Adjectives

- Adjectives occur with nouns, and their basic function is describing the nouns they occur with. Adjectives have certain unique characteristics.
  - List of common suffixes that distinguish an adjective from other words.

Suffix	Adjective		
-able	comfortable		
-al	medical		
-ible	edible		
-ic	atomic		
nouns	childish		
-ish			
colours	reddish		
ive	attractive		
ful	useful		
less	useless		
ly	fatherly		
ous	dangerous		
9	sleepy		

- · Some words ending in -y can be both adjectives and adverbs.

  - · He got up early. (adverb)
    · He caught the early morning train. (adjective)

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# Adjective + Preposition

-> Certain adjectives are followed by particular prepositions. Some of the common ones are:

Adjective	Preposition		
able	from at for with at to for of of in about		
absent			
amazed			
bound			
busy			
clever			
equal			
eager			
guilty			
jealous			
interested			
worried			

- . He is interested in buying the house.
- o Iam amazed at his success.
- . She is clever at hiding her worries.
- . What are you worried about?

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A Course in Grammar and Composition (Geetha Nagaraj)

### Attributive Adjectives

- Adjectives can occur in two positions: before nouns after nouns
  - · Adjectives occurring before nouns are in attributive position.
    - · a pretty girl
  - · Some adjectives are used mostly in the attributive position. Elder/ Eldest
    - My elder brother but
       My brother is older.
  - · Live (opposite of dead) used mainly to talk about birds and animals.
    - . A live horse but . The horse is alive.
  - . In other meanings, live can be used after a noun.
    - . This telecast comes to you live from Peru.
  - · Little
    - . A nice little cottage but . The cottage is small.

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2.

### Intensifying Adjectives

- Adjectives that intensify the meaning of a noun occur only in the attributive position.
  - · sheer madness
  - · bloody fool
  - · mere jealousy
- Compound adjectives are generally used attributively.
  - · a three-legged race
  - . a two-time winner
  - · a ten-pound note
- Some attributive adjectives come after the noun in fixed expressions.
  - · God almighty · Court martial

  - · Secretary General

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4.

### Practice

- Put the adjectives in the correct order.
  - 1. alan round big dining polished table.
  - 2. alan plastic pink horrible garden chair.
  - 3. alan modern big red-brick house.
  - 4. alan prayer ancient Persian silk mat.
- Rewrite using the adjectives in brackets. Begin with It.
  - 1. He forgot to lock his car (stupid)
  - 2. Grandad offered to help. (Kind)
  - 3. She arrived late for the meeting. (foolish)
  - 4. We could not talk to him. (impossible)
- Make sentences using the adjectives:
  - 1. True
  - 2. Short
  - 3. Quiet
  - 4. Ashamed
  - 5. Pure

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## Adjective Patterns

- There are five main patterns of adjective + to-infinitive

1. It + verb + adjective + to-infinitive clause

It was easy to trace the nuisance call.

2. Noun / noun phrase + verb + adjective + infinitive

The food was difficult to digest.

3. It + verb + adjective + noun + infinitive In this pattern, the adjective comes before noun.

It's a horrible thing to say.

4. Patterns with too and enough

She is too intelligent to be taken in by flattery.

5. Subject + verb + adjective + infinitive In this pattern, the subject is always a person.

He was pleased to participate.

- → With likely, Sure and certain:
  - . The party is sure to be a success.
  - . The Liberal Party is likely to win. He is certain to get his visa soon.

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# Order of Adjectives

- The position of adjectives can sometimes change the meaning of the noun phrase.
  - The concerned person

    (the person is anxious / worried)

    The clerk concerned

    (the person in charge of something)
  - The present members

    (those who are members now)

    The members present

    (those who are there at the moment)
- When several adjectives come before a noun they usually occur in a fairly fixed order.
  - We can say a fat old fool
     but not \*an old fat fool

The general order in which adjectives occur is

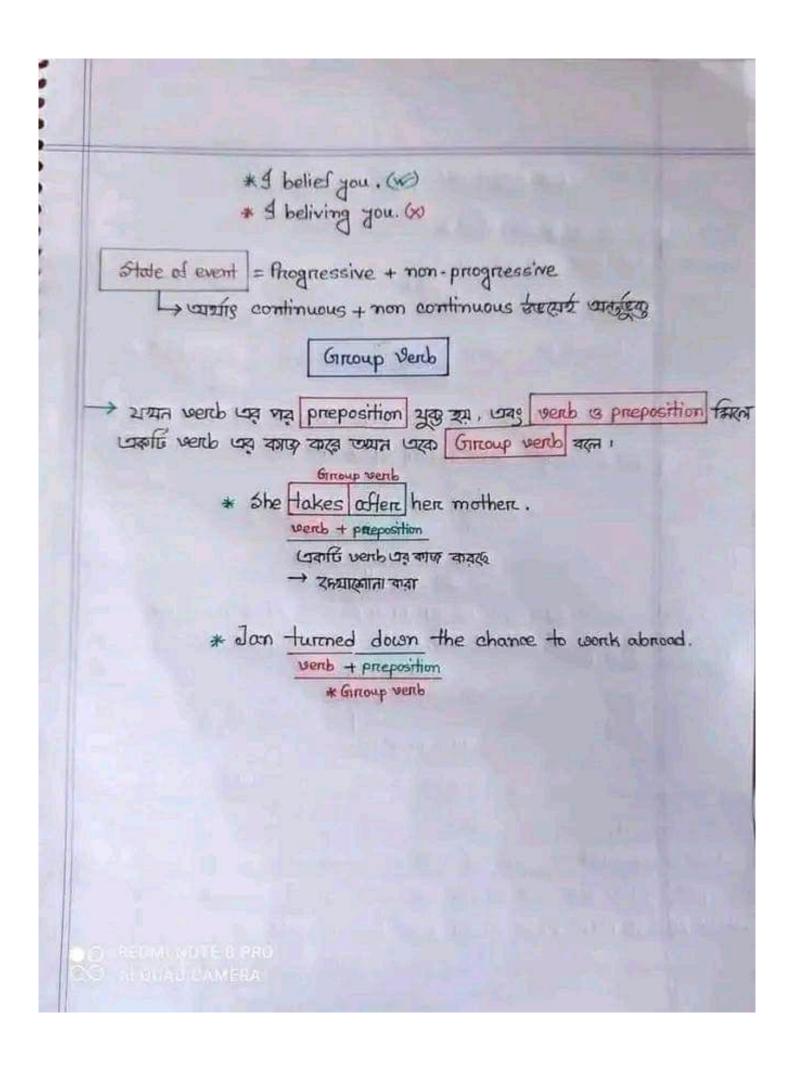
	Subjective: Feeling/ opinion	Quality, age, temperature	Colour	origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
a two	beautiful excellent	clear	green	Italian	marble lawn	bath tennis	tub Courts
Some	Charletti	old		English			books

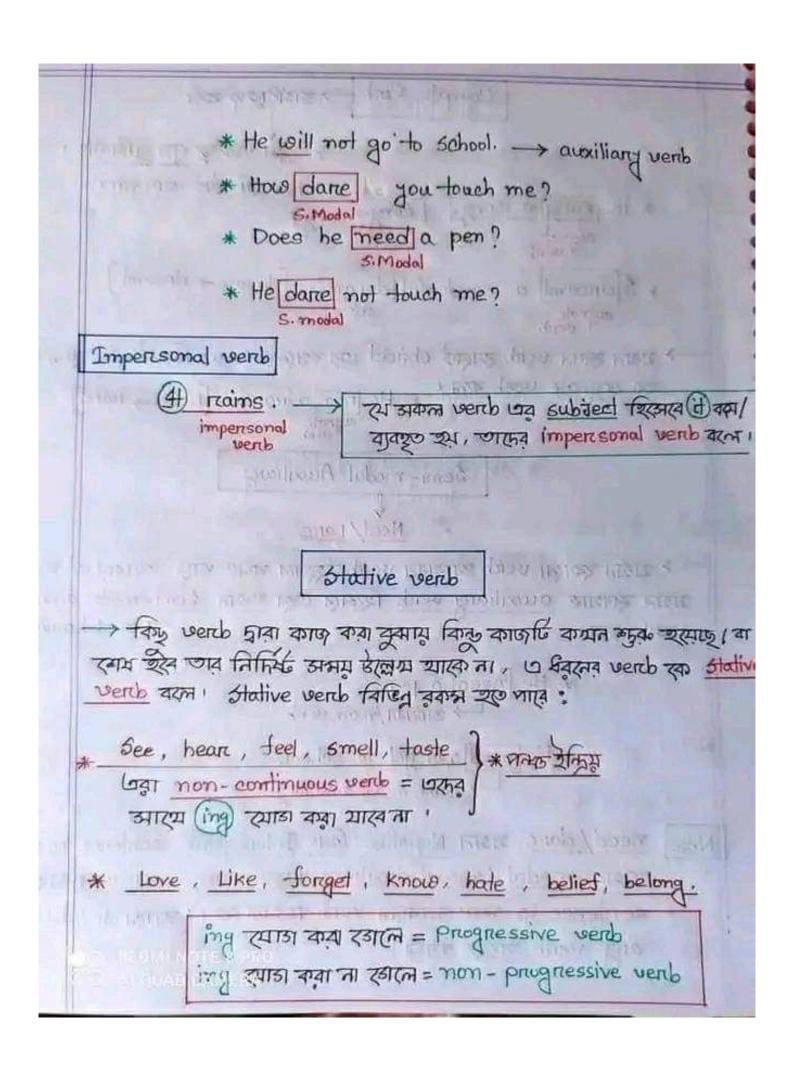
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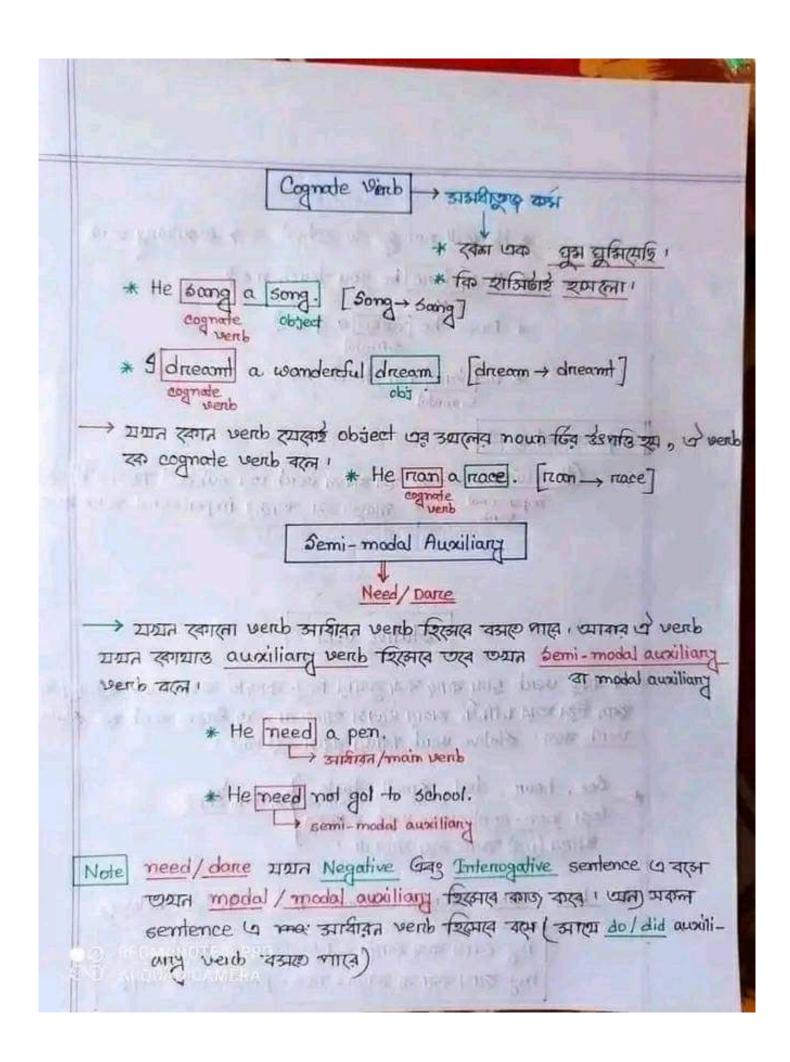
### Predicative Adjectives

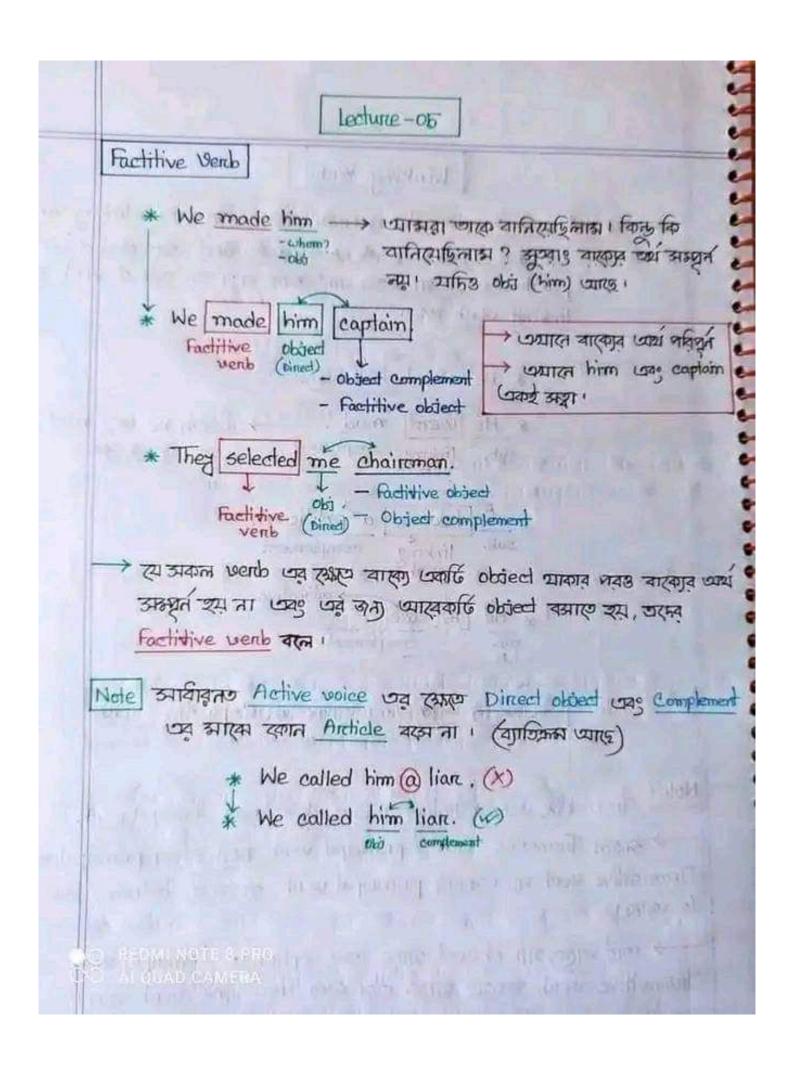
- Adjectives occurring after nouns are in predicative position.
  - After verbs like be, seem, appear, look, sound, taste, feel, smell, etc. adjectives occur in the predicative position as complements.
    - · You sound serious.
    - . She is beautiful.
  - Adjectives beginning with a such as alive, afloat, alight, alone, afraid, asleep etc. typically occur in the predicative position.
    - . The baby is awake.
    - · Sister, I'm afraid.
  - . Ill and well are generally used predicatively.
    - . He is well but A healthy man.
    - . She looks ill. but A sick woman.
  - · Content and lit are used only predicatively.
    - . The fire is lit.
    - . I am content.

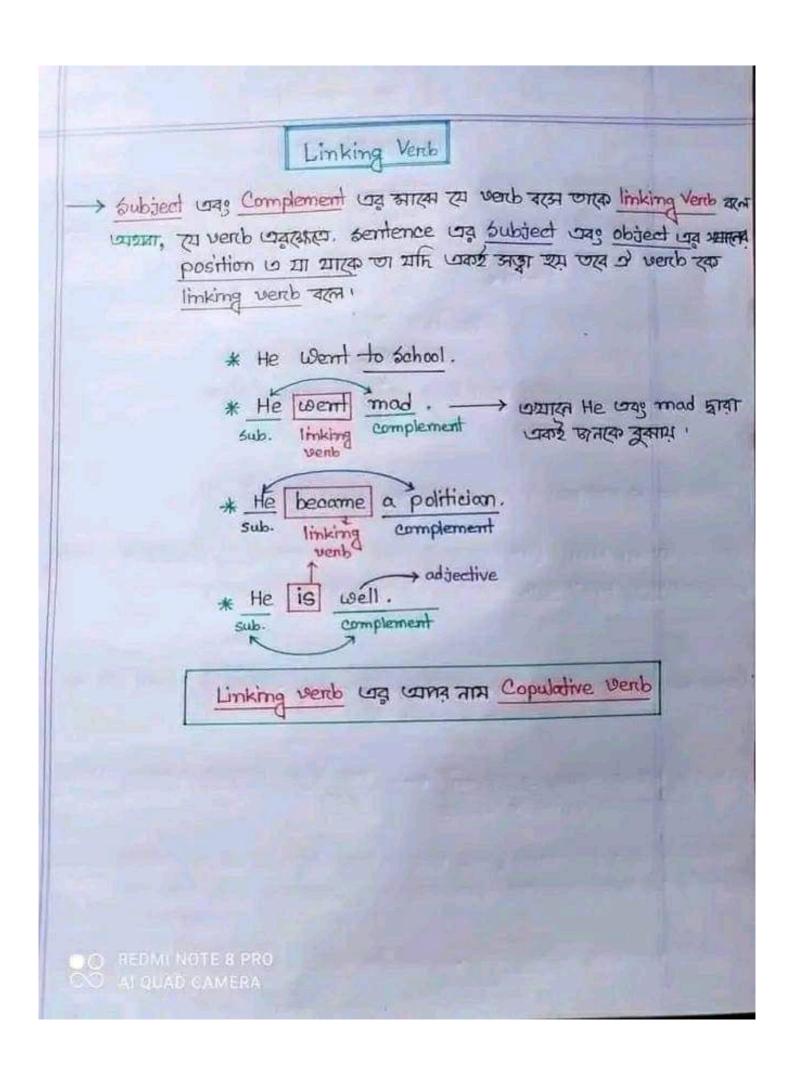
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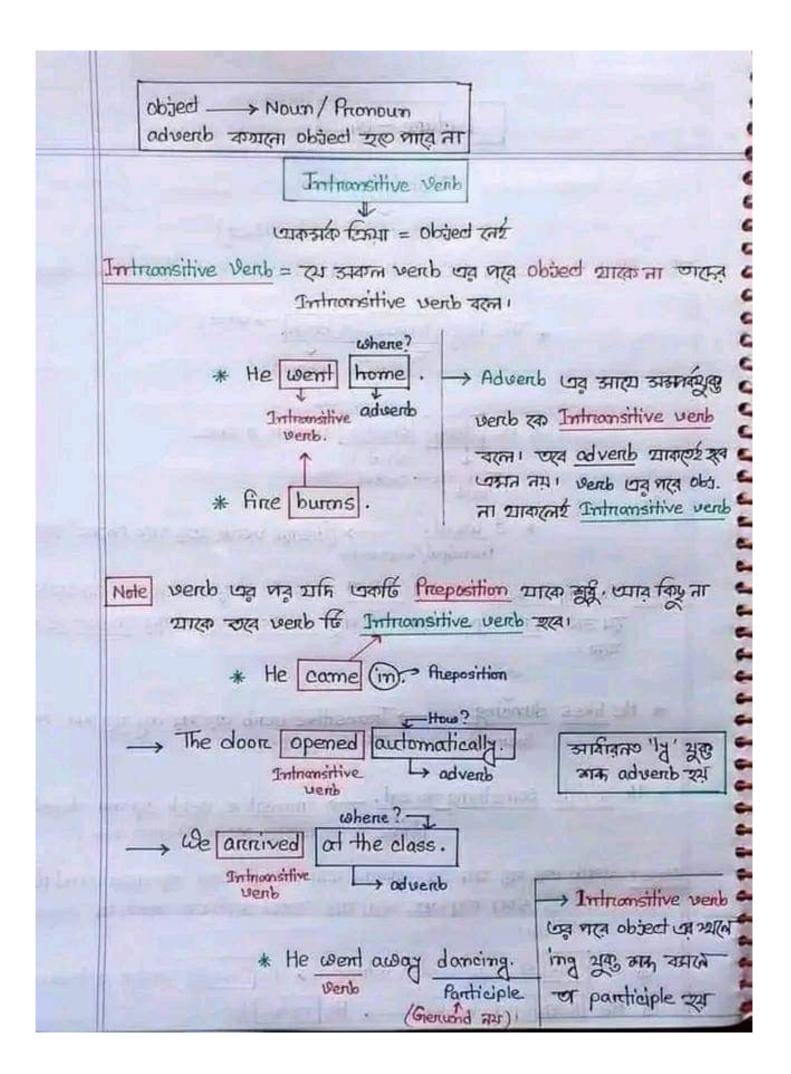


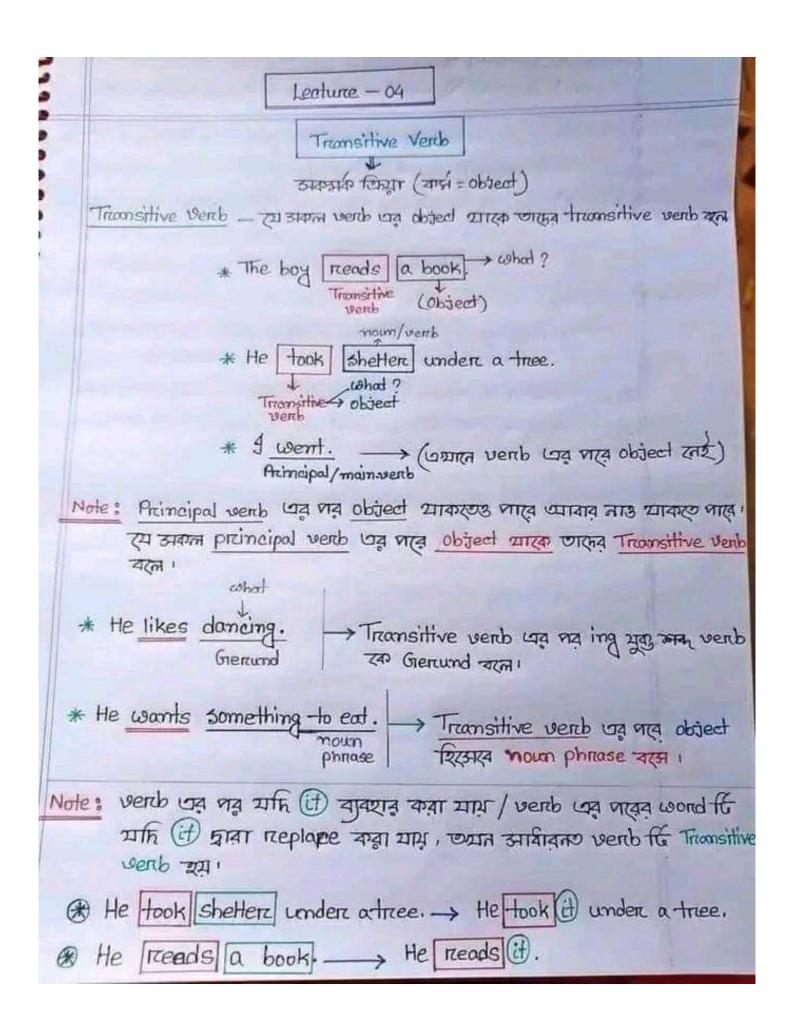


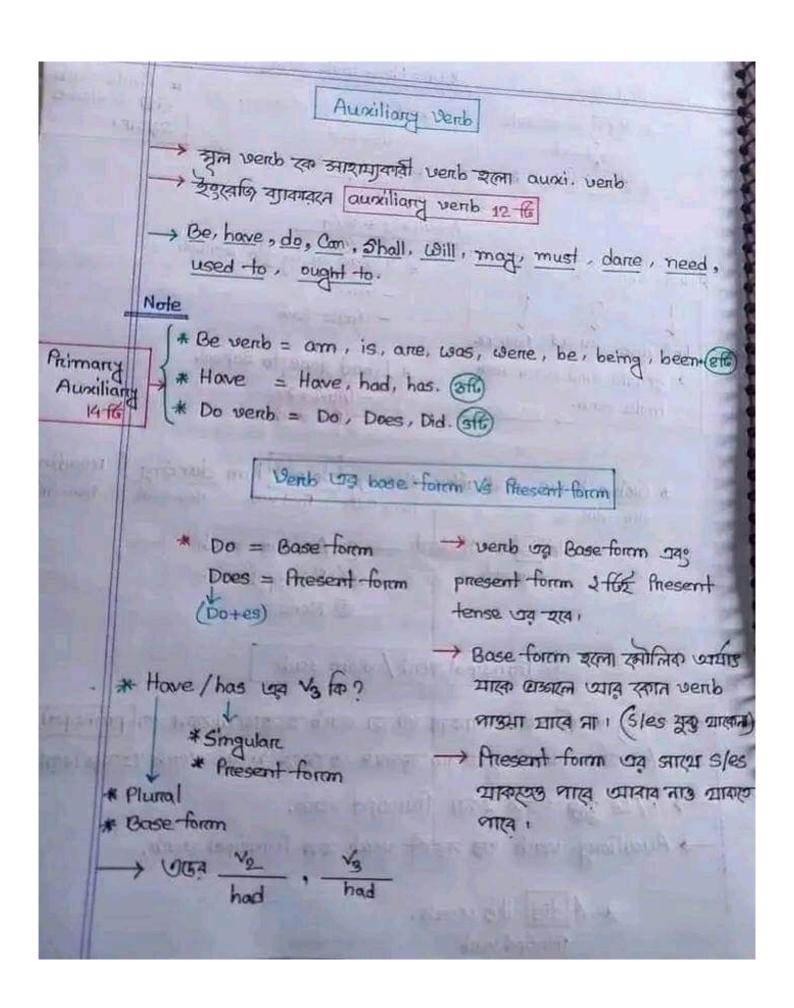


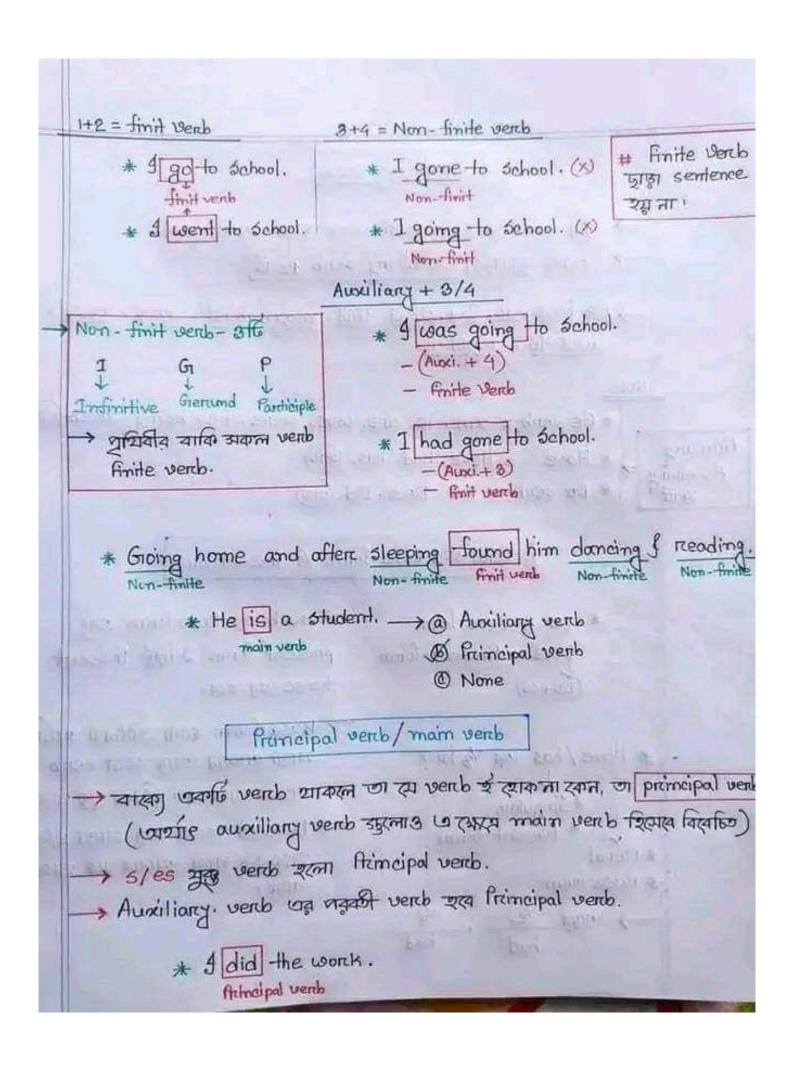


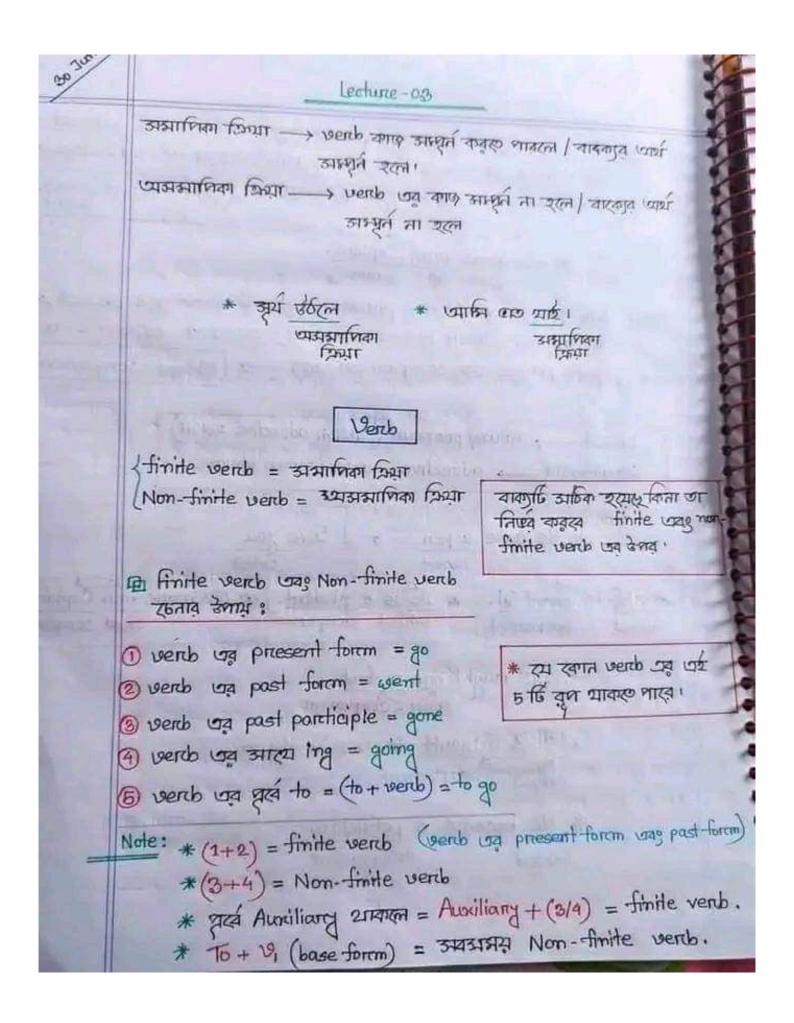


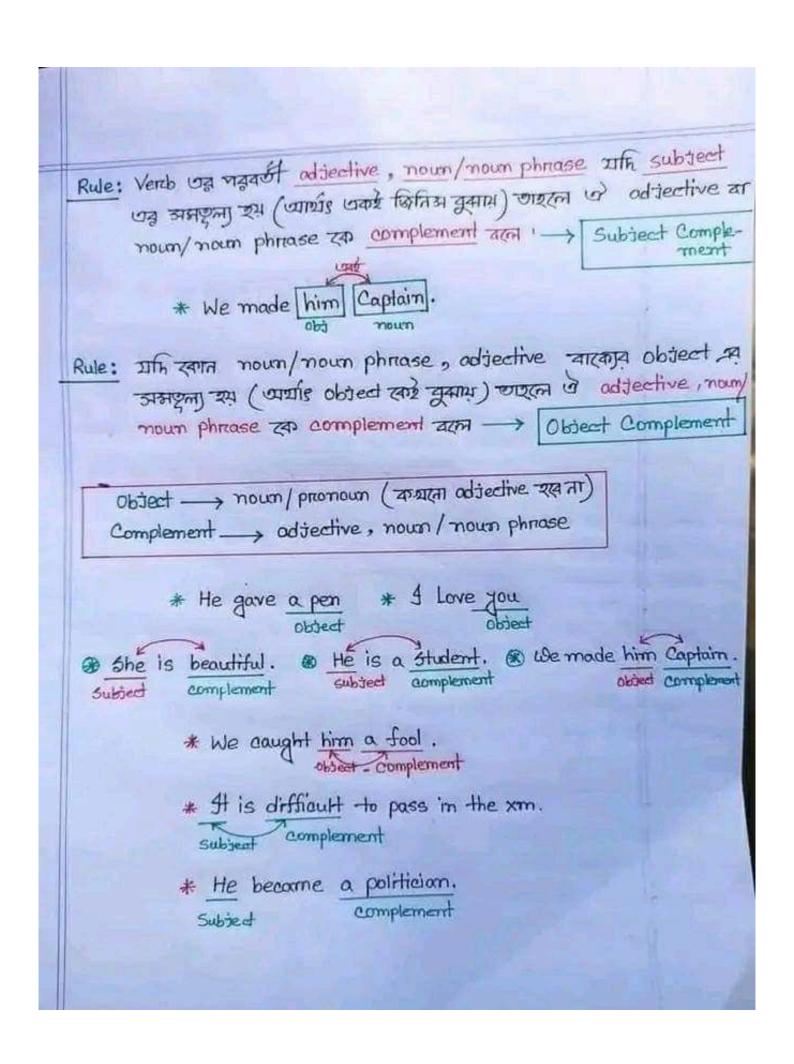


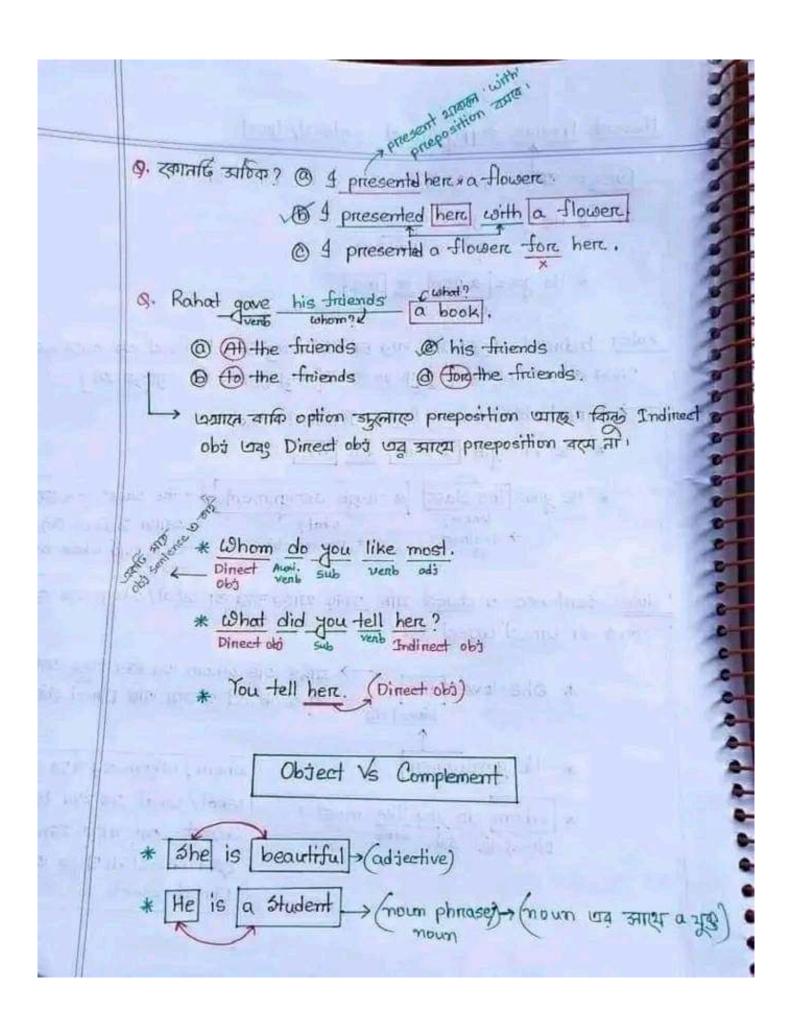


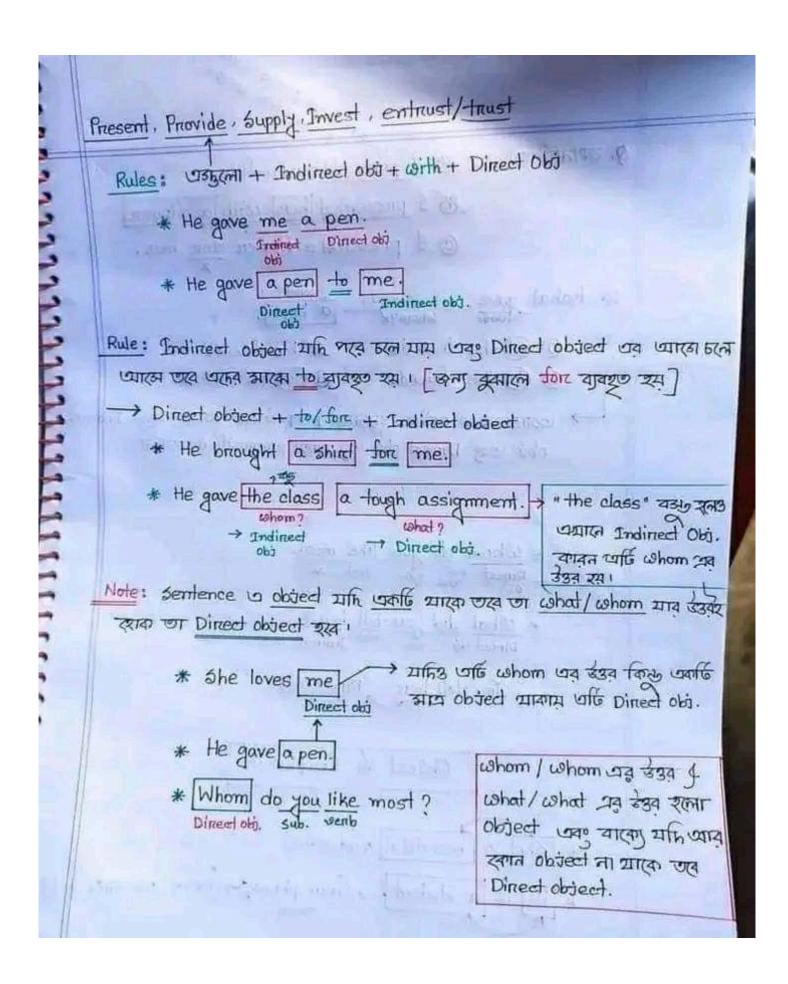


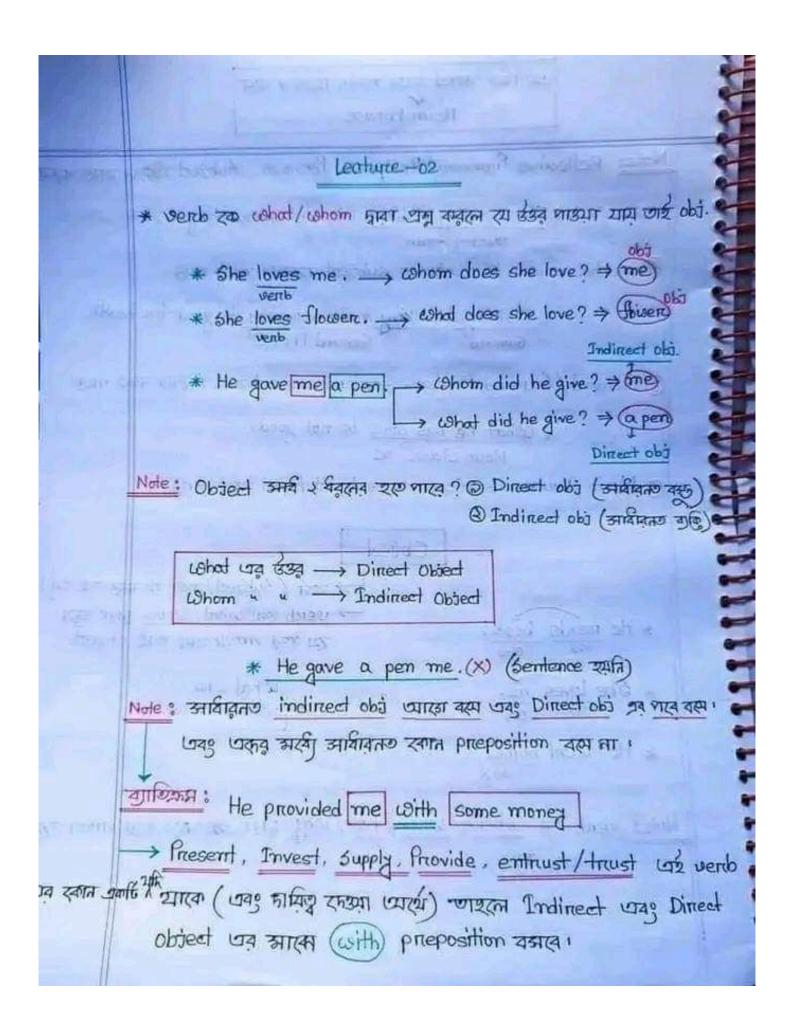


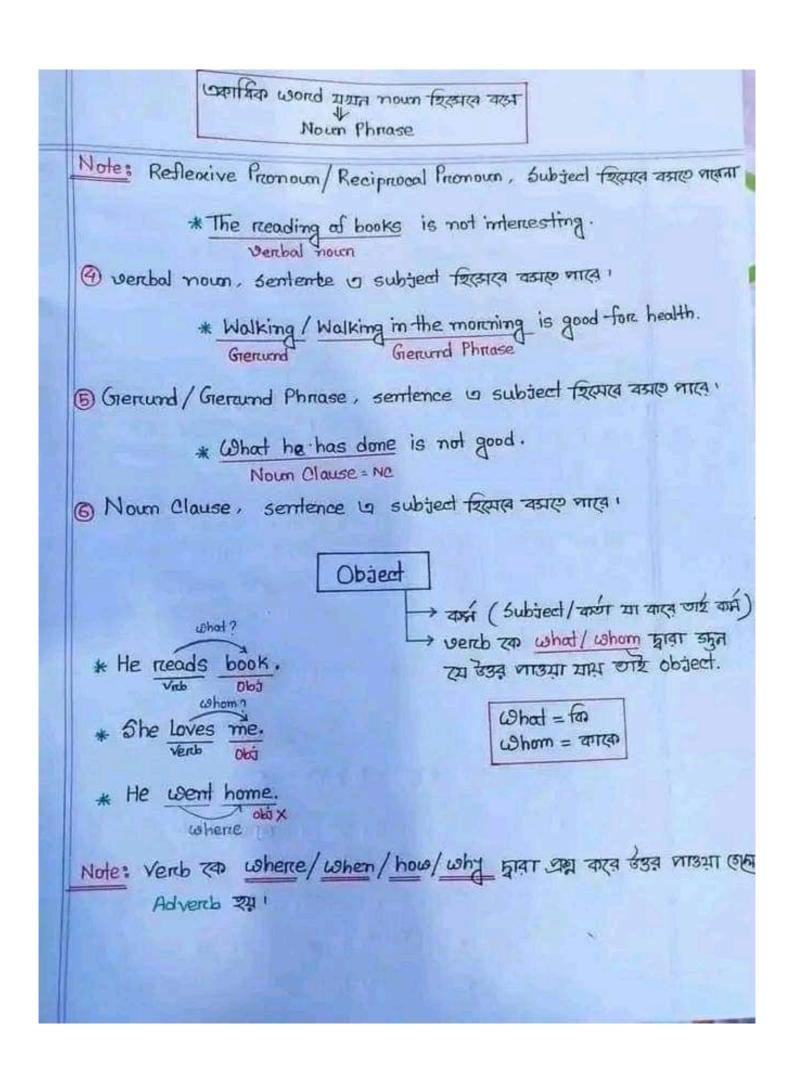


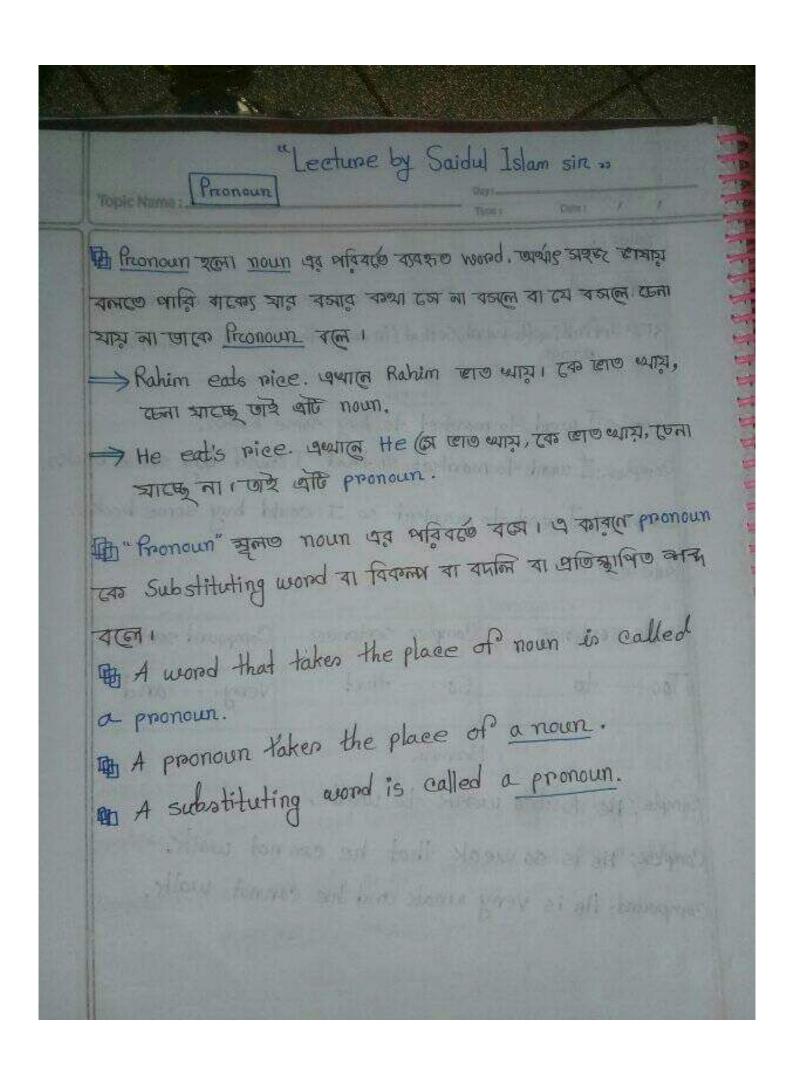


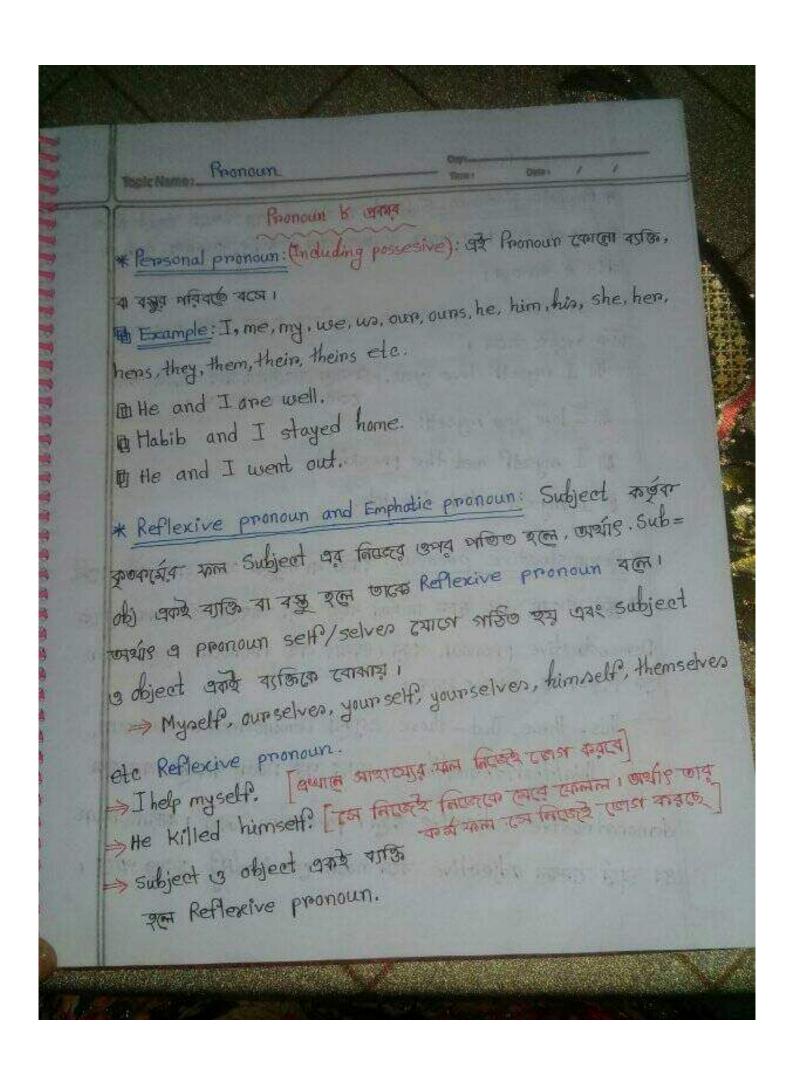


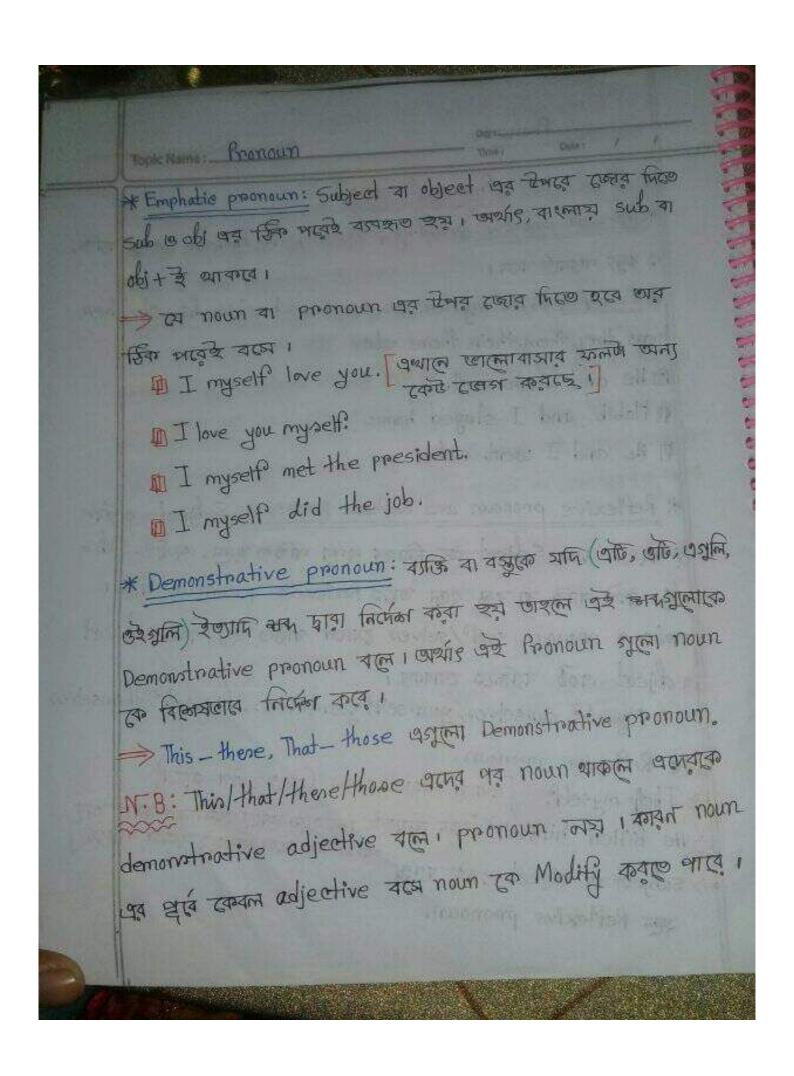


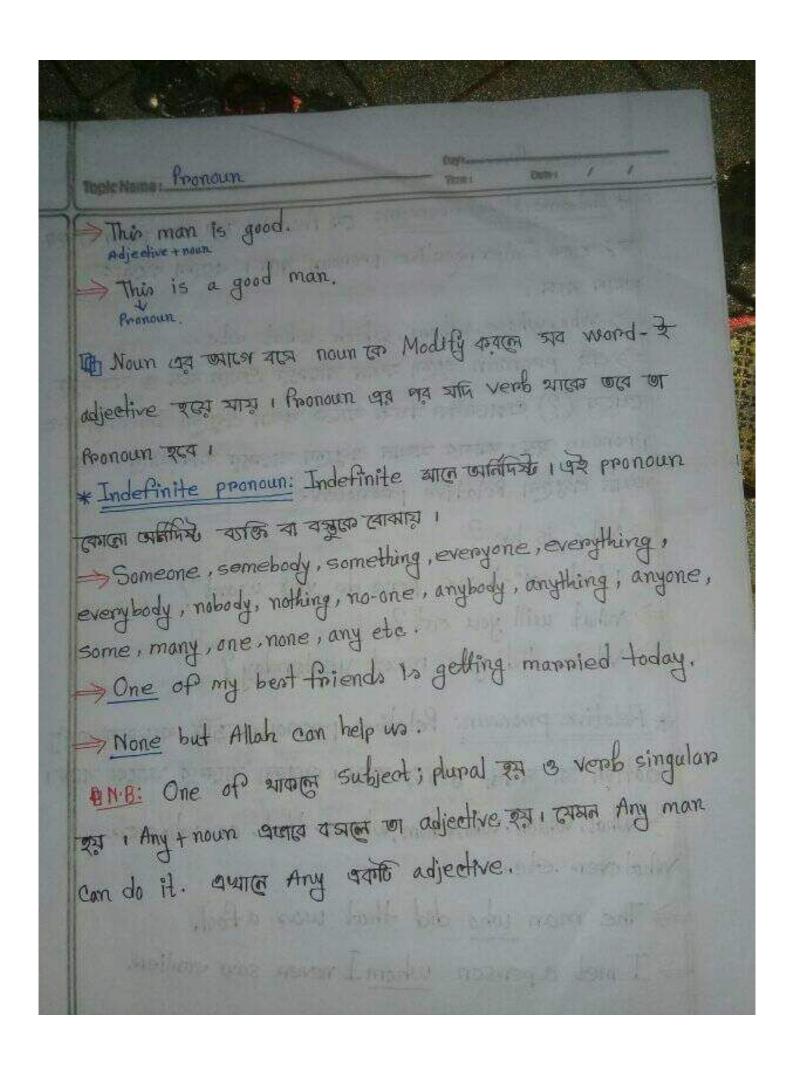


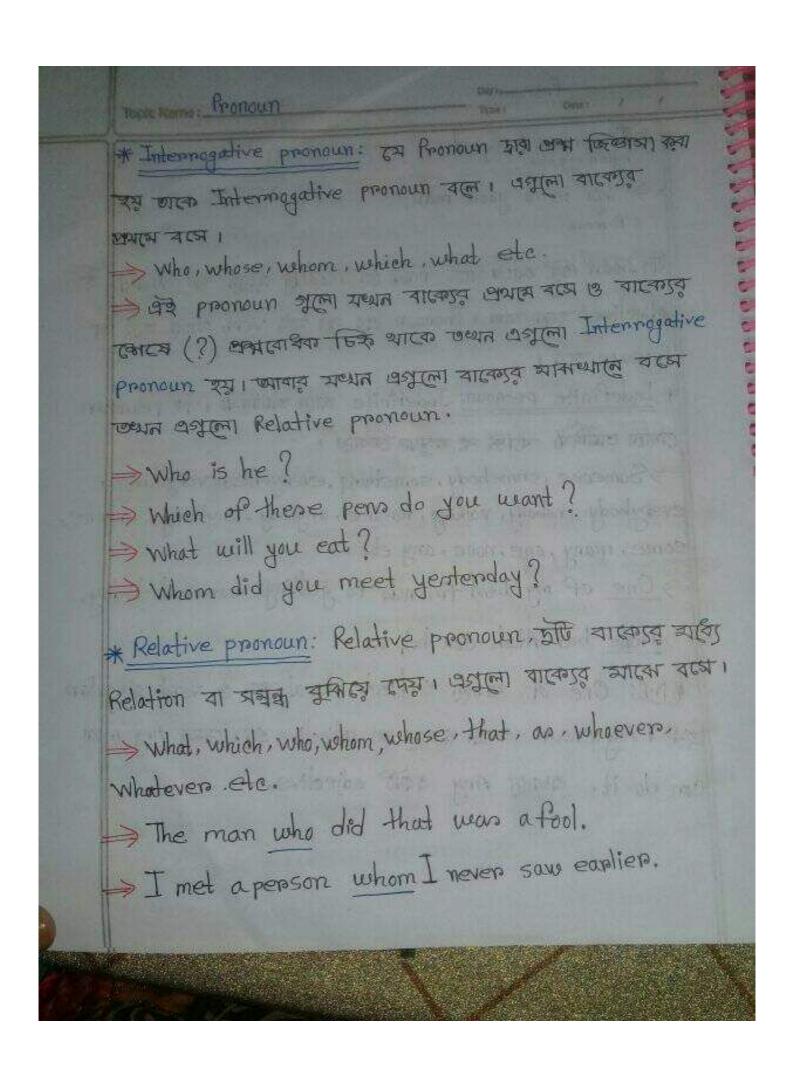






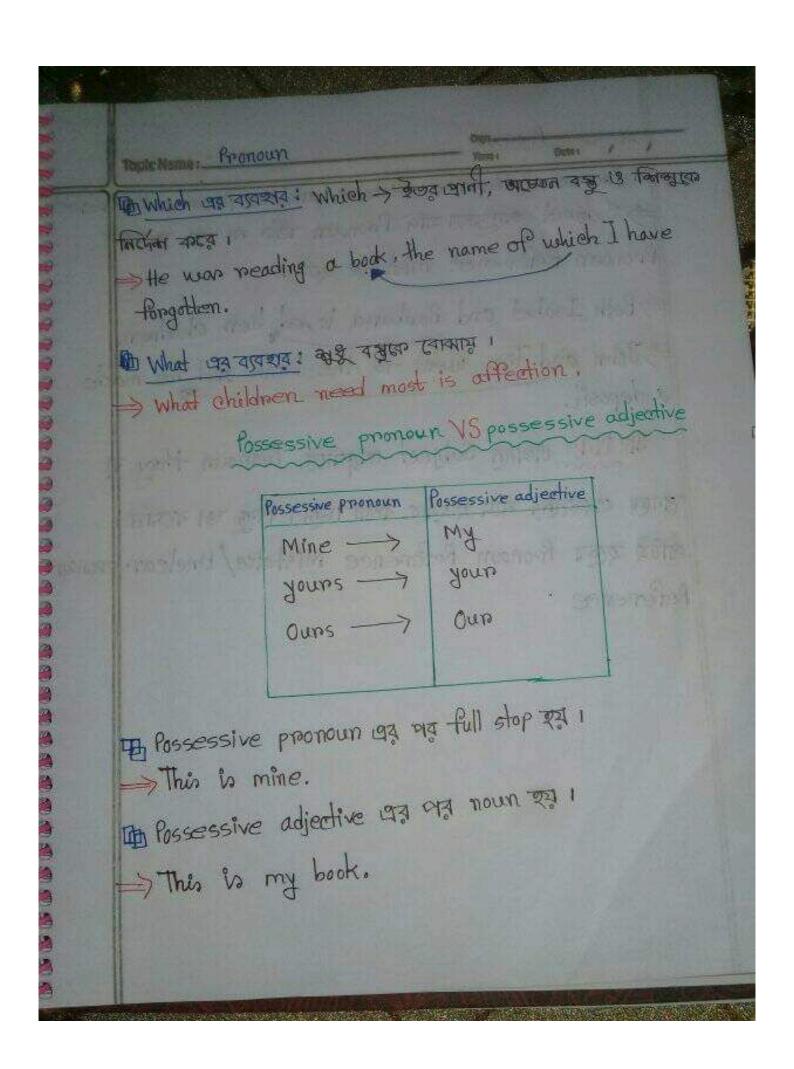


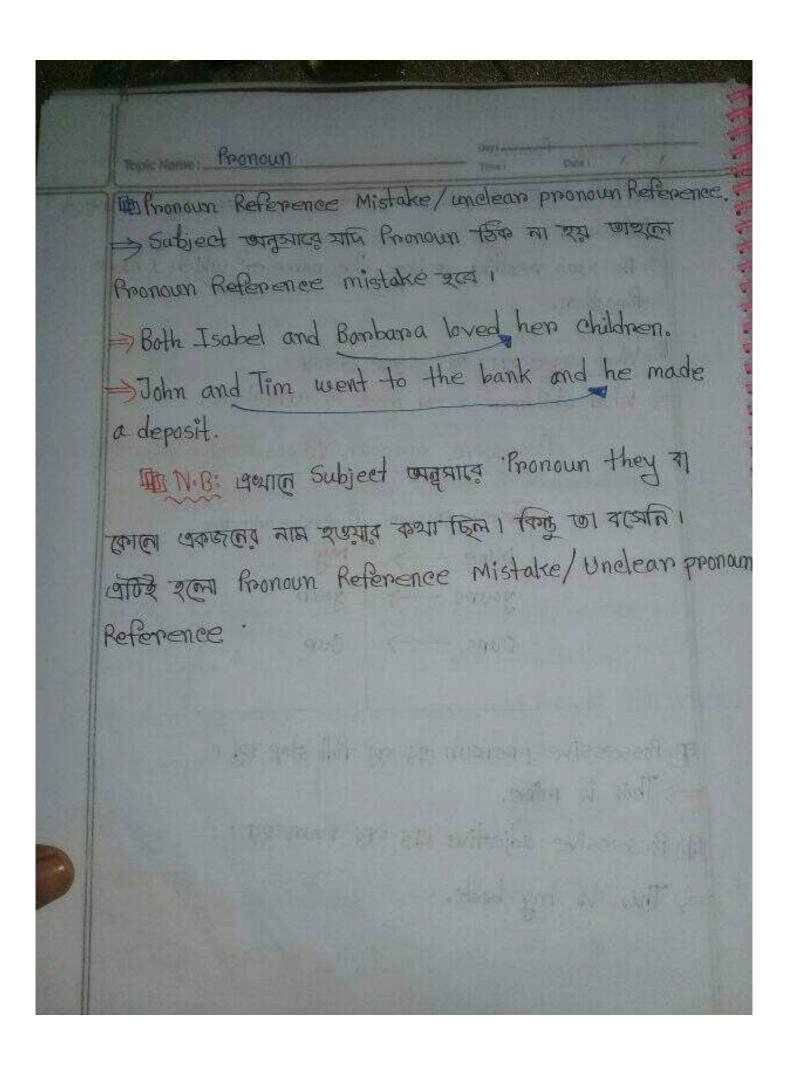




Perichanas Fronoun \* Distributive pronoun: Distributive sure rest are chan at वतील कार्य रमद्रा । खेरे pronoun ध्रवः स्तालीय ध्रवाधिक वालि वा यसुत अस्थि । अस्थाकरक भृथक्षाय दवाकाम् । > each, either, meither etc. > Each of them was present. > I had two eggs for breakfast and neithers of them as fresh \* Reciprocal pronoun: Reciprocal बाल एला भन्नमान अलिक्सानीन প্রেই Pronoun প্রকাষিক ব্যক্তি যা বস্তুর অধ্য পার্চমরিক সমর্থ द्याकाय । => each other, one another. हिन्द्र पुनाल each other ७ हुई व्हाल दवांका नुनाल one anothe Two brother's love each other. The Homee sistems love one another. AND THE LONDING STREET STREET AND STREET STREET STREET STREET STREET registers grader soul title timbe still the vana tool year feel alord salt busy seel I

Tour Brandun \* Antecedent: Relative pronoun to noun on promoun किए निर्दाश कर्य जादक antecedent वला । जी melative pronoun अंद्र किए क्यादन बट्डा The who came here yesterday is my brothers. I have heard the name of Shelley who was a great > The jury is giving its verdict today. TOUR Antecedent signal noun as pronoun 271 Uses of relative pronoun मि Who प्रव वर्षवराव: who क्षेत्रमान किल्कि निर्मां कर्य । > I know the boy who is her brother. Whom as a road: Whom - person as object for a dis Manzur with whom I work, helped me. # That an array That > Person, animal an-things then I don't like stopies that have unhappy endings. I have nead the book that you lent me.





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#### Lecture Note 02 Parts of Speech

বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি শব্দ আলাদা আলাদা অর্থ প্রকাশ করে এবং ভিন্ন ভিন্ন কাজ সম্পন্ন করে থাকে। এই ভিন্নতার ওপর ভিত্তি করে Parts of speech কে ৮ ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে।



#### KEY TO PARTS OF SPEECH

The heavens are *above*.

The moral law is *above* the civil.

Analyze the *above* sentence.

Our blessings come from *above*.

Adverb Preposition Adjective Noun

I shall see you *next* Monday. What *next*? He was sitting *next* to her.

Adjective Adverb Preposition

Always remember same word can be different type of parts of speech according to its meaning in a sentence.

- বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত কোন একটি শব্দ সেটি কি noun হবে নাকি verb হবে নাকি adjective বা adverb হবে তা নির্ধারিত হয় বাক্যে শব্দের অবস্থানের ভিত্তিতে।
- They go to college This is the go of the world উপরিউক্ত দুইটি বাক্যের প্রথমটিতে ব্যবহৃত 'Go' শব্দটি একটি 'verb' এবং দ্বিতীয় , বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত 'go' শব্দটি একটি 'Noun'.

He is a boy. এখানে boy শব্দটি 'Noun'.

He is a good boy. Article এরপর দুটি শব্দ।

সূতরং প্রথম শব্দটি অর্থাৎ 'good' হল adjective এবং দ্বিতীয় শব্দটি অর্থাৎ 'boy' হবে 'noun'; কেননা 'good' শব্দটি noun

'boy' কে modify করেছে.

He is a <u>very good boy</u> উপরিউক্ত বাক্যটিতে article

এরপর প্রথম শব্দটি 'very' হল adverb. কেননা 'very' শব্দটি 'good' adjective -কে modify করে।

#### Noun

A noun is a word that means person, object, place, group, state or quality.

#### Types of noun:

 Proper noun (নির্দিষ্টতাবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun দারা নির্দিষ্টি ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা ছানের নাম বুঝায় তাকে proper noun বলে।

Example: Sami, Rahim, Dhaka, Japan.

 Common noun (জাতিবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun দ্বারা একই জাতীয় সকল ব্যক্তি বা বন্ধকে বুঝায় তাকে Common noun বলে।

**Example:** Boy, girl, friend, man, woman, infant, pen, cow, pupils, elephant, river, rose, city, fashion, flute, bank.

- People: boy, girl, mother, father, baby, child, teacher, student, man, woman etc.
- Things: book, table, computer, pen, pencil etc.
- Animals: bird, dog, cat, cow, goat, wolf, tiger etc.
- Place: city, country, state, capital, beach, forest etc.

3. Collective noun (সমষ্টিবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun ছারা এক জাতীয় কতগুলি ব্যক্তি বা বন্ধ সমষ্টিকে বুঝায়, তাকে Collective noun বলে।

**Example:** army, class, party, navy, library, group, meeting, jury, soldiers, crowd, team, committee, mob, gang, family, herd, audience, council, public, cabinet, company, society, troupe, corporation, senate, faculty, board etc.

#### Example:

- The navy is ready for the voyage.
- Public was not aware of the incident.
- The proposal was approved by the cabinet.

4. Material noun (ব্যৱবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun দারা এমন কোন বস্তু বা মূল উপাদানের নাম বুঝায়, যা গণনা করা যায় না শুধু ওজন করা যায়, তাকে Material noun বলে। Example: Mutton, wood. gold, iron, water, ice, sugar, oil, milk, petrol, paper, steel, copper, coal, silver, tea, wheat etc.

#### Example:

- The necklace is made of gold.
- The cow gives us milk.
- Give me a cup of tea.

5. Abstract noun (গুণবাচক বিশেষ্য): যে noun দ্বারা কোন ব্যক্তিব বস্তুর গুণ, অবস্থা বা কাজের নাম প্রকাশ করা হয় তাকে Abstract noun বলে।

**Example:** freedom, truth, broadness, kingship, height, friendship.

Quality-honesty, beauty, bravery, wisdom, heroism, stupidity, darkness, kindness, goodness, brightness, forgiveness etc.

Action-Judgment, movement, laughter, hatred, theft etc.

State- Childhood, manhood, boyhood, youth, death, poverty, slavery, sickness, illness, happiness, sleep, infancy, victory etc.

The names of Arts and Science such as grammar, chemistry, physics, music etc. are also abstract noun.





গণনাযোগ্যতা অনুসারে Noun দুই প্রকার:

Countable Noun Uncountable Noun

Countable Noun: যে সব noun গুলোকে সংখ্যায় গণনা করা যায় তাকে Countable Noun বলে। যেমন- pen, book, table, newspaper etc.

Uncountable Noun: যে সব Noun-কৈ সংখ্যার গণনা করা যায় না, কিন্তু ওজন দ্বারা পরিমাপ করা যায় এবং অনুভূতি ও কল্পনা দ্বারা অনুভব করা যায়, তাদেরকে Uncountable Noun বলে। যেমন: water, oil, fun, magic, sound etc.

#### List of uncountable noun:

•work, homework, poetry, advice, money, anger, ignorance, music, poverty, courage, mail, news, information, software, progress, damage, knowledge, patience, equipment, leisure, fun, permission, luck, bread, expenditure, furniture, scenery, machinery, soup, soap, history, religion, weather, advertising, happiness, coffee, jewelry, hair, traffic, transport, travelling, luggage, time, business, evidence, clothing, contact, friendship, population, sunlight, grass, lighting, vocbulary.

#### Noun क्लान Shortcut Technique

- ≈ অর্থের মাধ্যমে
- ≈ Suffix এর মাধ্যমে
- ≈ Function এর মাধ্যমে
- ≈ Determiners এর মাধ্যমে
- ≈ Adjective as Noun
- ≈ Gerund এর মাধ্যমে

Gerund Gerund একই সাথে noun ও verb এর কাজ করে এর মাধ্যমে তাই এসে noun হিসেবে গন্য করা হয়। Noun যেমন: please stop writing. চেনা যায় Adjectiv Adjective এর আগে যখন the বসে তখন তা দারা e as ঐ জাতীয় সকলকে বুঝায় এবং তা noun এর ছলে noun আসল তাকে হওঁহ হিসেবে গন্য করা হয় যেমন: The rich are not always happy. Determi Determiners এর পর সাধারণত Noun বসে ners Noun যেমন: Some boys are coming here

শব্দের শেষে যুক্ত নিচের Suffix ও দেখে বোঝা যাবে শব্দটি Noun

- 🔷 সে কি ভাত খায়?- এর ইংরেজি কোনটি? মিৎস্য অধিদপ্তরের কর্মচারী নিয়োগ (অফিস সহায়ক)-২১/
  - ক) What does he eat rice? খ) Does he eat rice?
  - ঘ) Do he eat rice গ) Is he eat rice?
- Pen through the lone এর অর্থ কি? विभिध्य ध्यामन धकारहारित निराम পরীক্ষা (অফিস সহায়ক)-২১/১০ম বেসরকারি প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন ও প্রত্যয়ন পরীক্ষা-২০১৪]
  - ক, লাইনের উপর কলম রাখ খ, কলমটি লাইনে দাও
  - ঘ, লাইনটি লিখ গ, লাইটা কেটে দাও
- তোমার বাডি কোথায়? [বিসিএস প্রশাসন একাডেমির নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা (অফিস সহায়ক)-২১]
  - ▼. Where is your house? 
    ▼. Where your home is?
  - গ. Where was your house খ. Where your house was?
    - উত্তরঃ ক
- তামার কি একটি গরু ছিল? বিসিএস প্রশাসন একাডেমির নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা (অফিস) সহায়ক)-১১/
  - o. I have a cow? ₹. Have I had a cow?
  - গ. Did I have a cow? ঘ. Had I been a cow?
- ♦ Translate the following sentence into English তার মেয়েটি ভালো গান গায়, তাই নয় কি? বিংলাদেশ কেমিক্যাল ইভাস্ট্রিজ কর্পোরেশন: সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (কমার্শিয়াল)-২১/
  - A. His daughter sings well isn't it so?
  - B. His daughter sings well, doesn't she?
  - C. His daughter sings well, isn't she?
  - D. His daughter sings well, doesn't it? Ans.B
- ♦ Correct translation of সে নীরবে কাঁদতে লাগলো- থিতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়, ঢাকা সেনানিবাস (জুনিয়র শিক্ষক)-২১]
  - A. He started weeping silently
  - B. He has started weeping silently
  - C. He is weeping silently
  - D. He had started weeping silently
    - Ans. A
- 🔷 তুমি কার সাথে কথা বলছ? What is the translation of the sentence [পनी উন্নয়ন একাডেমী (बार्ताङ्य), वश्र्षा - সহকারী পরিচালক -২১]
  - Φ. Whom are you speaking?
  - ◄. Whom are you speaking to?
  - গ. Whom are you speaking with?
  - ঘ. Who are speaking with you?
- ♦ Choose the correct translation of 'We ought to love our country'. [জতীয় নিরাপত্তা গোয়েন্দা সংস্থা (এনএসআই)-২০২১]
  - ক. দেশের প্রতি দায়িত্বান হতে হবে।
  - খ. দেশকে ভালোবাসতে হবে
  - গ, দেশ প্রেমিক সকসময় দায়িত্বশীল
  - ঘ. আনন্দ-বিনোদন জীবনের একমাত্র উদ্দেশ্য নয়
- উত্তর: খ
- ♦ 'The day is declining' What is the Bengali meaning of the sentence? [काठीय निवाशना शास्त्रमा मध्या (এन-अभवारे)-२०२४]
  - ক. দিনকাল খারাপ যাচেছ। খ. বেলা পড়ে আসছে।
  - গ, সময় নষ্ট হচেছ। ঘ, দিন অধঃপতিত হচেছ।
- ৡ মধু খেতে মিষ্টি- এর সঠিক অনুবাদ— | জাতীর নিরাপভা গোয়েদা সংয়ৢ (এনএসআই)-2025
  - ¬. Honey is sweet when it is tested.
  - খ. Honey tastes sweet.
  - গ. Honey is like sweet.
  - ঘ. Honey is a good sweet.
- উত্তর: খ

- Choose the best translation of "কর্তৃপক্ষ তাকে তিরন্ধার করলো" from the alternatives below - [কারিগরি শিক্ষা অধিদগুরের নিয়োগ-২০২১/ ১৬তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন -শুল পর্যায় (সেটঃ ০৩) : ২০১৯/স্বাস্থ্য ও পরিবার কল্যাণ মন্ত্রণালয়ের কমিউনিটি ক্লেখ কেয়ার প্রোভাইভার ২০১৮)
  - 香. The authorities criticised him.
  - ₹. The authorities took him to book.
  - গ. The authorities gave reins to him. ঘ. The authorities took him to task.
- উত্তব: ঘ
- 'বয়সে সে আমার বড়', ইংরেজিতে নিচের কোনটি সঠিক? বিংলাদেশ কৃষি উনুয়ন কর্পোরেশনের সহকারী প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগ পরীক্ষা-২০২০]
  - Φ. He senior than me in age.
  - খ. He is senior by me in respect of age.
  - গ. He is senior to me in respect of age.
  - ঘ. He is senior of mine in respect of age. উত্তর: গ

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