

RIGHT FORM OF VERB

VERB:

- ✚ Finite verb
- ✚ Non- finite verb

FINITE VERB

FINITE VERB

- Finite verb is called the main verb.
- Finite verb is changed according to the tense.
- Example: we **went to visit** the zoo yesterday.
Here: **went** -- Finite verb and **to visit** – non- finite verb.

Auxiliary verb:

To be verb : am, is, are, was, were

To have verb : have, has, had

Modal verb : shall, will, would, should, can, could, may, might, must, have to, has to, had to, ought to, need, dare, use to, had, better, had rather, would better, would rather, would sooner etc.

Do verb : do, does, did

Structure of tense

Name of tense	Active (structure)	Passive (structure)
present indefinite	subject + base form of verb + ext	Sub + am ,is, are + verb (past participle)
Present continuous	Sub + am ,is, are + verb +ing	Sub + [am ,is, are] + being+ verb (past participle)
Present perfect	Sub + have, has + verb (past participle)	Sub + [have, has]+ been+ verb (past participle)
Present perfect continuous	Sub + [have, has] + been+ verb +ing	Sub + [have, has] + been being+ verb (past participle)
past indefinite	Sub +verb (past) +ext.	Sub + was, were+ verb (past participle)
past continuous	Sub + was, were+ verb +ing	Sub + was, were + being + verb (past participle)
Past perfect	Sub + had + verb (past participle)	Sub + had + been + verb (past participle)
Past perfect continuous	Sub +had been + verb +ing	Sub + had been being + verb (past participle)
Future indefinite	Sub + shall/will + verb (base)	Sub + shall/will + be + verb (past participle)
Future continuous	Sub + shall/will + be + verb +ing	Sub + shall/will + be + being + verb (past participle)
Future perfect	Sub + shall/will + have + verb (past participle)	Sub + shall/will + have + been + verb (past participle)
Future perfect continuous	Sub + shall/will +have + been + verb +ing	Sub + shall/will +have + been + being + verb (past participle)
modal verb	Sub + modal verb + verb (base)	Sub + modal verb + be + verb (past participle)

✚ PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE:

- **Structure: subject + verb (base) + ext.**
- **Rule: If subject is third person and singular number, s/es will be added after main verb.**

USE OF PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE:

- To express universal truth.
- To express habitual work.
- To express morality.
- If any sentence not mentioning time contains with **regularly, often. Properly, sometimes, occasionally, normally, everyday, daily, always generally.**



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EXAMPLE:

- The earth moves round the sun.
- He goes to college regularly.
- Honesty is the best policy.

✚ PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- **Structure: subject + am/is/are + ing form of verb+ extension.**

USE OF PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- Used when an action is continued.
- An action is going to be continued in near future.
- Any sentence contains with **now, at this moment or at present.**

EXAMPLE:

- At this moment she is reading a book.
- He is living with his uncle.

✚ PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

- **Structure: subject + have/ has + past participle of verb+ extension.**

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

- If any sentence contains with **just, just now, already, yet [in negatives and questions], ever, recently, Lately, immediately, presently, of late.**
- To express duration of events.
- To indicate a completed action in the immediate past.

EXAMPLE:

- I have written a book on English Grammar.
- Just now I have received your birthday present.

✚ PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- **Structure: subject + have/ has + been + ing of verb+ extension.**

USE OF PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- For an action which began sometime in the past and is still continuing.
- **For, since, from** [both **since** and **from** denote a point of time and **for** denotes a period of time.]

EXAMPLE:

- He has been living at Mirpur for ten years.
- It has been raining since morning.

✚ PAST INDEFINITE TENSE:

- **Structure: subject + past form of verb + extension.**

USE OF PAST INDEFINITE TENSE:

- To express about a past event as a simple fact of time.
- If any sentence contains with **long, long ago, ago, once, yesterday, last, long since.**
- Past indefinite is also used with **used to** for past habits.

EXAMPLE:

- I lived at Mirpur ten years ago.
- He returned yesterday.

✚ **PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

- **Structure: subject + was/were + ing form of verb+ extension.**

USE OF PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- To talk about any continuing process of doing something in the past.
- To describe a background action.

EXAMPLE:

- Mina was singing a song.

✚ **PAST PERFECT TENSE:**

- **Structure: subject + had + past participle of verb+ extension.**

USE OF PAST PERFECT TENSE:

- past perfect + before + past indefinite.
- past indefinite + after + past perfect.
- no sooner had + past perfect + than + past indefinite.
- hardly/ scarcely had+ past perfect + when + past indefinite.

EXAMPLE:

- He had had beef and fish for lunch.
- My father rebuked me after I had reached home.
- The patient had died before the doctor came.
- No sooner had I reached home than my mother started to scold me.

✚ **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

- **structure: subject + had + been + ing of verb+ extension.**

USE OF PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- to express an action that continued in the past for a given period of time.

EXAMPLE:

- I had been living at Mirpur for eight years.

✚ **FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE:**

- **Structure: subject + shall/ will + base form of verb + extension.**

USE OF FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE:

- to express future event.
- if any sentence contains with 'tomorrow'.

EXAMPLE:

- She will be twenty four on her next birthday.
- I shall go to Khulna tomorrow.

✚ **FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

- **Structure: subject + shall/ will + be + ing of verb + extension.**

USE OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- to talk about near future.
- to express an activity going on at a particular time in future.

EXAMPLE:

- I shall be reading the book tomorrow morning.

✚ **FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:**



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- **Structure: subject + shall/ will + have + past participle of verb+ extension..**

USE OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- To talk about actions that will be completed by a certain future time.

EXAMPLE:

- I'll have finished reading the book by ten o'clock.
- By the end of the month, he will have worked here for six years.
- I'll have reached college before the rain starts.

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- **Structure: subject + shall/ will + have + been + verb + ing + extension..**

USE OF FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

- To talk about actions that will be in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

EXAMPLE:

- I'll have been teaching for seventeen years next May.
- Rita will have been waiting for him until he comes back.

TO REMEMBER:

- **Modal verbs** [shall, should, will would, can could, may, might, must, ought to, use to need, dare, have to, has to, had to, am to, is to, are to] + **base form of verb.**

EXAMPLE:

He **can run** fast.
You **must give** up smoking.
You **should help** the blind.

- **Modal verbs** [shall, should, will would, can could, may, might, must, ought to, use to need, dare, have to, has to, had to, am to, is to, are to] + **be + Past participle of verb.**

EXAMPLE:

Necessary steps **should be taken** to control adulteration.

- [had better, had rather, would better, would rather, would sooner.] + **base form of verb.**

EXAMPLE:

I **had better die** than live in disgrace.

- Imperative sentence starts with **base form of verb.**

EXAMPLE:

Hold your tongue.

- wish, fancy + **past form of verb.**

EXAMPLE

I fancy I **turned** a trifle pale.

- wish, fancy + **be verb (were).**

EXAMPLE

I wish I **were** a bird.

- Would that + **sub + could.**

EXAMPLE

Would that I **could** help him.

- it is time, it is high time + subject + **past form of verb.**

EXAMPLE:

It is high time you **studied** hard.

I wish I **were** a child again.

I fancy I **turned** a trifle pale.

- have, has, had, get, got, having, being + **Past participle of verb.**

EXAMPLE:

He **has stolen** my watch.

I **got admitted** to Dhaka College.

Having finished my homework, I went to watch TV.

- **No continuous form:**

Appear, agree, believe, belong to, consider, consist of, contain, deny, desire, disagree, dislike, feel, recognize, forget, hate, hear, hope, imagine, know, like, look, love, prefer, promise, refuge, remember, see, seem, smell, suppose, surprise, think, understand, want, wish.

Example:

The watch belongs to me.

- **Think, have, be, see, smell, taste** can be used in the continuous tense with a change of meaning or when they are in action.

Example:

He is thinking to go to Australia.

Passive voice:

Sub + auxiliary verb + past participle of main verb + by / at/with/to + ob

Active	Passive [auxiliary verb]
present indefinite	am ,is, are
am ,is, are, was, were	[am ,is, are, was, were] + being
have, has, had	[have, has, had] + been
[have, has, had] + been	[have, has, had] + been being
past indefinite	was, were
modal verb	modal verb + be

EXAMPLE:

- English is spoken all over the world.
- At present women are being appointed in teaching.

Indirect speech will be changed as directed following table.

Direct [tense of reported clause]	Indirect [tense of reported speech]
present indefinite	past indefinite
am, is, are	was, were
have, has	had
past indefinite	past perfect [sub + had + past participle of verb]
was, were	had been
shall, will, can, may,	would, could, might

To remember:

- If the reporting verb is present/ future, the tense of reported clause will not be changed.
- If the reported clause expresses universal truth or habitual fact, the tense of reported clause will not be changed.

EXAMPLE:

- He told me that he would not go to college yesterday.
- He said that the sun rises in the east.

NON FINITE VERB

USE OF BASE FORM OF VERB / INFINITIVE:

RULES	EXAMPLE
• To + base form of verb.	• She likes to dance with me.
• Bare infinitive [bid, behold, feel, find, hear,, know,	• She made us laugh .



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let, make, notice, see, watch, help, understand, love, observe.] + base form of verb.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I saw him cross the road. • We watched the ship sink.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See, watch, help, feel, + object + (person) + v1/v+ing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I saw him stealing the book

USE OF PAST PARTICIPLE FORM OF VERB:

RULES	EXAMPLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past participle of verb will be used as an adjective. • A past participle can function as an adjective phrase to describe a noun placed before it. [If the sentence is passive voice.] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is a retired teacher. • The eggs bought yesterday are rotten.

USE OF ING FORM OF VERB:

RULES	EXAMPLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verb + ing, the beginning of the sentence. • stop, finish, prefer, avoid, like + ing of verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sleeping is necessary to life. • Stop writing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • look forward to, addicted to, with a view to, get used to, be used to, dedicated to, accustomed to, objection to, incentive to, averse to, tried to + ing of verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I came here with a view to meeting with your father.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cannot help, would you mind, mind, worth+ ing of verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you mind having a cup of tea?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preposition [on, in, at, of, for, from, into, within, after, before, without, by, etc.] + ing of verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Without working hard, you will not shine in life. • He is fond of eating sweets.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ing of verb will be used as an adjective. • if two verbs are used in a simple sentence, the non-finite verb will be ing of verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't try to get down from a running bus. • He lay on the bed smiling. • She came here dancing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • verb+ing can function as an adjective phrase to describe a noun placed before it. • verb+ing can be used as a substitute for an adverb clause in a simple sentence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The girl dancing on the stage is my sister. • Opening the door, she went out.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • while + ing of verb • while + sub + past continuous tense. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't gossip while reading. • I met him while I was walking

CONJUNCTION:

RULES	EXAMPLE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardly/scarcely had + past participle of verb +when + past ind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcely had she fallen asleep when she had a dream.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sooner had + past participle of verb +than + past ind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No sooner had the police reached than the burglars fled.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Though/although/as soon as/ and/(both sentences bear the same tense) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As soon as he saw me, he ran away.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present ind/present perfect + since/as/as though/as if + past ind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten years have passed since I met him last.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Past ind + since/as/as though/as if + past 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ten years passed since I had met him last.

perfect.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To denote cause both sentences will be same tense conjuncted with since /as/when. As though/as if / wish + sub + were [be verb] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since they played well, they won the match. He talks as if he were mad. I wish I were a child again.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Least + sub + should/could +base form of verb. If / unless / provided + present ind + future ind If / unless / provided + past ind + sub + would + base form of verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walk fast lest you should miss the train. If you read more, you will learn more. If he studied well, he would pass in the examination.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If / unless / provided + past perfect + sub + would have + past participle of verb. Past perfect + before + past indefinite Future perfect + before + present indefinite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you had walked faster, you would have not missed the train. The patient had died before the doctor went away I'll have reached college before the rain starts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Past indefinite + after + past perfect future indefinite + after + present perfect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The patient died after the doctor had gone. I'll go to play after I have finished my reading.

A					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Arrest	Arrested	Arrested			
Act	Acted	Acted			
Attend	Attended	Attended			

B					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
			Buy	Bought	Bought
			Blow	Blew	Blown
			Blot	Blotted	Blotted
			Build	Built	Built
			Burn	Burnt	Burnt
			Believe	Believed	Believed

C					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Cross	Crossed	Crossed	Call	Called	Called
Consider	Considered	Considered	Cure	Cured	Cured
Close	Closed	Closed	Come	Came	Come

D					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Deny	Denied	Denied	Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
Drink	Drank	Drunk	Do	Did	Done

E					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle



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Endure	Endured	Endured			
F					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Finish	Finished	Finished	Fall	Fell	Fallen
Fan	Fanned	Fanned	Fight	Fought	Fought
Favor	Favored	Favored	Feel	Felt	Felt
Find	Found	Found	Fill	Filled	Filled
			Forget	Forgot	Forgot/forgotten
G					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Grow	Grew	Grown	Grant	Granted	Granted
Give	Give	Given	Get	Got	Got/ gotten
			Go	Went	Gone
H					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Help	Helped	Helped	Hand	Handed	Handed
Have	Had	Had	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Hear	Heard	Headed	Hate	Hated	Hated
I					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Invent	Invented	Invented	Include	Included	Included
Interest	Interested	Interested	Inform	Informed	Informed
Insist	Insisted	Insisted			
J					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
K					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Keep	Kept	Kept	Kill	Killed	Killed
Know	Knew	Known			

L					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Leave	Left	Left	Love	Loved	Loved
Let	Let	Let	Lift	Lifted	Lifted
Laugh	Laughed	Laughed	Lot	Lotted	Lotted
Listen	Listened	Listened	Liberate	Liberated	Liberated
Lose	Lost	Lost	Look	Looked	Looked
M					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Make	Made	Made			
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
			N		
			Need	Needed	Needed
O					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Open	Opened	Opened	Oblige	Obliged	Obliged
Offer	Offered	Offered	Obey	Obeied	Obeied
P					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Print	Printed	Printed	Please	Pleased	Pleased
Prepare	Prepared	Prepared	Pluck	Plucked	Plucked
Promise	Promised	Promised	Punish	Punished	Punished
Q					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
R					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Regard	Regarded	Regarded	Run	Ran	Run
			Respect	Respect	Respected



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S					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
See	Saw	Seen	Solve	Solved	Solved
Sleep	Slept	Slept	Satisfy	Satisfied	Satisfied
Send	Sent	Sent	Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Smell	Smelt	Smelt	Sell	Sold	Sold
Start	Started	Started	Seize	Seized	Seized
Steal	Stole	Stolen	Succeed	Succeeded	Succeeded
Shock	Shocked	Shocked	Submit	Submitted	Submitted
			Study	Studied	Studied
T					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Taste	Tasted	Tasted	Teach	Taught	Taught
Tell	Told	Told	Talk	Talked	Talked
Try	Tried	Tried			
	U				
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
V					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
W					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Wait	Waited	Waited	Waste	Wasted	Wasted
Want	Wanted	Wanted	Work	Worked	Worked
Write	Wrote	Written	Worry	Worried	Worried
Wish	Wished	Wished			
X					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Y					
Word (base)/	Past	Past	Word (base)/	Past	Past Participle

Present		Participle	Present		
Z					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Exceptional					
Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle	Word (base)/ Present	Past	Past Participle
Hang (to hang)	Hung	Hung	Hang (to hang for guilt)	Hanged	Hanged
Lie (to go bed)	Lay	Lain	Lie (to tell a lie)	Lied	Lied
Lay (to set up/ to give egg)	Laid	Laid			

PRACTICE (RIGHT FORM OF VERB)

1. He _____ (get) up every day at six o'clock.
2. The Mahanagar train _____ (leave) at 10 p.m.
3. The grapes _____ (taste) sour.
4. Ice _____ (floats) on water.
5. Two and two _____ (make) four.
6. Everybody _____ (desire) success in life.
7. She usually _____ (go) to parlor on Friday.
8. Nurses _____ (Look) after patients in hospitals.
9. The earth _____ (go) round the sun.
10. Water _____ (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius.
11. The café _____ (open) at 7.30 in the morning.
12. The sun _____ (give) us light and heat.
13. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
14. My relatives often _____ (visit) my residence.
15. The quality of the mangoes _____ (be) not good.
16. The virtues _____ (be) always happy.
17. It _____ (rain) heavily in the rainy season.
18. We _____ (go) to cinema tomorrow.
19. Look! The aero plane _____ (fly) towards us.
20. Now the girl _____ (sing) a song.
21. What you _____ (do) now?
22. What you _____ (look) for?
23. The moon _____ (shine) brightly.
24. They _____ (watch) TV at the moment.
25. Don't switch off the TV, I _____ (watch) it.
26. Now she _____ (live) with her aunt.
27. Have you ever _____ (see) a rainbow?
28. He _____ (be) ill since last week.
29. It just _____ (strike) 12.
30. I already _____ (finish) reading the chapter of the book.
31. I just _____ (receive) your letter.



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32. They already _____(change) the decision.
33. They just _____(have) their snacks
34. They just _____(reach) the play ground.
35. I just _____(get) your massage.
36. I _____(receive) your letter just now.
37. I _____(write) a book on English Grammar.
38. Just now I _____(receive) your birthday present.
39. The boy _____(suffer) from fever for three days.
40. It _____(rain) since yesterday.
41. He _____(live) at Mirpur for ten years.
42. It _____(rain) since morning.
43. My father _____(return) home last night.
44. Why they _____(go) there yesterday?
45. The wind _____(blow) gently yesterday.
46. I _____(live) at Mirpur ten years ago.
47. He _____(return) yesterday.
48. They _____(swim) in the river.
49. He _____(have) beef and fish for lunch.
50. My father rebuked me after I _____(reach) home.
51. The patient had died before the doctor _____(come).
52. No sooner had I reached home than my mother _____(start) to scold me.
53. She _____(be) twenty four on her next birthday.
54. I _____(go) to Khulna tomorrow.
55. She _____(reach) Sylhet by the time.
56. I _____(finish) reading the book by ten o'clock.
57. By the end of the month, he _____(work) here for six years.
58. I _____(reach) college before the rain starts.
59. I wish I _____(enjoy) a song.
60. This is a serious matter, don't _____(laugh) about it.
61. I wish I _____(be) a philosopher like Socrates.
62. It is high time you _____(study) hard.
63. I wish I _____(be) a child again.
64. I fancy I _____(turn) a trifle pale.
65. We must _____(respect) our seniors.
66. We must _____(do) our duties.
67. You had better _____(see) a doctor today.
68. I would rather _____(die) than beg.
69. Recently energy bulbs _____(distribute) among the city dwellers.
70. Rome not _____(build) in a day.
71. Let not a lie ever be _____(tell).
72. Steps should _____(take) to reduce poverty.
73. Last night the students (tell) to vacate the hostel.
74. A basket is _____(make) of bamboo.

75. English _____(speak) all over the world.
76. Population growth must _____(keep) under control.
77. Would you mind _____(have) a cup of tea?
78. I can't help _____(laugh) at his words.
79. I shall not let you _____(enter) the class room.
80. The sight is worth _____(see).
81. They went to the party with a view to _____(meet) with Mr. Raihan.
82. I got the car _____(repair).
83. He kept me _____(wait).
84. People _____(live) in Dhaka city suffer from acute traffic jam.
85. People _____(eat) this kind of food suffer from many diseases.
86. People like to be _____(entertain).
87. Let him _____(do) the work.
88. The number of people _____(live) in the cities is increasing rapidly.
89. We should refrain from _____(do) evil works.
90. I look forward to _____(receive) your letter.
91. He ran away having _____(take) the money.
92. I saw him _____(write) a letter.
93. _____(Sleep) is necessary to life.
94. Stop _____(write).
95. I came here with a view to _____(meet) with your father.
96. Would you mind _____(have) a cup of tea?
97. Without _____(work) hard, you will not shine in life.
98. By _____(eat) balanced you can lead a healthy life.
99. He is fond of _____(eat) sweets.
100. Don't try to get down from a _____(run) bus.
101. He lay on the bed _____(smile).
102. She came here _____(dance).
103. The girl _____(dance) on the stage is my sister.
104. _____(Open) the door, she went out.
105. Don't gossip while _____(read).
106. I met him while I _____(walk).
107. She likes to _____(dance) with me.
108. She made us _____(laugh).
109. I saw him _____(cross) the road.
110. We watched the ship _____(sink).
111. I saw him _____(steal) the book
112. He said that he _____(be) ill the previous day.
113. He told me that he not _____(go) to college yesterday.
114. He said that the sun _____(rise) in the east.
115. I shall go there after I _____(finish) the work.
116. The plane _____(take) off after all the passengers had boarded it.
117. He speaks as if he _____(know) everything.
118. You behaved as if you _____(know) everything.
119. It is high time we _____(take) my decision.
120. It was long since I _____(see) her last.
121. Had she come earlier, she _____(attend) the class.
122. He fell asleep while he (drive).



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123. While we were walking on the road, a plane _____(fly) over us.
124. The students watered and _____(weed) the garden.
125. If he comes, I _____(go).
126. Had I been a king, I _____(help) the poor.
127. Scarcely had she _____(fall) asleep when she had a dream.
128. No sooner had the police reached than the burglars _____(flee).
129. As soon as he _____(see) me, he ran away.
130. Ten years have passed since I _____(meet) him last.
131. Ten years passed since I _____(meet) him last.
132. Since they played well, they _____(win) the match.
133. He talks as if he _____(be) mad.
134. I wish I _____(be) a child again.
135. Walk fast lest you _____(miss) the train.
136. Read diligently lest _____(fail) in the exam.
137. If you read more, you _____(learn) more.
138. If he _____(study) well, he would pass in the examination.
139. If you _____(walk) faster, you would have not missed the train.
140. The patient _____(die) before the doctor went away
141. I'll have reached college before the rain _____(start).
142. The patient _____(die) after the doctor had gone.
143. I'll go to play after I _____(finish) my reading.
144. Mati _____(phone) while we were having dinner.
145. It _____(rain) when I got up.
146. I saw you in the park yesterday. You were sitting on the grass and _____(read) a book.
147. I _____(hurt) my back while I was working in the garden.
148. When Karen arrived, we _____(have) dinner.
149. Ten miles _____(be) a long way to walk on.
150. As they _____(play) well, they won the match.

RIGHT FORM OF VERB (PRACTICE)

1. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

take	glitter	form	develop	see	refresh	walk	be
------	---------	------	---------	-----	---------	------	----

Walking is a good exercise. It (a)_____ our body and (b)_____ our mind. It (c)_____ beneficial to health. One can take fresh air and enjoy the beauty of nature if one (d)_____ in the early morning. So walking should be (e)_____ as a habit by people of all ages. A walk in the evening by the riverside is a pleasant experience. When a man (f)_____ such a walk, he (g)_____ the blue expanse of the river, (h)_____ in the rays of the setting sun.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	

D		H	
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2. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

constitute	repent	prepare	wait	call	waste	play	open
------------	--------	---------	------	------	-------	------	------

Student life is the best time for (a)_____ oneself for future. It is (b)_____ the seed time of life. So during this period of life students mustn't (c)_____ time. They should bear in mind that time (d)_____ for none. If a student wastes his time, he will have to (e)_____ in future. He should remember that he (f)_____ a significant part of society. So, he (g)_____ an important role for the progress and prosperity of society. He (h)_____ a night school in league with other solvent and interested men in society.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

3. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

make	follow	waste	neglect	succeed	wait	look
------	--------	-------	---------	---------	------	------

Time is very precious. Time (a)_____ for anybody. No power can stop it. It moves forward and forward. It is not wise to (b)_____ time. Those who make the best use of time are sure to (c)_____. All the great persons of the world have (d)_____ the best use of time. We should (e)_____ them. Similarly, if a student (f)_____ his studies from day to day, no amount of hard labour before the examination will get him through. If we (g)_____ around, we shall see that the successful men in all spheres of life are men who (h)_____ proper use of every moment of their time.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

4. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

can	understand	arrange	matter	suggest	cram	beat	lengthen
-----	------------	---------	--------	---------	------	------	----------

Most of our students (a)_____ write out their examination papers fairly. As they cannot (b)_____ the questions properly, they often (c)_____ about the bush and (d)_____ their answers with irrelevant details. Sometimes, they fail to (e)_____ their answers neatly and systematically. Although the teachers (f)_____ that their answers should be brief and precise, they often (g)_____ unnecessarily where size does not (h)_____ at all.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

5. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

leave	run	get	think	walk	snatch	be	begin
-------	-----	-----	-------	------	--------	----	-------



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Last evening, I was (a) _____ along the Sadar Road. My little sister (b) _____ with me. Suddenly, a young man came (c) _____ and (d) _____ her gold chain out from her neck. I (e) _____ to run after the snatcher. But after a while, I (f) _____, it was not wise to (g) _____ my sister alone as it was (h) _____ dark.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

6. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

cross	know	tremble	have	drown	find	come	begin
-------	------	---------	------	-------	------	------	-------

One day, a scholar (a) _____ a river with a boat. Suddenly a ghastly wind (b) _____ to blow. The scholar (c) _____ with fear. The boatman said to him, "Do you (d) _____ how to swim?" The answer from the scholar (e) _____ in the negative. Then the boatman said. "Very soon you are going to (f) _____. You (g) _____ a lot of knowledge but it (h) _____ to use at this moment."

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

7. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

try	be	suffer	prosper	respect	call	like	lie	be	pass	honour
-----	----	--------	---------	---------	------	------	-----	----	------	--------

Honesty (a) _____ a great virtue. It helps a man to (b) _____ in life. An honest man (c) _____ everywhere. Nobody (d) _____ a dishonest man. A man (e) _____ eminent by means of dishonesty but that (f) _____ short-live. A dishonest man (g) _____ in the long run. So we should (h) _____ to be honest.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

8. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

move	succeed	perform	follow	wait	neglect	make	be
------	---------	---------	--------	------	---------	------	----

Time (a) _____ every precious. Time (b) _____ for none. No power can stop it. It (c) _____ forward and forward. It is not wise to (d) _____ time. Those who make the best use of time are sure

to (e)_____. All the great persons of the world have (f)_____ the best use of time. We must (g)_____ them. If we can realize it and (h)_____ our deeds in time, we can go far.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

9. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

use	introduce	invent	work	come	take	be	bring
-----	-----------	--------	------	------	------	----	-------

Computer has (a)_____ about a revolutionary change in the world. But it (b)_____ overnight. It (c)_____ a long time to invent computer. Many votaries of science (d)_____ hard for years and finally (e)_____ out successful. Many governments and non-government offices, educational institutions (f)_____ computers. A course on computer (g)_____ in secondary and higher secondary levels. The day is not far to come when computer (h)_____ used in every sphere of life.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

10. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

wash	provide	cut	increase	add	destroy	take	plant
------	---------	-----	----------	-----	---------	------	-------

Trees are every useful to man. They protect the rich top soil from getting (a)_____ away by rainwater and floods. We can see trees being (b)_____ along the mountain slopes, on the roadsides, in parks and gardens. They (c)_____ to the beauty of our lives. They (d)_____ us with food, wood, shade, shelter and so on. They (e)_____ in carbon dioxide and produce oxygen. The (f)_____ off trees means deforestation which has the greenhouse effects on the land. It also (g)_____ the balance of nature and (h)_____ the warmth of the earth.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

11. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

learn	go	play	mean	go	like	have	get
-------	----	------	------	----	------	------	-----

Language (a)_____ a very important role in the life of human beings. We (b)_____ languages from the moment we (c)_____ up in the morning till we (d)_____ to bed at night. We use language not only during our waking hours but also in our dreams. For example, if you feel like taking a walk, you say. "I'll (e)_____ for a walk". Literature (f)_____ an expression of individual and social life and thoughts through language. Literature (g)_____ its universal appeal. It (h)_____ to deal with any particular society but with a society as a whole.

A		E	
---	--	---	--



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B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

12. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

help	obtain	deny	regard	take	redefine	depend	go
------	--------	------	--------	------	----------	--------	----

Education is (a)_____ as the yardstick of development. Development and education (b)_____ hand in hand. (c)_____ degrees is not the prime objective of education. Education has to be (d)_____. It is high time we (e)_____ measures to spread education. Only educated parents (f)_____ their children in education. Therefore none (g)_____ the fact that the foundation of any country is largely (h)_____ upon the education of its youth.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

13. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

admit	give	say	undergo	be	can	shoulder	establish
-------	------	-----	---------	----	-----	----------	-----------

It goes without (a)_____ that most of the parents want to see their sons/daughters well (b)_____ in life. For this, parents are always ready (c)_____ any risk, but the tragedy is that our boys and girls want to shine in a shortcut way. They think that it (d)_____ better if they could have established themselves without (e)_____ any hard work. We (f)_____ expect that every educated young man (g)_____ a secured and comfortable job with a chair and a table and a fan in an office or in a bank. We (h)_____ that no Government can provide employment to all the unemployed youths.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

14. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

participate	be	provide	enrich	give	say	reach	promote
-------------	----	---------	--------	------	-----	-------	---------

Human life (a)_____ not static but dynamic. A man (b)_____ the highest peak of success if he (c)_____ in extra co-curricular activities. Traveling is also an important part of co-curricular activities. It is traveling which (d)_____ our knowledge and (e)_____ our attitudes. Therefore, traveling (f)_____ us with knowledge and practical experience. It can be clearly (g)_____ that our knowledge can be mobilized by traveling the different corners of the

vast globe. Travelling not only enriches our knowledge but also (h) _____ us much pleasure. So it should be formed as one of our hobbies.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

15. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

remove	bring	open	shine	destroy	work	regard	close
--------	-------	------	-------	---------	------	--------	-------

Idleness (a) _____ destruction for anyone. There is a proverb (b) _____ idleness that idleness is the conspiracy of the evil. It is similar to destructive power in the sense that power still (c) _____ everything. Those who are idle can never (d) _____ in life because idleness (e) _____ the gate of prosperity. The gate of prosperity can be (f) _____ when one (g) _____ hard. An idle brain is known as a devil's workshop because many bad and harmful thoughts occur in an idle brain. We should always try our best to (h) _____ idleness.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

16. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

steal	say	beat	do	hurry	reach	do	see
-------	-----	------	----	-------	-------	----	-----

There was a dishonest man in a village who (a) _____ all sorts of mischief to the villagers. But when he did any evil he (b) _____ that God had it (c) _____ by him. One night the man (d) _____ some mangoes from the garden his neighbor. The owner of the garden (e) _____ him stealing mangoes and (f) _____ to the garden having (g) _____ the garden he took a stick and continued (h) _____ the dishonest man. Then the man said to him, "What have I done to deserve it?"

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

17. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

behave	be	praise	commit	teach	realize	make	treat
--------	----	--------	--------	-------	---------	------	-------

An ideal teacher knows the art of (a) _____. He (b) _____ his lessons interesting. His methods (c) _____ convincing and inspiring. An ideal teacher (d) _____ his students like his own children. He (e) _____ the good work done by them. If any of students (i) _____ some mistakes, he is not very harsh to him. He tactfully makes the student (g) _____ his mistakes. An ideal teacher is never angry with his students. He (h) _____ well towards all. He never sets a wrong example before his students.

A		E	
B		F	



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C		G	
D		H	

18. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

build	be	go	decorate	be	suggest	have	stand
-------	----	----	----------	----	---------	------	-------

Last week we (a) _____ to Bagerhat with my friend and (b) _____ the opportunity to see the 'Shatgombuj Mosque' which (c) _____ one of the most famous architectural beauties of Bangladesh. The Mosque (d) _____ by Khan Jahan All in 1440. It (e) _____ on sixty pillars with its seventy-seven 'Gombuj' or domes and not 'Shat' or sixty as the name (f) _____. Its walls (g) _____ two meters thick and the interior western wall (h) _____ with terracotta flowers and foliage.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

19. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

be	take	move	go	recover	make	utilize	rise	do	overcome
----	------	------	----	---------	------	---------	------	----	----------

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

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

20. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

be	drink	save	kill	live	carry	pollute	unboil	tell	cause
----	-------	------	------	------	-------	---------	--------	------	-------

When we say water is essential for our life, we mean clean water. It is sure that man can (a) _____ without water. But it is also true that water is the carrier of germs of many fatal diseases. Clean water (b) _____ our life. On the other hand, unclean water (c) _____ us. We (d) _____ water and use water in various ways. About eighty per cent of our body (e) _____ water. The other name of water is life. But we ourselves (f) _____ water in different ways. Polluted water (g) _____ germs which are dangerous and can (h) _____ death to us.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

21. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

stand	become	rain	see	go	cause	remain	ply	know	motorize
-------	--------	------	-----	----	-------	--------	-----	------	----------

On a rainy day it (a) _____ all day long. The sky is overcast with thick clouds. The sky is not (b) _____. None can (c) _____ out without an umbrella. Water (d) _____ on roads. As a result, roads (e) _____ muddy and slippery. In Dhaka city, the roads and streets (f) _____ under water for hours together (g) _____ much inconvenience to the pedestrians. On some roads (h) _____ vehicles or even rickshaws cannot play.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

22. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

come	be	can	see	hear	glitter	disperse	keep	sit	burn
------	----	-----	-----	------	---------	----------	------	-----	------

A winter morning (a) _____ misty and cold. There is dense fog everywhere. Sometimes, the fog is so dense that sunrays (b) _____ get through it. Even things at a distance can hardly be (c) _____. Bird's chirping is not (d) _____. The cow and other animals cannot (e) _____ out. People like to (f) _____ indoors. The fog (g) _____ when the sun rises up. Dew drops on the tip of grass (h) _____ like pearls.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

23. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

be	find	can	stumble	have	endow	fix	evaluate	have	consult
----	------	-----	---------	------	-------	-----	----------	------	---------

A proverb goes that a man without an aim is a ship without a rudder. Likewise, a man without an aim (a) _____ reach his goal. He (b) _____ in his way of life. So, every man should (c) _____ a definite aim. But nothing is more difficult than the choice of profession. Students (d) _____ it very difficult to choose a suitable profession. Choosing profession becomes very difficult because there (e) _____ many paths and courses open to them. They should (f) _____ their aim according to the abilities they are (g) _____ with. All (h) _____ the same abilities and aptitude. Students may consult with their teachers who are able to evaluate their abilities.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	



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24. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

rise	take	mean	have	suffer	occur	let	make	create	be
------	------	------	------	--------	-------	-----	------	--------	----

Load shedding (a)_____ power cut. It (b)_____ when generation of power (c)_____ less than the demand. It (d)_____ become a daily occurrence. It (e)_____ problems of far reaching consequences. Students (f)_____ a lot for it. So, an all out effort should (g)_____ and suitable actions should (h)_____ to check this problem.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

25. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

make	go	like	grow	squeeze	preserve	protect	taste	have	be
------	----	------	------	---------	----------	---------	-------	------	----

Mango is a summer fruit. It (a)_____ abundantly in northern districts of our country. There (b)_____ different types of mangos. The green mangoes (c)_____ sour. So many kinds of delicious pickles are (d)_____ from green mangos. The mango (e)_____ a peel and inside the peel there is a juicy flesh. Mango juice is (f)_____ of ripe mangoes. It can be (g)_____ for a long time. People of all ages (h)_____ mangoes very much.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	

26. Complete the following text with right forms of the verbs given in the box.

think	use	owe	belong	has	bestow	give	be
-------	-----	-----	--------	-----	--------	------	----

We (a)_____ to nature for (b)_____ us with her gifts lavishly. We may (c)_____ a large area of land but the negligible area of land that (d)_____ to us is very fertile. We should (e)_____ ungrateful to her. Nature (f)_____ her resources to us more generously than many other countries of the world. (g)_____ about our land. We (h)_____ most of our lands for the purpose of agriculture and industry.

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	