Right Form of Verbs rules

Rule-1: বাক্যে ব্র্যাকেটের মধ্যে যদি be verb থাকে, তাহলে be verbটি subject-এর number, person ও বাক্যের tense অনুযায়ী am, is, are/was, were হয়। তবে subject যদি singular হয়, তাহলে বাক্যের verbটিও singular হবে, আর বাক্যের subjectটি plural হলে verbটিও plural হবে।

উদাহরণ:  
Question : The colour of his eyes (be) grey.  
Answer : The colour of his eyes is grey. (এখানে colour শব্দটি subject)  
Question : People (be) waiting.  
Answer : People are waiting.  
বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্য: Subjectটি গাণিতিক সংখ্যা হলে (unit) subject-এর পরের verbটি singular হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question : Sixty miles (be) a long distance.  
Answer: Sixty miles is a long distance..

Ten thousands taka …. a large amount.

Ten thousands taka …is. a large amount.

Rule-2: বাক্য দিয়ে যদি কোনো চিরন্তন সত্য বা প্রাকৃতিক সত্য বোঝানো হয়, তাহলে বাক্যটি present indefinite tense-এ হবে। উদাহরণ:  
Question : The sun (rise) in the east.,

regularly Answer: The sun rises in the east.

Question : Ice (float) on water.  
Answer: Ice floats on water.

Rule-3: Daily, usually, naturally, often, frequently, generally, every day প্রভৃতি শব্দযুক্ত বাক্য present indefinite tense-এ হবে।

উদাহরণ:.  
Question : The boy usually (like) mango.  
Answer: The boy usually likes mango.

Question : Very often he (come) here.

Answer: very often he comes here.

Rule-4: Just, already, recently, yet, never, ever, lately প্রভৃতি শব্দযুক্ত বাক্য present perfect tense-এ হবে। উদাহরণ:  
Question : I just (to receive) your letter.  
Answer: I have just received your letter.  
Question : He already (reach) here.  
Answer: He has already reached here.

Rule-5: অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা phrase যেমন: yesterday, ago, long since, last night ইত্যাদি থাকলে verb-এর past form হয়। উদাহরণ:   
Question : He (leave) home last night.  
Answer: He left home last night.

Father arrived home yesterday.

Rule-6: Since যদি sentence-এ conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহূত হয় এবং এমন ক্ষেত্রে যদি sentence-এর প্রথম অংশ present perfect tense বা present indefinite tense হয়, তাহলে since-এর পরের অংশের verb-এর past indefinite tense হবে। কিন্তু since-এর আগের অংশের verb যদি past indefinite tense হয়, তাহলে পরের অংশের verb হবে past perfect tense.

উদাহরণ: Question : Two years have passed since his father (die).  
Answer : Two years have passed since his father died.

Five years have passed since I (see) her.

Five years have passed since I saw her. (See- saw – seen)

Rule-7: Adjective-এর আগে the থাকলে ব্র্যাকেটের verbটি plural হয়। উদাহরণ: Question : The pious (to be) happy.  
Answer : The pious are happy.

The poor live from hand to mouth.

Rule-8: If যুক্ত conditional clauseটি present indefinite tense হলে পরের clauseটি future tense-এ হবে। উদাহরণ:  
Question : If he works hard, he (shine) in life.  
Answer : If he works hard, he will shine in life.

If he reads attentively he will make a good result.

Rule-9: If যুক্ত অংশটি past indefinite tense-এ থাকলে পরের clauseটির ব্র্যাকেটের verb-এর আগে would/could বসে।

উদাহরণ:  
Question : If he was there, I (meet) him.  
Answer : If he was there, I would meet him.

If I saw her, I would help her.

Rule-10: If যুক্ত অংশটি past perfect tense-এ থাকলে পরের clauseটির subject-এর পরে would have/might have + ব্র্যাকেটের verb-এর past participle form হবে + পরের অংশ হবে।

উদাহরণ:  
Question : If he had been a king, he (help) the poor.  
Answer : If he had been a king, he would have helped the poor.

If I had seen her before, I would have helped her.

Rule-11: Subject যদি third person এবং singular number হয়, আর verb যদি present indefinite tense এবং indicative mood হয়, তাহলে verb-এর শেষে s বা es যোগ করতে হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: Runa (go) to school.  
Answer : Runa goes to school.

Rule-12: বর্তমানে চলছে এমন কোনো কাজ বোঝালে verb-এর present continuous tense হয়। এসব ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত now, at present, at this moment ইত্যাদি ব্যবহূত হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: Now the students (sing) the national anthem.  
Answer : Now the students are singing the national anthem.

Rule-13: কোনো sentence-এ যদি verb ‘to have’-এর রূপান্তর (has, have, had) থাকে, তাহলে বন্ধনীর ভেতরের verb-এর past participle form হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: They have (go) to Dhaka.  
Answer : They have gone to Dhaka.

Rule-14: Sentence-এ যদি no sooner had...than থাকে, তাহলে প্রথম clause-এর verb-এর past participle form হয় এবং দ্বিতীয় clause এর verb-এর past form হয়। উদাহরণ: Question: No sooner had the rain (stop) than they (leave) place.  
Answer: No sooner had the rain stopped than they left the place.

Than……compare

Then……tokhon

Rule-15: Sentence-এ যদি had rather, had sooner, had better, would rather, would better, must, let, need ইত্যাদি থাকে, তাহলে প্রদত্ত verb-এর present form হয় এবং এর আগে ‘to’ থাকলে তা লোপ পায়। অর্থাৎ verb-এর base form কিংবা bare infinitive ব্যবহূত হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: I had better (go) home by this time.  
Answer: I had better go home by this time.

Rule-16: Sentence-এর শুরুতে যদি would that/oh that থাকে, তাহলে subject-এর পরে could বসে এবং বন্ধনীর ভেতরের verb-এর present form হয়। উদাহরণ: Question: Would that I (go) to America.  
Answer: Would that I could go to America.

\*\*Sentence-এর শুরুতে যদি would you mind থাকে, তাহলে backet-এর পরে

verb-+ing হয়।

উদাহরণ:

Question : would you mind (take) simply a cup of tea ?

Answer : would you mind taking simply a cup of tea ?

Rule-17: Sentence-এ ‘to be’ ও having থাকলে মূল verb-এর past participle form হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: The thief ran away having (see) the policeman.  
Answer: The thief ran away having seen the policeman.  
Rule-18: Sentence-এ যদি wish, fancy, it is time, it is high time ইত্যাদি থাকে, তাহলে বন্ধনীর ভেতরের verb-এর past form হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: It is time that the government (take) measures against the mosquito menace.  
Answer: It is time that the government took measures against the mosquito menace.  
Rule-19: যদি বন্ধনীর ভেতরের verb-এর আগে preposition ও cannot help/could not help/with a view to/look forward to/would you mind/used to/without/past/mind/worth ইত্যাদি থাকে, তাহলে সেই verb-এর ing-form হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: I am looking forward to (stand) first in the class.  
Answer: I am looking forward to standing first in the class.

Question : would you mind (take) simply a cup of tea ?

Answer : would you mind taking simply a cup of tea ?

I went to Natore with a view to starting my study.

To + verb =infinitive / verb+ ing =

He wants to sing a song.

Rule-20: Auxiliary verb ‘to be’ এর রূপান্তর (am, is, are, was, shall be, will be) থাকলে passive voice এর ক্ষেত্রে মূল verb-এর past participle form হয়। উদাহরণ:  
Question: The boy is (send) to school.  
Answer: The boy is sent to school.

Send sent

Undo / cancel /reject

Redo / repeat

Insert

Rule-21 : And Øviv hy³ `ywU kã Øviv hw` 1wU e¨vw³ ev e¯‘†K eySvq Zvn‡j Zvi c‡i verb singular nq|

উদাহরণ:

for example,

question: slow and steady (win) the race.

Answer: slow and steady wins the race.

question: The headmaster and secretary (be) coming.

Answer: The headmaster and secretary is coming.

Bread and butter ….my breakfast.

Bread and butter is my breakfast.

But,

The headmaster and the secretary are coming.

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