

**Content List**

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## Tense

The tense of a verb indicates the time of the action or state of being that is expressed by the verb. Each of the six tenses has a basic form. All basic forms are derived from the principal parts: present (base), present participle (*be* verb plus *-ing*), past (*-ed*), and past participle (*-en* plus *have, had, has*).

There are four categories of verb tenses: simple, perfect, progressive (continuous), and perfect progressive (continuous), with a version of the present, past, and future in each category. Each tense has its own meaning. When the actions take place (completed, ongoing,

### Simple Forms

#### Present

It indicates actions or conditions occurring now. Present tense is often used to state general information as well as thoughts and opinions.

✓ **Subject + Verb(s/es) + Object**

- Ex. Water *freezes* at 32 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Ex. They *are* angry about the decision.

#### Past

It indicates actions or conditions that have occurred already and do not extend into the present.

✓ **Sub + V<sub>2</sub> + Obj**

- Ex. She *felt* better after her test.
- Ex. Germany *invaded* Poland on September 1, 1939.

#### Future

It indicates actions that have yet to begin.



✓ Sub+shall/will+V<sub>1</sub>+Obj

- Ex. I *will graduate* the year after next.  
Ex. The exhibition *will come* to Houston in September.

**Note:** The question of when to use *shall* has been asked for many years, for it is often not used here in U.S. *Shall* should be used when discussing legal documents, meetings, and obligations. *Shall* is also often used when the speaker is being polite or offering an invitation. \*\*

### Practice-1

Let's test your knowledge of the information above before moving on. In each blank below, write the tense of the verb in parenthesis.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ around the living room. (run-present)
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ our plans for the weekend. (discuss-past)
3. The boat \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the cargo of machinery is loaded. (sail-future)
4. Natasha \_\_\_\_\_ listening to music. (enjoy-past)
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ musical comedies. (like-present)
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ you my new leather jacket. (lend-future)
7. These arguments \_\_\_\_\_ you that I am right. (convince-future)
8. Although the car is old, it \_\_\_\_\_ well. (run-present)
9. The shopper \_\_\_\_\_ to see the manager. (ask-past)
10. The man in the corner \_\_\_\_\_ lead guitar in the band. (play-present)



### Practice-2

Identify the tense of the underlined verb in each sentence.

1. She will attend a conference in Washington.
2. Barbara and Marie refused to sign the petition.
3. The dancers rehearse everyday.
4. Storytelling existed before written history.
5. Blue jays have many unusual habits.
6. A squirrel drops its nuts when it gets frightened.
7. A good story will have action and drama.
8. We spotted a bird with red wings and tail.
9. The animals' unpleasant shrieks warn other animals of danger.
10. We will practice our math skills this year.

### Perfect Forms

Perfect tenses give information about the time frame of an action's completion. The perfect tenses indicate the action of the verb has been completed by a specific point in the past, present, or future.

#### Present Perfect

The present perfect tense describes an event that has already been completed in the present.

✓ **Sub+have/has+V<sub>3</sub>+Obj**

- Ex. I *have walked* to school for five years.
- Ex. Dad *has written* many stories of his childhood.



### **Past Perfect**

The next tense is the past perfect, where the action was completed before a specified time in the past.

✓ **Sub+had+V3+Obj**

- Ex. We *had considered* several alternative plans.
- Ex. Bill *had finished* packing before the taxi arrived.

### **Future Perfect**

It states that the action will have been completed by a specified time in the future.

✓ **Sub + will have/shall have+ V<sub>3</sub>+ Obj**

- Ex. In ten years the original investment will have doubled.
- Ex. The students will have used all their paper by December.

### **Practice-3**

. Underline the verb in each of the following sentences. Then identify the tense of each verb.

1. They had notified us of their arrival.
2. Our dogs have bitten no one.
3. The family will have finished dinner by seven.
4. We have seen that movie twice.
5. Tom will have departed before Brain's arrival.
6. Janet has refused any credit for the team's success.
7. By this evening, I will have cleaned the whole downstairs.
8. We had avoided each other for 20 years.
9. We had considered several alternate plans.



10. I have memorized two poems by Walt Whitman.

#### Practice-4

Write the basic form of the verb as directed in parenthesis.

1. The Johnsons \_\_\_\_\_ three times in the past year. (move-present perfect)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ everything they wanted to by the end of their vacation. (see-past perfect)
3. By the end of their tour, the group \_\_\_\_\_ in eleven cities. (perform-future perfect)
4. Sharon \_\_\_\_\_ to her counselor earlier in the day. (talk-past perfect)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ very fond of our new neighbors. (grow-present perfect)
6. Margie \_\_\_\_\_ before the spring semester. (graduate-future perfect)
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ three times this week. (exercise-present perfect)
8. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ to the pitcher twice by that time. (talk-past perfect)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ the whole kitchen by the time Mom returns. (clean-future perfect)
10. The rescuers \_\_\_\_\_ the area for the past three hours. (search-present perfect)

#### Progressive Forms (continuous forms)

It means the action or conditions are unfinished (ongoing, continuing).

#### Present Progressive (Continuous)

Present progressive indicates actions are ongoing even as we speak.

✓ Sub + am/ is / are + Ving + Obj



- Ex. The kids *are playing* outside.
- Ex. Sam *is attending* church.

### **Past Progressive (Continuous)**

With the past progressive, the action was going on during a past period being discussed.

✓ **Sub + was/were + Ving + Obj**

- Ex. By the 1970s, many Americans *were buying* smaller cars.
- Ex. I *was writing* to you when you telephoned me.

### **Future Progressive (Continuous)**

It indicates that the action will be ongoing during some future time frame.

✓ **Sub + shall be /will be + Ving + Obj**

- Ex. A team of observers *will be monitoring* the elections.
- Ex. Clarissa *will be studying* music at a special camp this summer.

### **Practice-5**

Supply the progressive form of the verb as directed in parenthesis.

1. Despite her height, Kate \_\_\_\_\_ to make the basketball team. (hope-present progressive)
2. The rain \_\_\_\_\_ all of our plans. (ruin-present progressive)
3. The last ferry \_\_\_\_\_ soon. (leave-future progressive)
4. The workers \_\_\_\_\_ the building. (repair-future progressive)
5. The architect \_\_\_\_\_ his plans. (explain-present progressive)
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ important political issues. (discuss-present progressive)



## Perfect Progressive Forms (Perfect Continuous forms)

There are also perfect progressive tenses that use a combination of perfect and progressive forms. Perfect progressive emphasizes the duration or the continuousness of the action. To write in the perfect progressive tense, you will use a form of *have* (perfect) followed by a *be* verb and *-ing* (progressive).

### Present Perfect Progressive

The present perfect progressive describes something that began in the past, continues into the present, and may continue into the future

✓ **Sub + have been/ has been + Ving+ Obj**

- Ex. Kim *has been writing* a novel since she left high school.
- Ex. The Smiths *have been breeding* dogs since 2000.

### Past Perfect Progressive

The past perfect progressive tense describes something that began in the past, continued in the past, and concluded in the past. It is formed with *had* and *been* plus the *-ing* form of the verb.

✓ **Sub + had been + Ving+ Obj**

- Ex. I *had been riding* the bus until I got my license.
- Ex. Frank *had been leaving* get well notes to his uncle.

### Future Perfect Progressive

The future perfect progressive describes something that begins in the present and continues into the future. It is formed with *will have* and *been* plus the *-ing* form of the verb.

✓ **Sub + will have been + Ving+ Obj**

- Ex. By the time the class ends, the students *will have been working* for 10 minutes without a break.
- Ex. Hannah *will have been playing* the piano for five years this June.



**Practice-6**

Write the correct form of the verb as stated in parenthesis.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ all afternoon. (study-past perfect progressive)
2. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours by 9 a.m. (work-future perfect progressive)
3. Diane \_\_\_\_\_ us a folk tale. (tell-present perfect progressive)
4. Reggie \_\_\_\_\_ a heavy course load this year. (carry-present perfect progressive)
5. I was very relieved because I \_\_\_\_\_ a much lower grade. (expect-past perfect progressive)
6. He \_\_\_\_\_ for two hours by noon. (swim-future perfect progressive)
7. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ second thoughts about the concert. (have-present perfect progressive)
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ the dancer carefully all evening (watch-past perfect progressive)

**Practice-7**

Identify the tense of each of the following verbs.

1. will be going
2. Ride
3. was bringing
4. had kept
5. had been leaving
6. Wrote
7. will have written
8. has given
9. will ride
10. will have been crying

**Practice-8**

Some of the verbs in this paragraph are in the wrong tense. Decide which verbs must be changed, then rewrite those sentences, correcting those verbs.

1) Last year for my birthday, my parents took me to New York City. 2) We visit the Empire State Building and take a boat to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. 3) I will like best the boat ride through the harbor to the Statue and Ellis Island. 4) It made me think of the boat ride my great-grandfather took to come to Ellis Island as an immigrant. 5) My father says he remembers his grandfather telling him the story of the ocean voyage. 6) When great-grandfather arrives in New York, he sees the statue. 7) I am sure that I had always remembered that story too.

**Conditional Sentence**

A conditional sentence is based on the word 'if'. There are always two parts to a conditional sentence – one part beginning with 'if' to describe a possible situation, and the second part which describes the consequence. For example:

- If it rains, we'll get wet.

We can also invert the two parts of a conditional sentence so that the 'if' part comes second, and this is especially common in questions.

- What will you do if you miss the train?
- How can you finish the project if you don't have a computer?
- What happens if the students don't pass an exam?

There are four types of conditional sentences:

0 – The zero conditional

1 – The first conditional

2 – The second conditional

3 – The third conditional

It is also possible to mix the second and third conditional. Let's look at each conditional to see how we use them.

### The Zero Conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about permanent truths, such as scientific facts, and general habits. The structure is simple:

<b>If + Present Simple</b>	<b>Present Simple</b>
<b>50% Possibility</b>	<b>100% certainty</b>

- If you **heat** water to 100°, it **boils**.
- If you **eat** a lot, you **put on** weight.
- If it **doesn't rain** for a long time, the earth **gets** very dry.
- If we **go out** with friends, we normally **go** to a restaurant.
- If I'm tired, I **go** to bed early.

### The First Conditional

We use the first conditional to talk about a realistic situation in the present or future. The structure of the first conditional is as follows:

<b>If + Present Simple</b>	<b>Will + Verb</b>
	<b>Can + Verb</b>
	<b>Must + Verb</b>



	<b>Imperative form</b>
<b>50% Possibility</b>	<b>100% Certainty</b>

- If you're free later, we **can go** for a walk.
- If they're hungry, I'll **make** some sandwiches.
- If you're **not** back by 5pm, **give** me a ring.
- If he **studies** hard, he'll **do** well in the exam.
- If we **arrive** late, we **must get** a taxi.
- He'll **call** if he **needs** help.
- **Take** a break if you're tired.

Another way to make first conditional sentences is to use '**unless**' which means '**only if**' or '**except**'. As with 'if', the word 'unless' can never be followed by 'will' but only by the present simple.

- **Unless** you **hurry up**, you won't catch the bus.
- I'll carry on doing this work, **unless** my boss **tells** me to do something else.
- We'll stay at home **unless** the weather **improves**.

### The Second Conditional

We use the second conditional to talk about improbable or impossible situations in the present or future. Here is the structure:

<b>If + Past simple</b>	<b>Would/Could + verb</b>
<b>0 To 5% possibility</b>	<b>100% Certainty</b>

- If I **had** more time, I'd **exercise** more. (But I don't have more time so I don't.)

- If I **were** rich, I'd **spend** all my time travelling. (But I'm not rich so I can't.)
- If she **saw** a snake, she'd **be** terrified.
- If he **didn't have to** work late, he **could go** out with his girlfriend.
- What would you **do** if you **were** offered a job in Canada?
- You **wouldn't have to** walk everywhere if you **bought** a bike.

A common expression used to give advice has the second conditional structure. The expression is '**If I were you**, I'd..', meaning 'in your situation, this is what I would do'.

A: *I've got a headache.*

- B: *If I were you, I'd take an aspirin.*
- A: *I don't understand this.*
- B: *If I were you, I'd ask your teacher for help.*
- A: *This order won't be delivered on time.*
- B: *If I were you, I'd phone the customer to let them know.*

### The Third Conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about impossible situations, as in the second conditional, in the past. We often use the third conditional to describe regrets. The structure is:

<b>If + Past perfect</b>	<b>Would have/ could have + Past Participle</b>
<b>0% Possibility</b>	<b>100% Certainty</b>

- If we **had left** earlier, we **would have arrived** on time.
- If you **hadn't forgotten** her birthday, she **wouldn't have been** upset.
- If they **had booked** earlier, they **could have found** better seats.
- If I **hadn't learnt** English, I **wouldn't have got** this job.
- What would you **have studied** if you **hadn't done** engineering?
- They **wouldn't have hired** you if you **hadn't had** some experience abroad.
- You **could have helped** me if you'd **stayed** later.



### Mixed Conditionals

It's possible to combine the second and third conditional in one sentence when we want to make a hypothesis about the past that has a consequence in the present. In this case, the structure is:

If + Past perfect	Would/ could + verb
0% Possibility	100% Certainty

- If you'd **studied** harder, you'd **be** at a higher level now.
- We'd **be** lying on a beach now if we **hadn't missed** the plane.
- They'd **have** much more confidence if they **hadn't lost** so many matches.
- What **would** you **be** doing now if you **hadn't decided** to study?

### Practice-9

1. If we meet at 9:30, we -----(to have) plenty of time.
2. Lisa would find the milk if she -----(to look) in the fridge.
3. The zookeeper would have punished her with a fine if she -----(to feed) the animals.
4. If you spoke louder, your classmates -----(to understand) you.
5. Dan -----(to arrive) safe if he drove slowly.
6. You -----(to have) no trouble at school if you had done your homework.
7. If you -----(to swim) in this lake, you'll shiver from cold.
8. The door will unlock if you -----(to press) the green button.
9. If Mel -----(to ask) her teacher, he'd have answered her questions.
10. I -----(to call) the office if I was/were you.

### Conditionals with other expressions:

#### Unless

Conditional clauses can begin with unless. Unless means something similar to 'if ... not' or 'except if'.

The verb forms in the examples are similar to sentences with if: we use the present simple in the unless-clause and shall, should, will, would, can, could, may or might in the main clause:

- Unless I phone you, you can assume the train's on time. (If I do not phone you /except if I phone you, you can assume the train is on time.)
- We'll have to cancel the show unless we sell more tickets at the last minute. (We'll have to cancel the show if we do not sell more tickets/except if we sell more tickets at the last minute.)

✓ **Warning:**

We don't use unless for impossible conditions:

- If the government had not raised food prices, there would not have been so many protests.

Incorrect: Unless the government had raised food prices ...

We don't use unless and if together:

- We'll go to the coast tomorrow unless it rains.

Incorrect: We'll go to the coast tomorrow unless if it rains.

**Should you (Should with inversion)**

In formal situations, we can use should + subject (s) + verb (v) instead of if:

- Should you wish to cancel your order, please contact our customer service department on 02317 6658932. (or If you should wish to cancel your order ...)
- Should your child become anxious or nervous about any activity, it is a good idea to inform the team-leader. (or If your child should become ...)

**Had you (Had with inversion)**

In formal situations, we can use had + subject + verb instead of if in third conditional sentences:

- Had I known you were waiting outside, I would have invited you to come in. (If I had known you were waiting outside ...)
- Had Margaret realised she would be travelling alone, she would never have agreed to go.

**If + were to**



In formal situations, we can use *if + were* to when we talk about things that might happen but which we think are unlikely:

- If the Prime Minister were to resign, there would have to be a general election within 30 days.
- ✓ In even more formal styles, we use *were + subject-verb inversion + to-infinitive*:
  - Were we to give up the fight now, it would mean the end of democracy in our country. (If we gave up the fight now ...)
  - Were the economy to slow down too quickly, there would be major problems. (If the economy slowed down too quickly ...)

### As long as, so long as, providing,

Sometimes we need to impose specific conditions or set limits on a situation. In these cases, conditional clauses can begin with phrases such as *as long as*, *so long as*, *only if*, *on condition that*, *providing (that)*, *provided (that)*.

*As long as* is more common in speaking; *so long as* and *on condition that* are more formal and more common in writing:

- You can play in the living room as long as you don't make a mess.
- So long as a tiger stands still, it is invisible in the jungle.
- The bank lent the company 100,000 pounds on condition that they repaid the money within six months.

*Providing (that)* is more common in speaking; *provided (that)* is more formal and more common in written language:

- You can get a senior citizen's reduction providing you've got a railcard.
- They may do whatever they like provided that it is within the law.

### Or and otherwise

We often use *or* and *otherwise* with conditional meanings:

- You've got to start studying, or you'll fail all those exams. (If you don't start studying, you will fail the exams.)
- We'd better send it express, otherwise it'll take days. (If we do not send it express, it will take days.)

**Supposing**

Supposing may be used with a conditional meaning. It can be used in first, second or third conditional sentences. The speaker invites the listener to imagine a situation:

- Supposing I don't arrive till after midnight, will the guest-house still be open? (Imagine if I don't arrive till after midnight ...)
- Supposing you lost your passport, you'd have to go to the embassy, wouldn't you?
- Supposing he hadn't recognised us – he might never have spoken to us.

**More Practice**

1. If he \_\_\_\_\_ me tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ some difficulty doing the work on my own.

- A) weren't to help / would have
- B) doesn't help / would have had
- C) shouldn't help / would have had
- D) wouldn't help / had
- E) didn't help / will have

2. If the primary candidates \_\_\_\_\_ more on the issues, the results of the election \_\_\_\_\_ quite different.

- A) had focused / would have been
- B) have focused / would be
- C) focused / can be
- D) were focused / would have been
- E) will focus / could have been

3. A: "Are you going to the theatre tomorrow?" B: "No, but I wish I \_\_\_\_\_."

- A) had    B) did    C) am    D) were    E) will



4. If I \_\_\_\_\_ so much vacation time, I \_\_\_\_\_ with you on the cruise to Miami next week.

- A) hadn't had / wouldn't go
- B) didn't have / wouldn't have gone
- C) hadn't had / wouldn't have gone
- D) weren't having / wouldn't be going
- E) didn't have / wouldn't go

5. If there is ever another earthquake next year, this building \_\_\_\_\_ it because it was built according to the new earthquake regulations.

- A) had better withstand
- B) might have withstood
- C) is to withstand
- D) would withstand
- E) could have withstood

6. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ then what I \_\_\_\_\_ now.

- A) have known / am realizing
- B) knew / realized
- C) had known / realize
- D) know / realize
- E) had known / realized

7. She and her boyfriend \_\_\_\_\_ married now if only she \_\_\_\_\_ a scholarship to have an academic degree in the USA.

- A) will be / wouldn't have got
- B) are / hasn't got
- C) could be / wouldn't get
- D) would be / hadn't got
- E) should be / hasn't got

8. If you \_\_\_\_\_ in a house, perhaps with a garage that has room for storing a telescope, then a larger instrument \_\_\_\_\_ you well.

- A) live / may serve
- B) lived / might serve
- C) were living / should serve
- D) had lived / could have served
- E) had been living / would serve

9. It was silly of me not to buy that dress. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) could buy
- B) should buy
- C) buy
- D) had bought
- E) shall buy

10. You are making a lot of noise. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ making it.  
A) stopped      B) may stop      C) will stop      D) could stop      E) would stop
11. It's a pity Jack is away. If only he \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
A) would be      B) must be      C) should be      D) might be      E) will have been
12. He plays the piano so well. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ it well, too.  
A) can play      B) have played      C) could play      D) should play      E) could have played
13. I never studied at all when I was at school. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ harder.  
A) hadn't studied      B) would have studied      C) had studied  
D) would study      E) could study
14. I'm sorry I mentioned it to him. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ so.  
A) didn't do      B) wouldn't have done      C) couldn't have done  
D) shouldn't have done      E) hadn't done
15. It rains a lot here. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella.  
A) have      B) had      C) could have      D) should have      E) would have
16. You are very lucky. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A) would be      B) would have been      C) could be      D) were      E) have been
17. You still stand without doing anything. I wish you \_\_\_\_\_ as you are told.  
A) should do      B) must do      C) could do      D) should have done      E) would do
18. If someone \_\_\_\_\_ to be dead but the date of death is unknown, the notation 'dec.' ('deceased') \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) has known / has been used      B) is known / is used      C) was known / was used  
D) is known / will have used      E) is to be known / is used
19. Before you know where you are, you will realize that some of your best friends are living in the past, or at least wishing that they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) had been      B) were      C) would be      D) could be      E) have been

20. We have run out of sugar. I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ so much of it.  
A) hadn't wasted      B) didn't waste      C) shouldn't have wasted  
D) had wasted      E) couldn't waste
21. If she \_\_\_\_\_ the national lottery, she \_\_\_\_\_ in a town on the South coast.  
A) has won / would have lived      B) wins / has lived      C) wins / lived  
D) won / would live      E) wins / lives
22. If historical obesity trends \_\_\_\_\_ through 2020 without changes, the proportion of individuals reporting poor health \_\_\_\_\_ by about 12 per cent, compared with 2000.  
A) continued / would have increased      B) continue / would increase  
C) have continued / has increased      D) could continue / had increased  
E) were to continue / would increase
23. If Israelis and Palestinians \_\_\_\_\_ to a peace settlement, then the difficult task of building a successful Palestinian state \_\_\_\_\_ achievable and affordable.  
A) has agreed / has been      B) agrees / will be  
C) had agreed / was      D) agreed / would be  
E) have agreed / will have been
24. Few men may realize it, but if they \_\_\_\_\_ problems achieving or sustaining erections, it \_\_\_\_\_ underlying heart trouble.  
A) are having / may signal      B) had / might signal      C) were having / signalled  
D) had had / might have signalled      E) had / could have signalled
25. If a child \_\_\_\_\_ in a class, in the region, the parents would simply assume that the child \_\_\_\_\_ brains, send him to work.  
A) fails / could not have      B) failed / did not have  
C) had failed / might not have      D) has failed / may not have  
E) failed / should not have

Answer:

1: A 2: A 3: D 4: E 5: C 6: C 7: D 8: A 9: D 10: E 11: A 12: C 13: C 14: E 15: B 16: D 17: E 18:  
B 19: B 20: A 21: D 22: E 23: D 24: A 25: B

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you live on the Florida coast during hurricane season, you probably have some bottled water and plywood window boards around - just \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Provided / so      B) Supposing / like      C) Unlike / as  
D) If / in case      E) So long as / because

2. If the ban \_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of \$20.7 million that commercial and recreational trade brings into the area economy each year.

- A) held / would have meant      B) would hold / means  
C) had hold / would have meant      D) holds / had meant  
E) holds / will mean

3. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to see your DVD movies as you saw them in the movie theatre, you \_\_\_\_\_ a widescreen TV.

- A) wanted / had to purchase      B) have wanted / could purchase  
C) want / need to purchase      D) had wanted / should have purchased  
E) want / must be purchasing

4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ long-term goals, such as travelling, you \_\_\_\_\_ to set money aside just as you would for any other expenses.

- A) are having / need      B) have had / would need  
C) have / will need      D) had / would have needed  
E) had had / have needed

5. If Poland's presidential election \_\_\_\_\_ as expected— with victory for a dull, worthy economic reformer— then the rest of Europe \_\_\_\_\_ up.

- A) went / couldn't have looked  
B) will go / haven't looked  
C) had gone / wouldn't have looked  
D) went / wouldn't be looked  
E) had gone / shouldn't have looked

6. If the full potential impact of the current proposals \_\_\_\_\_, conventional commercial agriculture as it is currently practised \_\_\_\_\_ achievable.

- A) realised / wouldn't be  
B) had been realised / couldn't have been  
C) were realised / wouldn't be  
D) were realised / hadn't been  
E) had realised / might not be

7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the number of tools in the armoury - not just for pests but for weeds and diseases as well - then that \_\_\_\_\_ the business of food production much more risky.

- A) have started / has made  
B) start / will make  
C) are starting / makes  
D) started / would have made  
E) could start / will make

8. If destabilizing Iran \_\_\_\_\_ the top priority, then the United States \_\_\_\_\_ to abandon the pro-Iranian regime it has created in Iraq.

- A) had been / would have needed  
B) were / could have needed  
C) will be / might need  
D) is / will need  
E) was to be / were

9. I wish mum \_\_\_\_\_ while she was doing the washing up.

- A) didn't whistle  
B) wouldn't be whistling  
C) couldn't have whistled  
D) hadn't whistled  
E) hasn't whistled

10. If Mary's classmates \_\_\_\_\_ punctual for her party, she \_\_\_\_\_ so upset now.

- A) had come / wouldn't be  
B) have come / hasn't be  
C) had been / wouldn't have been  
D) should have been / isn't

E) must be / won't be

11. We had better take the spare tyre in case we \_\_\_\_ it.

A) should need    B) will need    C) shall need    D) have needed    E) would need

12. They ought to have checked the train schedule beforehand. They \_\_\_\_ somewhere else now.

A) could be visiting    B) have visited    C) will have visited

D) have visited    E) would have visited

13. I sincerely wish we \_\_\_\_ the problem in the exam but unfortunately we could not.

A) have solved    B) could solve    C) were solving

D) could have solved    E) would have solved

14. As a child, my little sister always chatted with her teddy bear as if it \_\_\_\_ real.

A) had been    B) were    C) is    D) has been    E) would be

15. Punitive damages may not be imposed against the owner of a vessel for tortious acts of the master and crew \_\_\_\_ the owner directed or participated in the wrong.

A) on condition that    B) provided    C) supposed    D) unless    E) if

16. You can go to the party on Saturday night \_\_\_\_ you're back home by midnight.

A) therefore    B) as long    C) provided    D) in case    E) unless

17. \_\_\_\_ a telescope is convenient to use, it will quickly become relegated to a dark corner.

A) Unless    B) Only if    C) On condition that    D) If    E) Providing

18. \_\_\_\_ him tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_ to him about the conference.

A) Had I seen / would have talked    B) Did I see / could take

C) Were I to see / have talked    D) Seeing / could talk

E) Should I see / will talk

19. In the United States alone, conservationists have estimated that over a hundred kinds of animals, fish and birds will disappear \_\_\_\_ at the end of the century \_\_\_\_ action is taken to protect them.

A) after / until    B) until/if    C) by the time/till    D) by / as if    E) before / unless

20. Because many elderly are in poor health and have weakened immune systems, they are vulnerable to getting the disease when exposed to the virus \_\_\_\_\_ they have already been immunized.

A) if                      B) supposing                      C) in case                      D) as long as                      E) even if

21. \_\_\_\_\_ the increase continues at its current rate?

A) Suppose                      B) Even if                      C) Unless                      D) What if                      E) As long as

22. An executive said anchovy is so popular among consumers that they will continue to buy the fish at markets, \_\_\_\_\_ the price rises substantially.

A) if                      B) even if                      C) supposing                      D) as if                      E) only if

23. \_\_\_\_\_ they are not libellous, obscene, or likely to lead to lawbreaking or disorder, laws protect students' right to publish articles.

A) As if                      B) As long as                      C) Only if                      D) Unless                      E) Suppose that

24. Dual containment worked \_\_\_\_\_ the regimes in Iran and Iraq hated each other even more than they hated the United States.

A) supposing                      B) so long as                      C) unless                      D) if only                      E) only if

25. Protein is generally good for everyone \_\_\_\_\_ they eat an extreme amount of it.

A) only if                      B) whether                      C) as though                      D) unless                      E) supposing

**Answer:**

1: D 2: E 3: C 4: C 5: C 6: C 7: B 8: D 9: D 10: A 11: A 12: A 13: D 14: B 15: D 16: C 17: A 18: E 19: E 20: E 21: D 22: B 23: B 24: B 25: D

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ on a picnic every weekend when we were in Bursa.

A) were going                      B) went                      C) have gone                      D) have been going                      E) go

2. Although the police \_\_\_\_\_ him, he was able to prove that he \_\_\_\_\_ when the crime was committed.

A) suspected / was working                      B) suspect / worked                      C) has suspected / had worked

D) have been suspecting / had been working                      E) were suspecting / is working

3. Jessie \_\_\_\_ such strange clothes that we were all taken aback. It took us some time to get over the shock.

- A) was wearing                      B) has worn                      C) is wearing  
D) had been wearing              E) has been wearing

4. Generally speaking, I \_\_\_\_ film reviews because I like to be open-minded when I go to the cinema.

- A) am not reading                  B) don't read                  C) haven't read  
D) haven't been reading          E) didn't read

5. The old clock in the center of the city \_\_\_\_ in 1980 and \_\_\_\_ since.

- A) stops / wasn't working              B) has stopped / isn't working  
C) was stopping / doesn't work        D) has stopped / wasn't working  
E) stopped / hasn't worked

6. Someone next door \_\_\_\_ heavy metal music all night long. I didn't get a wink of sleep.

- A) was playing    B) has played    C) is playing    D) had played    E) has been playing

7. I think you \_\_\_\_ your energy by sweeping up those leaves, stop it! The wind will blow more down.

- A) wasted    B) waste    C) are wasting    D) were wasting    E) have wasted

8. There is considerable concern about her whereabouts because she \_\_\_\_ for several days.

- A) is missing    B) missed                      C) has been missing  
D) was missing    E) misses

9. I am afraid I didn't hear the doorbell when you \_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_ in the garden at the time.

- A) rang / was working                      B) had rung / worked  
C) was ringing / have been working        D) are ringing / work  
E) have rung / worked

10. When did you first notice that your car \_\_\_\_?

- A) was going                      B) has gone                      C) went  
D) had gone                      E) has been going

11. After Lisa graduated from university, she \_\_\_\_ for a job in a bank and \_\_\_\_ there ever since.

- A) applied / is working                      B) has applied / worked                      C) applies / has worked  
D) applied / has been working                      E) was applying / worked

12. When I first met Emily, she \_\_\_\_ in this city for 20 years.

- A) was living                      B) lived                      C) had been living  
D) has lived                      E) has been living

13. Before you mentioned about him, I \_\_\_\_ of that novelist.

- A) hadn't ever heard                      B) wasn't hearing                      C) haven't ever heard  
D) didn't ever hear                      E) don't ever hear

14. The concert was last week but they still \_\_\_\_ down the posters from the notice boards.

- A) haven't taken                      B) wasn't taking                      C) didn't take  
D) hadn't taken                      E) hadn't been taking

15. We were surprised to hear that our neighbour \_\_\_\_ a new house in the country.

- A) has bought                      B) was buying                      C) had bought  
D) has been buying                      E) buys

16. Tell me what you \_\_\_\_ of my new car.

- A) are thinking                      B) had thought                      C) were thinking                      D) think                      E) thought

17. Even though he denied what he \_\_\_\_ earlier, he \_\_\_\_ to join us.

- A) said / has accepted                      B) has said / accepted                      C) has said / had accepted  
D) has been saying / has accepted                      E) had said / accepted

18. After I \_\_\_\_ along the beach, I \_\_\_\_ a bath and I \_\_\_\_ my breakfast.

- A) run / had / had had                      B) ran / had had / had                      C) had run / have had / had  
D) had run / had / had                      E) ran / had / have had



19. A: Jim was very clever as a child. B: Was he really? A: Oh, yes. By the time he was five, he \_\_\_\_\_ to read and write.

- A) learned                      B) had learned                      C) was learning  
D) has learned                      E) have been learning

20. When Mrs Krashen \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport yesterday morning, she realised that she \_\_\_\_\_ her passport at home.

- A) had arrived / has forgotten                      B) arrived / had forgotten                      C) arrives / forgot  
D) was arriving / forgot                      E) has arrived / has forgotten

21. The police say that the man \_\_\_\_\_ home in the dark when he \_\_\_\_\_ down a hill.

- A) had walked / fell                      B) was walking / fell                      C) walked / fell  
D) has walked / had fallen                      E) has been walking / had fallen

22. When I returned home from holiday, I found that my parents \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of changes in the house.

- A) was making                      B) have made                      C) have been making                      D) had made                      E) made

23. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ me in the exam just as I \_\_\_\_\_ my last sentence.

- A) has interrupted / wrote                      B) interrupted / was writing  
C) was interrupting / have been writing                      D) had interrupted / have written  
E) is interrupting / had written \

24. Newspapers yesterday said that Michael Keller \_\_\_\_\_ a three-year contract

- A) had signed                      B) would have signed                      C) was signing  
D) has signed                      E) is signing

25. There \_\_\_\_\_ a decrease in the number of applications since the report on environmental pollution \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.

- A) was/appeared                      B) had been / has appeared                      C) has been / appeared  
D) is / appeared                      E) is / was appearing

26. People \_\_\_\_ interested in the subject day by day because they \_\_\_\_ to increase their knowledge.

- A) became / want                      B) were becoming / want  
C) have become / had wanted      D) are becoming / want      E) became / are wanting

27. I \_\_\_\_ for a walk but the rain put me off the idea.

- A) must be going    B) will go      C) am going to go    D) was going to go      E) went

28. Don't forget that we \_\_\_\_ to our new house by the time you get back from holiday.

- A) move    B) will move    C) will have moved    D) had moved      E) are going to move

29. A: What are you doing? B: Getting ready. I \_\_\_\_ my aunt in the hospital.

A: Oh yes. Give her my love.

- A) visit                      B) will visit    C) have been visiting  
D) am going to visit      E) was going to visit

**Answer:**

1: B 2: A 3: A 4: B 5: E 6: A 7: C 8: C 9: A 10: D 11: D 12: C 13: A 14: A 15: C 16: D 17: E 18: D 19: B 20: B 21: B 22: D 23: B 24: A 25: C 26: D 27: D 28: C 29: D

1. A: I must call the police. B: Why? A: Because somebody \_\_\_\_ my cheque book. B: I am sorry to hear that. I hope it will soon be recovered.

- A) stole      B) is stealing      C) has stolen      D) steals    E) was stealing

2. I \_\_\_\_ a pain in my stomach but it \_\_\_\_ better.

- A) am still having / gets      B) have still had / has got  
C) was still having / got      D) still have / is getting      E) still had / has got

3. I guess that my parents \_\_\_\_ the good news yet

- A) didn't hear      B) don't hear      C) isn't hearing  
D) haven't heard    E) won't hear



4. At present, he \_\_\_\_ in an ice-cream factory. This is the third factory in which he \_\_\_\_ this year.
- A) is working / has worked      B) works / worked      C) has been working / works  
D) works / has been working      E) worked / has been working
5. Oh dear, I \_\_\_\_ my books in the class. Could you go and fetch them for me?
- A) left      B) am leaving      C) have left      D) was leaving      E) leave
6. He \_\_\_\_\_. Everything he \_\_\_\_\_ us so far is true.
- A) doesn't lie / told      B) hasn't lied / tells      C) isn't lying / has told  
D) wasn't lying / is telling      E) didn't lie / was telling
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden. That's why I'm so dirty.
- A) had worked      B) had been working      C) have been working  
D) could work      E) was working
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ him all day but the line is still engaged.
- A) was ringing      B) rang      C) ring      D) have been ringing      E) am ringing
9. It is nice to see that after three days of strikes, the buses \_\_\_\_\_ today.
- A) worked      B) has worked      C) was working      D) work      E) are working
10. Zeynep is really a good friend and she \_\_\_\_\_ to send me a letter each month.
- A) never failed      B) never fails      C) is never failing  
D) had never failed      E) was never failing
11. \_\_\_\_\_ to his office last weekend but there \_\_\_\_\_ only workers in the building.
- A) go / are      B) went / have been      C) have gone / were  
D) has gone/are      E) went / were
12. One afternoon last August, the director \_\_\_\_\_ staff in some stores and \_\_\_\_\_ them to fair.
- A) selected / sent      B) has selected / has sent      C) selects / sends  
D) is selecting / sends      E) was selecting / was sending

13. Once upon a time, a small person named Little Red Riding Hood \_\_\_\_ plans for the preparation of foodstuffs for her grandmother.

- A) is initiated                      B) has initiated                      C) had been initiating  
D) initiated                      E) is going to initiate

14. In an effort to make the classics accessible to contemporary readers, I \_\_\_\_ them into the modern American language now.

- A) translate                      B) am translating                      C) have been translated  
D) had been translating                      E) translated

15. While my mother \_\_\_\_ in the kitchen, I \_\_\_\_ after my small brother.

- A) had cooked / looked                      B) was cooking / had been looking  
C) was cooking / looked                      D) had been cooking / was looking  
E) is cooking / will look

16. Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_ to my son's ceremony when a plane \_\_\_\_ to that part of the city.

- A) went / fell                      B) was going / was falling                      C) went / was falling  
D) was going / fell                      E) have gone / falls

17. He didn't know what the boy \_\_\_\_ about with the man outside before he \_\_\_\_ in.

- A) was talking / was coming                      B) talked / came                      C) was talking / had come  
D) talked / was coming                      E) was talking / comes

18. In the middle ages the means of transportation \_\_\_\_ few when compared with today.

- A) were                      B) was                      C) have been                      D) were being                      E) are being

19. He \_\_\_\_ to the locksmith who \_\_\_\_ the combination of the safe.

- A) hurried / checks                      B) was hurrying / checked  
C) was hurrying / was checking                      D) hurries / checked  
E) hurried / was checking

20. You can't see him now. He \_\_\_\_ to Norfolk he \_\_\_\_ on Tuesdays.

- A) goes / arrives                      B) went / returned                      C) has gone / arrives



- D) went / has arrived                      E) went / arrives
21. People of the area \_\_\_\_ many attempts to improve living conditions but it can't be said they \_\_\_\_ successful so far.
- A) made / were                      B) are making / have been                      C) make / are  
D) made / are                      E) have made / have been
22. She \_\_\_\_ for her husband since he left for Ohio last month.
- A) longs                      B) is longing                      C) was longing                      D) has been longing                      E) longed
23. We \_\_\_\_ here to watch the sunset. This is what we \_\_\_\_ at the weekends.
- A) have gathered / do                      B) are gathering / do                      C) gathered / did  
D) gather / have done                      E) gathered / have done
24. She \_\_\_\_ everyone by coming one day earlier. We \_\_\_\_ happy to see her.
- A) has surprised / will be                      B) has surprised / are                      C) surprises / were  
D) has surprised / were                      E) is surprising / are
25. How many books \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ so far?
- A) did / read                      B) will / read                      C) had / read                      D) are / going to read                      E) have / read
26. I \_\_\_\_ since I learnt that it causes lung cancer.
- A) will not smoke                      B) had smoked                      C) haven't been smoking  
D) weren't smoking                      E) used to smoke
27. I \_\_\_\_ even one cigarette since I gave up it five months ago.
- A) have smoked                      B) hadn't been smoking                      C) hadn't smoked  
D) haven't been smoking                      E) wouldn't have smoked
28. She \_\_\_\_ in that company since she graduated from university
- A) will have worked                      B) has been working                      C) would have worked  
D) was working                      E) will work

29. Where have you been? I \_\_\_\_ for you fifteen minutes.

- A) had waited                      B) had been waiting                      C) would be waiting  
D) was going to wait                      E) have been waiting

30. Scientists \_\_\_\_ the time the cure of the disease since the P.M. ordered them to do so.

- A) have searched                      B) were searching                      C) had been searching  
D) had searched                      E) have been searching

**Answer:**

1: C 2: D 3: D 4: A 5: C 6: C 7: C 8: D 9: E 10: B 11: E 12: A 13: D 14: B 15: C 16: D 17: B 18:  
A 19: E 20: C 21: E 22: D 23: A 24: B 25: E 26: C 27: D 28: B 29: E 30: E

### Vocabulary

Words	English Meaning	Bangla Meaning
<b>modicum</b>	<b>limited quantity</b>	সামান্য পরিমাণ, যৎকিঞ্চিৎ
<b>mollify</b>	<b>to soothe</b>	শান্ত করা, প্রশমিত করা
<b>monolithic</b>	<b>solid and uniform; constituting a single, unified whole</b>	একশিলা
<b>morose</b>	<b>ill-humored; sullen</b>	নির্বোধ, বিষাদগ্রস্ত
<b>motley</b>	<b>many colored; made up of many parts</b>	বিচিত্র, বহুবর্ণ
<b>multifarious</b>	<b>diverse</b>	বহুবিধ, বহুরকম

<b>mundane</b>	<b>worldly as opposed to spiritual; concerned with the ordinary</b>	জাগতিক, পার্থিব
<b>necromancy</b>	<b>black magic</b>	জাদুবিদ্যা, কালোযাদু
<b>negate</b>	<b>to cancel out; nullify</b>	অস্বীকার, অকার্যকর করা
<b>neologism</b>	<b>new word or expression</b>	নতুন শব্দ, নূতন অর্থে পুরাতন শব্দপ্রয়োগ
<b>neophyte</b>	<b>novice; beginner</b>	নবদীক্ষিত ব্যক্তি
<b>nexus</b>	<b>a means of connection; a center</b>	বন্ধন, যোগসূত্র
<b>nonplussed</b>	<b>bewildered</b>	কিংকর্তব্যবিমূঢ়, আবিষ্ট
<b>nostalgia</b>	<b>sentimental longing for a past time</b>	স্মৃতিবেদনা, স্বদেশে ফেরার আকুলতা
<b>nostrum</b>	<b>medicine or remedy of doubtful effectiveness</b>	হাতুড়ে ঔষধ
<b>nugatory</b>	<b>trifling; invalid</b>	অকেজো, তুচ্ছ, বাতিল
<b>obdurate</b>	<b>stubborn</b>	একগুঁয়ে
<b>obsequious</b>	<b>overly submissive</b>	চাটুকার, খোশামুদে
<b>obsequy</b>	<b>funeral ceremony</b>	অন্ত্যেষ্টিক্রিয়া অনুষ্ঠান
<b>obviate</b>	<b>to make unnecessary; to anticipate and prevent</b>	পরিহার করা, অপসারিত করা
<b>occlude</b>	<b>to shut; block</b>	আবদ্ধ করা, বন্ধ করে দেওয়া
<b>occult</b>	<b>relating to practices connected with</b>	অতিপ্রাকৃত, অতিলৌকিক

	<b>supernatural phenomena</b>	
<b>odyssey</b>	<b>a long, adventurous voyage; a quest</b>	একের পর এক দীর্ঘ দুঃসাহসিক অভিযান
<b>officious</b>	<b>too helpful; meddlesome</b>	উপযাচক, সাহায্য করতে আগ্রহী
<b>olfactory</b>	<b>concerning the sense of smell</b>	স্রাণ-সংক্রান্ত
<b>oligarchy</b>	<b>form of government in which power belongs to only a few leaders</b>	কুলীনতন্ত্র
<b>opprobrium</b>	<b>public disgrace; contempt</b>	কলঙ্ক, অপমান, নিন্দা
<b>ornithologist</b>	<b>scientist who studies birds</b>	পক্ষিবিজ্ঞানী
<b>oscillate</b>	<b>to move back and forth</b>	দুলতে থাকা বা দোলানো
<b>ostentatious</b>	<b>showy; pretentious</b>	আড়ম্বরপূর্ণ, ভানপূর্ণ
<b>overweening</b>	<b>presumptuous; arrogant</b>	দাস্তিক, উদ্ধত
<b>paean</b>	<b>song of joy or triumph; a fervent expression of joy</b>	বিজয়গাথা, জয়সঙ্গীত বা বন্দনা- গান
<b>paleontology</b>	<b>study of past geological eras through fossil remains</b>	জীবাশ্ম বিজ্ঞান
<b>pallid</b>	<b>lacking color or liveliness</b>	নিস্তেজ, মলিন, ফ্যাকাশে
<b>panegyric</b>	<b>elaborate praise; formal hymn of praise</b>	প্রশংসামূলক, স্তুতি, প্রশংসাবাদ
<b>paragon</b>	<b>model of perfection or excellence</b>	সম্পূর্ণতার আদর্শ, উৎকর্ষের আদর্শ
<b>partisan</b>	<b>one-sided; committed to a party, group or cause</b>	পক্ষপাতমূলক, পক্ষাবলম্বী,

		তরফদার
<b>pathological</b>	<b>departing from normal condition</b>	আবেগপ্রবণ, আবেগপূর্ণ
<b>patois</b>	<b>jargon; a regional dialect</b>	প্রাদেশিক ভাষা, গ্রাম্য ভাষা, আঞ্চলিক ভাষা
<b>paucity</b>	<b>scarcity</b>	অভাব, স্বল্পতা, অপ্রাচুর্য
<b>pedantic</b>	<b>showing off learning</b>	পণ্ডিতসুলভ, পাণ্ডিত্যভিম্বানী
<b>pellucid</b>	<b>transparent; easily understood</b>	নির্মল, স্বচ্ছ, স্পষ্ট
<b>penchant</b>	<b>inclination</b>	অনুরাগ, ঝোঁক, আসক্তি
<b>penury</b>	<b>extreme poverty</b>	দীনতা, নিদারুণ দ্রুহিত, অভাব
<b>peregrination</b>	<b>wandering from place to place</b>	ভ্রমণ, সফর, পর্যটন
<b>peremptory</b>	<b>imperative; leaving no choice</b>	সুনিশ্চিত, অবশ্য পালনীয়
<b>perennial</b>	<b>present throughout the years; persistent</b>	বহুবর্ষজীবী, চিরজীবী
<b>perfidious</b>	<b>faithless; disloyal; untrustworthy</b>	বিশ্বাসহীন, অ বিশ্বস্ত
<b>perfunctory</b>	<b>superficial; performed really as a duty</b>	ভাসা-ভাসা, অগভীর, দ্রুতসম্পাদিত
<b>perigee</b>	<b>point in an orbit that is closest to the earth</b>	পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে কাছের কক্ষপথের নির্দিষ্ট বিন্দু
<b>permeable</b>	<b>penetrable</b>	প্রবেশযোগ্য, ভেদ্য
<b>perturb</b>	<b>to disturb greatly; make</b>	বিরক্ত করা, বিভ্রান্ত করা, চিন্তাশ্রিত

	<b>uneasy or anxious</b>	করা
<b>pervasive</b>	<b>spread throughout every part</b>	ব্যাপক, ব্যাপ্তিশীল
<b>petulant</b>	<b>rude; peevish</b>	খিটখিটে, ক্রোধপূর্ণ, বিরক্ত
<b>phlegmatic</b>	<b>unemotional; calm in temperament</b>	শান্ত, সহজে উত্তেজিত হয় না এমন
<b>phoenix</b>	<b>anything that is restored after suffering great destruction</b>	এমনকিছু যা ধ্বংস হওয়ার পরেও ফিরে আসে
<b>physiognomy</b>	<b>facial features</b>	চেহারা, বাহ্যিক গঠন
<b>piety</b>	<b>devoutness</b>	ধার্মিকতা, ধর্মানুরাগ, ভক্তি
<b>piquant</b>	<b>pleasantly pungent; attractive</b>	মনোরম তীব্রতাপূর্ণ
<b>pique</b>	<b>fleeting feeling or hurt pride</b>	বিদ্বেষ, শত্রুতা
<b>placate</b>	<b>soothe; pacify</b>	শান্ত করা
<b>placid</b>	<b>calm</b>	শান্ত, প্রশান্ত, স্থির
<b>plaintive</b>	<b>melancholy; mournful</b>	দুঃখজনক, দুঃখপূর্ণ
<b>plasticity</b>	<b>pliability; condition of being able to be shaped or formed</b>	নমনীয়তা
<b>platitude</b>	<b>stale; overused expression</b>	ধূয়া, নীরস মামুলী উক্তি বা বক্তব্য
<b>platonic</b>	<b>spiritual; theoretical</b>	আধ্যাত্মিক, তাত্ত্বিক
<b>plethora</b>	<b>excess; overabundance</b>	আধিক্য, প্রাচুর্য

<b>plumb</b>	<b>to examine deeply; determine the depth</b>	সম্পূর্ণরূপে, মূলে পৌঁছান
<b>plummet</b>	<b>to fall; plunge</b>	পড়া, নিমজ্জন
<b>plutocracy</b>	<b>society ruled by the wealthy</b>	ধনতন্ত্র, ধনিকগোষ্ঠী কর্তৃক দেশশাসন
<b>porous</b>	<b>full of holes; permeable to liquids</b>	ছিদ্রযুক্ত, রঞ্জীয়, রঞ্জযুক্ত
<b>poseur</b>	<b>person who affects an attitude to impress others</b>	যে ব্যক্তি ভঙ্গি করে বা ভঙ্গি করিতে দক্ষ
<b>pragmatic</b>	<b>practical</b>	ব্যবহারিক, প্রায়োগিক
<b>prate</b>	<b>to talk idly; chatter</b>	নিরর্থক কথা, অনর্থক কথা বলা, জল্পনা করা
<b>prattle</b>	<b>meaningless, foolish talk</b>	বকবক করা, নিরর্থক কথা বলা, বৃথা বাক্য
<b>preamble</b>	<b>preliminary statement</b>	প্রস্তাবনা, ভূমিকা, মুখবন্ধ
<b>precarious</b>	<b>uncertain</b>	অনিশ্চিত, নিরাপত্তাহীন
<b>precept</b>	<b>principle; law</b>	নীতি, ধর্মানুশাসন
<b>precipitate</b>	<b>rash; hasty; sudden; done without deliberation</b>	প্রচণ্ড ত্বরান্বিতভাবে, বিবেচনা ছাড়াই করা
<b>precipitate</b>	<b>to cause to happen; throw down from a height</b>	কোনোকিছু ঘটানো, নিচের দিকে মাথা করাইয়া ছুড়িয়া ফেলা
<b>precursor</b>	<b>forerunner; predecessor</b>	অগ্রদূত, পূর্বগামী ব্যক্তি

<b>preempt</b>	<b>to supersede; appropriate for oneself</b>	স্থানান্তর করা, উপযুক্ত
<b>prehensile</b>	<b>capable of grasping</b>	আঁকড়াইয়া ধরিতে সক্ষম
<b>premonition</b>	<b>forewarning; presentiment</b>	পূর্বজ্ঞান, পূর্বাশঙ্কা, পূর্বে সতর্কীকরণ
<b>presage</b>	<b>to foretell; indicate in advance</b>	পূর্বলক্ষণ, পূর্বাভাস, সঙ্কেত
<b>presumptuous</b>	<b>rude; improperly bold</b>	অভিমानी
<b>preternatural</b>	<b>supernatural; beyond the normal use of nature</b>	অতিপ্রাকৃত, অপার্থিব
<b>prevaricate</b>	<b>to quibble; evade the truth</b>	সত্যের অপলাপ করা, কৌশল সত্যকে এড়াইয়া যাওয়া
<b>primordial</b>	<b>original; existing from the beginning</b>	আদিম, মৌলিক
<b>pristine</b>	<b>untouched; uncorrupted</b>	প্রথমযুগীয়, পূর্বকালীন
<b>probity</b>	<b>honesty; high-mindedness</b>	সততা, ন্যায়পরতা, সৌজন্য
<b>problematic</b>	<b>posing a problem; doubtful</b>	সমস্যায়ুক্ত, অনিশ্চিত, সন্দেহযুক্ত
<b>prodigal</b>	<b>wasteful; extravagant; lavish</b>	অপব্যয়ী, অমিতব্যয়ী, উড়নচণ্ডে
<b>profound</b>	<b>deep, not superficial</b>	গভীর, প্রগাঢ়, অন্তর্নিহিত
<b>prohibitive</b>	<b>so high as to prevent the purchase or use of, forbidding</b>	নিষিদ্ধ, বাধাদায়ক, প্রতিষেধক
<b>proliferate</b>	<b>to increase rapidly</b>	প্রসারিত করা, বংশবৃদ্ধি করা

propensity	inclination, tendency	প্রবণতা, নেশা, ঝাঁক
propitiate	to win over, appease	অনুশোচনা করা, শান্ত করা, অনুকূল করা
propriety	correct conduct, fitness	যথাযথতা, সঙ্গতি, উপযুক্ততা
proscribe	to condemn, forbid, outlaw	নিষেধ করা, নির্বাসিত করা

**Answer Sheet:****P1**

1. runs 2. discussed 3. will sail 4. enjoys 5. likes 6. will lend

7. will convince 8. runs 9. asked 10. plays

**P2**

1. Future 2. Past 3. Present 4. Past 5. Present

6. Present 7. Future 8. Past 9. Present 10. Future

**P3**

1. Past Perfect 2. Present Perfect 3. Future Perfect 4. Present Perfect 5. Future Perfect

6. Present Perfect 7. Future Perfect 8. Past Perfect 9. Past Perfect 10. Present Perfect

**P4**

1. have moved 2. had seen 3. will have performed 4. had talked 5. have grown



6. will have graduated 7. have exercised 8. had talked 9. will have cleaned 10. have searched

P5

1. is hoping 2. is ruining 3. will be leaving

4. will be repairing 5. is explaining 6. are discussing

P6

1. had been studying 2. will have been working 3. has been telling 4. has been carrying

5. had been expecting 6. will have been swimming 7. has been having 8. had been watching

P7

1. Future Progressive 2. Present 3. Past Progressive 4. Past Perfect 5. Past Perfect Progressive 6. Past 7. Future Perfect 8. Present Perfect 9. Future 10. Future Perfect Progressive

P8

1) Last year for my birthday, my parents took me to New York City. 2) We **visited** the Empire State Building and **took** a boat to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. 3) I **liked** best the boat ride through the harbor to the Statue and Ellis Island. 4) It made me think of the boat ride my great-grandfather took to come to Ellis Island as an immigrant. 5) My father says he still remembers his grandfather telling him the story of the ocean voyage. 6) When great-grandfather **arrived** in New York, he **saw** the statue. 7) I am sure that I **will** always **remember** that story too.

P9

1. Will have	2. Looked	3. Had fed	4. Would understand	5. Would arrive
6. Would have had	7. Swim	8. Press	9. Had asked	10. Would call

ME Learning