

Be used to/get used এরপর Verb+ing হয় কিন্তু শুধু used to এরপর Verb এর Base form হয়।

He was used to going there.

He used to go there.

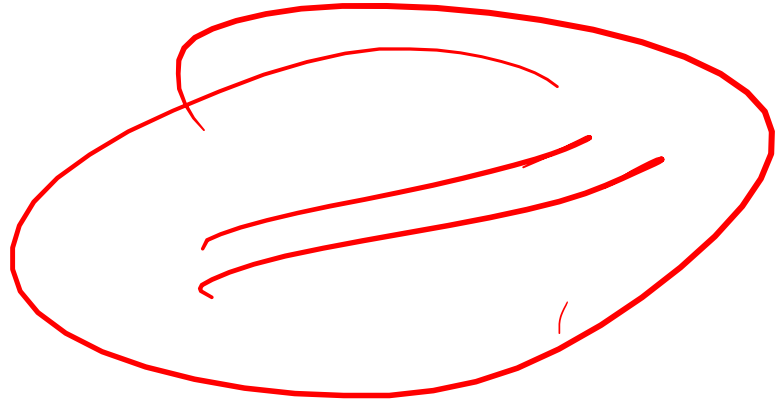
Have to

Have to is used to talk about *certainty, giving advice, annoying events, or obligations.*



We have to clean dishes as soon as possible.

You have to sleep well to be ready for the
exam.



গতানুগতিক নিয়ম

Verb এর সাথে ing যোগের নিয়ম

NT

• বাংলা বাক্যে দ্বিরুক্তি বোঝালে ইংরেজিতে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়

• সে নাচতে নাচতে চলে গেল - He went away dancing.

• To ব্যতীত সকল Preposition এরপর মূল Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় । To এর পর Verb এর base form বসে।

• 1. He came here for learning English.

• 2. She aimed at passing the exam.

• 3. She excels in drawing pictures.

V + Preposition

- While এরপর Verb আসলে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয় কিন্তু while এরপর Subject আসলে তখন tense অনুসারে Subject এরপর Be verb তারপর Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

• i) While going I saw him.

• ii) While I was going I saw him.

PC

যেসব 'to' যুক্ত phrase verb+ing হয়

With a view to,

Look forward to

Get used to

Be used to

object to

Subject to

Confess to

Addicted to

Accustomed to

Admit to, Prior to

Prefer to

Contribute to ১০

ABC WO GLP

- A = Addicted to, Accustomed to, Admit to
- B = Be used to
- C = Confess to
- W = With a view to
- O = Object to
- G = Get used to
- L = Look forward to
- P = Prefer to

Cannot help, would you mind, worth, It is no good, It is no use, feel like

ইত্যাদির পর Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়।

Would you mind going with us - আমাদের সাথে যেতে আপনার আপত্তি আছে কী?

The water of Buriganga is not worth drinking—বুড়িগঙ্গার পানি পান যোগ্য নয়।

It is no use repenting now —এখন আফসোস করে লাভ নেই।

It's no good wasting time—সময় নষ্ট করা ভাল না।

g cannot help
going from

কিছু Verb আছে যেগুলোর পরে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়

• Admit (স্বীকার করা)

• Consider (বিবেচনা করা)

• Dislike (অপছন্দ করা)

• Enjoy (উপভোগ করা)

• Keep (রাখা)

• Excuse (অজুহাত দেখানো)

• Imagine (কল্পনা করা)

• Delay (দেরি করা)

• Escape (লুকানো)

• Finish (শেষ করা)

যেগুলো

১০

কিছু Verb আছে যেগুলোর পরে Verb এর সাথে ing যোগ করতে হয়

- Discuss (আলোচনা করা)
- Forgive (ক্ষমা করা)
- Avoid (এড়িয়ে চলা)
- Deny (অস্বীকার করা)
- Recall (মনে করা)
- Suggest (প্রস্তাব করা)
- Recommend (সুপারিশ করা)
- Mention (উল্লেখ করা)
- Practice (চর্চা করা)
- Quit (পরিত্যাগ করা)
- Stop (বন্ধ করা)
- Understand (বুঝতে পারা)
- Appreciate (সম্পন্ন করা)
- Involve (জড়িত হওয়া)
- Prefer (পছন্দ করা)

Example-1

- You should avoid mentioning his divorce.
- She couldn't stand being kept waiting.
- He completed writing the report.
- He delayed telling her the news.
- He denies attempting to murder his wife.
- I dislike being away from my family.

Example-2

- I enjoy playing tennis.
- Be quiet! He hasn't finished speaking.
- In the lecture, the professor mentioned traveling to Africa to collect a rare species of butterfly.
- Would you mind explaining that again?
- I miss going to school.
- It was an unpopular decision to postpone building the new hospital.

Handwritten notes in red ink: "2A", "Causative", "is", and "Causative".

Causative

LET

Subject + **LET** + Person + base verb

Meaning: Permission

to allow someone to do something

Example: My parents let me watch tv until 11pm



HAVE

Subject + **HAVE** + Person + base verb

Meaning: Authorize / To give responsibility
to authorize someone to do something

Example: My parents had me wash the car last weekend



MAKE

Subject + **MAKE** + Person + base verb

Meaning: FORCE

to force someone to do something

Example: My parents make me tidy my room every weekend.



GET

Subject + **GET** + Person + TO + base verb

Meaning: CONVINCING

to convince someone to do something

Example: I can never get my parent to allow me to stay up late.



Have had

1.

Have/had

আমি আমার চুল কাটলাম.....



আমি চুল কেটেছি

I have my hair cut.

~~যে~~ verb কর্তার দ্বারা কাজ সম্পাদন না
করিয়ে অন্য কারো দ্বারা কাজটি করায়
তাকে Causative verb বলে।

I had ~~my~~ car repaired.

DT

VI

my car

I had my computer mended.

Hand-drawn red annotations on the sentence. A horizontal line underlines the word "had". A larger red bracket underlines the phrase "my computer". A red arrow starts from the top of the "my computer" bracket, loops upwards and to the right, and then points down towards the word "mended".

Had/have + বস্তু + Past Participle

I will have a dentist (fill) my tooth.

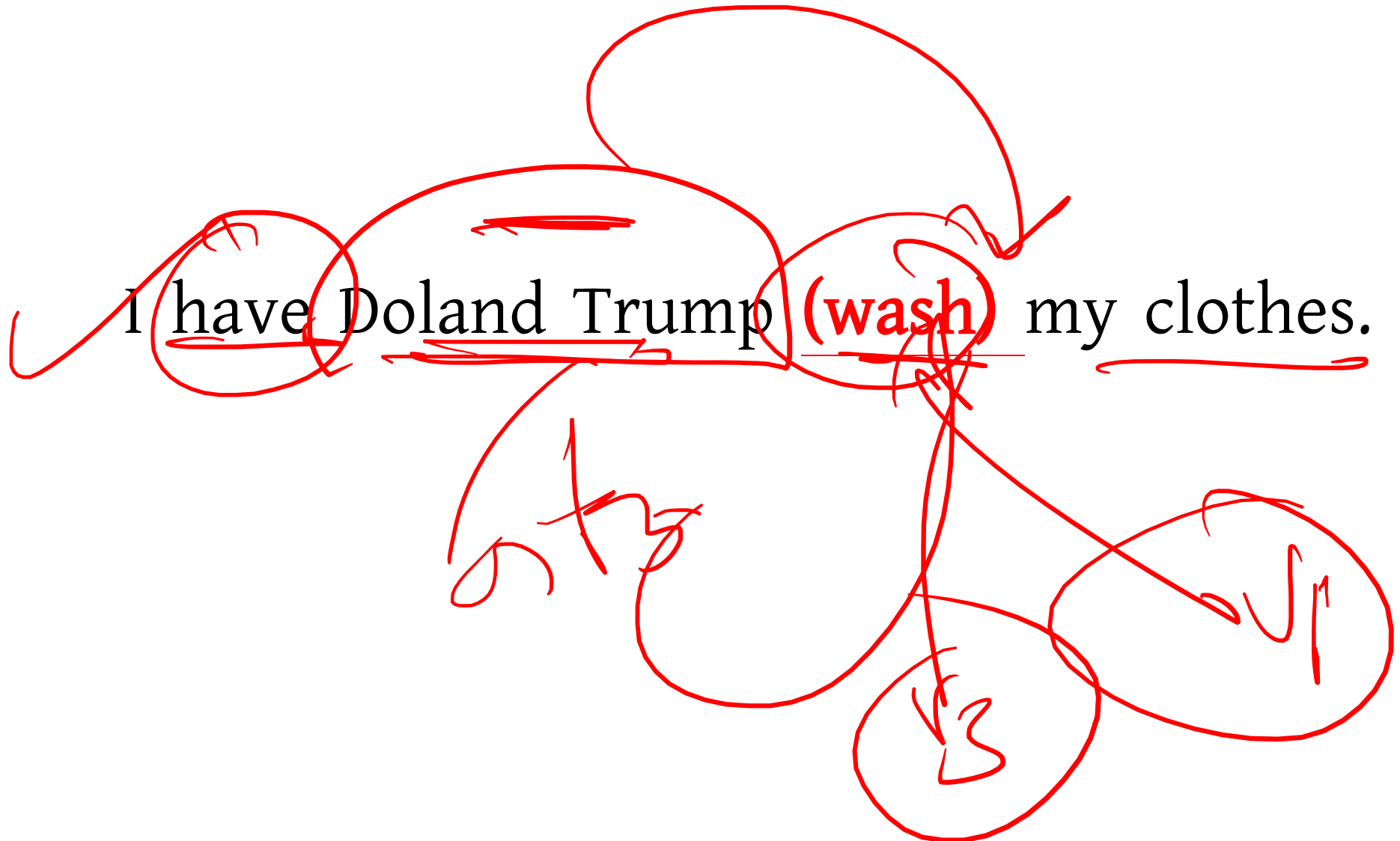
The image shows the sentence "I will have a dentist (fill) my tooth." with several handwritten red annotations. The word "I" is circled. "will" and "have" are underlined together. "a dentist" is underlined. The word "(fill)" is circled and underlined. "my" is underlined. "tooth." is underlined. There are also several arrows: one from "I" to "will", one from "will" to "have", one from "have" to "a", one from "a" to "dentist", one from "dentist" to "(fill)", one from "(fill)" to "my", and one from "my" to "tooth.". Additionally, there are some scribbles: "CV" above "will", "AS" below "a dentist", and "VI" below "(fill)".

I had my friend **(draw)** my practical notebook.

Have/Had + ব্যক্তি + V₁



I have Doland Trump (wash) my clothes.



use / used

Make/made

can't for you

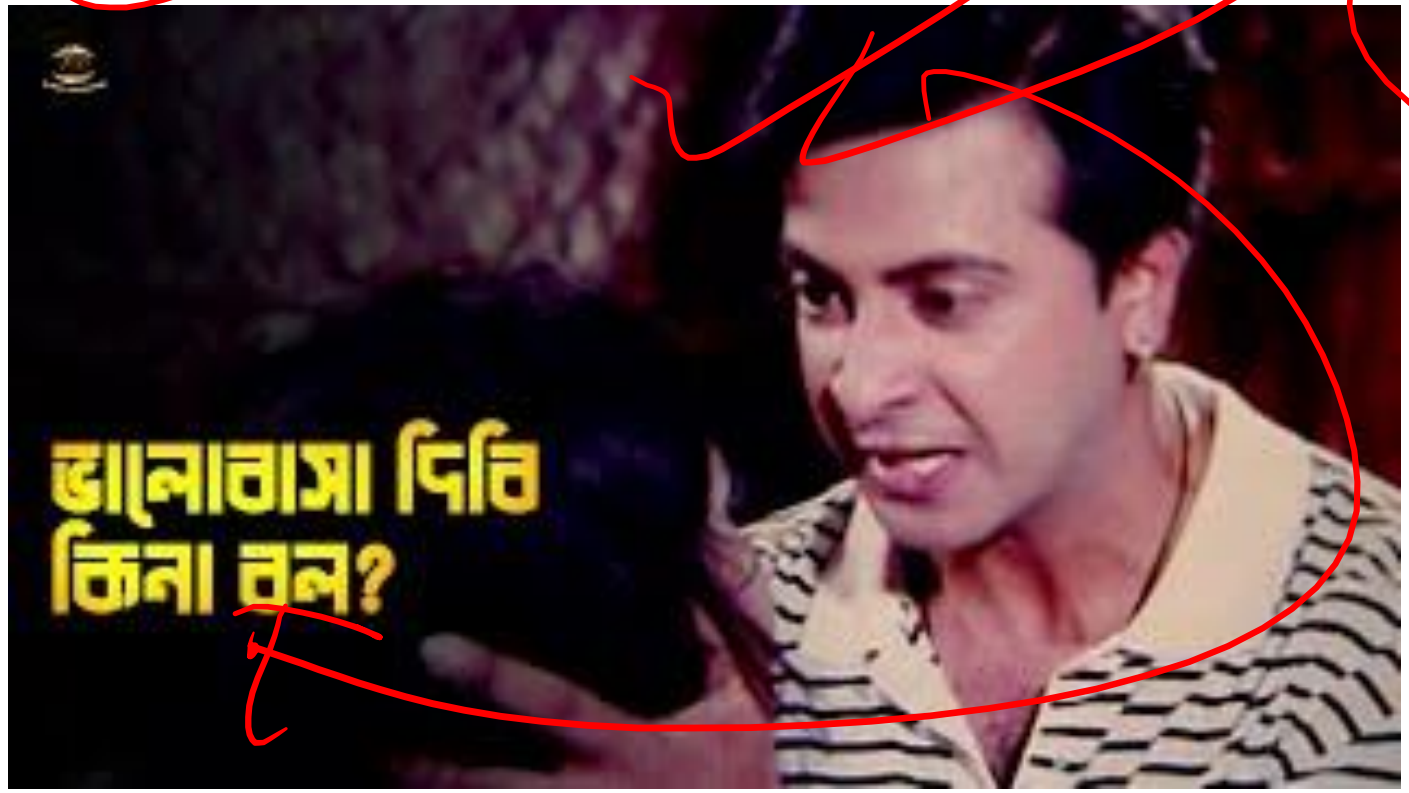
I made her love me.

~~was~~

she

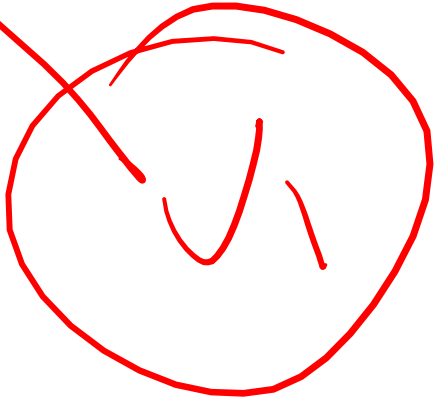
I made
love people

✓1



F

I made Sabana wash dishes.



I made him do this job.

I made him do this homework.

জোর করা বুঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Make/made + ব্যক্তি + V1

Make + Past Participle!

I can make myself understood.

She had to shout to make herself heard.

f

made


my clothes

washed

~~SS~~

I can make myself understood.

- In this sentence, "**understood**" is not an action to be performed by "myself." but the **result or state** of the causation.



Make can be used as a causative. In a causative, a person does not perform an action directly. The person causes it to happen by forcing another person to do it.

S MAKE someone verb word

His mother made him take his
medicine

S MAKE something verb word

I made the machine work

Avoid using **an infinitive** or **an -ing form** instead of a verb word after a person or thing

Get/got

I got him to repair it.

I got her to write it.

I got her to clean it.

Get/got + ব্যক্তি + to + V1

Get/got + বস্তু + Past Participle

- I got the car repaired.
- I got the letter printed.
- I got the work done.

Help

✓

P2A helped me get the job.

P2A helped me to get the job.

to get ✓

Help এর পর Verb এর base form

বা infinitive দুটোই বসতে পারে ।



Let

Our boss let us leave the meeting early.

Masum's wife let him marry again.

Let + ব্যক্তি + V1

আবার গতানুগতিক নিয়ম

Mother has (come) home yesterday.

Ans: Mother came home yesterday.

Came

অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ বা phrase বাক্যে থাকলে বাক্যের Verb টি
Past form হয়। অর্থাৎ বাক্যটি Past Indefinite হবে।

Yesterday, ago, last year, last week, last month,

Long since, year, etc.

Last + time

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.

would
die

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.

১৯৯০

১।

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।

Important

Many a boy (be) present in the meeting.

Ans: Many a boy was present in the meeting.

is

was

many

is

and

Many a boy was present in the meeting.

অনেক ছেলেই সভায় উপস্থিত ছিল।

• "Many a boy" ইংরেজিতে একাধিক ব্যক্তিকে বোঝালেও এটি একবচন রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এর অর্থ "অনেক ছেলে"।

• বাক্যের মূল বার্তা হল, সভায় বেশ কয়েকজন ছেলে উপস্থিত ছিল।

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.]

A great many books (be) lost.

Ans: A great many books ~~are~~ lost.

was (were)

have (has)

A great many books are lost.

অসংখ্য বই হারিয়ে গেছে।

ব্যাখ্যা:

A great many মানে "অসংখ্য" বা "অনেক বেশি"।

Recap

'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।

I have used

Each of the students (have) applied.

Ans: ~~Each of the~~ students has ~~applied.~~

Handwritten scribbles and arrows pointing to the words 'the' and 'has' in the answer.

wm/ip / want / are

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.

Handwritten red annotations on the sentence "I wish I (can) fly." include: a circle around the word "I", a horizontal line under "wish", a horizontal line under "(can)", a curved arrow pointing from the top of the circle to the underlined "(can)", and a checkmark above the underlined "(can)".

Ans: I wish I could fly.

Handwritten red annotations on the sentence "Ans: I wish I could fly." include: a checkmark above the underlined "could", and a horizontal line under "could".

could

Handwritten red annotations on the word "could" include: a checkmark above the word and a horizontal line under the word.

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.

It is high time:

This phrase is used to express that something should have been done already and must be done now. It conveys a sense of urgency.

Past Simple Tense: After "it is high time," the verb following "we" or "you" is typically in the past simple tense to emphasize the need for immediate action. This usage is idiomatic in English.

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.

were
Queen

PS Past

He talks as if he (to be) mad.

Ans: He talks as if he were mad.

Unreal

unreal past বুঝানোর জন্য 'were' বসে।

Having (eat) rice, he went to college.

Ans: Having eaten rice, he went to college.

have

and

'Having' এর পর verb এর

past participle হয় ।



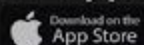
এমন যদি হতো

JOLER GAAN

FULL SONG

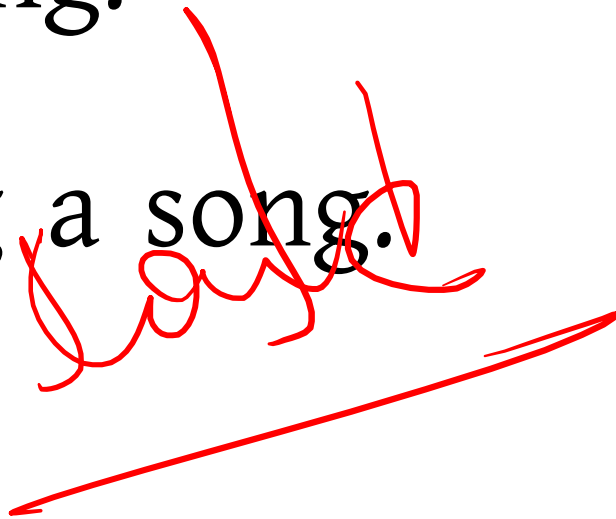
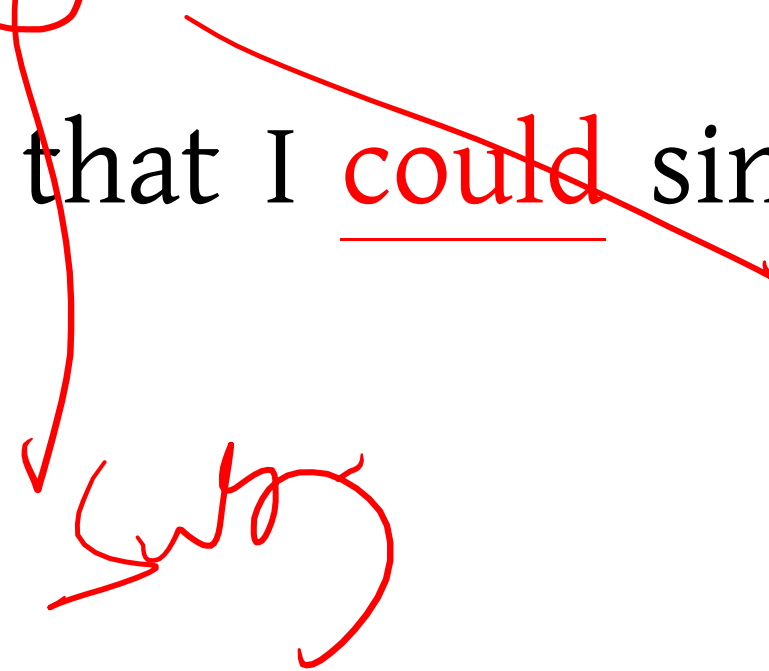
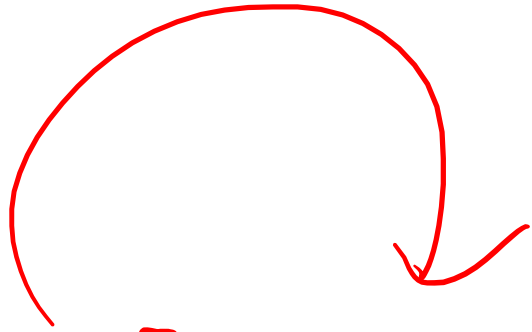
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Would that I (can) sing a song.

Ans: Would that I could sing a song.



could



Would that I (enter) the classroom.

Ans: Would that I could enter the classroom.

could

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.

use

and

(is + s)

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.

কম্পিউটার

I just (receive) my wife's letter.

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

have

just

just

have just

just

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.

Ans
of
is
and
Each of is and

Neither of the books (be) readable.

Ans: Neither of the books is readable.

Handwritten red annotations on the answer sentence. A large red circle is drawn around the word "Neither". A red arrow points from the center of this circle to the underlined word "is". Another red circle is drawn around the word "is". A long, thin red line extends from the bottom of the "Neither" circle, looping around the bottom of the "is" circle and ending near the bottom of the page.

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

Important

Forty miles (be) a long distance.

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

so

25/10/20

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।

The

team

are

every day

rules
(nt)

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).

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.

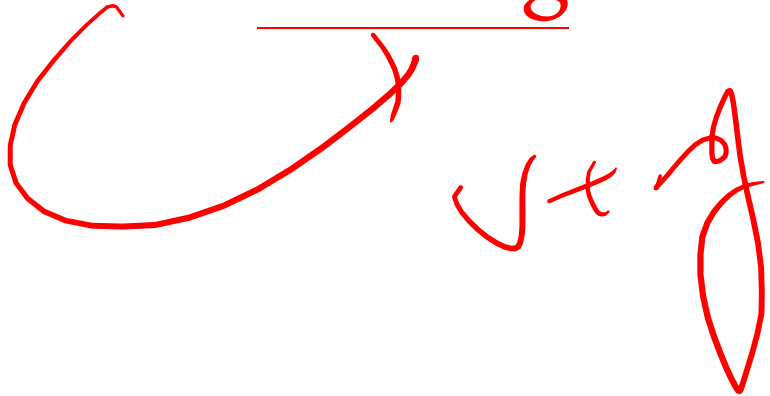
কোন Complex sentence এর ১ম অংশ past tense হলে
এবং ২য় অংশ 'Next' শব্দটির পরে কোন সময় (যেমন Next
year, month, day ইত্যাদি) উল্লেখ থাকলে ব্রাকেটের verb
টির পূর্বে would বসবে। উল্লেখ্য যে, এর পরবর্তী verb সর্বদা
Present form হবে।

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.


Vt of

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।

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

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

Print

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।

Q. No. 1

The rich (be) not always happy.

Ans: The rich ~~are~~ not always happy.

~~the~~ Ans

~~the~~

poor

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।

Important -

He as well as the dog (be) present.

Ans: He as well as the dog was present.

and

was (and)

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।

Adjective → Verb

• Poor-Impoverish

• Habit-Habituate

• Heart-Hearten

• Friend-Befriend

• Power-Empower

• Little-Belittle

• Number-Enumerate/Number

• Woman- Womanize

• Trauma-Traumatize

• Political-Politicize

• Global-Globalize

• Ability- Enable

কিছু কিছু Adjective এর শেষে en যুক্ত করে Verb পাওয়া যায়। অবশ্য

এসকল Verb এর শেষে e থাকলে শুধু n যুক্ত হবে।

- Weak- দুর্বল
- Sharp - তীক্ষ্ণ
- White - সাদা
- Black - কালো
- Red - লাল
- Soft- নরম
- Glad- আনন্দিত
- Wide- প্রশস্ত, চওড়া
- Weaken- দুর্বল করা
- Sharpen- তীক্ষ্ণ করা
- Whiten - সাদা করা
- Blacken - কালো করা
- Redden- লাল করা
- Soften- নরম করা
- Gladden- আনন্দিত করা
- Widen- প্রশস্ত/চওড়া করা

কিছু কিছু Adjective এর শেষে en যুক্ত করে Verb পাওয়া যায়। অবশ্য

এসকল Verb এর শেষে e থাকলে শুধু n যুক্ত হবে।

- Broad- প্রশস্ত, চওড়া
- Deep – গভীর
- Thick – পুরু
- Mad – পাগল
- Loose – foot
- Less – কম
- Broaden- প্রশস্ত/চওড়া করা
- Deepen – গভীর করা
- Thicken – পুরু করা
- Madden – পাগল করা
- Loosen – টিলা করা
- Lessen – কমানো

En + Adjective = Verb

- Large – বড়, বিশাল
- Able – সক্ষম, সমর্থ
- Rich – ধনী
- Dear – প্রিয়
- Sure – নিশ্চিত
- Noble – মহৎ
- Enlarge – বড়/বিশাল করা
- Enable – সক্ষম করা
- Enrich – ধনী/সমৃদ্ধ করা
- Endear- প্রিয় করা
- Ensure – নিশ্চিত করা E
- Ennoble – মহান করা

Adjective + ify = Verb

- False – মিথ্যা, জাল
- Just-সঠিক, ন্যায়পরায়ণ
- Intense – তীব্র
- Specific – বিশেষ, নির্দিষ্ট
- Horrific – ভয়ঙ্কর
- Terrific – ভয়াবহ, আতঙ্কজনক
- Falsify – জাল করা
- Justify-সত্যতা নিরূপণ করা
- Intensify - তীব্রতর করা
- Specify – বিশেষায়িত করা
- Horrify- ভয় দেখানো
- Terrify- আতঙ্কিত করা

I didn't follow who passed by me. It _____ Shajib. (46)

• ~~were~~

• ~~must be~~

• might be

• ~~was~~

گزرے گا کیلئے

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

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

✓ 2

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

a) ~~is~~

b) ~~are~~

c) was

d) were

plurality

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

a) adverb X

b) adjective X

c) conjunction

d) verb X

add

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

Can't mend

verb

buy

Love

Thank You