SHAHID ENGLISH CARE
WE START FROM THE END OF YOUR DESIRE....

Clauses/Phrases

Subject	English 2nd Paper	Lecture		Topic	Grammar
Name		Roll No		Batch	

COMPLETING SENTENCE কি?

একটা বাক্য যখন মনের ভাব সম্পুর্নভাবে প্রকাশ করতে পারে না তখন সেই বাক্যকে সম্পুর্ণ করতে আরো বাক্য বা বাক্যাংশ যোগ করে বাক্যের অর্থের সম্পুর্ণতা দান করতে হয়।

Completing Sentence এ কী কী ব্যবহার হয়?

- ⇨ একটা পূর্ণ বাক্য অর্থাৎ (subject + verb + object + extension)
- ⇨ Phrase / phrasal word/ gerund (V_{ing})
- ⇨ Infinitive part (to + V_1 + বাকি অংশ)
- ⇨ Relative pronoun + clause etc.

Completing করার সময় যা মনে রাখা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ⇨ Subject বের করার সময় Verb কে প্রশ্ন করতে হয়ঃ- **কে বা কারা** দ্বারা
- ⇨ Object বের করার সময় Verb কে প্রশ্ন করতে হয়ঃ- **কি বা কাকে** দ্বারা
- ⇨ Extension বের করার সময় Verb কে প্রশ্ন করতে হয়ঃ- **কখন/ কোথায়/ কিভাবে** দ্বারা
- ⇨ to এর পরে verb এর প্রথম রুপ বসে। যদি to এর পরে verb বসানো হয় তা যদি আগের subject এর সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ন না হয় তাহলে passive করতে হয়। সেক্ষেত্রে to + be +V_3 বসিয়ে সম্পন্ন করতে হয়।
- ⇨ Relative pronoun (Who/ which/ what / that/ when প্রভৃতি) থাকলে clause (Subject + verb + object + extension) বসে। তবে who থাকলে subject বসানো লাগে না।
- ⇨ বাক্য Active না Passive হবে তা নির্ভর করে বাক্যের Verb এর উপরে। Verb কে **কে বা কারা** দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে যে subject পাওয়া যাবে তা যদি Verb এর আগে থাকে তাহলে সেটা active বাক্য আর যদি **কি বা কাকে** দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাওয়া যায় তা যদি Verb এর আগে থাকে তাহলে passive বাক্য করতে হবে।
- ⇨ সাধারনতঃ দুই পাশের Verb একটা ধারাবাহিকতা মেনে চলে। একপাশে present থাকলে অপর পাশে একই Verb প্যাটার্নের Present / Future হয়। আবার একপাশে Past থাকলে অপর পাশে একই Verb প্যাটার্নের Past/ Future Past (অর্থাৎ Future ax /modal Verb এর past form) হয়।
- ⇨ তবে **"অবাস্তব কল্পনা/ অস্বাভাবিক ঘটনা/ কাল্পনিক অবস্থা/ বা যার দ্বারা যে কাজ করা / ঘটানো সম্ভব নয় তার উপর তেমন কাজ অর্পন করা"** এমন বর্ণনা করলে স্বাভাবিক Verb প্যাটার্ন হয় না। এক্ষেত্রে সাধারনত to be verb বসলে were এবং to have verb বসলে had এবং main verb বসলে V_2 বসে।
- ⇨ সবসময়ই মনে রাখা দরকার **"অল্প কথায় কাজ হলে বেশী কথার দরকার কী? "**
- ⇨ বাক্য সম্পন্ন করতে হলে পরিক্ষার প্রশ্নে দেয়া বাক্যের সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ উত্তর করতে হবে।

TOO ---- TO অথবা ENOUGH ---- TO

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ Too এর পরে Adjective বসে এবং Enough এর আগে adjective (মাঝে মাঝে adverb ও বসে।)
- ❖ Simple sentence গঠন করতে এই প্যাটার্ণ ব্যবহার করা হয়। (এর কাছাকাছি অর্থ প্রকাশ করে so+ adj + that এর প্যাটার্ন (Complex Sentence)।
- ❖ এ ধরনের বাক্যে NP এর অবস্থা বর্ননা করে তার পক্ষে কোন কাজ করা সম্ভব / অসম্ভব এমন মনোভাব প্রকাশ হয়।
- ❖ যেহেতু to রয়েছে তাই এর পর infinitive বসবে। এবং কোন subject / ax verb না বসে সরাসরি V_1 বসে।

Structure 01:-

01.a) Sub + verb + too + adj / adv + (for + personal object যদি দুই পাশের subject ভিন্ন ভিন্ন থাকে) + to + verb-এর base form + বাকি অংশ + .

- He is too weak to attend the meeting in time.
- The tea is too hot for me to drink at this moment.

01.b) Sub + verb + adj / adv + enough + (for + personal object) + to + verb-এর base form + বাকি অংশ + .

- He is brave enough to fight with a tiger.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
The man was too weak ----------.	The man was too weak **to walk.**
The load is too heavy for her ----------.	The load is too heavy for her **to carry**.
---------- to complete in time.	**He works too slowly** to complete in time.
It is too interesting a matter for us ---------.	It is too interesting a matter for us **to overlook**.
Rimi is strong enough to ---------.	Rimi is strong enough to **defeat an ybody.**
Jerry had enough intelligence ---------.	Jerry had enough intelligence to **get love.**
He has too much money to --------.	He has too much money to **purchase anything**.
At times it creates too many problems for me -----.	At times it creates too many problems for me to **solve**.

SO ------ THAT

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- So এবং that এর মাঝে adjective বসে। এবং এতই ..... যে এমন অর্থ দেয়। (মাঝে মাঝে adverb ও বসে।)
- Complex sentence গঠন করতে এই প্যাটার্ণ ব্যবহার করা হয়। (এর কাছাকাছি অর্থ প্রকাশ করে too+ adj + to এর প্যাটার্ন (Simple Sentence) ।
- **"সে এতই গরীব যে কাপড়টা কিনতে পারে না। বা সে এতই মেধাবী যে সহজেই অংকটি সমাধান করতে পারে।"** এমন অর্থ দেয়।
- যেহেতু that রয়েছে তাই এর পর Clause (অর্থাৎ sub+ verb + ext) বসবে।

Structure 02:-

02.a) Sub_1 + verb + so + adj / adv + that + sub_2 (Verb কে কে বা কারা দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করে) + can /could / cannot / could not + $verb_1$+ বাকি অংশ + .

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
The patient was so weak ---------.	The patient was so weak that **he could not walk.**
Their throats were so dry ---------.	Their throats were so dry that **they couldn't speak.**
He is so expert that ---------.	He is so expert that he **can solve it easily.**
She is ------- that she can understand it quickly.	She is **so intelligent** that he can understand it quickly.
He plays so skillfully --------. (modal ব্যবহার না করে করুন)	He plays so skillfully that **everybody gets amused.**

SO THAT অথবা IN ORDER THAT

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- So that = যাতে; in order that = উদ্দেশ্যে। কোন কাজ যাতে করতে পারে বা কোন কাজ করার উদ্দেশ্যে কোন কাজ করে/ করতো/ করবে বোঝায় আগের clause এ। এবং পরের clause এ যে কাজ করতে পারে/ পারতো/ পারবে বোধক clause বসে। যেহেতু পারে/ পারতো/ পারবে বোঝায় পরের clause এ তাই পরের clause এ can/ could/ may /might / will যুক্ত verb বসানো হয়।
- দুটো clause বিধায় গঠনটা complex sentence এর।
- "সে লাইব্রেরীতে গিয়েছিল যাতে সে বইটা কিনতে পারে" এমন অর্থ দেয়।
- যেহেতু that রয়েছে তাই এর পর Clause (অর্থাৎ sub+ verb + ext) বসবে।

03.1) Sub_1 + verb ----- + so that / in order that + sub_2 + can /could / may / might / will + $verb_1$+ বাকি অংশ + .

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
The girl read attentively so that --------.	The girl read attentively so that **she could pass.**
We eat so that ----------.	We eat so that we may live. (সম্ভাবনা অর্থে)
The lady flattered John so that ---------.	The lady flattered John so that she could exploit him.
---------- that they may get harvest.	The farmers sow seeds that they may get harvest
I closed the door so that he --------.	I closed the door so that he might not enter the room.
She saved money in order that ---------.	She saved money in order that she could buy a gift

PROVIDED / PROVIDED THAT / PROVIDING THAT / IF / WHETHER / IN CASE

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- **'যদি'** অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। শর্তযুক্ত বাক্য তৈরি হয় এ গঠন দ্বারা। যদি একটা কাজ হয় তাহলে অন্য একটা কাজ হবে এমন বোঝায়।
- বর্তমানে (**V_1/ $V_{s/es}$**/ have/has+ V_3) একটা কাজ হলে ভবিষ্যতে (**shall /will/ may/can+ V_1 /shall have / may have/ can have/ + V_3)** আরেকটি কাজ হবে (real conditional এর ক্ষেত্রে দুই পাশেই বর্তমান রুপ বসতে পারে) বোঝায় বা অতীতে (**V_2** / had +V_3) একটা কাজ করলে ঐ অতীত কালের ভবিষ্যতে (**could/ might /would+ V_1 / could have/might have/ would have + V_3)** আরেকটি কাজ হতো এমন বোঝায়।
- দুটো clause বিধায় গঠনটা complex sentence এর।

❖ **"যদি সে ভালভাবে পড়ে তাহলে সে ভাল রেজাল্ট করবে বা যদি সে দলে উপস্থিত থাকতো তাহলে দলটি খেলায় জিততো।"** এমন অর্থ দেয়।

❖ যেহেতু complex sentence তাই উভয় পাশে Clause (অর্থাৎ sub+ verb + ext) বসবে।

Structure 04:-

4.a) Sub1 + **verb$_1$** ----- + provided / provided that / providing that / if / whether / in case + sub2 + **can/may/ will / + V$_1$** + বাকি অংশ + .

4.b) Sub1 + **verb$_2$** ----- + provided / provided that / providing that / if / whether / in case + sub2 + could/might /would / + V$_1$ + বাকি অংশ + .

4.c) Sub1 + **have/ has + V$_3$** ----- + provided / provided that / providing that / if / whether / in case + sub2 + **can have/may have / will have / + V$_3$** + বাকি অংশ + .

4.d) Sub1 + **had+ V$_3$** ----- + provided / provided that / providing that / if / whether / in case + sub2 + **could have/might have / would have / + V$_3$** + বাকি অংশ + .

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
She will shine in life provided that ---------.	She will shine in life provided that **she works hard**.
The plane will take off provided ---------.	The plane will take off provided **the weather is good.**
I must agree to go providing that --------.	I must agree to go providing that **my expenses are paid.**
---------- if circumstances favour us.	**We'll start our programme** if circumstances favour us.
I've bought a chicken in case ---------.	I've bought a chicken in case **her sister stays to lunch.**
I'm not sure whether/if ---------.	I'm not sure whether/if **I'll have time.**
Let's buy a bottle of wine in case ---------.	Let's buy a bottle of wine in case **Roger comes.**

LEST ---- SHOULD অথবা IN CASE --- SHOULD

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

❖ আমরা অনেক সময় কোন একটা কাজ করি কোন ভয় থেকে। যদি কাজটা না করা হয় তাহলে ভয় থেকে যায় যে কাজ করা হচ্ছে তার বীপরিত কিছু ঘটতে পারে। এরুপ ভয় থেকে যে কাজ গুলো করা হয় সেগুলোর জন্য এই প্যাটার্ন ব্যবহার করা হয়।

❖ বাক্যে দুটো clause থাকে। Lest / in case এর পরের অংশে আমাদের should/ might + V$_1$ বসাতে হয়।

❖ তবে ক্ষেত্রবিশেষে এবং subjunctive mood-এর ক্ষেত্রে should / might / would বসে না।

❖ দুটো clause বিধায় গঠনটা complex sentence এর।

❖ **"তারা দ্রুত হাটছে এই ভয়ে যে তারা ক্লাস মিস করতে পারে।"** এরুপ অর্থ দেয়।

❖ যেহেতু complex sentence তাই উভয় পাশে Clause (অর্থাৎ sub+ verb + ext) বসবে।

Structure 05

05. a) Sub$_1$ + verb --- + lest / in case + sub$_2$ + should / might / would + V$_1$ + বাকি অংশ + .

05. b) Sub$_1$ + verb ----- + lest / in case + sub$_2$ + V$_1$ + বাকি অংশ + . (subjunctive অংশ দেখুন)

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
I wrote down her address in case --------.	I wrote down her address in case **I should forget it**.
I've bought a chicken in case ---------.	I've bought a chicken in case **Rafi should stay to lunch.**
They kept watch all night lest ---------.	They kept watch all night lest **robbers might come.**
We must take care lest ---------.	We must take care lest **evil thoughts enter our hearts**.
We must take immediate action lest, ----.	We must take immediate action lest, **it grow worse**.
He hid in the woods lest ----------.	He hid in the woods lest **the soldiers might find him.**
---------- you should miss the train.	**Walk fast lest** you should miss the train.

UNLESS / IF NOT / EXCEPT IF

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

❖ অর্থ যদি না। এ ধরনের বাক্যে কোন একটা কাজ না করলে আরেকটা কাজ হবে বা হবে না বোঝায়।

❖ যেহেতু নেগেটিভ অর্থ দেয় তাই not বসে না। পরের অংশে বাক্যের অর্থ অনুযায়ী negative / positive হবে।

❖ যদি একটা কাজ না হলে আরেকটি কাজ হবে এমন বোঝালে পরের অংশে will/ may/can + V$_1$ বসে।

❖ যদি একটা কাজ না হলে আরেকটি কাজ হতো এমন বোঝালে পরের অংশে would/ might / could + V$_1$ বসে।

❖ পরের অংশ যদি নেতিবাচক অর্থ দেয় তাহলে not বসে।

❖ দুটো clause বিধায় গঠনটা complex sentence এর।

❖ **"যদি তুমি এখনই প্রস্তুত না হও তাহলে তুমি ট্রেন মিস করবে ।"** এরুপ অর্থ দেয়।

Structure 06

06.a) Unless/Except if + sub1 + affirmative verb$_1$ ---- + ,+ sub2 + will/ may/ can (not) + V$_1$----.

06.b) Sub1 + will/ may/ can (not) + V$_1$ ----- + unless/except if + sub2 + affirmative verb$_1$ ------.

06.c) Unless/ Except if + sub1 + verb$_2$ ----- +,+ sub2 + would/ might/ could (not) + V$_1$---.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
Unless you start at once, --------.	Unless you start at once, you will miss the train.
Please come here tomorrow unless --------.	Please come here tomorrow unless I phone.
I'll take the job unless -------.	I'll take the job unless the pay is too low.
My wife will be upset if -------.	My wife will be upset if I don't get back tomorrow.
----------, my father will be angry.	If I do not study properly, my father will be angry.

I'll be back tomorrow except if --------.	I'll be back tomorrow except if there's a plane strike.

UNTIL এবং TILL

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ Till এবং until প্রায় একই অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় বলে এদের যে কোনটিই ব্যবহার করা যায়।
- ❖ Until শব্দের অর্থ যে পর্যন্ত না (till not) এবং till শব্দের অর্থ যে পর্যন্ত (up to)।
- ❖ মনে রাখতে হবে যে, until / till-এর পরে clause ব্যবহৃত না হলে until / till দ্বারা একই অর্থ প্রকাশ পায়।
- ❖ তবে যেহেতু until দ্বারা negative বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ পায় তাই until দ্বারা যে clause-টি শুরু হয় সে clause-এ no বা not বসে না। আবার till দ্বারা affirmative বোধক অর্থ প্রকাশ পায় বলে till দ্বারা যে clause-টি শুরু হয় সে clause-টি negative দিয়ে করতে হয়।

Structure 07

07.a) Until / till + affirmative clause **07.b)** Till + negative clause

07.c) Till / until + word / phrase

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
Wait until --------.	Wait until the rain stops.
Await me till --------.	Await me till I do not come back.
His mother will be nursing him until -------.	His mother will be nursing him until he comes round.
My wife will wait till -------.	My wife will wait till I do not telephone.
---------- until / till I hear from you.	I'll wait until / till I hear from you.

AS LONG AS / SO LONG AS

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ As long as / so long as এর অর্থ যতক্ষণ পর্যন্ত ।এ ধরনের sentence দ্বারা condition প্রকাশ করা যায়।
- ❖ মনে রাখতে হবে যে, as long as / so long as এর পরে সাধারনত affirmative clause ব্যবহৃত হয়

Structure 08:

08. a) Sub1 + verb ------- + as long as / so long as + sub2 + affirmative verb ------.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
He's welcome to stay as long as --------.	He's welcome to stay as long as I can afford.
I'll remember that day as long as -------.	I'll remember that day as long as I live.
---------- so long as you drive carefully.	You may take my car so long as you drive carefully
Wait here as long as -------.	Wait here as long as it rains.
Allah will be with us so long as -------.	Allah will be with us so long as our aim is honest.
---------- as long as she could.	Shahina worked as long as she could

IT IS TIME / IT IS HIGH TIME

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ It is time / It is high time এর পরে infinitive phrase কিংবা past indefinite tense-এর clause উভয়ই ব্যবহার করা যায়।
- ❖ তবে কোন কাজ করার সঠিক সময় হয়েছে বুঝাতে infinitive phrase বসে এবং কোন কাজ করার সঠিক সময় ইতোমধ্যে পার হয়ে গেছে তাই বিলম্ব না করে এ মুহূর্তেই কাজটি শুরু করা উচিত বুঝানোর জন্য past indefinite tense-এর clause ব্যবহার করতে হয়।
- ❖ উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ধরনের sentence দ্বারা present tense-এর অর্থ প্রকাশ পায়। It is time এর পরিবর্তে It is high time ব্যবহার করলে বেশি জোর / গুরুত্ব বুঝায়।
- ❖ Infinitive phrase = to + V_1 যুক্ত phrase

Structure 09:

09.a) It is time / It is high time + (for + object) + to + V_1+ বাকি অংশ + .

09.b) It is time / It is high time + sub_2 + V_2+ বাকি অংশ + .

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
It is time to --------.	It is time to **start the work.**
It is high time for us to --------.	It is high time for us to **attack the enemy.**
It is time we -------.	It is time we **started our business.**
---------- time they changed their eating habits.	**It's high** time they changed their eating habits.
It's time we -------.	It's time we **earned our livelihood.**

LET ALONE

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ Let alone-এর অর্থ হলো **ভাবা যায় না**, **এ কথা বলা নিঃপ্রয়োজন**, **তো দূরের কথা** অথবা **তা আর এমনকি** ইত্যাদি।
- ❖ Let alone দ্বারা সাধারনত negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করলেও ক্ষেত্রবিশেষে affirmative অর্থও প্রকাশ করতে পারে।
- ❖ এ ধরনের বাক্যে দুটো জিনিষের মাঝে তুলনা করা হয়। সাধারনত, প্রথম অংশে ছোট বিষয় এবং পরের অংশে বড় বিষয় থাকে। তবে এর বিপরীতও হয় সময়ে সময়ে।

Structure 10:

10. a) Sub + negative verb + তুলনামূলক ছোট বস্তু + কমা (,) + let alone + তুলনামূলক বড় বস্তু।

10. b) Sub + affirmative verb + তুলনামূলক বড় বস্তু + কমা (,) + let alone + তুলনামূলক ছোট বস্তু।

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি

He can't swim one kilometre, let alone --------.	He can't swim one kilometre, let alone ten kilometres.
She cannot visit a small town, let alone -------.	She cannot visit a small town, let alone a big city.
----------, let alone one shirt.	I can purchase ten shirts, let alone one shirt.
Lisa may get first division, let --------.	Lisa may get first division, let alone third division.
I've not decided on the menu yet, let alone----.	I've not decided on the menu yet, let alone an ice cream

WOULD THAT / IF / HAD / I WISH / I DESIRE

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ Would that / If / Had / I wish / I desire ইত্যাদি কোন sentence-এর শুরুতে বসে অসম্ভব ইচ্ছা, আকাংখা প্রকাশ করে।
- ❖ এ ধরনের sentence-কে past unreal fact / subjunctive past tense বলা হয়।
- ❖ এর গঠন past simple tense-এর হলেও তা present কিংবা future tense- এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ধরনের sentence-এ verb হিসেবে be verb ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে সর্বদা were বসে।

Structure 11:

11. a) Would that / If + sub + verb-এর past form + বাকি অংশ + !

11. b) Had + sub + object + বাকি অংশ + !

11. c) I wish / I desire + sub + verb-এর past form +বাকি অংশ + .

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
If I --------!	If I were a child again!
Would that he --------!	Would that he stood first in the exam!
Had I the --------!	Had I the wings of a bird!
------- I were a king.	I wish I were a king.
I desire he -------.	I desire he were alive today.
If only I ------!	If only I knew more people!
I wish it --------.	I wish it were Saturday.

IF/HAD ..... WOULD/COULD/MIGHT/SHOULD

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ If / Had ইত্যাদি দ্বারা গঠিত sentence টি মুলত conditional।
- ❖ যদি কিছু থাকতো বা হতো তাহলে আরেকটি কাজ করতে পারতো এমন অর্থ হয় এ ধরনের বাক্যে।
- ❖ দুটি clause থাকলে সেক্ষেত্রে অপর clause-টিতে would / could / might / should + V_1 ব্যবহার করতে হয়।
- ❖ উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ধরনের sentence-এ একটি clause past simple tense-এর হলে অপর clause টিও past simple tense-এর হবে।
- ❖ এবং একটি clause past perfect tense- এর হলে অপর clause টিও past perfect tense-এর হবে। আবার, past simple tense- এর ক্ষেত্রে verb হিসেবে শুধু be verb ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে সর্বদা were বসে।

Structure 12:

12. a) If + sub1 + V_1+ বাকি অংশ + , + sub2 + would / could / might / should + V_1 + বাকি অংশ +.

12. b) If + sub1 + had + V_3 + ----+ , + sub2 + would have / could have / might have +V_3+ ---- +.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
If I had another $5000, I -------.	If I had another $5000, I could buy a car.
If you asked me nicely, I -------.	If you asked me nicely, I might get you a drink.
If he had run a bit faster, he -------.	If he had run a bit faster, he could have won.
Had ----------, I might have realized it easily.	Had I not been so tired, I might have realized it easily.
If I knew her name, I --------.	If I knew her name, I should tell you.
If ------- you I should stop smoking.	If I were you I should stop smoking.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ যখন কোন sentence দ্বারা কোন কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ, আকাংখিত কিংবা প্রত্যাশিত বুঝায়, তখন উক্ত sentence-টিতে subjunctive mood প্রকাশ পায়।
- ❖ Subjunctive Mood দিয়ে গঠিত sentence-টি present, past কিংবা future tense হতে পারে কিন্তু that-এর পরের clause-টির verb-এর সাথে s, es, ing, ed বা modal যুক্ত হয় না অর্থাৎ সর্বদা verb- এর base form ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- ❖ উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ধরনের sentence-এ সাধারনত advice, advise, ask, demand, desire, desirable, essential, imperative, importance, important, insist, insistence, necessary, prefer, preferable, preference, propose, proposal, recommend, recommendation, request, require, requirement, suggest, suggestion, urge, vital ইত্যাদি শব্দ ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং এসব শব্দের পরে that দিয়ে একটি clause থাকে।

Structure 13:

13. a) Sub1 + verb--- + that + sub_2 + verb-এর base form +বাকি অংশ + .

13. b) Sub + verb--- + to + verb-এর base form + বাকি অংশ +.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
It is essential that every child --------.	It is essential that every child **have** the same facilities.
It was important that James --------.	It was important that James **write** to Uncle Arthur soon.
It was important that James --------. (British Rule)	It was important that James **wrote** to Uncle Arthur soon.

It is essential to --------.	It is essential to **solve** the problem.
Our advice is that the company --------.	Our advice is that the company **invest** in new equipment.
God -------- the King/Queen.	God **save** the King/Queen. (fixed phrase)
God -------- you.	God **bless** you. (fixed phrase)
It is important that Helen --------.	It is important that Helen **be** present that time.
The doctor suggested that she --------.	The doctor suggested that she not **smoke**.
---------- that the prerequisite **be** waved.	She refused the request that the prerequisite **be** waved.

IDENTIFYING SOMEONE/SOMETHING

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- কোন sentence-এ verb হিসেবে feel, suppose, imagine, report, discover, know, judge, assume, consider, find, think, believe, declare, prove ইত্যাদি থাকলে এদের পরের অংশে to be + adjective / noun বসিয়ে কিংবা শুধু adjective / noun বসিয়ে sentence-টিকে complete করা যায়।
- উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ধরনের sentence-এ কখনো কখনো to be + noun এর পরিবর্তে to be + noun phrase ও বসতে পারে। এ ধরনের sentence- এর structure ও উদাহরণ নিচে দেওয়া হলোঃ

Structure 14:

14. a) Subject + উক্ত verb + object + to be + adjective / noun +.

14. b) Subject + উক্ত verb + (object) + adjective / noun+.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
I know him to --------.	I know him to be honest.
We supposed him to be --------.	We supposed him to be a gentle man.
The lady was judged to be ---------.	The lady was judged to be guilty.
---------- herself to be great.	She never imagined herself to be great.
We considered him --------.	We considered him honest. (OR, to be honest.)
I believe my students -------.	I believe my students sincere. (OR, to be sincere.)
The man is reported to --------.	The man is reported to be a spy.
We assumed her to be -------.	We assumed her to be innocent.
They discovered the guard --------.	They discovered the guard to be faithful.
We felt the decision to --------	We felt the decision to be wise.
The chief guest declared the sports ---------.	The chief guest declared the sports open.

AS + ADJECTIVE / NOUN (PHRASE)

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- আমরা জানি, conjunction হিসেবে as ব্যবহৃত হলে এর অর্থ হয় কারণ বা যেহেতু। কিন্তু কোন sentence-এ verb হিসেবে regard, treat, condemn, acknowledge, accept, take (for), consider, know, define, describe, interpret, use, recognise ইত্যাদি থাকলে এদের পরের অংশে as + adjective / adjective phrase / noun / noun phrase বসিয়ে sentence-টিকে complete করা যায়
- এবং তখন as এর অর্থ হয় মতো / হিসাবে ।

Structure 15:

15. a) Subject + উক্ত verb + object + as + adjective / adjective phrase / noun / noun phrase.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
He treats me as -------.	He treats me as innocent.
Khan Jahan Ali was regarded as --------.	Khan Jahan Ali was regarded as a pious man.
---------- Mir Jafar as treacherous.	People condemn Mir Jafar as treacherous.
Nobody can accept her as --------.	Nobody can accept her as his well-wisher.
I took him ---------.	I took him for my friend. (take এর সাথে as এর পরিবর্তে for বসে)
Sher-e-Bangla's contribution is acknowledged as ------.	Sher-e-Bangla's contribution is acknowledged as great.
Everybody recognised him --------.	Everybody recognised him as the lawful heir.

THE PLACE ... WHERE | THE TIME ..... WHEN | THE PERSON….. WHO | THE WAY …. HOW

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- কোন incomplete sentence-এ স্থান (place) নির্দেশ করলে উক্ত স্থানের পরে where + subject + verb ----- বসিয়ে sentence-টি complete করতে হয়।
- সময় নির্দেশ করলে উক্ত সময়ের পরে when + subject + verb ----- বসিয়ে sentence-টি complete করতে হয়।
- ব্যক্তি নির্দেশ করলে উক্ত ব্যক্তির পরে who + verb ----- বসিয়ে sentence-টি complete করতে হয়। (সেক্ষেত্রে আগের NP অনুযায়ী Verb বসাতে হবে।
- কোন উপায় বা পদ্ধতি বা মাধ্যমে করা যায়/ যেত/ যাবে এমন বুঝালে উক্ত বিষয়ের পরে how + subject + verb + -------- বসিয়ে সম্পন্ন করতে হয়।

Structure 16:

16. a) Sub_1 + verb + the place + where + sub_2 + verb + -----.

16. b) Sub_1 + verb + the time + when + sub_2 + verb + -----.

16. c) Sub_1 + verb + the person + who + verb + -----.

16. d) Sub_1 + verb + the way + how + sub_2 + can/ could / may/ might + $verb_1$ + -----.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
Faridpur is the place -------.	Faridpur is the place **where I was born.**
10:00 A.M. is the time --------.	10:00 A.M. is the time **when I go to office.**
A railway station is the place -------.	A railway station is the place **where trains stop.**
1971 is the year -------.	1971 is the year when **Bangladesh became independent.**
--------- where UNESCO Headquarter is.	**Paris is the city** where UNESCO Headquarter is.
Saturday is the day --------.	Saturday is the day **when the week begins.**
Dhaka is the place where --------.	Dhaka is the place **where most of the city dwellers live.**
New York is the city -------.	New York is the city **where business magnets reside.**
----- day when all Muslims go to mosque.	**Friday is the day** when all Muslims go to mosque.
Stadium is the venue --------.	Stadium is the venue **where spectators go for rejoice.**
Mr. Rahim is the person ----------.	Mr. Rahim is the person **who came here yesterday.**
Walking is the only way how -------	Walking is the only way how you can reach there.

SCARCELY HAD ..... WHEN, HARDLY HAD .....WHEN এবং NO SOONER HAD ..... THAN

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- Scarcely had ------ when, Hardly had -----when এবং No sooner had ------ than দ্বারা Past Perfect Tense গঠিত হয়।
- যেহেতু এ ধরনের sentence দ্বারা negative অর্থ প্রকাশ করে সেহেতু এতে no, not, never ইত্যাদি বসে না।
- এ ধরনের sentence-এর when বা than এর পূর্বের অংশে থাকে Past Perfect Tense এবং পরের অংশে থাকে Past Indefinite Tense.
- উল্লেখ্য যে, এরূপ negative-বোধক শব্দ (যেমন- no sooner, scarcely, hardly, a little, barely, never, nor, rarely, neither ইত্যাদি) দিয়ে কোন sentence শুরু হলে সেক্ষেত্রে auxiliary verb-টি (সাধারনত had) subject-এর পূর্বে বসে।

Structure 17:

17.a) Scarcely + had + sub_1 + V_3 ---- + when + sub_2 + V_2 -----.
17.b) Hardly + had + sub_1 + V_3 ---- + when + sub_2 + V_2-----.
17.c) No sooner + had + sub_1 + V_3---- + than + sub_2 + V_2-----.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
Scarcely had I reached the station --------.	Scarcely had I reached the station when the train left.
---------- when he ran away.	Hardly had the police reached there when he ran away.
Hardly had we reached college -------.	Hardly had we reached college when the exam began.
--------- than it began to rain.	No sooner had we gone outside than it began to rain.
No sooner had I got to the station -------.	No sooner had I got to the station than the train left.
-------- when it went out of sight.	Hardly had he looked at it when it went out of sight

VERB + ING ব্যবহারের নিয়ম

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- কোন sentence-এ admit, agree, appreciate, avoid, complete, consider, delay, deny, discuss, enjoy, finish, keep, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practice, quit, recall, recommend, regret, report, resent, resist, resume, risk, start, stop, suggest, tolerate, can't help, couldn't help ইত্যাদি verb-এর পরে কিংবা preposition (যেমন- at, on, out, up, in, about, over, under, for, from, of, off, by, without, except, besides, through, after, before, while ইত্যাদি)-এর পরে অথবা object to, look forward to, confess to, accustomed to, get used to, be used to, committed to, with a view to ইত্যাদি verb phrase-এর পরে সাধারণত "verb+ ing+ আনুসাঙ্গিক শব্দ" বসে।
- তবে ক্ষেত্রবিশেষে verb+ing…-এর পরিবর্তে noun / noun phrase / pronoun-ও বসতে পারে।

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
She is considering ____.	She is considering not attending the party.
John missed _____ when he was travelling.	John missed watching the news when he was travelling.
Would you mind _____?	Would you mind picking up the load, please?
They have stopped _____.	They have stopped smoking due to its bad effects.
The man forgot about _____.	The man forgot about cancelling his appointment.
---------- to receiving a letter from you.	She is looking forward to receiving a letter from you.
I got used to ----------.	I got used to bathing in the river daily.
---------- to purchasing a book.	She went to market with a view to purchasing a book.
---------- help shedding her tears.	The lady could not help shedding her tears.

AS THOUGH / AS IF ব্যবহারের নিয়ম

যা

- 'যেন' অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। অবাস্তব কোন অবস্থা/ যা সাধারনত হওয়া ঠিক না এমন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।
- যেহেতু অবাস্তব বা যা সাধারনত হওয়া ঠিক না এমন বোঝায় তাই পরের অংশে আগের অংশের Verb এর সাথে ধারাবাহিকতা থাকে না।
- কোন Sentence-এ as though / as if থাকলে এবং এর পূর্বে present indefinite / present perfect tense থাকলে পরে past indefinite tense হবে।
- আবার পূর্বে past indefinite tense থাকলে পরে past perfect tense হবে।

Structure 19:

19. a) Present indefinite / perfect tense (V_1/ have /has+ V_3)+ as though / as if + V_2 / were.

19. b) Past indefinite tense (V_2) + as though / as if + had + V_3.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
He talks to me as though ----------.	He talks to me as though he knew everything.
She proceeded as if --------.	She proceeded as if I had not spoken anything.
Mr. Javed behaves as if --------.	Mr. Javed behaves as if he were all in all in this office.
He submitted the form quickly as if ------.	He submitted the form quickly as if it had been the last.
------- as though she informed the police.	The girl talks as though she informed the police.

SUBJECT অনুসারে VERB বসে

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ Subject-এর ঠিক পরেই together with, along with, accompanied by, as well as, with, including ইত্যাদি থাকলে এদের পূর্বের অংশটিকেই Subject হিসাবে ধরা হয়।
- ❖ বিধায় পূর্বাংশের এই Subject-টি Singular হলে Verb-ও Singular হবে এবং Subject-টি Plural হলে Verb-ও Plural হবে। যেমনঃ

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
The singer, along with his parents, manager and some friends, ----------.	**The singer**, along with his parents, manager and some friends, **is** going to the party.
---------- colleagues, am going to enjoy the match.	**I**, with my friends, teachers and other colleagues, **am** going to enjoy the match.
---------- friends has done the work.	**Samir** as well as his friends **has** done the work.
Rudra, accompanied by her wife, three children and some near and dear ones, ---.	**Rudra**, accompanied by her wife, three children and some near and dear ones, **is** leaving Dhaka tonight.

SO, TOO, ALSO দিয়ে AFFIRMATIVE AGREEMENT

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ কোন Sentence-এ ব্যবহৃত So, too এবং also দ্বারা একই অর্থ বুঝালেও so বসে auxiliary verb-এর পূর্বে কিন্তু too এবং also বসে auxiliary verb-এর পরে।
- ❖ প্রথম clause-এ auxiliary verb-এর অর্ন্তভূক্ত কোন verb (যেমন be verb, do verb, have verb, modal auxiliary verb ইত্যাদি) থাকলে দ্বিতীয় clause-এ উক্ত auxiliary verb টিকেই so, too বা also-এর সাথে ব্যবহার করা হয়।
- ❖ কিন্তু প্রথম clause-এ auxiliary verb-এর অর্ন্তভূক্ত কোন verb না থাকলে দ্বিতীয় clause -এ person ও tense অনুযায়ী so, too কিংবা also-এর সাথে do, does বা did ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমন

Structure 21:

21. a) $Subject_1$ + affirmative verb + ---- + , + and + so + auxiliary verb + $subject_2$

21. b) $Subject_1$ + affirmative verb + ---- + , + and + $subject_2$ + auxiliary verb + also / too

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
----------, and I will also.	She will talk to him, and I will also.
----------, and her friend did too.	She went there, and her friend did too.
Laila helps him do the laundry, and so ----- her sister.	Laila helps him do the laundry, and so does her sister.
---------- watching TV, and so does his brother.	Joni enjoys watching TV, and so does his brother.

EITHER, NEITHER দিয়ে NEGATIVE AGREEMENT

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ কোন Sentence-এ neither এবং either দ্বারা একইভাবে কাজ করলেও neither বসে affirmative auxiliary verb-এর পূর্বে কিন্তু either বসে negative auxiliary verb-এর পরে।
- ❖ প্রথম clause-এ auxiliary verb-এর অর্ন্তভূক্ত কোন verb (যেমন-be verb, do verb, have verb, modal auxiliary verb ইত্যাদি) থাকলে দ্বিতীয় clause-এ উক্ত auxiliary verb -টিকেই neither বা either-এর সাথে ব্যবহার করা হয়।
- ❖ কিন্তু প্রথম clause -এ auxiliary verb-এর অর্ন্তভূক্ত কোন verb না থাকলে দ্বিতীয় clause-এ person ও tense অনুযায়ী neither-এর সাথে do, does বা did এবং either-এর সাথে do not (=don't), does not (=doesn't) বা did not (=didn't) ব্যবহার করা হয়। যেমনঃ-

Structure 22:

22. a) $Subject_1$ + negative verb + ---- + , + and + neither + affirmative auxiliary verb + $subject_2$

22. b) $Subject_1$ + negative verb + ---- + , + and + $subject_2$ + negative auxiliary verb + either

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
She did not attend the party, and neither -------.	She did not attend the party, and neither did I.
The boy hasn't done it, and his friend ----------.	The boy hasn't done it, and his friend hasn't either.
----------, and John did not either.	Baker did not ask any oral test, and John did not either.

INTRODUCTORY VERBAL MODIFIER-এর ব্যবহার

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ Introductory verbal modifier-এর কমার পরে যে main clause-টি ব্যবহৃত হয় সেই main clause-এর subject-টি introductory verbal modifier-এর সাথে যুক্তিযুক্তভাবে সম্পৃক্ত ও সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ হতে হবে।
- ❖ তাই introductory verbal modifier-এর পরের main clause টির subject সাধারণত personal subject (যেমন- he, she, we, I, you, they, Jennie, Judai ইত্যাদি) হয়। Introductory verbal modifier-এর পরে ব্যবহৃত main clause-টি কখনো passive form / passive voice-এর হতে পারে না।

Structure 23:

a) Introductory verbal modifier + , + personal subject + active voice- এর verb + ---------- +.

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
After graduating from Dhaka College, ---------.	After graduating from Dhaka College, Mr. Shahed continued his studies at IBA of Dhaka University.
To protect ourselves from cold, ----------.	To protect ourselves from cold, we wear warm clothes.
After finishing her speech, ----------.	After finishing her speech, she invited the audience to ask questions.
Having ----------, John went to college.	Having taken his meal, John went to college.

PAST INDICATING WORDS দিয়ে SENTENCE

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ কোন Sentence-এ Past Indicating Word বা অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ (যেমন- yesterday, once, once upon a time, ago, long long ago, that day, that night, that---, last year, last---, in those days, then, so-called, during the reign of ---, at the age of ---, in 1985, in childhood, at the beginning of ---, in ancient time ইত্যাদি) থাকলে উক্ত Sentence-টিকে Past Tense (সাধারণত Pat Simple / Perfect Tense) দিয়ে করতে হয়।
- ❖ উল্লেখ্য যে, Sentence-টিতে দুটি ঘটনা বর্নিত হলে তাকে Past Perfect Tense দিয়ে করাই শ্রেয়।

Structure 24:

24.a) Subject + Verb $_2$ + object + অতীত বাচক শব্দ + .

24.b) Subject + had + Verb$_3$ + object + অতীত বাচক শব্দ + .

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
Raja ---------- last night.	Raja came home last night.
Jerry --------- at the age of four.	Jerry came to the orphanage at the age of four.
In those days there -------- ships.	In those days there were no steam ships.
---------- before I joined the company.	I had completed the thesis before I joined the company.

SINCE-এর ব্যবহার

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ since = ধরে , থেকে
- ❖ আগের অংশে clause থাকে তাই since এর পরের অংশে আগে কী ঘটছিল এমন ঘটনার বর্ণনা থাকে।
- ❖ Since এর আগের অংশে V_1 / have/has + V_3 থাকলে পরের অংশে V_2 বসে।
- ❖ Since এর আগের অংশে V_2 থাকলে পরের অংশে had + V_3 বসে।

Structure 25:

25. a) (V_1 / $V_{s/es}$) Present indefinite / (have /has + V_3) perfect + since + past indefinite (V_3)

25. b) Past indefinite (V_2) + since + past perfect (had +V_3)

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
Many years have passed since ----------.	Many years have passed since his friend met him first.
It was long since ----------.	It was long since I had seen her last.
Few years are over since ……..	Few years are over since she visited the Taj.

NOT ONLY ------ BUT ALSO-এর ব্যবহার

যা জানা প্রয়োজনঃ

- ❖ **'শুধু এটাই না ওটাও'** এমন অর্থ প্রকাশ করে।
- ❖ একই ধরনের parts of speech / parts of sentence উভয় পাশে বসে।
- ❖ "শুধু রহিমই না করিমও সেখানে গিয়েছিল।" এমন বাংলা অর্থ দেয়।

Structure 26:

26.a) যদি not only এর পরে যদি NP থাকে তাহলে but also এর পরেও NP বসে।

26.b) একই ভাবে একপাশে adjective / adverb / phrase থাকলে পরের পাশেও একই প্যাটার্নে বসে।

26.c) এক অংশে clause থাকলে পরের অংশেও clause বসে। (তবে মাঝে মাঝে বাক্যের শুরুতেও not only থাকতে পারে তবে সেক্ষেত্রেও একই নিয়ম প্রযোজ্য।)

নিচের বাক্যগুলোর বাংলা বুঝার ও করার চেষ্টা করি	
They are weak not only ----------.	They are weak not only in Biology but also in English.
Not only she ----------.	Not only she but also her sister attended the party.
---------- but also takes physical exercise regularly.	Sabuj not only studies attentively but also takes physical exercise regularly.

---------- but also submissive.	She is not only kind but also submissive.

প্রয়োজনীয় প্রবাদ বাক্য:

অতি ভক্তি চোরের লক্ষণ।	Too much courtesy, too much craft.
অতি চালাকের গলায় দড়ি।	Too much cunning overreaches itself.
অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট।	Grasp all, lose all.
অতি দর্পে হত লঙ্কা।	Pride goes before a fall.
অল্প বিদ্যা ভয়ংকরী।	A little learning is a dangerous thing.
অভাবে স্বভাব নষ্ট।	Necessity knows no law.
অসারের তর্জন গর্জন সার।	Empty vessels sound much.
অধিক সন্যাসীতে গাজন নষ্ট।	Too many cooks spoil the broth.
আপনা ভাল তো জগৎ ভালো।	To the pure all things are pure.
আপনি বাঁচলে বাপের নাম।	Self-preservation is the first law of nature.
আয় বুঝে ব্যয় কর।	Cut your coat according to your cloth.
ইচ্ছা থাকলে উপায় হয়।	Where there is a will, there is a way.
উঠন্ত মূলো পত্তনেই চেনা যায়।	Morning shows the day.
উদোর পিন্ডি বুদোর ঘাড়ে।	One doth the scathe, another hath the scorn.
উলুবনে মুক্তা ছড়ানো / বানরের গলায় মুক্তার হার।	To cast pearls before swine.
এক ঢিলে দুই পাখি মারা / রথ দেখা কলা বেচা।	To kill two birds with one stone.
এক মুখে দুই কথা।	To blow hot and cold in the same breath.
এক হাতে তালি বাজে না।	It takes two to make a quarrel.
এক মাঘে শীত যায় না।	One swallow does not make a summer.
কষ্ট না করলে কেষ্ট মেলে না / দুঃখ বিনা সুখ লাভ হয় কি মহীতে?	No pains, no gains. There is no gain without pain.
কয়লা ধুইলে ময়লা যায় না।	Black will take no other hue.
কাঁচায় না নোয়ালে বাঁশ, পাকলে করে ঠাস ঠাস।	Strike the iron while it is hot.
কাঁটা দিয়ে কাঁটা তোলা।	To set a thief to catch a thief.
কাটা ঘায়ে নুনের ছিটা / মরার উপর খাড়ার ঘা।	To add insult to injury.
কারো পৌষ মাস, কারো সর্বনাশ।	What is sports to the cat is death to the rat. OR Nero fiddles while Rome burns. OR Some have the hop, some stick in the gap.
গরু মেরে জুতো দান।	To rob Peter to pay Paul.
গতস্য শোচনা নাস্তি।	Let bygones, be bygones.
গাছে কাঁঠাল গোঁফে তেল।	To count chickens before they are hatched.
গায়ে মানে না আপনি মোড়ল।	A fool to others, himself a sage.
গাইতে গাইতে গায়েন, বাজাইতে বাজাইতে বায়েন।	Practice makes a man perfect.
ঘরপোড়া গরু সিঁদুরে মেঘ দেখলে ভয় পায়।	A burnt child dreads the fire.
চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা।	Every man for himself. OR, Physician heals thyself.
চোরে না শুনে ধর্মের কাহিনী।	A rogue is deaf to all good.
চোরে চোরে মাসতুতো ভাই।	Birds of the same feather flock together.
চোর পালালে বুদ্ধি বাড়ে।	To lock the stable-door when the steed is stolen. OR After death comes the doctor.
চালুন বলে ছুঁচ তোমার পিছনে একটা ছ্যাঁদা।	The pot calls the cattle black.
ছেঁড়া চাটাইয়ে শুয়ে লাখ টাকার স্বপ্ন দেখা।	To build castle in the air.
জোর যার মুলুক তার।	Might is right.
জলন্ত আগুনে ঘৃতাহুতি।	To add fuel to the fire.
ঝোপ বুঝে কোপ মারা।	Make hay while the sun shines.
ঢিলটি মারলে পাটকেলটি খেতে হয় / যেমন বুনো ওল, তেমন বাঘা তেঁতুল / যেমন কুকুর, তেমন মুগুড়।	Tit for tat.
তেলা মাথায় তেল দেয়া।	To carry coal to Newcastle.
তিলকে তাল করা।	To make a mountain out of a mole hill.
দশের লাঠি একের বোঝা / রাই কুঁড়িয়ে বেল।	Many a pickle (OR, little) makes a mickle.
দাঁত থাকতে দাঁতের মর্যাদা বোঝা যায় না।	Blessings are not valued till they are gone.
দুষ্ট গরুর চেয়ে শূন্য গোয়াল ভালো।	Better an empty house than a bad (OR, an ill) tenant.
ধরি মাছ না ছুঁই পানি।	A cat loves fish but is loath to wet her feet.
নাই মামার চেয়ে কানা মামা ভালো।	Something is better than nothing.
নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা।	A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
নানা মুনির নানা মত।	Many men, many minds.
নিজের নাক কেটে পরের যাত্রা ভঙ্গ করা।	To cut off one's nose to spite one's face.
পরের মন্দ করতে গেলে নিজের মন্দ আগে ফলে।	Harm hatch, harm catch.
পাননা তাই খাননা / আঙ্গুর ফল টক।	The grapes are sour.
পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়।	Ill got ill spent.
পেটে খেলে পিঠে সয়।	Give me roast meat and beat me with the spit.
বিনা মেঘে বজ্রপাত।	A bolt from the blue.

বসতে পেলে শুতে চায়।	Give him an inch, and he will take an ell.
বজ্র আঁটুনি ফস্কা গিরো।	The more laws, the more offenders.
বামুন গেলো ঘর তো লাঙ্গল তুলে ধর।	When the cat is away, the mice will play.
সে বরের ঘরের মাসী কনের ঘরের পিসী।	He runs with the hare and hunts with the hound.
ভিক্ষার চাল কাঁড়া আর আকাঁড়া।	Beggars must not be choosers.
ভাত খায় ফ্যান দিয়ে গপ্প মারে দই।	Great boast, small roast.
ভাগের মা গঙ্গা পায় না।	Everybody's business is nobody's business.
পানিতে কুমির, ডাঙ্গায় বাঘ।	Between the devil and the deep sea. OR, Between Scylla and Charybdis.
মানুষ ভাবে এক হয় আর এক।	Man proposes but God disposes.
মারিত গন্ডার, লুটিত ভান্ডার।	Pitch your aims high.
মিষ্টি কথায় চিঁড়ে ভিজে না।	Fine (OR, Fair) words butter no parsnips. OR, Wishes never fill the bag.
মশা মারতে কামান দাগা।	To break a butterfly upon a wheel.
মরার উপর খাঁড়ার ঘা।	To pour water on a drowned mouse. OR,To slay the slain.
মরা হাতি লাখ টাকা।	The very ruins of greatness are great.
মুনীনাঞ্চ মতিভ্রমঃ / ভুল করা মানুষের স্বভাব।	To err is human. OR, Good Homer sometimes nods.
হাতি ঘোড়া গেলো তল, গাধা বলে কতো জল।	Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল।	As you sow, so you reap.
যেমন বাপ তেমন বেটা।	Like father like son.
যেখানে বাঘের ভয় সেখানেই সন্ধ্যা হয়।	Dangers often come where danger is feared.
যাকে রাখো সেই রাখে।	Keep the shop, and the shop will keep thee.
যারে দেখতে নারি, তার চলন বাঁকা।	Faults are thick where love is thin.
যার জ্বালা সেই জানে।	The wearer best knows where the shoe pinches.
যতো পায়, ততো চায়।	The more man gets, the more he wants.
শেষ রক্ষাই রক্ষা / শেষ ভালো যার, সব ভালো তার।	All's well that ends well.
সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে।	Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
সেই রামও নেই, সেই অযোধ্যাও নেই।	O the times, O the manners.
সাত মণ তেলও পুড়বে না, রাধাও নাচবে না।	We shall catch larks when the sky falls.

Practice Step-1

1. **Complete the sentences.**
   (a) Many people cut trees —.
   (b) Trees cause rainfall which —.
   (c) If we cut trees at random —.
   (d) Trees supply oxygen —.
   (e) Since trees help us in many ways —.
2. **Complete the following sentences.**
   (a) If you do not waste your time —
   (b) This is the boy who —.
   (c) — I were a child.
   (d) United we stand, —.
   (e) The boy is so weak in mathematics —.
3. **Complete the following sentence.**
   (a) United we stand —.
   (b) It is high time we —.
   (c) Unless you are united, —.
   (d) — know this wise saying?
   (e) The story of the old man and his sons teaches us —.
4. **Complete the sentences.**
   (a) No sooner had I reached home than —.
   (b) He was so lazy that —.
   (c) It is health which —.
   (d) He succeeded though —.
   (e) As our elders love us —.
5. **Complete the sentences.** **1×5=5**
   (a) — if he told me.
   (b) The answer that he —.
   (c) Finishing the work, —.
   (d) I saw my mother —.
   (e) To walk in the morning —.
6. **Complete the sentences.** **1×5=5**
   (a) As flower is a symbol of love, beauty and purity, it is —.
   (b) There is hardly any person —.
   (c) We can turn our enemies into friends if we —.

(d) It is said that those who do not love flowers —.
(e) Many people cultivate flowers because —.

7. Complete the sentences. 1×5=5
(a) Yesterday I did not get up early from bed because, —.
(b) As soon as I got up from bed, —.
(c) As I could not hire a rickshaw, —.
(d) On the way to school I walked fast lest —.
(e) If I reached late, —.

8. Complete the sentences. 1×5=5
(a) We must work hard in order that —.
(b) A man who — cannot shine in life.
(c) It is hard labour that —.
(d) The idle cannot reach their target because —.
(e) — unless you work hard.

9. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) Unless we are honest in earning money, —.
(b) Strike the iron —.
(c) Walk fast lest —.
(d) Scarcely had I heard the explosion —.
(e) Had you forbidden me —.

10. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) Scarcely had we reached there —.
(b) It is industry —.
(c) No person can be happy —.
(d) He speaks —.
(e) We started early lest —.

11. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) Had you visited Cox's Bazar, —.
(b) Although he was intelligent, —.
(c) —, everybody wants love.
(d) As soon as the teacher entered the room, —.
(e) It is high time —.

12. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) You cannot expect others to love you unless —.
(b) The car made in Japan —.
(c) How can I help you provided that — ?
(d) He returned home having finished —.
(e) Seeing is —.

13. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) He can lend you the money provided —.
(b) Hardly had we reached the station —.
(c) The old man walks slowly lest —.
(d) — when Bangladesh became independent.
(e) He was given the job after —.

14. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) —, there is a way.
(b) He speaks as if —.
(c) If I were a king —.
(d) Since the boy was disobedient, —.
(e) The load is so heavy that —.

15. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) As flower is a symbol of love, beauty and purity, it is —.
(b) There is hardly any person —.
(c) We can turn our enemies into friends if we —.
(d) It is said that those who do not love flowers —.
(e) Many people cultivate flowers because —.

16. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) If I had enough money, —.
(b) I saw the passengers —.
(c) The boy is intelligent enough to —.
(d) I got the letter —.
(e) — if he had asked me.

17. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) Check the beast in you lest everybody —.
(b) If I had got a student visa, I —.
(c) He always flatters his boss so that he —.

(d) Forty two years have passed since Bangladesh —.
(e) He insisted that I —.

18. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) No sooner had I reached home —.
(b) He was so lazy that —.
(c) It is health which —.
(d) He succeeded though —.
(e) As our elders love us —.

19. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) It is high time we —.
(b) No sooner had the students entered the class than —.
(c) Though he was lazy, —.
(d) He worked hard so that —.
(e) Everybody should remember that a stitch in time —.

20. Complete the sentences. 5 ×1 = 5
(a) A man is known by the company, —.
(b) As he was ill, —.
(c) Unless you study attentively, —.
(d) If you walk slowly, —.
(e) The old woman is so weak —.

FINAL STEP

1. Complete the following sentences with suitable clauses/phrases. 0.5 × 10 = 5
(a) Trees are essential for our existence. So, we should —.
(b) English is an international language. — you cannot get a good job.
(c) Corruption is an obstacle to our national development. It is high time —.
(d) My childhood was full of joys and happiness. I wish —.
(e) Mobile phone is a wonder of modern science. But —.
(f) He cannot run the business. So, he should —.
(g) He confessed that —. So, I forgave him.
(h) The students could not memorise the poem. It was too difficult —.
(i) Since there was no more question to discuss, —.
(j) Female education is a crying need for our country. It is a good sign that nowadays —.

2. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases: 0.5 × 10 = 5
(a) 21st February is a red-letter day in our life because —. It is our Mother Language Day.
(b) Once there was a farmer who had three sons. They were so lazy that —.
(c) I have to meet Raihan. Do you know where —?
(d) It is high time you —. It is detrimental to health.
(e) English is an international language. If you want to go abroad for higher studies —.
(f) The bee is one of the busiest insects. It flies from flower to flower to —.
(g) My friend lived in New Zealand. It is many years since —.
(h) We must grow the habit of getting up early in the morning. The sooner we get up —.
(i) There goes the proverb 'United we stand, divided we fall'. Unless we are united —.
(j) Our country is beset with many problems. We all should come forward with a view to —.

3. Complete the sentences using suitable words/phrases/clauses: 0.5 × 10 = 5
(a) Last night I did not have a sound sleep. I feel sleepy — TV.
(b) You cannot handle such a — if you don't have prior experience in teaching.
(c) If the driver had been more careful, — the fatal accident.
(d) We were supposed to start our journey the next day. But it was so hot that —.
(e) A village market is one of the many attractions of country life. It is a public place where —.
(f) The box is very heavy. Are you strong enough —?
(g) Begging is not a profession. It is most disreputable. We must not —.
(h) Wherever he speaks in English —. But it is natural that we learn through mistakes.
(i) The station is not far away from here. It will take you five minutes —.
(j) One should bear in mind that forming bad habit is easy to do but —.

4. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases: 0.5 × 10 = 5
(a) He studies medicine so that —.
(b) Time has its wings. It was five years since we —.
(c) The poor man knocked at my door. He came to me with a view to —.
(d) I found a box in the room. The box was too heavy for —.

(e) I went to market yesterday. Had you requested me, I —.
(f) Do not worry about me. I — after I have finished my study.
(g) They are very hard working. If the bank gives them loan on easy terms, they —.
(h) Unity is strength. United we stand, —.
(i) We had to walk through a jungle. We saw a snake while we —.
(j) Everybody will go to the graveyard after death. A graveyard is a place —.

5. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases: 0.5 × 10 = 5

(a) We are closely related to our environment. We should keep the environment free from pollution so that —. (b) We must follow the rules of hygiene. Without following the rules of hygiene, we —. (c) He was very hopeful about winning the game. He — before he took part in the competition. (d) He had a street accident and his mother injured herself falling on the stairs. To tell the truth, misfortune —. (e) She has got GPA 4.50. If — more seriously, she would have got GPA 5 in the exam. (f) The boy was playing when —. He stopped his playing at once. (g) I feel a very bad headache. If —, I would not continue my classes. (h) Time plays a very crucial role in human life. We cannot prosper in life unless —. (i) He runs very fast. Last year he — that other competitors were left behind. (j) Human body needs a balanced diet. If we take a balanced diet, it —.

6. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 0.5 × 10 = 5

(a) The job market is getting bad to worse day by day. If you don't work hard in your student life —.
(b) Trees are most important for our survival. They supply oxygen without which —.
(c) My HSC exam is knocking at the door. I have to study attentively so that —.
(d) I have lost my cell phone. Would you mind — so that I can talk to my mother.
(e) Last week my friend Hasan met with an accident. No sooner had I heard the news than —.
(f) Flower is a symbol of beauty, love and purity. There is hardly any one who —.
(g) Walk fast lest —.
(h) Jui is studying medicine. She wants —.
(i) During the recent years, most teenagers have become facebook freak. They waste time for noting. They should know that —.
(j) He came to my room while —. He did not wake me up.

7. Complete the following sentences using suitable clauses/phrases: 5

(a) Honesty is the best policy. If you maintain honesty, —.
(b) Patriotism is a noble virtue. It is high time —.
(c) English is an international language. I wish —.
(d) If I had much money, —.
(e) There goes a proverb that —. So, you have to make friendship with a gentleman.
(f) Hardly had he seen his friend —.
(g) It is a long time since we —.
(h) All of us have to work hard with a view to —.
(i) I was too young to —.
(j) A student has to be punctual. He has to study regularly lest he —.

8. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases: 0.5 × 10 = 5

(a) Rifat does not like —. He knows that rich food does not contain rich vitamins.
(b) As Shafi is devoted to studies, all his teachers love him. He hopes to —.
(c) — is not good. We should give up it.
(d) — gives no pleasure. It is always painstaking.
(e) There is nobody —. Hence happiness is a relative term.
(f) Birds — in winter are called migratory birds. We should not kill them.
(g) People are careful — in Dhaka city. They don't waste their resource.
(h) Man is a social being. No man can do —.
(i) Robinson Crusoe was born in England. His father wanted him —.
(j) — in Bangladesh are unemployed. Self employment is a possible solution to this problem.

9. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. **0.5 × 10 = 5**

(a) Physical exercise keeps us healthy and strong. If you take regular physical exercises, —.
(b) They came to you with a view to —, but you scolded them without any reason.
(c) Please wait here until —. I have a serious matter to discuss with you.
(d) I was not hungry, at all. If I had been hungry, —.

(e) Trees are essential for our existence. So, we should plant —.
(f) There goes a proverb that —. So we must make proper use of time.
(g) We should drink pure water. Since the water of his bottle is not pure, —.
(h) The two brothers are not on good terms. Yesterday when we went to their house, —.
(i) Air is polluted in many ways. It is high time —.
(j) The martyrs laid down their lives in 1971. They did it so that —.

10. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases : .5 × 10 = 5

(a) Industry is the key to success. If you work hard, —.
(b) Corruption is the main hindrance to development. It is high time —.
(c) Abdul is an H.S.C candidate. He is studying hard lest—.
(d) There are a good number of reasons why —. That English is a foreign language is the main reason.
(e) Birds fly in the sky. I wish —.
(f) No sooner had we reached there than —. Unless we went there earlier, we would miss the beginning of the programme.
(g) It is not good —. A man is know by the company he keeps.
(h) Dulal Sheikh is a quack. He behaves as if —.
(i) It is very cold outside. You had better —.
(j) My childhood was full of joys and happiness. Would that —.

11. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses /phrases: .5 × 10 = 5

(a) Geometry is very much confusing to Zillur. He practices geometry a lot so that —.
(b) I could not recognize you at First. It was five years since we —.
(c) Sanjida was writing quite well in the exam when suddenly she —. As a result, she could not finish the exam with satisfaction.
(d) Don't worry. — after I have finished my study.
(e) Fateen was really in a great danger. He came to you wish a with to — from you, but you disappointed him.
(f) Sujon was very weak, but he had to carry a big box. The box was too heavy for —.
(g) The farmers of our country are very poor, but they can work hard. If the bank gives them loan on easy term, they —.
(h) Load-shedding occurs because we cannot produce adequate electricity. It is high time we —.
(i) I requested him to join me in playing cricket. He joined me —.
(j) He tried his best to get the job but he could not get it. Had he got the job, he would —.

12. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases : .5 × 10=5

(a) 16th December is observed as Victor Day every year in Bangladesh. It is really a red-letter day in our national history, because on this day —.
(b) A proverb goes that —. So we must try to lead an honest life.
(c) Courtesy means —. Courtesy costs nothing but brings a lot.
(d) Bangladesh is an agricultural country. As her economy depends on agricultures, —.
(e) Time is very important in our life. You cannot prosper in life unless —.
(f) Bangladesh is our motherland. It is a small but beautiful country. Though it is a small country, it is —.
(g) Early rising gives a man enough free time. Since I am an early riser —.
(h) You must have confidence in your ability. If you — you will be successful.
(i) My final examination is going on. I studied hard lest I —.
(j) His father has no ability to hear his sons educational expenses. So the son takes up a part-time job so that —.

13. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Garment industry in Bangladesh is one of the major sources —. But this sector is afflicted with many problems.
(b) Once Taimur attacked the province of a powerful prince. When the prince heard the news —.
(c) Mr. Karim is a hardworking man. — he cannot turn the wheels of his fortune.
(d) Success does not come to a man automatically. When a man works in a systematic way—.
(e) Female education is a crying need for our country. It is a good sign that nowadays —.
(f) Motherland is like heaven. It is our sacred duty — our motherland.
(g) Life should not be considered — . It is full of sorrows and sufferings.
(h) When you — work, you will go home.
(i) The thief was afraid of police. He ran away lest —arrested.
(j) He is an honest worker. Despite his honest work —.

14. Complete the sentences using suitable clause/phrases..5 × 10 = 5

(a) You cannot buy a car unless —. It costs a lot.
(b) You are now sick. Call me in case —.
(c) He is so short that —.
(d) Since there are no more questions to discuss —.
(e) I worked hard although —.
(f) Hardly had we started to eat when —.
(g) We were unable to go by train because of —.
(h) I will give him the message as soon as —.
(i) When I was a child —.
(j) There are many helpless people, I wish —.

15. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases : .5 × 10 = 5

(a) The students were sympathetic and patriotic. That's why —.
(b) There were five boys. I took five books that —.
(c) When he came out, —. He was worthy of getting such greetings.
(d) Though the pen writes well, —. I can't afford to use it.
(e) The poem is too difficult for the students —. They couldn't but memorize it.
(f) If I had a camera, —. I like photography.
(g) He came to my room while —. He didn't wake me up.
(h) Rina waited until —. She went after getting it.
(i) He went to London so that —. He was devoted to study.
(j) He confessed that—. So, I forgave him.

16. Complete the sentences with suitable clauses/phrases : .5 × 10 = 5

(a) I think you are not punctual in studies. Be punctual lest —.
(b) I've missed the 8 o'clock train. Do you know when —?
(c) The thief stole my watch and I saw it. As soon as I saw him —.
(d) Though he was late, —.
(e) As he is unwilling to works, he cannot get rid of poverty. He must work if —.
(f) I usually avoid —. It is boring to drive now.
(g) As it is a difficult task, —. He is very skilled in doing such work.
(h) Whenever I go to visit to factory, I —. He must account for his absence.
(i) The film ended very fantastically. If you enjoyed the film —.
(j) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that —.

17. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Physical exercise keeps us healthy, and strong. If you take regular physical exercises, —.
(b) They came to you with a view to —, but you scolded them without any reason.
(c) Please wait here until —. I have serious matter to discuss with you.
(d) I was not hungry at all. If I had been hungry, —.
(e) Trees are essential for our existence. So, we should plant —.
(f) There goes a proverb that —. So you must make proper use of time.
(g) We should drink pure water. Since the water of the bottle is not pure, —.
(h) The two brothers are not on good terms. Yesterday when we went to their house, —.
(i) Air is polluted in many ways. It is high time —.
(j) The martyrs laid down their lives in 1971. They did it so that —.

18. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/ phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) I think you are not punctual in studies. Be punctual lest —.
(b) I've missed the 8 o'clock train. Do you know when —?
(c) The thief stole my watch and I saw it. As soon as I saw him —.
(d) Though he was late, —.
(e) As he is unwilling to work, he cannot get rid of poverty. He must work if —.
(f) I usually avoid —. It is boring to drive now.
(g) As it is a difficult task, —. He is very skilled in doing such work.
(h) Whenever I go to visit the factory, I —. He must account for his absence.
(i) The film ended very fantastically. If you enjoyed the film, —.
(j) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that —.

19. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) He was given the job after —. Then he overcame his poverty.
(b) The college of which —. It was established in 1954.

(c) Adnan is one of the students who —. He is very disappointed.
(d) The car is extraordinarily beautiful. Had I enough money —.
(e) Moral degradation is rampant everywhere. It is time people —.
(f) I am worried. The question is too difficult for —.
(g) He should be cautious. The man who he depends —.
(h) The system the people are aacustomed —. It should be changed.
(i) He stole my bag. That's why hardly had he seen me —.
(j) This time he failed again. He would have passed the examination providing that —.

20. Complete the sentences using clauses/phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Forgetting — is common with most of the students. Because they memorize without understanding.
(b) Honest people are always respected by all. You must have honesty if —.
(c) Though Bangladesh is a small country —. We are proud of our world heritage sites.
(d) Moral values are essential for building up our character. A person without moral values is —.
(e) Education is the process of developing our mind. But many people of our country are too poor —.
(f) There goes a proverb that where —. So, to get the way one should have his will.
(g) "Jibon Theke Neya" is a legendary film based on the Language Movement of 1952. Zahir Raihan who — made it.
(h) Partha Pratim Majumder is the first Bangladeshi to take up mime as a profession. He got the scholarship from the French Government so that he —.
(i) The 16th December is a red letter day. On this day —.
(j) My Test Examination is going on. I studied sincerely lest —.

21. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/ phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Pavel is a meritorious student. He is used to —.
(b) Shakespeare is a great dramatist. 1616 is the year —.
(c) I was not hungry at all. If I had been hungry —.
(d) I am not fond of jokes. — who tell jokes all the time.
(e) What is lotted —. Do you know it?
(f) The sum that —. He is expert in Mathematics.
(g) He is a close fisted man. He never wants —.
(h) Cunningness is not a good quality. This is why —.
(i) Kith and Kin are persons —. We should help them in their danger.
(j) Hardly had we started to eat —. It is disturbing.

22. Complete the sentences using suitable clauses/phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Industry is the key to success. If you work hard, —.
(b) Corruption is the main hindrance to development. It is high time —.
(c) Robi is an HSC candidate. He is studying hard lest —.
(d) There are a good number of reasons why —. That English is a foreign language is the main reason.
(e) Birds fly in the sky. I wish —.
(f) No sooner had we reached there than —. Unless we went there earlier, we would miss the beginning of the programme.
(g) It is very cold outside. You had better —.
(h) Don't worry. I — after I have finished my study.
(i) Success doesn't come to a man automatically. When a man works in a systematic way —.
(j) Life should not be considered —. It is full of sorrows and sufferings.

23. Complete the sentences using clauses/phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) I've missed the 8 o'clock train. Do you know when —?
(b) The thief stole my watch and I saw it. As soon as I saw him, —.
(c) Though she was late, —.
(d) As he is unwilling to work, he can not get rid of poverty. He must work if —.
(e) — she should fail in the examination.
(f) As it is a difficult task, —. He is not very skilled in doing such work.
(g) The film ended very fantastically. If you saw it, —.
(h) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that —.
(i) Vehicles are hardly seen after midnight. We have to wait to start the journey until —.
(j) Your health seems affected by fever. You had better —.

24. Complete the sentences using clauses/ phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Though the boy was injured, —. He was very strong.
(b) Don't delay. If you don't start now —.
(c) It is very cold today. I put on warm clothes so that —.
(d) The phone rang three times while —. There was none to receive the call.
(e) Once there lived an old farmer who —. They always quarrelled with one another.
(f) Nobody likes him since he —. Actually he misbehaves with everybody.
(g) It's my dream to help the poor. Had I been a millionaire —.

(h) I need to go to Dhaka. But I missed the train because —.
(i) I was in deep sleep. Though he called me loudly, —.
(j) There is no educational institution in our village. My father established a school so that —.

25. Complete the sentences using suitable words/ phrases. 0.5×10=5

(a) Rana failed in the HSC exam last year. If he had studied seriously, —.
(b) There is a vacant post in our college. If you have BA (Hons) with MA, —.
(c) The traveller is too —. He had walked a long distance.
(d) I like taking pictures. I could not be able to take such pictures unless —.
(e) Food adulteration is a crime. It is high time —.
(f) I left Feni in 2000. About seventeen years have passed since —.
(g) Your final exam is nearing day by day. Read attentively lest —.
(h) Habib was not present when the incident took place. But now he talks as if —.
(i) Sami is very sincere. Actually, we are doubtful whether he —.
(j) Mendicancy is always degrading. One would rather die —.

Answer Part

First Step

1. (a) Many people cut tees at random.
(b) Trees causes rainfall which is essential for our agriculture.
(c) If we cut trees at random, it will make the environment unbalanced.
(d) Trees supply oxygen without which we can't live.
(e) Since trees help us in many ways, we should not cut down trees at random.

2. (a) If you do not waste your time, certainly you will shine in life.
(b) This is the boy who came to me yesterday.
(c) I wish I were a child.
(d) United we stand divided we fall.
(e) The boy is so weak in mathematics that he cannot work out a simple addition.

3. (a) United we stand, divided we fall.
(b) It is high time, we changed our eating habits.
(c) Unless you are united, you will suffer in the long run.
(d) Who doesn't know this wise saying?
(e) The story of the old man and his sons teaches us that unity in strength.

4. (a) No Sooner had I reached the station than the train left.
(b) He was so lazy that he could not attend his class ever timely.
(c) It is health which is wealth.
(d) He succeeded though he was not a meritorious student.
(e) As our elders love us, we should respect them.

5. (a) I would not do the work if he told me.
(b) The answer that he gave was not correct.
(c) Finishing the work I went to school.
(d) I saw my mother cooking in the kitchen room.
(e) To walk in the morning is good for health.

6. (a) As flower is a symbol of love, beauty and purity, it is liked by all.
(b) There is hardly any person who does not love flowers.
(c) We can turn our enemies into friends if we give them flowers.
(d) It is said that those who do not love flowers can kill a person easily.
(e) Many people cultivate flowers because they are a source of income nowadays.

7. (a) Yesterday I did not get up early from bed because I felt a little bit fever.
(b) As soon as I got up from bed, I found that the sun was up.
(c) As I could not hire a rickshaw, I had to walk to school.
(d) On the way to school I walked fast lest, I should miss the first class.
(e) It I reached late, I would be rebuked.

8. (a) We must work hard in order that we can shine in life.
(b) A man who is idle/lazy cannot shine in life.
(c) It is hard labour that enables a man to rise to pinnacle of glory.
(d) The idle cannot reach their target because they don't work hard.
(e) You cannot succeed in life unless you work hard.

9. (a) Unless we are honest in earning money, we will not get peace in mind.
(b) Strike the iron while it is hot.
(c) Walk fast lest you should miss the class.
(d) Scarcely had I heard the explosion when I felt fear.
(e) Had you forbidden me I would not have gone there.

10. (a) Scarcely had we reached there when he fled away.
(b) It is industry which is the key to successes.

(c) No person can be happy if he does not work hard.
(d) He speaks as though he knew everything.
(e) We started early lest we should fail to finish the work.

11. (a) Had you visited Cox's Bazar, you could have seen the largest sea-beach in the world.
(b) Although he was intelligent, he was cheated easily.
(c) It is true that everybody wants love.
(d) As soon as the teacher entered the room, the students stood up.
(e) It is high time we changed our food habit.

12. (a) You cannot expect others to love you unless you love them.
(b) The car made in Japan looks nice.
(c) How can I help you provided that you are insincere?
(d) He returned home having finished his duty.
(e) Seeing is believing.

13. (a) He can lend you the money provided that you return it in a month.
(b) Hardly had we reached the station when the train left.
(c) The old man walks slowly lest he should fall.
(d) 1971 is the year when Bangladesh became independent.
(e) He was given the job after he had applied for it.

14. (a) Where there is a will, there is a way.
(b) He speaks as if he knew everything.
(c) If I were a king I would help my subjects.
(d) Since the boy was disobedient, he had been punished.
(e) The load is so heavy that I cannot carry it.

15. (a) As flower is a symbol of love, beauty and purity, it is loved by all.
(b) There is hardly any person who does not hate a liar.
(c) We can turn our enemies into friends if we give them flower.
(d) It is said that those who do not love flowers can kill any person easily.
(e) Many people cultivate flowers because they are the source of income nowadays.

16. (a) If I had enough money, I would help the poor.
(b) I saw the passengers coming to the station.
(c) The boy is intelligent enough to answer all the questions.
(d) I got the letter after I had reached home.
(e) I would have told the truth if he had asked me.

17. (a) Check the beast in you lest everybody should dislike you.
(b) If I had got a student visa, I would have gone abroad for higher education.
(c) He always flatters his boss so that he can get extra facilities from him.
(d) Forty two years have passed since Bangladesh became independent.
(e) He insisted that I should go there.

18. (a) No sooner had I reached home than the dog started barking.
(b) He was so lazy that he could not get up from bed early in the morning.
(c) It is health which is wealth.
(d) He succeeded though he did not try so hard.
(e) All our elders love us and we should respect them.

19. (a) It is high time we changed our bad habits.
(b) No sooner had the students entered the class than the class started.
(c) Though he was lazy, he became successful.
(d) He worked hard so that he could shine in life.
(e) Everybody should remember that a stitch in time saves nine.

20. (a) A man is known by the company, he keeps.
(b) As he was ill, he could not go to school.
(c) Unless you study attentively, you will fail.
(d) If you walk slowly, you will miss the train.
(e) The old man is so weak that he cannot stand up.

Answer Part

FINAL STEP

1. (a) plant more and more trees; (b) If you don't learn English; (c) we stopped corruption; (d) I were a child again. (e) it has some demerits also. (f) collect money to run it well; (g) he had committed the crime. (h) for them to understand (i) we stopped the discussion. (j) girls are being interested in education.

2. (a) some heroic sons of this soil shed blood for the cause of the mother tongue on this day; (b) they did not work; (c) he lives; (d) gave up smoking; (e) you have to know English; (f) to collect honey; (g) we have met

together; (h) the finer we feel; (i) we can never be strong; (j) solving these problems.

3. (a) while I was watching; (b) difficult situation in the class; (c) they might not have faced; (d) we could not come out; (e) people gather to buy and sell things; (f) to lift the box; (g) give alms to the able-bodied people; (h) he makes some mistakes; (i) to reach the station; (j) avoiding it is difficult.

4. (a) he can be a doctor; (b) had met together; (c) seeing me; (d) me to lift; (e) I might have met you; (f) will meet you; (g) will run their business well; (h) divided we fall; (i) were walking; (j) where dead bodies are buried.

5. অনুবাদ : (ধ) আমরা আমাদের পরিবেশের সঙ্গে ঘনিষ্ঠভাবে সংশ্লিষ্ট। আমাদের উচিত পরিবেশকে দূষণের হতে থেকে মুক্ত রাখা, যাতে করে আমরা স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত জীবনযাপন করতে পারি। (ন) আমাদের অবশ্যই পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতার নিয়ম মেনে চলা উচিত। পরিষ্কার-পরিচ্ছন্নতার নিয়ম মেনে চলা ছাড়া আমরা ভালোভাবে বাঁচতে পারব না। (প) তিনি খেলায় জিতার ব্যাপারে অত্যন্ত আশাবাদী ছিলেন। প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশ নেওয়ার পূর্বে তিনি ভালোভাবে অনুশীলন করেছিলেন। (ফ) তিনি সড়ক দুর্ঘটনার মুখোমুখি হয়েছিলেন এবং তার মা সিঁড়ি থেকে পড়ে আঘাত পেয়েছিলেন। সত্য কথা বলতে কী, দুর্ভাগ্য একাকী আসে না। (ব) সে জিপিএ-৪.৫০ পেয়েছে। সে যদি আরও ভালোভাবে খাটত, তাহলে সে পরীক্ষায় জিপিএ-৫ পেত। (ভ) ছেলেটি যখন খেলছিল, তখন তার মা তাকে ডাক দিলেন। সে তক্ষুনি খেলা বন্ধ করল। (ম) আমার প্রচণ্ড মাথাব্যথা হচ্ছে। যদি মাথাব্যথা না থামে, তাহলে আমি ক্লাস চালিয়ে যেতে পারব না। (য) সময় মানুষের জীবনে এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। আমরা যদি সময়ের সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহার না করি, তাহলে জীবনে উন্নতি লাভ করতে পারব না। (র) সে খুব দ্রুত দৌড়ায়। গত বছর সে নিশ্চিত করেছিল যে, অন্যান্য প্রতিযোগিরা পেছনে পড়ে ছিল। (ল) মানব শরীরের জন্য প্রয়োজন সুষম খাবার। আমরা যদি সুষম খাবার খাই, তাহলে তা আমাদের শরীরকে কর্মক্ষম ও শক্তিশালী রাখার ব্যাপারে সহায়ক হবে।

(a) we can live a healthy life; (b) cannot live well; (c) had practiced well; (d) never comes alone; (e) she had worked; (f) his mother called him; (g) it did not stop; (h) we make the best use of time; (i) made it clear; (j) will help us keep fit and strong.

6. (a) you will not be able to find a good job; (b) we cannot live; (c) I can pass the exam; (d) lending me your phone; (e) I rushed to the spot; (f) does not like flowers; (g) you should miss the train; (h) to be a doctor; (i) time is the most precious thing; (j) I was sleeping.

7. (a) you will be honoured by all; (b) we had patriotism; (c) I were well-versed in English; (d) I would help the poor; (e) a man is known by the company he keeps; (f) when he went away; (g) met together; (h) improving the country; (i) say 'no' a to woman; (j) should fail in the exam.

8. (a) to eat rich food; (b) make a good result; (c) To tell a lie; (d) Rebuking anyone; (e) who does not want happiness; (f) coming to our country; (g) to live; (h) well living alone; (i) to be a doctor; (j) A lot of people.

9. (a) you will be healthy and strong; (b) meeting you; (c) I come back; (d) I would have taken food; (e) more and more trees; (f) time and tide waits for none; (g) we should not drink it; (h) they were quarrelling; (i) we stopped air pollution; (j) we could be free.

10. (a) you will have success; (b) avoided corruption; (c) he should fail in the exam; (d) students of our country fail in English; (e) I were a bird; (f) the programme started; (g) keeping company with bad people; (h) he were a specialist; (i) stay at home; (j) I were child again.

11. (a) he can master the art; (b) had met; (c) lost sense; (d) I will come back; (e) getting information; (f) to carry; (g) can grow crops scientifically; (h) established many power houses; (i) with a pleasant mood; (j) be happy

12. (a) we got our independence; (b) honesty is the best policy; (c) selected manners how we behave; (d) we should development this sector; (e) you do your works in time; (f) blessed with natural resources; (g) I can use time properly; (h) have it; (i) should fail in the exam; (j) he can bear his own educational expenses.

13. (a) of earning foreign currency; (b) he came forward to protect his country; (c) Though he works hard; (d) he can be successful; (e) girls are being interested in education; (f) to protect; (g) a bed of roses; (h) finish doing the; (i) he should be; (j) he is not successful.

14. (a) you have a lot of money; (b) you become serious; (c) he can not touch the roof; (d) we will go home; (e) I could not succeed; (f) the rain started; (g) its untimely arrival; (h) I get ; (i) I was taken to the school; (j) I could help them.

15. (a) they took part in the Liberation War; (b) will be distributed among them; (c) we greeted him loudly; (d) I can't buy it; (e) to understand; (f) I would take a snap of this scenery; (g) I was sleeping; (h) she got the money; (i) he could study; (j) he had committed the crime.

16. (a) you should lag behind; (b) will next train come; (c) he ran away; (d) reached the spot in time; (e) wants to prosper in life; (f) driving in the rain; (g) he will demand high money; (h) find him absent; (i) you will be glad; (j) we may overcome them.

17. (a) Physical exercise keeps us healthy, and strong. If you take regular physical exercises, **you can keep fit.**
(b) They came to you with a view to **asking for a favour,** but you scolded them without any reason.
(c) Please wait here until **I am free.** I have serious matter to discuss with you.
(d) I was not hungry at all. If I had been hungry, **I would have asked for a light refreshment.**
(e) Trees are essential for our existence. So, we should plant **trees more and more.**
(f) There goes a proverb that **time and tide wait for none.** So you must make proper use of time.
(g) We should drink pure water. Since the water of the bottle is not pure, **we should not drink it.**
(h) The two brothers are not on good terms. Yesterday when we went to their house, **we saw them fighting over a trivial matter.**
(i) Air is polluted in many ways. It is high time **we checked air pollution.**
(j) The martyrs laid down their lives in 1971. They did it so that **Bangladesh could be a free country.**

18. (a) Be punctual lest **you might/should fail in the exam**.
(b) Do you know when **the next train will depart**?

(c) As soon as I saw him **he ran away**.
(d) Though he was late, **he completed his work in time**.
(e) He must work if **he wants to succeed in life**.
(f) I usually avoid **driving in a busy road./ driving at a foggy night**.
(g) As it is a difficult task, **the authority entrusted Atiq with the job**.
(h) Whenever I go to visit the factory. I **find the manager absent**.
(i) If you enjoyed the film, **you could understand the hard reality of life**.
(j) We must work hard so that **we can overcome the obstacles**.

19. (a) He was given the job after **he had applied for the post.**
(b) The college of which **you are talking is situated in Khulna.**
(c) Adnan is one of the students who **could not pass the HSC examination.**
(d) Had I enough money, **I would buy it.**
(e) It is time people **became aware of moral degradation.**
(f) The question is too difficult for **me to solve.**
(g) The man who he depends on **may turn out to be a fraud.**
(h) The system the people are accustomed **to does not go with the modern world.**
(i) That's why hardly had he seen me **when he ran away.**
(j) He would have passed the examination providing that **he had studied properly.**

20. (a) Forgetting **answers in the exam hall** is common with most of the students.
(b) You must have honesty if **you want to be respected in the society**.
(c) Though Bangladesh is a small country **she has three world heritage sites**.
(d) A person without moral values is **hated by all.**
(e) But many people of our country are too poor **to send their children to schools./ to educate their children**.
(f) There goes a proverb that where **there is a will, there is away**.
(g) Zahir Raihan who **was a great film maker** made it.
(h) He got the scholarship from the French Government so that he **could spread this method**.
(i) On this day **Bangladesh achieved independence**.
(j) I studied sincerely lest **I might cut a sorry figure in the exam**.

21. (a) He is used to **studying hard.**
(b) 1616 is the year **when** he **died.**
(c) If I had been hungry **I would have ordered some food.**
(d) **People don't like the boys** who tell jokes all the time.
(e) What is lotted **cannot be blotted.**
(f) The sum that **he has solved is a tough one.**
(g) He never wants **to spend money as charity.**
(h) This is why **I avoid people who are cunning.**
(i) Kith and Kin are persons **who always support us.**
(j) Hardly had we started to eat **when the supply of electricity was off.**

22. (a) Industry is the key to success. If you work hard, **you will shine in life**.
(b) Corruption is the main hindrance to development. It is high time **the government took proper actions against corruption**.
(c) Robi is an HSC candidate. He is studying hard lest **he should fail in the exam**.
(d) There are a good number of reasons why many **students fail in English.** That English is a foreign language is the main reason.
(e) Birds fly in the sky. I wish **I were a bird**.
(f) No sooner had we reached there than **the programme began**. Unless we went there earlier, we would miss the beginning of the programme.
(g) It is very cold outside. You had better **put on some warm clothes**.
(h) Don't worry. I **will help you** after I have finished my study.
(i) Success doesn't come to a man automatically. When a man works in a systematic way, **he becomes successful**.
(j) Life should not be considered **a bed of roses.** It is full of sorrows and sufferings.

23. (a) I've missed the 8 O'clock train. Do you know when **the next train will arrive?**
(b) The thief stole my watch and I saw it. As soon as I saw him, **he ran away**.
(c) Though she was late, **he completed his work on time**.
(d) As he is unwilling to work, he cannot get rid of poverty. He must work if **he wants to be solvent**.
(e) **Rokeya studies hard lest** she should fail in the examination.
(f) As it is a difficult task, **I did not rely on Ezaz**. He is not very skilled in doing such work.
(g) The film ended very fantastically. If you saw it, **you could realise the hard reality of life.**
(h) There are many obstacles in our way to success. We must work hard so that **we can overcome the obstacles.**
(i) Vehicles are hardly seen after midnight. We have to wait to start the journey until **it is dawn.**
(j) Your health seems affected by fever. You had better **see a good doctor.**

24. (a) Though the boy was injured, **he played well**.
(b) If you don't start now, **you can't complete today**.

(c) I put on warm clothes so that **I can not catch cold. I don't catch cold**.
(d) The phone rang three times while **I was not here/I was busy**.
(e) Once there lived an old farmer who **had three sons**.
(f) Nobody likes him since he **is rude/is impolite**.
(g) Had I been a millionaire **I would have helped them**.
(h) But I missed the train because **I didn't reach the station in time.**
(i) Though he called me loudly, **I could not wake up**.
(j) My father established a school so that t**he children could study there**.

25. (a) Rana failed in the HSC exam last year. If he had studied seriously, **he would have passed in the exam.**
(b) There is a vacant post in our college. If you have BA (Hons) with MA, **you can apply for the post.**
(c) The traveller is too **tired to walk/travel.** He had walked a long distance.
(d) I like taking pictures. I could not be able to take such pictures unless **I had a smart phone with high resolution camera.**
(e) Food adulteration is a crime. It is high time **we stopped food adulteration.**
(f) I left Feni in 2000. About seventeen years have passed since **I lived there.**
(g) Your final exam is nearing day by day. Read attentively lest **you might fail in the exam.**
(h) Habib was not present when the incident took place. But now he talks as if **he witnessed the incident.**
(i) Sami is very sincere. Actually, we are doubtful whether he **will miss or not.**
(j) Mendicancy is always degrading. One would rather die **than beg/be a mendicant.**

Prepared By
Muhammad Shahidul Islam
B.A (Hon`s) English Languge & Literature
M. A English (NU)