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর

Assertive to Interrogative and Vice-Versa.

Rule	Examples
17. অর্থের পরিবর্তন না করে সাহায্যকারী Verb যুক্ত Assertive Sentence-কে Interrogative-এ রূপান্তর করার সময় যদি Sentence-টি Affirmative হয় তাহলে নিচের নিয়মটি ব্যবহার করতে হয়— To be verb প্রথমে বসে + n't বসে + Subject বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে। একইভাবে Interrogative থেকে Assertive করতে হলে এর বিপরীত নিয়মটি প্রযোজ্য হবে।	Asser : Habib is working hard. Int : Isn't Habib working hard? Asser : Murad is going to buy a car. Int : Isn't Murad going to buy a car? Int : Isn't it the symbol of love and beauty? Asser : It is the symbol of love and beauty?
18. Negative অর্থবোধক Assertive Sentence-কে Interrogative করার সময় Negative শব্দটি উঠে যায় এবং সাহায্যকারী Verbটি প্রথমে বসে।	Asser : You do not know me well. Int : Do you know me well? Asser : The boy doesn't play football. Int : Does the boy play football?

Rule	Examples
<p>19. (i) সাহায্যকারী Verb বিহীন Present Indefinite Tense-এর Assertive Sentence-কে Interrogative করার নিয়ম— প্রথমে Don't/Doesn't বসে + প্রদত্ত Subject বসে + মূল Verb বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।</p> <p>(ii) সাহায্যকারী Verb-বিহীন Past Indefinite Tense এর Assertive Sentence-কে Interrogative করার নিয়ম— প্রথমে Didn't বসে + প্রদত্ত Subject বসে + প্রদত্ত মূল Verb-এর Present form বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।</p> <p>Note : Assertive sentence-এ do not/does not/ did not/cannot/could not ইত্যাদি থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় not বাদ যায়। Sentence-এর শুরুতে Do/Does/Did/Can/Could ইত্যাদি বসে। আর কোন পরিবর্তন হয় না।</p>	<p>Asser : You know me well. Int : Don't you know me well? Asser : The boy plays football. Int : Doesn't the boy play football? Asser : They finished their duties. Int : Didn't they finish their duties? Asser : Tito did not try to help his friend. Int : Did Tito try to help his friend? Asser : We do not break the rules. Int : Do we break the rules? Asser : We cannot pass a single day without water. Int : Can we pass a single day without water? [RB '24]</p>
20. Assertive Sentence-এ Never থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় Ever হয় এবং Nothing থাকলে Anything হয়।	<p>Asser : They never went to Dhaka. Int : Did they ever go to Dhaka? Asser : I know nothing about it. Int : Do I know anything about it?</p>
21. Assertive-এ যদি Everybody/ Everyone/ All + verb থাকে তাহলে Interrogative করার সময় এদের পরিবর্তে প্রথমে Who বসে + don't/ doesn't/ didn't বসে + মূল Verb এর Present form বসে + মূল Verb এর পরের অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।	<p>Asser : Everybody has some desire (কামনা). Int : Who has no desire?/Who does not have any desire? Asser : Everybody loves my mother. Int : Who doesn't love my mother? Asser : Everyone joined the party. Int : Who didn't join the party?</p>
22. Nobody/ None/ No one-কে Interrogative করতে হলে এগুলোর পরিবর্তে Who বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) বসে।	<p>Asser : Nobody loves a liar. Int : Who loves a liar? Asser : None can be successful without hard work. Int : Who can be successful without hard work?</p>

Exclamatory to Assertive

Rules	Examples
23. Exclamatory Sentence-কে Assertive করতে হলে প্রথমে Subject বসে + Verb বসে + very/great বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে	<p>Excl : What a nice flower the rose is! Asser : The rose is a very nice flower. Excl : What a nice flower the rose is! Asser : The rose is a very nice flower. Excl : How fine the scenery is! Asser : The scenery is very fine. Excl : How beautiful the girl is! Asser : The girl is very beautiful.</p>
24. (i) Hurrah বৃত্ত Exclamatory Sentence-কে Assertive করতে হলে Hurrah-এর পরিবর্তে It is a matter of joy that বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে। (ii) Exclamatory Sentence-টি Alas দ্বারা শুরু হলে Assertive করার সময় Alas-এর পরিবর্তে It is a matter of sorrow that + Alas-এর পরের অংশ বসে।	<p>Excl : Hurrah! We have won the match. Asser : It is a matter of joy that we have won the match.</p> <p>Excl : Alas! He is undone. Asser : It is a matter of sorrow that he is undone.</p>
25. (i) If দ্বারা Exclamatory Sentence শুরু হলে প্রথমে I wish বসে + if-এর পরের অংশ বসে। (ii) Exclamatory Sentence-টি had দ্বারা শুরু হলে প্রথমে I wish বসে + পুনরায় subject বসে + had বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে।	<p>Excl : If I were a bird! Asser : I wish I were a bird.</p> <p>Excl : Had I the wings of a bird! Asser : I wish I had the wings of a bird. Excl : Had I been a king! Asser : I wish I had been a king.</p>

Rules	Examples
26. If বা Would that দিয়ে Exclamatory Sentence শুরু হলে প্রথমে I wish + would that-এর পরের অংশ বসে।	Excl : Would that I could be a child again! Asser : I wish I could be a child again.

Assertive to Exclamatory

Rule	Examples
27. Assertive Sentence-কে Exclamatory করতে হলে প্রথমে what (a/an)/ how বসে + Adjective বসে + Subject বসে + Verb বসে + বাকি অংশ (যদি থাকে) বসে + note of exclamation (বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন (!) বসে)। উল্লেখ্য : Adjective এর পূর্বে a/ an থাকলে What a/ an বসে এবং Adjective এর পূর্বে a/ an না থাকলে How বসে।	Asser : It is a good news. Excl : What a good news! Asser : The place is very enchanting. Excl : How enchanting the place is!
28. Wish + were যুক্ত Assertive sentence-কে Exclamatory করার সময় প্রথম থেকে wish পর্যন্ত বাদ যায় + If বসে + বাকি অংশ বসে + বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন (!) বসে।	Asser : I wish I were a millionaire. Excl : If I were a millionaire!
29. Wish + had যুক্ত Assertive sentence-কে Exclamatory করার সময় প্রথম থেকে wish পর্যন্ত বাদ যায় + প্রদত্ত had বাক্যের শুরুতে বসে + বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে + বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন (!) বসে।	Asser : I wish I had been a magician. Excl : Had I been a magician!
30. Wish + could যুক্ত, Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory করার সময় প্রথম থেকে wish পর্যন্ত বাদ যায় + উক্ত বাক্যের শুরুতে would that/if বসে + বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকে + বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন (!) বসে।	Asser : We wish we could be champion. Excl : Would that we could be champion!

Assertive to Imperative

Rule	Examples
31. Assertive sentenceটি হ্যাঁ-বোধক হলে নিচের নিয়মটি ব্যবহৃত হয়— Structure : প্রদত্ত Sentence-এর মূল verb এর present form + প্রদত্ত verb-এর পরের অংশ। Note : শিষ্টতা/ভদ্রতা প্রকাশের জন্য Imperative sentence-এর প্রথমে বা শেষে please বা kindly বসে।	Asser : You should do the work. Imp : Do the work. Asser : You speak the truth. Imp : Speak the truth. Asser : You read the book. Imp : Please, read the book. Or, Read the book, please.
32. Assertive sentenceটি না-বোধক হলে Imperative-এ রূপান্তর নিয়ম— Structure : Do not/Don't + প্রদত্ত sentence-এর মূল Verb এর Present form + প্রদত্ত verb-এর পরের অংশ।	Asser : You do not run in the sun. Imp : Do not/Don't run in the sun. Asser : You should not go out. Imp : Do not/Don't go out.
33. Assertive sentence-টি never যুক্ত হলে নিচের নিয়মটি ব্যবহৃত হয়— Structure : প্রদত্ত Never + প্রদত্ত মূল verb-এর present form + verb-এর পরের অংশ।	Asser : You should never speak ill of others. Imp : Never speak ill of others.
34. Assertive sentence-এর Subject যদি First person বা Third person হয়, তবে তাকে নিচের নিয়মে Imperative করতে হয়— Structure : Let + প্রদত্ত Subjectটির Objective form + প্রদত্ত sentence এর মূল verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।	Asser : He plays cricket. Imp : Let him play cricket. Asser : We should go out. Imp : Let us go out. Asser : The authority should/has to consider the public demand. Imp : Let the authority consider the public demand.
35. First person বা Third person যুক্ত Assertive Sentence-এ not থাকলে Imperative করার নিয়ম— Structure : Let + প্রদত্ত subject-টির Objective form + not + প্রদত্ত verb থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত।	Asser : We should not hate the poor. Imp : Let us not hate the poor. Asser : Romeo does not tell a lie. Imp : Let not Romeo tell a lie.

C. Simple, Complex & Compound Sentences-এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর

Review : Simple, Complex ও Compound sentence-এর পারস্পরিক রূপান্তর আয়ত্ত করতে হলে উল্লিখিত তিন ধরনের sentence-এর গঠন সম্বন্ধে ভালোভাবে জানা অত্যাৱশ্যক। নিম্নে এদের সংক্ষিপ্ত পরিচিতি দেখানো হল—

1. **Simple Sentences :** Simple sentence-এ একটি স্বাধীন clause থাকে এবং একটিমাত্র idea প্রকাশ পায়। যেমন—

Examples :

The company plans to market the products overseas.

The management and the staff were pleased to announce the results.

compound subject

The company was very successful.

This company and its rival both offer competitive prices.

2. **Compound Sentences :** এ ধরনের sentence মূলত দু'টো Simple sentence-এর সম্মিলিত রূপ যা একটি comma ও একটি joining word (coordinating conjunction) দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে। অর্থাৎ এভাবে বলা যায় যে, একটি conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত দু'টো independent clause-এর সমন্বিত প্রয়াস হচ্ছে compound sentence।

Compound sentence গঠনে মোট 7টি conjunction সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত হয়; যা নিম্নরূপ—

• and • but • so • or • for • nor • yet.

Examples :

The computer crashed, *Comma*
so I lost all my work.
1st simple sentence *Joining word* *2nd simple sentence*

He was poor, but he was honest.

He must return the goods or pay the bill.

He was ill; therefore he could not go.

He came home and began to work.

3. **Complex Sentences :** যে ধরনের বাক্যে একটিমাত্র principal clause (প্রধান বাক্যাংশ) এবং এক/ একাধিক subordinate/ dependent clause (অপ্রধান বাক্যাংশ) থাকে, তাকে complex sentence বলে।

Examples :

The company grew quickly while the economy was good.
independent clause *dependent clause*

He hoped that he would win the prize.

The house in which we live at present suits us.

His silence proves that he is guilty.

You can be allowed here only if you are a student.

Transformation of Simple, Complex & Compound Sentences

Sl.	Simple	Complex	Compound
36.	<u>Prepositional phrase Adverbial of time</u> বুঝালে। <i>Example:</i> 1. I was there <u>in winter</u> . 2. At the time of their playing it began <u>to rain</u> .	<u>When/While</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. I was there when it was winter. 2. When they were playing, it began to rain.	<u>And</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. It was winter and I was there. 2. They were playing and then it began to rain.
37.	<u>Prepositional/ Infinitive Phrase Adjective</u> হলে। <i>Example:</i> 1. The pond in front of our college is large. 2. He was rewarded for his honesty. 3. There are some salesmen to help the customers. 4. Students reading attentively can make better result in the exam.	<u>Relative Pronouns (Who/which/that)</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. The pond which/that is in front of our college is large. 2. He was honest for which he was rewarded. 3. There are some salesmen who help the customers. 4. Students who read attentively can make better result in the exam.	<u>And</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. The pond is in front of our college and it is large. 2. He was honest and he was rewarded. 3. There are some salesmen and they help the customers. 4. Some students read attentively and they can make better result in the exam.

Sl.	Simple	Complex	Compound
38.	<u>By + Gerund</u> (Subject একই হলে) <i>Example:</i> By working hard, you can shine in life.	<u>If + affirmative</u> <i>Example:</i> If you work hard, you can shine in life.	<u>Imperative sentence + and</u> <i>Example:</i> Work hard and you can shine in life.
	<u>In case of</u> (হ্যাঁবোধক অর্থ প্রকাশকারক) <i>Example:</i> 1. In case of your coming, I will go. 2. In case of your going to school, you learn something new.	<u>If + affirmative</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. If you come, I will go. 2. If you go to school, you learn something new.	<u>Imperative sentence + and</u> <u>Simple sentence + and</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. Come and I will go. 2. You will come and I will go. 3. Go to school and learn something new.
	<u>In case of</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. In case of your failure to come, I will not go. 2. In case of my failure to attend the class, I discuss the lesson with other students.	<u>If + negative</u> <u>Unless + affirmative</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. If you do not come, I will not go. 2. Unless you come, I will not go. 3. If I do not attend the class, I discuss the lesson with other students.	<u>Imperative sentence + or</u> <u>Simple sentence + or</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. Come or I will not go. 2. You will come or I will not go. 3. I attend the class or discuss the lesson with other students.
39.	<u>Without + Gerund</u> <i>Example:</i> Without reading attentively, you will not pass. You cannot receive affection without giving it.	<u>If + negative</u> <u>Unless + Affirmative</u> <i>Example:</i> If you do not read attentively, you will not pass. You cannot receive affection unless you give it.	<u>Imperative sentence + or</u> <i>Example:</i> Read attentively or you will not pass. Give affection or you cannot receive it.
40.	<u>Too --- to</u> <i>Example:</i> The load is too heavy for him to carry.	<u>So --- that (Neg. sentence)</u> <i>Example:</i> The load is so heavy that he cannot carry it.	<u>Very..... and (Neg. sentence)</u> <i>Example:</i> The load is very heavy and he cannot carry it.
41.	<u>Enough ----- to</u> <i>Example:</i> The sum is easy enough for the students to solve.	<u>So... that (Affir. sentence)</u> <i>Example:</i> The sum is so easy that the students can solve it.	<u>Very..... and</u> <i>Example:</i> The sum is very easy and the students can solve it.
42.	<u>In spite of/ Despite/ Notwithstanding</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. In spite of his working hard, he could not succeed in life. 2. Despite his working hard, he could not succeed in life. 3. Notwithstanding his working hard, he could not succeed in life. 4. It helps the customers to buy anything easily without going to market. (Compound) <i>[CtgB '24]</i>	<u>Though/although</u> <i>Example:</i> Though/Although he worked hard, he could not succeed in life. Though he worked hard, he could not succeed in life.	<u>But</u> <i>Example:</i> He worked hard but could not succeed in life. He worked hard but could not succeed in life.

Sl.	Simple	Complex	Compound
43.	<u>Present Participle phrase adverbial</u> হলে। <i>Example:</i> Closing the door, I went back to work.	<u>When/As</u> <i>Example:</i> As/When I closed the door, I went back to work.	<u>And</u> <i>Example:</i> I closed the door and went back to work.
44.	<u>Present/Past participle phrase adjective-এর কাজ করলে।</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. The authoress lived in a cabin belonging to the orphanage. 2. There was a boy named Farhan.	<u>Who/which/that</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. The authoress lived in a cabin which/ that belonged to the orphanage. 2. There was a boy whose name was Farhan.	<u>And</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. The authoress lived in a cabin and it belonged to the orphanage. 2. There was a boy and his name was Farhan.
45.	<u>In order to/to + verb (উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে)</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. I went to market to buy a calculator. 2. We eat in order to live.	<u>That/so that/in order that/least</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. I went to market so that I could buy a calculator. 2. We eat so that we can live.	<u>And so</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. I wanted to buy a calculator and so I went to market. 2. We want to live and so we eat.
46.	<u>Because of/On account of/Owing to/due to/for/ by/through/without</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. He could not go to school because of his illness. 2. He could not go to school on account of his illness. 3. People spend their free time by watching television.	<u>As/since/because/how</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. He could not go to school because he was ill. 2. As he was ill, he could not go to school. 3. Watching television is the way how people spend their free time.	<u>And</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. He was ill and so he could not go to school. 3. People watch television and spend their free time.
47.	<u>Noun/ Adjective + Noun = noun phrase থাকলে</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. He is an honest man. 2. Hannan is a good student. 3. Honesty is a great virtue. 4. Internet helps us to know about the outer world.	<u>Relative pronoun (who, which etc.)</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. He is the man who is honest. 2. It is Hannan who is a good student. 3. It is honesty which is a great virtue 4. It is internet which helps us to know about the outer world.	<u>And</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. He is a man and he is honest. 2. It is Hannan and he is a good student. 3. Honesty is a virtue and it is great. 4. We can know about the outer world through internet and thus it helps us.
48.	<u>Besides</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. Besides being a good student, he is a good player. 2. He is both a good student and a good player.	<u>While</u> <i>Example:</i> While he is a good student, he is a good player.	<u>Not only --- but also</u> <i>Example:</i> He is not only a good student but also a good player.
49.	<u>Immediately after/just after/preposition + (V+ing)</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. Immediately after seeing the police, the thief ran away. 2. Just after taking lunch, I had a rest for a while. 3. On hearing the news, I rushed to the spot.	<u>As soon as/whenever</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. As soon as the thief saw the police, he (t) ran away. 2. Whenever/As soon as I took lunch, I had a rest for a while. 3. As soon as/ Whenever I heard the news, I rushed to the spot.	<u>And at once</u> <i>Example:</i> 1. The thief saw the police and at once he (t) ran away. 2. I took the lunch and at once I had a rest for a while. 3. I heard the news and at once rushed to the spot.



SSC Exam Preparation

Ques. Change the sentences according to directions.

1 × 10 = 10

1. (a) Mother Teresa is an icon to many people. (Make it negative)
 (b) She is respected by everybody. (Make Interrogative sentence)
 (c) She is the tallest person of the world. (Make it complex)
 (d) She was very kind to the needy and the ill-fated. (Make it negative)
 (e) She believes that charity is a great virtue. (Make it compound sentence)
 (f) Actually Mother Teresa was a noble hearted person. (Make it a complex sentence)
 (g) Mother Teresa was a very passionate woman. (Make it an exclamatory sentence)
 (h) She helped those who were helpless. (Make it a simple sentence)
 (i) She set up "Nirmal Hriday" at Kolkata. (Make it a compound sentence)
 (j) Who does not know about the charity of Mother Teresa? (Make it assertive) [Dhaka Board 2017]
2. (a) My friend invited me to pay a visit to Cox's Bazar. (Make complex sentence)
 (b) I was very glad. (Make negative sentence)
 (c) I accepted the invitation. (Make it negative)
 (d) When I reached there, my friend received me cordially. (Make simple sentence)
 (e) I was excited to see the sea-beach. (Make exclamatory sentence)
 (f) It is the largest sea-beach in the world. (Make interrogative sentence)
 (g) It is one of the most beautiful sea-beaches in the world. (Make it negative)
 (h) It is called the pleasure seekers' paradise. (Make interrogative sentence)
 (i) Every year a lot of people come to visit it. (Make compound sentence)
 (j) If I could visit the sea-beach! (Make assertive sentence) [Rajshahi Board 2017]
3. (a) Strategy is the most important thing in the examination. (Interrogative)
 (b) Any answer in the exam should not be elaborated. (Affirmative)
 (c) When he gets the question paper he should read it carefully. (Simple)
 (d) At first glance, the questions may seem difficult. (Negative)
 (e) A student should attempt to answer all the questions to get good marks. (Complex)
 (f) If an examinee answers all the questions, the examiner becomes glad to see that. (Simple)
 (g) But, it is better than not answering at all. (Interrogative)
 (h) It is really sensible. (Exclamatory)
 (i) The examinee should not waste time. (Affirmative)
 (j) Without following this process, you cannot bring a good result in an examination. (Compound) [Jessore Board 2017]
4. (a) Haji Mohammad Mohsin was generous person. (Complex)
 (b) He was born in Hoogly. (Interrogative)
 (c) He inherited a vast property from his father and sister. (Interrogative)
 (d) He did not misuse this wealth. (Affirmative)
 (e) He is called a friend of humanity. (Negative)
 (f) He didn't marry. (Affirmative)
 (g) During his lifetime he spent money lavishly to help the poor. (Compound)
 (h) He was very kind to the poor. (Negative)
 (i) One night when he was saying his prayer, a thief broke into his room. (Simple)
 (j) He caught the thief but didn't punish him. (Complex) [Cumilla Board 2017]
5. (a) Who does not want to succeed in life? (Assertive)
 (b) It is not an easy thing. (Affirmative)
 (c) Being industrious, everyone can prosper in life. (Negative)
 (d) The idle always lag behind. (Complex)
 (e) We must work hard so that we can earn money. (Simple)
 (f) By working hard, we can improve our lot. (Compound)
 (g) The light of prosperity can be seen by a hard working person. (Interrogative)
 (h) Women should work as much as men. (Negative)
 (i) We should remember that industry is the key to success. (Negative)
 (j) An idle man leads a very miserable life. (Exclamatory) [Chattogram Board 2017]

6. (a) We should read books to gain knowledge. (Make it a complex sentence)
 (b) Books introduce us to the realm of knowledge. (Make interrogative sentence)
 (c) The books of great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas. (Make it an interrogative sentence)
 (d) If we read books, we can enrich our minds. (Make it a simple sentence)
 (e) Books are the greatest friends. (Make Interrogative sentence)
 (f) They give us both knowledge and pleasure. (Make it negative)
 (g) As they are our real friends, they remain with us in time of danger. (Make it compound sentence)
 (h) Some books are very interesting. (Make it an exclamatory sentence)
 (i) We can build up a developed society by reading books. (Make it a complex sentence)
 (j) Nothing but books can remove the darkness of ignorance. (Make it an affirmative sentence)
 [Sylhet Board 2017]
7. (a) There was an old man in a village. (Interrogative)
 (b) He was very poor but honest. (Complex)
 (c) He was one of the best cap makers with palm leaves. (Interrogative)
 (d) He sold them in the neighbouring market. (Interrogative)
 (e) Earning money in this way, he thus maintained his family. (Compound)
 (f) One day he could not but go to a market. (Affirmative)
 (g) The market was far from his house. (Negative)
 (h) He had a basket full of caps. (Complex)
 (i) He was too tired to walk. (Compound)
 (j) He sat under the tree and fell asleep. (Simple)
 [Bairat Board-2017]
8. (a) We are grateful to the freedom fighters. (Make it a negative sentence)
 (b) Their contribution is greater than any other thing. (Interrogative)
 (c) The freedom fighters who died in the liberation war are called martyrs. (Make it a compound sentence)
 (d) The National Memorial has been built with a view to paying tribute to their memories. (Make it a complex sentence)
 (e) A freedom fighter is the greatest son of the soil. (Interrogative)
 (f) We got our independence for their sacrifice. (Make it an interrogative sentence)
 (g) They fought bravely and snatched the red sun of independence. (Make it a simple sentence)
 (h) Though their weapons were ordinary, they had much courage in their mind. (Make it a compound sentence)
 (i) Their contribution will never be forgotten. (Affirmative)
 (j) The government has taken some steps to improve their condition. (Complex)
 [Dinajpur Board-2017]
9. (a) Taimur was one of the greatest conquerors of the world. (Interrogative)
 (b) The province of a powerful prince was once attacked by young Taimur. (Compound)
 (c) Entering the kingdom of the prince, he captured a large village. (Compound)
 (d) The army killed Taimur's all soldiers. (Interrogative)
 (e) He disguised himself as a poor traveller to survive. (Complex)
 (f) He came to a house and asked for something to eat. (Simple)
 (g) There lived an old woman in the house. (Complex)
 (h) The woman became sympathetic to see Taimur. (Interrogative)
 (i) The food was very hot. (Exclamatory)
 (j) Taimur was too hungry to wait. (Negative)
 [All Board-2017]
10. (a) Man is the best creation of God. (Negative)
 (b) Isn't it our responsibility to do good deeds? (Assertive)
 (c) Our life is not measured by months or years. (Interrogative)
 (d) Honest people lead a happy life. (Complex)
 (e) It matters little if a man lives many years or not. (Interrogative)
 (f) Nobody is absolutely happy on the earth. (Affirmative)
 (g) So, we should not waste time in vain. (Affirmative)
 (h) If we use time properly, we can be benefited. (Simple)
 (i) All men must die. (Negative)
 (j) Though we take utmost care, we cannot avoid death. (Compound)
 [Dhaka Board-2019]
11. (a) Patriotism is a noble virtue. (Interrogative)
 (b) It is the greatest of all virtues in a man's life. (Interrogative)
 (c) It persuades a man to do everything just. (Negative)
 (d) This quality highly motivates a man so that he can sacrifice his life for the country. (Simple)

- (c) What an outstanding quality it is! (Assertive)
- (f) A man having patriotic zeal is called a patriot. (Complex)
- (g) A patriot fears none but the Creator. (Affirmative)
- (h) By paying taxes he obeys the law. (Compound)
- (i) He is respected by all. (Negative)
- (j) So, we should be patriots. (Imperative)

[Rajshahi Board-2019]

12. (a) Terrorism is a devastating phenomenon of the modern world. (Exclamatory)
- (b) At present, it is increasing alarmingly. (Interrogative)
- (c) Nothing is as disastrous as terrorism. (Affirmative)
- (d) It is a great corrosive problem of the modern world. (Exclamatory)
- (e) A terrorist is hated by people. (Negative)
- (f) Who is not now in the threat of violence? (Assertive)
- (g) Though there are laws to punish the terrorists, they are not properly applied. (Compound)
- (h) By applying the law properly, we can get rid of terrorism. (Complex)
- (i) What a miserable life a terrorist leads! (Assertive)
- (j) They should be brought to book. (Interrogative)

[Jashore Board-2019]

13. (a) Computer is one of the greatest inventions of modern science. (Complex)
- (b) Computer is a blessing on earth. (Negative)
- (c) Though it is a blessing, it has dark sides. (Simple)
- (d) Computers are nowadays being used in almost every sphere of life. (Interrogative)
- (e) We cannot but depend on it. (Affirmative)
- (f) No one can deny its necessity. (Interrogative)
- (g) It is the most used device in our life. (Negative)
- (h) It helps us a lot. (Interrogative)
- (i) Because of its usefulness, it has become very popular. (Compound)
- (j) Without computer, we cannot imagine our modern life. (Complex)

[Cumilla Board-2019]

14. (a) Haji Mohammad Mohsin was a kind man. (Negative)
- (b) He did not marry. (Affirmative)
- (c) He loved the people cordially. (Negative)
- (d) He never thought of his own happiness. (Interrogative)
- (e) He led a very simple life. (Exclamatory)
- (f) He always helped the needy. (Complex)
- (g) He contributed much money for education to educate the poor students. (Complex)
- (h) Though he had a vast wealth, he didn't spend for his own. (Compound)
- (i) Who does not know his kindness? (Assertive)
- (j) He was one of the greatest kind men of the world. (Interrogative)

[Chattogram Board-2019]

15. (a) Corruption is one of the worst evils. (Negative)
- (b) A corrupted man can do anything against morality. (Complex)
- (c) People hate a corrupted man. (Interrogative)
- (d) Nobody respects him. (Interrogative)
- (e) The man who takes bribe is next to devil. (Simple)
- (f) Though we have strict law, we are still affected by this evil. (Compound)
- (g) No other person is as hated as a corrupted man. (Affirmative)
- (h) We hope that Bangladesh will be free from this evil. (Simple)
- (i) Everybody avoids a corrupted man. (Negative)
- (j) A corrupted man leads a very unhappy life. (Exclamatory)

[Sylhet Board-2019]

16. (a) Internet is a computer-based networking system. (Interrogative)
- (b) It is a speedy transmitting system of information. (Complex)
- (c) Its functions are smooth and rapid. (Negative)
- (d) A man has an internet connection and gets a link soon according to his expectation. (Simple)
- (e) Many educational institutions are greatly benefited through the use of internet. (Complex)
- (f) A student can visit all the renowned libraries of the world without going there. (Compound)
- (g) It plays an effective role in the field of trade and commerce. (Exclamatory)
- (h) E-commerce has become one of the most popular topics to the customers. (Interrogative)
- (i) It helps the customers to buy or choose anything without going to market. (Compound)
- (j) What an amazing milestone it is in the modern world of communication! (Assertive)

[Barisal Board-2019]

17. (a) Facebook is a common social network. (Make it a negative sentence)
 (b) Now, it is being used all over the world. (Make interrogative sentence)
 (c) Everybody uses it. (Make it an interrogative sentence)
 (d) There is no student without smart phone. (Make it an affirmative sentence)
 (e) Who does not like social network? (Make it an assertive sentence)
 (f) Facebook is the best of all social networks. (Make it a negative sentence)
 (g) It gives pleasure but we cannot get freedom to use it. (Make it a simple sentence)
 (h) Use it or you cannot keep pace with the modern world. (Make it a complex sentence)
 (i) We can get much new information by using it. (Make it a compound sentence)
 (j) Would that I could open a facebook account. (Make it an assertive sentence) [Dinajpur Board-2019]
18. (a) Once upon a time there was a little girl named Tarin. (Compound)
 (b) Though she was a nice little girl, she was not an ordinary child. (Simple)
 (c) She passed her time in reading and writing. (Interrogative)
 (d) Her parents liked her very much. (Negative)
 (e) Everyone praised her. (Negative)
 (f) She was very attentive to her study. (Exclamatory)
 (g) She also helped her mother in the free time. (Complex)
 (h) She never told a lie. (Interrogative)
 (i) She was not at all foolish. (Affirmative)
 (j) She worked hard to shine in life. (Complex) [Dhaka Board-2020]
19. (a) Terrorism is a devastating phenomenon of the modern world. (Exclamatory)
 (b) It is a challenge to fight against it. (Interrogative)
 (c) Who is not now in the threat of violence? (Assertive)
 (d) Terrorism is more disastrous than anything. (Negative)
 (e) It is a very corrosive problem of the modern world. (Complex)
 (f) Nobody wants his children to be terrorist in future. (Interrogative)
 (g) Though there is law to punish the terrorists, it is not properly applied. (Simple)
 (h) By applying the law properly, we can get rid of it. (Complex)
 (i) We have to create social awareness to fight against corruption. (Compound)
 (j) We all should avoid the killers of mankind. (Negative) [Rajshahi Board-2020]
20. (a) People in general are fond of glittering things. (Complex)
 (b) They are the lovers of surface. (Interrogative)
 (c) They enjoy the outer show of things and beings. (Negative)
 (d) They do not bother about intrinsic value. (Affirmative)
 (e) Gold is one of the precious metals. (Interrogative)
 (f) But there are some other metals looking like gold. (Compound)
 (g) They fade soon and lose their beauty. (Simple)
 (h) Similarly, there are some people acting like the wise. (Complex)
 (i) As soon as their real identity gets revealed, people leave them. (Negative)
 (j) We are very foolish believing in them. (Exclamatory) [Jashore Board-2020]
21. (a) Health is wealth. (Complex)
 (b) A healthy poor man is happier than a sick moneyed man. (Compound)
 (c) Though a healthy man is an asset to his family, an unhealthy man is a liability. (Compound)
 (d) He can succeed in life. (Make interrogative sentence)
 (e) So, everybody cannot but be conscious of his health. (Affirmative)
 (f) Everybody must take care of his health all the time. (Negative)
 (g) Health can be improved by regular physical exercise and a balanced diet. (Interrogative)
 (h) The people who are poor cannot afford to take a balanced diet. (Simple)
 (i) They are very concerned with the quantity of food. (Exclamatory)
 (j) But shouldn't they be more concerned about the quality? (Assertive) [Cumilla Board-2020]
22. (a) Wherever we may cast our eyes, we notice the achievement of science. (Make it simple)
 (b) The electricity lights both the streets and the houses. (Make it negative)
 (c) The radio broadcasts news, songs and lectures. (Make it complex)
 (d) There is cinema to delight in the evening. (Make it complex)
 (e) Computer is so important that we cannot ignore it. (Simple)
 (f) Who can go without it? (Make it assertive)

- (g) Internet is as important as computer. (Interrogative)
 (h) It helps us to know about the world. (Make it compound)
 (i) It is greater than all other inventions of modern science. (Negative)
 (j) The invention of computer is a great miraculous event. (Make it exclamatory) [Chattogram Board-2020]

23. (a) Haven't we heard the name of Haji Mohammad Mohsin? (Assertive)
 (b) He was born in Hoogli. (Complex)
 (c) He inherited a vast property from his father and sister. (Interrogative without changing meaning)
 (d) He did not misuse this wealth. (Affirmative)
 (e) He was a very good friend of humanity. (Exclamatory)
 (f) He did not marry. (Affirmative)
 (g) During his lifetime, he spent money lavishly to help the poor. (Compound)
 (h) He was very kind to the poor. (Negative without changing meaning)
 (i) Oneday when a thief entered his room, he caught him. (Simple)
 (j) He caught the thief but did not punish him. (Complex) [Sylhet Board-2020]

24. (a) Man is the maker of his own fortune (Interrogative)
 (b) If he makes proper use of his time, he is sure to prosper in life. (Simple)
 (c) The person doing otherwise is sure to repent later. (Complex)
 (d) The lazy suffer miserably in the long run. (Exclamatory)
 (e) To kill time is to commit suicide. (Interrogative)
 (f) Our life is nothing but a sum total of hours, days and years. (Assertive)
 (g) Youth is the most valuable season of life. (Negative)
 (h) In youth mind is soft and it can be shaped easily. (Simple)
 (i) Unless you use the morning hours of life, you have to pay a heavy price afterwards. (Compound)
 (j) It is called the seedtime of life. (Interrogative) [Barisal Board-2020]

25. (a) In order to acquire knowledge we should read books. (Compound)
 (b) Books introduce us to the domain of knowledge. (Interrogative)
 (c) The books of great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas. (Complex)
 (d) Books are the greatest friends. (Interrogative)
 (e) Reading books is the noblest habit. (Complex)
 (f) Books give us not only knowledge but also pleasure. (Affirmative)
 (g) Those who do not read books keep themselves aloof from the realm of knowledge. (Compound)
 (h) To make a civilized society, there is no alternative to reading books. (Interrogative)
 (i) People should be motivated to read more and more books. (Negative)
 (j) We must create social movement about reading books. (Negative) [Dinajpur Board-2020]

26. (a) Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory sentence)
 (b) People of all ages enjoy this game. (Interrogative)
 (c) It is played all over the world. (Interrogative)
 (d) It is a very popular game at present. (Exclamatory)
 (e) Though cricket is a costly game, people of all classes enjoy playing it. (Simple sentence)
 (f) The game is played between two teams each consisting of eleven players. (Complex sentence)
 (g) There are two umpires who conduct the game. (Simple sentence)
 (h) It is full of thrill and excitement for the spectators. (Interrogative sentence)
 (i) Bangladesh is a test playing country developing its standard day by day. (Compound sentence)
 (j) We must try our best to improve its present position. (Negative sentence without changing meaning) [Mymensing Board-2020]

27. (a) How charming a moonlit night is! (Assertive)
 (b) It presents a very beautiful sight. (Exclamatory)
 (c) It dazzles our eyes and soothes our heart. (Negative)
 (d) People of all ages enjoy a moonlit a night. (Interrogative)
 (e) Little boys and girls make merriment to enjoy themselves. (Complex)
 (f) Everybody likes a moonlit night. (Interrogative)
 (g) Though the moon gives us light, it does not have the light of its own. (Compound)
 (h) Doesn't the moon borrow light from the sun? (Assertive)
 (i) Unless one enjoys the beauty of a moonlit night, one cannot explain it properly. (Simple)
 (j) In fact, a moonlit night is very pleasant. (Negative) [Dhaka Board-2024]

28. (a) Nothing is more useful in nature than water. (Affirmative)
 (b) It is a very important asset. (Exclamatory)
 (c) We cannot pass a single day without water. (Interrogative)
 (d) Its main source is the rain that creates streams, lakes and rivers. (Compound)
 (e) We have rain during the monsoon. (Complex)
 (f) Heavy rainfall often causes flood. (Complex)
 (g) Crops get damaged. (Interrogative)
 (h) Our winter is dry and rainless. (Negative)
 (i) Does rainless winter bring good harvest? (Assertive)
 (j) We can grow more crops if we can make the best use of rain. (Simple) [Rajshahi Board-2024]
29. (a) Water is a liquid substance. (Interrogative)
 (b) What an useful element it is in our daily life? (Assertive)
 (c) We drink water to satisfy our thirst. (Complex)
 (d) We get water from many sources. (Interrogative)
 (e) Surface water is not safe for drinking. (Affirmative)
 (f) We can drink water from sources like tube-well and fountain. (Compound)
 (g) Polluted water is very dangerous for our life. (Exclamatory)
 (h) If we throw wastage and dirt into water, we make it polluted. (Simple)
 (i) We should drink nothing but pure water. (Affirmative)
 (j) Who can live without water? (Negative) [Jashore Board-2024]
30. (a) We need strategy for the examination. (Interrogative)
 (b) Elaborating answer in the exam is very unnecessary. (Exclamatory)
 (c) When a student gets the question paper, he should read it attentively. (Simple)
 (d) Initially the questions may seem difficult. (Negative)
 (e) A student should try to answer all the questions to do good in the exam. (Complex)
 (f) If a student answers all the questions correctly, he will get good marks. (Simple)
 (g) A student should not write irrelevant answers. (Affirmative)
 (h) How irritated the examiners become to see such irrelevant answers! (Assertive)
 (i) The examinee should not waste time by doing so. (Interrogative)
 (j) By following the process, every student can achieve a good result in an examination. (Negative) [Cumilla Board-2024]

Answer Sheet

1. (a) Mother Teresa is an icon to not few people.
 (b) Isn't she respected by everybody?
 (c) She is the person who is the tallest of the world.
 (d) She was not at all unkind to the needy and the ill-fated.
 (e) Charity is a great virtue and she believes in it.
 (f) Actually Mother Teresa was a person who was noble hearted.
 (g) What a passionate woman Mother Teresa was!
 (h) She helped the helpless.
 (i) She set up a home at Kolkata and that was "Nirmal Hriday".
 (j) Everyone knows about the charity of Mother Teresa.
2. (a) My friend invited me so that I might pay a visit to Cox's Bazar.
 (b) I was not at all unhappy.
 (c) I didn't refuse the invitation.
 (d) After my reaching there, my friend received me cordially.
 Or, In time of my reaching there, my friend received me cordially.
 (e) How excited I was to see the sea-beach!
 (f) Isn't it the largest sea-beach in the world?
 (g) Isn't it the most beautiful sea-beaches in the world?
 (h) Isn't it called the pleasure seekers' paradise?
 (i) Every year a lot of people come here and visit it.
 (j) I wish I could visit the sea-beach.

3. (a) Isn't strategy the most important thing in the examination?
 (b) Every answer in the examination should be precised.
 (c) Getting the question paper, he should read it carefully.
 Or, After getting the question paper, he should read it carefully.
 (d) At first glance, the questions may not seem easy.
 (e) A student should attempt to answer all the questions so that he can get good marks.
 (f) The examiner becomes glad to see all the questions answered by an examinee.
 (g) But, isn't it better than not answering at all?
 (h) The examinee should make proper use of time.
 (i) By doing it, time should not be wasted by the examinee.
 (j) Follow this process otherwise you cannot bring a good result in an examination.
4. (a) Haji Mohammad Mohisin was a person who was generous.
 (b) It is Hoogly where he was born.
 (c) Didn't he inherit a vast property from his father and sister?
 (d) He made the proper use of this wealth.
 (e) Isn't he called a friend of humanity?
 (f) He was unmarried.
 (g) During his lifetime he spent money lavishly and thus he helped the poor.
 (h) He was not unkind to the poor at all.
 (i) One night in time of his saying prayer, a thief broke into his room.
 (j) Though he caught the thief, he did not punish him.
5. (a) Everybody wants to succeed in life.
 (b) It is a difficult/ tough thing.
 (c) Nobody can prosper in life without being industrious.
 (d) Those who are idle always lag behind.
 (e) We must work hard to earn money.
 (f) We can work hard and improve our lot.
 (g) Can't the light of prosperity be seen by a hard working person?
 (h) Women should not work less than men.
 (i) We should not forget that industry is the key to success.
 (j) What a miserable life an idle man leads!
6. (a) We should read books because they help us gain knowledge.
 (b) Don't books introduce us to the realm of knowledge?
 (c) Don't the books of great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas?
 (d) By reading books, we can enrich our minds.
 (e) Aren't books the greatest friends?
 (f) They give us not only knowledge but also pleasure.
 (g) They are our real friends and they remain with us in time of danger.
 (h) How interesting some books are!
 (i) If we read books, we can build up a developed society.
 (j) Only books can remove the darkness of ignorance.
7. (a) Wasn't there an old man in a village?
 (b) Though he was poor, he was honest.
 (c) Wasn't he one of the best cap makers with palm leaves?
 (d) Didn't he sell them in the neighbouring market?
 (e) He earned money in this way and thus he maintained his family.
 (f) One day he had to go to a market.
 (g) The market was not near to his house.
 (h) He had a basket which was full of caps.
 (i) He was very tired and so he could not walk.
 (j) Sitting under the tree he fell asleep.
8. (a) We are not ungrateful to the freedom fighters.
 (b) Isn't their contribution greater than any other thing?
 (c) The freedom fighters died in the liberation war and so they are called martyrs.
 (d) The National Memorial has been built so that the nation can pay tribute to their memories.
 (e) Isn't a freedom fighter the greatest son of the soil?
 (f) Didn't we get our independence for their sacrifice?
 (g) Fighting bravely, they snatched the red sun of independence.

- (h) Their weapons were ordinary but they had much courage in their mind.
 (i) Their contribution will always be remembered.
 (j) The government has taken some steps so that they can improve their condition.
9. (a) Wasn't Taimur one of the greatest conquerors of the world?
 (b) Once young Taimur attacked a province and it was a province of a powerful prince.
 (c) He entered the kingdom of the prince and captured a large village.
 (d) Didn't the army kill Taimur's all soldiers?
 (e) He disguised himself as a poor traveller so that he could survive.
 (f) Coming to a house he asked for something to eat.
 (g) There lived a woman in the house who was old.
 (h) Didn't the woman become sympathetic to see Taimur?
 (i) How hot the food was!
 (j) Taimur was so hungry that he couldn't wait.
10. (a) Man is not the worst creation of God.
 (b) It is our responsibility to do good deeds.
 (c) Is our life measured by months or years?
 (d) People who are honest lead a happy life.
 (e) Doesn't it matter little/Does it matter much if a man lives many years or not?
 (f) Is anybody absolutely happy on the earth?
 Or, Everybody is somehow unhappy on the earth.
 (g) So, we should use time properly.
 (h) By using time properly, we can be benefited.
 (i) No man escape death.
 Or, There is no man but have to die.
 (j) We take utmost care but cannot avoid death.
11. (a) Isn't patriotism a noble virtue?
 (b) Isn't it the greatest of all virtues in a man's life?
 (c) It does not persuade a man to do anything unjust.
 (d) This quality highly motivates a man to sacrifice his life for the country.
 (e) It is a very outstanding quality.
 (f) A man who has patriotic zeal is called a patriot.
 (g) A patriot fears only the Creator.
 (h) He obeys the law and so he pays taxes.
 (i) He is not hated by all.
 (j) So, let us be patriots.
12. (a) What a (devastating) phenomenon of the modern world terrorism is!
 (b) Isn't it increasing alarmingly at present?
 (c) Terrorism is the most disastrous of all.
 (d) What a great corrosive problem of the modern world it is!
 (e) A terrorist is not respected by people.
 (f) Everybody is now in the threat of violence.
 (g) There are laws to punish the terrorists but they are not properly applied.
 (h) If we apply the law properly, we can get rid of terrorism.
 (i) A terrorist leads a very miserable life.
 (j) Shouldn't they be brought to book?
13. (a) It is computer which is one of the greatest inventions of modern science.
 (b) Computer is not a curse on earth.
 (c) In spite of being a blessing, it has dark sides.
 (d) Aren't computers nowadays being used in almost every sphere of life?
 (e) We have to depend on it.
 Or, We must depend on it.
 (f) Can anyone deny its necessity?
 (g) It is not the least used device in our life.
 (h) Doesn't it help us a lot?
 (i) It is useful and so it has become very popular.
 (j) We cannot imagine our modern life if there is no computer.
14. (a) Haji Mohammad Mohsin was not an unkind man.
 (b) He was unmarried.
 (c) He did not hate the people.

- (d) Did he ever think of his own happiness?
 (e) What a simple life he led!
 (f) He always helped those who were needy.
 (g) He contributed much money for education so that the poor students might be educated.
 (h) He had a vast wealth but he did not spend for his own.
 (i) Everybody knows his kindness.
 (j) Wasn't he one of the greatest kind men of the world?
15. (a) Corruption is not one of the best angels.
 (b) A man who is corrupted can do anything against morality.
 (c) Don't people hate a corrupted man?
 (d) Who respects him? Or, Does anybody respect him?
 (e) The man taking bribe is next to devil.
 (f) We have strict law, but we are still affected by this evil.
 (g) A corrupted man is the most hated person.
 (h) We hope Bangladesh to be free from this evil.
 (i) Nobody accepts/welcomes a corrupted man.
 Or, There is nobody but avoids a corrupted man.
 (j) What an unhappy life a corrupted man leads!
16. (a) Isn't internet a computer-based networking system?
 (b) It is a transmitting system of information which is speedy.
 (c) Aren't its functions smooth and rapid? Its functions are not unsmooth and slow.
 (d) A man having an internet connection gets a link soon according to his expectation.
 (e) As many educational institutions use internet, they are greatly benefited.
 (f) A student can visit all the renowned libraries of the world but he/she does not need to go there.
 (g) What a (an effective) role it plays in the modern world of communication!
 (h) Hasn't E-commerce become one of the most popular topics to the customers?
 (i) It helps the customers to buy or choose anything and they do not have to go to market.
 (j) It is a very amazing milestone in the modern world of communication.
17. (a) Facebook is not an uncommon social network.
 (b) Isn't it now being used all over the world?
 (c) Who doesn't use it?
 (d) Every student has a smart phone.
 (e) Everyone likes social network.
 (f) No other social networks is as good as facebook.
 (g) In spite of its giving pleasure, we cannot get freedom to use it.
 (h) If you do not use it, you cannot keep pace with the modern world.
 (i) We can use it and get much new information.
 (j) I wish I could open a facebook account.
18. (a) Once upon a time there was a little girl and her name was Tarin.
 (b) In spite of being a nice little girl, she was not an ordinary child.
 (c) Didn't she pass her time in reading and writing?
 (d) Her parents did not dislike her at all.
 (e) No one criticized her.
 (f) How attentive she was to her study!
 (g) She also helped her mother when she had/ got free time.
 (h) Did she ever tell a lie?
 (i) She was very wise.
 (j) She worked hard so that she could/ might shine in life.
19. (a) What a devastating phenomenon of modern world terrorism is!
 (b) Isn't it a challenge to fight against it?
 (c) Everyone is now in the threat of violence.
 (d) Nothing is as disastrous as terrorism.
 (e) It is a problem of the modern world which is very corrosive.
 (f) Who wants his children to be terrorist in future?
 (g) In spite of being law to punish the terrorists, it is not properly applied.
 (h) If we apply the law properly, we can get rid of it.
 (i) We have to create social awareness and thus we can fight against corruption.
 Or, We should fight against corruption and so we have to create social awareness.
 (j) None of us should mix with the killers of mankind.

20. (a) People in general are fond of things which are glittering.
 (b) Aren't they the lovers of surface?
 (c) They don't dislike the outer show of things and beings.
 (d) They are indifferent to intrinsic value.
 (e) Isn't gold one of the precious metals?
 (f) But there are some other metals and they look like gold.
 (g) Fading soon, they lose their beauty.
 (h) Similarly, there are some people who act like the wise.
 (i) No sooner has their real identity got revealed than people leave them.
 (j) How foolish we are believing in them!
21. (a) It is health which is wealth.
 (b) A healthy poor man is happy but a sick moneyed man is not.
 (c) A healthy man is an asset to his family but an unhealthy man is a liability.
 (d) Can he not succeed in life?
 (e) So, everybody must be conscious of his health.
 (f) Everybody cannot but take care of his health all the time.
 (g) Can't health be improved by regular physical exercise and a balanced diet?
 (h) The poor people cannot afford to take a balanced diet.
 (i) How concerned they are with the quantity of food!
 (j) But they should be more concerned about the quality.
22. (a) We notice the achievement of science casting our eyes anywhere.
 (b) Doesn't the electricity light both the streets and the houses?
 (c) It is the radio which broadcasts news, songs and lectures.
 (d) When it is evening, there is cinema to delight you.
 (e) Computer is too important to ignore it.
 (f) Nobody can go without it.
 (g) Isn't internet as important as computer?
 Or, Computer is not more important than internet.
 (h) We can know about the world through it and thus it helps us.
 (i) No other inventions of modern science is as great as it.
 (j) What a miraculous event the invention of computer is!
23. (a) We have heard the name of Haji Mohammad Mohsin.
 (b) It is Hoogly where he was born.
 (c) Didn't he inherit a vast property from his father and sister?
 (d) He used this wealth wisely.
 (e) What a good friend of humanity he was!
 (f) He was unmarried.
 (g) During his lifetime he wanted to help the poor and so he spent money lavishly.
 (h) He was not unkind to the poor at all.
 (i) Oneday he caught a thief in the time of his entrance into his room.
 (j) Though he caught the thief, he did not punish him.
24. (a) Isn't man the maker of his own fortune?
 (b) By making proper use of his time, he is sure to prosper in life.
 (c) The person who does otherwise is sure to repent later.
 (d) How miserably the lazy suffer in the long run!
 (e) Isn't to kill time to commit suicide?
 (f) Our life is only a sum total of hours, days and years.
 (g) Youth is not a less valuable season of life.
 Or, No other season of life is as valuable as youth.
 (h) In youth, mind is soft to be shaped easily.
 Or, In youth soft mind can be shaped easily.
 (i) Use the morning hours of life or you have to pay a heavy price afterwards.
 (j) Isn't it called the seedtime of life?
25. (a) We want to acquire knowledge and so we should read books.
 (b) Don't books introduce us to the domain of knowledge?
 (c) The books that are written by great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas.
 (d) Aren't books the greatest friends?
 (e) It is reading books which is the noblest habit.

- (f) Books give us both knowledge and pleasure.
- (g) Some people do not read books and so they keep themselves aloof from the realm of knowledge.
- (h) Is there any alternative to reading books to make a civilized society?
- (i) People should not be demotivated to read more and more books.
- (j) We cannot but create social movement about reading books.
Or, We cannot help creating social movement about reading books.

26. (a) What an exciting game cricket is!
 (b) Don't people of all ages enjoy this game?
 (c) Isn't it played all over the world?
 (d) What a popular game it is at present?
 (e) In spite of cricket being a costly game, people of all classes enjoy playing it.
 (f) The game is played between two teams each of which consists of eleven players.
 (g) There are two umpires to conduct the game.
 (h) Isn't it full of thrill and excitement for the spectators?
 (i) Bangladesh is a test playing country and it is developing its standard day by day.
 (j) We cannot but try our best to improve its present position.

27. (a) A moonlit night is very charming.
 (b) What a beautiful sight it presents!
 (c) It not only dazzles our eyes but also soothes our hearts/Doesn't it dazzle our eyes and soothe our heart?
 (d) Don't people of all ages enjoy a moonlit night?
 (e) Little boys and girls make merriment so that they can enjoy themselves.
 (f) Who doesn't like a moonlit night?
 Or, There is nobody but likes a moonlit night.
 (g) The moon gives us light but it does not have the light of its own.
 (h) The moon borrows light from the sun.
 (i) Without enjoying the beauties of a moonlit night, one cannot explain it properly.
 (j) In fact, a moonlit night is not so unpleasant.

28. (a) Water is the most useful thing in nature.
 (b) What an important asset it is!
 (c) Can we pass a single day without water?
 (d) Its main source is the rain and rain creates streams, lakes and rivers.
 (e) When it is the monsoon, we have rain.
 (f) When it rains heavily, it causes flood.
 (g) Don't crops get damaged?
 (h) Isn't our winter dry and rainless?
 (i) Rainless winter does not bring good harvest.
 (j) By making the best use of rain, we can grow more crops.

29. (a) Isn't water a liquid substance?
 (b) It is a very useful element in our daily life.
 (c) We drink water so that we can satisfy our thirst.
 (d) Don't we get water from many sources?
 (e) Surface water is unsafe for drinking.
 (f) We can drink water not only from sources like tubewells but also from fountains.
 (g) How dangerous polluted water is for our life!
 (h) By throwing wastage and dirt into water, we make it polluted.
 (i) We should drink only pure water.
 (j) Nobody/None can live without water.

30. (a) Don't we need strategy for the examination?
 (b) How unnecessary elaborating answer in the exam is!
 (c) Getting the question paper, a student should read it attentively.
 (d) Initially, the questions may not seem easy.
 (e) A student should try to answer all the questions so that he can do good in the exam.
 (f) By answering all the questions correctly, a student will get good marks.
 (g) A student should write relevant answers.
 (h) The examiners become very irritated to see such irrelevant answers.
 (i) Should the examinee waste time by doing so?
 (j) No student can achieve a good result in an examination without following the process.