

# CBAT, KUSHTIA

**SUB: ENGLISH**

**Course no: 1105**

**Lecture : Sentence Correction**

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Program : BBA (Hons)

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**B**

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**Structure-1: Subject + verb + that + subject + verb (simple)**

Ask, advise, prefer, demand, require, insist, propose, order, command, urge, request, , move, suggest, recommend.

**Incorrect:** We proposed that Shahed takes a vacation.

**Correct :** We proposed that Shahed take a vacation.

**Incorrect :** His mother prefers that he attends a different university.

**Correct :** His mother prefers that he attend a different university.

**Structure-2: It + be + adjective + that + subject + verb (simple)**

Urgent, necessary, obligatory, imperative, required, mandatory, proposed, suggested, important, advised

**Inc:** It is necessary that he finds the pen. **Cor:** It is necessary that he find the pen.

**Inc:** It was urgent that he leaves at once. **Cor:** It was urgent that he leave at once.

**Rule-3: Mind, worth, past, cannot help, could not help, with a view to, look forward to, be used to, get used to, give up** প্রভৃতির অব্যবহিত পরে যে verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।

**Ex:** I am looking forward to seeing you.

**Ex:** He gave up playing football when he got married.

**Ex:** Don't mind helping with the cooking.

**Ex:** She tried to be serious but she could not help laughing.

**Ex:** You are looking forward to seeing your friend again?

**Ex:** Would you mind shutting the window?

**Rule-4: Possessive (my, his, your, our, their, her, Rasheda's ইত্যাদি) এর অব্যবহিত পরে যে verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।**

**Ex:** I don't like his (come ) here. = I don't like his coming here.

**Rule-5: Stop, start, like, begin, hate, avoid, admit, continue, enjoy, finish, forgive, keep, miss, practice, prevent, recollect, understand, remember, imagine, complete, consider, suggest, tolerate, appreciate-এর পরপরই যে verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।**

(i) I have avoided (talk) to him. = I have avoided talking to him.

(ii) Mamun has finished (read) the book. = Mamun has finished reading the book.

**Rule-6: কোন sentence এর মাঝখানে যদি comma (,) থাকে এবং এই comma এর পরপরই verb থাকে তাহলে verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়।**

**Ex:** He went away, (leave) me alone. = He went away leaving me alone.

**Rule-7: Preposition এর পরে ব্যবহৃত অধিকাংশ verb এর ing-form হয়।**

A man can be relieved of his anxiety by revealing his secret to his friends.

It helps largely in sustaining one in adverse situation.

**Ex:** Decibel is a unit of (measure) sound. = Decibel is a unit of measuring sound.

**Ex:** Experts have called for (develop) an earthquake resistant building code.

= Experts have called for developing an earthquake resistant building code.

**Rule-8:** যদি কোন **simple sentence**-এর দুটি **verb** থাকে তাহলে **bracket**-এর **verb**-এর সহিত **ing** যোগ করতে হয়। আবার উদ্দেশ্য অর্থ বুঝাতে **bracket**-এর **verb** এর পূর্বে **to** বসে।

**Ex:** I saw him (go) = I saw him going.

**Rule-9:** কোন **sentence**-এর শুরুতে যদি **verb** এবং এর মাঝখানে **comma** থাকে এবং **sentence** এর **subject** প্রথম না থেকে এই **comma** এরপরে থাকে তাহলে ঐ **verb** এর সাথে **ing** যুক্ত হয় অথবা **having + verb** এর **past participle** হয়।

**Ex:** (Stand) back of his own carelessness, Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.

= Standing back of his own carelessness, Jerry earned the admiration of the writer.

**Ex:** (Reach) Dhaka, I will phone you.

= Reaching Dhaka, I will phone you. **Or,** Having reached Dhaka, I will phone you.

**N. B:** Imperative sentence এর **verb** সর্বদাই **present form** হয় এবং এতে **subject** উহ্য থাকে।

**Ex:** (Go) home at once. = Go home at once.

**Rule-10:** ভবিষ্যতে কোন কিছু করার ইচ্ছা প্রকাশ করতে **Be verb + going to** ব্যবহৃত হয়। এক্ষেত্রে **going to** এর পরবর্তী **verb Infinitive** যোগে গঠিত হয়।

**Ex:** They (go) to open a bank. = They are going to open a bank.

**Ex:** He (to go) to build a house. = He is going to build a house.

**Rule-11:** **Promise, decide, desire, dare, hope, want, refuse, expect, wish, advise** প্রভৃতি **verb** গুলোর পরে সাধারণত **to-infinitive** ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

**Ex:** He **advised** me **to give** up smoking.

(i) I **hope** (pass) the examination = I **hope** to pass the examination

(ii) Sinthia **decided** (go) there. = Sinthia **decided** to go there.

(iii) Rashida **promised** (speak) the truth. = Rashida **promised** to speak the truth.

(iv) Roushawn **refused** (help) me. = Roushawn **refused** to help me. (এখানে helping হবে না)

**Rule-12:** কোন সময় উল্লেখ থাকে না এমন **Sentence**-এ যদি **always, naturally, sometimes, everytime, frequently, regularly, often, generally, daily, everyday, occasionally, usually, normally** ইত্যাদি থাকে তাহলে **Present Indefinite Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** The virtuous **are** always happy.

**Ex:** He **often** reads newspaper but he has never read a novel.

**Rule-13:** **Universal truth, habitual fact** বুঝালে **Present Indefinite Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** The heat of summer (evaporate) the sea water.

= The heat of summer evaporates the sea water.

**Ex:** The sun (rise) in the East.

= The sun rises in the East.

**Rule-14:** **Simple present tense** এর ক্ষেত্রে **subject** যদি **third person** ও **singular number** হয় সেক্ষেত্রে **affirmative sentence**-এ **verb** এর শেষে **es** বা **s** যুক্ত হয়।

**Es:** English (help) communication across national borders.

= English helps communication across national borders.

**Ex:** Tasnim (sing) a beautiful song.

= Tasnim sings a beautiful song.

**Rule-15:** **Just, just now, already, recently, yet, ever, lately, so far** থাকলে **Present Perfect Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** **Just now** he **has had** his dinner.

**Ex:** He has **just gone** out.

**Rule-16:** ভবিষ্যতে কোন কার্য সম্পন্ন হয়ে থাকবে এরূপ অনুমান বুঝালে **Future Perfect Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** Shahidullah (to reach) Rangpur by this time.

= Shahidullah will have reached Rangpur by this time.

**Rule-17:** কোন কাজ পূর্বে শুরু হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরূপ বুঝালে verb এর **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** It (rain) since morning = It has been raining since morning.

**Rule-18:** কোন Sentence-এর শুরুতে যদি **as soon as** থাকে এবং এতে অতীতের অর্থ প্রকাশিত হয় তাহলে প্রথম ও দ্বিতীয় উভয় **bracket**-এর verb-কেই **Past Indefinite**-এ পরিণত করতে হয়। আবার, **as soon as** যুক্ত sentence এর একটি অংশ **past indefinite** হলে অপর অংশও **past indefinite** হবে।

**Ex:** As soon as he (reach) Rangpur, he (phone) his friend.

= As soon as he reached Rangpur, he phoned his friend.

**Ex:** I (open) the door as soon as I heard the bell.

= I opened the door as soon as I heard the bell.

**Rule-19:** আবার **as soon as** যুক্ত কোন sentence দ্বারা যদি ভবিষ্যতের অর্থ প্রকাশিত হয় তাহলে **as soon as** অংশের **bracket**-এর verb কে **Present Indefinite** বা **Present Perfect** এবং অপর **bracket**-এর verb কে **Future Indefinite** করতে হয়।

**Ex:** As soon as he (return), I will meet him. = As soon as he returns, I will meet him.

**Ex:** I will go home as soon as I (finish) the work

= I will go home as soon as I have finished the work.

**Rule-20:** কোন Sentence এর মাঝখানে **Since** থাকলে এবং এর প্রথম অংশ **Present Indefinite** বা **Present Perfect Tense** হলে পরের অংশ **Past Indefinite Tense** হয়।

**Ex.** It is many years since I (see) Mim.

= It is many years since I saw Mim.

**Ex:** Many years have passed since I (to see) her.

= Many years have passed since I saw her.

**Rule-21:** **Since** এর প্রথম অংশ **Past Indefinite** হলে পরের অংশ **Past Perfect** হয়।

**Ex:** It was long since I (see) her last. = It was long since I had seen her last.

**Ex:** Many years passed since I (to see) her. = Many years have passed since I had seen her.

**Rule-22:** কোন Sentence এর দুটি অংশ যদি **after** দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে তাহলে **after** এর পরের অংশের verb **Past Perfect** এবং **after** এর পূর্বের অংশের verb টি **Past Indefinite Tense** হয়।

আবার, **Before**-এর প্রথম অংশ **Past Perfect Tense**-এর হলে পরের অংশ **Past Indefinite Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** He told me his name after he **had left**.

**Ex:** The patient had died before the doctor (come)

= The patient had died before the doctor came.

**Rule 23:** **Had better, had rather, would rather, must, dare, need, may, might, can, could, should, would, shall, will** ইত্যাদির পর প্রদত্ত verb এর **Present form** হয়।

**Ex:** We should (know) about eating habits

= We should know about eating habits.

**Ex:** You had better (stay) here.

= You had better stay here.

**Rule-24:** **As though/as if** এর প্রথম অংশ **Present Indefinite Tense** হলে পরের অংশ **Past Indefinite** হয়। আবার প্রথম অংশ **Past Indefinite Tense** এর হলে পরের অংশ **Past Perfect Tense** হয়।

**Ex:** (i) He talks as if he were a mad.

(ii) She proceeded as though I (not speak)  
= She proceeded as though I had not spoken.

**Rule-25:** As though, as if, wish থাকলে bracket-এর to be verb এর জায়গায় were বসে।

Ex: He talks as if he (to be) leader. = He talks as if he were leader.

**Rule-26:** Sentence এর শুরুতে would that থাকলে subject এর পরে could বসে এবং প্রদত্ত verb এর Present form হয়।

Ex: Would that I (go) there = Would that I could go there.

**Rule-27:** Have, has, had, having, being এবং to be এর পরে verb এর past participle হয়।

Ex: Significant changes have (take) place on the type of entertainment.

= Significant changes have taken place on the type of entertainment.

Ex: Air and water are being (pollute) in many ways.

= Air and water are being polluted in many ways.

**Rule-28:** একটি sentence এ ভিন্ন ভিন্ন person থাকলে প্রথম second person তার পর third person এবং সবশেষে first person (231) বসে। [1=1<sup>st</sup> person, 2=second person 3=third person]

Incorrect :You, he and I is incited. Correct :You, he and I are incited.

কিন্তু যখন দোষ স্বীকার করা হয় তখন first person প্রথমে বসে।

Incorrect :You, he and I are guilty. Correct : I, you and he are guilty.

Ex: You, he and I were present in the class

**Rule-29:** Had + subject + past participle দ্বারা কোন Sentence শুরু হলে অপরটির Perfect conditional হয় অর্থাৎ Subject এর পর would have/could have/might have বসে + bracket এর verb এ past participle হয়।

Ex: Had I been a king I (help) the poor.

= Had I been a king I would have helped the poor.

Ex: Had I seen him I (give) him the news.

= Had I seen him, I would have given him the news.

Ex: Had he known anything he (tell) me.

= Had he known anything he would have told me.

**Rule-30:** দুটি Clause এর মধ্যে যেটিতে If + subject + were অপরটি (principal clause) subject এর পর might/would/could বসে অথবা might have/would have বসানো যেতে পারে।

Ex: If I were a bird, I (fly)

= If I were a bird, I would fly. Or, If I were a bird, I would have flown.

**Rule-31:** After বা when দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি clause এর ক্ষেত্রে After বা when এর পূর্ববর্তী Clause টির verb future বা present indefinite tense হলে পরবর্তী clause টির verb present perfect tense হবে।

Ex. I will go to Dhaka after I (to finish) the work.

= I will go to Dhaka after I have finished the work.

Ex: Saiful takes his breakfast when he (to finish) his work.

= Saiful takes his breakfast when he has finished his work

**Rule-32:** বর্তমানে চলছে এমন কোন কাজ বুঝাতে verb-এর present continuous tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান সময়ের (যেমন- now, at present, at this moment) উল্লেখ থাকে।

Ex: They (watch) TV at this moment.

= They are watching TV at this moment.

Ex: At present the people of Bangladesh (face) a critical situation.

= At present the people of Bangladesh are facing a critical situation.

**Rule-33:** But এর অব্যবহিত পরে যে verb থাকে তার base form হয়।

Ex: He could not but (go) there. = He could not but go there.

**Rule-34:** একই দৈর্ঘ্য, পরিমাণ বা স্থান বুঝলে subject দেখতে plural হলে verb singular হয়।

Ex: Fifty miles (be) a long way. = Fifty miles is a long way.

**Rule-35:** While এর ঠিক পরেই bracket এর মধ্যে যে verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়। কিন্তু while এর পরে subject থাকলে while এর অংশটি past continuous Tense হয়।

Ex: While (walk) in the garden, a snake bit him.

= While walking in the garden, a snake bit him.

Ex: While he (walk) in the garden, a snake bit him

= While he was walking in the garden, a snake bit him.

**Rule-36:** Not ..... but দ্বারা দুটি noun অথবা pronoun কে যুক্ত করা হলে পরবর্তী noun অথবা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে। যেমন-

**Incorrect :** Not he but his friends is guilty.

**Correct:** Not he but his friends are guilty.

**Inc.:** Not the brothers but their sister have done this.

**Correct:** Not the brothers but their sister has done this.

**Rule-37:** Main clause এর verb টি past tense এর হলে এবং পরের অংশে next এর পরে কোন সময়ের (next day, next week, next month, next year) উল্লেখ থাকলে bracket-এর verb-এর পূর্বে would বা should বসে। এক্ষেত্রে bracket এর verb টির present form হয়।

Ex: He said that he (go) home the next day.

= He said that he would go home the next day.

**Rule-38:** Interrogative sentence-এ যদি what, when, where, who, which, whose, why, how থাকে তাহলে subject এর পূর্বে Tense ও person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary verb যোগ করতে হয়।

Ex: What you (want)? = What do you want?

**Rule-39:** Unless, Until, as long as এবং if দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে তাদের পূর্ববর্তী verbটি present indefinite tense হলে পরবর্তী verb টি future tense হয়।

Ex: Unless you read well, you (fail). = Unless you read well, you will fail.

আবার, পূর্ববর্তী verbটি future tense হলে পরবর্তী verb টি present Indefinite হবে।

Ex: I shall wait for you until you (to come).

= I shall wait for you until you come.

**Rule-40:** To be verb (am, is, are, was, were) এর পর Passive voice এ মূল verb এর past participle হয়।

Ex. Statistics show that English is (speak) as a first language by 350 million people.

= Statistics show that English is spoken as a first language by 350 million people.

**Rule-41:** Need modal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে, verb এর শেষে 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular number - এ es বা s যুক্ত হয় না। যেমন- The boy (to need) not work all day long. = The boy need not work all day long.

**Rule-43:** দুই বা ততোধিক Singular subject 'and' দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে, তাদের পরে ব্যবহৃত verb এবং pronoun উভয়ের plural number হবে।

Inc. Saiful and Samim has done their works.

Cor.- Saiful and Samim have done their works.

**Rule -44:** দুই বা ততোধিক singular subject যদি and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তবে verb এর plural number হবে।

Inc. He and I am friends. Cor.- He and I are friends.

**Rule -45:** And দ্বারা যুক্ত subject গুলো যদি একটি একক অর্থ বা ধারণা বুঝায় বা সমষ্টিগত ভাবে একটি অর্থ বুঝায় তবে verb singular হবে। যথা-

Inc.- Bread and butter are all I want.

Cor.- Bread and butter is all I want.

Inc.- Rice and curry are my favorite food.

Cor.- Rice and curry is my favorite food.

Inc.- Slow and steady win the race.

Cor.- Slow and steady wins the race.

**Rule -46 :** Mathematics, Politics, Physics, news প্রভৃতি দেখতে plural মনে হলেও এগুলোর পর singular verb বসে।

Inc. Mathematics are my favorite subject.

Cor.- Mathematics is my favorite subject.

Inc. The news are bad.

Cor.- The news is bad.

**Rule-47:** Committee, council, commission, Board, Government, Parliament, Jury প্রভৃতি Collective Noun এর পরে singular verb বসে।

Inc.- The committee have elected its chairman.

Cor.- The committee has elected its chairman.

**Rule-48:** And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুইটি singular subject এর পূর্বে যদি each, every বা no words থাকে তাহলে verb এর singular form হবে। Inc.-Each boy and each girl were given prizes. Cor.- Each boy and each girl was given prizes.

**Rule-49:** A number of এর ক্ষেত্রে Subject এবং Verb উভয়ই Plural হয়। কিন্তু the number of এর ক্ষেত্রে Subject Plural হবে এবং verb singular হবে।

**The number of students seeking admission has increased.**

Inc.- The number of students were present.

Cor.- The number of students was present.

**Rule -50:** Adjective যদি subject হয় এবং সেই adjective শ্রেণীর সকলকে বুঝায়, তবে verb টি plural হয়।

The rich are not always happy.

**Rule -51:** Relative pronoun এ Antecedent অনুযায়ী verb বসে।

Inc.- It is I who is to blame. Cor.- It is I who am to blame.

Inc.- It is you who has done this. Cor.- It is you who have done this.

**Rule-52:** One of, each of, neither of, either of, the number of, quality of প্রভৃতি এর পর plural noun থাকলেও singular verb বসে।

Ex: One of my friends is a student.

Ex: One of my friends is a lawyer

Ex: One of my bags was stolen from the shop

Ex: One of the students gets full marks everytime.

**Rule -53:** Infinitive, gerund, verbal noun, clause, phrase, subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে verb টি third person singular হবে।

Inc.- To tell a lie are a great sin.

Cor.- To tell a lie is a great sin.

Inc.- Telling lies are a sin.

Cor.- Telling lies is a sin.

**Rule-54:** কোন Sentence যদি Introductory “There” দ্বারা শুরু হয় এবং তারপরে যদি Singular Number থাকে তাহলে There এর পরে Singular Verb হয়। আবার, There এর পরে plural Number থাকলে plural Verb হয়।

Inc. There are a big tower in front of our college.

Cor. There is a big tower in front of our college.

Inc. There is many shops in our areas.

Cor. There are many shops in our areas.

**Rule-55:** Half of, part of, the rest of, two- third of, three- fourths of প্রভৃতি word বা phrase গুলো singular number এর আগে বসলে verb singular হবে এবং plural noun এর আগে verb plural হবে।

Ex. Two-thirds of the book has been finished.

Ex. Three - fourths of the work has been finished.

**Rule-56:** Aristocracy, nobility, people, cattle, peasantry, gentry, folk ইত্যাদি noun গুলো দেখতে singular, কিন্তু এরা plural এবং এদের পরে plural verb বসে।

Inc.- The peasantry of Bangladesh is poor.

Cor.- The peasantry of Bangladesh are poor.

Inc.- Cattle is grazing in the field.

Cor.- Cattle are grazing in the field.

**Rule-57:** Any, everybody, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, somebody, something, someone, everyday, everyone, everything, whatever, whichever ইত্যাদি subject হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে তাদের পরবর্তী verb সব সময় singular হয়।

Ex: Everybody (wish) to be happy. = Everybody wishes to be happy.

**Rule -58:** Arithmetical operations –এর পরে Singular verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Inc.- Ten plus ten are twenty. Cor.- Ten plus ten is twenty.

Inc.- Ten minus five are five. Cor.- Ten minus five is five.

**Rule -59:** None of কোন Sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে None of এর পরে ব্যবহৃত Noun বা Pronoun এর Plural Number হয়। কিন্তু Verb, Singular বা Plural উভয়ই হতে পারে।

None of them is/are alive now. None of the boys is/are intelligent.

None of us speak/speaks English.

**Rule-60:** The person who বা the man who এর পূর্বে যে noun/pronoun থাকে, সেই noun অথবা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Ex: I am the person who have done this.

Ex: You are the man who are responsible for this.

**Rule-61:** অতীত সম্ভাবনা প্রকাশ করতে verb এর পূর্বে would have হবে এবং verb এর Past participle হয়। যেমনঃ

Ex: But for your help she (fail).

= But for your help she would have failed.

**Rule -62:** অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase (যেমন- yesterday, ago, last night, long ago, last month last year ইত্যাদি) থাকলে verb – এর past form হয়। যেমন:-

Ex: I (see) him long ago. = I saw him long ago.

**Rule-63:** Lest শব্দের অর্থ “পাছে ভয় হয় যে” (for fear that)

Lest negative অর্থ প্রদান করে। অতপর Lest দ্বারা যে Clause আরম্ভ হয় তাতে no বা not

বসে না। ইহা দ্বারা যে Clause শুরু হয় তার পরে should/might বসে।

Ex: He ran fast lest he should miss the train.

*N.B:* Lest এর প্রথম অংশে personal object থাকলে উক্ত personal object টি lest এর পরে subject রূপে বসে।

Ex: I watched porter carefully lest he (run) away with my luggage.

= I watched porter carefully lest he should run away with my luggage.

Ex: The officer was sympathetic to the peon lest he (go) away.

= The officer was sympathetic to the peon lest he should go away.

**Rule-64:** As well as, in addition to, and not, together with, with, along with. প্রভৃতি conjunction দ্বারা দুটি subject যুক্ত হলে 1<sup>st</sup> Subject এর সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ verb হবে।

Ex. Ruma as well as Jhuma is happy.

Inc. :He, together with his brothers, were in the living room

Cor. :He, together with his brothers, was in the living room.

Inc. :He as well as his friends have done the work.

Cor. :He as well as his friends has done the work.

**Rule-65:** All এর পরে সর্বদা plural verb বসে। কিন্তু প্রবাদ বাক্যে Singular verb বসে। যেমন-

Inc : All women (be) present in the meeting.

Cor : All women were/are present in the meeting.

Inc. : All that (glitter) are not gold.

Cor.: All that glitters is not gold.

**Rule-66:** Either ..... or কিংবা Neither .....nor যুক্ত দুই বা ততোধিক Singular Noun থাকলে Verb-এর Singular Number হবে। তবে তারা যদি Number এবং Person -এ ভিন্ন হয়, তবে Verb এর নিকটবর্তী Noun টির Number এবং Person অনুসারে বসবে। যেমন-

Ex: Neither Rini nor Simi is qualified for the job.

Inc.: Neither bread nor rice are essential for him.

Cor.: Neither bread nor rice is essential for him.

**Rule-67:** Each, every, either, neither প্রভৃতি subject এর পূর্বে বসলে verb singular হয়।

Incorrect :Each of the boys were present.

Correct :Each of the boys was present.

**Rule-68:** As, such এবং the same এর পরে as বসে।

Incorrect : Salim is as brave like a lion.

Correct : Salim is as brave as a lion.

Incorrect : Such men who are idle can not prosper in life.

Correct : Such men as are idle can not prosper in life.

Incorrect : This is the same thing, which has been happening for a long time.

Correct : This is the same thing as has been happening for a long time.

**Rule-69:** More than -এর পরে Singular Noun ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে Singular এবং Plural Noun ব্যবহৃত হলে verb হবে plural.

Incorrect : More than one boy are allowed to go.

Correct : More than one boy is allowed to go.

Incorrect : More than two boys is allowed to go.

Correct : More than two boys are allowed to go.

**Rule-70:** একটি singular subject ও একটি plural subject কে কোন conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত করার সময় plural subject টি শেষে লিখতে হবে এবং plural verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Ex: He and his brothers are guilty.

Ex: Saiful or his friends are liar.

**Note-71:** Of দ্বারা একাধিক noun অথবা pronoun কে যুক্ত করা হলে পূর্ববর্তী noun অথবা pronoun অনুযায়ী verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

Ex: The study of English and Economics is not easy.

Ex: The legs of the table are not new.

**Rule-72:** And দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক singular noun যদি একই ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ধারণা বোঝায় তাহলে তাদের পরে singular verb ব্যবহৃত হবে। কিন্তু দুই বা ততোধিক singular noun যদি and দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ধারণাকে বোঝায় তাহলে তার পরে plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Ex: The professor and the student agree on that point

Incorrect : The principal and Secretary of the college have resigned.

Correct : The principal and Secretary of the college has resigned.

(এখানে Principal এবং Secretary একই ব্যক্তি)

Incorrect : The Principal and the Secretary has resigned.

Correct : The Principal and the Secretary have resigned. (principal এবং secretary দুজন ভিন্ন ব্যক্তি)

**Note-74:** None of কোন Sentence এর subject হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হলে None of এর পরে ব্যবহৃত Noun বা Pronoun এর Plural Number হয়। কিন্তু Verb, Singular বা Plural উভয়ই হতে পারে।

None of them is/are alive now.

None of the boys is/are intelligent.

None of us speak/speaks English.

**Rule-75:** Introductory It এর পরে verb সর্বদা singular হয়।

Incorrect : It are these book that you want.

Correct : It is these book that you want.

**Rule-76:** দেশের নাম কিংবা কোন বইয়ের নাম দেখতে Plural হলেও তারা মূলত : Singular এবং এদের পরে Singular verb হয়।

Incorrect : The United States of America are a rich country.

Correct : The United States of America is a rich country.

**Rule-77:** একই subject এর দুটি principal verb একটি auxiliary verb দ্বারা কাজ চালাতে পারে।

যেমন- I have lost a pen and got a pencil. (have got) = আবার, ভিন্ন ভিন্ন subject থাকলে দুইটি principal verb এর জন্য দুইটি Auxiliary verb এর প্রয়োজন হয়।

যেমন- I have resigned and a new man has been appointed.

**Rule-78:** No sooner ..... than, Scarcely ..... when, Hardly..... When প্রভৃতি যুক্ত বাক্যে Than, when এর পূর্বে সাধারণত Past Perfect Tense এবং পরে Past Indefinite Tense বসে। No sooner, Scarcely, Hardly প্রভৃতি বাক্যের প্রথমে বসে।

☞ No sooner had +Sub. + verb এর past participle + Additional +than +Sub. + verb এর past form

☞ Scarcely had + Sub. + verb এর past participle + Additional +when + Sub. + verb এর past form

☞ Hardly had + Sub. + verb এর past participle + Additional +when + Sub. + verb এর past form

1. Ex: No sooner had he (aim) at the bird than it (flow) away.

= No sooner had he aimed at the bird than it flew away.

Ex: No sooner had the thief seen the police than he (flee) away.

= No sooner had the thief seen the police than he fled away.

Ex: Hardly/ Scarcely had he reached the college when the examination (begin).

















