

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

ইংরেজি ভাষায় একটি Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত প্রতিটি word-ই কোনো না কোনো কাজ করে থাকে। প্রতিটি word-এর মধ্যে Verb সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। সাধারণত যে word দ্বারা কোনো কিছু করা, হওয়া, থাকা, বোঝায় তাকে verb বলে। Verb is the heart of Sentence. তাই Verb কে বাক্যের প্রাণ বলা হয়ে থাকে। Latin শব্দ verbal থেকে এই শব্দটির উৎপত্তি। বাক্য গঠনশৈলীতে Noun-এর পরই Verb এর স্থান। এই Verb, Noun, Pronoun এবং Object কে বিশেষভাবে গতিশীল করে রাখে। Verb ছাড়া কোনো Sentence তৈরি করা যায় না। Verbগুলো সাধারণত Voice, Tense, Mood, Narration and Sentence পরিবর্তনে সহায়তা করে থাকে। একটি Sentence এ দুই ধরনের Verb ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন, Principal verb and Auxiliary verb.

Principal Verb: যে Verb-এর নিজস্ব অর্থ থাকে না, বিভিন্ন প্রকাশের জন্য অন্যের ওপর নির্ভর করতে হয় না, তাকে Principal Verb বলে।

Example : Rana writes an application.

Auxiliary Verb : যে verb-এর নিজস্ব অর্থ থাকে না, বিভিন্ন প্রকার Sentence অথবা Tense, Voice বা Mood-এর রূপ গঠনের জন্য অন্য verb কে সাহায্য করে থাকে তাকে Auxiliary Verb বলে।

Example : Rana is writing an application.

মনে রাখতে হবে যে কোনো কোনো সময় একই verb, principle and Auxiliary দুভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন, I am a student. এখানে 'am' Principle verb.

আবার, I am writing a letter. এখানে 'am' Auxiliary verb.

Principle Verb and Auxiliary Verb ছাড়াও Finite Verb, Non-Finite Verb, Transitive Verb and Intransitive Verb রয়েছে, এগুলো গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে অগ্রণী ভূমিকা পালন করে থাকে।

Rule-1: Sentence যদি Present Indefinite tense হয় এবং Subject Third Person singular number হয়, তবে verb-এর সঙ্গে s/es যুক্ত হবে।

She (write) a letter.

Ans : She writes a letter.

The baby (cry).

Ans : The baby cries.

The boy (go) — to school regularly.

Ans: The boy goes to school regularly.

The boy does not (go) — to school daily.

Ans: The boy does not go to school daily.

The boy generally (go) — to college at 8 a.m.

Ans: The boy generally goes to college at 8 a.m.

Try yourself :

Mr. Khan (go) — abroad every month.

His father (come) — home every week.

Rule-2: Present indefinite tense-এ Subject third person singular number হওয়া সত্ত্বেও can, must, should-এর পরে verb-এর সঙ্গে s/es যোগ হবে না।

The man can (do) — the work.

Ans: The man can do the work.

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She must (come) — to her office in time.

Ans: She must come to her office in time.

The student should (learn) — his lessons regularly.

Ans: The student should learn his lessons regularly.

Try yourself:

He can (walk) — five miles at a time.

The girl must not (go) — to college on foot.

Rule-3: Sentence যদি universal truth (চিরন্তন সত্য), Habitual fact (অভ্যাসগত কর্ম) ইত্যাদি বোঝায় তাহলে sentenceটি

Present Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমন,

The earth (move) — round the sun.

Ans: The earth moves round the sun.

The sun (rise) — the east.

Ans: The sun rises in the east.

The sun (set) — the west.

Ans: The sun sets in the west.

Try yourself:

We know that ice (float) — water.

The teacher said that the earth (be) — round.

Rule-4: কোনো Sentence-এ যদি sometimes, often, always, regularly, daily, everyday, usually, generally, normally, ordinarily, occasionally ইত্যাদি থাকে এবং নির্দিষ্ট কোনো সময়ের উল্লেখ না থাকে, তবে Sentenceটি Present Indefinite হবে।

Usually father (walk) in the morning.

Ans : Usually father walks in the morning.

He (get) up early in the morning everyday.

Ans : He gets up early in the morning everyday.

Anwar sometimes (work) in his flower garden.

Ans : Anwar sometimes works in his flower garden.

Sabiha (learn) — her lessons regularly.

Ans: Sabiha learns her lessons regularly.

He always (disturb) — the students.

Ans: He always disturbs the students.

A good student (learn) — his lessons regularly.

Ans: A good student learns his lessons regularly.

Try yourself:

Rahman very often (come) — me.

Does he (read) — the newspaper daily?

Rule-5: বর্তমানে চলছে এমন কোনো কাজ বোঝালে present Continuous Tense হয়। (এসব ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত Now, at present, at this moment ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার করা হয়)।

Now the students (sing) — the national anthem.

Ans: Now the students are singing the national anthem.

The boys (watch) — the television now.

Ans: The boys are watching the television now.

They (enjoy) — a song now.

Ans: They are enjoying a song now.

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Try yourself:

They (watch) — TV at this moment.

The farmer (cultivate) — his land now.

Rule-6: কোনো Sentence-এ যদি already, yet, ever, just, just now, recently, lately, recently, today, this week/year, in the mean time, never, ever ইত্যাদি যুক্ত থাকে, তাহলে Sentenceটি Present perfect tense হবে।

Have you ever (be) to Cox-Bazar?

Ans : Have you ever been to Cox-Bazar?

I (receive) the letter just now.

Ans : I have received the letter just now.

He (join) there recently.

Ans : He has joined there recently.

I (not see) you this week.

Ans : I have not seen you this week.

Rabeya (take) — her dinner just now.

Ans: Rabeya has taken her dinner just now.

I (see) — him recently.

Ans: I have seen him recently.

He already (reach) — home.

Ans: He has already reached home.

Try yourself:

Have you ever (be) — to the zoo?

Have you not (receive) — my letter yet?

Rule- 7: Sentence-এ each, every, everyone, anyone, any, many a, everybody, every thing, anybody, nobody, no one, nothing, anything, something, someone, one of, either, neither ইত্যাদি থাকলে verb-এর Singular Number হয়। যেমন,

Every mother (love)_ her child.

Ans: Every mother loves her child.

One of the students (be)_ very brilliant.

Ans: One of the students is/was very brilliant.

Each of the boys (be)_present yesterday.

Ans: Each of the boys was present yesterday.

Try yourself:

Many a boy (ruin)_his career through laziness.

Neither of the two boys (be) present today.

Rule-8: Yesterday, ago, long since, long before, last night, last week, last month, day before yesterday ইত্যাদি অতীত সূচক শব্দ বা Phrase sentence-এ থাকলে Past Indefinite tense অর্থাৎ Verb-এর Past form হয়।

I (draw) a picture yesterday.

Ans : I drew a picture yesterday.

I (get) the parcel last month.

Ans : I got the parcel last month.

You (visit) there long before.

Ans : You visited there long before.

The boy (go) — home yesterday.

Ans: The boy went home yesterday.

She did not (go) — to college yesterday.

Ans: She did not go to college yesterday.

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Did he (come) — home yesterday?

Ans: Did he come home yesterday?

Try yourself:

The man (go) — London last week.

He (leave) — home last night.

Rule-9: সাধারণত tomorrow, the after tomorrow, next, in future, in the time to come ইত্যাদি ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশক বাক্য word/phrase থাকলে verb-এর future indefinite tense হয়। যেমন:

We (not go) there in future.

Ans : We shall not go there in future.

Neela (come) from Dhaka the day after tomorrow.

Ans : Neela will come from Dhaka the day after tomorrow.

Rule-10: Before দ্বারা দুটি Past tense যুক্ত থাকলে before-এর আগের অংশে Past perfect tense-এর পরের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হয়।

We (reach) our school before the bell rang.

Ans : We had reached our school before the bell rang.

The patient had died before the doctor (come).

Ans : The patient had died before the doctor came.

Rule-11: After দ্বারা দুটি Past tense যুক্ত থাকলে এর আগের অংশ Past Indefinite tense এবং পরের অংশ Past perfect tense হয়।

They arrived the station after the train (leave).

Ans : They arrived the station after the train had left.

The patient (die) after the doctor had come.

Ans : The patient died after the doctor had come.

Rule-12: No sooner had — than, Scarcely had — when, Hardly had — when: প্রথম অংশ Past perfect tense অনুযায়ী হয় অর্থাৎ Verb-এর Past participle form হবে। দ্বিতীয় অংশ Past Indefinite tense অনুযায়ী হয় অর্থাৎ Verb-এর Past form হয়।

No sooner had the bell (ring) than the teacher (enter) the classroom.

Ans : No sooner had the bell rung than the teacher entered the classroom.

Scarcely had he (arrive) at the bus stand when the bus (leave).

Ans : Scarcely had he arrived at the bus stand when the bus left.

Hardly had the snatcher (take) the chain when he (run) away.

Ans : Hardly had the snatcher taken the chain when he ran away.

Rule-13: সাধারণত Since দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে এবং Since-এর আগের অংশ Present Indefinite/Present perfect tense হলে পরের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হয়। যেমন:

It is many years since he (give) up smoking.

Ans : It is many years since he gave up smoking.

Five years have passed since he (leave) the house.

Ans : Five years have passed since he left the house.

Rule-14: আবার Since দ্বারা Clause যুক্ত থাকলে এবং Since-এর আগে Clause বা বাক্যের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ Verb-এর Past perfect tense হয়।

Many years passed since I (meet) him last.

Ans : Many years passed since I had met him last.

It was many years since I (visit) there.

Ans : It was many years since I had visited there.

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Rule-15: Simple Sentence-এ দুটি Verb থাকলে দ্বিতীয় Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয় অথবা দ্বিতীয় Verb টির আগে to বসে।

He saw the boy (play) in the field.

Ans : He saw the boy playing in the field.

I heard him (speak).

Ans : I heard him speaking.

He helps me (make) the house.

Ans : He helps me making the house.

Note : দ্বিতীয় Verb টি যদি উদ্দেশ্য বোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তবে দ্বিতীয় Verb-এর আগে to বসে।

I went to the library (read) newspaper.

Ans : I went to the library to read newspaper.

He repaired the boat (sell) it.

Ans : He repaired the boat to sell it.

Rule-16: Sentenceটি Active Voice হলে can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, need, dare, used to, ought to প্রভৃতি Modal Auxiliary Verb-এর পরে present form হয়। যেমন,

He can (do) it easily.

Ans : He can do it easily.

Everybody should (respect) his parents.

Ans : Everybody should respect his parents.

It may (rain) today.

Ans : It may rain today.

The boy can (work out) — the sum.

Ans: The boy can work out the sum.

He could not (eat) — all the mangoes.

Ans: He could not eat all the mangoes.

You must (do) — your duty properly.

Ans: You must do your duty properly.

Try yourself :

It may (rain) — today.

One should (take) — care of one's health.

Rule-17: সাধারণত Sentence-যদি ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase যেমন Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in future, next ইত্যাদি থাকলে Future Indefinite tense হবে এবং Verb-এর Present form বসে।

I (go) to Dhaka tomorrow.

Ans : I shall go to Dhaka tomorrow.

He (join) there the next day.

Ans : He will join there the next day.

Rule-18: মূল Verb-এর আগে to be /having/got থাকলে Verb-এর Past participle form হয়।

I do not mind (have) a cup of coffee.

Ans : I do not mind having a cup of coffee.

He went home (have) his salary.

Ans : He went home having his salary.

The thief ran away having (see) — the policeman.

Ans: The thief ran away having seen the policeman.

The Principal desired the notice to be (hang)—.

Ans: The Principal desired the notice to be hung.

The work is to be (do) — immediately.

Ans: The work is to be done immediately.

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Try yourself :

I got the letter (write) — by him.

Having (do) — his duty he went out.

Rule-19: সাধারণত It is time, It is high time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদির পরে Subject ও bracket এ মূল Verb থাকলে Verb-এর Past form হয়।

It is time you (finish) a course on English language.

Ans : It is time you finished a course on English language.

I wish I (sing).

Ans : I wish I sang.

I wish I (win) — the first prize in the lottery.

Ans: I wish I won the first prize in the lottery.

I fancy I (fly) — among the stars.

Ans: I fancy I flew among the stars.

Try yourself :

I wish I (be) — a rich man.

It is time we (earn) — our livelihood.

আবার, It is time, It is high time, এর পর যদি bracket এ মূল Verb থাকে, তবে ওই এর আগে to বসবে এবং ওই অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে। যেমন:

It is time (play).

Rule-20: As if, as though, wish ইত্যাদি থাকলে Subject-এর পরে be verb-এর পরিবর্তে were বসে।

He behaves as if he (be) a leader.

Ans : He behaves as if he were a leader.

I wish I (be) a millionaire.

Ans : I wish I were a millionaire.

He speaks as if he (be) — the owner of the farm.

Ans: He speaks as if he were the owner of the farm.

The man speaks as though he (be) — a leader.

Ans: The man speaks as though he were a leader.

The man speaks as if he (be) — a landlord.

Ans: The man speaks as if he were a landlord.

Try yourself:

The man speaks as though he (be) — a rich man.

He speaks as if he (be) — the President of Bangladesh.

Rule-21: As if, as though দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে প্রথম Clauseটি Present tense হলে পরবর্তী Clauseটি Past Indefinite হয়। প্রথম Clauseটি Past tense হলে পরের Clauseটি Past perfect tense হয়।

He behaves as if he (buy) the car.

Ans : He behaves as if he bought the car.

He spoke as though he (do) a great task.

Ans : He spoke as though he had done a great task.

Rule-22: While যুক্ত Sentence-এ While-এর পরে Verb থাকলে Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়। আবার While-এর পরে Subject থাকলে While-এর অংশটি Past continuous tense হয়।

While (take) dinner, he received the phone.

Ans : While taking dinner, he received the phone.

While I (play) in the field, I saw him coming.

Ans : While I was playing in the field, I saw him coming.

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While (walk) — in the garden, a snake bit him.

Ans: While walking in the garden, a snake bit him.

While he (walk) — in the garden, a snake bit him.

Ans: While he was walking in the garden, a snake bit him.

While it (rain) — , I was going to college.

Ans: While it was raining, I was going to college.

Try yourself:

While (sleep) — in his room, he dreamt a nice dream.

My uncle arrived while she (cook) — the dinner.

Rule-23: Lest দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে Lest-এর পরবর্তী Subject-এর সঙ্গে Auxiliary verb should/might বসে।

Read attentively lest you (fail) in the examination.

Ans : Read attentively lest you should fail in the examination.

Walk fast lest you (be) late in your class.

Ans : Walk fast lest you might be late in your class.

Rule-24: Would that দ্বারা Sentence শুরু হলে Subject-এর পরে could বসে এবং মূল Verb-এর Present form হয়।

Would that I (be) a bird!

Ans : Would that I could be a bird!

Would that I (visit) Cox's Bazar

Ans : Would that I could visit Cox's Bazar!

Would that I (go) — to the moon.

Ans: Would that I could go to the moon.

Would that I (be) — a poet like Nazrul.

Ans: Would that I could be a poet like Nazrul.

Would that I (enter) — into the class-room.

Ans: Would that I could enter into the class-room.

Try yourself :

Would that I (buy) — a latest car.

Would that I (see) — our great Prophet (SM).

Rule-25: সাধারণত Each, one of, every, either, neither ইত্যাদি দ্বারা কোনো subject-গঠিত হলে সেটি 3rd person singular number হয়; তাই এদের পরের Verbটিও singular number হয়। যেমন,

Each boy (come) here.

Ans : Each boy comes here.

One of them (to be) guilty.

Ans : One of them is guilty.

Everybody (wish) to be happy.

Ans : Everybody wishes to be happy..

Rule-26: Let, had rather, had better, would better, do not, does not, need not, did not, did never ইত্যাদির পরে Verb-এর present form হয়। যেমন,

I would rather die than (beg) .

Ans : I would rather die than beg.

Would you let me (go) there?

Ans : Would you let me go there?

I let the other boys (use) — my skates.

Ans: I let the other boys use my skates.

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I had better (go) — home by this time.

Ans: I had better go home by this time.

I need not (do) — the work.

Ans: I need not do the work.

Try yourself :

He did not (go) — to college yesterday.

He does not (like) — student-politics.

Rule-27: If যুক্ত Clause-এর প্রথম অংশ Present Indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ Future Indefinite হয় অর্থাৎ Structureটি হয় অর্থাৎ [If +Present Indefinite +Future Indefinite]—

If you work hard, you (prosper) In life.

Ans : If you work hard, you will prosper In life.

If he reads more he (pass) In the examination.

Ans : If he reads more, he will pass in the examination.

If you walk slowly, you (miss) — the train.

Ans: If you walk slowly, you will miss the train.

If you run in the rain, you (catch) — cold.

Ans: If you run in the rain, you will catch cold.

Try yourself :

I will not go out, if it (rain) —

If he (come) — here, I will go there with him.

Rule-28: If যুক্ত Clause-এর প্রথম অংশ Indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ Subject-এর পরে Would/could/might বসে এবং Verb-এর Present form হয়। অর্থাৎ, Structureটি হয়—

If + past indefinite + (subject + would/could/might +verb-এর Present form)

If he agreed, I (give) the money.

Ans : If he agreed, I would give the money.

If you studied, you (get) a good result.

Ans: If you studied, you would get a good result.

Rule-29: If যুক্ত Clause-এর প্রথম অংশ Past perfect tense হলে পরের অংশ Subject-এর পরে Would have/could have/might have বসে এবং Verb-এর Past participle form হয়।

If you had finished it sincerely, you (get) a profit.

Ans : If you had finished it sincerely, you would have got a profit.

If I had possessed vast wealth, I (help) the poor people.

Ans : If I had possessed vast wealth, I would have helped the poor people.

If he had met his teacher, he (solve) the problems.

Ans : If he had met his teacher, he would have solved the problems.

Rule-30: To ব্যতীত Preposition-এর পরের Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত হয়।

He is now engaged in (read).

Ans : He is now engaged in reading.

One can gather knowledge by (travel).

Ans : One can gather knowledge by traveling.

Rule-31: Can not help, could not help, look forward to, with a view to, get used to, mind , would you mind, worth, past ইত্যাদির পরে Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত হয়।

He came to Dhaka with a view to (find) a job.

Ans : He came to Dhaka with a view to finding a job.

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I cannot help (laugh).

Ans : I cannot help laughing.

I went there with a view to (read) — there.

Ans: I went there with a view to reading there.

I am looking forward to (get) — your reply.

Ans: I am looking forward to getting your reply.

I looked forward to (stand) — first in the class.

Ans: I looked forward to standing first in the class.

Would you mind (give) — me a pen ?

Ans: Would you mind giving me a pen ?

I can not help (do) — the work.

Ans: I can not help doing the work.

He could not help (help) — the poor.

Ans: He could not help helping the poor.

Try yourself :

They become addicted to (take) — drugs.

We went to Cox's Bazar with a view to (see) — the sea shore.

She never mind (have) — ice cream.

He could not help (sell) — his land.

Rule-32: কোন Sentence-এর শুরুতে Subject-এর স্থানে Verb থাকলে Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়।

(To swim) is a good exercise.

Ans : Swimming is a good exercise.

(To speak) is an art.

Ans : Speaking is an art.

Rule-33: By-এর পরে Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়। যেমন,

He expressed his grief by (say) — that the thief had stolen his watch.

Ans: He expressed his grief by saying that the thief had stolen his watch.

Answer the questions by (write) — one point of information.

Ans: Answer the questions by writing one point of information.

By (dig) — a deeper hole, Jerry planted a tree.

Ans: By digging a deeper hole, Jerry planted a tree.

Try yourself :

No student can pass the examination by (adopt) — unfair means in the examination.

By (be) — conscious of a language one can develop his 'explicit' learning.

Rule-32: If/Had যুক্ত clauseটি Past Indefinite Tense হলে অপর clause-এর Subject-এর পরে would/could/might বসে এবং Verb-এর Present Form বসে। যেমন,

If he requested me, I (go) _there.

Ans: If he requested me, I would go there.

If I were a rich man, I (help)_the poor.

Ans: If I were a rich man, I would help the poor.

If I were the President, I (remove)_ the terrorism.

Ans: If I were the President, I would remove the terrorism.

Try yourself :

Had I much money, I (establish)_a college.

Had I the wings of a bird, I (fly)_ like a bird.

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Rule-33: Sentence-এ If/Had যুক্ত clauseটি Past perfect Tense হলে অন্য অংশটিতে Subject-এর পরে অর্থভেদে would have/could have/might have বসে এবং verb-এর past participle হয়।

If he had invited, I (go)___.

Ans: If he had invited, I would have gone.

If I had been a rich man, I (help)___the poor.

Ans: If I had been a rich man, I would have helped the poor.

Try yourself:

We would have come, if he (invite)___.

If you had stated earlier, you (catch)___the bus.

Rule-34: If যুক্ত Clause-এর প্রথমটিতে Subject-এর পর were থাকলে দ্বিতীয় অংশে Subject-এর পরে Would/ could/ might বসে এবং Verb-এর Present Form বসে। আবার, Would have/could have/would haveও বসতে পারে। সে ক্ষেত্রে Verb-এর Past participle form বসে।

If I were an artist, I (draw) a nice picture.

Ans : If I were a child, I would draw a nice picture.

If I were a billionaire, I (establish) a hospital for the poor.

Ans : If I were a billionaire, I would establish a hospital for the poor.

Had-এর পরে Subject এবং Verb-এর Past participle থাকলে পরবর্তী Clause-এর Subject-এর পরে Would have/could have/might have + verb-এর Past participle form বসে।

Had I been a teacher, I (talk) the real story to my students.

Ans : Had I been a teacher, I would have talked the real story to my students.

Rule-35: সাধারণত Preposition (on, in of, for, from, by, after at, beyond, upon, against, with, without, before ইত্যাদি) এর পরে verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়। যেমন:

Rina is busy in (do) her home work.

Ans : Rina is busy in doing her homework.

Helen is neglected for (speak) foolishly.

Ans : Helen is neglected for speaking foolishly.

Keep on (try) hard.

Ans : Keep on trying hard.

I don't believe in (overload) — my stomach.

Ans: I don't believe in overloading my stomach.

I had never thought of (go) — there.

Ans: I had never thought of going there.

I could not live without (help) — the poor.

Ans: I could not live without helping the poor.

Try yourself:

After (do) — the work I will go out.

The porter came here for (do) — the work.

Rule-36: সাধারণত নিচের verb-গুলোর পরে gerund বসে। যেমন: admit, enjoy, report, appreciate, finish, recent, avoid, mind, resist, miss, resume, consider, postpone, risk, delay, practise, suggest, escape, imagine, save, recall, prevent, propose, stop, deny, quit ইত্যাদি।

We enjoy (watch) TV.

Ans: We enjoy watching TV.

I have finished (writing).

Ans: I have finished writing.

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Students have finished (write) the exam.

Ans: Students have finished writing the exam.

Rule-37: 'Since' বা 'for'-এর পরে সময় উল্লেখ থাকলে sentenceটি present perfect Continuous Tense হবে। যেমন,

It (rain) — for two hours.

Ans: It has been raining for two hours.

It (rain) — since the morning.

Ans: It has been raining since the morning.

We (live) — in Dhaka since 1986.

Ans: We have been living in Dhaka since 1986.

Try yourself:

They (live) — Dhaka for 20 years.

She (wait) — you for two hours.

Rule-38: Main Clause-এর Verbটি Past Tense-এর হলে এবং পরের অংশে next day, next week, next month, next year ইত্যাদি উল্লেখ থাকলে Subject-এর পরে would/should বসে এবং Verb-এর Present Form হয়।

He said that he (go) — home the next day.

Ans: He said that he would go home the next day.

He told that he (come) — here the next year.

Ans: He told that he would come here the next year.

He said that he (buy) — a new TV the next day.

Ans: He said that he would buy a new TV the next day.

Try yourself:

She said that she (sell) — her land the next month.

The man said that he (go) — to London the next day.

Rule-39: After-এর পরে এবং before-এর আগের clauseটি past perfect tense হয় এবং অন্য clauseটি past indefinite tense হয়।

The doctor (come) — before the patient came.

Ans: The doctor had come before the patient came.

The doctor came after the patient (die) —.

Ans: The doctor came after the patient had died.

The train left — they had reached the station.

Ans: The train left after they had reached the station.

Try yourself:

The patient had died — the doctor came.

The train (start) — before they reached there.

Rule-40: Sentenceটি Passive voice হলে Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb ও Verb-এর Past participle বসাতে হবে এবং gap-এর পরে Subject থাকলে by বসাতে হবে।

English (speak) — all over the world.

Ans: English is spoken all over the world.

English (speak) — the English.

Ans: English is spoken by the English.

He has (expell) — from the examination hall.

Ans: He has been expelled from the examination hall.

Try yourself:

The boys (send) — to school yesterday.

The bird (kill) — on the ship last week.

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Cricket (play) — all over the world.

Practice: Using the right form of the verbs in the following sentences.



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Practice

1. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box. [Dhaka Board-2020]

drive	solve	create	suffer	occur
reach	cause	carry	violate	give

Traffic jam is a common affair in big cities of our country. Increasing number of vehicles (a) — traffic jam. Mainly it (b) — in the congested areas. Overtaking tendency also (c) — traffic jam. Some drivers (d) — the traffic rules and (e) — carelessly. It (f) — a lot of pains to the people. Ambulances (g) — patients cannot (h) — hospital timely. Students and office-going people also (i) — due to traffic jam. This problem should be (j) — immediately.

2. [Mymensingh Board-2020]

know	hinder	hear	begin	call
remember	inspire	be	bear	join

You must have (a) — the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He (b) — our national poet. He (c) — as a rebel poet as well. He (d) — into a poor family. But dire needs could not (e) — his potentiality. When the First World War broke out, he (f) — the army. After the war, he (g) — to write poems. At that time, his poems and songs (h) — people against oppression. He (i) — the Shelley of Bangla literature. We should (j) — him for his great deeds.

3. [Rajshahi Board-2020]

have	owe	belong	cause	be
best	be	enable	show	lose

We (a) — to our nature for (b) — us with her gifts lavishly. We (c) — a large area of land but the negligible area of land that (d) — to us, is very fertile. We (e) — ungrateful to our soil. But our activities (f) — that we have (g) — ungrateful to our soil. We are constantly (h) — soil pollution by our unwise activities. As a result, our fertile land is (i) — its fertility which has (j) — us to grow crops easily.

4. [Cumilla Board-2020]

Contribute	keep	work	be	become
confine	prove	develop	receive	adapt

According to the history, women in the past were (a) — within the four walls. But at present, they (b) — no longer captive to their parents' or husbands' house. With the passage of time, the outlook and attitude have been (c) — as men and women are (d) — themselves to the changing society. By (e) — education, they are (f) — pilots, doctors, engineers, high officials, etc. They are (g) — hand in hand with men in all worthy programmes. They are now able to (h) — their worth. They (i) — much to the economy of the country. Now, it has come to the realization of men that no development is possible by (j) — half of our population idle at home.

5. [Chattogram Board-2020]

act	damage	breed	rise	result
consider	overcome	compare	build	be

Self-control (a) — a great power. It (b) — all other virtues. Man generally (c) — on impulses and strong desires. Vicious desires (d) — the purity of heart and mind (e) — the degradation of human nature. It is self-control that can

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help a man (f) — up a pure character which is very essential (g) — above the level of inhumanity. Nothing can (h) — to self-control to (i) — inhumanity. So, everybody (j) — for being self-controlled.

6. [Sylhet Board 2020]

cause	carry	violate	occur	drive
solve	create	suffer	give	reach

Traffic jam is a common affair in big cities of our country. Increasing number of vehicles (a) — traffic jam. Mainly it (b) — in the congested areas. Overtaking tendency also (c) — traffic jam. Some drivers (d) — the traffic rules and (e) — carelessly. It (f) — a lot of pains to the people. Ambulances (g) — patients cannot (h) — hospital timely. Students and office-going people also (i) — due to traffic jam. This problem should be (j) — immediately.

7. [Barishal Board-2020]

ensure	take	imagine	eliminate	refer
establish	create	broaden	treat	keep

Gender inequality is a barrier to the overall development of a country. Gender equality (a) — to the condition in which both men and women (b) — equally and fairly in all circumstances Without (c) — the participation of the both, the social and economic development (d) —. Elimination of gender disparity is a demand of the day with a view to (e) — human rights. Our government, already (f) — some initiatives in different sectors so that women can (g) — peace with men. But our social set up is (h) — a barrier in different ways. We should (i) — our outlook and come forward to (j) — gender inequality from the society.

8. [Dhaka Board 2019]

think	die	be	defend
honour	inspire	sacrifice	remember

Patriotism is a noble virtue. It (a) — a man to shed the last drop of blood to (b) — the freedom of his country. A man without patriotism (c) — no better than a beast. A true patriot (d) — by all. He always (e) — for the welfare of his country. On the other hand, the unpatriotic men (f) — only for their own interest. Those who (g) — for the country, are true patriots. They (h) — ever after their death. That is why, the freedom fighters who (i) — their lives in 1971, are remembered and (j) — forever.

9. [Chattogram Board 2019]

feel	wash	do	want	get
notice	take	give	pick	climb

One day Mina and her parrot, Mithu (a) — a tall tree to pick a mango. She (b) — the mango and (c) — it to her mother. Although Mina had picked the mango, her mother (d) — the largest share of the fruit to Raju. Mina (e) —

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very disappointed. At dinner Mina (f) — that Raju as usual (g) — an egg but she (h) — not. Mithu was not pleased to see that. Mother (i) — to see if the children (j) — their hands before they started eating.

10. [Rajshahi Board 2019]

understand	form	consider	owe	take
respect	succeed	acquire	admit	forget

In an educational institution teacher-student relationship is (a) — to be the most important matter, it is such a relationship that is (b) — on the basis of mutual (c) —. A student always (d) — to his teachers because he cannot but (e) — help from them in case of (f) —. The sensible students never (g) — their teachers. Moreover, they (h) — their memorable teachers' role which helps them (i) — in life. So, they always (j) — their teachers.

11. [Barishal Board 2019]

work	confine	emerge	find
give	earn	be	bring

Over the last ten years or so, the garments industries have (a) — as the largest foreign currency earning sector. Hundreds of garments factories have (b) — set up throughout the country. The most remarkable characteristic of the garments industries (c) — the revolutionary change that has (d) — in the lives of thousands of poor women across the country. Women who (e) — to the household work, suddenly (f) — a new way of earning. A job at a garments factory (g) — a woman not only a steady income but also independence and dignity. In a garments factory most of the workers have to (h) — above ten hours a day. But still the women working here (i) — happy as they think they are (j) — their own living.

12. [Sylhet Board 2019]

engage	do	face	be	help
solve	make	try	create	

] At present, Bangladesh (a) — unemployment problem. This problem already (b) — an alarming dimension. The government (c) — to cope with this problem. But this problem cannot be (d) — without (e) — the unemployed skilful. So, education (f) — a must. It (g) — a man to get a job. Job does not mean (h) — official work only. Self-employment is a solution to this problem. It means (i) — oneself in economic activities. The government is giving financial help and training to the educated youths with a view to (j) — them self-reliant.

13. [Dinajpur Board 2019]

allow	pass	treat	depend	be
do	increase	earn	secure	take

Adult allowance (a) — a noble programme initiated by the present government. In most of the developed countries of the world this kind of programme is (b) — by the government. The government should pursue that their old age is (c)

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—and comfortable. But in our country the adult are (d) — on their own sons or daughters. The adult lose the ability to work and (e) — at this age. They (f) — offensively by their own issues. They have to (g) — their days depending on others. The allowance should be (h) — and the true needy (i) — to have this allowance. It is expected that the local leaders (j) — their duty impartially to select the right person for this purposes.

14. [Cumilla Board—2019]

work	commit	respect	occur	know
sacrifice	have	follow	remember	stand

] Love for one's own country (a) — as patriotism. Everyone should (b) — a great love for his country. Many of our freedom fighters (c) — their lives in 1971 for the sake of our country. The countrymen (d) — them forever. Some people are (e) — persistently for the development of the country. They are also patriots. Everybody (f) — a patriot. When any natural calamity (g) — in the country, a patriot (h) — by the affected people. We (i) — the footprint of the patriots. We should refrain from (j) — any crime that is harmful to our country.

15. [Jashore Board-2019]

prepared	claim	memorize	develop
command	help	thinking	make

Most of the students of our country are expert in (a) — answer. They do not (b) — notes themselves. They get them (c) — by their tutors. Their tutors (d) — their brain for the students. So, the (e) — power of the students does not (f) —. They do not have any (g) — of their language. They, of course, (h) — do well in the examination. But for this, they can (i) — no credit of their own. This result does not (j) — them in their later life.

16. [All Boards 2018]

promise	contain	be	return	finish
agree	want	ask	refuse	compose

One day the great poet Ferdousi (a) — by Sultan Mahmood to (b) — Shahanama in honour of the Sultan. He (c) — to pay Ferdousi a gold coin each verse. Ferdousi (d) — the writing and it (e) — found (f) — sixty thousand verses. Now Sultan (g) — to pay sixty thousand gold coins. He (h) — to pay silver coins instead of gold coins. The poet (i) — to take silver coins and (j) — to his village.

17. [Rajshahi Board 2017]

Speak	enable	live	see	be
choose	give	fail	suffer	take

There are several reasons why friendship (a) — so necessary in human life. A man without a friend is like a man (b) — in wilderness. Moreover, it (c) — him to understand his surroundings in a better way. By (d) — to a friend, a man can get relief. The advice (e) — by a friend is sometimes more reliable than his own judgment. Thus, it is (f) — that

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friendship is really important. But a man must (g) — time while (h) — a friend. If he (i) — to select the right person as a friend, he (j) — in the long run.

18. [Dhaka Board 2017]

manage	invent	rescue	give	acquire
teach	work	print	go	

Edison never (a) — to school. All education that he ever got (b) — to him by his mother. At the age of twelve, he was put to (c) — on a railway. Having a great deal to do with newspapers, he (d) — to pick up the art of (e) — and he printed a newspaper of his own named “The Weekly Herald.” One day he (f) — a station-master’s child which was nearly (g) — over by a train. The station-master out of gratitude, (h) — him how to use the telegraph. Young Edison soon (i) — great skill at the telegraph. When only twenty, Edison (j) — a new telegraph which was extremely useful.

19. [Dinajpur Board 2017]

dissuade	address	carry	go	employ
work	forbid	do	be	

Child labour has (a) — internationally by the UN. To make a child (b) — the work that is suitable for a man is punishable. Yet in the third world countries, the number of child labour (c) — up day by day. Bangladesh (d) — one of these countries. Though government is committed to (e) — rich people to engage children in labourious work, things are not so easy. Poverty (f) — the first impediment in this field. The poor parents want to get additional earning by (g) — their children in work. Many children (h) — at different sectors now. But this should not be (i) — on. We should immediately (j) — this problem.

20. [Sylhet Board 2017]

get	be	refresh	enjoy	take
reap	walk	avail	keep	do

A walk by the riverside in the evening (a) — very useful and pleasant. One (b) — not only beautiful sight but also (c) — fresh air. It (d) — the mind when one (e) — a walk by the river-side. Bangladesh is a riverine country and you can (f) — yourself of this opportunity of (g) — by the river side. In the cities there are parks where you can go for a walk. This will help you (h) — fit. But if you (i) — it regularly, you will not be able to (j) — the benefit.

21. [Barishal Board-2017]

kill	have	get	carry	put
lay	bite	would	be	

Malaria (a) — by a kind of mosquito. If a mosquito (b) — man who (c) — malaria, it will carry away some of the germs of the disease. If this mosquito then bites a healthy man, the germs may (d) — into his blood and he gets malaria. Mosquitoes (e) — their eggs in the standing water. If there was no standing water, there would be no

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mosquitoes and so there (f) — no malaria. Sometimes people (g) — kerosene oil on standing water and this (h) — the mosquitoes before they (i) — big enough to (j) — away.

22. [Jashore Board 2017]

tremble	say	ask	have	come
cross	drown	begin	be	know

One day a scholar (a) — a river with a boat. Suddenly a ghastly wind (b) — to blow. The scholar (c) — with fear. The boatman (d) — him if he (e) — how to swim. The answer from the scholar (f) — negative. Then the boatman (g) —, “Very soon you are going to (h) —. You (i) — a lot of knowledge but it (j) — to use at this moment.”

23. [Cumilla Board 2017]

prepare	maintain	form	succeed	get
influence	should	use	be	call

Student life (a) — a golden season of life. This (b) — the time when we should (c) — ourselves for future. The very habits (d) — in the student life (e) — the later phases of life. Right from the student life, they (f) — be careful in (g) — discipline. They should (h) — their time properly. If they do not use their time, they will not (i) — in life. They should (j) — punctual from the very beginning of their student life.

24. [Chittagong Board 2017]

have	think	try	be
buy	require	face	cheat

Price hike of household products (a) — now a problem for us. Everyday we (b) — it. Most of our people (c) — low income are in danger. They (d) — of purchasing meat and fish as they (e) —. The price of vegetables is also high. We are to bargain (f) — simple product. Many times the buyers (g) —. There (h) — a fixed price for every harassment. Government (j) — to fulfill our expectation.

25. [Dhaka Board-2016]

build	idle	remember	be	work
lag	reach	depend	lead	follow

Bangladesh is full of natural resources. The prosperity of the country (a) — on the proper utilization of the resources. We should not (b) — a lazy life. We should all (c) — up our country. For this reason, we have to (d) — hard. No nation can prosper without industry. It should be (e) — that industry is the key to success. If we (f) — the days away, we (g) — behind. The nations that (h) — industrious (i) — the pinnacle of development. So we (j) — them.

26. [Rajshahi Board-2016]

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vary	can	have	want
live	may	spend	get

Happiness (a) — a relative term. A person with a crown (b) — in a palace may not be happy where as a day labourer may (c) — happiness (d) — in a shabby hut. Again happiness (e) — from person to person. A beggar (f) — be happy if he (g) — a coin but a businessman who can (h) — a huge sum of money a day (i) — not be happy. Everyone (j) — to be happy.

27. [Dinajpur Board-2016]

come	rank	be	gift	give
has	live	contribute	cluster	earn

The Republic of Maldives (a) — one of the smallest countries of South Asia. It (b) — 1199 islands that (c) — into 26 major atolls. People who (d) — to these islands from different parts of the world (e) — here since 3000 years ago. The natural beauties (f) — by the God attract the tourists to enjoy them. As a result, a lot of foreign currencies (g) — every year from the tourism that (h) — a lot to the national economy. So, the Maldives (i) — as the best tourist destination. Special importance (j) — by the government of the Maldives for the enhancement of tourism.

28. [Cumilla Board 2016]

struggle	keep	purchase	harm	go
invent	build	follow	be	borrow

“Health (a) — wealth,” (b) — the proverb. We cannot (c) — it. We cannot (d) — it. We must (e) — our body by (f) — the rules of health. People (g) — against germs that (h) — the body since their birth. Medicines (i) — to kill germs, but we have to (j) — the body fit by ourselves through the maintenance of the rules of health.

29. [Chattogram Board 2016]

understand	answer	approach	neglect	memorize
read	collect	prepare	think	do

Many students (a) — their studies from the beginning of the year. When the examination (b) —, they start (c) — very seriously. Sometimes they (d) — notes from their friends. Most of the time they get their notes (e) — by their private tutors. They (f) — these notes without (g) —. As a result their power of (h) — does not develop. If they find any new question in the examination they can't (i) — it properly. As a result, many students can't do well in the examination. If they had read seriously from the very beginning of the year, they (j) — better result in the examinations.

30. [Sylhet Board 2016]

lose	protect	ride	become	need
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CONCEPT NOTE

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GRAMMAR PART

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

Prepared by: **MIRZA MINHAZ AZIZ TUNUR**

discover	travel	be	provide	make
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Men (a) — ever since they first appeared on the earth. In primitive time, they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places. They (b) — themselves with simple weapons. Their journeys (c) — long tiring and often dangerous. Being intelligent, they soon (d) — easier ways of travelling. They (e) — on the backs of their domestic animals. They (f) — boat and used it to travel across water. Travelling, of course, has now (g) — a highly organised business. There are vehicles which (h) — us with comforts and security. If we want to go abroad, we (i) — a passport and a visa. If we (j) — any of them, our journey may be ruined.

31. [Jessore Board-2016]

engage	do	turn	face	be
help	solve	make	try	create

At present Bangladesh (a) — unemployment problem. This problem already (b) — an alarming dimension. The government (c) — to cope with this problem. But this problem cannot be (d) — without (e) — them skillful. Education (f) — a must. It (g) — a man to get a job. Job does not mean (h) — official work only. Self employment is a solution of this problem. It means (i) — oneself in economic activities. The government is giving the educated youths financial help and training with a view to (j) — them self-reliant.

32. [Dhaka Board-2015]

take	work	come	dominate	confine
contribute	be	need	keep	come

Today women are placing an important role in all spheres of life. Once they were (a) — by men. They are no longer (b) — within the four walls of their parents' or husbands' house. They have (c) — out of the kitchen and are (d) — hand in hand with men. By (e) — higher education, they are becoming pilots, doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators etc. They have (f) — able to prove their worth. They (g) — much to the economy of the country. Now, it (h) — to the realization of the men that true development of the country is never possible (i) — half of the population idle at home. So, it (j) — no telling that women are playing a great role in the socio-economic condition of the country.

33. [Chittagong Board-2015]

contribute	come	become	play	keep
need	receive	work	confine	be

33. Today women (a) — an important role in all spheres of life. They no longer, (b) — to the four walls of their husband's house. They have come out of their kitchens and (c) — hand in hand with men in all the development works of the government. By (d) — higher education they (e) — pilots, doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators etc. They have (f) — able to prove their worth. They (g) — much to the economy of the country. Now it has (h) — to the realization of the men that true development of the country is never possible (i) — half of the population idle at home. So, it (j) — no telling that women are playing a great role in the socio-economic condition of the country.

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34. [Rajshahi Board-2015]

contribute	confine	keep	enable	work
develop	receive	become	adopt	be

According to the history, women in the past were (a) — within the four walls. But at present they (b) — no longer captive to their parents' or husbands' house. With the passage of time the outlook and attitude have been (c) — as men and women are (d) — themselves with the changing society. By (e) — education they are (f) — pilots, doctors, engineers, high officials etc. They are (g) — hand in hand with men in all worthy programmes. They (h) — now able to prove their worth. They (i) — much to the economy of the country. Now it has come to the realization of men that no development is possible by (j) — half of our population idle at home.

35. [Barisal Board-2015]

cause	suffer	to be	drive
solve	obey	occur	carry

Traffic jam (a) — a common affair in the big cities of our country. This problem (b) — the ultimate consequences of rapid growth of population and the number of vehicles. Most often this problem (c) — in the congested areas where the roads are very narrow. Overtaking tendency also (d) — traffic jam. Some drivers (e) — the traffic rules. They (f) — the vehicles carelessly. Traffic jam (g) — great sufferings to the ambulances (h) — patients. Office goers and school going children also (i) — a lot due to traffic jam. However, this problem (j) — to an extent by imposing traffic rules strictly.

36. [Sylhet Board-2015]

be	call	hear	engulf	know
begin	bear	follow	inspire	join

You must have (a) — the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He (b) — our national poet. He (c) — as a rebel poet as well. But he (d) — in a poor family. But dire needs could not (e) — his personality. When the first World War Broke out, he (f) — the army. After the war, he (g) — to write poems. He wrote especially for the down trodden. He (h) — the Shelly of Bangla Literature. His poems and songs (i) — the Banglee in Liberation War. So we should (j) — his footprints in our life.

37.

undergo	flood	be	follow	provide
become	die	predict	increase	raise

The world (a) — warmer because of pollution. Every year millions of people all over the world (b) — unnecessarily as a result of pollution. In the recent years there (c) — alarming reports that the world's climate (d) — a significant change. All these reports (e) — strong evidence that world temperature (f) — day by day. Climatologists (h) — that

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midway through the next century temperature may have risen as much as 4-celsius. This could (i) — sea levels and thereby (j) — coastal areas and farm lands.

38.

surrender	give	launch	butcher	strike
support	lose	put	achieve	continue

On the night of March 25, 1971 the Pakistan army (a) — their orgy of blood death and destruction. They (b) — with all their military power of unarmed sleeping citizens. On that night they (c) — the helpless and innocent Bengalees. Gradually the freedom fighters started (d) — counter attacks. Finally, the cowards (e) — to the freedom fighters. The occupation forces (f) — their moral courage because they (g) — by the peace loving people of the world. So, our freedom fighters, in spite of having fewer arms, (h) — up resistance in different strategic points and (i) — their attacks. They (j) — final victory on 16 December 1971.

39

take	melt	cook	produce	pollute
be	pollute	think	live	make

. Air (a) — the most important element of human environment. Man (b) — a single moment without air. But we (c) — that it is we who (d) — this most vital element. Clean air is essential for life. Air is (e) — in many ways. Smoke pollutes air. Man (f) — fires to (g) — his food, to make bricks, to burn refuse, to (h) — pitch for road construction and to burn wood. All these things (i) — heavy smoke and this smoke pollutes air. So, care must be (j) — to save air from being polluted.

40.

prosper	call	mould	make	have
repent	sow	do	waste	reap

. Man is the architect of his own life. If he (a) — a proper division of his time and (b) — his duties accordingly, he is sure to (c) — in life, but if he does otherwise, he is sure to (d) — when it is too late. Our life is nothing but the sum total of hours, days and years. Youth is the golden season of life. In youth mind is soft and can (e) — in any form we like. If we (f) — the precious time of our youth, we shall (g) — to suffer afterwards. Youth (h) — the seed time of life. If we (i) — good seeds in our early life, we shall (j) — good harvest.

Answer

- 1: (a) causes (b) occurs (c) creates (d) violate (e) drive (f) causes (g) carrying (h) reach (i) suffer (j) solved
2. Answer: (a) heard (b) is (c) is known (d) was born (e) hinder (f) joined (g) began (h) inspired (i) is considered (j) remember
3. Answer: (a) owe (b) bestowing (c) have (d) belongs (e) are (f) show (g) been (h) causing (i) losing (j) enabled
4. Answer: (a) confined (b) are (c) developed (d) adapting (e) receiving (f) becoming (g) working (h) prove (i) contribute (j) keeping

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5. Answer: (a) is (b) breeds (c) acts (d) damage (e) resulting (f) build (g) to rise (h) be compared (i) build (j) should overcome
6. Answer: (a) causes (b) occurs (c) creates (d) violate (e) drive (f) causes (g) carrying (h) reach (i) suffer (j) solved
7. Answer: (a) refers (b) are treated (c) ensuring (d) can be established (e) ensuring (f) has taken (g) keep (h) creating (i) broaden (j) eliminate
8. Answer: (a) inspires (b) defend (c) is (d) is honored (e) works (f) work (g) sacrifice (h) are remembered (i) gave (j) honored
9. Answer: (a) climbed (b) picked (c) gave (d) gave (e) felt (f) noticed (g) got (h) did not (i) noticed (j) washed
10. Answer: (a) considered (b) formed (c) respect (d) owes (e) take (f) admission (g) forget (h) acquire (i) succeed (j) respect
11. Answer: (a) emerged (b) been (c) is (d) brought (e) were confined (f) found (g) gives (h) work (i) are (j) earning
12. Answer: (a) faces (b) has created (c) is trying (d) solved (e) helping (f) is (g) enables (h) doing (i) engaging (j) making
13. Answer: (a) is (b) taken (c) secured (d) dependent (e) earn (f) are treated (g) spend (h) increased (i) deserve (j) will perform
14. Answer: (a) is known (b) have (c) sacrificed (d) will remember (e) working (f) should be (g) occurs (h) stands (i) should remember (j) committing
15. Answer: (a) memorising (b) make (c) prepared (d) exercise (e) thinking (f) develop (g) command (h) can (i) claim (j) help
16. Answer: (a) was asked (b) compose (c) promised (d) finished (e) was (f) to contain (g) didn't agree (h) wanted (i) refused (j) returned
17. Answer: (a) is (b) lost (c) enables (d) speaking (e) given (f) clear (g) take (h) choosing (i) fails (j) suffers
18. Answer: (a) went (b) was given (c) work (d) managed (e) printing (f) rescued (g) run (h) taught (i) acquired (j) invented
19. Answer: (a) been forbidden (b) do (c) is going (d) is (e) dissuade (f) is (g) employing (h) are working (i) carried (j) address
20. Answer: (a) is (b) gets (c) enjoys (d) refreshes (e) takes (f) avail (g) walking (h) keep (i) do (j) reap
21. Answer: (a) is carried (b) bites (c) has (d) get (e) lay (f) would be (g) put (h) kills (i) are (j) fly
22. Answer: (a) was crossing (b) began (c) was trembling (d) asked (e) knew (f) was (g) said (h) drown (i) have (j) will not come
23. Answer: (a) is called (b) is (c) prepare (d) formed (e) influence (f) should (g) maintaining (h) use (i) succeed (j) be
24. Answer: (a) is (b) face (c) with (d) cannot afford (e) are required (f) for (g) are cheated (h) should be (j) needs
25. Answer: (a) depends (b) lead (c) build (d) work (e) remembered (f) idle (g) lag (h) are (i) reach (j) should follow

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26. Answer: (a) is (b) can (c) have (d) living (e) varies (f) may (g) gets (h) spend (i) may not (j) wants
27. Answer: (a) is (b) has (c) are clustered (d) come (e) have lived (f) gifted (g) are earned (h) contributes (i) is ranked (j) is given
- 28.. Answer: (a) is (b) goes (c) purchase (d) borrow (e) keep (f) following (g) struggle (h) harm (i) are invented (j) keep
29. Answer: (a) neglect (b) approaches (c) reading (d) collect (e) memorized (f) read (g) understanding (h) thinking (i) answer (j) would have done
30. Answer: (a) travel (b) protected (c) were (d) discovered (e) rode (f) made (g) become (h) provide (i) need (j) lose
31. Answer: (a) faces (b) has turned (c) is trying (d) solved (e) engaging (f) is (g) helps (h) doing (i) engaging (j) making
32. Answer: (a) dominated (b) confined (c) come (d) working (e) taking (f) been (g) contribute (h) has come (i) keeping (j) needs
33. Answer: (a) play (b) confined (c) work (d) receiving (e) become (f) been (g) contribute (h) come (i) keeping (j) needs
34. Answer: (a) confined (b) are (c) developed (d) adapting (e) receiving (f) becoming (g) working (h) contribute (i) contribute (j) keeping
35. Answer: (a) is (b) is (c) occurs (d) drives (e) disobey (f) carry (g) causes (h) carrying (i) suffer (j) can be solved
36. Answer: a) is becoming b) die c) have been d) is undergoing e) provide f) is increasing g) predict h) increase i) raise j) flood
38. Answer: a) launched b) struck c) butchered d) giving e) surrendered f) lost g) were not supported h) put i) continued j) achieved
39. Answer: a) is b) cannot live c) forget d) pollute e) polluted f) takes g) cook h) make i) produce j) taken
40. Answer: a) makes b) moulds c) prosper d) repent e) be molded f) waste g) have to h) is i) sow j) reap

For more practice

★★ 1. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

prepare	maintain	form	succeed	get
influence	should	use	call	be

Student life (a) — a golden season of life. This (b) — the time when we should (c) — ourselves for future. The very habits (d) — in the student life (e) — the later phases of life. Right from the student life, they (f) — be careful in (g) — discipline. They should (h) — their time properly. If they do not use their time, they will not (i) — in life. They should (j) — punctual from the very beginning of their student life.

★★★ 2. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

build	idle	remember	be	work
lag	reach	depend	lead	follow

Bangladesh is full of natural resources. The prosperity of the country (a) — on the proper utilization of the resources. We should not (b) — a lazy life. We should all (c) — up our country. For this reason, we have to (d) — hard. No nation can prosper without industry. It should be (e) — that industry is the key to success. If we (f) — the days away, we (g) — behind. The nations that (h) — industrious (i) — the pinnacle of development. So we (j) — them.

★★★ 3. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

live	vary	can	have	want
live	may	spend	get	is

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Happiness (a) — a relative term. A person with a crown (b) — in a palace may not be happy whereas a day labourer may (c) — happiness (d) — in a shabby hut. Again happiness (e) — from person to person. A beggar (f) — be happy if he (g) — a coin but a businessman who can (h) — a huge sum of money a day (i) — not be happy. Everyone (j) — to be happy.

★★ 4. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

engage	do	turn	face	be
help	solve	make	try	create

At present Bangladesh (a) — unemployment problem. This problem already (b) — an alarming dimension. The government (c) — to cope with this problem. But this problem cannot be (d) — without (e) — them skillful. Education (f) — a must. It (g) — a man to get a job. Job does not mean (h) — official work only. Self-employment is a solution of this problem. It means (i) — oneself in economic activities. The government is giving the educated youths financial help and training with a view to (j) — them self-reliant.

★★★ 5. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

struggle	keep	purchase	harm	go
invent	build	follow	be	borrow

"Health (a) — wealth," (b) — the proverb. We cannot (c) — it. We cannot (d) — it. We must (e) — our body by (f) — the rules of health. People (g) — against germs that (h) — the body since their birth. Medicines (i) — to kill germs, but we have to (j) — the body fit by ourselves through the maintenance of the rules of health.

★★ 6. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

do	understand	answer	approach	neglect
memorize	read	collect	prepare	think

Many students (a) — their studies from the beginning of the year. When the examination (b) —, they start (c) — very seriously. Sometimes they (d) — notes from their friends. Most of the time they get their notes (e) — by their private tutors. They (f) — these notes without (g) —. As a result, their power of (h) — does not develop. If they find any new questions in the examination they can't (i) — it properly. As a result, many students can't do well in the examination. If they had read seriously from the very beginning of the year, they (j) — better result in the examinations.

★★ 7. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

lose	protect	ride	become	need
provide	make	discover	travel	be

Men (a) — ever since they first appeared on the earth. In primitive time, they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places. They (b) — themselves with simple weapons. Their journeys (c) — long tiring and often dangerous. Being intelligent, they soon (d) — easier ways of travelling. They (e) — on the backs of their domestic animals. They (f) — boat and used it to travel across water. Travelling, of course, has now (g) — a highly organised business. There are vehicles which (h) — us with comforts and security. If we want to go abroad, we (i) — a passport and a visa. If we (j) — any of them, our journey may be ruined.

★★★ 8. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

pollute	suffer	save	do	look
fall	become	be	use	throw

The other name of water is life. We cannot (a) — a single moment without it. Water is (b) — not only for drinking purposes but also for household works and industrial works. Water becomes (c) — in many ways. The mills and factories pollute water by (d) — waste into it. Water (e) — polluted by chemicals and different elements. Sometimes people (f) — from many diseases. We should (g) — very careful about it. We must (h) — for safe source of drinking water. Otherwise, we must (i) — in danger. Let us (j) — water from pollution.

★★★ 9. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

take	work	come	dominate	confine
contribute	be	need	keep	come

Today women are playing an important role in all spheres of life. Once they were (a) — by men. They are no longer (b) — within the four walls of their parents' or husbands' house. They have (c) — out of the kitchen and are (d) — hand in hand with men. By (e) — higher education, they are becoming pilots, doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators etc. They have (f) — able to prove their worth. They (g) — much to the economy of the country. Now it (h) — to the realization of the men that true development of the country is never possible (i) — half of the population idle at home. So, it (j) — no telling that women are playing a great role in the socio-economic condition of our country.

★★★ 10. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

contribute	confine	keep	enable	work
develop	receive	become	adapt	be

According to the history, women in the past were (a) — within the four walls. But at present, they (b) — no longer captive to their parents' or husbands' house. With the passage of time, the outlook and attitude have been (c) — as men and women are (d) — themselves with the changing society. By (e) — education, they are (f) — pilots, doctors, engineers, high officials etc. They are (g) — hand in hand with men in all worthy programmes. They (h) — now able to prove their worth. They (i) — much to the economy of the country. Now it has come to the realization of men that no development is possible by (j) — half of our population idle at home.

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★ 11. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

be	get	know	sit	pass
study	come	oppose	do	tease

Abul Kasem Fazlul Huq popularly (a) — as Sher-e-Bangla was a prominent statesman. He (b) — of a respectable Muslim family in 1873. He (c) — extraordinarily brilliant. He (d) — the Entrance Examination in 1980 and the FA Examination in 1892. He (e) — his graduation with Honours in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics from Presidency College. Then he (f) — admitted in MA in English at Calcutta University. Just six months before the final examination a friend of him (g) — him. He said, "The Muslims are weak in Mathematics and that's the reason he (h) — English." He (i) — the comment strongly. He challenged his friend that he (j) — for Mathematics Examination instead of English.

★★ 12. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

stand	become	rain	see	go
cause	remain	ply	know	take

On a rainy day, it (a) — all day long. The sky is overcast with thick clouds. The sky is not (b) —. None can (c) — out without an umbrella. Water (d) — on roads. As a result, roads (e) — muddy and slippery. In Dhaka city, the roads and streets (f) — under water for hours together (g) — much inconvenience to the pedestrians. On some roads, motorized vehicles or even rickshaws can (h) —. The sufferings of the city-dwellers (i) — no bounds. Government has already (j) — some steps to solve this problem.

★★★ 13. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

overcome	rise	be	enjoy	come
suffer	walk	pollute	have	

There (a) — different kinds of exercises. Walking (b) — one of them. We (c) — early in the morning for (d) — a morning walk. While (e) — in the morning, we can (f) — fresh air. But in towns and cities air is being (g) — in many ways. As a result, people (h) — from different problems. To (i) — this problem, people and the government should (j) — forward.

★★★ 14. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

be	call	hear	engulf	know
begin	bear	follow	inspire	join

You must have (a) — the name of Kazi Nazrul Islam. He (b) — our national poet. He (c) — as a rebel poet as well. But he (d) — in a poor family. But dire needs could not (e) — his potentiality. When the first World War broke out, he (f) — the army. After the war, he (g) — to write poems. He wrote especially for the down trodden. He (h) — the Shelley of Bangla literature. His poems and songs (i) — the Banglees in Liberation War. So we should (j) — his footprints in our life.

★★ 15. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

cause	suffer	to be	drive	solve
to be	obey	occur	carry	

Traffic jam (a) — a common affair in the big cities of our country. This problem (b) — the ultimate consequence of rapid growth of population and the number of vehicles. Most often this problem (c) — in the congested areas where the roads are very narrow. Overtaking tendency also (d) — traffic jam. Some drivers (e) — the traffic rules. They (f) — the vehicles carelessly. Traffic jam (g) — great sufferings to the ambulances (h) — patients. Office goers and school going children also (i) — a lot due to traffic jam. However, this problem (j) — to an extent by imposing traffic rules strictly.

★★ 16. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

be	make	has	come	are
enliven	follow	produce	cultivate	know

Bangladesh (a) — a darling child of nature. Nature (b) — adorned her with unique beauty. No other country in the world is so blessed with natural beauties as Bangladesh. The six seasons of the year coming by turns has (c) — her a land of beauty, variety and plenty. In summer, heat is intense but many kinds of sweet fruits (d) — available in this season. After a long spell of hot weather, the rainy season (e) — with shower to cool the earth. The winter is (f) — by spring that (g) — nature with flower, sprouts and greenery. Here soil is so fertile that our farmers can (h) — crops in plenty though they (i) — much about how to (j) — scientifically.

★★★ 17. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. 0.5 × 10 = 5

meet	ensure	have	use
bring	open	buy	base
develop	transmit	deliver	enlighten

E-mail has (a) — about a revolution in modern communication. It is a computer (b) — messaging system which (c) — easier and cheaper communication. Through e-mail, messages can (d) — from one place to another within seconds. Trade and commerce (e) — become greatly dependent on this speedy mode of communication. Moreover, it ensures privacy as the message is (f) — the individual mail box which can be (g) — only by the intended recipient. But it is not available to all especially in the (h) — countries as most people cannot afford (i) — a personal computer. But in those countries, people have started (j) — commercially operated e-mail facilities for important purposes.

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★★ 18. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

change	come	take	enslave	uphold
speed	remove	establish	create	constitute

Gender discrimination is a barrier to the socio-economic development of a country. A society which (a) — its woman is sure to lag behind. Women (b) — almost half of the total population of Bangladesh. Without participation of this bulk of population, the social and economic development is impossible. If women (c) — out of the cocoons and work with their male counterparts, the development process will (d) — up. Elimination of gender disparity is a demand of the day with a view to (e) — human rights. In spite of measures (f) — to eliminate gender disparity and (g) — gender equality, our total social set up is (h) — a barrier in different ways. We should (i) — our outlook in order to (j) — gender discrimination from the society.

★★ 19. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

enchant	host	delight	arrange
lift	be	date	fascinate
be	hold	organize	follow

Sports (a) — a great form of entertainment. In order to (b) — people, different sporting tournaments (c) — from time to time. World Cup Cricket (d) — one of the most colorful tournaments which (e) — millions of spectators across the world. The history of World Cup Cricket (f) — back to 1975 and since then this tournament (g) — after every four years. Last year Australia and New Zealand (h) — this tournament jointly. The curtain (i) — two days ago (j) — a grand inaugural ceremony.

★★ 20. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

claim	exercise	memorize	prepare	avoid
do	have	develop	help	

Most of the students in our country are experts in (a) — the answer of a question. They (b) — the answer of a question by themselves. They get them (c) — by their tutors. Their tutors (d) — their brain for the students. So the thinking power of the students cannot be (e) —. They (f) — any command over the language. They of course (g) — well in the examination. But for this they (h) — credits for their own. This result (i) — them in their later life. So this type of practice should be (j) —.

★★ 21. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

trust	tell	cultivate	come	make
expose	be	trust	achieve	gain

Truthfulness (a) — one of the greatest virtues which (b) — a man really great. A man is (c) — by others if he (d) — the habit of speaking the truth. A man who (e) — by anybody can (f) — any position. A man (g) — his ends once or twice by (h) — lies, but no permanent gain (i) — of such success. It must come to light sooner or later. Then the real character of the liar gets (j) — and nobody trusts him any more.

★★ 22. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

prosper	call	mould	make	have
repent	sow	do	waste	reap

Man is the architect of his own life. If he (a) — a proper division of his time and (b) — his duties accordingly, he is sure to (c) — in life, but if he does otherwise, he is sure to (d) — when it is too late. Our life is nothing but the sum total of hours, days and years. Youth is the golden season of life. In youth, mind is soft and can (e) — in any form we like. If we (f) — the precious time of our youth, we shall (g) — to suffer afterwards. Youth (h) — the seed time of life. If we (i) — good seeds in our early life, we shall (j) — a good harvest.

★★ 23. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

sap	be	spoil	spread	gulf
horrify	create	should	measure	

Drug addiction (a) — the vitality of a nation. Indeed, the young generations (b) — the life blood of a nation, and if they are (c) —, the nation as a whole will be (d) —. If drug addiction (e) — unimpeded, it will (f) — the three quarters or more of a nation's population. And if unfortunately it does spread, it would really be (g) — to think of our nation as a nation of drug addicts. So, a consciousness of the evils of drug addiction and abuse should be (h) — among all the people, irrespective of religion caste, creed, and ethnicity, of our country. The people and the government together (i) — be up in arms against it. They should take (j) — within their power to remove this stupendous, all devouring monster of an evil from our society.

★★★ 24. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

build	control	damage	act	breed
rise	lack	have	resist	overcome

Self-control (a) — all other virtues. Man generally (b) — in impulses and strong desires. Vicious desires (c) — the purity of heart and mind resulting in the degradation of human nature. It is self-control that can help a man (d) — up pure character, which is very essential to (e) — above the level of inhumanity. A man who (f) — tolerance (g) — himself. He can't (h) — the problems that focuses in society. A man devoid of self-control doesn't (i) — a strong sense of humanity whereby he can (j) — his harmful passion.

★★ 25. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

CONCEPT NOTE

ENGLISH 2nd PAPER

GRAMMAR PART

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

Prepared by: **MIRZA MINHAZ AZIZ TUNUR**

avoid	be	spend	bring	operate
save	use	cause	come	disturb

Most of the students are (a) — mobile phone not for their necessary communication but for their addiction to facebook. Some students (b) — mobile phones in their classes. They often (c) — the class by (d) — their phones in the classroom (e) — the eyes of the teachers. Even out of school, they (f) — much time on the screen of their phones. Thus they are (g) — a great harm to their eye sight. Eradication of the students' addiction (h) — inevitable now. So all should (i) — forward with a view to (j) — the young generation.

★★★ 26. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

invent	add	prosper	depend	toil
misuse	eliminates	destroy	go	be

Man is the architect of his own fortune. If we are afraid of work, we can (a) — in life. Some people think that success in life (b) — on luck or chance. Nothing can be farther from the truth. Scientists have (c) — day and night in their laboratories to (d) — radio, television and computer. These instruments have (e) — to the joy of our life. Modern civilization (f) — the gift of science and its credit (g) — to the scientists. But men (h) — science against human civilization too. In many ways the misuse of science has (i) — many things and one day it may (j) — the living beings on earth.

★★ 27. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

be	describe	fill	neglect
keep	fetch	bring	draw
centre	write	know	receive

Mother just (a) — an adverse report about you from your headmaster. He (b) — that of late you (c) — your study and (d) — away from school. Words (e) — the shock that the report (f) — to us. You (g) — mother has none but you and I. So, all her hopes (h) — round us. Naturally she (i) — so much upset that you (j) — with repentance if you were to see her condition.

★★★ 28. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

mislead	take	provide	maltreat	depend
have	pass	emphasise	please	like

Adult allowance is a noble programme (a) — in our country. In most of the developed countries of the world this kind of programme (b) — by the government. In our country the adults are mostly dependent on their sons and daughters. They (c) — the ability to work and earn. Sometimes they (d) — by their issues. They are bound to (e) — their days (f) — on others. It is our culture to look after our parents. Our religion also (g) — on this teaching. The infiltration of foreign culture (h) — our youths. They (i) — to be so careful of their responsibilities towards their parents. We believe that we cannot please God until our parents (j) — with us.

★★ 29. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

attain	connect	pass	prosper	perform
bring	do	obey	comprise	establish

Parents and children (a) — a family. They (b) — with one another by blood, love and affection. The children (c) — through days of infancy without the loving care of their parents. It is the parents who (d) — them up, nurse them in sickness, give them proper educational help to get (e) — in life. Parents have to (f) — their duties so that their children can (g) —. But children have certain duties to be (h) — by them for (i) — prosperity. They must (j) — their parents.

★★★ 30. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

make	teach	think	realize	make
praise	believe	inspire	set	treat

An ideal teacher knows the art of (a) —. He (b) — his lessons interesting. His methods of teaching are convening and (c) —. An ideal teacher (d) — his students like his own children. He (e) — the good work done by them. If a student (f) — some mistakes, he is not very harsh to him. He tactfully makes his students (g) — his mistakes. An ideal teacher is never angry with his students. He (h) — in simple living and high (i) —. He never (j) — a wrong example before his students.

★★ 31. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

punish	take	grasp	take	victim
see	regard	develop	compare	increase

Dowry (a) — as a great curse in our society. It may (b) — to cancer that is (c) — in our society at a great speed. The parents of the brides (d) — for dowry. If steps (E) — against these greedy people, it (f) — our society. It is mainly (g) — in the rich and educated society where bridegrooms (h) — dowry as their right. So we have to (j) — morality. The culprits should (j) — to control it. Otherwise, it will be a society of torture and exploitation.

★★★ 32. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

enrich	make	bring	earn	be
enjoy	have	wear	spend	run

CONCEPT NOTE

ENGLISH 2nd PAPER

GRAMMAR PART

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

Prepared by: **MIRZA MINHAZ AZIZ TUNUR**

Money (a) — one happy unless it (b) — through fair means. There are people who (c) — a lot of money but it (d) — peace of mind to them. Their hours and days (e) — only for earning money. Thus they get used to (f) — after it till death. They (g) — their bags of money but their money is a liability to them. Costly dress is (h) — by them but their costly dress cannot give them peace. On the other hand, the poor (i) — happy though they do not have wealth or money. They (j) — the peace of mind.

★★ 33. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

launch	be	satisfy	achieve	see
make	inspire	result	carry	land

Man has an unquenchable thirst for knowledge. He (a) — with what he has known and (b) — . He wants to know and see more and more. The curiosity to know more (c) — him to undertake and (d) — out hard and dangerous tasks which eventually (e) — in epoch-making discovery. In the field of science and technology, man, in the meantime, (f) — what (g) — once inconceivable. Man has already (h) — on the moon and (i) — a journey to the mars. Science has (j) — the impossible possible.

★★★ 34. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

be	obtain	contradict	read
know	ponder	contain	attain

Studies (a) — part and parcel of human lives. But the reader (b) — what sorts of books why and how he (c) — . We (d) — read the books for our own shake. To (e) — worldly success we should (f) — study and experience. The wise put their studies to practical utility. We — (g) books merely to be able to (h) — with others or to gain material prosperity. We all should read books with a view to (i) — over what we read and guess the value what the book (j) —.

★★★ 35. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

prevail	be	stop	respect	reign
feel	understand	triumph	preach	prosper

Truth shall (a) — in the world. Falsehood may (b) — for the time being. Those who (c) — engaged in (d) — the truth, are (e) — by the people. Those who (f) — interested in telling lies cannot (g) — in life. They may prosper seemingly. But they cannot (h) — all the time. Socrates throughout his life would preach the truth. He tried to make people (i) — what was good for them. He was troubled by the powerful people. Yet he never (j) — teaching good things.

★★ 36. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

mould	take	shape	get	exercise
grow	learn	teach	influence	form

A mother (a) — an undeniable influences in (b) — of children's character and in (c) — their future destiny. The things that they learn at home (d) — a firm root in them. And it goes without saying that this learning they (e) — mostly from their mother as they live under her direct supervision and constant care. This is why, a child (f) — the language first from its mother. The culture of the family also (g) — the children's habits and manners. Mother should (h) — her children how to (i) — the habit of good manners to (j) — up in gentle environment.

★★★ 37. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

stay	come	be	conquer	chain
arrange	wait	welcome	make	offer

Time is compared to a gypsy who (a) — anywhere for long. The poet (b) — time to be his guest for a day. He (c) — time many valuable gifts and honour. He offers bells (d) — of the best silver for his horse and a golden ring for himself. He will (e) — a peacock dance in honour of time. But time is a thing that never stays. The greatest tragedy is that it never (f) — back. It never (g) —. Man has been able to (h) — the world but he (i) — by the time. He (j) — nothing but the puppet to the power of time.

★★ 38. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

need	learn	go	modify	design
understand	improve	talk	speak	teach

Communicative competence in English is urgently (a) — in our country. The present world (b) — fast and developing by leaps and bounds. In order to keep pace with the present world, we cannot help (c) — English. But the present system of teaching and learning English is not up to the mark. The textbooks (d) — for the classes IX-X have to (e) — and made updated. The learners of our schools and colleges (f) — and write English fluently. They can't even (g) — their listening skill. As a result, they fail to (h) — when the native speakers (i) — to them in English. The teachers also don't (j) — methodically.

★★★ 39. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

over	overcome	spoil	waste	drift
stick	have	face	prepare	chose

A ship without a rudder (a) — at the mercy of the wind and waves. Even if it (b) —, it cannot reach the goal. Similarly, a man without an aim simply (c) — his time and energy (d) — one thing after another. Once his aim is fixed it should (e) — to. It is because of the fact that a man (f) — an aim (g) — the difficulties he has to (h) — to reach the goal of life. (i) — of a career means fixing your aim in life. It makes you (j) — in life for struggle.

★★ 40. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box. $0.5 \times 10 = 5$

avoid	maintain	remain	keep	get	walk
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CONCEPT NOTE

ENGLISH 2nd PAPER

GRAMMAR PART

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

Prepared by: **MIRZA MINHAZ AZIZ TUNUR**

learn	take	say	sit	take	sleep
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A good student always (a) — his lesson. Generally he (b) — in the first bench. He normally (c) — a daily life. Usually he (d) — bad company. Every day he (e) — part in games and sports. He hardly (f) — absent. He often (g) — suggestions from his teachers. He (h) — late hours at night. He (i) — up early in the morning and (j) — his prayers.

