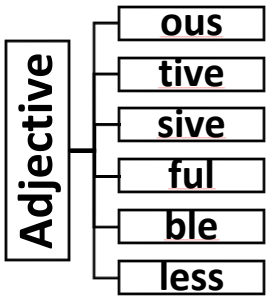
Lecture 5: Adjective & Adverb

Adjective



Noun + ly = adj
(Manly, friendly)

Adj + ly = adv.
(Beautifully, positively)

Good = adj, Well = adv

❖ **Noun** এর পূর্বে সবসময় **adjective** বসে।

- Samira is a beauty / beautiful / beautifully girl. (noun)
- A finance / financial / financially institution (noun) is my workplace.

❖ একাধিক **Noun** পাশাপাশি বসলে শেষের **Noun** টি বাদ দিয়ে অন্যগুলো **Adjective** হয়ে যায়।

- Tuli is a beautiful cottage (noun →adj) girl. (noun)
- It is a book shop.

❖ **Noun** যখন **adjective** হয়ে যায় তখন তাকে আর **plural** করা যায় না।

➢ I have a ten dollar/dollars bill.
➢ This is a thirty page/pages book.

❖ হাইফেন যুক্ত **word (two-seat car)** কখনও **plural** করা যাবে না।

➢ Four-passenger / four-passengers copter is available here.

❖ **Little** এবং **Few** এরা নিজেরাই **negative** তাই এদের সাথে কোন **negative word** ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।

✘ They have not little information.
✓ They have little information.
✘ He did not give me few books.
✓ He gave me few books.

❖ **Affirmative sentence** এ **some** এবং **negative** বা **interrogative sentence** এ **any** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

- I have some books.
- I have no any books.
- Have I any books?

➢ Last evening, I did not get some/ any visitors.
➢ Some/ any students help me a lot.
➢ Who will give some/ any information?

❖ যদি একাধিক **Adjective** পাশাপাশি বসে সেক্ষেত্রে একটি **sequence** মেনে চলতে হবে।

Determiner→ subjective opinion → physical description → origin → material → purpose

Determiner → articles, possessives, much, many, few, little, some, a lot of etc.

Subjective opinion→ যে opinion গুলো person to person change হয়, যেমন: beautiful, clever, good, bad এগুলো।

Physical description→ যেসব ব্যাপার ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর স্থায়ী বৈশিষ্ট্য opinion change হবার ব্যাপার নয় সেগুলো physical description. যেমন: tall, short, white, black ইত্যাদি।

Origin→ origin হল উৎপত্তিস্থল। কোন কিছুর স্থান বিষয়ক adjective হল origin. যেমন: Chinese ink, English Channel, Indian sharee.

Material→ কোন বস্তু দিয়ে তৈরি বোঝাতে যে adjective ব্যবহার করা হয় তাই material adjective. যেমন: plastic door, melamine plate, ceramic cup, steel knife etc.

Purpose→ কোন noun কোন উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যবহার করা হয় তা বোঝাতে purpose adjective বসে।

Swimming pool→ সাঁতার কাটার উদ্দেশ্যে তৈরি pool.

Class room→ ক্লাশ নেয়ার জন্য ব্যবহার করা হয় যে room.

- Upoma is tall (PD) beautiful (SO) a (DT) girl.

➢ Upoma is a beautiful tall girl.

- This is wooden (MT) office (PP) Malaysian (OR) furniture.

➢ This is Malaysian wooden office furniture.

❖ **Most/most of the /almost all/almost all of the** ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

❖ **Most of/ most the/ almost/ almost the/ almost all of/ almost all the** এগুলো ব্যবহার করা যাবেনা।

× They called most of students.
✓ They called most of the students.
× Almost all the boys are genius.
✓ Almost all of the boys are genius.

❖ ক্রমবাচক সংখ্যা (প্রথম,দ্বিতীয়,তৃতীয়→**first, second, third)** এগুলো **sentence** এ বসালে দুটি নিয়মে বসানো যাবে।

♦ **The + first/second/third + noun [ordinal number]**
♦ **Noun + one/two/three [cardinal number]**

➢ I want the third chapter of the book.
➢ I want chapter three of the book.

♦ **One → another → the other**
♦ **One → the other**

➢ I have three friends one is a doctor, another is a teacher and the other is an actor.
➢ I have two friends one is a doctor and the other is an actor.

♦ **Some → others → the others (the rest)**

- **Some + noun → other + noun → the other (rest of the) + noun**
  - I have many friends some are doctors others are teachers and the others are actors.
  - I have many friends some friends are doctors other friends are teachers and the other friends are actors.
- **Some → the others (the rest)**
- **Some + noun → the other (rest of the) + noun**
  - I have many friends some are doctors and the rest are actors.
  - I have many friends some friends are doctors and the other friends are actors.

Adverb

❖ **Adjective** এর পূর্বে কোন **word** বসাতে হলে **adverb** এ **form** করে বসাতে হবে।
- Sraboni is extraordinary/ extraordinarily beautiful.
- Asif is extreme / extremely brutal.

❖ **Verb** কে যদি কোন **word modify** করে তাহলে **adverb** হবে।
- Tahmina walks slow/slowly.
- Morzina left the room quick/ quickly.

❖ **Adverb of place** এবং **adverb of time** সাধারণত একটি **preposition** যুক্ত **phrase** হয়ে থাকে।
  - He walks in the park.
    Adv of place
  - He walks in the morning.
    Adv of time

❖ যে সকল **Adjective** এর শেষে **ly** থাকে সে সকল **adjective** কে **adverb** করতে **in a+ adjective+ manner/way** ব্যবহার করা হয়।
  - He behaves in a friendly way.
  - He walks in a manly manner.

❖ একাধিক **Adverb sentence** এ বসলে প্রথমে **Manner** এরপর **Place** এরপর **Time Adverb** বসবে।

MPT

- Shimu comes in the morning to the school gorgeously.
  time place manner
- Shimu comes gorgeously to the school in the morning.

❖ কোন **Verb** এর **object** থাকলে **adverb** সবসময় **object** এর পরে বসে।
  - He plays well.
  - × He plays well cricket.
  - ✓ He plays cricket well.

❖ কিছু কিছু **Adverb** আছে যারা সাধারণত মূল **verb** এর পূর্বে বসে। **Sentence** এ **Auxiliary verb** থাকলে এরা **Auxiliary** এর পরে কিন্তু মূল **verb** এর পূর্বে বসে। এদের **Frequency Adverb** বা **Adverb of Degree** বলা হয়।

যেমন: **sometimes, often, usually, normally, generally, occasionally, always, already, never, ever, hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom.**
  - He sometimes visits us.
  - They have already done it.

❖ কিছু কিছু **Adverb** আছে এরা নিজেরাই **Negative** তাই এদের সাথে আর কোন **negative word** ববহার করা যায় না।

যেমন:**hardly, barely, rarely, scarcely, seldom, never, never again, not until, not once, not only, not if, only if, only after etc.**
  - ✗ He does not hardly do it.
  - ✓ He hardly does it.

❖ **Negative adverb** গুলো **sentence** এর শুরুতে বসলে **subject** এর পূর্বে একটি **auxiliary verb** বসে। **Sentence** এ যদি একাধিক **subject** থাকে সেক্ষেত্রে যেকোন একটি **subject** এর পূর্বে **auxiliary** বসালেই চলবে।
  - ✗ Never again Nasima will visit my brother.
  - ✓ Never again will Nasima visit my brother.
  - ✗ Rarely Moly came to our village.
  - ✓ Rarely did Moly come to our village.
  - ✗ Only after Suha had been our president she started to disturb me.
  - ✓ Only after had Suha been our president she started to disturb me.
  - ✓ Only after Suha had been our president did she start to disturb me.

❖ **Fast, late, hard** এরা নিজেরাই **Adverb,** তাই এদের পরে **ly** যোগ করার দরকার নেই। **ly** যোগ করলে অর্থ **change** হয়ে যাবে।

Fast → দ্রুত	Fastly → নিরাপদভাবে
Late → দেরীতে	Lately → সাম্প্রতিক
Hard → কঠোর	Hardly → কদাচিৎ

  - The horse runs fast/fastly.
  - He came late/lately.
  - She works hard/hardly.

Some Special Topics

Linking verb এর পরে সবসময় **adjective** বসে।

BE	**BECOME**	**APPEAR**	**STAY**	**REMAIN**	**SEEM**
LOOK	**FEEL**	**TASTE**	**SMELL**	**SOUND**	

  - Rukaiya looks beauty / beautiful / beautifully.
  - Supti seems nervous / nervously before you.

❖ **Linking verb** এর পরে যদি **Object** থাকে তাহলে এর পরে **Adverb** হবে।

- Tasnuva tasted the food willing / willingly.
- Maria has become professor quick / quickly.

❖ **Linking verb** এর পরে **Preposition** থাকলে এরপর **Adverb** হবে।
- Shila looks after careful / carefully.
- After the party Sabrina has stayed out surprising / surprisingly.

❖ **Linking verb** এর পরে **Adverb** হবে যদি এর পরের **Preposition** টি **Linking verb** এর সাথে মিলে **Group verb** হয়ে যায়।

Look at→ তাকানো
Look after→ দেখাশোনা করা
Look for→ খোঁজা

- Shorna looks cautious / cautiously at me.
- Rupali appears silent / silently at the stage.

❖ **Linking verb** এর পরে **Adjective** হবে যদি এর পরের **Preposition** টি **linking verb** এর সাথে মিলে **Group verb** না হয়ে যায়।
- Rajia looks positive / positively to me.
- Finally your invention has become fruitful /fruitfully for mankind.

He always stays extreme / extremely cool.

Enough + Noun
Adjective / Adverb + Enough

Enough সবসময় **noun** এর পূর্বে বসবে আর **adjective** বা **adverb** এর পরে বসবে।

I have enough <u>food</u>. He is <u>good</u> enough.
noun **adj**

- Enough students/Students enough are ready.
- They came enough timely/timely enough.
- We got enough information/ information enough.
- My glass is enough empty/ empty enough to be filled.

❖ **Verb** এর পরে **adverb** হিসেবে **enough** বসতে পারে। তবে **verb** এর পরে **object** থাকলে **enough object** এর পরে বসে।
- Last night they enjoyed enough.
- Last night they enjoyed the party enough.

❖ **Noun** এর পূর্বে **no** বসে। অন্য সব **parts of speech** এর পূর্বে **not** বসে।
- Nasim is not/no a good boy.
- I have no/not book.

❖ কারণ এবং ফলাফল বোঝাতে **too …….. to** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

sub + verb + too + adj / adv + to + base verb + (obj)

এই **structure** এ প্রথম **verb** এর **subject** এবং **to** এর পরের **base verb** এর **subject** একই হতে হবে।
to এর পরে **base verb** টি অবশ্যই **negative** অর্থ দেবে।
প্রথম **verb** এর **subject** এবং **to** এর পরের **base verb** এর **subject** যদি একই না হয় সেক্ষেত্রে **to** এর পরের **base verb** এর **subject** টি **to** এর পূর্বে **for** যুক্ত হয়ে বসবে, অথবা **to + be + past participle** হবে।
<u>Example:</u> Sabbir <u>is</u> too busy to <u>help</u> you.
Maliha <u>drives</u> too slowly to <u>reach</u> in time.
- × Dr. Saifuddin teaches too poorly to understand.
- ✓ Dr. Saifuddin teaches too poorly for us to understand.
- ✓ Dr. Saifuddin teaches too poorly to be understood.

❖ কারণ এবং ফলাফল বোঝাতে **so …….. that** ব্যবহার করা হয়।

sub + verb + so + adj / adv + that + sub + verb + (obj)
- He is <u>so</u> busy <u>that</u> he cannot help us.
- They perform <u>so</u> badly <u>that</u> they miss the first prize.

❖ কারন ও ফলাফল প্রকাশে **So…….that** ব্যবহার করার ক্ষেত্রে **So** এর পরে সাধারণত **adjective** বা **adverb** বসে। তবে **so + adj + noun** বসলে **noun** টিকে অবশ্যই **singular** হতে হবে এবং **singular noun** এর **determiner** টি অবশ্যই **noun** এর ঠিক পূর্বে বসবে। অর্থাৎ **So + adj + determiner + noun** হবে।

<u>Tips</u> : plural বা **uncountable noun** থাকলে **so** বসানো যাবে না **such** ব্যবহার করতে হবে।
- This is so easy a task that you can do.

❖ কারন ও ফলাফল বোঝানোর **sentence** এ **adjective** এর পরে **singular, plural** বা **uncountable** যেকোন **noun** থাকলে **adjective** এর পূর্বে **such** বসানো যাবে।
- There is such a terrible experience that you must listen.
- I read such important books that you should try.
- He has brought such hot news that we can easily sell.

❖ কারন এবং ফলাফল না থাকলে **too** বা **so** ব্যবহার না করাই ভালো। এদের পরিবর্তে **very** ব্যবহার করতে হয়।
- × She is so sweet.
- ✓ She is very sweet.
- × He is too bad.
- ✓ He is very bad.

❖ তবে so much / so many / too much / too many ব্যবহার করা যায়।
- Sadia has so much money.
- Afrin spends too many dollars in election campaign.

<u>Practice - 1</u>

1. **What is the adjective form of the word *divide*?**
   a. divisible b. Dividable c. divisabled. devisable
2. **What part of speech is 'extraordinary'?**
   a. noun b. verb c. adjective d. adverb
3. **The underlined words in the line "The <u>lone</u> and <u>level</u> sands stretch far away" are-**
   a. nouns b. adjectives c. adverbs d. verbs
4. **The adjective form of the word '*mountain*' is-**
   a. mounting b. mountainous c. mountic d. mountainly
5. **Real state sector is one of the most _____ sectors to invest in Bangladesh.**
   a. attract b. attraction c. attractive d. attractively
6. **Economic growth is the steady process by which the _____ capacity of the economy is increased over time to bring about rising levels of national output and income.**
   a. productively b. productive c. produce d. producer
7. **Much more information is required to make a _____ decision.**
   a. finance b. financially c. to finance d. financial
8. **In such _____ a grouping, a wide range of talent must be expected.**
   a. formal b. healthy c. heterogeneous d. homogeneous
9. **Choose the correct word: The president said that the _____ situation was very serious.**
   a. economical b. economic c. economy d. economics
10. **The food provided in the party tasted very_____.**
    a. badly b. worsely c. bad d. worser
11. **Masum tasted the meat _____ before presenting it to her guests.**
    a. cautiously b. cautious c. caution d. to cautious
12. **Farhad remained _____ even though I tried to cheer him up.**
    a. sadly b. sad c. sadness d. to sad
13. **They remain _____ compared to other citizens with higher levels of unemployment and lower wages.**
    a. disadvantage b. advantage
    c. advantageous d. disadvantaged
14. **Although he felt very _____, he smiled _____.**
    a. angrily, friendly b. angry, friendly
    c. angrily, in a friendly d. angry, in a friendly way.
15. **Although I don't have much time, I have to submit a _____ assignment this week.**
    a. one-hundred-pages b. one-hundreds-pages
    c. one-hundred-page d. one-hundreds-page
16. **A _____ employee may retire.**
    a. sixty-year-old b. sixty-years-old
    c. sixty-year-olds d. sixty-years-olds
17. **In spite of being poor, he made a _____ building.**
    a. two-stories b. two-story
    c. two storey d. two stories
18. **I don't have _____ to make a decision.**
    a. information enough
    b. enough a information
    c. the information enough
    d. enough information
19. **Do you have _____ to buy a car?**
    a. money as enough b. money enoughly
    c. money enough d. enough money
20. **Peter was _____ that he could not come to the class.**
    a. too ill b. so ill c. much ill d. very ill
21. **Computers that once took up entire rooms are now_____ to put on desktops and into wristwatches.**
    a. small enough b. smaller than
    c. as small as d. so small
22. **The tiny print on the poster is _____ small to be read easily.**
    a. so b. much c. very d. too
23. **What does the sentence, "it is too cold to go swimming" mean?**
    a. One should go to swim when it is too cold
    b. The weather is not cold enough for swimming
    c. One should go swimming in cold water
    d. The weather is not suitable for swimming
24. **It was _____ funny; I _____ stop _____.**
    a. Too, cannot, laughing too
    b. Too, had not, to laugh
    c. Very ,could not, laughing
    d. Very, would not, to laugh
25. **When your body does not get_____ it cannot make the glucose it needs.**
    a. food as enough b. food enoughly
    c. enough the food d. enough food
26. **Correct English translation of "**সে এত দুর্বল যে হাঁটিতে পারে না**"**
    a. He is very weak and so he cannot walk.
    b. He cannot walk because he is very weak
    c. He is so weak that he cannot walk.
    d. He is too weak to walk.
27. **Indicate the correct sentence:**
    a. He sit down for so long that he has pain in his backbone.
    b. He sat down for so long that he has pain in his backbone
    c. He has been sitting down for so long that he has backbone-pain.
    d. He was sitting down for so long that he had backbone-pain
28. **Which sentence is correct?**
    a. The teacher was too strict to the children.

b. The teacher was strict to the children.
a. The teacher was too strict with the children
b. The teacher was too strict at the children.

29. We will need _____.
a. only a few food b. only a little foods
c. only little foods d. only a little food

30. Jones answered _____ questions in the exam.
a. only few b. only little
c. only a few d. only a little

31. _____ can do this.
a. only a few people b. only few people
c. only a little persons d. only a few persons

32. Although Southern California is densely populated _____ live in the northern part of the state.
a. a little people b. only a few people
c. some of the people d. many people

33. _____ is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the indigenous life of Bangladesh.
a. A little information b. Few information
c. Little information d. A few information

34. _____ can be grown on arid land.
a. Only little crop b. Only a little crops
c. Only few crops d. Only a few crops

35. While going to market I didn't have _____ money.
a. some b. little c. many d. any

36. When I was a child, I had _____ interesting books.
a. some b. any c. as d. little

37. Is there _____ player in the field?
a. any b. as c. some d. few

38. Is there any milk in that jug? Not _____.
a. none b. many c. much d. some

39. Some plants are annual; _____ are biennials; the rest are perennials.
a. some other b. another c. others d. other

40. I have two pens, one is red and _____ is black.
a. another b. the other c. others d. other

Answer key

1. a	2. c	3.b	4.b	5.c	6.b	7.d	8. c
9. b	10. c	11.a	12.b	13.c	14.d	15.c	16.a
17.b	18.d	19.d	20.b	21.a	22.d	23.d	24.c
25.d	26.d	27.d	28.a	29.d	30.c	31.a	32.b
33.c	34.d	35.d	36.a	37.a	38.c	39.c	40.b

Practice - 2

1. Having completed the homework, Kotha cooked some delicious meals because she is _____ fond of cooking.
a. particularise b. particularity
c. particular d. particularly

2. While going to Gulshan, Shedat and Rifat saw a _____ decorated house.
a. magnificent b. magnificence
c. magnificently d. to magnificently

3. It is _____ important for an engineer to know how to use a computer.
a. extremely b. extreme c. extremity d. extremist

4. A diligent scholar, Ms. Keya, devoted herself _____ to the completion of the book.
a. assiduity b. assiduously
c. assiduous d. to assiduous

5. A symbol of the ancient competition, the Olympic flame burns _____ throughout the games.
a. in a continuous way b. continuously
c. continuous d. continual

6. The teachers of our college observe the exam hall _____.
a. regular b. regularly
c. regularity d. to regularity

7. Choose the correct sentence:
a. I earned nearly a hundred dollars last week.
b. I earned a nearly hundred dollars last week.
c. I earned a hundred dollars nearly last week.
d. I earned a hundred dollars last week nearly.

8. He learned to read and write quite_____ in his life.
a. lately b. late c. latest d. latter

9. Point out the sentence with correct use of adverb.
a. Write the essay in brief.
b. Write the essay briefly.
c. Write the essay in short.
d. Write the essay shortly.

10. Her grades have improved, but only _____.
a. in a small amount b. very slightly
c. minimum d. some

11. Choose the correct sentence:
a. He reached at home successfully.
b. He reached successfully last night at home.
c. He reached successfully at home last night.
d. He reached at home last night successfully.

12. Choose the correct sentence:
a. We went there yesterday.
b. We there went yesterday.
c. We yesterday went there.
d. We went yesterday there.

13. Choose the correct sentence:
a. I help the poor people always.

b. I help always the poor people.
c. Always I help the poor people.
d. I always help the poor people.

14. Choose the correct sentence:
a. I never have gone there.
b. Never I have gone there.
c. I have never gone there.
d. I have gone never there.

15. Choose the correct sentence:
a. Among the various types of sports, I used to play often only tennis.
b. Among the various types of sports, I used to often play only tennis.
c. Among the various types of sports, I often used to play only tennis.
d. Among the various types of sports, I used to play tennis only often.

16. Choose the appropriate alternative:
a. I already twice have read this book.
b. I have already read this book twice.
c. I have read already twice this book.
d. I twice have already read this book.

17. Choose the correct sentence:
a. Konika has not rearly missed a concert since she was eighteen years old.
b. Tonusri has hardly not missed any class.
c. The professor had not hardly given the homework.
d. He has rarely missed the class.

18. Because they have moved away, they _____ go to the beach anymore.
a. hardly never b. hardly no
c. hardly d. never hardly

19. Choose the incorrect sentence:
a. He seldom pays his bills on time.
b. He rarely comes here.
c. I hardly watch TV.
d. He scarcely do not swim in the pond.

20. 'He hardly works' in this statement 'hardly' means-
a. very hard b. rather c. rarely d. remarkably

21. _____ my work on time.
a. Hardly I can complete
b. I hardly can complete
c. I can complete hardly
d. Hardly can I complete

22. Rarely _____ 50 miles from the coast.
a. reed wood trees grow
b. reed wood tress do grow
c. grow reed wood tress
d. do reed wood tress grow

23. _____ received law degrees as today.
a. Never so many women have
b. Never have so many women
c. The women aren't ever
d. Women ho have never

24. Not until a frog develops lungs _____ the water and live on the land.
a. that it leaves b. leaves c. it leaves d. does it leave

25. ____did Kamal realize that there was danger.
a. Upon entering the bank
b. When he entered the bank
c. Only after entering the bank
d. After he had entered the bank

26. Not until a student has mastered algebra, _____ the principles of geometry, trigonometry and physics.
a. he can begin to understand
b. can he begin to understand
c. he begins to understand
d. begins to understand.

27. Not until the Triassic Period _____.
a. the first primitive mammals did develop
b. dis the first primitive mammals develop
c. did develop the first primitive mammals
d. the first primitive mammals develop

28. Jack works _____ so that he can succeed in life.
a. hard b. hardly c. hardness d. harden

29. overseas telephone service has been expanding _____ since its inauguration in 1977 when a radio circuit was established between New York and London.
a. fastly b. fastest c. fast d. fastness

30. Although he felt very _____, he smiled _____.
a. angrily, friendly
b. angry, friendly
c. angry, in a friendly
d. angry, in a friendly way

Answer key

1. d	2.c	3.a	4.b	5.b	6.b
7.a	8.b	9.a	10.b	11.c	12.a
13.d	14.c	15.c	16.b	17.d	18.c
19.d	20.c	21.d	22.d	23.b	24.d
25.c	26.b	27.b	28.a	29.c	30.d