

S@ifur's

3rd
Edition

Natur@l Spoken



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S@ifur's

Price: 150/-

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES (BE & HAVE VERBS)

CHAPTER-ONE

“BE” means হওয়া বা থাকা / অবস্থা বা অবস্থান

“HAVE” means আছে (possession বা মালিকানা বুঝাতে)

Different forms of **BE** & **HAVE** verbs:

BE verb হওয়া বা থাকা (অবস্থা/অবস্থান)	HAVE verb (possession বুঝাতে)
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Past form	was / were means ছিল, ছিলাম, ছিলেন	had means ছিল
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Present form	am/ is/ are means হয়/আছে/আছি/আছ	have/has means আছে
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Future form	shall/will be means হবে/থাকবে	shall/will have means থাকবে
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* Shall এবং Will হচ্ছে modal.

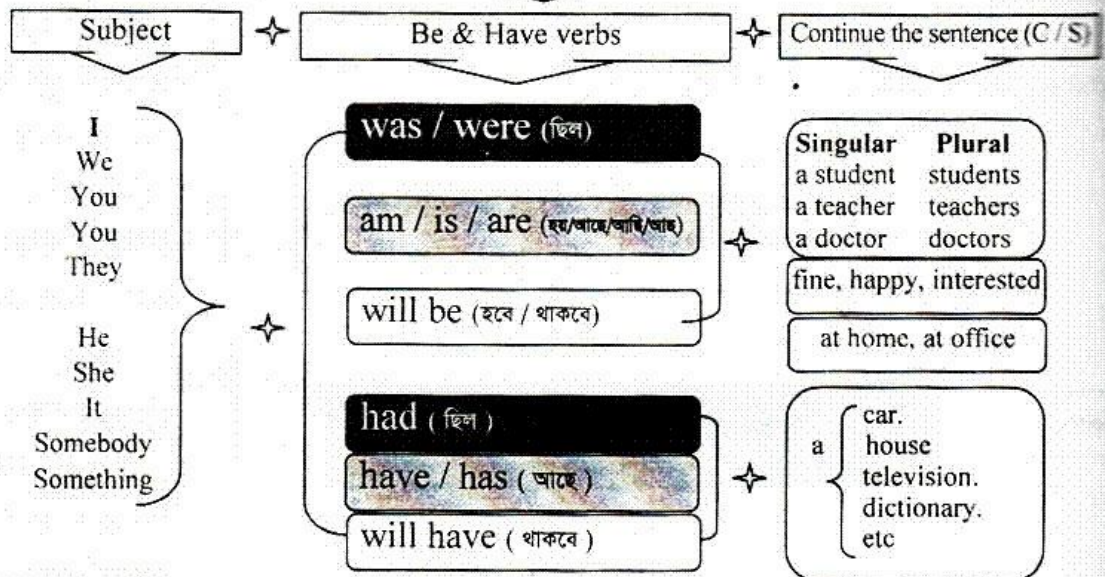
কোন কিছু
আপনার কাছে
obscure
(অস্পষ্ট)
থাকলে, ভয়-
লজ্জা-বিধা না
করে,
class-য়েই
teacher-কে
জিজ্ঞেস করে
বুঝে নেয়া
কিন্তু আপনার
অধিকার, পাওনা
এবং দায়িত্ব!!!

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES (BE & HAVE Verbs)

Structure Category: One (+): Affirmative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I was a student/teacher/doctor
I am a student/teacher/doctor
I will be a student/teacher/doctor

Natur@l Speaking Engine (NSE)



NSE Drilling (চর্চা):

BE

I was fine means আমি ভাল ছিলাম,
I am fine means আমি ভাল আছি,
I will be fine means আমি ভাল থাকব।

HAVE

I had a new car means আমার একটি নতুন গাড়ি ছিল
I have a new car means আমার একটি নতুন গাড়ি আছে
I will have a new car means আমার একটি নতুন গাড়ি থাকবে

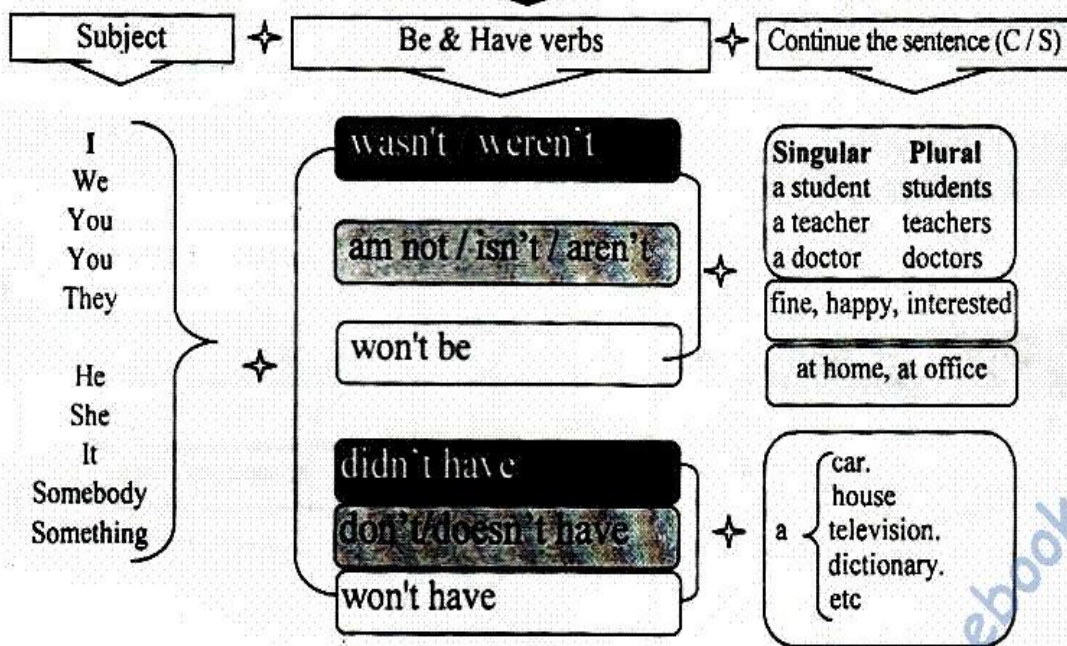
<p>NEGATIVE - না-বোধক</p> <p>Am not = Is not = Are not = Was not = Were not = Shall not = Will not = Had not = Have not = Has not = Will not have =</p>	<p>CONTRACTION (কন্ট্রাকশন) - সংক্ষেপ</p> <p>am not isn't aren't wasn't weren't (ওয়েরেন্ট) shan't won't (ওন্ট) hadn't / <u>didn't have</u> haven't / <u>don't have</u> hasn't / <u>doesn't have</u> won't have</p>
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Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES (BE & HAVE Verbs)

Structure Category: Two (+): Negative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I wasn't a student/teacher/doctor
 I'm not a student/teacher/doctor
 I won't be a student/teacher/doctor
 I didn't have a car/computer
 I don't have a car/computer
 I won't have a car/computer

Natural Speaking Engine (NSE)



NSE Drilling (চর্চা):

Be

I wasn't sick means আমি অসুস্থ ছিলাম না।
 I'm not sick means আমি অসুস্থ না।
 I won't be sick means আমি অসুস্থ হব না।

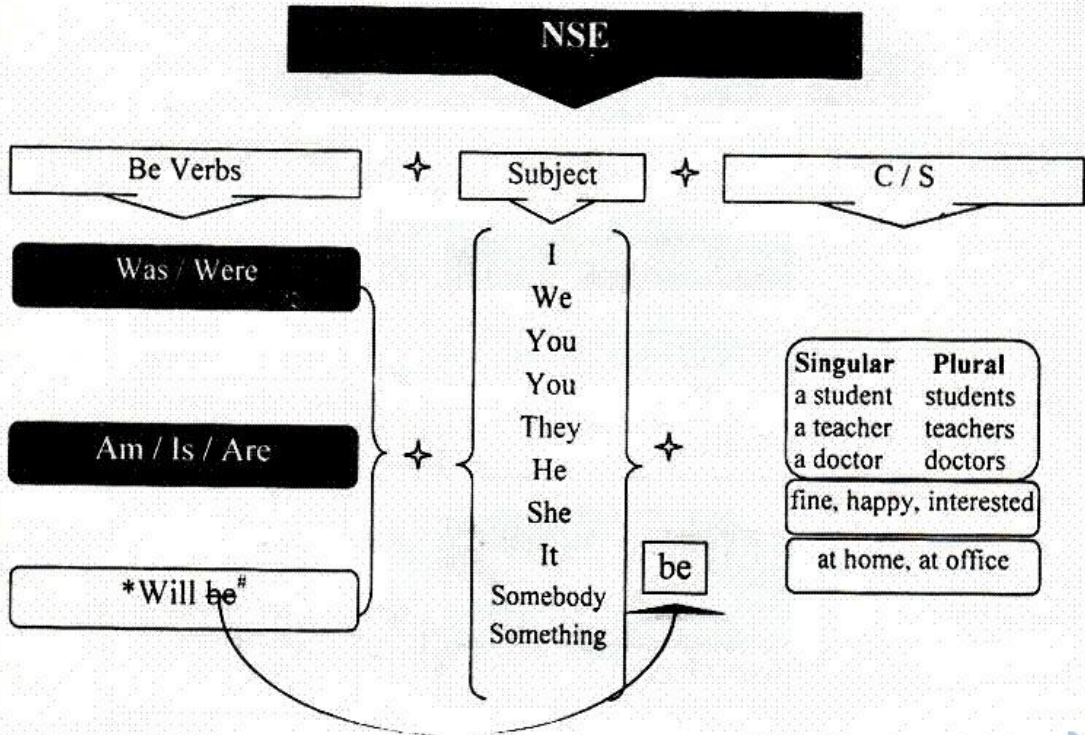
Have

I didn't have a car means আমার একটি গাড়ি ছিলনা।
 I don't have a car means আমার একটি গাড়ি নাই।
 I won't have a car means আমার একটি গাড়ি থাকবে না।

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES (BE VERB)

Structure Category: Three (?): Affirmative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Was I a student/teacher/doctor?
Am I a student/teacher/doctor?
Will I be a student/teacher/doctor?



in interrogative sentence "be" generally comes after the "subject"

NSE Drilling (চর্চা):

Note: Be verb এর মত Have Verb দিয়েও Yes/No & Wh question করা যাবে।

Were you fine?

Are you a student?

Will you be a businessman?

Were you a student of ACCA?

Are you a student of Natur@l Spoken?

Will you be a student of Fluent Spoken?

means তুমি কি ভাল ছিলে?

means তুমি কি ছাত্র?

means তুমি কি ব্যবসায়ী হবে ?

means তুমি কি ACCA এর ছাত্র ছিলে?

means তুমি কি Natur@l Spoken এর ছাত্র?

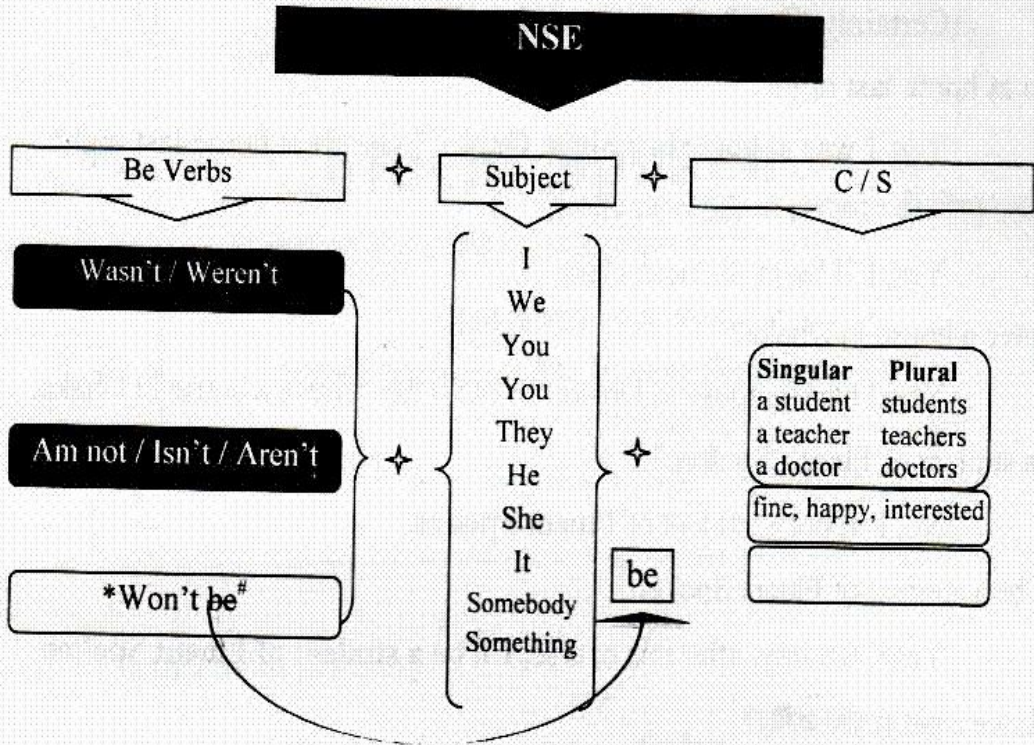
means তুমি কি Fluent Spoken এর ছাত্র হবে?

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES

(BE VERB)

Structure Category: Four (-?): এর মাধ্যমে Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Wasn't I a student/teacher/doctor?
Am I not a student/teacher/doctor?
Won't I be a student/teacher/doctor?



"be" comes after "subject" - 'Am I not: কারণ আধুনিক ইংরেজিতে Ain't বলা হয় না।

NSE Drilling (চর্চা):

Weren't you a student?

means তুমি কি ছাত্র ছিলে না?

Aren't you a student?

means তুমি কি ছাত্র না?

Won't you be a businessman?

means তুমি কি ব্যবসায়ী হবে না?

Wasn't I a singer?

means আমি কি একজন গায়ক ছিলাম না?

Am I not a pilot?

means আমি কি একজন বৈমানিক না?

Won't I be a fluent (অনর্গল) speaker?

means আমি কি Fluent Speaker হব না?

Saifur's Natural Spoken

Practice Session – NSE 1, 2, 3 & 4

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Were you a good student?

Certainly (নিশ্চয়ই), I was a good student.

Were you at home last night?

Yes, I was at home last night. Or No, I wasn't at home last night.

Will you be (তুমি কি থাকবে?) in the next class?

Yes, I'll be in the next class.

Do you have a house in Dhaka?

Yes, I have a house in Dhaka. Or No, I don't have a house in Dhaka.

Are you a student of **Fluent Spoken**?

No, I'm not a student of **Fluent Spoken**.

Will you be a student of **Fluent Spoken**?

Yes/Certainly, after this course, I'll be a student of **Fluent Spoken**.

Did you have a pet (পোষা প্রাণী)?

Yes, I had a pet. Or No, I didn't have a pet.

Will you be successful in future?

Yes, I'll be successful in future.

Will you have a Laptop?

Yes, I'll have a laptop. Or No, I won't have a laptop.

Is your father an honest man?

Yes, my father's an honest man.

Are you an ambitious (উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষী) person?

Yes, of course, I'm an ambitious (অ্যামবিশাস) person.

S. ifur's Natural Spoken

Is your mother at home now?

No, my mother isn't at home now **or yes, my mother is at home now.**

Will you be a businessman?

No, I won't be a businessman but I'll be a doctor.

Was the teacher in the class after the last lesson?

No, the teacher wasn't in the class after **the last lesson.**

Are you late today? No, I'm not late today.

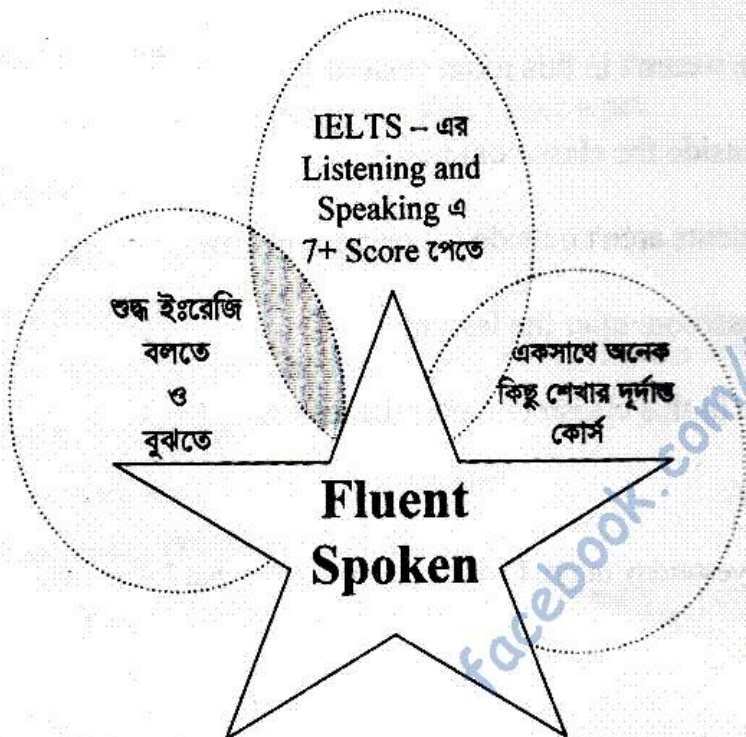
Will they be present here tomorrow?

No, they won't be present here tomorrow.

Isn't he an honest man? Yes, he's an honest man.

Wasn't Bangladesh independent 50 years ago?

No, Bangladesh wasn't independent (স্বাধীন) 50 years ago.



Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

STEP-ONE:

“Businessman” means ব্যবসায়ী

এই নিয়মে নীচের শব্দগুলো পড়তে হবে।

Common Nouns About Occupation

BE VERB এর জন্য

Businessman[বিবিনেসম্যান]	ব্যবসায়ী
Chairman[চেয়ারম্যান]	সভাপতি
Consultant[কনসাল্ট্যান্ট]	পরামর্শদাতা
Correspondent[করিস্পন্ডেন্ট]	সাংবাদিক
Editor[এডিটর]	সম্পাদক
Engineer[ইঞ্জিনিয়ার]	প্রকৌশলী
Executive[এক্সিকিউটিভ]	নির্বাহী
Faculty[ফ্যাকাল্টি]	কলেজ/ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষক
Magistrate[ম্যাজিস্ট্রেট]	নিম্ন আদালতের বিচারক
Manager[ম্যানেজার]	ব্যবস্থাপক

HAVE VERB এর জন্য

Computer, laptop, mobile set, TV set,
Motorbike, Bicycle, Garden, Golden ring,
Reading room etc.

Common Adjectives

Asocial[অ্যাসোসিয়াল]	অসামাজিক; অমিত্র
Benevolent[বেনেভোলেন্ট]	উপকারী
Boring[বরিং]	বিরক্তিকর
Careful[কেয়ারফুল]	সতর্ক
Obedient[ওবিডিয়েন্ট]	বাধ্য
Efficient[ইফিসিয়েন্ট]	সুদক্ষ
Egoist[ইগোইস্ট]	অহংকারী; দান্তিক
Eligible[ইলিজিবল]	যোগ্য
Fed up[ফেড আপ]	বিরক্ত
False[ফল্‌স]	মিথ্যা
Greedy[গ্রীডি]	লোভী
Healthy[হেল্‌থি]	স্বাস্থ্যবান
Honest[অনেস্ট]	সৎ
Inflexible[ইনফ্লেক্সিবল]	অনমনীয়; অটল
Exhausted[ইক্সহাস্টেড]	পরিশ্রান্ত; ক্লান্ত
Innocent[ইনোসেন্ট]	নির্দোষ
Jealous[জেলাস]	হিংসুটে
Mad[ম্যাড]	পাগল
Piratical[পাইর্যাটিক্যাল]	বেআইনিভাবে বই প্রকাশিত
Rational[র্যাশন্যাল]	যৌক্তিক
Reliable[রিলাইএবল]	নির্ভরযোগ্য
Sincere[সিনসিআর]	আন্তরিক
Weak[উইক]	দুর্বল
Worthy[ওয়ার্দি]	যোগ্য

STEP-TWO:

NSE-ONE

BE VERB

I was a businessman.
I am a businessman.
I will be a businessman.

HAVE VERB

I had a computer.
I have a computer.
I will have a computer.

NSE-TWO

I wasn't a businessman.
I'm not a businessman.
I won't be a businessman.

I didn't have a computer.
I don't have a computer.
I won't have a computer.

এভাবেই উপরের শব্দগুলো ব্যবহার করে NSE 1 - 4 দিয়ে দ্রুত Practice করুন।

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

Step-1: "Baby" means "শিশু" এভাবেই নিচের শব্দগুলো পড়তে হবে।

Nouns About Relations

Baby		শিশু
Daughter	[ডটা(র)]	কন্যা
Friend	[ফ্রেন্ড]	বন্ধু
Grand daughter	[গ্র্যাণ্ড ডটা(র)]	নাতনী
Grand mother	[গ্র্যাণ্ড মাদা(র)]	মাতামহী
Grandson	[গ্র্যাণ্ডসান]	নতি
Guest	[গেস্ট]	অতিথি
Nephew	[নেফিউ]	ভাইপো / ভগ্নে
Niece	[নীস]	ভাইকি / ভগ্নী
Parents	[পেয়েন্টস]	পিতা-মাতা
Servant	[সার্ভেন্ট]	চাকর
Sister-in-law	[সিস্টার-ইন-ল]	শাশুড়ী
Step-brother	[স্টেপ-ব্রাদার]	স্ব ভাই
Wife	[ওয়াইফ]	স্ত্রী
Woman	[উম্যান]	স্ত্রীলোক

Bitter	[বিটা(র)]	তেতো
Broad	[ব্রড]	চওড়া
Curved	[কা(র)ভড]	বাঁকা
Deep	[ডীপ]	গভীর
Fresh	[ফ্রেশ]	টাটকা/তাজা
Fried	[ফ্রাইয়েড]	ভাজা
Full	[ফুল]	পূর্ণ
Hot	[হট]	গরম
Lean	[লীন]	রোগা
Long	[লঙ]	লম্বা
New	[নিউ]	নতুন
Ripe	[রাইপ]	পাকা
Rotten	[রটেন]	পচা
Short	[শর্ট]	খাটো
Small	[স্মল]	ছোট
Soft	[সফট]	কোমল/নরম
Sweet	[সুইট]	মিষ্টি
Tasteful	[টেইস্টফুল]	সুস্বাদু
Thin	[থিন]	পাতলা
Wet	[ওয়েট]	ভিজা

Self-introduction: using Be Verb

Assalamu-alaikum,

How are you?

(I'm fine, thanks. উত্তরে এটা বলতে হবে)

Well, I would like to introduce (ইন্ট্রডিউস) myself.

I'm Sumom (আপনার নাম).

I'm 18 years old (বয়স) and I'm from bhola (আপনার জেলার নাম).

I live in/at shatmasra (আপনি বর্তমানে যেখানে থাকেন).

I'm studying/working in at saifur (আপনার শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠান বা কর্মস্থলের নাম).

I'm single. My father's a Business (বাবার পেশা) and my mother's a housemaker (মায়ের পেশা).

Now, I would like to share something about my favourite things;

My favourite colour's Black (প্রিয় রং) and my favourite sport's cricket (প্রিয় খেলা).

Moreover (অধিকন্তু/তাছাড়া), I enjoy move read (আপনি আরও যা যা করতে পছন্দ করেন)

Finally, my future plan's to be a _____.

That's all about me for the time being (আপাতত).

Thanks for your patient hearing.

শিক্ষক এভাবে নিজের পরিচয় দেয়ার মাধ্যমে বুঝাবেন এবং সবাইকে দিয়ে শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ করিয়ে ৫ মিনিট প্রস্তুতির সুযোগ দিবেন। এরপর সবাইকে দিয়ে Presentation করাবেন।

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES (BE VERB)

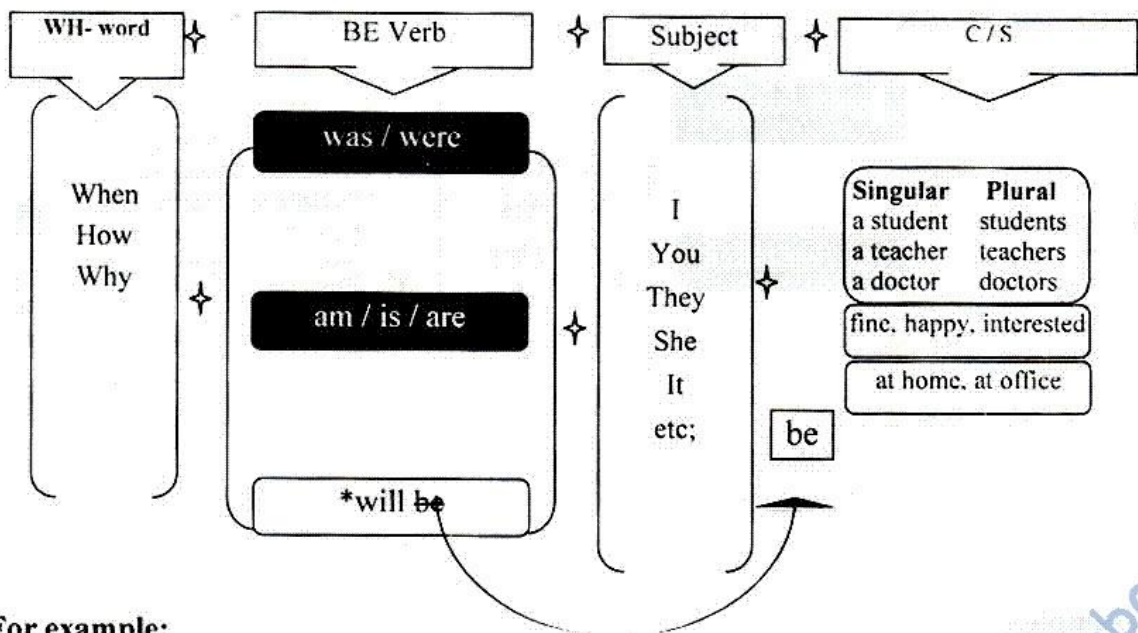
Structure Category: FIVE: - Be verb- এর আগে WH Word ব্যবহার করে Affirmative question করা যাবে।

For example: When was I a student/teacher/doctor?

When am I a student/teacher/doctor?

When will I be a student/teacher/doctor?

NSE



For example:

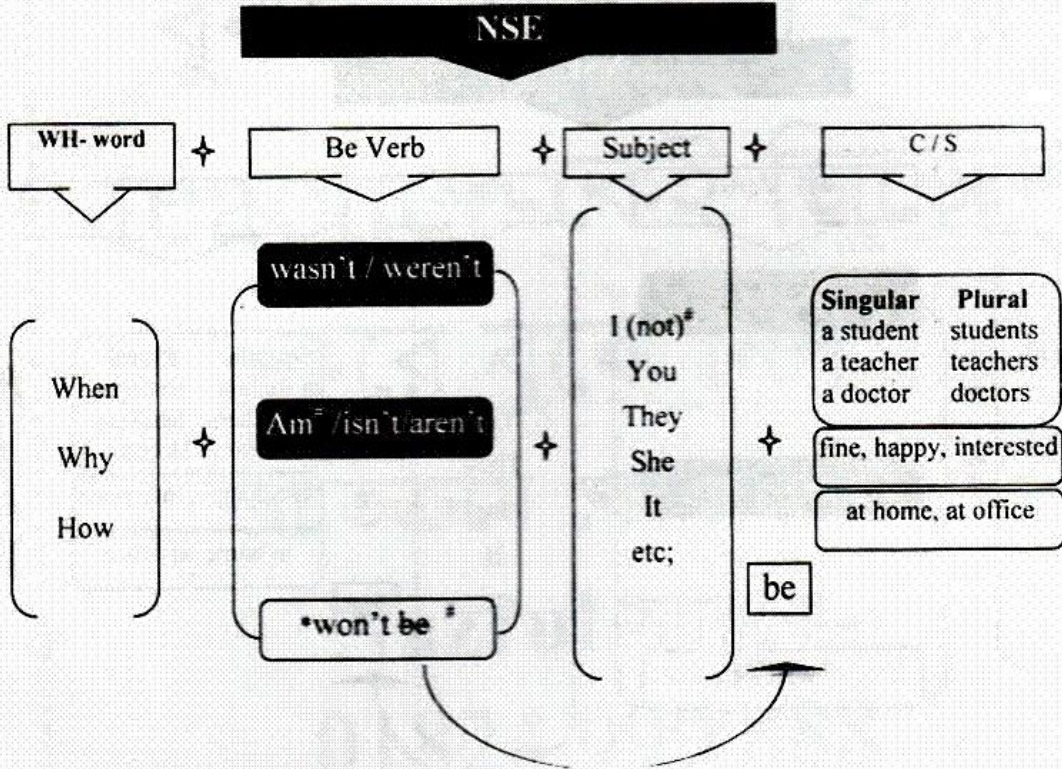
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| When were you a student? | means তুমি কখন ছাত্র ছিলে? |
| How are you? | means তুমি কেমন আছ? |
| Where will you be? | means তুমি কোথায় থাকবে? |
| Why was he at home? | means সে কেন বাসায় ছিল? |
| Why is he here now? | means সে এখন এখানে কেন? |
| Why will you be absent? | means তুমি কেন অনুপস্থিত থাকবে? |

Note: WH word যোগ করলে বাক্য সবসময় অর্থবোধক না ও হতে পারে সে ক্ষেত্রে **meaningful** টা নিয়ে **meaning less** টা বাদ দিতে হবে।

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES (BE VERB)

Structure Category: Six: - Be verb- এর আগে WH Word ব্যবহার করে Negative Question করা যাবে।

**For example: When wasn't I a student/teacher/doctor?
When am I not a student/teacher/doctor?
When won't I be a student/teacher/doctor?**



For example:

When weren't you a student?"

means তুমি কখন ছাত্র ছিলে না?

Where won't you be?"

means তুমি কোথায় থাকবে না?"

Why wasn't he at home?"

means সে কেন বাসায় ছিল না?

Why isn't he here now?"

means সে কেন এখন এখানে নেই?

Why won't you be present?"

means তুমি কেন উপস্থিত থাকবে না?

Note: WH word যোগ করলে বাক্য সবসময় অর্থবোধক না ও হতে পারে সে ক্ষেত্রে **meaningful** টা নিয়ে **meaning less** টা বাদ দিতে হবে।

Practice Session – NSE 1-6

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

When were you a student of primary school?

I was a student of primary school in 1990.

Are you late today?

Yes, I'm late today. / No, I'm not late today.

Why are you late today?

I'm late because I'm sick today.

How will you be **fluent** in English?

I'll be **fluent** in English after completing **Fluent Spoken** course.

What was your favourite subject at school?

History was my favourite subject at school.

Why are you weak in English?

We're weak in English because we didn't learn English **Natur@lly**.

How will you be after the course?

I'll be confident and a good speaker in English after the course.

How Can I learn Speaking, Grammar and Writing?

You can learn Speaking, Grammar and Writing from B@sic English course.

When won't we be in this classroom?

We won't be in this classroom after the lesson.

Why aren't we good at (দক্ষ) English?

We aren't good at English because we didn't learn English naturally.

Who isn't ambitious (উচ্চাকাঙ্ক্ষি)?

My friend isn't ambitious.

Who aren't always punctual?

The lazy people aren't always punctual (সময়নিষ্ঠ).



Career নিয়ে ভাবছেন?
পরামর্শের জন্য যোগাযোগ করুন:
Mohammad Nazrul Islam
Executive Director (ISECT)
S@ifur's
01824 999 888

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

STEP-ONE:

“joy” means আনন্দ, “shyness” means লজ্জা etc.

এভাবেই নীচের Word গুলো Practice করুন।

Nouns About Feelings & Qualities

Joy[জয়]	আনন্দ
Shyness[শাইনেস]	লজ্জা
Envy[য়েন্ডি]	হিংসা
Glory[গ্লোরি]	গৌরব
Hardship[হার(র)ডশিপ]	কষ্ট
Hunger[হাঙ্গা(র)]	ক্ষুধা
Insult[ইন্সাল্ট]	অপমান
Kindness[কাইণ্ডনেস]	দয়া
Labour[লেবার(র)]	শ্রম
Liberality[লিবারেলিটি]	উদারতা
Love[লাভ]	ভালোবাসা
Pity[পিটি]	করুণা
Purity[পিউরিটি]	পবিত্রতা
Regard[রিগার(র)ড]	ভক্তি
Relief[রিলিফ]	উপশম/মুক্তি
Rudeness[রুডনেস]	অভদ্রতা; অর্মান্বিত আচরণ এমন
Timidity[টিমিডিটি]	ভীরুতা
Vanity[ভ্যানিটি]	মিথ্যা গর্ব / অহংকার
Weakness[উইকনেস]	দুর্বলতা

Adjectives

Angry[আংরি]	ফ্রুদ
Blind[ব্লাইন্ড]	অন্ধ
Busy[বিজি]	ব্যস্ত
Careless[কেয়ার(র)লেস]	অসতর্ক
Coarse[কোর্স]	মোটো
Coloured[কালার(র)ড]	রঙীন
Dumb[ডাম্]	বোবা
Heavy[হেভী]	ভারী
Hopeless[হোপলেস]	আশাহীন
Ill[ইল]	অসুস্থ
Literate[লিটারেইট]	স্বাক্ষর
Pure[পিউ(র)]	খাঁটি
Sharp[শার(র)প]	ধারালো
Sick[সিক্]	রুগ্ন
Tame[টেইম্]	অনুগত; পোষা
Thirsty[থার্টি]	তৃষ্ণার্ত
Useful[ইউব্‌ফুল]	উপকারী
Valuable[ভ্যালুয়েব্‌ল্]	দামী
Wealthy[ওয়েল্‌থি]	সম্পদশালী

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

একই নিয়মে নীচের WORD গুলো পড়ুন।

Nouns

Affection[অ্যাফেকশান]	স্নেহ
Charity[চারিটি]	দান
Cleanliness[ক্রিনলিনেস]	পরিচ্ছন্নতা
Courage[কারিজ]	সাহস
Cruelty[ক্রুয়েলটি]	নিষ্ঠুরতা
Decency[ডিসেন্সি]	শালীনতা
Error[য়েরা(র)]	ভুল
Friendship[ফ্রেন্ডশিপ]	বন্ধুত্ব
Grandeur[গ্র্যান্ডজা(র)]	আড়ম্বর / জাঁকালো
Honesty[অনেস্টি]	সততা
Malice[ম্যালিস]	বিদ্বেষ
Quality[কোয়ালিটি]	গুণ
Sorrow [সরৌ]	দুঃখ

Adjectives

Boiled [বয়েলড]	সিদ্ধ
Clever [ক্লেভা (র)]	চালাক
Cruel [ক্রুয়েল]	নিষ্ঠুর
Dirty [ডাটি]	নোংরা
Dry [ড্রাই]	শুক
Empty [য়েম্টি]	খালি
Fat [ফ্যাট]	মোটা
Green [গ্রীন]	কাঁচা
Hard [হার্ড]	শক্ত
Moist [মইস্ট]	স্যাঁতসেঁতে
Old [ওল্ড]	পুরাতন
Rich [রিচ]	ধনী
Rude [রুড]	অভদ্র
Salted [সল্টিড]	নোনতা
Shallow [শ্যালো]	অগভীর
Sour [সৌয়া(র)]	টক
Stale [স্টেইল]	বাসি
Straight [স্ট্রেইট]	সোজা
Tall [টল]	লম্বা
Tasteless [টেইস্টলেস]	বিশ্বাদ
Thick [থিক]	পুরু
Ugly [আগ্লি]	কুৎসিত
Unhappy [আনহ্যাপি]	অসুখী
Wise [ওয়াইজ]	জ্ঞানী
Young [ইয়াং]	যুবক

SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

Read the dialogue (সংলাপ / কথোপকথন) below and then practice them **IN PAIRS**

Q. What's your name?

A. Well, my name is Ahmad Abeer, but my friends and family call me Abeer.

Q. Where are you from?

A. I'm from Pabna.

Q. Where do you live?

A. I live in/at Dhanmondi.

Q. Do you work or study?

A. Well, I study.

Q. Where do you study?

A. I study at Dhaka University.

Q. Tell me something about your family?

A. Umm (আম)... My father's a businessman while (অন্যদিকে) my mother's a homemaker. I've a brother and two sisters. My two sisters are students of A'levels and Standard-III respectively.

Q. What's your favourite colour?

A. Well, Blue's my favorite colour.

Q. What's/Which's your favourite shopping mall?

A. Well, there are many, however(যাইহোক), Bashundhara City is my favourite...

Presentation

Read the following examples of self-introduction.

Step-One: Assalamualaikum, (Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening)

How are you?

Well, thank you very much.

This is _____ (আপনার নাম).

Now, I would like to speak something about "Myself".

Step-ONE: (Past)

When I was 4 years old, I was a student of a Primary School. The name of my school was Dulai Primary School located at Pabna. Abdur Rahman was my best friend in my student life. I was with my parents. My father was a businessman and my mother was a homemaker. I was very studious (সিউভিআস- পড়ুয়া) in my student life.

Underlined
অংশটুকু
পরিবর্তন করে
শিক্ষক নিজের
পরিচয় দিবেন
এবং পরবর্তিতে
সবাইকে Self-
Presentation
দেওয়াবেন।

Step-TWO: (Present)

Now, I'm 23 years old. I'm single. I am a student. I am the eldest issue (জ্যেষ্ঠতম সন্তান) of my parents. I've two sisters and a brother. My favourite person is the prophet Muhammad (SM) (তাঁর উপর শান্তি বর্ষিত হউক) who is the last messenger of Allah.

Step-Three: (Future)

My future plan is to be a successful Writer. That's all for the time being. Thanks for your patient hearing. (ধৈর্য্য সহকারে শোনার জন্য ধন্যবাদ)

Speaking using **SIMPLE TENSES**

CHAPTER – TWO

শুধুমাত্র all simple (past, present & future) ব্যবহার করে, সারাদিনের ৯০-৯৫% কথা
কলা যায়। সুতরাং এ অধ্যায়টি অত্যন্ত attentively study করতে হবে।

PAST SIMPLE / PRESENT SIMPLE / FUTURE SIMPLE

Present Simple:

We use Present Simple for an action we do generally.

- ✓ We generally speak Bangla.

Past Simple:

We use Past Simple for an action / which is finished / and the time is finished.

- ✓ I went to New Market yesterday.

Future Simple:

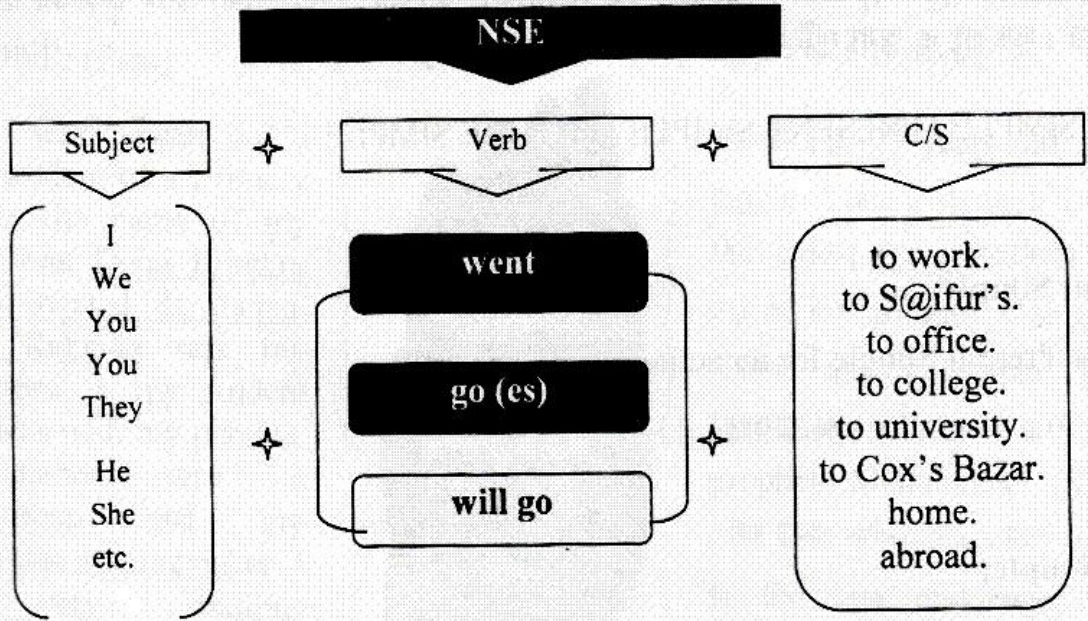
We use Future Simple for any planned or unplanned action in the future.

- ✓ I shall/will go to Kuakata in winter.

Speaking using **SIMPLE TENSES**

Structure Category: One (+): Affirmative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I went to work
I go to work
I will go to work
I learnt English
I learn English
I will learn English, etc...



For example:

I went to work	means - আমি কাজে গিয়েছিলাম।
I go to work	means - আমি কাজে যাই।
I will go to work	means - আমি কাজে যাব।
You went to work	means - তুমি কাজে গিয়েছিলে।
You go to work	means - তুমি কাজে যাও।
You will go to work	means - তুমি কাজে যাবে।
He went to work	means - সে কাজে গিয়েছিল।
He goes to work	means - সে কাজে যায়।
He will go to work	means - সে কাজে যাবে।

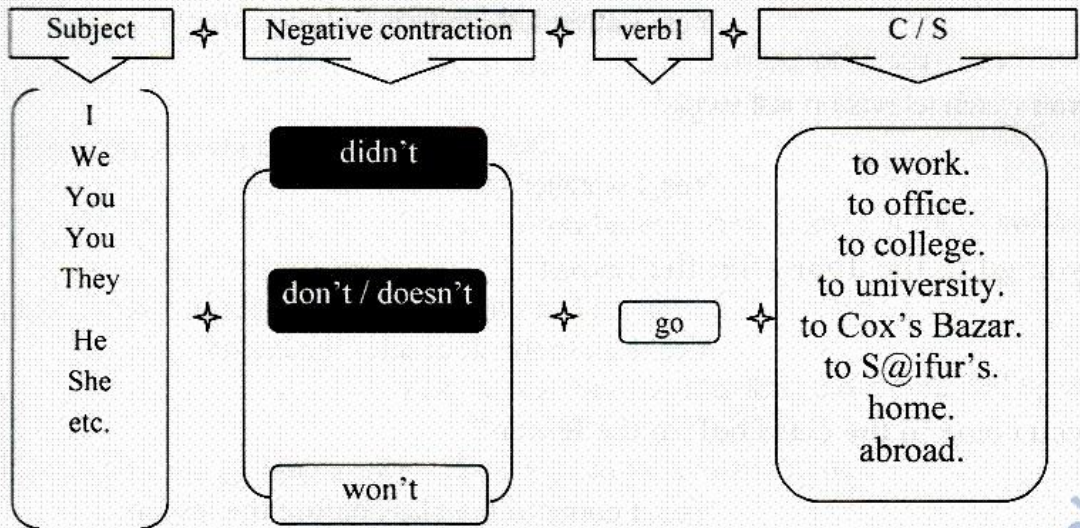
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Speaking using **SIMPLE TENSES**

Structure Category: Two (-) Negative Sentence তৈরী করা যাবে ।

For example: I didn't go to work
I don't go to work
I won't go to work
I didn't learn English
I don't learn English
I won't learn English, etc...

NSE



For example:

I didn't go to work	means - আমি কাজে যাই নি ।
I don't go to work	means - আমি কাজে যাই না ।
I won't go to work	means - আমি কাজে যাব না ।
You didn't go to work	means - তুমি কাজে যাও নি ।
You don't go to work	means - তুমি কাজে যাও না ।
You won't go to work	means - তুমি কাজে যাবে না ।
He didn't go to work	means - সে কাজে যায় নি ।
He doesn't go to work	means - সে কাজে যায় না ।
He won't go to work	means - সে কাজে যাবে না ।

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So

* **Practice Session – NSE 1, 2, 3 & 4**

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

- Did you go to Rapa Plaza yesterday?

Yes, I went to Rapa Plaza yesterday.

- Did you attend language club yesterday?

Yes, I attended language club yesterday.

- Did you watch television last week?

Yes, I watched television last week.

- Do you go to the door after the lesson?

Yes, I go to the door after the lesson.

- Do you come to the class before the lesson?

Yes, I come to the class before the lesson.

- Will you go home after the lesson?

Yes, I'll go home after the lesson.

- Will he be here next lesson?

Yes, he'll be here next lesson.

- Did you come here yesterday?

No, I didn't come here yesterday.

*
Do you remain (বয়ে যাওয়া) here after the lesson?

No, I don't remain here after the lesson, but I go home.

Do you speak Japanese?

No, I don't speak Japanese, but I speak English and Bangla.

Will I come here tomorrow?

No, you won't come here tomorrow.

What can we use instead of (পরিবর্তে) "many" and "much"?

We can use "a lot of" instead of "many" and "much"

Do the Bangladeshi drink a lot of coffee?

No, the Bangladeshi don't drink a lot of coffee.

Do we use our mouths / for both eating and speaking?

Yes, we use our mouths for both eating and speaking.

Do you go to the cinema a lot? Yes, I go to the cinema a lot.

Do you read a lot? Yes, I read a lot.

কোন কিছু আপনার কাছে **obscure** (অস্পষ্ট)
থাকলে, ভয়-লজ্জা-দিধা
না করে, **class-য়েই teacher-কে** জিজ্ঞেস
করে বুঝে নেয়া কিন্তু আপনার অধিকার,
পাওনা এবং দায়িত্ব!!!

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

Enhance (বৃদ্ধি করা) your vocabulary

STEP-ONE

“accept (অ্যাকসেপ্ট)” means গ্রহণ করা।

ঠিক এভাবেই বাকি WORD গুলো PRACTICE করুন।

<p>~ accept(অ্যাকসেপ্ট) v. গ্রহণ করা।</p> <p>~ accuse(অ্যাকিউজ) v. অভিযুক্ত / দোষী করা।</p> <p>~ achieve(অ্যাচীভ) v. অর্জন করা; সফল হওয়া।</p> <p>~ acknowledge (অ্যাকনলেজ) v. প্রাপ্তি স্বীকার করা।</p>	<p>~ acquire(আকোয়াইআর) v. অর্জন করা।</p> <p>~ adapt(অ্যাড্যাপ্ট) v খাপ বাওয়ানো; অভিযোজিত করা। <i>স্বনির্ভর নেওয়া</i></p> <p>~ add v. যুক্ত / সংযুক্ত করা; যোগ করা।</p>	<p>~ address(অ্যাড্রেস) n. & v. ভাষণ / বক্তৃতা দেয়া; পদবি ধরে সম্বোধন করা, ঠিকানা।</p> <p>~ admit (অ্যাডমিট) v. প্রবেশ করতে দেয়া; ভর্তি করা।</p> <p>~ adopt (অ্যাডপ্ট) v. পোষ্যগ্রহণ করা।</p>
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STEP-TWO

I accepted

I accept

I'll accept

NOTE: একই ভাবে All subjects (I থেকে It) দিয়ে দ্রুত বাক্য তৈরি করুন।

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

Enhance your vocabulary

STEP-ONE:

"alarm" means হুঁশিয়ার করা / সংকেত দেয়া; allow(অ্যালো) - অনুমতি দেয়া etc.

→ alter(অল্টার) v.
পরিবর্তন করা।

→ amaze(অ্যামেইজ) v.
বিস্ময়াভিজুত করা।

→ amuse(অ্যামিউজ) v.
মজা করে সময় কাটানো।

→ analyse(অ্যানালাইজ) v.
বিশ্লেষণ করা।

→ announce(অ্যানাউন্স) v.
ঘোষণা করা।

→ annoy(অ্যানয়) v.
বিরক্ত করা; জ্বালাতন করা।

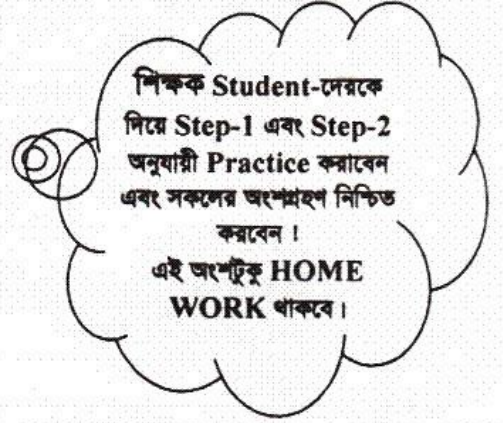
→ answer v.
উত্তর দেয়া; জবাব দেয়া।

→ anticipate(অ্যান্টিসিপেইট) v.
অনুমান করা।

→ apologize(অ্যাপ-ল-জাইজ) v.
আন্তরিকভাবে দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা।

→ appeal(অ্যাপীল) v.
আবেদন বা অনুরোধ করা।

→ appear(অ্যাপীয়ার) v.
দৃশ্যমান হওয়া।



STEP-TWO:

I didn't alter.

I don't alter.

I won't alter.

NOTE: একই ভাবে All subjects (I থেকে It) দিয়ে দ্রুত বাক্য তৈরি করুন।

Essential Words: - গুলো অবশ্যই মুখস্ত করতে হবে কারণ এগুলো সবসময়ই প্রয়োজন হয়।

get up	ঘুম থেকে উঠা
perform(পারফর্ম)	সম্পন্ন করা / কায়েম করা
say prayer	নামাজ পড়া
mosque(মসক্)	মসজিদ
congregation(কংগ্রিগেশন্)	জামাত
walk	হাটা
return (রিটার্ন)	ফিরে আসা
have / take breakfast	নাস্তা খাওয়া
prepare(প্রিপেআর্)	প্রস্তুত হওয়া
lunch	দুপুরের খাবার
ablution(অ্যাবলুশন্)	ওজু
go to bed	বিছানায় যাওয়া
rest	বিশ্রাম নেয়া
watch (ওআচ্)	মনোযোগের সাথে দেখা
chat	খোশ গল্প করা
get together	একত্রিত হওয়া
have dinner / supper	রাতের খাবার খাওয়া
study	পড়াশুনা করা
have a sound sleep	সুগভীর ঘুম দেওয়া
work	কাজ করা
finish	শেষ করা / সম্পন্ন করা
listen	মনোযোগ সহকারে শুনা
have a nap	হাল্কা ঘুমানো

CONVERSATION-ONE

Situational conversation using **Be Verb: Practice in pairs**

Situation-ONE: Meeting someone (কারো সঙ্গে সাক্ষাত)

Q: How are you?

A: I'm fine/ pretty well / quite good (আপনি এদের যে কোন একটা ব্যবহার করুন)

Q: Are you a student?

A: Of-course/Certainly, I'm (a student).

No, I'm not a student, but I'm a businessman / I do a job.

Q: Where are you studying?

A: I'm studying at _____.

Q: Which subject are you studying?

A: I'm studying in _____. (Subject)

Q: What's your favourite colour?

A: Well, my favourite colour's _____, / colours are _____.

Q: What's your favourite sport?

A: I love/enjoy playing _____ and watching _____.

Q: Who's your favourite actor?

A: I'm fond of _____, / I'm a fan of _____, / I like _____.

Practice the dialogues again and again (বার বার চর্চা করুন।)

Conversation Practice

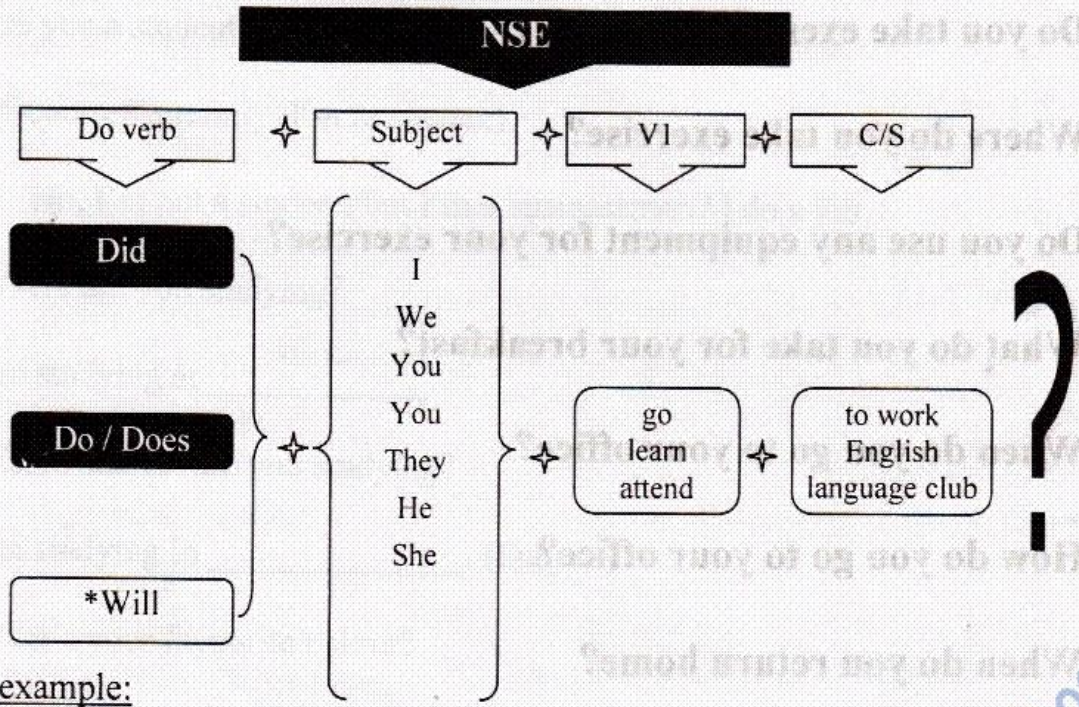
নীচের প্রশ্নগুলো প্রথমে Pair Practice করতে হবে। শিক্ক পরে One-by-one সামনে
হুকবেন এবং শিক্ষার্থীরাই নীচের প্রশ্নগুলো থেকে তাকে প্রশ্ন করবে এবং সে উত্তর দিবে।

- ✓ When do you get up?
- ✓ Do you say your Fajar prayer?
- ✓ Do you take exercise regularly?
- ✓ Where do you take exercise?
- ✓ Do you use any equipment for your exercise?
- ✓ What do you take for your breakfast?
- ✓ When do you go to your office?
- ✓ How do you go to your office?
- ✓ When do you return home?
- ✓ Do you take a nap after returning home?
- ✓ What do you do in the evening?
- ✓ Do you watch television in the evening?
- ✓ When do you go to bed?

Speaking using SIMPLE TENSES

Structure Category: Three (?): Affirmative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Did I go to work?
Do I go to work?
Will I go to work?
Did I learn English?
Do I learn English?
Will I learn English? etc...



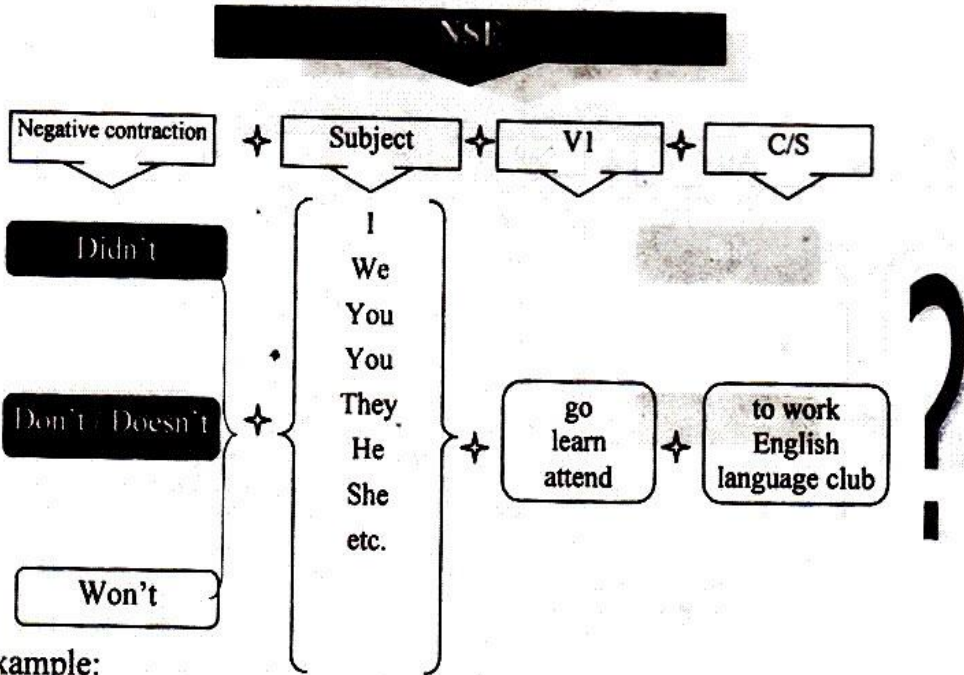
For example:

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Did I go to work? | means আমি কি কাজে গিয়েছিলাম? |
| Do I go to work? | means আমি কি কাজে যাই? |
| Will I go to work? | means আমি কি কাজে যাব? |
| Did you go to work? | means তুমি কি কাজে গিয়েছিলে? |
| Do you go to work? | means তুমি কি কাজে যাও? |
| Will you go to work? | means তুমি কি কাজে যাবে? |
| Did he go to work? | means সে কি কাজে গিয়েছিল? |
| Does he go to work? | means সে কি কাজে যায়? |
| Will he go to work? | means সে কি কাজে যাবে? |

Speaking using **SIMPLE TENSES**

Structure Category: Four (?-) Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: **Didn't I go to work?**
Don't I go to work?
Won't I go to work?
Didn't I learn English?
Don't I learn English?
Won't I learn English? etc...

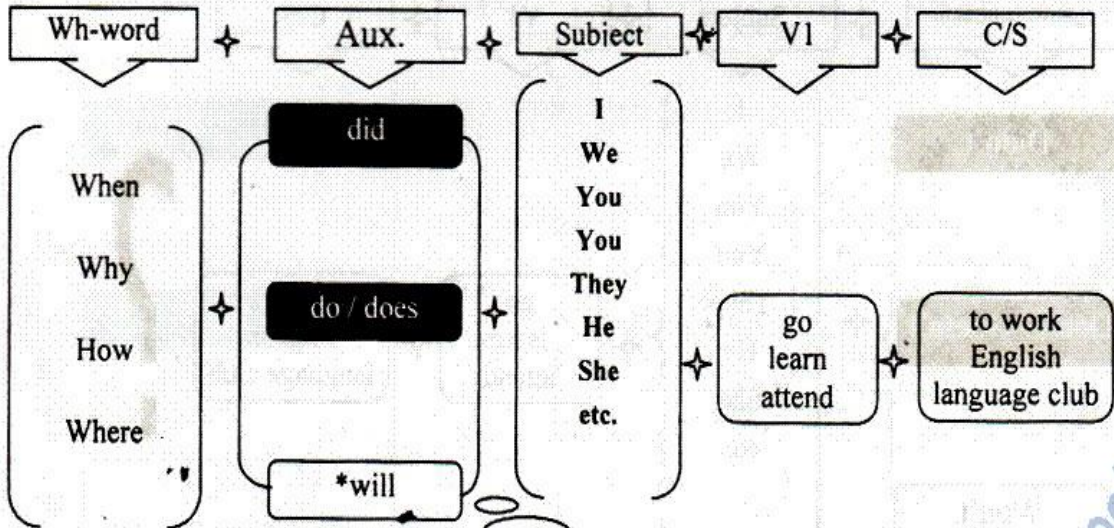


Speaking using **SIMPLE TENSES**

Structure Category: Five: - Do verb- এর আগে WH Word ব্যবহার করে Affirmative question করা যাবে।

For example: When did I go to work?
When do I go to work?
When will I go to work?
Where did I learn English?
Where do I learn English?
Where will I learn English? etc...

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন, যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

For example:

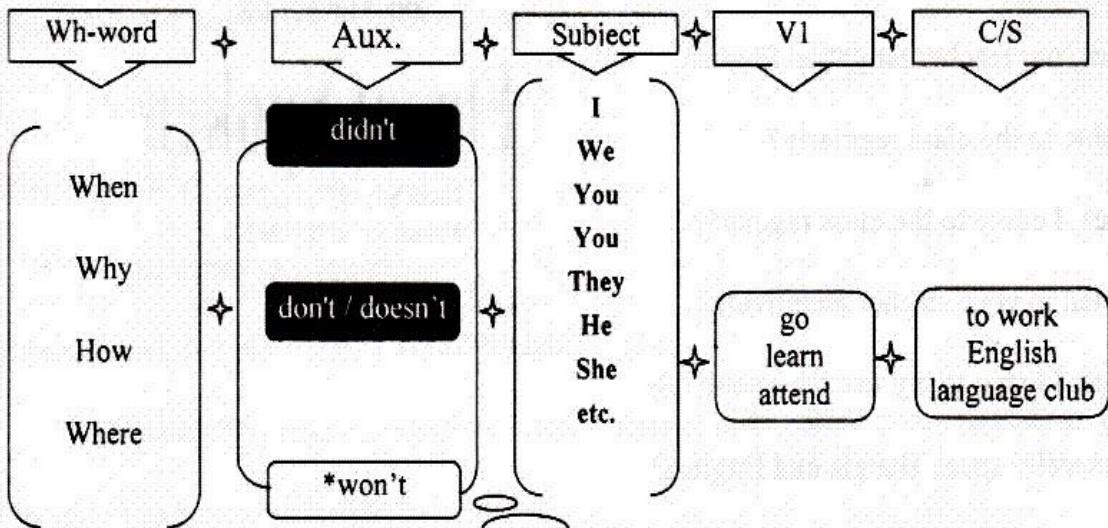
When did you go to work? means তুমি কখন কাজে গিয়েছিলে?
When do you go to work? means তুমি কখন কাজে যাও?
When will you go to work? means তুমি কখন কাজে যাবে?

Speaking using **SIMPLE TENSES**

Structure Category: Six: - Do verb- এর আগে WH Word ব্যবহার করে Negative question করা যাবে।

For example: When didn't I go to work?
When don't I go to work?
When won't I go to work?
How didn't I learn English?
How don't I learn English?
How won't I learn English? etc...

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন, যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

For example:

When didn't he go to work?

means সে কখন কাজে যায়নি?

When doesn't she go to work?

means কখন সে কাজে যায় না?

When won't he go to work?

means সে কখন কাজে যাবে না?

Practice Session – NSE 3, 4, 5 & 6

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Did you come to the last class?

Yes, I came to the last class.

Did you speak in English in the last class?

Yes, I spoke in English in the last class.

Did your teacher teach you English?

Yes, our teacher taught us English.

Do you come to the class regularly?

Yes, I come to the class regularly

Do you listen to your teacher attentively?

Yes, I listen to my teacher attentively.

Do you generally speak Bangla and English?

Yes, I generally speak Bangla and English.

Will you be a fluent speaker?

Yes, I'll be a fluent (অনর্গল) speaker.

How will you be a **Fluent Speaker**?

I'll be a **Fluent Speaker** after doing **Fluent Spoken** course.

Do you always do what (যা/যেটা) you promise (প্রতিজ্ঞা করা) to do?

Yes, I always do what I promise to do.

No, I don't always do what I promise to do.

To improve your Pronunciation
and Fluency do:

Fluent Spoken

Faruk Sir: 01712 222 959

Mehedi Sir: 01717 056 529

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? I prefer...

Do the English generally prefer coffee?

No, the English don't generally prefer coffee, but they generally prefer tea.

What will you do after this course?

I will attend Fluent Spoken Course after this course.

Where did you sit during the last lesson? I sat... during the last lesson.

What did you eat for your lunch yesterday?

I ate some ... for my lunch yesterday.

What time did you leave home to come here today?

I left home at... to come here today.

What time will you go to bed tonight?

I'll go to bed at... tonight.

What will you do before going to bed tonight?

I'll watch TV, read a magazine, drink a glass of milk before going to bed tonight.

Why didn't she come yesterday?

She didn't come yesterday because she didn't have any class yesterday.

Why don't you come to the class everyday?

I don't come to the class everyday because my class holds three days a week only.

When won't you come to the class?

I won't come to the class on Friday.

Enhance your vocabulary

Present form (V ₁)	(V ₂)	(V ₃)
Leave (কোন স্থান) ত্যাগ করা	left	left
Smell গন্ধ নেয়া	smelt	smelt
Learn শেখা	learnt	learnt
Send পাঠানো	sent	sent
Know জানা	knew	known
Hang ঝুলানো / ঝুলা	hung	hung
Buy কেনা / ক্রয় করা	bought	bought
Shake(শেইক) ঝাঁকানো / কাঁপানো	shook	shaken
Think চিন্তা করা	thought	thought
Read পড়া	read	read
Meet দেখা করা / সাক্ষাত করা	met	met
Feel অনুভব করা	felt	felt
Hear শুনা	heard	heard
Hold(হোল্ড) ধরা / অনুষ্ঠিত হওয়া	held	held
Bring আনা	brought	brought
Go যাওয়া	went	gone
Say বলা	said	said
Teach শিখানো	taught	taught

Enhance your vocabulary

STEP-ONE:

“assure” means নিশ্চয়তা দেয়া; **attach** - সংযুক্ত করা etc.

- assure(অ্যাশুর) v. নিশ্চয়তা দেয়া; নিশ্চিত করে বলা।	→ attract(অ্যাট্রাক্ট)v. আকর্ষণ করা।
- attach(অ্যাটাচ) v. সংযুক্ত করা।	→ avoid(অ্যাভয়েড) v. এড়ানো; এড়িয়ে যাওয়া / চলা
- attack v. আক্রমণ করা।	→ awake (অ্যাওয়েইক) v. জাগা বা জাগানো।
- attempt v. কোন কাজ করার চেষ্টা করা; উদ্যত হওয়া।	→ award(অ্যাওআ(র)ড) v. প্রদান করা / পুরস্কৃত করা।
- attend v. উপস্থিত হওয়া	→ ban v. নিষিদ্ধ ঘোষণা করা।
	→ bargain(বার(র)গেইন) v. দর কষাকষি করা।

STEP-TWO:

Did I assure? means আমি কি নিশ্চয়তা দিয়েছিলাম?

Do I assure? means আমি কি নিশ্চয়তা দেই?

Will I assure? means আমি কি নিশ্চয়তা দেব?

NOTE: একই ভাবে All subjects (I থেকে I) দিয়ে দ্রুত বাক্য তৈরি করুন।

শিক্ষক Student-
দেরকে দিয়ে Step-1
এবং Step-2 অনুযায়ী
Practice করাবেন
এবং সকলের অংশগ্রহণ
নিশ্চিত করবেন।

Enhance your vocabulary

STEP-ONE:

Build means বাধা দেওয়া

→ build (বিল্ড) v. বাধা দেয়া।	→ break v. ভেঙ্গে ফেলা।	→ brush v. ব্রাশ করা / মাজা।
→ blow (ব্লো) v. প্রবাহিত হওয়া।	→ breathe (ব্রীদ) v. শ্বাস নেয়া বা ফেলা।	→ build v. নির্মাণ / তৈরী করা।
→ boil (বয়েল) v. ফুটানো বা সিদ্ধ করা।	→ breed (ব্রীড) v. উৎপাদন করা; ঘটানো।	→ burn v. পোড়ানো / জালানো।
→ borrow (বরো) v. ধার বা কর্জ করা।	→ bring (ব্রিং) v. আনা; আনয়ন করা।	→ burst (বার্‌স্ট) v. ফাটা; বিস্ফোরিত হওয়া।
→ bother (বদার) v. বিরক্ত করা।	→ broadcast (ব্রডকাস্ট) v. সম্প্রচার করা।	

জরুরী পরামর্শ:

IELTS Speaking এবং Listening-এ 7⁺ পেতে

অবশ্যই করে ফেলুন:

Fluent Spoken কোর্সটি

আরও জানতে:

নজরুল স্যার - 01724 999 888

ফারুক স্যার - 01712 222 959

Keep Talking

WHAT DO YOU DO EVERYDAY?

Speak using present simple

Assalamu-alaikum,

Well, this is (আপনার নাম) _____.

I will try to speak out about "What I do everyday"

I get up early in the morning everyday.

I brush my teeth, wash my face and take ablution.

Then, I perform Fajar prayer at home/in the mosque.

I do some morning exercise.

After that, I go to _____ at _____ am.

I take rest for a few minutes and _____.

And finally, I start working at 9 am.

Thanks for your patient hearing.

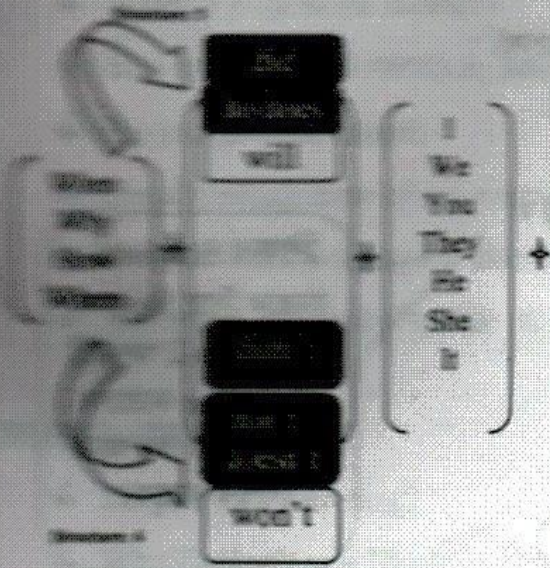
NOTE: এ ভাবে আপনি প্রতিদিন যা করেন সেগুলো বলতে থাকুন।

এই Presentation- পূর্বের পাতার KEY WORD- গুলো দিয়ে তৈরী। সতুরাং ছাত্রদেরকে দিয়ে অবশ্যই উপস্থাপন করাতে হবে, কারণ এই Presentationটি সঠিকভাবে করতে পারলেই তারা Past, Present এবং Future সম্পর্কে Fluently কথা বলতে পারবে - ইন্শা আল্লাহ

Speaking Using Simple Tenses

“আমি কখনো কখনো ভীষণ মনোহীন হই।”

কিন্তু কখনো কখনো:



confine v.
সীমাবদ্ধ করা, কয়েকস্থ করা।

confirm(কনফার্ম) v.
সুনিশ্চিত প্রমাণ করা।

conflict(কনফ্লিক্ট) v.
লড়াই/সংঘাত করা।

confound(কনফাউন্ড) v.
ভ্রান্তভূমি হওয়া বা করা।

confuse(কনফিউজ) v.
হতভিম করা।

connect(কনেক্ট) v.
সংযুক্ত করা।

consider(কনসিডার) v.
বিবেচনা করা।

consist(কনসিস্ট অব) of v. গঠিত হওয়া।

construct(কনস্ট্রাক্ট) v.
নির্মাণ করা।

consult(কনসাল্ট) v.
উপদেশ চাওয়া।

contact(কন্ট্যাক্ট) v.
যোগাযোগ করা।

contain(কন্টেইন) v.
ধারণ করা।

continue(কন্টিনিউ) v.
চলতে থাকা / চালিয়ে যাওয়া।

Enhance your vocabulary

STEP-ONE:

“charge[চার্জ] v.” means কাউকে অভিযুক্ত করা।

→ charge[চার্জ] v.

কাউকে অভিযুক্ত করা।

→ chase(চেইস) v..

তাড়া করা; ধাওয়া করা।

→ cheat(চীট) v..

ঠকানো; প্রতারণা করা।

→ check v..

কোনো কিছু সঠিক কিনা
পরীক্ষা করে দেখা।

→ chew(চু) v.

চিবানো

→ choose(চুইস) v.

বেছে নেয়া; পছন্দ করা

→ chop(চপ) v.

টুকরো টুকরো করা।

→ claim(ক্লেইম) v.

দাবি করা।

→ clap(ক্লাপ) v.

করতালি দেয়া।

→ clear v.

স্বচ্ছ করা।

→ click v.

ক্লিক বা টিক শব্দ করা; ঐ
ধরনের শব্দ।

→ climb(ক্লাইম) v.

আরোহন করা।

→ collapse(কল্যাপ্স)

v.

পতিত হওয়া।

→ collect(কালেক্ট) v.

সংগ্রহ করা।

STEP-TWO:

When did I charge?

When do I charge?

When will I charge?

শিক্ষক Student-
দেরকে দিয়ে Step-1
এবং Step-2 অনুযায়ী
Practice করাবেন
এবং সকলের অংশগ্রহণ
নিশ্চিত করবেন।

Talking

Practice this questions in Pairs

TOPIC - FAMILY

- ↓ Tell me something about your family members.
- ↓ Usually how much time do you spend with your family?
- ↓ What is your mother's profession?
- ↓ In your family, who goes to purchase (ক্রয় করা) things?
- ↓ Do your parents arrange birthday parties for you?

TOPIC - HOME DISTRICT

- ↓ Where's your home district?
- ↓ How often (কত দিন পরপর) do you go to your home district?
- ↓ Do you go there alone?
- ↓ Usually which time of the year you prefer to be there?
- ↓ Do you want to take your friends to your hometown? Why or why not?
- ↓ Tell about a legend (কিংবদন্তী) of your home district?

TOPIC - TRAVELING

- ↓ Do you like traveling?
- ↓ Why do/don't you like traveling? *২০১৫ বিদেশ*
- ↓ Why do you want to travel to new places? *ফটো নিয়ে*
- ↓ How many places have you been to? *যাঁচিক, ক.*
- ↓ Name one place which you want to visit next time.

TOPIC - ANIMALS

- ↓ Do you like animals?
- ↓ Which are your favourite animals?
- ↓ Why are these favourite to you?
- ↓ Where do you go to see these and usually when?
- ↓ Have you ever been to Zoo to see your favourite animals?
- ↓ Did you go there alone?
- ↓ Which animal do you like to get as a pet?

TOPIC - FUTURE PLAN

- ↓ Tell me about your future plan.
- ↓ Is "Future plan" important?
- ↓ Who helps you to make your dream happen?

TOPIC - AROUND YOU

- ↓ Where do you live?
- ↓ What are the problems in the area in which you live?
- ↓ Where would you like to build your future house?

TOPIC - FESTIVALS

- ↓ What do you understand by "Festivals"?
- ↓ What are major (ম্যাজর - বড় ধরণের) "National festivals" in your country?
- ↓ Mention a favourite festival of yours?
- ↓ Do you like surprise parties?

SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

Role play: TWO FRIENDS ARE TALKING ABOUT LEARNING ENGLISH AT S@ifur's.

PLAY THE ROLE IN PAIRS

Abeer: Hello, Mijan, how are you?

Mijan: Hi, Abeer, I'm fine, thanks, and you?

Abeer: Great, thanks. Nice meeting you here.

Mijan: Me too, by the way, what are you doing here?

Abeer: Well, I need to improve my English skills, and everybody knows, S@ifur's is the best institute in Bangladesh to master (আয়ত্ত্ব করা) English.

Mijan: You are absolutely right! And, what courses are you doing?

Abeer: Well, now I'm doing Natur@l Spoken and Writing course, after that, I'll do Fluent Spoken and finally, I will attend IELTS.

Mijan: Hmm (হুমম), it's a smart decision; I believe you will be an excellent user of English after all these courses.

Abeer: Yes, and this will boost up (উন্নতি সাধন করা) my education and career.

Mijan: That's for sure. But remember, you must attend language clubs regularly and don't miss any class.

Abeer: Definitely, umm (আমম), Mijan, it's time we split / let's leave (চল বিদায় নিই).

Mijan: Sure, It was lovely talking to you. See you again. Bye.

Abeer: Good bye.

শিক্ষক - Pair Practice-এর মাধ্যমে Conversation করাবেন, যাতে শিক্ষার্থীরা English-এ Communicate করতে পারে।

SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

Role play: Conversation between two friends about a recent trip.

Abeer: Hi, Eekra how are you?

Eekra: I'm great. And you!

Abeer: I came to know that you went to the sea beach last week, right?

Eekra: Yeah, it's right and it was fun.

Abeer: How was your trip to the beach?

Eekra: Fantastic (চমৎকার).

Abeer: So where did you have lunch? At that Burger Palace (বার্গার প্যালেস), right?

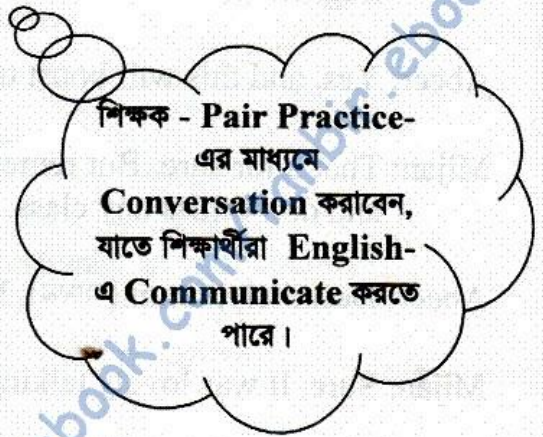
Eekra: No, we just had a roadside picnic to save time. We carried some sandwiches.

Abeer: Wow! You're so organized (পরিপাটি / গোছাল).

Eekra: I guess.

Abeer: Nice to see you here!

Eekra: Me too!



Presentation on past activities

TOPIC: WHAT DID YOU DO YESTERDAY?
(Speak using past simple)

Assalamuaalaikum,

How are you? Well, thank you very much.

This is (আপনার নাম) _____.

I am here to share my feelings (মতামত) about "What I did yesterday".

I got up early in the morning yesterday.

I brushed my teeth, washed my face and took ablution (অ্যাবলুশন).

After that, I performed Fajar prayer at home/in the mosque.

And then, I did some morning exercise. I went to office at 8:40 am. I took rest for a few minutes and had a cup of tea.

Finally, I started working at 9 am.

Thanks for your patient hearing.

NOTE: এ ভাবে আপনি গতকাল যা করেছিলেন সেগুলো বলতে থাকুন

**Do Fluent Spoken
achieve
Fantastic Fluency**

NSP-3rdEd10-10 # 007

Speaking using

CONTINUOUS TENSES

CHAPTER – THREE

“Continuous Tense”- গঠন করতে হয় BE verb (aux) এর পরে মূল verb এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ করে।

Forms of BE verb (aux):

Be verb
was / were অতীত
am / is / are বর্তমান
shall / will* be ভবিষ্যৎ

* ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থে BE VERB-কে ব্যবহার করতে হলে shall / will দিয়ে প্রকাশ করতে হয়।

Past Continuous

I was speaking (আমি কথা বলছিলাম।)

Present Continuous

I am speaking (আমি কথা বলছি।)

Future Continuous

I will be speaking (আমি কথা বলতে থাকব।)

GRAMMAR TIPS:

When do we use the Present Continuous Tense?

We use the Present Continuous Tense for a continuous action that we are doing now.

Give me an example, please!

I am speaking English now.

When do we use the Past Continuous Tense?

We use the Past Continuous Tense for a continuous action that we were doing in the past.

Give me an example, please!

I was speaking English yesterday.

When do we use the Future Continuous Tense?

We use the Future Continuous Tense for a continuous action in the future.

Give me an example, please!

I will be working all day long tomorrow.

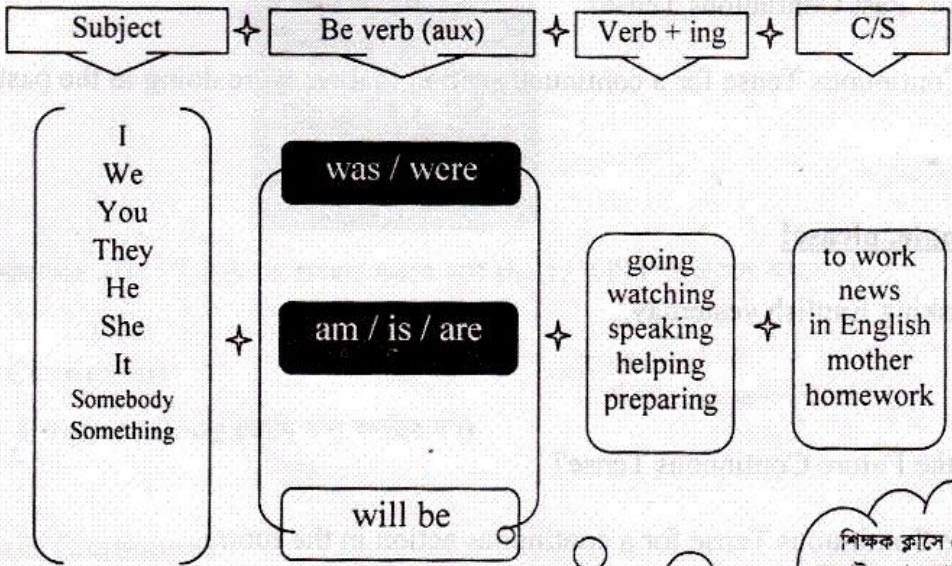
Speaking using

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: One (+): Affirmative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I was going to work.	I was learning English.
I'm going to work.	I'm learning English.
I will be going to work.	I will be learning English.
etc...	

NSE



For example:

I was going to work
I'm going to work
I'll be going to work

means আমি কাজে যাচ্ছিলাম।
means আমি কাজে যাচ্ছি।
means আমি কাজে যেতে থাকবো।

You were going to work
You're going to work
You'll be going to work

means তুমি কাজে যাচ্ছিলে।
means তুমি কাজে যাচ্ছ।
means তুমি কাজে যেতে থাকবে।

He was going to work
He's going to work
He'll be going to work

means সে কাজে যাচ্ছিল।
means সে কাজে যাচ্ছে।
means সে কাজে যেতে থাকবে।

শিক্ষক ক্রমে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

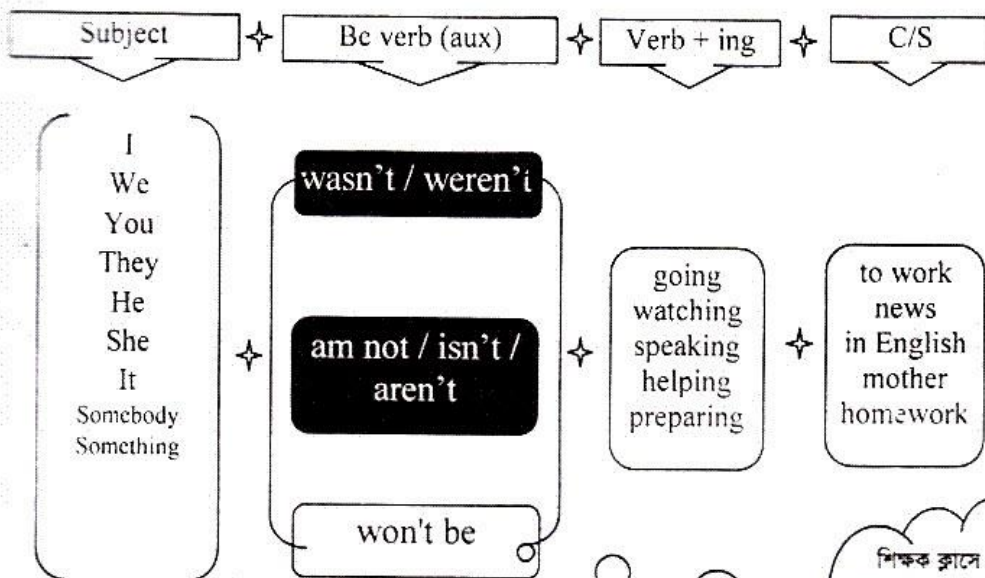
Speaking using

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: Two (-): Negative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I wasn't going to work. I wasn't learning Hindi.
 I'm not going to work. I'm not learning Hindi.
 I won't be going to work. I won't be learning Hindi.
 etc...

NSE



For example:

I wasn't going to work	means আমি কাজে যাচ্ছিলাম না।
I'm not going to work	means আমি কাজে যাচ্ছি না।
I won't be going to work	means আমি কাজে যেতে থাকবো না।
You weren't going to work	means তুমি কাজে যাচ্ছিলে না।
You aren't going to work	means তুমি কাজে যাচ্ছ না।
You won't be going to work	means তুমি কাজে যেতে থাকবে না।
He wasn't going to work	means সে কাজে যাচ্ছিল না।
He isn't going to work	means সে কাজে যাচ্ছে না।
He won't be going to work	means সে কাজে যেতে থাকবে না।

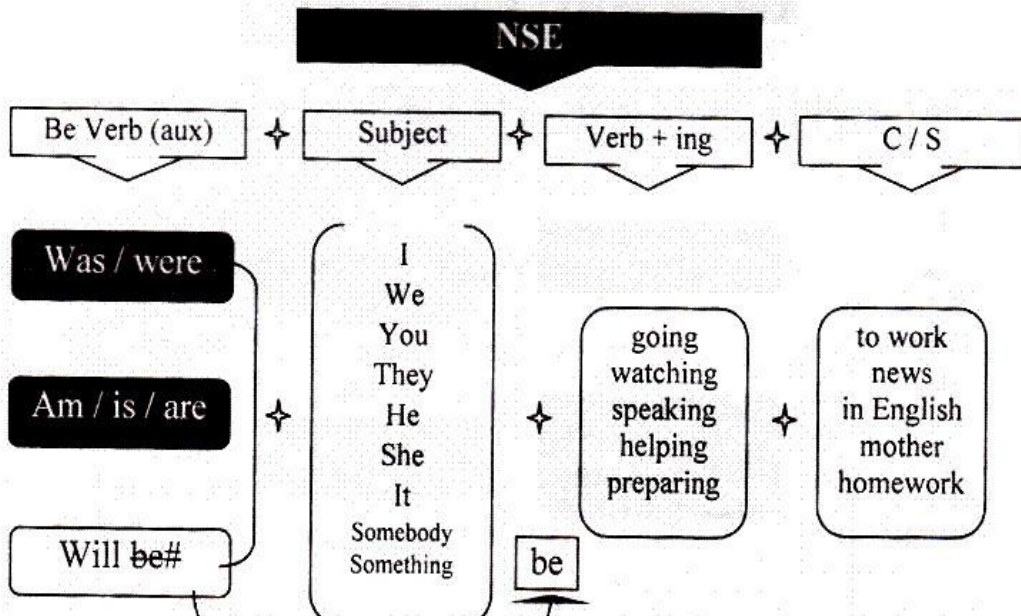
শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

Speaking using

CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: Three (?): Affirmative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Was I going to work? Was I learning English?
 Am I going to work? Am I learning English?
 Will I be going to work? Will I be learning English?
 etc...



be comes after subject.

For example:

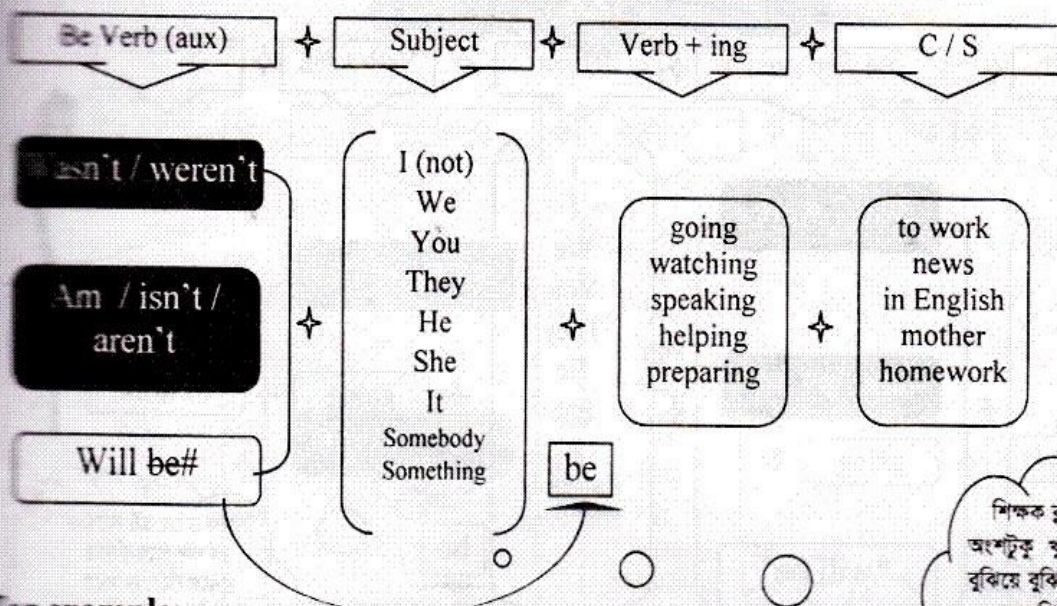
- Was I going to work? means আমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছিলাম?
- Am I going to work? means আমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছি?
- Will I be going to work? means আমি কি কাজে যেতে থাকবো?
- Were you going to work? means তুমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছিলে?
- Are you going to work? means তুমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছে?
- Will you be going to work? means তুমি কি কাজে যেতে থাকবে?
- Was he going to work? means সে কি কাজে যাচ্ছিল?
- Is he going to work? means সে কি কাজে যাচ্ছে?
- Will he be going to work? means সে কি কাজে যেতে থাকবে?

Speaking using CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: Four (?-): Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Wasn't I going to work? Wasn't I learning English?
Am I not going to work? Am I not learning English?
Won't I be going to work? Won't I be learning English?
etc...

NSE



For example:

Wasn't I going to work?	means আমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছিলাম না?
Am I not going to work?	means আমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছি না?
Won't I be going to work?	means আমি কি কাজে যেতে থাকবো না?
Weren't you going to work?	means তুমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছিলে না?
Aren't you going to work?	means তুমি কি কাজে যাচ্ছ না?
Won't you be going to work?	means তুমি কি কাজে যেতে থাকবে না?
Wasn't he going to work?	means সে কি কাজে যাচ্ছিল না?
Isn't he going to work?	means সে কি কাজে যাচ্ছে না?
Won't he be going to work?	means সে কি কাজে যেতে থাকবে না?

শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

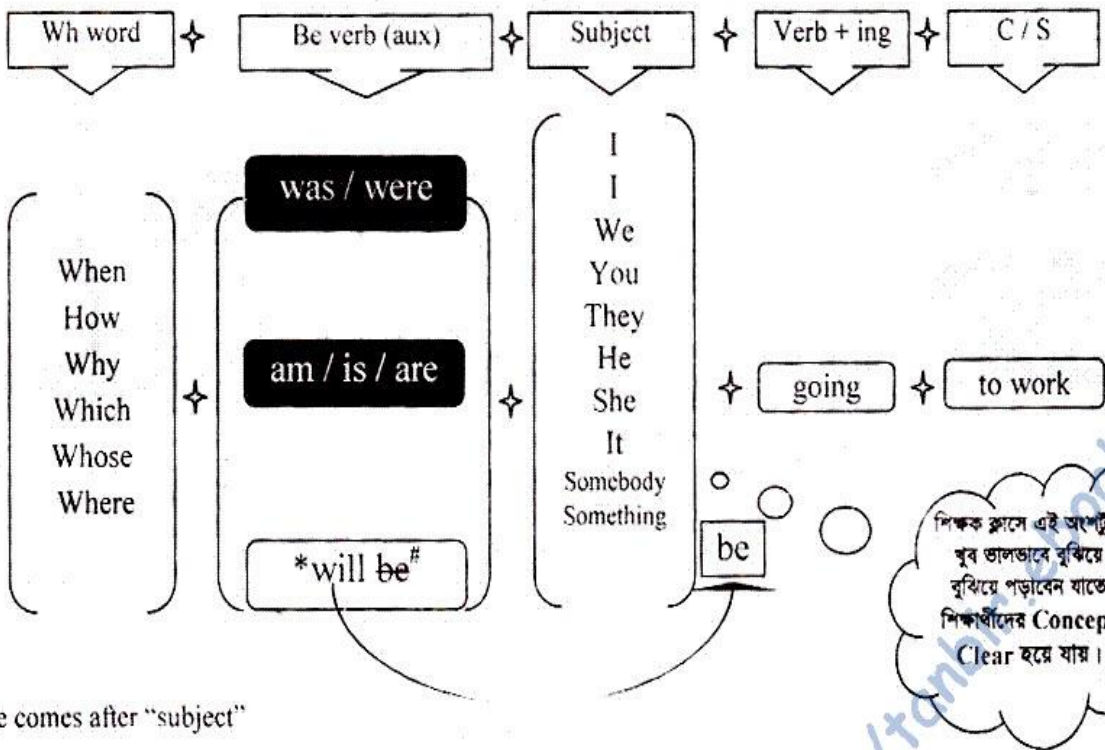
Saifur's Natur@l Spoken

Speaking using **CONTINUOUS TENSES**

Structure Category: FIVE: - Be verb- এর আগে WH Word ব্যবহার করে Affirmative question করা যাবে।

For example: When was I going to work?	How was I learning English?
When am I going to work?	How am I learning English?
When will I be going to work?	How will I be learning English?
etc...	

NSE



For example:

When was he going to work? means সে কখন কাজে যাচ্ছিল?

When is he going to work? means সে কখন কাজে যাচ্ছে?

When will he be going to work? means সে কখন কাজে যেতে থাকবে?

Speaking using

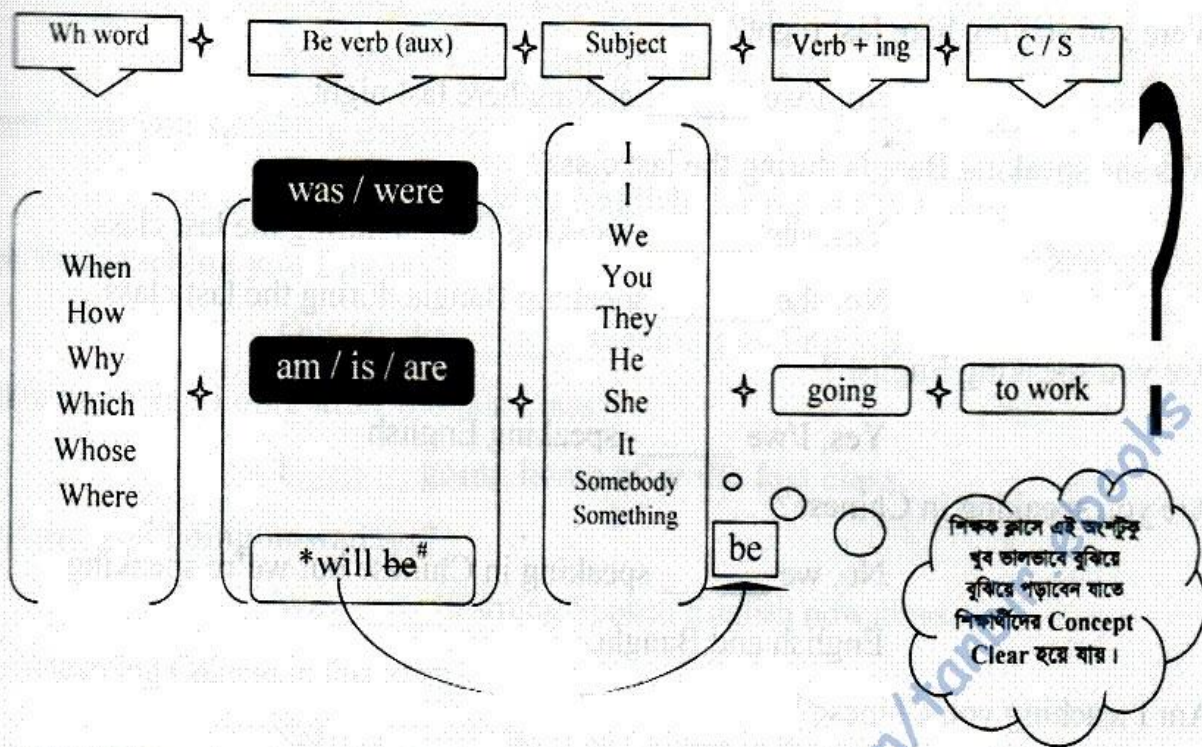
CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: Six: - Be verb- এর আগে WH Word ব্যবহার করে Negative question

করা যাবে।

For example: When wasn't I going to work? How wasn't I learning English?
 When am I not going to work? How am I not learning English?
 When won't I be going to work? How won't I be learning English?
 etc...

NSE



For example:

When wasn't he going to work? means সে কখন কাজে যাচ্ছিল না?
 When isn't he going to work? means সে কখন কাজে যাচ্ছে না?
 When won't he be going to work? means সে কখন কাজে যেতে থাকবে না?

Practice Session – NSE 1-6

Pair Practice (in rotation) (পালক্রমে):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Instruction: শিক্ষার্থীরা **Subject** অনুসারে উপযুক্ত **Be verb** ব্যবহার করে

Practice করবে।

Was it raining while you were coming to S@ifur's today?

Yes, it _____ raining while I was coming to S@ifur's today.

No, it _____ raining while I was coming to S@ifur's today.

Were you staying here last night?

No, I/we _____ staying here last night.

Was she speaking Bangla during the last class?

Yes, she _____ speaking Bangla during the last class.

No, she _____ speaking Bangla during the last class.

Are you speaking English?

Yes, I/we _____ speaking English

Are you speaking in Chinese?

No, we _____ speaking in Chinese but we're speaking English and Bangla.

Am I teaching you Chinese?

No, you _____ teaching us Chinese but you're teaching us English.

Wasn't she going home after the last class?

No, she _____ going home after the last class.

Yes, she _____ going home after the last class.

Wasn't you speaking Bangla during the last class?

No, we _____ speaking Bangla during the last class.

Yes, we _____ speaking Bangla during the last class.

Wasn't your parents giving you enough time in your childhood?

No, my parents _____ giving me enough time in my childhood.

Yes, my parents _____ giving me enough time in my childhood.

Am I not teaching you English?

No, you _____ teaching us English.

Yes, you _____ teaching us English.

Wasn't they sitting in front of you?

No, they _____ sitting in front of us.

Yes, they _____ sitting in front of us.

When were you speaking English?

I _____ speaking English during the last class.

Who was teaching you English?

Our teacher _____ teaching us English.

Where were you going after the last class?

I _____ going home after the last class.

What are you doing nowadays?

We _____ learning Spoken English nowadays.

Who is learning Chinese in this room?

Nobody _____ learning Chinese in this room.

When will we be going home?

We _____ going home after the class.

What'll you be doing after the course?

We _____ doing Natur@l Fluent Spoken after this course.

We _____ doing that to develop our English skill further.

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

STEP-ONE

শিক্ষক Student-
দেরকে দিয়ে Step-1
Practice করাবেন

“cover” means ঢেকে দেওয়া, “crack”(ক্র্যাক)- ফাটল ধরা etc.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>→ cover v.
ঢেকে দেয়া।</p> <p>→ crack v.
ফাটল ধরা।</p> <p>→ crash (ক্র্যাশ) v.
বিধবস্ত হওয়া।</p> <p>→ create (ক্রিয়েট) v.
সৃষ্টি করা।</p> <p>→ criticise (ক্রিটিকাইজ) v.
সমালোচনা করা।</p> <p>→ cross v.
পার হওয়া।</p> <p>→ crush (ক্রাশ) v.
চাপ দিয়ে ভাঙ্গা।</p> <p>→ cry v.
কাঁদা; আর্তনাদ করা।</p> <p>→ cut v.
কাটা; কেটে ফেলা।</p> <p>→ damage (ডেমেইজ) v.
ক্ষতি হওয়া / করা।</p> <p>→ dance v.
নৃত্য করা; নাচা।</p> <p>→ deny (ডিনাই) v.
সত্য স্বীকার না করা; অস্বীকার করা।</p> <p>→ depend (on) (ডিপেন্ড অন) v.
নির্ভর / অবলম্বন করা।</p> | <p>→ depress v.
বিষাদগ্রস্ত করা; মন খারাপ করা।</p> <p>→ derive (ডেরাইভ) v.
আহরণ করা।</p> <p>→ describe (ডেসক্রাইব) v.
বর্ণনা করা / দেয়া।</p> <p>→ desert (ডেসার্ট) v.
পরিত্যাগ করা।</p> <p>→ deserve (ডিঝার্ব) v.
(কাজ, আচরণ, গুণাবলী ইত্যাদির কারণে)
উপযুক্ত হওয়া; কোন কিছু পাওয়ার যোগ্য
হওয়া।</p> <p>→ design v.
তৈরি করা; নকশা করা।</p> <p>→ desire (ডিঝাইআর্) v.
ইচ্ছা করা; আকাঙ্ক্ষা করা।</p> <p>→ destroy (ডেসট্রয়) v.
ধ্বংস করা।</p> <p>→ determine (ডিটারমিন) v.
দৃঢ় সিদ্ধান্ত করা;
দৃঢ় সংকল্প করা।</p> <p>→ develop (ডেভেলপ) v.
উন্নতি করা।</p> <p>→ devote (ডেভোট) v.
নিজেকে কোনো কিছুতে নিয়োজিত করা।</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Self-Practice - জড়তা দূর করতে নিজে নিজে চর্চা করুন

আমাদের page এ দেয়া শব্দগুলো দিয়ে চর্চা করুন

For example: Describing

Step ONE:

I was describing	means আমি বর্ণনা করছিলাম।
I am describing	means আমি বর্ণনা করছি।
I will be describing	means আমি বর্ণনা করতে থাকব।
You were describing	means তুমি বর্ণনা করছিলে।
You are describing	means তুমি বর্ণনা করছ।
You will be describing	means তুমি বর্ণনা করতে থাকবে।
He was describing	means সে বর্ণনা করছিল।
He is describing	means সে বর্ণনা করছে।
He will be describing	means সে বর্ণনা করতে থাকবে।

Step TWO:

I was describing
I am describing
I will be describing

NOTE:

১. একই ভাবে All subjects (I থেকে It) দিয়ে দ্রুত বাক্য তৈরি করুন।
২. একই ভাবে all six categories – NSE 1-6 of Continuous Tense চর্চা করুন.

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

KEEP TALKING

Practice in PAIRS (in rotation)

Answer with Present Continuous

- What's your mother doing at this moment?
- Where are you living at present?
- Who is asking you question at this moment?
- What are you doing to protect the environment?
- What's the person on your right side wearing?
- Who's sitting next to you?
- What is your teacher doing now?
- Why are you learning English?

Answer with Past Continuous

- What were you doing last night?
- Were you speaking English during the last class with each other?
- Was the teacher teaching you how to speak in English?
- Where were you living seven years ago?
- What were you doing during the news last night?
- How were you coming to class today?
- When were you taking your lunch yesterday?

Answer with Future Continuous

- What will you be doing after this class?
- When will you be going for shopping next?
- What will you be doing next weekend?
- Where will you be going on your next vacation?
- When will you be eating next?
- What job will you be looking for after your studies?
- What will you be doing after this course?
- What will you be doing in the language club?

Speaking using **PERFECT TENSES**

CHAPTER-FOUR

We use HAVE verb for perfect tenses. এক্ষেত্রে *Have verb* এর পরে মূল verb এর past participle (V₃) রূপ ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Forms of HAVE verb

HAVE Verb
Had Past
Have / Has Present
*Shall / Will Have Future

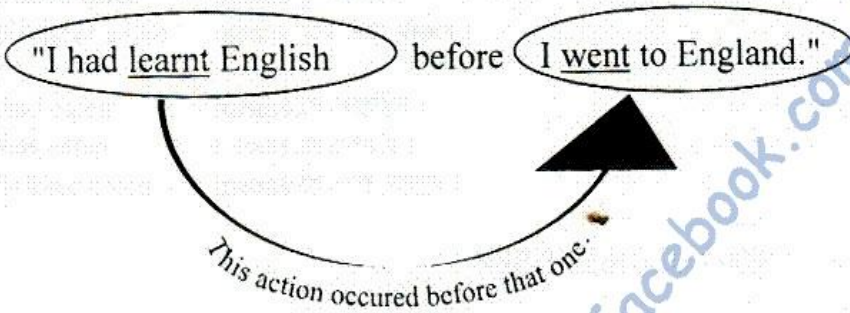
* অবশ্যই অর্থে HAVE VERB-কে ব্যবহার করতে হলে "shall / will" দিয়ে প্রকাশ করতে হয়।

Question & Answer

When do we use Past Perfect Tense?

We use Past Perfect Tense for two actions occurred in the past one before the other.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE:



What's the difference between past simple and present perfect?

The difference between Past Simple and Present Perfect is that we use the Past Simple when the action is finished and the time is finished, whilst (অন্যদিকে) we use Present Perfect when the action is finished but the time is not finished.

For example, I spoke English yesterday. I have spoken English today.

What's future perfect?

We use Future Perfect Tense for an action that will be finished before a certain time in the future, or at a certain time in the future.

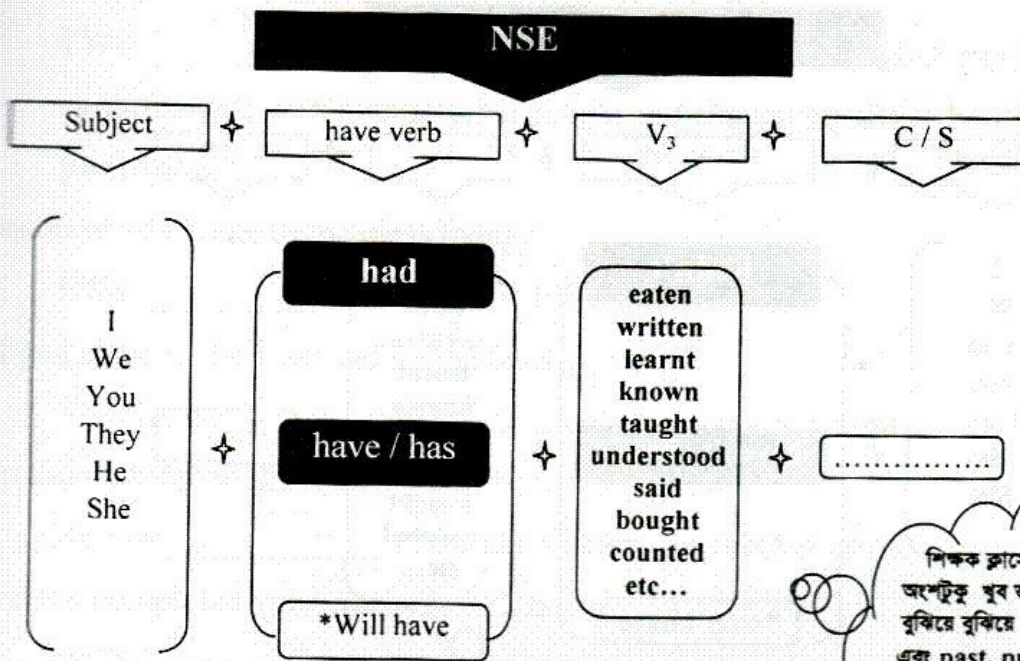
For example, "Before two o'clock tomorrow, I will have finished my lunch", or "At two o'clock tomorrow, I will have finished my lunch".

Speaking using

PERFECT TENSES

Structure Category: One (+): এর মাধ্যমে Affirmative sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For Example: I had eaten/written/learnt
I have eaten/written/learnt
I will have eaten/written/learnt, etc...



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন এবং past, present, future দিয়ে শিক্ষার্থীদের কিছু সময় Practice করাবেন

For example:

- I had eaten means আমি খেয়েছিলাম।
- I have eaten means আমি খেয়েছি।
- I will have eaten means আমি খেয়ে থাকব।

- You had eaten means তুমি খেয়েছিলে।
- You have eaten means তুমি খেয়েছ।
- You'll have eaten means তুমি খেয়ে থাকবে।

- He had eaten means সে খেয়েছিল।
- He has eaten means সে খেয়েছে।
- He'll have eaten means সে খেয়ে থাকবে।

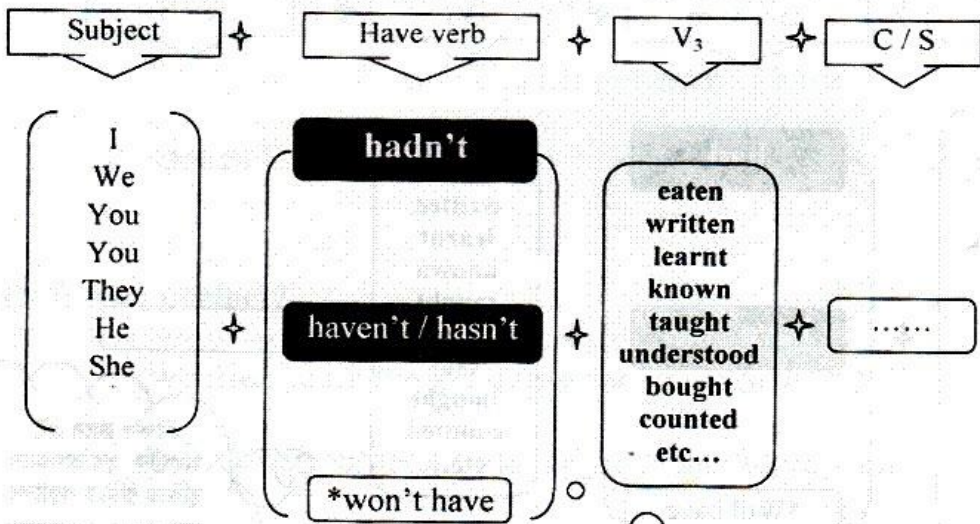
NSP-3rdEd10-10 # 009

Speaking using **PERFECT TENSES**

Structure Category: Two (-): এর মাধ্যমে Negative sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For Example: I hadn't eaten/written/learnt
I haven't eaten/written/learnt
I won't have eaten/written/learnt

NSE



For example:

I hadn't eaten means আমি খাইনি ।
I haven't eaten means আমি খাইনি ।
I won't have eaten means আমি খেয়ে থাকব না ।

You hadn't eaten means তুমি খাওনি ।
You haven't eaten means তুমি খাওনি ।
You won't have eaten means তুমি খেয়ে থাকবে না ।

He hadn't eaten means সে খায়নি ।
He hasn't eaten means সে খায়নি ।
He won't have eaten means সে খেয়ে থাকবে না ।

শিক্ষক ক্রমে এই
অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হয়ে যায় ।

Question & Answer Practice

Students বা blank গুলোতে missing have verb বসিয়ে practice করবে।

How you decided to learn English?

Yes, I _____ to learn English.

Why have you decided to learn English?

I/We _____ to learn English, because, I believe English can help me to communicate with international people and change myself to be a bright professional.

When have you come to the class today?

I/We _____ to the class at 10am today.

Had you come to the class before the teacher came?

Yes/No, we _____ to the class before the teacher came.

Who hadn't come to the class before the teacher came?

He/She _____ to the class before the teacher came.

Have you completed your course?

No, I _____ completed my course.

Have you come into the classroom in time today?

Yes/No, I _____ into the classroom in time today.

Have they kept their books open?

Yes/No, they _____ their books open.

Will you have completed your course by next month?

No, we _____ completed the course by next month.

PAIR PRACTICE

PROCEDURE: Partner1 (P1) will ask questions whilst the

Partner2 (P2) will give the answer:

P1 Have you ever seen an accident on the road?

P2 Yes, I've seen an accident on the road...

No, I've never seen...

P1 How long have you lived in this town for?

P2 I've lived in this town for...

P1 Since when has he/she lived in this town?

P2 He's / she's lived in this town since...

P1 About how long have you known me for?

P2 I've known you for about...

P1 Have you ever seen a bird washing itself?

P2 Yes, I've sometimes seen a bird washing itself... or... No, I've never seen

P1 Have you ever got a prize for anything?

P2 Yes, I've got a prize for something...

No, I've never got a prize for anything

Vocabulary Overview

Commence -শুরু করা	Help -সাহায্য করা;
Dance -নাচা;	Stop -থামা বা থামানো;
Place -স্থাপন করা	Type -টাইপ করা;
Lunch -দুপুরের খাবার খাওয়া;	Cross -পার হওয়া;
Reach -পৌঁছা;	Dress -পোশাক পরা;
Touch -স্পর্শ করা;	Practice -চর্চা করা;
Ask -জিজ্ঞাসা করা;	Brush -মাজা;/ব্রাশ করা;
Cook -রান্না করা;	Finish -শেষ করা;
Kick -মাথি মারা;	Wash -ধোওয়া বা ধৌত করা;
Like -পছন্দ করা;	Box -আবদ্ধ করা, ঘুষি মারা
Look -দেখা;	Mix -মেশানো;
Smoke -ধূমপান করা;	Work -কাজ করা;
Thank -ধন্যবাদ জানানো;	Walk -হাটা;

Super Drilling:

1. Practice the affirmative and negative sentences
2. Practice affirmative and negative questions.

Pronounce as "t"

I
We
You
They

He
She
It

✦

had
have/has
will have

hadn't
haven't/
hasn't
won't have

Had
Have/Has
will

Hadn't
Haven't/
Hasn't
Won't

✦


I
We
You
They

He
She
It

have

commenced
placed
lunched
reached
touched
asked
cooked
kicked
liked
looked

walked
worked
helped
stopped
typed
crossed
dressed
practised
finished
washed
mixed



Note: শুধুমাত্র will and won't এর জন্য have, subject এর পরে হবে।

Let's Talk

Find your improvement!

Waste: Waste time, energy, money, overtake, ignore (উপেক্ষা করা), follow, traffic
expand (সম্প্রসারণ করা বা বাড়ানো), narrow (সক), by-pass (উপ সরণি), consciousness
(সচেতনতা), training, impose (আরপ করা), maintain, dying patient (মুমূর্ষ রোগি) etc.

1.

What's traffic jam?

2.

Reasons of traffic jam

*Overtaking, ignoring traffic rules, narrow roads, too many unlicensed vehicles, insufficient traffic police, etc....

TRAFFIC JAM
in
DHAKA CITY

3.

Problems of traffic jam

* waste of time, money and energy, etc...

4.

Possible solutions in your view!

* We need more and wide roads, strict traffic rules should be imposed and maintained

NOTE: Use the following connectives:

"Firstly, Secondly, Moreover, Furthermore"

Speaking using

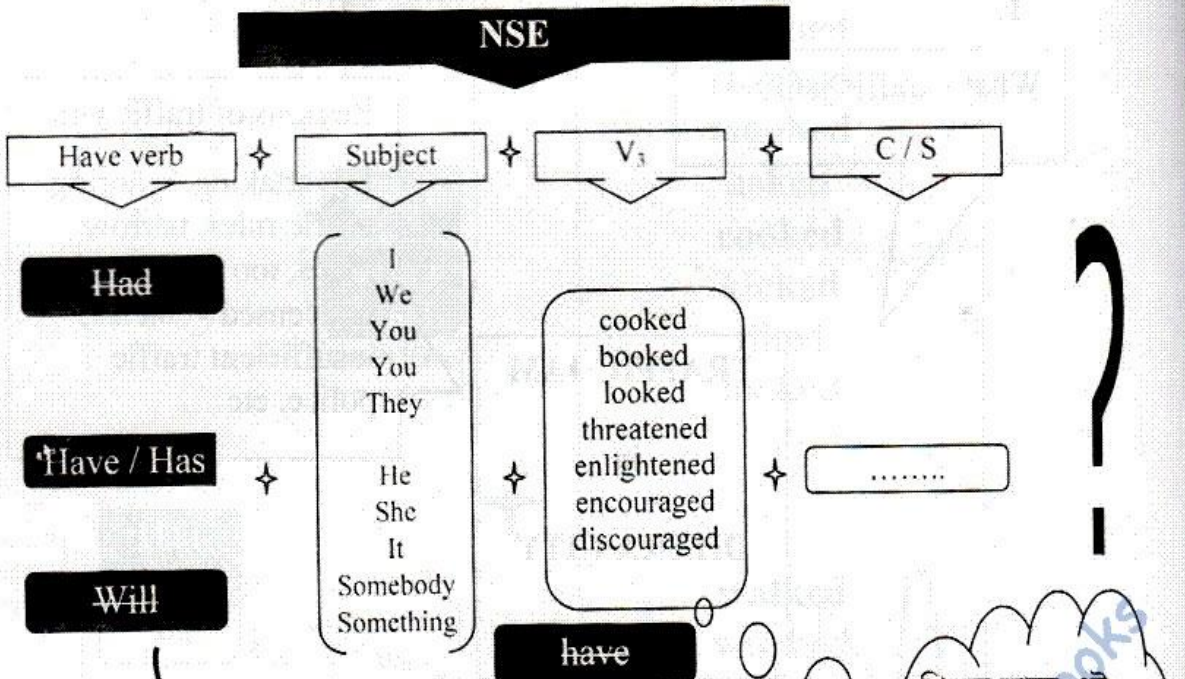
PERFECT TENSES

Structure Category: Three (?) Affirmative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Had I cooked/booked/looked?

Have I cooked/booked/looked?

Will I have cooked/booked/looked?



For example:

- Have I done the work? means আমি কি কাজটি করেছি?
- Have we done the work? means আমরা কি কাজটি করেছি?
- Have you done the work? means তুমি কি কাজটি করেছো?
- Have they done the work? means তাহারা কি কাজটি করেছে?
- Has she gone to work? means সে কি কাজটি করেছে?

শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব
ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে
বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept
Clear হয়ে যায়।

Note: আমাদের daily life এ Past and Future Perfect এর ব্যবহার ততটা নেই।

যদি আপনার প্রয়োজন হয় তাহলে আপনি ব্যবহার করতে পারেন।

Speaking using PERFECT TENSES

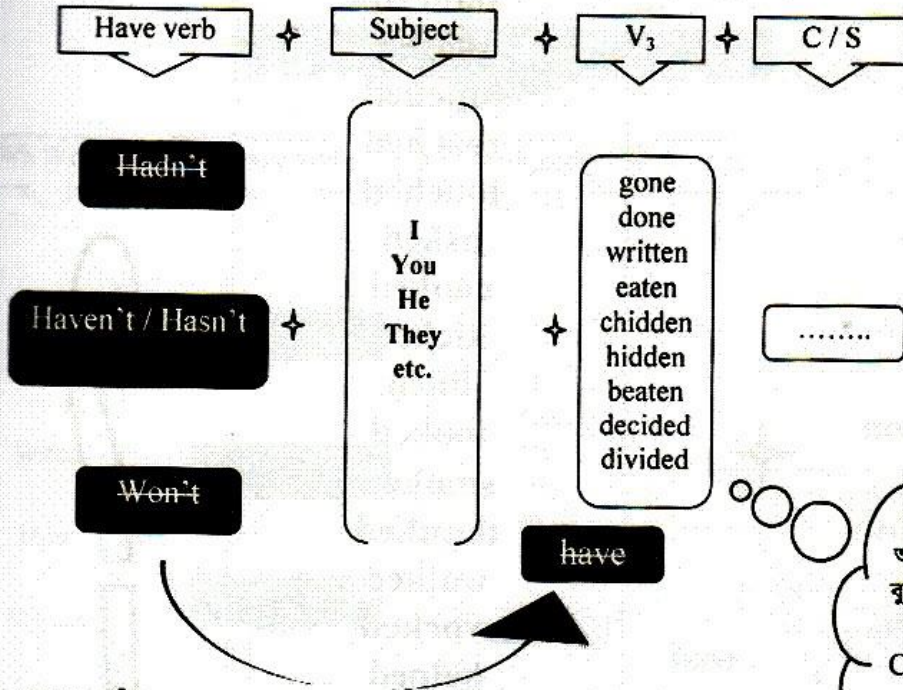
Structure Category: Four (?-) Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Hadn't I gone/done/written?

Haven't I gone/done/written?

Won't I have gone/done/written?

NSE



For example:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Haven't I done the work? | means আমি কি কাজটি করিনি? |
| Haven't we done the work? | means আমরা কি কাজটি করিনি? |
| Haven't you done the work? | means তুমি কি কাজটি করিনি? |
| Haven't they done the work? | means তাহারা কি কাজটি করেনি? |
| Hasn't she gone to work? | means সে কি কাজটি করেনি? |

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Super Drilling 2:

1. প্রথমে ডান দিকে বক্সের Vocabulary-গুলোর উচ্চারণ এবং অর্থ পড়ে নিন।
2. Practice the affirmative questions.
3. Practice Negative questions.

Have/haven't I

Have/haven't we

Have/haven't you

Have/haven't they

Has/hasn't he

Has/hasn't she



Pronounce as "t"

commenced

(কমেন্স্‌ট-শুরু করেছিল)

danced

placed

lunched

reached

touched

asked

cooked

kicked

liked

looked

smoked

thanked

walked

worked

helped

stopped

typed

crossed

dressed

practised

brushed

finished

washed

boxed

mixed

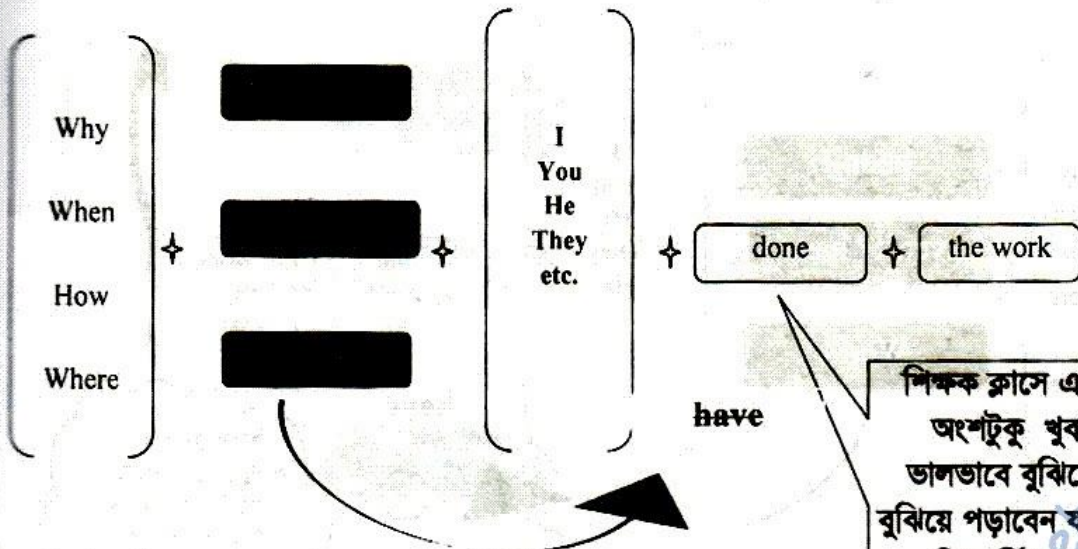
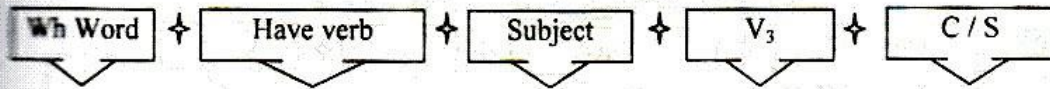


Speaking using **PERFECT TENSES**

Structure Category: Five – Have verbs এর আগে Wh words বসিয়ে Positive Question করা যাবে।

**For example: Why had I learnt English?
Why have I learnt English?
Why will I have learnt English?**

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব
ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে
বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে
শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হয়ে যায়।

For example:

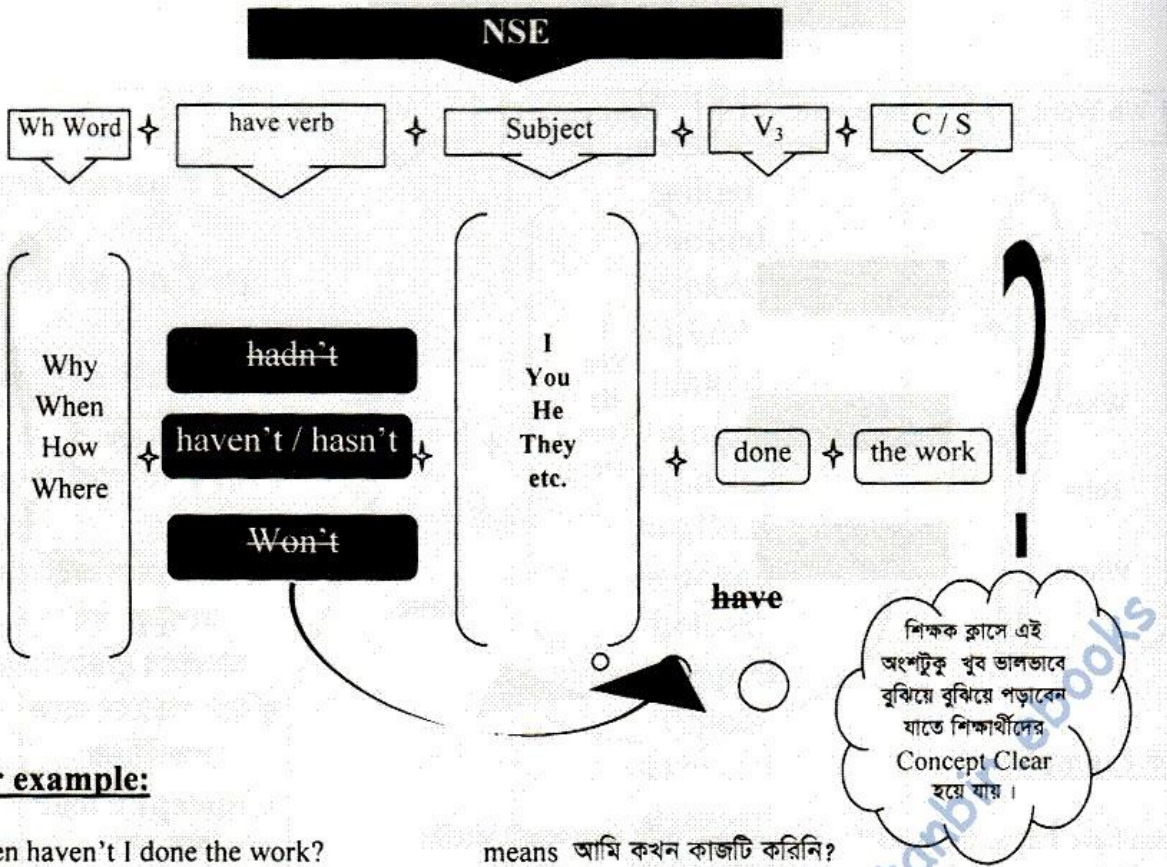
- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| When have I done the work? | means আমি কখন কাজটি করেছি? |
| When have we done the work? | means আমরা কখন কাজটি করেছি? |
| Why have you done the work? | means তুমি কেন কাজটি করেছো? |
| How have they done the work? | means তাহারা কিভাবে কাজটি করেছে? |
| When has she gone to work? | means সে কখন কাজটি করেছে? |

Speaking using

PERFECT TENSES

Structure Category: Six – Have verbs এর আগে Wh words বসিয়ে Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Why hadn't I learnt Chinese?
Why haven't I learnt Chinese?
Why won't I have learnt Chinese?



For example:

When haven't I done the work?

means আমি কখন কাজটি করিনি?

When haven't we done the work?

means আমরা কখন কাজটি করিনি?

Why haven't you done the work?

means তুমি কেন কাজটি করিনি?

How haven't they done the work?

means তাহারা কিভাবে কাজটি করেনি?

When hasn't she gone to work?

means সে কখন কাজটি করেনি?

Speaking using

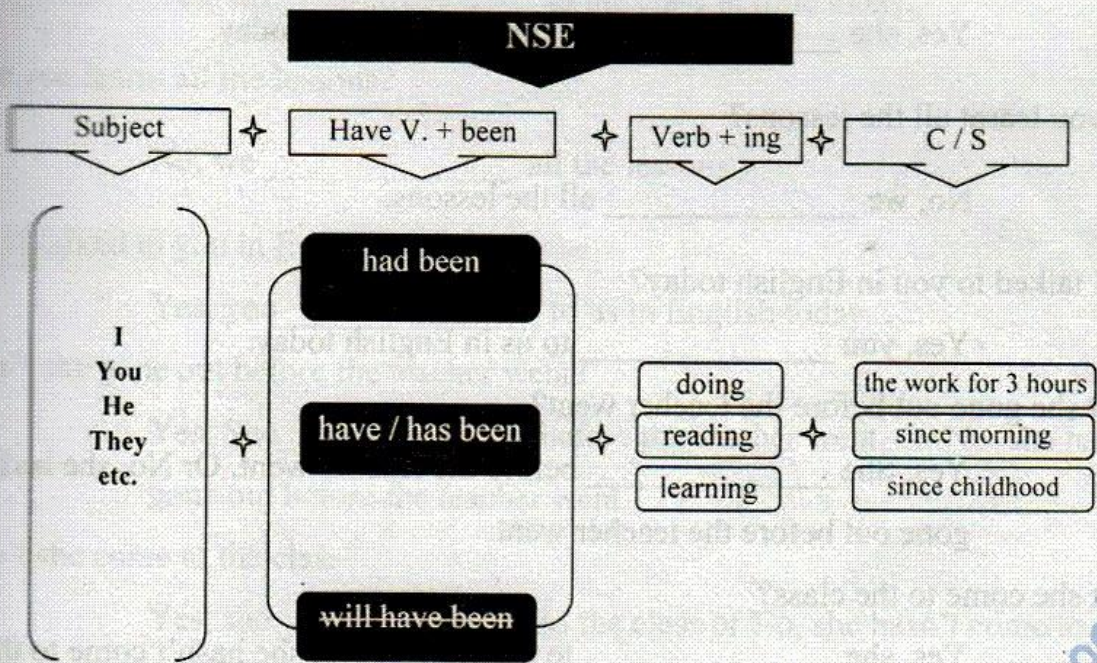
PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: One (+) Affirmative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: I had been reading the book since morning.

I have been learning English since my childhood.

I will have been learning English for 2 hours.



For example:

I had been doing the work for 3 hours means আমি ৩ ঘন্টা যাবৎ কাজটি করছিলাম।

I have been doing the work for 3 hours means আমি ৩ ঘন্টা যাবৎ কাজটি করছি।

I will have been doing the work for 3 hours means আমি ৩ ঘন্টা যাবৎ কাজটি করতে থাকব।

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Practice Session – NSE 3-6

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Students রা blank গুলোতে missing have verb বসিয়ে practice করবে।

Has she come to the class in time today?

Yes, she _____ to the class in time today.

Have you learnt all the lessons?

No, we _____ all the lessons.

Have I talked to you in English today?

Yes, you _____ to us in English today.

Hadn't she gone out before the teacher went?

Yes, She _____ before the teacher went. Or No, she hadn't gone out before the teacher went.

Hasn't she come to the class?

Yes, she _____ to the class or No, she hasn't come to the class.

Haven't you taken your breakfast?

Yes, we _____ our breakfast or No, we haven't taken our breakfast.

Haven't they sat on the chairs?

Yes, they _____ on the chairs.

Practice Session – NSE 3-6

Pair Practice (in rotation):

শুধু বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Students বা blank গুলোতে missing have verb বসিয়ে practice করবে।

Has she come to the class in time today?

Yes, she _____ to the class in time today.

Have you learnt all the lessons?

No, we _____ all the lessons.

Have I talked to you in English today?

Yes, you _____ to us in English today.

Hadn't she gone out before the teacher went?

Yes, She _____ before the teacher went. Or No, she hadn't gone out before the teacher went.

Hasn't she come to the class?

Yes, she _____ to the class or No, she hasn't come to the class.

Haven't you taken your breakfast?

Yes, we _____ our breakfast or No, we haven't taken our breakfast.

Haven't they sat on the chairs?

Yes, they _____ on the chairs.

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

KEEP TALKING

Tag with have verb....

শিক্ষক এই অংশে পূর্বের structure-গুলো আত্মস্ত করার জন্য partner 1 & partner 2 দিয়ে pair practice করাবেন।

P1 ask questions

I Have..
We have..
You have..
They have..
He has ..
She has..



Pronounce as "id"

depended,
divided,
included,
needed,
corrected,
lasted,
pointed,



P2 reply the TAG

= haven't I?
= haven't we?
= haven't you?
= haven't they?
= hasn't he?
= hasn't she?

Tag with DO verb....(Past)

P1 ask questions

I
We
You
They
He
She



studied,
practiced,
helped,
learnt,
taught,
chatted,



P2 reply the TAG

= didn't I?
= didn't we?
= didn't you?
= didn't they?
= didn't he?
= didn't she?

Tag with DO verb....(Present)

P1 ask questions

I
We
You
They
He
She



study,
practice,
help,
learn,
learn,
teach,



P2 reply the TAG

= don't I?
= don't we?
= don't you?
= don't they?
= doesn't he?
= doesn't she?

SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION – সবগুলো বাস্তব জীবনের পরিস্থিতিতেই ভেসে ভেসে পড়তে হবে এবং না বুঝলে

শিক্ষকের সাহায্য নিতে হবে।

Career = The job or series of jobs that you do during your working life (কর্ম জীবনে), especially if you continue to get better jobs and earn more money.

SITUATION

Sakib is giving some guidance to Sifat on how to pursue (পারসু - কোন কিছুর পিছু ছুটা বা খুঁজা) a career in the Master of Business Administration (MBA).

Conversation

Sifat : Some people tell me that a Degree-Course in an MBA will be a real boost (বৃস্ট - উন্নতিসাধন) to my career.

Sakib : Of course. But there are too many unemployed (বেকার) MBAs these days. You should consider (কনসিডার - বিবেচনা করা) pursuing studies in some other areas.

Sifat : But I have got the Degree of BBA (Bachelor of Business Administration).

Sakib : That does not mean your Graduate Studies in business will go in vain (বৃথা যাওয়া).

Saifur's Natur@l Spoken

Sifat : What do you suggest, then?

Sakib : Well, the computing skills are quite (কোআইট - খুবই) important these days.

Sifat : That is true. The skilled (স্কিল্‌ড - দক্ষ) people can do pretty well in the computer line. They can earn handsome (হ্যান্সাম্ - প্রচুর পরিমাণে) money as well.

Sakib : The language skills are equally (সমভাবে) important.

Sifat : Yes, you are right. I have planned on joining the language classes.

Sakib : Very good. Moreover, you should go to the job-fairs and interact (ইন্টের্যাক্ট - আলাপ করা; যোগাযোগ করা) with a few Companies.

Sifat : What Companies should I look for (খোঁজ করা) there?

Sakib : Look for the successful Companies and study (স্টাডি - খুঁতিয়ে দেখা; পর্যবেক্ষণ করা) what their needs are.

Sifat : Thanks for your guidance (দিক নির্দেশনা বা পরামর্শ).

Revision of Class 1-8

Class-NINE

Page-83

Sajibur's Natur@I Spoken

SELF-PRESENTATION

আপনি নিজেকে যে কোন Formal/Informal অনুষ্ঠানে উপস্থাপন করার জন্য নীচের Step গুলো খুব ভালোভাবে বুঝে বুঝে সংক্ষিপ্তভাবে steps গুলো আয়ত্ত্ব করার চেষ্টা করুন যা চাকুরীর Interview থেকে শুরু করে কর্মজীবনের সর্বক্ষেত্রে প্রয়োজন হবে :

Steps to be followed

Step: -1 Greeting:

Assalamualaikum/ Good Morning / Good Afternoon/Good Evening
etc. *choose the appropriate greeting.*

Step:-2 Starter:

I'd like to introduce myself / I'm pleased to get the opportunity to
introduce myself / I'd like to say something about myself.- *choose
either one*

Step:-3 Name

I'm..... or my name's *say your full & nick names*

Step:-4 Details

Talk in details about your place of Birth, Date of Birth, schooling,
college and university life etc as much as ; you can.

Step:-5 Profession

You should say what you are doing and where in details like:
presently I've been working / studying at before that I was doing..... etc.

Step:-6 Address

Say where you are from: I am from...or my home district is ...,
presently I've been living ~~at~~ Mirpur-1 for 5 years. Before that I was living.. *change underlined place*

Step:-7 Family

Talk in detail(বিস্তারিতভাবে) like; my father's a Professor while my mother's a homemaker; I have four brothers and three sisters. My eldest brother's doing....etc.

Step:-8 Likings

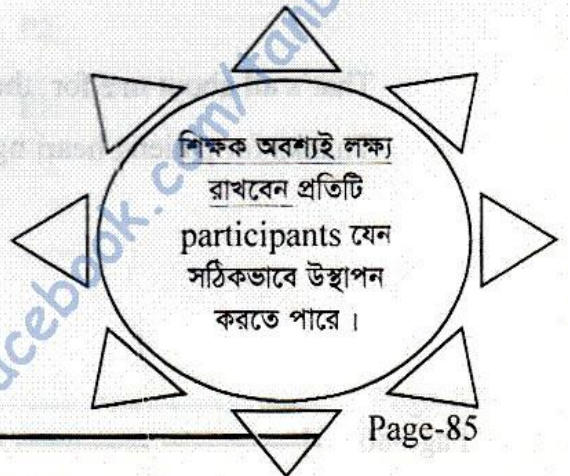
Talk about your hobbies or likings(পছন্দের কিছু) like; I like reciting the Holy Quran, reading daily newspaper, listening to BBC and CNN, traveling new places and chatting with friends at my leisure and so on.

Step:-9 Future Plan:

Talk in details about your future plan: What is your aim? Or what do you aim to be in the future? Where do you like to work / enroll / live?

Step:-10 closing: End with suitable closing like:

That's all about me.
Thanks for patient (পেইশন্ট - ধৈর্য্য) hearing.



S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

HOME WORK

Self-presentation

Read the following speech and change the underlined word(s) to practise your own introduction. - নীচের দাগ দেয়া অংশটুকু পরিবর্তন করে নিজের পরিচিতি তুলে ধরার চেষ্টা করুন:

Hello Everyone! ✓

I'm really delighted (ডিলাইটিড - আনন্দিত) to get such a unique opportunity to introduce myself. ,

Well, my name's _____ . I'm _____ years old.

I'm a/an _____ . I'm married / single. I've _____ lovely brothers & sisters. I'm the c _____ issue of my parents.

I passed/completed my SSC from _____ and HSC from _____ in _____ and _____ respectively (যথাক্রমে). At present I'm _____

I like _____ at my leisure (লেইজার - অবসর). I also like chatting (খোশ গল্প করা) with my friends & family.

That's all about me for the time being.

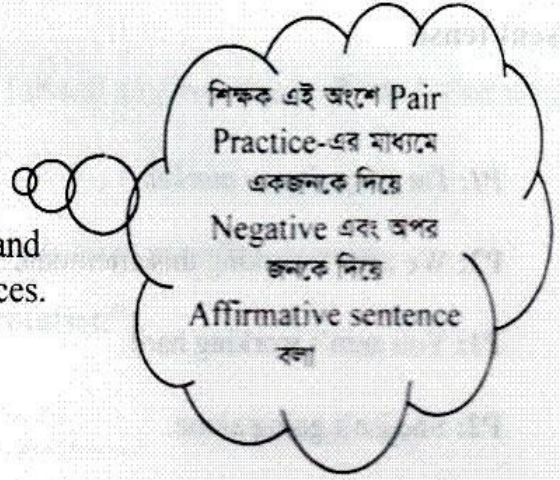
Thanks for patient hearing (ধৈর্যের সাথে শুনার জন্য ধন্যবাদ)

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Drilling Exercise

Instructions

Practice these sentences in pairs:
Partner-1 (P1) read the negative sentences and
Partner-2 (P2) speak the affirmative sentences.



Negative

Positive

Past tense

P1: I wasn't walking in the morning.

P2: I was walking in the morning.

P2: We weren't sleeping.

P1:

P1: You weren't a good student.

P2:

P2: You weren't working seriously.

P1:

P1: He wasn't listening to his teacher.

P2:

P2: She wasn't attending in the practical class.

P1:

P1: They weren't playing good enough.

P2:

P2: Mohit wasn't a bad student.

P1:

P1: Rajib wasn't earning well.

P2:

P2: The birds weren't flying in the sky.

P1:

Saifur's Natural Spoken

Present tense

P1: I'm not going to market.

P2: I'm going to market.

P2: We aren't working this afternoon.

P1:

P1: You aren't working hard.

P2:

P2: She isn't going alone.

P1:

P1: He isn't driving too fast.

P2:

P2: She isn't crying for her doll.

P1:

P1: They aren't helping to clean the beach.

P2:

P2: Abeer isn't working with him.

P1:

P1: The dog isn't chasing (চেইব-ধাওয়া করা) the cat. P2:

KEEP TALKING

TOPIC: What are you doing nowadays for self-improvement (নিজের উন্নতির জন্য)?

Instruction:

First fill in the gaps with appropriate words then practice in pairs

(one will speak the other will listen "in rotation").

You know, I am _____. So, besides my job/studies I am doing some _____. I am trying to improve my English skills. For that I come to S@ifur's' _____ days a week. I am doing _____ course(s) here. Truly speaking, I am enjoying the course(s) very much.

Basically, on other days of the week, after office hour/classes, sometimes I _____.

You know, newspaper is very resourceful (রিসোর্সফুল - তথ্যবহুল). So, I read English Newspaper _____ly to enhance my vocabulary and try to understand modern English. Sometimes, I am writing, sometimes I am reading, and sometimes I am doing some other activities for my better career.

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Mid Term Exam

TO ASSESS YOUR SPEAKING ABILITY

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Instruction to the students:

First practice all of the following topics in pairs and take help of the teacher where needed.

To speak well on any topic, follow the given tips:

- a. What's this? (general description)
- b. Benefits / Advantages – with examples
- c. Disadvantages – with examples
- d. Conclusion

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

First talk about your personal details SMARTLY and then speak on the following topics. Topic গুলো আলোচনা করার পূর্বে প্রত্যেকেই প্রতিটি Topic-এর উপর কিছু points jot down বা লিখবে। এবং পরিক্ষা চলাকালিন সময়ে শিক্ষার্থীরা Topic গুলোর উপর আলোচনা করবে।

LIST OF TOPICS:

Pets *মাকড়সা*

* Jot down points:

-
-
-
-

Keeping Fit *স্বাস্থ্য*

* Jot down points:

-
-
-

The Best Teacher

* Jot down points:

-
-
-

Changing Jobs

* Jot down points:

-
-
-
-

Favourite Films

* Jot down points:

-
-
-

নিচের Topic গুলো দিয়েও Practice করতে পারেন।

* Favourite writer, favourite book, memorable day, memorable incident etc.]

Face to face Conversation.

- What is your full name?
- What should I call you?
- Do you work or study?
- Do you eat fruit and vegetables?
- Did you eat more fruit and vegetables when you were a child?
- Why do you think fruit and vegetables are important?
- Who influences children when they choose their career?
- Do children need guidance in choosing their jobs?
- Do you like cooking? Why or why not?
- Who cooks in your family?s
- In the future, will you cook more or less?
- Do you like traveling?
- Why do people choose to travel with friends/family?
- Which is your favourite holiday spot?

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Now, it's your **CHANCE** to show your performance. শিক্ষক একজন একজন করে সবাইকে প্রথমে নিজের সম্পর্কে এবং পরে নির্দিষ্ট উপর কথা বলতে দেবেন। উপরোক্ত বিষয় ছাড়াও শিক্ষক শিক্ষার্থীকে পূর্বের lessons থেকে প্রয়োজন হলে প্রশ্ন করতে পারবেন। শিক্ষক নীচের বিষয়গুলোর প্রতি লক্ষ্য রেখে শিক্ষার্থীর performance বিচার করবেন।

- Response – অর্থাৎ সাড়া দিতে পারছে কিনা;
- Relevancy – অর্থাৎ সে যা বলছে তা প্রাসঙ্গিক কিনা;
- Usage of vocabulary – অর্থাৎ সঠিক ব্যবহার এবং নতুন শব্দ বলছে কিনা;
- Grammatical accuracy – অর্থাৎ যা বলছে তা গ্রামার অনুযায়ী ঠিক আছে কিনা

GOOD LUCK!

Smart Teacher -এর সংজ্ঞা

Teacher-দের এটা মনে রাখতে হবে যে, সবচেয়ে weak student-ও যাতে class-এর মধ্যে নিজে থেকেই নিঃসঙ্কোচে এটা বলতে পারে যে,

“Sir, এটা আমি বুঝলাম না; আবার বুঝিয়ে বলেন”

এই ধরনের পরিবেশ সৃষ্টি করতে পারাটাই হলো আসল Smartness !!

আপনার so-called smartness-এর কারণে student-রা যদি আপনাকে কোনো কিছু জিজ্ঞেস করতে ভয় পায়, আর এই মন-খুলে জিজ্ঞেস না করতে পারাতে lecture-এর অনেক কিছুই তার বোঝার বাইরে রয়ে গেলো, এই ধরনের over-smartness actually show the dumbness of the teacher!

CHAPTER-FIVE

Learning how to use:

=| Preposition

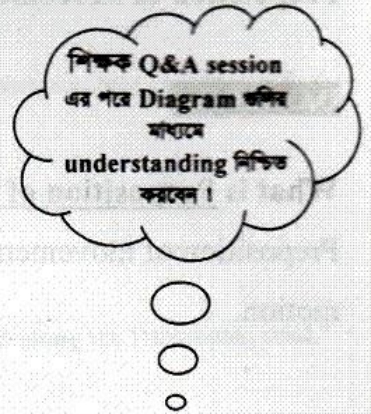
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PREPOSITION

CHAPTER-FIVE

What is Preposition?

A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun to something else.



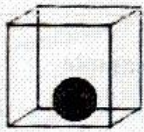
What is Preposition of Place?

Preposition of place is a word that comes before a place.

What are prepositions of place?

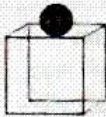
The prepositions of place are: **in, on, under, next to, between, on top, opposite, behind, through, at, etc.**

Some examples are:



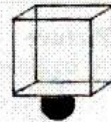
মধ্যে

✓ The ball is **in** the box



স্পর্শ হয়ে উপরে

✓ The ball is **on** the box.



নিচে

✓ The ball is **under** the box.

John's house



Jane's house



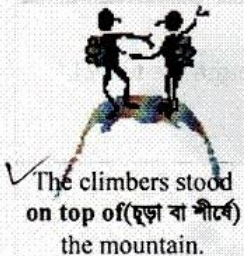
Bill's house



✓ John's house is **next to** (পাশে) Jane's house.

✓ Jane's house is **between** (দু'য়ের মধ্যে) Bill's and John's houses.

✓ Bill's house is **next to** (পাশে) Jane's house.



✓ The climbers stood **on top of** (ছড়া বা শীর্ষে) the mountain.



✓ The man stood **between** (দু'য়ের মধ্যে) the two enemies.



✓ The enemies stood **opposite** (বিপরীত) each other.



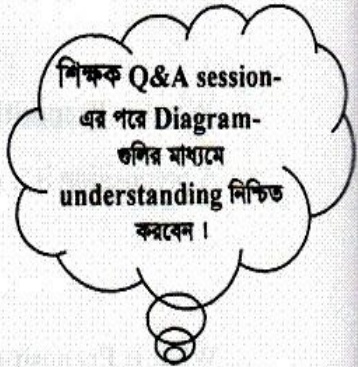
✓ The gardeners stood **behind** (পিছনে) the pumpkins.

Preposition of Movement/Direction:

Q&A session:

What is Preposition of Movement?



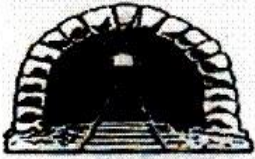
Preposition of movement is a word that is used to express motion.




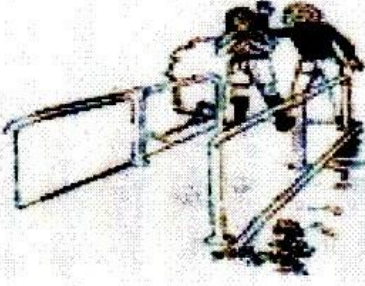





What are Prepositions of Movement?

The prepositions of movement are: **to, towards, through, across, along, down, over, off, round, to, onto, into** etc.

Some examples are:

Picture	Preposition	Example
	to	"He carried the rubbish to the dust bin."
	toward/s	Drive <u>towards</u> the city.
	Through কোন কিছুর ভিতর দিয়ে বুঝাতে	"The train came through the tunnel."

	<p>across আড়াআড়ি পার হওয়া বুঝাতে</p>	<p>"Shawon swam across the channel."</p>
	<p>along কোন কিছু বরাবর বুঝাতে</p>	<p>"Sifat walked along the Panthopath road."</p>
	<p>down গতিসহ নিচের দিকে বুঝাতে</p>	<p>"He skied down the mountain." The man fell down from the tree.</p>
	<p>over কোন কিছু কাভার করলে over use করতে হবে।</p>	<p>"They walked over the bridge."</p>
	<p>off</p>	<p>"The man ran off the hill." "Sakib switched the fan off"</p>
	<p>round</p>	<p>"The arrow is moving round the ball."</p>
	<p>into</p>	<p>He came into the class room.</p>



PREPOSITIONS OF TIME:

What is Preposition of Time?

Preposition of time is a word that comes before time.

What are the Prepositions of time?

The prepositions of time are: at, on, in, for, since etc.

What do we use before a fixed point of time?

We use "AT" before a fixed point of time.

Some examples are:

at 5pm, at night, at noon, etc.

What do we use before any day, date or occasion?

we use "on" before any day, date or occasion.

Some examples are:

on Sunday, on 5th August, on birthday, on victory day, on Independence Day etc.

What do we use before any month, year and season?

We use "IN" before any month, year, season.

Some examples are:

in August, in 1971, in Winter etc.

শিক্ষক Q&A session
এর পরে Diagram জন্ম
মাধ্যমে
understanding নিশ্চিত
করবেন!

শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অনুযায়ী না পড়ালে
আপনিই ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত
হবেন। সুতরাং কোন
ব্যতিক্রম হলে অভিযোগ
করুন এই নম্বরেঃ
01552 114 060
01712 222 959

What do we use for a period of time?

We use "FOR" for a period of time.

Some examples are:

for a moment, for a second, for 1 minute, for an hour, for a day, for a week, for a month, for a year etc.

What do we use for specific time?




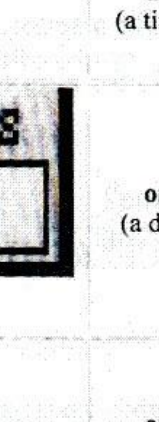
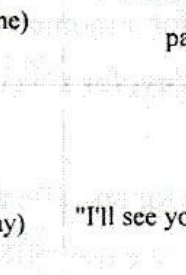
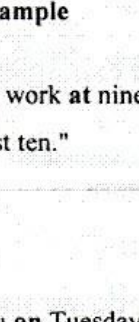
We use "SINCE" for specific time

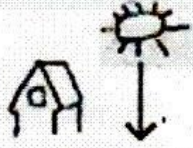

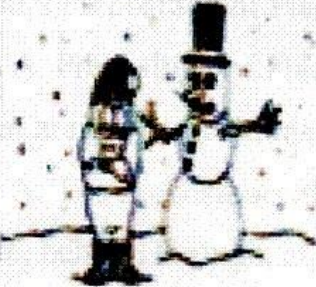
Some examples are:

Since morning, since 1971, since last Sunday, since my birth etc.

Saifur's Natur@l Spoken

Now look at the following diagrams for REAL PRACTICE

Picture	Preposition	Example
	<p>at (a time)</p>	<p>"I went to work at nine <i>minutes</i> past ten."</p>
	<p>on (a day)</p>	<p>"I'll see you on Tuesday."</p>
	<p>on (a date)</p>	<p>"I have an appointment on the 31st."</p>
	<p>in (a month)</p>	<p>"My birthday is in June"</p>
	<p>in (a year)</p>	<p>"Sifat was born on the 18th Feb in 2008 at P.G. hospital."</p>
	<p>in (the morning)</p>	<p>"I get up in the morning."</p>

	in (the evening)	"I go home in the evening."
	at (night)	"I go to bed at night."
	in (a season)	"It usually snows in the winter."

Teacher-এর দোষ, না, Student-এর দোষ!!!

“বুঝেছেন?” “বুজ্ছি, Sir!!”

Any question? কারো কোনো Question? Any confusion?
প্রভৃতি ধরনের প্রশ্ন আমরা teacher-রা যখন Lecture শেষে করি, তখন বেশীরভাগ student-ই চুপচাপ থাকে। কিন্তু, মজার ব্যাপার হলো, এই চুপ থাকার মানে এই নয় যে, কারো কোনো confusion বা question নেই!! আসলে ৯৯% ক্ষেত্রেই the reality is, those who need some more clarification feel shy to say so, লজ্জায় তারা চুপচাপ থাকে। আসলে আমাদের teacher-দের যা করতে হবে, তা হলো কোনো কিছু বোঝানোর পর কমপক্ষে ১ জন student-কে বুঁচিয়ে বুঁচিয়ে জিজ্ঞেস করতে হবে, সে যা বুঝলো, আবার জোরে জোরে তা যেন নিজের ভাষায় বুঝিয়ে দেয়।

ARTICLES

A এক AN এক THE টা/টি

We say a book, but an ash-tray./ The book, but the ash-tray./ Before a consonant we say "a" - a book. Before a vowel we say "an" - an ash-tray./ Before a consonant we say "the" - the book. Before a vowel we say "the" - the ash-tray.

A (আ) AN (এ্যান)

What do we say before a consonant sound?

We say "a" before a consonant sound.

Some examples are:

a book, a pen, a cat etc.

What do we say before a vowel sound?

We say "an" before a vowel sound.

Some examples are:

an egg, an umbrella, an apple etc.

Note: Consonant হওয়া সত্ত্বেও an বসে। যেমন, an MA, an MP, an M.B.B.S, an honest man etc...

Note: ঠিক তদ্রূপ vowel হওয়া সত্ত্বেও U-টা যদি ইউ এর মত উচ্চারণ হয় এবং ওয়া উচ্চারণ হয়। তবে সেগুলোর পূর্বে an না বসে a বসবে।

যেমন: A university student, a unique film, a one eyed man, a one take note, etc.

সহজে মনে রাখার জন্যঃ

THE (দা) "C" THE (দি) "V"

THE (দা) "C" = The Consonant অর্থাৎ Consonant এর পূর্বে THE (দা) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

THE (দি) "V" = The Vowel অর্থাৎ Vowel এর পূর্বে THE (দি) ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Pronounce these words, please !

A book: **an** ash-tray: the book: the ash-tray

Question and Answer Practice:

Q: What's preposition?

A: A preposition is a word used to show the relationship of a noun to something else.

Q: What are the three types of preposition?

A: The three types of preposition are, Preposition of Place, Preposition of Movement and Preposition of Time.

Q: What's Preposition of Place?

A: Preposition of Place is a word that comes before a place or location.

Q: What are the Prepositions of Place?

A: The Prepositions of Place are: in, on, under, next to, between, on top of, opposite, behind, through, at, etc..

Q: What's Preposition of Movement?

A: The Preposition of Movement is a word that is used to express motion.

Q: What are the Prepositions of movement?

A: The Prepositions of movement are towards, through, across, along, down, over, off, round, to, onto, into etc.

Q: What is Preposition of Time?

A: Preposition of time is a word that comes before time.

Q: What are the Prepositions of time?

A: The prepositions of time are: at, on, in, for, since etc.

MODAL

CHAPTER-SIX

লক্ষ্য করুনঃ Modals are auxiliary verbs. They are used with main verb to give an additional meaning to the main verb. Major Modals are; can (পারা), could (পারা অতীত অর্থে), may (সম্ভাবতা অর্থে), might (কম সম্ভাবনা বুঝাতে), would (অতীতের অভ্যাস অর্থে), should (উচিত/পরামর্শ অর্থে), must (certainty বুঝাতে) etc.

MODAL

can
could
would
should
must
may
might

শিক্ষক
এই অংশটুকু
শিক্ষার্থীদের পড়ে
পড়ে বুঝাবেন

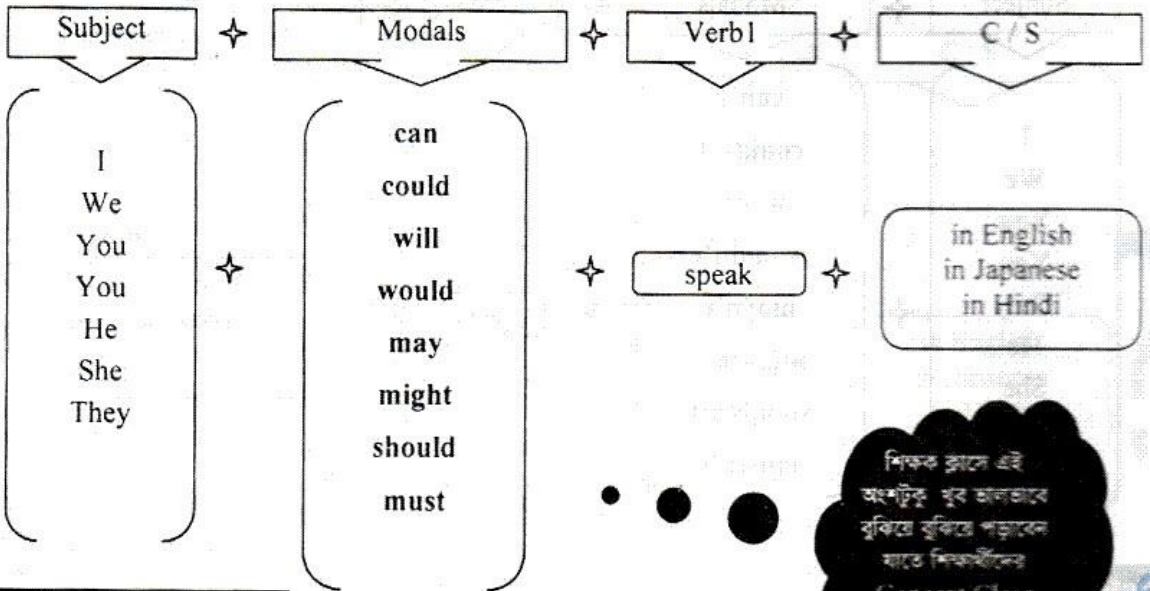
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Speaking using **MODAL**

Structure Category: One (+): Affirmative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I can speak English.
I could recite poem.
I should learn English.
I must practice English. etc...

NSE



Practice in this way...

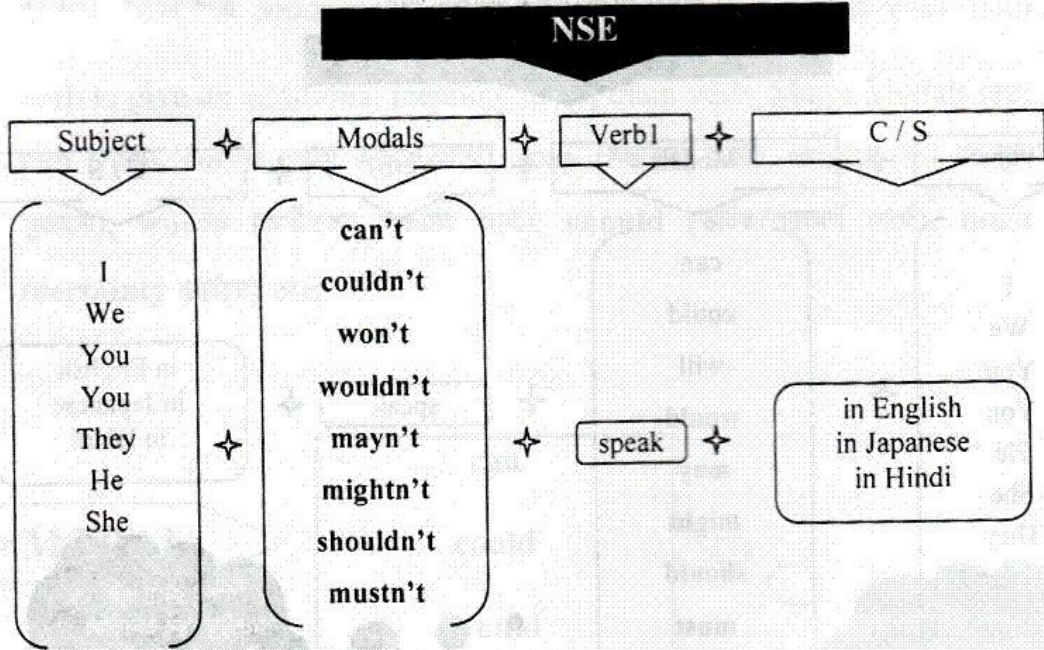
I can work	means আমি কাজ করতে পারি।
I could work	means আমি কাজ করতে পারতাম।
I would work	means আমি কাজ করতাম।
I should work	means আমার কাজ করা উচিত।
I must work	means আমি অবশ্যই কাজ করব।
I may work	means আমি কাজ করতেও পারি।
I might work	means আমি হয়তো কাজ করব।
I shall/will work	means আমি কাজ করব।

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Speaking using **MODAL**

Structure Category: Two (-): Negative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I can't speak Chinese.
I couldn't recite poem.
I shouldn't waste time.
I mustn't tell a lie. etc.



Practice in this way...

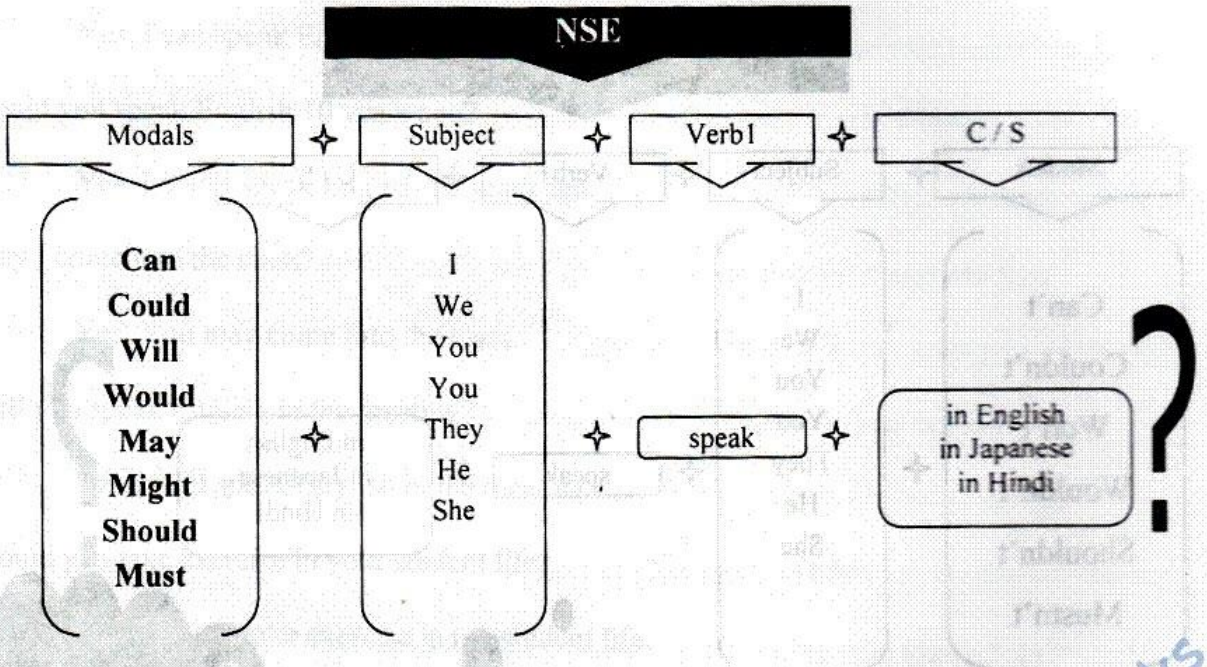
I can't work	means	আমি কাজ করতে পারি না।
I couldn't work	means	আমি কাজ করতে পারতাম না।
I wouldn't work	means	আমি কাজ করতাম না।
I shouldn't work	means	আমার কাজ করা উচিত না।
I mustn't work	means	আমি অবশ্যই কাজ করব না।
I mayn't work	means	আমি কাজ করতেও পারি না।
I mightn't work	means	আমি হয়তো কাজ করব না।
I shan't/won't work	means	আমি কাজ করব না।

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Speaking using **MODAL**

Structure Category: Three (?): Affirmative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Can you speak English?
Could I ask you a question?
Should I learn English?
Must I obey my seniors? Etc.



For example:

Can you speak Japanese? means তুমি কি জাপানি ভাষায় কথা বলতে পার?

Could he support you? means সে কি তোমাকে সমর্থন করতে পারত?

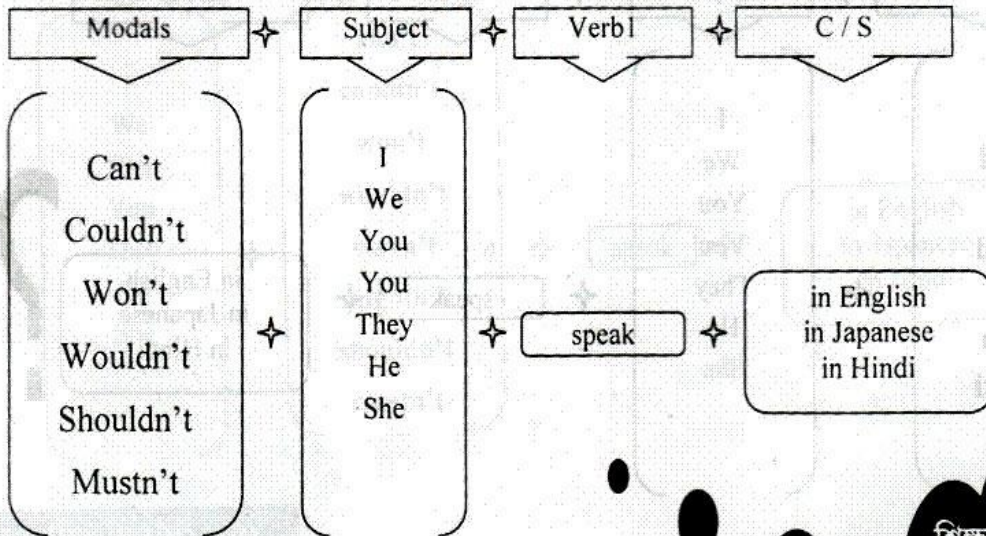
Should she go to work? means তার কি কাজে যাওয়া উচিত?

Speaking using **MODAL**

Structure Category: Four (?-): Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Can't you speak English?
Couldn't I ask you a question?
Shouldn't I learn English?
Mustn't I obey my seniors? Etc.

NSE



Note: Wh word use করে informative question করা যাবে।

For example:

Can't I go to work? means আমি কি কাজে যেতে পারিনা?

Shouldn't she learn English? means তার কি ইংরেজি শেখা উচিত না?

Wouldn't you teach them English? means তুমি কি তাদেরকে ইংরেজি শেখাতে না?

শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব
ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে
বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept
Clear হয়ে যায়।

Practice Session – NSE 1-4

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Can you speak English?

Yes, I can speak English.

Could you speak English 10 years ago?

Yes, I could speak English 10 years ago.

May I come into the class?

Yes, You may come into the class.

Will you speak English in the meeting?

Yes, I will speak English in the meeting.

Would you take exercise in your student life?

Yes, I would take exercise in my student life.

Should you learn some English before going abroad?

Yes, I should learn some English before going abroad?

Must you go out of the class after the lesson?

Yes, I must go out of the class after the lesson?

Should you adore (আদর করা, স্নেহ করা) your juniors?

Yes, I should adore my juniors

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Could you speak English before coming to S@ifur's?

No, I couldn't speak English before coming to S@ifur's.

Will you come to S@ifur's on Friday?

No, I won't come to S@ifur's on Friday.

Would you teach the illiterate people in the school?

No, I wouldn't teach the illiterate people in the school.

Should you learn Chinese before going to England?

No, I shouldn't learn Chinese before going to England.

Can you touch the ceiling?

Yes, I can touch the ceiling or No, I can't touch the ceiling.

Could you sing song well five years ago?

Yes, I could sing song well five years ago.

Or No, I couldn't sing song well five years ago.

Would you play guitar (গিটার) in your college life?

Yes, I would play guitar in my college life Or No, I wouldn't play guitar in my college life.

Should you talk to each other during the lesson?

No, we shouldn't talk to each other during the lesson.

Must you learn English to succeed in life?

Yes, we must learn English to succeed in life.

Can't you speak English?

Yes, I can speak English.

Can't you speak Japanese?

No, I can't speak Japanese.

Couldn't you learn English earlier?

No, I couldn't learn English earlier.

Won't you go home after the lesson?

Yes, I'll go home after the lesson Or No, I won't go home after the lesson.

Shouldn't you speak Bangla in the class room?

No, I shouldn't speak Bangla in the class room.

Mustn't you learn English before going to England?

Yes, I must learn English before going to England.

Wouldn't you miss class in your student life?

No, I wouldn't miss class in my student life.

Mustn't we avoid doing bad works?

Yes, we must avoid doing bad works.

Shouldn't we respect the seniors?

Yes, we should respect the seniors.

Situational Conversation

Meeting an old friend at a party
Practice in PAIRS (in rotation)

শিক্ষক **Situational Conversation**-টি দিয়ে
কিভাবে বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতিতে
conversation করতে হয়
তা Pair Practice-এর
মাধ্যমে দেখাবেন।

Tina : Hi, I don't see you for a long time!

Sifat : Oh! You're! Tina! How're you?

Tina : I'm fine, and you?

Sifat : Much better, could you remember we met 5 years ago.

Tina : Yes, you're right. I see your memory is very sharp.
So, how's your life in London?

Sifat : Absolutely fine, I enjoy every second there. What are you doing now?

Tina : Well! I've completed my Diploma in Fashion Designing
and I've my own fashion house.

Sifat : Wow! That's fabulous (ফ্যাবুলাস্ - চমৎকার).

Tina : By the by, how are your parents and your little sister?

Sifat : They are pretty well.

Tina : Well, Sifat, let's get in, guess more surprises are waiting
for us.

Sifat : Let's go.

Situational Conversation

At the market....

Tom: T

Shop-Assistant: SA

শিক্ষক এই Situational
Conversation
টি দিয়ে কিভাবে বিভিন্ন
পরিস্থিতিতে conversation
করতে হয় তা Pair Practice
এর মাধ্যমে দেখাবেন।

SA : May I help you sir?

T : No thanks, I'm just looking.

T : Excuse me! Could I have a look at one of the watches in the window?

SA : Sure sir; here you go; it has three different colors.

T : Could you show me that camera? (Tom asks the assistant to look at a camera.)

SA : Here sir, please handle carefully.

T : Excuse me! Do you have any Black and White Films?

SA : Certainly, I'll get those for you.

(The assistant goes to look and another assistant asks if you need any help)

SA-2 : How may I help you sir?

T : No Thanks, I'm served.

(The assistant returns and shows a nice but that's too expensive)

T : It's cool, but I'm afraid I can't afford (অ্যাকোর্ড - সক্ষম হওয়া) that, could you please show me one little cheaper?

Saifur's Natural Spoken

SA : Sure sir, see one of those, they are cheaper. Will I get it for you?

(The assistant helps with a cheaper one)

T : Sorry, I can't decide. Perhaps I'll go away and think about it. (You are not sure to buy it or not, so you tell the assistant.)

(You want to know you can return certain item or not)

T : Can I bring it back and have a refund if it's not alright?

SA : I'm afraid not but you can change it for something else. But don't open / repair it for anything if you need.

T : OK. I'll take it.

T : I think I'll leave it, thanks anyway. (If you have decided not to buy something and you let the assistant know.)

SA : My pleasure! Come again.

Mini Conversation Practice

Practice in Pairs

Can you speak in English?

How did you learn English?

Did you ever learn any other language other than English?

What problems do you face when you try to speak English?

Who can speak English well in your family?

Which method did you follow to learn it?

What is the polite expression to seek permission?

What should you say to draw someone's attention?

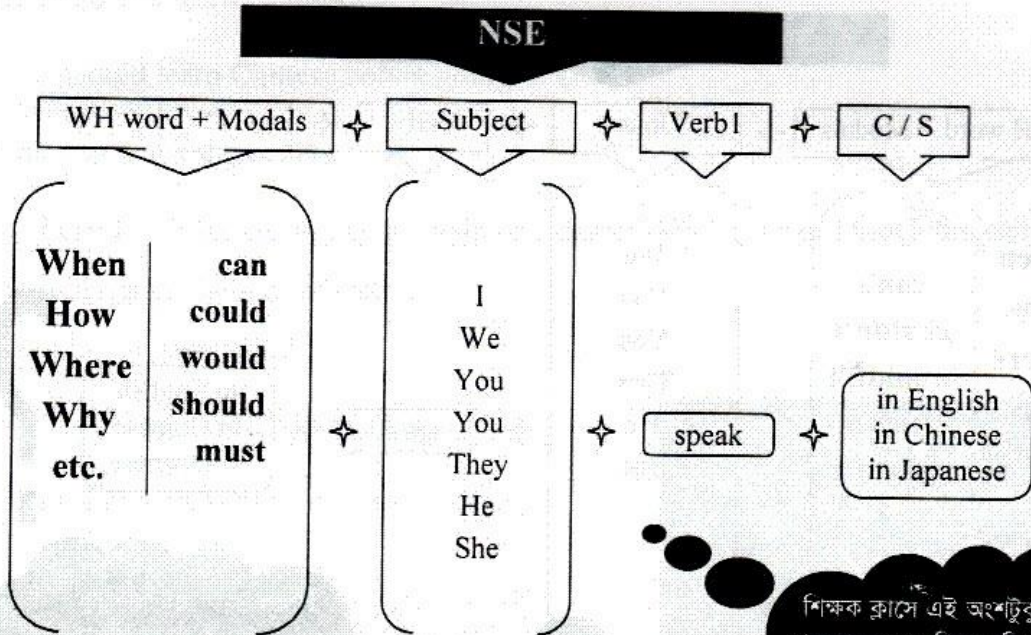
What expression should you use to request?

What should you use before any consonant and vowel?

Speaking using **MODAL**

Structure Category: Five – Affirmative WH Question করা যাবে।

For example: What can I do for you?
How would you go to school?
How should you learn English?



শিক্ষক ক্রমে এই অংশটুকু
খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে
পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear হয়ে
যায়।

For example:

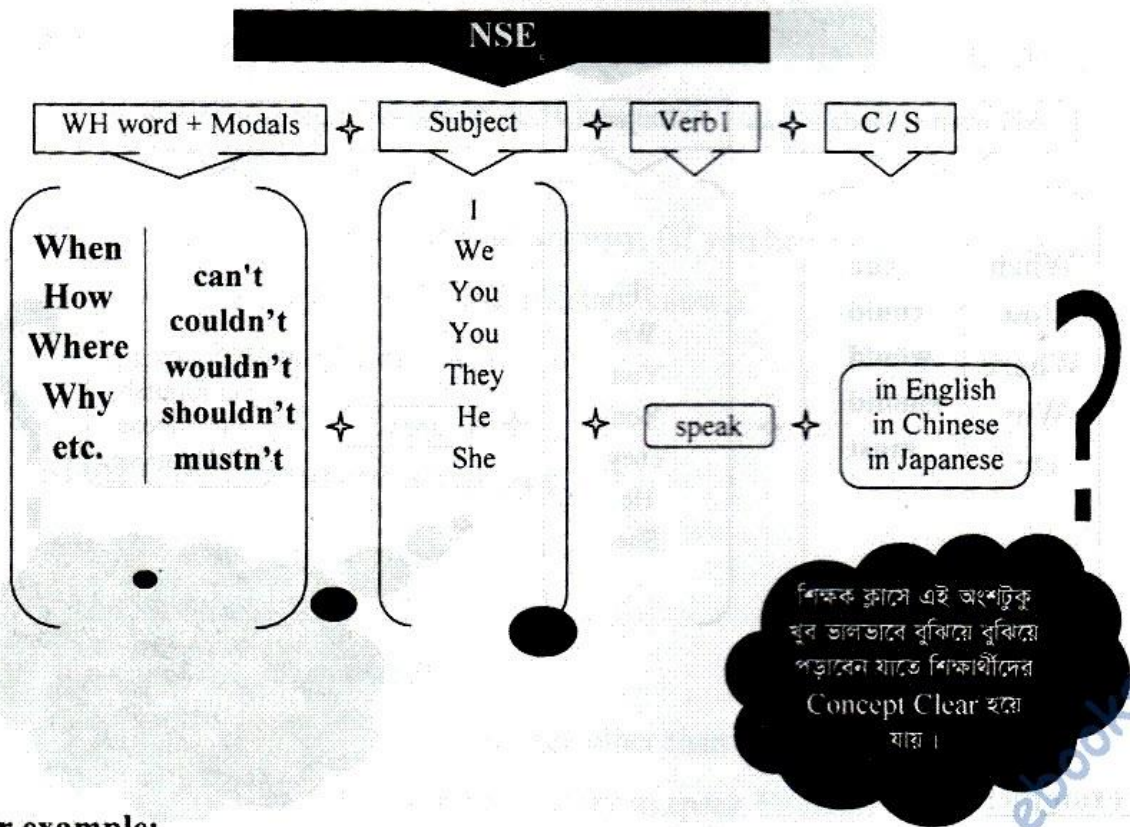
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| What can we do now? | means আমরা এখন কি করতে পারি? |
| Where could he meet you? | means সে তোমার সাথে কোথায় দেখা করতে পারত? |
| When should you learn English? | means তোমার কখন ইংলিশ শেখা উচিত? |
| How would you take exercise? | means তুমি কিভাবে শরীর চর্চা করতে? |

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Speaking using **MODAL**

Structure Category: Six – Negative Wh Question করা যাবে।

For example: What shouldn't I eat?
How wouldn't you go to school?
How shouldn't you learn English?



For example:

What can't they say?

means তারা কি বলতে পারে না?

When couldn't she cook meat?

means সে কখন মাংস রান্না করতে পারত না?

Where couldn't he sing song?

means সে কোথায় গান গাইতে পারত না?

Why shouldn't you come here?

means তোমার কেন এখানে আসা উচিত না?

Practice Session – NSE 5-6

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Where would you teach the illiterate people?

I would teach the illiterate people in the school.

When should you learn Chinese?

I should learn Chinese before going to China.

How can you touch the ceiling?

I can touch the ceiling by the help of a ladder (মই) Or, I can't touch the ceiling without the help of a ladder.

When could you sing well?

I could sing well five years ago.

Or I couldn't sing well five years ago.

When would you play guitar?

I would play guitar in my college life

When shouldn't you talk to each other?

We shouldn't talk to each other in the class.

When can't you speak English?

I can't speak English on 21st February.

Where can't you speak Japanese?

Probably(সম্ভবত), I can't speak Japanese in England.

Why couldn't you learn English earlier?

⊙ **Smartly**
ইগরেজি বলতে
Native
Speaker - দেব
কথা বুঝতে
Better Career
গড়তে
আপনার প্রয়োজন
Fluent Spoken ⊙

Speaking using **Conditional**

Probable Results for the Future: ভবিষ্যতের সম্ভাব্য ফলাফলঃ

For example: If I work hard, I will get a good job.

If I worked hard, I would get a good job.

If I had worked hard, I would have got a good job.

If we find her address, we will write her -

যদি আমরা তার ঠিকানা পাই, আমরা তাকে লিখব।

স্বরংগঃ ঈডুহফরঃরডুহধষঃ

If	S	V1	C/S	,	S	will/can/may	V1	C/S
If	I we you they he etc..	work(s)	hard	,	I we you they he etc..	will can may	get	a good job.

If I work hard I will get a good job – যদি আমি কঠোর পরিশ্রম করি তাহলে আমি ভাল কাজ পাব।

(Practice with other subjects accordingly)

Possible Results: সম্ভাব্য ফলাফল

For example:

If we found her address, we would write her – যদি আমরা তার ঠিকানা পেতাম, আমরা তাকে লিখতাম।

Second Conditional:

মনে রাখবেন যদিও past verb ব্যবহার হয় : his opinion is for future time (মতামত ভবিষ্যত সময়ের জন্য)

If	S	V2	C/S	,	S	would/could/might	V1	C/S
If	I we you they he etc.	worked	hard	,	I we you they he etc.	would could might	get	a good job

If I worked hard, I would get a good job – যদি আমি কঠোর পরিশ্রম করতাম তাহলে আমি ভাল কাজ পেতাম।

Third Conditional – Unreal Past:

If	S	had+v3	C/S	,	S	would/could/might+have	V3	C/S
If	I we you they he etc.	had worked	hard	,	I we you they he etc.	would have could have might have	got	a good job

(Practice with other subjects accordingly)

শিক্ষক দেরি করে ক্লাসে আসলে ফোন করুনঃ

Nazrul স্যারকে-01824 999 888

অথবা Faruk স্যারকে - 01712 222 959

NSP-3rdEd10-10 # 016

Situational Conversation

Shopping at a clothe store

- Q : Could I try this shirt on?
A : Sure sir, there's our trial room.

- Q : It's quite small. DO you have it in a larger size?
A : It comes with three sizes; the one in your hand is the medium one.
Here, try this, this is the larger one.

- Q : Excuse me! Do you have these trousers in Navy Blue?
A : Of-course, please look around while I bring that for you.

- Q : I don't like the pattern very much. Do you have it in plain?
A : I'm afraid not, this is the only piece we have.

- Q : Well, not a problem, actually, I'm not sure about the colour.
Do you have them in a lighter shade?
A : Sure, you can have that. Just tell me your waist and length.

- Q : What is it made of? Is it local?
A : It's leather from America.

- Q : Is it waterproof?

শিক্ষক এই Situational
Conversation-
টি দিয়ে কিভাবে বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতিতে
conversation করতে হয় তা
Pair Practice এর মাধ্যমে
দেখাবেন।

A : Up to a certain point, it's better not to use in rain.

Q : Is it machine-washable?

A : I'm afraid not, you have to wash it by hand and shampoo, detergent will eat-away the furs (লোম).

Q : The sleeves are long. Is it possible to alter(অলটার - পরিবর্তন করা) it?

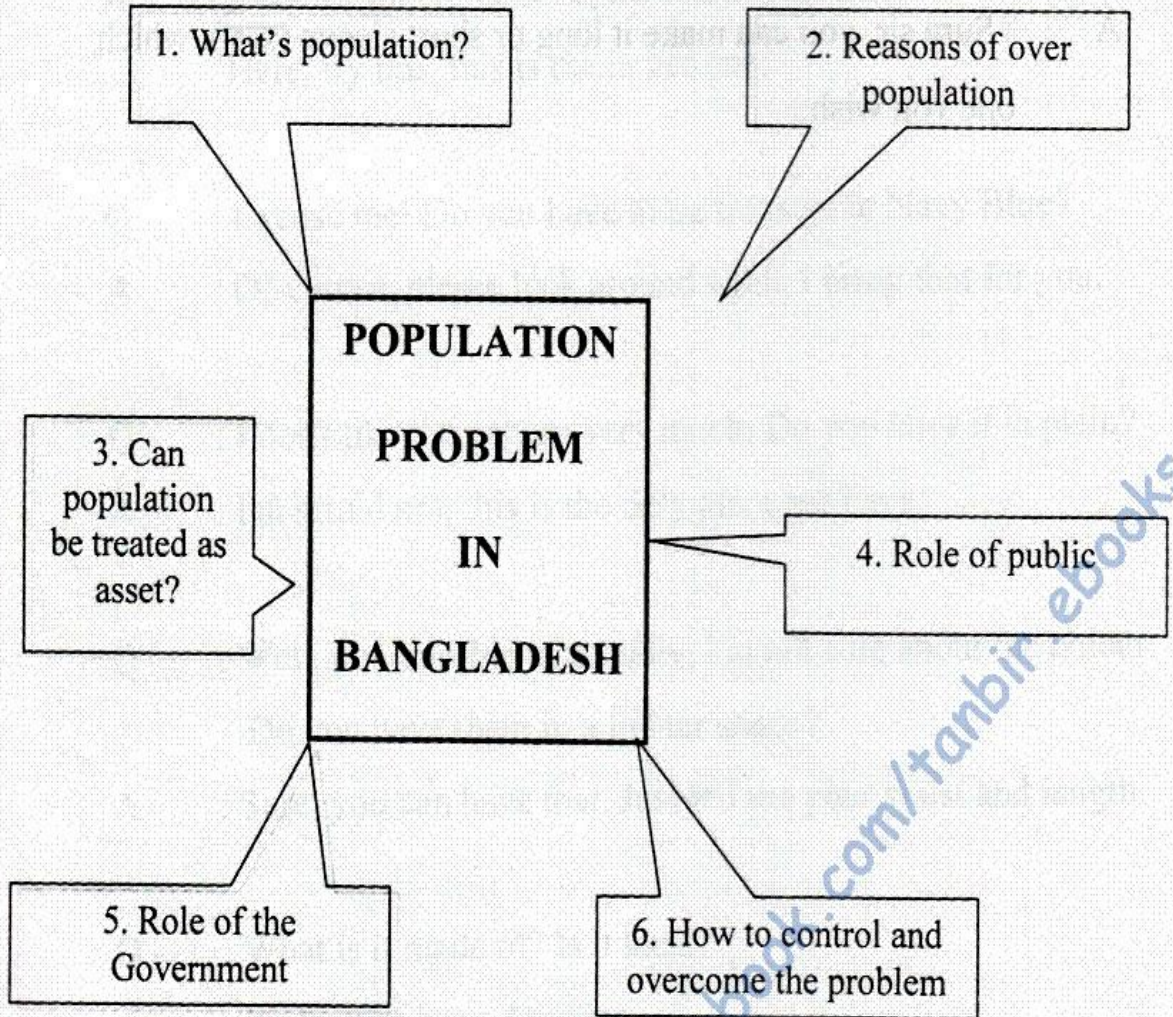
A : Sure sir, you can make it long or short sleeve (হাতা), which one you wish.

Saifur's Natur@l Spoken

KEEP TALKING

Touch your achievement!

Hints: improved health care services, long life, birth rate (জন্ম হার), strict policy (কঠোর নীতি), encourage, campaign (প্রচারণা), incentives (যা কাউকে উৎসাহিত করে / উদ্দীপক), offer (দেয়া), technical training, declare (ঘোষণা করা), foreign currency (বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা), maintain, impose (আরপ করা) etc.



Reviewing Speaking Ability

Practice the following questions

Note: Reviewing NSE 1-6

Practice the following Questionnaires: **Simple Tenses (Be verb):**

- ✓ Are you a student of Natur@l Spoken?
- ✓ Were you studious in your school life?
- ✓ Will you be in London next month?
- ✓ Aren't you a conscious citizen of Bangladesh?
- ✓ Are you sincere about your family?
- ✓ Will you be a successful person?
- ✓ What is your father's profession?
- ✓ Is your teacher laborious? → ল্যাবরিয়স
- ✓ Isn't your mother dedicated to your family?
- ✓ Where is your home district?
- ✓ Will you be fluent in English?
- ✓ How will you be fluent in English?
- ✓ Where were you yesterday?

Simple Tenses (Do verb):

- ✓ Do you get up early in the morning?
- ✓ When did you get up yesterday?
- ✓ Do you take exercise in the morning?
- ✓ Why didn't you learn speaking English at School? ✓
- ✓ What exercise did you take in the morning yesterday?
- ✓ Do you say your prayers regularly?
- ✓ How many times do you say your prayer in a day?
- ✓ Did you attend the language club the day before yesterday (গত পরশুদিন)?
- ✓ Won't you join the next language club?
- ✓ What do you do in the evening?
- ✓ Don't you practice English at home?
- ✓ Who do you practice English with?

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Continuous Tenses (Be + verb-ing):

- ✓ Are you speaking in English now?
- ✓ Were you practicing English at home?
- ✓ Aren't you learning English at S@ifur's?
- ✓ Where were you staying at this time last night?
- ✓ Are you studying or working? es
- ✓ Where are you studying?
- ✓ What will you be doing after this course?
- ✓ Are you improving day by day?
- ✓ When will you be taking your dinner tonight?
- ✓ What will you be doing on next Friday?
- ✓ How will you be coming to S@ifur's tomorrow? ↗
- ✓ Are you getting benefit from Natur@l Spoken Course?
- ✓ Won't you be attending Fluent spoken?

Perfect Tenses (Have + V₃):

- ✓ Have you learnt all the lessons?
- ✓ Have you taken your breakfast today?
- ✓ What have you taken for you breakfast?
- ✓ When have you taken your meal today?
- ✓ Have you ever been to Cox's Bazar? কক্সবাজার
- ✓ What have you done there?
- ✓ Will you have completed your course by next month?

Modal:

- ✓ Can you swim? Can you cook? Can you speak French?
- ✓ Can't you speak Bangla?
- ✓ Could you speak English when you were a child?
- ✓ Why couldn't you learn English before?
- ✓ Would you take exercise in your childhood?
- ✓ Wouldn't your father take you to market sometimes?
- ✓ What should you do for the poor people?

DEBATE COMPETITION

Instruction for the Teachers:

Divide the students into two groups and select a group captain from each group.

Motion:

“Village is better than City”

For students to write the points:

For	Against
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Natural beauty / Environment2. Fresh food, vegetables, fruits etc3. Much free space, play grounds, green fields etc4. People are very closed to each other, hospitable, simple minded5. Most of the meritorious students are from the village	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Modern facilities are available2. Renowned Schools, Colleges and Universities are in the city3. More employment and business opportunities4. Better health and hospital facilities5. Greater Entertainment facilities such as Fantasy Kingdom, Nandon etc...

এভাবে আপনার নিজের থেকে আরো কিছু points লিখুন যাতে ভালোভাবে perform করতে পারেন।

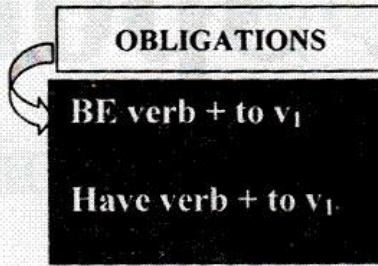
OBLIGATION

(বাধ্যবাধকতা)

(Sub + be/have verbs + to + verb₁)

CHAPTER - SEVEN

ইংরেজিতে বাধ্যবাধকতা প্রকাশে যে Pattern-টি ব্যবহার করা হয়, তাকে Obligation বলা হয়। আমরা যে Auxiliary verb গুলোর ব্যবহার শিখেছি (BE & HAVE verb) সেগুলোর সাথে শুধুমাত্র To যুক্ত করে Obligation প্রকাশ করতে হয়। মনে রাখবেন To যুক্ত না করলে কিন্তু obligation হবে না।



Remember this key points:

1 I was (supposed) to learn English. ²

(was/were to + verb₁) → কথা ছিল

2/3 I am (supposed) to learn English.

(am/is/are to + verb₁) → কথা/ v+তে হয়

4 I had to learn English.

(had to + verb₁) → v+তে হয়েছিল (শিখতে হয়েছিল)

I have to learn English.

(have/has to + verb₁) → v+তে হবে (শিখতে হবে)

* Obligation আয়ত্ত্ব করতে key points গুলো খুব ভালোভাবে মুখস্থ করুন।

Speaking using **OBLIGATION**

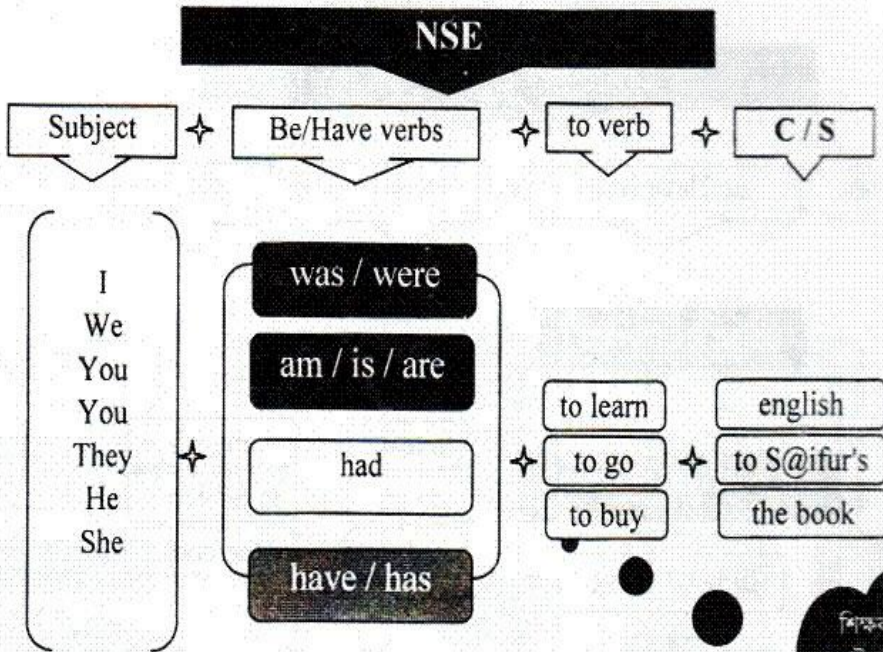
Structure Category: One (+): Affirmative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I was to learn English.

I am to come to S@ifur's.

I had to attend school.

I have to learn English.



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়ানেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হতে পারে।

For example:

I was to go to S@ifur's.

means আমার সাইফুরস্-এ যাওয়ার কথা ছিল।

I am to go to S@ifur's.

means আমার সাইফুরস্-এ যাওয়ার কথা।

I had to go to S@ifur's.

means আমাকে সাইফুরস্-এ যেতে হয়েছিল।

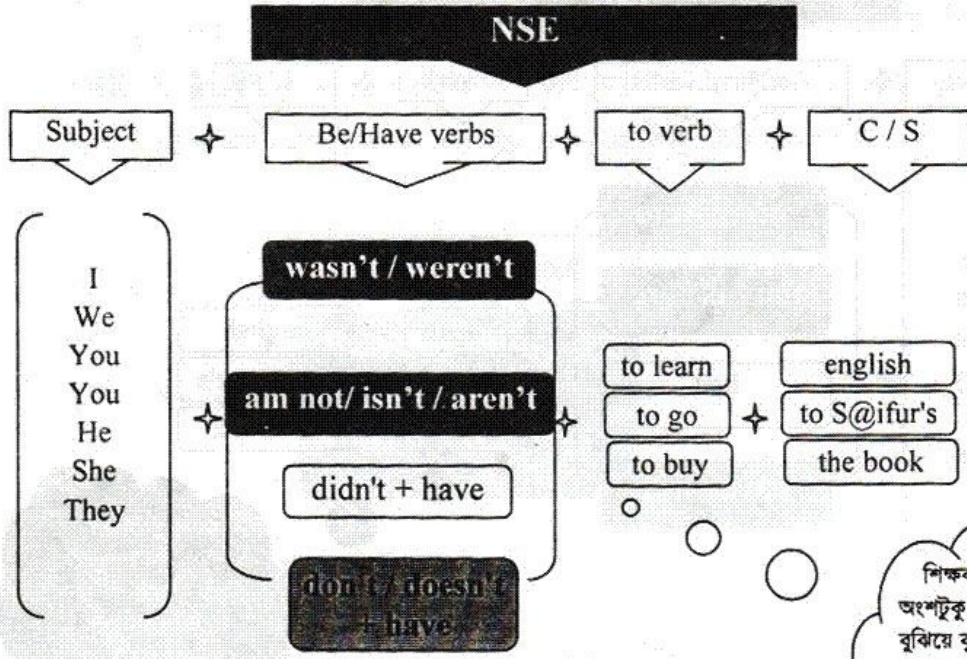
I have to go to S@ifur's.

means আমাকে সাইফুরস্-এ যেতে হবে।

Speaking using **OBLIGATION**

Structure Category: Two (-): Negative Sentence গঠন করা যাবে।

For example: I wasn't to learn French.
I am not to go to London.
I didn't have to learn Urdu.
I don't have to learn Chinese.



For example:

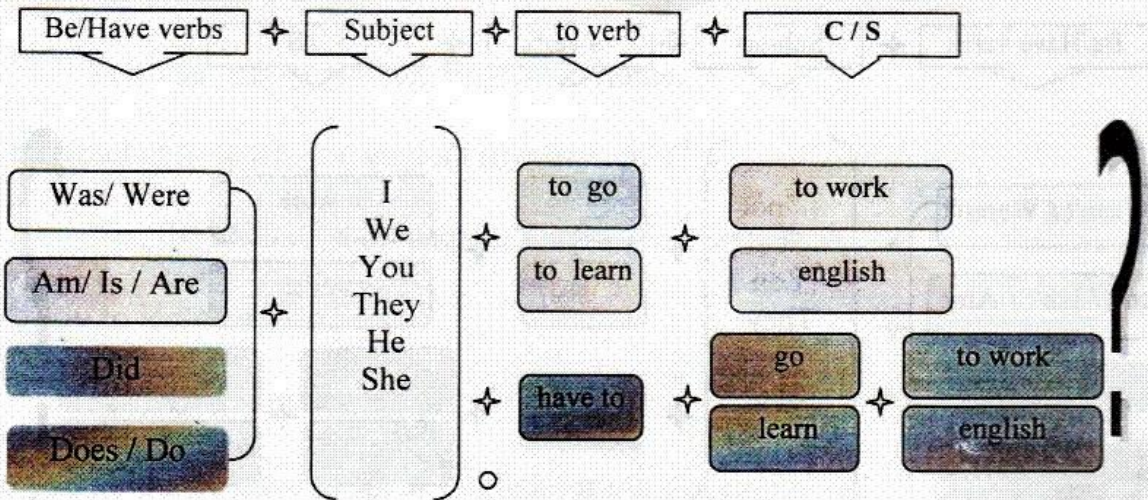
- I wasn't to go to work. means আমার কাজে যাওয়ার কথা ছিল না।
- I'm not to go to. means আমার কাজে যাওয়ার কথা না।
- I didn't have to go to work means আমাকে কাজে যেতে হয়নি।
- I don't have to go to work means আমাকে কাজে যেতে হবে না।

Speaking using **OBLIGATION**

Structure Category: Three (?) Affirmative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Was I to learn English?
Am I to learn English?
Did I have to learn English?
Do I have to learn English?

NSE



For example:

Was I to go to work?

Am I to go to work?

Did I have to go to work?

Do I have to go to work?

means আমার কি কাজে যাওয়ার কথা ছিল?

means আমার কি কাজে যাওয়ার কথা?

means আমাকে কি কাজে যেতে হয়েছিল?

means আমাকে কি কাজে যেতে হবে?

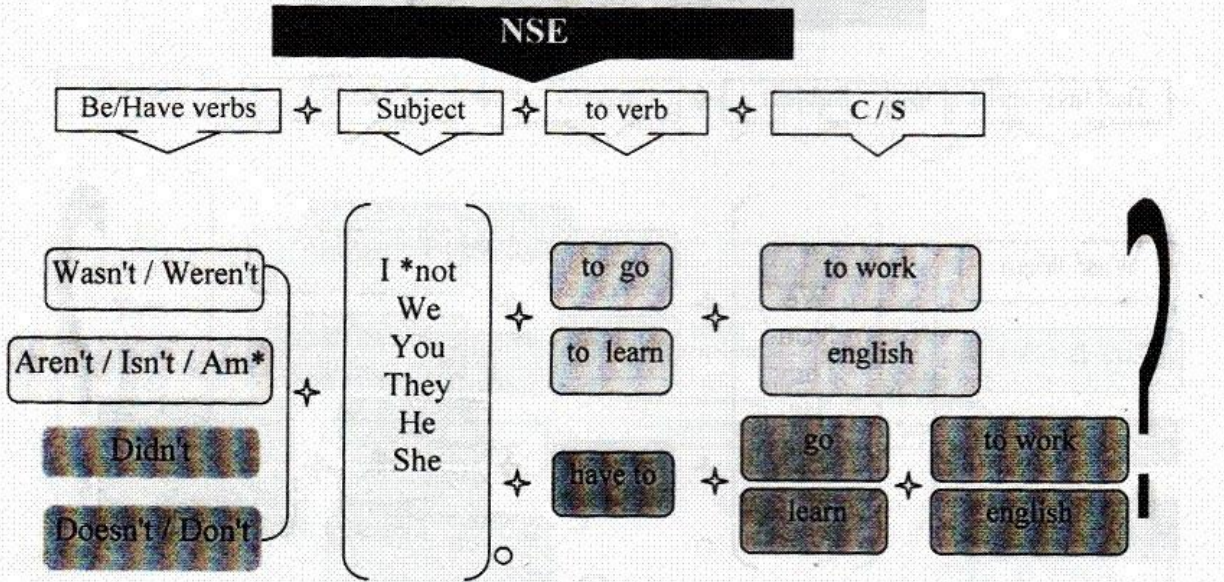
শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হয়ে যায়।

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Speaking using **OBLIGATION**

Structure Category: Four (?-) Negative Question করা যাবে।

For example: Wasn't I to learn English?
Am I not to learn English?
Didn't I have to learn English?
Don't I have to learn English?



For example:

- Wasn't I to go to work? means আমার কি কাজে যাওয়ার কথা ছিল না?
- Am I not to go to work? means আমার কি কাজে যাওয়ার কথা না?
- Don't I have to go to work? means আমাকে কি কাজে যেতে হবে না?
- Didn't I have to go to work? means আমাকে কি কাজে যেতে হয়নি?

শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

Note : Structure 3 and 4 এর পূর্বে Wh word যোগ করে আমরা informative question ও করতে পারব।

Practice Session – NSE 1, 2, 3 & 4

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Were you to learn B@sic English?

Yes, I was to learn B@sic English.

Was she to practise English at home?

Yes, she was to practise English at home.

Is the teacher to teach you english in every class?

Yes, the teacher is to teach us English in every class.

Are you to learn english?

Yes, I'm to learn English.

Do you think, we have to speak english for our development?

Yes, we think, we've to speak English for our development.

Do we have to Learn Fluent Spoken?

Yes, we have to obey the seniors.

Did you have to go to school in your school life?

Yes, I had to go to school in my school life.

Were you to come to the class yesterday?

No, I wasn't to come to the class yesterday.

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Are you to come to the class everyday?

No, we aren't to come to the class everyday.

Don't you have to learn urdu?

No, I don't have to learn Urdu.

Does she have to learn hindi?

No, she doesn't have to learn Hindi.

Am I to speak english in the class?

Yes, you're to speak English in the class.

Are you to listen to your teacher first?

Yes, we're to listen to our teacher first.

Aren't we to come to the class everyday?

No, we aren't to come to the class everyday but we're to come to the class

Didn't we have to be conscious for a better career?

Yes, we had to be Conscious for a better career.

Super Drilling

with

Affirmative and Negative Obligation

I We You You They He She	was / were	✦ to ✦	lift (লিফট) v. উত্তোলন করা
	am / is / are		pass v. অতিক্রম করা
	had		pay v. প্রদান করা/পরিশোধ করা
	have / has		locate(লোকেইট) v. স্থান নির্দেশ করা
I We You You They He She	wasn't / weren't	✦ to ✦	take part(টেইক পার্ট) v. অংশ নেয়া
	am not/ isn't / aren't		perform v. সম্পাদন করা
	hadn't		permit v. অনুমতি দেয়া
	haven't / hasn't		persuade(পারসুইড) v. কাউকে বোঝানো
			listen(to) v. মনোবোণ সহকারে শোনা

BELIEVE IT
OR
NOT
You can make
 $7 \times 4 \times 9 = 252 \times 2$
International Standard
Sentences

Keep Talking

Practice the following questions answers in pair

Topics:

• Your Reading Room

Q. What is reading room?

Q. Do you have a separate reading room?

Q. Describe your reading room? *2nd floor*

Q. How much time do you spend in your reading room?

Q. What's the specialty of your reading room?

• Liberation war-1971

Q. What do you know about the Liberation war?

Q. When's our indedendance/victory day? *16 december*

Q. Was any of your family member freedom fighter?

Q. Who is a freedom fighter?

Q. What should we do for the freedom fighters?

• Cricket

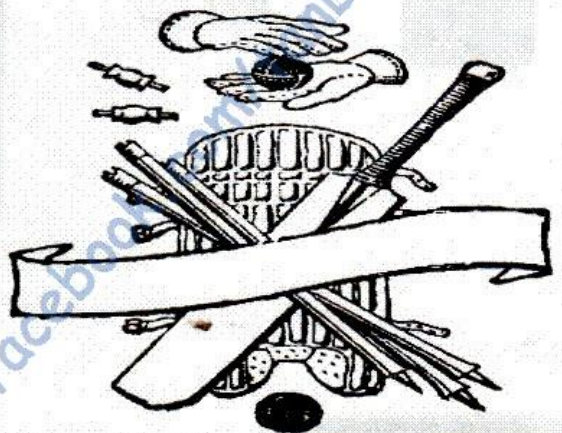
Q. What is cricket?

Q. Do you play cricket?

Q. Which's your favourite Cricket team?

Q. Who's your favourite Batsman/Bowler?

Q. Do you enjoy batting or bowling most?



Speaking using **PASSIVE FORMS**

CHAPTER - EIGHT

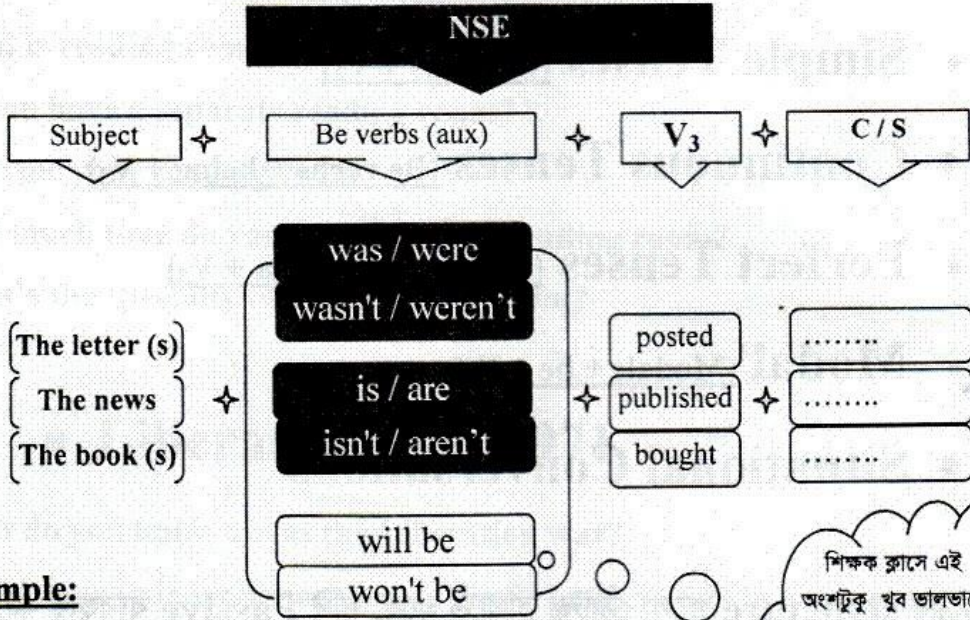
- **Simple Tenses** (Be verbs + V₃)
- **Continuous Tenses** (Be verbs + being + V₃)
- **Perfect Tenses** (Have verbs + been + V₃)
- **Modal** (Modals + be + V₃)
- **Situational Conversations**

Note: উপরের structure গুলো ঠোঁটস্বত রাখতে হবে, যদি Passive ব্যবহার করে কথা বলতে চান।

PASSIVE WITH SIMPLE TENSES

Structure Category: One and Two (+,-) Affirmative and Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: The letter was/wasn't posted
The letter is/isn't posted
The letter will/won't be posted



For example:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| The book was bought | means বইটি কেনা হয়েছিল। |
| The book wasn't bought | means বইটি কেনা হয়নি। |
| The book is bought | means বইটি কেনা হয়। |
| The book isn't bought | means বইটি কেনা হয় না। |
| The book will be bought | means বইটি কেনা হবে। |
| The book won't be bought | means বইটি কেনা হবে না। |

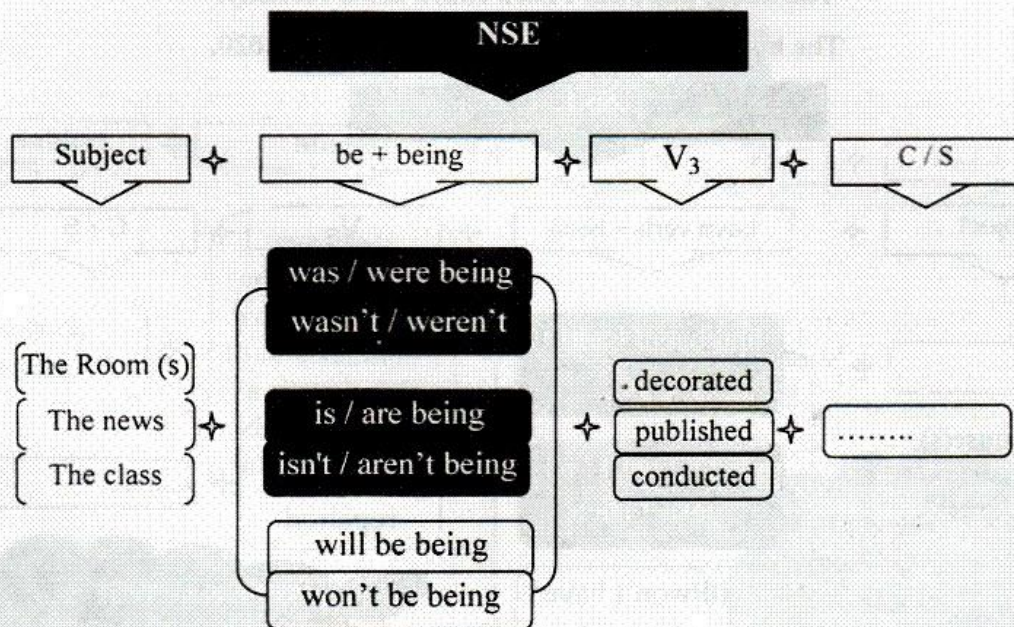


Note: Be verb গুলো subject-এর পূর্বে দিয়ে question করা যাবে।

PASSIVE WITH CONTINUOUS TENSES

Structure Category: One and Two (+,-) Affirmative and Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: The room was/wasn't being decorated.
The room is/isn't being decorated.
The room will/won't be being decorated.



For example:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|---------------------------|
| The room was being decorated | means | কমটি সাজানো হচ্ছিল। |
| The room wasn't being decorated | means | কমটি সাজানো হচ্ছিল না। |
| The room is being decorated | means | কমটি সাজানো হচ্ছে। |
| The room isn't being decorated | means | কমটি সাজানো হচ্ছে না। |
| The room will be being decorated | means | কমটি সাজানো হতে থাকবে। |
| The room won't be being decorated | means | কমটি সাজানো হতে থাকবে না। |

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

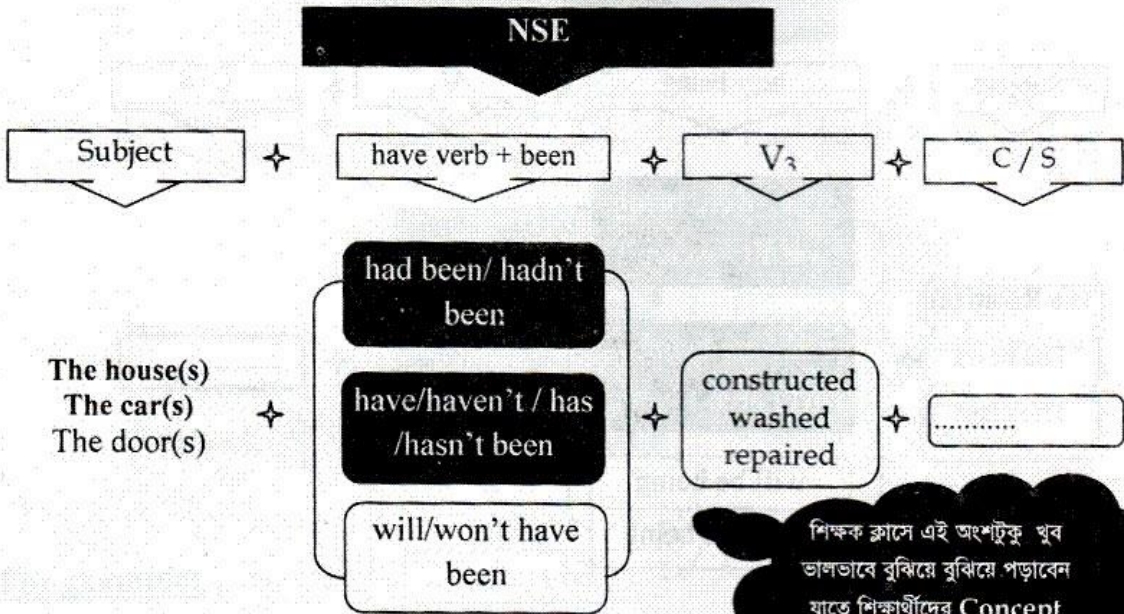
PASSIVE WITH PERFECT TENSES

Structure Category: One and Two (+,-) Affirmative and Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: The house had/hadn't been constructed in 1988.

The house has/hasn't been constructed recently.

The house will/won't have been repaired in 2020.



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

For example:

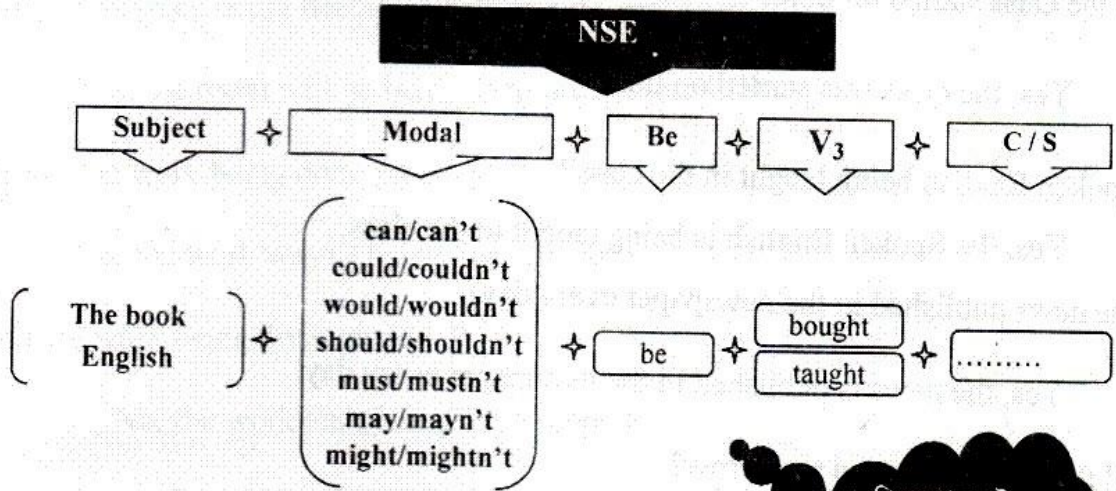
- The house had been constructed means বাড়িটি নির্মাণ করা হয়েছিল।
- The house has been constructed means বাড়িটি নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে।
- The house will have been constructed means বাড়িটি নির্মাণ করা হয়ে থাকবে।

Note: Have verb গুলো subject-এর পূর্বে দিয়ে question করা যাবে।

PASSIVE WITH MODAL

Structure Category: One and Two (+,-) Affirmative and Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: The work could/couldn't be done properly.
The work should/shouldn't be done properly.
The work must/mustn't be done properly.



For example:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| The book can be bought | means বইটি কেনা যেতে পারে। |
| The book could be bought | means বইটি কেনা যেতে পারত। |
| The book would be bought | means বইটি কেনা যেত। |
| The book should be bought | means বইটি কেনা উচিত। |
| The book must be bought | means বইটি অবশ্যই কেনা হবে। |
| The book may be bought | means বইটি কেনা যেতেও পারে। |
| The book might be bought | means বইটি হয়ত কেনা যেত/হবে। |

শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

Note: Modal গুলো subject-এর পূর্বে দিয়ে question করা যাবে।

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S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

Practice Session – NSE 1, 2, 3 & 4

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Was the class started on time?

Yes, the class was started on time.

Is Spoken English being taught in the class?

Yes, the Spoken English is being taught in the class.

Is the news published in the newspaper every day?

Yes, the news is published in the newspaper every day.

Will the letter be posted tomorrow?

Yes, the letter will be posted tomorrow.

Where was the book bought from?

The book was bought from S@ifur's.

Isn't the book bought from New Market?

No, the book isn't bought from New Market.

Where was the fish caught from?

The fish was caught from the pond.

When is the room swept?

The room is swept in the morning.

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Was the room being decorated before Eid?

Yes, the Room was being decorated before EID.

Is the room being decorated before Eid?

Yes, the room is being decorated before EID.

Will the room be being decorated before Eid?

Yes, the room will be being decorated before EID.

Wasn't the work being done properly?

No, the work wasn't being done properly.

Isn't the work being done properly?

No, the work isn't being done properly.

Won't the work be being done properly?

No, the work won't be being done properly.

Wasn't the novel being published in the daily star?

No, the novel wasn't being published in the daily star.

Isn't the novel being published in the daily star?

No, the novel isn't being published in the daily star.

Had the house been constructed in 1975?

Yes, the house had been constructed in 1975.

Has the house been constructed recently?

Yes, the house has been constructed recently.

Saifur's Natur@I Spoken

SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

(Practise in pairs at least 3 times)

Tom is talking with Peter about a possible joint venture in London with Peter's Company.

DIALOGUE

Tom : We are very interested in doing business in London. I think a joint venture (যৌথ উদ্যোগ) will be a good move.

Peter : There are tremendous (ত্রিমেন্ডাস্ - বিশাল) advantages (অ্যাডভ্যান্টেইজ্ - উপকারীতা ; সুবিধা) of a joint venture. The English bazar is quite different (খুবই আলাদা) from any other bazar.

Tom : I see.

Peter : But I think your products can do very well in an English market.

Tom : What kind of support can you provide us?

Peter : We offer an expertise (এক্সপার্টিজ - দক্ষতা) and a well-established working base.

Tom : But the amount of investment (বিনিয়োগ) you are suggesting is more than what we think is reasonable (রীবনেইবল - পরিমিত; যুক্তিসঙ্গত; সম্মতিপূর্ণ).

Peter : I see. I will tell you what we need most. Let us sit down and go over the figures and plans in details.

Tom : It is a good idea. Let us discuss all the issues (ইস্যু - ব্যাপার) one by one (একে একে).

শিক্ষক উপরোক্ত Dialogue টি
Pair Practice করাবেন
এবং পরে কয়েক জনকে
Stage Presentation এর
সুযোগ দিবেন।

S@ifur's Natur@l Spoken

SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

(Practice in pairs at least 3 times)

The contract between Sakib and Sifat has expired after a year. So, Sakib and Sifat are meeting again to discuss a new contract.

DIALOGUE

Sakib : Congratulations Sifat! The sales figures for the first year have been quite(খুবই) satisfactory(স্যাটিস্ফ্যাকটোরী - সমস্ত বিষয়ক).

Sifat : Thank you, Sakib. You must be very happy.

Sakib : Yes, I am. In fact, we have achieved record sales in Italy since the signing of the contract.

Sifat : That is nice. The members of the Representative (প্রতিনিধি) team in India are very sincere (সিন্সিআর্ - কাজে কর্মে আন্তরিক) and hardworking (কঠোর পরিশ্রমি).

শিক্ষক উপরোক্ত
Dialogue-টি
Pair Practice
করাবেন এবং
পরে কয়েক
জনকে Stage
Presentation-
এর সুযোগ
দিবেন।

Sakib : But we have got low sales figures in the North Zone.

Sifat : Well, we had a personal problem there. The Executive-in-charge of the North Zone did not co-operate with us.

Sakib : I see. Have you taken some steps in this direction?

Sifat : Yes, we have. He was replaced (রিপ্লেইস্ - একজনের পরিবর্তে অন্যজনকে বসানো) last month by Foisal, a Manager with an MNC.

Sakib : Very good.

Sifat : Frankly speaking, he is honest, sincere and hardworking.

Sakib : That is fine. I am considering, renewing the contract (চুক্তি) for another five years. What would you like to say?

Sifat : You are most welcome. Let us complete the relevant (সংশ্লিষ্ট).
Formalities.

Conversation Practice

Practice in pairs to master the passive forms.

Teacher will guide you all the way:

- Is house cleaned everyday?
- Where is your house located?
- Who is your family maintained by?
- How is your family expenses managed (source of income)?
- How were you taught English first?
- Were you taught the previous lessons properly?
- Where was your shirt bought from?
- Has your house been shifted ever (কখনও পরিবর্তন করেছেন কি) from one place to another?
- Has your lesson been taught properly today?
- Which lesson has been taught today?
- How have been informed of S@ifur's?
- Who has been asked questions right now?

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE**

CHAPTER-NINE

CAUSATIVE is used as main verb that causes someone or something to do things or causes things to change. অর্থাৎ Causative মূল verb হিসাবে ব্যবহার হয় এবং এর মাধ্যমে কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর দ্বারা কোনো কিছু করানো বুঝায়। যেমন- আমি আমার বন্ধুকে দিয়ে চিঠি লেখাই। লক্ষ্য করুন এই বাক্যটিতে কর্তা নিজে কোন কাজ করে না বরং তার বন্ধুকে দিয়ে কাজটি করায়। বিভিন্ন ধরনের CAUSATIVE আছে।

লক্ষ্য করুন গুটি কয়েক verb নিজে থেকেই causative হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Non Causative	Causative
Eat	Feed
See	Show
Know	Inform
Learn	Teach
Remember	Remind
Dive	Dip
Lie	Lay

আর বাকী Verb গুলোর ক্ষেত্রে সরাসরি নিম্নের causative গুলোর সাহায্য নিতে হয়।

CAUSATIVE
make
get
let
have
help

Note: All the above CAUSATIVE can be changed according to tense.
(অর্থাৎ Tense অনুযায়ী উপরোক্ত CAUSATIVE গুলো যে কোন রূপে পরিবর্তিত হতে পারে)

Speaking using

CAUSATIVE – MAKE

“I made him do the work”

“I make him do the work”

“I will make him do the work”

MAKE can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it.

শিক্ষার্থী বন্ধুরা:

যে কোন প্রয়োজনে নিঃসংকোচে
ফোন করুন

English গুরু Nazrul sir কে:

☎ ০১৫৫২-১১৪০৬০

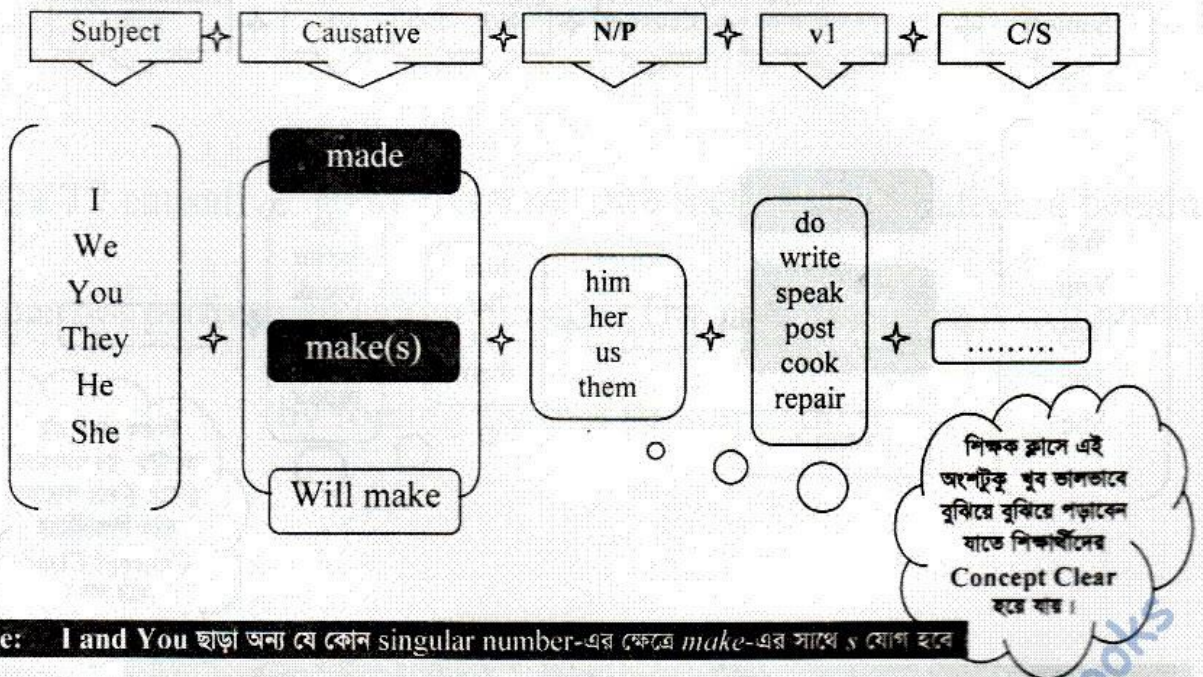
অথবা Faruk Sir ☎ ০১৭১২ ২২২ ৯৫৯

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE -MAKE**

Structure Category: One (+) Affirmative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: I made him do the work.
I make him do the work.
I will him do the work.

NSE



Note: I and You ছাড়া অন্য যে কোন singular number-এর ক্ষেত্রে *make*-এর সাথে *s* যোগ হবে

যেমন He makes the boy do the work = সে বালকটিকে দিয়ে কাজটি করায়

For example:

I made him do the work means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করিয়েছিলাম।

I will make him do the work means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাব।

I make him do the work means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাই।

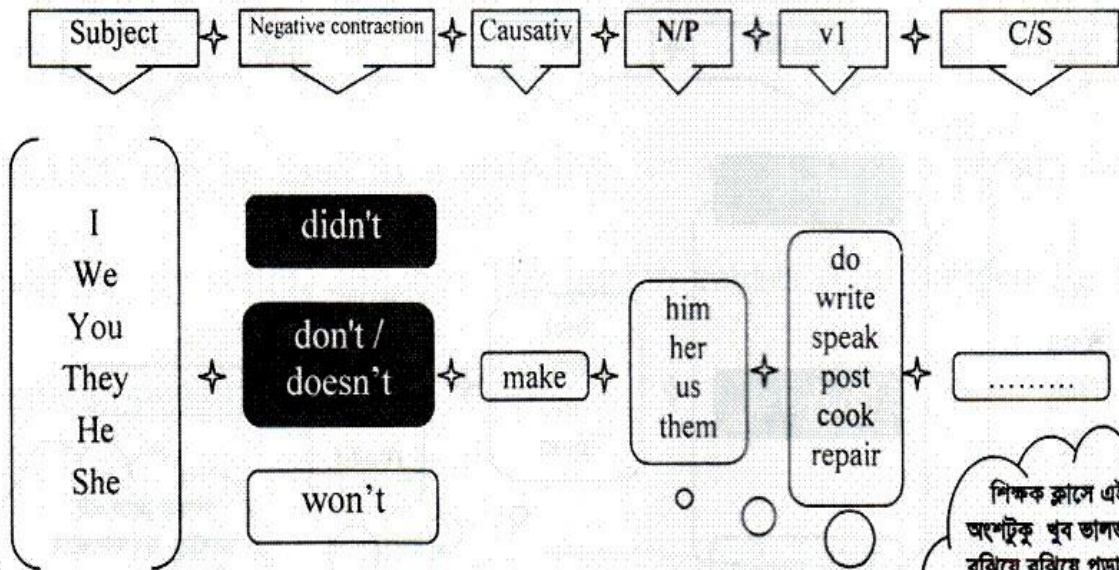
facebook.com/tanbir.ebooks

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE -MAKE**

Structure Category: Two (-) Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: I didn't make him do the work.
I don't make him do the work.
I won't make him do the work.

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হয়ে যায়।

Note: I and You ছাড়া অন্য যে কোন singular number-এর ক্ষেত্রে don't -এর বদলে doesn't হবে

For example:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| I didn't make him do the work | means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করিয়েছিলাম। ৯৭ |
| I don't make him do the work | means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাই। |
| I won't make him do the work | means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাব। |

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE – GET**

“I got him to do the work”

“I get him to do the work”

“I will get him to do the work”

“GET” causative হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যেতে পারে। In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it.

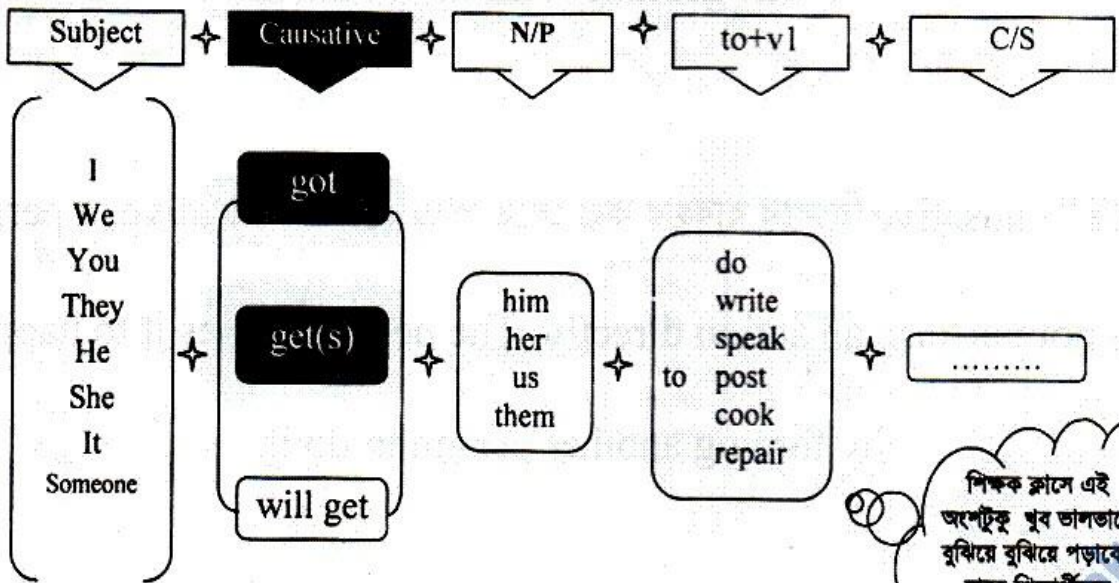
GET has less force and authority than MAKE

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE-GET**

Structure Category: One (+) Affirmative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: I got him to do the work.
I get him to do the work.
I will get him to do the work.

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

Note: I and You ছাড়া অন্য যে কোন singular number-এর ক্ষেত্রে get-এর সাথে s যোগ হবে

For example:

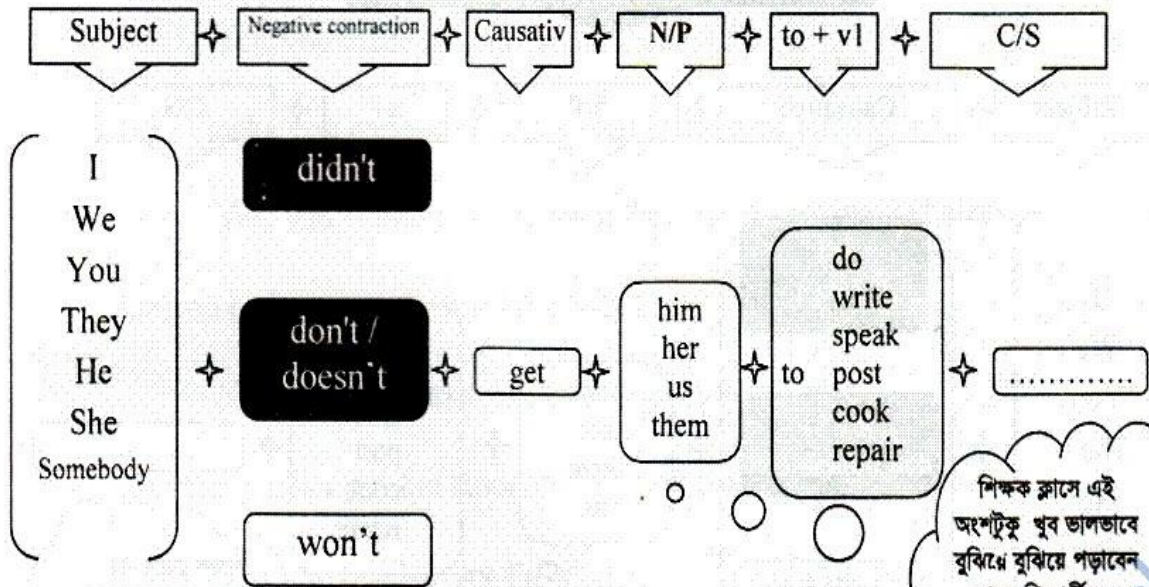
- I got him to do the work means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করিয়েছিলাম।
- I get him to do the work means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাই।
- I will get him to do the work means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাব।

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE -GET**

Structure Category: Two (-) Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: I didn't get him to do the work.
I don't get him to do the work.
I won't get him to do the work.

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হয়ে যায়।

Note: I and You ছাড়া অন্য যে কোন singular number-এর ক্ষেত্রে don't -এর বদলে doesn't হবে

For example:

I didn't get him to do the work

means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাইনি।

I don't get him to do the work

means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাই না।

I won't get him to do the work

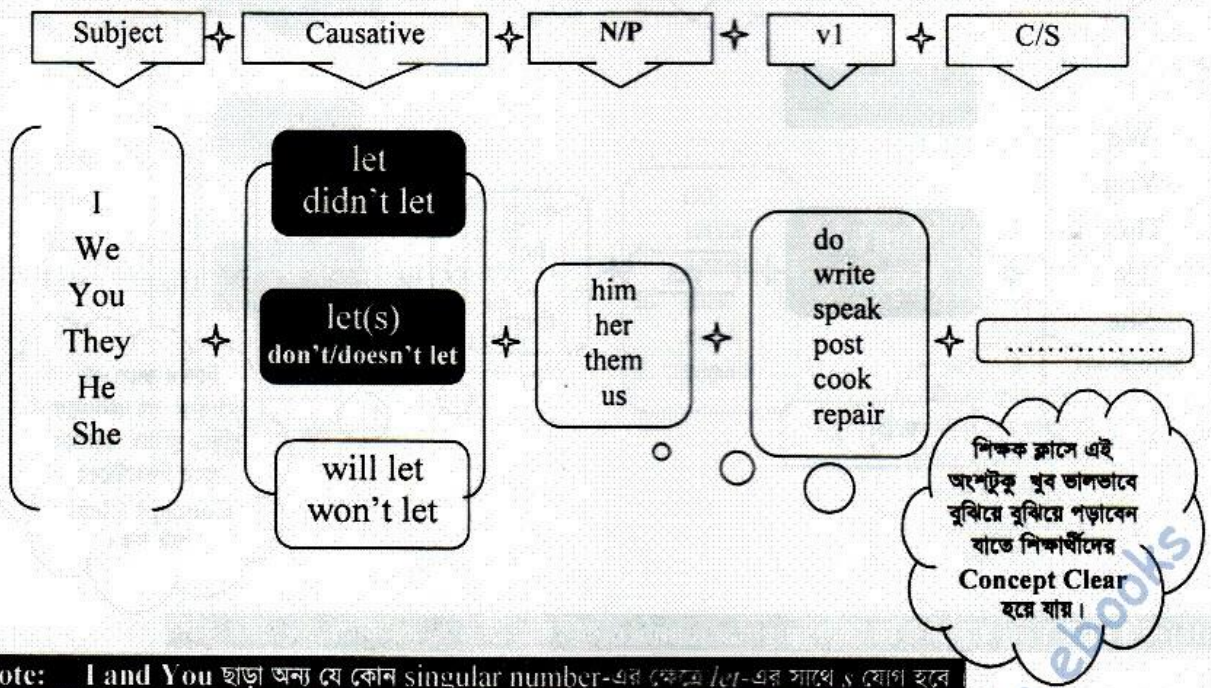
means আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাবো না।

Speaking using **CAUSATIVE-LET**

Structure Category: One and Two (+, -) Affirmative and Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

**For example: I let/didn't him do the work.
I let/don't let him do the work.
I will/won't let him do the work.**

NSE



For example:

I let him do the work

means আমি তাকে কাজটি করতে দিয়েছিলাম।

I let him do the work

means আমি তাকে কাজটি করতে দেই।

I will let him do the work

means আমি তাকে কাজটি করতে দেব।

Practice Session – NSE 1

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Did I make you understand the lesson?

Yes, you made us understand the lesson.

Will I make you understand the lesson in the next class?

Yes, you'll make us understand the lesson in the next class.

Do you make me understand the lesson?

No, we don't make you understand the lesson.

Did the teacher get the students to speak English?

Yes, the teacher got the students to speak English.

Does the teacher get the students to speak English?

Yes, the teacher gets the students to speak English.

Will the teacher get the students to speak English in the next class?

Yes, The teacher will get the students to speak English in the next class.

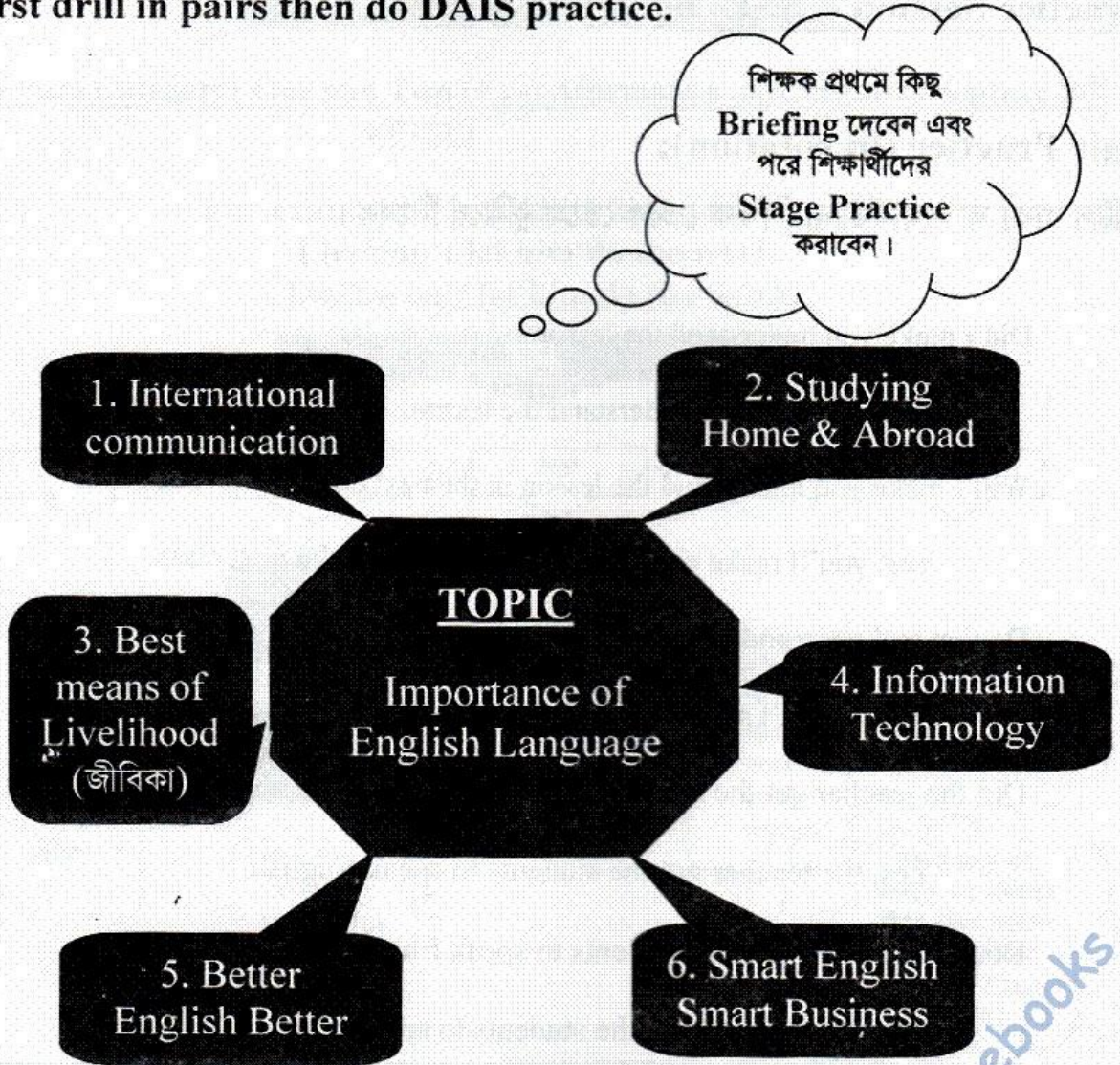
Do I let him do the work?

Yes, You let him do the work.

Natur@I Spoken

Let's Talk

First drill in pairs then do DAIS practice.



Q: What is the importance of English language?

Q: How can you develop your English skills?

Q: Where do you use English in your country?

Q: Why do you need English?

Q: How can English improve your business or study?

Q: Can English give you better carrer? How?

Speaking using “INTRODUCTORY THERE”

There is a school in the village.

দৈনন্দিন জীবনে তথা বিভিন্ন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভাব প্রকাশের ক্ষেত্রে আমরা এমন কিছু বাক্য অহরহ ব্যবহার করি যে গুলোকে ইংরেজিতে অনুবাদ করতে হলে বাক্যের প্রথমেই “There” শব্দটি ব্যবহার করতে হয়। অনেক সময় Clear Subject না থাকলেও অর্থাৎ Subject কে প্রথমে রেখে বাক্য গঠন করলে যদি তা শ্রুতিমধুর না হয় তাহলে “There” দিয়ে বাক্য আরম্ভ করতে হয়।

Note: এ ছাড়াও সংক্ষেপে বলতে গেলে কোন স্থানে বা পাত্রের কোন কিছু আছে, ছিল, থাকবে, থাকতে পারে ইত্যাদি বুঝাতে

“Introductory THERE” হয়।

Speaking using

Introductory THERE

Structure Category: One (+) Affirmative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: There is a school/mosque/college in this village.

There are many schools in this village.

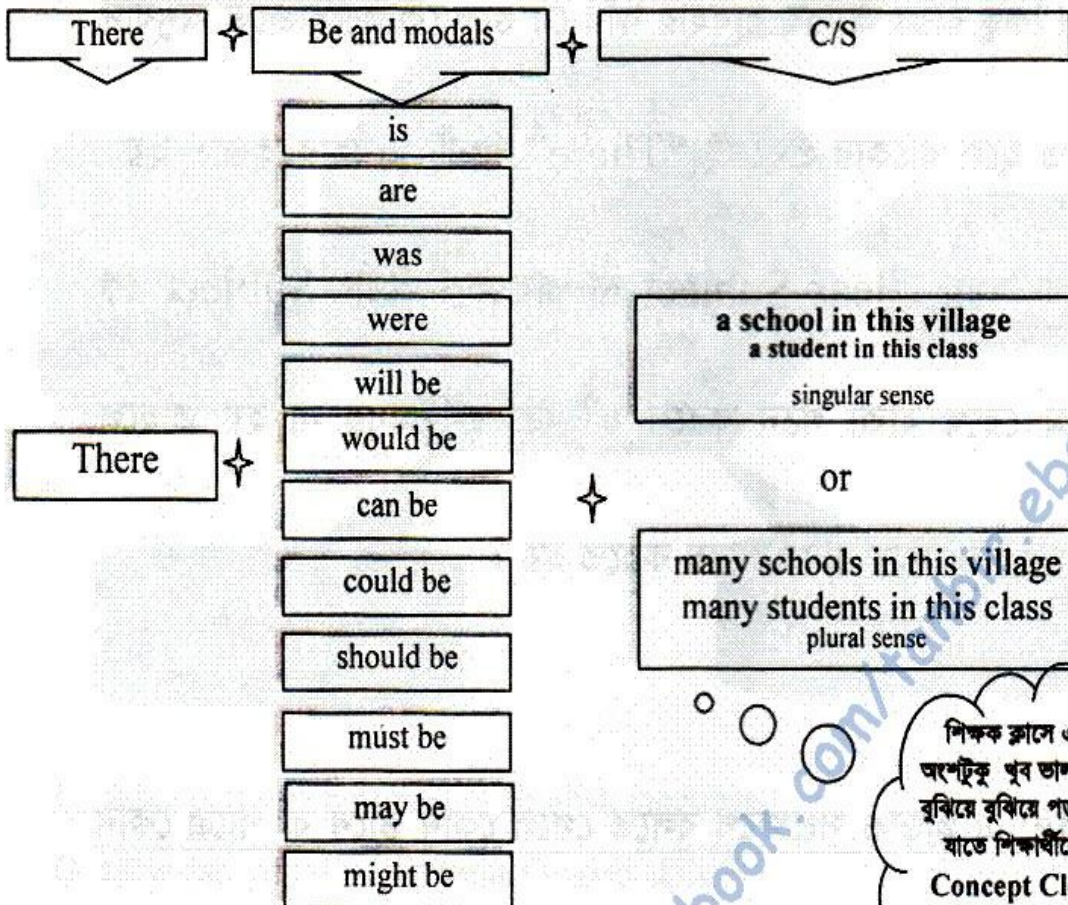
There was a school in this village.

There were many schools in this village.

There will be a school in this village.

There will be many schools in this village. etc..

NSE



Speaking using

Introductory THERE

Structure Category: Two (+) Negative Sentence তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: There isn't a school/mosque/college in this village.

There aren't many schools in this village.

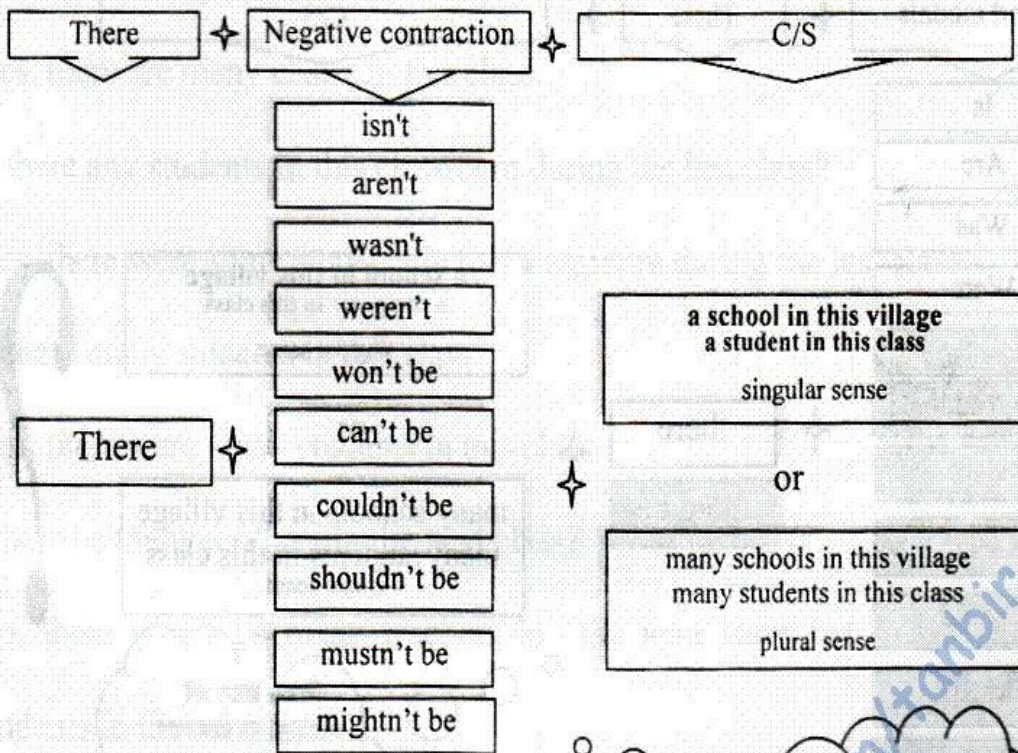
There wasn't a school in this village.

There weren't many schools in this village.

The won't be a school in this village.

There won't be many schools in this village. etc..

NSE



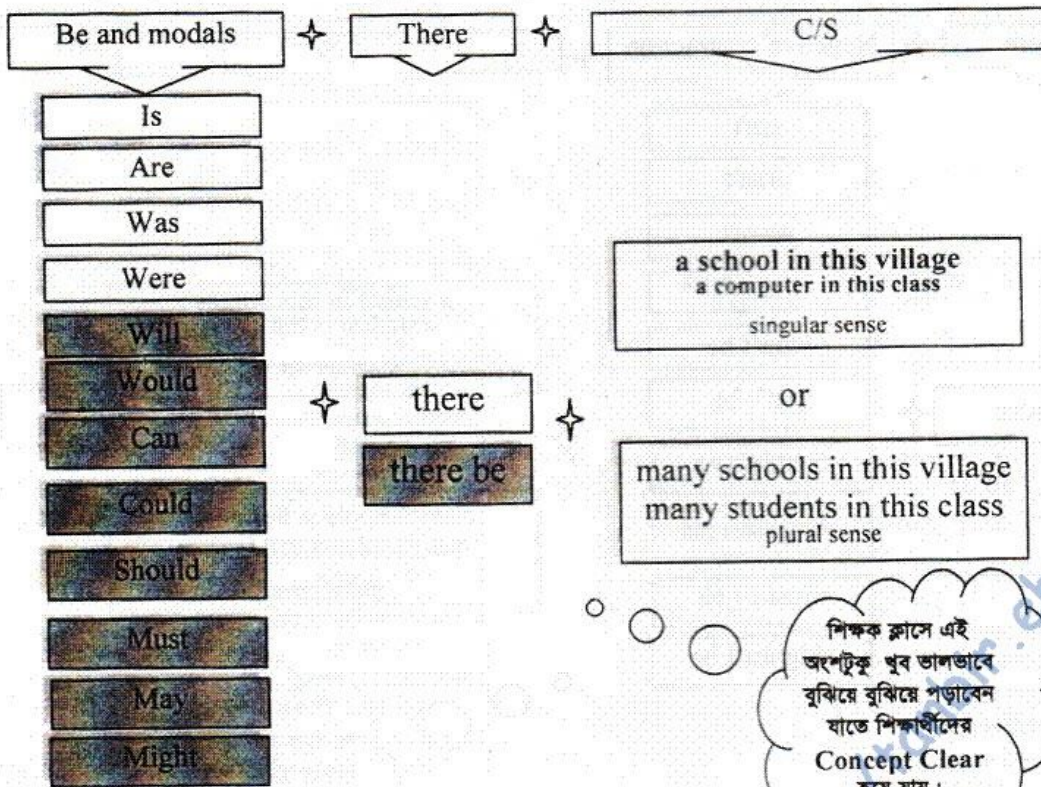
শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই
অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে
বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন
যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের
Concept Clear
হয়ে যায়।

Speaking using **Introductory THERE**

Structure Category: Three (+) Affirmative Question তৈরি করা যাবে।

For example: Is there a school/mosque/college in this village?
 Are there many schools in this village?
 Was there a school in this village?
 Were there many schools in this village?
 Will there be a school in this village?
 Will there be many schools in this village? etc..

NSE



Note: এমনি ভাবে **auxiliaries** এর সাথে **not** যোগ করে **negative question** - ও করা যাবে।

Practice Session – NSE 1-3

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেঙ্গে ভেঙ্গে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

How many students are there in this class?

There are 30 students in this class.

Are there many chairs in this class?

Yes, there are many chairs in this class.

Were there any students in this classroom during the last class?

Yes, there were some students in this classroom during the last class.

Were there many students in this class?

Yes, there were many students in this class.

Will there be many teachers in the next class?

No, there won't be many teachers in the next class but there will be many students in the next class.

Can there be more than 50 students in the class?

Yes, there can be more than 50 students in the class.

Should there be a computer in this classroom?

Yes, there should be a computer in this classroom.

নীচের এই অংশটুকু Fluent Spoken-এর বিভিন্ন ক্লাস থেকে নেওয়া হয়েছে।

In this Class we'll teach how to use Smart English Expressions

The purpose of this Class is to show you the type of conversational gambits that is usually used in conversation. The gambits will help you to say what you think and feel more exactly, more politely and in a way that sounds more nature@I.

For example:

Giving an opinion Use these phrases when you want to give your opinion.

I tend to think that...

Asking for an opinion Use these phrases to ask someone else what they think about something: what's your opinion about ...?

Disagreeing

Use these phrases when you disagree with what someone has said:

I'm afraid I don't agree with you there.

In this Class you'll learn the Mystery of Standard English Pronunciation

ইংরেজি বর্ণমালায় মোট ২৬টি অক্ষর বা Letters রয়েছে যা লিখন পদ্ধতির অংশ মাত্র। পক্ষান্তরে বলার ক্ষেত্রে বা Spoken English-এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করা হয় phonemes, যার ২০টি vowels এবং ২৪টি consonants. আর এ কারনেই আমরা বাংলাদেশীরা Letters গুলোর মাধ্যমে কথা বলার ফলে প্রতি নিয়তই ভুল উচ্চারণ করে থাকি। For example:

About, don't, disappear, wealthy, garage, television, decision, bird, go, birthday, third, vision, treasure, measure, there, physically, factory, military, advertisement, college, potential.

লক্ষ্য করেছেন: উপরের word গুলোতে আমরা সবাই বেশ ভুল করেছি। সতুরাং এই ক্লাসটি করলে spoken English এর উচ্চারণে যেমন সমস্যা হবে না তেমনি BBC, IELTS listening ইত্যাদিতে কোন সমস্যা হবে না।

Pronunciation TIPS

*tory/tary/tery=/tri/

Factory

Military

dysentery

*i/e/o/asion= /ɪˈn/

Television

Revision

decision

*ment=/mənt/

Management

Arrangement

advertisement

I/You/He	'd (ছিল)	a/an	very extremely	nice excellent beautiful wonderful fantastic lovely etc.	building(s)
	've/'s (আছে)	two			car(s)
	'll have (থাকবে)	few			office(s)
		several			brother(s)
		etc.			bike(s)
					bag(s)
					wallet(s)
					fountain
					pen(s)
					jacket
					suit
					goggles

এরকম আরও অনেক মজার মজার বিষয় দিয়ে Fluency বাড়ানোর দুর্দান্ত ব্যবস্থা আছে একমাত্র **Fluent Spoken** কোর্সে।

সুতরাং, আর দেরি না করে ঝটপট করে ফেনুন কোর্সটি, যা আপনার জীবনে মাইলফলক হিসেবে কাজ করবে।

Speaking using **DEGREE**

ভাব আদান প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে আমরা বিভিন্ন ভঙ্গিতে কথা বলে থাকি। কখনও স্বাভাবিকভাবে আবার কখনও উপমা দিয়ে আবার কখনও বা তুলনা করে। ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু অপর কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর সাথে তুলনা করতে ইংরেজিতে Degree ব্যবহার করা হয়। Degree মূলত: তিন প্রকার।

as + adj. + as = গুণের সমতা বুঝাতে

Positive = মত “Sifat is as good as his friend.”

Adj + er / more + adj + than = তুলনা বুঝাতে (২ - এর মাঝে)

Comparative = চেয়ে “Sifat is better than his friend.”

The (adj + est / most adj.) = শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বুঝাতে (সবার মধ্যে)

Superlative = সব চেয়ে “Sifat is the best student in the class.”

Speaking Using **Positive Degree**

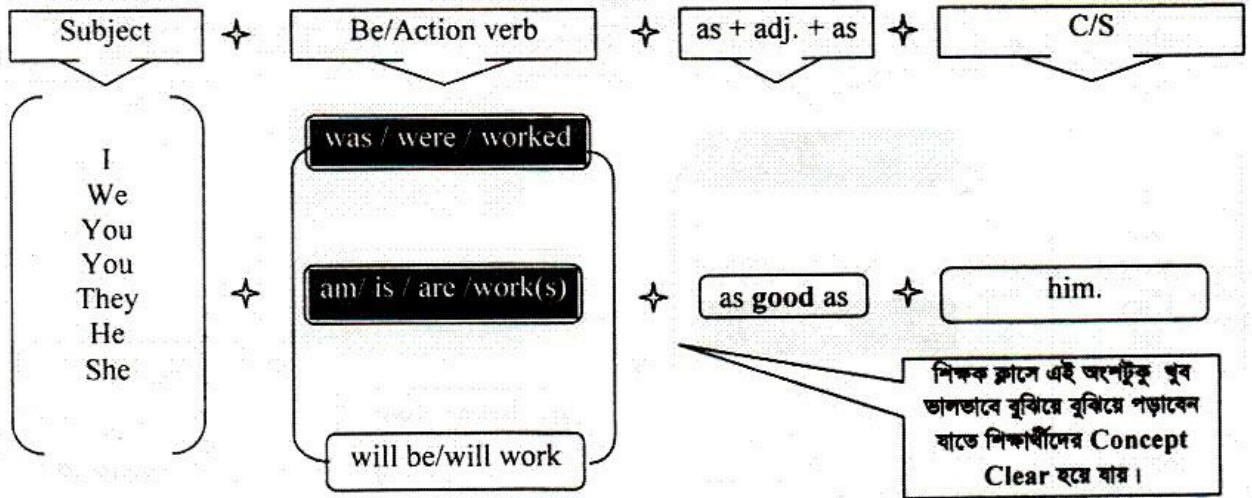
“Sifat is as good as his friend”

Positive = মত

as + adj. + as = গুণের সমতা বুঝাতে

Structure Category: One (+): in terms of BE / Action Verb = হওয়া বা থাকা অর্থে / কাজ করা অর্থে । এর মাধ্যমে হ্যাঁ-বোধক কথাবার্তা বলা যাবে ।

NSE



For example:

I was as good as my father

means আমি আমার বাবার মতই ভাল ছিলাম।

I am as good as my father

means আমি আমার বাবার মতই ভাল।

I will be as good as my father

means আমি আমার বাবার মতই ভাল থাকব।

I work as good as my father

means আমি আমার বাবার মতই ভাল কাজ করি।

I worked as good as my father

means আমি আমার বাবার মতই ভাল কাজ করেছিলাম।

I will work as good as my father

means আমি আমার বাবার মতই ভাল কাজ করব।

Speaking using

Comparative DEGREE

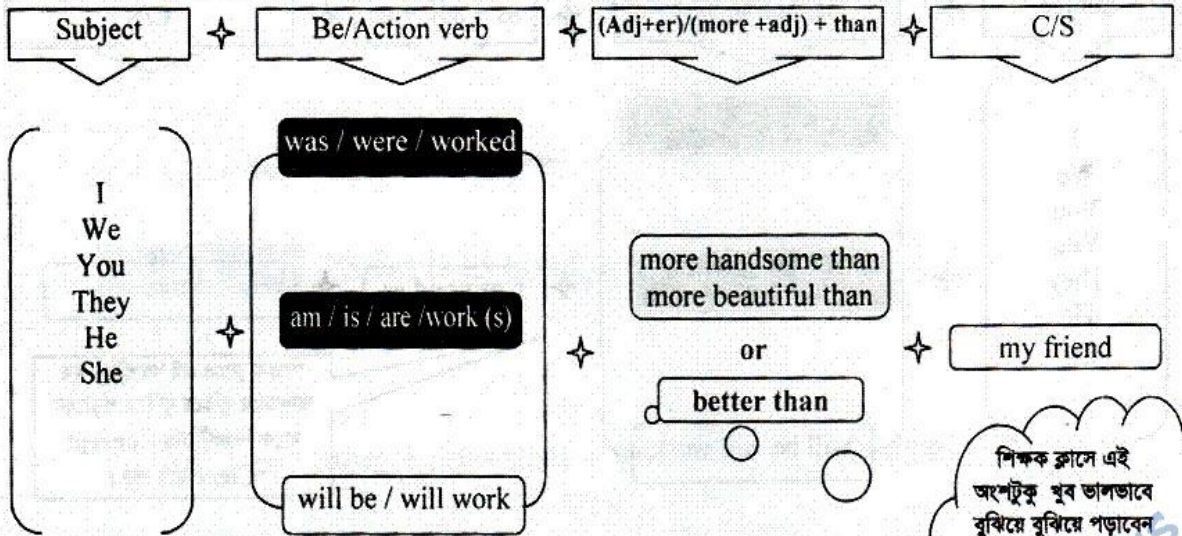
“Sifat is better than his friend.”

Comparative= চেয়ে

Adj + er / more + adj + than = তুলনা বুঝাতে (২ - এর মাঝে)

Structure Category: ONE: in terms of aux / DO verb = হওয়া বা থাকা অর্থে / কাজ করা অর্থে। এর মাধ্যমে হ্যাঁ-বোধক কথাবার্তা বলা যাবে।

NSE



শিক্ষক ক্লাসে এই অংশটুকু খুব ভালভাবে বুঝিয়ে বুঝিয়ে পড়াবেন যাতে শিক্ষার্থীদের Concept Clear হয়ে যায়।

Note: she-র ক্ষেত্রে more beautiful হবে

For example:

- I was better than Rahim means আমি রহিমের চেয়ে ভাল ছিলাম।
- I worked better than you did means আমি তোমার চেয়ে ভাল কাজ করেছিলাম।
- I work harder than Karim does means আমি করিমের চেয়ে কঠোর পরিশ্রম করি।
- I am more handsome than him (he is) means আমি তার চেয়ে সুদর্শন।
- I will be better than you means আমি তোমার চেয়ে ভাল হব।
- I will work harder than anyone does means আমি সকলের চেয়ে কঠোর পরিশ্রম করব।

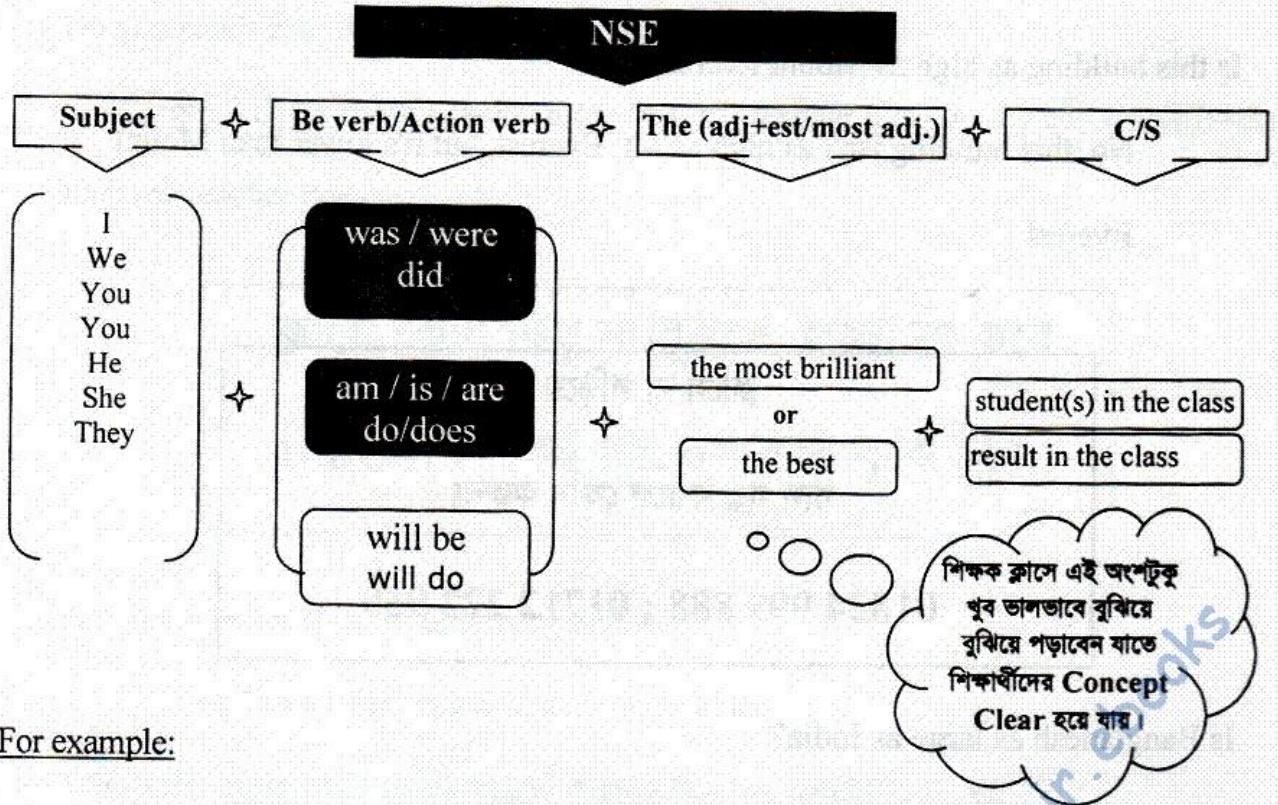
Speaking using Superlative DEGREE

“Sifat is the best student in the class.”

Superlative= সব চেয়ে

The (adj + est / most adj.) = শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব বুঝাতে

Structure Category: ONE (+): এর মাধ্যমে হ্যাঁ বোধক কথাবার্তা বলা যাবে ।



For example:

I was the best student in the class

means আমি ক্লাসের সবচেয়ে ভাল ছাত্র ছিলাম ।

I am the most brilliant student of this class

means আমি ক্লাসের সবচেয়ে মেধাবী ছাত্র ।

I will be the best speaker of this class

means আমি ক্লাসের সবচেয়ে ভাল বক্তা হব ।

Practice Session – NSE 1, 2, 3 & 4

Pair Practice (in rotation):

জটিল বাক্য বা শব্দার্থগুলো শিক্ষক ভেদে ভেদে বুঝিয়ে দিবেন।

Is the table as high as the door?

No, the table isn't as high as the door, but it's lower than the door

Is this building as high as Mount Everest?

No, this building isn't as high as Mt. Everest, but it's lower than Mount Everest

ক্লাসে না পড়িয়ে

গাল গল্প করলে ফোন করুনঃ

01824 999 888 ; 01712 222 959

Is Bangladesh as large as India?

No, Bangladesh isn't as large as India, but it's smaller than India

Were you as good in English as you are now?

No, I wasn't as good in English as I am now.

Do you speak as good English as your teacher does?

No, I don't speak as good English as my teacher does.

Saifur's Natural Spoken

Will you be as good in English as your teacher?

Yes, I'll be as good in English as my teacher.

Are the people of Bangladesh more laborious (ল্যাবোরিয়াস - পরিশ্রমী) than the people of Japan?

No, the people of Bangladesh aren't more laborious than the people in Japan.

Do you study English more than your teacher does?

No, I don't study English more than my teacher does but I study English less than my teacher does.

ক্লাসে কোন কিছু না বুঝলে, লজ্জা না করে
teacher-কেই জিজ্ঞেস করে বুঝে নিন।

Are you a better speaker than your brother?

Yes, I'm a better speaker than my brother.

Who's the most intelligent (বুদ্ধিমান) person in your family?

My younger brother is the most intelligent person in my family.

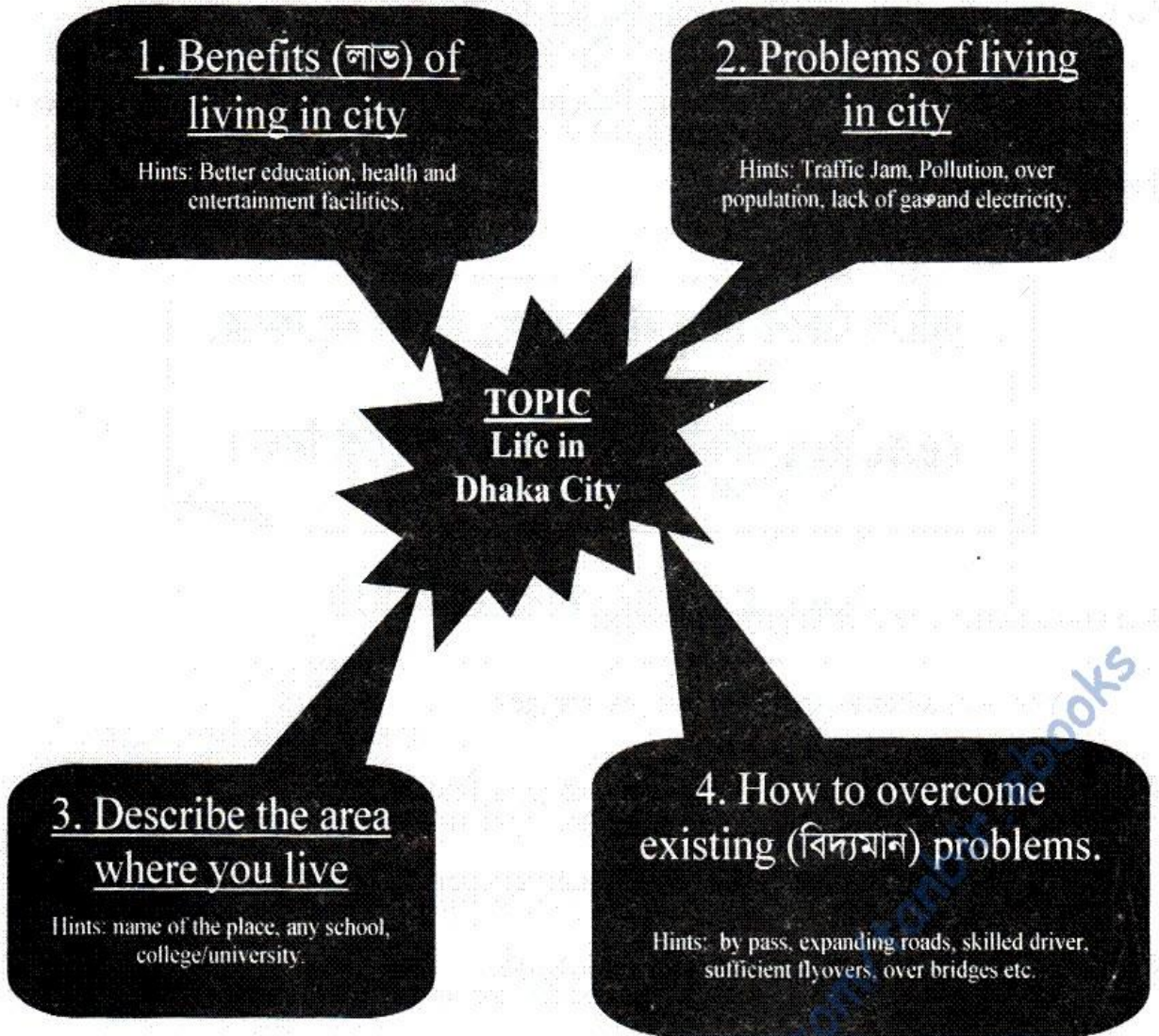
Who was your best friend during your childhood?

My mother was my best friend during my childhood.

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Let's TALK

In Pairs (in rotation)



Instruction for the teachers:

First allow the students to read the sample farewell speech and then ask them write their speech by filling gaps.

Finally, call one by one to the DAIS and evaluate their performance.

Points to be remembered:

- Response
- Relevancy
- Usage of vocabulary, and
- Grammatical accuracy

Sample Farewell Speech

“My Feelings about Natur@l Spoken Course”

Assalamuaalaikum,
This is (tell your name).

I am here with you to share my feelings(অনুভূতি / উপলব্ধি) concealed(কনসীল - লুকিয়ে রাখা) in my heart for many days. Dear friends, you know, I am not a good speaker. But I will try to say something on my topic “**My feelings about the Natur@l Spoken Course**”.

I'm really grateful to English গুরু Nazrul sir for writing such a course. Let me tell you the **BIG** truth. Before attending this course, I felt nervous(না(র)ভাস্ - অল্পতেই বিচলিত) and shy while speaking before audience. Now I have become more confident(কনফিডেন্ট - আত্ম-বিশ্বাসী) than before. People appreciate(অ্যাপ্রিশিএইট্ - মূল্য দেয়া বা কদর করা) my accent, pronunciation and the way of my speaking.

Dear friends, our Executive Director told us about the mission and vision of the course. If the whole country needs an English course, what do you think; can it be any course other than **Natur@L Spoken**? The answer is a **BIG NO**.

Friends, I will not take much time. Finally, I would like to request you to convey(কনভেই - বহন করা) the message of **Natur@L Spoken** to everybody. Tell everyone “**If you want to get the real taste of English, be a member of Natur@L Spoken**”

That's all for today. Thanks to S@ifur's.

THANKS TO OUR HONOURABLE TEACHER.

Saifur's Natur@I Spoken

Farewell Speech

“My Feelings about Natur@I Spoken Course”

Assalamuaalaikum,

This is _____.

I am here with you to share my _____.

Dear friends, _____

I am not a _____. But I will try to _____
about the Natur@I Spoken Course”.

I'm really grateful to _____.

Before attending this course, _____.

Now I have become _____.

I will not take much time. Finally, _____.

That's all for today. Thanks to all.

Self - Practice

Some Important vocabularies

Kneel	(নীল) - হাঁটু গেড়ে বসা
Knock	(নক) - ধাক্কা দেওয়া
Know	(নৌ) - জানা, চেনা
Lament	(ল্যামেন্ট) - বিলাপ করা
Laugh	(লাফ) - শব্দ করে হাসা
Lay	(লেই) - স্থাপন করা, ডিম পাড়া
Lead	(লীড) - পরিচালনা করা
Leap	(লীপ) - লাফ দেওয়া
Lean	(লীন) - হেলান দেওয়া
Learn	(লান) - শিক্ষা গ্রহণ করা বা শেখা
Lease	(লীস) - ইজারা দেয়া
Lend	(লেন্ড) - ধার দেয়া
Let	(লেট) - অনুমতি দেওয়া
Liberate	(লিবারেট) - স্বাধীন করা, মুক্তকরা
Lick	(লিক) - চাটা বা লেহন করা

Lie	(লাই) - মথ্যা বলা
Lift	(লিফট) - উত্তোলন করা
Light	(লাইট) - আলোকিত করা
Like	(লাইক) - পছন্দ করা, ইচ্ছা করা
Linger	(লীংগার) - গড়িমসি করা, বিলম্ব করা
Link	(লিংক)-যুক্ত করা, সম্পর্ক করা বা রাখা
Listen	(লিস্ন) - মনোযোগ দিয়ে শোনা
Litigate	(লিটিগেইট) - মামলা করা ।
Load	(লৌড) - বোঝাই করা
Lock	(লক) - তালা দেওয়া
Look	(লুক) - তাকানো, দেখা
Loose	(লুজ) - আলাগা করা বা টিল করা
Lose	(লুজ) - হারিয়ে ফেলা বা হারানো
Love	(লাভ)-ভালবাসা
Lull	(লাল)-শান্ত করা, ঘুম পড়ানো
Magnify	(মেগনিফাই)-বড় করে দেখানো, অতিরঞ্জিত করা
Maintain	(মেইনটেইন)-রক্ষণাবেক্ষণ করা

Saifur's Natural Spoken

Make	(মেইক)-তৈরি করা
Manage	(ম্যানিজ)-জোগাড় করা
March	(মার্চ)-অগ্রসর হওয়া
Mark	(মার্ক)-লক্ষ করা
Massacre	(ম্যাসাকার)-নির্দয়রূপে ব্যাপক হত্যা করা
May	(মেই)-পারা
Mean	(মিন)-বুঝানো, অর্থ করা
Meet	(মীট)-সাক্ষাত করা
Memorize	(মেমোরাইজ)-মুখস্থ করা
Mend	(মেনড)-মেরামত করা
Mention	(মেনশান)-উল্লেখ করা
Mince	(মিন্স)-কেটে কুটি কুটি করা, কিমা করা
Misbehave	(মিসবিহেইভ)-অভদ্র আচরণ করা, বেয়াদবি করা
Mishear	(মিসহিয়া)-ভুলশোনা
Mislead	(মিসলিড)-বিপথে চালিত করা
Mitigate	(মিটিগেইট)-উপশম করা
Mock	(মক)-ভাষাশা করা
Modify	(মডিফাই)-পরিবর্তন বা রূপান্তর করা
Move	(মুভ)-সরা বা নাড়ানো
Narrate	(ন্যারেইট)-বর্ণনা করা, কাহিনী বলা
Negotiate	(নেগেশিয়েট)-আলোচনা করা

সুত্রঃ নেটের বিভিন্ন উৎস থেকে সংগৃহীত।

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