

Right form of  
Verb

All phrase  
(A. Latin)

# Welcome to Ishan's English Care

# Right Form of Verb

Right Form of Verb এর ধাপ দুইটি-

➤ Tense  
➤ Rules

→ modals  
→ Tense  
→ Conditionals

Ishan's English Care

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# TENSE

Tense ৩ প্রকার। যথা-

## 1) Present Tense

- i. Present Indefinite Tense
- ii. Present Continuous Tense
- iii. Present Perfect Tense
- iv. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

## 2) Past Tense

- i. Past Indefinite Tense
- ii. Past Continuous Tense
- iii. Past Perfect Tense
- iv. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

## 3) Future Tense

- i. Future Indefinite Tense
- ii. Future Continuous Tense
- iii. Future Perfect Tense
- iv. Future Perfect Continuous Tense



# 1. PRESENT TENSE

১ম অধ্যায়  
: ১ম  
খুশী

## i) Present Indefinite Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ চিরন্তন সত্য, অভ্যাসগত এবং Solid মূল Verb থাকলে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ Every, always, regularly, sometimes, often, generally থাকলে।

## Structure:

২০. Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + V<sub>1</sub> (s/es) for

Example: I **move** the chair.

Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + am/is/are + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: The chair **is moved**.

Negative হলে → Sub + do/does + not + V<sub>1</sub>

Example: I **do not hate** the poor.

## Modals: (can, could, should, may, might, must)

■ Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + modals + V<sub>1</sub>

Example: I **should finish** the work.

অর্থঃ আমার কাজটি শেষ করা উচিত।

■ Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + modals + be + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: The meeting **should be finished**.

অর্থঃ মিটিংটি শেষ করা উচিত।



# PRACTICE

Read

Read

Read

Play

Newspaper plays an important role in our life. If you don't read newspaper, you can't know about the world. So, you should read newspaper regularly. I need newspaper

অর্থপূর্ণ বাক্য তৈরি

## ii) Present Continuous Tense:

**বাংলায়ঃ** Verb-এর শেষে ইতেছি, ইতেছ, ইতেছে দ্বারা অর্থপূর্ণ  
হলে।

**ইংরেজিতেঃ** now, at this moment, nowadays, at present, gradually (ধীরে ধীরে), frequently থাকলে।



# Structure:

▪ Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + am/is/are + V + ing

Example: I (stand) at this moment.

= I \_\_\_\_\_ at this moment.

▪ Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + am/is/are + being +

V<sub>3</sub>

Example: The food (prepare) now.

= The food \_\_\_\_\_ now.

is being prepared

১ম অঙ্ক. তৎক্ষণাৎ ঘটনা এমন কাল  
২য় অঙ্ক. বর্তমান কাল

### iii) Present Perfect Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ Verb-এর শেষে ইয়েছি, ইয়েছো, ইয়েছে দ্বারা অর্থপূর্ণ  
হলে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ never, ever, lately, recently, just, yet  
(এখনো), already থাকলে।

# Structure:

- Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + have/has + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: He (not come) yet.

= He \_\_\_\_ yet.

*has not come*

- Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + have/has + been + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: The email already (deliver).

= The email \_\_\_\_.

*has already*

*been delivered*



## বিশেষ দ্রষ্টব্যঃ

বিজ্ঞানের আবিষ্কার কোনো কিছু বেড়ে যাওয়া, কমে যাওয়া, বৃষ্টিপড়া, বরফগলা,  
Die, Consist (গঠিত হওয়া)।

■ The building (make) of many bricks.

= The building \_\_\_\_\_ of many bricks.

■ The building (consist) of many bricks.

= The building \_\_\_\_\_ of many bricks.

consists

~~is consisted~~

is made

9/12 (5) CLAZ → Grammar (27/11/23) persons (in)  
 Buy      Bring      Steal      Decrease

3/4 ❖ Computer has brought a great change. Nowadays the  
 price of computer has. My friend has bought a  
 computer recently. But it has been stolen.

27.

## iv) Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ কোনো একটা কাজ একটা নির্দিষ্ট সময় হতে শুরু হয়ে চলছে।

বোঝাবে যেমন- সকাল থেকে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ Since/For দিয়ে সময় বোঝাবে।

\* **Since:** সকাল, বিকাল, সন্ধ্যা, মাস, বার, সাল ইত্যাদি।

**For:** অঙ্কের সংখ্যা/ দীর্ঘ সময়।



# Structure:

**Subject + have/has + been + V + ing + since/for + ...**

## Example:

■ It (rain) since morning.

= It \_\_\_\_\_ since morning.

■ I (read) a story book for two hours.

= I \_\_\_\_\_ a story book for two hours.

*It (rain) is raining  
present continuous*

*have been reading*

## 2. PAST TENSE

### i) Past Indefinite Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ Verb-এর শেষে ম, ত, ল থাকলে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ last, ago, yesterday, the previous day, once upon a time, once ইত্যাদি থাকলে।

# Structure:

- Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + V<sub>2</sub>

Example: I (see) him last night.

= I saw him last night

- Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + was/were + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: The Taj Mahal (build) about 500 years ago.

= The Taj Mahal \_\_\_\_\_ about 500 years ago.

was built



## ii) Past Continuous Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ Verb-এর শেষে ইতেছিলাম, ইতেছিলে, ইতেছিলো থাকবে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ While, at that moment থাকবে।

# Structure:

- **Subject কাজ করলে** → **Sub + was/were + V + ing**

**Example:** While I (walk) in the road, a street man called me with my name.

= While I \_\_\_\_\_ in the road, a street man called me with my name.

- **Subject কাজ না করলে** → **Sub + was/were + being + V<sub>3</sub>**

**Example:** The email (deliver) at that moment.

= The email \_\_\_\_\_ at that moment.

### iii) Past Perfect Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ Verb-এর শেষে ইয়েছিলাম, ইয়েছিলেন, ইয়েছিলো থাকবে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ Rules এর ক্লাসে।



# Structure:

- Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: Rules এর ক্লাসে।

- Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + had + been + V<sub>3</sub>

Example: Rules এর ক্লাসে।

## iv) Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

হুবহু Present Perfect Continuous Tense এর মতো কিন্তু  
অতীত বোঝাবে।

## Structure:

Subject + had + been + V + ing + since/for + ...

### Example:

■ It (rain) since morning.

= It had been since morning yesterday.

■ I (read) a story book for two hours two days ago.

= I \_\_\_\_\_ a story book for two hours.



### 3. FUTURE TENSE

#### i) Future Indefinite Tense:

বাংলায়ঃ Verb-এর শেষে ব, বা, বে থাকবে।

ইংরেজিতেঃ Tomorrow, the next day, after+obj,  
within+object থাকবে

কাল্পনিক বস্তু ?  
কাল্পনিক বস্তু

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## Structure:

- Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + shall/will +  $V_1$

Example: He (reach) here tomorrow.

=He \_\_\_\_\_ here tomorrow.

- Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + shall/will + be +  $V_3$

Example: The meeting (close) after two minutes.

=The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ after two minutes.

will be closed

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# □ অতীতে ভবিষ্যৎ

## বোঝালেঃ

■ Subject কাজ করলে → Sub + would +

V<sub>1</sub>

■ Subject কাজ না করলে → Sub + would + be + V<sub>3</sub>

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→ ২০২০

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## ii) Future Continuous Tense:

### Structure:

▪ **Subject + shall/will + be + V + ing**



### iii) Future Perfect Tense:

#### Structure:

- Subject + shall/will + have + V<sub>3</sub>

## vi) Future Perfect Continuous Tense:

### Structure:

■ **Subject + shall/will + have + been + V + ing**



# Rules:

1) Sentence-এ every, always, generally, regularly, often, sometimes থাকলে-

Sub + V1 (s/es)

Example:

- He often (come) here.  
= He often comes here.
- I always (go) there.  
= I always go there.

2) Sentence-এ now, at this moment, nowadays,  
at present, gradually, day by day, frequently  
থাকলে-

**Sub + am/is/are + V + ing**

**Example:**

- The price of oil (decrease) day by day.  
= The price of oil \_\_\_\_\_ day by day.

3) Sentence-এ never, ever, lately, recently, just, yet, already থাকলে-

Sub + have/has + V<sub>3</sub>

Example:

- The email already (deliver).  
= The email ~~is~~.



4) Sentence-এ since/for দিয়ে সময় বোঝালে-

Sub + have been/ has been/ had been + V + ing  
+ since/for + ...

Example:

- He (read) a noble for two hours yesterday.  
= He had a noble for two hours  
yesterday.

5) Sentence-এ last, ago, yesterday, the previous day, once, once upon a time থাকলে-

Sub + V<sub>2</sub>

Example:

- I (see) him last night.  
= I saw him last night.
- Once a poor man (put) in a jail.  
= Once a poor man was put in a jail.

6) Sentence-এ Tomorrow, the next day,  
after+obj, within+object থাকলে-

Sub + shall/will/would + V<sub>1</sub>

Example:

- The Exam (hold) in the next Sunday.  
=The exam will be held in the next Sunday.
- He (come) tomorrow.  
= He \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.



7) Do not, did not, does not এর পরে V<sub>1</sub> হয়

Example:

- He (not come) here.

= He \_\_\_\_\_ here.  
*do not come*

**8) Modals (shall, will, can, could, may, might, should, would, must) এর পরে V<sub>1</sub> হয়**

**Example:**

- Subsidies (give) in the education sector to the poor students.

= Subsidies given in the education sector to the poor students.

9) Have, has, had এর পরে V<sub>3</sub> হয়

**Example:**

- He has (join) the army recently.  
= He has \_\_\_\_\_ the army recently.



**10) While** এর পরে **V+ing** হয়  
কিন্তু **While** এর পরে **Subject** থাকলে **Past  
Continuous (was/were + ing)** হয়।

**Example:**

▪ While (go) to the market, I saw some beggars.  
= While going to the market, I saw some  
beggars.

▪ While I (walk) in a jungle, a snake bit me.  
= While I walked in a jungle, a snake bit me.

**11) Get, got, getting**

**Become, became, becoming**

**Be, been, being, remain-** এদের পরে V3 হয়

**Example:**

- My father (become) (transfer) recently.

= My father has become transferred recently.

*has become transferred*

Admission

**12) Look forward to** (সম্মুখে, কারো প্রতিক্ষায় থাকা),  
**with a view to** (উদ্দেশ্যে), **get used to** (প্রতিনিয়ত  
অভ্যস্ত হওয়া), **prefer to** (পছন্দ করা), **addicted to**  
(আসক্ত), **devoted to** (অনুগত)- এদের পরে V+ing হয়।

### Example:

- With a view to (highlight) the note, he submitted the report.
- = With a view to \_\_\_\_\_ the note, he submitted the report



13) কিন্তু in order to (উদ্দেশ্যে) + V<sub>1</sub>

Used to (অভ্যস্ত)-

i. Sub + শুধু used to + V<sub>1</sub> (Sub কাজ করলে)

ii. Sub + be verb + used to + V + ing (Sub কাজ না করলে)

Example:

■ The labors are used to (work) hard all day long.

= The labors are used to \_\_\_\_\_ hard all day long.

Conditionals

**14) If + Sub + V<sub>1</sub>, Sub + shall/will/can/may + V<sub>1</sub>**

**15) If + Sub + V<sub>2</sub>, Sub + would/could/might + V<sub>1</sub>**

**16) If + Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub>, Sub + would have/could have/might have + V<sub>3</sub>**

**অথবা, Had + Sub + V<sub>3</sub>**

**অথবা, been + V<sub>3</sub>**

## Example:

- If I got the opportunity, I (win) the competition.  
= If I got the opportunity, I \_\_\_\_\_ the competition.
- If I (have) the opportunity, I would have helped the poor.  
= If I \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity, I would have helped  
the poor.



$v_1$  as if  $v_2$  head  $v_3$

**-শুরুতে  $V_2$  হলে পরে had +  $V_3$**

[As if/ as though- এর পরে কখনো was বসে না, এর পরিবর্তে were বসে]

## Example:

- He described the matter as if he (see) it.

✓ = He described the matter as if he had seen it.

- He treated me as though I (be) his servant.

= He treated me as though I \_\_\_\_\_ his servant.

18) That -মাঝে বসে

- শুরুতে  $V_1$  হলে পরে  $V_1$

- শুরুতে  $V_2$  হলে পরে  $had + V_3$

- কিন্তু Sentence-টি ভবিষ্যত বুঝালে তখন  $had + V_3$

এর পরিবর্তে  $would + V_1$  হবে

$V_1$  first  $V_2$   
 $had + V_3$   
 $would + V_1$



## Example:

- I hate the matter that (disturb) me.  
= I hate the matter that disturbs me
- He said that he (come) to Dhaka within two days.  
= He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ to Dhaka within two days.

19) Since - শুরুতে বসে, মাঝে বসে এবং শেষে বসে

➤ শুরুতে বসে:

Since → যেহেতু → Conjunction

প্রথম Verb যেই Form-এ হবে, পরের Verb টাও সেই Form-এ হবে

➤ মাঝে বসে:

Since → শেষ যখন/ শেষ তখন → Conjunction

-শুরুতে V<sub>1</sub>/Present Tense হলে পরে V<sub>2</sub>

-শুরুতে V<sub>2</sub> হলে পরে had + V<sub>3</sub>

➤ শেষে বসে:

Since → সময়ের আগে বসে → Preposition

এক্ষেত্রে, Present/Past perfect continuous tense হবে

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## Example:

- Since he (have) much money, he bought a car.

= Since he had much money, he bought a car.

- Many years have passed we (meet).

= Many years have passed we met.

- It (rain) since morning yesterday.

= It had been raining since morning yesterday.



20) Lest → পাছে, তা না হলে → মাঝে বসে  
Lest এর পরে should / might + V<sub>1</sub>

Example:

- Drive fast lest you (miss) the flight.  
= Drive fast lest you \_\_\_\_\_ the flight.

## 21) Before (পূর্বে) & After (পরে)

Before → আগে অর্থাৎ had+V<sub>3</sub> আগে বসবে

After → পরে অর্থাৎ had+V<sub>3</sub> পরে বসবে  
অপর Verb-টি V<sub>2</sub> হবে

- Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj + before + Sub + V<sub>2</sub> + Obj
- Before + Sub + V<sub>2</sub> + Obj, Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj
- Sub + V<sub>2</sub> + Obj + after + Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj
- After + Sub + had + V<sub>3</sub> + Obj, Sub + V<sub>2</sub> + Obj

## Example:

- The patient (die) before the doctor came.

=The patient had died before the doctor came.

- The student (attend) the class after the teacher had arrived.

=The student \_\_\_\_\_ the class after the teacher had arrived.



**22)** And, but, or, though, although ইত্যাদি  
Conjunction দ্বারা Sentence টি যুক্ত থাকলে একটি  
Verb যে Form-এ অপর Verb ও সেই Form-এ  
হয়।

Example:

- He went to market and (buy) some fruits.  
= He went to market and bought some  
fruits.

**23) Preposition** এর পরে **V+ing** হয়, কিন্তু **to + V<sub>1</sub>** হয়।

**Example:**

■ He took a picture **by** (use) a camera.

= He took a picture by using a camera.

■ He needs **to** (take) rest.

= He needs to take rest.

24) শুরুতে Verb থাকলে এর পরে V+ing হয়, কিন্তু  
ভবিষ্যৎ বা উদ্দেশ্য বোঝালে to + V<sub>1</sub> হয়।

### Example:

- (Swim) is beneficial for health.  
= ~~Swim~~ is beneficial for health.
- (Get) a good health, you should take regular exercise.  
= ~~To get~~ a good health, you should take regular exercise.



**25) Sub + Verb + Obj + V + ing**

কিন্তু ভবিষ্যৎ বা উদ্দেশ্য বোঝালে to + V<sub>1</sub> হয়।

### Example:

- I saw them (go) to market.

= I saw them go to market.

- The govt. should take some steps (stop) food adulteration.

= The govt. should take some steps to stop food adulteration.

26) দুই Verb পাশাপাশি বসে না, সেক্ষেত্রে পরেরটা V+ing হয়।

কিন্তু ভবিষ্যৎ বা উদ্দেশ্য বোঝালে to + V1 হয়।

Example:

- Keep (smile) to be happy.  
= Keep smiling to be happy.
- You should need (take) rest.  
= You should need to take rest.

**27)** As well as, along with থাকলে এর আগের Sub  
অনুযায়ী Verb Singular/Plural হবে।

**Example:**

- He as well as his friends (have) participated  
the program.

= He as well as his friends has  
participated the program.



28) Of এর আগে এবং পরে Sub থাকলে Of এর আগের Sub অনুযায়ী Verb Singular/Plural হবে।

Example:

■ The People of Bangladesh (be) poor.

= People of Bangladesh are poor.

■ The sense of brotherhood and humanity (create) among the players recently.

= The sense of brotherhood and humanity has been created among the players recently.

## 29) Each of, one of, none of ইত্যাদি থাকলে Subject Plural Verb Singular হবে

### Example:

- Each of my friends (be) going to the ceremony.  
= Each of my friends ~~is~~ going to the ceremony.

**30) Can not but + V<sub>1</sub> হয়**  
**Can not help + V + ing হয়**

**Example:**

- You cannot but (go) now.  
= You cannot but go now.
- You cannot help (do) this.  
= You cannot help doing this.



**31) Had better (বরং) এর পরে V1 হয়**

**Example:**

- You had better (go) now.

= You had better \_\_\_\_\_ now.

**32)** Would rather এর পরে দুইটি Verb-ই V1 হয়

**Example:**

- I would rather (die) than (beg).

= I would rather ~~die~~ ~~beg~~ than

\_\_\_\_\_.

**33)** যদি কিছু মনে না করেন

Would you mind + V + ing

Would you like + to + V<sub>1</sub>

Would you please + V<sub>1</sub>



## Example:

- Would you mind (take) a cup of coffee?  
= Would you mind for a cup of coffee?
- Would you like (grant) me the permission?  
= Would you like to grant me the permission?
- Would you please (help) me?  
= Would you please help me?

# 1) Person:

At a glance:

সে

1 <sup>st</sup> Person	I	am	was	have	V <sub>1</sub>	do
	We	are	were	have	V <sub>1</sub>	do
2 <sup>nd</sup> Person	You	are	were	have	V <sub>1</sub>	do
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person (Singular)	He, She, it বা যেকোনো একটা নাম	is	was	has	V-এর সাথে s/es	does
3 <sup>rd</sup> Person (Plural)	They বা একাধিক নাম	are	were	have	V <sub>1</sub>	do

## Example:

- It (make) us happy.

= It makes us happy.

- My father and my cousin (make) some plants recently.

= My father and my cousin have made some plants recently.



## 2) Simple Sentence:

- একটি Sub, একটি Verb থাকবে
- কোনো Conjunction (and, but, or, though) থাকবে না
- খন্ডবাক্য থাকতে পারে
- Simple Sentenceএ Sub এর পরের Verb ব্যতীত যদি আরও একটা Verb থাকে, তাহলে সেই Verb কে পরিবর্তন করতে হবে
  - i. V+ing (সাধারণ/চলমান) → Adj/ Noun
  - ii. To + V1 (ভবিষ্যৎ/উদ্দেশ্য) → Noun
  - iii. V3 (ঘটে যাওয়া) → Adj

## Example:

- I saw some beggars (beg) in the streets.  
= I saw some beggars begging in the streets.
- The authority should take some steps (protect) wild lives.  
= The authority should take some steps for protect wild lives.

~~Living~~ know action

### Example:

- Kuakata locally (know) as Sagar Kanya is a beautiful scenic spot.

= Kuakata locally ~~known~~ as Sagar Kanya is a beautiful scenic spot



## Compound Sentence-এর বৈশিষ্ট্যঃ

- দুইটি স্বাধীন বাক্য থাকবে
- And, but, or দ্বারা যুক্ত থাকবে

run and mission

- Fishing boat (ply) in the Bay of Bengal and (surf) waves add to the vibrant colors of Kuakata.

= Fishing boat \_\_\_\_\_ in the Bay of Bengal  
and \_\_\_\_\_ waves add to the vibrant colors of  
Kuakata.

## 2) Sub কাজ করা & Sub কাজ না করা:

	Present Indefinite Tense	Past Indefinite Tense	Past Perfect Tense
Sub কাজ করলে	Sub+V <sub>1</sub> (s/es)	Sub+V <sub>2</sub>	Sub+had+V <sub>3</sub>
Sub কাজ না করলে	Sub+am/is/are+V <sub>3</sub>	Sub+was/were+V <sub>3</sub>	Sub+had+been+V <sub>3</sub>



## Example:

- Kuakata locally (know) as Sagar Kanya.  
= Kuakata locally is known as Sagar Kanna.
- Once a poor man (put) in a jail.  
= Once a poor man was put in a jail.

2) বিষয় → V1 Related

গল্প → V2 Related

Mixed → V1+V2 Related

12.59 ~~am~~ pm

G M  
TO

THANK YOU



Admission

④

It is high time + Sub + V<sub>1</sub>

time + do + V<sub>1</sub>

It is

high time he (leave)  
the place

left