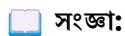


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অধ্যায়: Right Form of Verb (Verb-এর সঠিক রূপ)

◇ Part 1: Verb কী এবং Verb-এর প্রকারভেদ



সংজ্ঞা:

Verb হলো এমন একটি শব্দ যা কোনো কাজ (Action), অবস্থা (State), বা অবস্থার পরিবর্তন (Change of state) বোঝায়।



উদাহরণ:

- He **plays** football. → সে ফুটবল খেলে।
- I **am** a student. → আমি একজন ছাত্র।
- They **have gone** home. → তারা বাড়ি চলে গেছে।

◇ Verb-এর প্রকারভেদ (Types of Verb)

| ক্র | নাম | ব্যাখ্যা | উদাহরণ |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|--|
| . | | | |
| 1 | Main / Principal Verb | কাজ বা অবস্থার মূল ক্রিয়া | go, eat, read, write, run |
| 2 | Auxiliary / Helping Verb | মূল ক্রিয়াকে সাহায্য করে | be (am, is, are, was, were), have, do, shall, will |
| 3 | Modal Verb | সম্ভাবনা, অনুমতি, ক্ষমতা ইত্যাদি বোঝায় | can, could, may, might, must, shall, will, should |
| 4 | Transitive Verb | ক্রিয়ার পরে Object লাগে | He plays football . |

5 Intransitive Verb

Object লাগে না

He **runs** fast.

◊ Part 2: Verb-এর তিনটি প্রধান রূপ (Three Forms of Verb)

| Verb Form | নাম | কাজ | উদাহরণ |
|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| V ₁ | Base Form / Present Form | বর্তমান বা সাধারণ কাজ বোঝায় | go, eat, play |
| V ₂ | Past Form | অতীতের কাজ বোঝায় | went, ate, played |
| V ₃ | Past Participle | Perfect বা Passive ফর্মে ব্যবহৃত হয় | gone, eaten, played |

উদাহরণ টেবিল:

| V ₁ | V ₂ | V ₃ |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| go | went | gone |
| eat | ate | eaten |
| write | wrote | written |
| come | came | come |
| do | did | done |

◊ Note:

Right form of verb মানে হচ্ছে —

বাকেয়ের সময় (Tense), Subject-এর ধরন (Singular / Plural), এবং বাকেয়ের অর্থ অনুযায়ী সঠিক Verb form ব্যবহার করা।

◊ Part 3: Tense অনুযায়ী Verb Form ব্যবহারের নিয়ম

⌚ Present Tense

| Tense Type | Structure | Example | বাংলা অর্থ |
|----------------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| Simple Present | S + V ₁ / V ₁ +s/es | He plays football. | সে ফুটবল খেলে। |

| | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Present Continuous | S + am/is/are + V ₁ +ing | She is reading a book. | সে বই পড়ছে। |
| Present Perfect | S + has/have + V ₃ | I have finished my work. | আমি কাজ শেষ করেছি। |
| Present Perfect Continuous | S + has/have been + V ₁ +ing | They have been playing since morning. | তারা সকাল থেকে খেলছে। |
| | | | |

Past Tense

| Tense Type | Structure | Example | বাংলা অর্থ |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Simple Past | S + V ₂ | He went to school. | সে স্কুলে গেল। |
| Past Continuous | S + was/were + V ₁ +ing | They were playing football. | তারা ফুটবল খেলছিল। |
| Past Perfect | S + had + V ₃ | She had done the work. | সে কাজটা করেছিল। |
| Past Perfect Continuous | S + had been + V ₁ +ing | He had been waiting for an hour. | সে এক ঘণ্টা ধরে তাপেক্ষা করছিল। |

Future Tense

| Tense Type | Structure | Example | বাংলা অর্থ |
|---------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Simple Future | S + shall/will + V ₁ | I will go home. | আমি বাড়ি যাব। |
| Future Continuous | S + shall/will be + V ₁ +ing | He will be reading. | সে পড়বে (চলমানভাবে)। |
| Future Perfect | S + shall/will have + V ₃ | I will have finished it. | আমি এটি শেষ করে ফেলব। |
| Future Perfect Continuous | S + shall/will have been + V ₁ +ing | She will have been working. | সে কাজ করে আসবে। |

Part 4: Special Rules of Right Form of Verb (Verb-এর সঠিক রূপ ব্যবহারের বিশেষ নিয়ম)

Part 4: Special Rules of Right Form of Verb (বিশেষ নিয়মাবলি)

◊ Rule 1: Subject অনুযায়ী Verb পরিবর্তন হয় (Subject–Verb Agreement)

Theory:

Simple Present Tense-এ যদি Subject **Singular (He, She, It)** হয়, তাহলে Verb-এর শেষে **s / es** যোগ হয়।

Subject **Plural (We, You, They, I)** হলে মূল Verb অপরিবর্তিত থাকে।

Examples:

| Subject | Verb | Sentence | বাংলা অর্থ |
|---------|-------|---------------------|------------------|
| He | plays | He plays football. | সে ফুটবল খেলে। |
| They | play | They play football. | তারা ফুটবল খেলে। |
| I | eat | I eat rice. | আমি ভাত খাই। |
| She | eats | She eats rice. | সে ভাত খায়। |

Note:

- ‘have’ → *has* হয় (He has a book.)
- ‘do’ → *does* হয় (He does his work.)
- ‘go’ → *goes* হয় (She goes to school.)

◊ Rule 2: Preposition বা Conjunction-এর পরে Verb-এর রূপ (After Prepositions & Conjunctions)

Theory:

Preposition-এর পরে Verb সবসময় **-ing** যুক্ত হয় (Gerund)।

Examples:

- I am fond of **reading** books.
- She is good at **singing**.

- He left without **telling** me.
- Before **going**, lock the door.

 **Note:**

“After, Before, Of, Without, By, In, At” ইত্যাদি Preposition-এর পরে Verb-এর **-ing form** ব্যবহার হয়।

◊ Rule 3: Infinitive (to + Verb-এর মূল রূপ)

 **Theory:**

Infinitive মানে হলো “to + Verb-এর base form” | এটি কাজের উদ্দেশ্য বা কারণ বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

 **Examples:**

- I want **to eat** something.
- He went **to buy** a pen.
- She came **to meet** me.
- They decided **to go** home.

 **Note:**

কিছু Verb-এর পরে **to + V₁** বসে:

want to, decide to, plan to, try to, hope to, learn to, refuse to ইত্যাদি।

◊ Rule 4: Modal Verb-এর পরে Verb-এর মূল রূপ (Base Form)

 **Theory:**

Modal Verb (can, may, must, should, will, shall, etc.)-এর পরে Verb সবসময় মূল রূপে থাকে।

 **Examples:**

- I **can do it.**
- You **must go** now.
- We **should respect** our parents.
- He **will come** tomorrow.

 **Note:**

Modal Verb-এর পরে কখনও s/es বা ed যোগ হয় না।

❖ Rule 5: Conditional Sentence-এ Verb-এর রূপ

 **Theory:**

Conditional Sentence বা “If-clause” এ দুই অংশ থাকে —

Condition (If-clause) এবং **Result (Main clause)**।

এদের Verb form নির্দিষ্ট নিয়মে পরিবর্তিত হয়।

| Type | Structure | Example | বাংলা অর্থ |
|-------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| Zero Conditiona | If + Present, Present | If you heat water, it boils. | পানি গরম করলে তা ফোটে। |
| First Conditiona | If + Present, will + V ₁ | If it rains, we will stay home. | বৃষ্টি হলে আমরা ঘরে থাকব। |
| Second Conditiona | If + Past, would + V ₁ | If I were rich, I would help you. | আমি ধনী হলে তোমাকে সাহায্য করতাম। |
| Third Conditiona | If + Past Perfect, would have + V ₃ | If I had studied, I would have passed. | আমি পড়লে পাস করতাম। |

 **Note:**

“If” অংশে **will / would** ব্যবহার করা ভুল।

◇ Rule 6: Passive Voice-এর রূপ পরিবর্তন

Theory:

Active Voice → Subject কাজ করে

Passive Voice → Subject কাজটি গ্রহণ করে

Structure:

- ◆ Active: S + Verb + O
- ◆ Passive: O + be (am/is/are/was/were) + V₃ + by + S

Examples:

- Active: He **writes** a letter.

Passive: A letter **is written** by him.

- Active: They **made** a cake.

Passive: A cake **was made** by them.

Note:

Passive Voice-এ সবসময় Verb-এর **V₃ (Past Participle)** form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

◇ Rule 7: Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)-এ Verb পরিবর্তন

Theory:

Reporting Verb যদি Past Tense হয়, তবে Reported Speech-এর Verb এক ধাপ অতীতে চলে যায়।

Direct Speech

He said, “I eat rice.”
 She said, “I am busy.”
 They said, “We have finished.”

Indirect Speech

He said that he **ate** rice.
 She said that she **was** busy.
 They said that they **had finished**.



Time words-ও পরিবর্তন হয়:

- today → that day
- yesterday → the previous day
- tomorrow → the next day

◇ Rule 8: Some Special Verbs (বিশেষ Verb-এর নিয়ম)

| Ser ial | Verb | বিশেষ ব্যবহার / পরিবর্তন | Example |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Do / Does / Did | প্রশ্ন বা নাকারে ব্যবহৃত হয় | Do you know him? / He doesn't go. |
| 2 | Be (am, is, are, was, were) | অবস্থা বোঝায় | He is a teacher. |
| 3 | Have / Has / Had | অধিকার বা সম্পত্তি কাজ বোঝায় | I have a pen. / She has gone. |
| 4 | Need / Dare | Modal বা সাধারণ Verb দু'ভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হয় | You need not go. / He dares to speak. |
| 5 | Used to | অতীতে অভ্যাস বোঝায় | He used to play football. |

◇ Rule 9: Verb-এর পরে Preposition অনুযায়ী রূপ পরিবর্তন

| Verb + Preposition | Example | বাংলা অর্থ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| depend on | It depends on you. | এটা তোমার ওপর নির্ভর করো। |
| insist on | He insisted on going there. | সে সেখানে যাওয়ার জেদ করল। |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| look forward to | I look forward to meeting you. | তোমার সঙ্গে দেখা করার অপেক্ষায় আছি। |
| capable of | She is capable of doing it. | সে এটি করতে সক্ষম। |

 **Note:**

এ ধরনের Preposition-এর পরে Verb-এর **-ing** form ব্যবহার হয়।

❖ Rule 10: Mixed and Confusing Verb Forms

| Wrong | Correct | কারণ |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| He didn't went there. | He didn't go there. | “did” এর পরে Verb base form হবে। |
| She has saw it. | She has seen it. | “has” এর পরে Verb-এর V ₃ হবে। |
| He is play football. | He is playing football. | “is + V-ing” প্রয়োজন। |
| He was wrote a letter. | He was writing a letter. | Continuous হলে “V-ing” লাগে। |

Summary (সারাংশ):

| Serial | Rule | কী মনে রাখতে হবে |
|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Subject অনুযায়ী Verb পরিবর্তন | He/She/It → Verb + s/es |
| 2 | Preposition-এর পরে | Verb + ing |
| 3 | Modal Verb-এর পরে | Verb base form |
| 4 | Perfect Tense | Verb-এর V ₃ |
| 5 | Continuous Tense | Verb + ing |
| 6 | Passive Voice | Verb-এর V ₃ |
| 7 | Infinitive | to + Verb base |
| 8 | Reported Speech | Verb এক ধাপ অতীতে যায় |

Part 5: Advanced Rules of Right Form of Verb (অতিরিক্ত ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নিয়মাবলি)

◊ Rule 11: Every / Each / Everyone / Somebody ইত্যাদির সাথে Singular Verb হয়

Theory:

যখন Subject একবচন অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় (যেমন Each, Every, Everyone, Someone, Everybody, Nobody ইত্যাদি),

তখন Verb-এর শেষে s / es যোগ হয়।

Examples:

- Each boy **plays** well.
- Every student **has** a pen.
- Everyone **likes** honesty.
- Nobody **knows** the truth.

Note:

“Each / Every / One / Body / Thing” → Singular Verb

◊ Rule 12: Two Subjects joined by “and”

Theory:

যদি দুটি Subject **and** দিয়ে যুক্ত হয় → **Plural Verb** হয়।

তবে যদি দুটো Subject একক অর্থে থাকে → **Singular Verb** হয়।

Examples:

- Rahim and Karim **play** football. ✓
- Bread and butter **is** my favorite food. ✓ (এক অর্থে — একটি খাবার)
- Time and tide **wait** for none. ✓
- Rice and curry **is** my lunch. ✓ (একসাথে ধরা হয়েছে)

◊ Rule 13: Either...or / Neither...nor / Not only...but also

Theory:

এই ধরনের দুই Subject-এ Verb সাধারণত দ্বিতীয় Subject অনুযায়ী হয়।

Examples:

- Either he or I **am** responsible.
- Neither she nor they **were** present.
- Not only the teacher but also the students **were** happy.
- Either my friends or my brother **is** coming.

Note:

Verb → দ্বিতীয় Subject অনুযায়ী পরিবর্তন।

◊ Rule 14: Collective Noun অনুযায়ী Verb নির্বাচন

Theory:

Collective Noun (team, jury, committee, family, class, audience ইত্যাদি) এককভাবে ধরা হলে Singular,

আর আলাদা ব্যক্তি বোঝালে Plural verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- The team **is** winning. (একক দল)
- The team **are** arguing among themselves. (ব্যক্তিগতভাবে ভিন্ন মত)

◇ Rule 15: There / Here দিয়ে শুরু বাক্যে Verb হয় Real Subject

অনুযায়ী

Theory:

“There / Here” এর পরে যে Subject আসে, Verb তার সাথে সম্পূর্ণ হয়।

Examples:

- There **is** a book on the table.
- There **are** many books on the shelf.
- Here **comes** the teacher.
- Here **come** the students.

◇ Rule 16: Time, Distance, Money, Weight → Singular Verb

Theory:

যখন Time, Money, Distance, Weight একটি পরিমাণ বোঝায়, তখন Verb একবচন হয়।

Examples:

- Ten years **is** a long time.
- Five hundred rupees **is** not enough.
- Three miles **is** a long way.

- Twenty kilos **is** heavy.

◊ Rule 17: The + Adjective = Plural Noun → Plural Verb

Theory:

“The + adjective” (যেমন the poor, the rich, the blind, the young ইত্যাদি) Plural মানুষ বোঝায়, তাই Plural Verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- The poor **are** suffering.
- The rich **should help** the poor.
- The blind **need** special care.

◊ Rule 18: Number / A number of / The number of

Theory:

- **A number of** → Plural Verb
- **The number of** → Singular Verb

Examples:

- A number of students **are** absent.
- The number of students **is** increasing.

◊ Rule 19: One of + Plural Noun + Singular Verb

Theory:

“One of” এর পরে Noun plural হবে, কিন্তু Verb singular হবে।

Examples:

- One of my friends **is** a doctor.
- One of the boys **has** stolen the pen.

◊ Rule 20: None / Neither / Each / Everyone → Singular Verb

Examples:

- None of them **is** ready.
- Neither of the answers **is** correct.
- Each of the students **has** a book.

◊ Rule 21: After “Wish / If only / It’s high time” → Past form ব্যবহার হয়

Theory:

ইচ্ছা বা অনুশোচনা বোকাতে “Wish”, “If only”, “It’s time / high time” এর পরে Verb past form হয়।

Examples:

- I wish I **knew** the answer.
- If only I **had** wings!
- It’s high time we **went** home.

◊ Rule 22: As if / As though → Past form ব্যবহৃত হয়

Theory:

As if / As though বোায় কল্লনা → Verb past form হবো।

Examples:

- He talks as if he **knew** everything.
- She behaves as though she **were** a queen.

Note:

“I wish”, “as if”, “as though” ইত্যাদির পরে “**were**” প্রাধান্য পায় — বিশেষত “I were” (না “I was”)।

◊ Rule 23: While / When / Before / After → Tense Consistency

Theory:

দুটি Clause একই সময়ে ঘটলে একই Tense ব্যবহার হয়।

Examples:

- When I **was** cooking, he **was** reading.
- Before he **came**, I **had finished** my work.

◊ Rule 24: “Would rather”, “Had better”, “Prefer” → Verb base form

Theory:

এই Verb/phrase-এর পরে Verb-এর মূল রূপ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- I would rather **go** home.
- You had better **study** now.

- I prefer **tea** to coffee.

◊ Rule 25: Causative Verb (make, let, have, get)

Theory:

Causative Verb মানে এমন Verb যা অন্য কাউকে কাজ করায়।

| Ve rb | Structure | Example | বাংলা অর্থ |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| m ak e | make + object + V ₁ | He made me cry . | সে আমাকে কাঁদাল। |
| let | let + object + V ₁ | Let him go . | তাকে যেতে দাও। |
| ha ve | have + object + V ₃ | I had my car washed . | আমি আমার গাড়ি ধুইয়েছিলাম। |
| ge t | get + object + to + V ₁ | I got him to do the work. | আমি তাকে কাজটা করিয়েছিলাম। |

◊ Rule 26: Some Idiomatic or Fixed Expressions

Theory:

কিছু নির্দিষ্ট Verb বা Phrase সবসময় নির্দিষ্ট Form নিয়ে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

| Expression | Correct Use | Example |
|-----------------|-------------|---|
| look forward to | Verb + ing | I look forward to seeing you. |
| be used to | Verb + ing | He is used to getting up early. |
| object to | Verb + ing | She objected to going there. |
| would mind | Verb + ing | Would you mind opening the door? |

◊ Rule 27: Sentence শুরুতে Verb থাকলে সাধারণত V + ing (Gerund) হয়

Examples:

- **Swimming** is good for health.
- **Reading** books helps us learn.
- **Talking** too much is bad.

◊ Rule 28: Uncountable Noun-এর সাথে Plural Verb ব্যবহার হয় না

Examples:

- The news **is** shocking. (**X** The news **are** **X**)
- Mathematics **is** an easy subject.
- Physics **is** my favorite.

◊ Rule 29: Relative Pronoun (who, which, that)-এর পরে Verb Subject অনুযায়ী হয়

Examples:

- He is one of the boys who **play** football.
- It is I who **am** responsible.
- She is the only one who **knows** the truth.

◊ Rule 30: With / Along with / Together with / As well as
→ Verb Subject ১ এর সঙ্গে সংজ্ঞাতিপূর্ণ

 Examples:

- The teacher, along with the students, **is** present.
- My father, as well as my brothers, **has** come.

 Quick Recap (সারসংক্ষেপ):

| Serial | Topic | মনে রাখার নিয়ম |
|--------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 11 | Each / Every | Singular Verb |
| 12 | And | Plural Verb (যদি একক না হয়) |
| 13 | Either / Neither | Verb → দ্বিতীয় Subject অনুযায়ী |
| 14 | Collective Noun | একক = Singular / ব্যক্তিগত = Plural |
| 15 | There / Here | Verb → Subject অনুযায়ী |
| 16 | Time, Money, Distance | Singular Verb |
| 17 | The + Adjective | Plural Verb |
| 18 | A number of / The number of | A → Plural / The → Singular |
| 21 | Wish / As if | Past form |
| 25 | Causative Verbs | make/let/have/get structure |
| 26 | Fixed Phrases | Preposition + Verb ing |

 Part 6: Highly Advanced Rules of Right Form of Verb (উচ্চতর নিয়মাবলি)

◊ Rule 31: With a view to + Verb + ing

Theory:

“With a view to” মানে “উদ্দেশ্যে” বা “এই লক্ষ্য নিয়ে”।

এটির পরে সবসময় **Verb + ing** (Gerund) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- He went to Dhaka **with a view to meeting** his friend.
- She reads regularly **with a view to passing** the exam.
- They work hard **with a view to improving** their lives.

Note:

অনেকে ভুল করে “to” এর পরে Verb-এর base form দেয় →  “to meet” → ভুল।

 সঠিক হলো “to meeting”।

◊ Rule 32: It is (high/about) time + Subject + Verb (Past form)

Theory:

“It is high time” বা “It is about time” বোঝায় যে কোনো কাজ এখনই করা উচিত ছিল।

এর পরে Verb-এর **past form** হয়।

Examples:

- It is high time we **went** home.
- It is about time you **studied** seriously.
- It is high time they **took** action.

Note:

এখানে Past form হলেও অর্থ বর্তমান বা ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশ করে।

❖ Rule 33: Having + V₃ → বোঝায় কাজ শেষ হওয়ার পর অন্য কাজ

Theory:

দুটি কাজ পরপর ঘটলে, প্রথম কাজ শেষ হওয়ার পর দ্বিতীয় কাজ হয় — তখন “Having + V₃” ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- **Having finished** the work, he went home.
- **Having eaten**, she took rest.
- **Having completed** the homework, I watched TV.

বাংলা:

কাজটি শেষ করার পর → অন্য কাজ করা বোঝায়।

❖ Rule 34: Being / Having been → Passive / Continuous Sense

Theory:

“Being” বা “Having been” Passive বা Continuous Structure বোঝায়।

Examples:

- **Being tired**, he took rest.
- **Being asked**, he replied politely.
- **Having been invited**, I attended the ceremony.

◊ Rule 35: Since / For → Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous

Theory:

- “Since” → সময়ের শুরু নির্দেশ করে।
- “For” → সময়ের পরিমাণ বোঝায়।

এদের পরে Verb হয় Present Perfect বা Present Perfect Continuous।

Examples:

- I **have lived here since 2010.**
- He **has been reading** for two hours.
- She **has worked** in this office **for five years.**

◊ Rule 36: Before / After / When / While → Tense Coordination

Theory:

দুটি কাজ সময়-সাপেক্ষ হলে Verb form সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ হয়।

Examples:

- Before he **came**, I **had finished** my homework.
- After she **had cooked**, she **served** the food.
- While I **was walking**, it **started** to rain.

◇ Rule 37: Wish / If only → Past form (অসমৰ বা কল্পনাপ্ৰসূত কামনা)

Theory:

যখন কোনো কিছু এখন আৱ সম্ভব নয় বা কল্পনাপ্ৰসূত, তখন “Wish” বা “If only” এৰ পৰে Past form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- I wish I **were** a bird.
- If only I **had** wings!
- I wish it **did not rain** now.

Note:

“I were” ব্যবহাৰ কৰা হয় “I was” এৰ পৰিৱৰ্তে (formal/imaginary sense)।

◇ Rule 38: Would rather / Had better + Verb (Base Form)

Theory:

এই Phrase গুলোৱ পৰে Verb-এৰ মূল রূপ (base form) ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Examples:

- I would rather **stay** home.
- You had better **go** now.
- He would rather **die** than **surrender**.

◊ Rule 39: Be used to / Get used to / Look forward to → Verb + ing

Theory:

“Used to” এর ভিন্ন ব্যবহার হয়।

- “Used to + Verb₁” → অতীতে অভ্যাস
- “Be / get used to + Verb + ing” → কোনো কাজে অভ্যস্ত হওয়া

Examples:

- He **used to play** football. (past habit)
- He is **used to getting up** early. (habitual now)
- I look forward to **meeting** you.

◊ Rule 40: Too...to → Verb base form

Theory:

“Too + adjective + to + Verb₁” → বোঝায় “খুব বেশি... তাই করতে পারেনা”।

Examples:

- He is too weak **to walk**.
- The tea is too hot **to drink**.
- She is too young **to drive**.

◊ Rule 41: So...that / Such...that → Cause & Result Structure

Theory:

“So...that” বা “Such...that” বাক্যে Verb সাধারণত একই Tense হয়।

Examples:

- He is **so tired that** he **cannot walk**.
- It was **such a nice day that** we **went** out.

◊ Rule 42: Conditional Sentences (If Clause)

Theory:

If-Clause এর Verb form নির্ভর করে বাস্তবতা বা সম্ভাবনার উপর।

| Type | Condition | Structure | Example |
|------|---------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Real (possible) | If + Present → Future | If it rains , we will stay home. |
| 2 | Unreal (present) | If + Past → would + V ₁ | If I were rich, I would help the poor. |
| 3 | Unreal (past) | If + Past Perfect → would have + V ₃ | If I had known , I would have gone . |

◊ Rule 43: Let / Make / Have / Get → Causative Use

Recap

| Verb | Structure | Example |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Let | let + object + V ₁ | Let him go . |
| Make | make + object + V ₁ | He made me cry . |
| Have | have + object + V ₃ | I had my hair cut . |
| Get | get + object + to + V ₁ | I got him to help me. |

◊ Rule 44: As soon as / No sooner...than / Hardly...when → Tense Linkage

Examples:

- As soon as he **came**, I **left**.
- No sooner **had he reached** home **than it started** raining.
- Hardly **had I sat** down **when** the bell **rang**.

◊ Rule 45: Modal Verbs (can, may, must, should, will, would) → Base form only

Examples:

- You **should study**.
- He **can swim**.
- We **must go now**.
- They **will come tomorrow**.

◊ Rule 46: Passive Form Reminder

Structure:

 Object + be (am/is/are/was/were/been/being) + V₃ + (by + doer)

Examples:

- The book **was written** by Tagore.
- The house **is being built**.
- The food **has been cooked**.

Quick Recap Table (Summary of Advanced Rules):

| Serial | Structure | Key Verb Rule |
|--------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 31 | With a view to + Verb + ing | উদ্দেশ্য বোধায় |
| 32 | It is high/about time + Past form | এখনই কাজ করা উচিত ছিল |
| 33 | Having + V ₃ | কাজ শেষে অন্য কাজ |
| 34 | Being / Having been | Passive / Continuous |
| 35 | Since / For | Present Perfect / Continuous |
| 36 | Before / After / When | Tense Coordination |
| 37 | Wish / If only | Imaginary → Past form |
| 38 | Would rather / Had better | Verb base form |
| 39 | Be used to / Get used to | Verb + ing |
| 40 | Too...to | Verb base form |
| 42 | If-Clause | Real/Unreal conditions |
| 44 | No sooner / Hardly / As soon as | Past Perfect link |