Class one: ACTIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া করি/কর/করেন/করে এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা present simple active রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, active form এ subject সাধারনত বেক্তিবাচক হয়।

Pattern-1: sub + v1 + obj

Ex. আমি মোমেন্টাসে যাই = 1 go to Momentous.

Ex. আমরা প্রতিদিন ফুটবল খেলি = We play football every day.

NOTE: যদি subject 3rd person singular number হয় তবে verb এর সাথে s/es যোগ করতে হবে।

Pattern-2: sub + vi+s/es + obj.

Ex. সে খুব কথা বলে = He talks much.

Ex. তিনি আমাকে পছন্দ করেন = He likes me.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে do/does এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং interrogative হলে do/does subject এর আগে বসবে।

PASSIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া "করা হয়" এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা present simple passive রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, passive form এ subject সাধারনত বস্তুবাচক হয়।

Pattern: sub + am/is/are + v3+ obj.

Ex. এখানে ইংরেজি শেখানো হয় = English is taught here.

Ex. বাড়িটি রং করা হয় = The house is colored.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে am/is/are এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং interrogative হলে am/is/are subject এর আগে বসবে।

1 ডেইভ আমেরিকার একটি ছোট শহরে বসবাস করেন।

Devid lives in a small town of America

2 এখানে প্রতিদিন ইংরেজি ভাষা সেখানো হয়।

English is taught here every day.

3 আমরা তার জন্য এই কাজটি করি না।

We don't do this for him.

4 সে আমাদের কোন সাহায্য করে না।

He doesn't help us.

5 তুমি কি ওখানে যাও?

Are you going there?

6 প্রতিবছর এখানে তানজির জন্মদিন পালন করা হয়।

Tanji's birthday is celebrated here every year.

7 তিনি কি আমাদের উপর এই বিষয়ে মনোযোগ দেন?

Does he focus on us in this matter?

8 বিভিন্ন সামাজিক কার্যক্রমের সাথে তারা জড়িত।

They are involved in various social activities.

9 নিউ মার্কেট খুলনার প্রাণকেন্দ্রে অবস্থিত।

New Market is located in the heart of Khulna.

10 তিশা ক্লাসে আসে কিন্তু বাসায় পড়াশুনা করে না।

Tisha comes to class but doesn't study at home.

ACTIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া "করছি/করছ/করছেন/করছে" এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা present continuous active রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, active form এ subject সাধারনত বেক্তিবাচক হয়।

Pattern-1: sub + am/is/are + v1 + ing + obj.

Ex. আমি মোমেন্টাসে যাচ্ছি = I am going to Momentous.

Ex. তিনি আমাকে সাহায্য করছেন = He is helping me.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে am/is/are এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং

interrogative হলে am/is/are subject এর আগে বসবে।

PASSIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া "করা হচ্ছে" এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা present continuous passive রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, passive form এ subject সাধারনত বস্তুবাচক হয়।

Pattern: sub + am/is/are + being + v3 + obj.

Ex. এখানে ইংরেজি শেখানো হচ্ছে = English is being taught here.

Ex. বাড়িটি রং করা হচ্ছে = The house is being colored.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে am/is/are এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং interrogative হলে am/is/are subject এর আগে বসবে।

EXERCISE

1. আমরা সব বন্ধুরা মিলে একটি পার্টি করছি।

All my friends are having a party.

2. এখানে মুমুর জন্মদিন উদযাপন করা হচ্ছে।

Mumu's birthday is being celebrated here.

3. টিনা একা জানালার পাশে দাড়িয়ে আছে।

Tina is standing alone beside the windows.

4. বিভিন্ন ধরনের মজার ছবি প্রোজেক্টরের মাধ্যমে দেখানো হচ্ছে।

Various types of funny pictures are being shown through the projector.

5. আমরা ইংরেজি শেখার উপর মনোযোগ দিচ্ছি না।

We are not focusing on learning English.

6. তারা কি এই বিষয়ে তোমাদের জানাচ্ছে না?

Don't they tell you about this?

Are they not informing you about this matter?

7. এখানে একটি খেলার মাঠ তৈরি হচ্ছে।

A playground is being built here.

৪. সে তোমার জন্য কিছুই করছে না।

He's not doing anything for you.

9. আমরা কি আসলেই সভ্য হচ্ছি?

Are we really becoming civilized?

10. তিনি আমার কথা শুনছেন না।

He is not listening to me.

Class 2

Present perfect:

ACTIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া করেছি/ করেছ/করেছে/করেছেন" এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা present perfect active রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, active form এ subject সাধারনত বেক্তিবাচক হয়।

Pattern: sub + have/has + v3 + obj.

Ex. আমি ঢাকায় এসেছি = I have come Dhaka.

Ex. তিনি আমাকে গল্পটি বলেছেন = He has told me the story.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে have/has এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং interrogative হলে have/has subject এর আগে বসবে।

PASSIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া "করা হয়েছে" এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা present perfect passive রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, passive form এ subject সাধারনত বস্তুবাচক হয়।

Pattern: sub have/has + been + v3 + obj.

Ex. আজ মেলা শেষ হয়েছে = The fair has been over today.

Ex. বাড়িটি রং করা হয়েছে = The house has been colored.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে have/has এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং interrogative হলে have/has subject এর আগে বসবে।

১। তুমি আমাকে অনেক সাহায্য করেছ।

You have helped me a lot.

২। আমরা এই বিষয়ে কখনো ভাবিনি।

We never thought about this.

৩। তাদের জন্য এই পার্টিটি আয়োজন করা হয়েছে।

This party has been organized for them.

৪। বাড়িটি তোমার জন্য পছন্দ করা হয়নি।

The house has not been chosen for you.

৫। পুলিশ চোরটিকে হাতেনাতে ধরেছে।

The police have caught the thief red-handed.

৬। তুমি কি আজকে ইংরেজি পরেছ?

Have you studied English today?

৭। এই বক্তব্যটি তাদের জন্য দেওয়া হয়নি।

This statement has not been given to them.

৮। রূপসা সেতুর মাধ্যমে যোগাযোগ ব্যাবস্থা অনেক উন্নত হয়েছে।

The communication system has improved greatly through the Rupsha Bridge.

৯। কেউ কি এই কথাটা তাকে জানায় নি।

Hasn't anyone told him this?

১০।ফোনের ব্যাটারিটি পরিবর্তন করা হয়েছে।

The phone battery has been changed.

EXERCISE

১। সে আমাকে ওখানে যেতে বলবে।

He well tell me to go there

২। আমরা এই কাজটি করব।

we will do this work.

৩। তোমার জন্য একটি উপহার কেনা হবে।

A gift well be bought for you.

৪। তিনি আমাদের জন্য এই বিষয় সম্পর্কে তার সাথে আলোচনা করবেন না।

He will not discuss this matter with her for us.

৫। তুমি কি আমার পাশে কিছুক্ষন বসবে?

Will you sit next to me for a while?

Will you sit by me for sometime

৬। আগামী বছর এখানে একটি নতুন রাস্তা তৈরি হবে।

A new road will be built here next year.

A new road will be built here next year.

৭। বাংলাদেশ কোন একদিন ক্রিকেটে বিশ্ব চ্যাম্পিয়ন হবে।

Bangladesh well be world champion in mikel-

Bangladesh will be the world champion in cricket some day.

৮। এখন থেকে আমরা সবসময় ইংরেজিতে কথা বলব।

one day. Some

We will always speak in English From now on,

৯। আমি কখনই বলব না যে সে আমার কথা শুনবে।

I will never say that he will listen to me.

১০। আমি আপনাদের এই ব্যপারে কিছু কথা বলব।

I will tell you something about this.

AST SIMPLE

ACTIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া “করেছিলে/করেছিলাম/করেছিল/ করেছিলেন” এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা past simple active রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, active form এ subject সাধারনত বেক্তিবাচক হয়।

Pattern: sub + v2 + obj.

Ex. আমি গতকাল ঢাকায় গিয়েছিলাম = I went to Dhaka yesterday.

Ex. আমরা ৫ বছর আগে এখানে এসেছিলাম = We came here before 5 years.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে did এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং verb এর present form হবে।

Interrogative হলে did subject এর আগে বসবে।

PASSIVE: কোন একটি ক্রিয়া "করা হয়েছিল” এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাক্ত করা হয় তবে তা past simple passive রুপে প্রকাশিত হবে, passive form এ subject সাধারনত বস্তুবাচক হয়।

Pattern: sub + was/were + v3 + obj.

Ex. সেতুটি ১৯৯০ শালে নির্মাণ করা হয়েছিল = The bridge was constructed in 1990.

Ex. বাড়িটি রং করা হয়েছিল = The house was colored.

NOTE: যদি negative ভাব প্রকাশ হয় তবে was/were এর সাথে not যোগ করতে হবে এবং interrogative হলে was/were subject এর আগে বসবে।

EXERCISE

১। সে আমাকে সুন্দর গল্প বলেছিল।

He told me a beautiful story.

২। আমরা গতপরশুদিন আমাদের মাঠে ফুটবল খেলেছিলাম।

We played football on our field the day before yesterday.

৩। তোমার জন্য পার্টিটি আয়োজন করা হয়েছিল।

The party was organized for you.

৪। আমি তাকে সুযোগ দিয়েছিলাম না।

I didn't give him a chance.

৫। তোমাকে অনেক টাকা দেওয়া হয়েছিল না।

You weren't paid much.

৬। তুমি কখনো এই বিষয়টি আমাকে বলেছিলে?

Did you ever tell me about this?

৭। তোমাকে কি সুযোগ দেওয়া হয়েছিল না?

Weren't you given a chance?

৮। এই উপহারটি তোমার জন্য আনা হয়েছিল।

This gift was brought for you.

৯। আমি যথা সময়ে ওখানে পৌঁছেছিলাম।

I arrived there on time.

১০। তিনি তোমাকে আদৌ সাহায্য করেছিলেন না।

He didn't help you at all.

Common forms of clauses:

একটি ক্ষুদ আকারের বClause ব্যবহার করে জটিল বা বিশাল কর ।

That = যে (বিষয়)

আমি বলতে চাই যে সে একজন সৎ মানুষ = I want to say that he is an honest man

What = যা

আমি এটা বলব যা তুমি জানতে চাও। = I will tell it what you want to know.

Which=যেটা

মুনা একটি কলম চাষ যেটা খুব দামী। = Muna wants a pen which is expensive.

Who = যে (ব্যাক্তি)

আমি তাকে চিনি যে তোমাকে সাহায্য করে। = I know him who helps you.

When = যখন

রাজু আমার কাছে আসে যখন সে সময় পায়। = Raju comes to me when he has time.

Why – কেন

তারা জানে কেন আমি এটা করি। - They know why I do it.

Where – যেখানে

খুলনা একটি শহর যেখানে আমরা বসবাস করি। = Khulna is a place where we live.

How = কিভাবে

সাইফ স্যার আমাদের শেখান কিভাবে ইংরেজি বলতে হয়। = Saif sir teaches us how to speak English.

1.দয়া করে আমাকে দেখাও তুমি কিভাবে কাজটি কর।

Please show me how you do it.

2.এই প্রতিষ্ঠানটির নাম Momentous Education যেটা খুলনার মধ্যে নামকরা

The name of this institution is Momentous Education which is a well-known institution in Khulna.

3.আমি জানি যে ইংরেজি শেখা এখন একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়।

I know that learning English is an important thing now.

4.তাকে ঠিকানাটা বল যেখানে তুমি প্রতিদিন ক্লাস করতে যাও।

Tell him the address where you go to class every day.

5.কাজটি শেষ কর যখন তুমি চাও।

Finish the job when you want.

6.আমাকে বিষয়টি খুলে বল কেন তুমি এখানে আস না।

Tell me why you don't come here.

7.মানিক সাহেব একজন মানুষ যিনি আমাকে সবসময় ভাল পরামর্শ দেন।

Mr. Manik is a person who always gives me good advice.

8.আজকে আমাকে সব বল যা তুমি বলতে চাও।

Tell me everything you want to say today.

Causative মূল **verb** হিসাবে ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং এর মাধ্যমে কোন বেক্তি দ্বারা কোন কিছু করানো বুঝায়।

কিছু **verb** নিজে থেকেই **causative** হিসাবে কাজ করে। যেমনঃ

Eat See

Know

Learn

Remember

NON CAUSATIVE

Feed

Show

Inform

Teach

Remind

CAUSATIVE

Pattern-3: (Get) Sub +get++ infinitive + verb (simple form) + ext./Ex. I get him to write a letter.

আমি তাকে দিয়ে দরজাটি খুলিয়েছি।

I got him to open the door

তারা আমাকে দিয়ে এই কাজটি করাবে।

They will get me to do the work

সে গতকাল চুল কাটিয়েছে।

He got his hair cut yesterday।

তিনি রহিমকে দিয়ে রিপোর্টটি জমা দিয়েছিলেন।

He got Rahim to submit the report.

তারা শাজিদকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাতে পারবে।

They will be able to get Shajid to do the work.

রহিম তাদেরকে দিয়ে লেখায়।

Rahim gets them to write.

শেজাদ আমাকে দিয়ে চিঠিটি পাঠিয়েছে।

"Shehzad got me to send the letter.

The Zero Conditionals:

একটি zero conditional sentence দুটি present simple verbs/tenses নিয়ে গঠিত হয় (একটি if clause এবং অপরটি "মূল clause')। Zero Conditional Sentence সাধারণ সত্য এবং অভ্যাস বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এটা তখনও ব্যবহৃত হয় যখন ফলাফলটি সবসময়ই হবে।

Structure: If + present simple + then + present simple.

Examples:

If it rains, water rises in the pond.

If you heat water, it boils.

If you push the button, it lights up.

The First Conditional:

First Conditional এ সাধারণত '-এর পরে একটি present simple tense এবং তারপর একটি future simple clause থাকে। এই রকম conditional সাধারণত ভবিষ্যতে হতে পারে এমনকিছু বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয় কিন্তু পুরোপুরি নিশ্চিত নয়। এটা সম্ভাব্য ঘটনা বর্ণনা করে।

Structure: If + present simple + then + future simple.

Examples:

If it rains today, I'll not go to the market.

If I've enough money, I'll help the poor.

• If you don't leave soon, you'll miss the train.

The Second Conditional:

Second Conditional এ 'if'-এর পর past simple tense ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং তারপর 'would এবং infinitive ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Structure: if + past simple + then + would + V + obj + ext

Second Conditional এর দুটি ব্যবহার আছে X

1. Second Conditional সাধারণত ভবিষ্যতের কোন ঘটনা বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয় যা সত্য হবার কোন সম্ভাবনা নেই। "হতে পারতো কিন্তু আসলে হয়নি" অর্থ প্রদান করে এই conditional গুলো।

Examples:

If I won the lottery, I would help the poor. If I met the prime minister, I would hug her.

If he worked hard, he would shine in life.

2. Second Conditional এর structure বর্তমানের কোন ঘটনা যা অসম্ভব বা সত্য নয় তা বোঝাতেও ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Examples:

If I had his address, I would go to meet him.

If I were you, I would never go out with him.

If I had a plane, I would travel the whole world.

Third Conditional:

Third Conditional এ 'if'-এর পর past perfect tense এবং তারপর 'would have এবং sentence-এর দ্বিতীয় অংশে past participle ব্যবহার করে।

Third Conditional সাধারণত অতীত সম্পর্কে কথা বলে এবং এমন একটি ঘটনা বর্ণনা করে যা ঘটেনি এবং ঘটনাটির ফলাফল কল্পনা করে।

ructure: if + past perfect + then + would + have + past participle

xamples:

NOTE:

If I had been in your position, I would not have gone there. If you had driven fast, you wouldn't have missed the meeting. If he had left the place, he would have bought the palace.

1. I WISH

2. UNLESS

Exercise:

১। তুমি যদি আমার কথা শুনতে তবে পরিক্ষায় পাস করতে পারতে।

If you had listened to me, you could have passed the exam.

beenIf you had heard my world

২। যদি তুমি না আস তাহলে আমি যাব।

If you don't come, I will go. 12

If your not come

I will go

3 come

you would have Pameth examinu

৩। আহারে! আমার যদি অনেক টাকা থাকত তবে তোমার সাথে যেতাম।

I wish, I had a lot of money. I would have gone with you

I had a lot of money, I would have gone with you.

৪। সে যদি এই সুযোগটা পায় তবে সে এটা কাজে লাগাবে।

If he gets this opportunity, he will make use of it.

1. When do you get time to pursue your hobbies?

My hobbies are reading books and listening to music. I can pursue both at my workplace as well as at my home. I get some breaks of a few minutes at my office to satisfy my hobbies. However, I get more time for the same at my home during weekends and while on holidays.

2. How have your hobbies benefited to you?

My hobbies have given immense benefits to me. Reading books has helped me in understanding the life with a better insight. I have learned and implemented the knowledge of books in both my life and my profession, which has enhanced my success at all levels. Next, music has always kept me fresh and energized, which is very important for someone who is in teaching profession.

3. What type of hobbies do the people of your generation usually have?

People of my generation prefer to read books, listen to music, travel, watch movies and so on. In addition, there are a few activities emerging as hobbies too, for example, surfing and chatting on the internet, playing games on mobiles and computers.

4. Why do hobbies keep changing from generation to generation?

I think changes in lifestyle and advancement in technology are instrumental behind the shift of hobbies over generations. They offer more options to people to choose from and to pursue. For example, we can use the internet as a means to pursue our hobby, which was not available at all before a few decades.

5. What type of hobbies will the future generations have?

I think most hobbies of future generations will be based on technology. People will play virtual games, will travel in space, will explore underwater areas of oceans, make friends online and share their lives with them.

The thing you like to cook by yourself

Describe your favorite domestic animal

What's it

How and why do you like it

Benefits of keeping it

And how does it influence you

An expensive thing that you wanted to buy for a long time and you could buy it
What that thing was
How long you waited
How you bought it
In what ways it is useful to you
Suggestions:
Candidates can speak about computer, house, office, mobile, laptop, bike, jewellery etc. Sample Answer:

I was desperate to buy a house for a long time. It was getting difficult for me to buy a perfect house because we were in a dilemma (PU) whether to change the area of residence or not. I live in a joint family and majority of my relatives and friends lived in the area where I lived. We tried hard to search a flat that was spacious enough for six members and had good facilities including parking. Finally, one builder introduced a new scheme near my home. It was a low-rise apartment of 3 bedroom flats. The plans and structure of his site looked perfect for us as we were searching for a similar place but the price was too high because of the recent boom in real estate market. I knew that builder had bought the plot at high rates and the scheme would be the latest in terms of interior and construction. We wanted to buy that house and hence we started arranging money for that. However, it was doubtful (CEP) if we could buy that house because of the gap between our budget and the price. Meanwhile, there was a dispute between the builder and the landlord and the dispute went to the court. It ran for almost 12 months and we could arrange the money in the meantime. We booked the flat through a bank loan and we also sold our old flat to pay for the new. Finally, after a long waiting period of almost 2 years, we were able to buy a house that was simply perfect, awesome, spacious and in the area of my residence. My parents were also happy as they lived for many years in the same area and hence they didn't want to

change the area. This house is very useful to me because we all can have required space to keep our stuff, and to live with comfort and luxury (R). I like my home very much.

Practice Questions

1. Do you still use that thing? Or Do you still live in that house?
2. What is the difference between the attitude of parents and children towards saving money?

An interesting/important letter you received
When and where you received
Who sent it to you
What the content of the letter was
How you reacted to it
Sample Answer: Example: offer letter, employment letter.

I would like to talk about the first appointment letter of my life. It was 1996 when I completed my graduation and I wanted to take up a job in the marketing field where I could interact with different type of people and have an opportunity to sharpen my communication skills. I had applied to a multinational company for the post of a marketing executive. Fortunately, I was called for an interview where I found that many candidates were in the race for the job. It was my first interview and I was not completely confident and satisfied with my preparation. However, after seven days when I was at home, I received a letter from that company and I felt excited. I immediately opened the envelope and to my surprise, it was an appointment letter for the post I wanted to work. The letter contained the offer of appointment along with terms and conditions and my job responsibilities in detail and the date of reporting to the company. The management also mentioned about the salary, which was a little more then what they had offered me at the time of the interview. Along with this letter they offered me free rail ticket to the headquarters of the company where I would have to go to take the pre-job training for seven days. I jumped with joy and instantly I called up my father and my friends and informed them about the letter. I was very happy that the company selected me and offered me an attractive salary. I will never forget that moment of my life because that letter was the first step from where I started my professional life.

Part 3

Follow up Questions & Answers:

1. Have you preserved that letter?

Yes, I have got that letter laminated and kept in a separate file with other important documents at my home. Even today, whenever I want to catch up on old memories, I open that file and read the letter and try to recall that day of my life.

2. Did you expect that letter?

Honestly speaking. I didn't expect that letter because I saw many competent (CT) and experienced candidates for the same post while I was a fresh graduate at that time. Despite of that,

Speak about your favourite newspaper/magazine
Name and how it is published
When you read it
What you like in it
Do you have any suggestions for it?

Sample Answer:

There are many newspapers published in my city in different languages like Bangla and English. There are papers that cater to different requirements of the readers like finance, tenders, shipping, chemicals, industries, shopping and so on. I read newspapers in both English and Bangla languages and I also read newspaper on financial markets. However, my favourite newspaper is The Daily Star. It is a complete newspaper according to me. It is a national newspaper published from many cities of my country. It has many pages that cover important headlines, international and national news, news from my state and my city. It

has separate pages for satellite channel programs schedule and movie schedule. It also has separate pages on stock market and sports that cover all information to update the reader's knowledge. It also has an editor's page where the scholars of relevant field discuss different social, political or international issues. I don't forget to read this part because it always enhances (1) my intellect. Moreover, everyday they give two supplements. One of them is on our city that covers some news or articles related to the lifestyle and social development of our city. Another supplement is different everyday. It is on different topics like stock market, fashion and lifestyle, education, jobs and placement, film industry and entertainment.

I have been reading this newspaper for many years and I am thoroughly satisfied with it. However, I believe they should give one supplement on science and technology where they can present articles about the latest development in medicine, healthcare, information technology, mobile phones and holiday industry so that we can get information on such fields as well.

Follow-up Questions & Answers:

1. Can English be improved by reading newspapers?

Reading an English newspaper certainly helps readers in enhancing their knowledge of language, various functions and vocabulary related to different fields, and contexts. But, it is also suggested by many prominent English trainers that English learners should start reading English newspaper only after they reach intermediate level in language. Otherwise, initial difficulties in understanding the language in reading an English paper may frustrate the candidate.

Describe your favourite season
Name of the season and when it comes in the calendar year
Changes happening in the climate
Why you like that season

Sample Answer:

In Bangladesh, we can experience all seasons equally because the country is located near the equator. However, because of global warming, summer season is extended (f) and we feel summer for almost 6 months a year. This is the reason I like winter the most. Winter starts in mid November in Bangladesh and runs around mid February. So it lasts for about 3 months. I like winter because the climate during the season is pleasant, energetic, soothing () and dry. The sky remains sunny for most days but we don't feel the need to switch on the fan.

One more reason to favour winter is the availability of fruits and vegetables. During winter, we get so many seasonal fruits and vegetables that can be a healthy and tasty addition to our diet during the season. It is also said that such diet keeps our body fit and healthy throughout the year. I also like to wear woolen clothes, which I can wear during this season only. People from my city often wake up early in the morning and go for morning walk and gymnasium (a) to exercise.

Winter season also enhances work efficiency (1) because of two good reasons. First, we don't perspire so that we can work for longer period of time and second, our appetite (1) remains high throughout the season so that the higher food intake makes it possible for us to devote (of) higher energy to work.

I often go to a beautiful lake near my home for morning walk and then I take fresh fruit juices to keep myself fit and healthy. I can say

that these three months of winter are capable of energizing us for the whole year.

PRONUNCIATION

Code: SOS [VS-1](1-6)

i:	I
Sheep	Ship
Cheeks	Chicks
Leave	Live
e	**æ**
pen	pan
men	man
gem	gam
ɑ:	**ʌ**
Carp	Cup
Heart	Hut
Barn	Bun

Intonation:

In questions with "OR" the intonation usually goes down at the end.

Intonation in "WH" questions usually goes down at the end.

Test: 1

1.	(A) sheep	(B) ship
2.	(A) bean	(B) bin
3.	(A) cheeks	(B) chicks
4.	(A) cheap	(B) chip
5.	(A) heel	(B) hill
6.	(A) peel	(B) pill

Test: 2

1.	(A) pin	(B) pen
2.	(A) pig	(B) peg
3.	(A) tins	(B) tens
4.	(A) sit	(B) set
5.	(A) disk	(B) desk
6.	(A) pick at	(B) peck at

Test: 3

1.	(A) pen	(B) pan
2.	(A) men	(B) man
3.	(A) end	(B) and
4.	(A) feta	(B) fatter
5.	(A) pet	(B) pat
6.	(A) bed	(B) bad

Test: 4

1.	(A) cap	(B) cup
2.	(A) hat	(B) hut
3.	(A) bag	(B) bug
4.	(A) mad	(B) mud
5.	(A) hang	(B) hung
6.	(A) ran	(B) run

Test: 5

1.	(A) hat	(B) hut	(C) heart
2.	(A) cat	(B) cut	(C) cart
3.	(A) cap	(B) cup	(C) carp
4.	(A) bun	(B) barn	(C) ban
5.	(A) come	(B) calm	(C) corn
6.	(A) Patty's	(B) parties	(C) Paul's

Write the short forms of the words underlined:

1. She is from Italy. .....
2. She is not a teacher. .....
3. I am American. .....
4. I am not married. .....
5. He is a student. .....
6. He is not English. .....
7. You are 18. .....
8. You are not 20. .....
9. I have got a pen. .....
10. You have not got money. .....
11. They are poor. .....
12. They are not active. .....
13. I would like it. .....
14. I will go with you. .....
15. I was there. .....
16. We were happy. .....
17. He was not fit enough. .....
18. They were not social. .....
19. You are very good. .....
20. I am not good at English. .....

Courtiers & nationalities:

1. I'm from Bangladesh. I'm Bangladeshi.
2. I'm from Germany. I'm ..... .
3. He's from the United States. He's ..... .
4. She's from Italy. She's ..... .
5. They're from Mexico. They're ..... .
6. We're from Spain. We're ..... .
7. Tina's from France. Tina's ..... .

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Basic with Spoken English

Level: Communication

Class No: 02

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Code: SOS [VS-3] (15-21)

PRONUNCIATION

eɪ

Pain

Age

Wait

ɔɪ

Coin

Boy

Roy

əʊ

Note

Boat

Choke

eə

Share

Pair

Air

aɪ

pie

eyes

white

aʊ

cow

bow

route

ɪə

near

beer

cheer

ʊə

sure

pure

your

The letter "r" pronounced or silent?

- 'r' pronounced (before a vowel)
- 'r' not pronounced (before a consonant)

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Test: 1

1.	(A) pen	(B) pain
2.	(A) shed	(B) shade
3.	(A) pepper	(B) paper
4.	(A) let	(B) late
5.	(A) letter	(B) later
6.	(A) get	(B) gate

Test: 2

1.	(A) cart	(B) kite
2.	(A) darning	(B) dining
3.	(A) star	(B) sty
4.	(A) laugh	(B) life
5.	(A) hard	(B) hide
6.	(A) pa	(B) pie

Test: 3

1.	(A) corn	(B) coin
2.	(A) bawling	(B) boiling
3.	(A) all	(B) oil
4.	(A) aw	(B) oi
5.	(A) bore	(B) boy
6.	(A) all	(B) oil

Test: 4

1.	(A) cheers	(B) chairs
2.	(A) beer	(B) bear
3.	(A) pier	(B) pear
4.	(A) here	(B) hair
5.	(A) dear	(B) dare
6.	(A) clear	(B) Clair

Conversation:

Shop assistant and customer

SA: Good afternoon. How can I help you?

C: Good afternoon. Can I have a kilo of apple, please?

SA: Sure. Here you are. Anything else?

C: No, that's all. How much does it cost?

SA: That costs only £ 18.

C: Well, can't you take a little less, please?

SA: I'm afraid, you know, the prices are soaring now-a-days.

C: OK, Here is £ 20 note.

SA: Here is your change.

C: Thanks.

SA: You're welcome. Please do come again!



Please do come again!

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Test: 1

1.	(A) cat	(B) cot
2.	(A) sack	(B) sock
3.	(A) tap	(B) top
4.	(A) Pat	(B) pot
5.	(A) Baddie	(B) body
6.	(A) black	(B) block

Test: 2

1.	(A) spots	(B) sports
2.	(A) pots	(B) ports
3.	(A) cod	(B) cord
4.	(A) shot	(B) short
5.	(A) Rod	(B) roared
6.	(A) what a	(B) water

Test: 3

1.	(A) cock	(B) cook
2.	(A) lock	(B) look
3.	(A) God	(B) good
4.	(A) cod	(B) could

Test: 4

1.	(A) look	(B) Luke
2.	(A) full	(B) fool
3.	(A) pull	(B) pool
4.	(A) fullish	(B) foolish
5.	(A) would	(B) wooed

Test: 5

1.	(A) bed	(B) bud	(C) bird
2.	(A) Ben's	(B) buns	(C) burns
3.	(A) ward	(B) word	(C) wall
4.	(A) walk	(B) work	(C) Halk
5.	(A) short	(B) shirt	(C) shark
6.	(A) or	(B) er	(C) um

PRONUNCIATION

Code: SOS [VS-2](8-13)

ɒ	ɔː
Don	Dawn
Cod	Cord
Shot	Short

ʊ	uː
look	Luke
could	cooed
would	wooed

ɜː	ə
girl	about
worm	account
worker	America

Intonation:

1. Intonation goes up in a suggestion and this sound polite and friendly.
2. Intonation goes down in a command, and this sound less friendly.

PRONUNCIATION

Code: SOS [VS-1](1-6)

i:	I
Sheep	Ship
Cheeks	Chicks
Leave	Live
e	**æ**
pen	pan
men	man
gem	gam
ɑ:	**ʌ**
Carp	Cup
Heart	Hut
Barn	Bun

Intonation:

In questions with "OR" the intonation usually goes down at the end.

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2.	(A) bean	(B) bin
3.	(A) cheeks	(B) chicks
4.	(A) cheap	(B) chip
5.	(A) heel	(B) hill
6.	(A) peel	(B) pill

Test: 2

1.	(A) pin	(B) pen
2.	(A) pig	(B) peg
3.	(A) tins	(B) tens
4.	(A) sit	(B) set
5.	(A) disk	(B) desk
6.	(A) pick at	(B) peck at

Test: 3

1.	(A) pen	(B) pan
2.	(A) men	(B) man
3.	(A) end	(B) and
4.	(A) feta	(B) fatter
5.	(A) pet	(B) pat
6.	(A) bed	(B) bad

Test: 4

1.	(A) cap	(B) cup
2.	(A) hat	(B) hut
3.	(A) bag	(B) bug
4.	(A) mad	(B) mud
5.	(A) hang	(B) hung
6.	(A) ran	(B) run

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Write the short forms of the words underlined:

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6. He is not English. .....
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10. You have not got money. .....
11. They are poor. .....
12. They are not active. .....
13. I would like it. .....
14. I will go with you. .....
15. I was there. .....
16. We were happy. .....
17. He was not fit enough. .....
18. They were not social. .....
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6. We're from Spain. We're ..... .
7. Tina's from France. Tina's ..... .

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Class No: 01

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Somebody's waiting for you:

Complete the sentences using each word once

somebody **anybody**

1. There's ..... waiting for you in reception.
2. Does ..... know what time the train leaves?

anywhere **nothing**

3. 'What did you get for your birthday?' '..... .'
4. All the hotels are full. I can't find a room ..... .

nobody **everything**

5. All the lights are off. There's ..... at home.
6. There were burglars in my house. They took ..... .

everybody **nowhere**

7. This is a great party! .....'s having a good time.
8. There aren't any seats. There's ..... to sit.

anything **everywhere**

9. Shh! Be quiet! Don't say ..... .
10. I looked ..... , but I couldn't find my phone.

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Level: Communication

Class No: 09

settle mar-.

good listening

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Conversation

'Unknown to unknown'

A = 1st Person.
B = 2nd Person.

A: Excuse me!

B: Yes?

A: My name's "A". What's your name, please?

B: I'm "B".

A: Nice to meet you.

B: Nice to meet you, too.

A: By the way, I'm from "X". Where are you from?

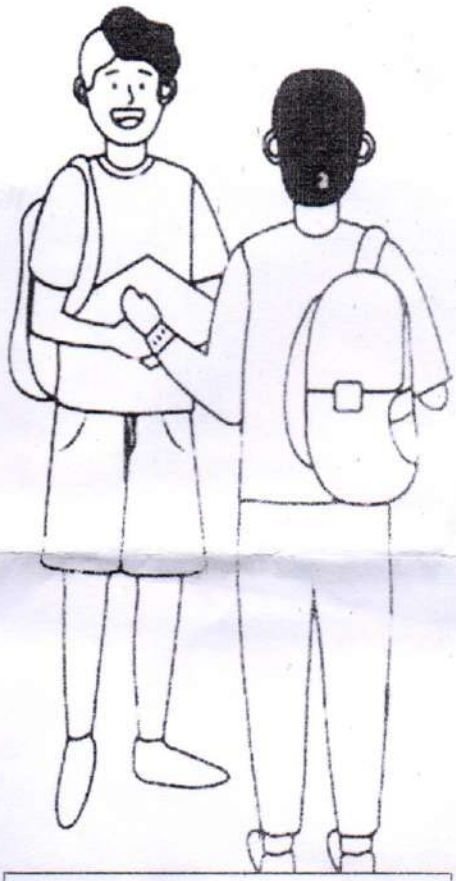
B: I'm from "Y". I'm a student. What about you?

A: I'm a student, too.

B: Great. Well, I must be going now. Pleased to talk to you.

A: OK. See you around. Pleased to talk to you, too. Bye.

B: Bye.



Nice meeting you!

Pattern: N/P + verb (*be) + N.

Ex. আমি একজন ছাত্র- I am a student.

Exercise: 1

১। এটা একটি কলম।

২। আমরা ছাত্র।

৩। তিনি একজন শিক্ষক।

Pattern: N/P + verb (*be) + Adj.

Ex. ছবিটি সুন্দর – The picture is nice.

Exercise: 2

১। জনি খুবই সুদর্শন।

২। আমি বেশ সময়নিষ্ঠ।

৩। বাংলাদেশের মানুষ বেশ অতিথিপরায়ণ।

Pattern: N/P + verb (*be) + N/Adj.

Ex. খুলনা একটি সুন্দর শহর – Khulna is a nice city.

Exercise: 3

১। রিমি একটি ভাল মেয়ে।

২। এটি একটি লাল কলম।

৩। ইংরেজি একটি সহজ ভাষা।

NOTE: প্রতিটি **Sentence** কে **Negative** করতে '**be**' **verb** এর সাথে **Not** যোগ করতে হবে এবং **Interrogative** করতে '**be**' **verb** কে **Subject** এর আগে আনতে হবে।

Pattern: N/P + verb (main).

Ex. আমি যাই- I go.

NOTE: This, that, noun, everyone, no one, someone, he, she, it- এগুলোকে 3rd person singular হিসাবে গণ্য করা হয় এবং Subject person singular হলেই Main Verb এর সাথে s/es যোগ করতে হবে।

Exercise: 1

১। তুমি যাও।
২। সে হাসে।
৩। তারা খেলে।

Pattern: N/P + verb (main) + object.

Ex. আমি সেখানে যাই- I go there.

Exercise: 2

১। আমরা ফুটবল খেলি।
২। মনি প্রতিদিন স্কুলে যায়।
৩। আমি কেনাকাটা করি।

Pattern: N/P + verb (main) + object + extension.

EXTENSION

- করতে – to + verb (Infinitive)

Ex. আমি নিউ মার্কেটে জামা কিনতে যাই – I go to New Market to buy shirt (Infinitive)

- করার জন্য – for/before/after/by + verb + ing (Gerund)

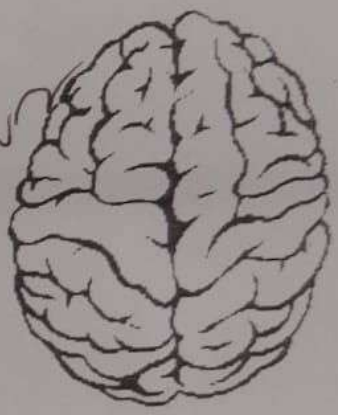
Ex. আমি নিউ মার্কেটে জামা কেনার জন্য যাই - I go to New Market for buying shirt.

Exercise: 3

১। আমি Momentous Education এ English Spoken শিখতে যাই।
২। এখানে আসার পর সে এখন সহজেই ইংরেজি বলে।
৩। বাচ্চারা প্রতিদিন ঘুড়ি উড়ানোর জন্য আমার বাড়ির ছাদে আসে।

Human brain

The brain can store 100 trillion pieces of information. In each second the brain receives more than 100 million nerve messages from the body. The brain loses 1,000 cells per day, which are not replaced, and yet memories are maintained. The brain cannot feel pain. If a surgeon operates on the brain, the patient feels no pain. During the first six months of a baby's life, its brain doubles in size. The human brain weighs about 3.5 pounds. A man's brain is heavier than a women's brain. The brain weighs one-fiftieth as much as the body, but uses one fourth (25 percent) of the body's oxygen. The left side of the brain controls the right side of the body; the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body. If you are right – handed, you have a strong left brain; if you are left–handed, you have a strong right brain; the left brain controls math, language, and logic. The right brain controls art, colour, and music.



Exercise 1

Complete the sentences with nouns.

1. The brain stores 100 trillion pieces of ... information .
2. Men's brains are heavier than ... woman ... brains.
3. The brain uses one – quarter , or ... 25 percent ... of the body's oxygen.
4. The left brain controls math, ... language ..., and ... logic .
5. The right brain controls color, ... art ..., and ... music .
6. The human brain weighs about 3.5 ... pounds
7. The brain cannot feel ... pain .
8. The brain receives more than ... 100 million ... messages from the body.

Exercise 2

*Check **T** for true and **F** for false:*

1. The weight of the brain depends on intelligence. T F
2. A jazz musician has a dominant right brain. T F
3. A left-handed person has a dominant left brain. T F
4. When you play a game of chess, you use the left side of your brain. T F
5. Your lost brain cells are always replaced. T F
6. ... feels pain when you have a headache.

MOMENTOUS
EDUCATION

"Get Specialist, Be Special"

Basic with Spoken English

Level: Presentation

Class No: 03

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Official Test Venue

PREPOSITION

AT:

1. স্থান (কোন স্থানের নির্দিষ্ট কোন অবস্থানকে বোঝাতে): Ex. He lives **at** Khulna.
2. সময় : He will come **at** 5 P.M.
3. সপ্তাহের শেষ : I will see him **at** the weekend.

BY:

1. কাছাকাছি সময়/নাগাদ : He will return **by** 5 P.M.
2. অনুসারে : It is 10 p.m. **by** the clock.
3. শপথ করা : You swore **by** God that you would never tell a lie.

IN:

1. কোন কিছুর মধ্যে : I live **in** Dhaka.
2. মাস/বছর/সাল : It was built **in** 1995.
3. পেশা/বিসয় : I am studying **in** English.

ON:

1. উপর (কোন কিছুর উপর বোঝাতে) : Sit **on** this chair.
2. নির্দিষ্ট দিন/তারিখ : He will come **on** the 15th of this month.
3. বিষয়ে : We will discuss **on** it later.

TO:

1. দিক/দুর থেকে কোন নির্দিষ্ট দিকে : I am going **to** Dhaka.
2. পর্যন্ত : I will fight **to** the end of this battle.
3. প্রতি : Send a letter **to** Rahim.

WITH:

1. সাথে : He lives **with** me.
2. উপকরন দিয়ে : He killed the man **with** a knife.
3. কাজের ভাব : He reads the book **with** much interest.

EXRCISE:

1. We went ....to..... school ..... Bus.
2. He lives ...in.. a room.
3. I am ...with... good condition now.
4. He sat ...on. this bench.
5. I saw him standing ...on... the roof.
6. He has caught it ...by... His hands.
7. Rumana sat ...with... me yesterday.
8. The exam will start .....on...The 15th May ...at.. 9 a.m.
9. I always jog ...in... the morning.
10. Are you going ...to.. Cinema tonight?

Conversation:

'Restaurant reservation'

R: Receptionist
C: Customer

R: Good afternoon. Regency Restaurant. How can I help you?

C: Good afternoon. I'd like a table for two on Friday evening, please.

R: When's it for?

C: Around 9.

R: Fine. Could I have your name, please?

C: It's John Franklin.

R: And your phone number?

C: That's 01761877338.

R: OK, Mr. John. That's a table for two on Friday at 9 o'clock.

C: Thanks.

R: We'll look forward to seeing you then. Bye.

C: Bye.



MAKE AN APPOINTMENT

to meet and dine at this restaurant if you are seeking a good time. Call us up and have us reserve a table for you and your companion or party. We promise you a dinner that will make the occasion one long to be remembered with pleasure.

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