

☑ Phrase and Clause

Content Discussion

Phrase and Clause

Grammar-এর প্রধান উদ্দেশ্য হলো সঠিক, সুন্দর Sentence গঠন করা। কিন্তু মনে রাখতে হবে, এই সঠিক, সুন্দর ও প্রাজ্ঞল বাক্য গঠনের অত্যাৱশ্যকীয় উপাদান হলো phrase ও clause. তাই phrase ও clause সম্পর্কে এখানে প্রাথমিক ধারণা দেয়া হলো।

Phrase-এর বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ :

- A group of words নিয়ে গঠিত।
- Finite verb থাকে না।
- একটি single part of speech হিসেবে বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

For example :

Mr. Jamal bought a costly car.
sub verb obj

বাক্যটিতে "a costly car" একটি phrase কেননা এটি a group of words নিয়ে গঠিত হয়েছে। এখানে কোনো subject ও Finite verb নেই এবং বাক্যে object হিসেবে অর্থাৎ একটি মাত্র part of speech হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Examples :

- a) The man **injured by accident** has died.
- b) I saw a fox **without a tail.**
- c) The old woman left the village **bag and baggage.**

Clause

A clause is a group of words having at least one subject and finite verb and it is used as a part of a big sentence.

যেমন- Rasel has a pen **which is red.**

Clause-এর বৈশিষ্ট্যসমূহ :

- ◆ A group of words থাকবে।
- ◆ কমপক্ষে একটি subject ও একটি verb থাকবে।
- ◆ বাক্যের একটি অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হবে।
- ◆ সাধারণত একটি clause marker দিয়ে clauseটি শুরু হয়।

Exmaples :

- a) I saw a child **who was crying.**
- b) Monira looks beautiful, **but she is a dull student.**
- c) Kamal wants a teacher **who will be experienced.**

উপরের (a) নং বাক্যের who was crying একটি clause কারণ, এটি কয়েকটি Word নিয়ে গঠিত। একটি subject এবং একটি predicate verb (was crying) আছে। তাছাড়া এটি পূর্ণ কোনো বাক্য নয়। একটি অংশ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। তার 'who' clause marker হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। Clause ও phrase-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য হলো Clause-এ finite verb থাকে কিন্তু phrase-এ কোনো finite verb থাকে না।

Example of Changing Clause into Phrase :

Clause	Phrase
01. As he was honest, —	01. Because of his honesty/ Because of his being honest
02. Though I was ill, —	02. In spite of my illness/ In spite of my being ill
03. If you work hard, —	03. By working hard
04. If you do not study, —	04. Without studying.
05. When it was evening, —	05. In the evening
06. When he was four —	06. At the age of four
07. When it was daylight —	07. At daylight
08. When it is spring —	08. In the spring
09. As he arrived to the station,	09. At his arrival to the station.
10. When I was eating —	10. At the time of my eating.

Clause marker: Sentence-এ দুই বা ততোধিক Clause যুক্ত করার জন্য conjunction বা linker ব্যবহার করা হয় যাকে Clause marker বলে।

উল্লেখ্য, Sentence-এ যতগুলো Clause marker থাকবে তার থেকে একটি বেশি Clause থাকবে।

Co-ordinate clause markers: And, But, Or, Nor, So, Yet, For, Besides, After all. Moreover, Otherwise etc.

Adjective Clause marker: যে কোনো wh+word, যারা noun-এর পরে বসে।

যেমন- who, what, which, that ইত্যাদি।

I helped an old man whom everybody likes.

[এখানে whom- adjective clause marker.]

Adverbial Clause markers: When, where, How, Often, Since, As, Though, Although, If, Until, Because ইত্যাদি।

◆ If he comes, I will go.

[এখানে If - Adverbial clause marker]

Classification of clause

Clause প্রধানত তিন প্রকার- যথা-

- 1) Principal or Independent clause
- 2) Sub-ordinate or Dependent clause
- 3) Co-ordinate clause

Principal clause: যে clause তার অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অন্য কোনো clause-এর উপর নির্ভর করে না, তাকে Principal clause বলে। আর এটি অন্য কোনো clause-এর উপর নির্ভরশীল নয় বলে একে Independent clause ও বলা হয়ে থাকে।

Example: I have a friend who is a singer.

এখানে I have a friend একটি principal clause কারণ, এটিকে বাক্য থেকে আলাদা করে লিখলেও নিজে নিজে সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে।

যেমন- I have a friend (আমার একজন বন্ধু আছে।)

Co-ordinate Clause: যে clause দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণির clause কে co-ordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত করে তাকে co-ordinate clause বলে।

Example:

Gani Mia is a poor farmer, but he is honest.
Co-ordinate clause Co-ordinate clause

এখানে, সমশ্রেণির দুটি principal clause (Gani Mia is a poor man এবং he is honest) co-ordinating conjunction, 'but' দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়েছে। সুতরাং এরা প্রত্যেকে এক-একটি co-ordinate clause.

Note: Co-ordinating conjunction-গুলো হলো and, but, or, otherwise, therefore, only, whereas, on the contrary, still, yet, nevertheless etc.

একটি বাক্যে যদি একটি finite verb থাকে তাহলে ঐ বাক্যে কোনো Clause marker থাকে না।

যেমন: They are working hard for their betterment এই বাক্যে are হচ্ছে একটি finite verb। তাছাড়া আর কোনো finite verb নেই। তাই এই বাক্যে কোনো clause marker নেই।

Sub-ordinate clause: যে clause কখনো principal clause-এর সাহায্য ছাড়া নিজে নিজে অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না, তাকে sub-ordinate clause বলে। আর এটি principal clause-এর উপর নির্ভরশীল বলে একে Dependent clause ও বলা হয়ে থাকে।

Example:

Sumi wanted a pen which was costly
Principal Clause Sub-ordinate clause.

এখানে Which was costly একটি sub-ordinate clause কারণ, এটি principal clause (Sumi wanted a pen) ছাড়া অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করতে পারে না।

যেমন- which was costly (যেটি ছিল দামী) কিন্তু প্রশ্ন থেকে যায় কোনটি?

Note: Sub-ordinate clause-এর শুরুতে sub-ordinator/ Clause marker (That, If, What, Why, How,

Where, though, although, as though, as if, as, when, which, etc) থাকে।

Sub-ordinate Clause-এর ব্যবহার

Sub-ordinate clause দিয়ে কখনোই এবং কোনো অবস্থায় question করা যাবে না। প্রশ্ন করলে Principal clause দিয়ে করতে হবে। আর এ কারণে sub-ordinate clause এ কখনোই subject-এর আগে verb আসবে না।

Incorrect : Do you know where is he?

Correct : Do you know where he is?

Incorrect : I know where does he live?

Correct : I know where he lives.

Sub-ordinate Clause-এর প্রকারভেদ

Sub-ordinate Clause তিন প্রকার :

- 1) Noun Clause
- 2) Adjective Clause
- 3) Adverbial Clause

Noun Clause

(i) **Verb-এর Subject** হিসেবে :

That he has much money is known to all.

(তার যে প্রচুর টাকা আছে তা সবারই জানা)।

Who has done this will be punished.

(যে এই কাজটি করেছে তাকে শাস্তি দেওয়া হবে)।

(লক্ষ্য কর, উপরের দুটি বাক্য Passive)

(ii) **Verb-এর Object** হিসেবে:

I know that he has done it. (আমি জানি যে সে এটা করেছে)।

(iii) **Preposition-এর Object** হিসেবে :

I cannot understand the meaning of what he said.

(সে যা বলল তার অর্থ আমি বুঝতে পারিনি)।

Our prosperity depends on how hard we work.

(আমাদের উন্নতি নির্ভর করে আমরা কত কঠোর পরিশ্রম করি তার উপর)।

Do not think about what he said.

(সে যা বলেছিল তা নিয়ে ভেবো না)।

We informed the police of that we had caught a thief red handed.

(iv) **Verb-এর complement** হিসেবে :

a. This is what he said. (সে যা বলেছিল তা হলো এই)

এখানে is হলো linking verb; what he said হলো complement. কারণ this বলে যা বুঝানো হচ্ছে, what he said ও তাই। অর্থাৎ this = what he said.

b. The matter is that we had gone there.

(ব্যাপারটা হলো এই যে আমরা সেখানে গিয়েছিলাম)।

c. What I want to say is that it is difficult to do.
(আমি যা বলতে চাচ্ছি তা হলো এই যে, এই কাজটি কঠিন)।

d. Only what I desire is that he might be polite.

(শুধু আমি তার থেকে যা আশা করি তা হলো এই যে সে নম্র হোক)।

(v) **Noun বা Pronoun-এর apposition** হিসেবে :

1. The fact is clear to all. (ঘটনাটি সবার কাছে পরিষ্কার)

বাক্যটিতে সত্যটি কি তা বলা হয়নি। অর্থাৎ যে ঘটনাটি সবার কাছে পরিষ্কার তা বলা হয়নি। বাক্য গঠনের জন্য সেটা প্রধান নয়, তবে আমরা বক্তব্যকে আরও প্রত্যক্ষ এবং সহজবোধ্য করার জন্য সেই তথ্যটি এখানে সংযোজন করতে পারি। যেমন, মনে করা যাক ঘটনাটি হলো- সে একটি চোর, তাহলে এই তথ্যটি উপরের বাক্যের মধ্যে নিম্নরূপে প্রবেশ করিয়ে দিতে পারি :

❑ **The fact that he is a thief is clear to all.**

(সবার কাছে সত্য ঘটনাটি পরিষ্কার যে সে একটি চোর)।

2. The news that he was ill is not true.

(সে যে অসুস্থ ছিল এই সংবাদটি সত্য নয়)।

3. Your belief that the earth moves round the sun is false.

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

Noun Clause-কে identify-করার Short Techniques

am, is, are, was, were

Be verb (is, was)-এর immediate আগে বা পরে Preposition ও transitive verb-এর immediate পরে, বা বাক্যের subject হিসাবে যে clause থাকে তাকে Noun Clause বলে।

Example:

a) That she left her husband is known to all.

(এটি be verb (is)-এর আগে আছে। তাই এটি Noun clause)

b) My belief is that hard work brings success.

c) We do not understand how long she wants to remain unmarried.

(এখানে 'understand' verb-টি transitive verb। ফলে এরপরে clause-টি Noun clause.)

d. There is no point in what my friend suggested to me.

Adjective Clause : যে dependent clause-টি adjective-এর মত ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে Adjective/Relative Clause বলে।

Classification: Adjective/Relative Clause দুই প্রকার। যথা:

1. Restrictive adjective/Relative Clause.
2. Non-restrictive adjective/Relative Clause.

01. Restrictive Relative Clause: যে adjective clause-টি তার আগের Noun কে ব্যাখ্যা করে বা সংজ্ঞায়িত করে তাকে Restrictive relative clause বলে। এই clause-এর আগে বা পরে কোনো কমা থাকে না।

Example:

- a. The book which I bought is lost.
- b. The girl whom you saw in the park is my sister.

ব্যাখ্যা: Example-a ও b বাক্য দুটিতে clause দুটি (Which I bought, whom you saw in the park) যথাক্রমে book ও girlকে নির্দিষ্টভাবে সংজ্ঞায়িত করছে। যার ফলে এই clause দুটি restrictive relative clause.

02. Non-restrictive Relative Clause: যে adjective clause-টি তার antecedent-কে ব্যাখ্যা না করে তার সম্পর্কে নতুন তথ্য প্রদান করে, তাকে non-restrictive relative clause বলে। এ clause বাক্যের মধ্যে থাকলে এর আগে ও পরে একটি করে comma (,) থাকে এবং বাক্যের শেষে থাকলে শুধু আগে একটি কমা বসে। যেমন-

- a. My horse, which is in the stable, is an Arab.
- b. I went to your father, who promised to help me.

ব্যাখ্যা: Example a ও b বাক্য দুটিতে clause দুটি (which is in the stable ও who promised to help me) যথাক্রমে horse ও father-কে সংজ্ঞায়িত না করে বরং নতুন তথ্য প্রদান করছে। তাই clause দুটি non-restrictive relative clause.

Adverbial Clause: যে dependent clauseটি adverb-এর মত কাজ করে; অর্থাৎ স্থান, সময়, উদ্দেশ্য, পরিমাণ, ফলাফল, তুলনা, ধরন, কারণ, বৈপরীত্য প্রকাশ করে তাকে Adverbial clause বলে। যেমন- If you know her name, please tell me.

(1) **Adverb Clause of Time:** যে সকল adverb clause-এর শুরুতে after, before, whenever, as soon as, as long as, by the time, till, until, while এবং when থাকে, তাদেরকে adverb clause of time বলে। when দিয়ে clause শুরু হলে দেখতে হবে যদি এর আগে সময়বোধক কোনো noun থাকে, তবে ঐ clause হবে adjective clause আর যদি কোনো noun না থাকে বা সময়বোধক noun বাদে অন্য কোনো clause থাকে, তবে clauseটি adverb clause.

যেমন- When he came, I started driving.

⇒ Adverb Clause of Time

I remember the day when he was born.

⇒ Adjective Clause

(2) **Adverb Clause of Place:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে where, Wherever থাকে, তাকে adverb clause of place বলে। তবে where-এর ক্ষেত্রে লক্ষ্য রাখতে হবে যে where-এর আগে noun আছে কিনা। যদি noun না থাকে এবং nounটি স্থান নির্দেশক হয়, তবে শুধু সেক্ষেত্রেই clauseটি adjective clause হয়। কিন্তু যদি noun না থাকে বা noun থাকলে তা যদি স্থান না বোঝায়, তবে নিঃসন্দেহে clauseটি adverb clause. যেমন-

(a) Tuni lay in the field where the grass was thickest.

⇒ Adjective clause

(b) Wherever you go, I will follow you.

⇒ Adverb Clause of Place

(3) **Adverb Clause of Manner:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে how থাকে, তাকে সাধারণত adverb clause of manner বলে।

যেমন- He has a right to spend the money how he likes.

(4) **Adverb Clause of Cause/Reason:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে so, in, as much as, seeing that, because, since বা as থাকে adverb clause of cause/reason বলে।

যেমন- He could not attend the meeting because he was ill.

- (5) **Adverb clause of Concession:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে though, although, even if, even however থাকে, তাকে adverb clause of concession বলে। যেমন-
 a. Though the hall was crowded, they managed to find seats.
 b. Even if it is not fine, we must start.
- (6) **Adverb Clause of Degree :** যে adverb clause-এর আগে so/as + adj থাকে, তাকে adverb clause of degree বলে। যেমন-
 a. Rajeb is so/as intelligent as Faruk (is).
 b. Nirob was so/as innocent as I (was).
- (7) **Adverb Clause of Comparison:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে that, as like, as if, as though থাকলে, তাকে adverb clause of comparison বলে। যেমন-
 a. The others felt exactly as he did.
- (8) **Adverb Clause of Result:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে that এবং তার আগে so + adjective থাকে, তাকে adverb clause of result বলে।
 যেমন- It's so hot that I can sleep.
- (9) **Adverb clause of Purpose:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে so that, in order that, lest বা for fear থাকে, তাকে adverb clause of purpose বলে। যেমন-
 a. Place yourself there so that I may see your face clearly.
 b. He raised his hand in order that the bus might stop.
- (10) **Adverb clause of Restriction:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে as far as বা so far as থাকে তাকে adverb clause of restriction বলে।
 যেমন- As far as I can see, he cannot be more than thirty.
- (11) **Adverb clause of Indifference:** যে adverb clause এর শুরুতে whatever, whenever বা no matter what থাকে তাকে adverb clause of indifference বলে। যেমন-
 a. No matter what the others say, I stick to my opinions.
 b. Whatever he may say, you do not believe it.
- (12) **Adverb Clause of Parallelism:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে according as বা in proportion থাকে তাকে adverb clause of parallelism বলে। যেমন-

a. You may pay me little little, according as your salary falls due.

b. A man will not always succeed in proportion as he exerts himself.

- (13) **Adverb Clause of Contrast :** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে Whereas থাকে, তাকে Adverb Clause of Contrast বলে। যেমন- Whereas Shaheen had been delighted at the news, his wife saw that it might mean trouble.

- (14) **Adverb clause of Condition:** যে adverb clause-এর শুরুতে if, supposing, on condition that, suppose, unless, provided, in case, in, so far as বা so only adverb clause of condition বলে।

লক্ষ্য কর, **adjective clause** সাধারণত **relative pronoun (who, which, what)** ও **relative adverb** দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয়।

Noun Clauses and Adjective clauses side by side

Noun Clauses	Adjective Clauses
Tell me <u>who did it</u> .	I know the boy <u>who did it</u> .
Tell me <u>where he lives</u> .	Tell me the place <u>where he lives</u> .
Tell me <u>when he will come</u> .	Tell me the time <u>when he will come</u> .
I know <u>why he said so</u> .	I know the reason <u>why he said so</u> .
I know <u>how he did it</u> .	I know the way <u>how he did it</u> .

[N.B: উপরের উদাহরণগুলোতে দেখা যাবে, Noun Clause-এ কোনো antecedent নেই; কিন্তু adjective clause-এ সর্বদাই Antecedent আছে এবং Linker গুলি Antecedent-এর পরে বসেছে।]

আমরা জানি adverb কোন কাজ কিভাবে 'কখন' 'কোথায়' সংঘটিত হয় তা প্রকাশ করে। সুতরাং adverbial clause এই কাজগুলো করে। অর্থাৎ কোন adverbial clause when?-কখন? বা how?-কিভাবে? কোন কাজ ঘটে এই প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর দেয়।

- a) He told me the time when he would come.
 (adjective clause antecedent time কে modify করেছে)
- b) He decided when he would come (adverb phrase decided verb কে modify করেছে)

- c) He taught me the way (উপায়) how to do it.
(adjective clause : the way antecedent কে modify করেছে)

তাহলে দেখা গেল যে, **clause**-এর ব্যবহার অনুসারে একটি **clause** কখনও **noun clause**, কখনও **adjective clause**.

Different clauses with the same linker

Some linking Words are used in different Clauses in different ways. (অর্থ এবং প্রয়োগ অনুসারে একই Linking word দ্বারা যুক্ত Clause-গুলো ভিন্ন ধরনের হতে পারে)

That:

- (i) I know that he is honest,
[Noun clause-Object to 'know'.]
(ii) I know the boy that stole the book.
[Adj. cl.—qualifying 'boy'.]
(iii) We read that we can learn,
[Adv. cl.—modifying 'read' for purpose.]

Where:

- (i) I know where he lives now.
[Noun clause—Object to 'know'.]
(ii) I know the place where he lives now.
[Adj. cl. qualifying the noun 'place'.]
(iii) The place where Fatima was born in Rajbari.
[Adj. cl. qualifying 'place'.]

When:

- (i) I know when he will come back.
[Noun clause—Object to 'know'.]
(ii) I know the time when he will come back.
[Adj. cl. qualifying the noun 'time'.]
(iii) [Adv. cl. modifying 'time']
(iv) We shall go when he comes.
[Adv. cl. modifying the verb 'go'.]

Why:

- (i) I know why he looks so sad.
[Noun clause—Object to. 'know'.]
(ii) I know the reason why he looks so sad.
[Adj. cl. qualifying the noun 'reason'.]

Who:

- (i) Do you know who did it?
[Noun clause—Object to 'know']
(ii) Do you know the boy who did it?
[Adj. clause—qualifying the noun 'boy']

Which:

- (i) Do you know which is what?
[Noun clause—Object to 'know']
(ii) This is the pen which writes well
[Adj. Clause qualifying 'pen']
(iii) Which is preferable is not known to me.
[N. clause—Subject to 'is known'.]

Whether :

- (i) I asked her whether she would do it or not.
[Noun clause—Object to 'ask'.]
(ii) I shall support you whether (you are) right or wrong.
[Adv. cl.—modifying 'support'.]

Reduced Clause:

সাধারণত নির্ভরশীল/Dependent clauseটিকে যখন সংক্ষেপে বলা হয় তখন সেই clauseটিকে reduced clause বলে।

কোনো Clause-কে Reduced করলে Phrase-এ তার পূর্বের অর্থ/উদ্দেশ্য বজায় থাকবে। Noun Clause-কে Reduce করা যায় না, তবে Adjective/Adverb Clause-কে Reduce করা যায়।

Reduced Adjective Clause:

যদি Principal Clause এবং Sub-ordinate Clause-এর Subject একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু হয়, তাহলে Adjective Clause-Reduce করা যায়।

Reduce করার নিয়ম :

- Clause marker এবং be verb বাদ দিতে হবে।
- Sub-ordinate clause-এর Main verb-কে Participle-এ পরিণত করতে হবে। Sentence-টি Active form-এ থাকলে main verb-এর Present Participle হবে। Sentence-টি Passive form-এ থাকলে Main verb-এর Past Participle হবে।
- Be verb-এর পরে main verb না থাকলে be verb ও clause marker বাদ দিতে হবে। বাকি অংশ অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে।

Ex: All of the money that was accepted has already been released.

All of the money accepted has already been released.

Note:

- Clause Marker টি Sentence-এর Object হলে তাকে Reduced করা যাবে না।

Ex: The books that I checked out of the library are due today.

কারণ: books- subject-টি check verb -এর Subject নয় এবং বই নিজে check করতে পারে না, checked হয়।

ii. Whose দিয়ে কোনো Adjective Clause শুরু হলে, তা Reduced করা যায় না। Reduce করলে অর্থ পরিবর্তন হয়ে যায়।

Ex: The woman whose son is blocking the entrance works upstairs.

iii. কোনো Adjective Clause যা Sentence-এ Adverb হিসেবে অর্থ প্রকাশ করে, তাকে Reduce করা যাবে না।

Ex: The time when Andrew arrived was inconvenient.

Teacher Student Work

01. I saw the gardener watering the plants in the school garden.

- (a) Gerund Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Participle Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

02. Students involved in politics are likely to spoil their future life.

- (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

03. He was working for his friend with eagerness.

- (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

04. The accident took place before my eyes.

- (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Prepositional Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Noun Phrase

05. They have gone to see the fair.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

06. It is bad to speak ill of others.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

07. He went to see the exhibition.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Prepositional Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase

08. Swimming in the river is dangerous.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Participle Phrase

09. I went to school in spite of illness.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

10. We stood as soon as the teacher entered.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Conjunction Phrase

11. The school stands by the side of the river.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

12. Some of the boys—did not come.

- a) I invited (b) whom I invited them
c) whose I invited (d) I invited them

13. I am working hard to come out successful.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

14. Mr. Nurul Haque is a man of parts.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

15. I heard people shouting in the street at dead of night.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

16. I know where he lives.

- a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverb clause (d) Conjunction

17. I know the place where he lives.

- a) Main clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverbial clause (d) Noun clause

18. I will go where he lives.

- a) Main clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverbial clause (d) Noun clause

19. I know the way how he did it.

- a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverb clause (d) Conjunction

20. He came when I was ill.

- a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Conjunction clause (d) Noun clause

21. Work hard so that you may succeed.

- a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverbial clause (d) Main clause

22. The patient had died before the doctor came.

- a) Main clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverbial clause (d) Noun clause

23. He will not go because he is ill.

- a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Conjunction clause (d) Noun clause

24. Since you are ill, you need not come.

- a) Conjunction clause (b) Adjective clause
c) Adverbial clause (d) Noun clause

25. He was so angry that he could not speak.

- a) Main clause (b) Adjective clause

- c) Adverbial clause (d) Noun clause

26. I shall go where you work.

- (a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
(c) Main clause (d) Noun clause

BCS Previous Questions

01. 'Take the bull by the horns.' [44th BCS]
 a. To challenge the enemy with courage.
 b. Force the enemy to submit
 c. Out of one's wit
 d. Surrender before the enemy
02. 'Strike while the iron is hot' is an example of — [41th BCS]
 a. Noun clause b. Adjective clause
 c. Adverbial clause d. Subordinate clause
03. This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is— [37th BCS]
 a. A noun phrase. b. An adjective phrase.
 c. An adjective clause. d. None of the three.
04. He worked with all sincerity. The underlined phrase is— [37th BCS]
 a. A noun phrase. b. An adjective phrase.
 c. An infinitive phrase. d. An adverbial phrase.
05. Select the correct sentence. [41th BCS]
 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.
06. I have read the book—you lent me. [40th BCS]
 a. that b. whom
 c. whose d. what
07. Water boils—you heat it to 100° Centigrade. [24th BCS]
 a. unless b. until
 c. if d. although
08. Tell me—that. [24th BCS]
 a. whom told you b. that told you
 c. who told you d. told you
09. The children studied in a class room— windows were never pended. [22nd BCS]
 a. that b. which
 c. where d. whose
10. Which of the following sentences is correct [16th BCS]
 a. That shirt which he bought is blue in colour
 b. The shirt that which he bought is blue in colour
 c. Which shirt he bought is blue in colour
 d. The shirt which he bought is blue in colour
11. My uncle has three sons — work in the same office. [20th BCS]
 a. All of them b. who all
 c. they all d. all of whom
12. I count _____ your help. (২৩তম বিসিএস)
 a. after b. upon
 c. for d. with
13. Choose the correct sentence. [10th BCS]
 a. The man that said that was a fool.
 b. The man who said that was a fool.
 c. The man whom said that was a fool.
 d. The man which said that was a fool.
14. 'He ran with great speed.' [40th BCS]
 The underlined part of the sentence is a-
 a. noun phrase b. adverb phrase
 c. adjective phrase d. participle phrase

☞ Answer sheet ☜

01	A	02	C	03	C	04	D	05	C
06	A	07	C	08	C	09	D	10	D
11	D	12	B	13	B	14	B		

Practice Questions

- 01. — glass is, for all practical purposes, a molecular structure is that of a liquid.**
 (a) because (b) since
 (c) although (d) if
- 02. The right word to fit in the gap of the following sentence: Give her a telephone number to ring — she gets lost.**
 (a) Whether (b) In case
 (c) Unless (d) Perhaps
- 03. You can go wherever you like.**
 (a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause
 (c) Conjunction (d) Adverb clause
- 04. You may do it as you please.**
 (a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Conjunction clause (d) Noun clause
- 05. I shall help you on condition that you help me.**
 (a) Adverb clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Noun clause (d) Pronoun and antecedent
- 06. He has more time than I have.**
 (a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Conjunction clause (d) Noun clause
- 07. My grandfather told a story which was very interesting.**
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Adverbial clause (d) Main clause
- 08. The doctor attends whenever he is called in.**
 (a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Conjunction clause (d) Noun clause
- 09. No one knows who he is.**
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Adverbial clause (d) Main clause
- 10. He reads in order that he may be successful.**
 (a) Adverbial clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Conjunction clause (d) Noun clause
- 11. I know the reason why he said so.**
 (a) Noun clause (b) Adjective clause
 (c) Adverb clause (d) Conjunction
- 12. I know how he did it.**
 (a) Adjective clause (b) Noun clause
 (c) Conjunction (d) Adverb clause
- 13. They tried to solve their problems.**
 (a) Noun Phrase (b) Possessive Phrase
 (c) Adjective Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase
- 14. What is a phrase?**
 a) a group of words to express certain ideas
 b) noun and adverbs are combined together to express ideas
 c) noun and adjective are combined together to express ideas
 d) a group of related words used as a single part of speech.
- 15. I carry drinking water with me whenever I go out.**
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
 (c) Noun Phrase (d) Participle Phrase
- 16. I saw the gardener watering the plants in the school garden.**
 (a) Gerund Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Participle Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase
- 17. Students involved in politics are likely to spoil their future life.**
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adjective Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase
- 18. He was working for his friend with eagerness.**
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adjective Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase
- 19. The accident took place before my eyes.**
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Prepositional Phrase
 (c) Adjective Phrase (d) Noun Phrase
- 20. They have gone to see the fair.**
 (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase
- 21. It is bad to speak ill of others.**
 (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

22. He went to see the exhibition.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Prepositional Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase

23. Swimming in the river is dangerous.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Participle Phrase

24. I went to school in spite of illness.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

25. We stood as soon as the teacher entered.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Conjunction Phrase

26. A sleeping fox cannot catch a hare.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Verbal Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

27. The boy will come round very soon.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Verbal Phrase

28. Karim as well as his friends went there.

- (a) Prepositional Phrase (b) Conjunction Phrase
(c) Noun Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

29. A rose is beautiful to look at.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

30. I saw him on the way.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Conjunction Phrase

31. The school stands by the side of the river.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

32. He failed through ill luck.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Prepositional Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

33. Everybody loves traveling aboard.

- (a) Gerun Phrase (b) Participle Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

34. He tried once and again to pass the examination.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Conjunction Phrase

35. I am working hard to come out successful.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

36. Mr. Nurul Haque is a man of parts.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

37. I heard people shouting in the street at dead of night.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

38. He left town to keep away from the din and bustle of it.

- (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Article Phrase

39. I met the headmaster on behalf of the students.

- (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

40. The storm uprooted the tree with great violence.

- (a) Prepositional Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase

41. To tell a lie is a great sin.

- (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

42. I found him reading a story book.

- (a) Noun Phrase (b) Gerund Phrase
(c) Adjective Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

43. There is a nice garden in front of my reading room.

- (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

44. He is superior to me in point of age.

- (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
(c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase

45. To run in the sun sometimes becomes harmful to health.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
46. He is at the point of death.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
47. Bread and butter is my favourite food.
 (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Conjunction Phrase (d) Adverbial Phrase
48. He came to see me.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
49. The boy came to me in the hope of getting some help.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Prepositional Phrase
 (c) Noun Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
50. Not only he but also his brother has done the great work.
 (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Article Phrase
51. I welcome you with all my heart.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
52. The lion is called a beast of prey.
 (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Article Phrase
53. He made a maiden speech before public.
 (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Main Phrase
54. The boy feels like a fish out of water in a new place.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
55. The boy is reading with great attention.
 (a) Adverbial Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Prepositional Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
56. The sinner will suffer in the long run.
 (a) Prepositional Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
57. The man walking along the road have different colours and fragrance.
 (a) Gerund Phrase (b) Participle Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Noun Phrase
58. He is the black sheep of the society.
 (a) Adjective Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Article Phrase
59. The man in the street knows it.
 (a) Prepositional Phrase (b) Noun Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Adjective Phrase
60. I want a pen to write with.
 (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase
61. I like playing cricket.
 (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase
62. He hopes to get the prize.
 (a) Noun Phrase (b) Adjective Phrase
 (c) Adverbial Phrase (d) Prepositional Phrase

❧ Answer sheet ❧

01	C	02	B	03	D	04	A	05	A	06	A	07	B	08	A	09	A
10	A	11	A	12	B	13	A	14	D	15	C	16	C	17	C	18	A
19	A	20	D	21	C	22	C	23	A	24	D	25	D	26	A	27	D
28	B	29	D	30	C	31	D	32	D	33	A	34	C	35	C	36	A
37	C	38	B	39	D	40	C	41	B	42	C	43	D	44	C	45	B
46	C	47	B	48	A	49	B	50	B	51	A	52	B	53	B	54	B
55	A	56	C	57	B	58	B	59	D	60	D	61	A	62	A		