

Appendix– 1 : The Phrase

- Boy : Do you like *folk music*, Tina?
 Girl : No, I don't like it very much, do you?
 Boy : Yes, I love it. Nina Hamid is *my favourite singer*.
 Girl : Have you ever seen her show?
 Boy : Yes, I *have seen* recently *in spite of* my illness. She sings *very sweetly*.
 What kind of music do you like?
 Girl : Well, I like pop music a lot. It's *really interesting*.



উপরের কথোপকথনে *folk music*, *my favourite singer*, *in spite of*, *very sweetly*, *have seen* এবং *really interesting* হচ্ছে phrases (শব্দগুচ্ছ)। কারণ সেগুলো একক শব্দ নয় বরং শব্দগুচ্ছ। এখন কীভাবে শব্দগুচ্ছ কাজ করে তা অধ্যয়ন কর :

Phrase	Function
Folk music	Noun
My favourite song	Noun
In spite of	Preposition
Very sweetly	Adverb
Have seen	Verb
Really interesting	Adjective

■ **Function অনুযায়ী Phrase এর প্রকারভেদ :**

Noun Phrase

Presentation

নিচের প্রসঙ্গটি দেখ এবং যেসব শব্দগুচ্ছ noun হিসেবে কাজ করে তা খুঁজে বের কর :

Dina is a fairly average swimmer. She no longer likes to join any swimming competition. She loves reading story books in her leisure time.

Noun Phrases	Formation
A fairly average swimmer	Other words + noun = Noun phrase
To join any swimming competition	To + verb + extension = Infinitive
Reading story books	Verb + ing + extension = Gerund

আমরা দেখি যে এখানে সব শব্দগুচ্ছ noun হিসেবে কাজ করে কিন্তু তাদের গঠন এক নয়। একটি noun যখন modifiers, infinitive phrase এবং gerund phrase এর সাথে থাকে তখন ঐ noun টি noun phrase হিসেবে কাজ করে। এখন noun phrase বাক্যে কোন পদ (part of speech) হিসেবে কাজ করে তা অধ্যয়ন কর।

What can increase our knowledge? ~ *To read newspaper* [as subject] can increase our knowledge.

What do you like to play? ~ I like *to play football*. [as object]

What can keep us fit? ~ *Walking every morning* [as subject] can keep us fit.

What do you like in your pastime? ~ I like *reading short stories* [as object] in my pastime.

I saw *a very tall boy* [as object] with you yesterday. Who was he? ~ He is *my class friend*. [as complement]

Who has come? ~ Sir, *your intimate friend*, [as subject] Robin.

সুতরাং, noun phrase বাক্যে subject, object বা complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Practice

1. **Identify the noun phrases in the following passage.**

To practice regularly is important for a sportsman. He/ she cannot misuse his/ her time. To pass days in idleness is never expected. He/ she should have physical exercise daily. A discrediting task for a sportsman is to take illegal drugs. Walking in the morning works as a tonic for his body and mind.

Adjective Phrase

Presentation

নিচের কথোপকথনগুলো পড় এবং adjective phrase গুলো (যা noun কে বিশেষায়িত করে) খুঁজে বের কর।

1.
 A : Call the boy.
 B : Which boy, sir?
 A : The boy standing at the door.
 2.
 A : Bring me the book.
 B : Which book?
 A : The book on the table.



3.

A : Have you repaired the chair?

B : Which chair?

A : The chair broken yesterday.

4.

A : Look! I've shot down a bird.

B : Hurray! It's very large indeed.

5.

A : Our government is trying hard to achieve the goal.

B : Which goal?

A : The goal to eradicate illiteracy.

Adjective Phrases**Formation**

<i>standing at the door</i>	Verb + ing + extension = Present Participle phrase
<i>on the table</i>	Preposition + noun phrase = Prepositional phrase
<i>broken yesterday</i>	Past participle of Verb + extension = Past Participle
<i>very large indeed</i>	Other words + adjective = Adjective phrase
<i>to eradicate illiteracy</i>	To + verb + extension = Infinitive phrase

আমরা লক্ষ করলে দেখি যে adjective phrase, প্রথম, দ্বিতীয়, তৃতীয় এবং পঞ্চম কথোপকথনে noun বা noun এর সমার্থক শব্দকে বর্ণনা করে আর চতুর্থ কথোপকথনে complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

আমরা লক্ষ করলে এটাও দেখি যে Adverb + adjective, বা prepositional phrase বা participle phrase বা infinitive phrase, adjective phrase হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে।

Practice

2. Identify the adjective phrases in the following passage.

The Giraffe is a very large animal. Its neck is too tall. It lives on grass which is green. At the time of eating, it can easily bend its neck that is movable. That's really interesting.

3. Fill in the gaps with adjective phrases from the box.

hard up	addicted to	all in all	above one's station	good for nothing
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Mehrab is (a) —. He is the only young member of his family. As a result, their family is very much (b) — at present. He cannot do anything at his own will as his father is (c) — in the family and also authoritarian. He is quite eccentric and holds ideas (d) —. He is also (e) — smoking.

Adverb Phrase**Presentation**

নিচের পাঠ্যংশটি পড় এবং কীভাবে, কোথায় ও কখন এর উত্তর খুঁজে বের কর।

How did he drive the bus? ~ He drove at a slow speed.

Where did you see the book? ~ I saw the book on his table.

When will you come? ~ I'll come after finishing the work.

Adverb Phrases**Formation**

<i>At a slow speed</i>	Preposition + noun = Prepositional phrase
<i>On his table</i>	Preposition + noun = Prepositional phrase
<i>After finishing the work</i>	Preposition + noun = Prepositional phrase

লক্ষ কর যে adverb phrase সাধারণত how, where এবং when দ্বারা জিজ্ঞাসিত প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়। সাধারণত, prepositional phrase adverb phrase হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Practice

4. Complete the following sentences with the adverb phrases from the box below.

by fits and starts	cats and dogs	at all	all on a sudden	all day and all night
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It all happened (a) —. It was raining (b) —. The labourers were working (c) —. They were chatting between themselves. (d) — the accident occurred. The police interrogated some of the wounded labourers. But their answers did not please them (e) —.

Verb Phrase**Presentation**

নিচের পাঠ্যংশটি পড়।

A: Shiblu?

B: Yes. Where are you, Sumi?

A: I'm at the station. I am waiting for the train.

আমরা লক্ষ করলে দেখি যে 'are' হচ্ছে এক শব্দ বিশিষ্ট verb এবং 'am waiting' দুই শব্দ বিশিষ্ট verb। আমরা পরবর্তীটিকে verb phrase বলি। এটি helping verb ও main verb সমযোগে গঠিত।

They are waiting in the class.

It has been raining for two hours.

He did not come yesterday.

verb phrase কখনও কখনও verb এবং adverb ও preposition সহযোগে গঠিত হয়।

He turned down the proposal.

He looks after his parents.



Phrase Preposition

Presentation

নিচের underline করা phrase গুলো দেখ এবং পার্থক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর।

I did not go to college yesterday because of illness. Today I am suffering from severe headache since morning. Anyway, I will attend my classes in spite of my headache. I want to fulfill the dream of my father.

Phrase	Function
Because of	Preposition
From severe headache	Adverb
In spite of	Preposition
Of my father	Adjective

সুতরাং Phrase Preposition, preposition হিসেবে কাজ করে কিন্তু prepositional phrase কাজ করে adjective ও adverb হিসেবে।

Practice

5. Identify the phrase prepositions in the following passage.

A musician adheres to his/ her practice of music. Sometimes he/ she gets addicted to this practice. An artist is always ambitious for fame. However, his/ her career may be damaged for bad performance even on account of a simple reason. He/ She should always be conscious of it.

■ গঠন অনুযায়ী Phrase এর প্রকারভেদ :

গঠন অনুযায়ী Phrase কে নিম্নলিখিত ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

Noun phrase, Prepositional phrase, Participle phrase, Infinitive phrase and Gerund phrase

Noun Phrase			
Subject	Verb	Object	Complement
He	used to play	the piano	
She	was		a fairly average swimmer.
The children	loved	him.	

আমরা লক্ষ করলে দেখি যে মোটা অক্ষরের শব্দগুলো noun বা pronoun সহযোগে গঠিত। যার পূর্বে বা পরে এর উপর নির্ভরশীল শব্দ রয়েছে। সুতরাং noun phrase হচ্ছে একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যেখানে noun মূল শব্দ হিসেবে থাকে। এটি subject, object বা complement হিসেবে বাক্যে ব্যবহার হতে পারে। নিচে noun phrase এর কয়েকটি উদাহরণ দেওয়া হলো :

Determiner	Adverb	Adjective	Noun adjective	Noun	Prepositional phrase
a				dog	
a	very	old		man	
that			leather	bag	in the corner

Prepositional Phrase

Presentation

He was driving the bus *at a slow speed*. The helper was helping the passengers *in the long queue* to get on the bus. Suddenly someone threw a cocktail *at the crowded bus*.

বাক্যে অক্ষরের phrase গুলো একটি preposition ও noun বা noun সমজাতীয় শব্দ নিয়ে গঠিত। Prepositional Phrase হচ্ছে একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যেখানে preposition মূল শব্দ হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এখন লক্ষ কর :

We saw a girl with a small dog.

We found the clues of the cruel murder.

He writes well on the whole.

I'll deal with the matter.

I felt very sorry for her deplorable condition.

আমরা দেখি যে Prepositional phrase, noun এর post modifier বা complement হিসেবে, clause এর সংযোজক হিসেবে

এবং verb বা adjective এর complement হিসেবে কাজ করে।

Practice

6. Identify the preposition phrases in the following passage.

- (i) We saw a gentleman with sunglasses. He was waiting for a bus at the bus-stand. He got on a bus finally. But the driver was driving the bus at a slow speed. The gentleman was in a hurry and he became tensed.
- (ii) The student was misbehaved by her classmate. She complained to the headteacher. He assured her of taking actions. The student became pleased with him. She concentrated again on her studies and vowed to continue it.

Infinitive Phrase

Presentation

I like *to play football*. But my father does not like it. He wants me *to read different books*. He believes that *to read the books* of different writers can enrich the realm of knowledge.

বাঁকা অক্ষরের phrase গুলো একটি infinitive ও Extension (বিস্তৃত অংশ) নিয়ে গঠিত। এভাবে Infinitive phrase হচ্ছে একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যেখানে মূল শব্দ হিসেবে infinitive ব্যবহৃত হয়। এটি subject, object, modifier অথবা adverbial হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে।

Practice

7. Complete the following sentences with infinitive phrases from the box given below.

to make risks	to overcome poverty	to build castles in the air
to reduce poverty	to undergo various troubles	

- (a) — is very difficult. (b) — for achieving that goal is not possible for many. For most people, it is
(c) —. Yet some people dare (d) —. (e) —, our government should dedicate itself.

Participle Phrase

Presentation

The man *playing in the field* is my brother. *Playing football*, he earns a lot.

Going to market, Nafi bought a shirt. The shirt *made in Bangladesh* is wonderful.

Get the essay *written by someone*. The essay *prepared by you* is not up to the mark.

বাঁকা অক্ষরের phrase গুলো present participle, past participle ও object অথবা adverbial নিয়ে গঠিত। তাই participle phrase একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যেখানে মূল শব্দ হিসেবে participle ব্যবহৃত হয়।

এটি noun- এর modifier, pronoun অথবা clause হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে।

Practice

8. Identify the participle phrases in the following passage.

Playing football, I spend much time. Rising from bed, I go out of any room. Being tired, I rest for a while by the wood side. I see a traveller approaching. The traveller being weary, sits by the wood side to rest.

Gerund Phrase

Presentation

I enjoy *reading novels*. But my sister does not. She enjoys *watching TV*. Nowadays *watching TV* has become an addiction for her.

বাঁকা অক্ষরের phrase গুলো gerund দিয়ে শুরু হয়। Gerund phrase এক গুচ্ছ শব্দ যা Gerund দিয়ে শুরু হয়। এটি বাক্যে noun হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে।

Practice

9. Identify the gerund phrases in the following passage.

The boy is fond of chatting facebook. However, chatting anyhow is not liked by me. I always try to be serious on my studies. And I like reciting poems. Reading novels is also a favourite pastime for me. This year, in a university admission test, my brother's name was in the waiting list. Walking in the morning is good for health. I like this practice. My brother is careless about these and smoking and walking from here to there is his most-liked job.

Practice

10. Identify the underlined phrases and name them :

- (i) Newspaper plays a vital role (a) in modern civilization. It publishes (b) news and views (c) of

home and abroad. A student must have (d) the habit of reading the newspaper everyday. Mere bookish knowledge is not sufficient (e) in this competitive world.

(ii) I will never forget the night (a) of the devastating cyclonic storm which occurred (b) in November 1994. I was then a teen-ager, in the last days (c) of my adolescence. The meteorological department forecast (d) a previous warning for the district (e) of Cox's Bazar and some others. How violent a storm could be!

(iii) Globalization is a process (a) of expanding trade and commerce all over the world (b) creating a borderless market. It has (c) a far-reaching effect on many aspects of life. With the development (d) of high-tech communication media and rapid transportation facilities, the world has come closer. (e) Taking the advantage of globalization, the rich countries are seen to be on a triumphant march.

Production

1. Rewrite the sentences transforming the underlined words into adjective phrase :

A. The (a) Spanish flag was hoisted finally. The king wore a (b) golden crown and the queen sat beside him wearing a gown (c) which was royal. They passed a night (d) that was sleepless earlier. It was a (e) horrible night for them.

B. (a) Heroic deeds are (b) praiseworthy. (c) Historical heroes never die. They remain alive as (d) legendary personalities. Theirs are (e) brave acts.

2. Rewrite the sentences transforming the underlined words into noun phrase :

A. (a) To make mistake which is silly is not expected. (b) The boys who are inattentive often do such mistakes. (c) The method how they always study is fairly wrong. (d) The ways which they choose are nothing but useless attempts. As a result (e) the result what they obtain is simply poor.

B. I know (a) the place where Shakespeare was born. He is famous only for (b) the things which are two in numbers. (c) What is the first one is accuracy of imagination and (d) what is the second one is ultimate application. (e) In both cases people who are of all classes often stumble and fall.

3. Rewrite the sentences transforming the underlined words into adverbial phrase :

A. Weal and woe come (a) cyclically. 'Weal' alone does not last (b) forever; while 'woe' is alike. Nothing comes (c) permanently and nothing (d) always remains same. So, what stands? (e) Universally nothing is permanent. Neither pleasures nor sufferings.

B. One should work hard (a) so that one can earn money. One should not leave any stone unturned (b) in order that one may achieve one's goal. One often runs away (c) while one faces difficulties. It should not be forgotten "Fortune favours the brave", (d) while it is danger. (e) As soon as one faces it boldly, danger fears to proceed.

Appendix- 2 : The Clause

Presentation

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় :

A tokai is a small boy who collects waste materials. Since he is shelterless, he sleeps under the open sky. He undergoes hard work so that he can live. He may have parents but usually they don't take care of him. He cannot go to school because he has to work all day for his living.

উপরের অনুচ্ছেদটিতে আমরা লক্ষ্য করি যে প্রতিটি বাক্যের দু'টি অংশ রয়েছে। একটি Clause সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে, অর্থাৎ, এটি স্বাধীন। অন্য Clause টি সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না, অর্থাৎ এটি স্বাধীন নয়।

Not having complete thought	Having complete thought
Who collects waste materials.	A tokai is a small boy.
So that he can live.	He undergoes hard work.
Since he is shelterless	He sleeps under the open sky.
Because he has to work all day for his living.	He cannot go to school.

A : Clause কয় প্রকারের?

B : দুই প্রকারের : (i) Independent clause (ii) Dependent clause

এছাড়াও অনেক ব্যাকরণবিদ Coordinate clause এর কথাও বলে থাকেন যা দুটি Independent clause কে একটি conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত করে। সুতরাং সে হিসেবে clause তিন প্রকার।

Independent Clauses

Presentation

Though a student's main duty is to study, he should do some other work. He should read newspaper which will increase his knowledge. A student must take care of his health because

health is wealth. He must observe the rules of health so that he can be healthy. If there is any natural calamity, he should help the affected people.

A : Underline করা clause গুলো কি অন্য Clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল?

B : না।

A : তাই তারা Independent বা স্বাধীন Clause। আমরা যদি এদেরকে পৃথকভাবে লেখি, তাহলে তারা সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারবে। নিচের বাক্যগুলোর দিকে তাকাও।

He should read newspaper which will increase his knowledge.

He should read newspaper. Which will increase his knowledge.

আমরা এখন দেখতে পাই যে Underline করা বাক্যটি একটি পরিষ্কার অর্থ বা অভিব্যক্তি দিয়েছে।

মনে রাখ : main clause কোনো conjunction এর উপর নির্ভর করে না।

Practice

1. Fill in the gaps with independent clauses.

In spite of incessant rain, (a) —. (b) —, the puller of which was driving recklessly. (c) — so that he does not hurry. But he did not pay heed to Rahim. When the rickshaw-puller hit a passer-by, (d) —. (e) — because he violated the traffic rules.

Coordinate Clauses

Presentation

নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ :

There are not ample job opportunities in villages and so village people cannot earn enough. Most of them are poor but they are hospitable.

আমরা দেখতে পাই যে উপরের অনুচ্ছেদটির একটি বাক্যের উভয় Clause ই Main বা প্রধান Clause কারণ একটি সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে তারা স্বাধীন। কোনোটিই অন্যটির Subject অথবা object অথবা adverbial অথবা appositive নয়।

কিন্তু যদি কোনো Coordinate Clause কে একটি Subordinate clause এর সঙ্গে যোগ করা হয় তাহলে তারা সমন্বিতভাবে একটি Subordinate Clause হবে। নিচের উদাহরণটি দেখ :

We know that he dances and earns a lot of money.

এখানে দু'টো Coordinate clause Main Clause এর Subordinate. মনে রাখবে যে, Coordinate Clause গুলো Coordinate Conjunction দিয়ে যোগ করা হয়। সবচেয়ে সাধারণ Coordinator হচ্ছে 'and' :

She's definitely interested and (she's) willing to drive all the way.

অন্যান্য সবচেয়ে সাধারণ Coordinator গুলো হচ্ছে 'or' এবং 'but' :

She doesn't know if she's right or (if she's) wrong.

I dialled a different number but I didn't get a dialing tone.

Correlative (পরস্পর সম্পর্কযুক্ত) গঠনগুলো Coordinate Clause গুলোতে ব্যবহার করা হয়। এগুলো হচ্ছে 'either.....or....., neithernor....., not only but also' :

Either she could come down here or I could go to her flat.

'neither ... nor' গঠনে nor-clause- এ Subject-verb বৈপরীত্যের প্রয়োজন হয়।

I don't know my parents, neither did they know theirs.

Correlative conjunction ছাড়াও দুটো বাক্যাংশ যুক্ত করা সম্ভব। তবে এগুলো সাহিত্যের ক্ষেত্রে বেশি দেখা যায়।

Practice

2. Find out Coordinate clauses :

Illiteracy leads people to ignorance but literacy causes the realm of light to approach. Illiteracy is a curse but literacy is a blessing. One leads to degradation and other to progress and prosperity. In the world some are illiterate and some are literate. The second group can make the way of progress and show the way of prosperity.

✍ Production

1. Complete the following gaps using coordinate clause.

Man proposes but (i) —. Man desires one but (ii) —. Against his will he comes to this world and (iii) — against his will. Not only his hopes stumble again and again but also (iv) —. Therefore choose to sacrifice or (v) —.

Dependent Clauses

Presentation

Dina wanted a pen which was black. (appositive)

But I did not buy it because it was costly. (adverbial)

I know that she was sad. (object)

এখানে আমরা দেখতে পাই যে, উপরের বাক্যগুলোর underline করা অংশগুলো সম্পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না; তারা Main Clause-এর উপর নির্ভরশীল কারণ তারা appositive (১ম টিতে), adverbial (২য় টিতে) এবং object (৩য় টিতে)।

তাই যে Clause main clause এর উপর নির্ভরশীল তাকে dependent (অধীন) Clause বলে।

লু কর, Subordinate conjunction গুলো dependent clause এর শুরুতে বসে। এরা হলো : till, until, when, while, since, because as, that, so that, in order that, lest, if, unless, so/ such.....that, than, so.....as, as though, though/ although, who, whom, whose, what, which ইত্যাদি।

একটি বাক্যে একের অধিক Subordinate clause থাকতে পারে। কিন্তু একটি subordinate clause আর একটি subordinate clause এর অধীনস্থ হবে, main বা প্রধান clause এর নয়।

She worked there for some time, though, as she herself has told you, she was not happy in her job.

Practice

3. Fill in the following gaps with dependent clauses.

Arif reacted in such a way (a) —. He had the full responsibility for the job (b) —. The authority has justifiably accused him of misdeeds (c) —. He tried to prove himself innocent (d) —. But he was anxious (e) —.

4. Identify what kind of dependent clauses the following underlined ones are.

The depressed beloved hoped for a long time (a) that her love would meet her again. She inwardly broke down so much (b) that her bright face turned pale at a time. She thought (c) whether her love was a shrewd deceiver. (d) As she was an optimist, she left such thoughts aside and still believed in the Frenchman's fidelity. She now and then looked over a letter (e) which was in a blue envelope.

■ Function অনুযায়ী Dependent Clause এর প্রকারভেদ:

Dependent Clause বিভিন্ন ধরনের কাজ করে। এখন নিচের কথোপকথনটি দেখ এবং Dependent Clause-র কাজ কী তা বুঝতে চেষ্টা কর।

Jhumu: Hi, Nasima! Good to see you. Where's Jahangir?

Nasima: At home.

Jhumu: Strange! Why?

Nasima: He's busy with his new book that will be published soon.

Jhumu: That he's busy is quite natural. But I thought that he'd join the party.

Nasima: In fact, he's giving much effort so that it might be a hot cake this year.

Clauses	Functions
That will be published soon	বই সম্পর্কে আরো বেশি তথ্য দিচ্ছে এবং adjective হিসেবে কাজ করছে।
That he is busy	Subject এবং noun হিসেবে কাজ করছে।
So that it might be a hot cake this year.	কারণ প্রকাশ করছে এবং adverb হিসেবে কাজ করছে।

Pair work (জোড়ায় জোড়ায় কাজ কর)

A : Dependent Clause কয় প্রকারের?

B : তিন প্রকারের : Noun, Adjective এবং Adverb

Noun Clauses

Presentation

নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর :

I dreamed that I was travelling to the moon. I knew that it would not come true. What I was dreaming is absolutely improbable.

এখানে দেখা যায় যে, সমস্ত Underline করা অংশগুলো main clause এর হয় subjects আর না হয় objects। আমরা যদি what অর্থার্থ কী দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করি তাহলে Underline করা অংশটুকুকে উত্তর হিসেবে পাই। সুতরাং Underline করা অংশগুলো noun এর কাজ করছে, তাই তারা noun clause। যেহেতু noun clause গুলো noun এর কাজ করে তাই noun যেখানে ব্যবহৃত হয় তাদেরকেও সেখানে ব্যবহার করা যায়।

(i) Subject of a verb (Verb- এর Subject হিসেবে) :

Why he is sad is still unknown.

When he will return is uncertain.

Whatever he earns is not enough for his family.

Why he left me is a mystery.

(ii) Object of a verb (Verb- এর Object হিসেবে) :

We know that honesty is the best policy.

He confessed that he committed the murder.

I do not know when he will come.

Can you tell me what he requested?

(iii) Object of preposition (Preposition- এর Object হিসেবে) :

It depends on how he behaves.

Listen to what I say.

I cannot understand why he has not come.

I cannot believe that he is no more.

(iv) **Complement to a verb (Verb- এর Complement হিসেবে) :**

Life is what we make it.

He is what he does.

This is what we expected.

(v) **Apposition to a noun or pronoun (Noun অথবা Pronoun- এর পূর্বপদ হিসেবে) :**

Your fear that you will lose her is correct.

The fact that he is no more is painful to us.

His belief that some day she will come cheered me.

Practice

5. Rewrite sentences using noun clause in place of the words in bold prints.

She knows (i) **the reason for your absence**. (ii) **Her belief** is important. She suspects (iii) **all of your worthless explanation**. (iv) **Your words** are next to falsehood to her. She can detect (v) **from the way of your presentation**.

6. Transform the underlined phrases into noun clause.

I can't remember (i) your name and I don't understand (ii) your thought. Similarly (iii) your residence is also unknown to me. (iv) Your talking reminds me those great philosophers like Socrates. I bow down to (v) your beliefs.

Production

2. Complete the text using noun clause :

We know that (i) — his Ph.D in cosmology from Cambridge University. Why (ii) — is for writing a book regarding 'Big Bang' theory. What (iii) — is to be a victim of Gehrig's disease. We only know about him (iv) how — through a computer with a voice synthesizer, as he can't speak at all. Nevertheless, that (v) — worker, using his computer to carry out research work as well as deliver lectures, makes us started.

Adjective Clauses

Presentation

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় :

I have a friend *who lives in the USA*. He got his honours degree from Jahangirnagar University *which is situated in Savar*. He comes to Dhaka twice a year. Both of us then go to our dear campus *which is really a fascination for all*.

তুমি কি এখন বলতে পার বাক্যে ইটালিক অক্ষরে লেখা Clause গুলোর ভূমিকা কী? নিঃসন্দেহে তুমি বলবে যে এগুলো তাদের পূর্বে ব্যবহৃত noun এর সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করছে। যেহেতু তারা noun এর সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করে তাই আমরা তাদেরকে adjective clause বলতে পারি, কারণ আমরা জানি একটি adjective একটি noun কে ব্যাখ্যা করে বা noun এর ব্যাপারে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য দেয়।

Adjective clause গুলো যতোটা সম্ভব noun কে বিশেষিত করে। তাই কিছু বাক্যে Adjective Clause Main Clause কে ভাগ করে। উদাহরণটি লক্ষ কর :

This is the house that Rimon built.

The house that Rimon built has fallen down.

কিন্তু তুমি বলতে পার না 'The house has fallen down Rimon built.'

প্রতিটি Adjective Clause এর জন্য একটি relative pronoun এর প্রয়োজন হয়। Relative Pronoun টি যে noun বা pronoun এর পরিবর্তে বসে তার ধরনের উপর নির্ভর করে। অর্থাৎ noun বা pronoun টি যদি subject হয় তাহলে subject আকারে বসে এবং noun বা pronoun টি যদি possessive হয় তাহলে Relative pronoun টিও Possessive form- এর হয়।

(i) I know Mr. Nurujjaman. He is a lecturer.

I know Mr. Nurujjaman *who is a lecturer*.

(ii) I met Mr. Mizan. His brother is a doctor.

I met Mr. Mizan *whose brother is a doctor*.

উপরের প্রথম উদাহরণে 'he' শব্দটি subject form এ আছে এবং ব্যক্তিকে নির্দেশ করে তাই subject form who Relative pronoun হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। দ্বিতীয় উদাহরণে 'his' শব্দটি possessive form এ আছে, তাই এখানে who-এর possessive form whose ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Practice

7. Complete the text by using relevant adjective clause in place of underlined word(s) :

In the last 25 years alone the world has lost one third of its (i) natural wealth. The forests, wetlands, seas and coasts are in a (ii) worse state today than they were before. We are cutting down (iii) natural forests. It is one of the (iv) dreadful reasons of global warming. We can obviously term it as (v) reckless pollution.

✍ Production

3. Complete the text using appropriate adjective clauses :

At the age of five I went to a primary school, (i) —. My father, (ii) —, introduced me to the headmaster. The headmaster, (iii) —, asked my name. I answered in a voice (iv) —. Smiling, the headmaster gave me a book (v) —.

Adverb Clauses

Presentation

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি যত্নসহকারে পড় :

Reza is now reading 6 hours a day so that he can make a good result in the examination. Since he has become very sincere, his parents also take care of him very much. If he continues his effort, he will certainly succeed.

তুমি কি এখন বলতে পার Underline করা অংশ বা clause টি কোন parts of speech হিসেবে কাজ করছে। আমরা দেখতে পাই যে তারা read, take care এবং succeed verb কে বিশেষিত করে। অর্থাৎ, তারা Adverb এর কাজ করছে। তাই তারা Adverb Clause.

Adverbial Clause main clause এর modifier বা বিশেষক হিসেবে কাজ করে। Adverbial Clause গুলো বিভিন্ন পরিস্থিতি বা অবস্থা নির্দেশ করে যেমন- Manner (আচার-আচরণ), time (সময়), frequency (সংঘটিত হওয়ার হার), place (জায়গা), degree (মাত্রা), reason (কারণ), condition (শর্ত) :

Tell me after I've eaten my dinner. (time: when will you tell?)

I feel guilty today because I've not paid you that cheque. (reason: why do I feel guilty?)

এখানে সবচেয়ে উল্লেখযোগ্য Adverbial Clause গুলো আলোচনা করা হয়েছে।

Adverbial clauses of time

When will you finish the work? ~ I will finish the work before she comes.

When did you get a sandwich? ~ I got a sandwich while I was out.

তুমি দেখতে পাবে যে Underline করা অংশগুলো when যুক্ত অংশের উত্তর বহন করে। তাই এই সবগুলোই Adverbial Clause of time এর উদাহরণ। এদেরকে main clause এর পূর্বে অথবা পরে ব্যবহার করা যায়। Adverbial Clause টিকে main clause এর পরে বসানোটাই বেশি উপযুক্ত।

Adverbial clauses of place

Where do we generally find bees? ~ You will generally find bees where there are flowers. Where is Luna to go? ~ Luna is sure to go wherever Rima goes.

Where did you put the meat? ~ I put the meat where the cat could not reach.

তুমি এখানে দেখতে পাবে যে Underline করা clause গুলো where এর উত্তর বহন করে। এইসবগুলোই Adverbial Clause of place এর উদাহরণ। Adverbial Clause of place কে main clause এর পরে বসানোই শ্রেয়।

Adverbial clauses of condition

Conditional adverbial clause এ if, unless ও অন্যান্য subordinate conjunction ব্যবহার করা হয়। এগুলো হচ্ছে : as/ so long as, assuming, given (that), in case, in the event that, on condition that, providing/ provided (that), supposing (that) ইত্যাদি।

Conditional adverbial clause কে main clause এর পূর্বে অথবা পরে ব্যবহার করা যায়। যদি conditional adverbial clause কে main clause এর পূর্বে বসানো হয় তাহলে তাহলে তাদের মধ্যে কমা (,) ব্যবহার করে আলাদা করা হয়।

I only spoke to the police on condition that my name will not get disclosed.

Had, should এবং were দিয়েও conditional clause গঠন করা হয়। যেমন- I'd have gone there with you had I known.

Adverbial clauses of contrast

Contrastive (পার্থক্যসূচক) adverbial clause গুলো whereas, while অথবা whilst দিয়ে শুরু হয়। এরা সাধারণত main clause এর পরে বসে।

He likes fried rice while I prefer boiled.

Adverbial clauses of concession

একটি concessive clause সাধারণত main clause এর বিপরীত অর্থ প্রকাশ বা নির্দেশ করে। সাধারণত concessive clause গুলো নিচের শব্দগুলো দ্বারা আরম্ভ হয়। (al)though, even though, if (+ at least/also), however, no matter wh-, whatever, wherever, whether ... or, whoever, while (+ nevertheless) etc.
My father can play tennis even though he is eighty years old.

Adverbial clauses of reason

Reason clauses সাধারণত as, because, for, in that, seeing (that), since ইত্যাদি দিয়ে শুরু হয়। Reason clauses টি main clause এর পূর্বে অথবা পরে উভয় স্থানেই বসতে পারে।

Since I was not in the college uniform, the class teacher looked at me angrily. I got frightened because I know that he is a very strict teacher.

Adverbial clauses of purpose

The Manager called for a meeting so that the company can settle down some issues. He also warned all the officers so that they might not absent themselves. So I started early so that I could attend the meeting in time.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে ইটালিক অক্ষরে লেখা অংশগুলো উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করে। তাই তারা Clause of purpose। Purpose clause গুলো in order that, so that ইত্যাদি দ্বারা শুরু হয়। এরা main clause এর পূর্বে বা পরে উভয় স্থানেই বসতে পারে।

Practice

8. Transform the following underlined phrases into adverbial clauses that match most :

Most of the students went to college (i) in spite of their being ill. They met each other (ii) during their college classes and off-periods. They were busy with themselves (iii) while others in playing carom and reading newspaper in the common room. (iv) According to their belief, it was the most pleasing job in the world. They think little about their future life (v) at the time of their cooking.

Production

4. Complete the gaps of the following passage using adverbial clause with the help of clues given in the bracket :

A person once went to a saint (i) — (so that) two questions. The first one asked why do people say, 'God is everywhere'? I don't see him (ii) — (wherever). Therefore tell me (iii) — (where). The second question why is man punished for crime, since he is not a free agent but made to do as God wishes? (iv) — (as), he took a lump of earth and threw it at the head of questioner. The man went to the Judge and complained against the saint (v) — (as).

Appendix- 3 : Study of Verbs



নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর :

Uncle Tom is a retired police officer. He has a black and white cat. He loves his cat very much. Everyday the cat eats milk.

আমরা লক্ষ করছি যে প্রতিটি বাক্যের একটি verb রয়েছে যা সম্পূর্ণ মনের ভাব প্রকাশ করে। উপরের বাক্যের

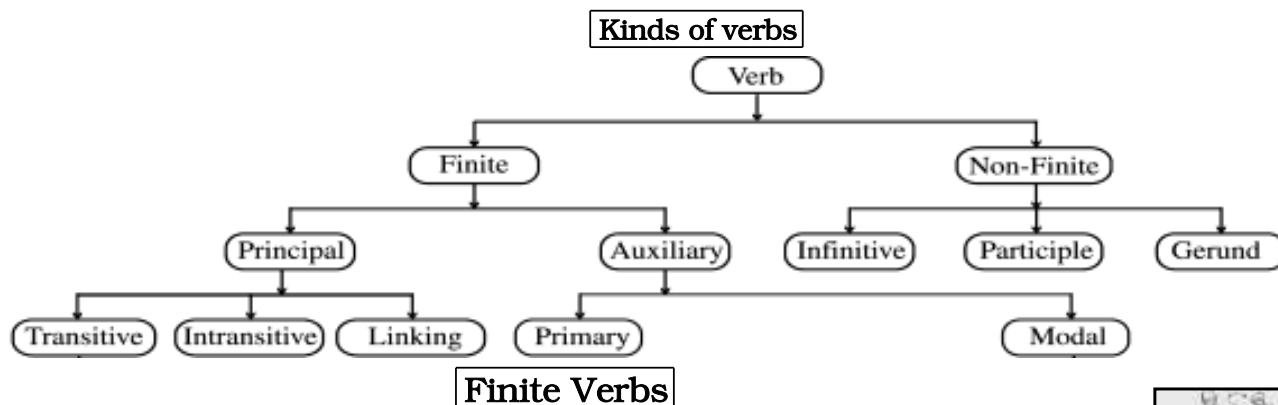
Underline করা শব্দগুলো হচ্ছে verb। মনে রাখবে যে verb সব সময় তিনটি জিনিস প্রকাশ করে :

১। কোন ব্যক্তির পেশা কী অথবা বস্তুটি কী

২। কোন ব্যক্তি অথবা বস্তু কী করে

৩। কোন ব্যক্তি অথবা বস্তুর কী আছে

ইংরেজি বাক্যে verb এর বিভিন্ন রকম ব্যবহার হয়। সুতরাং, verb কে বিভিন্ন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায়। নিচের ছকটি লক্ষ কর :



Presentation

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি লক্ষ কর :

Some frogs are croaking in a pond. Two boys see the frogs. They start throwing stones at them. One frog dies. The boys are laughing.

উপরের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ করলে আমরা দেখি যে Underline করা verb গুলো সুস্পষ্ট ধারণা প্রকাশ করে। এছাড়া verb গুলো subject এর tense, number ও person অনুযায়ী রূপ পরিবর্তন করে। এ ধরনের verb কে finite verb বলা হয়।

Finite Verb কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

- (a) Principal
- (b) Auxiliary

Principal/ Main Verb

এটি হচ্ছে একটি বাক্যের প্রধান verb। এই verb কে আবার তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

- i. Transitive
- ii. Intransitive
- iii. Linking

(i) Transitive :

1.

A: They brought out

B: What?

A: They brought out a procession.

2.

A: He gave me.

B: What did he give you?

A: He gave me a shirt.

3.

A: He plays well.

B: What does he play well?

A: He plays football well.

একইভাবে, কিছু verb আছে যা object ব্যতীত সম্পূর্ণ মতামত বা ধারণা প্রকাশ করতে পারে না। আমরা এগুলোকে transitive verb বলি।

(ii) Intransitive :

I *was walking* along a country road. Gentle breeze *was blowing*. Birds *were chirping*.

উপরের প্রতিটি বাক্যের verb কোন প্রকার object ছাড়াই অর্থ সম্পূর্ণরূপে প্রকাশ করেছে। যদি আমরা verb কে 'whom' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করি, কোনো উত্তর পাওয়া যাবে না। এগুলো হচ্ছে intransitive verb।

(iii) Linking :

Rebeka *is* an honest officer. She *gets* angry when she finds anyone involved in dishonesty.

উপরের বাক্যে 'an honest officer' clause টির subject, Rebeka সম্পর্কে তথ্য প্রদান করেছে। এখানে আপাতদৃষ্টিতে verb এর কোনো অর্থ নেই, verb টি শুধু subject এবং complement এর মাঝে সংযোগ স্থাপন করেছে। এগুলো হচ্ছে Linking verb।

Auxiliary Verbs

Can someone help me? I'm drowning.

উপরের 'I'm drowning' বাক্যটিতে আমরা দেখতে পাই যে 'drown' শব্দ দ্বারা সম্পূর্ণ মত অথবা ধারণা প্রকাশ পায় না যদি 'am' ব্যবহার করা না হয়; কারণ এটি সুস্পষ্ট নয় যে, কাজটি ভবিষ্যতে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে না বর্তমানে অনুষ্ঠিত হচ্ছে। সুতরাং principal verb এর passive form গঠন করতে অথবা verb এর কাল, নিশ্চয়তা, সম্ভাব্যতা, বাধ্যবাধকতা, অনুমোদন ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করতে অন্য আরেকটি verb এর সাহায্য দরকার। এসব সাহায্যকারী verb কে auxiliary verbs বলে। auxiliary verb কে দুই ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

(i) Primary Auxiliaries

(ii) Modal Auxiliaries

মনে রাখবে, auxiliary বা সাহায্যকারী verb এর পর not যোগ করে negative বাক্য গঠন করা যায়। আবার, subject এর পূর্বে auxiliary verb ব্যবহার করে interrogative sentence তৈরি করা যায়। লক্ষ কর :

I am reading a book.

I am not reading a book.

Am I reading a book?

(i) Primary Auxiliaries :

What are you doing? ~ I am writing a letter.

Have you written the letter? ~ Yes, I've.

Do you want a book? ~ No. I don't want a book. I want a pen.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে, 'am' verb টি continuous tense গঠনে, 'have' verb টি perfect tense গঠনে এবং 'do' verb টি negative ও interrogative গঠনে সাহায্য করেছে। সুতরাং verb এর continuous, perfect, passive, negative এবং interrogative রূপ গঠনে যেসব verb সাহায্য করে, তাদেরকে primary auxiliaries বলে। এ রকম তিনটি verb রয়েছে : To be, to have, to do।

Different Forms of Be Verbs :

	Non-negative	Negative	Contracted Negative
present	am with 'I' 'is' with 'singular subject'	am not is not	aren't isn't



	'are' with 'plural subject'	are not	aren't
past	'was' with 'singular subject'	was not	wasn't
	'were' with 'plural' subject	were not	weren't
ing	being	not being	
past participle	been	not been	

Different Forms of HAVE Verbs :

	Non-negative	Negative	Contracted Negative
present	have with plural subject and I	have not	haven't
	has with singular subject	has not	hasn't
past	had with all types of subjects	had not	hadn't
ing	having	not having	
past participle	had		



নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর :

He is honest. I am honest. But some are dishonest. Actually we all should be honest.

He has a pen. I have a pen.

I do the work. He did the work.

আমরা লক্ষ করছি যে উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে মূল verb হিসাবে primary auxiliaries ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। এখানে, হওয়া অর্থে be verb, অধিকারে থাকা অর্থে have verb এবং কোনো কাজ করা অর্থে do verb ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে।

Practice**1. Write the name of the underlined verbs.**

- National Poet Kazi Nazrul Islam's death anniversary was observed in Pabna, through a discussion and cultural programme. The discussion focused on the life and literary works of the poet. The speakers said Nazrul was not just a poet, but a revolutionist.
- The upazila administration has imposed temporary restriction on catching fish in Chamuar Beel. This situation has arisen as the upazila administration allowed two individual fishermen to produce fish in the khas (government owned) water body.

2. Choose the right form of verbs.

- Geographically, all the SAARC countries (a) — (was/ were/ are/ is) close to one another. The SAARC (b) — (was formed/ were formed) for mutual benefit of the neighbouring countries. It (c) — (stand/ stood/ stands) for South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation. It (d) — (is/ was) a forum of seven countries but now it (e) — (is/ was) of eight countries.
- Fortune (a) — (is/ was) often blamed for its blindness. Though it is not so blind as men (b) — (are/ were). For instance if a life of a rich man (c) — (is brought/ brings) to justify what (d) — (will be/ was) figured out? It is his hard working that (e) — (make/ makes/ made) him rich. So the great say, "We make our fortune and call them fate."

Production

- Suppose, you are now in Cox's Bazar and you are talking to your mother about Cox's Bazar. Now write a telephone conversation and identify auxiliary and principal verbs.
- Write 20 sentences using the following verbs as auxiliary and principal verbs.
Have, need, dare, be

Non-finite Verbs**Presentation**

নিচের পাঠ্যংশটি পড় :

Going to New Market, Redwan bought a shirt yesterday. He wants to give it to me on my birthday. Born on 25th October, I am now 22.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে লক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে Underline করা verb গুলো সম্পূর্ণ মতামত অথবা ধারণা প্রকাশ করতে পারে না এবং subject এর number, person ও tense অনুযায়ী এদের রূপের কোনো পরিবর্তন হয় না। এসব verb সমূহকে non finite verb বলে। Non finite verb তিন প্রকার :

(a) Infinitive (b) Participle (c) Gerund

Infinitive

Verb এর মূল রূপের পূর্বে to যোগ করে আমরা infinitive গঠন করি। একে ছয় ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

Full Infinitive : 'to' সহযোগে গঠিত infinitive কে full infinitive বলে। যেমন : It was impossible **to receive**.

Bare Infinitive : Infinitive এর to যদি উহ্য থাকে, তাকে bare infinitive বলে। যেমন : What do I do about the matter? You had better **say** nothing.

Progressive Infinitive : এটি নির্দেশ করে যে কাজটি হচ্ছে, হচ্ছে অথবা হবে। যেমন :

It is nice **to be sitting** with you. Do you like it?

Perfect Infinitive : perfect tense/ past tense বোঝাতে- এটি ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন : Sorry **to have disturbed** you. If you don't mind, please give me a pen.

Passive Infinitive : Infinitive এর subject যদি কর্ম সম্পাদনকারী ব্যক্তি না হয়, তাহলে passive ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন : There is a lot of work **to be done**. Don't waste your time idly.

Negative Infinitive : 'Not/ never' সাধারণত 'to' এর পূর্বে বসে। যেমন : You were mistaken **not to have locked** the car. So the thief had taken the chance.

। Usage :

1. **Subject of Finite Verbs** : be, appear, seem ইত্যাদি verb এর subject হিসেবে Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। যেমন :

What is impossible now? ~ **To save money** now seems impossible.

What is a great vice? ~ **To tell a lie** is a great vice.

2. **Object & Complement of Verbs** : নিচের verb গুলোর object/ complement হিসেবে Infinitive ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে : afford, agree, appear, arrange, ask, attempt, be, can't bear, beg, begin, bother, choose, claim, consent, continue, decide, decline, demand, determine, be determined, expect, fail, forget, hate, help, happen, hesitate, hope, intend, learn, like, love, manage, mean, neglect, offer, prefer, prepare, pretend, propose, promise, refuse, regret, remember, seem, start, swear, trouble, try, want, wish, vow, be about, be able.

উদাহরণ :

What do you like to play? ~ I do not like **to play**.

What didn't you want? ~ I did not want **to say this**.

What did you agree to? ~ She agreed **to pay money**.

What did Rahim fail to? ~ Rahim failed **to bring the book**.

3. **Complement of Objects** : নিচের verb গুলোর পরে object এর complement হিসাবে infinitive ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে : advise, allow, ask, command, compel, enable, encourage, expect, forbid, get, help, instruct, invite, let, make, oblige, order, permit, persuade, prefer, recommend, request, teach, tell, urge, watch, want, warn, wish.

উদাহরণ :

What did he advise you? ~ He advised me **to leave the place**.

What did the manager compel you to? ~ The manager compelled me **to give the false statement**.

What will the glasses enable me? ~ The glasses will enable you **to see in the dark**.

Who made us run a long way? ~ He made us **run a long way**.

Who persuaded me to go there? ~ Riaz persuaded me **to go there**.

4. **After Noun** : Infinitive সরাসরি নিচের noun গুলোর পরে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে। এসব infinitive noun এর complement হিসেবে কাজ করে।

ability, ambition, anxiety, attempt, decision, demand, desire, determination, eagerness, effort, failure, offer, plan, promise, refusal, request, wish.

উদাহরণ :

Which of his attempt failed? ~ His attempt **to shoot down the bird failed**.

Which decision wasn't right? ~ The decision **to resign the post was not right**.

Which ability has he? ~ He has the ability **to pass the examination**.

5. **Verb + how/ what/ when/ where/ which/ why + infinitive:**

ব্যবহার:

Object হিসেবে:

What don't you know? ~ I don't know **where to go**.

What doesn't he know? ~ He doesn't know **how to swim**.

What couldn't you understand? ~ I couldn't understand **what to say**.

What did she learn? ~ She learnt **how to make jam and jelly**.

Adverbial হিসেবে :

Why did he come to Dhaka? ~ He came to Dhaka **to look** for work.

Why are you working hard? ~ I am working hard **to shine** in life.

Why did he hatch conspiracy? ~ He hatched conspiracy **to grab** power.

Gerund

নিচের কথোপকথনটি লক্ষ কর :

A : You keep *talking* about the weather, and it's boring.

B : I'm interested in *learning* more about the weather.

A : But, I'm tired of *hearing* about the weather all the time. Can't we change the subject?

B : I'm sorry, I can't stop *talking* about the weather. I think it's going to rain tomorrow.

A : Instead of *talking* about the weather, let's discuss politics.

আমরা লক্ষ্য করছি যে কথোপকথনটিতে verb এর ing রূপ ব্যবহার হয়েছে এবং এগুলো noun হিসেবে কাজ করে। একে gerund বলে।

I Uses :

1. **Subject, object, complement** : যেহেতু এটি noun জাতীয়; তাই এটি subject, object এবং complement হিসেবে কাজ করতে পারে।

বস্তুত, কিছু verb রয়েছে যাদের কোন noun form নেই। এসব verb কে noun হিসেবে ব্যবহার করতে হলে gerund ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

What is a good exercise? ~ **Swimming** is a good exercise. (subject)

What exercise do you like? ~ I like **swimming**. (object)

What is your favourite pastime? ~ My favourite pastime is **reading**. (complement)

2. **Gerund এর নিজস্ব object বা modifier থাকতে পারে।**

Which language is easier to read than to write? ~ **Reading** French is easier than writing it.

I like **reading** novel. And I have already read many novels.

I don't like **swimming** in the pond. I like **swimming** in the river.

Where is running prohibited? ~ **Running** in the sun is prohibited.

3. **Determiner + ing form**: ing form এর সাথে determiner (the, my, this, his, your, our, their, Rahim's etc) যুক্ত হতে পারে। কিন্তু যদি তুমি article যুক্ত কর, তাহলে সরাসরি object ব্যবহার করতে পারবে না; এক্ষেত্রে object এর পূর্বে 'of' ব্যবহার করতে হবে। যেমন :

I don't like his arguing. And it disturbs me very much.

Linda's trying to win the game went in vain. And for that she was very upset.

What increases our knowledge? The reading of newspaper increases knowledge.

4. **বিশেষ কিছু verb এর পর ing form ব্যবহার করতে হয়।**

admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, differ, delay, detest, deny, dislike, endure, enjoy, escape, feel, like, excuse, fancy, finish, forgive, give up, can't help, imagine, involve, keep on, leave off, mention, mind, miss, postpone, practise, put off, resent, resist, risk, can't stand, suggest, understand.

Participle

Participle মূলত দুই ধরনের হয় : (i) Present Participle ii) Past Participle.

স্বল্প রাখবে, present/ past নাম হওয়া সত্ত্বেও এগুলো present, past এবং future হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Present Participle : verb এর মূল রূপের সাথে 'ing' যোগ করা হয়। এটি মূলত adjective/ adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে এবং active verb এর মত অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ্য কর :

- (a) What kind of dog seldom bites? ~ A **barking** dog seldom bites.

- (b) Whom did I see? ~ I saw a man **walking** along the road.

- (c) The **flying** bird looks nice. And I enjoy it very much.

- (d) What kind of bird looks nice? ~ The bird **flying** in the sky looks nice.

- (e) How did the baby come to you? ~ The baby came to me **crying**.

প্রথম বাক্যে barking শব্দটি adjective এর ন্যায় কাজ করে কুকুর সম্পর্কে বর্ণনা করেছে। আবার, কুকুরটি নিজে ঘেউ ঘেউ করে। সুতরাং, এটি active voice এর ন্যায় কাজ করে। তাই barking শব্দটি present participle। শেষ বাক্যে crying শব্দটি শিশুটি কীভাবে আসছে তা বর্ণনা করে। তাই 'crying' verb টি present participle.

Past Participle : verb এর past participle ব্যবহার করা হয়। এটি adjective এর ন্যায় কাজ করে এবং passive verb এর মত অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ্য কর :

উদাহরণ :

- (a) Which window needs repairing? ~ The **broken** window needs repairing.

- (b) The TV **bought** from the Trade Fair is out of order now. And now a new one is needed to buy.

প্রথম বাক্যে, broken শব্দটি 'window' noun সম্পর্কে বর্ণনা করেছে, তাই এটি adjective। আবার, ভাঙার কাজটি জানালা নিজে করেনি; অন্য কেউ কাজটি করেছে। সুতরাং, এটি Passive voice এর ন্যায় অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। সুতরাং 'broken' শব্দটি past participle.

Usage of Participles

1. **Used as Adjective** : আমরা একটি noun এর আগে অথবা পরে Present Participle এবং Past Participle ব্যবহার করি একে বর্ণনা করার জন্য।

| যদি participle এর object/ adverbial থাকে, আমরা এটি যে noun কে বর্ণনা করে তারপর ব্যবহার করি।

উদাহরণ :

What kind of Machines are working well? The machines **made in a local market** are working well.

| উপরের বাক্যে made শব্দটি হচ্ছে participle আর 'in the local market' হচ্ছে 'made' এর অতিরিক্ত অংশ। সুতরাং participle টি এর অতিরিক্ত অংশের পূর্বে বসে। নিচের বাক্যগুলো লক্ষ কর :

- (a) Who is your sister? ~ The girl **sitting in the corner** is my sister.
- (b) How did you find him? ~ I found him **sitting on the grass**.
- (c) I saw him **going up the hill**.
- (d) Which boy is your brother? ~ The boy **standing there** is my brother.
- (e) Which boy shall I call? ~ Call the boy **standing there**.
- (f) Which boy will I give the mango? ~ Give the mango to the boy **standing there**.
- (g) Which man is a farmer? ~ The man **walking along the street** is a farmer.
- (h) Do you know the man? ~ Which man? ~ The man **walking along the street**.
- (i) The bird is a song bird. ~ Which bird? ~ The bird **flying in the sky**.
- (j) Do not kill the bird. ~ Which one? ~ The bird **flying in the sky**.
- (k) Who are the boys **quarrelling about a stick**? ~ The boys **quarrelling** about a stick are my classmates.
- (l) Which table has broken? ~ The table **bought from the trade fair last year** has broken.
- (m) Which house looked nice? ~ The house **painted white**.
- (n) Which project has been finished? ~ The project **started last year** has been finished.
- (o) How was the table sold to him? ~ The table **sold to him** was nice.

| 'ing' অথবা 'ed' যুক্ত verb এর object/ adverbial না থাকলে adjective হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, 'ing' অথবা 'ed' যুক্ত verb টি noun এর পূর্বে বসে। এ ধরনের ব্যবহারকে attributive use বলা হয়।

উদাহরণ :

Which goods will be sold? ~ The **imported** goods.

| উপরের বাক্যে 'imported' শব্দটি হচ্ছে 'participle' আর কোনো অতিরিক্ত অংশ না থাকার কারণে এটি noun এর পূর্বে বসেছে।

- (a) What kind of dog bites little? ~ A **barking** dog bites little.
- (b) A strongly **constructed** building does not collapse easily. So everyone should be careful when they construct a building.
- (c) Never get on a speedily **running** bus. And it may cause a serious accident.
- (d) What kind of work earns praise? ~ A carefully **done** work earns praise.
- (e) What kind of photograph should be submitted? ~ Submit a recently **taken** photograph.
- (f) What's the **selling** price of this shirt? ~ It is not more than Tk 500.
- (g) Which shirt will not be taken back? ~ A **sold** shirt will not be taken back.
- (h) How did I come round soon? ~ I came round soon for her **loving** care.

2. **Used as Adverbs** : Present Participle কখনও কখনও adverb হিসেবে কাজ করে। কাজটি কীভাবে সম্পন্ন হয়, এটি তা নির্দেশ করে। নিচের উদাহরণগুলো লক্ষ কর :

উদাহরণ :

- (a) How did the baby come? ~ The baby came to me **laughing**.
- (b) How did the girl go? ~ The girl went away **crying**.
- (c) How did she run out? ~ She ran **screaming** out of the room.

3. **Used as Absolute Clauses** : দুইটি কাজের মধ্যে একটির পর আরেকটি সংঘটিত হলে, প্রথমটি participle হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা যায়। বাক্যের subject কাজটি সম্পাদনকারী হলে present participle ব্যবহৃত হবে, আর subject কাজটি সম্পাদনকারী না হলে past participle হবে।

Having lost all my money, I returned home. And I could not buy anything for my sister.

| প্রথম বাক্যটিতে টাকা প্রথমে হারিয়েছিল। তাছাড়া, subject নিজেই কর্ম সম্পাদনকারী। তাই প্রথমে সম্পন্ন কাজটি present participle হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

Why did Allen decide to become a monk? ~ **Rejected by all his friends**, Allen decided to become a monk.

| এখানে, Allen তার বন্ধুদের দ্বারা প্রত্যাখ্যাত হয়েছে। সুতরাং সে নিজে কাজটি সম্পাদনকারী নয়। এ কারণে past participle ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।

- (a) **Opening the drawer**, he took up the revolver. And he shot the criminal.
- (b) Why did the student remain silent? ~ **Scolded by the teacher**, the student remained silent.
- (c) **Closing the door**, I went back to work. **Reaching** there I found a great surprise.

- (d) She went out, **slamming the door**; and went back a little later.
 (e) Why did the postman refuse to deliver our letters? ~ **Bitten twice by our dog**, the postman refused to deliver our letters.

। এছাড়াও perfect participle, passive participle এবং negative participle এর ব্যবহার লু করা যায়।

Perfect Participle : participle অংশের কাজ অন্য কাজটির পূর্বে সম্পন্ন হয়েছে বোঝাতে এটি ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Example :

- (a) Why did I feel marvelous? ~ **Having slept for twelve hours**, I felt marvelous.
 (b) **Having closed the door**, I went back to work. And I returned two hours later.
 (c) When did he fly to America? ~ **Having completed MA in English**, he flew to America.
 (d) When did we reach home? ~ The sun **having set**, we reached home.

Passive Participle:

Why did he get angry? ~ **Not having been invited**, he got angry.

Negation : Participle এর পূর্বে not/ never বসে।

Why did you go home? ~ **Not knowing what to do**, I went home.

Practice

3. Use present participle form to complete the passage taking the form verb from the box.

serve	think	rush	attain	roll
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(a) — steadiness is not easy to achieve. Most of the people (b) — in different jobs are neither pleased nor contented with their social status and position. (c) — thus, they often shift from their present state to a new one, again (d) — disappointed they rush to another new. That's how we are cycling. Can't we remind ourselves? "A (e) — stone gathers no moss."

4. Use past participle form to complete the sense.

ruin	build	use	speak	burn
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There is a wise saying (a) — by the wise. "A (b) — child dreads the fire." It warns all to be watchful. One does not commit the same mistake twice. Though a (c) — temple has no fear to lose anything more, it must be shielded as all the holy places of prayer (d) — for the respective devotees to worship. But today's bombing at different holy places of prayer that may be temple, mosque, church, pagoda or synagogue (e) — by the corresponding worshipper.

5. Use an infinitive in the blanks.

pass	kill	save	caw	do
------	------	------	-----	----

One day a deer was grazing in the field and a crow was sitting on the branch of a nearby tree. (a) — time, the crow was thinking what (b) —. Suddenly, the crow saw a hunter coming towards the field. The crow thought the hunter was going (c) — the deer. (d) — the life of the deer, the crow began (e) —. Hearing a noisy sound the deer asked the crow, "Why are you disturbing me?"

6. Use a gerund in each blank to complete the passage.

perceive	build	see	believe	use
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Seeing is believing. Without (a) —, human being usually cares little to believe. (b) — the unseen and the unknown is somewhat baseless and illogical as the positivists demand that (c) — may be wrong in many ways. So, to believe is to see. Though their demand seems fit and proper, they often tend to imagine (d) — castle in the air. But people believe in the power of Electro-Magnetic wave, though unseen, (e) — the action of this wave, they always perceive the reaction. How ridiculous and comical as well!

7. Fill in the blanks using appropriate non finite verbs.

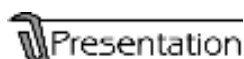
deliver	promise	reward	lose	announce
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A miser lost a purse of hundred pieces of gold and was in great distress and went to town (a) — an offer for his (b) — purse. Ten pieces of gold was declared as prize money. A few days later, a farmer came to the miser's house (c) — the purse and asked his (d) — prize. Ironically the miser refused him (e) —, "There have been one hundred and ten pieces of gold and now one hundred is available." The outspoken farmer appealed to the judge as he became agitated.

✍ Production

3. Write five sentences of your own using the present participle as adjectives.
 4. Write five sentences of your own using the past participle as adjectives.
 5. Make five sentences beginning with **Having** followed by **past participle**.
 6. Make five sentences with the **gerund** as the subject and five sentences with the **to infinitive** as the object.

Modals



Muna : Can I open the window?



It's stuffy here.

Shima : You *oughtn't* to open it.

The dust outside *could* come in.

Muna : What *shall* I do then?

Shima : You *may* switch on the fan instead.

লক্ষ কর যে আমরা অনুমোদন, অনুরোধ, সম্ভাব্যতা, প্রয়োজনীয়তা ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করার জন্য principal verb এর পূর্বে বিভিন্ন ধরনের helping verb ব্যবহার করেছি। আমরা এদেরকে helping verbs/ modal auxiliaries বলি।



Verb এর পূর্বে modals থাকলে verb এর মূল রূপ বসে।

Correct : Who will do the work? ~ She will do the work.

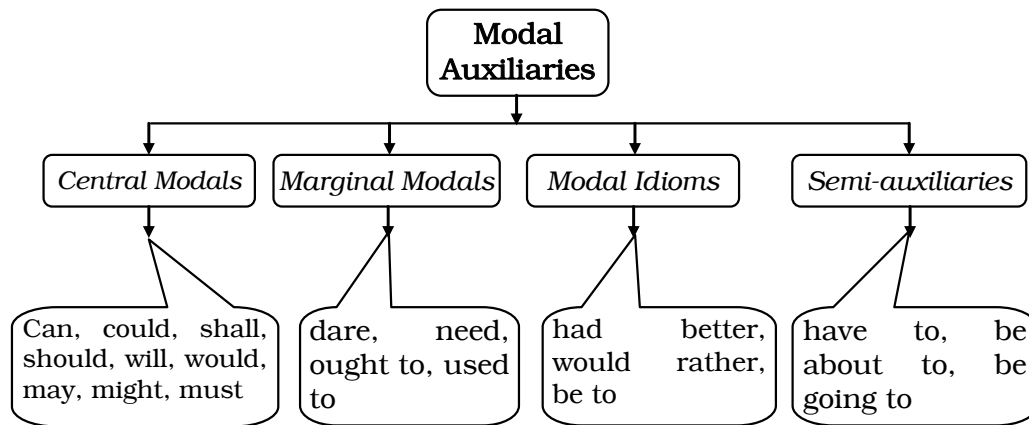
Modal এর পরে কখনও s/es বসে না।

Correct : She may go there and receive the parcel.

Incorrect : She mays go there and receive the parcel.

Modal এর প্রকারভেদ :

Modal auxiliaries কে কয়েক ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :



Modals	Uses	Examples
Shall	future tense বোঝাতে মূল verb এর পূর্বে shall বসে। এটি শুধু 1 st person এর ক্ষেত্রে প্রযোজ্য। প্রস্তাব করতে অথবা মতামত জানতে আমরা interrogative sentence এ shall ব্যবহার করি।	Mother : When <u>will</u> you go to bed? Son : I <u>shall</u> go to bed now. A : <u>Shall</u> we go out for a walk? B :Ok, let's go.
Should / Ought to	বর্তমান বা ভবিষ্যতের কর্তব্য বা দায়িত্ব প্রকাশ করতে আমরা 'shall/ ought to' ব্যবহার করি। কিন্তু অধিক জোর প্রকাশ করতে 'ought to' ব্যবহৃত হয়। বাক্যে lest থাকলে 'should' ব্যবহার করা হয়। অতীতের কর্তব্য বা দায়িত্ব যা সম্পন্ন করা হয়নি, তা প্রকাশ করতে 'Should have + verb এর past participle ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Student : How <u>should</u> we treat our parents? Teacher : We <u>ought to</u> obey our parents. Student : Sir, why <u>should</u> we work hard? Teacher : You should work hard lest you <u>should</u> fail. Daughter: <u>Should</u> I <u>have</u> gone there? Father : Yes, you <u>should have</u> gone there.
Will/ Would	ভবিষ্যতের কাজ বোঝাতে 'will' ব্যবহার করা হয়। সকল person এর ক্ষেত্রে এটি ব্যবহার করা যায়। Interrogative sentence এ আন্তরিক অনুরোধ বোঝাতে 'will/ would' ব্যবহার করা হয়। অতীতের অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে 'Would + verb' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Alam : Where <u>will</u> you go? Tito : I <u>will</u> go to London. Leader : Where <u>will</u> they go? Member : They <u>will</u> go to the meeting. Guest : <u>Would/ will</u> you open the door? Host : Sure, I <u>will</u> open the door. Uncle : When did you go to school? Nephew : I <u>would</u> often go to school late.
Would rather	কোনো কিছুর প্রতি আমাদের পছন্দ নির্দেশ করতে 'would rather' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Social worker : Like others, you can beg to survive. Man : I <u>would rather</u> die than beg.

Modals	Uses	Examples
Must	আদেশ বা নির্দেশ বোঝাতে Must ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Student : Madam, I'll be little late. Headteacher: No, you <u>must</u> come to school by 8 am.
	বাধ্যবাধকতা বোঝাতে এটি ব্যবহার করা হয়।	My examination will start tomorrow. I <u>must</u> go home now.
	জানা তথ্য থেকে অতীতের ঘটনা অনুমান করতে 'must have + past participle' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	The road is wet. So, it <u>must have</u> rained last night.
Have to	বাধ্যবাধকতা নির্দেশ করতে এটি ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Student: Sir, what <u>have</u> we <u>to</u> do to be well-educated? Teacher: You <u>have to</u> study more and more.
Can	কোনো কিছু করার ক্ষমতা বা সামর্থ্য আছে বোঝাতে এটি ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Friend 1 : <u>Can</u> Raima play anything? Friend 2 : Yes, Raima <u>can</u> play football.
	কিছু অনুসন্ধান করতে অথবা অনুমতি প্রদান করতে 'can' ব্যবহার করা হয়। কিন্তু 'may'ও ব্যবহার করা যায়; 'may' বেশি প্রচলিত।	Son : <u>Can/ May</u> I come in, mom? Mother : Yes, you <u>can/ may</u> .
	প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্যে আন্তরিক অনুরোধ বোঝাতে 'Could' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Elder brother : <u>Could</u> you lend me your camera? Younger brother: Of course I can.
May	কিছু অনুসন্ধান করতে অথবা অনুমতি প্রদান করতে এটি ব্যবহার করা হয়। এটি can এর চেয়ে অধিক প্রচলিত।	Student : <u>May</u> I come in sir? Teacher : Yes, you <u>may</u> .
	ভবিষ্যৎ সম্পর্কে অনুমান করতে 'may' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Friend 1 : <u>May</u> it rain today? Friend 2 : Yes, the sky is cloudy. So it <u>may</u> rain.
	Optative sentence এ ইচ্ছা অথবা প্রার্থনা প্রকাশ করতে 'may' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Friend 1 : We all love our country, don't we? Friend 2 : Yes, <u>may</u> Bangladesh live long.
Might	'ধারণা' অথবা 'অনুমান' প্রকাশ করতে 'might' ব্যবহার করা হয়। কিন্তু এটি অধিক অনিশ্চয়তা প্রকাশ করে।	Mother : How is the weather today? Son : The sky is somewhat cloudy. It <u>might</u> rain.
Need	না-বোধক বাক্যে অপয়োজনীয় কিছু বোঝাতে এটি ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Son : Mom, I want to go there? Mother : No, you <u>need</u> not go there.
Dare	কোন কিছু করার সাহস আছে বোঝাতে 'Dare' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Son : Sorry, dad. I've told a lie. Father: <u>Dare</u> not tell a lie ever.
Used to	অতীতের অভ্যাস বোঝাতে 'Used to +verb' ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Friend 1 : When did you sleep then? Friend 2 : I <u>used to</u> sleep in the afternoon.
Be to	প্রস্তুত থাকা বোঝাতে be to ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Younger brother: Where will you go? Elder brother : I <u>am to</u> go to Dhaka tomorrow.
Be going to	নিকট ভবিষ্যতে কোনো কিছু করতে চাও বোঝাতে be going to ব্যবহার করা হয়।	Father : What <u>are you going to</u> do? Son : I <u>am going to</u> study medicine.
Had better	অধিক ভাল কোনো কিছু বোঝাতে Had better ব্যবহার করা হয়।	A : You are tired. You <u>had better</u> take rest. B : Thanks.

Practice

8. Insert a suitable modal verb.

will	going to	could	may	shall
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Lata : Thanks goodness! Our exams are over at last.

Rita : What a relief! I hope I (a) — pass for I've just got a letter from my father who (b) — send me to the medical college.

Lata : Oh! Are you (c) — be a doctor?

Rita : Yes, I am very delighted and want to please him. What are you going to be?

Lata : I cannot disclose it to you first. (d) — you make a guess?

Rita : It (e) — be a Lawyer.

Lata : Exactly.

9. Fill in each gap with a suitable modal verb.

Elder brother : Hi Akash! How do you feel now? You had a fever.

Younger brother: Brother, I feel better now. (a) — we go out for a walk now?

Elder brother : But the sky is cloudy and it (b) — rain. You (c) — take rest.

Younger brother: My examination will start from the next week. I (d) — learn my lesson now.

Elder brother : Oh! I forgot that.

Younger brother: That's why I (e) — go outside to have a walk.

Elder brother : Yes, you (f) — go out. But be careful lest you (g) — be sick again. A possible rain (h) — be harmful to you.

Younger brother: Brother, I assure you I (i) — come back soon.

Elder brother : Ok. I (j) — prepare tea in the meantime. Don't make delay.

✍ Production

- Write in one paragraph about the abilities you have and your friends have, and compare them.
- Your younger sister asks you for permission to stay at her friend's house. In what way would she ask for permission? How would you permit her? Write in the form of a conversation.
- Imagine, you are the guard/ keeper of the zoo. What general permissions would you give to the visitors? Write a few sentences saying what they **can/ are allowed to** do and what **not**.
- Write a few sentences expressing some obligations you are bound to.

Regular and Irregular Verbs

📖 Presentation

ইংরেজি ভাষায় regular এবং irregular উভয় ধরনের verb রয়েছে। এসব verb সমূহের past tense অথবা present/ past perfect tense গঠন করার সময় আমরা বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করি। যেসব regular verb এর শেষে vowel (a, e, i, o, u) থাকে, সেগুলোর শেষে 'd' যোগ করে past tense গঠন করা হয়। present/ past perfect tense গঠন করতে হলে 'd' যোগ করে এদের পূর্বে সাহায্যকারী verb (have/ has বা had) বসাতে হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ, 'share' verb টির শেষে e রয়েছে।

share = present tense

shared (share + d) = past tense

had shared (had + share + d) = past perfect tense ('had' is the helping verb)

regular verb এর শেষে consonant থাকলে 'ed' যোগ করে past tense গঠন করতে হয়। আর verb এর শেষে ed যোগ করে এর পূর্বে helping verb বসিয়ে present/ past perfect tense গঠন করতে হয়।

উদাহরণস্বরূপ, pour, verb টির শেষে consonant 'r' রয়েছে।

pour = present tense

poured (pour + ed) = past tense

have poured (have + pour + ed) = present perfect tense

regular verb এর ন্যায় irregular verb কোনো নিয়ম অনুসরণ করে না। তোমাকে অবশ্যই এগুলো মনে রাখতে হবে।

উদাহরণস্বরূপ, irregular verb 'see' এর তিনটি প্রধান অংশ রয়েছে : see, saw, seen

I see the stars = present tense

I saw the stars = past tense

I have seen the stars = present perfect tense

নিচে কিছু irregular এবং regular verb এর একটি তালিকা রয়েছে যা শিখারীরা প্রায়ই ভুল করে।

Present column এ পূর্ন verb গুলো পড় এবং দেখ তুমি তাদের past এবং present/ past perfect form জান কিনা। যদি না জান, মুখস্থ কর!

Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle / Gerund
Abide	Abode/Abided	Abode/Abided/Abidden	Abides	Abiding
Arise	Arose	Arisen	Arises	Arising
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Awakes	Awaking
Be	Was/Were	Been	Is	Being
Bear	Bore	Born/Borne	Bears	Bearing
Beat	Beat	Beaten	Beats	Beating
Become	Became	Become	Becomes	Becoming
Begin	Began	Begun	Begins	Beginning
Behold	Beheld	Beheld	Beholds	Beholding
Bend	Bent	Bent	Bends	Bending
Bet	Bet	Bet	Bets	Betting
Bid	Bade	Bidden	Bids	Bidding
Bind	Bound	Bound	Binds	Binding
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Bites	Biting
Bleed	Bled	Bled	Bleeds	Bleeding

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle / Gerund
Blow	Blew	Blown	Blows	Blowing
Break	Broke	Broken	Breaks	Breaking
Breed	Bred	Bred	Breeds	Breeding
Bring	Brought	Brought	Brings	Bringing
Build	Built	Built	Builds	Building
Burn	Burnt/Burned	Burnt/Burned	Burns	Burning
Burst	Burst	Burst	Bursts	Bursting
Buy	Bought	Bought	Buys	Buying
Cast	Cast	Cast	Casts	Casting
Catch	Caught	Caught	Catches	Catching
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Chooses	Choosing
Clap	Clapped/Clapt	Clapped/Clapt	Claps	Clapping
Cling	Clung	Clung	Clings	Clinging
Come	Came	Come	Comes	Coming
Cost	Cost	Cost	Costs	Costing
Creep	Crept	Crept	Creeps	Creeping
Cut	Cut	Cut	Cuts	Cutting
Deal	Dealt	Dealt	Deals	Dealing
Dig	Dug	Dug	Digs	Digging
Dive	Dived/Dove (US)	Dived	Dives	Diving
Do	Did	Done	Does	Doing
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Draws	Drawing
Dream	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreamt/Dreamed	Dreams	Dreaming
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Drinks	Drinking
Drive	Drove	Driven	Drives	Driving
Dwell	Dwelt	Dwelt	Dwells	Dwelling
Eat	Ate	Eaten	Eats	Eating
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Falls	Falling
Feed	Fed	Fed	Feeds	Feeding
Feel	Felt	Felt	Feels	Feeling
Fight	Fought	Fought	Fights	Fighting
Find	Found	Found	Finds	Finding
Flee	Fled	Fled	Flees	Fleeing
Fly	Flew	Flown	Flies	Flying
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden	Forbids	Forbidding
Forecast	Forecast/Forecasted	Forecast/Forecasted (US)	Forecasts	Forecasting
Foresee	Foresaw	Foreseen	Foresees	Foreseeing
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgets	Forgetting
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven	Forgives	Forgiving
Freeze	Froze	Frozen	Freezes	Freezing
Get	Got	Got/Gotten	Gets	Getting
Give	Gave	Given	Gives	Giving
Go	Went	Gone	Goes	Going
Grow	Grew	Grown	Grows	Growing
Have	Had	Had	Has	Having
Hear	Heard	Heard	Hears	Hearing
Hit	Hit	Hit	Hits	Hitting
Hold	Held	Held	Holds	Holding
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt	Hurts	Hurting
Input	Input/Inputted	Input/Inputted	Inputs	Inputting
Keep	Kept	Kept	Keeps	Keeping
Knit	Knit/Knitted	Knit/Knitted	Knits	Knitting
Know	Knew	Known	Knows	Knowing
Lay	Laid	Laid	Lays	Laying
Lead	Led	Led	Leads	Leading
Learn	Learnt/Learned	Learnt/Learned	Learns	Learning
Leave	Left	Left	Leaves	Leaving

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle / Gerund
Lend	Lent	Lent	Lends	Lending
Let	Let	Let	Lets	Letting
Lie	Lay	Lain	Lies	Lying
Light	Lit	Lit	Lights	Lighting
Lose	Lost	Lost	Loses	Losing
Make	Made	Made	Makes	Making
Mean	Meant	Meant	Means	Meaning
Meet	Met	Met	Meets	Meeting
Melt	Melted	Melted	Melts	Melting
Mislead	Misled	Misled	Misleads	Misleading
Mistake	Mistook	Mistaken	Mistakes	Mistaking
Overhear	Overheard	Overheard	Overhears	Overhearing
Overtake	Overtook	Overtaken	Overtakes	Overtaking
Pay	Paid	Paid	Pays	Paying
Prove	Proved	Proven/Proved	Proves	Proving
Put	Put	Put	Puts	Putting
Quit	Quit	Quit	Quits	Quitting
Read	Read	Read	Reads	Reading
Ride	Rode	Ridden	Rides	Riding
Ring	Rang	Rung	Rings	Ringling
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rises	Rising
Run	Ran	Run	Runs	Running
Say	Said	Said	Says	Saying
See	Saw	Seen	Sees	Seeing
Seek	Sought	Sought	Seeks	Seeking
Sell	Sold	Sold	Sells	Selling
Send	Sent	Sent	Sends	Sending
Set	Set	Set	Sets	Setting
Sew	Sewed	Sewn/Sewed	Sews	Sewing
Shake	Shook	Shaken	Shakes	Shaking
Shave	Shaved	Shaven/Shaved	Shaves	Shaving
Shed	Shed	Shed	Sheds	Shedding
Shine	Shone	Shone	Shines	Shining
Shoot	Shot	Shot	Shoots	Shooting
Show	Showed	Shown	Shows	Showing
Shrink	Shrank	Shrunk	Shrinks	Shrinking
Shut	Shut	Shut	Shuts	Shutting
Sing	Sang	Sung	Sings	Singing
Sink	Sank	Sunk	Sinks	Sinking
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sits	Sitting
Slay	Slew	Slain	Slays	Slaying
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Sleeps	Sleeping
Slide	Slid	Slid/ Slidden	Slides	Sliding
Smell	Smelt/Smelled	Smelt/Smelled	Smells	Smelling
Sneak	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaked/Snuck	Sneaks	Sneaking
Sow	Sowed	Sown	Sows	Sowing
Speak	Spoke	Spoken	Speaks	Speaking
Speed	Sped/Speeded	Sped/Speeded	Speeds	Speeding
Spell	Spelt/Spelled	Spelt/Spelled	Spells	Spelling
Spend	Spent	Spent	Spends	Spending
Spin	Span/Spun	Spun	Spins	Spinning
Spit	Spat/Spit	Spat/Spit	Spits	Spitting
Spoil	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoilt/Spoiled	Spoils	Spoiling
Spread	Spread	Spread	Spreads	Spreading
Spring	Sprang	Sprung	Springs	Springing
Stand	Stood	Stood	Stands	Standing
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Steals	Stealing

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle	3rd Person Singular	Present Participle / Gerund
Stick	Stuck	Stuck	Sticks	Sticking
Sting	Stung	Stung	Stings	Stinging
Stride	Strode/Strided	Stridden	Strides	Striding
Strike	Struck	Struck/Stricken	Strikes	Striking
Strive	Strove	Striven	Strives	Striving
Sunburn	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburned/Sunburnt	Sunburns	Sunburning
Swear	Swore	Sworn	Swears	Swearing
Sweat	Sweat/Sweated	Sweat/Sweated	Sweats	Sweating
Sweep	Swept/Sweaped	Swept/Sweaped	Sweeps	Sweeping
Swim	Swam	Swum	Swims	Swimming
Take	Took	Taken	Takes	Taking
Teach	Taught	Taught	Teaches	Teaching
Tear	Tore	Torn	Tears	Tearing
Tell	Told	Told	Tells	Telling
Think	Thought	Thought	Thinks	Thinking
Throw	Threw	Thrown	Throws	Throwing
Tread	Trod	Trodden	Treads	Treading
Understand	Understood	Understood	Understands	Understanding
Undertake	Undertook	Undertaken	Undertakes	Undertaking
Upset	Upset	Upset	Upsets	Upsetting
Vex	Vext/Vexed	Vext/Vexed	Vexes	Vexing
Wake	Woke	Woken	Wakes	Waking
Wear	Wore	Worn	Wears	Wearing
Weave	Wove	Woven	Weaves	Weaving
Weep	Wept	Wept	Weeps	Weeping
Win	Won	Won	Wins	Winning
Wind	Wound	Wound	Winds	Winding
Withdraw	Withdrew	Withdrawn	Withdraws	Withdrawing
Withstand	Withstood	Withstood	Withstands	Withstanding
Write	Wrote	Written	Writes	Writing

Regular Verbs

ইংরেজিতে হাজার হাজার regular verb রয়েছে। সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত regular verb এর একটি তালিকা এখানে দেওয়া হলো। উল্লেখ্য যে আমেরিকান ইংরেজিতে বানানের কিছু বৈচিত্র্য রয়েছে। (যেমন, "practise" এর বানান আমেরিকান ইংরেজিতে হয় "practice")।

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ admit ◉ afford ◉ alert ◉ amuse ◉ applaud ◉ appreciate ◉ argue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ analyse ◉ annoy ◉ apologise ◉ appear ◉ attach ◉ attempt ◉ avoid
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ bake ◉ balance ◉ ban ◉ bang ◉ bare ◉ boast ◉ bolt ◉ book ◉ bore ◉ bounce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ battle ◉ beam ◉ bleach ◉ blot ◉ blush ◉ bow ◉ branch ◉ bruise ◉ bubble ◉ buzz
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ calculate ◉ camp ◉ carve ◉ challenge ◉ chase ◉ cheat ◉ check ◉ compete ◉ concentrate ◉ concern ◉ confess ◉ confuse ◉ consist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ cheer ◉ chew ◉ chop ◉ clip ◉ coach ◉ colour ◉ communicate ◉ cough ◉ crack ◉ crash ◉ crush ◉ curve
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ dam ◉ deceive ◉ decorate ◉ delight ◉ double ◉ doubt ◉ drain ◉ drip 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ deliver ◉ detect ◉ disapprove ◉ drop ◉ drum ◉ dry ◉ dust
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ earn ◉ embarrass ◉ empty ◉ escape ◉ excite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ exist ◉ expand ◉ explain ◉ extend
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ face ◉ fancy ◉ fasten ◉ fence ◉ fetch ◉ file ◉ fit ◉ fix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ flash ◉ float ◉ flood ◉ flower ◉ fold ◉ found ◉ frame ◉ fry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ gaze ◉ glow ◉ grab ◉ grate ◉ greet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ grin ◉ grip ◉ guess ◉ guide
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ hammer ◉ hang ◉ harass ◉ haunt ◉ heal ◉ heap 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ hook ◉ hop ◉ hover ◉ hug ◉ hunt ◉ hurry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ identify ◉ ignore ◉ increase ◉ inject ◉ injure ◉ intend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ interest ◉ interfere ◉ interrupt ◉ irritate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ jail ◉ jam ◉ jog ◉ join 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ joke ◉ judge ◉ juggle ◉ jump

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ kick ⦿ kill ⦿ kiss ⦿ kneel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ knit ⦿ knock ⦿ knot
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ laugh ⦿ launch ⦿ learn ⦿ level ⦿ license ⦿ lick ⦿ lie 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ lighten ⦿ list ⦿ load ⦿ lock ⦿ long ⦿ love
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ mark ⦿ melt ⦿ mend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ milk ⦿ mourn ⦿ multiply
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ nail ⦿ name ⦿ need ⦿ nest ⦿ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ nod ⦿ note ⦿ notice ⦿ number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ object ⦿ observe ⦿ obtain ⦿ occur ⦿ offend 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ offer ⦿ overflow ⦿ owe ⦿ own
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ paddle ⦿ paint ⦿ paste ⦿ peck ⦿ peep ⦿ pick ⦿ pine ⦿ plant ⦿ plug ⦿ point ⦿ polish ⦿ post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ pour ⦿ preach ⦿ precede ⦿ prefer ⦿ preserve ⦿ press ⦿ pretend ⦿ program ⦿ provide ⦿ pull ⦿ punch ⦿ push
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ question 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ queue
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ raise ⦿ reduce ⦿ reflect ⦿ refuse ⦿ regret ⦿ reign ⦿ rejoice ⦿ release ⦿ rely ⦿ remain ⦿ remind 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ remove ⦿ repair ⦿ replace ⦿ reply ⦿ report ⦿ rescue ⦿ retire ⦿ risk ⦿ roll ⦿ rush
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ saw ⦿ scatter ⦿ scold ⦿ scorch ⦿ scratch ⦿ scream ⦿ settle ⦿ shade ⦿ shave 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⦿ spare ⦿ spark ⦿ sparkle ⦿ spoil ⦿ spot ⦿ squash ⦿ squeeze ⦿ stamp ⦿ stare

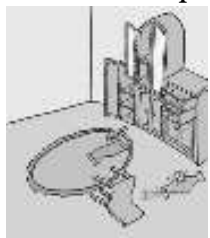
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ shelter ◉ shiver ◉ shock ◉ sigh ◉ sin ◉ skip ◉ slap ◉ slip ◉ smash ◉ smell ◉ smoke ◉ snatch ◉ sneeze ◉ sniff ◉ soothe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ stay ◉ step ◉ stitch ◉ store ◉ strap ◉ stretch ◉ strip ◉ stroke ◉ stuff ◉ subtract ◉ suck ◉ suit ◉ surround ◉ suspect ◉ suspend ◉ switch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ tame ◉ taste ◉ tease ◉ tempt ◉ terrify ◉ thaw ◉ tick ◉ tickle ◉ tie ◉ tire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ trade ◉ train ◉ trap ◉ tremble ◉ trick ◉ tour ◉ trip ◉ trust ◉ tumble ◉ type
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ undress ◉ unfasten ◉ unite ◉ unlock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ unpack ◉ untidy ◉ use
◉ vanish	◉ visit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ wail ◉ wander ◉ warn ◉ wash ◉ whip ◉ whisper ◉ whistle ◉ wink 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◉ waste ◉ wave ◉ weigh ◉ whine ◉ wrap ◉ wreck ◉ wrestle ◉ wriggle
◉ x-ray	
◉ yawn	◉ yell
◉ zip	◉ zoom

Appendix – 4 : Subject Verb Agreement

Presentation

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় এবং Underline করা Subject ও Verb এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য কর।

Runa and Tipu were on a holiday to Cox's Bazar. On their return, they found their house burgled.



Runa : Look! The lock is missing. Someone has broken into our house.

Tipu : Oh my God! They have robbed us.

Runa : Call the police! Meanwhile, I'll see what's missing.

Tipu : There is a footprint on the windowsill here. The thief went out through the window.

Runa : In fact, there are footprints all over the place. I think there were about three people. Have you called the police?

Tipu : Yes, they will be here soon.

উপরের কথোপকথনটিতে দেখা যাচ্ছে verb গুলো subject-এর number ও person অনুযায়ী ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। subject ও verb এর এই সমন্বয়কে subject-verb agreement বলে।

Basic Points

Rule-1 :

Singular Subject

Subject টি Singular হলে :

be verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান বুঝালে, is এবং অতীত বুঝালে was বসবে। তবে I এর ক্ষেত্রে am বসবে।

have verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান বুঝালে has এবং অতীত বুঝালে had বসবে। তবে I এর ক্ষেত্রে have বসবে।

অন্যান্য verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান বুঝালে subject 3rd person singular হলে verb-এর সাথে s/es যোগ হবে।

Rana — (be) playing in the field. **Ans.** is

It — (be) raining yesterday. **Ans.** was

Mr Alam — (have) a car. **Ans.** has

I — (have) a pet cat when I was a child. **Ans.** had

Karim — (go) to school regularly. **Ans.** goes

Rule-2 :

Plural Subject

Subject টি plural হলে :

be verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান বুঝালে are এবং অতীত বুঝালে were বসবে।

have verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান বুঝালে have এবং অতীত বুঝালে had বসবে। তবে অতীত বুঝালে had singular ও plural উভয় subject এর পরেই ব্যবহৃত হয়।

এক্ষেত্রে অন্যান্য verb-এর ক্ষেত্রে verb-এর সাথে s/es যোগ হবে না।

We — (be) doing sums in the class. **Ans.** are

They — (be) playing football yesterday. **Ans.** were

We — (have) a pet dog. **Ans.** have

They — (have) much riches in the past. **Ans.** had

We — (play) football in the afternoon. **Ans.** play

Rule-3 :

অভিন্ন number ও person যখন and দিয়ে যুক্ত হয় তখন verb টি Plural হবে এবং ভদ্ররীতি অনুযায়ী 2nd Person + 3rd person + 1st person (231) ক্রমানুসারে বসবে।

You, he and I are friends.

***কিন্তু দোষ স্বীকারের ক্ষেত্রে ভদ্ররীতি অনুযায়ী 1st person + 3rd person + 2nd person (132) ক্রমানুসারে বসবে।

I, he and you are responsible.

Practice

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of be verb.

I (a) — unwell last week, but I (b) — ok now. It (c) — raining today, but it (d) — sunny yesterday. I didn't find them at home. They (e) — not there. I can see some children in the picture. They (f) — doing different things. A boy (g) — eating ice cream. Two girls (h) — skipping. A dog (i) — also there. It (j) — chasing a cat.

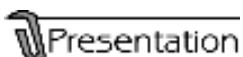
2. Fill in the blanks with 'have' or 'has' appropriately

(a) A cow — a long tail. (b) A cow — horns. (c) You — made a mistake. (d) — they arrived? (e) He — brought bread for breakfast. (f) Students — little time for entertainment. (g) The boy — buried himself.

3. Complete the following sentences in the simple present tense with the correct form of verbs in brackets.









She (a) — (work) in a big company. I (b) — (know) where he (c) — (keep) his money. They (d) — (say) that Mohan (e) — (earn) a lot. It (f) — (not rain) much in winter. Rivers (g) — (flow) from the mountains to the plains. Sugar (h) — (taste) sweet. They (i) — (not do) anything.

Compound Subject: Singular or Plural?



And

And দিয়ে দুটি Noun বা Pronoun যুক্ত হলে Subject টিকে Plural হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়। তবে কিছু ক্ষেত্রে এর ব্যতিক্রম হতে পারে। নিচের ব্যবহারগুলো লক্ষ কর : sও

<p>Description</p>  <p>The Principal and Secretary of the college is a political person. (এখানে একজন ব্যক্তি যিনি একাধারে Principal ও Secretary। আর এটা বুঝাতে শুধু প্রথমে Article ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।)</p>	<p>Description</p>  <p>The actress and the manager are going to party. (এখানে দুজন ব্যক্তি যাদের মধ্যে একজন actress ও অন্যজন manager। আর এটা বুঝাতে উভয়টির পূর্বে Article ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।)</p>
 <p>Bread and butter is my favourite breakfast. (Bread ও butter এর সমন্বয়ে একটি breakfast বুঝানো হয়েছে।)</p>	 <p>Bread and butter are not expensive. (এখানে Bread ও butter কে আলাদা আলাদাভাবে বুঝানো হয়েছে।)</p>
 <p>Slow and steady wins the race. (এখানে Slow ও steady এর সমন্বয়ে একটি Idea প্রকাশ করা হয়েছে। অর্থাৎ সমন্বয় না থাকলে Idea টি প্রকাশ হত না।)</p>	 <p>Time and tide wait for none. (এখানে Time ও tide আলাদাভাবে এই Idea টি প্রকাশ করতে পারে।)</p>
 <p>The black and white cat looks nice. (এখানে একটি বিড়ালকে বুঝানো হয়েছে যার গায়ের রং সাদা ও কালো। আর এটা বুঝাতে শুধু প্রথমে Article ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।)</p>	 <p>The black and the white cat look nice. (এখানে দুটি বিড়ালকে বুঝানো হয়েছে যাদের মধ্যে একটির সাদা ও অন্যটির গায়ের রং কালো। আর এটা বুঝাতে উভয়টির পূর্বে Article ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে।)</p>

দুটি Noun and দিয়ে যুক্ত হলে এবং একটি article থাকলে singular হবে; আর একাধিক article থাকলে plural হবে। কারণ একটি article থাকলে একক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বা ধারণা নির্দেশ করে এবং একাধিক article থাকলে একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু বা ধারণা নির্দেশ করে। মনে রাখবে, উভয়টি যদি আলাদাভাবে idea টি প্রকাশ করতে পারে তবে Plural; আর idea টি প্রকাশ করতে যদি দুটির সমন্বয় দরকার হয় তবে Singular।

♪ **Either or , neither nor, not onlybut also, or, not..... but**

নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ।

What's about the visit? ~ Neither John nor his **friends are** going to the beach today.

Were you or he present there? ~ Not I but **he was** present.

Who is responsible? ~ Not only I but also **he is** responsible.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, either or , neither nor, not onlybut also, or, not..... but দিয়ে দুটি noun যুক্ত হলে verb এর কাছের noun অনুসারে আমরা verb ব্যবহার করি।

♪ **Subject with prepositional phrase and other connectors**

নিচের বাক্যগুলো দেখ।

1. **S** : What are required?

T : **Two books** only, and no pen, **are** required.

2. **The view** of these disciplines **varies** from time to time. And people accept these disciplines with their variety.

3. **The effects** of this crime **are** likely to be devastating. Not only that, due to the crime the victims **suffer** terribly.

4. Who and how many people come to visit us? **He** as well as his friends **comes** to visit us.

5. **He** together with his pals **proves** as a talent. They might prove themselves as successful person in their career.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি, দুটি noun/pronoun যদি অন্য সব connectors [as well as, with, including, together with, along with, in addition to, accompanied by, preposition] দিয়ে যুক্ত থাকলে আমরা প্রথম noun/ pronoun টি অনুসারে verb টি বসাই।

Antecedent :

Relative pronoun যে Noun/ Pronoun কে নির্দেশ করে তাকে Antecedent বলে। এবার নিচে এর ব্যবহার দেখ।

1. I am the **man** who **helps** you. But you are a **person** who **forgets** it.
2. I know the **boys** of the class who **are** very meritorious.
3. It is I who **am** responsible for the incident.

Practice

4. Choose the correct form of verb.

- a. Annie and her brothers (is/ are) at school.
- b. Either my mother or my father (is/are) coming to the meeting.
- c. The dog or the cats (is/are) outside.
- d. Either my shoes or your coat (is/are) always on the floor.
- e. George and Tamara (doesn't/don't) want to see that movie.
- f. Benito (doesn't/don't) know the answer.
- g. One of my sisters (is/are) going on a trip to France.
- h. The man with all the birds (lives/live) on my street.
- i. The movie including all the previews (takes/take) about two hours to watch.
- j. The players as well as the captain (wants/want) to win.
- k. A seer, so my friends tell me, (predict, predicts) events or developments.
- l. The seer together with three other psychics (plans, plan) to make a number of startling predictions.
- m. These predictions including one about how well you will do on this practice (is, are) not to be believed.
- n. My sister along with her husband and my parents (is, are) driving to a wedding this weekend.
- o. Sara is the only one of the students who always (answer, answers) correctly.
- p. Neither Senator Smith nor her administrative assistants (return, returns) phone calls.
- q. Neither her administrative assistants nor Senator Smith (return, returns) phone calls.
- r. The first type of driver that I find annoying (is, are) the speeders.
- s. She is one of the students who always (answer, answers) correctly.
- t. The teacher as well as her students (believe, believes) that practice makes a man perfect.
- u. However, I believe that perfect practice including long drills (is, are) the key to success.
- v. My sister as well as two of my brothers (lives, live) in Florida.
- w. The professor together with twenty-five students (is, are) happy that the term was almost over.
- x. My grandmother and grandfather (look, looks) alike.
- y. Either my brothers or my younger sister (is, are) owed my thanks.
- z. Do you think that the manager and our supervisor (understands, understand) the problem?
- aa. Neither my sister nor my brothers (is, are) planning to drive down from New York for my seventh marriage anniversary.
- bb. Maria's regular salary together with tips (are, is) just enough for her to survive.
- cc. Christopher or Laura (email, emails) me almost every day.
- dd. The young widow with her five small children (want, wants) to get on the bus.
- ee. The Chevy with the blue tinted windows (need, needs) washing.
- ff. Neither the scouts nor the scoutmaster (was, were) found until the second day of the search.
- gg. Neither my brothers nor my sister (is, are) going to the beach with me this weekend.
- hh. Laura together with Sally and Jon (is, are) going to Port St. John this weekend.
- ii. The plumber with his young helper (was, were) at the door only 10 minutes after Maria called.
- jj. The serving platter with the flowers and vines on it (is, are) pretty.

Peculiarity

Presentation

Plural look but Singular use

The Arabian Nights **is** an interesting book. Have you read this? ~ Yes, I've.

The United States of America **is** the most powerful country. Now, it reigns the world.

The United Nations hardly **ignores** it.

The news of the murder **has** spread far and wide.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Underline করা Noun গুলো দেখতে Plural হলেও তাকে Singular হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এভাবে ব্যবহৃত Noun গুলো হল:

Proper Noun : Dickens, The United States of America, The United Arab Emirates, The Arabian Nights, The United Nations

Subjects : politics, economics, mathematics, statistics, physics, civics, linguistics, acoustics

Activities : athletics, gymnastics

Games : billiards, darts, dominoes

Illness : measles, bronchitis, shingles

Other : news, alms

Singular look but Plural use

Cattle are grazing in the field. **People are** ever changing.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে highlighted করা Noun গুলো দেখতে Singular হলেও ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে Plural হিসেবে। এ ধরনের Noun গুলো হল: Aristocracy, nobility, clergy, cattle, poultry, people, folk, gentry, vermin, police

Never singular use

Where are my clothes? ~ The **clothes are** hanging on the line.

The **goods have** been sent to you by post.

We're ready. Our **belongings are** already packed up.

উপরে বাক্যগুলোতে highlighted করা Noun গুলোকে সবসময় Plural হিসেবে ব্যবহার করা হয় এবং Verbও Plural হয়। এভাবে ব্যবহৃত আরও কিছু Noun হল :

Clothes, goods, belongings, earnings, surroundings, outskirts, customs, troops, arms, contents, remains, thanks, congratulations, vegetables, riches, valuables

Same singular and plural

Sir, this **means** of transport **is** expensive. ~ Then why not thinking of other?

Actually, both **means** of transport **are** expensive.

এভাবে কিছু Noun আছে যার Singular ও Plural form একই। এক্ষেত্রে Noun টি Singular না Plural তা নির্ভর করে Context এর উপর। এধরনের Noun গুলো হল: Means, works, series, headquarters, crossroads, species, deer, bear, fish

Group nouns

নিচের বাক্যগুলোতে Group Noun এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য কর।

a. My family are delighted with the visas. They're going abroad in April.

b. My family consists of five members. It is the happiest one in the village.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Group noun যখন unit বুঝাবে তখন তাকে singular ধরতে হবে কিন্তু পৃথক সভা বুঝালে Plural ধরতে হবে। কিছু Group Noun গুলো হল: Army, band, club, committee, team, family, crew, crowd, public, population, government, council, company, firm, union, management, staff, class, audience, press, the BBC, the United Nations, etc.

♪ Introductory there, here/ adverb

নিচের বাক্যগুলোতে There, here এর ব্যবহার লক্ষ্য কর।

a. Do you see any bird in the sky? Look carefully. No, there are no **birds** in the sky.

b. There are no **birds** in the sky. And all of them are going to their nests as it is nightfall.

c. Though I have a great problem for my illness, I have nothing to worry. There is my **friend Rakesh**, my parents and uncle Saleh to help me.

d. Under a tree there **was** lying **one** of the most beautiful deer. And it was fully unconscious about its coming danger.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, বাক্যেও শুরুতে Subject এর ব্যবহার না হয়ে Verb এর পর Subject ব্যবহার করা হয়েছে। এভাবে Introductory There/here/adverb দিয়ে কোনো বাক্য শুরু হলে verb এর পর অবস্থিত noun/ pronoun (Subject) টি অনুসারে verb ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Practice

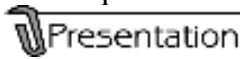
5. Fill in the blanks with the correct verb from the brackets.



(a) There (was/ were) — an accident yesterday. (b) There (is/ are) — a river near my house. (c) Maths (is/are) — my favourite subject. (d) The troops (was/were) — involved in a training exercise. (e) There (was/ were) — few things I had to buy. (f) The contents of the case (has/have) — disappeared. (g) Darts (is/are) — often played in pubs. (h) The athletics we watched (was/were) — quite exciting. (i) There (is/ are) — apples in the basket. (j) The remains of the meal (was/were) — thrown in the bin. (k) Carol's earnings (isn't/aren't) — as much as she expected. (l) Physics (seems/seem) — interesting to Janet. (m) There (live/ lives) — an old monk in the temple. (n) The television news (is/are) — at ten o'clock. (o) These clothes (is/are) — the latest fashion. (p) There (have/ has) — been complaints against you. (q) Our new house is quite nice, but the surroundings (isn't/aren't) — very pleasant. (r) Statistics (is/are) — an easy subject. (s) There (come/comes) — Neena carrying all her bags.

6. Put in the correct form of verb.

The ICB company (a) — (have/has) just announced that it made a big loss last year. The management (b) — (is/are) well aware that they have made mistakes. The press (c) — (is/are) all printing stories about ICB's problems. The ICB Board (d) — (knows/ know) that they have some difficult decisions to take. The staff (e) — (is/are) worried about their jobs and (f) — (wants/ want) a meeting with management. The engineers' union (g) — (has/have) promised to do best to help ICB workers.



♪ Any, every, each, none, no, either, neither, many a:

নিচের বাক্যগুলোতে highlighted করা Noun ও Verb এর ব্যবহার লু কর।

Is there **any market**? ~ Yes, there is a market.

Are there **any restaurants**? ~ Yes, there are some restaurants.

Are you ready? ~ Yes, sir. **Every** boy and girl **is** ready?

What will we get, sir? ~ **Each** of the boys **is** to get a T-shirt and **each** girl **is** to get a cap.

Sir, **no boys are** interested. ~ If so, **none** of them **is** to get good marks.

I have two sons and two daughters. **Either** of the daughters **phones** me every day, but **neither** of the sons **phones** me. May be, **no son remembers** me at all.

উপরের বাক্যগুলোতে দেখা যাচ্ছে, Any, every, each, none, either, neither, many a এর পর সাধারণত Verb টি singular ধরতে হয়। তবে Any ও No এর পর Plural Noun থাকলে Verb টিকে Plural করা হয়।

♪ None of, Some/ None

None of/ no/some এর পর singular noun থাকলে একে singular ধরতে হবে, Plural noun থাকলে Plural ধরতে হবে। যেমন:

1. Sir, **some boys are** making noise in the class. ~ Ok. **None** of the **boys are** to escape.

2. How much water do you need? ~ **Some water is** alright.

Pair noun

Pair noun সবসময় plural এবং এর পর plural verb ব্যবহার করা হয়। লু কর:

a. My **jeans need** washing. (Not ~~My jean~~....) They look dirty.

b. **These tights were** quite cheap. (Not ~~This tight~~.....) They are appealing to look at. Moreover, they are comfortable to put on.

c. We've got **some scissors** (Not ~~a scissor~~.....) of fine quality. But they are a bit costly.

তবে Pair noun এর পূর্বে a pair of থাকলে আমরা Singular Verb ব্যবহার করি।

a. A pair of jeans is not so expensive in our country. (Not a jean) Because, usually we can buy it by Tk. 500 to 1500.

b. The pair of shoes looks nice. (Not the shoe). I would like to buy it.

সাধারণত যেসব জিনিস দুটি অংশের সমন্বয়ে হয় তাকে আমরা pair noun বলি। যেমন: jeans, trousers, shorts, pants, tights, pyjamas, glasses, binoculars, scissors.

Gerund, Infinitive, that clause as subject

Gerund, infinitive, that clause ইত্যাদি subject হলে তাকে singular ধরতে হবে।

a. To err is human. To forgive is divine.

b. Swimming is a good exercise. But be sure of learning it first before doing it.

c. To see is to believe. The unseen is hard to believe.

The + adjective as subject

The + adjective যদি noun হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে subject-টিকে plural ধরতে হবে।

- The rich are not always happy (all rich people) though all the greedy desire to be so.
- The pious are happy (all pious people) but the happy forget it at times and pave the way of pain.

Measuring Unit

সময়, টাকা এবং পরিমাপ প্কাশক unit-কে singular ধরতে হবে।

- Tareq : I have bought a new shirt and it took twenty five dollars. Is it too much to pay for the shirt?
Ripon : Yes, I think, twenty five dollars is too much to pay for the shirt.
- Teacher : Dear students, can you run twenty miles in one day? If you can then you will be a good athlete.
Students : No, Sir. We can't run twenty miles in one day because twenty miles is too much to run in one day.
- We can give you only five litres of petrol. ~ Five litres is enough.

Majority, Whole

The majority **believes** that we are in no danger.

The majority of the students **believe** him to be innocent.

Majority/ whole কে singular বা plural দুইভাবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। majority শব্দটি একা ব্যবহৃত হলে আমরা singular verb ব্যবহার করি। কিন্তু এর সাথে plural noun থাকলে আমরা plural verb ব্যবহার করি।

All

All's well that ends well. Still the finish is the crown.

All কে singular বা plural দুইভাবে ব্যবহার করা হয়। All যদি something বুঝায় তখন আমরা singular verb ব্যবহার করি; অন্যথা All এর সাথে আমরা plural verb ব্যবহার করি।

A number of, The number of

A number of students **are** going to picnic. They have taken a lot of preparation to arrange and enjoy it. The number of students **is** seventy. And all of them are good at both English and Math.

'A number of' অর্থ হল 'কিছু'। তাই এর পর আমরা plural verb ব্যবহার করি। কিন্তু 'the number of' এর অর্থ হল 'সংখ্যাটি'। তাই এর পর আমরা singular verb ব্যবহার করি।

Fractions

সাধারণত fractions ও decimals এর পর Singular verb ব্যবহার করা হয়। লু কর।

- Three quarters of a ton **is** too much. And it is very hard for a person to carry. (Not ~~Three quarters of a ton are....~~)
কিন্তু আমরা যখন people ও things এর বিষয়ে কথা বলি তখন singular fraction এর পরও আমরা plural verb ব্যবহার করি।

- A third of the students **are** from abroad. And they do not know Bangla well. (Not ~~A third of the students is.....~~)

- Half of the glasses **are** broken. Karim as well as his friend is responsible for that.

আবার **one in three, one out of five + plural noun** এর পর singular ও plural verb যেকোনটি ব্যবহার করা যায়।

One in three new cars **break/ breaks** down in the first year.

Practice

7. Complete the conversation. Put in the correct form of the verb.



Rima : These trousers (a) — (feel/ feels) a bit tight. And I think the blue ones (b) — (goes/ go) better with the jacket.

Tipu : That jacket (c) — (is/are) too long.

Rima : Well, the jeans (d) — (fits/ fit) all right. Perhaps I'll buy the jeans instead.

Tipu : Yes, the jeans (e) — (looks/ look) good on you. I like the style. They really (f) — (suit/ suits) you. How many pairs?

Rima : A pair of jeans (g) — (is/are) enough.

8. Choose the right form of verbs from the bracket.

(a) There (is, are) an empty cup and a paper bag on the floor. (b) One of her six children (run, runs) five miles every day. (c) Each of the students (spend, spends) six hours studying for classes every day of the week. (d) Neither of the boys (is, are) willing to study during the weekends. (e) As a result of the conflict, there (is, are) bloodshed and chaos. (f) Under my son's bed there (was, were) three Rollingstone magazines. (g) In the back of the closet there (is, are) some old paperback novels you might like to have. (h) Every one of the employees (seem, seems) ready for a vacation. (i) Each of the Academy Award winners (was, were) well paid. (j) Some of the sweaters that are supposed to be new (have, has) torn. (k) There (is, are) a pebble *and* some sand in my shoe. (l) Details of the accident (was, were) not released. (m) Here (is, are) Tom and Jerry. (n) In the safety-deposit box at the bank there (is, are) an extra key to my house and some important *papers*. (o) All of the cookies (taste, tastes) stale. (p) In the locker room there (is, are) a few old weights. (q) All of the snow (has, have) melted. (r) Either answer (is/are) acceptable. (s) Every one of those books (is/are) fiction. (t) Nobody (knows/know) the trouble I've seen. (u) Eight dollars (is/are) the price of a movie these days. (v) Your pants (is/are) at the cleaner's. (w) The committee (debates/debate) these questions carefully. (x) The committee (leads/lead) very different lives in private. (y) All of the CDs, even the scratched one, (is/are) in this case.

9. Put 'was' or 'were' in the following gaps.

We really enjoyed the party. All the rooms (a) — crowded with people. Everyone (b) — enjoying themselves. A lot of people (c) — dancing. All the people there (d) — very smart. One of the guests (e) — quite well-known; he was the actor Melvyn Harper. Each guest (f) — welcomed by the hostess in person. It's a lovely house, you know. A number of people (g) — swimming in the pool in the garden. I didn't know many of the guests. None of my friends (h) — there.

10. Choose the correct form of verbs.

A policeman is talking about his job. Put the verbs in the bracket in correct form:

(i) Every police — (is/ are) given special training for the job. (ii) Each day — (is/ are) different from the one before. (iii) A number of police officers here — (works/ work) with dogs. (iv) A lot of people — (has/ have) a wrong image of police work. (v) Not all policemen — (is/ are) allowed to carry guns. (vi) None of the officers here — (is/ are) allowed to have guns. (vii) Crime — (isn't are't) exciting or glamorous. (viii) One of our jobs — (is/ are) to help prevent crime. (ix) A lot of crime — (is/ are) caused by people being careless. (x) I must go. Someone — (has have) just reported a robbery.

11. Put in is or are.

□ Eighty pounds a week is not a good wage.

□ Ten days in the year are public holidays.

(a) Ten miles — quite a long walk.

(b) Ten students — in the group going to France.

(c) Three tourists — waiting for the museum to open.

(d) Most of our luggage is here, but three suitcases — missing.

(e) Forty six grammes — the maximum weight of a golf ball.

12. Choose the appropriate verb.

(i) Changes in our society in recent years (a) — (has/ have) weakened family life. First of all, today's mothers (b) — (spend/ spent) much less time with their children. About a decade ago, most households (c) — (got/ had got) by on Dad's paycheck and Mom stayed home. Now many mothers work and their children (d) — (attend/ attended) neighbours' or friends house after school. Another change is that family members no longer eat together. Now family members are more likely to (e) — (look/ looking) at the TV set than talk to one another. So modern life is a challenge to family life.

(ii) Literature (a) — (mean/ means) something which is of universal interest to man. What applies to a local or professional or merely personal interest (b) — (does/ will not) belong to literature. Literature (c) — (composes/ is composed) of those books which by reason of their subject matter and style are of general human interest. Literature is (mainly (d) — meaning / meant) for giving pleasure. It is however, not an exact replica of life; it is an interpretation of life as life (e) — (shapes/ is shaped) itself in the mind of the writer.

(iii) In Kuwait, men and women (a) — (wore/ wear/ have worn) their traditional dress most of the time. For men, this (b) — (consists/ consisted/ consisting) of a long robe and a piece of cloth covering the head. For women, it is similar though generally they wear a veil. The Swedes (c) — (are/ is/ are being) interested in clothes and (d) — (were/ are/ will be) less formal now than they (e) — (were/ are) in the past.

(iv) Various celebrations (a) — (have/ had/ will have) their origins in history, tradition, religion and

politics. Some (b) — (have changed/ will have changed/ changes) little over the centuries and reflect the traditions, values and myths of earlier generations. Some (c) — (see/ have seen/ saw) this as a sign of society being unwilling to change and progress. On the other hand, other festivals (d) — (are developing/ have developed/ will develop) and (e) — (adapted/ have adapted/ will adapt) to change while absorbing influences from the societies in which they (f) — (are/ have been/ were) held.

✍ Production

A. Write appropriate verb for the following gaps.

To (i) — early is a good habit. An early riser (ii) — the fresh air of morning. He/ she can (iii) — physical exercise or meditation. These (iv) — good for health. A wise maxim (v) — as, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise."

B. Make sentences with the following subjects :

1. News 2. Who 3. No nook and corner 4. Either he or I 5. Each of these substances 6. Many a boy 7. Mathematics 8. Pains 9. The Arabian Nights 10. Ten kilometres 11. The cost of all these articles 12. The suspected 13. Two thirds of the city 14. The committee 15. Man's happiness or misery

Appendix- 5 : Use of Tense

Presentation

Read the following passage :

Our house mysteriously *caught* fire last night. Good heavens! There *was* no one in the house at that time. We *are now living* in our uncle's flat. We *will probably shift* to another flat next month.

উপরের অনুচ্ছেদে আমরা লক্ষ্য করি যে বাঁকা অক্ষরে লেখা শব্দগুলো বর্তমান, অতীত ও ভবিষ্যত সময়কে ইঙ্গিত করে।

এভাবে Tense হচ্ছে verb এর একটি রূপ যা সময় এবং কখনও কখনও কোনো কাজ কিংবা ঘটনার অবস্থাকে ইঙ্গিত করে। বিশ্বের সব ভাষার Tense নেই। এ প্রসঙ্গে আমরা বার্মিজ ও চীনা ভাষার নামোল্লেখ করতে পারি।

এগুলো Tense বিহীন ভাষা। যা হোক, ইংরেজি ভাষার Tense গুলোর শ্রেণিবিভাগ করা হয় এভাবে।

(i) Present Tense : এটি বর্তমান সময়কে নির্দেশ করে।

(ii) Past Tense : এটি অতীত কালকে নির্দেশ করে।

(iii) Future Tense : এটি ভবিষ্যৎ কালকে নির্দেশ করে।

যেহেতু Verb এর Tense শুধু কাজের সময় নয় বরং কাজের অবস্থাকেও বোঝায়, নিচে দেয়া পন্থায় উপরের Tense গুলোকে আরও চার ভাগে ভাগ করা যায় :

(i) Simple Tense/ Indefinite Tense

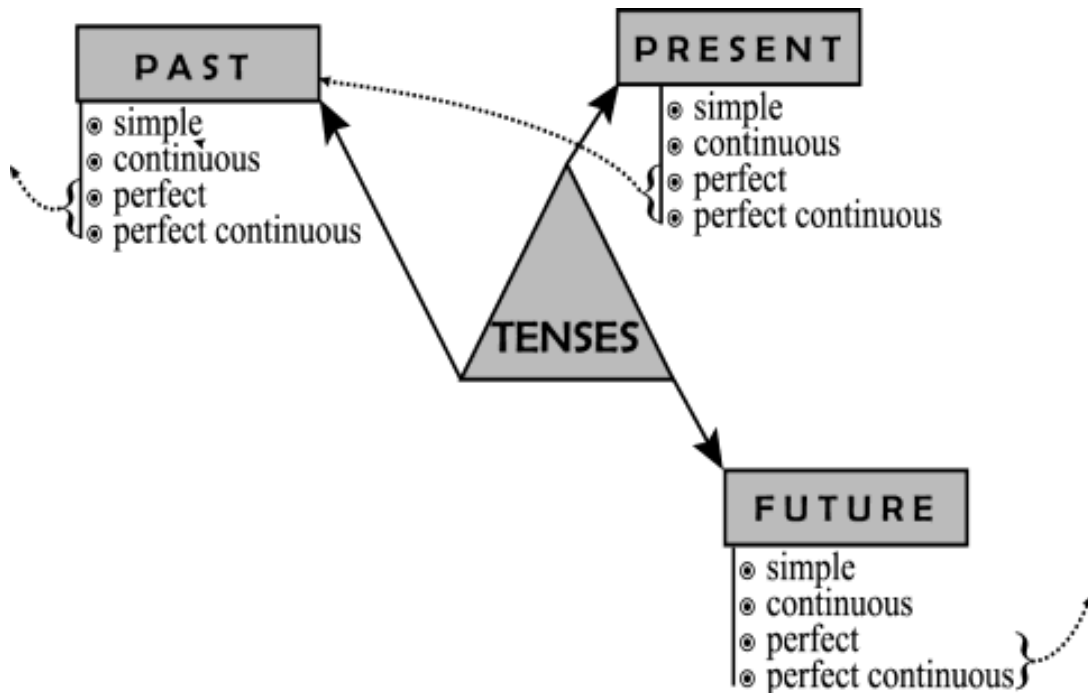
(ii) Continuous Tense/ Progressive Tense

(iii) Perfect Tense

(iv) Perfect Continuous Tense

নিচের ছকটি দেখ :





Present Simple/ Indefinite Tense

I *like* Hatir Jheel. It *has* a nice view. I *think* it is a suitable place for morning walk. My friend, Lia, also *thinks* so. So we *come* here every Friday. However, many people *come* here everyday. We *live* nearby, so it *does not take* us long time to get here.

আমরা দেখছি যে উপরের অনুচ্ছেদটি হাতির ঝিলের বর্তমান চিত্র সম্পর্কে ধারণা দিচ্ছে। তাই অনুচ্ছেদে ব্যবহৃত Verb গুলো Present Simple রূপে আছে। পাশাপাশি, কিছু Verb এর ক্ষেত্রে S form এবং অন্য কয়েকটির ক্ষেত্রে base form নেয়া হয়েছে। এখন নিচের বাক্যগুলো পর্যবেক্ষণ কর :

S Form (Verb with s/es/ies) Base Form

I <i>like</i> Hatir Jheel.	Lia also <i>thinks</i> so.
We <i>come</i> here every Friday.	It <i>has</i> a nice view.
Many people <i>come</i> here every day.	It <i>does not take</i> us long time to get here.

আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি, 3rd person singular subject এর ক্ষেত্রে singular verb (অর্থাৎ s form) এবং অন্যান্য subject এর ক্ষেত্রে verb এর base form বসে।

এখন নিচের কথোপকথনটি পর্যবেক্ষণ কর :

Nila: What do you do, Ms Mila?

Mila: I work in a library. I'm a librarian.

Nila: When do you get up?

Mila: I get up at 6 am every day. I think getting up early is conducive to health.

Nila: Right. Do you have lunch at office?

Mila: No, I don't.

Nila: Don't you take exercise?

Mila: Yes, I do. But, I usually exercise twice a week.

Nila: Thank you very much.

Mila: You're welcome!



মনে রাখবে, 'I' 'we' ও 'you' ছাড়া সবই 3rd person.

□ লক্ষ কর, উপরের কথোপকথনের Verb গুলো sometimes, often, always, rarely, usually ইত্যাদি সময়ে ঘটে এবং সে কারণে Present Simple Form গ্রহণ করে।

এখন Present Simple Tense এর বিভিন্ন ব্যবহার দেখ :

(i) Permanent or long-lasting situation (ii) Habits (iii) Routined/ repeated action (iv) Facts (v) Feelings/ Opinion :

1 **Permanent Situation (স্থায়ী অবস্থা) :**

I work in a library. I'm a librarian.



▮ **Habits (অভ্যাস) :**

I get up at 6 am every day. I often read horror stories.

▮ **Repeated Actions/ Routine (বারবার করা কাজ/রুটিন) :**

I usually exercise twice a week.

▮ **Facts (সত্য তথ্য) :**

Getting up early is conducive to health.

▮ **Feeling/ opinion (বোধ/অভিমত) :**

I like going to the mountains.

I think getting up early is conducive to health.

আরও যেসব ক্ষেত্রে আমরা Present Simple ব্যবহার করি:

▮ **In case of time-tabled future events(সময় নির্ধারিত ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে) :**

His train arrives at 11: 46.

I start my new job tomorrow.

▮ **In case of historical events (ঐতিহাসিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে) :**

Seraj-ud-Daula is the last Nawab of independent Bangla.

▮ **First conditional এর ক্ষেত্রে, dependent clause; present simple Tense এ হবে :**

If it rains, I will not go out.

▮ **In case of near-future event(নিকট ভবিষ্যতের ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে) :**

ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশক adverb/adverbial phrase (tomorrow/ in ten minutes/ next week) এক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখ করা থাকবে।

The Prime Minister arrives on Tuesday.

Classes end next week.

▮ **To quote any writer's quotation (কোনো লেখকের উদ্ধৃতি দিতে) :**

Sophocles says, "Man must suffer to be wise".

▮ **until/as soon as/when/before ইত্যাদি যুক্ত clause গুলো ভবিষ্যৎ অর্থ প্রকাশ করে। কিন্তু এই সকল clause গুলো**

Present Simple Tense এ লেখা হয়।

I shall wait until you come back.

▮ **To express universal truth(চিরন্তন সত্য প্রকাশ করতে) :**

The sun rises in the east.

Ice floats on water.

Man is mortal.

Negative ও Interrogative কীভাবে করা যায় :

নিচের উদাহরণগুলো দেখ :

How often do you drink coffee? ~ Every morning.

So you always drink coffee? ~ Yes, I do.

Sometimes I don't feed my cat. My husband feeds her.

She doesn't run fast at the gym. She gets tired.

They are good cooks. They don't need help.

They are not honest. They can do any harm to you.

এখন প্রশ্ন করে কিংবা উত্তর দিয়ে কিংবা প্রয়োজনে উভয়টি করে নিচের শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ কর।

(i)

Question : —?

Short answer : —.

Long answer: Yes, she likes ice-cream.

(ii)

Question : —?

Short answer : —.

Long answer : No, he is dishonest.

(iii)

Question : Does he play football every day?

Short answer : Yes, he does.



Long answer : —.

(iv)

Question : Isn't he good at math?

Short answer : No, he isn't.

Long answer : —.

Practice



1. The following passage is in wrong verbal order and odd in meaning. To make it fit and proper, change the verbs into Simple Present.

There was a law of laws and that was natural law. Water flew downward from upward. In the east the sun rose and in the west it set. Might was right and rule over everything. But truth prevailed upon that. According to law of nature fire burnt each and everything, water drowned and wind blew away.

2. Complete the following conversation in the Simple Present tense.

Girl : (You/ like) playing cricket, Robi?

Boy : Yes, I (love) it. What (be) about you?

Girl : Well, I (not/ like) playing cricket but I love watching it on TV.

Boy : That (sound) interesting. So, besides that, what do you like doing in your free time?

Girl : Well, I (be) fond of meeting new people. I also enjoy gardening and cooking.

Boy : Cooking? I (can/ stand) it.

✍ Production

1.
 - A. Write a few paragraphs about your favourite game. Explain the rules used in the game. (তোমার প্রিয় খেলা সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ। খেলার নিয়ম-কানুন ব্যাখ্যা কর।)
 - B. Write a paragraph about your hobby. (তোমার শখ নিয়ে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)
 - C. Write a conversation on a topic of your choice. Use the simple present tense. (তোমার পছন্দমত কোনো বিষয়ের ওপর একটি কথোপকথন লেখ। Simple Present Tense ব্যবহার কর।)
 - D. Write a paragraph on 'A Rainy Day'. Use the simple present tense. ('A Rainy Day' এর ওপর একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ। Simple Present Tense ব্যবহার কর।)

Present Continuous/ Progressive Tense

Tom : Hi, Joni. Nice to see you. What *are you doing* these days?

Joni : I *am working* in a hotel near the beach. And you? *Are you still studying* French?

Tom : Yes. Anyway what's about tourists?

Joni : It's very dull. The number of tourists *is decreasing* day by day. Anyway, I *am going* to a super shop. Will you accompany me?

Tom : I can't, sorry. I *am going* to a cafe to meet my friend. I will telephone you tomorrow.

Joni : OK. Bye.

আমরা দেখতে পাচ্ছি যে কথোপকথনটির বাঁকা বা (ইটালিক) অক্ষরে লেখা Verb গুলো Present Continuous Form গ্রহণ করেছে। (am/is/ are + ing form of verb).



We notice that :

আমরা লক্ষ করি যে :

Δ আমরা Singular এর ক্ষেত্রে 'is' ব্যবহার করি।

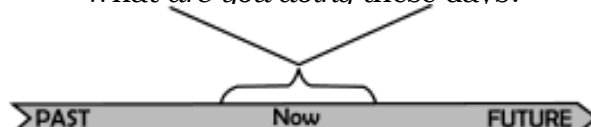
Δ আমরা Plural ও 'you' এর ক্ষেত্রে 'are' ব্যবহার করি।

Δ এবং আমরা 'I' এর ক্ষেত্রে 'am' ব্যবহার করি।

□ ব্যবহার :

- I কথা বলার সময় চলা একটি কাজ বর্ণনা করতে। এখানে *now/ at present/ at this moment/ gradually/ day by day/ Look!/ Listen ! / Stop! Hush!* ব্যবহৃত হবে বলে ধারণা/অনুমান করা যায় :

What *are you doing* these days?



- I কোনোকিছুর চলমান/পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বর্ণনা করতে। এখানে, *gradually/ day by day/ rapidly etc.* are used. For example : কথোপকথনটি থেকে নেয়া উদাহরণ :

The number of tourists *is decreasing* day by day.

- I For an action that is going to happen in near future. In this case, future indicating adverb/ adverbial phrases are ইত্যাদি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। যেমন :

কথোপকথনটি থেকে নেয়া উদাহরণ :

Anyway, I *am going to* a super shop. Will you accompany me?

Remember :

- I Non-continuous verb এর ক্ষেত্রে Present Simple tense ব্যবহার করা হয়। কিছু non-continuous verbs :

know, believe, hear, see, smell, wish, understand, hate, love, like, want, sound, have, need, appear, seem, taste, own, be, become

I *am not* happy *now* though I *have* a lot of money. So, I *want* peace instead of money.

কীভাবে negative ও interrogative করা যায় তা পর্যবেক্ষণ কর :

- (a) I'm looking for Ms Ria. Is she here? ~ Yes, she is talking on the phone.
 (b) What are you doing? ~ I'm making a delicious dessert.
 (c) Aren't you practising today? ~ No, I'm not practising today. I'm going to have a dinner.

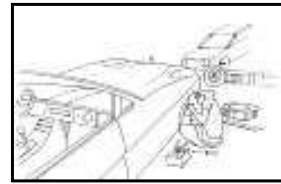
এখন শূন্যস্থান পূরণ কর :

(i)
Question : —?
Short answer : —.

Long answer : Yes, Linda is working on her car.

(ii)
Question : —?
Short answer: —.

Long answer: No, they are not reading. They are playing now.



Simple ও Continuous এর মধ্যে তুলনা

Present Simple

- স্থায়ী অবস্থা বোঝাতে যা অতীতে সত্য ছিল, বর্তমানেও সত্য এবং সম্ভবত ভবিষ্যতেও সত্য থাকবে :
Alice works for an insurance company.
Water boils at 100° Celsius.
- সে কাজ বোঝাতে যা নির্ধারিত বিরতি নিয়ে বারবার ঘটে :
I play tennis every Monday.
I go to the mountains twice a year.
- সাধারণ সত্য বা বর্তমান বিষয় বোঝাতে :
It rains in the rainy season.
Earthquake causes huge loss of properties.

Present Continuous

- সাময়িক অবস্থা বোঝাতে যা শুধু এখনকার জন্য অর্থাৎ কথা বলার সময়ের জন্য সত্য :
We are all waiting for you.
Why are you crying?
The kettle's boiling.
- সে কাজ বোঝাতে যা এখন বারবার হচ্ছে :
Why is he hitting the dog?
I am travelling a lot these days.
- দীর্ঘকালীন অবস্থা বোঝাতে যা Degree বা Number এর দিক থেকে পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছে :
The universe is expanding.

Practice

3. Complete the conversation.

Sam : What/ you/ do/, Susie?
 Susie : I write/ a letter/ to John.
 Sam : Where is John these days? What/ he/ do?
 Susie : He is in Japan. He/ study/ there.
 Sam : I/ watch/a nice film on TV. I came to call you during the commercial break. Would you like to join me?
 Susie : No, I / prepare/ for tomorrow's test.



4. Complete the following dialogue. Use Present Simple or Continuous.

A : (you/ go) — to Mary's World Theater tonight?
 B : I (not/ know) —. What's playing?
 A : Every Monday night, Mary (show) — Italian movies.
 B : Then, she (show) — an Italian movie tonight. Let's go. I (like) — Italian movies.
 A : My friend Sally (not/ go) — to Mary's tonight.
 B : Why not?
 A : She (not/ like) — to watch Italian movies very often.

✍ Production

2.
A. Use the following words and phrases in sensible sentences of your own. Use the present

continuous tense. (নিচের শব্দ ও বাগধারাগুলো তোমার নিজস্ব ও বোধগম্য বাক্যে ব্যবহার কর। Present Continuous Tense ব্যবহার কর।)

changing rapidly; growing at an alarming rate; depleting; making rapid progress; constructing; developing; reading a new novel; making plans; writing; thinking about

- B. Look around you. Write about ten sentences to describe what is happening. (তোমার চারদিকে তাকাও। কী ঘটছে তা বর্ণনা করে প্রায় দশটি বাক্য লেখ।)
- C. Write a letter to a friend saying what you are doing these days. (এখনকার দিনগুলোতে তুমি কী করছ তার বর্ণনা দিয়ে বন্ধুর কাছে চিঠি লেখ।)
- D. Write a paragraph about the changes happening in your society. (তোমার সমাজে ঘটে চলা পরিবর্তনগুলো নিয়ে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)
- E. Write some sentences to describe what you and your friends are doing now, tonight and currently (around this moment)! (তুমি ও তোমার বন্ধুরা এখন, আজ রাতে ও এই মুহূর্তকে ঘিরে কী করছ তা বর্ণনা করে কিছু বাক্য লেখ।)

Present Perfect Tense



Neela: Hello Sara, nice to meet you.

Sara: Nice to meet you, too.

Neela: *Have you ever eaten* Thai food?

Sara: Yes, I *have had* it a few times. What about you?

Neela: I *have tried* it today.

লক্ষ কর যে, Present Perfect Tense এ তিনটি বাক্য রয়েছে (have/has + Past Participle of Verb)। সকল ঘটনাই বর্তমান সময়ের আগে ঘটেছে :



মনে রাখার বিষয় :

Δ singular number এর ক্ষেত্রে 'has' ব্যবহৃত হয়

Δ plural number ও I এর ক্ষেত্রে 'have' ব্যবহার হয়

□ Present Perfect Tense এর ব্যবহার এর ক্ষেত্রে 'have' ব্যবহৃত হয় :

Present Perfect Tense এমন কাজের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহৃত হয় যেটি কোন না কোনভাবে বর্তমান সময় বা ফলাফলের সঙ্গে সম্পর্কিত।

| বর্তমান সময়ের আগে অনির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কিছু ঘটেছে (just/just now/already/in the meantime/yet/ever/lately/recently) :

(a) Has the Principal taken any steps? ~ Yes, he has already taken a few steps.

(b) Have you ever eaten Thai food? ~ Yes, I've recently taken it.

(c) What's about your painting? ~ Yes, I've made exhibition thrice.

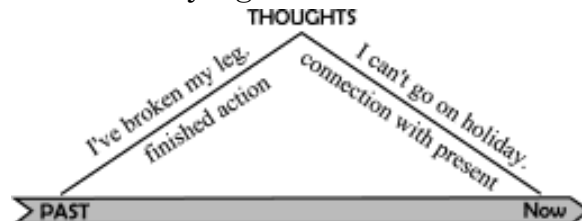
| বর্তমান সময়ের আগে কিছু ঘটেছে কিন্তু বর্তমান সময়কে ইঙ্গিত করা শব্দ আছে যেমন— 'today/this week/this year' ইত্যাদি :

Neela : Have you ever eaten Thai food?

Sara : Yes, I have had it a few times. What about you?

Neela : I *have tried* it today.

| বর্তমান সময়ের আগে কিছু ঘটেছে কিন্তু ফল এখনও বর্তমান আছে। I *have broken* my leg, and so I *cannot go on* holiday. [এখানে, break এর ফলাফল হচ্ছে : My leg is broken now]



I *have travelled* in Africa a lot. I know Africa well.

| একটি অবস্থা অতীতে শুরু হয়ে বর্তমান পর্যন্ত আছে। এক্ষেত্রে, 'for/ since + time' ব্যবহৃত হয়। যেমন— :

A: How long have you lived in Bangladesh?

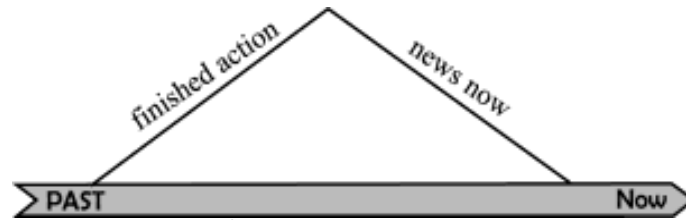
B: We *have lived* in Bangladesh *for 10 years*.

A: I have written three letters. What's about you?

B: I *have written* six letters *since morning*.

| সাম্প্রতিক ঘটনাসমূহের খবর ঘোষণা করতে আমরা সাধারণত Present Perfect ব্যবহার করি।

Uncle George **has crashed** the car again.



কীভাবে negative ও interrogative করা যায় তা পর্যবেক্ষণ কর :

A : *Have you read the newspaper yet?*

B : No, *I haven't had* a chance to. Is there any important news?

A : I don't know because *I haven't read* the paper yet either.

B : I bet *Sally has already read* the paper today.

A : Let's ask her if *anything important has happened*.

B : *She's read* the paper every day for years.

Negative অথবা interrogative অথবা উভয়টি ব্যবহার করে নিচের শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ কর ।

A : — Dr. Harris — today?

B : He's already seen ten patients. He's been busy.

A : Has he spoken with Mrs. Jones yet?

B : No, —. She — an appointment yet.

A : I'm surprised. Mrs. Jones has had a cough for days.

B : — yet. Perhaps she's gotten over it.

Practice

5. Complete the conversations using the Present Perfect tense.

Muna : I see you're still writing. You (not finish) — the essay?

Dipti : I (not do) much. I (write) — only the introduction.

Muna : I (finish) mine and I (show) — it to the teacher.

Dipti : The teacher (mark) — it? How you — (do)?

Muna : Yes. I (make) — a few mistakes. The teacher — (give) me 8 out of 10.

Dipti : You — (do) well!

6. Complete the sentences using the Present Perfect form of the verb and just or already.

Joy : Luna, I (not, see) — you for ages.

Luna : Joy, how (you, be) —?

Joy : Pretty good. Say, you (really, change) —.

Luna : Oh, well, I (lose) — some weight. And my hair is longer than before.

Joy : Well, you look great. How are you?

Luna : I'm doing really well. I (already, get) — married. I've two kids now.

Joy : That's terrific.

Production

3.

A. Make a sentence in the present perfect tense using each of the following verbs. (নিচের প্রতিটি verb ব্যবহার করে Present Perfect tense এ বাক্য তৈরি কর।)

go	run	be	think
eat	hide	have	climb
paint	die		

B. Ask two questions for each of the following situations as in the example. (উদাহরণ অনুসারে নিচের প্রতিটি অবস্থার ভিত্তিতে দু'টি প্রশ্ন কর।)

(a) Wh-word দিয়ে শুরু হওয়া একটি wh question

(b) একটি Yes/ No question

You have heard a girl crying. (What)

(a) *What have you heard?*

(b) *Have you heard a girl crying?*

1. You don't see your friend Deepti around. (Where)

2. You see a man lying dead on the road. (How)

3. You hear your friends laugh uncontrollably. (What)

4. Your best friend is absent from school today. (Why)

5. You can't find your English book. (Who)

C. Write a paragraph expressing your experience in Cox's Bazar Tour. (তোমার কক্সবাজার ভ্রমণের অভিজ্ঞতা)

প্রকাশ করে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় :

Prof. Habibur Rahman is a teacher. He *has been teaching* at Jahangirnagar University for 30 years. He is a father of three sons. They're great! The oldest, Jim, *has been working* for Uniliver Ltd since 2000. The middle one, Sunny, *has been working* for Bangladesh Railway for five years and the youngest, Jony, *has been doing* research at Jahangirnagar University.

আমরা লক্ষ্য করছি যে অনুচ্ছেদের বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরের verb গুলো সেসব ক্রিয়াকে বোঝায় যে গুলো অতীতে শুরু হয়ে এখনও চলছে। পাশাপাশি, since বা for এর সাথে সময়ের যোগসূত্র আছে। তাই Verb গুলো Present Perfect Continuous form (have been/ has been + ing form of verb) গ্রহণ করেছে।

মনে রাখার বিষয় :

△ শুরু বোঝাতে আমরা 'since' ব্যবহার করি।

△ পুরো সময় বোঝাতে আমরা 'for' ব্যবহার করি।

□ Uses (ব্যবহারসমূহ) :

| সাময়িক অবস্থা বোঝাতে। সাধারণভাবে এখানে since অথবা for দিয়ে সময় উল্লেখ করা হয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

A : What are you and your friends doing?

B : We've been waiting in this line for a half hour.

A : The movie you're going to see must be popular.

B : Yes, it is. It's been playing in this theater since January.

| দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে ঘটা একটি কাজের ক্ষেত্রে। এটি 'how long' (কত সময় ধরে) প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ—

A : How long have Mr. and Mrs. Jones been living in Dhaka?

B : They've been living here for the last six years.

A : How long have they been remodelling their kitchen?

B : They've been remodelling it for the last six months.

Present Perfect Tense instead of Present Perfect Continuous tense?

| Non-continuous verb এর ক্ষেত্রে আমরা Present Perfect continuous tense এর পরিবর্তে present perfect tense ব্যবহার করব। উদাহরণস্বরূপ—

(a) Why is John absent? ~ John **has been** ill all week.

Incorrect : John **has been being** ill all week.

(b) When has she caught cold? ~ She **has had** a cold since Monday.

Incorrect : She **has been having** a cold since Monday.

(c) How many days do you know her? ~ I **have** only **known** her for two days.

Incorrect : I **have** only **been knowing** her for two days.

| অধিকতর দীর্ঘস্থায়ী বা চিরস্থায়ী অবস্থায় আমরা present perfect tense ব্যবহার করি।

(a) How long have your parents lived in Bristol? ~ They **have lived** all their lives.

(b) Has he worked here for 20 years? ~ No he hasn't. He **has not worked** even for ten years.

| দীর্ঘকাল ধরে বা একটি সময় থেকে বারবার ঘটা কাজের ক্ষেত্রে।

How many letters have you written? ~ I **have written** six letters since lunch time.

যেভাবে **negative ও interrogative** করা যায় :

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

A : Sorry I'm so late. How long have you been waiting?

B : That's OK. I've only been waiting for ten minutes.

A : Have you been working at the Post Office?

B : No, I haven't. I've not been working here.

A : Your sister is a fine piano player.

B : Yes, she is. She's been playing the piano since she was eight years old.

এখন **Negative** বা **Interrogative** বা উভয়টি ব্যবহার করে নিচের শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ কর।

A : What is your car doing? It has problems.

B : ——— noises all morning.

A : Have you taken it to a mechanic?

B : No. ——— to fix it myself.

A : You should take it to my brother's shop. ——— for years.

B : That's a good idea. Please give me his card. I'll call him right away.



7. Fill in the gaps using Present Perfect Continuous tense.

- A : What are you and your friends doing?
 B : We're standing in line for movie tickets.
 A : Oh? How long (you/ stand) — in line?
 B : We (wait) — in this line for half an hour.
 A : The movie you're going to see must be popular.
 B : Yes, it is. It (play) in this theater for several months.

**8. Use Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous tense**

(i)

- A : You (act) — nervous all day. What's up?
 B : I'm going to fly in an airplane tomorrow.
 A : (You/ ever/ fly) — in an airplane before?
 B : No, I haven't. I (worry) — about it for weeks.
 A : Don't worry! I've been flying in airplanes for years.
 B : OK. I guess there's nothing to be nervous about.

(ii)

- A : Judy (type) — letters since 9 A.M.
 B : Really? How many letters (she/ type) — so far?
 A : She's typed 25 letters today, and she's tired.
 B : She (type/ never) — that many letters in one day before.
 A : I know that. Fortunately, she only has to type one more letter.
 Then, she can go home.
 B : I bet she's looking forward to a relaxing dinner.

**✍ Production**

4.

A. Rewrite the situation in a single sentence as in the given example. (প্রদত্ত উদাহরণ অনুযায়ী একটিমাত্র বাক্যে অবস্থাটি লেখ।)

The rain started two hours ago. It is still raining.
It has been raining for two hours.

1. We started waiting for the train at 5 am. We are still waiting now.
2. Years ago you started using this laptop. You still use it.
3. It was 2000 when Bina started working for Singer Bangladesh. She still works there.
4. Bhumika rang Madhu twenty minutes ago, and they're still on the phone.
5. You started looking for a job three months ago, and you've still not found one.

B. Make sentences using each of the following time expressions with since or for in the Present Perfect Continuous tense. (Since অথবা for ব্যবহার করে নিচের প্রতিটি সময় নিয়ে Present Perfect continuous tense-এ বাক্য তৈরি কর।)

1. 7 pm;
2. this afternoon;
3. last Saturday;
4. ages;
5. many months;
6. 2003;
7. half an hour;
8. a couple of hours;
9. March;
10. half past two

Past Simple/ Indefinite

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় :

Rabindranath Tagore *was born* in Kolkata on 7th May, 1861. As a child, he *regarded* schools as prisons where learning *was forced* on students. But he *enjoyed* poetry from the time he *heard* his first nursery rhyme. He *started* writing at the tender age of eight years.

উপরের অনুচ্ছেদটি অতীতের ঘটনা নিয়ে। তাই অনুচ্ছেদের Verb গুলো Past Simple form গ্রহণ করেছে।

**❑ Past simple এর ব্যবহার :**

- । সময় উল্লেখ করা কোনো অতীত ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে (সাধারণত yesterday/ previous time/ before/ last + time/ ago/ once ইত্যাদি). উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

Where did you graduate from college? ~ We graduated from Eden College **in 1987**.

When did you receive my letter? ~ I received your letter **yesterday**.

- । সময় উল্লেখহীন কোনো অতীত ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে যেখানে কাজের ফলাফল বর্তমান নয়। উদাহরণস্বরূপ :

A: I sent you an invitation to my party, but you didn't respond.

B: I apologize. I was out of town on business.

A: Really? Where did you go?



B: I went to New York.



- I যদি কোনো বাক্য "It is high time/It is time/wish" ইত্যাদি দিয়ে শুরু হয়, আমরা দ্বিতীয় Clause এর Verb এর Past Simple form ব্যবহার করি।
It is *high time* we *left* the place.
- I অতীতের নিত্যদিনের অভ্যাস বোঝাতে, আমরা ব্যবহার করি : used to + base form of Verb
When did you *get up* in your boyhood? ~ I *used to get up* early in the morning.
কিন্তু অতীতের অনিয়মিত অভ্যাস বোঝাতে, আমরা ব্যবহার করি : we use : would + base form of Verb
There is a river flowing beside our village. I along with my friends *would bathe* in the river in my childhood.
- I Subordinate Clause যদি 'As if/as though/since' সরা যুক্ত হয়, আমরা Tense এর অনুক্রমটি বুঝি :
(i) Present simple/ present perfect (1st clause) + past simple (2nd clause)
A: What's about your husband?
B: Oh. He is no more. It *is* many years **since** he *died*.
(ii) Past Simple (1st clause) + Past Perfect (2nd clause)
A: Have you seen her lately?
B: Yes, I saw her yesterday. But she walked past me **as if** she *had not seen* me.

(Present Perfect ও Past Indefinite Tense এর তুলনা)

যদিও উভয় Tense অতীতের ঘটনা বিবৃত করে, এদের মধ্যে কিছু পার্থক্য রয়েছে :

Present Perfect	Past Indefinite
1. অতীতে কোনো ঘটনা ঘটেছিল, কিন্তু নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে ঘটেছিল। John has travelled around the world.	1. অতীতে নির্দিষ্ট কোনো সময়ে একটি ঘটনা ঘটেছিল। John did the work on Monday.
2. কোনো ঘটনা অতীতে একাধিকবার ঘটেছিল এবং ভবিষ্যতে ও ঘটবে বলে মনে হয়। George has seen this movie three times.	2. অতীতে কোনো ঘটনা ঘটেছিল এবং তা আর কখনও ঘটার সম্ভাবনা নেই। Kazi Nazrul Islam composed five hundred poems.
3. সময়ের কোনো উল্লেখ না থাকলে ফলাফল বর্তমানের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত হবে। I have washed the room. It is fresh now. You can sleep on the floor.	3. সময়ের উল্লেখ না থাকলে ফলাফল আর বর্তমানের সাথে সম্পৃক্ত থাকবে না। I <i>washed</i> the room but your kids have already made it dirty. (তার মানে রুমটি এখন আর পরিস্কার নেই।)
4. বর্তমান কালের উল্লেখ : today, just, recently, yet, already, ever, never. I have received your letter today.	4. অতীত কালের উল্লেখ last, ago, before, previous, yesterday I <i>received</i> your letter yesterday.

কীভাবে negative/ interrogative করা যায় :

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

A : There was an earthquake in San Francisco in 1906.

B : Was it a big earthquake?

A : Yes, it was. And it was terrible. It caused a huge fire.

B : Did the fire destroy a lot of homes?

A : Yes, it did. People lived in tents for a long time.

B : I'm glad I wasn't in San Francisco in 1906.

এখন interrogative অথবা negative অথবা উভয়টি ব্যবহার করে নিচের শূন্যস্থানগুলো পূরণ কর।

A : I had a lot of trouble with my car last week.

B : —?

A : It didn't start on cold mornings.

B : Your car runs fine now. —?

A : I took the car to the dealer where I bought it.

B : —?

A : Yes, it was. They charged me \$200.00 to fix the ignition.



Practice

9. Read what Hasan says about his daily routine.

Friday is a holiday. Hasan does not go to work. He gets up late. Then he runs in the open air for about an hour. All the family members eat breakfast together. After breakfast, they sit together and discuss family problems.

Now write what Hasan did last Friday. Start like this

Friday was a holiday. Hasan.....

10. Complete this newspaper story about a road accident.

Five people (lose) their lives when a Jeep carrying ten passengers (plunge) into the Bagmati river yesterday. The accident (occur) when the driver (not manage) to clear a turning. The jeep (overturn) and (roll) down thirty feet below the road into the Bagmati. Some passersby (notice) the accident and (rush) to help. Police (arrive) at the scene immediately. They (call) an ambulance and (send) the injured to the hospital. The driver (escape) unhurt.

11. Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the correct form.

go, be, visit, be, go, be, rain, see, spend

Last year I — to England on holiday. It — fantastic. I — lots of interesting places. I — with two friends of mine. In the mornings we (walked) — in the streets of London. In the evenings we — to pubs. The weather — strangely fine. It — a lot. But we — some beautiful rainbows. Where — your last holiday?

Production

5.

- A. A friend has just come back from a holiday. You ask him about it. Write your questions as given in the example below. (তোমার এক বন্ধু সবেমাত্র ছুটি থেকে ফিরে এসেছে। তাকে এ নিয়ে প্রশ্ন কর। নিচের উদাহরণ অনুসারে প্রশ্নগুলো লেখ।)

Where/ go/ for you holiday?

Where did you go for your holiday?

1. Go/ alone?
2. Where/ stay?
3. Do/ any boating?
4. See/ any fountain?
5. How/ the weather?



- B. Write a few paragraphs about a famous person of your own choice. The person you've chosen shouldn't be a living one. (তোমার নিজের পছন্দের একজন বিখ্যাত ব্যক্তি সম্পর্কে কয়েকটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ। তোমার পছন্দনীয় ব্যক্তি জীবিত না হওয়া বাঞ্ছনীয়।)

- C. Write a paragraph on An Earthquake You Experienced using the following information : (নিচের তথ্যাবলির সাহায্যে তোমার অভিজ্ঞতালব্ধ একটি ভূমিকম্প সম্পর্কে একটি অনুচ্ছেদ লেখ।)

Time : last evening
Place : Dhaka
Death : 100
Destruction : many buildings
Injured : 1000 people



Past Continuous/ Progressive Tense

নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি সযত্নে পড় :

Mukti : Did you hear about the storm yesterday?

Sumi : Sure, I did. Actually, I *was eating* dinner in a restaurant then.

Mukti : Really? Weren't you scared?

Sumi : Of course, I was. Some friends of mine *were walking* when the storm started. Others *were riding* their bikes home.

আমরা লক্ষ্য করছি যে বাঁকা (Italic) লেখা Verb গুলো Past continuous form (was/were + ing

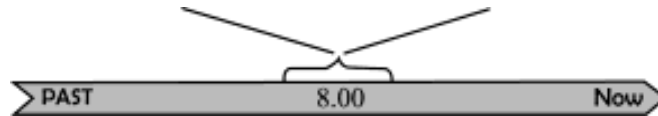
form of verb) গঠন করেছে কারণ এরা অতীতে দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে সংঘটিত ঘটনাকে ইঙ্গিত করে। এখন নিচের গঠনের দিকে তাকাও :

□ ব্যবহার :

I অতীতের কোনো বিশেষ সময়ে কোনো ঘটনা ঘটছিল বোঝাতে আমরা Past Progressive/continuous ব্যবহার করি।

What *were you doing* at 8 o'clock? ~ I *was watching* TV.





- I অতীতের দু'টি ঘটনা when বা while দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়। দীর্ঘকালীন ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে Past Continuous Tense এবং তাৎক্ষণিক ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে Past Simple Tense প্রযোজ্য হয়।



He ran to work yesterday. He was running when the bus drove by.

running একটি দীর্ঘকালীন ঘটনা বা background, যখন, drove একটি তৎক্ষণিক ঘটনা বা বাধাদানকারী ঘটনা। আরও কিছু উদাহরণ পর্যবেক্ষণ কর :

- (a) A wood fire *was burning* on the hearth, and a cat *was sleeping* beside it.
 (b) A girl *was playing* the piano and *was singing* softly to herself. Suddenly someone knocked at the door. (এখানে, উপরের বাক্যগুলোর burning, sleeping, playing singing হচ্ছে দীর্ঘকালীন কাজ/background, যখন শেষ লাইনের knock হচ্ছে একটি বাধাদানকারী/তাৎক্ষণিক ঘটনা।)

As I *was walking* down the road



I *saw* Bill.

- I কিন্তু দীর্ঘ সময়ব্যাপী ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে দু'টিই past continuous tense গ্রহণ করে। (এখানে 'when' এর স্থলে 'while' ব্যবহার শ্রেয়তর।) যেমন :

- (a) While Reza was reading newspaper, I was singing a song.
 (b) While Mark was reading a book, Martha was watching TV.
 (c) Martha was watching TV while Mark was reading a book.

- I অতীতে ধীরে ধীরে পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছিল এমন অবস্থা। যেমন :

The weather *was getting* worse. People were coming out of their houses.
 It *was getting* dark.

- I অতীতের নিত্য অভ্যাসের ক্ষেত্রে (সচরাচর 'always/ continually' ইত্যাদির ক্ষেত্রে)। যেমন :

- (a) Why were you fed up? ~ He *was always asking* for money.
 (b) I couldn't tolerate them any longer. They *were playing* continually.

কীভাবে Negative/ interrogative করা যায় :

নিচের বাক্যগুলো পড় :

- (a) What were you doing at 9 am yesterday? ~ I was taking bath.
 (b) Was she talking? No, she was not. She was sleeping.
 (c) They weren't watching movie. They were practising listening test.

লক্ষ কর যে Negative করার সময় আমরা not এর সাথে helping verb (was/were) ব্যবহার করি। Interrogative করার সময় আমরা বাক্যের subject এর পূর্বে helping verb (was/were) ব্যবহার করি।

এখন ছবির দিকে তাকাও এবং negative বা interrogative বাক্য তৈরি কর।

It was in the last season. — (harvest)? No, — — (do — (plant).		— (do) when their son called? — (watch/ movie). — (mother/ talk over phone)? No, —. She — (operate laptop).		It happened two days ago. — (read)? No, — — (do)? — (sleep).	

Practice

12. Complete these sentences using the verbs correctly, Simple Past or Past Continuous.

- (i) I (see) Junu at the market yesterday but she (not see) me. I (wave) my hand, but she (not notice) me. She (look) the other way.
- (ii) I (meet) Sarala and Binod at the bus park last week. They (go) to Pokhara and I (go) to Nepal. We (talk) for sometime while we (wait) for our buses.
- (iii) I (walk) in a hurry when I (slip) and (fall). My back (hurt) badly and I (not manage) to get back on my feet. Some people (see) me while I (lie) there. They (come) and (help) me to my feet. They (call) an ambulance and (rush) me to hospital.

13. Fill in the blanks with right forms of verbs.

We went to Kolkata as tourists. While (a) —, we were joyful and enthusiastic. But we became tired. We (b) — when we reached Kolkata city. Next day we set out for a visit. While we were visiting the Victoria Memorial, the past days of British Empire seemed to open its gate for us. Thereafter we went to the British Museum. When (c) —, we were in nostalgic mood. The next day we went to see the Tagore House at Jorashanko. Our mind bowed to the great poet's memory while (d) —. The next day we went to Shantiniketan at Bolepur, in order to visit Tagore's Museum. We got a lot of information of the poet while (e) —.

✍ Production

6. Write what you were doing at the following times. (নিচের সময়গুলোতে তুমি কী করেছিল তা লেখ।)

1. at this time yesterday; 2. three hours ago; 3. at 3 pm last Sunday; 4. at 6:30 yesterday morning; 5. 8:30 last night

Past Perfect Tense

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

Dave : Yesterday was an absolutely awful day!

Ken : Really?

Dave : Yeah! I woke up late. By the time I got out of the house, I *had spilled* coffee on my shirt and realized I didn't have any clean ones. So I put on a shirt that I *had worn* a few days before. On the way to the station, I realized that I *had forgotten* to lock the door, and so I ran back home. At work, my boss yelled at me because I *hadn't finished* the report for the 10:00 meeting with the head of marketing. And that was only the morning...

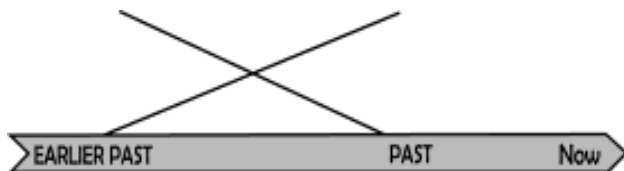
আমরা লক্ষ করি যে বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরে লেখা verb গুলো যেসব ঘটনাকে নির্দেশ করে সেগুলো অধিকতর অতীত। তাই verb গুলো past perfect form গ্রহণ করেছে।

□ ব্যবহার :

- I অতীতের দু'টি ঘটনা 'before' বা 'after' দিয়ে যুক্ত হলে আমরা অধিকতর অতীতের ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে past perfect tense এবং অন্য ঘটনাটির ক্ষেত্রে past indefinite Tense ব্যবহার করি। যেমন :

a. it started snowing (1st action) b. I went to bed (2nd action)

I had already gone to bed **when/ before** it started snowing.



I Subject বা object হিসেবে Noun Clause

মূল clause টি অতীত হলে অধিকতর অতীতের ঘটনা বোঝাতে আমরা noun clause এর সাথে past perfect tense ব্যবহার করি। নিচের পাঠ্যংশটি পর্যবেক্ষণ কর :

The boy told me that he had come here the previous day from his village. I asked him why he had come. He replied that his mother had sent him to me with the letter.

- I 'No sooner than'/' scarcely.....when'/' hardly when' এর সাথে আমরা past perfect tense ব্যবহার করি এবং স্তিীয় clause টি past simple tense গ্রহণ করে।

No sooner had I reached the station than the train left.

- I অতীতের দু'টি ঘটনা যদি 'till' বা 'until' দিয়ে যুক্ত হয়, আমরা 'till/until clause এর সাথে past perfect tense ব্যবহার করি। নিচের বাক্যগুলো নিরীক্ষণ কর :

He refused to help me until he had known me well.

Practice



14. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense, Simple Past or Past Perfect.

It (be) time to go. I (phone) Lisa, and her mother (answer) the phone. She (say) Lisa (leave) home early in the morning. I (think) she (forget) about our plan.

15. Fill in the blanks with simple past or past perfect tense :

The people of Bangladesh (a) — the torture of Pakistani rulers before they finally (b) — in 1971. The Bengalis (c) — war before. But they had been furious and encouraged by Bangabandhu's March 7 speech. Therefore, the war began, 3 million people (d) — their lives and 2 lakh women had lost their chastity before the final victory was achieved. After the country had been free, the mission of rebuilding the economy (e) —.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Ram started waiting at 9 am. I arrived at 11 am. When I arrived, Ram *had been waiting* for two hours.

আমরা লক্ষ করছি যে বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরে লেখা verb টি past perfect continuous tense (had been + ing form of verb) গ্রহণ করেছে কারণ অন্য ঘটনা শুরুর আগে এ ঘটনা চলছিল।

□ ব্যবহার :

। দীর্ঘসময়ব্যাপী কাজ বা ঘটনা যা অতীতের অন্য একটি ঘটনার পূর্বে ঘটেছিল। সময়সূচক বাক্য হতে পারে (since + time/for + time/how long)।

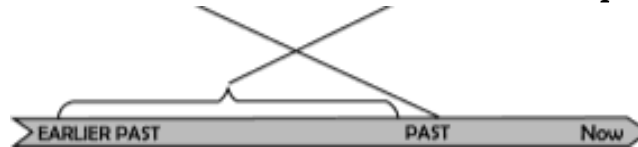
(i) Dilu lived in Dubai. He *had been working* as a day labourer there for ten years.

(ii) They **had been talking** for about an hour before Tony arrived.

(iii) When I saw her, I could see that she **had been crying**.

I *went* to the doctor because

I *had been sleeping* badly.



। কাজ বা ঘটনাটি যখন অধিকতর অস্থায়ী, আমরা তখন প্রায়ই past perfect continuous tense ব্যবহার করি এবং যখন তা অধিকতর স্থায়ী, তখন প্রায়ই past perfect tense ব্যবহার করি।

(a) We found the house where my grandparents **had lived**.

(b) We found a house where another family **had been living** for a few months.

। Non-continuous verb সাধারণত past perfect continuous tense গ্রহণ করে না, এর পরিবর্তে, এগুলো past perfect tense গ্রহণ করে। এসব verb এর মধ্যে আছে :

believe, belong, depend, hate, know, like, love, mean, need, prefer, realise, suppose, want, understand.

(a) I **had known** him for ten years when he got married - **Correct**

(b) I **had been knowing** him for ten years when he got married - **Incorrect**

Practice



16. Past Perfect Simple or Continuous? Choose the best tense to complete the following sentences.

(i) Before his death at the age of fifty years, Mr. Jaman (a) — from cancer. He was health-conscious and (b) — exercise until he was confined to death-bed. He had been a bookworm and (c) — a lot before he fell sick. However, the fatal disease took his life. He was a jolly and humorous person. He (d) — to live longer even a few days before death. Against his will, he (e) — hospitalized before he passed away floating his near ones in the sea of grief.

(ii) Frodo Baggins (a) — books and roaming about before he was assigned the mission of destroying the magic ring by Wizard Gandalf. He, along with his gardener Sam left for an inn after they (b) — dangers. Accompanied by Aragorn, these two boys and other two fellows (c) — Rivendel before they were greeted by the Elves. Frodo and eight other persons chose the mission of destroying the magic ring by throwing it in the fire of Mount Doom in Mordor. They (d) — about a lot of dangers before they departed. Before these incidents, all of them (e) — in peace in the happy

land of Shire.

Future Indefinite/ Simple Tense

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

চাকরির সাক্ষাৎকার নিয়ে উপদেশ চেয়ে রবি তার বন্ধুর সাথে কথা বলছে।

Robi : What types of questions do you think they *will ask*.

Roni : The same they asked me. They *will ask* you why you want to work for them.

Robi : That's simple. I *will say* I want to earn money.

আমরা লক্ষ্য করছি যে বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরে লেখা **verb** গুলো Future Simple form গ্রহণ করেছে কারণ ক্রিয়াগুলো ভবিষ্যতের ক্রিয়াকে নির্দেশ করে।

মনে রাখার বিষয় :

△ I/we এর ক্ষেত্রে আমরা 'shall' ব্যবহার করি।

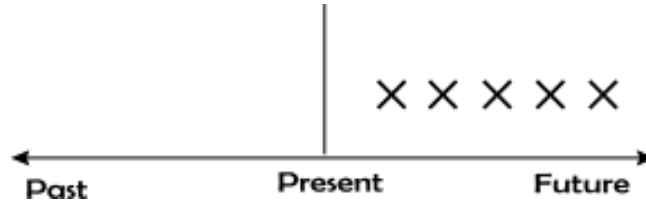
△ 2nd ও 3rd person এর ক্ষেত্রে আমরা 'will' ব্যবহার করি।

** আধুনিক Grammar এ সকল Person এর ক্ষেত্রে 'will' ব্যবহার করা হয়।

□ **ব্যবহার :**

I একটি ক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে যা ভবিষ্যতে ঘটবে (সাধারণত 'next/ tomorrow/ in future' এর সাথে যেমন :

I *will come* tomorrow.



I ভবিষ্যতের জন্য hope, expect, possibly, probably প্রকাশ করতে :

I hope he *will come* round soon.

1 First conditional sentence, এর ক্ষেত্রে main clause Future Indefinite Tense গ্রহণ করবে.

A: If I have time on Saturday, I'll visit my parents.

B: If you visit them, they'll be very happy.

A: I'll bring some groceries if I visit them.

B: If you go to their house, they'll make a big dinner for you.

A: If I don't have time this Saturday, I'll go there next weekend.

WILL ও BE GOING To

নিচের পাঠ্যাংশটি পড় এবং 'will' ও 'be' 'going to' এর মধ্যে তুলনা কর :

Jhumu: Hi, Nasima. Would you like to go out with me?

Nasima: Oh, sorry, I can't. I'm **going to work** late tonight. Anyway, why are you going out?

Jhumu: I'll **buy** a gift for Jahangir. He **will be** twenty five tomorrow. What about tomorrow night?

Nasima: Why? Are you going to have a party?

Jhumu: Not exactly. We're **going to have** a meal in a restaurant with a few friends. You must come.

Nasima: Ok. That'll **be** fine.

I'm going to work late tonight. কোনো সিদ্ধান্ত ইতোমধ্যে নেয়া হয়েছে এমন বোঝাতে আমরা 'be going to' ব্যবহার করি।	I'll buy a gift for David. That'll be fine. ভবিষ্যতের বাস্তব ঘটনা বলতে আমরা 'will' ব্যবহার করি।
We're going to have a meal in a restaurant with a few friends. উদ্দেশ্য প্রকাশ করতে আমরা 'be going to' ব্যবহার করি	He will be twenty five tomorrow. তাৎক্ষণিক সিদ্ধান্ত অথবা কোনো কিছু করার চুক্তি সম্পর্কে বলতে আমরা 'will' ব্যবহার করি।

Practice

17. Fill in the blanks with *will + verb* or *going to + verb* or *verb in present*.

(i)

A : What (give/you) them, do you know?

B : I probably (not/ give) them silverware.

A : Mr. and Mrs. Parker (give) them silverware.

B : I know, I (go) to Macy's and try to get ideas.

A : I (give) probably them a set of sheets and blankets.

B : Good idea. I'm sure they (need) those things.

(ii)

A : (you/not/apply) for the job in New York?

B : No, I'm not. I really don't want to live there.

A : So, you (not/ move) to New York next year?

B : No, we (not/ stay) in California if I can get a good job here.

A : You (probably/ get) a good job in the Bay Area.

B : Yes, I think IBM (hire) me. I (get) in touch with them tomorrow.

Production

7.

A. Write a paragraph on Your Future Plan of Life.

B. Suppose, you have got 40 lac taka. Now write in ten sentences what you will do with this money.
(মনে কর, তুমি ৪০ লাখ টাকা পেয়েছ। এখন এ টাকা দিয়ে তুমি কী করতে ভা নিয়ে দশটি বাক্য লেখ।)

Future Continuous Tense

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

Luna : Can I see you at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning?

Reza : No, I *will be watching* the football match.

Luna : What about 9:00?

Reza : *I'll have been watching* the match then too.

Luna : Well, 10:00 then?

Reza : Fine. See you!

লক্ষ কর যে বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরের verb গুলো ভবিষ্যতে ঘটমান ক্রিয়াকে নির্দেশ করে। তাই এগুলো Future continuous Tense গ্রহণ করেছে।

□ ব্যবহার :

। ভবিষ্যতে ঘটমান ক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে

In an hour, I will be sitting in front of my TV.

In the evening, I will be baking a birthday cake.



। অনুমান প্রকাশ করতে

He won't be coming any time soon. He is still at the office.

Belal will be getting married very soon.

। কারও উদ্দেশ্য বুঝতে ভদ্রতার সাথে প্রশ্ন করতে

Will you be coming home before or after 10 pm?

Will you be going to the supermarket? I have something to buy.

। পরিকল্পিত কাজের ক্ষেত্রে

We will be spending this winter in Australia.

Practice

18. Read the following incomplete email and complete it using Future Continuous.

Dear Sumi,

Tomorrow at 10 am. I (i) — (play) tennis while my cousins (ii) — (watch) TV and our parents (iii) — (enjoy) themselves as it will be a holiday after a long time. How nicely will we (iv) — (pass) our long desired vacation! What are you going to do? As far as I can remember you told me about your vacation plan last time, you (v) — (keep) your eyes on TV screen to complete 'Harry Potter' movie.

Yours

Suzana

Production

8.

A. Read the following passage and rewrite it in future tense. (নিচের অনুচ্ছেদটি পড় এবং Future Tense এ রূপান্তর কর।)

Rahim and Karim went for a walk in the jungle. They followed a path and came to an old empty house. Karim looked into the house first and then they both went in. In one of rooms Rahim saw a hole in the floor, with steps leading down. He walked down the steps and came to a small room.

Future Perfect Tense

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

Razu : Ripon, let's go out. I have to do some work. I *will have done* it in about an hour.

Ripon : Just wait for some time. The reality show I'm watching *will have finished* by 7 o'clock.

Razu : I'm sorry. The shop *will have closed* by the time the TV show finishes.

Ripon : Ok. Then let's go.

আমরা লক্ষ্য করি যে বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরে লেখা verb গুলো এমন এক ক্রিয়া বোঝায় যা ভবিষ্যতের একটি সময়ে কিংবা এর পূর্বেই সমাপ্ত হবে। তাই এগুলো Future Perfect form গ্রহণ করেছে।

□ ব্যবহার :

। ভবিষ্যতের কোনোকিছুর পূর্বে সমাপ্ত ক্রিয়া



Future Perfect Tense এ ধারণা প্রকাশ করে যে ভবিষ্যতের জন্য কোনো ক্রিয়ার পূর্বে একটি ক্রিয়া সম্পন্ন হবে। এটি এ ধারণা ও প্রকাশ করে যে ভবিষ্যতের নির্দিষ্ট একটি সময়ের পূর্বে কোনো ঘটনা ঘটবে। যেমন :

- By next November, I **will have received** my promotion.
- By the time he *gets* home, she **is going to have cleaned** the entire house.
- I **am not going to have finished** this test by 3 o'clock.

। Duration before something in the Future (Non-Continuous Verbs)



Non-continuous verb ও Mixed verb এর কিছু non-continuous ব্যবহারের ক্ষেত্রে আমরা Future perfect Tense ব্যবহার করি যা দ্বারা বোঝায় যে ভবিষ্যতের অন্য কোনো একটি ক্রিয়া ঘটনার পূর্বে কোনো ক্রিয়া ঘটতে থাকবে। যেমন :

- I **will have been** in London for six months by the time I leave.
- By Monday, Susan **is going to have had** my book for a week.

Practice

19. Read the following passage and rewrite it in Future Perfect tense.

- (i) Your college is closed for the summer vacation. So I give you a proposal for spending the vacation with us in our village. After a long confinement in city life you feel very happy in the countryside. The rural environment refreshes your mind. Besides, my parents are very happy to have you with us.
- (ii) An honest man is true to his words. He does not deviate from the path of honesty. He knows that true peace consists in honesty. So, he does not fall victim to any greed.

✍ Production

9. Complete the following using Future Perfect tense (Future perfect tense ব্যবহার করে শূন্যস্থান পূরণ কর)

- (i) — before she *moves* to Beijing?
- (ii) — by the time he *leaves* this afternoon.
- (iii) By the time I *finish* this course, —.
- (iv) — by the time you *turn* 50?
- (v) By half past seven —.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

নিচের কথোপকথনটি পড় :

A : How long have you been preparing your campaign?

B : By the end of this month I *will have been working* on it for a year.

A : For a year? And do you think you will have launched it by the end of June?

B : Yeah, I hope.

A : I wish you all good luck.

B : Thanks.

আমরা লক্ষ করি যে বাঁকা (italic) অক্ষরে লেখা verb টি ভবিষ্যতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট কাল জুড়ে ঘটতে থাকবে। তাই এটা Future perfect continuous form গ্রহণ করেছে।

□ ব্যবহার :

| ভবিষ্যতের কোনোকিছুর পূর্বের ঘটনার ব্যাপ্তিকাল :

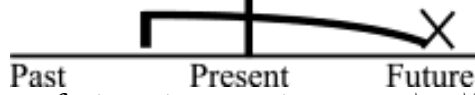


ভবিষ্যতের কোনো ঘটনা বা সময়ের পূর্বে কোনোকিছু ঘটতে থাকবে বোঝাতে আমরা Future perfect continuous tense ব্যবহার করি। "For five minutes", "for two weeks" ও "since Friday" হচ্ছে সেসব ব্যাপ্তিকাল যেগুলো Future perfect continuous tense এর ক্ষেত্রে ব্যবহার করা হয়। লক্ষ কর যে এটা present perfect continuous ও past perfect continuous tense এর সাথে সম্পর্কিত। যে হোক, Future perfect continuous tense এর ক্ষেত্রে এ ব্যাপ্তিকাল ভবিষ্যতের কোনো নির্দেশিত সময়ে বা এর আগে শেষ হয়।

উদাহরণ :

- They **will have been talking** for over an hour by the time Thomas *arrives*.
- She **is going to have been working** at that company for three years when it finally *closes*.
- James **will have been teaching** at the university for more than a year by the time he *leaves* for Asia.
- How long **will you have been studying** when you *graduate*?
- We **are going to have been driving** for over three days straight when we *get* to anchorage.
- A : When you *finish* your English course, **will you have been living** in New Zealand for over a year?
- B : No, I **will not have been living** here that long.

| ভবিষ্যতের কোনোকিছুর কারণ :



ভবিষ্যতের অন্য কোনো ঘটনার পূর্বে Future perfect continuous tense ব্যবহার কার্য-কারণ দেখানোর একটি উত্তম পন্থা।

উদাহরণ :

- Jason will be tired when he gets home because he **will have been jogging** for over an hour.
- Claudia's English will be perfect when she returns to Germany because she **is going to have been studying** English in the United States for over two years.

Practice

20. Read the following passage and rewrite it in Future Perfect Continuous tense.

Mr Kabir has been teaching for twenty years. By the time he retires, we have been working in the army for 5 years. By next month, he has been living in this town for five months.

✍ Production

10.

A. Make sentences using each of the following time expressions with since or for in the Present Perfect Continuous tense. (Since বা for দিয়ে নিচের সময় প্রকাশ করে Future perfect continuous tense এ বাক্য গঠন কর।)

1. 7 pm; 2. this afternoon; 3. last Saturday; 4. ages; 5. many months; 6. 2003; 7. half an hour;
8. a couple of hours; 9. March; 10. half past two

Tenses at a Glance

Tense	Use	Key Words
Simple Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ বর্তমানের কাজ বর্তমান সময়ে ঘটছে ○ সত্য ঘটনা ○ সময়সূচি নির্ধারিত কাজ 	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if Clause (1 st condition)
Present Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ কথা বলার সময় ঘটা ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা ○ সীমিত সময়ের জন্য ঘটা ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা ○ ভবিষ্যতের জন্য নির্ধারিত কাজ/ ক্রিয়া 	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ফলাফলের ওপর জোর প্রয়োগ ○ ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা যা এখনও হচ্ছে 	already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা যা সম্প্রতি শেষ হয়েছে সম্পূর্ণ হওয়া কাজ/ ঘটনা যার বর্তমান কালের ওপর প্রভাব আছে ক্রিয়া/ঘটনা যা কথা বলার মুহূর্তের পূর্বে একবার বা একাধিকবার ঘটেছে অথবা কখনও ঘটেনি 	
Present Perfect Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ব্যাপ্তিকালের ওপর জোর প্রয়োগ (ফলাফলের ওপর নয়) ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা যা সম্প্রতি থেমেছে অথবা এখনও চলছে সম্পূর্ণ হওয়া কাজ বা ঘটনা যা বর্তমান কালকে প্রভাবিত করেছে 	all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
Simple Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> অতীতে একবার বা একাধিকবার ঘটা অথবা কখনও না ঘটা ক্রিয়া ঘটনার ক্ষেত্রে অন্য কোনো ক্রিয়া/ঘটনার মাঝখানে কোনো ক্রিয়া/ঘটনা ঘটলে 	yesterday, ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday, if clause (2 nd condition)
Past Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> কোনো ক্রিয়া/ঘটনা অতীতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে ঘটছিল বোঝালে ক্রিয়া/ঘটনা অভিন্ন সময়ে ঘটছিল বোঝালে অতীতের কোনো ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা অন্য কোনো ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা সরা বাধাপ্রাপ্ত হলে 	when, while, as long as
Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> অতীতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে কোনো ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা সংঘটিত হয়েছে বোঝালে কখনও কখনও Past perfect progressive tense এর সাথে আন্তঃপরিবর্তনীয় হলে শুধু সত্যের/ তথ্যের ওপর জোর প্রয়োগ করলে ব্যাপ্তিকালের ওপর নয়) 	already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day, if clause (3 rd condition)
Past Perfect Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> অতীতের কোনো নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে কোনো ক্রিয়া/ঘটনা সংঘটিত হচ্ছিল বোঝালে কখনও কখনও Past perfect simple tense এর সাথে আন্তঃপরিবর্তনীয় হলে কোনো ক্রিয়া/ঘটনার ব্যাপ্তিকালের ওপর জোর প্রয়োগ করলে 	for, since, the whole day, all day
Future Simple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ভবিষ্যতের কোনো কাজ/ঘটনা বা কোনোকিছু দ্বারা হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা নেই স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত সিদ্ধান্ত ভবিষ্যৎ নিয়ে অনুমান 	in a year, next ..., tomorrow assumption: I think, probably, perhaps; main clause of 1st condition.
Future Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ভবিষ্যতের জন্য নেয়া সিদ্ধান্ত ক্রিয়া/ঘটনা যা ভবিষ্যতে একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময় জুড়ে ঘটতে থাকবে ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা যা নিকট ভবিষ্যতে অবশ্যই ঘটতে যাচ্ছে 	in one year, next week, tomorrow
Future Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা যা ভবিষ্যতের একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে সমাপ্ত হবে 	by Monday, in a week
Future Perfect Progressive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ক্রিয়া/ ঘটনা যা ভবিষ্যতের একটি নির্দিষ্ট সময়ের পূর্বে ঘটতে থাকবে ক্রিয়া/কাজের ব্যাপ্তিকালের ওপর জোর প্রয়োগ 	for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long