

# TENSE

The tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action.

There are three tenses.

a. Present Tense

b. Past Tense

c. Future Tense

Each of these principal tenses is again subdivided into

4 forms: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect continuous.

You undoubtedly knew the definition of all the tense forms. But you have to remember the uses of all types of tenses. We will always attribute on the usage of grammar.

## Present Indefinite

সাধারণত

Tense-এ বাং

singular number      verb      s বা es

Structure:

Subject + (main verb      verb) + .....

Subject + main verb + s/es + .....

Note:

⇒ Present Indefinite Tense -এ subject      be verb      is, are)      negative  
interrogative করার সময় do/does ব্যব

⇒ Present Indefinite Tense - এ subject      have verb (has, have)      do verb  
negative এবং interrogative করা

Present Indefinite Tense  
subject third person,

Present indefinite tense is used to denote following types of action-

⇒ to show present actions or state or conditions or events or facts

That cake smells good.

I believe that you are right.

I get up at 5 a.m.

⇒ To show habitual action-repetition or non-repetition of the same act

I always celebrate my birthday with a family party.

The Browns do not wash their windows every week.

⇒ to show an eternal truth and general law (সাধা

Man proposes but God disposes.

Parallel lines never meet.

Hydrogen and oxygen combine to make water.

Subjects and verbs agree in number.

⇒ to show future events that are considered certain to happen (ভবি

When does the college reopen?

Her father sails for America next Sunday.

⇒ in quotations, definitions, reporting and explanations

Plate B replaces A plate in the old model, as shown in  
Diagram 2.

They tell me that you are a fool, (Reporting)

⇒ to show historical present i.e. to describe past event (অত

Defeated in battle, the king now turns towards his capital.

Darwin presents evidence for the development of life from  
lower to higher forms.

The author of the textbook explains the problems clearly.

⇒ to show future possibility in conditional and time clauses

দর্শক clause-এ):

I shall give you 50 dollars if I like your work, (condition)

I shall give her 50 dollars when I see her. (time)

⇒ in imperative sentences (আমি

Post the letter.

Don't run in the sun.

Stand up on the bench.

⇒ in exclamatory sentences beginning with here, there (here, there) exclamatory

Here comes the bus!

There goes the ball!

Note: Simple present tense-এ always, often, frequently, rarely, generally, sometimes, usually, everyday, once a week, whenever, etc এ ধরনের adverb ও adverb phrase

⇒ Choose the right option:

I ---- twenty kilometers to work every day.

(D Unit 2006 – 2007)

A. make B. do

C. commute D. go

⇒ Choose the correct option:

Shaheen ----- tennis once or twice a week.

(B Unit 1997 – 1998)

A. is playing usually B. is usually playing

@C. usually plays D. plays usually

⇒ Select the right form of the verb.

We often ----- a victim of circumstances.

(D Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. fallen B. felt

C. did fall @D. fall.

# Present Continuous

present continuous tense

র য়া

ছ, তেছ,

ছ,

tense

tense-এ subject

subject

/is/are

verb-এ

থ- ing

Structure:

**Subject + Am/Is/Are + [verb+ ing] .....**

## □ The present continuous tense is used □

⇒ to describe an action going on at present time.

It is raining/snowing/sleeting.

Shofera is dancing at this moment.

⇒ to describe a future action (ভবি

They are going to a concert tomorrow night.

We are repeating the experiment next month.

What are you doing tomorrow evening?

⇒ to show habitual action, often with the idea of showing dislike, disapproval

They are always asking for special favours.

That little girl is always biting her finger nails.

⇒ to show developing and changing situations (উন

The population of the world is rising very fast.

That child's getting bigger everyday.

The universe is expanding, and has been since its beginning.

Note : Present continuous tense-এ now, right now, at present, at this moment adverb  
adverb phrase ব্যব

I am having meal now.

⇒ কিছু Verb Present progressive tense -এ Present tense -এ  
হয়। Want, desire, refuse, see, feel, think, forgive, wish, live, hate, like, hear, smell,  
recognize, realize, understand, know, seem, etc.

I see a bird

⇒ Select the best option. (B Unit 2003 – 04)

The dog is barking. It □ a terrible noise.

A. makes B. made

@C. is making D. has made.

# Present Perfect

Present Perfect Tense

বর্তমান

এই tense

tense-এ subject

হবে have/has

verb-এর past participle form হবে

Structure:

**Subject + have /has + [verb in the past participle] .....**

**The present continuous tense is used []**

⇒ Present Perfect is used with an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

John has travelled around the world. (We don't know when.)

⇒ A common error is to substitute the present indefinite tense for the present perfect tense. Present indefinite tense should not be used in place of present perfect. The latter is used when the action, which began in the past, still continues.

I am in Delhi for seven years. (Incorrect)

I have been in Delhi for seven years. (Correct)

⇒ For an action that happened repeatedly before now.

I have failed my driver's test twice

I have seen that movie five times.

⇒ We use present perfect with today / this morning / this evening etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking.

I haven't seen you this morning.

Have you had a holiday this year.

⇒ The following adverbs can be used with present perfect. Just, already, since, for, yet (in questions and negations), So far, till now, never, often, ever (in questions only)

Note : It should never be used with adverbs of past time.

He has just come here yesterday. (Wrong)

He has just come here. (Right)

⇒ Choice Between YET/ALREADY

The adverbs yet and already are used to indicate that something has happened (or hasn't happened) at an unspecified time in the past. These adverbs are often used with the present perfect.

already - affirmative sentences

yet – negative sentences and questions

Note: Already usually appears between the auxiliary and the main verb; however, it can appear at the beginning or end of the sentence. Yet appears at the end of the sentence.

Subject + has /Have + already + P.P.....

We have already written our reports.

We haven't written our reports yet.

Note: Another option with the use of yet is sometimes possible.

In this case, the verb is positive and the adverb yet does not appear at the end of the sentence.

Subject+ has / have + yet + [verb in infinitive] .....

John has yet to learn the material.

(John hasn't learned the material yet.)

We have yet to decide what to do with the money.

(We haven't decided what to do with the money yet)

⇒ He has just - out. (D Unit 2002 – 2003)

@A. gone B. went

C. going D. getting

⇒ The correct translations of the sentence 'সারাজীনে আ করেছি' is- (B Unit 1998 – 1999)

A. All life I waited for this moment

B. My entire life I waited for this moment

C. Whole life I was waiting for this moment

@D. I have waited for this moment my whole life

## Present Perfect Continuous

ল Present Perfect Continuous Tense

tense-এ Subject

পরে have been / has been

verb-এর -ing বসে।

Structure:

**Subject + have/ has + been + [verb + ing] .....**

I/We/They/You have

He/She/It has been doing.

It has been raining for two hours.

How long have you been learning English?

I've been watching television since 2 o'clock.

The present perfect continuous tense is used □

⇒ to show an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing.

They have been playing since 4 p.m.

Our car has been giving us trouble recently.

She has been looking everywhere for you.

⇒ Choice Between FOR/SINCE

since 1975 for 20 years 1995 (now)

⇒ for + duration of time

for five hours, for thirty years, for ten minutes.

⇒ since + beginning time

since 1975, since five o'clock, since January.

⇒ Since he is living in Dhaka for five years, he is reluctant to leave the city. (C Unit 2005 - 2006)

A. Since he is living

B. Being that he is living

C. Being that he has been living

@D. Since he has been living

E. Since he was living

⇒ Choose the best translation for the sentence “আমরা শখছি।” (B Unit 2005 - 2006)

A. We learn English from our childhood.

B. We are learning English since our childhood.

@C. We have been learning English since our childhood.

D. We have been learning English from our childhood.

⇒ The baby ----- since morning. (B Unit 2002 - 03)

A. cries B. has cried

@C. has been crying D. have been crying

⇒ Jashim looks sick. ----- (B Unit 2000 - 01)

A. He has suffered for fever for the last three days

@B. He has been suffering from fever for the last three days

C. He has suffered with fever for last three days

D. He has been suffering with fever for the last three days.

# Past Indefinite

Past Indefinite Tense

Tense-এ বাংলায়

যুগ্ম

‘ল’

subject

verb-এর Past Tense- এর form

Structure:

**Subject + verb in past form .....**

Alfred arrived last night.

The house was built many years ago. (passive)

I received her letter yesterday.

note: অতীত অভ্যেস বুঝালে used to                      used to/Would + verb                      verb) .....

She used to bathe in the river every morning.

He used to play cricket every afternoon.

He would wait for her outside the office everyday.

Simple past tense is used□

⇒ to describe past events (অত

Regularly every summer, Janet fell in love.

She was in Pakistan ten years ago.

⇒ To write about events after if clause that are not true or that are not likely to happen  
(conditional বাক্যে if clause- এর

If you loved me, you would not leave now.

If he wore a blue tie with that jacket, it would look better.

⇒ to express a past habit / Characteristic (predictable) behaviour in the past

He would wait for her outside the office (everyday)

She would often go all day without eating.

⇒ The simple past is used for a completed action that happened at one specific time in the past. It often occurs with adverbs or adverb phrase of past time like yesterday last night, last year, ago - words that refer to the past time.

I have met him yesterday. (Incorrect)

I met him yesterday. (Correct)

⇒ ---- sixteen years I lived with a lie. (D Unit 2006 -07)



A. After B. Before

C. For D. Since

⇒ It ---five days since he --- missing.(D Unit 2006 – 07)

A. was, has been B. was, was

C. has been, went D. has been, is

⇒ Complete the following sentence:

They certainly ----- the right person for the job.

(D Unit 2000 – 01)

A. choose B. choosen

C. had choose @D. chose

⇒ The first bridge ----- built ----- probably a wooden bridge. (D Unit 2003 – 04)

A. ever being, had B. that stands, is

@C. that was, was D. had fallen, was.

⇒ This book ----- first published in 1985.

(D Unit 2004 – 05)

A. has been @B. was

C. is D. was being

⇒ I ----- to his house yesterday but could not meet him.

(D Unit 1996 – 97)

@A. went B would go

C have gone D was gone

⇒ Fill in the blank in the sentence: Weather service warnings ----- the cyclone. (C Unit 1999 – 2000)

A. proceed B. preceeded

@C. preceded D. proceded

⇒ Choose the correct translation of the sentence "আমি ১৯৮৫  
ছি।"(B Unit 2004 – 05)

A. I have been born in January 01; 1985

@B. I was born on January 01, 1985

C. I born on January 01, 1985

D. I was been born in January 01, 1985

# Past Continuous

tense-এ	Co	lex sentence	Past continuous tense	Past continuous tense	simple past
ৱ্যাক্য	ল,	ল,	দি	subordinate clause টি	When, while
was/were		verb-এ	-ing ব্যবহৃত	Past progressive tense	subject

Structure:

**Subject + was / were + [verb + ing] .....**

I was painting all day yesterday.

Betsy was training her horse. (কাজ)

It was raining when I reached home.

The Past continuous tense is used □

⇒ to say that something was in progress (going on) around a particular past time

This time last year I was living in Brazil.

I was painting all day yesterday.

⇒ to show an action that was going on at a time in the past when something else happened

While Tania was watching television lightning struck the house.

The cook was not watching the pot when the sauce boiled over.

⇒ It is used with an action, which was occurring in the past and was interrupted by another action. In this case, the general rule is :

When + subject1 + simple past + subject2 + past cont. ....

OR

Subject1 + past cont. + when + subject2 + simple past .....

When Mark came home, she was watching television.

She was watching television when Mark came home.

⇒ Two actions occurring at the same time in the past. In this case, the following rules usually apply.

Subject1 + past cont. + while + subject2 + past cont. ....

OR

While + subject1 + past cont.+ subject2 + past cont. ....

Martha was watching television while John was reading a book.

While John was reading a book, Martha was watching television.

⇒ Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

I quickly lost interest in Mr. Rahim's story because he was ----- himself. (C Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. repetitions B. repeated

@C. repeating D. repeatedly

E. repeats

⇒ Complete the sentence with correct verb form:

Taher ----- his hand when he was cooking dinner.

(B Unit 1997 – 1998)

A. burn @B. burnt

C. is burning D. was burning

⇒ Select the appropriate verb form in this sentence:

The girl ----- in the lake but someone dived in and rescued her. (B Unit 1996 – 1997)

A. drowned @B. was drowning

C. will have been drowning D. had drowned

⇒ Complete the sentence with the correct verb form.

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

(D Unit 2003 – 2004)

A. burn B. is burning

C. was burning @D. burnt.

# Past Perfect

ast perfect tense      র verb-এ

জটি simple past tense      subject      র had,      র verb-এর ast participle-এর form

Structure:

**1. Subject + had + [verb in the past participle] + before + simple past**

**2. Subject + simple past + after + subject + past perfect**

The patient had died before the doctor came.

The doctor died after the patient had come.

When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

Note: সাধারণত বাক্যের clause দুটি before বা after      ast perfect tense before- এর পূর্বে  
এবং after- এর প

The past perfect tense is used □

⇒ to show that something had already happened before some other action in the past

When I went home, I found that someone had stolen my fur coat.

I realised that we had met before.

⇒ After past verbs say and thin, to talk about things that had happened before the saying or  
thingking took place. (verbs of saying and thinking-এর প

I thought I had sent the cheque a week before.

She said that she had done the work last month.

⇒ Choice Between BEFORE/AFTER

The past perfect tense stands before the word 'before' and after the word 'after' in the sentence  
containing 'before or after'.

The patient had died before the doctor came.

Or

The patient died after the doctor had come.

⇒ It was us who had left before he arrived.

(C Unit 2005 – 2006)

A. us who had left before he arrived.

- B. we who had left before he arrived.
- C. we who had went before he arrived.
- D. us who had went before he arrived
- E. we who had left before the time he had arrived.

⇒ Choose the suitable option to fill in the gap in the sentence given below.

When Musa finally arrived at the concert, he suddenly realized that he -- his ticket at home.

- A. left B. was leaving
- C. had left D. has left

⇒ Complete the sentence, "He bought a new car because his old one—down." with the suitable option.

(B Unit 2004 – 2005)

- A. broke @B. had broken
- C. has broken D. was broken

⇒ My friend - before I came. (D Unit 2002 – 2003)

- A. would be leaving B. had been leaving
- @C. had left D. will leave

⇒ Rahim - his work by the time his friends arrived.

(D Unit 2002 – 2003)

- A. will finish @B. had finished
- C. has finished D. having finished

⇒ Select the appropriate option for the blank space.

When we arrived at the shop, we noticed that someone □ into the place. (B Unit 2003 – 2004)

- @A. had broken B. broke
- C. had been breaking D. would break.

⇒ Jerry ----- at the orphanage since he was four.

(D Unit 1999 – 2000)

- A. is B. has been
- C. is being @D. had been

# Past Perfect Continuous

ত Past Perfect continuous tense

ব্যয়

Past Perfect continuous tense হয়

simple past tense

tense-এ subject-

এর পরে had been

verb-এ

-ing

Structure:

**Subject + had been + [verb + ing] .....**

I'd been working hard all day.

Woman had been demanding the right to vote for many years before they finally got it.

The past perfect Continuous tense is used □

⇒ The past perfect continuous tense is used to express an action that continued in the past for a given period of time ( অত

At that time we had been living in the caravan for about six months.

When I found Mary, I could see that she had been crying.

Condolisa had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

⇒ When I finally arrived at the party at 10 pm, Mita was annoyed with me because I was late and she ---- for a very long time. (D Unit 2006 – 2007)

A. had been waiting B. waited

C. is waiting D. has waiting

⇒ I was tired that night. I ---- wood all morning.

(B Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. was cutting @B. had been cutting

C. had D. cut

# Future Indefinite

Future Indefinite tense	বাংলা wয়্যার ে	subject
পরে shall/will ব্যবহ you, third person he/she, they will ব্যব	First person I/we- র wil	রে shall, second person person-এর পরে সাধারণত

Structure:

**Subject + shall / will + main verb .....**

I shall prepare my lesson this evening.

Next year will be different.

We shall need the money on the 15th of June.

The Future Indefinite tense is used□

⇒ to give (ask for ) information about the future or to give predictions of future events

All the family will be at the wedding.

Tomorrow will be warm.

We shall be rich one day.

⇒ to express conditional ideas (শর্ত)

If it rains. I shan't go.

He'll have an accident if he goes on driving like that.

If it rains, the match will be cancelled.

Other Verb Forms can show the Future-

verb-form-এ

Simple future tense-এ

⇒ Present of be + ing going to structure-

Am /is/are + [verb + ing] ..... > ..... as future going to .....

The art class is going to visit the museum tomorrow.

You are not going to believe this.

We are having dinner at seven this evening.

⇒ Present of be + infinitive- এর স

Am/is/are + infinitive] ..... > ..... as future

New students are to register at two o'clock this afternoon.

Their dog is to get a rabies shot next week.

I am to go to college next evening.

⇒ Simple present tense- এর স

..... base form of verb ..... as future .

The summer term starts on April 10th.

If the price is reasonable. She will buy a new car.

# Future Continuous

be verb- ing যোগ  
শে Future Continuous Tense subject র shall be / wil

Structure:

**Subject + shall be /will be + [verb + ing] .....**

Our salesman will be calling you soon to confirm your order.

I shall be leaving Dhaka by this time tomorrow.

The future progressive/Continuous tense is used□

⇒ To say that something will be in progress (going on) at a particular moment in the future.

This time tomorrow I shall be lying on the beach.

I shall be reading the book then.

⇒ to refer to future events which are fixed or decided, or which are expected to happen in the normal course of events. (কো)

Sometimes I think I'll be studying English the rest of my life.

Professor Alfred will be giving another lecture on poetry.

⇒ An action that will be ongoing at a particular time in the future.

At noon tomorrow, I will be taking the children to their piano lessons.



# Future Perfect

ত future perfect  
verb-এর

tense হয়। এই tense -এ subject র shall have/will have  
past participle-এর form

Structure:

**Subject + shall have /will have + past participle .....**

By the next June he will have written his second novel.

I shall have done the work before my father comes.

The Future perfect tense is used-

⇒ to show an action that will be completed in the future

This obedience school will have trained fifty dogs by the end of the year.

The builders say they'll have finished the roof by Tuesday.

⇒ By 2010, I-----for this firm for 15 years.

(B Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. will be worked B. will work

C. have worked @D. will have worked

# Future Perfect Continuous

Future perfect Continuous tense

বাক্যে subject shall have been/will have been verb এর সাথে ing

Structure:

**Subject + shall have been /will have been + [verb + ing] .....**

I'll have been doing the work before my father comes.

By eight o'clock he will have been walking for three hours.

The future perfect continuous tense is used-

⇒ to combine the ideas of completeness and duration of time in the future.

By the end of this year our family will have been living in the same house for a hundred years.  
Soon Tania will have been studying at Dhaka University for 4 years.

#### SEQUENCE OF TENSE

The rules according to which the tense of the verb of subordinate clause is determined with the change of the tense of verb of principal clause is called sequence of tense. ➡ If the verb in the principal clause is present or future, the verb in the subordinate clause may be in any tense.

He thinks that it will rain.

He will say that he is ill. or he was ill.

➡ When the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense, the verbs of the subordinate clauses should be in the past tense.

I forgot that he was coming today.

I felt that he was a fool.

Exceptions:

The above mentioned rule is not applicable to the following cases.

➡ A past tense in the principal clause may or may not be followed by the past tense in the subordinate clause if the

latter expresses universal truth.

He knew that the earth is round.

➡ Any tense may be used in the subordinate clause, if it gives a comparison by using the word 'than'.

He respected you more than he respects his brother.

➡ Any tense can be used when the dependent clause is a quotation.

➡ If two future actions are joined by when the one will be in the future tense and the other will be simple present.

I will beat him when he comes.

If it rains, I will not go there.

➡ Events occurring at the same time must be given in the same tense.

When he fainted, his brother was with him.

➡ When co-ordinate clauses describe the events happening, at the same time, and are joined by and, but when or the verbs

should be in the same tense.

I met him when he came out.

⇒ Will or shall cannot be used twice in the same sentence even if both the actions refer to the future tense.

I shall come if he will call me. (Incorrect)

I shall come if he calls me. (Correct)

⇒ There is a fundamental difference between 'am to', 'was to' and 'has to', 'have to', 'had to', 'll have to'

I am to go there [Planning to go there]

I have to go there [Under compulsion]

⇒ In the case of Infinitive and gerunds the following rule by followed the above rule:

He wants to go to Paris. He wanted to go to Paris.

He likes swimming. He liked swimming.

## IN BRIEF: If the main clause is: Then the dependent clause will be

### Present Tense

1 . Present Progressive

2. Will, can or may+ verb3. Past Tense

4. Present Perfect

### Past Tense

1. Past Progressive or Simple past

2. Would, could or might+ verb

3. Past perfect

⇒ I asked him if he .... his lessons. (D Unit 1999 – 2000)

A. has prepared B. has been preparing

@C. had prepared D. preparing

⇒ When I ..... money, I will buy a dictionary.

(D Unit 1997 – 1998)

A. may get B. may be got

C. will get @D. get

⇒ Galileo taught that the earth ----- around the sun.

(D Unit 1996 – 1997)

@A. revolves B. revolved

C. will be revolving D. have been revolving

⇒ When I saw her leaving in a hurry, I ----- her where she was going. (D Unit 1995– 1996)

A. have asked B. was asking

@C. asked D. had asked

⇒ Translate the following Bengali sentence into English.

(C Unit 2002– 2003)

“নার্স আমাকে বলেছিল যে, ডাক্তারের কার্যালয় বিকাল ৫টায় বন্ধ হয়।”

A. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closed at 5.00 P.M.

B. The nurse had told me that the doctor's office closed at 5.00 P.M.

@C. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closes at 5.00 P.M.

D. The nurse told me that the doctor's office had closed at 5.00 P.M.

E. The nurse told me that the doctor's office would have closed at 5.00 P.M.

⇒ Exercise: Correct the underlined parts if anyone is incorrect

1. The people were resettled outside the park boundaries.

2. Suburbs harbor an extraordinary variety of birds, insects, plants, and animals since the urban sprawl began.

3. Aerial photography will recently and unexpectedly revealed many historical sites.

4. Electricity using superconductivity can travel farther with greater efficiency.

5. Navigational errors have been now almost a thing of the past.

6. Today neurochips are being be designed for processing many tracks at once.

7. In the future, we may have been measuring Movements on Earth's crust that are undetectable today.

8. Mice with disorders similar to human diseases have been grow from genetically engineered mouse cells.

9. The word “comet” mes from the Greek adjective

Kometes, which means wearing long hair.

10. The mythical hero orpheus once haunted the pine forests of the legendary Rhodes.
11. Alpine meadows be a tranquil sight.
12. The guide speech of the fortress's glorious post.
13. The content of fluorine in mineral water make it an excellent prophylactic agent against tooth decay.
14. The exiles longed to return to their native land.
15. Construction on the street network begun in 1995.
16. International political and cultural forums are holding throughout the year at the new convection center.
17. At the foot of the tetons lies the oldest mountain resort in Wyoming.
18. The main street of the village dates back to the fourth century B.C.

Answer Keys:

1. Correct 2. have harbored 3. has revealed
4. Correct 5. are 6. Correct 7. may be
- measuring 8. Correct 9. Correct 10. Correct
11. are 12. spoke 13. makes 14. Correct 15.
- began 16. are held 17. Correct 18. Correct

⇒ Exercise: Choose the correct option

1. We (completed/ had completed) the assignment three days before last Friday's deadline.
2. We (suspected/ had suspected) his statements even before we received the police report.
3. Spring (arrived/ had arrived) early last year.
4. Did you know that you (heard/ had heard) from the office?
5. I (walked/ was walking) down the street yesterday when the wind blew my hat off.
6. He (writes/ is writing) out the report at this very moment.
7. We (stuffed/ were stuffing) envelops every day last week.
8. They (worked/ were working) feverishly still dawn.
9. I (listened/ was listening) to the radio when the accident

happened.

Answer Keys:

1. had completed 2. had suspected 3. arrived 4. had heard 5. was walking 6. is writing 7. stuffed 8. worked 9. was listening

⇒ Exercise on Tense:

1. Never ----- concerned about money even thought he was not well-or-do.  
A. the doctor was B. was the doctor  
C. the doctor were D. the doctor is
2. Marilyn Monroe ----- to playwright Arthur Miller from 1956 to 1961  
A. has been married B. had been married  
C. was married D. married
3. When alpine glaciers -----, they comprise a compound glacier.  
A. will unite B. we'll unite  
C. unite D. united
4. Not only ----- closed but also the adjoining roadways are completely blocked.  
A. the airport is B. the airport did  
C. is the airport D. did the airport
5. Since the new campus -----, it has grown to twice its original size.  
A. opened a year ago B. a year ago it opened  
C. opening for a year D. opens for a year
6. The girl smiling broadly----- the podium.  
A. approaching B. approached  
C. approach D. had been approached.
7. The rebuilding of the Inca capital was ----- in the 1460s.  
A. begun B. beginning  
C. began D. begin
8. Only through diplomatic means can a formal agreement be -----  
A. reach B. to reach

C. reaching D. reached

9. Hollywood film producers have been regularly -----  
Millions of dollars for a film.

A. budgeted B. budgeting

C. budgets D. budget

10. The film- processing has ---- a means of developing the  
62 year-old film that might solve the mystery.

A. devising B. devised

C. been devised D. devise

11. Platinum ----- a rare and valuable metal white in color,  
and next to silver and gold the easiest to shape.

A. is B. was

C. has been D. be

12. A great deal of thought has ---- into the designing of a  
concert hall.

A. went B. going

C. to go D. been gone

13. The healthful Properties of fiber have ---- for years.

A. known B. be knowing

C. knew D. been known

14. The vessel sank may ----- the gold and jewels from the  
dowry of Catherine of argon.

A. carry B. be carried

C. have to carry D. have been carrying.

15. Galileo ---- his first telescope in 1609.

A. builds B. built

C. building D. were built

Answer Keys: 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.c 5.a 6.b 7.a

8.d 9.b 10.b 11.a 12.d 13.d 14.a 15.b

TRANSLATION

www.bcsourgoal.com.bd

www.bcsourgoal.com.bd

- ⇒ ১--He never wastes time in gossiping
- ⇒ ১--He never speaks ill of others
- ⇒ রহ --Bravo! You have done well. (Bravo! It is well done)
- ⇒ ১--How funny it is!
- ⇒ !--How rapid is the march of events!
- ⇒ ই--Father is out of employment now
- ⇒ ন--They failed to come in time
- ⇒ য--The child is scarcely two years old
- ⇒ ১-- I seldom go out in the morning
- ⇒ ল--There was a large crowd in the maidan
- ⇒ ১--There cannot be any doubt about it.
- ⇒ ল--There came a terrible famine in the land.
- ⇒ জল-- It has just struck five
- ⇒ ত--It is biting cold today.
- ⇒ ছ--It is drizzling.
- ⇒ ছ--A Mr. Johnson has come to Calcutta.
- ⇒ লিদাস--You are a Kalidas, I see.
- ⇒ জ--It is rather a difficult job/ It is really a hard job.
- ⇒ --Where have you been such a long time?
- ⇒ য দেয়--My watch keeps right time
- ⇒ ছ--I feel his pulse.
- ⇒ ছ--I feel very cold.
- ⇒ ব--I think it will rain
- ⇒ ছ--It has been raining for days together.
- ⇒ ছ--It has been raining all day long.
- ⇒ ল--The girl burst into tears.
- ⇒ ম--We were then passing through hard times.
- ⇒ ন হয়--The boy appears to be intelligent.
- ⇒ ল--They were about to go
- ⇒ ল--I found that the clock had stopped
- ⇒ --Did you know where he lived?
- ⇒ ব--He said that you would come home shortly.
- ⇒ রয়েছে--I heard that he had lost a book.
- ⇒ য--He goes home whenever he likes.
- ⇒ না--Start at once, or you will miss the train.
- ⇒ ট--He is not only foolish, but also obstinate.



ও--Pen through the first line.

↑--Time hangs heavy on me.

ব--The clouds will disappear soon.

ছে--His books are selling well

ঝ--He is having a very hard time.

ছ--This custom is now out of fashion.

জ--He has got a good scolding.

ঙ--Keep the money with you.

ও--Leave (Set aside) the proposal now.

ন--I have left no stone unturned.

হ--Flowers have come up in this tree.

রেছে--I have a bad headache.

জ--He has put off his clothes.

ছ--Those days are gone.

↑--That law is no more in force.

ছে না--Business is dull now.

ছ--The day is declining

জ--His anger has abated.

ছে না--I can not recollect it just now.

জ--It is I who have done it. or, I myself have done it.

↑--He seldom works at night.

ব--We must abide by the laws of society.

ডু--You are but a novice.

↑--I am quite in the drunk about this matter.

--Who else accompanied you?

↑--They could no longer wait.

ই--He and I are no more on speaking terms.

য়ে দা--You better send him here.

ও--You better go there.

ট--Every rumour has some truth at the bottom.

ষ্ট- Too many cooks spoil the broth.

তী নষ্ট- Grasp all lose all.

য়- A tree is known by its fruit.

ফল- As you sow, so you will reap.

- ⇒ ষ- Where there is a will, there is a way
- ⇒ ১- One swallow does not make a summer.
- ⇒ ১- It takes two to make a quarrel.
- ⇒ শ-What is a sport to one is death to another
- ⇒ ১- Fine words butter no parsnips.
- ⇒ ১- No pains, no gains.
- ⇒ ল- Patience is bitter, but it's fruit is sweet.
- ⇒ ১- Everyone for himself.
- ⇒ ১- Good wine needs no bush.
- ⇒ র- All's well that ends well.
- ⇒ র- Strike the iron while it is hot.
- ⇒ ষ- Tit for tat.
- ⇒ ১- Many a little makes a mickle.
- ⇒ ত- Many men, many minds.
- ⇒ ১- A bad workman quarrels with tools.
- ⇒ ষ- Ill got, ill spent.
- ⇒ ম- I found the house deserted.
- ⇒ ল- The girl went away dancing.
- ⇒ ছ- I am very pleased with you.
- ⇒ ব- I will write to you shortly.
- ⇒ ১- The sooner the better.
- ⇒ ১- I don't know what to do.
- ⇒ ল- His dream came true.
- ⇒ ন- It is easy to say but difficult to do.
- ⇒ আসল- He came here panting.
- ⇒ ষ্ট- Necessity knows no law.
- ⇒ র- You too are a bird of the same feather.
- ⇒ ল- He is an eyesore to me.
- ⇒ ১- The man is hard of hearing.
- ⇒ ১- The worker is blind of one eye.
- ⇒ ই- There is no hard and fast rule for this.
- ⇒ ছ- The telephone is out of order.
- ⇒ ?- Is this not a cock and bull story?
- ⇒ ১ক- He is a close-fisted man.
- ⇒ ষ- As an orator he is second to none.
- ⇒ ছ- Birds are flying at large in the sky.

- ⇒ য়অছে-The price of rice is going up by leaps and bounds.
- ⇒ ও-Tell me in a word what you want.
- ⇒ ল-He helped me of his own accord.
- ⇒ ল--The examination was postponed at the eleventh hour.
- ⇒ ন-This is not in keeping with tradition.
- ⇒ - He came in the guise of a friend.
- ⇒ - He is now on the brink (or, verge) of ruin.
- ⇒ -Chandan said that he was it.
- ⇒ ছ- Rafiq confessed that he had broken the window.
- ⇒ র- Copernicus proved that the earth revolves round the sun.
- ⇒ ই-I am not on speaking terms with him.
- ⇒ জ- I am a mn of word.
- ⇒ - I was to go there.
- ⇒ ও- Let the matter drop.
- ⇒ ঠ- Do not believe in hearsay.
- ⇒ ঠ- This book will not serve my purpose.
- ⇒ ঠ-The machine is now out of order.
- ⇒ ?- Have you lost your eyes?
- ⇒ ঠ-I could not make head or tail of what you say.
- ⇒ ছ- The insult to you has made me extremely ashamed.
- ⇒ ছ- You have spoilt the child by too much indulgence.
- ⇒ ঠ-He is very weak in Mathematics.
- ⇒ ই-He is out of his head.
- ⇒ ও- Answer to the point.
- ⇒ ক- He is a hard nut to crack.
- ⇒ ঠ- T^ime seems to hang heavy on my hands.
- ⇒ ঠ- My watch does not keep good time.
- ⇒ ?-Is the law still in force?
- ⇒ ?- Why do you find fault with me at every step?
- ⇒ ছ- The plant is in flower.
- ⇒ রে না- He is beside himself with joy.
- ⇒ ছ- H has got frightened.
- ⇒ রাখ- Leave these questions aside.
- ⇒ ঠ-To blow hot and cold in the same breath.

## TRANSLATION

### ১. তিনি

- A. He is living at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
- B. He lives at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
- C. He has been living at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
- D. He has lived at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka

### ২. গত

- A. You have a good sleep yesterday night
- B. You had a good sleep yesterday night
- C. You had a sound sleep last night
- D. Your sleep was good yesterday night

### ৩. সে অ

- A. He is green in Mathematics
- B. He is bad in Mathematics
- C. He is foolish pin Mathematics
- D. He is weak in Mathematics.

### ৪. তুমি

Will you -

- A. sit for the examination this year?
- B. give the examination this year ?
- C. appear the examination this year?
- D. be sitting for the examination this year?

### ৫. তিনি

- A. He feels sick B. He feels out of sorts
- C. He has fallen ill D. He is feeling unwell

### ৬. বাজা

- A. My books sell very quickly in the market
- B. My books are selling very quickly
- C. My books sell like hot cakes
- D. My books are sold fast

### ৭. শিশু

- A. The child went to the mother dancing and dancing

- B. The child went to the mother dancing
- C. The child danced towards the mother
- D. The child got to the mother dance.

৮. তোম

- A. Your older brother is senior from my brother.
- B. Your elder brother is older than my brother.
- C. Your old brothers is senior to my brother.
- D. Your senior brother is older than my brother.

৯. তুমি

- A. Do you know where was he?
- B. Do you know where had he been?
- C. Do you know where he has been?
- D. Do you know where he was?

১০. আমি

No sooner had I got out of the house

- A. than it began raining
- B. when it began raining
- C. before it began raining
- D. as it began raining.

১১. যে ব

- A. which has stood first B. as has stood first
- C. who has stood first D. whom has stood first

১২. আমি

- A. You don't know which I want
- b. You don't know whom I want
- c. You don't know that I want
- d. You don't know what I want

- a. The gentleman seems to be seeing better days.
- b. The gentleman seems to have seen better days.
- c. It seems that the gentleman saw better days.
- d. It seems that the gentleman was seeing better days.

- a. He is not such boy that I expected him to be.
- b. He is not so a boy as I expected him to be.
- c. He is not such a boy as I expected him to be.

d. He is not such a boy which I expected him to be.

১৫.

a. Why are you standing with your mouth open?

b. Why are you standing so inactively ?

c. Why do you stand like a fool ?

d. Why do you stand foolishly?

.

a. Put oil in your own spinning wheel

b. Apply oil in your own machine

c. Keep your won machine oil

d. Oil your own machine.

.

a. The black of coal is unwashable

b. Black will take no other hue

c. None can wash away the black of coal

d. None can change the colour of coal

১৬.

a. If I was you, I would help him

b. Were I you, I would help him

c. Should I be you, I would have helped him

d. Had I been you, I would be helping him

১৭.

Š

a. He will arrive here on the midd June

b. He will reach here in the middle of June

c. He will reach here by the middle of June

d. He will arrive here at the middle of June.

.

a. He came in the colour of a friend

b. He came in the guise of a friend

c. He came in the form of a friend

d. He came in the view of a friend

21. GK K\_vq ej wK PvI?

a. Tell me by word what you want?

b. Tell me by a word that you want?

c. Tell me shortly which you want?

d. Tell me in a word what you want?

২. ল-৫

- a. His children were falling into difficulties
- b. His children fell into difficulties
- c. His children will fail into difficulties
- d. His children are fallen into difficulties

- a. The girl sings good song, isn't it?
- b. The girl sings well, does she?
- c. The girl sings well, doesn't she?
- d. The girl sings well, isn't she

. □ , কি?

- a. You weren't busy, is it?
- b. You aren't busy, are you?
- c. You weren't busy, were you?
- d. You haven't been busy, have you

English – Lec – 13 .

২৫.

- a. I shall be started for Dhaka before he goes to college
- b. I shall be starting for Dhaka before he goes to college
- c. I shall have been starting for Dhaka before he goes to college
- d. I shall have started for Dhaka before he goes to college.

Answer keys:

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. b 9. d  
10. a 11. c 12. d 13. b 14. c 15. d 16. d 17. b  
18. b 19. b 20. b 21. d 22. b 23. c 24. b 25. d

১.

- A. Death is preferable than dishonour
- B. Death is more better than dishonour
- C. Death is preferable to dishonour

D. Death is more preferable to dishonour.

২. সে

- A. How has he done in the examination?
- B. How has he fared in the examination?
- C. How did he do in the examination?
- D. How he did in the examination?

৩. তো

- A. What time is it in your watch now?
- B. What is the time now by your watch?
- C. How much time is it by your watch now?
- D. What is the time now in by watch?

৪. সে কি এবার এস.এস.সি. প

- A. Will he sit at the S.S.C. Examination this year?
- B. Will he sit for the S.S.C Examination this year?
- C. Will he sit in the S.S.C. Examination this year?
- D. Will he sit on the S.S.C. Examination this year?

৫.

- A. Her necklace is made of pure gold
- B. Her necklace is made by pure gold
- C. Her necklace is made with pure gold
- D. Her necklace is made from pure gold.

৬. এই

- A. On hearing this he ran into a rage
- B. On hearing this he grew into a rage
- C. On hearing this he burst into a rage
- D. On hearing this he flew into a rage

৭. অতি

- A. Very much indulgence has spoiled the boy
- B. Too much indulgence has spoiled the boy
- C. Too many indulgence has spoil the boy
- D. Much indulgence has spoil the boy.

৮.

The childless man lives from -

- A. hand to mouth    B. head to foot
- C. top to bottom    D. bad to worse.

৯.



- A. On all hadns, all of them are happy
- B. On the whole, all of them are happy
- C. After all, all of them are happy
- D. Above all, all of them are happy.

০. পাপ

- A. Sinners suffer in the short run
- B. Sinners suffer within a short time
- C. Sinners suffer in the long run
- D. Sinners suffer in the mean time.

১. সে ি

- A. What unhappy life he leads!
- B. What an unhappy life he leads!
- C. What an unhappy life he is leading!
- D. How an unhappy life he leads!

২. এক

- A. One cannot please everybody
- B. One can nobody pleased
- C. One cannot be pleased by everybody
- D. One cannot be pleased everybody

৩. সুদি

- A. Better days may come again
- B. Better days always come again
- C. Better days will come again
- D. Better days will be coming

৪. ঘড়ি

- A. The watch has been changing hands several times
- B. The watch has changed hands several times
- C. The watch is changing hands several times
- D. The watch has changed hand many times.

১৫.

- A. I am empty hand now      B. I am empty pocket now
- C. I am hand up now      D. I am without money now.

৬. কুই

- A. Ship Queen ship has left for Khulna
- B. The Queen Ship has left for Khulna
- C. Queen has left for Khulna

D. The Queen has left for Khulna

৭.

A. I am seeing a bird      B. I see a bird

C. I have seen a bird      D. I have been seeing a bird.

১৮. আঁ

A. I am suffering from fever today      B. I have fever today

C. I feel feverish today      D. I feel fever today.

১৯.

A. Imtiaz confessed that he broke the window

B. Imtiaz confessed that he has broken the window

C. Imtiaz confessed that he had broken the window

D. Imtiaz confessed that he was breaking the window.

২০. তিনি

A. He condoled with my proposal.

B. He inferred from my proposal.

C. He complied with my proposal.

D. He submitted to my proposal.

Answer Keys:

1. c 2.b 3.b 4.b 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.b 10.c 11.b

12.a 13.c 14.b 15.b 16.d 17.b 18.c 19.c 20.c

( ইন্টারনেট হতে সংগ্রহীত )