

Introduction & Syllabus

"A vision without a strategy remains as an illusion"
 अज्ञान के बिना

Parts of speech

- Noun (*****) ✓
- Pronoun ** ✓
- Adjective *** ✓
- Mixed • Adverb **** ✓
- Gender ** (Vocabulary)
- Degree * ✓
- Conjunction * ✓
- Phrase * ✓
- Verb **** ✓
- Preposition (*****) ** ✓

- Gerund ** ✓
- Participle *** } (verbs) ✓
- Determiner ** ✓
- Number ****
- Idiom & phrase (*****)
- clause * (identification) ✓
- Adverbial clause *** ✓
- Adjective clause ** ✓
- Corrections ****
- Sentence & Transformation * ✓
- Complex sentence * ✓
- Compound sentence ** ✓
- Usages of words as various parts *

- Voice **** ✓
- Narration *** ✓
- Words ** (Vocabulary)
- Synonyms ****
- Antonyms ****
- Idioms, spelling, One word substitution ****
- Substitutions (****) **
- Tense *** ✓
- Right form verb ** ✓
- Article ** ✓
- Subject verb Agreement **** ✓

- Group verbs **
- Conditional *** ✓
- Quantifier * ✓
- Analogy *
- Spelling ****
- Suffix-prefix *
- Letter *
- Others *

- 1
- ① Article
 - ② Determiner & Quantifiers
 - ③ Degree
 - ④ Voice
 - ⑤ Narration
 - ⑥ clause
 - ⑦ Sentence
 - ⑧ Phrase Identification

- 2
- ① Tense
 - ② Right form of verb
 - ③ Subject Verb Agreement
 - ④ conditionals

- 3
- Parts of speech
- ① Identification
 - ② Noun
Pronoun
Adj
Adv
Verb
Preposition
Conjunction & Linkers

Article → (Adjective নয়)

Noun এর পরিমাণ বা ক্রমকে বুঝায় একে word.

এর কারণেই যেকোনো Noun না থাকলে Article বসবে না

- Two kinds : (i) Definite (নির্দিষ্ট) → The → (singular/plural)
 (ii) Indefinite (অনির্দিষ্ট) → (A, An) → (Singular only)
noun

Uncountable √ Indefinite বসবে না

Countable noun only & countable singular

(A boys)x

Use of A/An

* singular & countable noun এর ক্ষেত্রে A/An বসবে।
 (A boys)x (A water) x

Consonant বসবে a
 Vowels

* উচ্চারণ dependent :

@ B.A

an M.A

a, e, i, o, u
 বসবে an

He is an L.M.F.

"a" vowel sound

She is an MBBS.

He is x honest.

কারণ যেহেতু noun নেই

অসঙ্গতি

* বাক্যের নামের বসবে লক্ষ্যে তাকান। (Look for)

→ A Rasel is looking for you.

→ অসঙ্গতি কৃত্তির পূর্বে A/An বসবে

* U এর উচ্চারণ উই, O এর উচ্চারণ ওয়া। বসবে a বসবে

He is a university student.

This is an umbrella.

He is a one-eyed man.

He gave me a one taka note

* Few, little ફાણા કિહુ જાથ લાભાલ:

I have few friends, (વહુ નાઈ જાનઈ ઠાલ)
I have a few friend (કિહુ વહુ જાથ)

There is little water in the pot (પાણ પાનિ નાઈ જાનઈ ઠાલ)
There is a little " " " (કિહુ પાનિ જાથ)

* A/An → Emphasis (લેખ દેખાવે એ જાણ વજાવે રૂં.)

Not a single girl was present in the class
જાનઈ એકલું કોમ રેનાઈ ઠાલ

Not a bullet was fired.

* Hour, honorable → (આજીવ, અનારવન), heir (વેરસ)
↑ vowel sound

He is an honorable person

The old man left an heir (વેરસ)

એજન A/An વજાવે રૂં

* If Noun → plural / Uncountable રૂં

we had a breakfast at 7am
X a રૂં

* Breakfast, lunch, dinner લેખ પૂર્વે 'x' રૂં / Article લેખ ન

કિહુ લેખર પૂર્વે adjective વજાવે article લેખ

we had a delicious breakfast at 7am

* Uncountable noun: Information, News, baggage, Advice

→ પૂર્વે A/An લેખ ન

He gave me X advice

* oil, water (uncountable) . કિહુ પાનિજાગર word લેખ

a/an લેખ . He gave a cup of tea
He gave me x tea.

* Abstract Noun को पूर्व Article होना जरूरी है।

X honesty is the best policy.

III) the world is the largest river in the world.

IV) There are many beautiful things in the world.

Use of 'The' → (singular/plural → countable/uncountable)

I have a garden. The garden is beautiful.

* Adjective (good, poor, rich)
The + adj (व्यक्ति) The poor are always neglected.

⇒ किस्म (Man/Woman) वर पूर्व 'The' होता है।
व्यक्ति निर्दिष्ट करके विशेषण।

X Man is mortal. X Women are the half of our population.

* Language वर पूर्व 'The' होता है।
X English is an international language.

किस्म The English language is not easy to learn.
(भाषा + language) वर पूर्व 'The' होना

The + article the English are very smart
কিছুই সেই কিছু The are unique in their style.

An English is very expert in this sector.
সেই একজন (An)

⊗ The + superlative → The best the most clever
The biggest The most beautiful.

⊗ সী, সমুদ্র, জগৎ, পাহাড়, পর্বতশ্রেণী, দ্বীপপুঞ্জ, ক্রান্তি, মন্ডল
বা. সুই The সে।
→ একটি সে The সে না

The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

X St. Martin's Island is beautiful.
একটি দ্বীপ

⊗ পত্রিকা, বই, ম্যাগাজিন, সংবাদ সে সুই the সে।
I love to read the Daily star
the Prothom Alo.

The Quran is the holy book for Muslim.

The USA, The UK, The Philippines, The Netherlands

⊗ Avenue, park, square বা সুই the সে না।
~~The~~ My parents go for walk in X park in the morning.

কিছু way, road বা সুই the সে।

He is on the way, on the road

⊗ পৃথিবী, চন্দ্র, সূর্য, সুই, পশ্চিম, উত্তর, দক্ষিণ বা সুই the সে।

The earth moves round the sun

The sun rises in the east

vi) a one-eyed ✓ a one-eye ✗

a one-eyed man

11) He went to the hospital because he had a head attack

school, college, hospital, mosque, bank, court, shop

the for specific (the article is used)

with general (the article is not used)

111) The French refers to → the French people (general)

'X' French refers to → the language (specific)

1V) There are — dangerous drivers. some dangerous drivers

a very lot of (D) and amount of (C) very much of

a lot of (A)

Quantifiers (Articles)

1) There is — milk in the glass. a little (A)

a big amount (D) much (C) small (A)

USA, UK, Canada

11) I spent — with the family. some (B) sometimes (C) sometimes (D)

some time (the time)

111) We need to buy some. some (B) furniture (C) furniture (D) furniture

1V) I would like — information, please. a (A) some (B) few (C) a few (D) a few

1V) He lives — comfortable life. a (A) some (B) few (C) a few (D) a few

1V) None of them (C) all (D) the (A) the (B) the (C) the (D) the

Determiners & Quantifiers

Dt → word / Phrase → শব্দ noun বা শব্দ মুখ্য, পরিমাণ, নির্দিষ্টতা, বা নির্দিষ্টতা ক প্রকাশ করে ।
 a group of word

↓
 (Adjective)
 He is boy . He is a boy .
determiner

Quantifiers: noun বা নির্দিষ্টতা বা মুখ্য এ ক প্রকাশ করে ধাত দেয় ।

I have fan . I have many fans .
Quantifiers

⊕ সকল Quantifiers ই Dt. কিন্তু সকল Dt. Quantifiers ন ।

Determiners & Quantifiers List:

Pr → Pre-determiners
 Cen → Central-dt
 Po → Post-determiners

(Pr) Multiplier: once, twice, two times

(Cen) Article: A, An, The

⊕ Cardinal number: one, two, three

His half salary is cut.
 Cen Pre X

(Pr) Fraction: half, Double

⊕ Ordinal num: first, second, third

Half his salary is cut.
 Pre Cen ✓

⊕ General Ordinal: Last, Next, Previous

(Cen) Demonstrative: this, that, these, those

All the four girls
 Pre Cen Post ✓

(Pr) Intensifier: What, such, quite

(Cen) Possessive adj: My, our, his, her, your

(Pr) Others: Both, all

(Cen) Others: Each, Every, no, enough

⊕ Quantifiers: Much, many, some, several, lot of

Few vs Little (नेहै बनलेहे चले)

* A few vs A little (किछु)

Countable noun

Uncountable noun

{ I have few friends ✗
I have a few friends ✓

{ I have little water ✗
I have a little water ✓

* Only a few vs only a little

केवल भरखर

(केवल परिमित)

Only a few of this/these are/is good.

We need only a little for picnic

* Very few vs very little (एकदम नेहै बनलेहे चले)

I have very few books here.

I have very little amount of money.

* Not a few vs not a little

many

much

I have many books here → I have not a few books here.

I gave him much hope → I gave him not a little hope.

* Few → fewer / Little → less } comparative form

Fewer people get American visas now-a-days

There is less water in this pot than in that pot.

Some vs Any (Both countable/ Uncountable)

Some → Affirmative

Any → Both (Neg/ Interrogative)

I have some books. (Some)

Do you have any books? (any)

I don't have any book. (any)

No vs not

No → Adj

not → Adv

I have no book.

I have not any book.

no: adj book: Noun not: adv any: adj book: Noun

All (singular/plural) All is well. All are fine.

→ All are fine. → All are fine.

→ All are fine. → All are fine.

A little a few a little few	+	Enough Through/ Although
--------------------------------------	---	-----------------------------

I have got a few friends. (countable)

I have got a few friends. (countable)

I have got a few friends. (countable)

I have got a few friends. (countable)

I have got a few friends. (countable)

BCQ Questions (Determiners & Quantifiers)

- i) Identify the determiner in sentence. "Bring me that book."
a) Bring b) me c) that d) book.
- ii) I have no news for you. (Ans: no)
noun
- iii) I still have _____ money (*uncountable*)
a) a few b) quite a few c) many d) a little.
- iv) "Will it take much time?" → (Ans: much)
- v) _____ amazing song haunted me for a long time.
a) These b) Those c) This d) That (*singular*)
- vi) There are _____ dangerous drivers.
a) a very lot of b) very many of c) very much of d) a lot of

Other job questions (Dt & Qnt.)

- i) There is _____ milk in the glass.
a) a big amount b) much c) small d) a little.
- ii) I spent _____ with the patient.
 a) some time b) sometimes c) some times d) sometime
some time *sometimes*
- Correct spelling → some time ✓ → sometime X
sometimes ✓ → some times X

Degree

(ছন্দনা)

Honors degree X
 CG X

শ্রমো কৃষ্টি বা স্মৃষ্টি সর্বে (স্বা/স্বা)
 ছন্দনা Adj

3 kinds

- Positive → সাদৃশ্য / মিলন দেখানো ২য়
 - Comparative → দুইয়ের সর্বে ছন্দনা
 - Superlative → তিনের সর্বে ছন্দনা
- ⊗ Degree স্মৃষ্টি ছন্দনা:
 adj/noun/adv/
adj+adv W
 Both adj & adv →
 সর্বে ছন্দনা

- ⊗ word (1 syllable) → small er smaller est smallest
- word (more than 1 syllable) → clever → more clever most clever
- Beautiful → more beautiful - most beautiful

- ⊗ Good - better - best
 - bad → worse → worst
- 1 syllable হলে er, est est
 2/3/4 " " more, most হলে

⊗ ^{singular} Positive

Comparative
 than any other/
 than all other

Superlative ^{singular}
 the + superlative

① No other ... as... as

{ No other river is as big as the Padma }
 { The Padma is bigger than any other river }
 { The Padma is the biggest river }

② Very few → plural

than most other

One of the

{ Very few pictures are as famous as this picture. }
 { This picture is more famous than most other pictures. }
 { This picture is one of the most famous pictures. }
 one of the boys

Equal comparison: Positive degree (সমতুল্য)

as... as → (affirmative sentence বহু বেশ)
so... as → (negative sentence বহু কম)

Sajjad is as strong as a lion. ✓
positive

Sajjad is so strong as a lion. ✗

(Sajjad is not so strong as a lion). ✓

Ⓐ He is as tall as mine. ✓ Ⓑ He is not so tall as I

Ⓒ He is not as tall as mine. ✗ Ⓓ He is not so tall as mine. ✓

সকর করে subjective form (I) বহু

Unequal comparison:

The weather of Dhaka is better than Barishal. ✗

ঢাকার আবহাওয়ার সাথে বরিশালের তুলনা হয়না।

" " " বরিশালের আবহাওয়া তুলনা হও।

* The weather of Dhaka is better than Barishal's. ✓
↳ (that of Barishal) ✓

* The salary of a teacher is higher than a driver. ✗
a driver's ✓
those of drivers. ✓ a that of a driver. ✓

* The rice of Dinajpur is cheaper than Dhaka.

The rice of Dinajpur are cheaper than that of Dhaka.

The rice of Dinajpur is cheaper than Dhaka's. ✓

The rice of Dinajpur are cheaper than Dhaka's. ✗

rice → uncountable → singular verb.

* Double comparative :

* The more you read, the more you learn.

(The + superlative) is always.

structure : (The + more + sub + verb, the + more + sub + V)

* The stronger you are, the better it will be.

* The greater the demand, the _____ the price.

(high | higher | highest)

* One of the / of the two

उदाहरण → (one of the + superlative)

He is one of the best boys in the class.

He is the (better) of the two boys.

She is the (more beautiful) girl of the two girls.

* Of the two pair comparative form

* Multiple comparative :

* staying in a hotel costs _____ rating renting room in a dormitory.

a) Twice more than b) Twice as much as ^{uncountable}

c) As much twice as d) As much as three

twice, thrice, four times, five times, six times → countable

(जितना) → as many as (countable)
as much as (uncountable)

* Comparison of Individual Characteristics

John is better than bad. X

(জিন-খারাপ না খারাপ তার তুলনায়)

(more + positive form) নিচে হবে → এখানে শুধু/সুখের মতো খারাপ

* John is more good than bad. X

* Rasel is _____ than bold. (strong) ⇒ more strong /

~~more stronger~~

* Extra :

বাড়ির মতো	বাড়ির কোষ
The same as	the same
Similar to	similar
Like	a-like

* This coat is _____ mine. the same as / similar to / like

* This coat and mine are _____. (the same / similar / a-like)

BCS Questions (Degree)

① The Nile is the longest river in Africa.

② Dhaka is becoming one of the _____ cities in Asia.
(more busy / busiest / busy / most busiest)

③ I thought that _____ was the last one.
a) the most prettiest of all
b) prettiest of one of all
c) the prettiest one from all
d) the prettiest one of all

④ We were no more surprised than Rahman. (comparative)

a) We ~~are~~ were less surprised than Rahman.
b) We were all surprised.
c) Rahman was less surprised than us.
d) We were as surprised as Rahman.

⑤ She is beautiful but she is _____ her mother.
(most beautiful / less beautiful / as beautiful / not so beautiful)

⑥ Prices for bicycles can run _____ TK 2000.00
(as high as / so high as / as high to / as high for)

⑦ Honey is _____ sweet.
(very / too much / much too / extensive)

Other job questions (Degree)

↳ সংক্ৰমণ সিগন্যাল মণ্ডি সূচনা

① Comparative degree নহে -
 confusion (upper / less / worst / highest)

Mono syllable
 st, est → superlative
 er, r → Comparative

② The chain was _____ than we thought.
 (stronger / much / strongest / strong)

③ The roads of Dhaka are wider (than sylhet / then sylhet /
than those of sylhet / then those of sylhet)

④ The sugar of Dhaka is better (Jessore's / than that of Jessore)
 Rajshahi is _____ sugar growing areas in BD.
 (one of the larger / one of largest / one of the largest / largest)
the largest → sugar growing area in BD = সর্ববৃহৎ

⑤ the headmaster is the (wisest / best / wise) person in the village.

⑥ A child likes sweets only (Make it negative)

a) A child likes but sweets.

b) A child likes not more sweets.

~~c) A child likes none but sweets.~~

d) A child likes nothing but sweets.

aff. only → None but /
 Nothing but

⑦ Prices for bicycles are high (or high) as high as / as high for)
 (not high as / as high as / as high for)
 ⑧ However is _____ sweet.
 (very / too much / much too / extensive)

Voice

(Verb/ক্রিয়াটির প্রকারের বৈশিষ্ট্য)

Bokul writes a letter → A letter is written by Bokul.

Active voice

Passive voice

Sub নিরূপিত করা হলে সক্রিয়

Sub নিরূপিত করা হলে সক্রিয়

*** Voice 3 kinds.

(i) Active

(ii) Passive

(iii) Quasi-passive (ক্রিয়া সক্রিয় এবং সক্রিয়)

→ Active:

Sentence → Sub + verb + object



Passive formation

(Sub, object স্থান পরিবর্তন করা)

Passive: Obj + Verb + sub

V3 form

*** Not only by → but also (at, with, to)

- sub object
- I me
- We us
- You you
- They Them

- he → him
- she → her
- Whom → By whom
- Whom → Who
- Rahim/Bokul → Rahim/Bokul সঙ্গে

*** Voice of Indefinite Tense (Pres / Past / future)

Tense	Active	Passive
Pre. Ind.	Do/Does	am/is/are
Past Ind.	Did	was/were
future Ind.	shall/will	shall be/will be

Past

Present

Future

He took tea

He takes tea

He will take tea.

Tea was taken by him.

Tea is taken by him

Tea will be taken by him

Asif thanks me → I am thanked by Asif.

Asif thanked me → I was thanked

Asif will thank me → I shall be thanked
will be

They take the decision. → The decision is taken by them.

They took " " → " " was taken " "

They will take " " → " " will be taken " "

*** Voice of continuous tense (pres, past, future)

Tense	Active	Passive
Pres. cont.	am/is/are	(+being)
Past cont.	was/were	(+being)
Future cont.	shall be/will be	(+being)

He is making a kite → A kite is being made by him.

They were cutting mangoes → Mangoes were being cut by them.

The boy will be doing the sum → the sum will be being done by the boy.

*** Voice of Perfect Tense (Pre. Past, Future)

Tense	Active	Passive
Pre. perfect	have/has	+ been
Past perfect	had	
Future perfect	shall have/will have	

Sabbir has changed the plan → The plan has been changed by Sabbir.

They had taken the decision → The decision had been taken by them.

Shanta will have done the work → The work will have been done by Shanta.

*** Voice change of imperative sentence.

- ⊛ Do the work → Let + sub + b-e + V₃
→ Let the work be done.
- ⊛ Follow the instruction → Let the instruction be followed.
- ⊛ Do not neglect the poor → Let not the poor be neglected.
- ⊛ Let's take the decision → Let the decision be taken by us.
- ⊛ Let's solve the problem → Let the problem be solved by us.

*** Modal auxiliaries voice change.

- | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| <p>can
could
shall
should
may
might</p> | <p>+ be</p> | <p>Am to
is to
are to
am going to
is going to
are going to</p> | <p>+ be</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊛ You can do it.
It can be done by you. ⊛ You may take the decision.
— The decision may be taken by you. ⊛ I am to take tea.
— Tea is to be taken by me. ⊛ He is going to receive a call.
— A call is going to be received by him. ⊛ You are to take medicine.
→ Medicine is to be taken by you. |
|---|---|--|---|--|

*** Complex, compound sentence voice change

- ⊛ I know that you helped him.
Conjunction
— It is known to me that he was helped by you.
- ⊛ I thought Nabila had sung a song.
— It was thought by me a song had been sung by Nabila.
- ⊛ I take my meal and read book.
conj
→ My meal is taken by me and book is read by me.
- ⊛ They do hard work and win the game.
→ Hard work is done by them and the game is won (by them).

*** Voice change of other preposition

by → to at with

embodied in ✓

- ⊛ Kabir pleased us all. → We all were pleased with Kabir.
- ⊛ I know the man. → The man is known to me.
- ⊛ Your work satisfied me. → I was satisfied with your work.
- ⊛ His conduct annoyed me. → I was annoyed at his conduct.
- ⊛ A strange wonder filled him. → He was filled with a strange wonder.
- ⊛ You surprised me. → I was surprised at you.

*** voice change of Reflexive Pronoun

- ⊛ He killed himself.
- ↓ ↓
- Sub object
- व्यक्ति वस्तु
- He was killed by himself.
- ⊛ She fans herself.
- She is fanned by herself.

Quasi-Passive

(active → passive)

- ⊛ Honey tastes sweet.
- Honey is sweet when it is tasted.
- ⊛ Rice sells cheap.
- Rice is cheap when it is sold.

Yes Questions (Voice)

By whom + aux. verb.

① Who taught you French?

- By whom ~~you~~ were you taught French?

② Who is calling me?

- By whom am I being called?

By whom am I called?

By whom am I called by?

/By whom I am called.

③ Do you know them?

→ Are they known to you?

(is to + be) + V₃

④ It is impossible to do this.

→ Doing this is impossible / This is must be done /

this can't be done / This is impossible to be done.

⑤ Who planted this tree here?

- By whom was this tree planted here?

⑥ You must shut these doors.

- These doors must be shut (by you)

⑦ Which one is grammatically wrong?

a) The land is belonged to an old lady. (बूढ़ी महिला के पास)

b) They parted from one another suddenly.

c) The leader expressed himself forcibly.

d) Mother brought me an ice-cream.

Correct: An old lady is belonged to the land.

helped

⑧ A lion may be ^{helped} even by a little mouse.

- A little mouse may even help a lion.

✓ Even a little mouse may help a lion.

- A little mouse ~~can~~ even help a lion.

- Even a little mouse ought to help a lion.

⑨ My teacher embodies all the good qualities.

- All the good qualities are embodied in my teacher.

⑩ He is going to open a shop.

⇒ (am/is/are) + going to

- A shop is going to be opened by him

+ be + V3

(opened) w

⑪ The path was paved, so we were able to walk through the path.

جاستا
✓
(was / had been / has been / being)

⑫ Some children were helping the wounded man.

- The wounded man was being helped by some children.

⑬ We don't like idle people.

- Idle people are not liked by us.

⑭ Shila was writing a letter.

- A letter was being written by Shila.

⑮ People always remember the patriots.

- The patriots are always remembered (by people)
↳ من

⑯ He taught me to read Arabic.

✓ I was taught by him to read Arabic.

ⓑ I have been taught by him to.....

ⓒ I has been taught by him to...

ⓓ I was being taught by him to...

Other job Questions (Voice)

Wh word + aux. verb

① Who is creating this mess?

- By whom is this mess being created?

(By whom + aux. verb)

② Let the book be read by you. (Active form)

- Read the book ✓

- ✗ You are to read the book.

- ✗ Let read the book by you.

- ✗ Let the book be reading by you.

V_1	V_2	V_3
read	read	read
(is)	(are)	(is)

③ He died of fever.

ⓐ Fever caused him to death.

ⓑ His death was caused with fever.

ⓒ Fever caused him to die.

ⓓ He was caused to die of fever.

Cause → Quassipassive verb

Q.P verb

④ Who gave you this pen?

- ⓐ By whom was this pen given?

Rasel gave you this pen. ~~This pen is given~~

- you were given this pen by Rasel.

ⓑ By whom were you given this pen?

⑤ He knows me → I ~~was~~ am known to him.

I knew her → She was known to me.

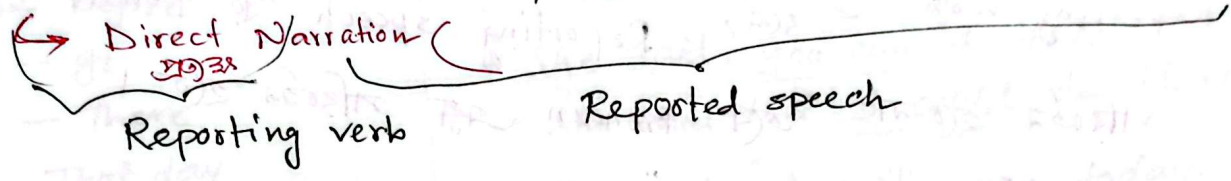
Narration

বক্তব্য, সন্ধান, অনুবাদ

→ অন্য অন্য ব্যক্তি করে
সংবাদ করে Narration.

* Narration change/report change.

⊗ Nadim said, "I am very anxious about my examination."



Indirect Narration → Nadim said that he was very anxious about his examination.

* changing direct to indirect:

* He said to me, "I've finished my work."

- He told me that he had finished his work.

* He said to me, "you've finished the work."

- He told me that I had finished the work.

* He said, "You are lazy."

- He said that I was lazy.

Said to → told
said → said

* I said to you, "he has done his duty."

- I told you ^{that} he had done his duty.

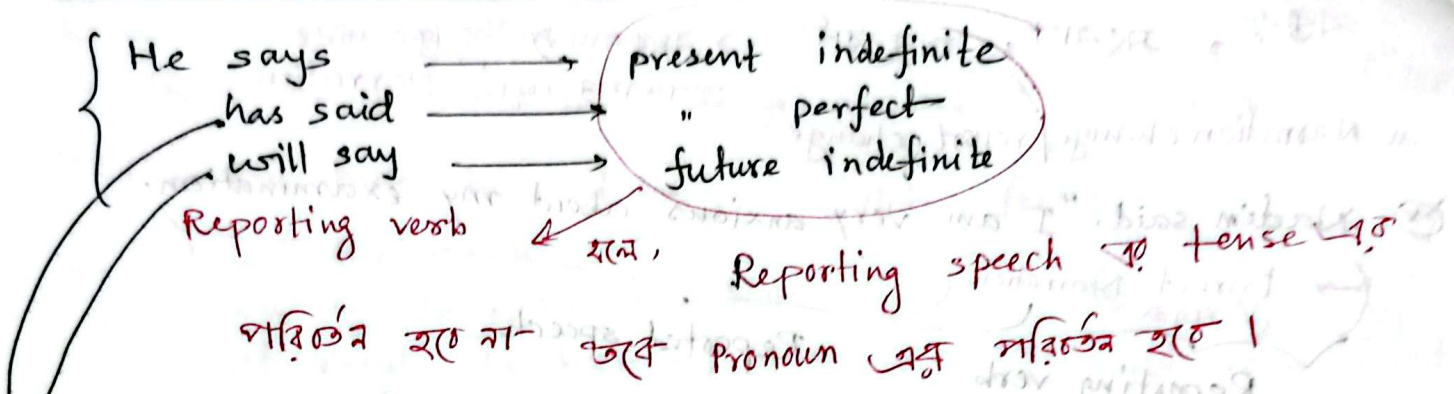
* The teacher said, "we are mortal."

- The teacher said that we are mortal.

* I said to you, "we should do our duty."

- I told you that we should do our duty.

changing reporting verb :



परिवर्तन होना जब Pronoun का परिवर्तन हो।

- * He says, "I am happy."
 → He says that he is happy.
- * He has said that he is happy.
- * He will say that he is happy.

⊗ Reporting verb का Past tense जमाना, (tense का परिवर्तन हो।)

↳ Reported speech का परिवर्तन हो कि प्रसंग:

Reporting verb
 Past जमाना
 Reported speech
 का परिवर्तन
 हो।
 तब tense का

- Present → Past
- Past → had + V₃ / Past perfect
- was/were → had been
- had → no change
- had been → no change

- * He said, "you are happy."
 - He said that I was happy.
- * They said, "he went there."
 - They said that he had gone there.
- * You said, "they were playing."
 - You said that they had been playing.
- * They said, "he had gone there."
 - They said that he had gone there.
- * You said, "you had been reading for two hours."
 - You said that I had been reading for two hours.

Modal auxiliaries

Present करना शुद्ध
can — could, shall — should

गिना Past करना past के करना ।

This — that

These — those

Now — Then

Ago — before

Come → go

here — there

Today — That day

Tomorrow — the following day

Yesterday — the previous day

Last night/month

— the previous night/week

Next week → the following week/month

* She said, "you can do this."
 — She said that I could do that .

* They said, "I will come today."
 — They said that I would go that day."

* Rasel said, "they shall come here tomorrow."
 — Rasel said that they should go there

the (next/following) day.

Assertive sentence

* Rahan said, "I will go home today."

— Rahan said that he would go home that day.

* Rahan said to me, "I will go home today."

— Rahan told me he would go home that day.

* Sohail said to me, "man is mortal."

— Sohail told me that man is mortal .

दोषपूर्ण वाक्य
 असंगत वाक्य ।

Interrogative sentence

if/whether

* Shaila said Rasel, "Are you busy?"

→ Shaila asked Rasel (if/whether) he was busy.
asked to me to go to

* He said to me, "have you seen him?"

— He asked me if I had seen him.

* Raita said to me, "where are you going?"

— Raita asked me where I was going.

Wh question word कहां if/whether कहां
Wh question है कहां।

Imperative sentence

आज्ञा - order/command

सलाह - advise

आवेदन - request

" " → to go

* He said to me, "please give me a pen."

— He requested me to give him a pen.

* The captain said to the soldiers, "march on."

— The captain ordered the soldiers to march on.

* The teacher said to student, "learn your lesson carefully."

— The teacher advised to the student to learn their lesson carefully.

* The teacher said to the students, "submit your homework."

— The teacher ordered the students to submit their homeworks.

Optative sentence Structure

শ্রীমান্তৰ মাতৃ - শ্রীমান্তৰ মাতৃ → ((wish / pray — that — might))

* My father said to me, "may you pass the examination."

— My father prayed that I might pass the exam.

* My mother said to me, "may God bless you."

— My mother wished that God might bless me.

* (can, could, may, might) + V_I

Exclamatory sentence

শ্রীমান্তৰ মাতৃ - শ্রীমান্তৰ মাতৃ — exclaimed with joy + that

শ্রীমান্তৰ মাতৃ - শ্রীমান্তৰ মাতৃ — exclaimed with sorrow + that

* He said to me, "Alas! we lost the game."

— He exclaimed with sorrow that we had lost the game.

* Rasel said, "Hurray! we have won the game."

— Rasel exclaimed with joy that they had won the game.

⊛ Note: what / how + what very / great / much + what

* Shrabon said, "What a beautiful bird it is!"

— Shrabon exclaimed with joy and said that it was a very beautiful bird.

* She said, "How scary it is!"

— She exclaimed with sorrow and said that it was very scary.

Extra/mixed rules

- * "He said to me, "thank you."
- He thanked me.
- * He said, "Good bye my friends."
- He bade his friends good bye.
- * I said to him, "Good morning."
- I wished him good morning.
- * He said to me, "never tell a lie."
- He advised me not to tell a lie. (not to)
- * The king said, "are you hungry, brothers?" → addressing as
- Addressing as brother the king asked them if they were hungry.
- * He said, "By Allah! What a good news."
- Swearing by Allah he ~~ex~~ exclaimed with joy (that it was a good news) → न मिलाउता
- * Rafiq said to me, "you are a liar."
- Rafiq called me a liar. → Liar, coward, foolish

BCS Question (Narration)

① He said, "you had better see a doctor."

✓ (a) He advised him to see a doctor.

(b) He proposed to see a doctor.

(c) He suggested that he had seen a doctor.

② "Why have you beaten my dog?" he said to me.

(a) He demanded me why I had beaten his dog.

(b) asked "I have had beaten his dog."

(c) He enquired me why had I had beaten his dog.

✓ (d) He demanded of me why I had beaten his dog.

(Wh + subj + aux. verbs) → 1st format & change 2nd

③ He said that he be unable to come.

(will / shall / should / would) → he

④ She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"

— she asked me if I was happy in my new job.

⑤ Teacher said, the earth (move/moved/moves) round the sun.

Other Job's question (Narration)

① He said that he had done the work.

— ✓ He said, "I did the work."

Reporting verb past 2nd

}	present → past
	Past → Past perfect
	was/were → had been

② He said, "What a pity!"
 - He exclaimed that (is very pity / it is a great pity / it was great pity / is great pity)

What, how mm → great, very, etc. ~

③ The captain orders the soldiers to march on.
 - The captain said to the soldiers, "March on."

~~Not (please march on) X~~

④ Kamal said to me, "What is your name?"
 - Kamal asked me what my name was.

Direct to Indirect → (Wh + sub + aux verb) → indirect form

⑤ He addressed Mr. Rahman and wished him good morning.
 - He said, "Good morning, Mr. Rahman."

He said to Mr. Rahman, "Good morning."

told sth to sb

⑥ He said, "I can do the work."
 - He said that he could do the work.

⑦ She asked me, "Are you happy in your new job?"
 - She asked me if I was happy in my new job.

⑧ Farida said to her mother, "I shall go to bed now."
 - Farida told her mother that she (should/would) go to bed then.

⑨ She said, "Let me come in."
 - She requested that she (may be/might/may) come in.

Clause

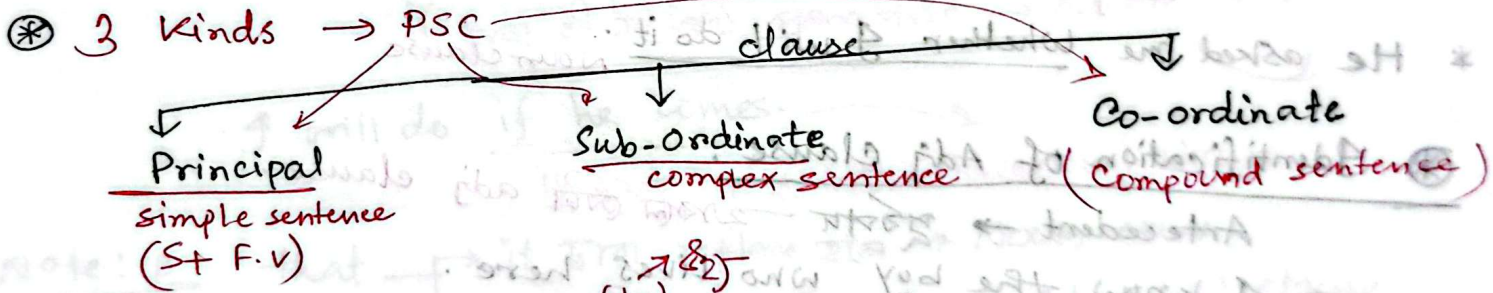
Clause → वाक्यरंग → sentence part.

↓
 Finite verb → तत्सम verb (Tense) (Finite verb)
 Non-finite verb →

He goes to school (Finite verb) }
 Walking is a good exercise : }
 Non-finite verb. }
 Verb change (गो)
 Tense change (गो)

I saw him going there.
 F.V. non-finite

Clause → Sub + Finite verb



* He ^S goes ^{F.V.} to school and ^S ^{F.V.} helps him. (comp. sentence)
 clause clause

*** [संज्ञक वाक्य वाक्य वाक्य Finite verb, वाक्य वाक्य वाक्य]
 clause वाक्य वाक्य

* I ^S know ^{F.V.} that he ^S is ^{F.V.} genius (complex sent.)
 Clause clause
 Principal clause sub-ordinate clause

Sub-ordinate clause
 3 functions }
 → Noun clause
 → Adj clause
 → Adverbial clause }
 clause identification
 *** Most important

Identification of clause

⊗ Identification of Noun clause

(i) it ^{उसका} होगा ^{होगा} replace ^{होगा} होगा ^{होगा} ?

- BPA =
- (ii) be verb + noun clause
 - (iii) preposition + noun clause
 - (iv) Adj + Noun + clause
 - (v) Ask / discuss / enquire / wonder + N.C.

Underline करके part 1 वही जो

* I know that he is brilliant. (Noun clause)
 I know it →

* Life is not what you think. (Noun clause)
 be →

* You must rely on what I say. (Noun clause)
 prep

* I feel happy when you win the game. (Noun clause)
 adj

* He asked me whether I will do it. (Noun clause)

⊗ Identification of Adj clause

Antecedent → शुद्ध → शुद्ध जो adj clause

* I know the boy who lives here.

शुद्ध Noun / pronoun + wh ques / that → antecedent

Antecedent	Who
✓ the person	Who
✓ the place	Where
✓ the way	How
✓ the time	When

I know who came here. (Noun clause)
 it

I know the boy who came here.
 ant. → adj clause

I know where he lives. (Noun clause)

I know the place where he lives. (adj clause)
 ant. →

I know when he came. (Noun clause)
 (it)

I know the time when he came. (adj clause)
 ante. →

BES Questions (clause)

(strike) verb (to modify) v.g.

① strike while the iron is hot →
(Noun clause / Adj clause / Adverbial clause / Sub ordinate clause)

② The girl whom you met in the hospital is my cousin.
(Noun clause / Adj clause / Adv clause / Subordinate clause)
Antecedent + wh → Adj clause

③ I know that he will come.
(Noun clause / Adj clause / Adv clause / Principal clause)

④ Behave as a gentleman behaves.
(Noun clause / Adj clause / Adv clause / Subordinate clause)

Notes:
I know that he is honest (Noun clause)
I know that we can learn (Adv. clause)
The news that you know is false (Noun clause)
The news that he died is false (Noun clause)

Sentence

Simple ↔ complex ↔ compound

Sentence → वाक्य

clause → वाक्यांश

sentence वाक्य वाक्यांश a clause वाक्यांश
Sub + Finite verb

Finite verb (समाप्त)

Non Finite verb (असमाप्त)

समाप्त verb द्वारा tense
तथा वाक्य वाक्यांश tense सविधान
इस Finite verb वाक्य सविधान
द्वारा

V + ing
To + V₁
V₃
having + V₃

Non-finite verb

I saw him going there.
F.V Not finite verb

I know what to do.
F.V N.F.V

I see him going there.
I will see

The water being hot, I could not drink it.
N.F.V F.V clause

The water was hot and I could not drink it.
F.V F.V bare infinitive

→ sentence वाक्य वाक्यांश clause
वाक्य वाक्यांश sentence वाक्यांश finite verb वाक्यांश clause वाक्यांश

I know the man who came here. → वाक्यांश clause
S F.V S F.V

clause (3 kinds)

Principal
(Main clause) /
Independent clause
→ Simple sentence

Sub-ordinate clause
Dependent clause
→ Complex sentence

Co-ordinate clause
→ Compound sentence



- O - once
- N - Now/now that
- A - As, After, As if, as long as, as soon as

- Wh - who, which, whom
- I - If, in order that
- T - Though, that, till
- E - Even, Even if/though

- B - Because, before
- U - Until, Unless
- S - since, so that

ON A WHITE BUS

Complex sentence (अपेक्षित वाक्य)

→ अपेक्षित conjunction वाक्य
complex sentence

I know the man who did it.

Inde./Principal clause

Sub-ordinate/dependent clause

Complex sentence structure

principal clause + dependent/sub-ordinate clause

Simple sentence

वाक्य वाक्य -

I know the boy.

I want to visit his sisters house.

→ अपेक्षित & Principal clause वाक्य 1

↓ Sub + Finite verb

- F -> For
- A -> And
- N -> Not/Not only
- B -> But
- O -> Or/otherwise
- Y -> Yet
- E -> Else
- S -> So

→ अपेक्षित conjunction वाक्य

Compound sentence

(अपेक्षित वाक्य)

The question is very easy and he solved it.

Principal clause + Principal clause

Co-ordinating Conjunction वाक्य

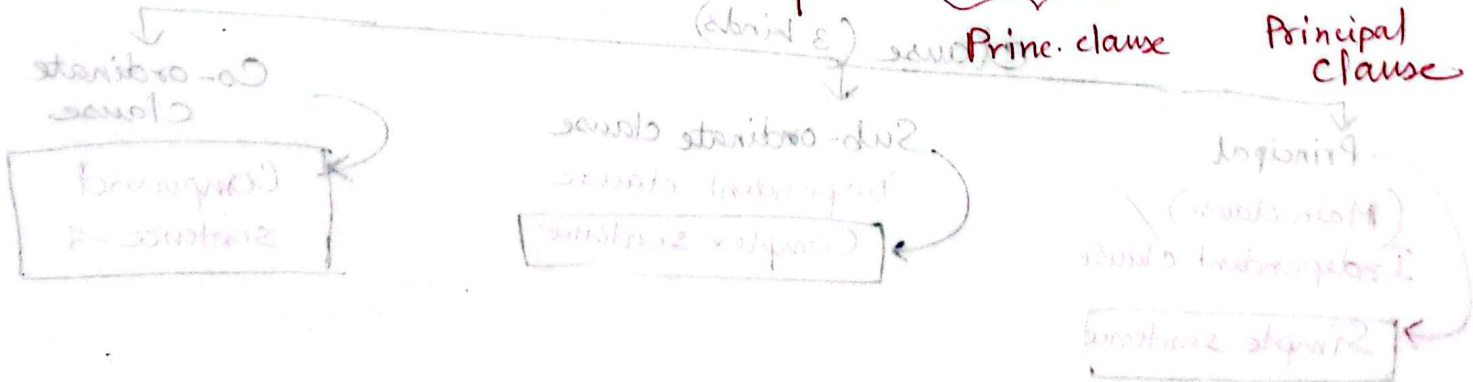
→ अपेक्षित Compound sentence

→ अपेक्षित conjunction वाक्य (अपेक्षित वाक्य)

Life is long, art is short.

Princ. clause

Principal clause



⊛ He is too weak to walk. (Simple sentence)

F.V

→ He is so weak that he cannot walk (complex)

Sub-ordinate clause

Principal clause

→ He is very weak and he cannot walk. (compound)

principal clause

principal clause

⊛ As he is weak, he cannot join the class (complex)

Subordinate

→ Because of his weakness, he cannot join the class. (simple)

F.V

→ He is weak and so he cannot join the class. (Compound)

P. clause

P. clause

⊛ Without working hard, you cannot pass. (Simple sentence)

→ If you do not work hard, you cannot pass. (Complex)

F.V

F.V

Subordinate clause

principal clause

→ Work hard or you cannot pass. (Compound)

F.V
principal clause

principal clause

⊛ I saw a boy running towards me (Simple)

F.V

N.F.V

→ I saw a boy who was running towards me. (Complex)

principal clause

Sub-ordinate clause

→ I saw a boy and he was running towards me. (Compound)

P.C

P.C

BCS Questions (Sentence)

* V + ing, To + V₁, V₃, having + V₃ → Non finite verb.
 clause → sub + finite verb

① I know where he lives, sentence is
 (Compound / complex / simple / Negative)
 → principal clause + subordinate clause

Simple → Sub + F.V
 Complex → principal clause + Subordinate clause
 Compound → P. Cl + P. Cl + 2 F.V

Other job Questions (Sentence)

① We must not be late, Else we will miss the train.
 (Complex / simple / compound) Else → compound sentence

② Though he is poor, he is honest. (make it compound)
 He is poor but honest / He is poor and honest /
 As he is poor, he is honest / since he is poor, he is honest.
 As / since, but, and

③ A rolling stone gathers no moss. (make it complex)

a) A stone what rolls gathers no moss.

b) A stone that rolls gathers no moss

c) Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss.

d) Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss.

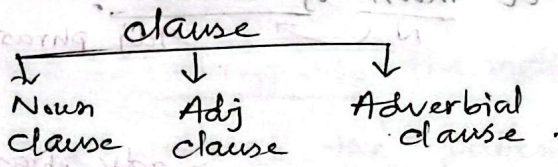
Phrase Identification

clause → sub + finite verb phrase

phrase → clause or word/sentence or word

* I saw him going there.
 S F.V clause

* I know what to do.
 S F.V phrase



Phrase vs idioms

A rainy day → शुष्क दिन (phrase)
 → दुःख दिन (idiom)

जोना मतलब वह meaning वा वाक्य
 कि वह ठीक phrase.

संज्ञा वाक्य मतलब meaning वा वाक्य
 idioms.

Well and woe → सुख दुःख (P)
 cats and dogs → झगड़ारा (idioms)

Phrase classification

pronoun वा parts of speech वा वाक्य 7 हि class वा phrase classification

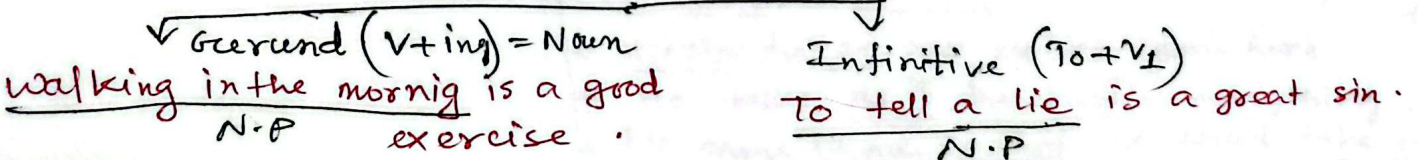
Noun phrase

Noun phrase (कर्म वाक्य):

- Her smiling face looks nice.
 it N.P
- Our college has a nice campus.
 det + N.P
- He is my kith and kin.
 det N.P
- I must rely on your tips.
 det N.P

- it वाक्य replace वाक्य
- det वाक्य Noun वाक्य phrase
- det + Noun phrase

Noun phrase



Adj phrase

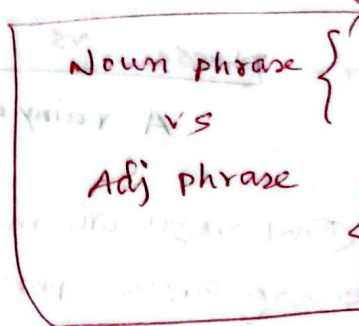
Adj phrase (उपनाम वाक्य):

→ N/P का विशेषण/संज्ञा
 विशेषण/संज्ञा का विशेषण

She made me a cup of very hot tea Adj phrase

She made my tea very hot Adj ph

The girl wearing a red dress is my sister.



He is a man of fame Noun phrase

He is a man of fame Adj phrase

He is a man of letters N. Ph

He is a man of letters Adj phrase

Adverbial phrase

{ verb को modify करत adverb
 (कारण, स्थान, समय)

{ verb को कहाँ (कहाँ), कैसे, कब क्या
 (कहाँ, कब, कैसे) adverb.

He walked very slowly adv. phrase

She lives in a village (with his mother) adv. phrase

He came last night adv. phrase

The book is on the table adv. phrase

The book on the table is mine. N. Ph

We are waiting for the bus Verb (to modify) adv. phrase

The woman in the moon is sticking adj phrase sticking now.

The woman stood in the moon is sticking now. Verb adv. phrase

(N + OP) activities

(N + OP) activities

Verbal phrase (Verb + preposition)

- Look for Group verb /
- Look after phrasal verb
- Look up → शीर्षक
- Look into → अन्वेषण
- call in → आवाज
- wait on → सेवा

- * He is looking for a job.
- * She looks after our house.
- * He is looking into the matter.
- * She waits on the patients.

prepositional phrase

- with a view to
- In order to
- In stead of
- on account of
- in front of

preposition + ... + preposition

- * He came here with a view to taking help. (prepo. phrase)
- * You can take apples in stead of banana. (Prepo. phrase)
- * The building is located in front of my office. (prepo. phrase)

Interjectional phrase

(!) उद्गार

- By God! Hurray!
- Alas! Fie!
- Hush! Ouch!
- Yummy!
- Fie! fie!

- * By God! I will see you.
- * What a pity! I have failed in the exam.

Conjunctional phrase

संबंध

as well as
as long as
as/so ... as

- Along with / together with
- Not only... but also
- Neither... Nor / Either... or
- As if / As though
- So that / in order that

- * He as well as his brother can do it. (Con. phrase)
- * As long as you love me, I will be yours.
- * Not only he but also his friend is responsible for this.
- * Either she or her mother came here.
- * He talks as if he knew everything.
- * He came to me so that he could take the money.

BCS Questions (Phrase)

- ① He was waiting for the bus.
 preposition + noun → Noun phrase
- ② He ran with great speed. (adv phrase / noun p. / adj p. / participle phras)
- ③ He worked with all sincerity.
 (Noun phrase / adj phr / adv phrase / infinitive phrase)

Other job Questions (phrase) ⇒ Vocabulary

- ① Deciduous trees are trees those
 - Ⓐ have fleshy leaves
 - Ⓑ are extremely big
 - Ⓒ have delicious leaves
 - Ⓓ ~~lose~~ lose the leaves annually.
 - ② Meaning of 'obese' →
 (taudy / obnoxious / very fat / ugly)
 - ③ Pass away → disappear / die / erase / to cross
 - ④ Synonym of 'crime' — Mistake / Theft / offence / trial
 - ⑤ Correct spelling — receive / receive / receive / receive
- *** collect spelling এর জন্য option এ গুলি word বা শব্দ
 *** একটি option সূত্র দেয়া না। Manually অন্যর (অ) সঠিক
 ভুলে গিয়ে বিভ্রান্ত, অনেক confuse হওয়া না।
- ⑥ Opposite of delete → Injure / Delay / Insert / Trap
 - ⑦ Correct spelling → Irresistible / irresistible / irresistible / irresistible
 - ⑧ Correct spelling → supersede / superseede / superceed / superseede

Tense & sequence of tense

(কাল)

T or (time)

tense
sense

সময় সম্বন্ধে কোন ২
Tense.

- ① Right form of verbs
- ② Subject verb agreement
- ③ Conditionals

Present Indefinite Tense

করে / করে / করে / (করে) / বলে / (বলে)

sub + V₀ + object + extension

→ Third person Sing → verb বং করে / বলে

ব্যক্তি: He goes / I go / we go / Rahim goes / it goes goes to

সিদ্ধান্ত: Man is mortal

The earth moves round the sun

উক্তি: All that glitters is not gold (Shakespeare → The merchant of Venice)

বৈজ্ঞানিক সত্য: Ice floats on water.

সকল imperative sentence: (অনুদেশ, সঙ্গীত, অনুজ্ঞা)

Follow the instruction, Do your work.

Present continuous Tense

→ চলমান

করেছে / করছে / সুনতেছে / করছেছে / বলেছে / সুনতেছে / দেখছে / বলেছে

sub + aux verb + (V+ing) + obj + ext

→ am / is / are

The dog is barking now. It is raining now.

They are taking a decision.

আমি এখন একটি পাখি দেখতেছি → I am seeing a bird now.

→ I see a bird.

যেসব word এর continuous হয় না।

সহন বিশ্বাস ইচ্ছা আর আশা, দেখে শুনে বনে বুঝে হবে ভালোয়মা
Like Believe wish hope see hear know understand Love

Note: নিচের বিধিত বাক্যে present cont. Tense গঠনঃ ২য়

এই একটি বাক্যে বিশেষ করে লক্ষ্য করো। He is going to marry a girl next week

We are going to play in the field a bit later.

Present Perfect Tense

করেছি / দেখেছি / গিয়েছি / বনেছি / শুনিয়েছি / দেখিয়েছি

sub + have/has + V₃ + obj/ext

→ Third person singular হলে has

তারা সিদ্ধান্তটি নিয়েছে। They have taken the decision.

যে খুব ভালো খেলেছে। He has played well.

We have started our journey. BD has won the match against Aus.

Our college has become the champion this time.

Present Perfect continuous Tense

একজন থেকে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে। (কাজ করা থেকে শুরু হওয়া এখন পর্যন্ত চলেছে)
(has/have) been + v(ing)

It has been raining (since/for) morning.

since vs for
S → starting time total time

It has been raining for two hours. (এই সময় থেকে শুরু হয়েছে)

তারা গত মোকবার থেকে সিদ্ধান্তটি নিয়েছে। — They have been taking the decision since last monday.

They have been taking the decision for two hours.

Past Indefinite & Conti.

He used to come here. → He came here. → He was coming here.
 He used to do the work. → He did the work. → He was doing the work.
 They used to play cricket. → They played cricket.

Past Perfect Tense

We had reached the station before the train left. (We had reached the station before the train left.)
 The patient had died before the doctor came. (The patient had died before the doctor came.)
 The patient died after the doctor had come. (The patient died after the doctor had come.)

(***) past perfect tense is { after → পরে হবে
 before → পূর্বে হবে

* বাবু খাওয়ার পরে রোকসানা ঘুমিয়ে পড়ল।
 1(had) 2(V2)

Rokasana slept after Babu had had the meat.

(Rokasana caught the bed / Rokasana went for sleep)

Future Perfect Tense → (shall/will) have + V3

He will have gone to London by June. (বিশিষ্ট কোনো নির্দিষ্ট তারিখ)

We will have finished the work by this afternoon.

He will have solved the sum/work within a few minutes.

Use of while in tenses

বর্তমান কালের দুটি Tense বক অন্য while কাল

- # আমাকে বিরক্ত করোনা - এখন আমি পড়ি। } Do not disturb me
↳ আমার পড়ার সময় আমাকে বিরক্ত করোনা। } while I am studying.

present Indef + while + Present conti.

→ while I am studying do not disturb me.

↳ while স্মারক বসান sentence এর সম্মত (Comma) স্মারক

আমার বাবার কার করার সময় জেনা শব্দ করোনা।

- Don't make noise while your dad is working.

- While your father is working, don't make noise.

Use of when in tenses

* অতীতের দুটি চলমান ঘটনা when দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকলে
Past Indef + when + Past conti.

- # আমি কথা বলছি তার ফাঁকে আরেকজন কথা বললো।
Past conti. Past Indef.

Neeta (burn) her hand when she was cooking dinner.

The bell (ring) when I was reading.
(rang) ✓

she called me when I ran. (was running) ✓

* বিষয়ভেদে দুটি কাল when দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকলে

When + Pres. Indef. (যেহেতু) + future Indef. (সুপ্রভা)

১) যে এখন আমাকে তখন আমি খাবার করা করো

→ when he comes, I will cook the food.

→ I will cook the food when he comes.

২। এখন সে বলবে তখন আমি তাকে টাকাটা দিব।

→ When he tells, I will give him the money.

- I will give him the money when he tells.

BCS questions (Tense)

① The police — informed yesterday. (is / are / was / were)

② Which one is correct?

Ⓐ The doctor found my pulse.

Ⓑ The doctor took my pulse.

Ⓒ The doctor examined my pulse.

Ⓓ The doctor saw my pulse.

pulse → took/take

(I took the exam.)
পরীক্ষা দেওয়া

(দেওয়া দেওয়া - give)

③ Ⓐ All of it depend on you.

Ⓑ All of it are depending on you.

Ⓒ All of it depends on you.

Ⓓ All of it are depended on you.

All of it → singular use.

④ (This is a unique case.)

This is a very unique case. X

একক (one) case

⑤ Why have you done this?

Why you had done this?

Why you have done this?

Why did you done this?

Wh quest to auxiliary

⑥ Everybody (have / has) gone there.

7 The train is running (on/in/with/to) time.
on time → exact timely (अचूक/समय पर)
in time → सफाई

8 I had looked for a good doctor before I met you.

(had + V₁) ← before → V₂
V₂ ← after → (had + V₃)

9 My father was in a hospital (for/during) six weeks during the summer.

10 He was (too/so) clever to miss the point.
(too... to) (so... that)

11 The rich are not always happy. ✓
rich is ✗ rich are ✗

12 I asked Javed had he passed. ❌
✓ I asked Javed (if) he had passed. ✓
I asked Javed if you had passed
I asked Javed that he had passed

13 When water (will freeze / freezes / would freeze / froze) it turns into ice.

14 Just now he (is having / has had / has having / had) his dinner but he says he'll see you when he's finished.

Just, Just now → perfect

15 Don't make a noise while your father (is sleeping / has slept / asleep / is being slept)

- ⑩ He told me his name after he —
 ⓑ (left / had left / has left / has been leaving)

Other job questions (Tense)

- ① Which one is correct sentence?

I examined his pulse / I saw his pulse /
 I found his pulse / I feel his pulse

- ② Paper is made (of / with / from / by) wood .

কোনো কিছু তৈরি হয় অন্য কিছুর কাটাখাল দেখা না যায় তখন
 'made from' হয়। (সাপাহ কাঠ দেখা যায়না)

- ③ She found the boy (crying / cry / cried / crys)

যখন sentence বড় বেশি বা স্মারক verb যখন (V+ing) হয়।

The earth (is/was) round

If we freeze water, it (will/can) turn into ice

- ④ Modal auxiliary (have/has) ...

you can do it

It may rain today

Right form of verbs

Verb → Verb का सही रूप → निम्नलिखित right form of verbs.

⊛ Verb का सही रूप →

{	V ₁ Do	V ₂ did	V ₃ done
	(V+s/es) does	(V+ing) doing	(to+V ₁) to do

Break	broke	broken	breaks	breaking	to break
Eat	ate	Eaten	eats	eating	to eat

V₁ के अनेक अनेक रूप:

① ON HOLIDAYS

On Friday
On Sunday

seldom → कभी-कभी
Hardly
At times
Occasionally
Normally

ARE

Always
Regularly
Everyday

DOG

Daily
Often
Generally

Third person V₁

कौनो sentence का प्रकार word का
singular रूप (V+s/es) है।

⊛ On holidays I _____ (played) in the field.

② निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में सही रूप लिखिए।

The earth (is/was) round.
If we freeze water, it (turns/turn/turned) into ice.

③ Modal auxiliary (have) के अनेक रूप

you can do it.
It may rain today.

④ cannot but, could not but, had better, would rather
বরং...তবুও না

এর পরে always V1 এর 1

* He cannot but go there.
→ (could not)

* He had better go there.

* I would rather die than beg.

V2 ব্যবহারের সূত্র:

① Ye Lo La La Before P Time → এটা নির্দেশক
yesterday Long ago Last week Last night Before Previously 1971, 1952, 2000
Last month

* I (leave) my home last week. (left)

② It is time / It is high time / wish এর পরে V2 বসে

* It is time to go there. I wish I were a bird.

* It is time we went there. I wish I could marry her.

Sub ২য় সূত্র

* It is high time you took the decision.

③ The patient had died before the doctor came.

The patient died after the doctor had come.

V3 अकार अकार रूपाः

- ① Never upto JELY JAR so far
 Never upto Just Just now So far
 Ever Already
 Lately Recently
 Yet (अद्यावत्) (done) ✓
 * I have not (do) the work yet. (done) ✓

- ② Have / has / had / to be / having / been अकार अकार V3 रूपाः
 * the problem need to be solved.
 Having (go) there... gone ✓

- ③ (Modal auxiliary + be) अकार V3 रूपाः } अकार V1 रूपाः
 * It can be done by you.
 You could have done this.

- ④ Passive form अकार V3 रूपाः
 English is spoken all over the world.

V + s/es अकार अकार रूपाः

- ① Verb अकार third person singular number अकार Present
definite Tense अकार
 The earth moves round the sun. I we
 You you
 Two and two makes four. He/she/it/Ratul
 They 3rd, Singular

- ② s/es अकार रूपाः
 Verb अकार अकार es → (fix, fixes), (mix, mixes)
 ss अकार es → (miss, misses), (kiss, kisses)
 sh अकार es → (brush, brushes)
 ch अकार es → (watch, watches) (catch, catches)
 Verb अकार अकार s रूपाः → celebrates, makes

V+ing (কর্তৃকর্তা কর্তৃক) রূপ:

① Today Gradually Rapidly ^{is (one/season/week)} Day by day
 Today Gradually Rapidly ^{Now} Day by day
 At present ^{still}
 At this (moment/time)

* She is playing badminton now. (is playing) ✓
 * They are watching a cricket match at this moment.

② cannot help / could not help এর পরে (V+ing) রূপ।
Feel like / would you mind

→ * সাধারণত দুটি verb এর মধ্যে verb হিসেবে writing যুক্ত হয়
 cannot (help) (mind), ~~like~~ feel (like) এর পরে (V+ing)
 * I feel like taking a cup of tea.
 * Would you mind opening the window.
 * He cannot help going there.

কিন্তু cannot
 but এর পরে
 V1 বসে

এই দুই গেজ একদম লাস্ট এ আছে

③ V+(V+ing) রূপ * * He started (play) music (playing) ✓

④ যদি কোনো sentence এর শুরুতে এর কোন ক্রিয়ামূলক শব্দে
 বোঝায় (V+ing) দিব।

(Walk) is a good exercise. Walking.
 * আসতে আসতে আসতে আসতে আসতে আসতে → The girl came here dancing.

⑤ Preposition এর পরে (V+ing) রূপ। (ব্যতিক্রম)
 কিছু ব্যতিক্রম (to + V1) }
 With a view to }
 Look forward to } + (V+ing) রূপ.
 get used to }

* He came here with a view to taking help
 * I am looking forward to getting a good job.

(To + V1) कालांतर क्रिया २२५-१

preposition वा वा (V+ing) २२५, क्रिया काल (to + V1)

वक्रा with a view to } supposed to be
 Look forward to } Accustomed to
 Get used to } objection to.

क्रिया काल (V1+ing) form २२५

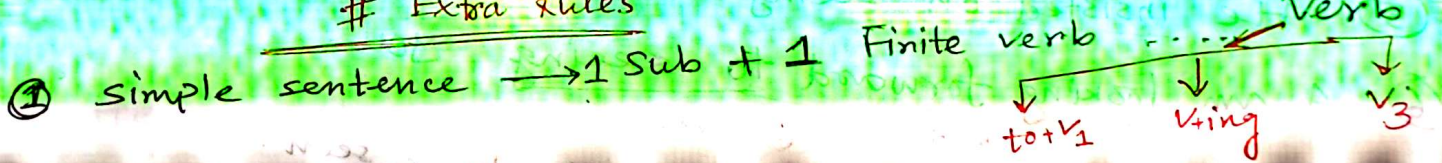
* You were supposed to be helping me with my home work

* This problem needs to be solved.

* We need to complete our homework in time

* You have to do this.

Extra Rules



① to + V1 → कालांतर क्रिया

* We arranged a program to inspire the village people.

② कालांतर क्रिया (V+ing)

* They committed a crime in killing a bird.

③ कालांतर क्रिया (V3) २२५

* Football is an exciting game played all over the world.

BCS Questions (Right form of Verbs)

- ① The rich are not always happy.
The rich → plural
- ② I don't mind _____ with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes (to help / help / helping / for helping)
যদি verb সমন্বিত করতে পারবে (verb+ing) cv.
- ③ He insisted _____ there (on my going / is to go / over going / to go)
insist on → জোরাজুরি করা
Appro. pre
- ④ Cricket enjoys a huge _____ in Bangladesh.
follow on / fall out / follow / following
অন্যায় / লড়াই করা / অধ্যয়ন করা / অনুসরণ
- ⑤ He insisted on seeing her.
- ⑥ I am looking forward to seeing you.
অপেক্ষা করতে হবে
to seeing / seeing / to see / to have seen.
- ⑦ He gave up _____ football when he got married.
(to play / playing / play / of playing)
- ⑧ He watched the boat _____ down the river.
(to float / floating / was floating / had floated)
উল্লসিত → উল্লসিত হলে (to + V₁)
- ⑨ Tourists _____ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar.
(better to had get / had better to getting / had better get / had better got)
had better + V₁
বরং হলে

10 The boy from the village said, I starve than beg.
(a better / rather / would rather / would better)

would rather ... than

11 He advised me smoking.
(giving up / to give up / on giving up / from giving up)

12 If I were a king, (Unreal past → were) similar

13 Rishan walks as if he lame. (as if / as though)
(is / had been / has / were) (यदि)

{ as if / as though
present tense (had + V3)
"past tense" → (had + V3)

14 He ran fast lest he miss the train.
(can / could / would / should) lest should / might

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Other job questions (Right form of verbs)

① It is high time you (give/gave/have given) up smoking.
It is time (to + V1)
 sub + (V2)

② I wish I _____ the wings of a bird.
(have/had/owned (put on)) wish এর পরে Past form V.

③ I _____ to meet you ever since I read your first novel.
(have hoped/hope/have been hoping/am hoping)
ever since → perfect continuous tense

(কিন্তু hope এর পরে ing যুক্ত হয় না)

④ He talks as if he (were/to/be/is) mad.
as if/as though এর পরে past V (were)

⑤ যে এমনভাবে কথা বলে মনে হয় সব জানে। - Translate it.
↳ He talks as if he (know/knew/knows/known) everything

⑥ I wish I (was/were/am/are) you.

⑦ আমার যদি সাধির ঈশ্বরো বানা সম্ভূত।
I wish I had the wings of a bird. ✗
↳ Had I the wings of a bird! ✗

⑧ আমি যদি তার নামটি জানতাম।
I wish I could know her name.
↳ Had I known his name before!

⑨ Will you mind to go there?

✓ Would you mind going there?

Will you mind going there?

Would you mind to go there?

Would you mind + (Ving)

Polite expression

যদি কিছু মনে না আসে

insist on (अवकाश)

- ⑩ He insisted me to go to cinema.
- ✓ He insisted me on my going to cinema.
- He insisted on my going cinema → to cinema
- He insisted for my going to cinema. 270

⑪ I have finished read the book.

- ✓ I ... reading " " "
- ① I finished reading " " "
- ② I have been finished reading " " "

⑫ I am looking forward (seeing / to see / to seeing / to have seen) you.
look forward to + (V+ing)

⑬ I heard the baby (cry / crying / was crying / cried) for his food.

⑭ she found the boy (cry / crying / cried / cries)

⑮ He is working (hard / hardly) to (stand / standing) first.

⑯ I saw the bird (sit / sat / sitting) on the roof.

⑰ I saw him (writing / write) something.

इति verb उत्तर करके verb → (V+ing)
to + V1 → 2 (उत्तर)
V3 → passive

⑱ The teacher asked the boys to stop (write / writing / to write)

⑲ I forbade him (not to go / to go / form going / form go)

Active sentence का forbid उत्तर

① forbid + obj (उत्तर) → (to + V1)

② forbid + obj (ना उत्तर) → (V+ing)

20 The invigilator made us — our identity card at the test center.

(showed / to show / showing / show)

I will do the work → I will make you do the work.

I made you do the work. V₁ make to do

21 The teacher failed to make the students — to him.

(to listen / listening / listen / listened)

22 He fell down while he (was walking / walked / was walked / walking)

23 Nasima arrived while I (had cooked / cook / was cooking / would cook) the dinner.

24 We were watching the news when the telephone

(rang / rung / ringing / had rung)

25 It (was raining / is raining) when I reached home. has been raining.

26 Scarcely had he come (then / at once / when / after that) it started raining.

No sooner had ... than → Scarcely had ... when
Hardly had ... when

27 He asked me (did I passed / if I passed / if I had passed / if I have passed)

two clause two sentence (Past + Past perfect)

28 I suggested that he (gone / goes / go / went) there.

*** Ask, command, demand, suggest (no. that) → V₁ EV

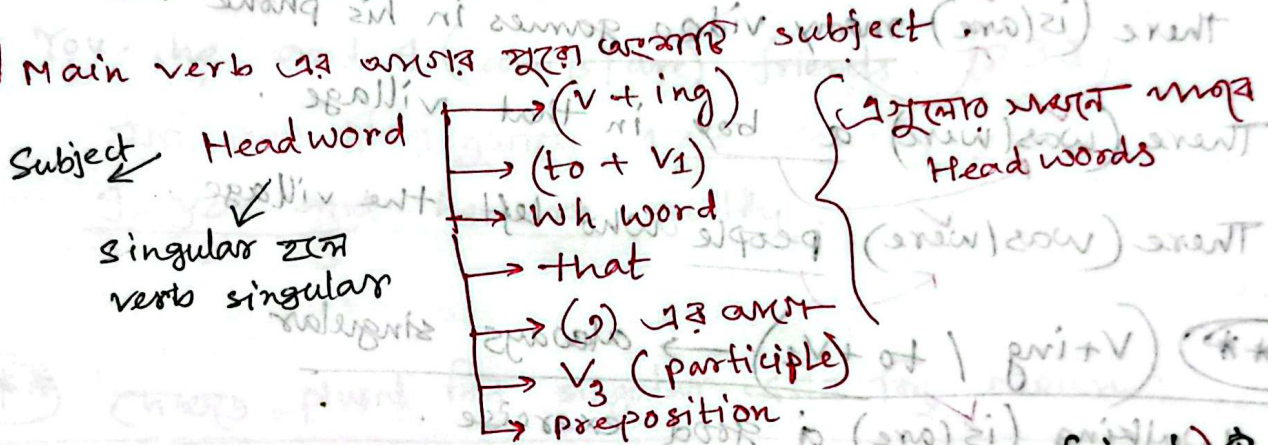
that → V₁

Subject Verb Agreement

Sub singular verb singular
 → plural " " plural

* The basket (singular) containing ten apples (plural) is too heavy to carry.
 (is/are)

* The color (singular) of your eyes (plural) is/are blue.



* The boy who came here yesterday with his friends (subject) is/are my friend.

① 2 सि काला sentence 1 द्वि Head words गुरु गुरुतः

① sub { or/nor/but also } + sub Head word
 Either he or I (am/is/are) guilty.
 Neither → or
 Not only → but also

Not only he but also they (am/is/are) coming.

②

As well as	Including	Like
With	Excluding	Unlike
Together with	Containing	Accompanied by
Along with	And not	

sub 1 follow

* He as well as they (is/are) guilty.
H.W

* I and not Rahim (go/goes) to school.
H.W

* Rahim and not I (go/goes) to school.
H.W

*** There (is/was/are/were) + Sub/Noun dependent

There (is/are) many video games in his phone.

There (was/were) a boy in that village.

There (was/were) people who left the village.

*** (V+ing / to + V1) → always singular

Walking (is/are) a good exercise.

To jog (decreases/decrease) our fat.

*** And निर्देश 20 करत:

① and → Verb plural
Both and

* Rahim and Rashed are friends.

Both Nipa and Mura (are/is/are) responsible for this.
App. pre

② { The principal and teacher (is/are) coming.

निर्देश 20 करत (निर्देश principal निर्देश teacher)

{ The principal and the teacher (is/are) coming.

व्यक्तिगत व्यक्ति करत

③ and निर्देश 20 करत निर्देश subject निर्देश one idea, one math, one unit

व्यक्तिगत निर्देश verb singular करत

* Two and two (make/makes) four.

* Bread and butter (is/are) sold. Bread and butter (is/are) my favorite.

* Tom and Jerry is my favourite cartoon.
one Unit

Tom and Jerry are my favorite character.

* Time and tide (waits/waits) for none.

* Slow and steady (win/wins) the race.

* You, he and I (am/is/are) friends. (231)

যদি দোষ স্বীকার কଲান 123 serially হও।

I, you and he are guilty.

*** দেখতে plural কিন্তু singular এমন কিছু Noun :

(a) ব্যক্তি, সংস্থা, দেশের নাম :

John Reats, The United Nations, The United States

(b) বিষয়ের নাম: Economics, Mathematics, Politics

(c) বই/পত্রিকা নাম: Gulliver's Travels, The Indian Times,

The Arabian Nights

(d) Movies: 3 Idiots, X-files, Game of Thrones

(e) Games: Tennis, Billiards

(f) Others: Scissors, Glasses, ~~Spectators~~ spectacles,

Pants, trousers

** Mathematics is my favourite subject.

Her mathematics are not so good.

অঙ্ক: প্রতি পদার্থিকতা

* 70 miles is not a long distance

* 500 dollar was sent.

adj

- Poor
- wise
- Brave
- Fool
- pious
- Rich
- clever
- Smart
- Idiot
- Lazy

Adj → Common noun

Common noun plural → verb 3 plural

The poor (are/is) always neglected.

The brave (deserve/deserves) the fair.

The smart (is/are) selected for the job.

*** staff police Audience Army Committee

Flock Jury Herd Mob Parliament Team

collective noun → verb singular/plural

singular/plural

✓ The staff is present. ✓ The staff are present.

collective noun → members plural

The staff members (are/is) present.

collective noun → singular verb / plural

{ The Jury (was/were) divided same in their opinion.

{ The Jury (was/were) divided into their opinion.

Noun (plural)

A number of + N(P) + verb(P)

The number of + N(P) + V(S)

A number of boys are present.

The number of boys is present.

A number of buses (is/are) present.
(bus)X

The number of (girl/girls) (is/are) coming.

Many:

Many boys (are/is) present.

Many + a + sub (singular)

Many a boy (is/are) present.

Many + sub (plural)

Many X girls are coming.

Many a girl is coming.

Each

Every

Everybody

None

No

Nobody

All

some

Many

E/N वा प्रत्ये

verb प्रत्ये singular

वा प्रत्ये

verb plural

Everybody (deserve/deserves) fair

None (go/goes) there.

Nobody believes a liar.

* All (deserve/deserves) the fair.

* Some are tasted, some are swallowed

* Many people (are/is/am) going to participate the program.

***** Extra (of) (निर्देशक वाक्यांश)**

All of it depend / depends on you. of १० १०० sub singular form २००

All of them depend on you. singular १०० verb plural form २००

1% of the apples are rotten plural १०००, verb plural form २००

25% of the apple is rotten singular १०० verb plural form २००

One third of the boys are / is present The number of boys is present

One third of the work is done.
 Uncountable noun (third person singular) ***

******* (One of, each of, either of, neither of)
 (Noun plural from verb singular)

* One of the boys (is / are) present there.
 (one of १० १०० Noun plural, verb singular)

Each
 Every
 Everybody
 None
 No
 Nobody
 All
 Some
 Many

Each (verb singular)
 Every (verb singular)
 Everybody (verb singular)
 None (verb singular)
 No (verb singular)
 Nobody (verb singular)
 All (verb plural)
 Some (verb plural)
 Many (verb plural)

Everybody believes a liar.
 None (got) there.
 All (deserve / deserves) the fair.
 Some are fasted, some are not.
 Many people (are / is) going to participate the program.

Be. Questions (Subject verb Agreement)

① slow and steady (win/wins/has won/won) the race.
1 B Rev

② 'Subject-verb Agreement' refers to

Ⓐ person only Ⓑ number, person and gender

Ⓒ number and person Ⓓ number only

③ Neither Rini nor Sini (are/is/were/are being) qualified for the exam.

④ Everybody (have/are/has) gone there.

E/N → singular verb
2/3 word

Either ... or
Neither ... nor
Not only ... but also } Singular verbs

⑤ The Arabian Nights (has/are/is/were) still great favourite.

⑥ A least one of the students full marks every time.
(get/are getting/gets/have got)

one of the sub(P) → singular verb

⑦ Three-fourths of the work (has been/have been/had/were) finished.

⑧ One of my friends (are/is) a (lawyer/lawyers)

Other Job Questions (Sub-Verb Agreement)

{ Sub. singular এক verb singular }
{ Sub. plural এক verb plural }

① Which sentence is correct?

(a) He donot know how to swim

(b) He does not know ~~how~~ to swim. How to

(c) He does not know how to swim. কিভাবে

(d) None. কোনটি

② Phosphates → passive voice formation _____ to most farm lands in BD.

(Need to be adding / Need to be added / Need to add / Need added)

③ He (was / had) (hunge / hanged / hang / hung) for murder.

④ All of the people at the conference are (mathematic / mathematics)
(teacher / teachers)

⑤ (x / the) (poor / poors) (are / is) not always dishonest.

poor adj → the poor common noun (ব্যক্তি)

⑥ Fifty miles (is / are / has) a long distance.

দুই/তিন খানা সুই এক single unit গণন verb singular

(mile / miles)

⑦ He is (the most / a most / a very / a) perfect judge.

perfect বিভূ 100% perfect. এক ব্যক্তি খানা modifier হলে

⑧ We were discussing (about the whole matter / the matter) /
totally about the matter / about ~~the~~ matter)

(discuss এক মত about এক ব্যক্তি কিন্তু)

(We were discussing the matter)

Conditionals

↳ সর্ট

4 kinds → Zero, First, Second, Third

* ২। ছুমি যদি ২৫৪২ টা বড় তহলে ৪ পাৰ ১ (Zero) ↑ চিহ্নিত; (০) ২০১

— If you add two and two, you ~~will~~ get four.

২। অমি যদি আসে তহলে আমি যাব ১ (First)

— If he comes, ~~then~~ I will go

তহলে এর পরে আসার কথা ০(১) কৃত্রিম দৃষ্ট

— I will go if he comes.

If + present + future → First

If + Present + Present → Zero

Zero

VS

First

৩। If you freeze water, you get ice.

৩। If you study hard, you will get the job

• You get ice if you freeze water

• You will get the job if you study hard.

Second

VS

Third

২। আমি যদি পুলিশ হতাম তহলে
সকল (সব)দের গ্রেপ্তার করতাম
(imagination/ কল্পনা)

If I ~~was~~ ^{were} the police, I would arrest all the things

If + past/were + would
2nd

২। আমি যদি অসুস্থ না হতাম তহলে
অবশ্যই পার্টিতে যতাম।
কিছই আসে যাবে (অসীল স্বাস্থ্য
কিন্তু যাবে)

If I had not become sick, I would have gone to the party for sure.

If + had + V3 + would have + V3

Third

Second
(कालगत)

२। जयति यदि की शक्ति तबसे
जोकारा माहानु बहता

If I were a rich, I would
help you.

विक्रित शक्ति माहानु बहता-
हनेउ आह

३। If I had a car, I
would drive that.
would have शक्ति नर

४। If I had a phone, I would
take pictures.

Third (कालगत)

य तुमि यदि शिक्षण बहता
तबसे पक्षिमाय पास बहता ।

If you had studied well,
you would have passed in the exam.

विक्रित शक्ति माहानु बहता-
हनेउ आह

५। If I had been with him that
day, I would have told him about
the matter.

६। If I had slapped her that day,
I would have been in the jail today.

It + had + V + would have + V

It + had + V + would have + V

8) If I were you, I would accept their offer.

9) He _____ to see us, if he had been able to.
(had come / came / is coming / would have come)

10) Had I been there, I would have enjoyed freedom.

11) Had I been a child again...
a) I would support him b) I could have supported him
c) I would have enjoyed freedom

12) If I find a bag in the street, I will take it to the police
First conditional case

13) If you had informed me before, I _____ you.
a) would met b) will have met c) would have met d) would meet

14) I would have waited for you at the station if I _____
knew that you come.
(I known / was knowing / no improvement / had known)

15) Had I been rich, I would have helped the poor

16) Had I been in your situation, I would have accepted the offer.

17) If I lived near my office, _____ in time for work.
(I would be / I shall be / I will be / I were)

18) I she _____ her identity card, she _____ in trouble.
(lose, would be / loses, will be / will lose, would be / loses, would be)

19) _____

Others job Questions (conditional)

- ③ Zero → If + present + present (Scientific, universal truth)
First → If + present + future
Second → If + (past/were) + would
Third → If + (had + V₃) + (would have + V₃)

① If you help me, I will grateful.
(will remain / shall remain / would remain / am remaining)

② If we had about, we will the river.
(would cross / would make crossed / will be crossing / will cross)

③ If I was you, I would never do it.
(was / were / had been / have been)

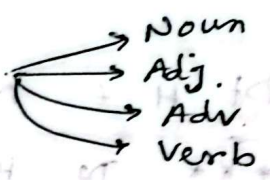
④



3

Parts of Speech → N P Adj Adv Verb

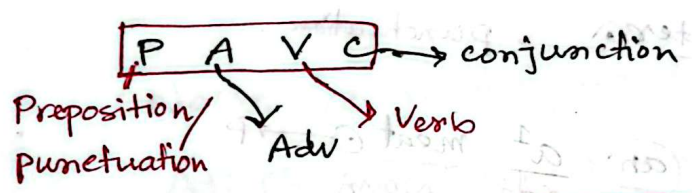
Identification of Parts of Speech



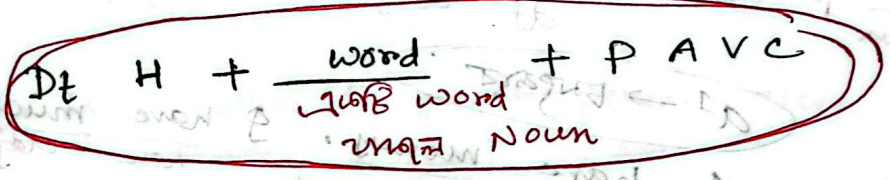
Noun Identification

Beautiful → Adj Family Beautiful is a word.
Noun

Determiner (Dt) → Noun → the, was, family, beautiful (family)



Have verb → have, has, had



= It is a must → punctuation
dt (noun)

= This is the catch → punctuation
dt (Noun)

= I want to hear no but's → punctuation
dt Noun

= The yesses have it. I have enough of it.
dt Noun have (main verb) have Noun Prep

= We have rights and responsibilities → punctuation
have Noun

*** Some word as Noun:

আমর ইকম অর আর
মি টাই বেস লস সার
(tion) অসর কে বেস টাই

- Renewal, patriotism, Armor, paper, Literacy, Unity,
- Amusement, Actress, Injection, Agriculture, scholarship,
- kindness, collision, Existence, Entrance, Kingdom, Childhood,
- practice, leaflet, Bullock, Attitude.

Adj Identification

Dt H + Noun + P A V C

Adverb
P A V
punctuation Preposition Verb

*** Dt H + Adj + Noun + P A V C

e → conjunction

He is a go between ○
dt Noun

He is a popular go between ○ → P
dt adj Noun

she is a fishy character ○ → punctuation
dt adj Noun

I had a meal ○ I had an a meat ○ → P
dt Noun dt adj Noun

a¹ → Noun

It is a far cry.
dt adj Noun

I have money. I have much money.
N adj Noun

I go to school ○ → punct. I go to new school ○ → punct
prep N prep adj Noun

city college I read in city college.
Adj adj Noun

I need a blue pen.
dt adj

*** Some word as adjective

Verb + al → Noun

Approve → Approval

Noun + al → Adj

Marital, Bridal → Adj

Noun + ly → Adj

friendly, Brotherly, sisterly → Adj

Regular

Descriptive

Extra ordinary

Massive

Tedious

Important

Occasional

Wonderful

Jobless

Basic

Adverb Identification

DE H + Noun + PAVC

DE H + Adj Noun + PAVC

DE H + ~~Adv~~ Adj Noun + PAVC
 adj ଅଧିକାର

Modify → ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ
 He is a boy.
 He is a good boy.

→ I have a beautiful golden ring. ring [⊙]
 adj adj Noun

Noun (to) modify → Adj

Adj (to) modify → Adv

I bought a beautiful ring.
 I bought a very beautiful ring.
 adv adj

He is a rather disagreeable person.
 adv adj Noun

very → beautiful (to) modify ଅଧିକ

*** Some word as adverb

Noun + ly → Adj → Brotherly → Adj

Adj + ly → Adverb → Beautifully, nicely → Adv

ly ଅର୍ଥେ Adj ବା. ଅ. ଶବ୍ଦ ly ଅର୍ଥେ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ନା। (ଅଧିକ)

ଅଧିକାର ହିଁ in a brotherly manner.
 adv

in a way

coward → cowardly → in a cowardly manner
 adj adv

Verb Identification

Empower Delight Restart Ensure Beautify
Realize Nationalise

Em De Re En → ify ize ise → word
 ify ize ise → word

** Any word (verb, Noun)

- Noun {
 - Land → He landed on earth ✓
 - Book → He booked a ticket ✓
 - Dream → Don't dream ✓
 - Water → Water the plant/garden ✓

Parts of Speech

Noun Pronoun Adj
Adv & Verb

होना देख वर्ग

अनुभव कर वर्ग

Noun प्रथम (2 प्रकार)

Concrete

(बहुवचन)

अपेक्ष Abstract Noun

(सुलभ/दुर्लभ)

Common (जातिगत)

Collective (दलगत)

Proper (निर्दिष्ट)

Material (द्रव्यगत)

Noun का प्रकार ? → 5 प्रकार

Noun प्रथम 10 प्रकार → 2 प्रकार

* Abstract Noun: कष्ट, प्रेम, गुण, ब्रह्म, ज्ञान, आत्मा, आदि

कारण: ① Uncountable 22

② Adj 3 verb 4 Noun form 4 1

Honest → honesty ; high → height ; Advertise → Advertising
(adj) ; (adj) ; (verb)

③ विषय नाम (subject) ना गुणित (qualifier) प्रथम (proper) Abs. Noun.

Chemistry, physics, math → Abstract noun.

किन्तु subject वा 0 गुणित → proper

④ Abstract noun of the word:

long → Length ; Longer → Lengthier
A.N. ; A.N.

⑤ Proper noun 22 common noun 22

(1) प्रथम कर्ता प्रथम (proper n. लाई जाय) अर्थात् प्रथम कर्ता प्रथम
common noun इति 22, 22 (संख्या) - common noun 4 22

article 1 A. Rahim (common)

Collective Noun/ Noun of Multitude

এককীয় কতগুলো ব্যক্তি/স্বাক্ষর সংস্কৃতিকরণে সংস্কৃতিকরণে সংস্কৃতিকরণে

এটা singular হয় তাই verb singular.

প্রত্যয়সমূহ pronoun গুলো singular হয়।

* The jury has reached in its opinion.
Coll. noun

* The Jury were divided in their proposals.

Collective noun বাক্যের subject হলে verb is singular কিন্তু কোনো কালে ভাগ/স্বাক্ষর হলে verb plural হয়ে থাকে।

*** The committee was unable to agree on this question
were / is

*** The mob dispersed. (is / are / have / has)

* Collective noun হয় common noun হয়ে থাকে:

কোনো Coll. n. বা স্বাক্ষর কোনো কালে ভাগ সংস্কৃতিকরণে সংস্কৃতিকরণে সংস্কৃতিকরণে

*** Two groups will come here. (Common)
Common noun. কিন্তু Normally group → collective

*** Our class consists of 20 public → public → collective
Common

*** There are ten classes in our school.
Common → কিন্তু (class - collective)

⊗ Material Noun:

এগুলো অবস্থা দ্বারা গণনা করা যায় না শুধু পরিমাণযোগ্য

Gold (material), Ring (common)

⊗ N:B: বস্তু হলেই Material noun নয় বরং একই মত্রে uncountable

হতে পারে। Diamond, Iron, Silver, Water, Oil, Rice,

Meat, salt, Oxygen, wood

⊗ Material noun যখন Common noun:

(i) Mat. noun এর পূর্বে "the" ^{এক} ~~এক~~ পরে "of" বসে নির্দিষ্ট কিছু বোঝানো হলে সেই Mat. noun টি common noun হয়ে থাকে।

The + M.N + of

The water of ^{the} Ganga is sacred কিছু

The rice of Khulna is finer than that of Banishal

(ii) যখন M.N. দ্বারা কোনো বস্তুগত বা বস্তুগত বস্তুকে বোঝানো হয় তখন Common noun হয়ে থাকে।

এখন M.N. (এর পূর্বে) article বসে পরে plural হয়।

There are several waters ^{জলাশয়} in this area.

The police put the prisoners in irons ^{জেলখানা}

* Abstract Noun যখন Common Noun হয়:

(i) The + A.N. + of বসে কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু গুণ নির্দেশ করে।
করলে A.N. টি C.N. হয়ে যায়।

They praised the honesty of the ~~girl~~ girl.
C.N.

(ii) যদি A.N. দ্বারা গুণ বা বৃত্তিকে গুণসম্পন্ন ব্যক্তিকে বোঝানো হয় তখন তা C.N. হয়ে যায়।
এক্ষেত্রে Abs. Noun এর পূর্বে A/An বসে।

She is a beauty (beautiful lady)
C.N.

Her beauty charms all.
Ab. N.

He is a justice of the high court.
C.N.

We want justice. (Abs. Noun)

↳ there are four justices in the high court. (Common)

* Common noun যখন Abstract Noun হয়:

(i) কোনো C.N. দ্বারা অভিভূত ক্রম দোষ বা গুণ প্রকাশ পালে তা Abs. Noun হয়ে যায়।
এক্ষেত্রে The + C.N. + in বসে

The mother in her pleased me. (সম্বন্ধার্থে)
Ab. N.

The father in him encouraged me.
Ab. N.

} Normally
mother, father
Common noun }

BCS Ques. (Noun)

(i) Mutton is - Common/Abstract/Material/Proper

(ii) — is not the only thing that tourists want to see.

Ⓐ A scenery Ⓑ Sceneries Ⓒ the sceneries Ⓓ Scenery

Scenery - Uncountable, Uncountable Article

Sceneries (plural form)

(iii) Cattle - Proper/Collective/Material

(iv) Girl - Proper/Common/Collective/Material

There are four justices in the high court. (Common)
He is a justice of the high court. (Proper)

Common noun

(i) Proper noun

The mother in her presence was...
The father in his presence was...

Pronoun → substituting word

Noun → नाम
↳ (Naming word)

8 kinds.

(i) Personal Pronoun

<u>Subjective</u>	<u>Objective</u>	<u>Possessive Adj</u>	<u>Possessive Pron.</u>
I	me	My	Mine
We	us	our	Ours
You	you	your	Yours
He	him	His	His
She	her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	X
They	Them	Their	Theirs

* Adj + Noun

Pron + Noun

BD is our country.
p. adj Noun

BD is ours
Poss. Pron

It is her pen.
p. adj noun

It is hers
Poss. Pron.

Its (इसका/उसका) → It's → It has
It is

am/is/are/was/were/beam
Be verb → subjective form
Be verb → objective form

It is I/me who am your teacher.
I love they/them
I wish I were he/him
Let we/us come in.

⊗ Preposition always personal pronob.
 ↳ objective form
 ३२१ ।

- Come to I/me.
- We can depend on they/them.
- This is the difference between you and I/me.

⊗ Preposition +
 (V1+ing) Gerund.

↳ always Possessive adjective
 Possessive
 adj

- I objected to going their with him. (her/hers)
- He insisted on being in the meeting. (me/my/mine)
- I am afraid of coming here alone. (your/yours)

⊗ A + noun + of
 ↳ Possessive pronoun

- A friend of (my/mine) died by covid-19.
- A pen of (her/hers/she) was lost.

(ii) Reflexive Pronoun (अपसंबन्ध) (आत्मसंबन्ध)
Emphatic pronoun (Pers + RF)

- Myself ourselves
- Yourself yourselves
- Himself X
- Herself X
- Them Themselves

→ She fangs herself (R.F) *अपना हाथ*

→ She herself can do it. (Emphatic)
वह खिले कोशिश को भी करे।

→ She killed herself.

She herself can go there
can take the responsibility

Extent → *अपेक्षित मात्र*

Avail → *युक्ति को प्राप्त*

Enjoy/Provide/Absent → *Pride*

उस word अंत अन्त
Reflexive pronoun *अपसंबन्ध*
अपना

- She absent herself from the meeting.

= I shall avail myself from the
of this opportunity.

(iii) Distributive, Demonstrative, Indefinite Pronoun

- Distributive: Each, Either, Neither
(व्यक्ति) (Singular) *(दुबो मरु compare)* *(दुबो मरु कोर नर)*
- Demonstrative: निर्दिष्ट (this, These, That, Those), Such, the same
- Indefinite: (अनिर्दिष्ट)
Every some Any No
one / body / thing
One, None, All, both, few, little, many, much, some, fewer, less, Fewest, last

(3+4+5) Pronoun + Noun → *अपना format अन्त*

Distr. adj, pronoun is adj अन्त वरु
Demon. *These are the red balls.*
Indef. *These balls are red (adj)*

This is my car. (D Pro)
This car is mine. (adj noun)

6. Reciprocal Pronoun

द्वि प्रonom

one another

Each other

(दुईदुवै अर्का अर्का)

(दुईवै अर्का अर्का)

= Jack and Rose love (one another/ each other)

= All family members quarells with (one another) each other

7. Interrogative Pronoun: (प्रश्नवाचक pronom)

? Must use

5th: Who, which, what, whose, whom

⇒ Who are you? → He asked me who I am.

Relative Pronoun

Whom do you love? → I know the girl whom he loves.

Relative Pron.

8. Relative Pronoun

I bought a shirt that you saw yesterday.

noun

{ प्रश्नवाचक pronom, जोना noun/pronom वा पत्र गये एके }
 Noun/pronom के निदेश करत तारा Relative pronom.
 तारा द्वि वाक्यक मुक्त रहे

6th: Who, which, what, whom, whose, that ***

⊛ Who vs which/that

व्यक्ति

वस्तु/प्राणी

It is I who am your teacher

It is the car that you bought yesterday.

That vs which
গোড়া

⊗ The man and his cow (which/that) I saw are no more.

⊗ (কোনো কৃতি + বস্তু/সম্পত্তি) → that

= The girl and her car (which/that) were lost yesterday have been found.

⊗ বাক্য superlative রকম → that বসবে।

= She is the nicest girl (which/that) I have ever seen.

= The cricket match is the best one (that/which) I have ever watched.

⊗ Everyone, Everybody, Nobody, None, all, the same, the only, the little, the few (এসবের ক্ষেত্রে) → that বসবে।

- Everybody (that/which) is present here has to realize the matter.

- The same book (that/which) I have been reading for two years is still new to me.

= All that glitters is not gold. → (Shakespeare)

Which vs That
গোড়া

{ বাক্য (কর্তা) উল্লেখ → which
কর্তা না উল্লেখ → (which/that) → বেট (কর্তা)

⊗ The laptop which you use is good.

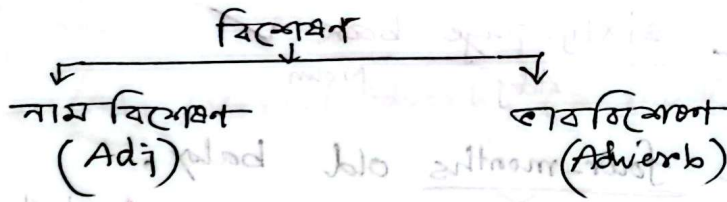
= The laptop which/that you use is good.

⊗ This is the office at which your father worked

⊗ - The thing without which I cannot do anything is mobile

⊗ (preposition + which)

Adjective & Adverb



Adjective

Noun কে modify করে। (বাক্য) she is a girl.

she is a good girl.

He gives me one taka.

This is the go of the world.

⊗ Determiner এর preposition এর পরে noun বসে।

This is the crucial go of the world.

⊗ Enough → I'll have enough money.
(Enough + Noun)

⊗ He is honest enough.
(adj + enough)

"Enough" adj এর পরে Noun এর পূর্বে বসে।

⊗ Noun + Noun. শুলে → পূর্বে adj, পরের Noun.

Dhaka University
adj Noun

Dhaka university student
adj adj Noun

He is a Dhaka University Admission Test Student.
adj adj adj Noun

city college
adj Noun

⊗ Adj কে পরে plural হয়।

He is a vegetable vendor.
Adj Noun

He works in a shoes shop.
~~Shoe~~ ✓

* This is a sixty-pages book. X
Noun

- Death - Mortal
- Tooth - Dental
- Man - Human
- Moon - Lunar
- Sea - Marine
- salt - Salty
- Home - Domestic
- Latin

Hyphenated adj ← sixty-page book ✓
Adj Noun

They have a four-months old baby. X
four-month old baby. ✓

* Very → Adverb (बहुत बड़का)

{ This ~~is~~ book is mine. The girl went there.
 This very book is mine. That very girl went there.
adj adj

* ly → Adv हय । कियु बड़का :

Noun + ly → Adj हय Brotherly adj

Friendly adj

* Sequence of Adjective:

Noun एकर पूरे अनेकसुनो Adj वाक्यन (संज्ञक)
 (S Q S ACN RM + Noun)
Size Quantity Age Nationality Material

"ज्यामि जकर एकठि बड़ सुन्दर लामादार नहन नाम छटैनिह मागि
अरुअकारि प्रार्थिक मग ईपशुर् दिनाम ।"

I gifted her a big beautiful round new red chinese
water saving plastic mug.
S Q S A C N R M

Adverb

He walks slowly.
Adv. → (Verb ক modify করে)

Adverb → (Adj / Verb / Adverb) ক modify করতে পারে।

⊛ Hard vs hardly

He works hard. Adv. } He hardly comes here.
 He hardly works. } I hardly take tea.
 কঠোর, না বলাই চলে

⊛ Late vs Lately

He comes late. He is too late to complete his work.
 I met him lately. He looks very happy lately.

⊛ Never vs ever:

He never comes here.

⊛ Have you ever been to London?
 কখনো

Adverb
 Hard, hardly } কঠোর
 Late, Lately } কখনো
 Never, ever } কখনো

⊛

Noun + ly	→	Adj
Adj + ly	→	Adv

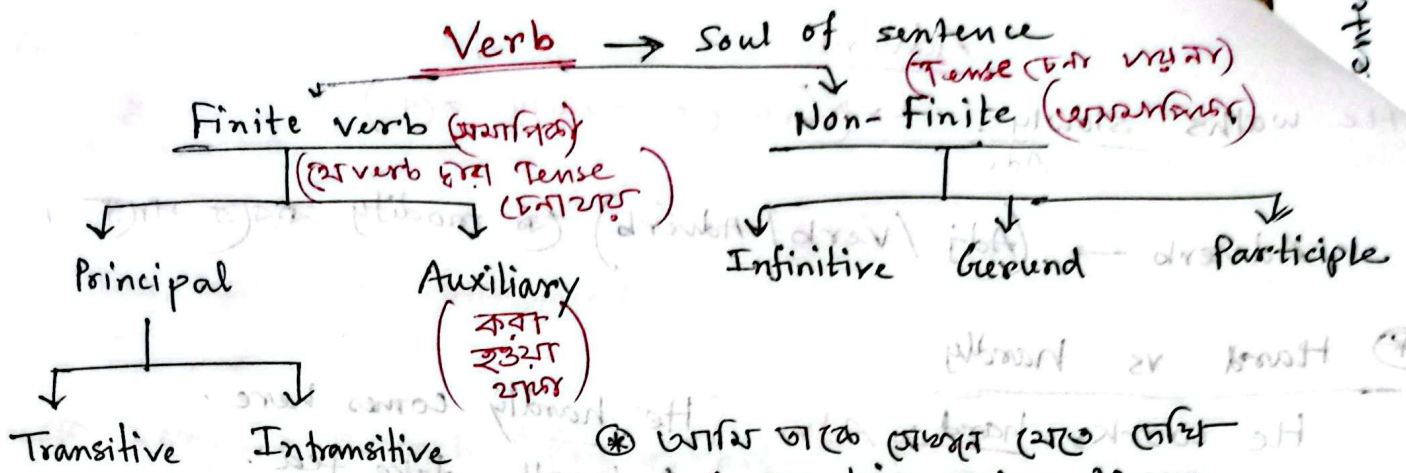
Friendly (adj)
 Friendly + ly → in a friendly manner
 adv ✓

man + ly → manly (adj) → in a manly manner
 adverb

⊛ Sequence of adverb: (MPT) → (Manner → Place → Time)

এখানে প্রতি বাক্যে প্রতি অঙ্কে শব্দ স্থান ক্রম কবর রাখতে হবে।
 ③ T ① M ② P

The residents of the apartment send flowers respectfully to the graveyard every week.
 ① Manner ② place ③ Time



⊛ See, saw, will see
finite verb

going → Non-finite verb

⊛ আমি তাকে দেখতে যেতে দেখি
I see him going there,

⊛ আমি তাকে দেখতে যেতে দেখলাম/দেখিয়েছি
- I saw him going there,

⊛ আমি তাকে দেখতে যেতে দেখব
- I will see him going there.

Auxiliary

- ⊙ do করা (Do, Does, Did)
- ⊙ be হওয়া (am, is, are, was, were)
- ⊙ have হওয়া (have, has, had)

Transitive vs Intransitive

Object : verb কে/কী/কাকে দ্বারা প্রসন্ন করলে উক্ত শব্দটি Object বলে।

আমি বই পড়ি। আমি তোমাকে খুঁজি।

He reads English. I want you.

I open the door.

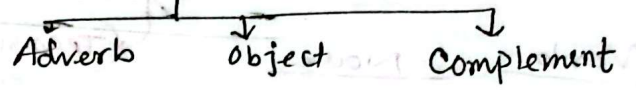
I called.

He reads.

Mother laughs

⊛ I eat rice
(i) principal (ii) Transitive (iii) Intransitive
(iv) finite verb.

sentence structure: Sub. + verb + extension



Complement (সম্পূরক) I am a teacher. (I = teacher)
 complement

object: I like him. (I ≠ him)
 tr.v object

* Linking verb: যে verb-এ complement থাকে, সে verb-কে Linking verb বলে।

I am a teacher.
 Linking verb Complement

Linking verb এক ধরনের intransitive verb

* Honey tastes sweet. (Honey = sweet)
 (Linking verb) complement (Intransitive verb)

Linking verb = Intransitive verb

* He tasted honey. (He ≠ honey)
 Transitive verb Object

object থাকলে Transitive verb
 Complement/Object না থাকলে Intransitive verb

* সংযুক্তকর্ম কিছু Linking verbs:

স্বাদ taste গন্ধ smell অনুভবে feel মনে seem থাকার remain/stay ভুমি

প্রদর্শন appear হওয়া be/become তাকিয়ে look

I feel happy. (I = happy)
 L.V I am happy.

He becomes a father. (He = father)
 L.V

Honey tastes sweet (honey = sweet)
 L.V Honey is sweet

He is a father
 Linking verb সূত্রানুসারে be verb দ্বারা replace করা যায়।

Cognate verb (সমার্থক ক্রিয়া)

Verb	Noun
sleep	sleep
run	Race
Dream	Dream
Sing	Song
play	Game
Die	Death

(Transitive verb)

I play a game.

cognate object.

এসকল verb আর noun form কে object
কিছু একই করে তাদেরকে cognate verb বলে।

I play cricket.

He died a peaceful death.

She sings a song.

Factitive verb

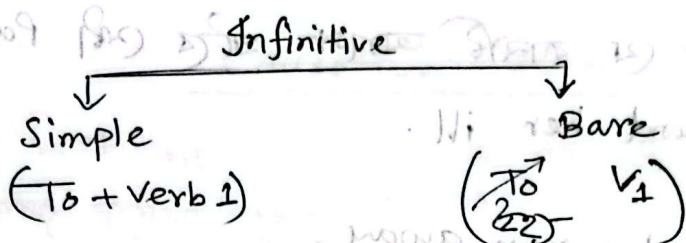
He called me a fool.

এসকল Verb এর object মারো
মারো complement প্রদান করে
Factitive verb বলে।

They made me a captain.

Sub + verb + obj + complement

We elected him chairman.



I want to go there.

I saw him (go / going) there

I observe him do the work.
bare infinitive
active form

- See
- Watch
- Notice
- Observe
- Hear
- Feel
- Make
- help

Active voice to use to
Passive to ✓

He is observed by me to do the work.
(passive form) simple infinitive

Gerund vs Participle

(V+ing) → Noun
কর্তা বা কর্মকর্তা

(V1+ing) → Adjective

Tips-1 Gerund হ'ল কারের নাম / participle হ'ল কার

* Reading is my hobby / I (saw him reading)
Gerund (কারের নাম) participle

Tips-2 (It is no use) + Gerund সব
It is no use always

It is no use wasting our time here. } Gerund
It is no good loving a girl. }
It is no use seeing you.

Tips-3 Verb → কী দ্বারা প্রয় → Gerund

He likes dancing. Gerund. My hobby is gardening. (Gerund)
He looks charming. participle. My hobby is interesting. (Participle)

Tips-4 দুটি কাজের মধ্যে যে কাজটি আগে ঘটে সেই Participle

* Going home, I found her ill.

Participle

* Seeing the police, he ran away.

Participle

* Closing the door, he went away.

closing the door - ~~he is~~ is not easy.

Gerund

Tips-5:

Preposition + Gerund
(preposition + noun)

* I am afraid of doing this.

Prep. Gerund

Possessive adj: His/Her/My/ours

(possessive adj + noun) + Gerund

* I objected to his coming here.

Pos. adj Gerund

Participle

Objective form + participle
(me, us, it, them)

* I saw him sleeping.

Obj Participle

* He noticed me crying.

Tips-6: (Verb + ing) + Noun ২য় স্থান (is the replace স্থানে)

Gerund (is x)

Participle (is) ✓

Swimming pool → Pool is swimming (x) (Gerund)

Swimming girl → Girl is swimming (✓) (Participle)

Sleeping dog → Dog is sleeping (✓) (Participle)

Sleeping dress → Dress is sleeping (x) (Gerund)

* A rolling stone gathers no moss (Participle)
stone is rolling

Tips 7: See, hear, notice, observe, feel, watch

এরা always participle ২য়।

I heard him singing (Participle)

I saw him going there. → (Participle)

Causative Verb

Ca.V

যে কোন verb দ্বারা নিজে কার না কর অন্যকে দ্বারা করানো বুঝায়।

- Eat - Feed
- See - show
- Learn - Teach
- know - Inform
- Sit - set
- Rise - Raise
- Fall - Fell

* মাতা খায় - Mother eats rice.
 মাতা শিশুকে খাওয়ায় - Mother feeds the child.

I walk. I walk the child.

Suck - suckle

I Learn English. I teach English.

Dive - Dip

*** যে কোন verb এর causative form হয় না।
 have, get, let, make এদের দ্বারা causative করা যায়।

have
 Sub + have → ব্যক্তি বুঝায় V₁ → I had Rasel write a letter.
 → বস্তু বুঝায় V₃ → I had it done the work.

get
 get → ব্যক্তি বুঝায় to + V₁ → I got him to do the work.
 → বস্তু বুঝায় V₃ → I got the wall colored.

make: I will do the work. (আমি করছি করবো)
 I will make you do the work. (আমি তোমাকে দিয়ে করছি করবো)
 (make এর পর V₁)

He will write.
 He will make me write.
for causative
 make → V₁

They will clean.
 They will make us clean.

Let: I will not ~~not~~ let you come. Causative
I will not let you do. (Let + V₁)

should
(2/3)

I will not let them read.

Modal Auxiliaries Verb (Be verb + part)

- Can - সম্ভাবনা/সক্ষমতা/অনুমতি
- could - অনুমতি (polite expression)
- may - সম্ভাবনা/অনুমতি → It may rain today (সম্ভাবনা হোক)
- might - কম সম্ভাবনা → It might rain today (সম্ভাবনা কম)
- Would - অতীতের অশ্রুত কাজ
- used to - অভ্যাস
- Need - প্রয়োজন
- Must - অবশ্যই/আবশ্যিক
- Should - উচিত/সম্মত/বিশেষজ্ঞের পরামর্শ

*** অতীত হওয়ার কথা ছিল কিন্তু হয়নি → (would have + V₃)
(could have + V₃)

Would have vs could have

সমর্থন/সামর্থ্যের অভাবে → (সামর্থ্যের মর্মে)

(It was beyond my ability)

I would have passed the exam if I had not faced financial crisis.

I could have won the match if I had been more careful.

should / should have
(হওয়া উচিত) (হওয়া উচিত ছিল)

You should go there. (তোমার যাওয়া উচিত)
You should have gone there. (তোমার যাওয়া উচিত ছিল)

We should take the decision.

We should have taken the decision.

⊛ Must / Must have → (Emphasis)
(অবশ্যই) (অবশ্যই হয়েছে)

You must go there. You must do it.

The grass is wet. It must have rained yesterday.

⊛ Must be (হওয়া উচিত)

He got 90 out of 100.
He must be a brilliant boy.

It must be a pen.

⊛ Might have (সহজ ভাবে / guess)
(অভিমান হতে পারে)

He might have broken the glass.

They might have been CID

⊛ Used to (অতীতে কোন অভ্যাস করা)
(স্থানান্তর / যোগাযোগ / বদলান)

I used to play cricket.

I used to go there

I used to watch movies.

বর্তমানের কোনো অভ্যাসের ক্ষেত্রে -

(be verb + used to + V + ing)

I am used to driving in traffic

I am used to living alone.

⊗ Had better (বর ভালো) (had better + V1) | (would rather + V1)

You had better go there.

We had better take the decision.

(আমাদের সিদ্ধান্ত নেওয়া ভালো)

⊗ Would rather (হবে/হওয়া চাই/চান)

আমি বরং মরে মর ভুক্তি খাওয়া চাই।

I would rather die than beg.

They would rather play cricket than football.

⊗ Have to / has to / had to → had
have
has to + V1

I have to do it. } করতে হবে, যেতে হবে, খেতে হবে.
He has to do it. } দেখতে হবে

He had to do it. → করতে হয়েছিল, যেতে হয়েছিল, খেতে হয়েছিল

They had to go there → তাদের যেখানে যেতে হয়েছিল।

⊗ Am to / is to / are to (হতে হয়/বলতে হয়/শুনতে হয়/করতে হয়)

I am to do it.

They are to do it. (am/are/is) to + V1

⊗ Supposed to (খাওয়া):
(am/is/are) + supposed to + was/were → কথা (হওয়ার কথা) / কথা ছিল (হওয়া কথা ছিল)

I am supposed to do the work.

আমার কাজটি করার কথা।

I was supposed to do the work.

(আমার কাজটি করার কথা ছিল)

They are supposed to be there.

(ix) Which one is correct sentence.

- (a) The man was tall who stole my bag.
- (b) The man stole my bag who was tall.
- (c) The man who stole my bag was tall.
- (d) The man was tall who is stealing tall my bag.

Sub to ११३
relative pronoun
६१५

(x) One should be careful about _____ duty.
her / his / the / one's

one for ११३
or pronoun to one's

(xi) The children studied in a classroom _____ windows were never opened. (that / which / where / whose)

DB clause ११ ११३ relative pronoun ११३ whose ११३

(xii) My uncle has three sons _____ work in the same office. (all of them / each / They all / All of whom)

(xiii) who, which, what are

- (a) Demonstrative
- (b) Relative
- (c) Interrogative
- (d) both b & c

(xiv) Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) The man that said that was a fool.
- (b) The man who said that was a fool.
- (c) The man that which said that was a fool.

११३ / ११३ ११३

(xv) Adjective modifies → Noun

(xvi) The film was directed in the director's _____ style.

- (a) confusion (Noun)
- (b) idiosyncratic (adj) (११३)
- (c) personifying (Verb)

(d) purifying (Verb)

(xvii) Depression is often hereditary. → 3333333333

(a) Adv (b) Adj (c) Noun (d) Verb

be verb + adj

(xviii) ~~The~~ The mother sat vigilantly beside the sick baby. adv

(xix) The day of my sister's marriage is drawing near.

preposition (near) / noun pronoun or adv.

∴ Near → Adv. Normally 'near' preposition

(xx) "Please write to me at the ~~above~~ above address"

- Noun / Adj / Pronoun / preposition / Adv

noun

(xxi) Look at the flying bird.

(a) gerund (b) participle (c) verbal noun (d) Gerundial infinitive

flying bird, bird is flying
so participle

(xxii) The old man was tired of walking.

(a) adj (b) present participle (c) gerund (d) common noun.

of (preposition) + noun. Gerund (Noun)

(xxiii) A lost opportunity never returns.

gerund / participle / infinitive / verbal noun.

(Lost → V₃)

(xxiv) Reading is an excellent habit.

participle / gerund / verb / verbal noun.

Subject → gerund

(xxv) A retired officer lives next door.

Gerund / participle / preposition / Adj / Adv

} V₃ or adj form
participle

26 "Huffing and puffing, we arrived at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare."

Adverbial phrase
Not object

intransitive / transitive / causative / defective

27 I will not let you go.

infinitive / gerund / participle / verbal noun.

Let / Bid लड़ पत्र bare infinitive वगैरे

28 If I was a king, was / were / am / shall be.

Unreal past वगैरे were वगैरे

29 I took a map with me, as I didn't want to lose my way on the journey.

lose / lost / lose / loss

30 As the sun shines, I decided to go out has shone / shine / shines / was shining.

past tense

31 A reward has been announced for the employees who worked hard.

have worked / has worked / will be worked / have had worked

32 It's time (you realize) your mistakes.

- (a) you realized (b) that you realize (c) you would realize (d) you have realized

It's time (to + Verb 1)

It's time (you/other sub) + V2

Others Job Question (Parts of speech)

(1-9) Pronoun

① Personal pronoun → Any / this / You / Who
Ind. Demon. Relative

② It was I — he wanted to sing to.
which / that / who / whom

इस clause का subject प्रश्नकर्ता मूलतः जो प्रश्नकर्ता का noun /
pronoun मूलतः का पूर्वोक्त antecedent वक्ति है। Whom

③ Reflexive pronoun → Myself / who / he / her.
(self) Sub = object

④ The child cried for — mother.
its / none / his / her

⑤ One should be careful about one's duty.

one → one's

⑥ Adverb → somebody / someday / something / someone.
manner, place, time

⑦ Everything → pronoun / adj / adv / noun.

⑧ Our teacher told the monitor to hand out scripts —
the class. (among / between / into / through)

⑨ We could not buy anything because — of the
shops was open (no one / one / nothing / all)

(10-17) Verb

*** One of the (noun plural)

⑩ The professor was given — to materials in the research
laboratory (Allusion / Access / Excess / Time)

Access to → प्रवेश

11 At least one of the students — full marks every time (Are getting / gets / have got / get)
One of the (Noun plural) + ~~is~~ verb (singular)

12 Three fourths of the work — finished.
(have been / has been / Antecedent / were)
* Uncountable → ~~is~~ verb singular &c.

13 I wish I — the wings of a bird.
(have / had / owned / put on)
I wish → ~~is~~ past form &c. I wish I were

14 'shortly' verb form → shorten / shorten / short / shortness
Short + en → verb

15 Past participle form ('put') → put → Pres / Past / Past Part.

16 I wish you — the problem.
(have solved / shall solve / could solve / can solve)

17 Fifty kg — really heavy weight to carry.
(is / are / was / were) Unit govern (Fifty miles / Fifty kg)
is &c

18 (18-28) Identification of Parts of speech

18 A Noun form of 'accept' → (Acceptably / Acceptance / Accepted / Acceptable)

19 Countable form of 'Laughter' → (All of the above / Laugh / A laugh / The laugh)

20 Frequency → Noun / Adj / Adv / Verb

(কোন word এর কোন cy অন্য → Noun ২৭)

21 Library → collective / Material / Common

22 collective noun → Library / Month / Boy / Books

23 He has done no wrong (Pron / adv / adj / Noun)

(no determiner. determiner to no Noun করে)

24 ~~Deny~~ Noun of 'deny' → deny / deniable / Refuse / Denial.
Ver adj verb

25 Kamal did not join the Army. (collective / common / proper / material)

26 Girl → (common / proper / material / Abstract)

27 chemistry → (proper / common / material / collective)
a subject →

28 Gravity → adj / noun / gerund / adv

29-39 Adjective

29 Adj of 'heart' → heart / hearten / heartening / hearty
২৭৭ ২৭৭ ২৭৭ ২৭৭

30 He sleeps a sound sleep
at noun punctuation
Adj / Adv / Noun / preposition / Pronoun.

31 The chain was stronger than we thought.
stronger / strongest / much / miser → Degree বা পূর্বে
adj করে

32 Adj → special / laugh / erime / miser.

33 Adj of tax → ~~taxal~~ taxation / taxing / taxably / taxable (করযোগ্য)
n. v. adv

34 Adj → resolute / Resolve / resolution / Resolutely.
(২৭৭) N Adv
২৭৭

35) Adj of 'might' - Mighteous / Mightful / Mightier / Mighty
The Padma is a mighty river.

36) still waters runs deep - (Noun / Prono / Adj / Adv)
The still waters run deep.

37) Adj of 'people' - Popularity / Popularise / popular / populous.
(entity)

38) He is a better worker than I. (Adv / Adj / Noun / verb)
degree of comparison
adj to adj

39) A rolling stone gathers no moss. (Verb / Noun / Adj / Adv)
Rolling - participle
Stone is rolling
Reading table (Gerund)
table is reading

What is rolling? -> then ans is participle.

What parts of speech of 'rolling' is -> adj

40-) Adverb -> (Time / place / manner)
40) Man cannot live alone (Adj / Noun / pronoun / Adv / prepo)

41) Down went the Titanic (Prepo / Nam / Adj / verb)
Titanic went down (Adv)

42) The adjective took place long ago. (Adj / Adv / Noun / Pronoun)
verb (to ask, meta, question up to answer)
Adverb

Preposition

Appropriate preposition (सुनि) sentence वाक्य में जो जोड़ता/ जुड़ाना करता है।

Pre → पूरे position (स्थान) → Noun phrases / Noun/pronoun जो पूरे वाक्य में

* Come in the room.
preposition Noun phrase

Come in. → adv.
(preposition जो जोड़ता Noun/pronoun को वाक्य में जोड़ता है Adverb) (उ. मर.)

Stand up. → adv.

He went up the hill.
prepo. noun phrase

He stood before me.
prep pronoun

I heard it before. → adv.

⊕ 'Like' as preposition

She likes sweet.

She doesn't like me.

'as' जोड़ता करता Like, preposition (जोड़ता)

Don't behave like an idiot.
He speaks like an orator. *

⊕ Past

He told me about his past.
noun

He walked past me.
preposition

⊕ But

You are but a child.
only/just
adverb

There is no mother but loves her child.
conjunction
who does not love
relative pronoun
(Conjunction)

But me no buts.
Verb det. Noun
(कहना किन्तु कहेगा)

All went there but me.
(notice) (preposition)

* Bus train car Taxi

on/in + article + bus/train/car/taxi

যদিচলা করা গেলে → on } I am on the bus/train.

যদিচলা করা নয় গেলে → in } I am in the car/taxi.

I am on the bike/rickshaw.

Journey by boat. On the boat,

* Between vs among

↓ দুইয়ের মধ্যে

↘ তিনটির মধ্যে (more than two)

They shared the food between the two boys.

" " " among (the boys/all)

দুইয়ের মধ্যে / তিনটির মধ্যে → between

SAARC is a treaty between the eight countries.

We shared two bottles of wine between four of us.

* On :

street / road → যখনই on বলে না।

এখনই যখন address ইচ্ছা করলে at বলে

{ Dhaka college stands on Mirpur Road.

{ His house is located at 32, Babar Road.

* Day/Date এর ক্ষেত্রে on বলে (24 hours)

কিন্তু 24 hours বা তার কম সময় in হবে।

in season, in week, in century.

~~In Spring the~~

{ I will meet you on Sunday (day)

{ He was born on 5th August. (date)

In Spring the cuckoo sings.

On Eid day. at Eid
On Valentine day. at valentine.

day শুক্র অক্ষয়
day না অক্ষয় at

on campus on premises.
on Aot's building campus / on Curzon hall building.

⊛ Fixed (স্থায়ী) 'on'

on TV, on radio, on the bank of a river.
on Island, on sea beach.

⊛ For : → কন্য / বিনিময়

→ তুলনামূলক / বিক্রয়

He can do anything for money. (পেছো কন্য / বিনিময়)

He exchanged his watch for calculator.
বিনিময়

She looks very young for her age. (কারণে তুলনামূলক)

⊛ at / in :

↓ at → (স্থায়ী) → at Mirpur, at Farmgate
↑ in → (স্থায়ী) → in Dhaka, in Bangladesh, in Asia, in the world.

He lives (in/at) Dhaka (in/at) BD

He lives in Paris in France.

স্থায়ী at. অস্থায়ী in
in চরম → এই অর্থ
শুধু না

→ স্থায়ী / স্থায়ী স্থানে in

→ স্থায়ী (স্থায়ী) at

সকাল → in the morning
 সন্ধ্যা → in the evening
 বিকাল → in the afternoon.

এই সিন্ধি বসে
 বসিয়ে দেবে at.
at night, at dawn
~~at~~ at noon.

*** at এর ব্যবহার**

at → বইয়ের পৃষ্ঠা → open at page 60.
 at → নির্দিষ্ট তাপমাত্রা → water boils at 100°C
 at → দাম → Rice sells at 60tk per kg.

* বাহ্যিক দ্বারা নিজে বুঝানো → with

* কাছের দ্বারা দূরে বুঝানো → to

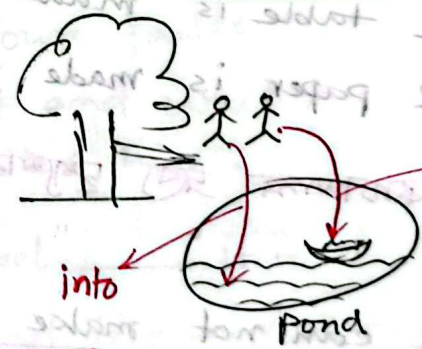
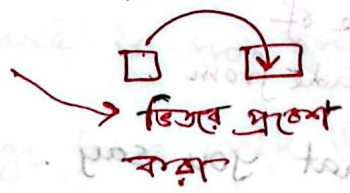
He reads English with me.
 Write a letter to your friend.

please leave the key with the receptionist.

please leave the key at the reception.

*** Onto / into / out of**

এক জায়গা থেকে অন্য জায়গায় যাওয়া



He went out of the room.

Get out of the room.

dive into

*** Through / Across / over**

অর্ন্ত দিয়ে

We learn through mistakes.

Light can come through the glass.

across → ভাষাভাষি (সাক্ষর বা অসাক্ষর)
 over → " (সাক্ষর না হলে)

We walked across the road.

We swam across the river.

There is a bridge over the river/canal.

⊛ On & Above → ऊपर दिए के लिए Above

→ संज्ञा करा के लिए on

The book is on the table.

The fan is above of my head. ⊛

over → संज्ञा के लिए किये के लिए

The cat jumped over the table.

The plane is hovering over the building.

The covid-19 has broken out all over the world. हर जगह पर

Above the sky → ऊपर के लिए above

Above the moon → ऊपर के लिए above the moon.

⊛ Make के लिए उत्पन्न के लिए preposition

The table is made of wood. → हो के लिए का लिए उत्पन्न

The paper is made from bamboo. कच्चा का लिए उत्पन्न न है

{ कच्चा उत्पन्न है उत्पन्न → made of
" " " न → made from

We can not make out what you say.

Our family is made up of five member.

Nokia is made in Hungary (जो जगह हो के लिए made in)

It is made by Nokia (जो द्वारा हो के लिए made by)

8 Eight men were concerned _____ the plot.
(at / with / in / for) *concerned in → সন্দেহিত হয়ে*
concerned for → সন্দেহিত করে

9 The family doesn't feel _____ going outing this season.
(in / on / like / of)

10 I have been living in Dhaka _____ 2000 (for / since)

11 John is good _____ mathematics. (at / in / of / after)

12 He insisted _____ there.
(on my going / is to go / over going / to go) *insist on → অগ্রসর*

13 credit tk 5000 (to / in / with) _____ my account. *credit to*

14 Wordsworth introduced the readers (with / at / to / by) _____ a new kind of poetry. *introduce to*

15 Many prefer (donation money (than / but / to) without) distributing clothes. *prefer to*

I prefer coffee to tea. alternative to.

16 There is no alternative (to / for / them / of) _____ training.

17 Julia has been ill _____ three months (since / for / in / about) *ending time এর জন্য for.*

18 The rich should not look down (at / for / towards / upon) the poor. *look down upon → সন্দেহিত করে*

19 I am good (at / in / about / on) _____ translation.

20 Hurry up! We have to go (in / on / by / for) _____ five minutes.

21 My brother has no interest (for / with / at / in) _____ music. *interest in music.*

22 The police is looking (for / up / on / into) _____ the case. *look into → সন্দেহিত করে*

- 24 The dividend (of / from / at / introduction) common sense
dividend of - ~~from~~ ~~for~~ ~~by~~
- 25 I should appreciate if it you could complete this work — Thursday (till / until / up to / by)
- 25 He divided the money (between / among) two children.
- 26 What are you so angry — ? (about / at / with / for)
- 27 I finally killed the fly — a rolled up newspaper.
(by / with / from / through)
- 28 The children were entrusted — the care of their uncle. (with / for / to / at)
entrust to - ~~with~~ ~~for~~ ~~to~~ ~~at~~
- 29 I don't think you will have any difficulty — a driving license. (to get / in getting / for getting / get)
- 30 The minister arrived (to / on / at / by) a decision last night.
- 31 I count — your help. (after / upon / for / with)
count upon → নির্ভর করা
- 32 She argued (with / for / to / from) me about the marriage.
argue with → ~~with~~ ~~for~~ ~~to~~ ~~from~~
- 33 Govt. has been entrusted (to / with / on / at) elected politicians?
- 34 He has paid the ~~to~~ penalty — his crime — five years in prison.
for, with (b) at, by (c) about, at (d) after in
- 35 Are you doing anything special (in / for / on / at) the weekend?
- 36 Nowadays many villages are lit (with / by / from / on) electricity.
lit by → ~~with~~ ~~from~~ ~~on~~

37 We have recently entered an argument with the inland co-operative society.

(no preposition / upon / in / into) enter → no preposition

কিন্তু (কোনো প্রকারে) enter into হয়।

38 I am not bad (in / at / about / with) tennis.

Other job Questions (Preposition)

1 Amenable (with / to / after / for) → কোনো কিছুতে (কোনো) (অন্য) ব্যক্তি।

2 She was blessed a son (by / for / in / with)
 bless with → কোনোভাবেই হয়। I am blessed with a baby boy.

3 The ambassador called (at / in / on / none) the president.
 called on → কমান্ড করা।

4 The lady prides herself on her beauty.
 (about / upon / in / of) pride oneself on / upon.

5 Everybody longs (over / for / from / in) happiness.
 Long for → কামনা করা।

6 There is no royal road (from / on / to / by / for) learning.
 ~~roya~~ (royal road to learning) → There is no shortcut for learning.

7 I have no pen to write (in / smooth / well / with)
 write with → কোনো বস্তু / কলম / পেন।

8 Anis had a talent (on / for / of / in) making people laugh.

9 Credit tk 5000 to my account.

* विपरीत वाक्य:

He is rich. He is unhappy.
 → He is rich but unhappy.
 → He is rich still unhappy.
 → He is yet rich yet unhappy.

But, still, yet

However, nevertheless

परन्तु

* He behaves rudely with me. I like him.

→ He behaves rudely with me; however I like him.

→ He behaves rudely with me, nevertheless I like him.

* Use my phone. Take care that you don't break it.

→ Use my phone, only take care that you don't break it.

* He is an honest man. His son has become a thief.

→ He is an honest man on the other hand his son has become a thief.

→ He is an honest man while his son has become a thief.
 (on the contrary) synonym
 where as

* कारन - फल

Cause Result

* He has starved for 3 days. He is very weak.

→ He has starved for 3 days, as a result he is weak.

(i) consequently → फलस्वरूप

(ii) therefore

(iii) that's why

* Till vs until

Wait here till I come back.

Wait here until I come back.

* Before, after → used as here conjunction

Past perfect ← Before → Past Indef.

Past Indef. ← After → Past perfect

The patient had died (before/after) the doctor came.

⊛ since → 2547 20

present Ind/perfect + since + Past Ind.
Past Ind + since + Past perfect

* I know him since he was four.
I have seen him since he was four.

* It was ten years since I had known him.
P.P P.P

⊛ A As / because / since → कारण शिखर

As I was sick, I could not attend the meeting.
Because / since

⊛ If → 271

* If you study hard, you will pass.

→ You will pass if you study hard.
conj

* You can enter the room if you are a student.
provided that / provide

You can enter the room provide you are a student.

If unless + Sub + neg → Unless

If you don't → Unless

If you don't work hard, you can not pass.

Unless you work hard, you can not pass.

{ Present + as if / as though + Past perfect (had)
Past + as if / as though + Past perfect (had)
* He talks as if he knew everything.
* He talked as if he had known everything.
* He behaved as if he were a president.

⊛ Because / Because of
 (কারণ) (কারণে)

* I could not attend the meeting because I was sick.

* Because of my sickness, I could not attend the meeting.

⊛ { No sooner had → V₃ . . . that
 Scarcely had → V₃ . . . when
 Hardly had → V₃ . . . when } কিন্তু same work

আমরা যেখানে পৌঁছাতে না পৌঁছাতেই ট্রেনটি ছাড় দিল।

↳ No sooner had we reached the station than the train left.

→ Scarcely had when

→ (Hardly) had when

⊛ Though / Although → অন্য

Though he is poor, he is honest.

↳ In spite of / Despite his poverty, he is honest.

↳ বর. পর. of অ. ন

BCS Questions (Conjunction & Linkers)

① She is beautiful but she is not so beautiful as her mother.

② — glass is, for all practical purpose, a solid, its molecular structure is that of a liquid.

(Because / since / Although / If)

বিষয় idea connect কর। although.

③ How long did you wait?

(till lunch time / till he came)

Until six o'clock / since the morning)

২০০০ না পর্যন্ত

④ They suffered much (Until / since / as if / let alone) tornado had hit their house.

past + since + past perfect

Let alone → তুমি না (এবারে আমি দরকার করেছি ১০০ টাকা (or ১০০ টাকা))

I don't have ten taka let alone ১০০.

⑤ Water boils (if / unless / until / although) you heat it to 100°C.

↓ যদি
↓ যদি না
↓ ২০০০ না পর্যন্ত
→ যদিও

and, but, or, yet

Other job questions (Conjunctions)

① conjunction → (an / the / up / and)

② He is poor but honest → conjunction (কোনটি) ? → but

③ conjunction → (or / very / out / for)

④ Either → (or / nor / but / and)
Neither → (or / nor / but / and)

V+ing (কোনো কোনো ক্রিয়া):

① Today Gradually **R A T A N'S** Day
 Today Gradually Rapidly (Now) Day by day
 At present (still)
 At this (moment / time)

* She is (play) badminton now. (is playing) ✓
 * They are (watch) a cricket match at this moment.
 watching

② Cannot help / could not help (V+ing) ক্রিয়া
Feel like / would you mind

* cannot (help) (mind), feel (like) (V+ing)
 * I feel like taking a cup of tea.
 * Would (could) you mind opening the window.
 He cannot help going there.
 could not help

কিন্তু cannot
 but বসলে
 V1 বসে

③ V+(V+ing) ক্রিয়া * He started (play) music (playing) ✓

④ যদি কোনো sentence এর শুরুতে বসে (যেমন) Walking is a good exercise.
 তাহলে (V+ing) দিব।

* The girl came here dancing.

⑤ Preposition এর পর (V+ing) ক্রিয়া (ব্যাকক্রিয়া)
 কিছু ব্যাকক্রিয়া (to + V1) } with a view to } + (V+ing) ক্রিয়া
 Look forward to }
 get used to }

* He came here with a view to taking help.
 * I am looking forward to getting a good job.

৫৮-৫৯ পেজের সমস্যা এই দুই পেজ

(To + V₁) ଅବ୍ୟୟ (ଅବ୍ୟୟ) ରୂପ:

preposition ବା କ୍ରିୟା (V+ing) ରୂପ, କ୍ରିୟା ବାଚ୍ୟ (to + V₁)

ଉଦାହରଣ: with a view to } Supposed to be
Look forward to } Accustomed to
Get used to } Objection to

ଅସଂସ୍କୃତ କ୍ରିୟା (V₁ + ing) form ରୂପ:

- * You were supposed to be helping me with my home work.
- * This problem needs to be solved.
- * We need to complete our homework in time.
- * You have to do this.

Extra Rules

① simple sentence → 1 Sub + 1 Finite verb ... Verb
 ↓ ↓ ↓
 to+V₁ V₁ing V₃

Ⓐ to + V₁ → ଅବ୍ୟୟ ରୂପ

* We arranged a program to inspire (inspire) the village people.
 ↳ (to inspire) ✱

Ⓑ ଅବ୍ୟୟ (V + ing)

* They committed a crime to kill (kill) a bird.
 ↳ killing

Ⓒ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବାଚ୍ୟ (V₃) ରୂପ

* Football is an exciting game played (play) all over the world.
 ↳ played