

What you (go) to drink then?

Ans: What are you going to drink  
then?

কোন বাক্যে infinitive Verb এর পূর্বে 'go'  
Verb থাকলে Go এর Structure Present  
Progressive tense হয়।

Would you mind (open) the door?

Ans: Would you mind opening the door?

I went to the library with a view to (read) there.

Ans: I went to the library with a view to reading there.

I am looking forward to (see) you

Ans: I am looking forward to seeing  
you.

Verb এর পূর্বে Can not help, could not help,  
Can't stand, It is no use, It is no good, with a  
view to, look forward to, would you mind, get  
used to ইত্যাদি থাকলে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ  
করতে হয়।

I would rather (to die) than beg.

Ans: I would rather die than beg.

They did not let me (to enter) the hall  
room.

Ans: They did not let me enter the hall  
room.

You had better (to play) now.

Ans: You had better play now.

কোন Sentence এ would rather, let,  
must, had better, had rather, dare  
ইত্যাদির পর প্রদত্ত Verb টির Base Form  
হয়।

He ran fast lest he (miss) the bus.

Ans: He ran fast lest he should miss  
the bus.

কোন বাক্যে lest (অর্থ-পাছে/এই ভয়ে) থাকলে

তার পরে যে Subject থাকে তার পরে

Should/might বসে, এর পরে verb এর

Present form বসে।

Many a boy (be) present in the meeting.

Ans: Many a boy **was** present in the  
meeting.

A great many books (be) lost.

Ans: A great many books are lost.

- 'Many a' এর পরে Singular verb বসবে এবং Subject টি ও Singular হয়।
- 'a many' এর পরে plural verb বসবে এবং subject টি plural হয়।

*many a/an...* is used to indicate a large number of something. However, it takes a singular noun, which can be followed by a singular verb.

It remained a mystery for *many a year*. [=for many years]

I've been there *many a time*. [=many times]

*Many a politician* has promised to make changes. [*Politician* and *has* are singular.]

Each of the students (have) applied.

Ans: Each of the students has applied.

Each of them (be) present.

Ans: Each of them was present.

One of the boys (be) absent yesterday.

Ans: One of the boys was absent  
yesterday.

One of the, each, এবং every মানে প্রত্যেক,  
এরা Singular ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায় বলে  
এদের পরে Verb Singular হয়।

I wish I (can) fly.

Ans: I wish I could fly.

I fancy I (turn) a trifle pale.

Ans: I fancy I turned a trifle  
pale.

It is time we (leave) the place.

Ans: It is time we left the place.

কোন বাক্যে It is time, it is high time  
(ইহাই সময়) Fancy (মনে করা) Wish ইত্যাদি  
থাকলে ব্রাকেটের Verb এর Past form হয়।

She wishes she (to be) a queen.

Ans: She wishes she were a queen.

He talks as if he (to be) mad.

Ans: He talks as if he were mad.

কোন Sentence এ যদি as if (যেন) As though  
(যদিও/যেন), wish থাকে এবং ব্রাকেটের মধ্যে 'to be'  
থাকে তবে ব্রাকেটের 'to be' এর স্থলে were বসবে।  
বস্তুত: এখানে 'were' বসে unreal past বুঝানোর জন্য।

Having (eat) rice, he went to college.

Ans: Having eaten rice, he went to college.

'Having' এর পর verb এর

past participle হয় ।

Would that I (can) sing a song.

Ans: Would that I could sing a song.

Would that I (enter) the classroom.

Ans: Would that I could enter the classroom.

কোন বাক্যের শুরুতে would that থাকলে  
Subject এর পরে Could বসে এবং এর  
পরে verb টির Present form হয়।

He is used to (read) in the library.

Ans: He is used to reading in the library.

She got used to (work) in this room.

Ans: She got used to working in this room.

কোন বাক্যে 'used to' যখন অভ্যস্ত (habituated) অর্থে ব্যবহৃত হয়, তখন এর পরবর্তী verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Used to যখন কোনো কাজ নিয়মিত করা হতো বোঝায়

I used to walk along the river.

I used to read Holy Quran.

I just (receive) my wife's letter.

Ans: I have just received my wife's letter.

She recently (return) home from Italy.

Ans: She has recently returned home from Italy.

কোন Sentence এ just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently ইত্যাদি থাকলে বাক্যটি Present Perfect Tense হয়।

Either of the two girls (be) talent.

Ans: Either of the two girls is talent.

Neither of the books (be) readable.

Ans: Neither of the books is readable.

Neither/Either, Pronoun গুলো দুইটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে যে কোন একটিকে নির্দেশ করে, তাই তাদের পর verb singular হয়।

Forty miles (be) a long distance.

Ans: Forty miles **is** a long distance.

Four months (be) a long time.

Ans: Four months **is** a long time.

নির্দিষ্ট দৈর্ঘ্য, পরিমাণ ও সময়কে একত্রে বুঝালে Subject দেখতে  
plural হলেও verb singular হবে।

Hena (learn) her lessons daily.

Ans: Hena learns her lessons daily.

সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে না এমন কোন বাক্যে যদি daily, often, every day, occasionally, usually, always, sometimes, normally, generally, regularly, ইত্যাদি থাকে তবে বাক্যটি Present indefinite হবে।

## every day vs everyday

- Everyday is an adjective that means “used or seen daily,” “ordinary” or “commonplace” (e.g., I brought my everyday clothing).
- Every day is a two-word adverb phrase that means “each day” or “daily” (e.g., We read every day).

I (read) the letter before I burnt it.

Ans: I **had read** the letter before I  
burnt it.

The train left after we (reach) the station.

Ans: The train left after we **had reached** the station.

কোন বাক্যে Before এবং After যখন Conjunction হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হবে তখন এই রূপ বাক্যের গঠন হয় নিম্নরূপঃ

- i. Before এর ক্ষেত্রে- Past perfect + before + Past Indefinite.
- ii. After এর ক্ষেত্রে - Past Indefinite + After + Past perfect

He said that he (play) in the next month.

Ans: He said that he would play in the next month.

She told me that he (went) home the next day.

Ans: She told me that he would go home the next day.

কোন Complex sentence এর ১ম অংশ past tense হলে  
এবং ২য় অংশ 'Next' শব্দটির পরে কোন সময় (যেমন Next  
year, month, day ইত্যাদি) উল্লেখ থাকলে ব্রাকেটের verb  
টির পূর্বে would বসবে। উল্লেখ্য যে, এর পরবর্তী verb সর্বদা  
Present form হবে।

While we (play), the rain came.

Ans: While we were playing, the rain came.

While (walk) in the garden, a snake bit me.

Ans: While walking in the garden, a snake bit me.

কোন Sentence এ while এর পর subject থাকলে While  
যুক্ত অংশটি Past continuous Tense হয় কিন্তু While এর  
পর পর verb থাকলে verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে।

When he found me, he (act) crazy.

Ans: When he found me, he acted crazy.

কোন Compound বা complex Sentence এর একটি অংশ  
Past Tense হলে অপর অংশটিও Past Tense হবে।

The teacher said that honesty (be) the best policy.

Ans: The teacher said that honesty is the best policy.

He answered that the earth (move) round the sun.

Ans: He answered that the earth moves round the  
sun

কোন Compound বা complex Sentence এর ১ম অংশ  
Past Tense হলে অপর অংশটি চিরন্তন সত্য বুঝালে উহা  
Present indefinite Tense হবে।

They (play) at this moment.

Ans: They are playing at this moment.

He (go) to college now.

Ans: He is going to college now.

কোন কাজ বর্তমানে চলছে এই রূপ বুঝাতে verb এর Present Continuous Tense হয়। উল্লেখ্য যে, এ ক্ষেত্রে বর্তমান সময়ের যেমন now, at this moment ইত্যাদির উল্লেখ থাকে।

The rich (be) not always happy.

Ans: The rich are not always happy.

The great (be) honored every where.

Ans: The great are honored every where.

কোন Sentence এ Adjective যদি Subject হিসেবে বসে এবং সেই Adjective শ্রেণীর সকলকে বুঝায়, তবে verb টি plural হয়।

They (attend) the meeting by 10 a. m.

Ans: They will have attended the meeting by 10 a.m

He (finish) the work by tomorrow.

Ans: He will have finished the work by tomorrow.

কোন বাক্যে Preposition 'By' এর পর সময়ের (যেমন: by tomorrow, by the time, by 6 a.m, by March, by the end of the year, by the next month etc) উল্লেখ থাকলে তা Future Perfect Tense হয়।

He as well as the dog (be) present.

Ans: He as well as the dog was present.

Rupa along with her friends (be) in the class.

Ans: Rupa along with her friends is in the class.

কোন বাক্যে As well as, with, along with, together with, in addition to, accompanied with, accompanied by ইত্যাদি verb কে প্রভাবিত করে না বরং verb ১ম Subject এর Number ও person অনুযায়ী হয়।

It is high time we (act) on the matter. (43 BCS)

- a) are acting
- b) acted
- c) have acted
- d) could act

The police ----- informed yesterday. (42 BCS)

- a) is
- b) are
- c) was
- d) were

I shall help you provided you obey me.(41 BCS)

- a) adverb
- b) adjective
- c) conjunction
- d) verb

I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I----at  
a shop. (37 BCS)

- a) had it mended
- b) had it mend
- c) did it mend
- d) had mended

Thank You