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MORE ABOUT VERBS AND MODALS

[Special stress has been given on the use of '**have to + verb**', '**must / mustn't + verb**' and '**ought to + verb**' for obligation / necessity; '**can / could / couldn't + verb**' for ability or inability and '**may / might + verb**' for expressing possibility.]

A verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing.

—J. C. Nesfield

Verb হল এমন শব্দ যা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয়।

A Verb is a word that tells or asserts something about a person or thing.

—Wren & Martin

Verb হল এমন শব্দ যা কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু সম্বন্ধে কিছু বলে।

Verb-কে আরো স্পষ্টভাবে প্রকাশ করা যায় :

A verb is a word that denotes being, having or doing something.

Verb হল এমন শব্দ যা কিছু হওয়া, থাকা বা করা বুঝায়।

—P. C. Das

A verb may tell us—

(1) What a person or thing is : (কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কী হয়)

Mr. John *is* a teacher.

The dog *is* brown.

His shirt *is* white.



(2) What a person or thing has : (কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর কী আছে)

Shila *has* a pet cat.

A chair *has* four legs.

(3) What a person or thing does : (কোনো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু কী করে)

Latif *kicks* the ball.

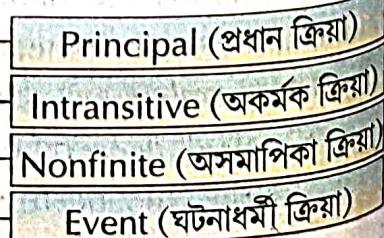
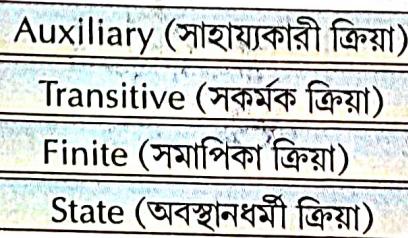
The clock *strikes* ten.



KINDS OF VERBS

Verbs are classified in four different ways. [Verb-কে চারটি পৃথক শ্রেণীতে ভাগ করা যায়।]

Verb



AUXILIARY VERBS AND PRINCIPAL VERBS

Study the following table. (নীচের Table-টি দেখো)

A : Auxiliary	B : Principal
She <i>is</i> writing a letter	She <i>is</i> a teacher.
I <i>have</i> come to school.	I <i>have</i> an umbrella.
He <i>does</i> not go to school.	He <i>does</i> his work perfectly.
She <i>will</i> sing a song.	She <i>wills</i> to have a prize.

An Auxiliary verb is one which helps a Principal verb to form a tense or mood or voice. Hence it is also called a Helping verb.

Auxiliary Verb এমন একটি Verb যা ক্রিয়ার কাল বা ভাব প্রকাশ করতে Principal Verb-কে সাহায্য করে। সেজন্য একে সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া বা **Helping Verb**-ও বলে।

উপরের **A Section**-এর বাক্যগুলিতে *is writing*, *have come*, *does not go* এবং *will sing*-এর মধ্যে *is*, *have*, *does* এবং *will* ক্রিয়াগুলির প্রত্যেকটি *write*, *come*, *go* এবং *sing* এই মূল ক্রিয়ার **Helping Verb** বা সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া।

The Verbs which are used independently without help from other verbs are called Principal Verbs or Main Verbs.

যে Verb-গুলি অন্য কোনো Verb-এর সাহায্য ছাড়া স্বাধীনভাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তাকে **Principal verb** বা **Main verb** বা মুখ্য ক্রিয়া বলে।

উপরের **B Section**-এর বাক্যগুলিতে *is*, *have*, *does* এবং *wills* ক্রিয়াগুলি অন্য কোনো ক্রিয়ার সাহায্য ছাড়াই ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। তাই এগুলি **Principal Verb** বা **Main Verb** বা মুখ্য ক্রিয়া।

Auxiliary Verbs or Helping Verbs are of two types :

1. **Primary Auxiliaries** or **Tense Auxiliaries**. 2. **Modal Auxiliaries**.

Primary Auxiliaries	Modal Auxiliaries
Be : <i>be, is, am, are</i> <i>was, were, been, being.</i>	<i>can, could, shall, should,</i> <i>will, would, may, might, must,</i> <i>need, dare, used (to), ought (to).</i>
Have : <i>Have, has, had, having.</i>	
Do : <i>do, does, did.</i>	

Full Form of Verbs : Helping Verbs + Principal Verbs
[Be, have, do, Modal] + [Present, Present + ing, Past Participle]

USES OF PRIMARY AUXILIARIES OR TENSE AUXILIARIES

To be : For indicating continuous tense and passive voice.

(Continuous tense-বোঝাতে এবং Passive voice-এ Auxiliary—'Be' verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।)

I *am* doing the sum. (Present Progressive)

The kitten *is* crying. (Present Progressive)

He *was* sleeping at night. (Past Progressive)

The work *is being* done by me. (Passive voice)

The sum *has been* worked out. (Passive voice)

The work *will be* done by him. (Future Passive)

Note : 'To be' may also be used as a Principal verb. ('To be' Principal verb হয়।)



আমি ভালো আছি—I am well.

সে বাড়িতে আছে—He is at home.

তুমি এখানে আছ—You are here.

নীরেন (হয়) একজন ইঞ্জিনীয়ার—Niren is an engineer.

তাহারা (হয়) সাহসী সৈনিক—They are brave soldiers.

To have : For indicating Perfect tense forms, Passive voice and Nominative Absolute : [Perfect tense বোঝাতে, Passive Voice বোঝাতে এবং Nominative Absolute বোঝাতে Auxiliary 'Have' verb ব্যবহৃত হয়।]

I have done the work.

(Present Perfect)

He had left the school before the class was over.

(Past Perfect)

It has been raining for five days.

(Pr. Perfect Cont.)

The work has been done.

(Passive voice)

The sun having risen, darkness disappeared.

(Nom. Absolute)

Note : 'To have' may also be used as a Principal verb. ('To have' Principal verb হিসাবেও ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।)

তার একটি লাল জামা আছে—He has a red shirt.

তার একটি সুন্দর ছাতা ছিল—She had a nice umbrella.



তাদের কতজন ছেলেমেয়ে আছে?—How many children have they?

আমরা ডিনারের (রাতের খাওয়া) জন্য কী পাব?—What shall we have for dinner?

দেখা গেল, নিজে আছি, আছ বা আছে বোঝাতে 'be' verb এবং কারও কিছু আছে বোঝাতে 'have' verb Principal Verb রূপে ব্যবহার হয়।

Note : British English uses both *have* and *have got* but prefers the second.

We have/have got a cottage in the village.



They have/have got a small flat.

To do : [As Auxiliary verb]

(i) To make an Interrogative sentence : (প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য তৈরি করতে)

Do you like football?

Does he take tea?

Did she write a letter?

(ii) To make a Negative sentence : (না-বাচক বাক্য তৈরি করতে)

Full forms

I do not like him.

He does not go to school.

They did not play football.

Shortened forms

do not = don't

does not = doesn't

did not = didn't

(iii) To give a stress in a statement : (বক্তব্যে জোর দিতে)

I do hereby authorise you.

He did help you and you should not deny that.

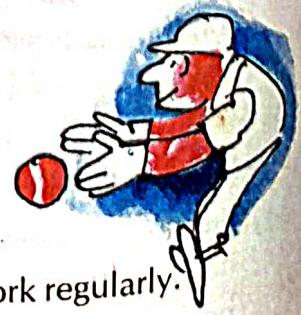
Note : 'To do' is generally used as a Principal Verb.

('To do' সাধারণত Principal verb হিসাবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।)

আমরা নিয়মিতভাবে আমাদের বাড়ির কাজ করি—We do our home work regularly.

তাহারা আন্তরিকভাবে কাজটি করেছিল—They did the work sincerely.

তারা নিয়মিতভাবে 'ক্যাচ' অনুশীলন করে—They do practice of 'catch' regularly.



USES OF MODAL AUXILIARIES (MODALS)

Modal Auxiliaries are those helping verbs which help to express the mode or manner in which the action is done. (ক্রিয়া সম্পাদনের mode বা ধরন বোঝানোর জন্য Modal Auxiliary ব্যবহার হয়।)

The modals are different from other Auxiliaries 'have', 'be' and 'do' in three ways.

[Modal-গুলি অন্যান্য সাহায্যকারী ক্রিয়া (have, be এবং do) থেকে তিনি দিয়ে ভিন্ন ধরনের।]

(i) They do not have -s-forms, ing-forms, ed-forms or en-forms.

যেমন—do—does—did; have—having—had; be, being, been হতে পারে।

কিন্তু may—maying বা mayed হতে পারে না।

(ii) Modals take only the base form of Principal verbs after them. (Modal-এর পর Principal Verb-এর কেবলমাত্র Base form অর্থাৎ Present form বসে।)

I can do the work alone.

He may not come here today.

You must abide by the rules.

(iii) Modals modify the meaning of the Main verbs. (Modal-গুলি Main verb-এর অর্থকে বিশেষিত করে।)

Does he play football?

এই বাক্যে Does এই auxiliary verb-টি কোনোভাবে play এই মূল verb-কে modify করেনি; কেবল প্রশ্নবোধক বাক্য তৈরি করার জন্য Does এই auxiliary verb-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। কিন্তু যখন আমরা বলি, He can play football—তখন, সে ফুটবল খেলতে পারে অর্থাৎ তার ফুটবল খেলার ability বোঝায়। এই ভাবে মূল play verb-টিকে modify করার জন্য can এই Modal-টি ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। এখন Modal-এর ব্যবহার দেখো :



Modals	Functions	Examples
Will	asking (জিজ্ঞাসা)	Will you go to school?
Would	requesting (অনুরোধ)	Would you give me a Table-Tennis ball? 
Shall	asking (জিজ্ঞাসা)	Shall I do the work?
Should	suggestion (প্রস্তাব)	You should work hard.
Can	ability (সামর্থ্য)	He can drive a car.
Could	ability (সামর্থ্য) requesting (অনুরোধ)	He could do the sum. Could you help me to do the sum?
May	possibility (সম্ভবনা) permission (অনুমতি) prayer (ইচ্ছা/প্রার্থনা)	He may come here today. May I come in? May you live long.

Modals	Functions	Examples
Might	possibility (সম্ভাবনা) suggestion (প্রস্তাব)	His statement might be true. You might go to Italy for training.
Must	certainty (নিশ্চয়তা) obligation (বাধ্যতা)	It must be good. You mustn't do this.
Mustn't	prohibition (নিষেধ)	You must not (mustn't) run in the sun.
Need	necessity (প্রয়োজন)	He need not go there. [needs not নয়]
Needn't	negation (না-বাচক)	I need not (needn't) want a book now.
Dare	bold assertion (দ্রঢ়-বক্তব্য)	I dare say, you are a fool. [vide— A.L.D.—Hornby]
Daren't	afraid to do (করতে ভীত হওয়া)	I dare not (daren't) follow you. He dare not (daren't) do it. [dares not হয় না।]
Ought (to)	moral obligation (নৈতিক বাধ্যতা) sugestion (প্রস্তাব)	We ought to love our neighbours. This is really a good film; you ought to see it.
Used (to)	habit (অভ্যাস)	He used to walk early in the morning.

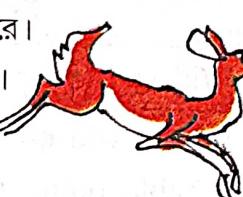
SOME MORE EXAMPLES

Expressing ability :

ছেলেটি কবিতা লিখতে পারে।

মেরেটি সুন্দর নাচতে পারে।

হরিণ দ্রুত দৌড়াতে পারে।



Can

The boy **can** write a poem.

The girl **can** dance gracefully.

The deer **can** run fast.



Expressing request :

তুমি কি আমাকে তোমার বইখনা ধার দেবে?

আমি কি এক কাপ চা পেতে পারি?

Expressing possibility :

সে আজ বাড়ি আসতে পারে।

আমি এখন বেড়াতে যেতে পারি।

Asking and giving permission :

আমি কি পাহাড়ে উঠতে পারি?

আমি কি ভেতরে আসতে পারি?

হঁা, তুমি আসতে পার।

Could you lend me your book?

Could I have a cup of tea?

May

He **may** come home today.

I **may** go out for a walk now.

May

May I climb the hill?

May I come in?

Yes, you **may**.



Might

He **might** do the work at ease.

They **might** join the party for the picnic.

They **might** just as well go.

Expressing possibility (Past tense) :

সে সহজেই কাজটি করতে পারত।

তারা বনভোজনের দলে যোগ দিতে পারত।

তারাও যেতে পারত।

Asking permission (Past tense) :

মে প্রথম পরিয়দের পর বাড়ি যেতে পারে
কিনা প্রধান শিক্ষককে জিজ্ঞাসা করল।

Expressing certainty / obligation :

তোমাকে অবশ্যই তোমার কর্তব্য করতে হবে।
তাকে অবশ্যই ক্লাস ছেড়ে যেতে হবে।

Expressing advice :

তোমার প্রতিদিন সকালে বেড়ানো উচিত।

সকাল রাটায় তোমার এখানে থাকা উচিত।

Use of Auxiliaries in short answers :

To avoid repetition of the main verb, the auxiliary verbs 'do', 'have', 'can', 'may', 'be', etc. are used in short answers.

Main verb-এর পুনরাবৃত্তি না করে সংক্ষেপে প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেবার জন্য do, have, can, may, be প্রত্যন্ত auxiliary verb ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Do you take tea in the morning? Yes, I do.

Have you got your umbrella? Yes, I have.

Can you drive a car? No, I can't.

Is he going to school? Yes, he is.

May I go out, sir? Yes, you may.

Might

He asked the Head master if he *might* go home after the first period.

Must

You *must* do your duty.

He *must* leave the class.

Should / ought to

You *should* have (take) a morning walk.

You *ought to* be here at 9 a.m.

**TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS****Principal verbs are of two types :**

(1) **Transitive Verb** (সকর্মক ক্রিয়া), (2) **Intransitive Verb** (অকর্মক ক্রিয়া)।

A verb is Transitive if the action does not stop with the agent, but passes from the agent to something else.

A verb is Intransitive when the action stops with the agent, and does not pass from the agent to something else.

—J. C. Nesfield

কোনো ক্রিয়ার কর্ম সম্পাদনের জন্য যদি কর্তা ছাড়াও অন্য কাউকে বা অন্য কিছুকে প্রয়োজন হয়, তাহলে তাকে Transitive Verb বা সকর্মক ক্রিয়া বলে।

কোনো ক্রিয়ার কর্ম সম্পাদনের জন্য যদি কর্তা ছাড়া আর কারো প্রয়োজন না হয়, তাহলে তাকে Intransitive Verb বা অকর্মক ক্রিয়া বলে।

সেজন্য Transitive Verb-এর Object বা কর্ম থাকে, কিন্তু Intransitive Verb-এর Object বা কর্ম থাকে না।

Study the following table :

Transitive (সকর্মক ক্রিয়া)	Intransitive (অকর্মক ক্রিয়া)
He is <i>eating</i> rice.	The birds are <i>flying</i> .
She is <i>preparing</i> breakfast.	The boy is <i>laughing</i> .
We have <i>caught</i> a thief.	The lion is <i>roaring</i> .
They have <i>bought</i> a bicycle.	Why are you <i>weeping</i> ?
The beggar wanted some money.	The old man is <i>coughing</i> .



So we can say :

Transitive verbs need an object to complete their meaning.

Intransitive verbs need no object to complete their meaning.

Transitive Verb-এর অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য একটি Object (কর্ম) প্রয়োজন হয়। কিন্তু Intransitive Verb-এর কোনো Object প্রয়োজন হয় না।

What is an Object?

If we ask a verb 'Whom' or 'What', the answer we get is the Object. (ক্রিয়াকে 'কান্দে' বা 'কী' দিয়ে প্রশ্ন করলে যে উত্তর পাই তাকে বলে Object বা কর্ম।)

Direct Object and Indirect Object :

Most Transitive verbs take a single object. But such Transitive verbs as give, ask, offer, promise, tell etc. take two objects after them—an *Indirect object* which denotes the person to whom something is given or for whom something is done, and a *Direct object* which is usually the name of something.

—Wren & Martin

বেশিরভাগ Transitive verb একটি মাত্র object গ্রহণ করে। কিন্তু give, ask, offer, promise, tell ইত্যাদি কিছু কিছু Transitive verb দুটি object নেয়—একটি Indirect object যা কোন ব্যক্তিকে কী দেওয়া হয়েছে বা কোন ব্যক্তির জন্য কী করা হয়েছে বোঝায় এবং একটি Direct object যা সাধারণত কোনো বস্তুকে বোঝায়।

Examples : (Single Object)

I want a book. He got a letter.

Double Object (Indirect Object and Direct Object) :

His father gave me a book.

Ind. obj. Direct obj.

He told us a secret.

Ind. obj. Direct obj.

The teacher asked him a question.

Ind. obj. Direct obj.

Cognate Object (সমধাতুজ কর্ম) :

Some Intransitive verbs take after them an object similar to the verb. Such an object is called the Cognate Object.

কিছু Intransitive verb সেই verb-এর অনুরূপ বা সমরূপ একটি Object গ্রহণ করে, তাকে বলে Cognate Object.

আমি তোকা শুন ঘুমালাম—I slept a sound sleep.

সে দারূণ যুদ্ধ করেছে—He has fought a good fight.

সে অদ্ভুত স্বপ্ন দেখেছিল—She dreamt a strange dream.

ধীরা মিঠি গান গেয়েছিল—Dhira sang a sweet song.

শীলা অসরদভাবে হেসেছিল—Shila laughed a hearty laugh.

মুখুজ্জে গিন্নী নিদারণভাবে কাঁদলেন—Mrs. Mukherjee cried a bitter cry.

[অথবা] মুখুজ্জে গিন্নী কী কানাই না কাঁদলেন!—What a bitter cry Mrs. Mukherjee cried!

Most verbs can be used both as Transitive and as Intransitive verbs.

—Wren & Martin

বেশিরভাগ Verb (ক্রিয়া) Transitive এবং Intransitive উভয়ভাবেই ব্যবহৃত হতে পারে।

Used Transitively	Used Intransitively
<i>Ring the bell.</i>	The bell <i>rang</i> loudly.
<i>He spoke the truth.</i>	He <i>spoke</i> haughtily.
<i>The driver stopped the train.</i>	The train <i>stopped</i> suddenly.
<i>The horse kicked the man.</i>	This horse never <i>kicks</i> .
<i>I feel a severe pain in my head.</i>	How do you <i>feel</i> ?

Sometimes a Reflexive Pronoun used as an object is expressed or omitted.

[কখনো কখনো একটি Reflexive Pronoun object হিসাব ব্যবহৃত হয় বা উহু থাকে।]

The man *killed himself*. (Reflexive Pronoun used as an object)

The bubble *burst [itself]*. (Reflexive Pronoun omitted)

Please *keep [yourselves] quiet*. (Reflexive Pronoun omitted)

Intransitive Verbs used as Transitives :

- (i) When an Intransitive verb is used in a causative sense it becomes a Transitive.

[যখন কোনো Intransitive verb causative sense-এ বা প্রযোজক ক্রিয়া রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন তা Transitive verb হয়।]

Intransitive verb ⇒ causative sense ⇒ Transitive verb

Intransitive

ঘোড়াটি হাঁটে—The horse walks.

মেয়েটি রাস্তা দিয়ে ছুটল—

The girl ran down the street.

পাখিরা ওড়ে—Birds fly.

Transitive

সে ঘোড়াটিকে হাঁটিয়ে
নিয়ে যায়—He walks
the horse.

মেয়েটি তার হাতে ছুঁচ ফুটিয়ে ফেলল—

The girl ran a needle into her finger.

ছেলেরা ঘুড়ি ওড়ায়—The boys fly their kites.



- (ii) A few verbs in common use are distinguished as Transitive or Intransitive by their spelling.

[কয়েকটি Verb-এর Transitive এবং Intransitive form-এ বানানের পরিবর্তন হয়।]

Intransitive

Lie still on bed.

Rise early with the lark.

Sit there idly.

Many trees fall by the storm.

Transitive

Lay the basket there.

(Lay = cause to lie)

Raise your hands.

(Raise = cause to rise)



Set the lamp on the table. (Set = cause to sit)

The woodcutters fell trees. (fell = cause to fall)

- (iii) Some Intransitive verbs may become Transitive by having a preposition added to them.

[কিছু Intransitive verb-এর পর Preposition যুক্ত হলে Transitive হয়। এগুলিকে Prepositional verb বা Group Verb বলে।]

- All his friends *laughed at him*.
 He will soon *run through* his fortune.
 We *talked about* the affair several times. I *wish for* nothing more.
- (iv) Sometimes the preposition is prefixed to the verb and the verb becomes Transitive. [কখনো কখনো verb-এর পূর্বে prefix হিসাবে preposition যুক্ত হয়ে Transitive হয়।] *Shivaji overcame the enemy.* [শিবাজি দলকে পরামর্শ দিলে।] *The river overflows its banks.* [নদী অপরাধ করে।] *He bravely *withstood* the attack.* [তার প্রতিরোধ করে।] *They determined to *withdraw* the strike.* [অসমীয়া প্রতিরোধ থেকে পুরণ করে।]

Verbs of Incomplete Predication :

(i) **Some Intransitive verbs** e.g. *come, go, fall, die, sleep, lie* can never be used transitively. Hence these Verbs do not require any word to make the sense complete. **But some Intransitive verbs** e.g. *be, become, seem, grow, taste* require a word to make the sense complete. Such a verb is called a *Verb of Incomplete Predication*.

[কিছু Intransitive verb যেমন *come, go, fall, die, sleep, lie* ইত্যাদি কখনোই Transitive হয় না। কিন্তু কিছু Intransitive verb যেমন *be, become, seem, grow, taste* ইত্যাদি অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য একটি word নেয়। এগুলিকে Verb of Incomplete Predication বলে।]



Verb of Incomplete Predication

<i>Tom is a dog.</i>	<i>The earth is round.</i>
<i>John became a soldier.</i>	<i>The man seems tired.</i>
<i>Sharmila looks happy.</i>	<i>She has grown old.</i>
<i>She appears pleased.</i>	<i>Roses smell sweet.</i>
<i>Honey tastes sweet.</i>	<i>The man has fallen asleep.</i>

Note : Such complements describe the subject. Hence these are called Subjective complement. [এই complement-গুলি Subject-কে বর্ণনা করছে। তাই এই complement-গুলিকে Subjective Complement বলে।]

(ii) **Some Transitive verbs** require, besides an object, a complement to complete their predication. Such a complement is called **Factive Object**. [কিছু Transitive verb অর্থ সম্পূর্ণ করার জন্য object ছাড়াও একটি complement নেয়। Transitive verb-এর এরকম Complement-কে Factive Object বলে।]

<i>We considered him honest.</i>	<i>The players made Kapil captain.</i>
<i>People elected him President.</i>	<i>The jury found him guilty.</i>
<i>They chose him their leader.</i>	<i>His parents named him Bholo.</i>
<i>Dipen called his cousin a liar.</i>	<i>We consider the man trustworthy.</i>

Note : Such complements describe the objects. Hence these are called Objective Complment. [এই complement-গুলি Object-কে বর্ণনা করছে। তাই এই complement-গুলিকে Objective Complement বলে।]

FINITE AND NON-FINITE VERBS

A **Finite verb** is limited by person and number of the subject and changes its forms according to tenses.

Finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া Subject বা কর্তার person এবং number-এর দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ এবং tense অনুসারে তার রূপের পরিবর্তন হয়।

A **Non-finite Verb** is not limited by person and number as a verb that has a subject and is, therefore, called the **Verb Infinite** or simply the **Infinitive**.

একটি Non-finite verb কোনো Finite verb-এর মতো subject-এর person এবং number দ্বারা সীমাবদ্ধ হয় না; তাই একে **Infinitive Verb** বা **Infinitive** বলে। Infinitive -এর কোনো tense-ও হয় না।

কেবল
অসমীয়া

Som
কখনো

Note : Finite verb বা সমাপিকা ক্রিয়ার দ্বারা বাকের কাজ শেষ হয়। কিন্তু সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া না বসিয়ে কেবল Infinitive বা অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়ার দ্বারা বাকের কাজ শেষ হয় না। বাংলায় ‘যাইতে’ ‘গাইতে’ ইত্যাদি অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়ার ইংরেজিতে **to + verb** হয়।

Finite verb (সমাপিকা ক্রিয়া)	Infinitive (অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়া)
Bimal goes to school.	 Bimal does not like <i>to go</i> to school.
The mangoes tastes sweet.	The mangoes are sweet <i>to taste</i> .
He attended three meetings.	He had three meetings <i>to attend</i> .
The boot is so heavy that he cannot walk.	The boot is too heavy for him <i>to walk</i> .
We can save India by patriotism.	Patriotism is the way to <i>save</i> India.

'Have to' Infinitive for obligation (বাধ্যতা বোঝাতে) :

আমাকে সেখানে যেতেই হবে—I have *to go* there.

Some more examples of Infinitives :

দে কাজটি করতে সিদ্ধান্ত করল—He decided *to do* the work.

দে আর চেষ্টা করতে চাইল না—He did not want *to try* again.

The word *to* is often used with the Infinitive. But “after certain Verbs (*bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear*) we use the Infinitive without *to*.”

—Wren & Matrin

BARE INFINITIVE [Infinitive without 'to']

Infinitive-এর সঙ্গে **প্রায়শই to ব্যবহৃত হয়।** কিন্তু *bid, let, make, need, dare, see, hear* verbs-এর পর Infinitive করতে হলে **to ব্যবহৃত হয় না।**

আমি তাকে যেতে আদেশ করলাম—I *bade* him go.

তাকে সেখানে বসতে দাও—Let him *sit* there.

আমি তোমাকে যেতে দেব না—I will not *let* you go.

আমি তাকে ছুটতে বাধ্য করলাম—I *made* him *run*.

তোমার আজ যাওয়ার প্রয়োজন নেই—You *need* not go today.

আমরা তাকে কাজটি করতে দেখলাম—We saw him *do* the work.

আমি তাকে কাঁদতে শুনলাম—I *heard* him/her *cry*.

তোমার এটি করতে সাহস করা উচিত নয়—You *dare* not *do* it.

Sometimes an Infinitive is used as a noun and hence it becomes Subject. (Infinitive কথনো কথনো Noun হিসাবে Subject রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়।)

To see is to believe. To give is better than (to) receive.

(= Seeing is believing.) (= Giving is better than receiving.)

Note : বাংলায় ‘করিয়া’, ‘দেখিয়া’, ‘হইয়া’ ইত্যাদি ‘ইয়া’-অন্ত অসমাপিকা ক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে ইংরেজিতে verb + ing এইরূপ Present Participle form হয়।

সিংহ দেখিয়া আমি পলাইয়া গেলাম—*Seeing* the lion I fled away.

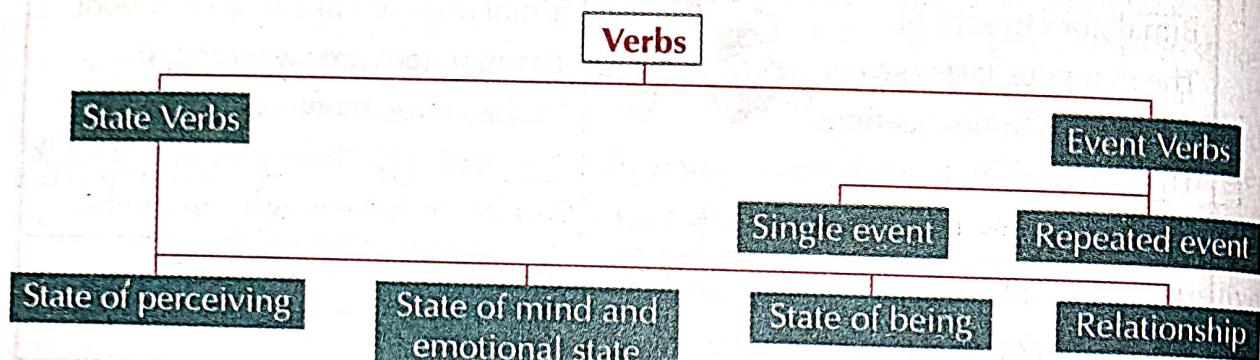
ক্লান্ত হইয়া সে কিছুক্ষণ বিশ্রাম করিল—*Being* tired he took rest for a while.



STATE VERBS AND EVENT VERBS

In Modern English Grammar **Finite Verbs** are classified in two broad categories. They are **State Verbs** and **Event Verbs**.

আধুনিক ইংরেজি গ্রামারে Finite Verb-কে প্রধান দুটি ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়। সেগুলি হল—**State Verb** এবং **Event Verb** (অবস্থাধর্মী ক্রিয়া ও ঘটনাধর্মী ক্রিয়া)



EXAMPLES OF SENTENCES WITH STATE VERBS (অবস্থাধর্মী ক্রিয়া)

State of Perceiving (বোধমূলক)

Verb	Sentences
see	I see, you are a fool.
Hear	I hear a buzzing sound.
feel	I feel tired. She feels ashamed of your behaviour.
smell	The rose smells sweet.
taste	Honey tastes sweet.

State of mind & emotional state (আবেগমূলক)

Verb	Sentences
love	Everybody loves his mother.
hate	You should not hate the poor.
like	Sharmila likes to wear white saree.
believe	I believe that you are telling the truth.
forget	I often forget his name.
appear	The dog appears to be mad.



State of Being (হওয়া বা স্থিতি-বাচক)

Verb	Sentences
be	He is a very brave boy. We are Indians and they are Chinese.
remain	I remain silent in such cases. He remains dumb all along.

State of Relationship (সম্বন্ধবাচক)

Verb	Sentences
have	I have a brother and a sister.
own	Do you own a motor car?
owe	You owe your own house.
belong	This book belongs to me.
deserve	The brave boy deserves praise.

Examples of sentences with Event Verbs : (ঘটনাধর্মী ক্রিয়া)

Event Verb of single event and repeated events	
Verb	Sentences
buy	I bought an orange from the market. (single event)
buy	I buy oranges from the market regularly. (repeated event)

Difference between State Verbs and Event Verbs :

State Verbs are used only in Non-Progressive forms. But Event Verbs are used in both Progressive and Non-Progressive forms.

State Verb কেবলমাত্র Non-Progressive form-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, কিন্তু Event Verb Progressive এবং Non-Progressive উভয় form-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Progressive	Non-Progressive
State Verb × I am believing you হয় না।	✓ I believe you. (হয়)
Event Verb ✓ He is going to school.	✓ He goes to school.

Note : Sometimes State Verbs may be used in Progressive forms, but then the verbs are changed into Event Verbs and don't remain the State Verbs.

[কখনো কখনো State Verb Progressive form-এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, কিন্তু তখন আর সেগুলি State Verb থাকে না, Event Verb-এ পরিণত হয়।]

Examples :

He has a dog. (State Verb)

He is having his lunch. (Event Verb)

I forgot your name. (State Verb)

I am forgetting names nowadays. (Event Verb)

Honey tastes sweet. (State Verb)

He is tasting honey. (Event Verb)

Note : There are some State Verbs which change their meaning when used in Progressive form.



কিছু State Verb Progressive form-এ ব্যবহৃত হলে তারের পরিবর্তন হয়।

Examples :

ছেলেটি বাবার মতো দেখতে—The boy *looks* like his father.

ছেলেটি ক্রমশ দেখতে বাবার মতো হয়ে উঠছে—The boy *is looking* more and more like his father.

তোমাকে আজ উজ্জ্বল দেখাচ্ছে—You *look* bright today.

সে চাঁদের দিকে তাকিয়ে আছে—She *is looking* at the moon.



VERB PATTERNS

The following tables will show the **Verb Patterns** in different constructions of sentences in English.

Subject + Linking Verbs + Other aspects

Pattern 1

Subject	Linking Verb (Intr. Verb)	Noun / Noun Phrase
Rabin	is	my elder brother.
Nilima	became	a doctor.
He	appears (to be)	a great leader.
This	proved (to be)	a good investment.
That	appears (to be)	the best answer.
The couple	remained	faithful to each other.

Pattern 2

Subject	Linking Verb (Intr. Verb)	Adj / Adj Phrase
The house	looked	deserted.
The milk	turned (to be)	sour.
The soup	tasted	delicious.
The lesson	was	interesting.
The game	became	more exciting.
The damage	appears	not so serious.
His allegation	seems (to be)	false.

Note : Sometimes a *that clause* or a *to-infinitive phrase* may be used as a Subject when it appears to be too long to be used as a complement.

Pattern 3

Subject	Linking Verb	Adj./Adj. Phrase
[That-clause/To-infinitive phrase]	(Intr. Verb)	
To go further	was	impossible.
To give time to the project	became	more difficult.
To remain aloof	seemed (to be)	the right thing to do.
That he is honest	sounds	right.

Note : 'It' can also be introduced at the beginning bearing the same sense.
 To go further is impossible = It is impossible to go further.
 To give time to the project became more difficult. = It became more difficult to give time to the project. [Vide—Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary]

Pattern 4

Subject	Linking Verb (Intr. Verb)	Adverb / Adv. Phrase
Sharmila	gets up	early.
Arnab	was driving	very fast.
The milk	is	in the refrigerator.
Shila	was swimming	in the pool yesterday.

Pattern 5

Subject	Linking Verb (Intr. Verb)	Prepositional Phrase
Archisman	is coming	to dinner.
Students	are complaining	about ragging.
We	can't rely	on your cousin.
Oil	doesn't mix	with water.
Nilima	can't cope	with the extra visitors.

Note : Sometimes prepositions are omitted in the prepositional phrases.

The meeting lasted (for) two hours.

The sea beach extends (for) five miles.

Pattern 6

Subject	Linking Verb (Intr. Verb)	Non-finite Clause [to infinitive]
I	hesitated	to phone my boss.
We	longed	to get a family get-together.
They	wanted	to go away from the crowded city.
We	wouldn't care	to have a fight with him.

Pattern 7

Subject	Transitive Verb	Direct Object [Noun / Noun Phrase]
The company	paid	a fabulous sum.
I	was watching	television.
She	is reading	a novel.
Dhiren	doesn't owe	his parental property.

Pattern 8

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object	Adv. / Adv. Phrase
I	thought (over)	the plan	deeply.
They	opened	the debate	again.
He	drives	his workers	too hard.
She	was driving	the car	very fast.

Pattern 9

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object	Prep. Phrase
She	confused	your name	with mine.
The Corporation	cleared	the pavements	of rubbish.
The teacher	referred	the student	to a passage in the textbook.
The visitor	thanked	the host	for his kind treatment.

Pattern 10

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object [to—infinitive]
I	like	to do the household work myself.
He	likes	to get up early in the morning.
She	failed	to produce her testimonials.
They	want	to finish the job in a week.
Aparna	expects	to be promoted soon.
Deepayan	doesnot like	to drive in the rush-hour.
The children	need	to be looked after.

Pattern 11

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object
[Non-finite clause with Noun/Pronoun + to—infinitive]		
The manager	likes	the staff to work properly.
Arpita	hates	her husband to lose his temper.
Kallop	wants	his friends to get ready for the picnic.
Tanmay	prefers	his wife (her) to manage the household work.

Note : Sometimes 'bare infinitive' (Infinitive without 'to') is used in this pattern.
 I saw the cat (to) steal the fish. I heard him (to) slam the door. She watched the boy (to) destroy the furniture.

Pattern 12

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object [Non-finite clause with -ing]
The servant	started	arguing.
Mini	likes	watering the garden.
Sourav	enjoys	playing cricket.
Their firm	will start	operating next month.

Pattern 13

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object
[Non-finite clause with Noun/Pronoun + (-ing form)]		
I	hate	him doing such nonsense.
Mita	dislikes	her husband's talking over the business.
We	don't like	him interrupting our plan.
Mother	doesn't like	my reading late at night.

Pattern 14

Subject	Trans. Verb	Direct Object	Object Complement (Noun/Noun Phrase)
We	made	him	captain.
The Housing Society	declared	him	chairman.
The Committee	elected	him	secretary.
The court	considered	her	a trustworthy witness.

Pattern 15

Subject	Trans. Verb	Object	Object Complement [Adj./Adj. Phrase]
Nilu	has got	a tooth	loose.
Nilima	prefers	her coffee	black.
The president	declared	the meeting	closed.
The lecturer	made	the lesson	interesting.
We	imagined	her	much taller than that.

Pattern 16

Subject	Trans. Verb	Object	Object Complement [as + Noun Phrase/ Adj. Phrase]
We	could not accept	the story	as genuine.
Students	recognise	him	as a leading authority.
The cricket-lovers	regard	him	as a world-class player.

Pattern 17

Subject	Trans. Verb	Object	Object Complement [to—infinitive]
The police	forced	him	to hand over the money.
The Inspector	pressed	them	to answer his questions.
The Corporation	declared	the place	to be free from infection.
We	encouraged	her	to play the piano.

Pattern 18

Subject	Trans. Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object [that clause]
Father	told	me	that I should not be careless.
They	informed	us	that the show had been postponed.
People	warned	the driver	that the road had been blocked.

Pattern 19

Subject	Trans. Verb	Indirect Object [to + noun (phrase)]	Direct Object [that clause]
The organiser	announced	to the audience	that the singer had been absent.
The manager	explained	to the workers	that the job wouldn't be very easy.
The workers	recommended	to the employer	that the new payscale should be introduced.

Pattern 20

Subject	Trans. Verb	Indirect Object	Direct Object [finite clause/non-finite clause]
Experience	has taught	him	whom he can trust/whom to trust.
The police	showed	the thief	how he could escape/how to escape.
The teacher	did not tell	us	whether we should bring the books/whether to bring the books.
The director	explained	to the staff	how they should handle the job / how to handle the job.

APPLIED SECTION**1. Pronouns used with the verb 'be' (full and short forms) :**

FULL FORM			SHORT FORM		
Person	Number	Pronoun & Verb	Person	Number	Pronoun & Verb
1st	Singular	I am (not)	1st	Singular	I'm (not)
	Plural	We are (not)		Plural	We're (not)
2nd	Singular	You are (not)	2nd	Singular	You aren't
	Plural	You are (not)		Plural	You aren't
3rd	Singular	He/She is (not) It is (not)	3rd	Singular	He's/He isn't She isn't It isn't
	Plural	They are (not)		Plural	They aren't They're (not)

Past form : 'was' with singular pronouns (I, He, She, It)

'were' with plural pronouns (We, They) and
with You' (both singular and plural)

2. Pronoun used with the verb 'have' (full and short forms) :

FULL FORM		SHORT FORM	
I	have (not)	I	
We	have (not)	We	haven't/ve (not)
You		You	
They		They	
He		He	
She	has (not)	She	hasn't/s (not)
It		It	

Past form = had (not) > hadn't

3. Pronoun used with the verb 'do' (full and short forms) :

FULL FORM		SHORT FORM	
I		I	
We	do (not)	We	don't
You		You	
They		They	
He		He	
She	does (not)	She	doesn't
It		It	

4. Persons with 'shall' / 'will'.

FULL FORM		SHORT FORM	
I		I	'll
We	shall (not)	We	won't
You		You	
He		They	
She		He	
They	will (not)	She	'll / won't
It		It	

USE OF 'BE' :

The verb 'be' in the present form (am, is, are) is used in the following ways :

'Be' verb (am, is, are) নিম্নলিখিত উপায়ে ব্যবহার হয় :

(i) Occupation/Trade/Profession (বৃত্তি / পেশা / জীবিকা) :

Mr. Roy is a teacher.

I am a student.

These men are carpenters.

(ii) Age/Relationship (বয়স / সম্পর্ক) :

He is thirteen.

I am twelve.

Bina is Rina's sister.



(iii) Nationality (জাতীয়তা) :

We are Indians.

They are Chinese.

You are British.



(iv) Qualities/description of condition etc. (দোষ-গুণ, অবস্থার বর্ণনা) :

Biren is a dull boy.

Tapan is intelligent.

He is ambitious.

They are hard-working.

The weather is fine in February.

(v) Size and shape (চেহারা/আকৃতি) :

Mr. Pal is a fat and tall man.

This table is rectangular.

(vi) Place (স্থান) :

My uncle is in Delhi now.

The Taj Mahal is in Agra.



(vii) Colour (রঙ) :

Her hair is black.

Grass is usually green.

(viii) Condition (অবস্থা) :

His father is not well.

He is hungry. Give him some food.

Note that 'be' is one of the most common verbs in English. It states present facts/truths.

ইংরেজিতে 'be' সর্বাধিক ব্যবহৃত verb-গুলির অন্যতম। এই verb-এর সাহায্যে বর্তমান ঘটনা বা সত্য অবস্থার বর্ণনা দেওয়া হয়।

Now use *be* + one of the words from the list to complete the sentences. Write the short form of *be* where possible.

'Be' verb-এর সঙ্গে নিচের তালিকাভুক্ত একটি শব্দ ব্যবহার করে বাক্য সম্পূর্ণ করো। যেখানে সন্তুষ্ট 'be' verb-এর short form লেখো।

(i) I'm going to have some 'muri' (puffed rice).
I am hungry/I'm hungry.

(ii) I'm going to bed. I

(iii) The sums not very You can do them if you

(iv) The clown makes us laugh. He very

(v) Don't ask a child, "What are you going to be?" It a question to ask a child

List : hungry, difficult, sleepy, silly, careful, funny.
HAVE & HAVE TO :

Study the use of the verb 'have' in the following sentences. (নিচের বাক্যগুলিতে 'have' verb-এর প্রয়োগ দেখো) :

(i) 'Have' with meals, food and drink (খাদ্য-পানীয়) :

What do you usually have for breakfast?

Do you have lunch at home at 12 noon?

What shall we have for dinner?

(ii) 'Have' with bath, shower (স্নানদি) :

I'm going to have a shower/bath.

(iii) 'Have' with relations (সম্বন্ধ) :

Nita has three brothers and one sister.

She hasn't many friends here.

How many children have they?

(iv) 'Have' or 'have got' with possessions (অধিকার) :

They have/have got their own house.

We have/have got a beautiful garden.

(v) 'Have' or 'have got' with physical or mental characteristics. (দৈহিক বা মানসিক বৈশিষ্ট্য)

Has she (got) blue eyes? (British usage)

Does she have black eyes? (American usage)

He hasn't a good memory.

(vi) 'Have to' with obligations (বাধ্যতা) : [have + to + any other verb]

I have to go to school today. (আমাকে আজ স্কুলে যেতেই হবে।)

We have to listen to our teachers. (শিক্ষকদের কথা আমাদের শুনতেই হবে।)

To do good result you have to study hard. (ভালো ফল করতে গেলে তোমাকে বেশি পড়াশোনা করতে হবে।)

Now complete the sentences. One has been done for you. (বাক্যগুলি সম্পূর্ণ করো।)

একটি করে দেওয়া হয়েছে।

You can have a cup of tea.

You a cold drink.

You an idea.

You a lesson.

You an outing.

You a break during school hours.

You a good/bad/dull/happy time.



Ask and answer :

x : Has Amal (got) brothers?

y : Yes, he has. He's got two brothers.

x : Has he (got) any sister(s)?

y : No, he hasn't.

[He's = He has. He hasn't = He has not]

Now answer the questions :

S₁ : Does Biman have English on Tuesdays?

S₂ :

S₁ : Does he have Bengali everyday?

S₂ :

S₁ : When does he see/watch a TV?

S₂ :



OTHER VERBS :

The 'S' form : (with do, go, play, sing etc.)

It is used when the subject is a singular noun or a pronoun—*he, she or it*. It is never used with *I, we, you or they*.

[*Do, go, play, sing* ইত্যাদি verb-এর সঙ্গে 's' ব্যবহার হয় যখন এই verb-এর কর্তা কোনো singular noun বা *he, she, it* এই রকম pronoun হয়। *I, we, you* বা *they*-র পর এরূপ হ্যানা।]

Lata does not go to school. She studies at home.

Rinki likes chocolate, but she does not take it much.

Ramen plays football every afternoon.

Ask and answer :

x : Does she practice computer daily?

y : Yes, she writes everyday. / Yes, she does.

x : Does her sister sing in the evening?

y : No, she doesn't sing in the evening? / No, she doesn't.



Note : Answers in the dialogue may be given in full form or in the short form. In the short form 'do' verb is used instead of any verb.

[সংলাপের মধ্যে উভরগুলি পূর্ণবাক্যে দেওয়া যায়, আবার বাক্যের সংক্ষিপ্ত রূপ (শুধু কর্তা এবং ক্রিয়া) দিয়েও করা যায়। সংক্ষিপ্ত উভরে যে কোনো verb-এর পরিবর্তে 'do' verb ব্যবহার করা যায়।]

Request etc.**Making requests or giving instructions with Intransitive verbs :**

(Intransitive verb-এর সাহায্যে অনুরোধ করা বা নির্দেশ দেওয়া)

Verb**Where**

Go

there/to the blackboard.

Come

here/to my desk.

Walk

to the windows.

Jump

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Don't sit

on the chair.

Don't run

.....

Don't talk

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Making request or giving instructions with Transitive verbs : (Transitive verb-এর সাহায্যে অনুরোধ করা বা নির্দেশ দেওয়া)

Verb**What/Whom (+ What)**

Open

the door.

Bring

me your book.

Bell

the stump.

Clean

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Shut

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Show

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Verb

Draw

Put

Throw

Verb

Give

Take

Bring

Pick up

What

a map

the book

your name

your bag

What

the book

the pencil

a glass of water

the piece of chalk

a letter

**Where**

in your exercise-book.

down on the floor.

to / from / for + whom

to Mr. Roy, please.

from your friend.

for me.

EXERCISE**1. Choose the correct alternative from the Auxiliaries :**

- I don't think I (shall, should, can) be able to go.
- He (shall, will, dare) not pay unless he is compelled.
- You (should, would, ought) be punctual.
- I wish you (should, would, must) be punctual.
- You (should, would, ought) to pay your debts.
- (Shall, Should Would) you please help me with this?
- You (needn't, mustn't, won't) light a match; the room is full of gas.
- She (can, will, used to) play badminton before her marriage.

2. Name the verbs in the following sentences and say in each case whether the verb is Auxiliary or Principal :

- The hunter killed a tiger.
- Do you know the fact?
- He did a remarkable deed.
- She has passed the examination.
- He is an intelligent boy.
- He is now going to the playground.
- Don't laugh at the poor man.

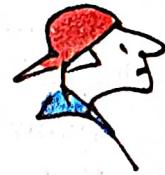
3. Name the verbs in the following sentences and say in each case whether the verb is Transitive or Intransitive. If the verb is Transitive, name the object :

- The sun shines brightly.
- The fire burns dimly.
- The policeman blew his whistle.
- The wind is blowing hard.
- An old beggar stood by the gate.
- Her new watch does not keep correct time.
- I shall bring my camera with me.
- She has won a reward for an act of bravery.
- She easily lifted the heavy-weight.
- Sometimes a child can speak two languages fluently.



4. Point out in the following sentences which verbs are Finite and which are Non-finite :

- (a) Please teach me how to swim.
- (b) We made him run in the field.
- (c) She wants to go to Agra to visit the Taj Mahal.
- (d) Putting a cap, he went to see the cricket match.
- (e) It being a rainy day, we did not go out.



5. Combine together the following pairs of sentences by using Infinitives :

[Example : He had no money. He could not buy his textbooks. = He had no money to buy his textbooks.]

- (a) Every cricket team has a captain. He directs the other players.
- (b) His father went to Delhi. His object was to visit Rajghat.
- (c) You must part with your purse. On this condition only you can save your money.
- (d) The robber took out a knife. He intended to frighten the old man.
- (e) He wants to earn his livelihood. He works hard for that reason.
- (f) He has four children. He must provide them.

6. Choose the best alternative of the State Verbs and Event Verbs and rewrite the sentences :

- (a) The soldier (be / is / is being) angry and he : (shouts / is shouting / shouted) at his enemy.
- (b) You should stop before you (get / will get / are getting) into trouble.
- (c) By the time he (receives / will receive / will have received) this letter, I (am / will be) in Japan.
- (d) The population of the world (increased / was increased / is increasing) and we must (produced / produce) more food.
- (e) This book (belongs / is belonging) to me and you cannot (demand / are demanding) it.

7. Use the following functions of 'have to + verb', 'must/mustn't + verb', 'ought to + verb', 'can/could/couldn't + verb' and 'may/might + verb' in six other sentences in realistic contexts :

[One of the each pattern is done for you for example.]

- (a) The students have to submit the assignments within a week.
- (b) The government must do something about the flood-effected people.
- (c) You mustn't tell anyone what I said.
- (d) He is really needy; you ought to help him.
- (e) Fatima could hear the sound of music but she couldn't understand the lyric.
- (f) You might come here earlier as it may rain today.

8. What would you say in the following situations? Modals are given within brackets to help you :

- (a) You think that there is a possibility of rain today. (may)
- (b) You think that team India is able to beat Australia. (can)
- (c) You are seeking permission to go out of the class for a while. (may)

- (d) You are going to advise your brother not to watch TV for long hours.
 (Should)

- (e) You think that it is not necessary for your friend to wait for you. (need)

9. Write in your own English using 'be'/'have' verb :

- (a) [নিজে আছি বা আছে বোঝালে 'be' verb হয়।]

আমরা ছাত্র। আমি ভালো আছি। সে বাড়িতে আছে। সূর্য আকাশে আছে। ঘরের মধ্যে ব্যাগটি আছে। পুরাতন মাদুরটি বিছানায় আছে। সে অসুস্থ ছিল। আমরা কলকাতায় ছিলাম। আমি ছাত্র নই। সে বাড়িতে নাই। তারা দরিদ্র নয়। মোটা মেয়েটি ছোট ঘরে নাই।

- (b) [কাহারো কিছু অধিকারে আছে (possession) বোঝালে 'have' verb হয়।]

আমার একটি কলম আছে। তার একটি মারফতি গাড়ি আছে। মেয়েটির একটি পুতুল আছে। ছেলেটির একটি কুকুর আছে। আমাদের একটি সুন্দর বাগান আছে। লোকটির একটি মেষশাবক (lamb) আছে। সুন্দরী মেয়েটির একটি সুন্দর ছাতা আছে। গরিব লোকটির একটি নৌকা আছে।

10. Use different verbs and write in your own English :

গোলমাল করিও না (make a noise)। সে ভালো ইংরেজি লিখতে পারে। সব্যসাচী সাঁতার দিয়ে নদী পার হতে পারে (swim across the river)। নমিতা এটা আর সহ্য করতে পারল না। তুমি কি আমাকে একদিনের জন্য একখানা বই ধার দিতে পার? প্রত্যেকেরই স্বাস্থ্যের যত্ন লওয়া উচিত (ought to)। তোমার প্রতিদিন সকাল-সকাল ওঠা উচিত (should)। তাকে জরিমানা দিতেই হবে। সে এবার পরীক্ষায় পাস করতে পারে। কাল রাত্রে (might have seen) রোগীটি মোটেই ঘুমাতে পারেনি। আজ তাঁরা এখানে আসতে পারেন। তুমি হয়তো তাজমহল দেখে থাকতে পার। তোমার স্কুলে যাওয়া উচিত ছিল (should have/ought to have)। তিনি অনগ্রল (fluently) ইংরেজি বলতে পারেন। আমরা তাকে অবশ্যই খুঁজে বার করব। ভাইবোনদের পরম্পর ঝগড়া করা উচিত নয়।