

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL

অনলাইন ব্যাচ ২০২৩

Class 9-10
English

আলোচ্য বিষয়

Right Form of Verb

অনলাইন ব্যাচ সম্পর্কিত যেকোনো জিজ্ঞাসায়,

কল করো

📞 16910

Usage

Basic Discussion

দেখে নাও এই অধ্যায়টি কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং কোথায় কোথায় প্রশ্ন এসেছে।

Quick Tips

সহজে মনে রাখার এবং দ্রুত ক্যালকুলেশন করতে সহায়ক হবে।

Previous Years' Questions

বিগত বছরগুলোতে বোর্ড, স্কুল, কলেজ এবং বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে আসা সমস্যাগুলো দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

Memorizing Part

পরীক্ষায় আসার মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যাগুলো দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

Practice

পরীক্ষায় আসার মতো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সমস্যাগুলো প্র্যাকটিস করে নিজেকে যাচাই করে নাও।

Answer

Topic সংক্রান্ত সমস্যাগুলোর উদাহরণ দেখে নাও উত্তরসহ।

Example

দেখে নাও এই অধ্যায়টি কতটা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এবং কোথায় কোথায় প্রশ্ন এসেছে।

Basic Discussion

Tense Markers: কিছু কিছু শব্দ বা শব্দগুচ্ছ আছে যা দেখে বোঝা যায় বাক্যের Verb-টি কোন Tense-এ হবে। সেসব শব্দ বা শব্দগুচ্ছকে এখানে Tense Markers হিসেবে অভিহিত করা হয়েছে। নিচে Tense Markers-এর একটি তালিকা এবং পরে এগুলোর বিশদ ব্যাখ্যা দেয়া হলো:

Tense	Tense Markers
1. Present Indefinite	always, often, sometimes, everyday, daily, regularly, usually, normally, occasionally, generally, etc.
2. Present Continuous	now, at this moment, at this time, at present, still, look, listen etc. Note: যেসব Verb-এর Continuous হয় না সেসব Verb Present Continuous এর পরিবর্তে তাদেরকে Present Indefinite-এ করতে হয়। যেমন: He believes me now.
3. Present Perfect	already, just, just now, yet, never, ever, lately, recently.
4. Present Perfect Continuous	since, for, how long; যাবৎ, ধরে, হতে, থেকে ইত্যাদি দ্বারা duration বোঝালে। Note: যেসব Verb-এর Continuous হয় না সেসব Verb যদি Present Perfect Continuous- এ আসে তাহলে তাদেরকে Present Perfect করতে হয়। যেমন: We have known each other since 1995.
5. Past Indefinite	yesterday, ago, long ago, long since, last, last night, last week, last month, last year, as soon as, once

Tense	Tense Markers
6. Past Continuous	at that moment, at that time, then etc. এবং while/when/as দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি অতীত ঘটনায় while/when যুক্ত অংশটি Past Continuous হয়।
7. Past Perfect	অতীতের দুটি ক্রমিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে before-এর পূর্বে এবং after-এর পরে বসে।
8. Future Indefinite	tomorrow, next, next week/year, coming, ensuing, in the days/years to come.
9. Future Perfect	by, by this time, by (time, month, year), next (time, month, year), by next (time, month, year)

◀ Previous Years' Questions

Complete the following sentence with the correct tense:

❑ As the sun ____, I decided to go out.

(a) Shines (b) has shone (c) shine (d) was shining Ans: d

➤ While-এর ঠিক পরে Subject থাকলে অতীতের ক্ষেত্রে Past Continuous Tense হয়। কিন্তু While-এর ঠিক পরে Subject না থেকে যদি সরাসরি Verb থাকে তাহলে উক্ত Verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। [২১৪তম বিসিএস]

❑ As they waited Rahim argued against war-

(a) While his brother discusses the effects of pollution
(b) While his brother discussed the effects of pollution
(c) While his brother was discussing the effects of pollution
(d) While his brother had discussed the effects of pollution

Ans: c

➤ অতীতের দুটি ক্রমিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে before-এর পূর্বে এবং after-এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হয়, অন্যটি হয় Past Indefinite-এ।

❑ I reached the station after the train (to leave)

(a) I reached the station after the train has left

(b) I reached the station after the train has been left

(c) I reached the station after the train left

(d) I reached the station after the train had left

Ans: d

➤ বাক্যে tomorrow, next, coming, ensuing, in the days/years to come ইত্যাদি থাকলে Future Indefinite Tense হয়।

❑ He (come) home tomorrow.

Ans: He will come home tomorrow.

➤ বাক্যে by this time, by (time, month, year), next (time, month, year) by next (time, month, year) ইত্যাদি থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়। যেমন---- নিচের বাক্যের শূন্যস্থানে কোনটি উপযুক্ত হবে?

❑ Next August, Lata and Tanim _____ for 10 years.

(a) are married

(b) have been married

(c) will have been married

(d) will marry

Ans: c

➤ প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যের শুরুতে Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verbs যেমন- do, does, did, have ইত্যাদি বসে। Does ও did গুরু আসলে মূল Verb-এর Present form হয়। তেমনিভাবে শুরুতে Wh-question আনলে এরপর Tense অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verbs + Subject বসে।

❑ Choose the sentence with the correct form of the verb:

(a) Where did the accident happen?

(b) Where was the accident happened?

(c) Where happened the accident?

(d) Where had the accident happened?

Ans: a

❑ Which of the following sentences is correct?

(a) Why you have done this?

(b) Why did you have done this?

(c) Why have you done this?

(d) Why you had done this?

Ans: c

❑ Which of the following sentences is not correct?

- (a) What does he want? (b) Where did he want?
(c) What are they doing? (d) What do they do? Ans: a

➤ It is time, it is high time, wish ইত্যাদির পর Subject থাকলে Verb-টি Past Tense-এর হয়।
এর পর subject না থাকলে to + Verb হয়, তবে wish এর পর be verb এর স্থলে were বসে।

❑ It is high time we ____ the matter

- (a) will discuss (b) would discuss (c) discussed (d) should Ans: c

❑ It is time (do) the work

- (a) did (b) doing (c) does (d) to do Ans: d

➤ As if/as though ব্যবহার করে আসম্ভব বা কোনো কাজ বোঝালে সাধারণত নিম্নোক্ত গঠন অনুসরণ করা হয়। যেমন-

i. Clause in present tense + as if/as though + clause in past indefinite tense
(be verb এর স্থলে were হয়)

ii. Clause in past tense + as if/as though + clause in past perfect tense। তবে
অসম্ভব বা অবাস্তব ঘটনা না বোঝালে এই গঠন অনুসরণ করা হয় না।

❑ Rishan walks as if he ____ lame.

- (a) is (b) had been (c) has (d) were Ans: d

➤ Since দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হলে since-এর পূর্বে Present Indefinite অথবা Present Perfect হলে
since-এর পর Past Indefinite Tense হয়। তবে since- এর আগে Past indefinite থাকলে এর
পরে Past Perfect হয়। [পাবলিক সার্ভিস কমিশন সহায়ী পরিচালক]

❑ Which one completes the sentence properly?

Some days ____ since my father died.

- (a) are passed (b) passed
(c) have passed (d) had passed Ans: c

➤ বাক্যে mind, cannot help, could not help, with a view to, look forward, to be
used, to get used, to worth ইত্যাদির পর কোনো Verb আসলে উক্ত Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত
হয়। যেমন-

❑ I don't mind ____ with the cooking but I am not going to wash the dishes.

- (a) To help (b) help (c) helping (d) for helping Ans: c

❑ Fill in the blank with right option

She is looking forward ____ to Europe.

- (a) to go (b) to have gone
(c) to be gone (d) to going

Ans: d

❑ Which of these sentences is correct?

- (a) Would you mind to close the door?
(b) Would you mind closing the door?
(c) Would you mind to closing the door?
(d) Would you mind the door dose?

Ans: b

➤ Preposition-এর পর কোনো Verb আসলে উষ্ Verb-এর সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন-

❑ Choose the correct word for the gap in the sentence, "My father insists on ____ quality materials for the construction of our new house"

- (a) use (b) to use (c) the use (d) using

Ans: d

➤ It is no good, it is no use (কোন লাভ নেই, নিরর্থক)-এর পর Verb আসলে তার সাথে ing যুক্ত হয়। যেমন—

❑ Which one is the right in use?

- (a) It is no good of the talk to him
(b) To talk him is of no good
(c) It's no use talking to him
(d) It's of no use how talking to him

Ans: c

➤ Lest দ্বারা দুটি বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত হলে Lest যুক্ত অংশের Subject-এর পর should হয় এবং মূল Verb-এর Present form বসে। যেমন-

❑ Select the right word.

He ran fast lest he ____ miss the train.

- (a) Can (b) should (c) could (d) has

Ans: b

➤ No sooner had ... than, scarcely had ... when, hardly had ... before –এর প্রথম অংশ Past Perfect হেতু Verb-এর Past Participle হয় এবং ২য় অংশে Past Indefinite হয়।
উল্লেখ্য, no sooner-এর সাথে than, scarcely-এর সাথে when, hardly-এর সাথে when আসে- এ বিষয়টি মাথায় রাখতে হবে। যেমন-

❑ Identify the correct sentence:

- (a) No sooner had we reached the station the train left
- (b) No sooner had we reached the station then the train left
- (c) No sooner had we reached the train had left
- (d) No sooner had we reached the station than the train left

Ans: d

❑ Choose the correct tense-

- (a) Scarcely had we started than it began to rain
- (b) Scarcely had we started when it began to rain
- (c) Scarcely had we started but it started to rain
- (d) Scarcely had we been started but it began to rain

Ans: b

Have, has, had, having to be- এর পর ব্রাকেটের Verb-এর Past Participle হয়। যেমন-

❑ Hasan has (to choose) the right path.

- (a) Hasan has chosed the right path
- (b) Hasan has chosing the right path
- (c) Hasan has chosen the right path
- (d) Hasan has chose the right path

Ans: c

To be verb	Present	Past	Future
To do verb	Do, does	Did	
Have been, has been, had been	Am, Is, Are	Was, were	Shall be, Will be
To have verb	Have, has	Had	Shall / Will have

Modal verbs	Semi- modal verbs
Should Would	Need Dare

Person	Present/ be verb	Past	Future
1 st person	I am We are	I was We were	I Shall / Will We will
2 nd person	You are	You were	You will
3 rd person They do/don't	He is They are	He was They were	He will They will

Person	"to do" Present	Past
1 st person	I do We do	I did
2 nd person	You do	You did
3 rd person	He/ she does They do	He did She did They did

Tense	Indefinite	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect continuous
Present	He goes	He is going	He has gone	It has been raining
Past	He went	He was going	He had gone	It had been raining
Future	He will go	He will be going	He will have gone	It will have been raining

➤ **To do verb + V1**

I have to do the work.

➤ **To have verb+ V3**

He didn't call (called) me last night

(V₂ past indefinite)

➤ **Present perfect**

Have you ever been (be) to Sylhet?

(V₃)

I have finished (finish) my work.

(V₃)

➤ **Past perfect (Had+V3)**

Rupa had had (has) her meal.

(V₃)

➤ **Preposition + (V1+ing)**

Of thinking, by giving

➤ **Exceptions (V1+ing)**

With a view to

Get used to

Look forward to

Used to

She went to market with a view to buying (buy) some books.

V1 + ing

Sentence এ যদি দুটি verb পরপর থাকে 2nd verb টির সাথে ing add করতে হয়।

I saw him drawing (draw) a picture.

He started studying (study) hard because exams were (be) knocking at the door.

The task can be completed (complete) within an hour.

I stopped thinking (think) of doing (do) this.

No one believes (believe) a liar.

He has succeeded in passing (pass) the exam.

Once upon a time there lived (live) a king.

while



Verb যদি আসে (V1 + ing)

while + subject



was/ were + (V1 + ing)

While crossing (cross) the road I saw an old man.

Teacher entered the room while he was sleeping (sleep).

Had better, Had rather, Would better, Would rather থাকলে **present form of verb (V1)/base form of verb** বসবে।

You would rather flee (V1) away.

She had better leave (V1) this place.

He had better go (V1) there.

I'd rather go now. (would rather)

Had হলে **past participle form of verb (V3)** বসবে।

I'd been (be) working for last 5 hours. (Had)

He'd worked (work) for that company.

It is high time, It is time এরপর **past form of verb (V2)** বসে।

It is high time you studied (study) hard.

It is time you took (take) a decision about your future.

Wish, fancy থাকলে **subject** এরপর **V2** হবে।

I wish I drew (draw) picture.

Wish এর পর **be verb** যদি তা **unreal past** হয়।

I wish I were a king.



I fancy I turned (turn) pale.

Would that + subject + could + present form of verb

Would that I could change my fate.

(modal verb + V1)

As if/As though এর পর be verb (were) বসে।

But basically,

Present indefinite (V1) + as if + past indefinite (V2)

Past indefinite (V2) + as if + past perfect (had + V3)

He acts (present indefinite) as if he were mad. (past indefinite)

He pretended (V2) as if he had been (V3) king.

He speaks (V1) as if he knew (V2) everything.

As if/As though এর পর be verb (were) বসে।

He enjoyed playing (play) cricket.

He avoided facing (face) me.

He stopped writing (write) to see me.

Rakib finished eating (eat) breakfast.

Stop, avoid, delay, consider, admit, miss, involve, finish, enjoy, mind, deny etc.

থাকলে 2nd verb এ 2nd verb (V1) +ing হবে।

He enjoyed playing (play) cricket.

He avoided facing (face) me.

He stopped writing (write) to see me.

Rakib finished eating (eat) breakfast.

Present indefinite + since + past indefinite (complex sentence)

Many years goes away since I left (leave) Dhaka.

It has been many years since I met (meet) you.

Past indefinite + since+ past perfect(had + V3)

It was long since I had seen (see) him last.

It was many days since she had come (come) here.

No sooner (V3)than (V2-past indefinite)

Scarcely had (V3) when (V2)

Hardly had (V3)when (V2)

No sooner had he heard (hear) the sound than he left (leave) the room.

Scarcely had he opened (open) the door when the wind blew (blow) away.

Hardly had he started (start) studying when his mother told (tell) him to go the market.

Noun (meaning plural) এর পর singular verb হবে।

Rice sells (sell) cheap.

The boy's hair is (to be) long.

Lest এর পরে should/might + base form of verb

Walk fast lest you should miss (miss) the bus.

You studied hard lest you should fail (fail) in the exam.

The + adjective হলে plural verb (are, were) হবে।

The pious are (be) happy.

The poor are (be) miserable.

The virtuous always speak (speak) the truth.

Mathematics, news, physics, politics, gollows etc. থাকলে singular verb (is, was) হবে।

No news is (be) good news.

Physics is (be) my favourite subject.

Collective noun এর পর singular verb হবে।

The jury is (be) agreed to hang the man.

Spectacles, shorts, pants, alms, ashes, asserts etc. থাকলে plural verb হবে।

My spectacles have (have) become old.

Here are (be) your trousers.

Let, need, dare থাকলে V1 হবে।

I let him go (go) there.

Here are (be) your trousers.

People are (be) enjoying the fair.

One dozen of egg sell (sell) 120 taka.

Rita and Mita are (be) good friends.

Shahid and his friends have (have) done this.

Each boy has (have) a book.

Each mother loves (love) her child.

Would you mind এর পর V1 + ing (present participle) হবে।

Would you mind having (have) a cup of tea with me?

Would you mind playing (play) football with us?

কর্তা যখন নিজে কাজ করে না তখন, Sub + have/has/had + object + V3 হবে।

I have my breakfast cooked (cook).

He has his work done (do).

Causative verb থাকলে V1 বসবে।

I had the boy write (write) the letter.

He has the girl wash (wash) his clothes.

Get/got থাকলে V3 form হবে।

He got his car washed. (wash)

I get my room painted (paint) always.

Make/made থাকলে V1 হবে।

The teacher made the students solve (solve) the problem.

The manager made the employees attend (attend) the meeting.

There/here থাকলে singular verb হবে।

There is (be) a group of people in the field

A group of/ a lot of থাকলে plural verb হবে।

A lot of boys are (be) present in the class.

দৈর্ঘ্য ও সময় থাকলে এরপরে Singular verb বসবে।

Five miles is (be) a long distance.

Ten minutes is (be) not left to waste.

As well as, with, in addition to, along with থাকলে 1st subject অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।

He as well as his brothers is (be) active.

Rules at a glance

01. Subject 3rd Person ও Singular number হলে Verb যদি Present Indefinite Tense এ থাকে তাহলে Verb এর শেষে s বা es যোগ করতে হয়।

Arik (like) ice-cream in summer.

Ans: Arik likes ice-cream in summer.

02. Universal truth, habitual fact বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

The sun (give) us light and heat.

Ans: The sun gives us light and heat.

03. কোন সময়ের উল্লেখ না থাকলে ও Sentence এ যদি always, regularly, sometimes, often, generally, daily, everyday, occasionally, usually, normally ইত্যাদি থাকে তবে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

Atif always (disturb) the class.

Ans: Atif always disturbs the class.

04. Interrogative Sentence এ যদি what, when, where, who, which, whose, why, how থাকে তাহলে Subject এর পূর্বে Tense ও person অনুযায়ী to be verb যোগ করতে হয়। To be verb না থাকলে Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী do/does বা did বসে।

What (to be) your favorite pastime?

Ans: What is your favorite pastime?

05. বর্তমানে চলছে এমন কোন কাজ বুঝাতে Verb এর Present Continuous tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে now, at this moment, at present ইত্যাদি উল্লেখ থাকে।

He (enjoy) a football match at this moment.

Ans: He is enjoying a football match at this moment.

06. কোন Sentence এ যদি has, have, had থাকে তাহলে Verb Participle form হয়।

He has (work) in this office.

Ans: He has worked in this office.

07. Just, just now, already, recently, yet, ever, never lately, so far, up to now, up to the present ইত্যাদি থাকলে Present Perfect Tense হয়।

I already (visit) Sylhet.

Ans: I have already visited Sylhet.

08. অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা Phrase যেমনঃ (yesterday, ago, long, long ago, since, long since, last night, last+time ইত্যাদি) থাকলে Verb এর Past form হয়।

He (enjoy) the moonlight last night.

Ans: He enjoyed the moonlight last night.

09. No sooner had....than, scarcely had...when, hardly had... before থাকলে ১ম Verb কে past participle করতে হয় এবং ২য় Verb কে past form করতে হয়।

No sooner had he (see) the bus than he (go) back.

Ans: No sooner had he seen the bus than he went back.

10. Since এর ১ম অংশ Present Indefinite/ Present Perfect Tense হলে পরের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হয়।

Present Indefinite/ Present Perfect Tense + Since + Past Indefinite tense

It is 5 years since I (go) to Dhaka.

Ans: It is 5 years since I went to Dhaka.

Many years have passed since he (swim) in the river.

Ans: Many years have passed since he swam in the river.

11. Since এর ১ম অংশ Past Indefinite হলে পরের অংশ Past perfect tense হয়।

Past Indefinite tense + Since + Past Perfect tense

It was many years since I (see) my friend.

Ans: It was many years since I had seen my friend.

13. Before এর ১ম অংশ Past perfect tense হলে পরের অংশ Past indefinite tense হয়।

আর after এর ১ম অংশ Past indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়।

Past indefinite + after + Past perfect

The bus came after I (come)

Ans: The bus came after I had come.

14. যদি কোন Simple Sentence এ দুটি Verb থাকে তাহলে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় অথবা Verb টির পূর্বে to বসাতে হয় অথবা verb টির past participle করতে হয়।

I got the painting (spoil).

Ans: I got the painting spoiled.

I saw her (do) work.

Ans: I saw her doing work.

I go to the market (purchase) grocery items.

Ans: I go to the market to purchase grocery items.

15. Had better, had rather, would better, would rather, let, must, need, dare ইত্যাদির পর প্রদত্ত verb এর present form হয় এবং প্রদত্ত verb এর পূর্বে to থাকলে উক্ত to উঠে যায়।

You had better (live) in town.

Ans: You had better live in town.

16. Sentence এর শুরুতে **would that** থাকলে Subject এর পরে **could** বসে এবং প্রদত্ত Verb এর Present form বসে।

Would that I (stay) home.

Ans: Would that I could stay home.

17. To be এবং **having** এর পর মূল Verb এর Past participle হয়।

Having (steal) the money, he decided to escape.

Ans: Having stolen the money, he decided to escape.

18. প্রদত্ত Verb এর পূর্বে **mind, worth, without, past, cannot help, could not help, with a view to, look forward to, would you mind, get used to** এবং preposition থাকলে verb এর Present participle হয়।

I read the book with a view to (acquire) knowledge.

Ans: I read the book with a view to acquiring knowledge.

19. It is high time, It is time, wish, fancy থাকলে Verb এর past form হয়।

I wish I (have) grey eyes.

Ans: I wish I had grey eyes.

20. As though, as if, wish থাকলে to be এর জায়গায় were বসে।

He walks as if he (to be) an officer.

Ans: He walks as if he were an officer.

21. Present Indefinite Tense + As though/as if + past indefinite হয়। **Past indefinite tense + As though/as if + past perfect tense** হয়।

He teaches as though he (be) a scholar.

Ans: He teaches as though he was a scholar.

She talked as if she (be) a scholar.

Ans: She talked as if she had been a scholar.

Every, each, one of থাকলে প্রদত্ত Verb এর Singular হয়।

One of the kids (be) brilliant.

Ans: One of the kids is brilliant.

22. Can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would ইত্যাদি **auxiliary verb** হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হলে মূল **verb** টি **present tense** হয়।

You may (go) to school tomorrow.

Ans: You may go to school tomorrow.

23. Main clause এর **verb** টি **past tense** এর হলে এবং পরের অংশে **next** এর পরে কোন সময়ের (**next+time**) উল্লেখ থাকলে **verb** এর পূর্বে **would** বা **should** বসে ও **verb** টির **present form** হয়।

He said that he (enjoy) the match the next day.

Ans: He said that he would enjoy the match the next day.

24. If+ Present Indefinite Tense+ Future Indefinite Tense

If he sleeps late, he (be) ill.

Ans: If he sleeps late, he will be ill.

25. If+ Past Indefinite Tense+ Past Conditional (Subject+ would/might/could+ মূল Verb এর Present form)

If Shifa went, I (enjoy) the trip.

Ans: If Shifa went, I would enjoy the trip .

26. If+ Past Perfect Tense+ Perfect Conditional (Subject+ would have/might have/could have+ মূল Verb এর Past Participle form)

If I had met her again, I (give) her the gift.

Ans: If I had met her again, I would have given her the gift.

27. Had+ Subject+ Past Participle দ্বারা কোন **Sentence** শুরু হলে অপরটির **Perfect Conditional** হয়।

Had I been a book worm, I (make) a good result.

Ans: Had I been a book worm, I would have made a good result.

28. দুটি Clause এর মধ্যে যেটিতে If+ Subject+ were থাকে অপরটি Subject এর পরে might/ would/ could বসে এবং verb এর Present form বসে, অথবা Perfect Conditional বসে।

If I were free, I (fly) like a bird.

Ans: If I were free, I would fly like a bird.

Or, If I were free, I would have flown like a bird.

29. Have, has, had, get, got ইত্যাদি verb গুলি যখন কোন sentence এর মধ্যে Causative verb এর কাজ করে তখন verb টির past participle হয়।

I got the field (cultivate) by him.

Ans: I got the field cultivated by him.

30. Lest যুক্ত sentence এ lest এর পরে যে subject থাকে তারপরে should/ might বসে।

He walked fast lest he (miss) the meeting.

Ans: He walked fast lest he should miss the meeting.

31. While এর ঠিক পরেই Verb Present Participle হয়। কিন্তু while এর পরে subject থাকলে while এর অংশটি Past Continuous Tense হয়।

While (run) in the park, I saw a snake.

Ans: While running in the park, I saw a snake.

While I (run) in the park, I saw a snake.

Ans: While I was running in the park, I saw a snake.

32. Am, is, are, was, were ইত্যাদি “to be” verb এর পর passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে verb এর past participle হয়।

The history was (write).

Ans: The history was written.

Practice

01.

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.

02.

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.

03.

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.

04.

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.

05.

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) — 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.

06.

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 skillful. 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.

07.

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.

08.

allow	pass	treat	depend	be
do	increase	care	secure	take

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

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.

09.

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.

10.

have	think	try	be
buy	require	face	cheat

Price hike of households 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.

✓ Answer

01. (a) inspires

(c) Is

(e) Thinks

(g) Die

(i) Sacrificed

02. (a) considered

(c) Understanding

(e) Take

(g) Forget

(i) Succeed

03. (a) memorizing

(c) Prepared

(e) Thinking

(g) command

(i) claim

04. (a) is known

(b) Have

(c) Sacrificed

(d) will remember

(e) Working

05. (a) climbed

(c) Took

(e) felt

(g) Got

(i) Wanted

06. (a) is facing

(c) is trying

(b) defend

(d) is honoured

(f) think

(h) are remembered

(j) honoured

(b) Formed

(d) Owes

(f) Acquiring

(h) Admit

(j) Respect

(b) make

(d) exercise

(f) develop

(h) do

(j) help

(f) respects

(g) occurs

(h) stands

(i) should follow

(j) committing

(b) Picked

(d) Gave

(f) Noticed

(h) Did

(j) had washed

(b) has (already) created

(d) solved

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (e) making | (f) is |
| (g) Helps | (h) doing |
| (i) engaging | (j) making |
| 07. (a) emerged | (b) been |
| (c) Is | (d) been brought |
| (e) were confined | (f) Found |
| (g) Gives | (h) Work |
| (i) Are | (j) earning |
| 08. (a) is | (b) taken |
| (c) Secured | (d) depending/dependent |
| (e) earn | (f) are treated |
| (g) pass | (h) increased |
| (i) should be allowed | (j) will do |
| 09. (a) went | (b) was given |
| (c) Work | (d) Managed |
| (e) printing | (f) rescued |
| (g) Run | (h) taught |
| (i) Acquired | (j) invented |
| 10. (a) is | (b) face |
| (c) Having | (d) don't think |
| (e) Require | (f) to buy |
| (g) are cheated | (h) should be |
| (i) will be | (j) should try |