



# Special Words and Phrases

PDF Sheet

Grammar World

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## Special use of word and phrases

**Let alone** : কারো কিছু করার বা হওয়ার সামর্থ্যও অভাবকে বুঝায়।

**Short technique** : বাক্যের মধ্যে যদি **can not, can hardly, no ability, does not allow** থাকে তবে Let alone ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. Rahman is a poor man. He **cannot** buy a shirt, **let alone** a car. (D.B -17)

2. He is very poor. He **can't** afford to travel by an AC bus **let alone** an aeroplane. (R.B- 17)

3. Our learners develop a very poor writing skill. They **cannot** write fairly well even in Bangla, **let alone** in English. (J.B- 17)

4. Pakistan always plays a role against Bangladesh. We **cannot** expect any co-operation from them **let alone** apology. (CtgB-17)

5. He **cannot** read newspaper **let alone** edit a newspaper. (S.B-17)

6. I met him ten years ago. I **can hardly** recall his name, **let alone** his address. (B.B-17)

7. The economic condition of Robi is very poor. He **cannot** afford one meal per day **let alone** square meals. (DjB-17)

8. He loves his garden very much. He **does not allow** his sons to pluck any flower, **let alone** other children (D.B-16)

9. The man is so weak that he cannot walk. He **cannot** walk even a kilometer **let alone** five kilometers. (R.B-16)

10. The man is so weak that he cannot walk. He **cannot** walk even a kilometer **let alone** five kilometers. A poor man struggles hard to survive in our country. He **can hardly** earn Tk. 200 a day, **let alone** Tk. 2000 (C.B-16)

11. He **cannot** tell my name, **let alone** my address. He is lying. [CtgB'16]

12. Prabha **can't** afford to buy a cell phone, **let alone** a laptop. Actually she is very poor. [SB'16]

13. He **cannot** score a goal, **let alone** a hat trick. [BB'16]

14. Motin's us a low paid service holder. He has **no ability** to buy a bi-cycle for his son, **let alone** a motor bike. [DjB'16]

**What if :** এর অর্থ হচ্ছে যদি । কিন্তু এই যদি দিয়ে কোন শর্ত বুঝায় না । আশংকা বা সতর্কতা বুঝাতে এটি ব্যবহৃত হয় ।

**Short technique :** \_\_\_\_\_ + sub + verb .... ? ( সাধারণত বাক্যে প্রশ্নবোধক থাকলে আগে verb পরে Sub থাকে কিন্তু What if এর ক্ষেত্রে আগে Sub পরে verb থাকবে )

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example :** 1. Helmet should be used while driving a motorcycle. **What if you (sub) were (verb)** driving your bike and met a serious accident? [DB'17]

2. The authorities of Dhaka University cut ties with Pakistan. **What if the government (sub) takes (verb)** initiatives to cut off diplomatic relation with Pakistan? [CtgB'17]

3. Rina : **What if we (sub) miss (verb)** the bus? Mina : We will take a taxi then. [SB'16]

4. **What if you (sub) lose (verb)** your pen? [BB'16]

**Would you mind (অনুরোধ) :**

**What's it like ( রোমাঞ্চকর কাজের প্রস্তাব) :**

**Short technique :** \_\_\_\_\_ + V +ing ..... ?

বাক্যে প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন এবং Blank এরপর ing যুক্ত verb থাকলে Would you mind বা What's it like বসবে ।

তবে একই প্রশ্নের মধ্যে অপশনে Would you mind, What's it like দুটিই থাকলে অর্থ বুঝে উত্তর বসাতে হবে ।

অনুরোধ বুঝালে Would you mind বসবে ।

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example :** 1. There is foul smell in the room. **Would you mind opening** the windows? [CB'17]

2. The room appears to be suffocating **Would you mind opening** the windows? [SB'17]

3. I can't carry the box on my back. **Would you mind taking** the box into the room? [DB'16]

রোমাঞ্চকর কোন কাজের প্রস্তাব বুঝালে What's it like বসবে ।

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. **What's it like swimming** in the sea? It seems to be very heroic to me. [DB'17]

2. **What's it like living** in Bangladesh? you seem to be very happy with your life in Bangladesh. [CtgB'17]

**What does .... look like :**

**What is ..... like :**

**Short technique** : \_\_\_\_\_ ?

বাক্যের মধ্যে যদি প্রশ্নবোধক থাকে এবং একই লাইনের মধ্যে দুটি শূন্যস্থান থাকে তবে উত্তর হবে **What does .... look like/ What is ..... like** এর মধ্যে একটি ।

কোন কিছু দেখতে কেমন জানতে চাইলে **What does .... look like** বসবে ।

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. Rana : Hi, Robi **what does** a pea-cock **look like?** [DB'17]

2. Daughter : Mom, **what does** an albatross **look like?**

Mother : My dear, an albatross is a very large white bird that lives in the Pacific and Southern Oceans. [RB'17]

3. Riaz : **what does** the frozen mountain peak **look like?** [JB'17]

4. Teacher : Learners, **what does** the national flower of Bangladesh **look like?** [CtgB'17]

5. **what does** a dinosaur **look like?** Have you ever seen it? [SB'17]

6. **what does** the earth **look like?** It's not completely round. [CtgB'16]

মানুষ হিসেবে কেমন বুঝালে What is ..... like বসবে ।

**Example** : **What is he like?**

এখন, **Short technique** এর মাধ্যমে problem solve করব :

**Had better** (উচিৎ, না করলে সমস্যা হবে )

**Would rather** (দুটি বিকল্পের মধ্যে কোন একটি করা উচিৎ )

**Used to** (অভ্যস্ততা )

**Have to/ Has to** (বাধ্যবাধকতা )

Blank এর পর যদি verb এর base form থাকে, তবে উপরের ৫ টি থেকে যেকোন ১টি বসবে ।

**Short technique** : \_\_\_\_ + base form of verb .

\*\* **Had better** বা **Would rather** দিয়ে কোনকিছু করা উচিত বুঝায় । তবে পার্থক্যটা হলো যখন

**than** থাকে তখন **Would rather** ব্যবহার করি, আর যখন **than** না থাকে তখন **Had better**

ব্যবহার করি । কিন্তু মাঝে মাঝে **than** না থাকা সত্ত্বেও **Would rather** হয়ে যায় ।

আসল কথা হচ্ছে, **Had better** মানে কোনকিছু করা উচিত, আর তা না করা হলে কোন ক্ষতি হয়ে যাবে বলে আমরা চিন্তা করি ।

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. Rina's dress looks very dirty. It is old enough. She **had better buy** a new dress. [DB'17]

2. Sheela is suffering from tooth-ache. She **had better see** a dentist. [JB'17]

3. It is raining outside. You **had better take** an umbrella. [SB'17]

4. You **had better consult** with a doctor. The condition of your health may deteriorate. [BB'17]

5. We **had better** not **go** out today. A riot has broken out in our locality [DjB'17]

6. It is getting dark. You **had better go** home right now. [DB'16]

7. You **had better apply** to the principal of your college for granting you a stipend. He will surely see on it. [JB'16]

8. Manners make a man. Students **had better practice** good manners in everyday life. [CB'16]

9. You look sick. You **had better go** home immediately. [CtgB'16]

10. I have a bad headache. I **had better go** to doctor. [SB'16]

11. No one is happy with her result; She **had better understand** it. [BB'16]

12. Salam feels pain in his chest. He **had better go** back to the hospital for a scan next week. [DjB'16]

আর **Would rather** এর ক্ষেত্রে **than** না থাকলে ও দুটি বিকল্পের মধ্যে যেকোন একটি বাছাই করে

নেওয়া বুঝালে আমরা **Would rather** ব্যবহার করবো :

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example :** 1. Shoma **would rather** live in a hostel **than** live in her relative's home. She feels free and comfortable in the hostel. [RB'17]

2. Soheli is a very good-natured boy. He **would rather** stay at home **than** mix with bad companions. [JB'17]

3. My foreign friend told me, "You **would rather** leave this country **than** live here. I replied, "This is my motherland." [CtgB'17]

4. Panic seized me **would rather** I heard his roaring voice. [SB'17]

5. You **would rather** build your own house **than** live in a rented house. House rent has increased much nowadays. [BB'17]

6. I got a job at a bar. But I hate working at a bar. I **would rather** be a waiter **than** a barman. [DjB'17]

7. Though I am poor, I hate begging. Begging is most disreputable. I **would rather** die **than** beg. [RB'16]

8. The other day I met an old rickshaw puller. He told me that he **would rather** pull a rickshaw **than** beg. [CB'16]

9. I **would rather** walk **than** get on the bus. This time the bus is very crowded. [CtgB'16]

10. Today is a raining day. You **would rather** not go to office today. [SB'16]

11. I am tired. I **would rather** stay at home **than** go outside. [DjB'16]

## **Have to/ has to ( করতে হবে )**

Short technique : \_\_\_\_ + base form of verb .

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** :1.Deforestation is matter of great concern. We **have to take** immediate steps against cutting down trees at random. [DB'17]

2. I **have to seek** advice from a doctor. I have been suffering from fever for a long time. [RB'17]

3. We have discussed for quite a long time. We can't take much time any more. We **have to come** to a conclusion. [JB'17]

4. Time is over. I **have to go** now. [BB'17]

5. Most students in our country are weak in English. They **have to follow** the advice of their teachers for improvement.[CB'16]

6. The Bangladeshi cricketers have done well in the World Cup. They **have to struggle** more to win the World Cup. [CtgB'16]

7. You look very anxious. And you cannot continue your study any longer. You **have to take** rest. [DjB'16]

## **Used to ( করতাম )**

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. In 1971 the Pakistani army did terrible atrocities against the Bangladeshis. Pakistan **used to apologize** for this to Bangladesh.[CtgB'17]

2.Rana is a meritorious student. He is the first boy in our class. He **used to study** hard and work more to maintain his position in the class. [RB'16]

3. A good citizen **used to perform** a lot of things. These things will enable him to become a true patriot. [JB'16]

**Lest :** (পাছে ভয় হয় )

**Short technique :** Should/ might + base form of verb .

**Example :** 1. He saw a bear coming towards him. So, he climbed up a tree **lest** the bear **might attack** him. [CB'17]

**\*\* No sooner had, Scarcely had, Hardly had** এর Short technique নিম্নরূপ :

**Short technique :** than + sub + past form of verb

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example :** 1. The students were loitering in the corridor. **No sooner had** they seen tmrhe teacher **than they entered** the classroom. [RB'17]

2. **No sooner had** diamond jumped upon the table **than the lighted** candle fell on the papers. It caused a great damage to Newton's research works. [JB'16]

**\*\* As if, As though / It is high time, it is time** এর Short technique নিম্নরূপ :

**Short technique :** \_\_\_ + sub + past form of verb

Blank এর পর Subject এবং এরপর যদি were, had, knew থাকে এবং অর্থ বুঝায় (যেন মনে হয় )

তখন **As if/As though** বসবে ।

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example :** 1. I can't stand Rubel. He always acts **as if he were** smarter than everyone. [RB'17]

2. Some city dweller's behaviour is often too formal. They speak in such a way **as if they were** never in the village. [JB'17]

3. Some persons living in Bangladesh always try to make conspiracy against the country **as if Bangladesh were** not their own country. [CtgB'17]

4. He proceeded **as if he had** never seen me. His defiant behaviour offended me. [SB'17]

5. Don't behave **as if you knew** everything. Remember all others here are senior to you. [BB'17]

6. After the final match of the FIFA World Cup 2014, Messilooked **as if he were** completely routed. His cherished dream had been shattered. [DjB'17]



7. The boy talks too much of himself. He talks **as if he knew** everything. [DB'16]

8. My friend Rahul talks **as if he were** a millionaire. But he comes of an impoverished family. Moreover, he is good for nothing. [RB'16]

9. He tells the matter **as if he knew** it. Actually, he is quite ignorant of it. [JB'16]

10. He tries to show off his knowledge in English. He speak English **as if he were** an Englishman. [CB'16]

11. He acts **as if he were** rich. So nobody likes him. [CtgB'16]

12. My sister is acting **as if she were** all in all. she always acts like this way. [SB'16]

13. The manager says alone; It seems **as if others had** nothing to say. [BB'16]

14. I am surprised to hear his speeches. He speaks **as if he knew** the ins and outs of the incident. [DjB'16]

Blank এর পর Subject এবং এরপর যদি past form থাকে এবং were, had, knew না থাকে এবং অর্থ বুঝায় (এখনই সময় ) তখন **It is high time/ it is time** বসবে।

**Example** : 1. Nobody likes you here it is high time **you left** this place. [CB'17]

**Was born** : ( উৎপন্ন হওয়া, উৎপাদিত হওয়া, জন্মগ্রহণ করা )

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. Kazi Narul Islam is our rebel poet. He **was born** in Churulia of West Bengal. [DB'17]

2. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is the father of our nation. He **was born** in 1920 in Tungipara of Gopalganj district. [RB'17]

3. Milton was a poet of versatile genius. He **was born** in 1608 in England. He used to believe that one should start a profession after taking necessary preparations. [JB'17]

4. It was 45 years ago when a new country named Bangladesh in the world map **was born** at the cost of millions of lives. [CtgB'17]

5. Ismail is a symbol of versatile genius. He **was born** in a needy family. [SB'17]

6. Kazi Nazrul Islam **was born** in an impoverished family. He had to earn even when he was a small boy. [DjB'17]

7. Michael Madhusudan Dutt was a popular Bengali poet. He **was born** in a sophisticated Hindu family, but he took Christianity when he was young. [RB'16]

8. Have you ever heard the name of William Shakespeare? He **was born** on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1564 in England. He was one of the greatest dramatists of the world. [CB'16]

9. Dr. Muhammad Shahidullah was a great linguist. He **was born** in 1885 A.D. [CtgB'16]

10. Tajuddin Ahmed, the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh, **was born** in 1925. He was a wise man. [SB'16]

11. Zahir Rihan **was born** on 19 August, 1935 in Feni. [BB'16]

12. Tagore **was born** in 1861. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. [DjB'16]

**It** : ( ইহা )

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. Rome was not built in a day. **It** took a long time and hard labour to build this city. [DB'17]

2. You look tired. **It** appears to me that you have worked hard. [SB'17]

3. **It** has been many years since I saw him. So, I cannot recognize him. [BB'17]

4. **It** is a good idea to walk in the morning. One can take it as an important form of physical exercise, because it refreshes both the body and mind. [DjB'17]

5. **It** is very difficult to get good grade in Bengali and English. [DB'16]

6. **It** is a good idea to walk in the morning. Morning walk is very healthful. [JB'16]

7. In Dhaka city, traffic jam is very common. **It** may occur anywhere anytime. [CB'16]

8. Punctuality is the habit of doing things exactly in time. **It** is, of course, a good habit. [SB'16]

9. **It** is really unfortunate for a boy like him to fail in the exam. [BB'16]

10. Let's go to the cinema. **It** is not worth waiting any longer. [DjB'16]

**There** : ( এখানে )

**Example** : **There** is foul smell in the room.

**As soon as** : ( যখনই, করা মাত্রই, হওয়া মাত্রই )

নিচের **example** গুলো লক্ষ্য করো :

**Example** : 1. **As soon as** mother heard the news, she cried loudly. She lost her child in a car accident. [DB'17]

2. Play is delayed due to rain. It will resume **as soon as** the rain stops. [JB'17]

3. The elements of anti-liberation forces came out of their cocoons **as soon as** the father of the nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was killed. [CtgB'17]

4. Panic seized me **as soon as** I heard his roaring voice. [SB'17]

5. Give him the good news \_\_\_you meet him. [BB'17]

6. **As soon as** I see my father coming, my heart fills up with joy. I am very much fond of my father. [DjB'17]

7. The students were making a noise in the class. But **as soon as** the teacher entered the class, they kept quiet. [RB'16]

8. Smoking is one of the major causes of heart attack and cancer. **As soon as** a smoker stops smoking, he can avoid the risk of any danger. [CB'16]

9. **As soon as** I reached the station, the train left. Really I was lucky. [CtgB'16]

10. I'll call you **as long as** I arrive. Then we will go to market. [SB'16]

11. His mother being sick, he needs to go home **as long as** possible. [BB'16]

12. I went there to meet with him. **As soon as** I saw him, I rushed to talk to him. [DjB'16]

**As far as :** ( যত দূর সম্ভব )

**Example :** This car is absolutely fine **as far as** the engine is concerned.

**If :** ( যদি )

**Example :** **If** I had a type writer, I would type well. [BB17]

**Unless :** ( যদি না )

**Example :** Time is very important in our life. You can not prosper in life **unless** you make proper use of time. [CB 17]

**Whenever :** ( যখনই )

**Example :** Panna was criminal. So he was always on his toes. **Whenever**, he saw the police, he hide himself. [RB 16]

**In case :** ( যদি, এই যদি শর্তক করা অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় )

**Example :** Tomorrow I will be very busy. So I will say good bye now **in case** I don't see you again. [CB 17]

**When it comes to :** ( যখনই এই প্রশ্ন উঠে )

**Example :** Nishi is a nice girl. **When it comes to** cooking, she is absolutely hopeless. [SB19]

**Need not have :** ( কোন কিছু করার দরকার ছিল না )

**Example :** We rushed to the station lest we might miss the train. But the train was late we had to wait for an hour. We **need not have** hurried.[SB19]

**What is the matter :** ( কি হয়েছে )

**Example :** My mother asked me, '**what is the matter** with you? Why do you look so pale?' [JB 16]