

ROAD TO NURSING

রোড টু নার্সিং এর সাথে নার্সিং ভর্তি প্রস্তুতি হবে সম্পূর্ণ ফ্রি-তে



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SUBJECT

English

Sentence, Tense

Part 1: Sentence

১. Sentence কী?

সংজ্ঞা: A sentence is a group of words giving a complete sense.

সহজ কথায়: Sentence হলো এমন একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যা একটি সম্পূর্ণ ভাব বা অর্থ প্রকাশ করে (complete thought)।

Wren & Martin: "A group of words that make a complete sense is called a sentence."

২. Sentence-এর শ্রেণিবিভাগ

Sentence / \	
According to Meaning/Function	According to Structure
• Assertive • Interrogative • Imperative • Optative • Exclamatory	• Simple • Complex • Compound • Compound-Complex

৩. অর্থ/কার্যভেদে Sentence-এর প্রকারভেদ

১. Assertive Sentence

একটি সাধারণ বিবৃতি বা বক্তব্য প্রকাশ করে — এটি affirmative (হ্যাঁ-বোধক) বা negative (না-বোধক) হতে পারে।

Structure: Subject + verb + object/complement/adjective/adverb

উদাহরণ: I have a nice pen. / I do not have a nice pen. / I know him. / Every rose has thorns. / Man is not immortal.

২. Interrogative Sentence

কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্পর্কে প্রশ্ন করে। সবসময় প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?) দিয়ে শেষ হয়।

উদাহরণ: Who has broken the glasses? Why are you angry with me? Does he speak English?

গঠনের দুটি পদ্ধতি:

- **Helping/Modal verb দিয়ে শুরু** — do, did, does, am, is, are, was, were, have, has, had, shall, should, will, would, can, could, may, might। *যেমন: Does he read a book? Will you go to the park?*
- **WH-শব্দ দিয়ে শুরু** — who, where, when, why, whom, how, which, what, how many, how much। *যেমন: What do you want? Why should you do that?*

৩. Imperative Sentence

Request (অনুরোধ), advice (উপদেশ), command (আদেশ), order, suggestion প্রকাশ করে। Subject সাধারণত অনুচ্চারিত (unexpressed) থাকে।

Structure: Subject (Invisible) + verb + object

উদাহরণ: *Take care of your health. / Never tell a lie. / Go there at once. / Do not lie. / Stand up.*

৪. Optative Sentence

Desire (আকাঙ্ক্ষা), wish (ইচ্ছা), prayer (প্রার্থনা) প্রকাশ করে।

Structure: May + Assertive

উদাহরণ: *May you be happy. / May you live long. / May Allah help you.*

৫. Exclamatory Sentence

আকস্মিক/তীব্র অনুভূতি প্রকাশ করে — surprise, anger, pain, delight, disgust, shame ইত্যাদি।

উদাহরণ: *What a beautiful bird it is! / How charming the scenery is! / Alas! He has failed. / Hurrah! We have won the match.*

৪. গঠনভেদে Sentence-এর প্রকারভেদ

১. Simple Sentence

একটি subject ও একটি finite verb থাকে (প্রকাশিত বা অপ্রকাশিত) — একটি clause নিয়ে গঠিত, কোনো subordinate clause থাকে না।

উদাহরণ: *Mother Teresa opened a home for the orphan children. / He shut the door and went out.* (দুটি verb থাকলেও একই subject "He"-এর সাথে সংযুক্ত, তাই simple sentence)

J.C. Nesfield: "A simple sentence is one that contains only one subject and one finite verb, expressed or understood."

২. Complex Sentence

একটি Principal/Independent Clause এবং এক বা একাধিক Subordinate/Dependent Clause থাকে। সাধারণত **that, so, if, because, before, though, although, when, where, while, since, until, unless, as soon as** দিয়ে যুক্ত।

উদাহরণ: *Though he worked hard, he could not pass in the examination. / Since the water was very hot, I couldn't drink.*

J.C. Nesfield: "A complex sentence is one that contains one principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses."

৩. Compound Sentence

দুই বা ততোধিক Independent Clause, যা Co-ordinating Conjunction দিয়ে যুক্ত।

FANBOYS মনে রাখার শব্দ: **For, And, Nor, But, Or, Yet, So**

উদাহরণ: *He worked hard but he could not pass in the examination. / The thief saw the police and ran away.*

J.C. Nesfield: "A compound sentence is one that contains two or more independent clauses joined together by co-ordinating conjunctions like and, or, but, as well as, either...or, neither...nor, and so on."

8. Compound-Complex Sentence

অন্তত দুইটি Independent Clause এবং অন্তত একটি Subordinate Clause থাকে — Compound ও Complex-এর বৈশিষ্ট্য একসাথে।

উদাহরণ: *Though he worked hard, he could not pass, so he was upset.* ("Though he worked hard" = subordinate; "he could not pass" ও "he was upset" = দুটি independent clause, "so" দ্বারা যুক্ত)

৫. গুরুত্বপূর্ণ চেনার কৌশল (Quick Recognition Tips)

চিহ্ন/শব্দ	সাধারণত ইঙ্গিত করে
Subordinating conjunction (that, if, because, though, although, when, since, unless, as soon as)	Complex Sentence
Coordinating conjunction (FANBOYS) দুই independent clause-এর মাঝে	Compound Sentence
একটিমাত্র subject + একটিমাত্র finite verb (একই subject-এর একাধিক verb, and দিয়ে যুক্ত হলেও clause নয়)	Simple Sentence
একাধিক independent clause + একাধিক subordinate clause	Compound-Complex Sentence
প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন (?), WH-word বা auxiliary verb দিয়ে শুরু	Interrogative Sentence
Subject অনুচ্চারিত, আদেশ/অনুরোধ বোঝায়	Imperative Sentence
"May" দিয়ে শুরু, ইচ্ছা/প্রার্থনা বোঝায়	Optative Sentence
তীব্র অনুভূতি, প্রায়ই "What a...!", "How...!", বিস্ময়বোধক চিহ্ন (!)	Exclamatory Sentence

৬. গুরুত্বপূর্ণ MCQ — Sentence ★★★★★

১. Which of the following is a compound sentence?

- a) Look before you leap
- b) Do or die
- c) All's well that ends well
- d) A drowning man catches at a straw

Ans: c

২. 'He had many acquaintances but few really close friends.' This is an example of—

- a) Compound sentence
- b) Complex sentence
- c) Simple sentence
- d) Contracted sentence

Ans: b

৩. Which of the following is a compound sentence?

- a) Work hard and you will succeed
- b) Work hard for success
- c) If you work hard, you will succeed
- d) You need to be hard working to succeed

Ans: a

8. Which one is a compound sentence?

- a) Seeing the police the thief ran away
- b) When the thief saw the police, he ran away
- c) The thief saw the police and ran away
- d) The thief saw the police while he ran away

Ans: c

9. "There is no mother but loves her children." What kind of sentence is it? — J.C. Nesfield

- a) simple
- b) complex
- c) compound
- d) complex-compound

Ans: c

১০. 'Killing the bird, the old man brought bad luck to the crew' is a—

- a) simple sentence
- b) compound sentence
- c) complex sentence
- d) none of them

Ans: a

"Killing the bird" একটি participle phrase, আলাদা clause নয় — তাই এটি এখনো এক subject ("the old man") ও এক finite verb ("brought")-এর simple sentence।

১১. Which one is a compound sentence?

- a) In spite of his poverty he is happy
- b) Though he works hard, he is not successful
- c) I will study hard, or I will fail in the exam
- d) What a beautiful follower it is!

Ans: c

১২. 'Do or die' is a — sentence.

- a) simple
- b) compound
- c) complex
- d) none

Ans: a

১৩. 'We must not be late, else we will miss the train.' This is a—

- a) Compound sentence
- b) Complex sentence
- c) Simple sentence
- d) Interrogative sentence

Ans: a

১৪. 'He has lost the book which I gave him.' Is a—

- a) simple sentence
- b) compound sentence
- c) complex sentence
- d) multiple sentence

Ans: c

১৫. Which one is a complex sentence?

- a) The water being very hot, I couldn't drink.
- b) Since the water was very hot, I couldn't drink.
- c) Being poor, Jim couldn't buy a chain.
- d) Because of his playing well, he won the game.

Ans: b

১২. What is a simple sentence?

- a) A small sentence
- b) An easy-to-understand sentence
- c) A one-clause sentence
- d) An assertive sentence

Ans: c

১৩. 'Without working hard, you will not prosper in life' is a—

- a) conditional sentence
- b) compound sentence
- c) simple sentence
- d) complex sentence

Ans: c

১৪. A simple sentence consists of—

- a) one clause
- b) more than one clause
- c) two clauses
- d) more than two clauses

Ans: a

১৫. 'I wish I were a bird!' Which sentence it is?

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

Ans: b

১৬. 'Every rose has thorns' — কোন ধরনের বাক্য?

- a) Assertive
- b) Imperative
- c) Interrogative
- d) Exclamatory

Ans: a

১৭. 'Only the graduate should apply' — কোন ধরনের বাক্য?

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

Ans: d

১৮. 'Go there at once' is an ... sentence.

- a) Imperative
- b) Optative
- c) Exclamatory
- d) Interrogative

Ans: a

১৯. Which one of the following is an imperative sentence?

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

Ans: a

২০. Identify the imperative sentence.

- a) Stand up.
- b) It has been raining since morning.
- c) Matin is singing a song.
- d) I shall go to college.

Ans: a

২১. 'May Allah help you.' It is an—

- a) Optative sentence
- b) Exclamatory sentence
- c) Assertive sentence
- d) None

Ans: a

২২. Which one is an example of Optative sentence?

- a) May you live long
- b) Alas! I am undone
- c) Rahim, go home
- d) I am a teacher

Ans: a

২৩. Choose the correct interrogative.

- a) Which book you are reading?
- b) Which book are you reading?
- c) Which book your are reading?
- d) Which book you reading?

Ans: b

Part 2: Tense

৭. Tense কী?

Tense হলো verb-এর এমন একটি রূপ যা দিয়ে বোঝা যায় কোনো কাজ **কখন** হয়েছে, হচ্ছে বা হবে। সহজ কথায়: **Tense = সময় নির্দেশক ক্রিয়ার রূপ**

- I **eat** rice. → এখন / সাধারণত খাই — *Present*
- I **ate** rice. → আগে খেয়েছিলাম — *Past*
- I **will eat** rice. → পরে খাবো — *Future*

৮. Tense-এর প্রকারভেদ

Tense মূলত **৩ প্রকার** — প্রতিটি আবার **৪ ভাগে** বিভক্ত। মোট = **১২ প্রকার**।

#	মূল ভাগ	উপভাগ (৪টি)
১-৪	Present Tense	Indefinite · Continuous · Perfect · Perfect Continuous
৫-৮	Past Tense	Indefinite · Continuous · Perfect · Perfect Continuous
৯-১২	Future Tense	Indefinite · Continuous · Perfect · Perfect Continuous

৯. প্রতিটি Tense বিস্তারিত

Present Tense (বর্তমান কাল)

০১. Present Indefinite Tense / Simple Present

যে কাজ বর্তমানে সাধারণত বা নিয়মিত হয়, অভ্যাস বোঝায়, চিরন্তন সত্য বা স্বাভাবিক ঘটনা বোঝায়।

Structure: Subject + V1(s/es) + Object | He/She/It → verb-এ s/es; I/We/You/They → V1

উদাহরণ: *She reads a book. / The sun rises in the east. / He goes to school every day.*

Key words: always, usually, every day, often, generally, never

০২. Present Continuous Tense

যে কাজ এই মুহূর্তে চলছে বা ঘটছে।

Structure: Subject + am/is/are + V1+ing + Object | I → am, He/She/It → is, We/You/They → are

উদাহরণ: *I am eating rice now. / She is reading a book. / They are playing football.*

Key words: now, at present, at this moment, currently, look!, listen!

০৩. Present Perfect Tense

যে কাজ সবে সম্পন্ন হয়েছে অথবা অতীতে শুরু হয়ে এখন পর্যন্ত প্রভাব আছে।

Structure: Subject + have/has + V3 + Object | I/We/You/They → have, He/She/It → has

উদাহরণ: *I have eaten rice. / She has written a letter. / He has just arrived.*

Key words: just, already, yet, ever, never, recently, since, for

০৪. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

যে কাজ অতীতে শুরু হয়েছে এবং এখনো চলছে।

Structure: Subject + have/has + been + V1+ing + Object

উদাহরণ: *I have been reading for two hours. / She has been working since morning.*

Key words: for 2 hours, since morning, for a long time

Past Tense (অতীত কাল)

০৫. Past Indefinite Tense / Simple Past

যে কাজ অতীতে নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে সম্পন্ন হয়েছে।

Structure: Subject + V2 + Object | Regular: V1+ed/d (worked, loved); Irregular: আলাদা রূপ (went, came, ate)

উদাহরণ: *I ate rice yesterday. / He came home last night. / It happened long ago.*

Key words: yesterday, ago, last night, last year, once, that day

০৬. Past Continuous Tense

অতীতে কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কাজটি চলছিল।

Structure: Subject + was/were + V1+ing + Object | I/He/She/It → was, We/You/They → were

উদাহরণ: *I was reading when he came. / She was cooking at 6 pm.*

Key words: while, when, at that time, as

০৭. Past Perfect Tense

অতীতে দুটো কাজ হলে যেটি আগে শেষ হয়েছিল — সেটি Past Perfect Tense-এ হয়।

Structure: Subject + had + V3 + Object

উদাহরণ: *He had left before I arrived. / She had cooked dinner when he came home.*

Key words: before, after, already, when (দুটো অতীত কাজ)

💡 আগের কাজ = **had + V3** | পরের কাজ = **V2**

০৮. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

অতীতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগে থেকে কাজ চলছিল।

Structure: Subject + had + been + V1+ing + Object

উদাহরণ: *I had been working for 3 hours before he arrived.*

Key words: for, since (অতীতের সময় পর্যন্ত)

📅 Future Tense (ভবিষ্যৎ কাল)

০৯. Future Indefinite Tense / Simple Future

ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কাজ হবে — এটি বোঝাতে।

Structure: Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object

উদাহরণ: *I will go to Dhaka tomorrow. / She will cook dinner.*

Key words: tomorrow, next week, soon, in future, one day

১০. Future Continuous Tense

ভবিষ্যতের নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কাজটি চলতে থাকবে।

Structure: Subject + will/shall + be + V1+ing + Object

উদাহরণ: *I will be sleeping at 10 pm tonight.*

১১. Future Perfect Tense

ভবিষ্যতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের আগেই কাজটি শেষ হয়ে যাবে।

Structure: Subject + will/shall + have + V3 + Object

উদাহরণ: *I will have finished my work by 5 pm. / She will have reached Goa by then.*

Key words: by tomorrow, by 6 pm, by then, by next year

১২. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

ভবিষ্যতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময় পর্যন্ত কাজটি চলতে থাকবে।

Structure: Subject + will/shall + have + been + V1+ing + Object

উদাহরণ: *By 2030, I will have been teaching for 10 years.*

১০. Quick Reference Chart

#	Tense	Structure
► PRESENT		
০১	Present Indefinite	Sub + V1(s/es) + Obj

#	Tense	Structure
০২	Present Continuous	Sub + am/is/are + V1ing + Obj
০৩	Present Perfect	Sub + have/has + V3 + Obj
০৪	Present Perfect Continuous	Sub + have/has + been + V1ing
► PAST		
০৫	Past Indefinite	Sub + V2 + Obj
০৬	Past Continuous	Sub + was/were + V1ing + Obj
০৭	Past Perfect	Sub + had + V3 + Obj
০৮	Past Perfect Continuous	Sub + had + been + V1ing
► FUTURE		
০৯	Future Indefinite	Sub + will/shall + V1 + Obj
১০	Future Continuous	Sub + will + be + V1ing + Obj
১১	Future Perfect	Sub + will + have + V3 + Obj
১২	Future Perfect Continuous	Sub + will + have + been + V1ing

V1 = Base form | V2 = Past form | V3 = Past Participle

১১. গুরুত্বপূর্ণ MCQ – Tense ★★★★★

১. Which one is the correct form of past continuous tense?

- a) He was too much busy as he was doing his homework b) He was too much busy as he was being done his homework
- c) He was too much busy as he is doing his homework d) He was too much busy as he did his homework

উত্তর: a

Past Continuous: Sub + was/were + V1+ing। (a)-তে "was doing" সঠিক। (c)-তে "is doing" = Present Continuous, ভুল। (d)-তে "did" = Simple Past, ভুল।

২. Identify the tense: "Karim met his friend in the evening."

- a) Past perfect continuous b) Past perfect tense
- c) Past indefinite tense d) Past continuous tense

উত্তর: c

"met" = "meet"-এর V2। Structure: Sub+V2+Obj → Past Indefinite Tense।

৩. Fill in the blank: 'Teacher — English at this moment.'

- a) touches b) does teach
- c) is teaching d) teach

উত্তর: c

"at this moment" = Present Continuous-এর key word। "Teacher" = 3rd person singular → "is teaching"।

a) stop b) stopped
c) had stopped d) has stopped

দুটো অতীত কাজ: "came" (পরে), "rain stopped" (আগে)। আগের কাজ → Past Perfect (had+V3)।

[illegible]

Since = নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের বিন্দু। *For* = সময়ের পরিমাণ। "last Friday" নির্দিষ্ট বিন্দু, তাই *since*।

a) comes b) came
c) is coming d) was coming

"last night" = অতীতের নির্দিষ্ট সময় → Past Indefinite। "come"-এর V2="came"।

a) costen b) costed
c) cost d) coatend

"Cost" একটি Irregular Verb, তিনটি রূপই একই: cost-cost-cost।

Verb	V1	V2	V3
Cost	cost	cost	cost
Cut	cut	cut	cut
Put	put	put	put
Hit	hit	hit	hit
Set	set	set	set
Shut	shut	shut	shut
Let	let	let	let
Hurt	hurt	hurt	hurt
Burst	burst	burst	burst
Read	read	read	read
Split	split	split	split
Spread	spread	spread	spread

Key Word চেনার ট্রিক

"now / at this moment" → Present Continuous

"yesterday / last / ago" → Past Indefinite

"just / already / yet / ever" → Present Perfect

"by + future time" → Future Perfect

Irregular Verbs (একই রূপ — V1=V2=V3)

cut, put, hit, set, shut, let, hurt, burst, cast, cost, rid, quit, split, spread, thrust, read (উচ্চারণ ভিন্ন হলেও বানান একই)

রোড টু নার্সিং