

Medical and Dental Admission Program 2020

ENGLISH

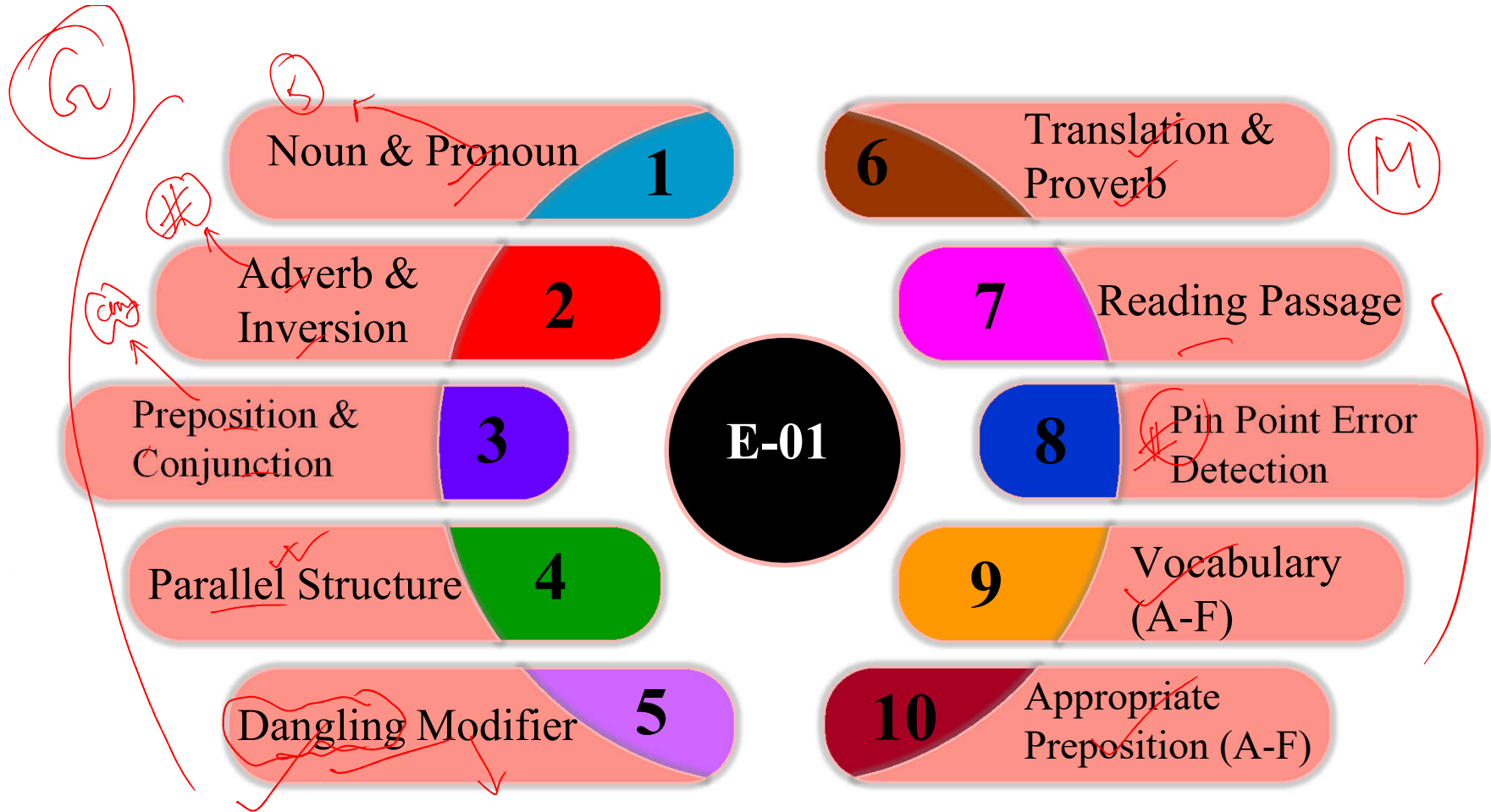
Lecture : E-01

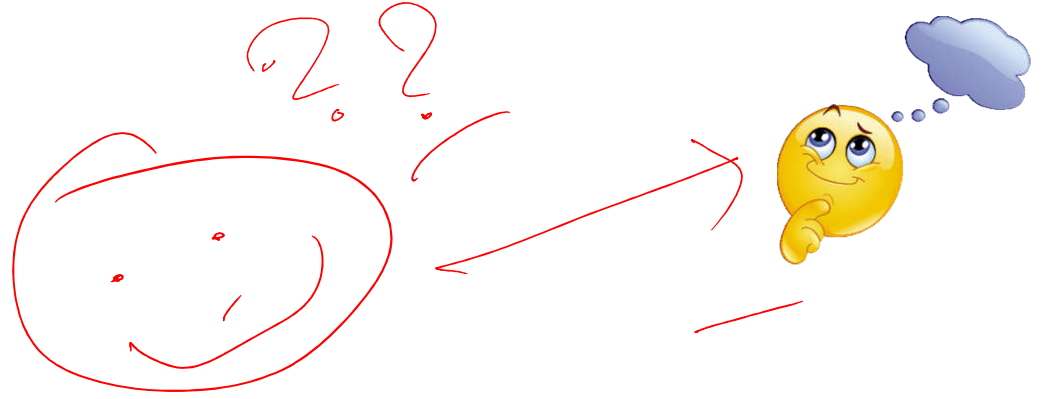
Topic : Noun & Pronoun, Adverb & Inversion
Preposition & Conjunction,
Parallel Structure, Dangling Modifier,
Translation & Proverb, Reading Passage,
Pin Point Error Detection,
Vocabulary (A-F),
Appropriate Preposition (A-F)

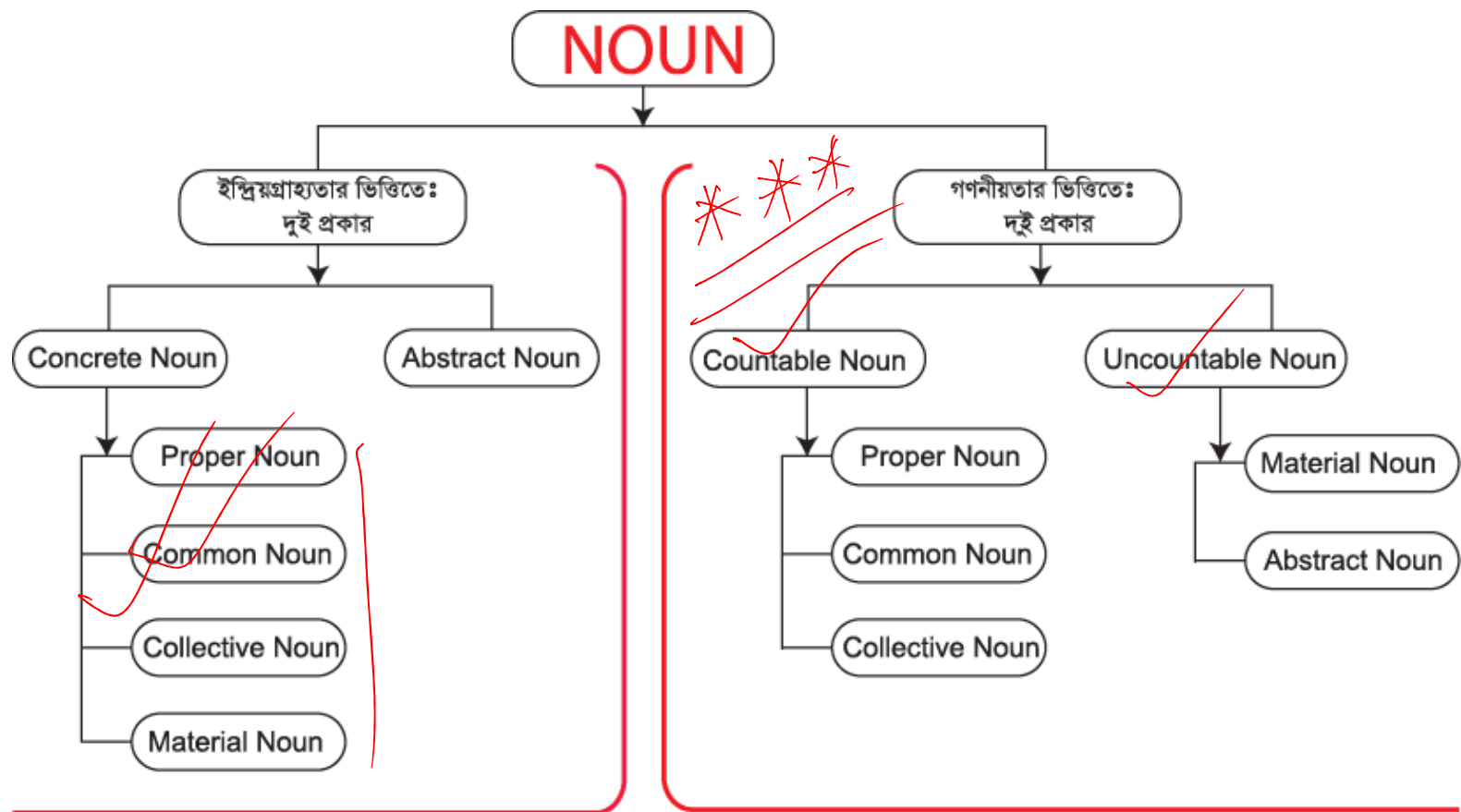


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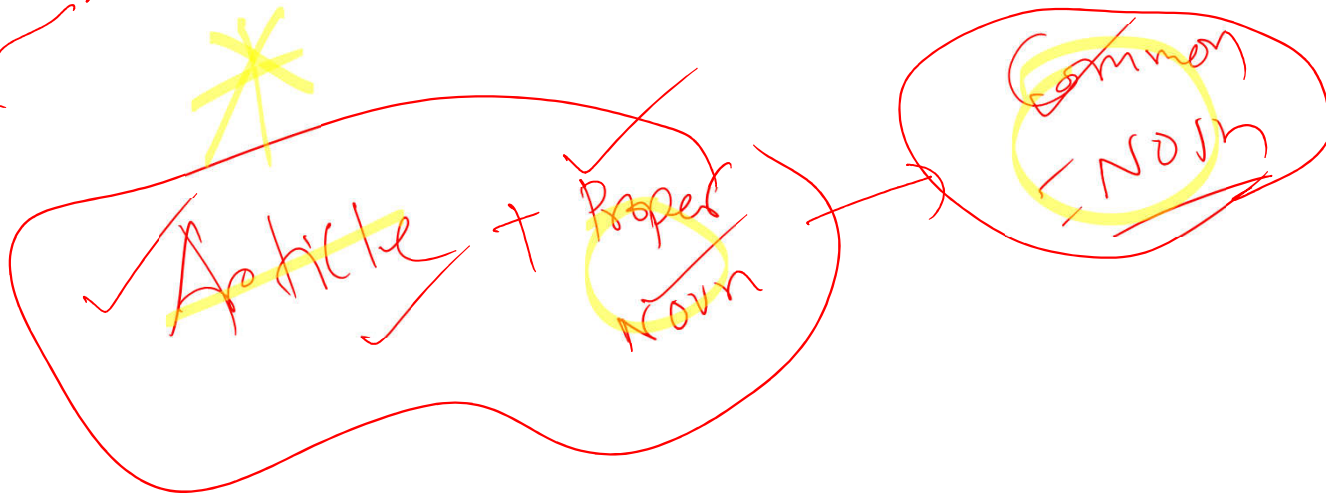




Poll Question (01)

“Nazrul is the Byron of Bangladesh.” The underlined word is a/an ____ Noun.

- (a) ~~Proper~~
- (b) Common
- (c) Material
- (d) Abstract



PROPER NOUN

ব্যক্তি, বস্তু, স্থান প্রভৃতির নির্দিষ্ট নাম বুঝায়। যেমন : Karim is a good boy.

▪ Which group of words is Proper Nouns?

(a) Man, Boy, Book

(b) Rahim, Bangladesh, The Ittefaq

(c) Milk, Water, Iron

(d) Cattle, Class, Army

COMMON NOUN

একজাতীয় ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর প্রত্যেকের সাধারণ নাম বুঝায়। যেমন: Nazrul is a great poet.

▪ Which of the following is not Common Noun?

(a) Man

(b) Village

(c) Chittagong

(d) River

MATERIAL NOUN

পদার্থের সমুদয় অংশকে অখণ্ডভাবে বুঝায় কিন্তু সে পদার্থ হতে উৎপন্ন কোন বস্তুকে বুঝায় না বা যা সংখ্যা দ্বারা গণনা করা যায় না, শুধু পরিমাণ দ্বারা বুঝা যায়। যেমন: Gold is a precious metal.

- “This necklace is made of gold.” বাক্যে gold শব্দটি _____
(a) Collective Noun (b) Abstract Noun (c) Material Noun (d) Proper Noun

COLLECTIVE NOUN

এক জাতীয় কতগুলো ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে পৃথকভাবে না বুঝিয়ে তাদের সমষ্টিকে বুঝায়।
যেমন: Our team has won the game.

- “Our class consists of twenty public.” Here ‘public’ is an example of _____
(a) Common Noun (b) Proper Noun (c) Collective Noun (d) Abstract Noun

ABSTRACT NOUN

কোন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর গুণ, অবস্থা ও কার্যের নামকে প্রকাশ করে, চোখে দেখা যায় না কিন্তু অনুভূতির সাহায্যে উপলব্ধি করতে হয়। যেমন: Honesty, kindness, freedom ইত্যাদি।

- “Truth must prevail in the long run.” The underlined word is a/an ———
 - (a) Common Noun
 - (b) Abstract Noun
 - (c) Material Noun
 - (d) Proper Noun

- Which of the following is not an Abstract Noun?
 - (a) goodness
 - (b) family
 - (c) bravery
 - (d) childhood

CONCEPT

White Board-01

- ~~***~~
- Noun / G X ① Reading room → is reading X
- Adj / P ✓ ② A sleeping dog → is sleeping ✓
- Adj / P ✓ ③ A rolling stone → is rolling ✓
- Noun / G X ④ A walking stick → is walking X

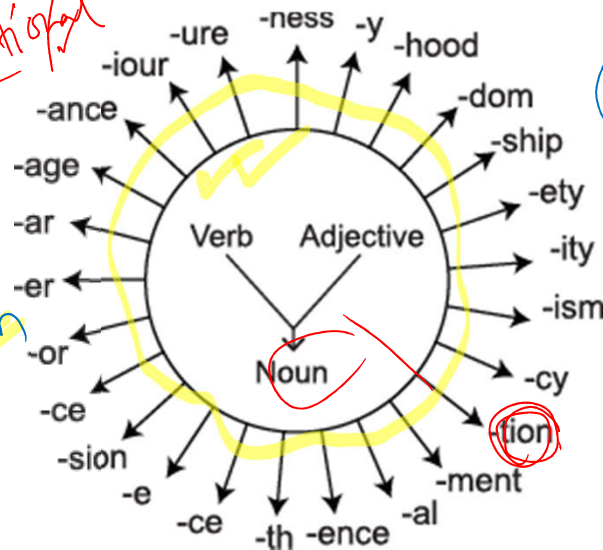


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FORMATION OF NOUN



- Which one of the following is not a Noun?

(a) Loneliness (b) Childhood (c) Purity

- Which of the following word is a Noun?

(a) Levelly (b) Lewd (c) Lexical

Handwritten notes:
 -ly → Adjective
 Noun + ly → Adjective
 Adjective + ly → Adverb
 Homefly → Adjective
 He ran quickly → Adverb
 Fairly → Adverb
 [MAT: 19-20]

[DAT: 08-09]



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COMPOUND NOUN

Compound Noun কি?	Structure	Examples
ইংরেজি ভাষায় একটি Noun এর সাথে অন্যান্য Parts of Speech এর সমন্বয়ে যে যৌগপদ তৈরি হয় তাই Compound Noun।	Noun + Noun	classmate, handbag.
	Adjective + Noun	yellow card, greenhouse,
	Gerund + Noun	closing time, running shoes.
	Noun + gerund	sightseeing, taxi-driving.
	Noun + Verb	haircut, sunrise.
	Verb + Noun	bathroom, playboy.

- Which of the following word is 'Adjective + Nominal'?

(a) Best – seller

(b) Shortcut

(c) Easy- chair

(d) Blue- black

[DAT: 10-11]

- Which of the following word is 'Verb + Adverb'?

(a) Hear-say

(b) Know-how

(c) Make-up

(d) Hold-all

[MAT: 10-11]



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White Board-02

CONCEPT

Adjective
Compound Noun
Nominal Compound

School boy
(N/AD)

He-goat
She-goat

Wash room
show room
play ground
is



over-eating
over-weight

online
offline
washing machine
Reading room



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Poll Question (02)

I have few enemies, but they can do me much harm.

(a) ~~no~~, little

(b) ~~little~~, much

(c) few, ~~little~~

(d) None of these

few — much
many — little



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COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Countable Noun: গণনাযোগ্য। যেমন: Chair, Table, Mobile, Book etc.

Uncountable Noun: অগণনাযোগ্য। যেমন: Sand, Furniture, News etc.

DETERMINERS BEFORE COUNT & NON-COUNT NOUN

COUNT NOUNS	NON-COUNT NOUNS
SOME, ANY, NO + pl. <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ I have some problems.✓ I don't have any problems.✓ I have no problems.	SOME, ANY, NO + pl. <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ I have some time.✓ I don't have any time.✓ I have no time
FEW, A FEW, FEWER, FEWEST + pl. <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ There were few people at the concert.✓ There were a few people at the concert.✓ We had fewer computers a year ago.✓ This medicine has the fewest side effects.	LITTLE, A LITTLE, LESS, LEAST <ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ There is little hope that he will survive.✓ There is a little hope that he will survive.✓ Tim should spend less time on the computer.✓ This medicine does the least harm.

DETERMINERS BEFORE COUNT & NON-COUNT NOUN

COUNT NOUNS	NON-COUNT NOUNS
<p>MANY, MORE, MOST, MOST OF THE + pl.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There were not many people at the concert. ✓ More people came to the concert than expected. ✓ Most mammals live on land. ✓ Most of the visitors were art students. 	<p>MUCH, MORE, MOST, MOST OF THE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There is not much hope that he will survive. ✓ There is more hope that he will survive. ✓ Most furniture is made of wood. ✓ Most of the time I'm not at home.
<p>A LOT OF, LOTS OF, PLENTY OF + pl.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ There are a lot of tables and chairs in the room. ✓ There are lots of tables and chairs in the room. ✓ There are plenty of tables and chairs in the room.. 	<p>A LOT OF, LOTS OF, PLENTY OF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ We have a lot of space in the car. ✓ We have lots of space in the car. ✓ We have plenty of space in the car.
<p>A NUMBER OF + pl.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A number of questions arose at the meeting. 	<p>AN AMOUNT OF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The word budget means an amount of money we have available to spend.

CONCEPT

Plural

few

~~PLEASE~~

little

* time

~~Notes~~

W

~~has index~~

1. (Mult)

Number

Multiple
~~write~~

Singular

↓
plural

- ENGLISH



ডিনেম্ব

Practice

■ I spent _____ with the patient.

- (a) sometimes (b) little times (c) sometime (d) some time

[MAT: 15-16]

■ The word 'Money' is a/an _____ Noun.

- (a) Collective (b) Abstract (c) Countable (d) Uncountable

[DU: 13-14]

■ Choose the correct sentence

- (a) We have many works to do in summer
(b) We have much works to do in summer
(c) We have a lot of work to do in summer
(d) We have lot of works to do in summer

working

Some time → কিছু সময়
Some times → কয়েক বার
Sometime → কোন এক সময়
Sometimes → কখনো কখনো

[MAT: 16-17]

■ Identify the determiner in the following sentence: "I have no news for you."

- (a) have (b) news (c) no (d) for

[40th BCS]

(unc)



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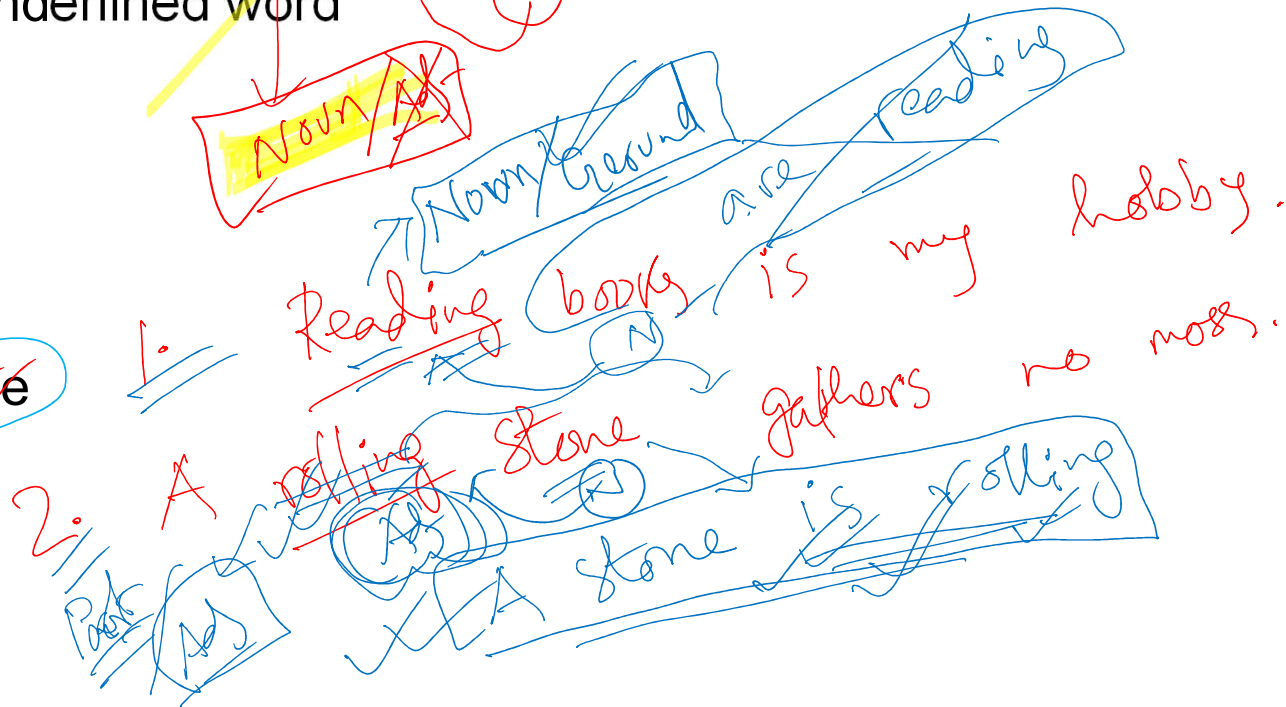
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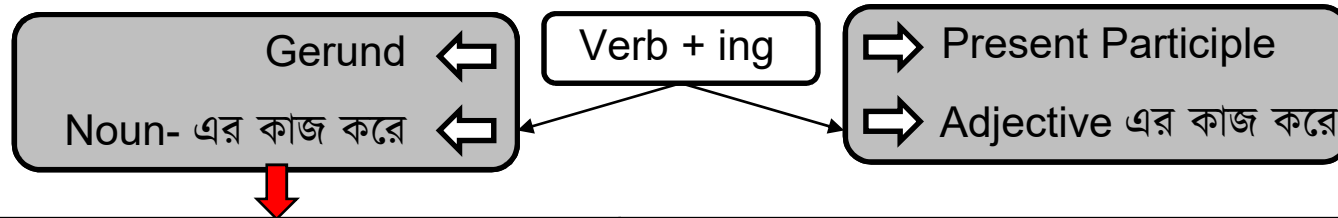
Poll Question (03)

"I am in the process of collecting material for my story." Name the Parts of Speech of the underlined word

- (a) Gerund 9
- (b) Participle 10
- (c) Adverb
- (d) None of these



GERUND & PARTICIPLE



Functions	Examples
1. Subject	✓ <u>Running</u> is good for your heart.
2. Object	✓ He hates <u>waking</u> up early.
3. Subject complement	✓ What I hate most is <u>repeating</u> myself.
4. Object complement	✓ I saw Jim <u>riding</u> his bike.
5. Object of a preposition	✓ I'm interested in <u>improving</u> myself.
6. Object of a possessive	✓ She doesn't like your <u>bossing</u> her around.

GERUND (Practice)

- ♦ “Walking is a good exercise.” Here ‘Walking’ is _____

(a) Verb (b) Noun (c) Gerund (d) Adverb

[MAT: 16-17]

- ♦ “He is fond of playing cricket”. Here ‘playing’ is a _____

(a) participle (b) gerund (c) verb phrase (d) noun clause

[DAT: 16-17]

- ♦ Which of the following is active with Verbal Noun with Preposition & Object?

[MAT: 10-11]

(a) I saw him go to the garden. (b) Amina Joy made us laugh.
(c) I am to make a telephone call. (d) We went to see the launching of the ship.



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PARTICIPLE

Adjective যেমন বাক্যে Noun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে, Present Participle একইভাবে বাক্যে Noun এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা প্রকাশ করে। অর্থাৎ, এক কথায় Present Participle বাক্যে Adjective এর কাজ করে। যেমন- Do not get into the running train.

এখানে running শব্দটি train এর পূর্বে বসে train এর একটি চলমান অবস্থা বুঝাচ্ছে, তাই running শব্দটি Adjective এবং running শব্দটি Adjective হওয়ায় একে আমরা Present Participle বলতে পারি।

- ♦ **“Hearing the noise, the boy woke up.” Here ‘hearing’ is a/an ——— [MAT: 17-18]**
(a) Noun (b) Participle (c) Verb (d) Adverb
- ♦ **“A rolling stone gathers no moss.” What is ‘rolling’? [11th BCS]**
(a) Gerund (b) Participle (c) Verbal noun (d) Adjective
- ♦ **“A swimming snake bit him in the leg.” Here ‘swimming’ is a/an ——— [DU: 17-18]**
(a) Participle (b) Verbal noun (c) Gerund (d) Infinitive

GERUND VS PARTICIPLE

- ♦ “Reading books is an excellent habit.” Here underlined is a/an _____ [38th BCS]
(a) Participle (b) Gerund (c) Verb (d) Adjective
- ♦ “There is no credit in earning money illegally.” The underlined word is _____ [CU: 12-13]
(a) Past Participle (b) Gerund (c) Infinitive (d) Present Continuous
- ♦ “I came from watching a live football match.” The underlined word is _____ [NSTU: 17-18]
(a) a gerund (b) a participle (c) an infinitive (d) a causative
- ♦ “I helped a drowning man”. Here ‘drowning’ is a/an _____ [RU: 13-14]
(a) verbal adjective (b) gerund (c) past participle (d) verbal noun
- ♦ “Education is enlightening. ”. Here ‘enlightening’ is _____ [37th BCS]
(a) A gerund (b) A participle (c) An infinitive (d) A finite verb
- ♦ “The writing of a good letter is difficult.”. Here ‘writing’ is _____ [KU: 12-13]
(a) verbal noun (b) gerund (c) present participle (d) Gerund



White Board-04

CONCEPT

Apple + Ground + PREP.

Verbal Noun

Verbal Adjective

V+ing

N

Adj

Verbal

① flying is the main job of bird.

② I saw a flying bird. is flying.

③ The flying of this bird is spectacular.

④ A barking dog seldom bites is barking.

bark



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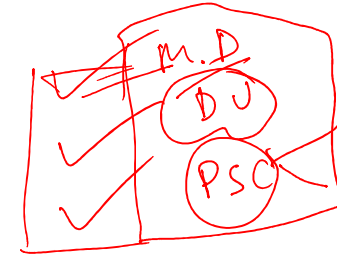
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TYPES OF PRONOUN

1. Personal Pronoun:

কোন person বা ব্যক্তির পরিবর্তে বসে। যেমন: I, we, you, he, she, they



[MAT: 17-18]

♦ Which one is the correct sentence given below?

(a) You, he and I went there.

(b) He, you and I went there.

(c) I, you and he went there.

(d) You, I and he went there.

♦ Choose the correct sentence.

(a) I and he is present

(b) I and his is present

(c) He and me are present

(d) He and I are present

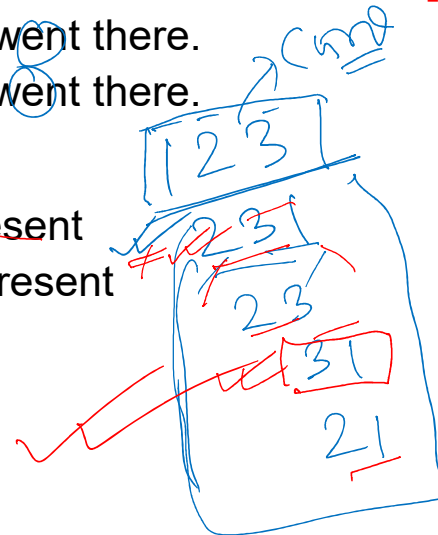
♦ It should be _____.

(a) her with whom you share your ideas, not me

(b) he with whom you share your ideas, not I

(c) she with whom you share your ideas, not me

(d) she with whom you share your ideas, not I



[DU: 11-12]

[34th BCS]

It is (5) who





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Poll Question (04)

 Which book do you want now to read? The underlined word is a/an _____

- (a) Relative Pronoun
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Noun
- (d) Adjective


① which is the best?

② This is her pen which I want.
(Relative pronoun)



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TYPES OF PRONOUN

2. Interrogative Pronoun:

প্রশ্ন করার জন্য ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং বাক্যের প্রথমে বসে। যেমন: who, whose, whom, which, what

- ✓ **Whose** are these books? = Interrogative Pronoun.
- ✓ **Whose** books are these? = Interrogative Adjective.
- “**Whom did you meet yesterday?** Here the word ‘whom’ is ——— Pronoun.
(a) Relative (b) Interrogative (c) Demonstrative (d) None of the above

3. Indefinite Pronoun:

অনির্দিষ্ট ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুকে বুঝায়। যেমন: (every/some/any/no)one, (every/some/any)body.

- “**None but Allah can help us**” What kind of pronoun ‘None’ is?
(a) Reflexive (b) Reciprocal (c) Indefinite (d) Demonstrative



Poll Question (05)

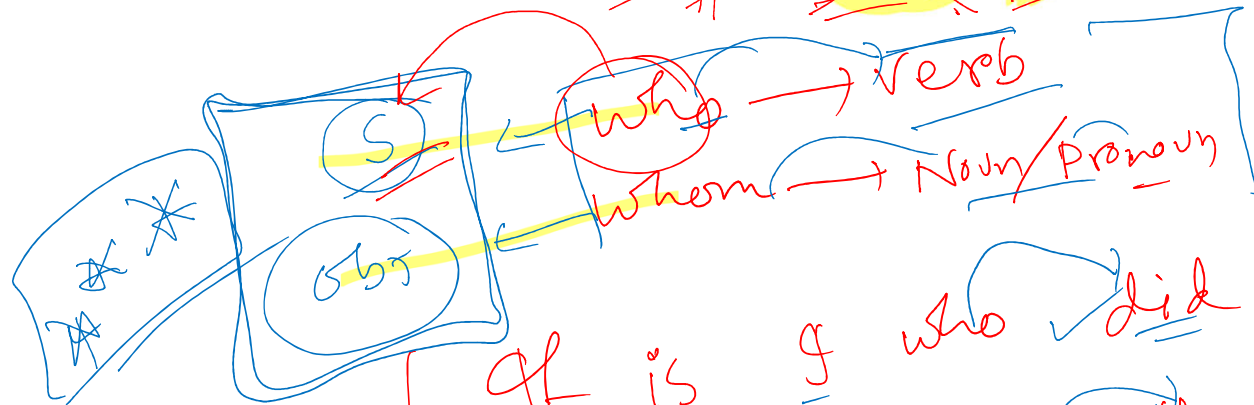
~~I keep a good bond with those~~ ~~who~~ ~~I think~~ ~~are~~ ~~suitable.~~

(a) whom

(b) which

(c) who

(d) that



It is I who did the work.
It is I whom they searched for.



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TYPES OF PRONOUN

4. Relative Pronoun:

দুই বাক্যের মধ্যে relation বুঝায়। যেমন: who, whose, whom, which, that

- **He is the first boy _____ won two prize.** [DU: 15-16]
(a) whom (b) whose (c) which (d) that
- **Suzan has a lot of friends, _____ she was at school with.** [33rd BCS]
(a) many of whom (b) many of them
(c) much of whom (d) much of them
- **They developed a program _____ has been refined many times over the years.** [JU: 13-14]
(a) it (b) who (c) that (d) those
- **Salma could not tell _____ books were left on the table.** [DU: 16-17]
(a) it (b) who (c) that (d) those



CONCEPT

White Board-05



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TYPES OF PRONOUN

5. Distributive Pronoun:

একজাতীয় একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু মध्ये প্রত্যেকটিকে পৃথকভাবে বুঝায়। যেমন: Each, either, neither

- The child cried for its mother.

[RU: 15-16]

(a) his (b) her (c) its (d) their

- Choose the correct sentence.

[NU: 13-14]

(a) One should not deliver his opinion unasked

(b) One should not give one's opinion unasked

(c) One should not give opinion unasked

(d) One should not give his opinion unasked

Handwritten notes in blue ink:
* its → সবার
its →
it (is was)



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TYPES OF PRONOUN

6. Reflexive Pronoun:

Self বা selves যোগে গঠিত হয় এবং কর্তা ও কর্ম একই ব্যক্তি বুঝায়।

যেমন: (My/your/him/her)self, (our/your/them)selves.

- Let _____ introduce _____ to _____.

[JU: 18-19]

- (a) my, your, his (b) me, you, him
- (c) myself, yourself, himself (d) mine, yours, he

- He wanted nobody _____ to know _____ the treasure was hidden.

[BU: 17-18]

- (a) except his, what (b) but himself, where
- (c) else, which (d) and him, when

TYPES OF PRONOUN

7. Reciprocal Pronoun:

একাধিক ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে পারস্পরিক সম্পর্ক বুঝিয়ে দেয়। যেমন: Each other, one another।

▪ Which of the following sentence is correct?

- (a) The three sisters love each other
(b) The three sisters love one another
(c) The three sisters loves one another
(d) The three sisters loved each other

[DU: 14-15]

8. Demonstrative Pronoun:

Noun কে বিশেষভাবে নির্দেশ করে। যেমন: This, that, these, those, it

▪ This is my pen. That is yours. Here 'This' and 'That' are ———

- (a) Personal Pronoun
(b) Demonstrative Pronoun
(c) Possessive Pronoun
(d) Noun

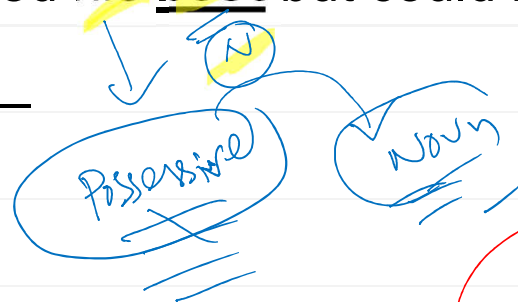
[JU: 08-09]



Poll Question (06)

“End of the day, he tried his best but could not succeed.” The underlined word is a/an _____

- (a) Adverb
- (b) Adjective
- (c) Preposition
- (d) ~~None of these~~



① He tried best ~~Advs~~

② He is the best ~~Advs~~ student

best ~~Advs~~

~~XXXX~~

Same word but different parts of speech.

ADVERB

Adverb: এমন word যা প্রায় সকল Parts of speech (~~Noun, Pronoun & Interjection~~ ব্যতীত) কে বিশেষায়িত করে বা তার সাথে নতুন অর্থ যোগ করে।

- Simple Adverb
- Adverb of Manner
- Adverb of Place
- Adverb of Time
- Adverb of Degree

Uses of Adverb

Modifying	Example
An Adjective	He is a <u>very</u> good boy.
A Verb	He walks <u>fast</u> .
An Adverb	He walks <u>very</u> fast.
A Preposition	He sat <u>just</u> beside me.
A Conjunction	He came here <u>only</u> because I told him to come.
A Sentence	<u>Obviously</u> , I can't know everything.

✓ Neha sang sweetly in the concert last night.



ডায়েরি

মেডিকেল এন্ড ডেন্টাল এডমিশন কোয়ার

ENGLISH

ADVERB (Practice)

- "Please come again." Here 'please' is _____

(a) Verb (b) Adverb (c) Conjunction (d) Pronoun

[KU : 15-16]

- "Come on, it's time to go home." Here 'home' is a/an _____

(a) Verb (b) Adverb (c) Noun (d) preposition

[JU : 15-16]

- His grades have improved, but only _____.

(a) minimum (b) very slightly (c) some (d) in a small amount

[DU : 07-08]

- "He is little known." Here 'little' is _____

(a) pronoun (b) verb (c) adjective (d) adverb

[RU : 13-14]

- I found out that Rahim did _____ in the test.

(a) bad (b) badly (c) unwell (d) worse

[RU : 17-18]



উন্মেষ
বেঙ্গল ওপেন ইউনিভার্সিটি

ENGLISH

INVERSION

The auxiliary verb comes before the subject in several different structures. This is usually referred to as 'inversion'. Such as:

♦ **Never have** I seen such a mess!

♦ **Not only do** I enjoy classical music, but I also have regular music lessons.

▪ **Never** _____ do it again.

(a) I will

(b) will I

(c) I'll

(d) I would

[DU: 18-19]

Only Hardly Never/never before/ never again Rarely Seldom/very seldom	+ auxiliary + subject + verb+.. inversion
---	--

Scarcely had we
No sooner had



উন্মেষ

বেঙ্গল এন্ড ডেইলি এডমিশন কোয়ার

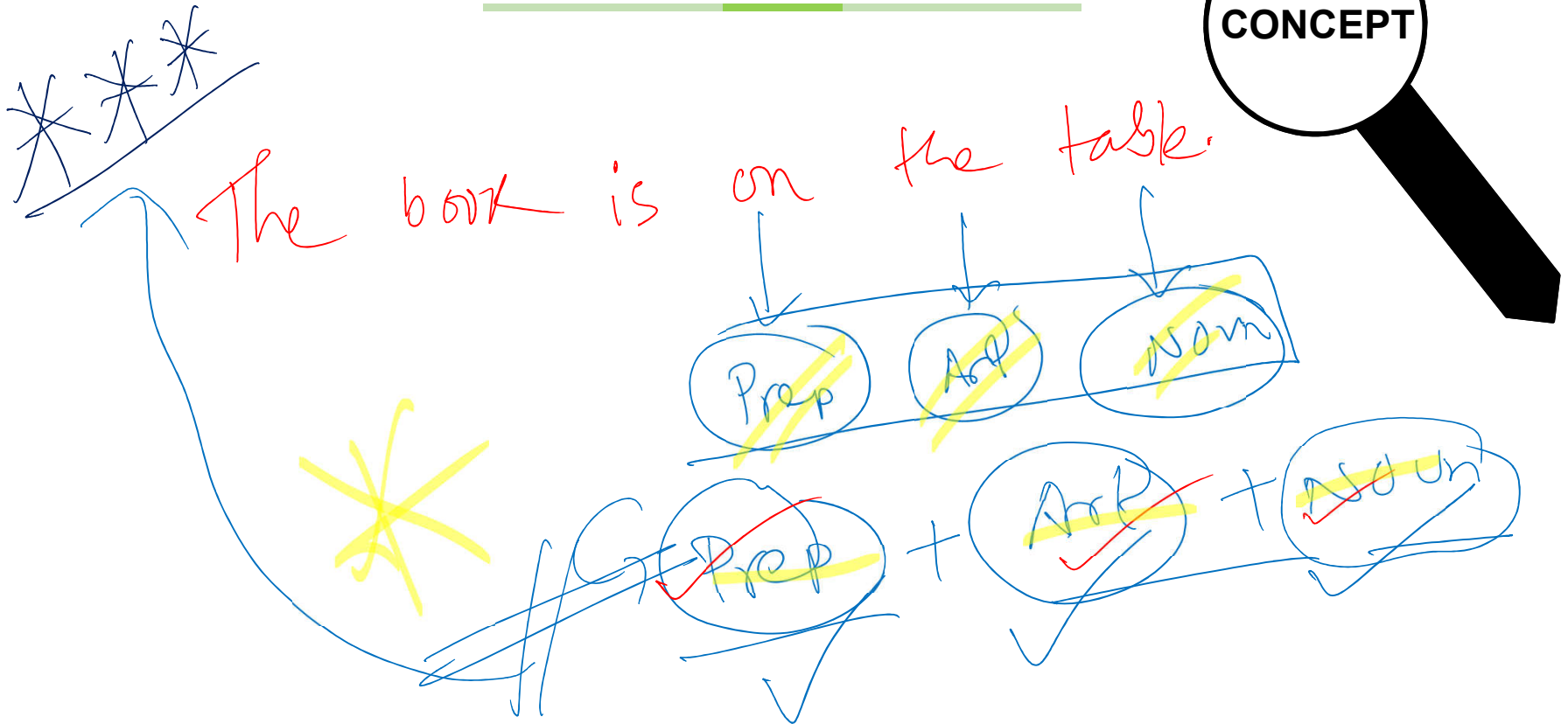
ENGLISH

PREPOSITION & CONJUNCTION

- ♦ In which of the following sentences 'but' is used as preposition? [MAT : 19-20]
(a) There is no one but likes him. (b) We tried hard but did not succeed.
(c) It is but right to admit our faults. (d) None but the brave deserves the fair.
- ♦ "He had gone away before I came". Here the word 'before' is a [DAT: 16-17]
(a) Adverb (b) Conjunction (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
- ♦ "The moral law is above the civil law." Here the word 'above' is a [DU: 14-15]
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
- ♦ In which of the like following sentences, like has been used as a Preposition? [32nd BCS]
(a) He likes to eat fish (b) He laughs like his father does
(c) He climbed the tree like a cat (d) Likeminded people are necessary for a cooperative
- ♦ Where the word 'near' is used as Preposition? [JU : 12-13]
(a) Draw near and listen (b) My school is near the mosque
(c) She is a near relation (d) Dearth nears with the passage of time

White Board-06

CONCEPT



উন্নয়ন

শেখিলে এত ডেটাল এডমিশন কোয়ার

ENGLISH

Same word but different Parts of Speech

All	Adjective	<u>All</u> men are mortal. / It was <u>all</u> profit and no loss.
	Adverb	He was <u>all</u> alone when I saw him.
	Pronoun	<u>All</u> spoke in his favor.
	Noun	He lost his <u>all</u> in speculation.

Adjective	I think yours is a <u>better</u> plan.
Adverb	He sings <u>better</u> than you.
Noun	Give place to your <u>bettors</u> . / You should respect your <u>bettors</u> .
Verb	Try to <u>better</u> your lot. / Living conditions have <u>bettered</u> a great deal.

Better



উন্মেষ

বেটিংস এন্ড ডেটাল এডমিশন কোয়ার

ENGLISH

Same word but different Parts of Speech

But	Adverb	It is <u>but</u> right to admit our faults.
	Preposition	None <u>but</u> the brave deserves the fair.
	Conjunction	We tried hard, <u>but</u> did not succeed. / He tried hard <u>but</u> failed.
	Verb	<u>But</u> me no buts!

Down	Adverb	<u>Down</u> went the "Royal George."
	Preposition	The fire engine came rushing <u>down</u> the hill.
	Adjective	The <u>down</u> train is late.
	Noun	He has seen the ups and <u>downs</u> of life.
	Verb	The government <u>downed</u> the opposition.



ডায়েরি
সেভেন্স এন্ড ডেস্টিন এডমিশন কোয়ার

ENGLISH

Same word but different Parts of Speech

Enough	Adjective	We had <u>enough</u> food.
	Adverb	We know <u>enough</u> about space.
	Noun	<u>Enough</u> is enough.

Adjective	They are men of <u>like</u> build and stature.	Like
Preposition	He climbs <u>like</u> a cat.	
Adverb	Act <u>like</u> that.	
Noun	You won't see his <u>like</u> again.	
Verb	Children <u>like</u> sweets.	



Same word but different Parts of Speech

Right	Verb	That is a fault that will <u>right</u> itself.
	Adjective	He is the <u>right</u> man for the position.
	Noun	Keep to the <u>right</u> .
	Adverb	Serve him <u>right</u> !

Adjective	A square peg in a <u>round</u> hole.	Round
Noun	We won the first <u>round</u> of the tennis cup.	
Adverb	He came <u>round</u> to their belief.	
Preposition	The earth revolves <u>round</u> the sun.	
Verb	The child's eyes <u>rounded</u> with excitement.	



উন্মেষ

শেখিলে এত ভেটাল এতমিশন কোয়ার

ENGLISH

Same word but different Parts of Speech

Up	Adverb	The prices are going <u>up</u> .
	Preposition	Let us go <u>up</u> the hill.
	Adjective	The next <u>up</u> train will leave here at 12.30.
	Noun	They had their <u>ups</u> and downs of fortune.
While	Noun	Stop working and rest a <u>while</u> .
	Verb	They <u>while</u> away their evenings with books and games.
	Conjunction	<u>While</u> a great poet, he is a greater novelist.
	Preposition	Father will be happy <u>while</u> dinner time.



CONCEPT

White Board-07



উন্মেষ

সেউতিলে এত ডেউল এওঁদিশন কোৱাৰ

ENGLISH

PARALLELISM

বাক্যে কোন নির্দিষ্ট grammatical item/form হিসেবে একাধিক grammatical পাশাপাশি বসতে পারে।
এক্ষেত্রে একই grammatical item ভুক্ত একাধিক word-গুলোর সবগুলো noun হবে অথবা সবগুলো
adjective হবে অথবা সবগুলো clause হবে অথবা সবগুলো phrase হবে। বাক্যে সমজাতীয় item গুলোর
মাঝে এ ধরনের সমতা বিধান করার পদ্ধতিই হচ্ছে Parallelism .

Not parallel: Peter is , $\frac{\text{rich}}{[\text{adjective}]}$, $\frac{\text{handsome}}{[\text{adjective}]}$ and adjective $\frac{\text{many people like him}}{[\text{clause}]}$.

Parallel: Peter is $\frac{\text{rich}}{[\text{adjective}]}$, $\frac{\text{handsome}}{[\text{adjective}]}$ and $\frac{\text{Popular}}{[\text{adjective}]}$.

Not parallel: She likes $\frac{\text{to fish}}{[\text{infinitive}]}$, $\frac{\text{swim}}{[\text{simple form}]}$, and $\frac{\text{surfing}}{[\text{verb+ing}]}$.

Parallel: She likes $\frac{\text{to fish}}{[\text{infinitive}]}$, $\frac{\text{to fish}}{[\text{infinitive}]}$, and $\frac{\text{to surf}}{[\text{infinitive}]}$.

OR, She likes $\frac{\text{fishing}}{[\text{verb+ing}]}$, $\frac{\text{swimming}}{[\text{verb+ing}]}$, and $\frac{\text{surfing}}{[\text{verb+ing}]}$.



PARALLELISM (PRACTICE)

- Select the correct sentence.

[35th BCS]

- (a) He is famous not only in Bangladesh but also in USA
- (b) He is not only famous in Bangladesh but also in USA
- (c) He is famous not only in Bangladesh but also in the USA
- (d) None of these correct

- In an admission test to answer correctly is more important than _____. [DU : 16-17]

- (a) you finish quickly (b) finishing quickly
- (c) quick finish (d) to finish quickly

- For better or _____ the mobile phone is a very useful device of people's lives. [CU : 18-19]

- (a) good (b) sad (c) well (d) worse



Poll Question (08)

While going to class, _____.

- (a) the dog bit me
- (b) dog bit me
- (c) a dog bit me
- (d) I was bitten by a dog



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ENGLISH

DANGLING MODIFIER

- ❖ A misplaced modifier is a participial phrase or other modifier that comes before the subject, but does NOT refer to the subject.

~~While walking along the road, a box was found by Rahim.~~ (INCORRECT)

While walking along the road, Rahim found a box. (CORRECT)

- Find out the correct sentence.

[DU : 12-13]

- (a) Crossing the street, a car almost struck us
- (b) As we crossed the street, a car almost struck us
- (c) A car almost struck us, crossing the street
- (d) Having crossed the street, a car almost struck us

- “Climbing up a tree, I saw a grey monkey.” – who was climbing up the tree?

[CU : 18-19]

- (a) a monkey
- (b) the speaker
- (c) somebody
- (d) none

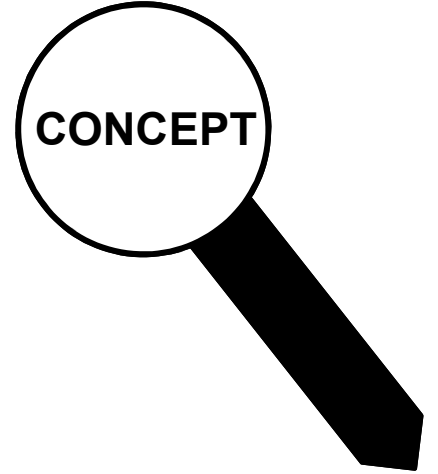


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ENGLISH

White Board-08



READING PASSAGE

Variety of question	Explanation	Key Word
(01) (Main Idea/ Main Topic/ Main Purpose) question	These ask you to identify an answer choice that correctly summarizes the author's main idea, the subject of the whole passage, or the author's reason for writing the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "What is the main idea of the Passage?" • "What is the passage primarily about?" • "Why did the author write the passage?"
(02) Factual question	These ask you to locate and identify answers to the questions about specific information and details in the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "According to the passage, where did ...?" • "According to the author, why did ...?" • "Which of the following is true, according to the passage?"
(03) Negative question	These ask which of the answer choices is NOT discussed in the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Which of the following is NOT true about.....?" • All of the following are true EXCEPT....



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READING PASSAGE

Variety of question	Explanation	Key Word
(04) Scanning question	These ask you to find the place in the passage that some topic is mentioned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Where in the passage does the author first discuss"
(05) Inference question	These ask you to draw conclusion based on information in the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The author implies that which of the following is true?" "Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?"
(06) Vocabulary based question	These ask you identify the meaning of a word or phrase as used in the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The word '—' in line ** is closest in meaning to..."
(07) Reference question (Pronoun)	These ask you to identify the noun to which a pronoun or other expression refers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> "The word 'it' in line ** refers to ..." "In line ** the word 'there' refers to which of the following?"



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ENGLISH

READING PASSAGE PRACTICE

To remain in a particular depth, a fish must withstand the water pressure, and its density must be **roughly** the same as that of the surrounding water otherwise it drifts up or down. Animals of the upper layers of lakes and seas often have large surface area to volume ratio to assist in floating, like the manta ray. Many marine larvae and larval fish have long spines that increase surface area. Sharks have oil rich livers to assist buoyancy - oil being less dense than water, while marine mammals have a thick layer of fat under the skin, collapsible ribs and **deflectable** lungs. However, the shark's aid to buoyancy is not entirely successful - the fish will sink if it stops swimming. Cuttlefish have a spongy cuttlebone, and many fish have swim bladders filled with a volume of gas that can be **voluntarily** adjusted.

01. The passage is primarily concerned with _____

(V-1) [Ans: c]

- (a) The shark's inability to be completely buoyant
- (b) Why fishes need to be buoyant
- (c) The aids to remain afloat in different kinds of fish
- (d) What fish need to do to increase buoyancy

READING PASSAGE PRACTICE

02. The word “**roughly**” in line 2 means _____ (V-6) [Ans: d]
(a) Exactly (b) Totally (c) Completely (d) Approximately
03. Which of the following statements hold true for the Manta ray? (V-2) [Ans: c]
(a) It resides in the depths of the sea
(b) It decreases its buoyancy using its large surface area to volume ratio
(c) It increases its buoyancy to keep afloat using its large surface to volume ratio
(d) It increases its density to keep afloat using its large surface to volume ratio
04. In line 6, the phrase “**deflatable** lungs” has been cited to denote fact that _____ (V-4) [Ans: c]
(a) Mammals are oil rich
(b) Mammals have intense layers of fat
(c) Mammals have weaker lungs to lose air/ gas
(d) Mammals are structured with flexible/ folded bones

READING PASSAGE PRACTICE

I have previously defined a sanctuary as a place where man is passive and the rest of Nature active. But this general definition is too absolute for any special case. The mere fact that man has to protect a sanctuary does away with his purely passive attitude. Then, he can be beneficially active by destroying pests and parasites, like bot-flies or mosquitoes, and by finding antidotes for diseases like the epidemic which periodically kills off the rabbits and thus starves many of the carnivores to death. But, except in cases where experiment has proved his intervention to be beneficial, the less he upsets the balance of Nature the better, even when he tries to be an earthly provident.

01. The author implies that his first definition of a sanctuary is _____ (V-5)
(a) totally wrong (b) somewhat idealistic (c) unhelpful (d) indefensible
02. The authors argument that destroying bot-flies and mosquitoes would be a beneficial action is most weakened by all of the following except _____ (V-3)
(a) parasites have an important role to play in the regulation of populations
(b) the elimination of any species can have unpredictable effects on the balance of nature
(c) the pests themselves are part of the food chain
(d) these insects have been introduced to the area by human activities
03. The word "his" in line number 6 refers to _____ (V-7)
(a) experiment (b) rabbit (c) man (d) none

PIN POINT ERROR DETECTION

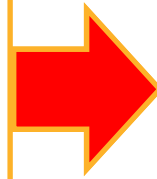
Instruction: Select the wrong word(s) if any, from each sentence; otherwise, choose No Error (from 1 to 5)

01. There are almost a million people with Spanish surnames in Los Angeles, out of a total population of more than seven millions.
a b c d
02. George dislikes heavily politics of Bangladesh because he believes that they are corrupt and good players who play with the fate of mass people.
a b c d
03. The Pueblo Indians buried a dead fish in each hill of corn to make the corn grow good.
a b c d
04. The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non-technical language and writing correctly.
a b c d
05. Having finished the assignment, the TV was turned on by him.
a b c d



Special Notice:

- ✓ Translation
- ✓ Proverb
- ✓ Vocabulary (A-F)
- ✓ Appropriate Preposition (A-F)



will be added in the slide





(d) It is ten hours to two

চতুর্ভুজ — quarters to
 অর্ধ — half part
 অর্ধ — half part
 অর্ধ — half part

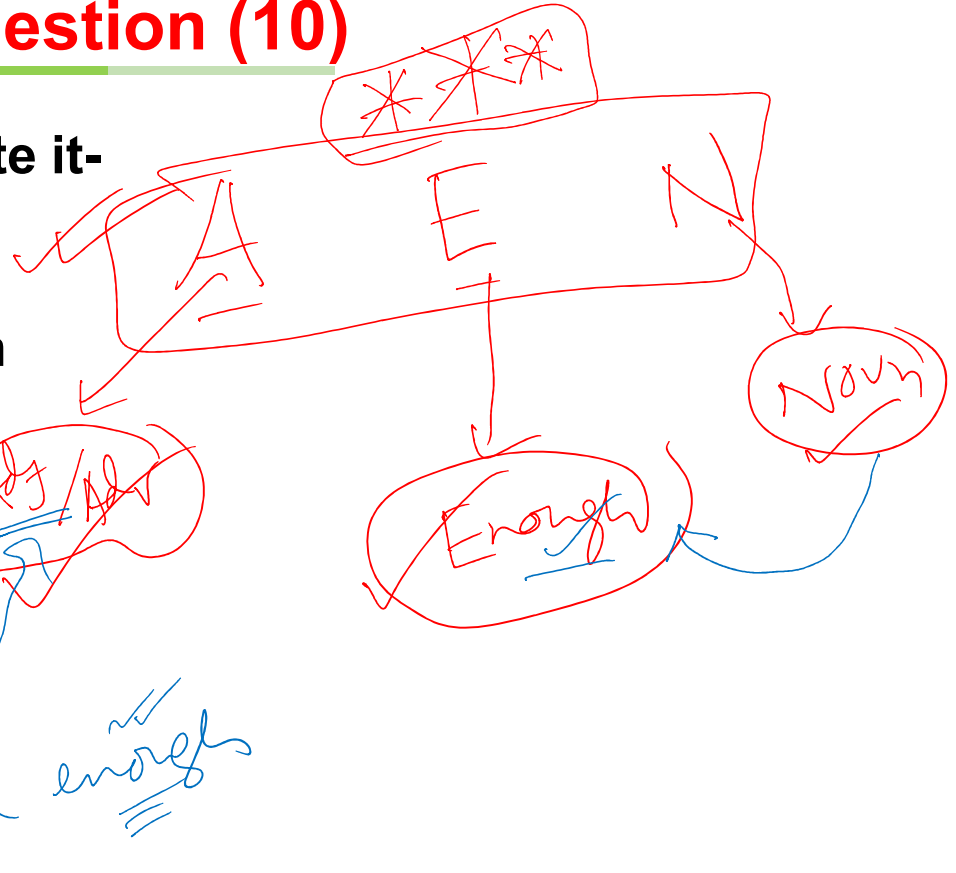




Poll Question (10)

"আমরা সবাই যথেষ্ট সচেতন।" Translate it-

- (a) We all are conscious enough
- (b) All of us are conscious enough
- (c) We all are enough conscious
- (d) None of these



বড় হওয়ার
প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা-ই মানুষকে
বড় করে তোলে