

## Lecture

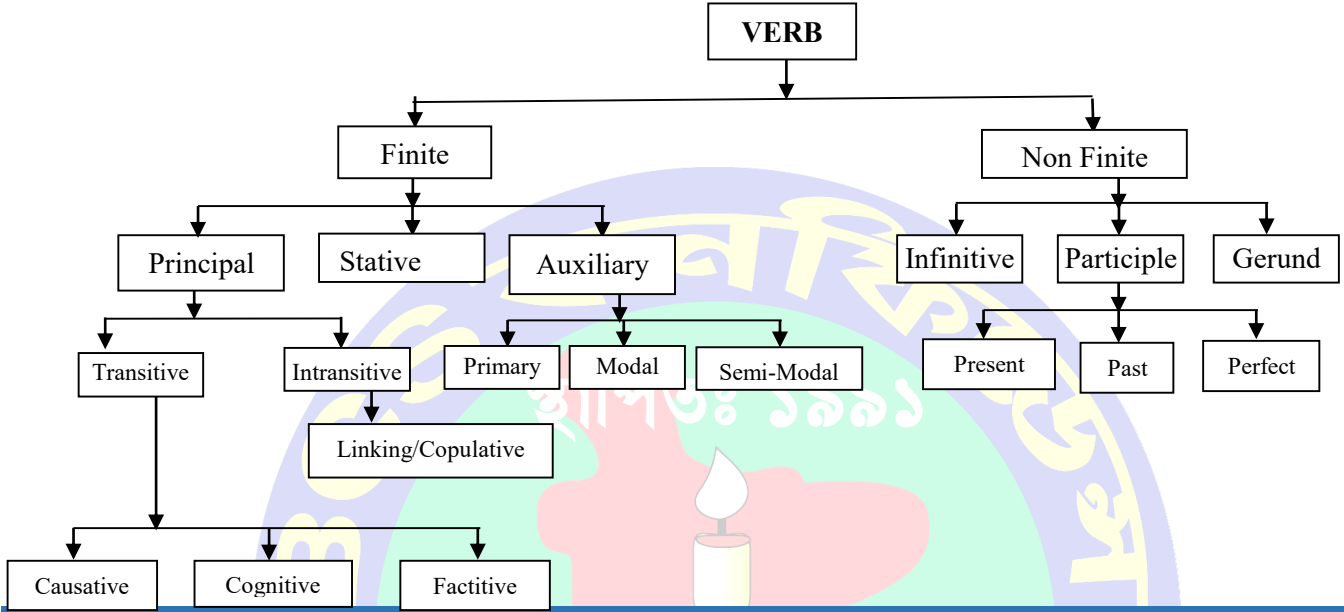
## 4

- ◆ Verb (Classification, Formation & Identification of Verb)
- ◆ Finite Verb & Non-Finite Verb, The Recent Approach

## Verb-1 [Finite, Non-Finite Verb (Gerund, Participle, Infinitive)]

## Verb-এর শ্রেণি বিভাগ

**Verb:** যে Word কোনো ব্যক্তি, বস্তু বা স্থান সম্পর্কে বলার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয় তাকে verb বলে। Verb হচ্ছে Sentence এর অপরিহার্য অংশ (essential part)। verb ব্যতীত কোনো Sentence গঠিত হতে পারে না।



## Principal Verb

যে verb অন্য verb এর সাহায্যে ব্যতীত স্বাধীনভাবে বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে পারে, তাকে Principal verb বা Main verb বলে। যেমন: call, go, work ইত্যাদি। বাক্যে principal verb চেনার উপায়:

**প্রথমত,** কোনো বাক্যে একটিমাত্র verb থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Main/Principal Verb হয়। কেননা, Main/Principal verb ছাড়া কোনো Sentence গঠিত হতে পারে না। যেমন: I am in class twelve. I did the work.

**দ্বিতীয়ত,** বাক্যে s/es যুক্ত একটিমাত্র verb থাকলে তা অবশ্যই Main/Principal verb হয়। কেননা, শুধু Principal verb এর সাথেই s/es যুক্ত হয়। যেমন: Nothing lasts forever. He goes to Mosque.

**তৃতীয়ত:** Auxiliary verb এর পরবর্তী verb টি principal verb হয়। যেমন: We should obey the laws.

## Auxiliary verb

যে verb, principal verb কে Tense, voice এবং Mood গঠনে সাহায্য করে, তাকে Helping verb বা Auxiliary verb বলে। যেমন: He **has** gone to school (Tense).

He **was** elected chairman (Voice). We should obey the laws of the country. (Mood)

ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণ Auxiliary verb এর সংখ্যা মোট ১২টি। যথা: be, have, do, can, may, shall, will, must, dare, need, used to, ought to=12টি। তবে primary auxiliary (=be, do, have) verb এর সংখ্যা ১৪টি।

**be, have, do verb** গুলোর মধ্যে যেকোনো একটি verb ব্যবহৃত তবে তা Principal verb হবে।

## Transitive Verb

বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে যে verb এর object প্রয়োজন হয়, তাকে Transitive verb বলে। Transitive verb এর অবশ্যই একটা direct object থাকবে। object সর্বদাই noun (phrase)/pronoun হয়। তাই বাক্যে verb এর পরে noun (phrase)/pronoun থাকলে verb টি অবশ্যই transitive verb হবে। e.g. I like it. I like him. Avoid it. Avoid him. Start it. Stop it. Enjoy it. Every mother loves her child.

## Intransitive verb:

বাক্যের অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে যে verb এর Object এর প্রয়োজন হয় না, তাকে Intransitive verb বলে। বাক্যে verb এর পরে কোনো word না থাকলে অথবা verb এর পরে adverb থাকলে অথবা শুধু preposition থাকলে verb টি অবশ্যই Intransitive verb হবে। e.g. Come here. Go there.

## Indirect object &amp; object

**Direct object (od):** বাক্যে verb এর একটিমাত্র object (ব্যক্তি/বস্তু) থাকলে তা direct object হবে।

যেমন: He was reading **a book**. He likes **me**. I met **him** in town. I saw **him** today. They made **him** captain. He called **me** a fool. বাক্যগুলোতে a book, me এবং him হচ্ছে direct object (od)

**Indirect object (oi):** বাক্যে verb এর দুটো object থাকলে সাধারণত প্রথম objectটি indirect object (oi) এবং দ্বিতীয় object টি direct object (od) হয়। এক্ষেত্রে সাধারণত verb কে 'কাকে/কার জন্য (to/for whom)' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর হিসেবে যে object (od) পাওয়া যায় সেটা Indirect object হবে আর 'কী (what)' দ্বারা প্রশ্ন করলে উত্তর হিসেবে যে object পাওয়া যায় সেটা direct object হবে। যেমন: She gave **me** a book. Give **him** the money.

Coffee exports earn (=give) **Brazil** many million's of pounds a year. He gave the class a tough assignment. Give it a try. বাক্যগুলোতে me, him, Brazil, the class, it হচ্ছে indirect object এবং a book, the money, many, millions of pounds, a tough assignment, a try হচ্ছে direct object (od)

### Use of Indirect object & direct object

সাধারণত **Indirect object** টি **direct object** এর পূর্বে বসে। এক্ষেত্রে এদের মাঝে কোনো **preposition** বসে না।

ব্যতিক্রম: **I presented her with a rose. He provided me with a fan. He supplied us with food.**

তবে **direct object** আগে বসে এবং **Indirect object** পরে বসলে এর পূর্বে **to** বসে কিন্তু জন্য বুঝালে **for** বসে।

sub+verb+oi+od

He gave the class a tough assignment

sub+verb+od+to/for+oi

Mrs. Walker has returned the wallet to its owner.

**Present (উপহার দেয়া), entrust/invest/trust (দায়িত্ব দেয়া), provide/supply (যোগান দেয়া)+oi+with+od**

**Rule:** Sub+ vt+ indirect object +direct

**Complement:** Verb এর পরবর্তী adjective (phrase) অথবা noun (phrase) এবং subject যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় অর্থাৎ একে অপরের পরিপূরক হয় অথবা object পরবর্তী adjective (phrase) এবং object যদি একই ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বোঝায় তখন উক্ত adjective অথবা noun(phrase) কে Complement বলে।

e.g. He became **a doctor**. He became **angry**. The desire for publicity became **his Achilles heel**. It was painted **red**. She's made her **position very clear**. He called me **a fool**.

### Object & Complement এর মধ্যবর্তী পার্থক্যসূচক ধারণা

Object সর্বদাই noun অথবা pronoun হয়। Object এবং subject দুটি ভিন্ন সত্তা। e.g. He helped me. I love you. তবে, reflexive pronoun সর্বদাই subject এর অভিন্ন সত্তা কিন্তু pronoun বলে সাধারণত object হয়। e.g. He killed himself.	Complement সাধারণত noun অথবা adjective হয়। i) subject এবং subject complement এবং ii) object এবং object complement একই সত্তা e.g. i) He is <b>a fool</b> . Honey tastes <b>sweet</b> . ii) I called him <b>a fool</b> . We Made him <b>captain</b> . He was called <b>a fool</b> . He was made <b>captain</b> .
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### Linking verb:

**subject** এবং **complement** এর মধ্যবর্তী verb কে **Linking verb** বলে। যেমন: to be, become, look, seem, remain, appear, make, run, go, grow, read, turn, taste, feel, smell, weigh, constitute, equal, represent ইত্যাদি। He will make a good player. The weather has **turned** cold. The milk **turned/went** sour. The lady **grew** tired of waiting. My bags **weigh** 45 kg. A meter **equals** 39.38 inches. His explanation **sounds** reasonable to me. I **feel** sorry for him.

তবে to be verb বাদ দিয়ে অন্য কোনো verb, linking verb হতে গেলে তা **to be verb** এর সমকক্ষ হতে হবে এবং তার পরবর্তী পদটি অবশ্যই adjective হতে হবে এবং adjective এর কাজ করতে হবে।

Honey tastes sweet. = Honey is sweet. The dog went mad. = The dog was mad.

### Copulative Verb:

যে সকল Intransitive verb এর পরে adjective বসে আলাদা অর্থ প্রকাশ করে তাদেরকে Copulative verb বলে। এগুলো **Linking verb** ধরা হয়। যেমন: go অর্থ যাওয়া কিন্তু go mad অর্থ পাগল হওয়া। (The dog went mad.) come অর্থ আসা কিন্তু come true অর্থ সত্যি হওয়া (My dreams came true.)

### Inchoative verb:

যে verb কোনো অবস্থার পরিবর্তনের সূচনা, বিকাশ ও পরিণতি ব্যক্ত করে তাকে **Inchoative verb** বলে। এ শ্রেণির সুপরিচিত verb গুলো হলো become, come, go, grow, get, fall, run ইত্যাদি।

এগুলোকে **Linking verb** ধরা হয়। He got tired. He **became** rich overnight. His dream **came** true. He soon **fell** asleep. He has **fallen** ill. He **grew** tired of waiting. The milk **has turned** sour.

### Factitive verb:

যখন কোনো transitive verb অতিরিক্ত word এর সাহায্য ছাড়া তার direct object টি দ্বারা পূর্ণ অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে না, তাকে factitive verb বলে। অর্থ সম্পন্ন করতে অতিরিক্ত যে word এর প্রয়োজন হয় তাকে factitive object বা object complement বলে। যেমন:

Subject	factitive verb	direct object	complement
We/I/(s) he	call/ called/calls	him/me	a (fool/liar/genius)

We/They	selected/elected/nominated	him	chairman/captain
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factitive verb বিশিষ্ট বাক্যগুলোকে passive করলে objective complement টি subjective complement হয়ে যায় এবং verb টি linking verb হয়ে যায়। AV: We call him a genius. PV: He is **called** a genius.

### Cognate verb:

কোনো intransitive verb তারই noun form অথবা সমজাতীয় কোনো noun কে object রূপে গ্রহণ করলে তাকে cognate verb বলে। আর তার object টিকে cognate object বলে। I **live** a simple life.

### Group verb:

কোনো verb এর পরে preposition বসে transitive verb হয়ে ভিন্ন অর্থ প্রকাশ করলে তাকে phrasal verb/verbal idiom/prepositional verb/group verb বলে। Group verb এর পর object (noun/pronoun) বসলে তা Transitive verb হিসেবে গণ্য হয়।

### Semi-modal verb:

Need, Dare, used to ইত্যাদি verb গুলো modal এবং main verb উভয়রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে থাকে এ কারণে এদেরকে semi-modal verb বলা হয়। Dare, need এর পরে not+verb এর base form বসলে অথবা interrogative sentence এর এদের পরবর্তী verb এর base form বসলে এরা তখন Modal verb রূপে কাজ করে। কারণ Modal verb এর ন্যায় এদের সাথে s, es বা ing যুক্ত হয় না এবং এদের পরে to বসে না।

How **dare** you touch me? (Modal verb) He **dare** not touch me. (Modal verb)

Dare, need এর পূর্বে do not, does not বসলে অথবা এদের সাথে s যুক্ত হলে অথবা এদের সাথে past form হলে অথবা এদের পরে to+verb এর base form বসলে এরা principal verb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

### Common verb:

যে সকল verb দ্বারা subject নিজে কাজ সম্পন্ন করে, তাদেরকে Common verb বলে।

### Causative verb:

যে সকল verb দ্বারা subject সরাসরি নিজে কাজ না করে অন্যকে দিয়ে কাজটি করায় তাদেরকে **causative verb** বলে।

যেমন: My mother feeds me. (আমার মা আমাকে খাওয়ায়)

কোনো intransitive verb যখন causative verb রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তখন তা transitive verb হয়ে যায়।

যেমন: ঘোড়াটি হাঁটে। -The horse walks.

সে ঘোড়াটিকে হাটিয়ে নিয়ে যায়। - He walks the horse

আবার কতোগুলো verb এর পৃথক রূপ রয়েছে।

Common verb	Causative verb	Common verb	Causative verb
Eat (খাওয়া)	Feed (খাওয়ানো)	Know (জানা)	Inform (জানানো)
Dive (ডুব দেওয়া)	Dip (ডুবানো)	See (দেখা)	Show (দেখানো)
Learn (শেখা)	Teach (শেখা)	Remember (স্মরণ করা)	Remind (স্মরণ করে দেয়া)
fall (পড়ে যাওয়া)	fell (ভূপাতিত করা)	Rise (উঠা)	Raise (উঠানো)

যে সকল verb এর causative form নেই তাদের পূর্বে **have, get, make** ইত্যাদি বসিয়ে causative verb এর অর্থ প্রকাশ করা হয়। যেমন: My mother **makes** me **take** the medicine. আমার মা আমাকে ওষুধ খাওয়ায়। I shall get the work done by him. আমি তাকে দিয়ে কাজটি করাবো/করিয়ে নেব।

### Stative verb:

যে verb বাস্তবিকভাবে কাজ করা না বুঝিয়ে বরং অবস্থা বুঝায়, তাকে stative verb (অবস্থার্থী) বলে। যেমন: see, hear, feel, smell, taste, love, like, hate, believe, forget, appear, to be, remain, have, own, owe, belong, deserve ইত্যাদি। সাধারণত এই verb গুলোর **continuous** tense হয় না।

### Examples of Sentences with stative verb

State of perceiving (Verb of perception): সাধারণত Continuous Tense হয় না।

verb	see, hear, feel, smell, taste
Sentences	Honey tastes sweet. The rose smells sweet. I feel tired

State of mind & emotional state (Non-progressive verb): সাধারণত continuous Tense হয় না।

Verb	love, hate, like, believe, forget, appear
Sentence	Everybody loves his mother. I often forget your name.

State of being (Linking verb): সাধারণত Continuous Tense হয় না।

Verb	Be (am, is, are, was, were, be, being, been), become, remain
Sentences	We are Bangladeshi. He is a brave boy. I remain silent all along.

State of event (Action verb/Event verb): কাজ করা বোঝায়। সকল Tense এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Verb	Laugh, eat, go, know, do	He goes/ is going to school.
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### Verb কিভাবে চিনব?

Prefix/suffix	উদাহরণ
ify	simplify, terrify, purify, fortify, glorify, pacify etc.
ise/ize	democratize, globalize, industrialize, refuse, commercialize, advise, precise, advertise, banish, publish, nourish, punish etc.

Prefix/suffix	উদাহরণ
ate	hallucinate, calculate, captivate, vibrate, circulate, create, deteriorate, habit-habituate etc.
esce	acquiesce etc.
en	shorten, enlighten, strengthen, darken, widen etc.
im	imprison
en	enact, enable, enrich, -enlarge, endanger, enlist, entitle.
em	embitter, impress, import, implant, empower etc.
be	belittle, bewitch
অন্যান্য:	Sale - sell, Full (adj.) - fill

## বিভিন্ন Auxiliary verb – এর উদাহরণ

Be verb	Have verb	Do verb	Modal verb
am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being	have, has, had, having	do, does, did, doing, done	may, might, can, could, must, should, have to, used to, ought to etc.

## Transitive Verb + Obj/Noun/Obj/Pron

The cat	caught	a mouse
The police	arrested	the man.
Karim	played	the piano.
Sabina	fed	the cat. .

## Intransitive Verb + Adv/Prep + N/Pron

Karim stands. Karim runs. Rain falls.  
He **egan** the meeting. (তিনি মিটিং শুরু করেছিলেন)

## Participle

Method	উদাহরণ
☑ Poss + N + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	The girl came to <u>her mother laughing</u> .
☑ S + V + Obj + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	We saw Selim <u>running</u> for the bus.
☑ Article + N + V <sub>3</sub> + by + N	The car, <u>destroyed by hort-al-callers</u> , has been repaired.
☑ Article + V <sub>1</sub> + ing + N	a <u>flying</u> bird.
☑ Art + V <sub>3</sub> + N	A <u>written</u> book
☑ S + V + N + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	I saw the boy <u>entering</u> the classroom.
☑ Having + V <sub>3</sub>	<u>Having eaten</u>
☑ N + V <sub>1</sub> + ing + Ex + V	Dhaka <u>lying</u> beside the Buriganga is the capital of Bangladesh.
☑ Having + Adj + N	<u>Having enough</u> money,
☑ Being + N	<u>Being</u> vegetarians
☑ S + V + Obj + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	We should take measures <u>considering</u> the issue.
☑ N + V <sub>3</sub> + by + N + V	First digital computer <u>invented</u> by Echart was (ENIAC).
☑ The + V <sub>3</sub> + N	<u>The stolen</u> baby was found.
☑ Art + N + V <sub>3</sub>	We saw a river <u>filled</u> to the brim.
☑ V <sub>3</sub> + by + poss + N	<u>Confused</u> by your attitude
☑ Being + V <sub>3</sub>	<u>Being</u> disappointed, Abir quit this job.
☑ To be + V <sub>3</sub>	Show me the letter <u>to be</u> sent.

## Infinitive চেনার উপায়

Method	উদাহরণ
☑ To + V <sub>1</sub> + Obj/Ext.	To help the poor is a crying need.
☑ Modal v + V <sub>1</sub>	I must go.
☑ কিছু V + To + V <sub>1</sub>	Agree, advice, forbid, offer, expect, wait, want etc. I advise him to go.
☑ Do V + V <sub>1</sub>	I do help the poor
☑ S + V + Obj + V <sub>1</sub>	We heard them close the door.
☑ Make, Let-এবং had better/rather + V <sub>1</sub>	You made me come with you. You had better go there.
☑ Why + V <sub>1</sub>	Why wait until tomorrow?
☑ See/watch/ behold/feel/ bid/hear + Obj + V <sub>1</sub>	I see him (go). [going]
☑ To have + V <sub>3</sub>	He pretended to have seen the film.
☑ To be + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	He seemed to be following us.

To be + V<sub>3</sub>

She is hoping to be elected president.

### Verbs that Require an Infinitive in the Complement

Remember that the following verbs require an Infinitive for a verb in the complement.

agree	decide	hesitate	need	refuse
appear	demand	hope	offer	seem
arrange	deserve	intend	plan	tend
ask	expect	learn	prepare	threaten
claim	fail	manage	pretend	wait
consent	forget	mean	promise	want

#### Examples

Incorrect: He wanted speak with Mr. Brown.

Correct: He wanted to speak with Mr. Brown.

Incorrect: We demand knowing our status.

Correct: We demand to know our status.

Incorrect: I intend the inform you that we cannot approve your application.

Correct: I intend to inform you that we cannot approve your application.

Incorrect: They didn't plan buying a car.

Correct: They didn't plan to buy a car.

Incorrect: The weather tends improving in May.

Correct: The weather tends to improve in May.

Active form	Passive form
i) Present : to love	i) Present : to be loved
ii) Perfect: to have loved	ii) Perfect : to have been loved
iii) Present Continuous : to be loving	iii) Perfect Continuous: to be being loved
iv) Perfect Continuous : to have been loving	iv) No passive
v) No passive	v) No passive

#### Gerund

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V <sub>1</sub> + ing+ obj/Ext. + Vs	Reading books is a good habit.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S + V + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	I like reading.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S + V + preposition + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	He is tired of walking.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S + To be V + V <sub>1</sub> + ing	They are to enjoy playing.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poss + V <sub>1</sub> + ing+ N	He insisted on my going.

#### ❖ Verbs that Require an -ing Form in the Complement

Remember that the following verbs require an -ing form for a verb in the complement:

admit	complete	deny
appreciate	consider	discuss
avoid	delay	enjoy
finish	practice	risk
keep	quit	stop
mention	recall	suggest
miss	recommend	tolerate
postpone	regret	understand

Incorrect: She is considering not to go.

Correct: She is considering not going.

Incorrect: We enjoyed talk with your friend.

Correct: We enjoyed talking with your friend.

Incorrect: Hank completed the writing his thesis this summer.

Correct: Hank completed writing his thesis this summer.

Incorrect: I miss to watch the news when I am traveling.

Correct: I miss watching the news when I am traveling.

Incorrect: She mentions stop at El Paso in her letter.

Correct: She mentions stopping at El Paso in her letter.

Verb Phrases that Require an -ing Form in the Complement

Remember that the following verb phrases require an -ing form for a verb in the complement:

approve of	do not mind	keep on
be better off	forget about	look forward to
can't help	get through	object to
count on	insist on	think about
		think of

### Examples:

Incorrect: She is likely knowing.

Correct: She is likely to know.

Incorrect: Let's go to the movie when you get through to study.

Correct: Let's go to the movie when you get through studying.

Incorrect: We can't help to wonder why she left.

Correct: We can't help wondering why she left.

Incorrect: I have been looking forward to meet you.

Correct: I have been looking forward to meeting you.

Incorrect: We wouldn't mind to wait.

Correct: We wouldn't mind waiting.

### BCS Previous Questions

01. There is a coffee shop... the street. [46<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
ক. at খ. in গ. down ঘ. through Ans.d
02. The submarine dipped to avoid ... by the enemy plane. [46<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
ক. see খ. seeing গ. being seen ঘ. seen Ans.d
03. He died following the incident. The underlined word is a/an- [46<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
ক. adjective খ. adverb গ. noun ঘ. preposition Ans.d
04. In which sentence 'like' is used as a preposition? [46<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
ক. He likes to eat fish. খ. He laughs like his father does.  
গ. He climbed the tree like a cat. ঘ. Like minded people are necessary to start a business Ans.c
05. He does not adhere \_\_\_\_\_ any principle. [45<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
ক. by খ. in গ. at ঘ. to Ans.d
06. When one makes a promise, one must not go \_\_\_\_\_ on it. [45<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
ক. forward খ. back গ. by ঘ. around Ans.b
07. I can't put up with him any more. [45<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
ক. To protect খ. To terminate গ. To tolerate ঘ. To prevent Ans.c
08. The train is running \_\_\_\_\_ forty miles an hour. [45<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
ক. on খ. to গ. at ঘ. for Ans.c
09. He divided the money \_\_\_\_\_ the two children. [45<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
ক. between খ. over গ. among ঘ. in between Ans.a
10. Anger may be compared \_\_\_\_\_ fire. [45<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
ক. to খ. within গ. against ঘ. into Ans.a
11. Choose the right form of verb:  
In is high time we (act) on the matter. [43<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
(a) are acting (b) acted (c) have acted (d) could act Ans. b
12. He contemplated marrying his cousin.' Here 'marrying' is a/an- [43<sup>rd</sup> BCS]  
(a) present participle (b) gerund (c) verb (d) infinitive Ans. b
13. No one can \_\_\_\_\_ that he is clever. [45<sup>nd</sup> BCS]  
(a) defy (b) deny (c) admire (d) denounce Ans: b
14. Choose the right form of verb: The boy (to lie) on the floor yesterday. [45<sup>nd</sup> BCS]  
(a) lies (b) lied (c) lay (d) layed Ans. c
15. Fill in the gap with correct form of verb: The police ..... informed yesterday. [42<sup>nd</sup> BCS]  
(a) is (b) are (c) was (d) were Ans. d
16. 'I will not let you go: In this sentence 'go' is a/an- [41<sup>st</sup> BCS]  
(a) infinitive (b) gerund (c) Participle (d) Verbal Noun Ans. a
17. The old man was tired of walking. Here-'Walking' is a/an- [41<sup>st</sup> BCS]  
(a) Present Participle (b) adjective (c) Common noun (d) Gerund Ans. d

18. 'Huffing and puffing he arrived at the classroom door with only seven second's to spare, In this sentence the verb 'arrived' is-  
[41st BCS]  
(a) Intransitive (b) Transitive (c) Causative (d) defective Ans. a
19. 'A lost opportunity never returns. 'Here 'lost' is a – [40th BCS]  
(a) gerund (b) verbal noun (c) gerundial infinitive (d) participle Ans. d
20. Fill in the blank: [40th BCS]  
As she was talking, he suddenly broke \_\_\_\_\_, saying, 'That's a lie!'  
(a) off (b) in (c) down (d) into Ans. b
21. Reading is an excellent habit. Here, the underlined word is a — [38th BCS]  
(a) Verbal noun (b) Participle (c) Verb (d) Gerund Ans. d
22. Fill in the blank: [38th BCS]  
Tourists \_\_\_\_\_ their reservations well in advance if they want to fly to Cox's Bazar.  
(a) Better to had get (b) had better to get (c) had better got (d) had better get Ans. d
23. A retired officer lives next door. Here, the underlined word is used as a/an: [38th BCS]  
(a) Gerund (b) adverb (c) preposition (d) participle Ans. d
24. Fill in the blank with appropriate use of tense:  
I couldn't mend the computer myself, so I \_\_\_\_\_ at a shop. [37th BCS]  
(a) had it mended (b) had it mend (c) did it mend (d) had mended Ans. a
25. Education is enlightening. Here 'enlightening' is —: [37th BCS]  
(a) A gerund (b) A participle (c) An infinitive (d) A finite verb Ans. b
26. Slow and steady \_\_\_\_\_ the race. (Fill in the gap) [36th BCS]  
(a) win (b) wins (c) has won (d) won Ans. b
27. Cricket enjoys a huge \_\_\_\_\_ in Bangladesh. [35th BCS]  
(a) follow on (b) fall out (c) follow (d) following Ans. d
28. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [35th BCS]  
(a) Mister (b) master (c) Mistress (d) mastery Ans. b
29. This could have worked if I \_\_\_\_\_ been more far-sighted. [35th BCS]  
(a) had (b) have (c) might (d) would Ans. a
30. In the 18th Century the Mughal Empire began to — [35th BCS]  
(a) discriminate (b) disintegrate (c) differentiate (d) dislocate Ans. b
31. Being fat does not necessarily kill you, but it \_\_\_\_\_ the risk that you will suffer from nasty diseases. [35th BCS]  
(a) increases (b) emphasizes (c) encourages (d) involves Ans. d  
[বি: দ্র: এখানে জড়িয়ে ফেলা অর্থে involves হবে। বাক্যের অর্থটা হল "মোটা হওয়াটা হয়তো তোমাকে একেবারে মেরে ফেলবে না কিন্তু এটা এমন একটা ঝুঁকিতে জড়িয়ে ফেলবে যা তোমাকে বিভিন্ন রোগে ভুগাবে।]
32. A reward has been announced for the employees who \_\_\_\_\_ hard. [21st BCS]  
(a) have worked (b) has worked (c) will be work (d) have had worked Ans. a
33. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is? [11th BCS]  
(a) Gerund (b) Verbal noun (c) Participle (d) Adjective Ans. d  
[বি: দ্র: option এ adjective না থাকলে উত্তর হতো participle]

## MCQ Episode

01. They \_\_\_\_\_ at least an hour ago:  
(a) might have arrived (b) ought to arrive (c) should arrive (d) must have arrive Ans. a
02. A basket of rotten oranges \_\_\_\_\_ thrown away.  
(a) were (b) was (c) have been (d) have Ans. b
03. What is the past participle form of 'Split'?  
(a) spoilt (b) spoiled (c) split (d) splitted Ans. c
04. One of the boys \_\_\_\_\_ present.  
(a) was (b) were (c) have been (d) are Ans. a
05. Which one is present perfect tense?  
(a) I am reading (b) I have read (c) I have been reading (d) I read Ans. b
06. \_\_\_\_\_ as fast as she could, she managed to arrive on time.  
(a) being driver (b) driver (c) having driving (d) driving Ans. d
07. Down with the tyrant! Here 'down' is a/an  
(a) verb (b) adjective (c) noun (d) preposition Ans. a
08. What is the past participle form of 'put'?  
(a) Putter (b) Putter (c) had putter (d) put Ans. d
09. No man can \_\_\_\_\_ alone.  
(a) live (b) lives (c) lived (d) living Ans. a
10. How did you come by your lost watch? Here 'come by' means –  
(a) quicken (b) get (c) mend (d) lose Ans. b
11. Orthita as well as Obhinibesh (to be) \_\_\_\_\_ attending the party.

12. Alice went to market with a view to (to purchase) \_\_\_\_\_ a dress.  
 (a) are (b) is (c) have been (d) been Ans. b
13. Lima along with her friends \_\_\_\_\_ to school everyday.  
 (a) purchase (b) purchased (c) purchases (d) purchasing Ans. d
14. Your watch has run \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) go (b) goes (c) is going (d) are going Ans. b
15. Your watch has run \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) down (b) short (c) good (d) up Ans. a
16. My uncle arrived while I \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner.  
 (a) would cook (b) had cooked (c) cook (d) was cooking Ans. d
17. What kind of verb is the word 'went' in the sentence : 'The dog went mad'?  
 (a) Transitive verb (b) Causative verb (c) Factitive verb (d) Copulative verb Ans. d
18. To fill up the gap in the sentence. 'He had his hair \_\_\_\_\_.' We should use \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) to cut (b) cutting (c) cut (d) to be cut Ans. c
19. The patient will \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
 (a) Come in (b) Come round (c) Come off (d) Come by Ans. b
20. Everybody should \_\_\_\_\_ their old parents.  
 (a) look after (b) Look up (c) Look of (d) Look into Ans. a
21. The students \_\_\_\_\_ a protest march against the college authorities.  
 (a) carried on (b) staged (c) caused (d) walked out Ans. a
22. I opened the door as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_ the bell  
 (a) have heard (b) was hearing (c) heard (d) listen Ans. c
23. We had better \_\_\_\_\_ the schedule of the exam.  
 (a) to check (b) check (c) checking (d) checked Ans. b
24. The royal placed is known \_\_\_\_\_ housed more than 1000 residents at one time.  
 (a) to house (b) to be (c) to (d) for Ans. b
25. I asked him if I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow his cap for a day.  
 (a) will (b) could (c) can (d) should Ans. b
26. I visit Cox's Bazar frequently. However, I have never \_\_\_\_\_ Teknaf.  
 (a) went (b) visited to (c) gone (d) been to Ans. d
27. The economists \_\_\_\_\_ reach an agreement on the \_\_\_\_\_ causes of the recession.  
 (a) cannot — probable (b) tried to — nonexistent  
 (c) could not — underlying (d) strived to — threadbare Ans. c
28. 'Do you enjoy teaching?'  
 (a) noun (b) participle (c) gerund (d) pronoun Ans. c
29. Fill in the blank : He ran fast lest he \_\_\_\_\_ miss the train.  
 (a) should (b) may (c) could (d) did not Ans. a
30. Category One storms \_\_\_\_\_ have some coastal road flooding and minor pier damage.  
 (a) will (b) don't (c) shouldn't (d) never Ans. a
31. Will you mind \_\_\_\_\_ the accounts one more time?  
 (a) checking (b) to check (c) checked (d) check Ans. a
32. Ten years \_\_\_\_\_ a long time to wait?  
 (a) have been (b) are (c) is (d) were Ans. c
33. Each learner of English \_\_\_\_\_ a good dictionary.  
 (a) need (b) is (c) are (d) needs Ans. d
34. Ten thousand dollars \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.  
 (a) are (b) is (c) will (d) were Ans. b
35. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to his home yesterday —  
 (a) does not (b) did not (c) do not (d) has not Ans. b
36. Fill in the gap with an appropriate word \ phrase:  
 Do not let those children \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of candy.  
 (a) eat (b) to eat (c) eating (d) being eaten Ans. a
37. They are said \_\_\_\_\_ a dynamic new play.  
 (a) to have wrote (b) to have written (c) to have writing (d) have written Ans. b
38. Try hard lest you \_\_\_\_\_ fail.  
 (a) may (b) might (c) should (d) would Ans. c
39. The river has \_\_\_\_\_ its banks.  
 (a) overflown (b) overflowed (c) overflow (d) overloaded Ans. b