

Right Form of Verb

□ Form of Verbs

- Base Form (**eat, go**)

I go to school.

- Present Form (**V1**) (**eats, goes, play etc**)

He goes (V1) to school.

- Present Form (**V1**) (**eats, goes, play etc**)

He goes (V1) to school.

He plays (V1) well.

- Past Form (**V2**) (**ate, went, played**)

He played (V2) well.

- Past Participle (**V3**) (**eaten, gone**)

He has played (V3) well.

- Present Participle (**V1+ing**)

He was playing Cricket.
(V1+ing)

- Gerund Form (**V1+ing**)

Playing Cricket is my hobby.
(V1+ing)

- Infinitive (**To + V1**) (to eat, to go)

To + do well in the exam you have to work hard.

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

Modal verbs	Semi- modal verbs
Should Would May Might Ought Can Must could	Need Dare Used to Am to Are to Was to Have to Has to Had to Ought to

Person	Present/ be verb	Past	Future
1 st person Doesn't they	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

ACTION VERBS



LIE
LAY
LAIN



SIT
SAT
SAT



STAND
STOOD
STOOD



WALK
WALKED
WALKED



RUN
RAN
RUN

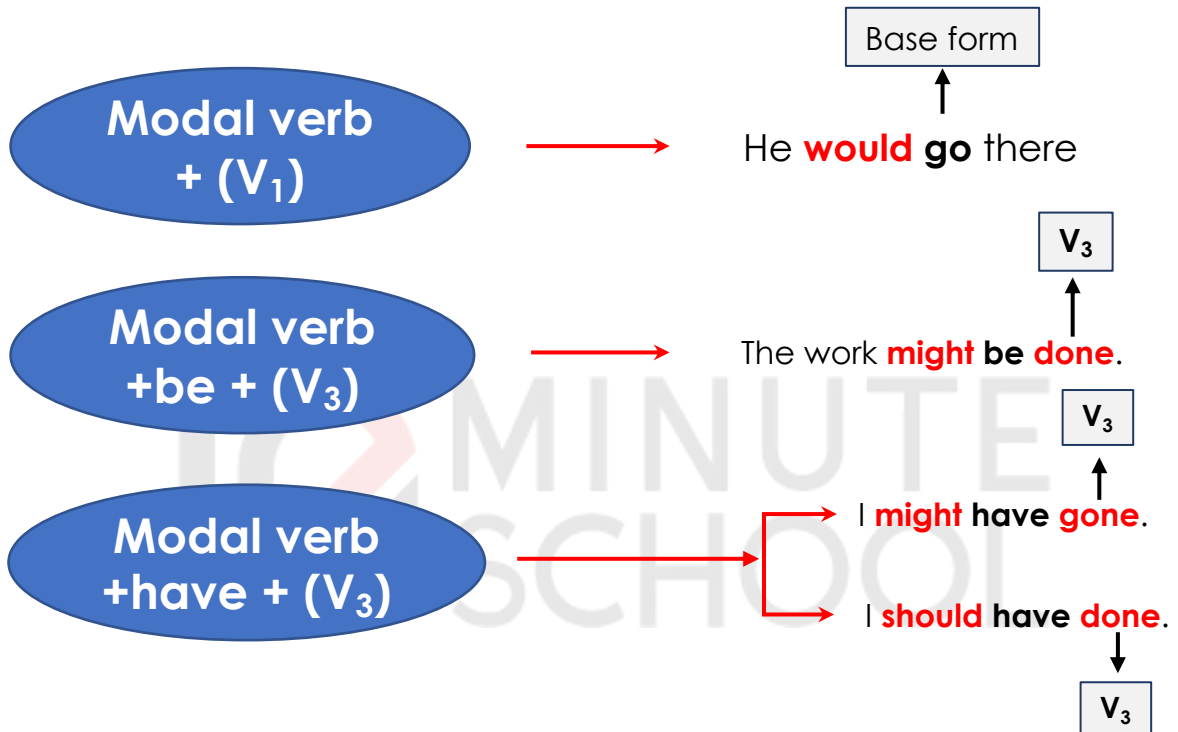


JUMP
JUMPED
JUMPED

Voice

Active I play cricket.

Passive Cricket is played by me.



They must follow (follow) the rules of this institution.
(V₁)

It can easily be solved (solve) within seconds.
(V₃)

Rabi might have heard (hear) the name of SRK.
(V₃)

Sakib might be going to play the 1st match of IPL 2021 .
Modal V₁ + ing

• 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



To buy (buy) a bag she went (go) to New Market last night.
(V₁)

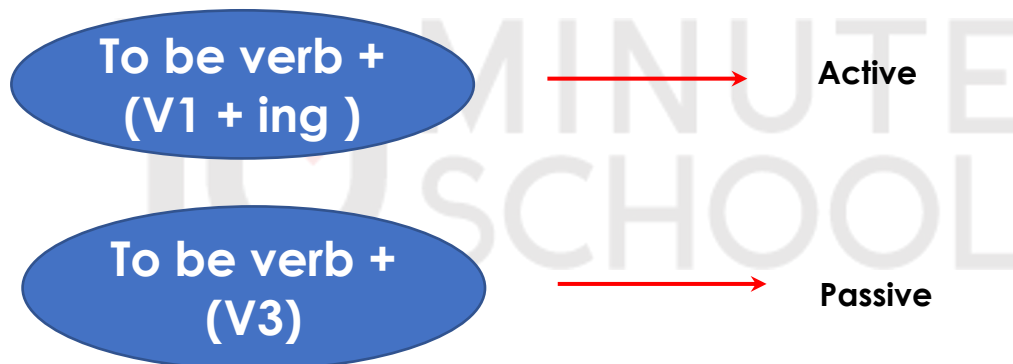
He went to market for buying some books.
V1 + ing

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.



1st Sugar is imported (import) from Brazil { by [somebody] }

2nd Gov.t is importing (import) sugar from Brazil

Subject Singular	→	Verb Singular
Subject Plural	→	Verb Plural
Body, one, thing	→	Verb Singular

(Everybody, everyone, everything)

Somebody is (be) coming.

Everybody likes (like) flowers.

Nobody hates (hate) him.

The houses of Salam in Dhaka are (is/ are) big.

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।

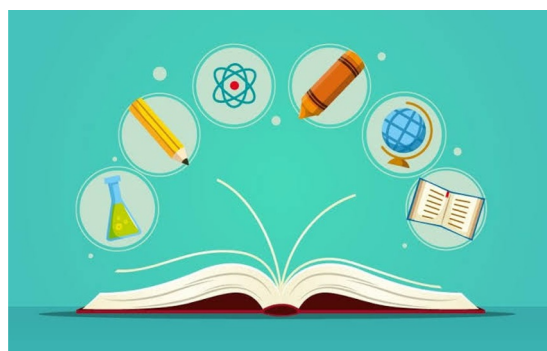
- It is high time you studied (study) hard.
- It is time you took (take) a decision about your future.

❑ **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, follows 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.

☐ **Relative pronoun (that, what, which) থাকলে subject অনুযায়ী verb বসবে।**

It is I who am (be) to blame.

These are the books which have (have) bought.

• **(if/unless)Conditionals**

1st

2nd

3rd

☐ **1st Conditional: If + present indefinite + future indefinite**

If she comes, I will go.

If I go there, he will come.

☐ **2nd Conditional: If + past indefinite + present conditional (would/could/ might + V1)**

If I went there, I would find him.

If she found him, she would cold him.

☐ **3rd Conditional: If + past perfect + perfect conditional (modal + have + V3)**

If he had known him, he would/might/ have called him.

If I had seen him, I would have beaten him.

Rules at a glance

- 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.

- Universal truth, habitual fact বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

The sun (give) us light and heat.

Ans The sun gives us light and heat.

- 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.

- 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?

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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

Ans I had come before the bus came.

The bus came after I (come)

Ans The bus came after I had come.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- **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.

- 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.

- 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.

• If+ Present Indefinite Tense+ Future Indefinite Tense

If he sleeps late, he (be) ill.

Ans If he sleeps late, he will be ill.

- 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 .

- 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.

- 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.

- দু'টি 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

Exercise

1. The idle (suffer) in the long run.
2. He (has) an accident recently.
3. It is two years since he(die).
4. If she dyed her hair blue,
everyone(laugh)
5. The train (leave) the platform
before we arrived.

Answer

1. The idle suffer in the long run.
2. He has had an accident recently
3. It is two years since he died.
4. If she dyed her hair blue, everyone would laugh.
5. The train had left the platform before we arrived.

Board Question

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.

10 MINUTE
SCHOOL



Answer

1. (a) inspires
(b) defend
(c) is
(d) is honoured
(e) thinks
(f) think
(g) die
(h) are remembered
(i) sacrificed
(j) honoured
2. (a) considered
(b) formed
(c) understanding
(d) owes
(e) take
(f) acquiring
(g) forget
(h) admit
(i) succeed
(j) respect
3. (a) memorizing
(b) make
(c) prepared
(d) exercise
(e) thinking
(f) develop
(g) command
(h) do
(i) claim
(j) help
4. (a) is known
(b) have
(c) sacrificed
(d) will remember
(e) working
(f) respects
(g) occurs
(h) stands
(i) should follow
(j) committing

5. (a) climbed
(b) picked
(c) took
(d) gave
(e) felt
(f) noticed
(g) got
(h) did
(i) wanted
(j) had washed
6. (a) is facing
(b) has (already) created
(c) is trying
(d) solved
(e) making
(f) is
(g) helps
(h) doing
(i) engaging
(j) making
7. (a) emerged
(b) been
(c) is
(d) been brought
(e) were confined
(f) found
(g) gives
(h) work
(i) are
(j) earning
8. (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

9. (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

