

- To + Verb = infinitive
- To + Noun/Pronoun = Preposition



He ran *with great speed.*

The underlined part of the sentence is---

- a) noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle Phrase

He worked with all sincerity.

The underline phrase is---

- a) Noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle

He lives in the suburb of Dhaka.

▪ The underline phrase is---

- a) Noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle Phrase

He lives in the suburb of Dhaka.

▪ The underline phrase is---

- a) Noun phrase
- b) Adverb Phrase
- c) Adjective Phrase
- d) Participle Phrase

The girl with long hair is my cousin.

The underlined phrase functions as--

- a. Noun phrase
- b. Adverb Phrase
- c. Adjective Phrase
- d. Participle Phrase



Simple, Complex & Compound Sentence.pdf

Identify Phrase/Clause & Type

- I Like what I see.
- I expect that I shall get a prize.
- What he says is true.

Noun Clause

- I Like what I see (Object).
- I expect that I shall get a prize (Object).
- What he says is true (Subject).

- He knows all about art, but he doesn't know what he likes.

Noun Clause

- He knows all about art, but he doesn't know what he likes (Object).

- He never knows how much
money he wants.

Noun Clause

- He never knows how much money he wants (Object).

- Everything depends on how he performs.

Noun Clause

- Everything depends on how he performs (Object of Preposition).

- I suggest that he
visit a doctor.

Noun Clause

- I suggest that he visit
a doctor (Object).

Identify the clause

- The film **that we have watched today** is very exciting.

Adjective Clause

- The film that we have watched today is very exciting.
- Modifies 'the film'



- Pizza which most people love is not very healthy.



Adjective Clause

- Pizza *which most people love* is not very healthy.
- Modifies 'Pizza'

■ Grandpa remembers the old days

when there was no television.

Adjective clause

- Grandpa remembers the old days when there was no television.
- Modifies the old days.

- The book *which you gave*
me has been lost.

Adjective Clause

- The book *which you gave me* has been lost.
- Modifies ‘the book’

Adjective Clause Vs Adjective Phrase

- The umbrella *which has a broken handle* is mine.
- The umbrella *with a broken handle* is mine.

Adjective Clause Vs Adjective Phrase

- The umbrella *which has a broken handle* is mine.
(Adjective Clause).
- The umbrella *with a broken handle* is mine.
(Adjective Phrase)

- He met a girl whose eyes were blue.
- He met a girl with blue eyes.

- He met a girl **whose eyes were blue.** (Adjective Clause)
- He met a girl **with blue eyes.** (Adjective Phrase)

- We all admire a man *who is courageous.*
- We all admire a man *of courage.*

- We all admire a man *who is courageous.* (Clause)
- We all admire a man *of courage.* (Phrase)

Identify the clause

- The government failed to make the negotiation *because opposition did not want to help.*

- The government failed to make the negotiation *because opposition did not want to help.*
- The government failed. Why?

Adverbial Clause

- The government failed to make the negotiation *because opposition did not want to help.*

Identify the clause

- If you work hard, you will certainly prosper in life.

- **If you work hard**, you will certainly prosper in life.
- You will certainly prosper. If \rightarrow Condition

Adverbial Clause

- **If you work hard**, you will certainly prosper in life.

Strike while the iron is hot is an example of--

- a) Noun Clause
- b) Adverb Clause
- c) Adjective Clause
- d) Participle Clause

This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is--

- a) Noun Clause
- b) Adjective Clause
- c) infinitive Clause
- d) None of these

Behave as a gentleman behaves. The underline part is-

- a) Adverb clause
- b) Noun clause
- c) Adjective Clause
- d) Participle Clause

They were asked to wait till the signal was given'

- a) Adverb clause
- b) Noun clause
- c) Adjective Clause
- d) Participle Clause

The soup tastes too garlicky to eat.

- Here, the subject complement

describes. **It is an adjective phrase.**

Jenny is a star of the future.

- Here, the subject complement re-identifies. **It is a noun phrase.**

The girl in blue sharee is not my sister.

- Prepositional Phrase as an adjective

We were waiting for the bus.

- **Prepositional Phrase as an adverb**



Confusion

I know where he lives now.

I know the place where he lives now.

We shall go where he lives now.



Confusion

I know where he lives now.

Object

I know the place where he lives now.

Modifies 'the place'

We shall go where he lives now.

Modifies verb 'Go'



Confusion

I know where he lives now.

Noun clause

I know the place where he lives now.

Adjective clause

We shall go where he lives now.

Adverbial clause

He helped to build the roof.

- He helped
- কী সাহায্য করেছে?

to build the roof (Obj) → Noun Phrase



Confusion

The officer returned to help the inspectors.

The officer returned

কেন ফিরে এসেছে?

= To help the inspectors (adverbial phrase)



Confusion



We read so that we can learn.

Adverbial clause

I know the boy that stole the book.

Adjective clause

I know that he is honest.

Noun clause (object)



Confusion



Hiya opened the box to reveal a huge bull frog.

Hiya opened the box

কী খুলেছে?

= The box (Object → Noun)

কেন খুলেছে?

= To reveal..... (Adverb)



Confusion



The man on the stage is a genius.

Adjective Phrase

The man is on the stage.

Adverbial phrase

The news that he was ill is not true.



The news that he was ill is not true.

That he was ill = the news = is not true.

(Noun Clause)



The rule that people shall not enter this room must be obeyed.



The rule **that people shall not enter this room** must be obeyed. (Noun Clause)



The rat that I saw yesterday is in the kitchen.



The rat that I saw yesterday is in the kitchen.



Adj. Clause



The people **in the room** stood up to greet him.



Adj. Phrase

রুমের মানুষগুলো তাকে দাঁড়িয়ে অভিবাদন জানালো.



As I trust myself, I don't need to write a number on it.



Adv. Clause



We were sitting **side by side**.



Adv. Phrase



The lady **who lives across the street** is my aunt.



Adj. Clause



The reason **why Sandra went to law school** is that she didn't want to be a doctor.



Adj. Clause



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- Writing a diary is a very good practice to develop the writing skill.
- He is a man to depend on.
- His dream that he will be a B.C.S cadre finally came true.

**YOU CAN'T LIVE
YOUR LIFE FOR
OTHER PEOPLE
YOU'VE GOT TO DO
WHAT'S RIGHT FOR YOU
EVEN IF IT HURTS SOME
PEOPLE YOU LOVE**

– Nicholas Sparks



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