



BCS Preliminary

Lecture



Lecture Content

- ✓ Infinitive
- ✓ Participle &
- ✓ Gerund

Content Discussion



Infinitive

Infinitive একটি nonfinite verb. এটি অন্য verb এর সাহায্য ছাড়া নিজে অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না।

■ নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ করুন-

To walk on the ice is difficult.

He comes here **to do** the work.

To speak the truth is a good virtue.

He comes here **to learn**

To tell a lie is a great sin.

To demand dowry is a punishable offence.

Types of infinitives

Infinitives are of two types-

- (i) Simple infinitive (to + base form of verb)
- (ii) Perfect infinitive (to + have + verb pp)

Uses of simple Infinitive

As a subject of the verb-

- (i) **To walk** is a good exercise.
- (ii) **To steal** the rights of others is not good.

As an object of the verb-

- (i) He wanted **to tell** me something.
- (ii) The man failed **to keep** his promise.

As a complement of the verb-

- (i) She seems **to be** tired.
- (ii) He appeared **to be** wise.

As a complement of the object

- (i) They expect us **to play**.
(তারা আমাদেরকে খেলতে প্রত্যাশা করে।)
- (ii) I want him **to stand** by us in our danger.
(আমি চাই আমাদের বিপদে সে আমাদের পাশে থাকুক।)
- (iii). We want you **to join** the job.
(আমরা চাই তুমি চাকরিটিতে যোগদান কর।)
- (iv). We want you **to be** happy.
(আমরা চাই তুমি সুখি হও।)
- (v). We want her **to have** a lot of money.
(আমরা চাই তার অনেক টাকা হোক।)



Perfect Infinitive এর ব্যবহার

কোন সমাপ্ত কাজ বুঝাতে perfect infinitive বসে।

Perfect infinitive এর গঠনটি হলো: **to + have + verb এর past participle form.**

- (i) We are happy to have fulfilled our promise.
(আমাদের প্রতিজ্ঞা পূরণ করতে পেরে আমরা খুশি।)
- (ii) They seem to have done the work.
(মনে হয় তারা কাজটি করেছে।)
- (iii) They are satisfied to have done the work in time.
(তারা সময়মত কাজটি করতে পেরে সন্তুষ্ট।)
- (iv) Dina is very delighted to have been a BCS cadre.
(বিসিএস ক্যাডার হতে পেরে দিনা খুব খুশি।)
- (v) I am very glad to have been with you.
(আপনাদের সাথে থাকতে পেরে আমি খুবই আনন্দিত।)
- (vi) She is very happy to have had a nice dress.
(ভাল একটি ড্রেস পেয়ে সে খুবই খুশি।)
- (vii) The govt. is very glad to have distributed books among students in time.
(সময়মত ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদেরকে বই দিতে পেরে সরকার খুব খুশি।)
- (viii) Gazi Pir is said to have spread Islam in Bagerhat.
(গাজী পীর বাগেরহাটে ইসলাম ধর্ম প্রচার করেছেন বলে কথিত আছে।)

Perfect infinitive এর passive form ও হতে পারে।

যেমন:

The mosque is said to have been built in the Mughal period.

(মসজিদটি মুঘল আমলে নির্মাণ করা হয়েছে বলে কথিত আছে।)

নিম্নলিখিত Verb গুলোর পর Infinitive হয়**Ask + infinitive Begin + infinitive**

He asked me to go there He began to feel well soon

Continue + infinitive, Decide + infinitive

He continued to do the work. They decided to implement the plan

Expect + infinitive, Fail + infinitive

We expected to have a nice house. He failed to do the work

Forget + infinitive, Intend + infinitive

I forgot to do the work. The man intended to do the work

Manage + infinitive, Promise + infinitive

Runa managed to cross the river. The man promised to do the work

Propose + infinitive Refuse + infinitive

Jamil proposed to do the work. The officer refused to help us

Pretend + infinitive, Want + infinitive

Runa pretended to do the work. I wanted to do the work

Seem + infinitive-The man seems to be tried

Try + infinitive-They tried to do the work in time

Uses of Participle

Participle একটি non-finite verb. Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত form অথবা past participle form যখন adjective এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে participle বলে। এখানে adjective এর মত কাজ বলতে subject কোন অবস্থায় বা কাজে রত আছে বুঝায়।

Kinds of Participles

Participle তিন প্রকার। যথা :

- (1) Present participle
- (2) Past participle
- (3) Perfect participle

Present participle : verb এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত হয়ে যখন adjective এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে present participle বলে।

মনে রাখতে হবে-

◆ Participle বাক্যের শুরুতে থাকলে কোন verb দ্বারা supported হয় না।

◆ Participle শব্দের বাংলা অর্থের দ্বিত্ব উচ্চারণ হতে পারে।
যেমন-

- (i) The girl went away weeping.
(মেয়েটি কাঁদতে কাঁদতে চলে গেল)
- (ii) Guest birds come to Bangladesh flying thousands of kilometers.
(হাজার হাজার কিলোমিটার উড়তে উড়তে অতিথি পাখি বাংলাদেশে আসে)
- (iii) Don't disturb the sleeping man.
(ঘুমন্ত লোকটিকে বিরক্ত কর না)
- (iv) Look at the flying bird.
(উড়ন্ত পাখিটির দিকে তাকাও)
- (v) People living in Dhaka are very busy.
(ঢাকায় বসবাসরত লোকেরা খুব ব্যস্ত)
- (vi) It being a rainy day, we could not go outside timely.

Past participle: verb এর past participle form যখন adjective এর মত কাজ করে তখন তাকে past participle বলে। Adjective এর মত কাজ করে মানে subject কোন কাজে রত থাকে বা অবস্থায় থাকে।

যেমন-

- (i) The broken car was lying in the street. (ভাঙ্গা গাড়িটি রাস্তায় পড়েছিল।)
- (ii) The police have rescued the car fallen in the canal.
(পুলিশ খালে পতিত গাড়িটি উদ্ধার করেছে।)
- (iii) The decision taken yesterday was effective. (গতকাল নেওয়ার সিদ্ধান্তটি কার্যকর ছিল।)
- (iv) The pen bought yesterday was good in quality.
(গতকাল ক্রয়কৃত কলমটি মানে ভাল ছিল।)
- (v) The hospital located at Dhanmondi is very expensive.
(ধানমন্ডিতে অবস্থিত হাসপাতালটি খুব ব্যয়বহুল।)

Perfect participle

Structure : Perfect participle এর গঠনে দুটি উপায় আছে

- (a) Having /being + verb এর past participle.
- (b) Having + been + verb এর past participle.
(b নং টি মূলত passive voice এ ব্যবহৃত হয়)

■ নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ করুন:

- (i) Having completed university education, Joy got a good job. (বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের পড়াশুনা শেষ করে জয় একটি ভাল চাকরি পেল।)
- (ii) The sun having set, we returned home. (সূর্য অস্ত যাওয়ার পর আমরা বাড়ি পৌঁছলাম।)
- (iii) Having been beaten by mass people, the snatcher died. (জনতার মার খেয়ে ছিনতাইকারিটি মারা গেল।)

Uses of Gerund

Verb এর সঙ্গে ing যুক্ত form যখন noun এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তখন তাকে gerund বলে। Gerund একটি non-finite verb. যেমন-

Verb এর Subject রূপে:

Walking is a good exercise.

Parking here is strictly prohibited.

Smoking is injurious to health.

Eating more is injurious to health.

Verb এর object রূপে:

I couldn't help **laughing**.

I like **reading** novel.

Preposition এর object রূপে:

They are fond of **gossiping**.

On **hearing** the news we went to hospital.

They spent time in **playing** cards.

Don't go there without **taking** permission.

নিম্নলিখিত word গুলোর পর gerund হয়

Object to + gerund:

He did not object to our going to cinema.

Be/get + used to + gerund

He is used to smoking.

Succeed in + gerund

He succeeded in overcoming his problem.

Be + addicted to + gerund

He is addicted to gambling.

Avoid + gerund

He couldn't avoid laughing.

Or, He couldn't help laughing.

Finish + gerund

I have finished reading the novel.

Mind + gerund

Would you mind going with us?

Practise + gerund

We should practise speaking English.

Worth + gerund

The water of Burigonga is not worth drinking

No use + gerund

It's no use repenting now.

Look forward to + gerund

I am eagerly looking forward to hearing from you.

No good + gerund

It's no good wasting time.

Risk + gerund

We cannot take risk losing our lives.

Enjoy + gerund

We enjoyed watching the movie very much.

Go on + gerund

We went on walking until we found him.

Harm in + gerund

There is no harm in doing this work.

Difficulty in + gerund

Did you find any difficulty in finding the address?



With a view to + gerund

We come here with a view to learning English.

Refer to + gerund

He referred to checking the script.

Prior to + gerund (পূর্বে)

Prior to leaving the country, the minister said so.

Go + gerund

He has gone shopping.

Keep + gerund

Keep trying. (চেষ্টা করতে থাকুন)

Accustomed to + gerund (অভ্যস্ত)

The poor are accustomed to enduring sufferings.

Consider + gerund

The Government are considering building a new airport.

Admit to + gerund

He admitted to feeling ashamed of his conduct.

Appreciate + gerund

We appreciated doing this type of work.

Delay + gerund

The man delayed doing the job.

Deny + gerund

He denied taking loan from the person.

Postpone + gerund (স্থগিত করা)

The committee postponed holding the meeting.

Miss + gerund (মনে করা/স্মরণ করা)

He missed winning the lottery

Quit + gerund (পরিভ্যাগ করা)

The workers quitted doing the work when the bell rang.

Recall + gerund

I could not recall sending him a letter

Resume + gerund (পুনরায় শুরু করা)

He will resume taking his seat soon.

Regret + gerund (দুঃখ প্রকাশ করা)

I regret telling Marzina about the wedding.

Get through + gerund

He decided to get through studying instead of playing.

নিচের শব্দগুলোর পরও gerund বসে।

With an eye to (উদ্দেশ্যে), in addition to, (as) acclimatized to, (be) opposed to, (be) committed to, (be) addicted to, (be) devoted to, (be) dedicated to, (be) averse to, (be) close to, (be) crucial to, (be) preferable to, (be) preparatory to, (be) equal to, (be) compared to, resort to, confess to, approach to, aversion to (অনীহা) contribution to, dedication to, bar to, barrier to, blockade to, deterrence to, drawback to, hindrance to, predicament to (দুর্ভাগ্যপূর্ণ অবস্থা), obstacle to, shorten to

বিদ্যাবাড়ি Note With a view to এর পরে gerund হবে কিন্তু in order to এবং so as to এর পরে verb এর base form হয়।

Topic Based Important Questions

1. She loves to cook Chinese dishes. The underlined word is a-
 (a) gerund (b) participle
 (c) infinitive (d) none c
2. They want to go for a walk. The underlined word is a-
 (a) participle (b) infinitive
 (c) noun (d) gerund b
3. They seem to have done the work. The underlined word is a-
 (a) participle (b) infinitive
 (c) gerund (d) noun b
4. Which sentence from below is write perfect infinitive?
 (a) To walk is a good exercise
 (b) They expect us to play
 (c) They are satisfied to have done the work
 (d) To tell a lie is a great sin c
5. They managed to cross the river. The underlined word is a-
 (a) infinitive
 (b) participle
 (c) gerund
 (d) noun a
6. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is?
 (a) gerund
 (b) verbal noun
 (c) participle
 (d) adjective Ans: d d
7. Education is the most pressing need of time. Here the word 'pressing' is
 (a) verbal adjective (b) gerund
 (c) pronoun (d) none of the options a
8. 'The nightingale is a singing bird'. এই বাক্যে singing শব্দটি নিচের কোনটি?
 (a) verbal noun (b) gerund
 (c) adverb (d) participle d
9. The rain came pouring down in torrents. (ঝমঝম করে বৃষ্টি আসলো)
 (a) present participle
 (b) perfect participle
 (c) past participle
 (d) none a
10. Swimming is good for health. The underlined word is a-
 (a) gerund (b) participle
 (c) phrase (d) clause a
11. Making a good result in the exam needs a lot of hard work. Here 'making' is a-
 (a) present participle (b) pronoun
 (c) adjective (d) gerund d
12. The word 'walking' in the sentence 'reading' is a-
 (a) a participle (b) a gerund
 (c) an adjective (d) an object b
13. We enjoyed swimming in the river. Here 'swimming' is a/an:
 (a) noun (b) participle
 (c) verb (d) adverb b

Exercise on Lecture 06

Fill in the blanks with appropriate word/words.

1. We want you ____ by us in our danger.
 (a) will stand (b) must stand
 (c) must be stand (d) to stand
2. We expect ____ the job
 (a) he will join (b) him to be join
 (c) him to join (d) he must join
3. We want ____ happy in his life.
 (a) him to have (b) him to be
 (c) he will be (d) he must be
4. Dina's parents want Dina ____ a lot of patience.
 (a) to be (b) to have
 (c) to have had (d) to have been
5. The government is highly glad ____ books among students in time.
 (a) to have distributed
 (b) to have been distributed
 (c) to distribute
 (d) to be distributed
6. Gazi Pir is said ____ Islam in Bagerhat.
 (a) to have been spread
 (b) to have spread
 (c) to spread
 (d) to spreading
7. The water of Burigonga is not worth ____
 (a) to drink (b) drinking
 (c) to drinking (d) for drinking
8. We should practise ____ more and more.
 (a) to write (b) writing
 (c) to be write (d) to have written
9. Prior ____ the country, the minister said so.
 (a) leaving (b) leave
 (c) to leaving (d) None of the above
10. The man helped us ____ the problem.
 (a) solve (b) to solve
 (c) to solving (d) solved

11. We saw them ____ to university.

(a) go (b) going
 (c) to go (d) both (a) & (b)

12. The mosque is said ____ during the regime of emperor Akbar.

(a) go (b) going
 (c) to go (d) both (a) & (b)

12. The fisherman has gone ____ today.

(a) fishing (b) to fish
 (c) to be fishing (d) fished

13. We come here in order ____ English.

(a) to learn (b) learning
 (c) to have learnt (d) to be learnt

14. The man has failed ____ the work.

(a) to have done (b) doing
 (c) to do (d) None of the above

15. The lady refused ____ us.

(a) to co-operate (b) co-operating
 (c) to have co-operated (d) None of the above

Find out the correct sentence (from 16-30)

16. (a) Having the sun set, they returned home.
 (b) The sun having set, they returned home.
 (c) Having heard the news, he was taken there.
 (d) I forgot doing the work.
17. (a) Being a rainy day, we did not go there.
 (b) It being a rainy day, we did not go there.
 (c) It was a rainy day, we did not go there.
 (d) Since it being a rainy day, we did not go there.
18. (a) Having beaten by the police, he disclosed everything.
 (b) Having been beaten by the police, he disclosed everything.
 (c) We cannot take risk to lose our lives.
 (d) I could not help to do the work.



19. ① Having enrolled in a university, we learnt many things.
 ② Having been enrolled in a university, we learnt many things.
 ③ The man came here to park a car by the side of a road.
 ④ The girl went away to weep.
20. ① I could not recall to send him a letter.
 ② I could not recall to sending him a letter
 ③ We are considering not to go there.
 ④ The pen was bought yesterday was good
21. ① The police have rescued the car has fallen in the canal.
 ② The police have rescued the car fallen in the canal.
 ③ Have you finished to read the novel?
 ④ He is used to spend money right and left.
22. ① The people live in Dhaka work hard to survive well.
 ② He could not avoid to do the work.
 ③ He got used to smoke.
 ④ The people living in Dhaka work hard to survive well.
23. ① The pen bought yesterday went missing on the very day.
 ② The broken car was lying in the street.
 ③ Having finished the work, we left the place.
 ④ All of the above.
 ⑤ None of the above.
24. ① I never thought of going there.
 ② We do not like his talking much.
 ③ He is addicted to gambling.
 ④ It's no good wasting time.
 ⑤ All of the above.
25. ① Dina missed to get first class by 2 marks.
 ② He went to airport with a view to receive his uncle.
 ③ The workers quitted to do the work when the bell rang.
 ④ All of the above.
 ⑤ None of the above.
26. ① The students who studying at Dhaka University are brilliant.
 ② The students studying at Dhaka University are brilliant.
 ③ The key lying on the table is hers.
 ④ both ② & ③
27. ① That was a great match; I'll never forget seeing Ronaldo scored the goal.
 ② That was a great match; I'll never forget to see Ronaldo scored the goal.
 ③ She prefers singing than dancing.
 ④ She prefers to sing than to dance.
28. ① Salman completed writing the report on the share market last Monday.
 ② Salman completed write the report on the share market last Monday.
 ③ The teacher did not make the students to type the essays.
 ④ The writer made us to sit beside him.
29. ① Would you mind to do the work?
 ② Would you mind doing the work?
 ③ Most white people don't object to my calling by their first name.
 ④ both ② & ③
30. **Walking is a good exercise. The underlined word belongs to-**
 ① participle ② gerund
 ③ infinitive ④ verbal noun

31. Walking five kilometers, he reached the destination.
 (a) participle (b) gerund
 (c) perfect participle (d) adjective
32. They insisted on our going there. The underlined word belongs to-
 (a) participle (b) gerund
 (c) verb (d) noun
33. We saw the farmers cultivating their respective land.
 (a) participle (b) gerund
 (c) adjective (d) noun
34. ‘আমরা নাটকটি দেখা উপভোগ করেছি’ The correct translation of the sentence is-
 (a) We have enjoyed to watch the drama.
 (b) We have enjoyed watching the drama
 (c) Watching the drama, we have enjoyed.
 (d) We have enjoyed to have watched the drama
35. ‘বিসিএস ক্যাডার হতে পেরে দিনা মহা খুশি’ The correct translation of the sentence is-
 (a) Dina is immensely delighted to be a BCS cadre.
 (b) Dina is immensely delighted to have been a BCS cadre.
 (c) Dina is immensely delighted being a BCS cadre.
 (d) Dina is immensely delighted on being a BCS cadre.
36. The embankment constructed last year has been damaged this year. The underlined word belongs to-
 (a) verb (b) participle
 (c) gerund (d) adjective
37. Having done the work, they left the place. The underlined word belongs to-
 (a) Perfect participle (b) present participle
 (c) gerund (d) verbal noun
38. ‘তুমি কি আমাকে বুঝিয়ে দিয়েছিলে?’ The correct translation of the sentence is-
 (a) Were you made me understand?
 (b) Did you make me understand?
 (c) Did you made me understood?
 (d) Did you make me to understand?
39. ‘এ প্রতিষ্ঠানে কর্মরত লোকেরা দক্ষ ও যোগ্য’ The correct translation of the sentence is-
 (a) The employees are working in this organization are skilled and competent.
 (b) The employees working in this organization are skilled and competent.
 (c) Working in this organization, the employees have been very skilled.
 (d) This organization has made the employees skilled and competent.
40. Fill in the blanks with appropriate nonfinite
 Having — cheated, the man became annoyed.
 (a) being (b) been
 (c) be (d) none of these.

>>>>> Answer Sheet <<<<<<

1	(d)	2	(c)	3	(b)	4	(b)	5	(a)	6	(b)	7	(b)	8	(b)	9	(c)	10	(a)
11	(d)	12	(d)	13	(a)	14	(a)	15	(c)	16	(a)	17	(b)	18	(b)	19	(b)	20	(b)
21	(b)	22	(b)	23	(d)	24	(d)	25	(e)	26	(e)	27	(d)	28	(a)	29	(a)	30	(d)
31	(b)	32	(a)	33	(b)	34	(b)	35	(b)	36	(b)	37	(a)	38	(b)	39	(b)	40	(b)

Class



Exam

1. She loves to cook Chinese dishes. The underlined word is a/an
 - (a) participle
 - (b) noun
 - (c) gerund
 - (d) infinitive
2. To err is human. What is the underlined part called?
 - (a) Gerund
 - (b) verbal noun
 - (c) infinitive
 - (d) participle
3. Present participle performs the works of—
 - (a) noun & adjective
 - (b) verb & adjective
 - (c) verb & adverb
 - (d) verb & noun
4. Do not get into to running train. The underlined word is—
 - (a) Adjective
 - (b) Verb
 - (c) Adverb
 - (d) Conjunction
5. The nightingale is a singing bird. In this sentence 'singing' is a/an—
 - (a) verbal noun
 - (b) gerund
 - (c) adverb
 - (d) participle
6. 'She went away dancing.' Here 'dancing' is:
 - (a) an adjective
 - (b) a gerund
 - (c) an infinitive
 - (d) a present participle
7. 'Reading is a good habit.' Here 'reading' is a —.
 - (a) verbal noun
 - (b) verb
 - (c) gerund
 - (d) present participle
8. Walking in the morning is good for health. This is:
 - (a) an example of gerund
 - (b) an example of infinitive
 - (c) an example of participle
 - (d) an example of verbal noun
9. 'A lost opportunity never returns.' Here 'lost' is a—
 - (a) gerund
 - (b) verbal noun
 - (c) participle
 - (d) gerundial infinitive
10. I like reading literature. Here 'reading' is :
 - (a) main verb
 - (b) modal verb
 - (c) participle
 - (d) gerund



Answers

1	(b)
2	(c)
3	(b)
4	(a)
5	(d)
6	(d)
7	(c)
8	(a)
9	(c)
10	(d)

