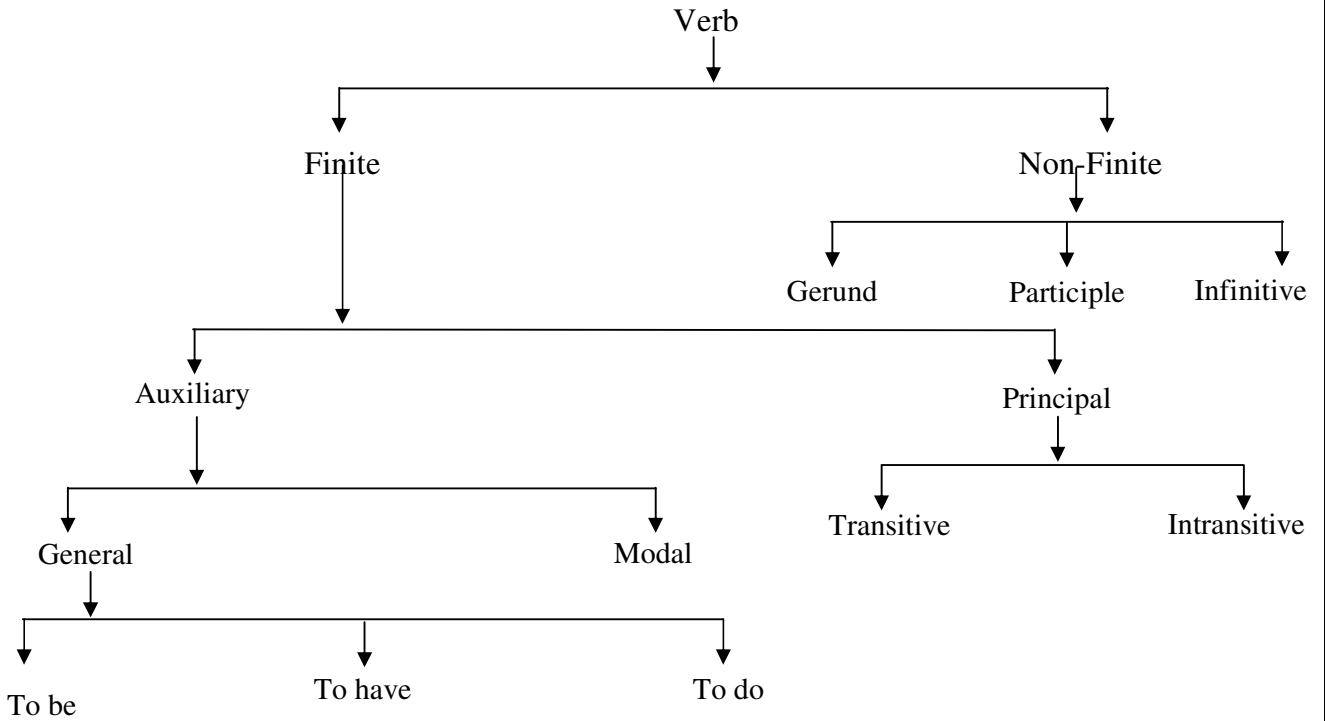


# Right form of Verbs

Latin শব্দ verbum থেকে verb শব্দটি এসেছে। verbum হলো কাজ প্রকাশক শব্দ। আর ব্যাকরণগত অর্থ হচ্ছে ক্রিয়া বা কাজ করা। বাক্যে verb এর গুরুত্ব অপরিসীম। verb ছাড়া কোন বাক্য গঠন করা যায় না। বাংলা বাক্যে verb ছাড়া বাক্য গঠন করা গেলেও ইংরেজি বাক্যের ক্ষেত্রে verb ছাড়া সম্ভব নয়। কেননা বাক্যের অন্য কোন word কাজ সম্পন্নতার জন্য আদৌ ভূমিকা রাখেনা। Sentence হলো Unit of thoughts যা verb দ্বারা প্রকাশিত হয়। এ কারণে verb কে বাক্যের প্রাণ বলা হয়। verb এর গুরুত্ব কতটুকু তা এক কথায় অনুধাবন করা যায়। এজন্য verb এর সঠিকরূপে ব্যবহার করার নিয়মাবলী সবার জানা উচিত। আর কোথায় ও কিভাবে verb এর সঠিক রূপ ব্যবহার করতে হয়, সে সম্পর্কে অলোচ্য অধ্যায় হল Right form of verb:



## Common Rules on Right form of Verb :

01. কোন সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে না, এমন Sentence যদি always, regularly, generally, usually, occasionally, normally, naturally, frequently, everyday, daily, often, sometimes তাহলে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ Kamal always (do) his homework.

☞ Kamal always does his homework.

\* Present indefinite Tense-এ subject 3rd person singular number হলে, Verb এর শেষে s/es যোগ হয়-

যেমনঃ The earth (move) round the sun.

☞ The earth moves round the sun.

\* কোন Sentence দ্বারা Universal truth, habitual fact, scientific truth এবং ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনা বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ I (walk) in the morning everyday.

☞ I walk in the morning everyday.

02. কোন sentence যদি now, at this moment, at the moment, at present, day by day, increasingly, rapidly, right now প্রভৃতি থাকে তবে verbটি Present continuous Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ You (Swim) now  
 you are swimming now.

03. কোন Sentence-এ just, just now, already, recently, yet, ever, lately, immediately, so far ইত্যাদি থাকলে সাধারণত Present perfect Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ They just (finish) their work.  
 They have just finished their work.

04. অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা phrase- yesterday, one day, ago, once, last, after, a few days, last night, once upon a time, in the past, previously ইত্যাদি থাকলে verb এর past form হয়।

যেমনঃ I (see) you long ago.  
 I saw you long ago.

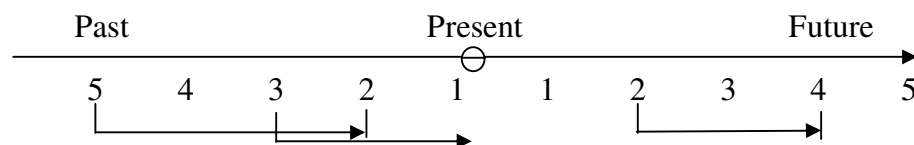
05. কোন কাজ পূর্বে শুরু হয়ে এখনো চলছে বোঝাতে Verb টির Present perfect continuous Tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে Sentence এ since ও for ব্যবহার করা হয়।

যেমনঃ They (play) for two hours.  
 They have been playing for two hours.

\* কিন্তু since ও for ব্যবহৃত Sentence এ মূল verb টি be verb হলে উক্ত Sentence টি Present perfect Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ The boy (be) ill since Monday  
 The boy has been ill since Monday.

\* সাধারণত অধিকাংশ ছাত্র/ছাত্রী present perfect continuous, past perfect continuous এবং future perfect continuous tense নিয়ে confusion এ ভোগে। তিনটি tense এর action:



06. At that moment, then, at that time ইত্যাদি থাকলে past continuous Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ They (play) at that moment.  
 They were playing at that moment.

07. অতীতের দুটি ক্রমিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে before এর পূর্বে এবং after এর পরে Past perfect Tense হয়, অন্যটি হয় Past Indefinite Tense।

যেমনঃ The students stood up after the teacher (enter) the room.  
 The students stood up after the teacher had entered the room.  
 The patient (die) before the doctor came.  
 The patient had died before the doctor came.

\* After দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে After যুক্ত clause টি যদি Present Perfect Tense হয় তাহলে অপর clause টি Future Simple Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ I (go) to college after I have left school.  
 I shall go to college after I have left school.

08. কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যতে ঘটবে এমন বোঝাতে Future Indefinite Tense হয়। এক্ষেত্রে ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশক শব্দ today, to night, tomorrow, next, coming, ensuing, in the days/years to come+সময় নির্দেশক word, following year ইত্যাদি থাকে।

যেমনঃ I (meet) my friend tonight.  
 I will meet my friend tonight.

09. বাক্যে by this time, by (time, month, year), next (time, month, year) by next (time, month, year) ইত্যাদি থাকলে Future Perfect Tense হয়।

যেমনঃ Next August, Lata and Tanim (marry) for 10 years.

☞ Next August, Lata and Tanim will have been married for 10 years.

10. Interrogative sentence- এ যদি W.H থাকে তাহলে Subject এর পূর্বে Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী to be verb/have/do/verb যোগ করতে হয়।

যেমনঃ What you (want)?

☞ What do you want?

11. Subject singular হলে verb টি singular হয় এবং subject plural হলে verb টি plural হয়।

যেমনঃ She (be) my sister.

☞ She is my sister.

They (be) happy couple as I knew.

☞ They were happy couple as I knew.

\* সাধারণত Abstract noun এবং uncountable noun singular হয়।

12. Adjective এর পূর্বে determiner 'the' যুক্ত হলে verb plural হয়। Adjective এর পূর্বে the বসলে সেটি common noun হয়।

যেমনঃ The poor (be) miserable.

☞ The poor are miserable.

\* সাধারণত এই Adjective গুলো- Brave, poor, rich, industrious, coward, pious, virtuous ব্যবহৃত হয়।

13. Relative pronoun: who, which এবং that এর Antecedent এর Number ও Person অনুসারে verb টি নির্ধারিত হয়।

যেমনঃ It is I who (be) to blame.

☞ It is I who am to blame.



14. বিভিন্ন person এর Subject- not only but..... but also, or, nor, either....or, neither.....nor, দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে, or, nor, but also এর পরের person অনুযায়ী verb নির্ধারিত হবে।

যেমনঃ Either you or he (have) done this.

☞ Either you or he has done this.

\* 1st person, 2nd person এবং 3rd person যদি একই sentence subject হয়, তাহলে সাধারণ ক্ষেত্রে 231 এবং দোষ স্বীকার এর ক্ষেত্রে 132। এবং উক্ত pronoun গুলো and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে verb plural হবে।

যেমনঃ I, he and you (be) the best friends.

☞ I, he and you are the best friends.

15. And দ্বারা যুক্ত দুটি Noun এর মধ্যে মিলনার্থক সম্পর্ক থাকলে verb singular হয়।

যেমনঃ Slow and steady (win) the race.

☞ Slow and steady wins the race.

16. নির্দিষ্ট দূরত্ব, ওজন, অর্থ বা সময় বুঝালে কোন subject plural হলেও পরবর্তী verb singular হয়।

যেমনঃ Ten miles (be) a long distance.

☞ Ten miles is a long distance.

17. There বা here দিয়ে বাক্য শুরু হলে পরবর্তী verb টির রূপ নির্ধারিত হবে verb টির পরবর্তী noun এর number এর উপর।

যেমনঃ There (be) a high school in our village.

☞ There is a high school in our village.

There (be) two high schools in our village.

☞ There are two high schools in our village.

18. দুই বা ততোধিক subject and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে verb plural হয়।  
যেমনঃ Mita and Rita (be) friends.  
☞ Mita and Rita are friends.
19. দুটি singular noun and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলেও যদি একটির পূর্বে article 'the' থাকে, তবে verb টি singular হবে। কিন্তু যদি দুটি Noun এর পূর্বে article 'the' থাকে, তবে verb টি plural হবে।  
যেমনঃ The commander and captain (be) present there.  
☞ The commander and captain is present there.  
The headmaster and the secretary (be) coming.  
☞ The headmaster and the secretary are coming.
20. A number of, majority of, a lot of a many ইত্যাদির পরে plural noun থাকলে plural verb হয়। কিন্তু The number of, many a ..... ইত্যাদি subject হিসাবে বসে তখন verb টি singular হয়।  
যেমনঃ A number of boys (be) present there.  
☞ A number of boys were present there.  
The number of students (be) 500.  
☞ The number of students is/was 500.
21. Sentence- এ Modal Auxiliary verb- can, can't, but, had better, had rather, would better, would rather, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, used to, have to, has to, had to, ought to, need, dare ইত্যাদি থাকলে, main verb টির present form হয়।  
যেমনঃ I must (help) the poor.  
☞ I must help the poor.
22. Passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে- can be, could be, may be, might be, shall be, should be, will be, would be, ought to be, have to be এর পরে verb টির past participle form হয়।  
যেমনঃ The injured person should be (remove) from the source of heat.  
☞ The injured person should be removed from the source of heat.
23. সাধারণত Infinitive to ব্যতীত সকল preposition (in, at, on, of, for, from, by, with, without, within, below, along, beside, beyond, before, up, after, into, across, above, over, behind, down, inside, since, till, away, off, towards, around, through, onto) পরে verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।  
যেমনঃ The boy was punished for (make) a noise.  
☞ The boy was punished for making a noise.
24. Infinitive 'to' এর পরে verb এর present form বসে। কিন্তু with an eye to, addition to, adverse to, be used to, object to, confess to, with a view to, look forward to, looking forward to, get used to be accustomed to, be opposed to, prefer to, এর পরে verb থাকলে, তার সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।  
যেমনঃ She wanted to (do) the job.  
☞ She wanted to do the job.  
I am looking forward to (hear) from you.  
☞ I am looking forward to hearing from you.
25. can not help, could not help, past, would you mind, mind, worth, feel, like ইত্যাদির পরে verb থাকলে verb এর সহিত সাথে ing হয়।  
যেমনঃ Would you mind (open) the door.  
☞ Would you mind opening the door.
26. যদি কোন simple sentence- এ দুটি verb থাকলে ব্রাকেটের verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় অথবা verb টির পূর্বে to বসাতে হয়। উদ্দেশ্য বুঝাতে verb টির পূর্বে to বসাতে হয়।  
যেমনঃ I saw him (go).  
☞ I saw him going.

I don't want (leave) this place.

☞ I don't want to leave this place.

27. Admit, appreciate, avoid, consider, dislike, finish, keep, miss, postpone, stop, suggest, understand- প্রকৃতির পরে verb থাকলে তার সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

যেমনঃ Stop (write)

☞ Stop writing.

28. Appear, ask, decide, demand, forget, happen, hope, learn, manage, neglect, offer, want, prepare, promise, seem, remember ইত্যাদি verb গুলোর পর সব সময় to বসে। তারপার verb এর present form হয়।

যেমনঃ She managed (hold) a meeting.

☞ She managed to hold a meeting.

29. 'Have, has, had, get, got, getting, having ইত্যাদি causative verb। এদের পরে verb এর past participle হয়।

যেমনঃ He got his car (wash)

☞ He got his car washed.

30. Passive voice এর সকল ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb এর past participle form বসে।

যেমনঃ Rome was (not build) in a day.

☞ Rome was not built in a day.

31. While এর পর যদি কোন subject না থাকে, তবে তার ঠিক পরের verb টির সাথে ing যোগ হয়। কিন্তু while এর পরে subject থাকলে verb টি past continues tense হয়।

যেমনঃ While (walk) in the garden, he was beaten by a snake.

☞ While walking in the garden, he was beaten by a snake.

While he (eat), he saw a bird.

☞ While he was eating, he saw a bird.

32. Lest যুক্ত sentence এ lest এর পরে subject+should/might+v<sub>1</sub> ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমনঃ He ran fast lest he (miss) the train.

☞ He ran fast lest he should miss the train.

33. বাক্যের শুরুতে would that থাকলে subject এর পরে could+v<sub>1</sub> বসে।

যেমনঃ Would that I (go) to America.

☞ Would that I could go to America.

34. As if/as though, wish ইত্যাদির পরের শব্দস্থানে যদি be verb বসে, তবে তা সকল person এর ক্ষেত্রে were বসে।

যেমনঃ I wish I (be) a king.

☞ I wish I were a king.

- \* কিন্তু had, if, wish যদি unreal past অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হলে ব্রাকেটের verb যদি be না হয় তাহলে main verb এর পূর্বে could/would/might বসে এবং verb এর present form বসে।

যেমনঃ Had I the wings of a bird, I (fly) in the sky.

☞ Had I the wings of a bird, I could fly in the sky.

35. As if/as though এর প্রথম অংশ present indefinite tense হলে, পরের অংশ past indefinite tense হয় কিন্তু প্রথম অংশ past indefinite tense হলে, পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়।

\* Present indefinite As if/ as though Past indefinite

\* Past indefinite As if/ as though Past perfect

যেমনঃ He speaks as though he (known) everything.

☞ He speaks as though he knew everything.

She proceeded as though I (not speak)

☞ She proceeded as though I had not spoken.

36. Since যুক্ত complex sentence এর প্রথম অংশ present indefinite/present perfect tense হলে, পরের অংশ past indefinite tense হয়। কিন্তু প্রথম অংশ যদি past indefinite হলে পরের অংশ past perfect tense হয়।

\* Present indefinite/present perfect → Since → Past indefinite

\* Past indefinite → Since → Past perfect

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

☞ It has been many years since I met you.

It was long since I (see) him last.

☞ It was long since I had seen him last.

37. No sooner had ----- than, scarcely ----- when, hardly ----- when থাকলে প্রথমে ব্রাকেটের verb এর past participle এবং দ্বিতীয় verb এর past form হয়।

যেমনঃ Hardly had we (reach) the station when it (begin) raining.

☞ Hardly had we reached the station when it began raining

38. It is time, it is high time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদির পরে যদি subject থাকে তবে verb এর past form হয়। কিন্তু It is time, it is high time এর পরে subject না থাকলে verb টির infinitive হবে, অর্থাৎ verb এর পূর্বে 'to' বসে।

যেমনঃ It is high time you (study) hard.

☞ It is high time you studied hard.

It is time (protest) against corruption.

☞ It is time to protest against corruption.

39. প্রধানত if যুক্ত বাক্যকে conditional sentence বলা হয়। এটি সাধারণত দুটি অংশে বিভক্ত। if conditionals মূলত ৪ প্রকার। নিচে তুলে ধরা হলোঃ

Zero conditional (certain)	If+ present indefinite+ present indefinite If you heat water to 100 degree Celsius, it boils.
First conditional	If+ present indefinite+ future indefinite If it rains, they will not go out.
Second conditional	If+ past indefinite+ sub+ would/could/might+ V <sub>1</sub> + object If I won the lottery, I would build a house with the money.
Third conditional (a)	If+ past perfect+ sub+ would have/could have/might have+ V <sub>3</sub> +object. If I had seen him, I would have given him the message.
Third conditional (b)	Had+ subj.+ V <sub>3</sub> + obj.+ subj.+ would have/could have/might have+ V <sub>3</sub> +obj. Had I seen him, I would have given him the message.

\* তবে if ছাড়া আরোও কিছু conditional conjunction ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাদের মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য- In case, unless, provided that, providing that ইত্যাদি।

40. With, together with, along with, in addition to, as well as, including to, accompanied with/by, and not/no দ্বারা দুই বা ততোধিক subject যুক্ত হলে প্রথম subject এর person and number অনুসারে verb নির্ধারিত হয়।

যেমনঃ Ali as well as his brothers (come) here.

☞ Ali as well as his brothers has come here.

I and not my friends (be) to blame.

☞ I and not my friends am to blame.

41. Gerund, infinitive, verbal noun কোন verb এর subject হলে verb টি singular হয়।

যেমনঃ To take drugs (lead) a man to death.

☞ To take drugs leads a man to death.

42. Possessive case এর পরে verb থাকলে verb এর সাথে ing হয়ে gerund হয়।

যেমনঃ I always remember your (stand) by me.

☞ I always remember your standing by me.

43. Complex sentence এর main clause এর verb টি past tense হলে এবং পরের অংশ next এর পরে day, weak, month, year প্রভৃতির উল্লেখ থাকলে উক্ত অংশে would+V<sub>1</sub> বসে।
- যেমনঃ He said that he (buy) a computer the next year.
- ☞ He said that he would buy a computer the next year.
- \* কিন্তু সাধারণত that দ্বারা complex sentence এর দুটি clause যুক্ত হলে that এর পূর্ববর্তী clause টি past indefinite tense হয়। এবং পরবর্তী clause টি past perfect tense হয়।
- যেমনঃ Karim said that he (see) Rina dancing.
- ☞ Karim said that he had seen Rina dancing.
44. Every, each, any, everyone, anything, nothing, someone, every thing, no, none, something, someone, any one, ইত্যাদি যদি subject হিসাবে কাজ করে তাহলে তাদের verb singular হয়।
- যেমনঃ Each boy (have) a book.
- ☞ Each boy has a book.
- \* কিন্তু যদি কোন plural subject এর পরে each বসে তাহলে verb plural হয়।
- যেমনঃ The students each (be) studying.
- ☞ The students each are studying .
45. Subject এর verb সব সময় head word অনুসারে হয়।
- যেমনঃ The colour of his eyes (be) blue.
- ☞ The colour of his eyes is blue.
46. As soon as যুক্ত complex sentence দুটি clause এ past tense হয়।
- যেমনঃ As soon as we reached at the station, the train left.
47. Singular subject, plural noun of দিয়ে যুক্ত হলেও verb singular হয়।
- যেমনঃ One of the boys (be) brave.
- ☞ One of the boys is brave
- Neither of the two men (be) very weak.
- ☞ Neither of the two men is/was very weak.
48. More than one, singular verb কে অনুসরণ করে কিন্তু more than two, three ----- প্রভৃতি plural verb কে নির্দেশ করে।
- যেমনঃ More than a boy (be) guilty.
- ☞ More than a boy was guilty.
- More than two boys (be) present.
- ☞ More than two boys were present.
49. Passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে Auxiliary verb (am, is, are, was, were, am being, is being, are being, was being, were being, have been, has been, had been, shall be, will be, shall be being, will be being, shall have been, will have been) এর পরে main verb এর past participle হয়।
- যেমনঃ The book was (steal)
- ☞ The book was stolen.
50. কিছু কিছু noun আছে যাদের দেখতে plural মনে হলেও তারা প্রকৃতপক্ষে singular verb কে নির্দেশ করে। যেমনঃ news, wages, politics, civics, whereabouts, statistics, mathematics, gallows, physics, small pox.
- যেমনঃ The wages of sin (be) death.
- ☞ The wages of sin is death.
51. Half, heaps, lots, two-thirds, all, the greater part of, rest of, some of, three-fourths ইত্যাদি যদি uncountable/singular noun এর সাথে of দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়, তবে শূণ্যস্থানের verb টি singular noun হয়। কিন্তু যদি এগুলো plural এর সাথে of দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকে তাহলে verb টি plural হবে।



- যেমনঃ Half of the work (be) left.  
 ☞ Half of the work is left.  
 Half of the apples (be) bad.  
 ☞ Half of the apple were/are bad.

\* Fraction বা ভগ্নাংশ যদি subject হয়, তাহলে তার লব ১ হলে verb টি singular হয়। অন্যথায় plural হবে।

52. One and a half plural noun কিন্তু verb singular হবে।

- যেমনঃ One and a half lemons (be) enough.  
 ☞ One and a half lemons was enough.

53. গ্রন্থ, সংগঠন, দেশ, সংবাদপত্র, চলচ্চিত্র, নাটক কোম্পানি, ম্যাগাজিন প্রভৃতি subject হিসাবে বসলে verb টি singular হয়।

- যেমনঃ Gulliver's Travels (gain) much popularity.  
 ☞ Gulliver's Travels gains much popularity.

54. কিছু noun (people, dozen, aristocracy, nobility, clergy, cattle, poultry, folk, gentry, vermin, peasantry দেখতে singular হলেও অর্থের দিক থেকে plural হয় এবং তাদের verb ও plural হয়।

- যেমনঃ Cattle (graze) in the field.  
 ☞ Cattle are gazing in the field.

55. Spectacles, scissors, tidings, wages, thanks, ashes, asserts, alms, aborigines, amends, auspices, billiards, bowels, eves, entrails, measles, mumps, nuptials, odds, trousers, shorts, pants, jaws, glasses, pliers, shears, vitals, proceeds, annals, bellows, environs ইত্যাদি noun এর পরে plural verb বসে।

- যেমনঃ My spectacles (have) become old.  
 ☞ My spectacles have become old.

56. Object compliment হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত object এর পরবর্তী verb এর ing form হয়।

- যেমনঃ I saw the boy (cry)  
 ☞ I saw the boy crying.

57. Collective noun সমষ্টি একক অর্থে singular verb হয়। কিন্তু পৃথক পৃথক সত্তা বুঝালে verb plural হয়।

- যেমনঃ The army (be) fled.  
 ☞ The army was fled.  
 The committee (divide) into one decision.  
 ☞ The committee were divided into one decision.

58. Complex/compound sentence- এ একটা clause past tense থাকলে অন্যটিও past tense হয়, তবে universal truth এর ক্ষেত্রে present tense হয়।

- যেমনঃ When he finished the work, he (go) to bed.  
 ☞ When he finished the work, he went to bed.  
 He said that the sky (be) blue.  
 ☞ He said that the sky is blue.

59. So that, in order that ইত্যাদি দ্বারা দুটি clause যুক্ত থাকলে দ্বিতীয় clause এর can/could/may/might+ verb এর present form ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- যেমনঃ The students studied diligently so that they (secure) scholarship.  
 ☞ The students studied diligently so that they might secure scholarship.

60. Arithmetical operations (গাণিতিক ক্রিয়া) এর পরে verb singular হয়।

- যেমনঃ Five plus five (be) ten.  
 ☞ Five plus five is ten.

61. Subject এর পরে apposition ব্যবহৃত হলে সেক্ষেত্রে apposition নয় subject অনুসারে verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।

- যেমনঃ You, headmaster of the school (be) honest.  
 ☞ You, headmaster of the school are honest.



62. The+noun+of+noun দ্বারা কোন noun phrase subject হিসেবে বসলে প্রথম noun অনুসারে verb নির্ধারিত হয়।

যেমনঃ The percentage of good persons (be) very high.

☞ The percentage of good persons is very high.

63. All যখন everything/whole অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন all এর সাথে singular verb বসে। আবার All যখন all men/all things অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন all এর সাথে plural verb বসে।

যেমনঃ All that (glitter) is not gold.

☞ All that glitters is not gold.

All men (be) present.

☞ All men are present.

64. কোন দেশের নামে যদি খেলাধুলার কোন team এর নামকরণ করা হয় এবং খেলাধুলা সংক্রান্ত কোন team এর নামের পর সবসময় verb plural হয়।

যেমনঃ Bangladesh (win) by three wickets.

☞ Bangladesh have won by three wickets.

65. একাধিক noun, phrase কিংবা clause and দ্বারা যুক্ত হলে verb plural হয়।

যেমনঃ High and low and rich and poor (be) sure to die.

☞ High and low and rich and poor are sure to die.

What you have seen and what you have known (be) not known to me.

☞ What you have seen and what you have known are not known to me.

## ***Practice:***

**Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs in the box:**

1. 

build	idle	remember	be	work
lag	reach	depend	lead	follow

Bangladesh is full of natural resources. The prosperity of the country (a) \_\_\_ on the 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.

2. 

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.

3. 

live	vary	can	have	want
live	may	spend	get	is

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. A beggar (f) \_\_\_ be happy life 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. 

come	rank	be	gift	give
has	earn	live	contribute	cluser

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.

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 solution of this problem. It means (i) \_\_\_ oneself in economic activities. The government is giving the educated youths financial held and training with a view to (j) \_\_\_ them self-reliant.

6. 

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 traveling. They (f)

\_\_\_ boat and used it to traveling, 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.

7.	take	work	come	dominate	keep
	come	confine	contribute	be	need

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 socioeconomic condition of our country.

8.	overcome	rise	be	enjoy	come
	suffer	walk	pollute	have	

There (a) \_\_\_ different kinds of exercise. 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.

9.	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 1890 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.

10.	contribute	come	become	play	keep
	confine	been	need	received	work

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 the 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 on the socio-economic condition of our country.

11.	be	call	hear	engulf	known
	join	begin	bear	follow	inspire

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 Bangalees in Liberation War. So we should (j) \_\_\_\_ his footprints in our life.

12.	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 repaid 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.

13.	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. Scientist 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.

14.	prepare	maintain	form	succeed	get
	influence	should	use	affect	be

Student life (a) \_\_\_\_ a golden season of life. This (b) \_\_\_\_ the time when we should (c) \_\_\_\_ ourselves for future. The very habit (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.

15.	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 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 puppet to the power time.

16.	be	find	can	stumble	fave
	endow	fix	have	evaluate	consult

A proverb goes that a man without an am is a ship without a rudder. Like wise, a man without an aim (a) \_\_\_\_ reach his goal. He (b) \_\_\_\_ in his way of life. So, every man should (c) \_\_\_\_ a definite aim. But nothing is more difficult than the choice of profession. Students (d) \_\_\_\_ it very difficult choose a suitable profession. Choosing profession becomes very difficult because there (e) \_\_\_\_ many paths and courses open to them. They should (f) \_\_\_\_ their aim according to the abilities they are (g) \_\_\_\_ with. All (h) \_\_\_\_ the same abilities and aptitude. Students may (i) \_\_\_\_ with their teachers who are able to (j) \_\_\_\_ their abilities.

17.	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) \_\_\_ out of such success. It must come to light sooner or later. Then the real character if the liar gets (j) \_\_\_ and nobody trusts him any more.

18. 

prepare	claim	develop	memorize	command
be	help	do	think	exercise

Most of the students of our country (a) \_\_\_ experts in (b) \_\_\_ answers. They don't prepare notes themselves. They get them (c) \_\_\_ by their tutors. Their tutors (d) \_\_\_ their brain for the students. So, the (e) \_\_\_ power of the students (f) \_\_\_. They do not have any (g) \_\_\_ over their language. They, of course, (h) \_\_\_ well in the examination. But for this they can (i) \_\_\_ no credit of their own. This result (j) \_\_\_ them in their later life.

19. 

become	give	apply	know	keep	mix
earn	open	enrich	wish	receive	look

Bookish knowledge (a) \_\_\_ useless when one (b) \_\_\_ it in real life. In our practical life, we (c) \_\_\_ with different types of people and we get (d) \_\_\_ by learning from their way of living, manners and other things. The world is big. If we (e) \_\_\_ our eyes and ears (f) \_\_\_, we can learn good things of life. The outside world (g) \_\_\_ us a wide scope of (h) \_\_\_ different people and their cultures. The things (i) \_\_\_ at schools and colleges are important but we (j) \_\_\_ from our practical life is precious.

20. 

prevail	be	stop	respect	reign
feel	understand	triumph	preach	prosper

Truth always (a) \_\_\_ in the world. Falsehood may (b) \_\_\_ for the being. Those who (c) \_\_\_ engaged in (d) \_\_\_ the truth are (e) \_\_\_ by the people. Those who (f) \_\_\_ interested in telling lies do not (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.

21. 

build	rise	damage	act	breed
control	lack	have	resist	overcame

Self-control (a) \_\_\_ all other virtues. Man generally (b) \_\_\_ on impulses and strong desires (c) \_\_\_ the purity of heart and mind resulting in the degradation human nature. It is self-control that can help a man (d) \_\_\_ up a 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 the faces in society. A man devoid of self-control (i) \_\_\_ a strong sense of humanity where by he can (j) \_\_\_ his harmful passions.

22. 

read	include	provide	have	discharge
attain	contain	perform	confine	be

There is no rose without thorns, no rights without duties and no pleasures without pains. No wonder then that a student (a) \_\_\_ certain duties to (b) \_\_\_. He has to (c) \_\_\_ duties to his own, to his parents, to his family, to his country and what (d) \_\_\_ more to God. The first and foremost duty of a student is to (e) \_\_\_ knowledge. But he must not (f) \_\_\_ himself to the prescribed books. Apart from (g) \_\_\_ the prescribed books, students should read reference books (h) \_\_\_ information for them in practical life. They should read good books which are not (i) \_\_\_ in the syllabus but can (j) \_\_\_ them with the knowledge of moral values.

23.	plot	do	include	encourage	make
	be	have	sacrifice	inspire	be

Patriotism (a) \_\_\_ a noble virtue. It (b) \_\_\_ a man (c) \_\_\_ everything just and for the country and countrymen. Actually it (d) \_\_\_ those qualities, which (e) \_\_\_ a person (f) \_\_\_ his/her well being of country. Patriotic zeal (g) \_\_\_ a person dutiful and enthusiastic. On the other hand those who (h) \_\_\_ devoid of patriotic zeal (i) \_\_\_ any scruple (j) \_\_\_ against the country.

24.	contribute	kill	come	show	flee
	involve	achieve	have	be	take

Today we (a) \_\_\_ a free nation. We (b) \_\_\_ to take great pains to gain freedom. Our War of Liberation (c) \_\_\_ place in 1971. People of all walks of life (d) \_\_\_ forward and got (e) \_\_\_ in the war directly and indirectly. Many a man (f) \_\_\_ in the battlefields. They (g) \_\_\_ from the battlefields (h) \_\_\_ their back. Rather all of them (i) \_\_\_ much to (j) \_\_\_ independence.

25.	equip	see	buy	realize	need
	do	read	give	save	become

A book is like a storehouse of knowledge and a source of joy. In books we can (a) \_\_\_ the society reflected. By (b) \_\_\_ books we can (c) \_\_\_ ourselves for life and (d) \_\_\_ our best selves. So reading books is one of the worthiest things that we can (e) \_\_\_. But books (f) \_\_\_ quite costly these days. Still the money is well spent if we (g) \_\_\_ books. Sometimes cheaper editions are available and we can (h) \_\_\_ on second hand books. A good book is a good companion. It can (i) \_\_\_ knowledge, pleasure and during periods of suffering, a consolation we badly (j) \_\_\_.

26.	ensure	initiate	treat	allow	earn
	expect	depend	take	provide	depend

Adult allowance is a noble, programme (a) \_\_\_ in our country. In most of the developed countries of the world this kind of programme already (b) \_\_\_. The government (c) \_\_\_ their old age secured and comfortable. But in our country adults are (d) \_\_\_ on their own sons or daughters. They lose the ability to work and (e) \_\_\_ at this age. They (f) \_\_\_ offensively sometimes by their own issue. They have to pass their days (g) \_\_\_ on others. The allowance should be (h) \_\_\_ and the true needy (i) \_\_\_ to have this allowance. It (j) \_\_\_ that the local leaders will do their duty impartially to select the right person for this purpose.

27.	bring	settle	live	connect	constitute
	prosper	perform	discharge	obey	attain

Parents and children (a) \_\_\_ a family. They (b) \_\_\_ with one another by blood, love and affection. The children (c) \_\_\_ through the days of infancy without the loving care of their parents who (d) \_\_\_ them up, nourish them, 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) \_\_\_ but them for (i) \_\_\_ prosperity. They must (j) \_\_\_ their parents.

28.	adopt	rise	be	try	achieve
	hesitate	torment	differentiate	enjoy	thrive

Honesty is a great virtue. An honest man is liked and trusted by all. The ignorant men adopt unfair means with a view to (a) \_\_\_ their objectives. In every walk of life, honesty (b) \_\_\_ a must. An honest man may be poor but he (c) \_\_\_ to become rich by (d) \_\_\_ dishonest means. His progress in life may be slow but he (e) \_\_\_ very high in the long run. A dishonest man (f) \_\_\_ on the miseries of others. He (g) \_\_\_ to commit a sin. He does not (h) \_\_\_ between right and wrong. A dishonest man is mentally (i) \_\_\_ by his evil thoughts and activities whereas, an honest man (j) \_\_\_ mental peace.

29.	be	take	move	go	recover
	make	utilize	rise	do	overcome

A proverb goes that time and tide wait for none. Since the dawn of civilization, time is (a) \_\_\_\_\_. It does (b) \_\_\_\_\_ any rest. It is never constant. Time once gone is (c) \_\_\_\_\_ for ever. Lost health may be regained by medicine and proper caring and nursing. Lost time cannot be (d) \_\_\_\_\_ by any means because nobody can stop the ceaseless onward march of time. Life (e) \_\_\_\_\_ nothing but the sum total of some moments. So, everybody should (f) \_\_\_\_\_ every moment of his life. But everyone (g) \_\_\_\_\_ so. Only a few people (h) \_\_\_\_\_ proper use of time and they can (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to the pinnacles of glory by (j) \_\_\_\_\_ the problems of life in this world. We should follow them.

30.

leave	thinks	fail	travel	lead
send	be	invite	get	walk

Einstein (a) \_\_\_\_\_ a very simple life. He (b) \_\_\_\_\_ indifferent about his fame. Once the Queen of Belgium (c) \_\_\_\_\_ him to Brussels. He (d) \_\_\_\_\_ for the capital. He (e) \_\_\_\_\_ in a train. He (f) \_\_\_\_\_ down from the train started (g) \_\_\_\_\_ to his destination. He did not (h) \_\_\_\_\_ the Queen would (i) \_\_\_\_\_ some officials for this help. The officials also (j) \_\_\_\_\_ to recognize him.