

# SENTENCE

**Sentence:** A group of words that makes a complete sense is called a sentence- Wren & Martin  
 পরিপূর্ণ অর্থপ্রকাশ করে এমন শব্দ সমষ্টিকে sentence বা বাক্য বলে।

1. A sentence is a –  
 a) group of words  
 b) collection of words  
 c) group of words that makes a complete sense.  
 d) part of paragraph. [স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা-০৬] Ans:c
2. A sentence is a group of words that expresses a complete –  
 a) thought  
 b) paragraph  
 c) predicate  
 d) fragment [বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক অফিসার-০১, IU (A) 14-15, প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (২য় ধাপ)-২২] Ans:a

## Subject & Predicate

**Subject:** The part which names the person or things we are speaking about is called the subject of the sentence. (যে ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্পর্কে আমরা বলি তাকে subject বলে) –Wren & Martin  
 The subject is a word or a group of words that denotes the person or thing about whom or which something is said. (যার সমন্ধে বা যাকে উদ্দেশ্য করে বলা হয়)- P.K.De. Sarkar  
 The subject is the agent of a sentence in the active voice- [Cliffs –TOEFL Page 40 Subject]

**Predicate:** The part which tells something about the subject is called the predicate of the sentence. (যে অংশ subject সম্পর্কে কিছু বলে তাকে predicate বলে) –Wren & Martin  
 The predicate is a word or a group of words that denotes what is said about the subject is said. (subject সমন্ধে যা বলা হয় তাকে predicate বলে). It must contain a finite verb- P.K.De. Sarkar  
 বাক্যে সাধারণত subject প্রথমে এবং তারপরে predicate বসে।

subject	predicate	subject	predicate
The dog	barks	My mother	has left home for ever.

3. A 'subject' means –  
 a) The agent of a sentence.  
 b) The preceding of the adjective  
 c) The modifier of the sentence.  
 d) The syntax of the sentence. [IU (গ) 05-06] Ans:a
4. The 'predicate' is a group of words which - .  
 a) denotes the statement  
 b) describe the subject  
 c) helps the subject  
 d) tells about the subject [IU 05-06] Ans:d
5. The predicate of a sentence is –  
 a) A verb  
 b) A person about whom something is said.  
 c) What is said about subject.  
 d) Which determines the subject. [JnU 06-07] Ans:c
6. When we write sentence —  
 a) The object comes first.  
 b) The predicate comes first.  
 c) The subject comes first.  
 d) The person comes first. [RU (আইন) 03-04] Ans:c
7. Because every sentence must contain a subject and a verb, how many essential part (s) every sentence have?  
 a) one  
 b) two  
 c) three  
 d) three is on hard and fast rule [PSC 98] Ans:b
8. A sentence must have a –  
 a) group of words  
 b) description  
 c) statement  
 d) subject and a finite verb [তুলা উন্নয়ন কর্মকর্তা-৯৭, RU 05-06, JKKNIU (B) 12-13] Ans:d

Sentence এর প্রধান দুটি অংশ হচ্ছে subject এবং predicate আর predicate অংশে অবশ্যই একটি finite verb থাকবে। তাই বলা হয়, A sentence must have a subject and a finite verb

**Assertive sentence:** Assertive sentence হচ্ছে একটি সাধারণ বর্ণনা বা বিবৃতি (simple statement) যেমন: The boy has a book. বাক্যটি দ্বারা ছেলেটির সম্পর্কে একটি সাধারণ বর্ণনা দেওয়া হচ্ছে। এই বাক্য চেনার বা গঠনের নিয়ম: **Subject + verb + object/complement + extension.**

[IU (গ) 05-06]

9. An assertive sentence means:

- a) we affirm what is said  
c) a simple statement

- b) a negative form  
d) comment or order

Ans:c

10. The boy has a book. (What kind of sentence it is?) [পুলিশ সহকারী রাসায়নিক পরীক্ষক-০২, RU 05-06]

- a) Assertive b) Negative c) Optative d) Imperative

Ans:a

11. 'The wind is unfavourable.' What kind of sentence this? [IU (খ) 09-10]

- a) assertive b) interrogative c) imperative d) optative

Ans:a

### Affirmative sentence কে Negative এ পরিবর্তন

**Rule-1:** Affirmative Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Only বা alone কোনো ব্যক্তিবাচক Noun কে qualify করলে তার Negative sentence এ only এর পরিবর্তে none but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

[১০ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৪, IU (G) 17-18]

12. Only Rina can do this sum. (Negative)

- a) Only Rina cannot do this sum. b) Rina cannot do this sum.  
c) None but Rina can do this sum d) Anyone but Rina can do this sum.

Ans:c

13. None but one student was absent. Which is affirmative? [বিটিভি'র উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১১]

- a) One student was absent b) One student was always absent  
c) Only one student was absent d) Only one student was always absent

[IU (C) 16-17]

Ans:c

14. Choose the correct negative sentence. 'Only a rogue can act thus.' [KU 07-08]

- a) Only but a rogue can act thus. b) No one but a rogue can act thus.  
c) None but a rogue can act thus. d) No one can act thus but a rogue.

Ans:c

**Rule-2:** Affirmative Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Only কোনো বস্তুবাচক Noun কে qualify করলে তার Negative sentence এ only এর পরিবর্তে nothing but ব্যবহৃত হয়।

15. 'A child likes only sweets' – Negative form of this sentence is- [১২তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১৫]

- a) A child likes nothing but sweets b) A child likes none but sweets  
c) A child likes but sweets d) A child likes not more sweets

RU (H) 17-18

Ans:a

16. He has only a few books. [৬ষ্ঠ প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১০]

- a) He does not but a few books. b) He is nothing though a few books.  
c) He has nothing but a few books. d) He does not possess a few books.

Ans:c

**Rule-3:** Affirmative Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Only কোনো সংখ্যাবাচক শব্দকে qualify করলে তার Negative sentence এ only এর পরিবর্তে not more than/not less than ব্যবহৃত হয়।

17. Priyom is only six. (Negative) [৬ষ্ঠ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১০, RU (E, বিজোড়) 16-17]

- a) Priyom is not six. b) Priyom is not more than six.  
c) Priyom is more six. d) Priyom is no less six.

Ans:b

18. He is only five. (Negative) [৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১১]

- a) He is not less than five. b) He is not only five.  
c) He is not above five. d) He is not aged five.

Ans:a

**Rule-4:** Affirmative sentence এ Must থাকলে negative sentence এ must এর পরিবর্তে cannot but বা cannot help ব্যবহার করা হয়। তবে cannot but এর পরে bare infinitive (base form) এবং cannot help এর পরে gerund (verb+ing) বসে।

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19. **I must do this. (Make it negative)**  
 a) I cannot but doing this. [RU (E-জোড়) 14-15, দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশনের কোর্ট পরিদর্শক-২২]  
 c) I must not but do this. b) I cannot help do this.  
 d) I cannot help doing this. Ans:d
20. **I must go there. (Negative)**  
 a) I cannot going there. b) I cannot help go there. [৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১১]  
 c) I cannot but go there. d) I must not go there. Ans:c
21. **I must do it. (Make it negative)**  
 a) I must not do it. [IU (B) 10-11, RU (মার্কেটিং) 07-08, (E, জোড়) 16-17]  
 c) I cannot but do it. b) I should not do it.  
 d) I do not do it. Ans:c
22. **'I cannot help listening to him.' Show in form using 'but'.**  
 a) I can listen to him. b) I cannot but listen to him. [RU 09-10]  
 c) I but can listen to him. d) I cannot listening to him. Ans:b
23. **I cannot but go there. (Use 'help' in place of 'but')**  
 a) I cannot help in going there. [RU 07-08, (মার্কেটিং) 08-09]  
 c) I cannot help going there. b) I cannot help to go there.  
 d) I cannot help for going there. Ans:c

**Rule-5:** Affirmative sentence এ Everybody, everyone থাকলে negative sentence এ Everybody, everyone এর পরিবর্তে Nobody, no one, none এবং verb টির বিপরীত verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়। একইভাবে, Negative sentence এ Nobody থাকলে Affirmative sentence এ Everybody, everyone এবং verb টির বিপরীত verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

24. **None can escape his fate. Choose the correct affirmative of this sentence.** [RU (F) 14-15]  
 a) Everyone accept his fate. (ফেইট-ভাগ্য) b) Everyone can escape his fate.  
 c) Everyone must submit to his fate. d) Everyone cannot escape his fate. Ans:c
25. **Everybody should admit the truth. (Make it negative without changing its meaning)**  
 [RU 03-04, (D) 10-11, (D, অবশিষ্ট) 17-18]  
 a) Nobody should admit the truth. b) Nobody should deny the truth.  
 c) Everybody should not admit the truth. d) Everybody should deny the truth. Ans:b
26. **Nobody likes a liar. The affirmative form of the sentence is ----**  
 [গণপূর্ত অধিদপ্তরের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১১, COU (D) 12-13, IU (G) 17-18]  
 a) Everybody dislikes lying b) All people dislike a liar  
 c) Everybody hates a liar d) Everybody likes the truth. Ans:c

**Rule-6.1:** Affirmative sentence টি Every + noun + have/has etc দ্বারা শুরু হলে negative sentence এ Every এর পরিবর্তে there is no ব্যবহার করা হয়।

**Affirmative :** Every + noun + have/has + a/an + noun  
**Negative :** There is no + Every এর পরবর্তী noun + **without** + a/an এর পরবর্তী noun

27. **Every rose has a thorn. Make it negative.** [RU দর্শন 07-08]  
 a) No rose has a thorn. b) Every rose has no thorn.  
 c) There is no rose without a thorn. d) None. Ans:c

**Rule-6.2:** Affirmative sentence টি Every + noun + transitive verb দ্বারা শুরু হলে negative sentence এ Every এর পরিবর্তে there is no ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং but + verb অথবা who does not ব্যবহার করা হয়।

**Affirmative:** Every mother loves her child. (প্রত্যেক মা তার সন্তানকে ভালোবাসে)  
**Negative :** There is no mother but loves her child. [এখানে but হচ্ছে negative relative pronoun]  
 অথবা, There is no mother who does not love her child. অথবা, No mother hates her child.

28. 'Every mother loves her child'. Make it negative. [Medical 97-98, 12-13, JnU (C) 10-11]

- a) Every mother does not love her child. b) Every mother doesn't love her child.  
c) There is no mother but loves her child. d) Every mother loves no child. Ans:c

**Rule-7:** Affirmative এ always থাকলে Negative এ never ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট বাক্যটির একটি verb বা adjective এর বিপরীত শব্দ ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

29. The negative form of the sentence, "It always pours when it rains" is- [সার্কেল অ্যাডজুস্টেট-১৫]

- a) It never pours when it does not rain b) It always does not pours when is does not rain  
c) It never rains but it pours d) It never pours but it rains Ans:c

30. Everyone always remembers him. (Make it negative) [JnU (C) 11-12]

- a) Everyone will not remember him. b) Everyone never remember him.  
c) Everyone never forgets him. d) Everyone forgets him. Ans:c

31. We always honour our teacher. (Make it negative) [RU 06-07]

- a) We never honour our teacher. b) We never dishonour our teacher.  
c) We should not dishonour our teacher. d) We shall not honour our teacher. Ans:b

32. Tuhin was never late. (Make it affirmative): [RU 03-04]

- a) Tuhin was never late. b) Tuhin was never punctual.  
c) Tuhin was always punctual. d) Tuhin is not never late. Ans:c

**Rule-8:** Affirmative sentence এ sometimes থাকলে Negative এ sometimes এর পরিবর্তে not always বসে এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট verb বা adjective এর পরিবর্তন করতে হয়।

33. Which one is the right form of negative sentence without any change of this affirmative sentence? 'He is sometimes foolish' [RU 04-05]

- a) He is not always foolish. b) He is not always wise.  
c) He is not fool. d) None Ans:b

**Rule-9:** Verb কে negative এবং Adverb এর বিপরীতার্থক করে negative sentence গঠন করা হয়।

34. Akhi missed the train (Negative). [৮ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১২]

- a) Akhi did not catch the train b) Akhi did not get the train  
c) Akhi did not get into the train d) Akhi does not get on the train Ans:a

35. He acted wisely. (Make it Negative) [RU 07-08, 09-10, IU 10-11]

- a) He could not act wisely. b) He did not act wisely.  
c) He did not but act wisely. d) He did not act foolishly. Ans:d

**Rule-10:** Affirmative: As soon as + past indefinite tense, past indefinite tense

Negative: No sooner had + subject + past participle + ---- than past indefinite tense

Or, No sooner did + subject + base form + ---- than past indefinite tense

Affirmative: As soon as + present indefinite, present/future indefinite tense

Negative: No sooner do/does + subject + base form + --- than present/future indefinite tense

N.B. No sooner শুরুতে বসলে auxiliary verb টি subject এর আগে বসে।

36. As soon as I left the place he went away. – Which is negative? [IU G 11-12]

- a) No sooner I had left the place he went away. সে স্থানটি ত্যাগ করা মাত্রই আমি চলে গিয়েছিলাম  
b) As soon as I did not leave the place he went away. সে স্থানটি ত্যাগ করতে না করতেই আমি -----  
c) As soon as I do not leave the place he went away.  
d) No sooner had I left the place than he went away. Ans:d

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Ans:d

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37. **As soon as the teacher enters the classroom, the students stand up. (Negative)**
- a) No sooner does the teacher enter the classroom than the students stand up. ১৪তম শিক্ষক  
 b) No sooner the teacher enters the classroom than the students stand up. নিবন্ধন (২)-১৭  
 c) No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stood up.  
 d) The students stood up as the teacher entered the classroom. Ans:a

**Rule-11:** Affirmative: subject + verb + the + superlative degree + noun + extension  
 Negative: No other + noun থেকে শেষ পর্যন্ত + verb + so/as + positive degree + as + subject  
 \*\*\* No other, not থাকলে positive degree এর পূর্বে ব্যবহার so করাই উত্তম।

38. **He is the best player. (Negative)** [১১তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৪]
- a) No other player is as better as he b) No other player is as good as he Ans:b  
 c) No other player is as best as he d) No other player is considered as best as he  
 39. **'He is the best boy in the class.'-Make it negative.** [RU 09-10]
- a) No other boy in the class is so good as he. সে ক্লাসের সেরা ছেলে  
 b) None other than he is a good boy in the class. ক্লাসের আর কোন ছেলে তার মত ভালো নয়  
 c) He is not the best boy in the class.  
 d) He is nothing but the best boy in the class. Ans:a

**Rule-12:** Affirmative sentence টি comparative degree তে থাকলে তার negative sentence করতে হলে তা positive degree তে রূপান্তরিত করতে হয়।

Affirmative: Subject<sub>1</sub> + verb + comparative + than + subject<sub>2</sub>  
 Negative: subject<sub>2</sub> + verb + not so/as + positive degree + as + Subject<sub>1</sub>

40. **The negative form of the sentence Neela is taller than Bushra.** [সাধারণ বীমা কর্পোরেশনের জনিয়ার অফিসার-১৯]
- a) Bushra is shorter than Neela. b) Bushra is not so tall as Neela.  
 c) Bushra is not taller than Neela. d) Neela is not shorter than Bushra. Ans:b
41. **Money is sweeter than honey. (Negative)** [১৪তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৭]
- a) Honey is not so sweet as money b) Nothing as as sweet as money and honey  
 c) Money is not so sweet as honey d) Honey is not sweeter than money Ans:a
42. **He is greater than I. Negative form of this affirmative sentence is -** [JU IBA 10-11]
- a) I am not as great as he b) He is no greater than I  
 c) He is so great as I d) I am not greater than he Ans:a

### Interrogative Sentence Pattern

প্রশ্নসূচক বাক্য বা Interrogative sentence গঠনের নিয়ম তিনটি।

**Rule 01:** যদি 'Be' verb, 'Have' verb এবং Modal verb থাকে তবে Interrogative sentence এ সেই verb টি subject এর পূর্বে বসে এবং শেষে Note of interrogation (?) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Be verb	am, is, are, was, were	Have verb	have, has, had
Modal verb	shall, should, will, can, could, may, might		

43. **Which one is an interrogative sentence?** [জনশক্তি, কর্মসংস্থান ও প্রশিক্ষণ ব্যুরোর ইন্সট্রাক্টর-১৮]
- a) He reads a book. b) Does he read a book?  
 c) He has read a book. d) He will read a book. Ans:b
44. **Choose the correct interrogative.** [JnU 05-06]
- a) Will you go to the park? b) You will go to the park?  
 c) Will go you to the park? d) Go will you to the park? Ans:a

**Rule 02:** যদি 'Be' verb, 'Have' verb এবং Modal verb ছাড়া অন্য কোন verb থাকে তবে subject এর পূর্বে একটি 'Do' verb (Do, Does, Did) আনতে হয়। past tense হলে Did এবং present tense হলে Do/Does বসে। তবে subject টি Third person singular number হলে Does বসে। এক্ষেত্রে subject এর পরে মূল verb এর সর্বদাই base form বসে। **Structure:** Do/Does/Did + Subject + verb (base form) + extension+?

45. Choose the correct interrogative form of the following sentence. **I do the work.**
- a) Did I do the work?      b) Do I do the work? [IU C 04-05]  
c) Do I did the work?      d) Have I done the work?      Ans:b
46. Choose the right interrogative of the following sentence: [IU B 09-10]  
**'Your father came home last night'** (গতকাল তোমার বাবা বাড়ি এসেছে)      Ans:b
- a) Had your father came home last night?      b) Did your father come home last night?  
c) Have your father came home last night?      d) Was your father came home last night?
47. Choose the correct interrogative form of the following sentence. [IU (গ) 04-05]  
**He married to the beautiful girl.** (সে একটা সুন্দর মেয়েকে বিয়ে করলো)
- a) Was he married to the beautiful girl?      b) Did he married to the beautiful girl?  
c) Did he marry to the beautiful girl?      d) Had he married to the beautiful girl?      Ans:c

**Rule 03:** যদি WH question word থাকে তবে তা সবার আগে বসে, তারপর auxiliary verb টি subject এর আগে বসে। **Structure:** WH question word + auxiliary verb + Subject + principal verb + extension+?

WH question word	Who, Whom, Whose, Which, What, Why, When, Where, How
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48. Choose the correct interrogative. [তুমি কোন বইটা পড়তেছে?] [JnU 06-07]
- a) Which book you are reading?      b) Which book you reading?  
c) Which book are you reading?      d) Which book your are reading?      Ans:c
49. Choose the correct interrogative sentence. [আনিসের বয়স কত?] [CU 03-04]
- a) How old is Anis?      b) What is the age of Anis?  
c) How the age of Anis is?      d) How many years Anis is?      Ans:a

### Assertive to Interrogative

**Rule 01:** Assertive sentence এ যদি All/everyone/everybody + verb থাকে তাহলে Interrogative এ Who (singular) + auxiliary verb (singular) + not + main verb ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

50. **All love flower. (Interrogative)** [প্রশ্নে ভুল আছে; flower এর স্থলে flowers হবে]  
[১১তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৪, IU G 17-18, ১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৯, হিসাব মহানিয়ন্ত্রকের কার্যালয়ে কম্পিউটার মুদ্রাক্ষরিক-২২]
- a) Who does not love flower?      b) Who do not love flower?  
c) Who did not love flower?      d) Do all love flower?      Ans:a
51. **Everybody knows this. (Interrogative)** [৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১১]
- a) Does anybody know this?      b) Who does not know this?  
c) Who do not know this?      d) Do anybody know this?      Ans:b
52. **Everybody hates a liar. (Interrogative)** [১২তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৫]
- a) Who hates a liar?      b) Do you hate a liar?  
c) Who does not hates a liar?      d) Who does not hate a liar?      Ans:d
53. **What is the best interrogative form of the sentence?** [জনসংখ্যা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ কর্মকর্তা-০৪]  
**'Everybody wants to be rich.'**
- a) Does not everybody want to be rich?      b) Who does not want to be rich?  
c) Why not everybody wants to be rich?      d) None of the above sentences.      Ans:b

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**Rule 02:** Assertive sentence এ যদি no one/nobody/none থাকে তাহলে Interrogative এ শুধু Who এবং শেষে Note of interrogation (?) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।  
অথবা, auxiliary verb + anyone/anybody এবং শেষে Note of interrogation (?) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

54. 'Nobody wishes to be unhappy.' (Interrogative) [১১তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৪]

- a) Who wishes to be unhappy?      b) Who wishes to be unhappy?      Ans:a  
c) Who does not wish to be unhappy?      b) Does nobody wish to be unhappy?

55. 'None can do this' এর interrogative form কি হবে? [মিলিটারি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সার্ভিসেসের স্টোরম্যান-১৮,

- a) Can none do this?      b) Can anyone do this?      CUG 11-12  
c) Who cannot do this?      b) Who can do this?      Ans:b,d

**Rule 03:** Assertive sentence এ যদি 'Be' verb, 'Have' verb এবং Modal verb থাকে তবে Interrogative sentence এ সেই verb টি subject এর পূর্বে বসে এবং verb টির সাথে not যুক্ত হয়।

**N.B.** Interrogative Sentence এর Negative form এ Noun এর পূর্বে not এবং Pronoun এর পরে not বসে।  
কিন্তু সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ যেমন: Isn't, Hasn't, Haven't, Can't etc. হলে তা Noun এবং Pronoun উভয়ের পূর্বেই বসে।

56. What is the negative- interrogative form of 'I have been reading'? [IU (গ) 09-10]

- a) Have I been reading?      b) Has I been reading?  
c) Have I not been reading?      d) Do I read?      Ans:c

57. We are proud of our freedom fighters. (Interrogative) [৬ষ্ঠ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১০]

- a) Are we proud of our freedom fighters?  
b) Are we not proud of our freedom fighters?  
c) Are not we proud of our freedom fighters?  
d) Don't we proud of our freedom fighters?      Ans:b

**Rule 04:** যদি 'Be' verb, 'Have' verb এবং Modal verb ছাড়া অন্য কোনো verb থাকে তবে subject এর পূর্বে একটি 'Do' verb (Do, Does, Did) আনতে হয় এবং verb টির সাথে not যুক্ত হয়। past tense হলে Did এবং present tense হলে Do/Does বসে। তবে subject টি Third person singular number হলে Does বসে। এক্ষেত্রে subject এর পরে মূল verb এর সর্বদাই base form বসে।

**N.B.** Interrogative Sentence এর Negative form এ Noun এর পূর্বে not এবং Pronoun এর পরে not বসে।  
কিন্তু সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ যেমন: Don't, Doesn't, Didn't etc. হলে তা Noun এবং Pronoun উভয়ের পূর্বেই বসে।

58. She cooks rice. (Make it negative-interrogative) [RU 03-04]

- a) Does She cook rice?      b) Has she not cooked rice?  
c) Does not She cook rice?      d) Does she not cook rice?      Ans:d

59. He went home. (Make it negative-interrogative) [RU 07-08]

- a) Did he not went home?      b) Did he not gone home?  
c) Did not he went home?      d) Did he not go home?      Ans:d

**Imperative sentence:** Imperative sentence (আদেশ, নিষেধ, অনুরোধ, উপদেশ প্রকাশক বাক্য) এর subject 'you' প্রায়ই উহ্য থাকে। এ কারণে imperative sentence এর প্রথমেই verb বসে। অনুরোধ বোঝালে verb এর আগে Please বা Kindly যোগ হয়। Negative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে শুরুতে Do not বসে।

তবে কখনো কখনো assertive sentence ও verb দ্বারা শুরু হতে পারে অর্থাৎ subject উহ্য থাকে।

Thank you = I/We thank you; Hope, you are we well. = I/We hope, you are we well.

Wish you every success. = I wish you every success. Welcome = I/We welcome you.

60. Which one is Imperative sentence? [দুর্নীতি দমন কমিশনের ডাটা এন্ট্রি অপারেটর-১৯]

- a) I shall go.      b) Go home.      c) You did it.      d) She is eating.      Ans:b

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61. Which one is the imperative sentence? [থানা শিক্ষা অফিসার-১০, সমবায় অধিদপ্তরে সহকারী পরিদর্শক-২৩] Ans:b  
 a) I shall go      b) Sit down      c) What an idea      d) She is cooking.
62. A sentence that expresses command, forbids, request and advice is called – sentence. [তথ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীনে সহকারী পরিচালক-০৪] Ans:b  
 a) an interrogative      b) an imperative      c) an affirmative      d) None
63. “Please bring me a cup of tea.” (অনুগ্রহপূর্বক আমার জন্য এক কাপ চা নিয়ে এসো) [প্রাক-প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক (রাজশাহী)-১৫] Ans:b  
 What kind of sentence is this?  
 a) assertive      b) imperative      c) optative      d) interrogative
64. Do not laugh at the poor. [পরিবার পরিকল্পনা সহকারী/পরিদর্শক-১১, পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তরের এমএলএস-২৩] Ans:b  
 a) Interrogative      b) Imperative      c) Assertive
65. Identify the imperative sentence. [27<sup>th</sup> BCS, প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরে সহকারী ইনস্ট্রাক্টর-১২, IU F 13-14, KU (A, বিজ্ঞান স্কুল) 12-13, RU (E-বিজোড়) 14-15, JU H 20-21, BREB (AGM)-23] Ans:c  
 a) I shall go to college.      b) Matin is singing a song.  
 c) Stand up.      d) It has been raining since morning.
66. What type of sentence ‘Pay tribute to the memory of a national hero’ is? [RU 08-09] Ans:d  
 a) Assertive      b) Optative      c) Exclamatory      d) Imperative

### Assertive to Imperative

**Rule 01:** Assertive sentence এর Subject টি 2<sup>nd</sup> Person হলে Imperative sentence টি মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় কিন্তু Assertive sentence টি negative বা never যুক্ত হয় তাহলে Do not/Don't/Never + মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হয়।

Assertive	You should close the door.	Assertive	You should not tell a lie.
Imperative	Close the door.	Imperative	Do not tell a lie.
Assertive	You must speak the truth.	Assertive	You should never hate the poor.
Imperative	Speak the truth.	Imperative	Never hate the poor.

**Rule 02:** Assertive sentence এর Subject টি First Person বা Third Person হলে Imperative sentence টি Let + subject এর objective form + মূল verb দ্বারা শুরু হয় কিন্তু Assertive sentence টি negative হলে হলে not ব্যবহার করতে হয়। **N.B.** Noun এর পূর্বে not এবং Pronoun এর পরে not বসে।

Assertive	He plays football.	Imperative	Let him play football.
Assertive	He should not tell a lie.	Imperative	Let him not tell a lie.
Assertive	We shall go out.	Imperative	Let us go out.
Assertive	Nabila does not sing a song.	Imperative	Let not Nabila sing a song.

67. We should love our country. (Imperative) [১৪তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৭] Ans:b  
 a) Love our country.      b) Let us love our country.  
 c) We may not hate our country.      d) Should love our country.

**Optative sentence:** ইচ্ছা বা প্রার্থনা বোঝালে optative sentence হয়। এই বাক্য চেনার বা গঠনের নিয়ম:  
 May + Subject + base form + extention. = optative e.g. May you live long. (দীর্ঘজীবী হও/হোন).

68. An optative sentence - [NSI এর স্টাটমুদ্রাক্রিক-কাম-কম্পিউটার অপারেটর-১৭] Ans:b  
 a) Asks question      b) Expresses prayer or desire  
 c) Expresses joys, sorrow etc.      d) Expresses sudden feeling
69. “May he not suffer (সে কষ্ট না পাক)” is an - [আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাব-রেজিস্ট্রার-১২] Ans:b  
 a) Assertive sentence      b) Optative sentence  
 c) Interrogative sentence      d) Imperative sentence

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70. 'May Allah/God help you. (আল্লাহ/ঈশ্বর তোমার সহায় হোন)' What kind of sentence is this? [11<sup>th</sup> BCS, সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তরের ইউনিয়ন সমাজকর্মী-১৬, সরকারী মাধ্যমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-১৯]
- a) Assertive b) Optative c) Imperative d) Exclamatory Ans:b
71. Which one is an optative sentence? [বহিরাগমন ও পাসপোর্ট অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী পরিচালক-১১]
- a) You should take care of your health. (তোমার স্বাস্থ্যের যত্ন নেওয়া উচিত)  
 b) I hope you will be able to get over your tensions. (আশা করি তুমি তোমার দুচ্ছিন্তা কাটিয়ে উঠবে)  
 c) May God speed up your recovery. (সৃষ্টিকর্তা তোমায় দ্রুত সুস্থ করুক)  
 d) It's better to pay attention to your daughter's education. Ans:c

### Exclamatory sentence

72. কোন প্রকারের বাক্যের মধ্য দিয়ে শব্দ অনুভূতি প্রকাশিত হয়? [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক-৯৩]
- a) Compound sentence b) Exclamatory sentence  
 c) Interrogative sentence d) None of the above
73. What type of sentence is 'If I knew this before!?' (আমি যদি এটা আগে জানতাম!) [RU 06-07]
- a) assertive b) optative c) imperative d) exclamatory Ans:b
- Sentence যদি If অথবা Would that, Had, could, were ইত্যাদি দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় এবং শেষে Note of exclamation (!) তবে sentence টি Exclamatory sentence হবে। Ans:d

74. Which of the following sentences begins with a complement? [RU 04-05]
- a) Assertive b) Exclamatory c) Optative d) Interrogative Ans:b

Assertive: The mango is very sweet. (Complement)  
 Exclamatory: How sweet the mango is! [complement দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয়েছে]  
 Linking verb এর পরবর্তী adjective/noun/noun phrase কে complement বলে।

### Assertive to exclamatory

- Rule:** Assertive sentence কে exclamatory sentence- এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:
- 1 Sentence-এর প্রথমে What বা How বসে।
  - 2 এর পরে যথাক্রমে (Adjective/adverb + Subject + verb) ব্যবহৃত হয়।
  - 3 সর্বশেষে Note of Exclamation চিহ্ন (!) বসে।
  - 4 Assertive এ ব্যবহৃত adverb (যেমন: very, most, indeed ইত্যাদি) Exclamatory sentence এ উঠে যায়।
- N.B:** সাধারণত adjective-এর পূর্বে article (a/an) থাকলে what বসে কিন্তু article না থাকলে how বসে।

75. Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory) [৬ষ্ঠ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১০, ১৬তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৯]
- a) How exciting is cricket game! b) How an exciting game is cricket!  
 c) What an exciting game cricket is! d) What an exciting is cricket game! Ans:c
76. He leads a most unhappy life. (Make it exclamatory) [RU 03-04]
- a) What a unhappy life he leads! b) What an unhappy life he lead!  
 c) What an unhappy life he leads! d) What a unhappy life he lead! Ans:c
77. Man is indeed a wonderful creation. Make it exclamatory: [SUST 07-08]
- a) How wonderful creation a man indeed! b) What a wonderful creation a man indeed is!  
 c) What a wonderful creation a man is! d) How creation a man is! Ans:c
78. "The scenery is very charming." (Make it exclamatory) [RU 06-07]
- a) The scenery is very charming. b) How charming is the scenery!  
 c) How charming the scenery is! d) How beautiful the scenery is! Ans:c

**Rule:** Assertive sentence-এ verb হিসাবে wish ব্যবহৃত হলে এবং wish-এর পরবর্তী verb হিসাবে could, had, were থাকলে Exclamatory sentence- এ wish- এর পরিবর্তে if বা would that ব্যবহৃত হয়। আবার if বা would that-এর পরিবর্তে Could, had, were কে subject- এর পূর্বে বসিয়ে Exclamatory sentence গঠন করা হয়।

79. **I wish I were an ideal teacher. (Exclamatory)** [৭ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১১, IU (C) 14-15]

- a) If I were an ideal teacher!      b) How an ideal teacher I was!  
c) What an ideal teacher I was!      d) If an ideal teacher I am!

Ans:a

### Exclamatory to Assertive

**Rule:** Exclamatory sentence কে Assertive sentence- এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম:

- subject ও verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকে এবং sentence- এর প্রথমে বসে।
- how এবং what- এর পরিবর্তে Adjective -এর পূর্বে very/most এবং noun -এর পূর্বে great বসে।
- Adjective ও article অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

80. **What a nice scenery it is! (Assertive)**

[১০ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৪]

- a) It is very nice scenery.      b) It is a great scenery.  
c) It is a very nice scenery.      d) This scenery is very nice.

Ans:c

81. **How beautiful night is! (Make it assertive)**

[RU (মার্কেটিং) 07-08]

- a) It is beautiful night.      b) Night is very beautiful.  
c) It is very beautiful night.      d) Night is beautiful.

Ans:b

**Rule:** Exclamatory sentence যদি Had, could, were দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয় তাহলে sentence- এর প্রথমে 'I wish' বসিয়ে এবং subject কে verb এর পূর্বে স্থাপন করে এবং Note of exclamation উঠিয়ে দিয়ে Assertive sentence গঠন করা হয়। যেমন: Exc. Were I a king! Ass. I wish I were a king. (ভাবছি যদি রাজা হতাম)

82. **Had I the wings of a bird! (Make it assertive)**

[RU 03-04, (D, বাণিজ্য) 17-18]

- a) I wish I had the wings of a bird.      b) I had the wings of a bird.  
c) I should have the wings of a bird.      d) May I have the wings of a bird.

Ans:a

**Rule:** If অথবা Would that যুক্ত exclamatory sentence এর If অথবা Would that এর পরিবর্তে I wish ব্যবহার করে এবং Note of exclamation উঠিয়ে দিয়ে Assertive sentence গঠন করা যায়।

83. **If I had died! (Make it assertive)**

[RU 08-09]

- a) I wish I were died      b) I wish I had died.  
c) I wish I died.      d) I wish I was died.

Ans:b

### Your turn

84. **Which one is Imperative sentence?**

[দুনীতি দমন কমিশনের ডাটা এন্ট্রি অপারেটর-১৯]

- a) I shall go.      b) Go home.      c) You did it.      d) She is eating.

Ans:b

85. **Which one of the following is an imperative sentence?**

[সংস্কৃতি বিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ে

- a) Do not lie      b) He came to my father.  
c) What an idea      d) Do you know me?

উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৯]

Ans:a

86. **He tried his best. (Negative)**

[১৬তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৯]

- a) He did not try a little.      b) He did not stay unmoved.  
c) He left no stone unturned.      d) He did not turn all stone.

Ans:c

87. **What an excellent idea. (Assertive)**

[১৫তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৯]

- a) It is a very excellent idea.      b) It is an excellent idea.  
c) It is more excellent idea.      d) It is a very good idea.

Ans:a

88. **'What is your name?' This is an - sentence.**

[কারিগরী শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরের জুনিয়র ইন্সট্রাক্টর (ইলেকট্রনিক্স)-১৮]

- a) interrogative      b) imperative      c) optative      d) assertive

Ans:a

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89. Choose the correct negative form of the sentence : [বাংলাদেশ অর্গানাইজিক অফিস কন্ট্রোলার]  
**Everybody admits that Hanif tried his best in the final examination.** সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক-১৮  
 a) Everybody admits that Hanif hasn't try his best in the final examination.  
 b) Everybody admits that Hanif didn't try his best in the final examination.  
 c) Hanif didn't try his best in the final examination and everybody admits that.  
 d) Nobody denies that Hanif tried his best in the final examination. **Ans:d**
90. Which one is an imperative sentence? [সরকারী মাধ্যমিক সহঃ শিক্ষক-৯৮, পল্লী সঞ্চয় ব্যাংক (ক্যান অফিসার)-১৮]  
 a) You read it attentively **b) Do it at once.** Medical 04-05, RU 07-08  
 c) I wish you success in life.  
 d) Does he go to school? **Ans:b**
91. 'Come with me.' This is an - [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা (মুক্তিযোদ্ধা কেটা)-১৮]  
 a) imperative sentence **b) interrogative sentence**  
 c) assertive sentence **d) exclamatory sentence** **Ans:a**
92. 'Man is mortal' এর সঠিক Negative sentence কোনটি? [CAAB এর এনোড্রাম সহকারী-২১]  
 a) Man is not mortal. **b) Man is immortal.** মিগিটারি ইঞ্জিনিয়ার সার্ভিসেসের স্টোরম্যান-১৮  
 c) No man is mortal.  
 d) No man is immortal. **Ans:d**
93. The negative of 'Man is mortal' is — [স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৬]  
 a) Man is not mortal **b) Man does not immortal**  
 c) Man will not die **d) Man is not immortal** **Ans:d**
94. What kind of sentence is the following one:  
**How far is the train station? (ট্রেন স্টেশন কত দূরে?)** [বিভিন্ন মন্ত্রণালয়ের সহকারী প্রোগ্রামার-১৭]  
 a) Assertive **b) Optative** **c) Exclamatory** **d) Interrogative** **Ans:d**
95. 'How will you cross the road?' This is an — sentence. [NSI-এর অফিস সহকারী-১৭]  
 a) Imperative **b) Exclamatory** **c) Interrogative** **d) Optative** **Ans:c**
96. 'Never tell a lie'—এটা কোন ধরনের sentence? [NSI-এর স্টাটমুদ্রাক্ষরিক-কাম-কম্পিউটার অপারেটর-১৭]  
 a) Interrogative **b) Assertive** **c) Optative** **d) Imperative** **Ans:d**
97. The sentence, 'what a delicious meal!' is a/an- [পরিসংখ্যান কর্মকর্তা-১৭]  
 a) Interrogative sentence **b) Optative sentence**  
 c) Imperative sentence **d) Exclamatory sentence** **Ans:d**
98. Friendship is nothing but a name. (Interrogative) [১৪তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন (২)-১৭]  
 a) What is friendship but a name? **b) Is friendship anything but a name?**  
 c) What is nothing but a name? **d) Why is friendship a name?** **Ans:a**
99. What a fool he is! (Assertive) [স্বাস্থ্য মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপসহকারী প্রকৌশলী (সিভিল)-১৬]  
 a) It is he who is a fool **b) He is a fool, of course**  
 c) He is very fool **d) He is a great fool** **Ans:d**
100. Which one is the imperative sentence? [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়ের উপ-সহকারী পরিচালক-১৬]  
 a) How beautiful the flower is! **b) Never tell a lie**  
 c) Do you drink tea? **d) We drink milk every day.** **Ans:b**
101. Which one is imperative sentence? [NBR এর সহকারী রাজস্ব কর্মকর্তা-১৫]  
 a) Let it be done **b) Close the door**  
 c) The job is done **d) She is cooking** **Ans:b**
102. Long live our President- এটি কোন ধরনের sentence? [জুনিয়র অডিটর, কন্ট্রোলার জেনারেল ডিফেন্স ফাইন্যান্স-১৪]  
 a) Assertive **b) Optative** **c) Exclamatory** **d) Imperative** **Ans:b**

103. **How charming the sight is! is an example of-** [নাসিং ও মিডওয়াইফারি অধিদপ্তরের মিডওয়াইফ-২০]  
**How fine flower it is! It is an —** [পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অধিদপ্তরে নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা-১৪]  
 a) Assertive sentence      b) Interrogative sentence      Ans:c  
 c) Exclamatory sentence      d) Optative sentence
104. **"All men must die" (Negative)** [১১তম প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১৪, বাংলাদেশ মেরিন একাডেমি ১৫-১৬]  
 a) No men will never die      b) None but all men will die      Ans:d  
 c) Nothing but all men must die      d) None can avoid death.
105. **Be just and fear not- এটি কোন ধরনের sentence?** [জুনিয়র অডিটর, কক্টোলা জেনারেল ডিফেন্স ফাইন্যান্স-১৪]  
 a) Optative      b) Imperative      c) Exclamatory      d) দেয়া নাই      Ans:b
106. **Which one is an imperative sentence?** [গণযোগাযোগ অধিদপ্তরের সহকারী তথ্য অফিসার-১৩]  
 a) Where do you live?      b) What a match!      BRTA'র মোটরযান পরিদর্শক-১৭      Ans:d  
 c) Nothing will make him repent      d) Open the door.
107. **Did he see anyone in the room? (assertive)** [১১ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৪]  
 a) He saw no one in the room.      b) He did not see someone in the room.      Ans:a  
 c) He saw anyone in the room.      d) He saw someone in the room.
108. **Only the moon was visible. (Negative)** [১০ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৪]  
 a) The moon was not visible.      b) The moon was not invisible.      Ans:c  
 c) Nothing but the moon was visible      d) None but the moon was visible.
109. **Which sentence is in Imperative Mood?** [উপজেলা পরিসংখ্যান কর্মকর্তা-১০]  
 a) Stop reading loudly      b) We live in a remote village      Ans:a  
 c) May you be happy      d) When will he come?
110. **'Go there at once (দেরি না করে/এক্ষুণি সেখানে যাও)' is a/an-** [জনসংখ্যা ও পরিবার কল্যাণ কর্মকর্তা-০৯]  
 a) Simple sentence      b) Optative sentence      বাংলাদেশ মেরিন একাডেমি ১৫-১৬      Ans:d  
 c) Assertive sentence      d) Imperative sentence
111. **Identify the imperative sentence.** [প্রাথমিক শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তরে সহকারী ইনস্ট্রাক্টর (পিইডিপি-৩)-১২]  
 a) I did it      b) Stand up      c) It is raining      d) I shall go to college      Ans:b
112. **The interrogative form of the sentence "He is a great scholar" is —** [সহকারী পরিবার  
 পরিকল্পনা কর্মকর্তা-১২]      Ans:b  
 a) Is he a great scholar?      b) Is he not a great scholar?  
 c) Is he a big scholar?      d) Is not he a great scholar?
113. **He has a cup of tea every day. (Interrogative)** [৯ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৩]  
 a) Doesn't he have a cup of tea every day?  
 b) Doesn't he has a cup of tea every day?  
 c) Has he not have a cup of tea every day?  
 d) Hasn't he has a cup of tea every day?      Ans:a
114. **I had a nice dream last night. (Interrogative)** [৮ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১২]  
 a) Didn't I had a nice dream last night?      b) Did I not have a nice dream last night?  
 c) Had not I have a nice dream?      d) Had I have a nice dream last night?      Ans:b
115. **There is only a high school at Satkhira. (Negative)** [৮ম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১২]  
 a) Not more than a high school is at Satkhira.      only a = only one  
 b) There is not more than a high school at Satkhira.      তাই not more than হয়েছে  
 c) There is a few school at Satkhira.      d) There is noting but a school at Satkhira.      Ans:b

116. **Everybody hates a liar. Make it negative.** [বিমান বাংলাদেশ এয়ারলাইন্স লিমিটেড এর অ্যাসিস্টেন্ট ম্যানেজার-২১]  
 a) Nobody dislikes a liar. b) Who likes a liar? [RU ব্যবস্থাপনা 04-05, BRUR C 16-17]  
 c) Everybody dislikes a liar. d) Nobody likes a liar. Ans:d
117. **Transform into negative sentence "He tried all plans"** [৬ষ্ঠ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১০, RU F 15-16]  
 a) He tried/left no plan untried b) He tried no plans  
 c) He untried no plans d) He did not try all plans Ans:a
118. **What type of sentence is it? I wish you success in life.** [সহকারী পরিচালক, মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ অধিদপ্তর-১৩]  
 a) Assertive b) Negative c) Optative d) Exclamatory [RU A 22-23] Ans:a
119. **Which sentence is correct? (কি ভালো লোক সে/তিনি।)** [৭ম বিজেএস (সহকারী জজ)-১২]  
 a) How a good man he is! b) How good man is he!  
 c) What a good man is he! d) What a good man he is! Ans:d
120. **What is the correct transformation of the following sentence into interrogative?**  
 'Every man hates war.'  
 [সরকারী মাধ্যমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক-০৯]  
 a) Is there any man who doesn't hate war?  
 b) Is there any men who doesn't hate war?  
 c) Are there any man who doesn't hate war?  
 d) Are there any men who doesn't hate war? Ans:a
121. **Which one is an imperative sentence?** [দুর্নীতি দমন ব্যুরোর পরিদর্শক-০৩, RU (F, অ-বিজ্ঞান) 16-17]  
 a) How beautiful the flower is! b) Be quiet and listen to my words.  
 c) Do you go to the club? d) I go to school every day. Ans:b
122. **'None should deny the truth.'** (Affirmative) [বাংলাদেশ কমার্স ব্যাংক অফিসার-০০, HSTU C 14-15]  
 a) All should accept the truth b) Everybody should deny the truth  
 c) Anybody should deny the truth d) Everybody should admit the truth Ans:d
123. **He did not miss the opportunity.** বাক্যটির Interrogative form- [প্রাথমিক প্রধান শিক্ষক-৯৮]  
 a) Did he miss the opportunity? b) Had he not missed the opportunity?  
 c) Had he missed the opportunity? d) Did he not miss the opportunity? Ans:a
124. **Choose the best interrogative form of 'Everyone hates acid-throwing'** [DU B 19-20]  
 a) Do anyone like acid-throwing?  
 b) Is there anyone who can who can hate acid-throwing?  
 c) Who does accept acid-throwing?  
 d) Does anyone like acid-throwing? Ans:d
125. **'May our cricket team win the 'World Cup'. Change into an assertive sentence**  
 [DU (B) 17-18]  
 a) I wish our cricket team to win the 'World Cup'  
 b) I wish that our cricket team wins the 'World Cup'.  
 c) I wish our cricket team could win the 'World Cup'.  
 d) I wish our cricket team can win the 'World Cup' Ans:c
126. **How beautiful the garden is! (Make it assertive)** [RU (B) 18-19]  
 a) It is a very beautiful garden. b) The garden is very beautiful.  
 c) The garden looks beautiful. d) The beauty of the garden is really nice. Ans:b
127. **All must submit to destiny. (Make it negative)** [KU (C) 18-19]  
 a) No one can escape destiny. b) Everybody should accept destiny. Ans:a  
 c) No one should escape destiny. d) Everybody should accept what destiny fixes for them.

- [RU (E3) 17-18]
128. Which one is a negative interrogative sentence?  
 a) Had they not work?      b) Do they not work?  
 c) Do not he work?      d) Could he not worked?  
 Ans:b
129. Health is wealth. Change it into Interrogative without changing meaning.  
 a) Is health wealth?      b) Why health is wealth? [IU (B) 17-18]  
 c) Doesn't health wealth?      d) Isn't health wealth?  
 Ans:d
130. Identify the imperative sentence:  
 a) What a wonderful picture it is!      b) Get some cold water from the fridge.  
 c) May God bless you.      d) The bought some utensils from the shop. [RU (A, বিজোড়) 16-17]  
 Ans:b
131. Identify the imperative sentence:  
 a) Please help me carry the box.      b) He has grown many herbs in his garden  
 c) Where had you been so long?      d) How nicely you have dressed yourself! [RU (A, জোড়) 16-17]  
 Ans:a
132. 'May you recover soon' (তুমি শীঘ্রই আরোগ্য লাভ কর/সুস্থ হয়ে উঠ) belongs to---. [IU (C) 15-16]  
 a) Affirmative sentence      b) Assertive sentence  
 c) Optative sentence      d) Exclamatory sentence  
 Ans:c
133. My hair grows very fast. (Make it Exclamatory) [RU 03-04, (I, চক্রকলা) 16-17]  
 a) How does my hair grows fast!      b) How fast my hair grows!  
 c) How is my hair grow fast!      d) How does grow fast my hair!  
 BSMRSTU D 17-18  
 Ans:b
134. He does not often visit my house. The affirmative of this sentence is [JKKNIU ক 16-17]  
 a) He merely visits my house      b) He rarely visits my house  
 c) He never visits my house      d) both b & c  
 Ans:b
135. "I could not help laughing" is an example of - [COU B 14-15]  
 a) Assertive sentence      b) Optative sentence  
 c) Imperative sentence      d) Complex sentence  
 Ans:a
136. We must yield to our fate. The negative of the sentence is- [JKKNIU ক 15-16]  
 a) We cannot but yield to our fate.      b) We cannot but yielding to our fate  
 c) We cannot help to yield to our fate      d) We cannot go to yield to our fate  
 Ans:a
137. Would that I could fly in the sky! Its assertive form is [JKKNIU ক 15-16]  
 a) I could fly in the sky      b) I would I could fly in the sky  
 c) I wish I can fly in the sky      d) I wish I could fly in the sky  
 Ans:d
138. Transform 'Can their glory ever fade?' into assertive sentence. [CU (F) 09-10]  
 a) Fading glory of them      b) Their glory can never fade.  
 c) Glory always fade      d) What a glory!      e) Glory ever fade  
 Ans:b
139. Their glory can never fade. (Interrogative) [KU (BBA) 15-16]  
 a) When can their glory fade?      b) When their glory fade?  
 c) When their glory will be fading?      d) When their glory would fade?  
 Ans:a
140. He did it. (Make it interrogative) [IU (D) 15-16]  
 a) Did he do it?      b) Did he not do it?  
 c) Could I not do it?      d) Must I not do it?  
 Ans:b
141. Unless you move, you will die. Make it an affirmative sentence. [RU 09-10]  
 a) Move not to die      b) Move to escape death.  
 c) Move or die      d) To escape death, you should move.  
 Ans:d