

ENGLISH 2ND PAPER

Topic: Changing Sentence

Marks: $1 \times 5 = 5$

Read the text and change the sentences as directed: [Dhaka Board-2019]

1. You must have heard the name of Bayazid Bostami.

(a) He was one of the greatest saints of Islam. (positive) One night he was learning his lessons.

Ans: Very few saints of Islam were as great as he.

(b) At that time his mother asked him for a glass of water. (passive)

Ans: At that time, he was asked for a glass of water by his mother.

(c) There was no drinking water in the house, so he went out to fetch it. (complex)

Ans: As there was no drinking water in the house, he went out to fetch it.

Read the text and change the sentences as directed: [Dhaka Board-2019]

(d) When he came back, he found his mother sleeping. (compound)
Then he passed the whole night standing with a glass of water beside his mother.

Ans: He came back and found his mother sleeping.

(e) He showed a great love and respect to his mother. (exclamatory)

Ans: What a love and respect he showed to his mother!

Changing Sentence

- Affirmative to Negative
- Affirmative to Interrogative
- Affirmative to Exclamatory
- Active to Passive
- Positive-comperative-Superlative
- Simple-complex-Compound

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
1	**Only/Alone**	**None but** **(ব্যাক্তি)**	A: **Only** Allah can help us. N: **None but** Allah can help us. A: The brave **alone** deserves the fair. N: **None but** the brave deserves the fair.
		Nothing but **(বস্তু)**	A: **Only** the moon was visible. N: **Nothing but** the moon was visible.
		Not more than **/Not less than** **(সংখ্যা/পরিমাপ)**	A: She has **only** two dolls. N: She has **not more than** two dolls.

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
2	Can/must/ have to/has to	Cannot but + V_1	A: We **must** obey our teacher. N: We **cannot but** obey our teacher. A: He **has to** go there. N: He **cannot but** go there.
		Cannot help + (V_1+ing)	A: I **have to** go there. N: I **cannot help going** there. A: You **can** do it. N: You **cannot help doing** it.

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
3	**Could/had to**	**Could not but + V_1**	A: A **could** laugh. N: I **could not but** laugh.
		Could not help + (V_1+ing)	A: I **could** laugh. N: I **Could not help** laughing.
4	**Both……and/ and**	**Not only ……but also**	A: **Both** Safali **and** Lima can do the work. N: **Not only** Safali **but also** Lima can do the work. A: He ate meats **and** vegetables. N: He ate **not only** meats **but also** vegetables.

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
5	**Every/All/ A+ Main Verb**	**There is no....but**	A: **Every** mother **loves** her child. N: **There is no** mother **but** loves her child.
		There is no.....who + Neg.	A: **Every** mother loves her child. N: **There is no** mother **who does not** love her child.
6	**Every/All/ A+ to be**	**No+.....+ Opposite word**	A: **All** men **are** mortal N: **No** man **is** immortal

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
7	**Always**	**Never + Opposite word**	A: They **always remember** us. N: They **never forget** us.
8	**Too……to**	**So……that + sub + cannot/could not**	A: He is **too** weak **to** walk. N: He is **so** weak **that he cannot** walk. A: Sohel was **too** lazy **to** prosper in life. N: Sohel was **so** lazy **that he could not** prosper in life.
9	**As…….as**	**Not less……..than**	A: Dipu is as good as Apu. N: Dipu is not less good than Apu.

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
10	**Everybody/None**	**Nobody + Opposite word**	A: **Everybody** is **liable** to error. N: **Nobody** is **free** from error. A: **None** can prosper is life **without** industry. N: **Everybody** can prosper in life **with** industry.
11	**As soon as**	**No Sooner had……than**	A: **AS Soon as** the thief saw the police, he ran away. N: **No sooner had** the thief seen the police **than** he ran away.
12	**Very/Very much**	**Neg. + At all**	A: He likes me **very** much. N: He **does not dislike** me **at all.**

Affirmative to Negative

No	Affirmative	Negative	Example
13	**Superlative**	**Positive**	A: Gold is the most precious metal. N: No other metal is as good as he.
14	**Miscellaneous**	**Auxiliary + not + Opposite word**	A: He **is regular** Student. N: He **is not** an **irregular** Student.
		Do/did/does + not + Opposite word	A: Her parents **liked** her very much. N: Her parents **did not dislike** her at all.

Affirmative to Negative

1. She was very kind to the needy and the ill-fated. (N)
2. It was very glad. (N)
3. At first glance, the question may seem difficult. (N)
4. He didn’t marry. (A)
5. He was very kind to the poor. (N)
6. It is not an easy thing. (A)
7. Being industrious, everyone can prosper in life. (N)
8. They give us both knowledge and pleasure. (N)
9. Nothing but books can remove the darkness of ignorance. (N)
10. One day he could not but go to a market. (A)

Assertive to interrogative

No	Assertive	Interrogative	Example
1	**Auxiliary**	**Aux. + n't + sub. + Ext. + ?**	**A** : Sanu **is** a good student. **I** : **Isn't** Sanu a good student? **A** : Murad **is** going to buy a car. **I** : **Isn't** Murad going to buy a car?
2	**Aux. + not**	**Aux. + sub. + Ext. + ?**	**A** : The lady was not fair. **I** : Was the lady fair? **A** : You do not know me well. **I** : Do you know me well?

Assertive to interrogative

No	Assertive	Interrogative	Example
3	**Auxiliary Verb না থাকলে**	**Don't/doesn't/didn't + Sub. + Ext. + ?**	**A :** You know me well. **I :** Don't you know me well? **A:** The boy plays football. **I :** Doesn't the boy play football? **A :** They finished their duties. **I :** Didn't they finish their duties?
4	**Everybody/ Everyone/all**	**Who + Don't/doesn't/didn't + V_1 +Ext. + ?**	**A :** Everybody loves wealth. **I :** Who doesn't love wealth?

Assertive to interrogative

No	Assertive	Interrogative	Example
4	**Never/Nothing/No**	**Ever /Anything /any**	**A :** I have never been to cox's Bazar. **I :** Have I ever been to cox's Bazar? **A :** I know nothing about it. **I :** Do I know anything about it? **A :** There is no bench in the room. **I :** Is there any bench in the room.?
6	**Nobody/None/No one**	**Who +Ext. + ?**	**A :** No one can do this sum. **I :** Who can do this sum?

Assertive to interrogative

1. Mother Teresa is an icon to many people. (I)
2. Who does not know about the charity of Mother Teresa? (A)
3. He inherited a vast property from his father and Sister. (I)
4. The books of great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas. (I)
5. Who does not want to succeed in life? (A)
6. There was an old man in village. (I)
7. We got our independence for their sacrifice.
8. The books of great writers contain noble thoughts and great ideas. (I)
9. They were talking about their love for each other. (I)
10. Nobody respects him. (I)

Assertive to Exclamatory

Rule-1: Assertive sentence কে Exclamatory Sentence রুপান্তর করতে হলে, প্রথমে What/ How (What এর পরে a/an বসে কিন্তু How এর পরে বসে না) + Adjective + Noun (যদি থাকে) + Subject + am/ is/ are/ was/ were + বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন বসে।

Example:-

Asser : Cricket is very exciting game.

Excl : What an exciting game cricket is!

Asser : Amina's life was very difficult.

Excl : How difficult Amina's life was!

Asser : The scenery of the school is very Charming.

Excl : How charming the scenery of the school is!

Assertive to Exclamatory

Rule-2: **Infinitive (to + verb এর base form) দ্বারা কোন বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হলে তা Be verb (am/ is/ are/ was/ were) এর পরে বসাতে হয়।**

Example:-

Asser : Social awareness is very essential to resist corruption.

Excl : How essential social awareness is very to resist corruption!

Rule-3: **Assertive Sentence এ wish থাকলে Exclamatory করার সময় শুরুতে If/ Had + wish এর পরের অংশ ও শেষে বিস্ময়সূচক চিহ্ন ব্যবহৃত হয়।**

Example:-

Asser : I wish I could visit this place.

Excl : If I could visit this place!

Asser : I wish I had so much money.

Excl : If I had so much money!

Assertive to Exclamatory

1. Mother Teresa was a very passionate woman. (E)
2. I was excited to see the sea-beach. (E)
3. If I could visit the sea-beach! (A)
4. It is really sensible. (E)
5. An idle man leads a very miserable life. (E)
6. Some books are very interesting. (E)
7. Reading books is a very good habit. (E)
8. A corrupted man leads a very unhappy life. (E)
9. He becomes very happy when the students achieve good results in public examination. (E)
10. A successful man in very happy. (E)

ADJECTIVE এর DEGREE গঠনের নিয়ামাবলি

Rule-1: এক **Syllable** বিশিষ্ট **Adjective** এর শেষে **er comparative** এবং est যোগ করে **superlative** করতে হয়। যেমন:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Cold	Colder	Coldest
Poor	Poorer	Poorest
Rich	Richer	Richest
Bright	Brighter	Brightest
Old	Older	Oldest

ADJECTIVE এর DEGREE গঠনের নিয়ামাবলি

Rule-2: **Positive Degree** এর **adjective** শেষে যদি একটি মাত্র **consonant** থাকে এবং পূর্বে যদি একটি মাত্র **vowel** থাকে তবে **er** যোগ করে **comparative** এবং **est** যোগ করে **superlative degree** গঠন করা হয়। **superlative** করার সময় শেষ **consonant** এর (double) দ্বিত হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Fat	Fatter	Fattest
Hot	Hotter	Hottest
Red	Redder	Reddest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest

ADJECTIVE এর DEGREE গঠনের নিয়ামাবলি

Rule-3: যদি **positive degree** এর শেষে **e** থাকে তবে **r** যোগ **comparative** করে এবং **st** যোগ করে **superlative degree** করা হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Fine	Finer	Finest
Large	Larger	Largest
Late	Later	Latest

ADJECTIVE এর DEGREE গঠনের নিয়ামাবলি

Rule-4: যদি **positive degree** এর শেষে **y** থাকে এবং **y** এর পূর্বে **consonant** থাকে তবে **y** এর স্থলে **I** হয় এবং পরে **er** ও **est** যোগ করে যথাক্রমে **comparative** ও **superlative degree** গঠন করা হয়।

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Dry	Drier	Driest
Sly	Slier	Sliest
Busy	Busier	Busiest
Happy	Happier	Happiest

ADJECTIVE এর DEGREE গঠনের নিয়ামাবলি

Rule-5: দুই **syllable** যুক্ত অধিকাংশ **adjective** এবং দুইয়ের অধিক **syllable** যুক্ত সমস্ত **adjective** এবং **ful** যুক্ত সমস্ত **adjective** এর পূর্বে **more** যোগ করে **comparative** এবং **most** যোগ করে **superlative degree** গঠন করা হয়। যেমন:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More Beautiful	Most Beautiful
Careful	More Careful	Most Careful
Comfortable	More Comfortable	Most Comfortable
Dangerous	More Dangerous	Most Dangerous
Honest	More Honest	Most Honest
Populous	More Populous	Most Populous

ADJECTIVE এর DEGREE গঠনের নিয়ামাবলি

Rule-6: কতগুলো **adjective** এর **comparative** ও **superlative** করার কোন ধরাবাঁধা নিয়ম নেই। যেমন:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good, well	Better	Best
Bad, evil, ill	Worse	Worst
Far	Farther	Farthest
Many, much	More	Most
Little	Less	Least
Late	Later, latter	Latest, last

TRANSFORMATION OF DEGREES

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
No other	Than any other/Than all other	The
Very few****	Than most other /Than few others	One of the
As/so …..as****	Than	

*** Very few থাকলে verb সবসময় plural হবে।

***Note: No other/very few কিছুই না থাকলে, যদি শুধুমাত্র as/so….as থাকে তাহলে not না থাকলে বসাতে হবে এবং থাকলে তুলে দিতে হবে।

STRUCTURE

Positive : No other/very few + Ext. + Singular verb/plural verb + as + Positive degree + as + Sub.

Comparative : Sub. + Singular verb + comparative degree + than any other/ than most other + Ext.

Superlative : Subject + singular verb + the/one of the + superlative degree + extension.

EXAMPLE

1. She is one of the greatest persons of the world.
2. It is one of the most beautiful sea-beaches in the world.
3. But, it is better than not answering at all.
4. Haji Mohammad Mohsin was more generous than any other man in this subcontinent.
5. Books are the greatest friends.
6. He was the one of the best cap makers with palm leaves.
7. Their contribution is greater than any other thing.
8. Corruption is one of the worst evils.
9. He is older than I.
10. A hardworking man is healthier than an idle man.

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Active voice = Subject সক্রিয়
Passive Voice = Subject নিষ্ক্রিয়

Active : I eat rice.

Passive : Rice is eaten by me.

Structure: Object কে Subject করতে হবে + Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb বসবে + V3 + by/other preposition + Object কে Subject করতে হবে।

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-1: Active voice এর কতিপয় Pronoun নিম্নোক্তরুপে Passive Voice এর object রুপে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

Subject	Object
I	me
He	him
We	us
You	You
She	her
They	Them
Noun: (Rahim,Rahima)	Noun: (Rahim,Rahima)

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-2: **Auxiliary Verb এর পরিবর্তন**

Subject	Object
V1	am/is/are
V2	was/were
am/ is/ are /was /were	am/ is/ are /was /were + being
have/ has/ had	have/ has/ had + been
Shall / Will	Shall be / Will be
Shall be / Will be	Shall be / Will be + being
Shall have / Will have	Shall have / Will have + been
Model Auxiliary	Model Auxiliary + be

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-3: দুটি object যুক্ত Active voice কে Passive Voice এর রুপান্তর করতে হলে, দুটি object এর মধ্যে ব্যক্তিবাচক object টিকে Subject করতে হবে এবং দ্বিতীয় Object টিকে by এর আগে বসাতে হবে।

Example:-

Active : He gave me a book.

Passive : I was given a book by him.

Active : He teaches us English.

Passive : We are taught English by him.

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-4: কোন **Sentence** এর **object** এর **extension** বা অতিরিক্ত অংশ যুক্ত থাকলে তা **Passive voice** করার সময় মূল **Verb** এর পরে বসাতে হবে।

Example:-

Active : They play football in the field.
Passive : Football is played in the field by them.
Active : It stores honey in the hive.
Passive : Honey is the stored in the hive by it.

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-5: **Interrogative sentence এর voice change করতে হলে প্রথমে sentence টিকে Assertive sentence এ রুপান্তর করে তারপর এটিকে passive করতে হয়। passive voice করার পর পুনরায় Interrogative sentence এ রুপান্তরিত করতে হবে।**

Example:-

Active : Is he writing a letter? > He is writing a letter. > A letter is being written by him.

Passive : Is a letter being written by him?

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-6: **Interrogative sentence এর শুরুতে যদি *What, Why, Where, When, How* ইত্যাদি প্রশ্নবোধক শব্দ থাকে তবে Passive voice এগুলো সরাসরি sentence এর প্রথমে বসে যাবে।**

Example:-

Active : What do you want?
Passive : What is wanted by you?
Active : Which book do you want?
Passive : Which book is wanted by you?

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-7: **Who যুক্ত প্রশ্নবোধক sentence এর passive করার নিয়ম।**

Structure: By whom + Auxiliary (tense অনুযায়ী) + subject + Verb এর past participle form?

Note: উল্লেখ্য দুটি Auxiliary থাকলে একটি subject এর আগে এবং অপরটি পরে বসে।

Example:-

Active : Who has broken the glass?
Passive : By whom has the glass been broken?
Active : Who will do the work?
Passive : By whom will the work be done?

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

Rule-8: **মূল Verb দ্বারা শুরু হওয়া Imperative sentence কে passive করার নিয়ম।**

Structure: Let/Let not+ object+ Auxiliary Verb + Verb এর past participle form

Example:-

Active : Open the window.
Passive : Let the window be opened.
Active : Do not shut the door.
Passive : Let not the door is shut.

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

***Rule-13*:** **Let+ ব্যাক্তিবাচক object দ্বারা sentence শুরু হলে তার passive করার নিয়ম।**

Structure: Let+ বস্তুবাচক object + be+ Verb এর past participle form+ by+ ব্যাক্তিবাচক object

Example:-

Active : Let me do the sum.
Passive : Let the sum be done by me.
Active : Let him write a letter.
Passive : Let a letter be written by him.

ACTIE TO PASSIVE

1. Who taught you grammar? (P)
2. Shah Jahan, the Mughal Emperor built The Tajmahal. (P)
3. They should be taken care of. (A)
4. He can take physical exercise. (P)
5. Sumi has heard many stories about ghost. (P)
6. Patriotic zeal makes a man perfect. (P)
7. Sometimes they are cheated by advertisement. (A)
8. He never tells a lie. (P)
9. Rahim’s realatives do not realize the cost of living. (P)
10. All over the world know that Bangladesh is a developing country. (P)

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple	Complex	Compound
In spite of /despite	Though / Although	but
Without + (V + ing)	If + neg.	or
By + (V + ing)	If + positive	and
Presnent participle/Being/Having/Because of/Due to/owing to	Since \As/When	and
Article +Adv. + Adj. /Sub. + Verb + ing.	Who/Which/that/where	and
Too…..to	That cannot /could not	Very……..and
To + verb	So that	and

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : In spite of /Despite + Possessive case + noun/adjective……
Complex : Though/although + subjective form + verb + noun/adjective ……..
Compound : Subject + verb + adjective + but

Example

Simple : In spite of his poverty, he is honest.
Complex : Though he is poor, he is honest.
Compound : He is poor but he is honest.

Simple : Despite fog, we reached there on time.
Complex : Though /although it was fog, we reached there on time.
Compound : It was fog but we reached on time.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : In spite of /Despite + Possessive case + noun/adjective……
Complex : Though/although + subjective form + verb + noun/adjective ……..
Compound : Subject + verb + adjective + but

Exercise

1. **He was very poor but honest. (CX). [B.B.-2017]**
2. **Though their weapons were ordinary, they had much courage in their mind. (CD).**
3. **Though we have strict law, we are still affected by this evil. (CD) –[J.B. 2016]**
4. **It was a beautiful place but there were a lot of problems. (CX). [S.B.-2016]**
5. **Though a healthy man is an asset to his family, an unhealthy man is a liability. (CD).**
6. **He caught the thief but didn't furnish him. (CX). [C.B-2017, J.B-2015]**

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Without + (verb + ing) + subject + verb + ext.
Complex : If + subject + do not /does not/ did not + verb + ext. , sub + will /would/can/could + verb + ……
Compound : verb (present form) + or + …….

Example

Simple : without doing, you will die.
Complex : If you do not do, you will die.
Compound : Do or die.

Simple : Without working hard, you cannot succeed.
Complex : If you do not work hard, you cannot succeed.
Compound : Work hard or you cannot succeed.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Without + (verb + ing) + subject + verb + ext.

Complex : If + subject + do not /does not/ did not + verb + ext. , sub + will /would/can/could + verb + ……

Compound : verb (present form) + or + …….

Exercise

1. **Without following this process, you cannot bring a good result in an examination.**

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : By + (verb+ing.) +ext., sub + can/could + verb +ext.
Complex : If + Subject + verb +ext., Sub + can/could + verb + ext.
Compound : Verbb +ext. + and + sub + can/could + verb + ext.

Example

Simple : By reading books, you can acquire knowledge.
Complex : If you read books, you can acquire knowledge.
Compound : Read books and you can acquire knowledge.

Simple : By working hard, you can prosper.
Complex : If you work hard, you can prosper.
Compound : Work hard and you can prosper.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : By + (verb+ing.) +ext., sub + can/could + verb +ext.
Complex : If + Subject + verb +ext., Sub + can/could + verb + ext.
Compound : Verbb +ext. + and + sub + can/could + verb + ext.

Exercise

1. 1. **By working hard, we can improve our lot. (CD). [Ctg.B- 2017]**
2. **If we read books, we can enrich our minds. (S) [D.B- 2016, S.B-2017]**
3. **If you watch television, you can learn many things. (S) [D.B.-2015]**
4. **We can build up a developed society by reading books. (CX) –[D.B-16]**

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Being + adjective+,.....
Complex : Since/As + Subject + to be verb +ext.
Compound : Subject + to be verb + ...and .....

Example

Simple : Being weak in English, the boy could not do well in the examination.
Complex : Since he was weak in English, the boy could not do well in the Examination.
Compound : The boy was weak in English and not does well in the examination.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Subject + being + ext., + second sentence.
Complex : As + Subject + to be verb +adjective/noun, subject + ...
Compound : Subject + to be verb + ...and + subject + ...

Example

Simple : Tea being hot, I could not drink.
Complex : As tea was hot, I could not drink it.
Compound : Tea was hot and I could not drink it.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : At the time of /In the time of + verb (ing) , + ...
Complex : When + it + to be verb +Verb +ing, subject + Verb.....
Compound : It + to be verb + Verb +ing .....and.....

Example

Simple : At the time of raining, I was at home.
Complex : When it was raining, I was at home.
Compound : It was raining and I went at home.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Having +V3, second sentence.
Complex : Since/As + Subject + have/had +V3 +ext.
Compound : Subject + to have verb + V3 ext. and Second Sentence

Example

Simple : Having done the work, the farmers left the field.
Complex : When the farmers had done the work, they left the field.
Compound : The farmers had done the work and left the field.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Because of, due to, owing to, On account of + Possessive case + Verb (Participle form) + adjective/noun + Ext. Next sentence.

Complex : Since/As + Subject + to be verb +adjective/noun, subject + ...

Compound : It + to be verb + adjective form + and +.....

Example

Simple : Due to his blindness, he cannot see.

Complex : He is blind cannot see.

Compound: Sine/As he is blind and he cannot see.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Exercise

1. **When I reached there, my friend received me cordially. (S). [R.B.-2017]**
2. **When he gets the question paper, he should read it carefully. (S). [J.B. 2017]**
3. **One night when he was saying his prayer a thief broke into his room. (S). [J.B-15]**
4. **As they are our real friends, they remain with us in time of danger. (CD).[D.B.-16]**
5. **Earning money in this way, he thus maintained his family.(CD). [B.B-17]**
6. **He sat under the tree and fell asleep. (S). [B.B-17]**
7. **They fought bravely and snatched the red sun of independence. (S). [DJ.B.-17]**
8. **When we read good books, we discover new worlds. (S)- [D.B-16]**
9. **He lay down on the ground and feigned death. (S). [R.B-16]**
10. **The bear went away and he escaped himself. (CX). [R.B-16]**

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Subject + verb + ing + other word + P.V. + other world.
Complex : Subject +Relative Pronoun + P.V. + other word + P.V. + other world.

Example

Simple : Some people working in the field are farmers.
Complex : Some people who are working in the field are farmers.

Simple : Subject + P.V + article + adverb + adjective + noun.
Complex : Subject + P.V. + noun Phrase + who/which/that + P.V. + other word.
Compound : Subject + P.V. + other word + and + subject + P.V. +other word.

Example

Simple : I saw a lame man.
Complex : I saw a man who was lame.
Compound : I saw a man and he was a lame.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Subject + Verb (past participle) + other word + P.V. + other word.
Complex : Subject + who/Which/that + P.V. + other word + P.V. + other word
Compound : Subject + P.V. + other word + and + sub + P.V. + other word.

Simple : Subject + Verb + the place of + verb + ing. /at/in + place.
Complex : Subject + verb + other word (noun) + where + sub. + verb + other word.
Compound : Subject + verb + other word + and + subject + verb +other word.

Example

Simple : The book written by Humayan Ahmed is very interesting.
Complex : The book which is written by Humayun Ahmed is very interesting.
Compound : The book is very interesting and Humayun Ahmed wrote it.
Simple : I was born in Dhaka.
Complex : It is Dhaka where I was born.
Compound : It is Dhaka and I was born here.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Exercise

1. 1. She believes that charity is a great virtue. (CD). [D.B-17]
2. She helped those who were helpless. (S). [D.B. -17]
3. She set up “Nirmal Hridoy” at Kolkata. (S). [D.B.-17]
4. Actually Mother Teresa was a noble hearted person. (CX). [D.B.-17]
5. He was born in Hoogly. (CX). [J.B.-17,C.B.-17]
6. The idle always lag behind. (CX).(C.B. -17]
7. He had a basket full of caps. (CX). [B.B.-17]
8. The freedom fighters that died in the liberation war are called martyrs. [CD).
9. Once upon a time two friends were passing by a forest.(CX). [R.B.-16]
10. Suddenly they saw a bear which was coming towards them. (S)- [R.B-16]

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Subject + to be verb (Past/Present) + too +adj + to + verb ……
Complex : Subject + to be verb (Past /Presnet) + so + adj. + that + subject + cannot/could not + verb + …….
Compound: Subject + to be verb (past/present_ very + adjective + and + cannot /could not + verb + ext.

Example

Simple : He was too weak to walk.
Complex : He was so weak that he could not walk.
Compound : He was very weak and could not walk.

Exercise

1. **He was too tired to walk. (CD). [B.B. -17]**

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Subject + verb + infinitive (to + verb) ……..
Complex : Subject + verb + so that + subject + can/could/may/might + verb…….
Compound: Subject + verb + and + subject + want/wanted + to + verb……..

Example

Simple : We eat to live.
Complex : We eat so that we may live.
Compound : We eat and (we) want to live.

SIMPLE –COMPLEX – COMPOUND

Simple : Subject + to be verb (Past/Present) + too +adj + to + verb ……

Complex : Subject + to be verb (Past /Presnet) + so + adj. + that + subject + cannot/could not + verb + …….

Compound: Subject + to be verb (past/present_ very + adjective + and + cannot /could not + verb + ext.

Exercise

1. **1. My friend invited me to pay a visit to cox's bazar. (CX). [R.B-17]**
2. **Every year a lot of people come to visit it. (CD). [R.B.-17]**
3. **A student should attempt to answer all the question to get good marks. (CX).**
4. **We must work hard so that we can earn money. (S). [Ctg. B. -17]**
5. **We should read books to gain knowledge. (CX.). [D.B. -17, S.B.-17]**
6. **The national memorial has been built with a view to paying tribute to their memories. (CX). [DJ.B.-17]**