



A digital timer interface for a PowerPoint break. It features a large digital display showing '00:00'. Below the display are three buttons: 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Reset'. To the right of the buttons are input fields for 'mins: 01' and 'secs: 0', followed by a dropdown menu labeled 'type: None'. At the bottom left, there is a small red icon and the text 'Breaktime for PowerPoint by Flow Simulation Ltd.'. At the bottom right, there is a 'Show Settings' label with an unchecked checkbox.

50th BCS Preliminary

Instructor

Mohin Mizan

A handwritten signature in red ink, which appears to be 'Mohin Mizan'. A red arrow points from the signature down to the printed name 'Mohin Mizan'.



Topic

Verb & Right Form of Verb

What Are Verbs?

Verbs express:

physical
actions

mental
actions

states of
being



to jump



to think



to be

Types of Verbs

- Action Verb

- Stative Verb

- Transitive Verb

- Intransitive Verb

- Auxiliary Verb

- Modal Verb

- Phrasal Verb

- Regular and Irregular Verbs

Action verb vs Stative Verb

• Nipa **eats** cake. ✓

- Eating is something nipa can do.

• The tiger **chased** the deer.

- Chasing" is something the tiger can do.

• Nipa **likes** cake.

- "To like" is not an activity.
It's a state.

• The tiger **is** hungry.

- "To be" is not an activity.
It's a state.

Stative Verb

Expresses **a state rather than an action.** A stative verb relates to a state of being, a thought, or an emotion.

- I **am** at home.
- She **believes** in fairies.
- He **feels** elated.

Stative Verbs

verbs that describe states, not actions

thoughts

know think remember understand

feelings

hate like love want hope

senses

feel hear smell taste appears

possession

belong own have include consist

measurements

weigh span measure reach

Phrasal Verb

am reading
AV + P

Verb phrase
It has been raining

- A verb made up of more than one word (usually two words) – a main verb and another word (either a preposition or a particle).

The phrasal verb usually has a meaning different to the main verb.

look take after
A burglar will often break a window to break in.

-Here, the phrasal verb "break in" means "to enter illegally," which is different to "break."

Regular Verbs

Forms its **simple past tense** and its **past participle** by adding **-ed** or **-d** to the **base form** of the verb.

Regular Verb	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
love	loved	has loved
hate	hated	has hated
move	moved	has moved

~~break in~~

look up to look up

Irregular Verbs

lecture
an JP an

They don't not conform to this ruling.

Irregular Verb	Simple Past Tense	Past Participle
tell	told	has told
<u>bleed</u>	bled	has <u>bled</u>
Go	Went	<u>gone</u>

Auxiliary Verbs

be + ing

✓ • To Be Verb: Be, am is, are, was, were, been, being

✓ • To Have Verb: Have, has, had, having

✓ • To Do Verb: Do, Does, Done, doing

do + ing

mu + ing
have + ing

-Be, have, do = Base form

What Is Mood?

Mood is the form a verb takes to show how it is to be regarded.

as a fact, a command, a wish, an uncertainty

Types

✓ **The Indicative Mood:** This states facts or asks questions.

- They are playing the guitar. →
- Are they playing the guitar?

✓ **The Imperative Mood:** This expresses a command or a request.

- Play the guitar! ←
- ~~Please play the guitar.~~

✓ **The Subjunctive Mood:** This shows a wish or doubt.

- ✓ I suggest that he **play** the guitar.
- ✓ I propose that Sakib **be** asked to play the guitar.

J. J. J.

Subjunctive Mood

(Expressing Hypothetical or Unreal Situations)


Usage

The subjunctive mood is used to express hypothetical situations, wishes, demands, suggestions, and unreal conditions.

Making Suggestions or Giving Advice



The subjunctive is used after verbs like *suggest*,
recommend, *insist*, *demand*, *propose*, *request*,
advise when stating a requirement or suggestion.



v.v.g

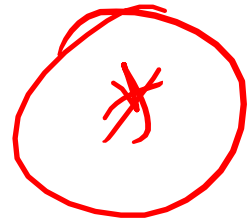


Verbs We Use

Demand: demand, insist, require, urge

Suggestion: suggest, recommend, propose, advise

Necessity: request, order, decree, stipulate



~~It is suggest~~

I suggest that you see a doctor

ed
bank forms
~~It is suggest~~

should be + V3 but V3

- I suggest that Lisa write the article.
- I suggest that Merry come here. *we should be + V3*
- I propose that Imran be asked to attend the party.
- I propose that you be present at the meeting.

Examples

The manager insisted that she be present at the meeting.

They demand that he resign immediately.

I suggest that he take a break.

More Examples

The teacher suggested that he study harder for the exam.

I recommend that she be more careful with her words.

The manager insisted that the meeting start on time.

The law requires that every citizen pay taxes.

Expressing Hypothetical or Unreal Situations

The subjunctive is used in conditional sentences when referring to unreal or impossible situations.

Examples

Unreal

If I were you, I would take the opportunity.

~~X~~ Unreal

If she were more responsible, she would be a great
leader.

If he had studied, he would have passed the exam.

Examples

I wish he were here to help us. (He is not here in reality.)

If only she were more confident, she could have won the competition.

He behaves as though he were the CEO of the company.

Examples

I **would rather** (?) he studied medicine than business.

This is a common structure with "would rather" + subject + past tense verb, which expresses a preference about someone else's action.

I would rather he studied..." means: *I prefer that he study medicine (instead of business).*


Formal Expressions & Fixed Phrases

Examples

God **ble**ss you.



Heaven **for**bid that such a tragedy happens again!



Be it resolved that we shall take action immediately.

Long **live** the King!



Main Clause		That clause				
I	Suggest (v)	that	Lisa		Write	The article
I	Propose (v)	that	Suzan		Be	Asked to attend the party
He	<i>Requested (v)</i>	<i>that</i>	the car park	not	<i>be</i>	locked at night.
The board	<i>Recommend (v)</i>	<i>that</i>	he		<i>join</i>	the company.
They made a	<i>Suggestion (n)</i>	<i>that</i>	we		be	early

Main Clause

That clause

It was

Essential (adj.)

that

the
army

*advanc
e* rapidly
.

Tara is

Anxious (adj.)

that

you

return soon.

We were

Determined (adj.)

that

it

remain secret.

যাদের প্লাস মাইনাস লাগবে

Sub₁ + Subjunctive words + that +

S₂ + Verb এর Base Form.

আরো বেশ কিছু উদাহরণ ও ছক

Normal Form	Normal Example	Subjunctive Form	Subjunctive Example
<p>"am," "are," "is" ("to be" in the present tense)</p>	<p>I am available. You are lucky. <u>She is here.</u></p>	<p>"be"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I demand that I be available. • I ask that you be truthful. • <u>It's essential that she be here.</u>
<p>"has" (third person singular of "to have" in the present tense)</p>	<p>She has a chance.</p>	<p>"have"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I demand she have a chance.
<p>"was" (first person and third person singular of "to be" in the past tense)</p>	<p>I was free. He was happy.</p>	<p>"were"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If I were free, I'd go. • I wish he were happy.
<p>"prepares," "works," "sings," etc. (third-person-singular verbs in the present tense, i.e., ones ending "s")</p>	<p>She makes cake.</p>	<p>"prepare," "work," "sing," etc. (remove the s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I propose she make cake.

Examples of the Subjunctive Mood

- If it were me, I'd go.

As this explores a hypothetical situation, "was" becomes "were."

- I wish it were real.

As this expresses a wish, "was" becomes "were."

- It is imperative that the game begin at once.

As this expresses a demand, "begins" becomes "begin."

- I propose he work full time.

As this expresses a suggestion, "works" becomes "work."

Verbs that Attract the Subjunctive Mood

COWS RAID



C	command	I command he <u>leave</u> .
O	order	I will order the game <u>be</u> restarted.
W	wish	I wish I <u>were</u> rich.
S	suggest	I suggested John <u>take</u> the train.
R	recommend	I recommend she <u>stop</u> talking.
A	ask	All I ask is that Sarah <u>be</u> quiet.
I	insist	I must insist that he <u>finish</u> the task.
D	demand	I demand she <u>sing</u> again.

Adjectives that Attract the Subjunctive Mood

I N I C E



I important

It is important that Jack arrive on time.

N necessary

It is necessary that he be quiet.

I imperative

It is imperative that Jack sit with Jill.

C crucial

It is crucial that I be there.

E essential

It is essential that Jill leave immediately.

It is recommended (that)

It is urgent (that)

It is vital (that)

It is a good idea (that)

It is a bad idea (that)

It is important that you be there.

It is recommended that he take a month's leave of absence.

9 content summary that we revise the test of slides.

উল্টোটাও কি হয়?

If that

be

(not)

the case,

I intend to report the
matter.



Sonette 116

-William
Shakespeare

If this be error and
upon me proved,
I never writ, nor no
man ever loved.

If the speaker's claims about love are false and can be proven to be so, then he has never written poetry and no one has ever experienced love.

This line emphasizes the speaker's unwavering belief in the enduring nature of true love.

can

can form

Modals

could

may

might

Modal Verb

A type of auxiliary verb used to express ideas such as ability, possibility, permission, and obligation.

Modal auxiliary verbs; can, could, may, might, ought to, shall, should, will, and would.

Modal Verbs

express properties such as possibility, ability, permission, and obligation

Examples:

can could may might would
shall should will must

modality

possibility



Jack **might** be wrong.

ability



Tom **can** speak French.

permission



Lisa **may** go to New York.

obligation



~~Jane~~ **must** try harder.

*Thin may
use diff words*

Modals

=

Helping Verbs



Ar

present



Sentence Structure

subject

modal

main
verb

Part 1

Modals

can
could
may
might
should

had better
must
will
would

Phrasal Modals

- have to
- have got to
- ought to
- be able to

✓✓✓
✓✓✓

Modals

- can
- could
- may
- might
- should
- had better
- must
- will
- would





Modal and Phrasal Modal Rule!

subject

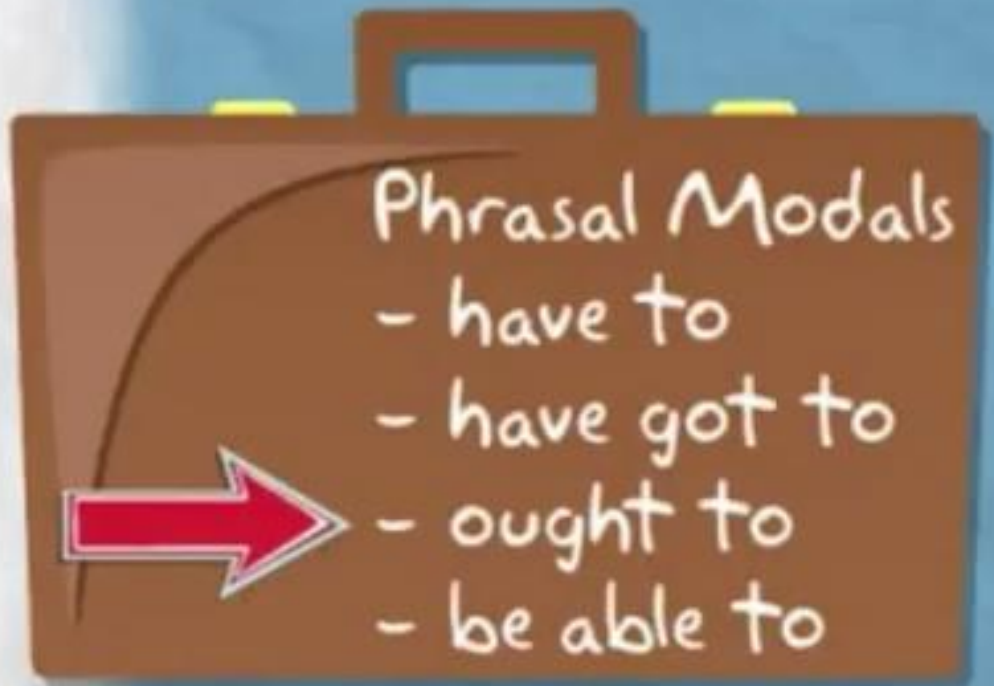
modal

main
verb

subject

phrasal
modal

main
verb



They ought to sleep.

He ought to sleep.

Modal Verbs: Expressing Ability

can, could, and be able to

be + v₃

be + v_{ing}

√

Ability in the Present and Future

These babies **can** touch their toes!

They **are able to** touch their toes!



Ability in the Past

When Joe was younger, he
could touch his toes.

Now, he can't.

When Joe was younger, he
was able to touch his toes.

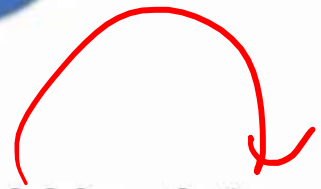
(Now, he can't.)



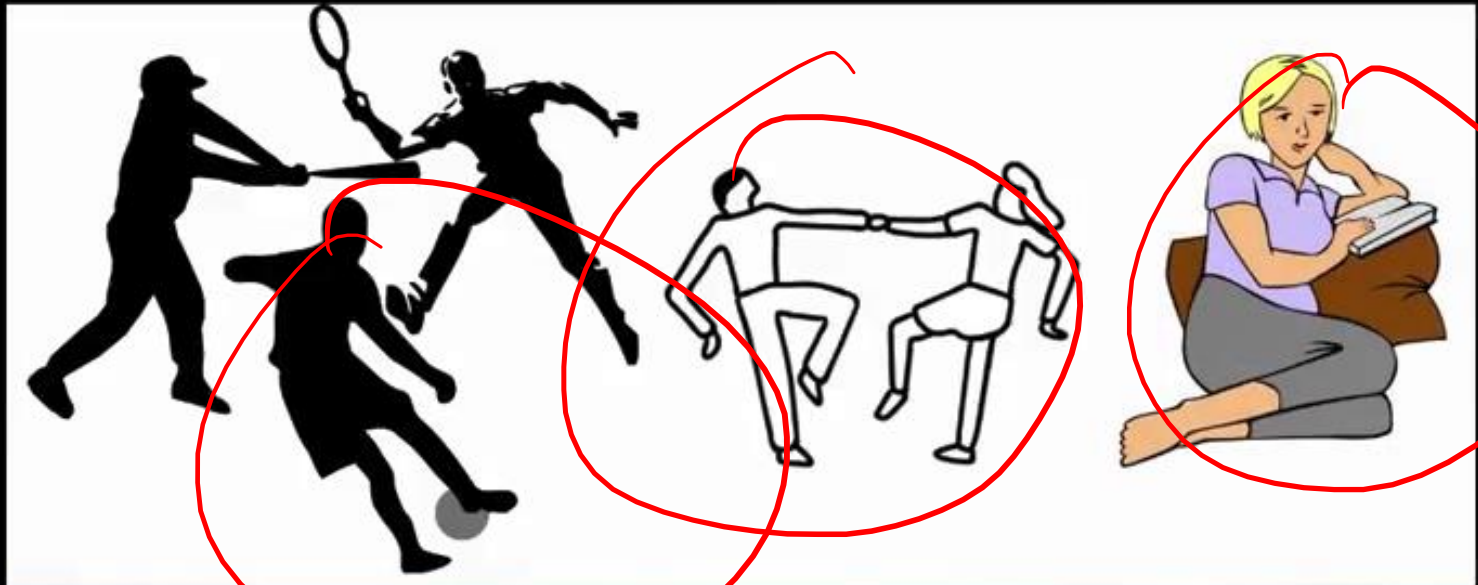
Modal Verb Expressing

Possibility

Handwritten red text: "What if?"



**What do you think your friend could be doing
right now?**



My friend **could be** playing sports.

My friend **might be** at a club dancing.

My friend **may be** at home reading.

Maybe my friend is driving around town.

Modals of Possibility

Could/might/may + Base form of a main verb

~~very~~
~~may~~
Maybe = Possibility
Adverb

My friend **could be** playing sports.
My friend **might be** at a club dancing.
My friend **may be** at home reading.
Maybe my friend is driving around town.

Modals of Possibility

Could/might/may + Base form of a main verb

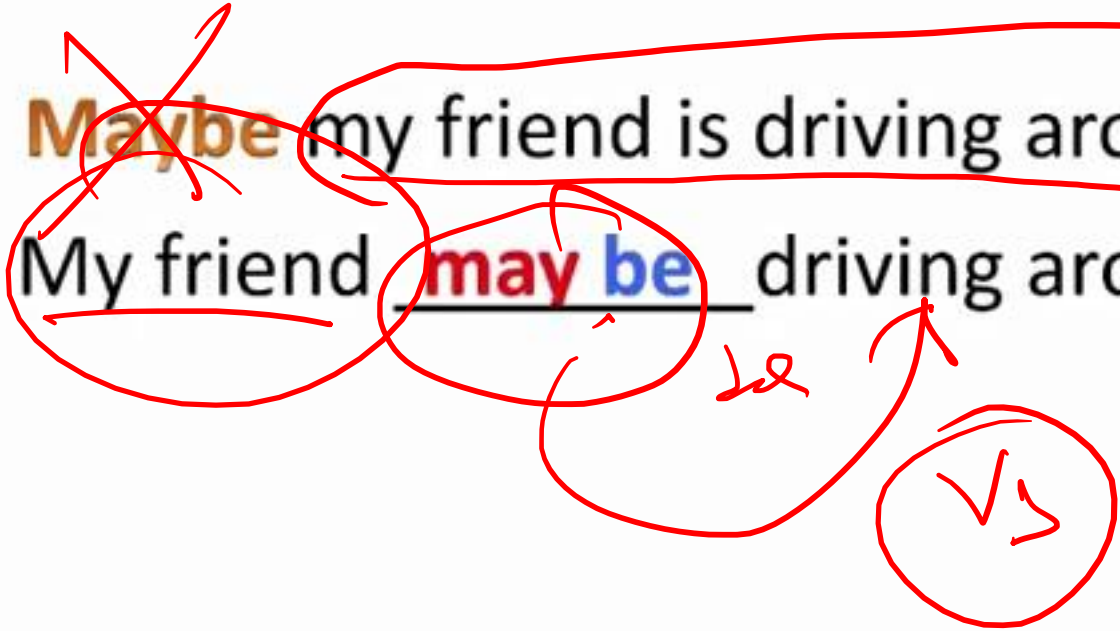
More
Formal

this may be approved

~~May~~ Be vs. Maybe

~~Maybe~~ my friend is driving around town.

My friend may be driving around town.



May Be vs. Maybe

Maybe my friend is driving around town.

My friend may be driving around town.

Maybe → **Adverb** (Beginning of sentence)

My friend **could be** playing sports.

My friend **might be** at a club dancing.

This image **may be** two faces looking at each other.

Present Possibility



TENSE?

Could/might/may

+

Base form of a
main verb



Future Possibility

It **may snow** tomorrow.

I **might cook** tonight instead of eating out.

My mother **could call** me this week.

*I could walk
today*

Modals

1. Must
2. have
3. had to

Modals of Certainty

Modal of Certainty

Must + base form of a main verb



The penguin **must be** cold.



The diamond ring **must cost** a lot.

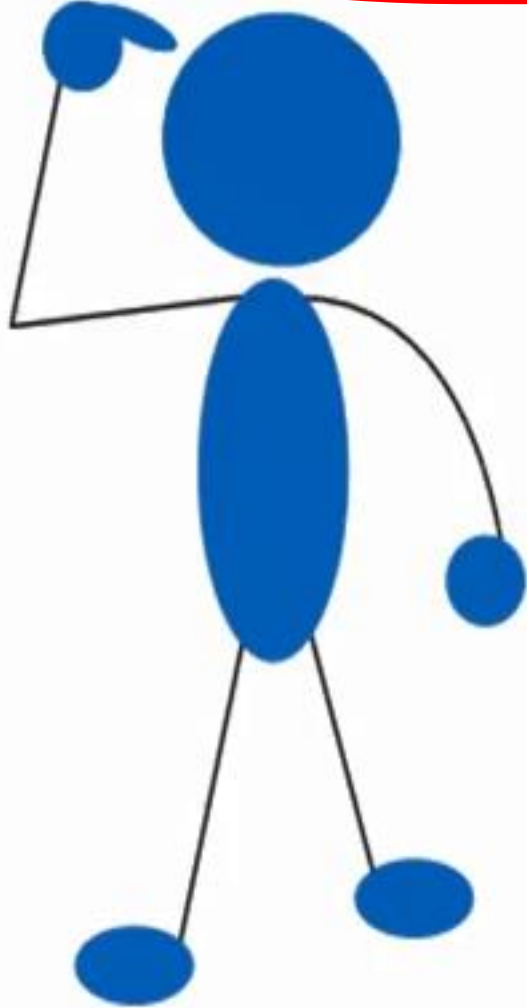


The ladybugs **must love** each other.



The monkey **must be** scared.

Let's Review!



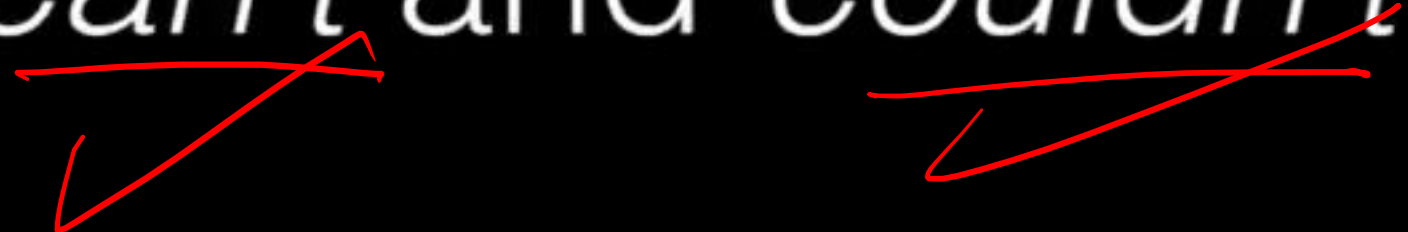
Modals of Possibility

Could/might/may

Modal of Certainty

Must

Modal Verbs:
can't and *couldn't*

Two red checkmarks are drawn under the words 'can't' and 'couldn't' in the text above. The first checkmark is under 'can't' and the second is under 'couldn't'. Both checkmarks are drawn with a single stroke, starting from the bottom left and moving towards the top right, crossing the word.



Who could it be?

Showing Impossibility



It **can't be** my mom!



It couldn't be my neighbor.

can't and *couldn't*

These modal verbs express impossibility or disbelief in the present.

My mom can't be at the door.
She's traveling to another country.
it's impossible!



can't and *couldn't*

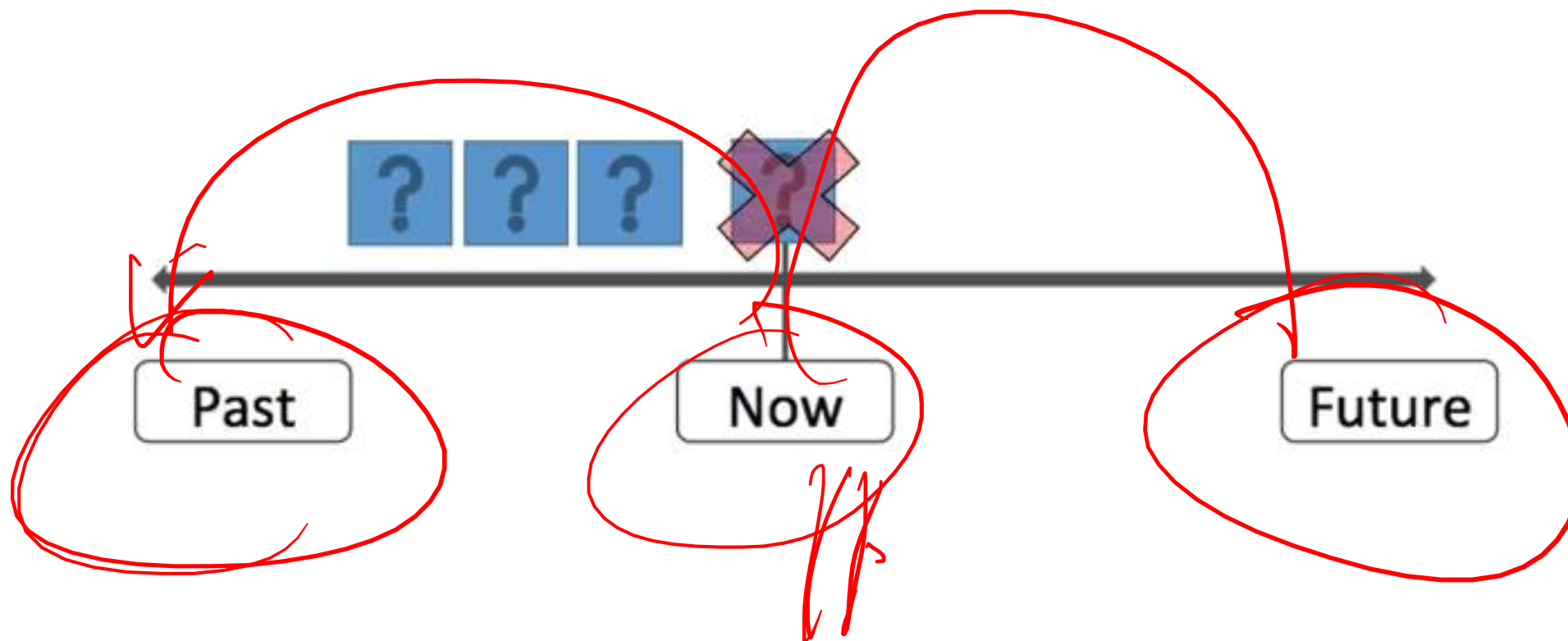
For impossibility and disbelief, *can't* and *couldn't* have the same meaning.

The text is annotated with red handwritten lines. There are several overlapping circles and loops around the words 'impossibility', 'disbelief', 'can't', and 'couldn't'. A long, sweeping red line starts under 'impossibility' and extends across the bottom of the text. Another red line starts under 'couldn't' and loops back towards the center. A third red line starts under 'disbelief' and loops back towards the left. A fourth red line starts under 'can't' and loops back towards the right. A fifth red line starts under 'the same meaning' and loops back towards the left.

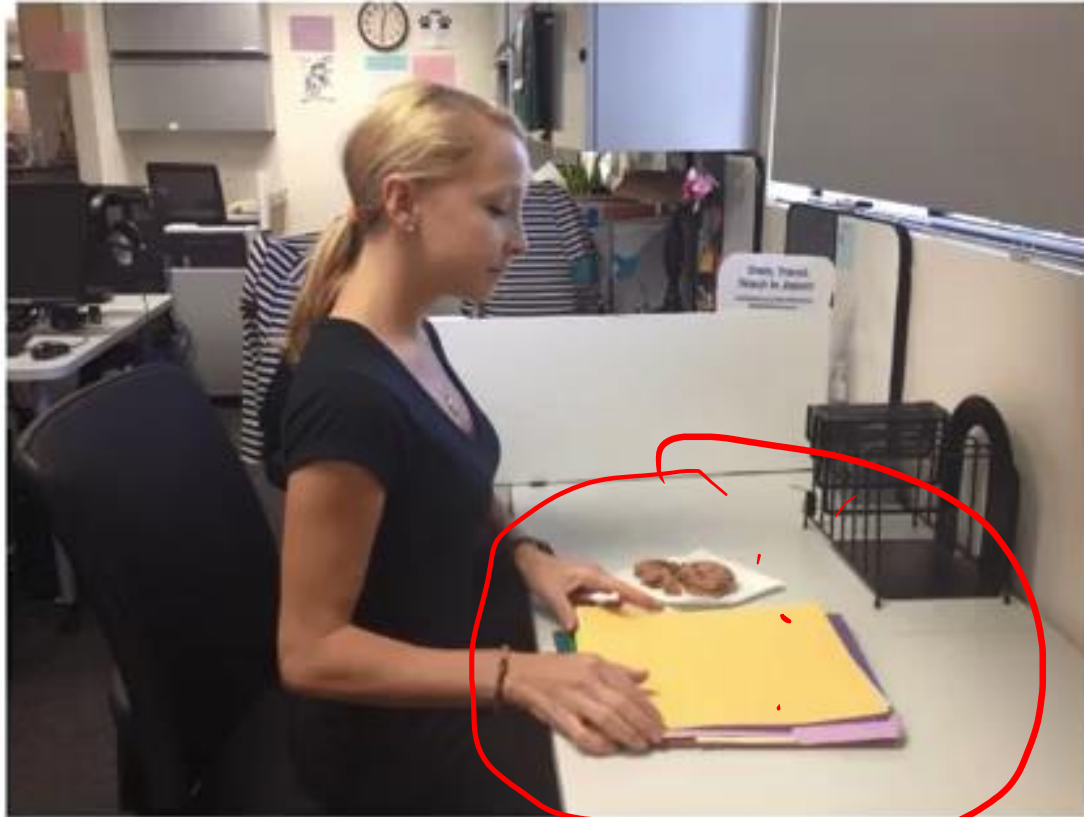
Possibility in Past



Uncertainty in the Past



What do you think happened?



Probably not...but maybe



➤ Maybe a thief broke into the office.



➤ Maybe a bird flew in through the window.



➤ Maybe Emily made a mess while she was sleeping and then forgot about it.



Probably not...but maybe



➤ Maybe a thief broke into the office.



➤ A thief might have broken into the office.

➤ Maybe a bird flew in through the window.



➤ A bird may have flown in through the window.

➤ Maybe Emily made a mess while she was sleeping and then forgot about it.



➤ Emily could have made a mess while she was sleeping and then forgot about it.

Impossibility & (Almost) Certainty

Impossible

- It **couldn't** have been the wind. The window has been closed.
- It **couldn't** have been the cleaners. They never come on Mondays.
- Matt **couldn't** have done it. He doesn't work here.



Impossibility & (Almost) Certainty



Impossible

- It **couldn't** have been the wind. The window has been closed.
- It **couldn't** have been the cleaners. They never come on Mondays.
- Matt **couldn't** have done it. He doesn't work here.



- It **had to** have been you.
- You **must** have made this mess!



99%
certain

25/05

AFFIRMATIVE

50% certain

NEGATIVE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The wind might've blown it. ➤ The cleaners may have done it. ➤ Matt could've moved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ It might not have been me. ➤ I may not have done it.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ You must've made this mess. ➤ It had to have been you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Jake must not have known Emily was coming back. ➤ Matt couldn't have done it.

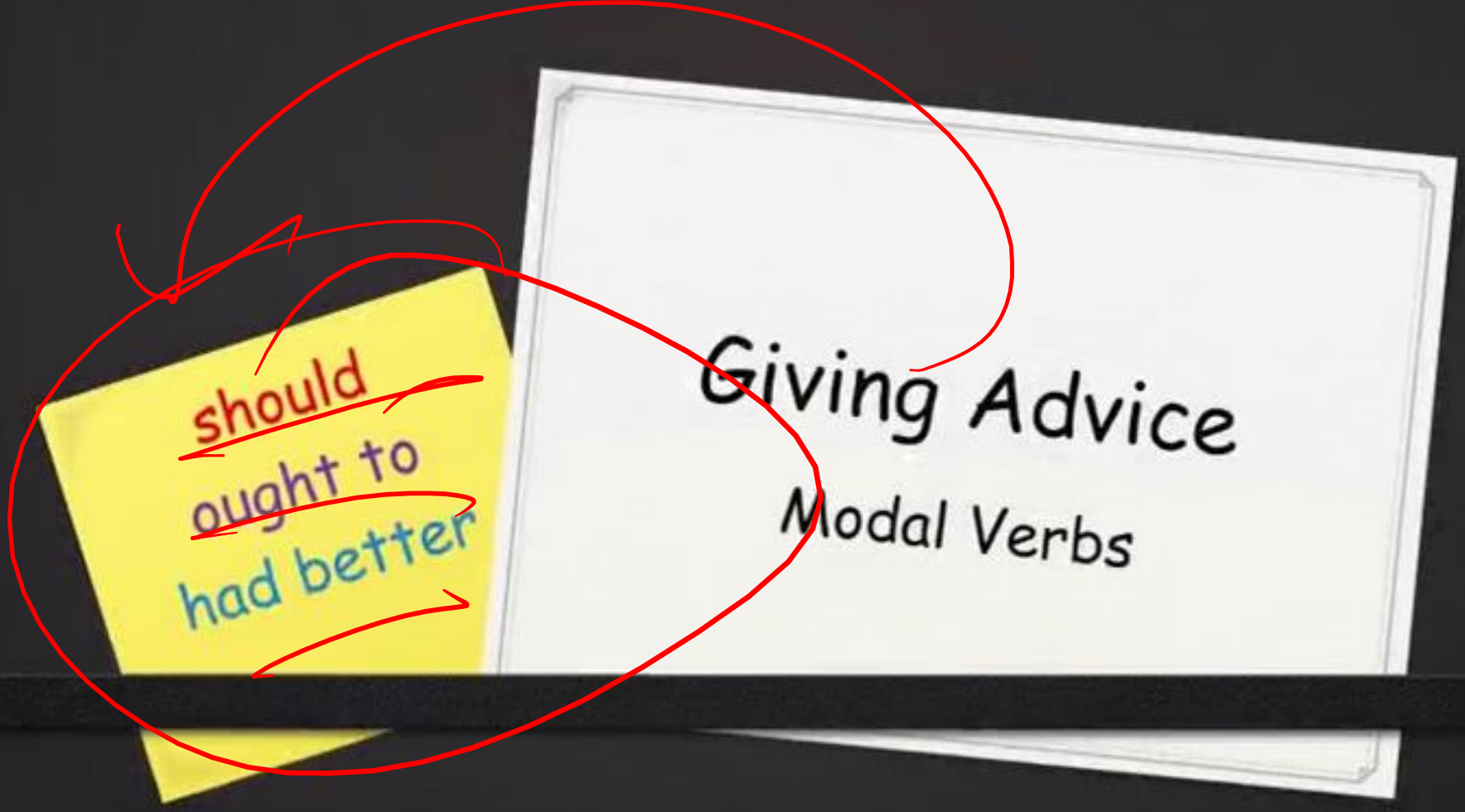
99% certain

Impossible

✓

⊗

⊗



should
ought to
had better

Giving Advice
Modal Verbs

Advice Modals



1. She should buy a gift at the mall.
2. She ought to buy a gift at the mall.
3. She'd better buy a gift at the mall.

Advice Modals



1. She should buy a gift at the mall.

- most common

2. She ought to buy a gift at the mall.

- conversation style
- "otta" pronunciation

3. She'd better buy a gift at the mall

- 'd = had
- sense of danger

before it closes.

had better
leave the
rooms

Advice Modals



✓ 1. should + (not) + verb

✓ 2. ought to + verb

✓ 3. had better + (not) + verb

Advice Modals with "Not"



1. She **should not spend** too much time.

- She shouldn't spend too much time.

✘ ~~She **ought not to spend** too much time.~~

3. She **had better not spend** too much time.

- She'd better **not spend** too much time.

would rather

Modal of Preference



Modal of Preference: “Would Rather”
&
Other Expressions of Preference





You see, I would love to visit Hawaii some day, but I think I would rather play in the snow, rent a nice little cabin, and drink hot chocolate by the fire. Doesn't that sound nice!?!?

Oh, never mind! I'd rather
go to Hawaii than Colorado!



HI!

Expressions of Preference

I prefer snowboarding to surfing.



I like the snow better than the water.

I like warm weather better than cold weather.



I would rather play in the snow.



I'd rather go to Hawaii than Colorado!



Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?



OR



I **prefer** snowboarding **to** surfing.

(-ing verb) (-ing verb)

Do you prefer singing
or dancing?



I **prefer** singing **to** dancing.



I **prefer** dancing **to** singing.

Would rather + (base form of main verb)

I would rather play in the snow.

I'd rather go to Hawaii **than Colorado!**

Shortened Forms = Contractions →

I would rather...

You would rather...

He would rather...

She would rather...

We would rather...

They would rather...

I'd rather...

You'd rather...

He'd rather...

She'd rather...

We'd rather

They'd rather...





Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?



Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?

1. travel alone or with friends
2. cook at home or eat out

1. **Would** you **rather** travel alone or with friends?
2. **Would** you **rather** cook at home or eat out?

WOULD RATHER ???

Would you rather go to Colorado or Hawaii?

1. travel alone or with friends
2. cook at home or eat out

1. **Would** you **rather** travel alone or with friends?
2. Would you **rather** cook at home or eat out?

1. I'd rather travel with friends than travel alone.

...would rather **NOT** (main verb)...



1. I would rather
travel with friends =
than travel alone.

A. I would rather not travel
with friends.

B. I would rather not travel
alone.

...would rather **NOT** (main verb)...



1. I would rather
travel with friends =
than travel alone.

A. I would rather travel
with friends.

B. I would rather not travel
alone.

Reflecting on the Past:

Expressing Regret and Disappointment
with *should have*

should have
must have

should have + p.p.

regret

disappointment

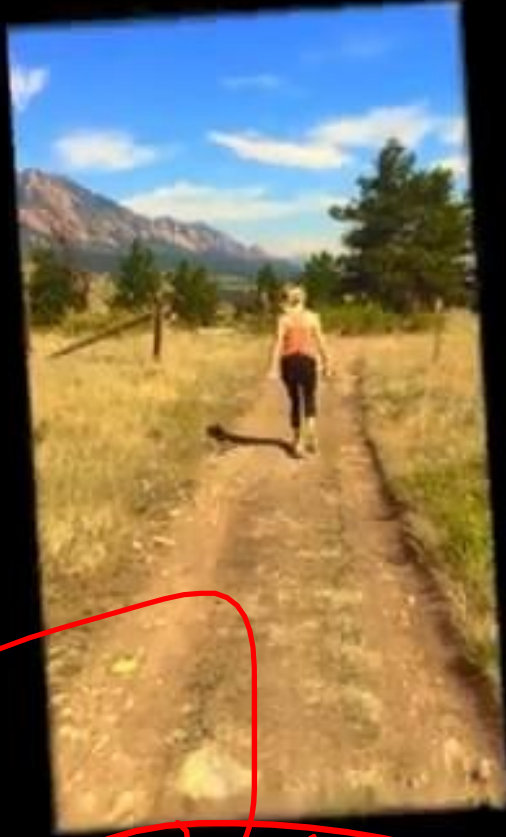
past

Handwritten scribbles

It was a
beautiful day...

...so I
decided to
go for a
hike.





I got lost! I forgot my map!

I didn't bring my phone!

Reality

I forgot my map.

.....

I didn't bring my phone.

.....

I was not prepared!

.....

It was a mistake.

Reality

I forgot my map.

I didn't bring my phone.

I was not prepared!

It was a mistake.

In Retrospect...

I should not have forgotten my map.

I should have brought my phone.

I should have been prepared!

I regret it.



I twisted my ankle.

I wore the
wrong shoes.

I twisted my ankle.

I wore the
wrong shoes.

What was
I thinking?

Reality

I twisted my ankle.

I wore the wrong shoes.

It was a mistake.

My sister had advised me
to wear hiking boots.

In Retrospect...

I should have been
more careful.

I should have worn
hiking boots.

I regret it.

I ought to have followed
her advice.

should (not) have + p.p.

PAST ADVICE



What did I do?

I tried to hike down the mountain and I fell.

What should I have done?

I should have been more careful.

I should not have gone down that mountain.

What did I do?

I tried to hike down the mountain and I fell.

Past

What should I have done?

I should have been more careful.

I should not have gone down that mountain.

What should I do next time?

Present

I should probably be more prepared for the possible dangers of hiking.

must have
should have

+

past
participle

had to

+

base form

Past

had to
g
g

must have
should have

+

past
participle

had to

+

base form

Different
Meanings



I _____ step away
for a moment because
I _____ take a
private phone call.

a. should have

b. had to

c. must have



I ___ had to ___ step away
for a moment because
I ___ had to ___ take a
private phone call.

b. had to

fulfilled obligation in the past

✓ She _____ left
her wallet unattended!

a. must not
have

b. didn't
have to

c. should
not have

She should not have **left**
her wallet unattended!


to show regret-
something happened
that was not a good idea



The thief _____
really hungry.

a. should have
been

b. must have
been



The thief must have been
really hungry.

deduction/ inference about the past



She must have left in a hurry.

deduction about the past

must (not) have + past participle

make a deduction



The thief lost her shoe.

(EVIDENCE)

She must have left in a hurry.

(deduction)



must (not) have + past participle

make a deduction



The thief lost her shoe.

(EVIDENCE)

She must have left in a hurry.

(deduction)



Must + base form = necessity in the present

You must catch the thief! (It is necessary!)

must + have + p.p. DOES NOT show necessity!

had to + base form

didn't have to + base form

had to + have + p.p.

had to + base form
fulfilled obligation in the past

Jake had to take a private phone call.

didn't have to + base form
lack of necessity in the past

The detective didn't have to look
very hard to find clues.

had to + have + p.p.
strong deduction about the past- almost 100%

That thief had to have been hungry!



hand

Semi-modal Verbs

g need not go

He needs to go
Main

'Semi-modals' (also called pseudo-modals or quasi-modals) are **verbs** that share some characteristics of *modal verbs* and some characteristics of *main verbs*.

and done

All of them have particular functions. Some are:

1.to express **obligation**

2.to express **necessity**

3.to express **advice**

4.to express **challenges**

5.to express **things in the past**

Some semi-modals are:

✓ • Ought to

✓ • Had better

✓ • Dare

✓ • Need

✓ • Used to

✓ • Have to

hurry

to

had better

He had better be gone by now.

You had better talk to the principal.

'Had better' is an expression of the verb 'had' and is treated as a modal verb or as some would classify a 'semi-modal verb.'

'Had better' is used to say what is the best thing to do in a situation that is happening now.

He had better go by now.

This suggests that it would be advisable or preferable for him to leave right now or by a certain time.

He had better be gone by now.

This implies that he should already have left by the present time and that there might be consequences or problems if he hasn't.

Dare

- **Dare** can be used in the following ways:
- as an **intransitive verb** (followed by an infinitive with 'to'):
 - *He doesn't dare to complain.*
- as a **transitive verb** (with an object usually followed by an infinitive with 'to'):
 - *Someone dared him to climb the tree.*

বাংলা সিনেমা

How dare you say so?

তুমি কোন সাহসে এমন কথা বললে?

Dare as a modal verb

No one dared speak.

Dare he tell her the truth?

He dare not/daren't lie.

can

Need

Used as both a main verb and a semi-modal verb.

Main Verb

Alex needs to paint the walls.

She needs to go to the hospital.

Modal

You needn't stay in a relationship just because
you cannot break his heart.

They needn't be here for the ceremony.

অতীতে করার প্রয়োজন ছিল না কিন্তু করা হয়েছে বুঝাতে need
not have + V₃ ব্যবহৃত হয়

You need not go to school.

তোমার স্কুলে যাবার দরকার নেই

You need not have gone there.

তোমার সেখানে যাবার দরকার ছিল না।

Used to

1. To say that an **action happened continuously**, habitually, or frequently during a period in the past, **but no longer occurs**.
2. When **used to** is accompanied by the verb **be**, it talks about an action that you are **accustomed to doing** it and it is no longer strange.

Salma used to have long hair.

We used to walk in the morning.

Salma is used to working hard.

Be used to = অভ্যস্ত