



BCS Preliminary







Lecture Content

☑ Right form of Verbs based on Modal verbs



Right form of Verbs based on modal verbs

Modals এর ব্যবহার

Can + base form of verb = পারা (ability বা যোগ্যতা অর্থে)

Can শব্দের অর্থ 'পারা'। এই 'পারা' বলতে নিজের কোন কিছু করার ability বা সক্ষমতা আছে বুঝায়। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ করুন:

- (i) I can speak English a little bit.
- (ii) I cannot speak Hindi.
- (iii) The girl can dance.
- (iv) Can you read the minds of people?

Can = পারা (Permission বা অনুমতি অর্থে)

পরিচিত ব্যক্তির কাছ থেকে কিছু নেওয়ার অনুমতি অর্থে can ব্যবহার করা যায়। যেমন :

Can I take your pen, Runa? Can I have a seat beside you?

May +base form of verb = পারা (possibility অর্থে)

কোন কাজ করার যখন সম্ভাবনা বা possibility থাকবে তখন may ব্যবহৃত হবে। মনে রাখতে হবে, may ব্যবহৃত হবে সম্ভাবনা (possibility) বুঝাতে।

- (i) He may come today.
- (ii) It may rain today.
- (iii) He may be dishonest.
- (iv) He may have honest intention.

Should + base form of verb = উচিত।

কারো কোন কাজ করা উচিত বুঝালে subject এর পর should + তারপর মূল verb ব্যবহৃত হবে।

যেমন-

- (i) You should do the work.
- (ii) You shouldn't do the work.
- (iii) He should be prudent.
- (iv) He should have wisdom.

Should have + verb এর past participle form = উচিত ছিল

অতীতে কোন কিছু করা উচিত ছিল কিন্তু করা হয়নি এরূপ বুঝাতে should have + verb এর past participle form বসে। যেমন-

- (i) I should have gone (আমার যাওয়া উচিত ছিল)
- (ii) We shouldn't have killed time.
- (iii) We should have been conscious.
- (iv) We should have had consciousness.

oiddabari



কোথায় Could + মূল verb ব্যবহৃত হবে—

দুটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যথা:

(a) Lasting ability of the past = অতীতের স্থায়ী ক্ষমতা

- (i) I could swim in the river when I was in village.
- (ii) Rana could play cricket well when he was a school student.

কিন্তু অতীতে কেউ কোন একটি কাজ করতে পেরেছিল বুঝালে could ব্যবহৃত হয় না। সে ক্ষেত্রে was/were able to বসে অথবা managed to বসে।

যেমন-

- (i) He was able to sleep that night
- Or He managed to sleep that night. (সে ঐ রাতে ঘুমাতে পেরেছিলো)

কোথায় Could not + মূল verb ব্যবহৃত হবে—

অতীতের Negative sentence এর ক্ষেত্রে could not বসানো যাবে।

যেমন-

- (i) I could not sleep last night. (আমি গতরাতে ঘুমাতে পারিনি
- (ii) They could not manage time. (তারা সময় বের করতে পারেনি

(b) Polite request (বিনয় মিশ্রিত অনুরোধ

ভদ্রভাবে কাউকে অনুরোধ করলে could ব্যবহার করতে হবে। যেমন-

Could you lend me your book for a couple of days? Could you show me the way to the newmarket?

Could have + verb এর past participle form (অতীত সক্ষমতা)

অতীতে কোন কাজ করা যেত বা অতীতে কোন কাজ করার সুযোগ সৃষ্টি হয়েছিল কিন্তু তা কাজে লাগানো হয়নি এরূপ বুঝালে could have + verb এর past participle form বসবে। যেমন-

- (i) The police could have arrested the terrorist (পুলিশ সন্ত্রাসীটিকে গ্রেফতার করতে পারত)
- (ii) He could have informed me (সে আমাকে জানাতে পারত)
- (iii) We could have leaked out the news (আমরা খবরটি ফাঁস করতে পারতাম)

Might have + verb pp (অতীত সম্ভাবনা)

অতীতে কোন ঘটনা ঘটার সম্ভাবনা ছিল কিন্তু সেটা ঘটেনি এরূপ বুঝাতে might have + verb pp ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

He might have got killed. (সে হয়তবা মারা যেতে পারত) They might have fallen in danger. (তারা হয়তবা বিপদে পড়তে পারত)

Would + মূল verb

দুটি অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যথা-

(a) Polite request (বিনয় মিশ্রিত অনুরোধ)

- (i) Would you shut the door? (আপনি কি দরজাটা বন্ধ করবেন?)
- (ii) Would you pass the book? (আপনি কি বইটি দিবেন?)

(b) Habitual act of the past (অতীতের অভ্যাস)

- (i) He would say prayer regularly (সে নিয়মিত নামাজ পড়ত)
- (ii) They would exercise regularly (তারা নিয়মিত ব্যায়াম করত)

Would rather+ মূল verb + than + মূল verb (বরং তবুও)

- (i) He would rather suffer hardship than borrow money. (সে বরং কষ্ট করবে তবুও টাকা ধার করবে না।)
- (ii) Jalil would rather fail in the exam than copy. (জলিল বরং পরীক্ষায় ফেল করবে তবুও নকল করবে না।)

Must have + verb pp

অতীত ঘটনার যৌক্তিক অনুমান বুঝাতে must have + verb pp বসে।

- (i) The road is wet. It must have rained last night. (রাস্তাটি ভিজা। গতরাতে অবশ্যই বৃষ্টি হয়েছে।)
- (ii) They were laughing a lot while watching a movie last night. The movie must have been funny.
 তারা গতরাতে একটি ছবি দেখার সময় খুব হাসতেছিল। ছবিটি অবশ্যই খুব মজার ছিল।

Need not + মূল verb (দরকার নেই)

সাধারণত না সূচক বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন-

- (i) We need not do the work (আমাদের কাজটি করার দরকার নেই)
- (ii) You need not worry (তোমার উদ্বিগ্ন হওয়ার দরকার নেই)



Need not have + verb pp (দরকার ছিল না)

অতীতে কোনকিছু করার দরকার ছিল না বা প্রয়োজন ছিল না এরূপ বুঝাতে need not have + verb pp বসে।

- (i) You need not have done the work. (তোমার কাজটি করার দরকার ছিল না)
- (ii) We need not have taken this decision.

 (আমাদের এই সিদ্ধান্তটি নেওয়ার দরকার ছিল না)

Will have to+ base form of verb = তে হবে ৷

কাউকে কোনকিছু করতে হবে এরূপ বাধ্যবাধকতা বুঝালে will have to বসে।

যেমন-

- (i) I will have to go to hospital. (আমাকে হাসপাতালে যেতে হবে)
- (ii) Dina will have to solve this problem within a short time. (অল্প সময়ের মধ্যে দিনাকে এই সমস্যাটি সমাধান করতে হবে)
- (iii) Where will you have to go? (তোমাকে কোথায় যেতে হবে?)
- (iv) We will have to have patience.
- (v) We will have to be prudent.

Tag Questions & Response Related Sentence

কোন একটি statement বা উক্তি করার পর তা নিশ্চিত করতে শেষে প্রশ্ন করাকে tag question বলে। Tag Question করার বেশ কিছু Rules রয়েছে।

যথা:

Rule-1 : মূল Sentence-টি হাঁ বোধক হলে tag হবে negative interrogative কিন্তু মূল sentence-টি না বোধক হলে tag হবে শুধু interrogative.

Sentence টিতে am/is/are; was/were থাকলে tag করার সময় এগুলোই বসবে। কিন্তু sentence টিতে মূল verb থাকলে tag হবে don't দ্বারা; আর sentence টিতে verb এর সঙ্গে s/es থাকলে tag হবে doesn't দ্বারা এবং sentence টিতে verb এর past form থাকলে tag হবে didn't দ্বারা।

যেমন-

- (i) He likes cricket, doesn't he?
- (ii) We like football, don't we?
- (iii) He is an honest man, isn't he?
- (iv) We saw a one-eyed man, didn't we?
- (v) The man did not come, did he?
- (vi) We are going to college, aren't we?
- (vii) I am fine today, aren't I? or ain't I?
- (viii) You were busy yesterday, weren't you?

Rule-2: Imperative Sentence (যে sentence দারা আদেশ নিষেধ, উপদেশ ইত্যাদি বুঝায়) এর tag হবে will you অথবা won't you দারা যদি sentence টি হাঁ বোধক হয়।

যেমন-

- (i) Shut the door, will you? or won't you?
- (ii) Come here, won't you? or will you?
- (iii) Do the work, will you? or won't you?
- (iv) Help them, won't you? or will you?
- (v) Have the habit of morning walk, will you?/ won't you?

Rule-3: Imperative sentence টি negative হলে tag হবে will you দারা।

যেমন-

- (i) Don't go outside, will you?
- (ii) Don't waste your time, will you?
- (iii) Don't run in the sun, will you?

Rule-4 : Imperative sentence টি Let's বা Let us দিয়ে শুক্ল হলে shall we দ্বারা tag করতে হয়।

যেমন-

- (i) Let's go out, shall we?
- (ii) Let's settle the matter, shall we?

Rule-5 : There যুক্ত sentence এর tag করার সময় subject হিসেবে there বসে।

যেমন-

- (i) There is a school in their village, isn't there?
- (ii) There is no school in their village, is there?
- (iii) There was a river here, wasn't there?
- (iv) There were many people, weren't there?







Rule-6: কোন sentence এ never, hardly (কদাচিৎ), scarcely (ক্দাচিৎ), seldom, few, little এর মত negative word তথা না-বোধক শব্দ থাকলে tag টি হ্যা-বোধক হয়।

যেমন-

- (i) He hardly comes here, does he?
- (ii) They seldom visit us, do they?
- (iii) He has few friends, has he?
- (iv) I have little interest in politics, have I?

Rule-7: কোন sentence এ nobody, everyone, somebody, someone, no one, none, all ইত্যাদির যে কোন একটি থাকলে tag question এর subject হিসেবে they বসে। এদের মধ্যে none, nobody, no one থাকলে হ্যা-বোধক tag এবং everybody, all, somebody, someone ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে না-বোধক tag বসে।

যেমন-

- (i) Somebody knew the matter, didn't they?
- (ii) Everybody loves him, don't they?
- (iii) None could save him, could they?
- (iv) Nobody kept words, did they?

Rule-8: কোন sentence এ nothing থাকলে tag এর subject হয় it. এবং nothing যেহেতু negative তাই tag হয় হাঁ বোধক।

যেমন-

- (i) Nothing can make him happy, can it?
- (ii) Nothing has happened, has it?

Rule-9: কোন sentence এ have, has থাকলে এবং তা দারা অধিকার বুঝালে have, has দিয়ে অথবা do/does দিয়ে tag করা যায়। আর had থাকলে had অথবা did দিয়ে tag করা যায়।

যেমন-

- (i) He has much money, hasn't he? or doesn't he?
- (ii) They have patience, haven't they? or don't they?
- (iii) They had patience, hadn't they? or didn't they?

Rule-10: কোন sentence এ used to থাকলে tag করার সময় did বসাতে হয়।

যেমন- He used to smoke, didn't he?

Rule-11: কোন sentence এ need to থাকলে tag হয় don't দারা কিন্তু need not + verb থাকলে tag হয় need দারা।

যেমন-

- (i) We need to do the work, don't we?
- (ii) We need not waste time, need we?

Response Related Sentence

Response এর ক্ষেত্রে Either/So; Neither/nor এর ব্যবহার: কারও করা কাজের সাথে নিজের করা কাজ যখন মিলে যায় তখন either, so neither, nor ব্যবহার করে আমাদের অভিব্যক্তি প্রকাশ করতে হয়। Either/so বসে হাাঁ-বোধক response এর ক্ষেত্রে। Neither/nor বসে না-বোধক response এর ক্ষেত্রে।

এবার নিচের উদাহরণ গুলো লক্ষ্য করুন:

Rupa likes small fish. Either do I. (রূপা ছোট মাছ পছন্দ করে) (আমিও করি)

Rupa does not like small fish. Neither do I. (রূপা ছোট মাছ পছন্দ করে না) (আমিও করি না)

They learn English. So do I.

(তারা ইংরেজি শিখে) (আমিও শিখি)

Nupur is a student. So am I.

(আমিও ছাত্রী) (নূপুর একজন ছাত্রী)

They have knowledge. So have you.

(তাদের জ্ঞান আছে) (তোমারও আছে)

The man had not any enemy. Neither had I. (লোকটির কোন শত্রু ছিল না) (আমারও ছিল না)

Mina cannot swim. Neither can Dina. (মিনা সাঁতার কাটতে পারে না) (দিনাও পারে না)

Suchi was not busy. Neither was I. (সূচি ব্যস্ত ছিল না) (আমিও ছিলাম না)

Too/Either এর ব্যবহার

Too এবং either বাক্যের শেষে ব্যবহৃত হয়। হ্যা বোধক বাক্যের শেষে too ব্যবহৃত হয়। আর না বোধক বাক্যের শেষে either ব্যবহৃত হয়।

যেমন-

- 1. Farjana is happy. I am happy too. (ফারজানা সুখী) (আমিও সুখী)
- 2. He didn't join the party. (সে পার্টিতে যোগ দেয় নি I didn't join the party either. (আমিও পার্টিতে যোগ দেই নি
- 3. Kaif doesn't read newspaper. (কাইফ সংবাদপত্র পড়ে না) He doesn't watch TV either. (সে টিভিও দেখে না)





Topic Based Important Questions

Right form of verbs Based on Modal Verbs **Tag Questions** 1. They have tried but failed, —? 1. Can you — the minds of people? a haven't they (b) aren't they (a) be read © don't they d didn't they **a** (b) read 2. She could have been more discreet,— © reading (a) didn't she? d have reading 0 (b) can't she 2. Which sentence is correct from below? © won't she (a) We can have been conscious. @ couldn't she? 0 **b** We should have been conscious. 3. She won't dance in the party,—. © We should have conscious (a) will she? (d) We have been would conscious. (b) will not she? 3. — you lend me your book for a couple of days? © would she? @ wouldn't she? a (b) could (a) should 4. Banks close at 4 p.m., — © might (d) shall a do they? 4. He — rather suffer hardship than borrow 6 must they? money. © don't they? a could (b) would d isn't they? Θ d should 0 © might 5. He always lags behind,— 5. Dina will have — this problem within a short a won't he? time. (b) can't he? (b) solved © didn't he? (a) solve d) doesn't she? 0 © to solve d solving Θ



1. He had written the book before	he
-----------------------------------	----

- (a) retired
- (b) had retired
- © has retired
- @ will be retired

2. Neela ----- her hand when she was cooking dinner.

- (a) is burning
- **b** burnt
- © will burn
- d was burning

3. Just now he ----- his dinner but he says he'll see you when he's finished.

- (a) is having
- (b) has had
- © was having
- d had

4. I stretched for tissue but the box of tissues ----nearly empty.

- (a) was
- (b) were
- © has
- (d) have

5. The students have submitted the report today which they ----- to bring yesterday.

- (a) was supposed
- **b** were supposed
- © was suppose
- d were suppose
- e none

6. Fear of the police made the thief ----- away.

- (a) run
- (b) ran
- © to run
- d running

7. Everything including the books ----- bought.

- (a) were
- **b** was
- © are
- d have

8. Since 1995, Fatema ----- in Dhaka.

- a live
- **b** lived
- © has lived
- d is living

9. Bangladesh ----- greatly in terms of its cultural values over the past five years.

- a changed
- **b** is changing
- © had changed
- d has been changed
- (e) has changed

10. I ----- him for five years.

- (a) know
- (b) am knowing
- © have known
- d have been knowing

11. My friend ----- before I came.

- (a) would be leaving
- (b) had been leaving
- © had left
- d will leave

12. He ----- to help me and ----- me a fool.

- (a) denied, said
- (b) refused, called
- © did not, leave
- d wanted, told

13. He ran fast lest he ----- miss the train.

- a can
- **b** should
- © could
- d might

14. I am looking forward someone who ------ play the piano.

- (a) able
- (b) is able
- © can be able to
- d can

15. That dress doesn't suit you; you ----- take another one.

- (a) will
- (b) would
- © should
- @ could

16. The novel ----- with the death of the hero.

- (a) is ended
- **b** has ended
- © ends
- d was ended

17. When we arrived a crowd ----- for hours to greet us.

- a had been waiting
- **b** is waiting
- © has been waiting
- d was waiting



- 18. She ----- there for three years when she joined the company.
 - (a) worked
 - **b** working
 - © had worked
 - d will work
 - d have worked
- 19. We ----- the car to Sylhet next month because the journey takes too long.
 - a don't take
 - (b) aren't taking
 - © wouldn't take
 - d take not
- 20. The path ----- paved, so we were able to walk through the path.
 - a was
- **b** had been
- © has been
- @ being
- e none

- 21. When Henry arrived home after a hard day at work -----
 - a his wife slept
 - (b) his wife has slept
 - © his wife has been sleeping
 - d his wife sleeping
 - (e) his wife was sleeping
- 22. He ----- before he was put in prison.
 - a has been tortured
- **b** had been tortured
- © will be tortured
- d is torturing
- e torturing
- 23. My brother ----- at university for the last two years.
 - a has gone
- **b** has been
- © went
- d was
- e is
- 24. By this time next month, the government -----resigned.
 - (a) would have
- **(b)** will have
- © will
- d) have

Find out the incorrect part from the following sentences (25-34). If there is no error, option 'E' is your answer.

- 25. The officer responsible $\frac{\text{for}}{a}$ this work should have $\frac{\text{been}}{b}$ done $\frac{\text{the work}}{c}$ $\frac{\text{couple of days}}{d}$ ago. $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- **26.** Jeba $\frac{\text{returned}}{a}$ home from her university after $\frac{\text{it was}}{b}$ 4:30 pm the day $\frac{\text{before}}{c}$ yesterday. $\frac{\text{No error}}{d}$.
- 27. It $\frac{may}{a} \frac{be\ rain}{b}$ tonight because the sky $\frac{is}{c}$ covered $\frac{with}{d}$ black clouds. $\frac{.\ No\ error}{e}$.
- 28. $\frac{\text{When}}{a}$ the minister $\frac{\text{reached}}{b}$ $\frac{\text{the school}}{c}$, the students $\frac{\text{have been}}{d}$ waiting for hours. $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- 29. $\frac{\text{Have}}{a}$ you $\frac{\text{ever gone}}{b}$ to America $\frac{\text{in your life}}{d}$? $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- 30. He $\frac{\text{has just been}}{\text{a}}$ his breakfast, $\frac{\text{hasn't he}}{\text{d}}$? $\frac{\text{No error}}{\text{e}}$.



- 31. I $\frac{\text{will must }}{a} \frac{\text{go}}{b}$ there $\frac{\text{the day after tomorrow}}{c} \frac{\text{to do}}{d}$ an urgent work. $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- **32.** Dina $\frac{\text{has to}}{a} \frac{\text{have}}{b}$ good working knowledge $\frac{\text{on}}{c}$ English, $\frac{\text{hasn't}}{d}$ she? $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- 33. We $\frac{\text{have to}}{a} \frac{\text{be}}{b}$ conscious $\frac{\text{about}}{c}$ our duties and responsibilities, $\frac{\text{haven't we}}{d}$? $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- 34. $\frac{\text{Have}}{a}$ the habit $\frac{\text{of morning work}}{b}$, $\frac{\text{haven't you}}{d}$? $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.
- 35. $\frac{\text{Is}}{a}$ the man $\frac{\text{scold}}{b}$ you $\frac{\text{when}}{c}$ he $\frac{\text{finds}}{d}$ irregularities? $\frac{\text{No error}}{e}$.

Find out the correct sentence (36-40)

- **36.** ⓐ Do you know how am I today?
 - **b** Do you know how I am today?
 - © Do you know how I today?
 - @ Did you know how I am today?
- **37.** ⓐ Who did come here couple of days ago?
 - **b** Who was invited you two days ago?
 - © To whom were you go there?
 - @ Who came here couple of days ago?
- **38.** ⓐ I do not see him for many days.
 - **(b)** I have not been seeing him for many days.
 - © I have not seen him for many days.
 - d I am not seeing him for many days.
- **39.** ⓐ We could convince the minister that day.
 - **(b)** He could cross the river on that moonlight night.
 - © We should have had conscious earlier.
 - **(d)** They might have fallen in danger that night.
- **40.** ⓐ He had better not to go there.
 - **(b)** He would rather suffer hardship than to borrow money.
 - © He need not have wasted time.
 - (d) They could not solved the problem.

Fill in blanks with suitable word / words (from 41-45)

- 41. We have to do something to abstain our sons and daughters from -----
 - (a) aberration
- **b** abeyance
- © ablution
- @ revival
- None of the above
- 42. The man ----- with a lot of assets.
 - (a) usurp
- (b) seize
- © abide
- d accept
- None of the above
- 43. The military ruler of the then West Pakistan ------ the result of the general elections of 1970.
 - (a) enacted
 - (b) ratified
 - © annulled
 - d welcome
- 44. Many people ----- unfair means to earn money.
 - a adjust
- **b** adapt
- © adopt
- d annul
- 45. The thing that Myanmar government has done against the Muslim in Rakhain State is -----.
 - (a) hateful
- **(b)** execrated
- © abominable
- d detestable
- (e) all of the above

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BCS PRELIMINARY ENGLISH

Lecture Sheet

02

Fill in the blanks with suitable words.

- 46. How ----- you ----- now?
 - a do, feel
 - (b) are, feeling
 - © has, felt
 - d have been, feeling
- 47. You were busy yesterday, ----- I?
 - a so did
 - **b** so was
 - © either did
 - d neither did

- 48. You have to work hard, ----- I?
 - a so have
- **(b)** either have
- © so do
- @ neither do
- **49.** You do not like small fish. Your sister does not like it -----
 - a too
- 6 so
- © neither
- @ either
- 50. You are a student. I am a student-----
 - (a) either
- (b) so
- © neither
- d) too



1	a	2	b	3	(b)	4	(a)	5	(b)	6	a	7	b	8	©	9	e	10	©
11	©	12	b	13	b	14	d	15	©	16	©	17	a	18	©	19	b	20	(b)
21	e	22	b	23	(b)	24	b	25	(b)	26	b	27	b	28	d	29	©	30	©
31	(a)	32	d	33	d	34	d	35	a	36	b	37	d	38	©	39	d	40	©
41	(a)	42	(c)	43	(C)	44	(C)	45	(e)	46	(a)	47	(b)	48	(c)	49	d)	50	d)





- 1. He ran fast lest he miss the train.
 - a can
- (b) should
- © could
- d might
- 2. I am looking forward someone who play the piano.
 - (a) able
- (b) is able
- © can be able to
- d) can
- 3. That dress doesn't suit you; you take another one.
 - (a) will
- **b** would
- © should
- (d) could
- 4. By this time next month, the government resigned.
 - (a) would have
- (b) will have
- © will
- (d) have
- 5. The tag for the blank in 'You forgot my birthday,—?
 - a haven't you
- **b** didn't you
- © hadn't you
- @ wouldn't you

- 6. She often visits her home town,—
 - (a) hasn't she?
- (b) doesn't she?
- © didn't she?
- @ isn't she?
- 7. The right expression for "Am I not?" is
 - (a) aren't I?
- **b** Isn't I?
- © amn't I?
- @ wasn't I?
- 8. "It's hardly rained at all this summer, —?"
 - a has it
- **b** is it
- © isn't it
- d hasn't it



- 9. He used to visit you regularly, Identify the correct tag question.
 - @ wasn't he?
 - (b) wouldn't he?
 - © didn't he?
 - @ won't he?
- 10. Let us have some tea —?
 - (a) will we
- **b** shall we
- © won't we
- d shan't we

- 1 6
- 2 d
- 3 © 4 b
- 5 b
- 6 b
- 7 a 8 a
- 9 ©
- 10 b