

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

ইংরেজিভাষায়একটি	Sentence	এব্যবহৃতপ্রতিটি	word-
ইকোনোনাকোনোকাজকরেথাকে	প্রতিটি	word-এরমধ্যে	Verb
সবচেয়েগুরুত্বপূর্ণ	সাধারণতযে	word দ্বারাকোনোকিছুকরা	,
হওয়া , থাকা , বোঝায়তাকে	verb বলে	Verb is the heart of Sentence.	তাই Verb
কে ব্যাক্যেরপ্রাণবলাহয়েথাকে		Latin শব্দ	verbal
থেকেএইশব্দটিরউৎপত্তি	ব্যাক্যগঠনশৈলীতে	Noun-এরপরই	Verb
এরস্থান এই	Verb,	Pronoun	এবং Object
কেবিশেষভাবেগতিশীলকরেরাখে		Verb ছাড়াকোনো	Sentence
তৈরিকরাযায়না	Verbগুলোসাধারণত	Voice, Tense, Mood, Narrarion and Sentence	
পরিবর্তনেসহায়তাকরেথাকে	একটি	Sentence	এদুইধরনের Verb
ব্যবহৃতহতেপারে যেমন	, Principal verb and Auxiliary verb.		

Principal Verb: যে Verb-এরনিজস্বঅর্থথাকেনা ,
 বিভিন্নপ্রকাশেরজন্যঅন্যেরওপরনির্ভরকরতেহয়না , তাকে
 Principal Verb বলে |

Example : Rana writes an application.

Auxiliary Verb : যে verb-এরনিজস্বঅর্থথাকেনা , বিভিন্নপ্রকার Sentence
 অথবা Tense, Voice বা Mood-এররূপগঠনেরজন্যঅন্য verb
 কেসাহায্যকরেথাকেতাকে Auxiliary Verb বলে |

Example : Rana is writing an application.

মনেরাখেতেহবেযেকোনোকোনোসময়একই verb, principle and Auxiliary
 দুভাবেইব্যবহৃতহতেপারে | যেমন , I am a student. এখানে 'am' Principle verb.
 আবার , I am writing a letter. এখানে 'am' Auxiliary verb.

Principle Verb and Auxiliary Verb ছাড়াও Finite Verb, Non-Finite Verb, Transitive Verb and
 Intransitive Verb রয়েছে ,

এগুলোগঠনেরক্ষেত্রেঅগ্রণীভূমিকাপালনকরেথাকে |

Rule-1: Sentence যদি Present Indefinite tense হয়এবং Subject Third Person singular number
 হয়, তবে verb-এরসঙ্গে s/es যুক্তহবে |

She (write) a letter.

Ans : She writes a letter.

The baby (cry).

Ans : The baby cries.

The boy (go) — to school regularly.

Ans: The boy goes to school regularly.

The boy does not (go) — to school daily.

Ans: The boy does not go to school daily.

The boy generally (go) — to college at 8 a.m.

Ans: The boy generally goes to college at 8 a.m.

Try yourself :

Mr. Khan (go) — abroad every month.

His father (come) — home every week.

Rule-2: Present indefinite tense-এ Subject third person singular number হওয়াসত্ত্বেও can, must, should-এরপরে verb-এরসঙ্গে s/es যোগহবেনা ।

The man can (do) — the work.

Ans: The man can do the work.

She must (come) — to her office in time.

Ans: She must come to her office in time.

The student should (learn) — his lessons regularly.

Ans: The student should learn his lessons regularly.

Try yourself :

He can (walk) — five miles at a time.

The girl must not (go) — to college on foot.

Rule-3: Sentence যদি universal truth (চিরন্তনসত্য (অভ্যাসগতকর্ম) ইত্যাদিবোঝায়তাহলে

), Habitual fact

sentenceটি Present Indefinite Tense

হয়। যেমন,

The earth (move) — round the sun.

Ans: The earth moves round the sun.

The sun (rise) — the east.

Ans: The sun rises in the east.

The sun (set) — the west.

Ans: The sun sets in the west.

Try yourself :

We know that ice (float) — water.

The teacher said that the earth (be) — round.

Rule-4: কোনো Sentence-এযদি sometimes, often, always, regularly, daily, everyday, usually, generally, normally, ordinarily, occasionally

ইত্যাদিথাকেএবংনিদিষ্টকোনোসময়েরউল্লেখনাথাকে

, তবে

Sentenceটি Present Indefinite হবে ।

Usually father (walk) in the morning.

Ans : Usually father walks in the morning.

He (get) up early in the morning everyday.

Ans : He gets up early in the morning everyday.

Anwar sometimes (work) in his flower garden.

Ans : Anwar sometimes works in his flower garden.

Sabiha (learn) — her lessons regularly.

Ans: Sabiha learns her lessons regularly.

He always (disturb) — the students.

Ans: He always disturbs the students.

A good student (learn) — his lessonsregularly.

Ans: A good student learns his lessons regularly.

Try yourself :

Rahman very often (come) — me.

Does he (read) — the newspaper daily?

Rule-5: বর্তমানে চলছে এমন কোনো কাজ বোঝালে present Continuous Tense হয়।

(এসব ক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত Now, at present, at this moment ইত্যাদি ব্যবহার করা হয়)।

Now the students (sing) — the national anthem.

Ans: Now the students are singing the national anthem.

The boys (watch) — the television now.

Ans: The boys are watching the television now.

They (enjoy) — a song now.

Ans: They are enjoying a song now.

Try yourself :

They (watch) — TV at this moment.

The farmer (cultivate) — his land now.

Rule-6: কোনো Sentence-এ যদি already, yet, ever, just, just now, recently, lately, recently, today, this week/year, in the mean time, never, ever ইত্যাদি যুক্ত থাকে, তাহলে Sentenceটি Present perfect tense হবে।

Have you ever (be) to Cox-Bazar?

Ans : Have you ever been to Cox-Bazar?

I (receive) the letter just now.

Ans : I have received the letter just now.

He (join) there recently.

Ans : He has joined there recently.

I (not see) you this week.

Ans : I have not seen you this week.

Rabeya (take) — her dinner just now.

Ans: Rabeya has taken her dinner just now.

I (see) — him recently.

Ans: I have seen him recently.

He already (reach) — home.

Ans: He has already reached home.

Try yourself :

Have you ever (be) — to the zoo?

Have you not (receive) — my letter yet?

Rule- 7: Sentence-এ each, every, everyone, anyone, any, many a, everybody, every thing, anybody, nobody, no one, nothing, anything, something, someone, one of, either, neither ইত্যাদি থাকলে verb-এর Singular Number হয়। যেমন ,

Every mother (love) _ her child.

Ans: Every mother loves her child.

One of the students (be) _ very brilliant.

Ans: One of the students is/was very brilliant.

Each of the boys (be) __present yesterday.

Ans: Each of the boys was present yesterday.

Try yourself :

Many a boy (ruin) __his career through laziness.

Neither of the two boys (be) present today.

Rule-8: Yesterday, ago, long since, long before, last night, last week, last month, day before
yesterday ইত্যাদিঅতীতসূচকশব্দবা Phrase sentence-এথাকলে Past Indefinite
tense অর্থাৎ Verb-এর Past form হয় ।

I (draw) a picture yesterday.

Ans : I drew a picture yesterday.

I (get) the parcel last month.

Ans : I got the parcel last month.

You (visit) there long before.

Ans : You visited there long before.

The boy (go) — home yesterday.

Ans: The boy went home yesterday.

She did not (go) — to college yesterday.

Ans: She did not go to college yesterday.

Did he (come) — home yesterday?

Ans: Did he come home yesterday?

Try yourself :

The man (go) — London last week.

He (leave) — home last night.

Rule-9:সাধারণত tomorrow, the after tomorrow, next, in future, in the time to come
ইত্যাদিভবিষ্যৎনির্দেশকবাক্য word/phrase থাকলে verb-এর future
indefinite tense হয় । যেমন :

We (not go) there in future.

Ans : We shall not go there in future.

Neela (come) from Dhaka the day after tomorrow.

Ans : Neela will come from Dhaka the day after tomorrow.

Rule-10: Before দ্বারা দুটি Past tense যুক্ত থাকলে before-এর আগের অংশে Past
perfect tense-এর পরের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হয় ।

We (reach) our school before the bell rang.

Ans : We had reached our school before the bell rang.

The patient had died before the doctor (come).

Ans : The patient had died before the doctor came.

Rule-11: After দ্বারা দুটি Past tense যুক্ত থাকলে এর আগের অংশ Past Indefinite
tense এবং পরের অংশ Past perfect tense হয় ।

They arrived the station after the train (leave).

Ans : They arrived the station after the train had left.

The patient (die) after the doctor had come.

Ans : The patient died after the doctor had come.

Rule-12: No sooner had — than, Scarcely had — when, Hardly had — when: প্রথমঅংশ Past perfect tense অনুযায়ীহয়অর্থাৎ Verb-এর Past participle form হবে । দ্বিতীয়অংশ Past Indefinite tense অনুযায়ীহয়অর্থাৎ Verb-এর Past form হয় ।

No sooner had the bell (ring) than the teacher (enter) the classroom.

Ans : No sooner had the bell rung than the teacher entered the classroom.

Scarcely had he (arrive) at the bus stand when the bus (leave).

Ans : Scarcely had he arrived at the bus stand when the bus left.

Hardly had the snatcher (take) the chain when he (run) away.

Ans : Hardly had the snatcher taken the chain when he ran away.

Rule-13: সাধারণত Since দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে এবং Since-এর আগের অংশ Present Indefinite/Present perfect tense হলে পরের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হয় । যেমন :

It is many years since he (give) up smoking.

Ans : It is many years since he gave up smoking.

Five years have passed since he (leave) the house.

Ans : Five years have passed since he left the house.

Rule-14: আবার Since দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে এবং Since-এর আগে Clause বাবাক্যের অংশ Past Indefinite tense হলে পরের অংশ Verb-এর Past perfect tense হয় ।

Many years passed since I (meet) him last.

Ans : Many years passed since I had met him last.

It was many years since I (visit) there.

Ans : It was many years since I had visited there.

Rule-15: Simple Sentence-এ দুটি Verb থাকলে দ্বিতীয় Verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয় অথবা দ্বিতীয় Verb টির আগে to বসে ।

He saw the boy (play) in the field.

Ans : He saw the boy playing in the field.

I heard him (speak).

Ans : I heard him speaking.

He helps me (make) the house.

Ans : He helps me making the house.

Note : দ্বিতীয় Verb টি যদি উদ্দেশ্যবোঝাতে ব্যবহৃত হয় , তবে দ্বিতীয় Verb-এর আগে to বসে ।

I went to the library (read) newspaper.

Ans : I went to the library to read newspaper.

He repaired the boat (sell) it.

Ans : He repaired the boat to sell it.

Rule-16: Sentence টি Active Voice হলে can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, need, dare, used to, ought to প্রভৃতি Modal Auxiliary Verb-এর পরে present form হয় । যেমন ,

He can (do) it easily.

Ans : He can do it easily.

Everybody should (respect) his parents.

Ans : Everybody should respect his parents.

It may (rain) today.

Ans : It may rain today.

The boy can (work out) — the sum.

Ans: The boy can work out the sum.

He could not (eat) — all the mangoes.

Ans: He could not eat all the mangoes.

You must (do) — your duty properly.

Ans: You must do your duty properly.

Try yourself :

It may (rain) — today.

One should (take) — care of one's health.

Rule-17: সাধারণত Sentence-যদি ভবিষ্যৎ নির্দেশক শব্দ বা

Phrase যেমন

Tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, in future, next ইত্যাদি থাকলে

Future Indefinite tense

হবে এবং Verb-এর Present form বসে ।

I (go) to Dhaka tomorrow.

Ans : I shall go to Dhaka tomorrow.

He (join) there the next day.

Ans : He will join there the next day.

Rule-18: মূল Verb-এর আগে to be /having/got থাকলে Verb-এর Past participle form হয় ।

I do not mind (have) a cup of coffee.

Ans : I do not mind having a cup of coffee.

He went home (have) his salary.

Ans : He went home having his salary.

The thief ran away having (see) — the policeman.

Ans: The thief ran away having seen the policeman.

The Principal desired the notice to be (hang) —.

Ans: The Principal desired the notice to be hung.

The work is to be (do) — immediately.

Ans: The work is to be done immediately.

Try yourself :

I got the letter (write) — by him.

Having (do) — his duty he went out.

Rule-19: সাধারণত It is time, It is high time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদির পরে

Subject ও bracket

এমূল Verb থাকলে Verb-এর Past form হয় ।

It is time you (finish) a course on English language.

Ans : It is time you finished a course on English language.

I wish I (sing).

Ans : I wish I sang.

I wish I (win) — the first prize in the lottery.

Ans: I wish I won the first prize in the lottery.

I fancy I (fly) _ among the stars.

Ans: I fancy I flew among the stars.

Try yourself :

I wish I (be) _ a rich man.

It is time we (earn) _ our livelihood.

আবার , It is time, It is high time, এরপরযদি bracket এমূল Verb থাকে , তবেওইএরআগে to বসবেএবংওইঅপরিবর্তিতথাকবে । যেমন :

It is time (play).

Rule-20: As if, as though, wish ইত্যাদিথাকলে Subject-এরপরে be verb- এরপরিবর্তে were বসে ।

He behaves as if he (be) a leader.

Ans : He behaves as if he were a leader.

I wish I (be) a millionaire.

Ans : I wish I were a millionaire.

He speaks as if he (be) _ the owner of the farm.

Ans: He speaks as if he were the owner of the farm.

The man speaks as though he (be) _ a leader.

Ans: The man speaks as though he were a leader.

The man speaks as if he (be) _ a landlord.

Ans: The man speaks as if he were a landlord.

Try yourself:

The man speaks as though he (be) _ a rich man.

He speaks as if he (be) _ the President of Bangladesh.

Rule-21: As if, as though দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে প্রথম Clause টি Present tense হলে পরবর্তী Clause টি Past Indefinite হয় । প্রথম Clause টি Past tense হলে পরের Clause টি Past perfect tense হয় ।

He behaves as if he (buy) the car.

Ans : He behaves as if he bought the car.

He spoke as though he (do) a great task.

Ans : He spoke as though he had done a great task.

Rule-22: While যুক্ত Sentence-এ While-এরপরে Verb থাকলে Verb-এরসঙ্গে ing যোগ হয় । আবার While-এরপরে Subject থাকলে While-এরঅংশটি Past continuous tense হয় ।

While (take) dinner, he received the phone.

Ans : While taking dinner, he received the phone.

While I (play) in the field, I saw him coming.

Ans : While I was playing in the field, I saw him coming.

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

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

While he (walk) — in the garden, a snake bit him.

Ans: While he was walking in the garden, a snake bit him.

While it (rain) — , I was going to college.

Ans: While it was raining, I was going to college.

Try yourself:

While (sleep) — in his room, he dreamt a nice dream.

My uncle arrived while she (cook) — the dinner.

Rule-23: Lest দ্বারা দুটি Clause যুক্ত থাকলে Lest-এর পরবর্তী Subject-এর সঙ্গে Auxiliary verb should/might বসে ।

Read attentively lest you (fail) in the examination.

Ans : Read attentively lest you should fail in the examination.

Walk fast lest you (be) late in your class.

Ans : Walk fast lest you might be late in your class.

Rule-24: Would that দ্বারা Sentence শুরু হলে Subject-এর পরে could বসে এবং মূল Verb-এর Present form হয় ।

Would that I (be) a bird!

Ans : Would that I could be a bird!

Would that I (visit) Cox's Bazar

Ans : Would that I could visit Cox's Bazar!

Would that I (go) — to the moon.

Ans: Would that I could go to the moon.

Would that I (be) — a poet like Nazrul.

Ans: Would that I could be a poet like Nazrul.

Would that I (enter) — into the class-room.

Ans: Would that I could enter into the class-room.

Try yourself :

Would that I (buy) — a latest car.

Would that I (see) — our great Prophet (SM).

Rule-25: সাধারণত Each, one of, every, either, neither ইত্যাদি দ্বারা কোনো subject-গঠিত হলে সেটি 3rd person singular number হয় ; তাই এদের পরের Verb টিও singular number হয় । যেমন ,

Each boy (come) here.

Ans : Each boy comes here.

One of them (to be) guilty.

Ans : One of them is guilty.

Everybody (wish) to be happy.

Ans : Everybody wishes to be happy..

Rule-26: Let, had rather, had better, would better, do not, does not, need not, did not, did never ইত্যাদির পরে Verb-এর present form হয় । যেমন ,

I would rather die than (beg) .

Ans : I would rather die than beg.

Would you let me (go) there?

Ans : Would you let me go there?

I let the other boys (use) — my skates.

Ans: I let the other boys use my skates.

I had better (go) — home by this time.

Ans: I had better go home by this time.

I need not (do) — the work.

Ans: I need not do the work.

Try yourself :

He did not (go) — to college yesterday.

He does not (like) — student-politics.

Rule-27: If যুক্ত Clause-এরপ্রথমঅংশ Present Indefinite tense হলেপরেরঅংশ
Future Indefinite হয় অর্থাৎ Structureটিহয়অর্থাৎ [If +Present Indefinite +Future
Indefinite]—

If you work hard, you (prosper) In life.

Ans : If you work hard, you will prosper In life.

If he reads more he (pass) In the examination.

Ans : If he reads more, he will pass in the examination.

If you walk slowly, you (miss) — the train.

Ans: If you walk slowly, you will miss the train.

If you run in the rain, you (catch) — cold.

Ans: If you run in the rain, you will catch cold.

Try yourself :

I will not go out, if it (rain) —

If he (come) — here, I will go there with him.

Rule-28: If যুক্ত Clause-এরপ্রথমঅংশ Indefinite tense হলেপরেরঅংশ Subject-
এরপরে Would/could/might বসেএবং Verb-এর Present form হয় । অর্থাৎ ,
Structureটিহয় —

If + past indefinite + (subject + would/could/might +verb-এর Present form)

If he agreed, I (give) the money.

Ans : If he agreed, I would give the money.

If you studied, you (get) a good result.

Ans: If you studied, you would get a good result.

Rule-29: If যুক্ত Clause-এরপ্রথমঅংশ Past perfect tense হলেপরেরঅংশ Subject-
এরপরে Would have/could have/might have বসেএবং Verb-এর Past participle form হয় ।

If you had finished it sincerely, you (get) a profit.

Ans : If you had finished it sincerely, you would have got a profit.

If I had possessed vast wealth, I (help) the poor people.

Ans : If I had possessed vast wealth, I would have helped the poor people.

If he had met his teacher, he (solve) the problems.

Ans : If he had met his teacher, he would have solved the problems.

Rule-30: To ব্যতীত Preposition-এরপরের Verb-এরসঙ্গে ing যুক্তহয় ।
He is now engaged in (read).

Ans : He is now engaged in reading.

One can gather knowledge by (travel).

Ans : One can gather knowledge by traveling.

Rule-31: Can not help, could not help, look forward to, with a view to, get used to, mind , would you mind, worth, past ইত্যাদিরপরে Verb-এরসঙ্গে ing যুক্তহয় ।

He came to Dhaka with a view to (find) a job.

Ans : He came to Dhaka with a view to finding a job.

I cannot help (laugh).

Ans : I cannot help laughing.

I went there with a view to (read) — there.

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

I am looking forward to (get) — your reply.

Ans: I am looking forward to getting your reply.

I looked forward to (stand) — first in the class.

Ans: I looked forward to standing first in the class.

Would you mind (give) — me a pen ?

Ans: Would you mind giving me a pen ?

I can not help (do) — the work.

Ans: I can not help doing the work.

He could not help (help) — the poor.

Ans: He could not help helping the poor.

Try yourself :

They become addicted to (take) — drugs.

We went to Cox's Bazar with a view to (see) — the sea shore.

She never mind (have) — ice cream.

He could not help (sell) — his land.

Rule-32: কোন Sentence-এরশুরুতে Subject-এরস্থানে Verb থাকলে Verb-এরসঙ্গে ing যোগহয় ।

(To swim) is a good exercise.

Ans : Swimming is a good exercise.

(To speak) is an art.

Ans : Speaking is an art.

Rule-33: By-এরপরে Verb-এরসঙ্গে ing যোগহয় । যেমন ,

He expressed his grief by (say) — that the thief had stolen his watch.

Ans: He expressed his grief by saying that the thief had stolen his watch.

Answer the questions by (write) — one point of information.

Ans: Answer the questions by writing one point of information.

By (dig) — a deeper hole, Jerry planted a tree.

Ans: By digging a deeper hole, Jerry planted a tree.

Try yourself :

No student can pass the examination by (adopt) — unfair means in the examination.

By (be) — conscious of a language one can develop his 'explicit' learning.

Rule-32: If/Had যুক্ত clauseটি Past Indefinite Tense হলেঅপর clause-এর Subject-এরপরে would/could/might বসেএবং Verb-এর Present Form বসে । যেমন ,

If he requested me, I (go) _there.

Ans: If he requested me, I would go there.

If I were a rich man, I (help)_the poor.

Ans: If I were a rich man, I would help the poor.

If I were the President, I (remove)_ the terrorism.

Ans: If I were the President, I would remove the terrorism.

Try yourself :

Had I much money, I (establish)_a college.

Had I the wings of a bird, I (fly)_ like a bird.

Rule-33: Sentence-এ If/Had যুক্ত clauseটি Past perfect Tense হলে অন্য অংশটিতে

Subject-এর পরে অর্থভেদে would have/could have/might have বসে এবং verb-এর past participle হয়।

If he had invited, I (go)_.

Ans: If he had invited, I would have gone.

If I had been a rich man, I (help)_the poor.

Ans: If I had been a rich man, I would have helped the poor.

Try yourself :

We would have come, if he (invite)_.

If you had stated earlier, you (catch)_the bus.

Rule-34: If যুক্ত Clause-এর প্রথমটিতে Subject-এর পর were

থাকলে দ্বিতীয় অংশে Subject-এর পরে Would/ could/ might বসে এবং Verb-এর

Present Form বসে। আবার, Would have/could have/would

have ও বসতে পারে। সেক্ষেত্রে Verb-এর Past participle form বসে।

If I were an artist, I (draw) a nice picture.

Ans : If I were a child, I would draw a nice picture.

If I were a billionaire, I (establish) a hospital for the poor.

Ans : If I were a billionaire, I would establish a hospital for the poor.

Had-এর পরে Subject এবং Verb-এর Past participle থাকলে পরবর্তী Clause-এর Subject-এর পরে Would have/could have/might have + verb-এর Past participle form বসে।

Had I been a teacher, I (talk) the real story to my students.

Ans : Had I been a teacher, I would have talked the real story to my students.

Rule-35: সাধারণত Preposition (on, in of, for, from, by, after at, beyond, upon, against, with, without, before ইত্যাদি) এর পরে verb-এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়। যেমন:

Rina is busy in (do) her home work.

Ans : Rina is busy in doing her homework.

Helen is neglected for (speak) foolishly.

Ans : Helen is neglected for speaking foolishly.

Keep on (try) hard.

Ans : Keep on trying hard.

I don't believe in (overload) — my stomach.

Ans: I don't believe in overloading my stomach.

I had never thought of (go) — there.

Ans: I had never thought of going there.

I could not live without (help) — the poor.

Ans: I could not live without helping the poor.

Try yourself :

After (do) — the work I will go out.

The porter came here for (do) — the work.

Rule-36: সাধারণতনিচের verb-গুলোরপরে gerund বসে । যেমন : admit, enjoy, report, appreciate, finish, recent, avoid, mind, resist, miss, resume, consider, postpone, risk, delay, practise, suggest, escape, imagine, save, recall, prevent, propose, stop, deny, quit ইত্যাদি ।
We enjoy (watch) TV.

Ans: We enjoy watching TV.

I have finished (writing).

Ans: I have finished writing.

Students have finished (write) the exam.

Ans: Students have finished writing the exam.

Rule-37: 'Since' বা 'for'-এরপরেসময়উল্লেখথাকলে sentenceটি present perfect Continuous Tense হবে । যেমন ,

It (rain) — for two hours.

Ans: It has been raining for two hours.

It (rain) — since the morning.

Ans: It has been raining since the morning.

We (live) — in Dhaka since 1986.

Ans: We have been living in Dhaka since 1986.

Tryyourself :

They (live) — Dhaka for 20 years.

She (wait) — you for two hours.

Rule-38: Main Clause-এর Verbটি Past Tense-এরহলেএবংপরেরঅংশে next day, next week, next month, next year ইত্যাদিউল্লেখথাকলে Subject-এরপরে would/should বসেএবং Verb-এর Present Form হয় ।

He said that he (go) — home the next day.

Ans: He said that he would go home the next day.

He told that he (come) — here the next year.

Ans: He told that he would come here the next year.

He said that he (buy) — a new TV the next day.

Ans: He said that he would buy a new TV the next day.

Try yourself :

She said that she (sell) — her land the next month.

The man said that he (go) — to London the next day.

Rule-39: After-এরপরেএবং before-এরআগের clauseটি past perfect tense হয়এবংঅন্য clauseটি past indefinite tense হয় ।

The doctor (come) — before the patient came.

Ans: The doctor had come before the patient came.

The doctor came after the patient (die)___.

Ans: The doctor came after the patient had died.

The train left — they had reached the station.

Ans: The train left after they had reached the station.

Try yourself :

The patient had died — the doctor came.

The train (start) — before they reached there.

Rule-40: Sentenceটি Passive voice হলে Tense ও Person অনুযায়ী Auxiliary Verb ও Verb-এর Past participle বসাতেহবেএবং gap-এরপরে Subject থাকলে by বসাতেহবে ।

English (speak) — all over the world.

Ans: English is spoken all over the world.

English (speak) — the English.

Ans: English is spoken by the English.

He has (expell) — from the examination hall.

Ans: He has been expelled from the examination hall.

Try yourself :

The boys (send) — to school yesterday.

The bird (kill) — on the ship last week.

Cricket (play) — all over the world.

Practice: Using the right form of the verbs in the following sentences.

Practice corner

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context:

0.5 × 10 = 5

Road mishap (a) — (happen) in our country almost everyday. Recently it (b) —(rise) to an alarming rate (c) —(take) a heavy toll of human lives. The members of a family remain anxious if someone (d) —(travel) in a bus. In most cases, reckless driving (e) —(cause) road accidents. The drivers are in the habit of (f) —(violate) traffic rules. Road accidents can be (g) — (lessen) if the drivers drive their vehicles carefully. People should be conscious in this respect. While (h) — (cross) the road, they should be careful. Some people travel (i) —(climb) on the roof of the buses and trains. Traffic rules must be maintained strictly with a view to (j) — (control) road accidents.

অনুবাদ: আমাদের দেশে প্রায় প্রতিদিনই সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা ঘটে থাকে। প্রচুর মানুষের প্রাণহানির কারণে সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা এখন এক ভয়ংকর পর্যায়ে পৌঁছেছে। কোনো মানুষ যদি বাসে করে কোথাও ভ্রমণ করে, তাহলে তার পরিবারের লোকজন উৎকর্ষায় থাকে। অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে বেপরোয়া গাড়িচালনার কারণে সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা ঘটে থাকে। ট্রাফিক নিয়ম মেনে না চলা গাড়িচালকদের অভ্যাসে পরিণত হয়ে গেছে। চালকরা যদি সতর্কতার সঙ্গে গাড়ি চালান, তাহলে সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা কমে আসতে পারে। এ ব্যাপারে লোকজনকে সচেতন হওয়া উচিত। রাস্তা পার হওয়ার সময় তাদের সতর্ক থাকা উচিত। কিছু কিছু লোক বাস বা ট্রেনের ছাদে চড়ে ভ্রমণ করে। সড়ক দুর্ঘটনা নিয়ন্ত্রণে আনবার প্রয়োজনে ট্রাফিক নিয়ম কঠোরভাবে মেনে চলা উচিত।

2. Read the text and fill in the with correct form of verbs:

0.5 × 10 = 5

It has been over three hundred years since emperor Shah Jahan of Delhi (a) — (build) the Taj Mahal as a tomb for his wife in Agra. Architecturally, it (b) — (be) one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. The building (c) — (make) of fine white marble with inlays of coloured marble. It (d) — (have) eight sides and many open arches. It (e) — (rest) on a platform or terrace of red sandstone. Four slender white towers (f) — (rise) from the corners of the terrace. A large dome (g) — (stand) above the centre of the building. Around this large dome there (h) — (be) four smaller domes. Just inside the outer walls, there is an open corridor from which the visitors (i) — (look) through carved marble screens into a central room. The bodies of Shah Jahan and his wife Mumtaz (j) — (lie) in two graves below this room.

অনুবাদ : তিনশ বছরের বেশি সময় আগে দিল্লির সম্রাট শাহজাহান আগ্রায় তার স্ত্রীর স্মৃতিসৌধরূপে তাজমহল নির্মাণ করেছিলেন। স্থাপত্যের দিক থেকে এটি পৃথিবীর সবচেয়ে সুন্দর ভবনসমূহের মধ্যে অন্যতম। এই ভবন রঙিন মার্বেল পাথরের পাটাতনের ওপর শ্বেত মার্বেল পাথর দ্বারা নির্মিত। এতে রয়েছে আটটি কোনা এবং অনেক খোলা খিলান। এটি লাল বেলে পাথরের মঞ্চ বা পাটাতনের ওপর দাঁড়ায়। এই মঞ্চের কোনাগুলো থেকে চারটি চিকন সাদা স্তম্ভ দাঁড়িয়ে আছে। এই ভবনের মাঝখানের ওপরে একটা বিশাল গম্বুজ দাঁড়ায়। এই বিশাল গম্বুজের চারপাশে ছোট ছোট চারটি গম্বুজ রয়েছে। বাইরের দেয়ালের ঠিক ভেতরের দিকে একটি খোলা করিডোর রয়েছে, যেখান থেকে দর্শনার্থীরা বাঁকানো মার্বেলের পর্দার মাধ্যমে মূল কক্ষে দৃষ্টি নিবন্ধ করতে পারে। শাহজাহান ও তার স্ত্রী মুমতাজের মৃতদেহ এই কক্ষের নিচে দুটো কবরে রাখা আছে।

3. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs in the brackets as per subject and context :

0.5 × 10 = 5

Most of the people who (a) — (appear) most often and most gloriously in the pages of history (b) — (be) great conquerors and generals and soldiers, whereas the people who really (c) — (help) civilization forward are often never (d) — (mention) at all. We do not know who first (e) — (set) a broken leg, or launched a sea worthy boat or (f) — (calculate) the length of a year, but we (g) — (know) all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in great cities of the world you (h) — (find) figures of a conqueror or a general or a soldier. And I think that most people (i) — (believe) that the greatest countries are those that (j) — (beat) in the battle the greatest number of countries and ruled over them as conquerors.

অনুবাদ : যে সমস্ত মানুষ ইতিহাসের পাতায় প্রায়ই গৌরবের সঙ্গে জায়গা করে নিয়েছেন তারা হয় বড় যোদ্ধা এবং সেনাপতি বা সৈনিক। অথচ যারা সত্যি সত্যি সভ্যতাকে এগিয়ে নিয়ে গেছেন, তাদের কখনই নামোল্লেখ করা হয় না। আমরা জানিনে, কে প্রথম ভাঙা পা সেট করলেন বা সমুদ্রের উপযোগী নৌকা ভাসালেন বা বছরের সময়ের হিসাব করলেন। তবে আমরা হস্তশিল্পী বা যাতকদের সম্পর্কে সবকিছুই জানি। মানুষ তাদের সম্পর্কে অনেক কিছুই ভাবে। এতটাই ভাবে যে, তোমরা পৃথিবীর বড় বড় শহরের সকল উঁচু পিলারে বিজেতা বা জেনারেল বা সৈনিকের ছবি দেখতে পাবে। আর আমি মনে করি যে, অধিকাংশ মানুষ একথা বিশ্বাস করে যে, সেই সব দেশই বড় দেশ,

যারা যুদ্ধের মাঠে বেশি বেশি সংখ্যক দেশকে হারিয়েছে এবং বিজেতা হিসেবে সে সব দেশ শাসন করেছে।

4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context :

0.5 × 10 = 5

English (a) — (be) the most widely used international language. It (b) —(learn) to communicate with the foreigners for various purposes such as (c) —(maintain) co-operation, co-existence and exchanging business information. There are also certain jobs which (d) — (require) a good functional knowledge of English. The jobs of a pilot, a postman, a telephone operator, a tour guide, a mechanic, a receptionist of an international hotel, an executive of a multinational firm etc. (e) —(be) a few of them. Besides, a student (f)—(wish) to go for higher studies must learn English because the books on advanced education are mostly (g) — (write) in English. So, the importance and demand of learning English in our country can, in no way, be (h) —(ignore). Rather, we should (i) —(put) high importance on (j) — (learn) English to make room for ourselves in the competitive world.

অনুবাদ : ইংরেজি হচ্ছে সবচেয়ে বহুল ব্যবহৃত আন্তর্জাতিক ভাষা। এই ভাষা শেখানো হয় সহযোগিতা রক্ষা করা, সহাবস্থান রক্ষা করা ও ব্যবসায়িক তথ্য বিনিময়ের মতো বিভিন্ন উদ্দেশ্যে বিদেশীদের সঙ্গে যোগাযোগ রক্ষা করার জন্য। দেশে এমন কিছু বিশেষ চাকরিও আছে, যেখানে ইংরেজির ভালো ব্যবহারিক জ্ঞান প্রয়োজন। বৈমানিক, ডাকপিয়ন, টেলিফোন অপারেটর, টুরিস্ট গাইড, মেকানিক, আন্তর্জাতিক হোটেলের অভ্যর্থনাকারী, বহুজাতিক কোম্পানির নির্বাহী ইত্যাদি চাকরি সেগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটি। তাছাড়া যেসব শিক্ষার্থী উচ্চ শিক্ষার জন্য বিদেশে যেতে চায়, তাদেরও অবশ্যই ইংরেজি শিখতে হয়, কারণ উচ্চতর স্তরের বইগুলো অধিকাংশই ইংরেজিতে লেখা। তাই আমাদের দেশে ইংরেজির গুরুত্ব ও চাহিদা কোনোভাবেই অস্বীকার করা যাবে না। বরং প্রতিযোগিতার বিশ্বে একটা স্থান করে নেওয়ার জন্য আমাদের উচিত ইংরেজির ওপর গুরুত্ব দেওয়া।

5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context :

0.5 × 10 = 5

The liberation war of Bangladesh inspired many artists, singers and cultural activists. Eminent artiste Shaheen Samad (a) —(join) Bangladesh Mukti Sangrami Shilpi Sangstha during the liberation war. She, along with others, (b) — (inspire) millions with her voice (c) —(raise) funds for the refugee camps. The cultural troupe used to (d) — (travel) to refugee camps and different areas in Mukta Anchal. They (e) — (perform) patriotic songs and arranged puppet shows, besides (f) — (stage) dramas. Shaheen Samad said, "Liberation war always (g) — (be) an inspiration for me." She sang a lot of songs during that time and now (h) — (feel) honoured to have been able to inspire the freedom fighters. She has the memorable harmonium with which she sang in 1971. Now he (i) —(wish) to hand it over to liberation war museum. This eminent artiste wants live performance of those moving songs on TV channel, at least one song in a week and thus (j) — (cover) all the year round.

অনুবাদ : বাংলাদেশের স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধ অনেক শিল্পী, গায়ক ও সংস্কৃতিকর্মীকে অনুপ্রাণিত করেছিল। স্বাধীনতা যুদ্ধের সময় প্রখ্যাত শিল্পী শাহীন সামাদ বাংলাদেশ মুক্তি সংগ্রামী শিল্পী সংস্থায় যোগ

দিয়েছিলেন। শরণার্থী শিবিরগুলোর জন্য তহবিল সংগ্রহ করার উদ্দেশ্যে অন্যান্যদের সঙ্গে মিলে তিনি তার কণ্ঠ দিয়ে লক্ষ লক্ষ মানুষকে উজ্জীবিত করেছিলেন। সংস্কৃতিকর্মীর দল শরণার্থী শিবিরগুলোতে এবং মুক্তাঞ্চলের বিভিন্ন এলাকাতে ঘুরে বেড়াত। নাটক মঞ্চায়ন ছাড়াও তারা দেশের গান গাইত এবং পুতুল নাচের আয়োজন করত। শাহীন সামাদ বলেন, “মুক্তিযুদ্ধ সব সময় আমার কাছে অণুপ্রেরণা।” তিনি ঐ সময় প্রচুর গান করেছেন এবং মুক্তিযোদ্ধাদের অণুপ্রেরণা যোগাতে তিনি সক্ষম হয়েছিলেন বলে এখন তিনি সম্মানিতবোধ করেন। তার একটি স্মরণীয় হারমোনিয়াম রয়েছে, যা দিয়ে তিনি ১৯৭১ সালে গান করেছেন। এখন তিনি সেটা মুক্তিযুদ্ধ যাদুঘরে হস্তান্তর করতে চান। এই প্রখ্যাত শিল্পী টিভি চ্যানেলে সেইসব হৃদয়গ্রাহী গানের, প্রতি সপ্তাহে অন্তত একটি করে গানের সরাসরি সম্প্রচার চান এবং এভাবে সারা বছর পুরো করতে চান।

6. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per

subject and context : Air (a) — (be) an important element of the environment. But it is (b) — (constitute) by (c) — (burn) fuel. Air pollution also (d) — (happen) when coal and oil (e) — (burn). Mills and factories can be (f) — (hold) responsible for this pollution. It is high time we (g) — (check) air pollution. Otherwise we (h) — (suffer) a lot.

অনুবাদ : বাতাস আমাদের পরিবেশের এক মূল্যবান উপাদান। কিন্তু অনবরত এর দূষণ ঘটছে। আমরা ভাত রান্না করার জন্য এবং অন্যান্য অনেক কাজ করার জন্য আগুন জ্বালাই। এই আগুন থেকে ধোঁয়া নির্গত হয়ে থাকে, যা বাতাসকে দূষিত করে। যানবাহন জ্বালানি তেল দহনের মাধ্যমে বাতাস অনেকটা দূষিত করে। যখন কয়লা ও তেল পোড়ে তখনও বায়ুদূষণ ঘটে। এই দূষণের জন্য কলকারখানাকে দায়ী করা যেতে পারে। বায়ুদূষণ বন্ধ করার জন্য উপযুক্ত সময় এখনই। তা না হলে আমাদের অনেক ভুগতে হবে।

7. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs: 0.5 × 10 = 5

Jerry is an Orphan. He (a) — (come) to the orphanage at the age of four. He (b) — (lose) his parents in his infancy. Then, he (c) — (commit) to the care of the orphanage. He could hardly (d) — (recollect) his parents' memory. In spite of (e) — (be) an orphan, he had developed a strong fabric of morality. His inimitable morality (f) — (draw) him close to the writer. The writer (g) — (impress) with him. She started (h) — (show) affection for him. Jerry (i) — (take) her for his mother. He fabricated a lie (j) — (win) her heart.

অনুবাদ : জেরি এক পিতৃমাতৃহীন বালক। চার বছর বয়সে সে অনাথাশ্রমে এসেছে। শৈশবকালে সে তার বাবা-মাকে হারিয়েছিল। তাকে এতিমখানায় তত্ত্বাবধানে পাঠানো হয়েছিল। বাবা-মায়ের স্মৃতি তার সামান্যই মনে আছে। অনাথ হওয়া সত্ত্বেও তার মধ্যে নৈতিকতার এক শক্তিশালী বুনন তৈরি হয়েছিল। তার অতুলনীয় নৈতিকতা তাকে লেখকের অন্তরঙ্গ দিয়েছিল। লেখক তার দ্বারা প্রভাবান্বিত হয়েছিলেন। তিনি তার জন্য স্নেহ প্রদর্শন করতে শুরু করেছিলেন। জেরি তাঁকে তার মা বলে মনে করত। সে তার মন জয় করার জন্য মিথ্যার জাল তৈরি করেছিল।

8. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context

In the last autumn vacation I (a) —(get) sufficient time. So I (b) —(make) up my mind to make a journey by train from Dhaka to Chittagong. I (c) — (reach) the station about half an hour before the departure of the train. It (d) — (be) then a very busy time. Rickshaw, motorcars and other vehicles (e) —(come) to the station with passengers. Coolies (f) — (run) behind them. There (g) —(be) shouts and rush of the passengers and the coolies. After some time hearing a whistle, the passengers (h) — (stand) in a queue before the ticket counter. I also (i) —(stand) in the line and (j) — (buy) a second class ticket.

অনুবাদ : গত শরতের ছুটিতে আমি অনেক সময় পেয়েছিলাম। তাই আমি ঢাকা থেকে চট্টগ্রামে একটা রেলভ্রমণ করার ব্যাপারে সিদ্ধান্ত নিলাম। রেলগাড়ি ছাড়ার সময়ের প্রায় আধ ঘণ্টা আগে আমি স্টেশনে পৌঁছলাম। তখন সময়টা ছিল অত্যন্ত ব্যস্ত। রিকশা, মোটরকার ও অন্যান্য যানবাহন যাত্রীদের নিয়ে স্টেশনে আসছিল। কুলি তাদের পেছনে দৌড়াচ্ছিল। যাত্রী আর কুলিদের শোরগোল শোনা যাচ্ছিল। কিছু সময় পর বাঁশির শব্দ শুনে যাত্রীরা টিকিট কাউন্টারের সামনে লাইনে দাঁড়িয়ে গেল। আমিও লাইনে দাঁড়লাম এবং একটা দ্বিতীয় শ্রেণির টিকিট কিনলাম।

9. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context. 0.5 × 10 = 5

Football is a favorite games in our country. It (a) — (contain) eleven players each. The -captains of both teams (c) — (lead) their groups. This is the most exciting and enjoyable game ever (d) — (play) across the world. It (e) — (run) for an hour and a half with an interval after half of the time (f) — (be) over. Any football tournament (g) — (arrange) between two strong teams can be exciting. The result (h) — (remain) almost unpredictable till the end because any team might win the other team (i) — (maintain) by the players.

অনুবাদ : আমাদের দেশে ফুটবল এক জনপ্রিয় খেলা। উভয় পক্ষে এগারো জন করে খেলোয়াড় নিয়ে গঠিত দুই দলের মধ্যে এই খেলা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়। উভয় দলের দলনেতারা তাদের দলের নেতৃত্ব দেন। পৃথিবীর মধ্যে এখন পর্যন্ত অনুষ্ঠিত খেলাগুলোর মধ্যে এই খেলা সবচেয়ে বেশি উত্তেজনাকর ও উপভোগ্য। অর্ধেক সময় পার হওয়ার আগে একটি বিরতিসহ দেড় ঘণ্টা ধরে এই খেলা অনুষ্ঠিত হয়ে থাকে। দুটো শক্তিশালী দলের মধ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত যে কোন ফুটবল টুর্নামেন্ট চিত্তাকর্ষক হতে পারে। শেষ মুহূর্ত পর্যন্ত খেলার ফলাফল প্রায় অজানা থেকে যায়, কারণ এক সেকেন্ড সময়ের মধ্যেই যে কোন দল গোল করে জিতে যেতে পারে। খেলোয়াড়রা নিয়মকানুন ঠিকমতো মানছে কি না, সেটা দেখবার জন্যে রেফারি থাকেন।

10. Read the text and fill the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context :.5 × 10 = 5

Once there (a) — (live) an idle king. He (b) — (not undergo) physical labour. As a result, he (c) — (get) bulky and could not move from one place to another. He (d) — (call) in a doctor. The doctor (e) — (be) clever and wise. He did not (f) — (prescribe) any medicine for the king. He

asked the king to buy a club and (g) — (move) it in the air till his hands (h) — (get) moistened. The king started (i) — (follow) the prescription. Thus, the king (j) — (relieve) of his problem.

অনুবাদ : একদা বাস করতেন এক আলসে রাজা। তিনি কার্যিক পরিশ্রম করতেন না। এর ফলে, তিনি মোটা হয়ে উঠলেন এবং তিনি এক স্থান থেকে অন্য স্থানে যেতে পারতেন না। তিনি এক বৈদ্যকে ডাকলেন। বৈদ্য ছিলেন চালাক এবং জ্ঞানী তিনি রাজার জন্যে কোনো ঔষধ দিলেন না। তিনি রাজাকে একটা লাঠি কিনতে বললেন এবং তার হাত ভিজে না ওঠা পর্যন্ত সেটা শূন্যে ঘোরাতে বললেন। রাজা এই উপদেশ পালন করতে শুরু করলেন। এভাবে রাজা তার সমস্যা থেকে মুক্ত হলেন।

11. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context :.5 × 10 = 5

Idle brain is devil's workshop. If we (a) — (waste) our time in idleness, all sorts of evil thoughts will crowd our brain. Idle persons who (b) — (kill) their time are burdens of society. They (c) — (sit) idle and cherish no high ideal and lofty ambition in life. They (d) — (not support) themselves. They (e) — (lead) an unhappy life and (f) — (suffer) in the long run. There should be time for reading, for office or other work, time for physical exercise, time for recreation and time for prayer. This (g) — (indicate) that we should do everything at the right moment. We (h) — (lead) a healthy and prosperous life only when we (i) — (follow) the routine which we (j) — (make) for our guidance.

অনুবাদ : অলস মস্তিষ্ক শয়তানের কারখানা। আমরা যদি আলস্যে আমাদের সময় কাটাই, তাহলে সব ধরনের খারাপ চিন্তা আমাদের মাথায় গিজ গিজ করবে। যেসব অলস ব্যক্তি তাদের সময় নষ্ট করে, তারা সমাজের বোঝাস্বরূপ। তারা অলস বসে থাকে এবং জীবনে কোনো আদর্শ ও উন্নত ইচ্ছা পোষণ করে না। তারা নিজেদের ভরণপোষণ করতে পারে না। তারা অসুখী জীবনযাপন করে এবং পরিণামে দুর্ভোগ পোহায়। পড়াশুনার জন্যে, অফিস বা অন্যান্য কাজের জন্যে, ব্যায়ামের জন্যে, বিনোদনের জন্যে এবং প্রার্থনার জন্যে সময় থাকতে হবে। এটা এই নির্দেশ করে যে, আমাদের উচিত সময়মতো সকল কাজ করা। আমরা যদি আমাদের দিকনির্দেশনাস্বরূপ আমাদের রুটিন মেনে চলি, তাহলে আমরা স্বাস্থ্যসম্মত ও সুখী জীবনযাপন করতে পারব।

12. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context : .5 × 10 = 5

Parents (a) — (be) blessings of God to us. When a child (b) — (bear), their joys (c) — (know) no bounds. They (d) — (start) (e) — (think) (f) — (nurture) and (g) — (bring) their children. They (h) — (remain) safe under the custody of their parents since birth. Parents never mind (i) — (take) pains for the upbringing of their off-spring. We (j) — never (offend) our parents.

অনুবাদ : বাবা-মায়েরা আমাদের জন্যে ঈশ্বরের আশীর্বাদস্বরূপ। যখন কোনো শিশুর জন্ম হয়, তখন তাদের আনন্দের সীমা থাকে না। কীভাবে এদের দেখাশুনা করবেন আর কীভাবে বড় করে তুলবেন, তারা তখন সেই চিন্তা করতে শুরু করেন। জন্মের পর থেকে ওরা ওদের বাবা-মায়ের তত্ত্বাবধানে

নিরাপদ থাকে। সন্দ্বন্দনদের বড় করবার কষ্ট সহ্য করবার ব্যাপারে বাবা-মা কখনোই মনে কিছু করেন না। কখনোই আমাদের বাবা-মাকে কষ্ট দেওয়া উচিত নয়।

13. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

To err is human. If a man commits crime anytime and repents truly for his misdeed, he may (a) — (forgive). But the man who — (not, give up) the wrong, (c) — (suffer) surely. In the long run, he (d) — (will take) to the land of death. The old sailor (e) — (be) a wrong-doer in his long journey. He committed a crime (f) — (kill) a sea bird (g) — (call) Albatross. That crime ultimately (h) — (bring) bad luck to them. The ship (i) — (leave) in the icy sea. The sun shone over their head. The wind (j) — (drop) down. It was a great disaster.

অনুবাদ : মানুষমাত্রই ভুল করে। মানুষ যদি যে কোনো সময় ভুল করে এবং তার ভুল কাজের জন্যে সত্যি সত্যি অনুতাপ করে, তাহলে তাকে ক্ষমা করা যেতে পারে। কিন্তু কোনো মানুষ যদি ভুল পথ ছেড়ে না দেয়, তাহলে তাকে অবশ্যই ভুগতে হবে। পরিণামে তাকে মৃত্যুভূতিতে নিয়ে যাওয়া হবে। দীর্ঘ ভ্রমণের সময় বৃদ্ধ নাবিক ভুল করেছিলেন। আলবট্রস নামক এক পাখিকে হত্যা করে তিনি অপরাধ করেছিলেন। তার এই অপরাধ অবশেষে ওদের সকলের জন্যে দুর্ভাগ্য বয়ে নিয়ে এসেছিল। জাহাজ আটকে গিয়েছিল বরফঢাকা সাগরে। ওদের মাথার ওপর সূর্য তাপ দিয়েছিল। বাতাস থেমে গিয়েছিল। মহা বিপর্যয় নেমে এসেছিল।

14. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject & context..5 × 10 = 5

There are many people who (a) — (not take) physical exercise. They can hardly (b) — (realize) that they themselves (c) — (ruin) their health. They (d) — (fall) victim to many diseases. Life (e) — (become) dull to them. They (f) — (remain) always ill tempered. We (g) — (build) good health and sound mind through physical exercise. Physical exercise (h) — (make) our body active and the muscles strong. It also (i) — (improve) our power of digestion and blood circulation. It (j) — (give) strength to our brain.

অনুবাদ : এমন অনেক আছেন, যারা শারীরিক ব্যায়াম করে না। তারা এ কথাটা খুব সামান্যই অনুধাবন করে যে, তারা নিজেরা তাদের স্বাস্থ্য নষ্ট করছে। তারা অনেক অসুখে ভোগে। জীবন তাদের কাছে বিরজিকর মনে হয়। তারা সব সময় খিটমিটে থাকে। শারীরিক ব্যায়ামের মাধ্যমে আমরা ভালো স্বাস্থ্য ও সুন্দর মন গড়তে পারি। শারীরিক ব্যায়াম আমাদের শরীরকে করে কর্মঠ আর পেশিগুলোকে করে শক্তিশালী। এর দ্বারা হজম ক্ষমতা ও রক্ত সঞ্চালনও বৃদ্ধি পায়। এর ফলে আমাদের মস্তিষ্ক শক্তিশালী হয়।

15. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the corrected form of verbs as per subject and context :

.5 × 10 = 5

One night the entire village was sleeping. The boy Bayazid Bustami was busy in study. His mother (a) — (sleep). Suddenly she woke up and (b) — (feel) thirsty. (c) — (call) her son, she told her son to give her a glass of water and (d) — (fall) a sleep again. When Bayazid went to the pitcher, he (e) — (find) it empty. So, he went out with the pitcher in search of water. After a while he (f) — (come) back home with water and found his

mother (g) — (sleep). Then he waited (h) — (stand) by her bed with a glass of water. He did not make any sound lest she (i) — (wake) up. Suddenly his mother woke up and saw him with the glass of water. At once she (j) — (understand) what was the matter.

অনুবাদ : এক রাতে সমগ্র গ্রাম ঘুমুচ্ছিল। শিশু বায়েজিদ তার পড়াশুনা নিয়ে ব্যস্ত। তার মা ঘুমুচ্ছিলেন। হঠাৎ করে তিনি জেগে উঠলেন এবং তেঁস্তা অনুভব করলেন। ছেলেকে ডেকে তিনি তাকে এক গন্ডাস পানি দিতে বললেন এবং আবার ঘুমিয়ে পড়লেন। বায়েজিদ যখন কলসের কাছে গেলেন, তখন কলসটি খালি পেলেন। তাই তিনি কলস নিয়ে পানির সন্ধানে বের হলেন। কিছু সময় পর তিনি পানি নিয়ে বাড়িতে ফিরলেন এবং তার মাকে ঘুমুস্ড় অবস্থায় দেখতে পেলেন। এরপর তিনি এক গন্ডাস পানি নিয়ে তার বিছানার পাশে অপেক্ষা করতে থাকলেন। তিনি কোনো শব্দ করেননি, পাছে তার ঘুম ভেঙে যায়। হঠাৎ তার মা জেগে উঠলেন এবং পানির গন্ডাস হাতে তাকে দেখলেন। তৎক্ষণাৎ তিনি ব্যাপারটা বুঝে ফেললেন।

16. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context : .5 × 10 = 5

Many events of great importance (a) (take) place during the last century. Significant advances (b) (make) in the field of science and technology. Many European colonies (c) (gain) independence. The movement for democracy (d) (become) prominent in many parts of the world. Two World Wars (e) (break) out in this century. It also (f) (witness) the misuse of atomic energy. Two cities of Japan were completely (g) (destroy) as a result of the dropping of atom bombs. However, the emergence of Bangladesh as an independent nation (h) (become) a momentous event. After a bloody war of nine months Bangladesh (i) (bear). Now we (j) (hold) our heads high in the community of nations.

অনুবাদ : বড় বড় অধিকাংশ ঘটনাই গত শতাব্দীতে অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তির ক্ষেত্রে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অগ্রগতি সাধিত হয়েছে। অনেক ইউরোপীয় উপনিবেশ স্বাধীনতা অর্জন করেছে। পৃথিবীর বিভিন্ন অংশে গণতন্ত্রের আন্দোলন বেগবান হয়েছে। এই শতাব্দীতে দুটো বিশ্বযুদ্ধ অনুষ্ঠিত হয়েছে। এই শতাব্দী অবশ্য আণবিক শক্তির অপব্যবহারও দেখেছে। আণবিক বোমা ফেলবার কারণে জাপানের দুটো শহর পুরোপুরি ধ্বংস হয়েছে। তবে, স্বাধীন জাতি হিসেবে বাংলাদেশের অভ্যুদয় এক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ঘটনা হয়ে আছে। নয় মাসের এক রক্তক্ষয়ী যুদ্ধের পর বাংলাদেশের জন্ম হয়েছে। এখন আমরা জাতিসমূহের সম্প্রদায়ের মাঝে মাঝে উঁচু করে দাঁড়াতে পারি।

17. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

A proverb goes that time and tide waits for none. None (a) — (call) it back. A man (b) — (get) back his lost money and health but cannot get back his lost time. Time once lost (c) — (lose) forever. So we (d) — (make) the best use of our time. We (e) — (do) our work in time. If we put off our work for tomorrow, we do not get time to do it at all. There are some people who waste time for nothing. They cannot prosper in life. They (f) — (depend) on others. If we read the biography of the great men, we (g) — (realize) it. They (h) — (not, waste) a single moment uselessly. They (i) — (be) very industries from their childhood. We can prosper in life only by (j) — (follow) their life.

18. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

0.5×10=5

A proverb goes that time and tide wait for none. Since the dawn of civilization, time is (a) — (move). It (b) — (take) any rest. It is never constant. Time once gone is (c) — (go) forever. Lost health may be regained by medicine and proper caring and nursing. Lost time cannot be (d) — (recover) by any means because nobody can stop the ceaseless onward march of time. Life (e) — (be) nothing but the sum total of some moments. So, everybody should (f) — (utilize) every moment of his life. But everyone (g) — (do) so. Only a few people (h) — (make) proper use of time and they can (i) — (rise) to the pinnacles of glory by (j) — (overcome) the problems of life in this world. We should follow them.

19. Read the following text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs.

0.5×10=5

While (a) — (eat) food we should bear in mind that we (b) — (not, eat) merely to satisfy our hunger or to fulfill the belly. We (c) — (eat) so that we (d) — (preserve) our health. For good health, we need (e) — (take) good food. Sometimes, it (f) — (happen) that people (g) — (live) even in plenty (h) — (not, eat) the foods they need for health; because, they (i) — (not, know) how to choose a balanced diet from the foods that (j) — (be) available to them.

20. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct forms of verbs as per subjects and context.

0.5×10=5

Congratulation for (a) — (score) a good result in the examination. I (b) — (be) now in Chittagong. Next week I (c) — (go) to Dhaka. Then I (d) — (meet) you. You (e) — (choose) your career? I think you should (f) — (depend) on yourself for your own choice. If I were you, I (g) — (like) to be an agriculturist. Ours (h) — (be) an agricultural country. Most of the farmers (i) — (educate). They do not know how to cultivate good crops. They still depend on the plough. If they are given scientific instruments, they can grow more crops. Then our country (j) — (be) self-sufficient in food.

21. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Jibonanondo Das (a) — (be) one of the greatest romantic poets who (b) — (initiate) a golden millennium in Bengali literature. “ I Have Seen Bengal Face” (c) — (be) a unique creation of the poet (d) — (depict) the exquisite beauty of Bangladesh. Jibonanondo is determined not (e) — (move) anywhere leaving such a beautiful country. His thirst for beauty (f) — (be) gratified seeing the matchless beauty of the country. His description of natural beauty (g) — (marvel) the readers as he depicts the beauties of tamal, rivers, swallow’s roosting under huge umbrella like leaves. Readers can’t but (h) — (spell) bound by his depiction of the scene of the moon (i) — (sink) on the sandbanks. The birds (j) — (fly) in the sky and the sounds from water falling take us into the world of imagination. Thus the poet reflects the eternal beauty of his motherland.

22. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

0.5×10=5

Gun control (a) — (be) one of many realms of polarization in American politics. It (b) — (be) one of the fewest countries of the world where a person’s right to carry a gun (c) — (protect) by the constitution. Two recent deadly events (d) — (shake) even the most complacent mind of American commentators. On the night of October 1, 2017 Stephen Paddock from his hotel room on the 32nd floor of the Mandalay Bay hotel in Las Vegas, (e) — (spray) bullets on 22000 concertgoers, (f) — (kill) 59 people and (g) — (injure) more than 500 in the deadliest mass shooting in US history. Twenty three guns (h) — (find) in his room and more in his house later. More lives (i) — (lose) in gun-related deaths in the US since 1968 than there (j) — (be) deaths of American citizens in all the wars the country has fought.

23. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Courtesy is a virtue in man. It goes without (a) —(say) that courtesy costs nothing but (b) — (give) a lot. So you (c) — (be) courteous. That is you (d) — (have) politeness. People (e) — (disrespect) and dislike you if you are discourteous. Nobody likes discourtesy. Try to be gentle from your student life. You (f) — (win) the heart of your enemy by (g) — (be) courteous. You (h) — (ensure) the removal of hatred and anger by (i) — (embrace) your enemy. Courtesy (j) — (remove) the bitter relationship and improves mutual understanding.

24. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context:

Hamlet was the prince of Denmark. He was brave and a noble young man who was interested in games and sports. But suddenly he (a) — (change) totally. The change happened because of a great sorrow that (b) — (fall) upon him. In a mysterious way his father, old king Hamlet (c) —(die). Hamlet's best friend Horatio one day (d) — (come) to him with a strange story. The soldiers on guard on the castle (e) — (see) the ghost of the old king. At midnight it (f) —(appear) in the armour of the king. Hamlet (g) — (not rest) till he saw the ghost himself and (h) — (speak) to it. He thought that the ghost (i) — (have) some message for him. He felt perhaps it (j) —(tell) him the truth about his father's death.

25. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Man (a) — (be) the architect of his own fate. If he (b) — (make) the proper use of time and (c) — (do) his duties accordingly, he (d) — (prosper) in life. But if he does otherwise, he (e) — (drag) a miserable existence. In youth the mind is pliable and can (f) — (mould) in any form we like. If we (g) — (lose) the morning hours of life, we (h) — (repent) afterwards. It (i) — (call) the seed-time of life. If we fail to sow good seeds, we (j) — (not get) good harvest.

26. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

One notable outcome of Aesthetic Teaching Study (a) — (be) that both teachers who participated in the study noted that they (b) — (be) inspired by the experience and (c) — (has) now a better understanding of the need to facilitate students' engagement in literature even more. In the interviews, they not only (d) — (talk) about their feelings, about the experience but also (e) — (suggest) some more activities and materials that (f) — (will) encourage the students to (g) — (response) more genuinely. In the interview, the aesthetic group teacher (h) — (state) that she enjoyed the experience and (i) — (please) to discover that when the students (j) — (allow) to respond freely, they were able to produce different types of responses.

27. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Dowry (a) — (regard) as a great curse in our society. It may (b) — (compare) to cancer that is (c) — (increase) in our society at a great speed. The fathers of the brides (d) — (victimize) for dowry. If steps (e) — (take) against those greedy people it (f) — (grasp) our society. It is mainly (g) — (see) in the rich and educated society who (h) — (take) dowry as their right. So we have to (i) — (develop) morality. The culprits should (j) — (punish) to control it. Otherwise, it will be a society of torture and exploitation.

28. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Idle brain is devil's workshop. If we (a) — (waste) our time in idleness, all sorts of evil thoughts will crowd our brain. Idle persons who (b) — (kill) their time are burdens of society. They (c) — (sit) idle and cherish no high ideal and lofty ambition in life. They (d) — (not support) themselves. They (e) — (lead) an unhappy life and (f) — (suffer) in long run. There should be time for reading, for office or other work,

time for physical exercise, time for recreation and time for prayers. This (g) — (indicate) that we should do everything at the right moment. We (h) — (lead) a healthy and prosperous life only when we (i) — (follow) the routine which we (j) — (make) for our guidance.

29. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

It's no use (a) — (talk) to her. The police officer failed to make her (b) — (listen) to him. She ignored the police officer's recommendation that she (c) — (lock) the house. Consequently, she had to object to (d) — (steal) a lot of things. She stated that a large quantity of clothing and of valuable books (e) — (be) missing. She said, "I wish I (f) — (be) at my home last night. Had I known in advance, I (g) — (lock) the house. Actually I am used to (h) — (keep) the door open. My bad habit had me (i) — (keep) the door open. Does it really (j) — (has) a bad effect? Yes, it has."

30. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context:

By the year 2018, we (a) — (take) part in our final board exam. Day by day our tension (b) — (grow) higher and higher as the exam is approaching. It is high time we (c) — (prepare) ourselves for the final test. Had we been a bit careful, we (d) — (finish) our syllabus fairly well. However, when our parents want to (e) — (know) how our preparation is, we answer as though we (f) — (learn) all the chapters of all books just to convince them. Now, time (g) — (come) to give up our bad habits. We will awake, raise and not stop until we get (h) — (admit) into a university, a good result is (i) — (achieve) and our success is not (j) — (accomplish)

31. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Today women are playing an important role in all spheres of life. Once they (a) — (dominate) by men. They are no longer (b) — (confine) within four walls of their parents' or husbands' house. They (c) — (come) out of the kitchen and (d) — (work) hand in hand with man. By taking higher education they (e) — (become) pilots, doctors, engineers, administrators etc. They have (f) — (be) able to prove their worth. They (g) — (contribute) much to the economy of the country. Now it (h) — (come) to the realization of the men that true development of the country is never possible (i) — (keep) half of the population idle at home. So, it (j) — (need) no telling that women are playing a great role in the socio-economic condition of our country.

32. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Today women are (a) — (play) important roles in all spheres of life. They are no longer (b) — (confine) within the four walls of their parents' or their husband's house. They have come out of their kitchens and (c) — (work) hand in hand with man in all the development programmes of the Government. By (d) — (receive) higher education they are (e) — (become) pilots, doctors, engineers, teachers, administrators etc. Their worth (f) — (have) already (g) — (prove) by them. They are (h) — (contribute) much to the economy of the country. Now it has come to the realization of the men that true development of the country (i) — (be) never possible (j) — (keep) half of the population idle.

33. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

The benefits of newspaper reading (a) — (be) many. It (b) — (offer) you both pleasure and information. The news (c) — (happen) in the world comes to us through newspapers. The conditions of various people of the world (d) — (know) through them. The economic condition of a country (e) — (reflect) in them. The achievements of great men of science are given publicity through newspapers. Newspapers also (f) — (reflect) views on current topics. The speeches and comments

on the new measures (g) — (make) by the Government (h) — (publish) timely in newspapers. There is also news about trade and commerce, games and sports. A newspaper also (i) — (inform) you of all important matters and (j) — (help) you to form opinion on them.

34. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

The language movement of 1952 (a) — (be) the main inspiration that led to our war of liberation and (b) — (give) birth to Bangladesh. Dr. Shahidullah (c) — (play) an important role in initiating the freedom movement. He was not a politician, though he strongly (d) — (protest) the then Pakistan government's decision to (e) — (impose) Urdu as a state language on the Bengali people. He (f) — (inspire) the people with his articles and speeches. He reasoned that Pakistan (g) — (can) not use Islam as a weapon to (h) — (subjugate) Bangalis. This reasoning (i) — (motivate) the nationalistic minded Bengali people (j) — (live) in the turbulent times.

35. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Dowry (a) — (regard) as a great curse in our society. It may (b) — (compare) to cancer that (c) — (increase) in our society at a great speed. The fathers of the brides (d) — (victimize) for dowry. If steps (e) — (take) against those greedy people, it (f) — (grasp) our society. It is mainly (g) — (notice) in the rich and educated society where people (h) — (take) dowry as their right. So we have (i) — (develop) morality. The culprits should (j) — (punish) to control it. Otherwise, it will be a society of torture and exploitation

36. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

The first peace movement (a) — (to appear) in 1815-1916. The first such movement in the United States was the New York Peace Society, (b) — (to found) in 1815 by the theologian David Law Dodge, and the Massachusetts Peace Society. It became an active organization, (c) — (to hold) regular weekly meetings, and (d) — (to produce) literature which (e) — (to spread) as far as Gibraltar and Malta, describing the horrors of war and (f) — (to advocate) pacifism on Christian grounds. The London Peace Society (g) — (to form) in 1816 to promote permanent and universal peace by the Philanthropist William Allen. In the 1840s, British women (h) — (to form) Olive Leaf Circles groups of around 15 to 20 women, to discuss and promote pacifist ideas. The Peace Movement began (i) — (to grow) in influence by the mid nineteenth century. The London Peace Society (j) — (to convene) the First International Peace Congress in London in 1843.

37. Use the right forms of verbs in the brackets.

They are bosom friends. They (a) — (know) each other for a long time. One of them often (b) — (visit) libraries (c) — (acquire) knowledge for future use. The other friend prefers (d) — (watch) TV. His parents dreamed that their son (e) — (be) a great one in near future. They were not conscious about addiction that their son (f) — (involve) in. But one point (g) — (mention) here that he was very polite. If he (h) — (have) a story book, he would have lent it you. By the time his father reaches home, he (i) — (sit) for reading. This is how he usually (j) — (cheat) his father.

38. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

The pyramids in Egypt (a) — (build) out in the deserts. These pyramids which still (b) — (see) today (c) — (make) of stone. There (d) — (be) secret doors inside the pyramids. The doors (e) — (lead) to secret path and then to a secret chamber. The Pharaoh's body (f) — (preserve) so that it (g) — (go) on (h) — (look) the same for

thousand years. These preserved bodies (i) — (call) mummies. The mummy (j) — (pack) in the secret chamber.

39. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Socrates (a) — (believe) that an angry man (b) — (be) more of a beast than a human being. He (e) — (to have) a wife who used to (d) — (lose) her temper on the slightest excuse. One day she (e) — (to get) more furious and (f) — (to begin) to insult him. He (g) — (go) out and sat on the doorstep of his house. He kept (h) — (look) at the passers-by walking through the road. His wife (i) — (find) that he was not (j) — (pay) the least heed to her and so she poured water on the head of Socrates.

40. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct form of verbs as per subject and context.

Air (a) (be) — an important element of the environment. But it is constantly being (b) — (pollute) in many ways. We make fire to cook food and (c) — (do) many works. This fire emits smoke which (d) — (contaminate) air. Vehicles pollute air to a great extent by (e) — (burn) fuel. Air pollution also (f) — (happen) when coal and oil (g) — (burn). Mills and factories can be (h) — (hold) responsible for this pollution. It is high time we (i) — (check) air pollution. Otherwise we (j) — (suffer) a lot.

41. Read the text and fill in the gaps with correct forms of verbs as per subject and context.

Parents (a) — (be) blessings of God to us. When a child (b) — (bear), their joys (c) — (know) no bounds. They (d) — (start) (e) — (think) of (f) — (nurse) and (g) — (bring) up their children. They (h) — (remain) safe under the custody of their parents since birth. Parents never mind (i) — (take) pains for the upbringing of their offspring. We (j) — never (offend) our parents.

Answer Part

- 21.** (a) is; (b) has initiated; (c) is; (d) depicting; (e) to move; (f) is; (g) marvels; (h) be spellbound; (i) sinking; (j) flying.
- 22.** (a) is; (b) is; (c) is protected; (d) have shaken; (e) sprayed; (f) killing; (g) injuring; (h) were found; (i) have been lost; (j) have been.
- 23.** (a) saying; (b) gives; (c) should be; (d) should have/must have; (e) will disrespect; (f) can win; (g) being; (h) can ensure; (i) embracing; (j) removes
- 24.** (a) was changed; (b) fell; (c) died; (d) came; (e) saw; (f) appeared; (g) could not rest/did not rest; (h) spoke; (i) might have; (j) would tell
- 25.** (a) is; (b) makes; (c) does; (d) will prosper; (e) will drag/has to drag; (f) be moulded; (g) lose; (h) will repent/have to repent; (i) is called; (j) won't get.
- 26.** (a) was; (b) were; (c) had had; (d) talked; (e) suggested; (f) would; (g) response; (h) stated; (i) was pleased; (j) were allowed.
- 27.** (a) is regarded; (b) be compared; (c) increasing; (d) are victimized; (e) are not taken; (f) will grasp; (g) seen; (h) take; (i) develop; (j) be punished.
- 28.** (a) waste; (b) kill; (c) sit; (d) cannot support; (e) have to lead/will lead/lead; (f) will suffer/ have to suffer/ suffer; (g) indicates; (h) can lead/ lead/will lead; (i) follow/ will follow; (j) make/have made.

29.(a) talking; (b) listen; (c) should lock/had to lock; (d) stealing; (e) were; (f) were; (g) would have locked; (h) keeping; (i) keep; (j) have.

30.(a) will take; (b) is growing; (c) prepared; (d) would have finished; (e) know; (f) learnt; (g) has come; (h) admitted; (i) achieved; (j) accomplished.

31.(a) were dominated; (b) confined; (c) have come/are coming; (d) are working; (e) have become/are becoming; (f) been; (g) are contributing/contribute; (h) has come; (i) keeping; (j) needs.

32.(a) playing; (b) confined; (c) are working; (d) receiving; (e) becoming; (f) has; (g) been proved; (h) contributing; (i) is; (j) keeping.

33.(a) are; (b) offers; (c) happening; (d) can be known/are known; (e) is reflected; (f) reflect; (g) made; (h) are published; (i) informs; (j) helps

34.(a) was; (b) gave; (c) played; (d) protested; (e) impose; (f) inspired; (g) could; (h) subjugate; (i) motivated; (j) living.

35.(a) is regarded; (b) be compared; (c) is increasing; (d) are victimized; (e) aren't taken; (f) will grasp; (g) noticed; (h) take; (i) to develop; (j) be punished.

36.(a) appeared; (b) founded; (c) holding; (d) producing; (e) was spread; (f) advocating; (g) was formed; (h) formed; (i) to grow; (j) convened.

37.(a) know; (b) visits; (c) to acquire; (d) to watch; (e) would be; (f) was involved; (g) is mentioned/to be mentioned; (h) had had; (i) will sit/sits; (j) cheats.

38.(a) were built; (b) can be seen/ are seen; (c) were made; (d) were; (e) would lead; (f) was preserved; (g) went/ might go; (h) looking; (i) are called/were called; (j) was packed

39.(a) believed; (b) was; (c) had; (d) lose; (e) got; (f) began; (g) went; (h) looking; (i) found; (j) paying.

40.(a) is; (b) polluted; (c) do; (d) contaminates; (e) burning; (f) happens; (g) are burnt; (h) held; (i) checked; (j) will suffer/have to suffer.

41.(a) are; (b) is born; (c) know; (d) start; (e) to think/thinking; (f) nursing; (g) bringing; (h) remain; (i) taking; (j) should never offend.

