RIGHT FROM OF VERB

Rule- 01: Sentence এ yesterday, one day, ago, once, last, after a few days, last night, that day, day before yesterday প্রভৃতি অতীত নির্দেশক শব্দ থাকলে তা Past indefinite tense (V2) হবে।
For Example: The boy (go) ___ home yesterday.
Ans: The boy ***went*** home yesterday.

Rule- 02: Subject যদি third person singular number (he, she, it, কোন কিছুর নাম) হয় এবং ওই বাক্যটি যদি present indefinite tense হয় তবে verb এর সঙ্গে s/es হবে।
For example: Robin (desire) to have it.
Ans: Robin ***desires*** to have it.

Rule- 03: Sentence টি Passive voice হলে tense ও person অনুযায়ী auxiliary verb ও verb past এর participle বসাতে হবে।
Example: English (Speak)___ all over the world
Ans: English ***is spoken*** all over the world.

Rule- 04: Sentence টি passive voice হলে can, could, should, will, would, must, used to, ought to প্রভৃতি modal auxiliary verb এর পরে be + verb এর past participle form হয়।
For example: The work can (do)___ immediately
Ans: The work ***can be done*** immediately.

Rule- 05: Sentence এ just, just now, already, recently, lately ইত্যাদি থাকলে তা present perfect tense হয়।
For example: Ritu (take)___ her dinner just now.
Ans: Ritu ***has taken*** her dinner just now.

Rule- 06: সকল Preposition এর পরে verb এর সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়। তবে, To এর পরে verb এর present form হয়।
For example: 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.
For example: She went to new market to (bought) a dress.
Ans: She went to new market to buy a dress.

Rule- 07: With a view to / look forward to/ got used to/ prefer to / addicted to/ devoted to এর পরে verb সঙ্গে ing যোগ হয়।
For example: Redom went to Public Library with a view to (read)____ the daily newspaper.
Ans: Redom went to Public Library with a view to ***reading*** the daily newspaper.

Rule- 08: Since বা for এর পরে সময় উল্লেখ থাকলে sentence টি present perfect continuous tense হবে।
For example: It (rain)____ for two hours.
Ans: It ***has been raining*** for two hours.

Rule- 09:
(i) Simple sentence এ দুটি verb থাকলে শেষের verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়। (উদ্দেশ্য না বুঝালে)
(ii) Simple sentence এ দুটি verb থাকলে শেষের verb এর আগে to হয়। (উদ্দেশ্য বুঝালে)
For example: I saw someone (draw) a picture.
Ans: I saw someone ***drawing*** a picture
For example: I went to DMC (see) my ill relative.
Ans: I went to DMC to see my ill relative.

Rule- 10 : If যুক্ত clause টি present indefinite tense হলে অপর clause টি future indefinite tense হয়, অথাৎ, [If + Present indefinite + Future indefinite]
For example: If you walk slowly, you (miss) the train.
Ans: If you walk slowly, you ***will miss*** the train.

Rule- 11 : Parallelism- (সমান্তরাল) এর দুই পাশে একই verb/ tense হয়। এ জাতীয় Sentence এ co-ordinate conjunction (and/but/or) থাকে।
For example: I decided to take it and (distribute) it among all.
Ans: I decided to take it and **distributed** it among all.

Rule- 12 : কোন সময়ের উল্লেখ থাকে না, এমন sentence এ যদি ***always, regularly, generally, usually, occasionally, normally, naturally, frequently, everyday, daily, often*** ইত্যাদি থাকে, তবে present Indefinite Tense হয়। যেমনঃ

1. The international Olympic committee always (hold) meetings in English.
   Ans: The international Olympic committee always **holds** meetings in English.
2. English usually (help) to get good jobs and better salaries.
   Ans: English usually **helps** to get good jobs and better salaries.

Rule- 13 : কোন Sentence এ যদি ***now, at this/the moment, at present day by day, increasingly,***

rapidly প্রভৃতি তাকে, তবে verb এর present Continuous Tense হয় । যেমন:

1. The number of users of mobile phone (increase) day by day.
   Ans: The number of users of mobile phone ***is increasing*** day by day.
2. Lutfor (work) in a factory now.
3. Ans: Lutfor ***is working*** in a factory now.

Rule- 14 : It is high time, it is time, wish, fancy ইত্যাদি থাকলে , verb এর Past Tense হয়, যেমন:

1. It is high time we ***controlled*** the rapid growth of population.
   Ans: It is high time we (control) the rapid growth of population.
2. I fancy I (turn) a pale
   Ans: I fancy I ***turned*** a pale

Rule- 15 : কোন Sentence এ ***just, just now, already, yet, ever, lately, recently, immediately*** ইত্যাদি থাকলে, সাধারণত present perfect Tense হয়। যেমন:

1. Population of Dhaka city (increase) recently.
   Ans: Population of Dhaka city **has increased** recently.
2. Many families (shift) to safe place immediately.
   Ans: Many families ***have shifted*** to safe place immediately.

Rule- 16 : ***had better, had rather, would better, would rather, let, must, need, dare, make, would sooner, had sooner*** প্রভৃতির পরে verb এর Present form হয়, যেমন:

1. He had better (to read) newspaper regularly.
   Ans: He **had better read** newspaper regularly.
2. I will not let you (to enter) the class room.
   Ans: I will not **let** you **enter** the class room.

Rule- 17 : Gerund, Infinitive,(to + verb এর base form) Verbal Noun কোন Sentence এর Subject হলে, verb টি singular হয়। যেমন:

1. Making a cup of tea (need) water, sugar and milk.
   Ans: ***Making*** a cup of tea ***needs*** water, sugar and milk
2. To take drugs (lead) a man to death.
   Ans: **To take** drugs **leads** a man to death.

Rule- 18 : Possessive Case (my, our, your, his, her, mine, ours) এর পর Gerund (verb + ing) হয়। যেমন:

1. I always remember your (stand) by me.
   Ans: I always remember ***your standing*** by me.

EXERCISE

1. Football is a favourite game in our country. It (a) —— (arrange) between two team (b) —— (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 alter 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) —— (score) a goal within seconds. The referee is to see whether rules and order (j) —— (maintain) by the players.

2. 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.

3. 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 idle 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.

4. 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 off-spring. We never (j) —— (offend) our parents.

5. To err is human. If a man commits crime anytime and repents truly for his misdeed, he may (a) —— (forgive). But the man who (b) —— (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 heads. The wind (j) —— (drop) down. It was a great disaster.

6. 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) asleep 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.

7. 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

8. 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.

ANSWER

1. (a) is arranged (b) containing (c) lead (d) played (e) runs (f) is (g) arranged (h) remains (i) scoring (j) are maintained
2. (a) lived (b) did not undergo (c) got (d) called (e) was (f) prescribe (g) move (h) got (i) to follow (j) was relieved
3. (a) waste (b) kill (c) sit (d) cannot support (e) lead (f) suffer (g) indicates (h) may lead (i) follow/ will follow (j) make
4. (a) are (b) is born (c) know (d) start (e) thinking (f) nursing (g) bringing (h) remain (i) taking (j) should (never) offend
5. (a) be forgiven (b) does not give up (c) will suffer (d) will be taken (e) was (f) killing (g) called (h) brought (i) was left (j) dropped
6. (a) was sleeping (b) felt (c) Calling (d) fell (e) found (f) came (g) sleeping (h) standing (i) should wake (j) understood
7. (a) do not take (b) realize (c) ruin (d) fall (e) becomes (f) remain (g) can build (h) makes (i) improves (j) gives
8. (a) have taken (b) have been made (c) have gained (d) has become (e) broke (f) witnessed (g) destroyed (h) has become (i) was born (j) can hold