

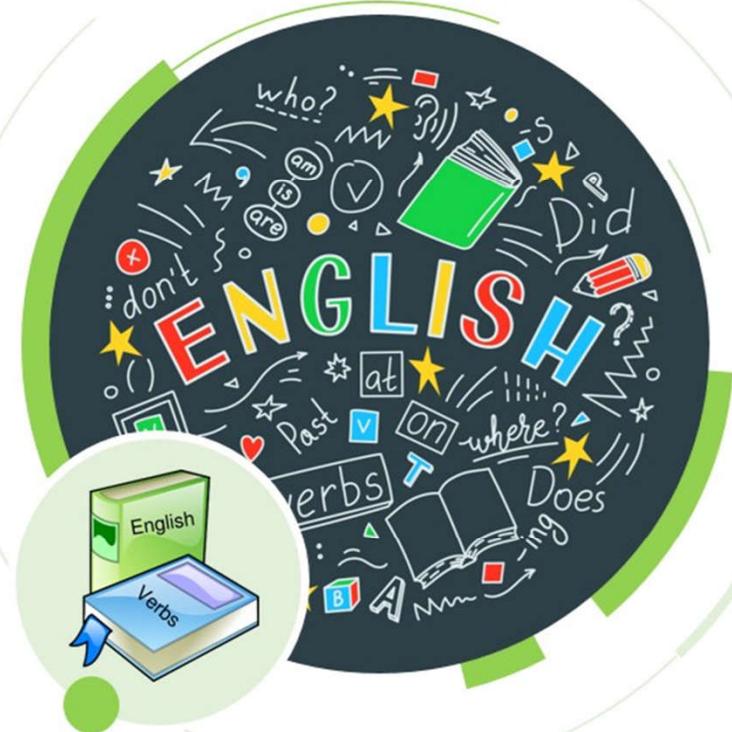
Engineering Admission Program 2020

# 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)

SUST  
/ IUT /



Name of Institution	Type of Exam	Mark Distribution
<del>X</del> BUET	Written	M (20), P (20) & C (20)
KUET	Written	M (15), P (15), C (15) & <b>E (10)</b>
RUET	Written	M (10), P (10), C (10) & <b>E (05)</b>
<del>X</del> CUET	Written	M (20), P (20) & C (20)
BUTEX	Written	M (60), P (60), C (60) & <b>E (20)</b>
IUT	MCQ	M (35), P (35), C (15) & <b>E (15)</b>
MIST	Written	M (16), P (12), C (08) & <b>E (04)</b>
SUST	MCQ	M (20), P (20), C (20) & <b>E (10)</b>
DU(A)	MCQ + Written	MCQ = P, C, M & Bio/ <b>E</b> /B(18.75 in each subject) Written = 45
MEDICAL & DENTAL	MCQ	Bio (30), C (25), P (20), <b>E (15)</b> & BD Affairs (10)

Name of Institution	Type of Exam	Mark Distribution
PUST	MCQ + Written	MCQ = M/Bio (15), P (15) & C (15) Written = 35
HSTU	MCQ	M (25), P (25), C (25), <b>E (25)</b> & Bio (25)
NSTU	MCQ	M (25), P (25), C (25) [Bio/B/E: (25) Answer any 1 subject]
BSMRSTU	MCQ	A+B = P (30), M (30) & C (20) C+H = P (15), Bio (35) & C (30) I = P (20), M (20), C(10) & Drawing (30)
PSTU	MCQ	A+C = P (25), M (25), C (25), <b>E (15)</b> & GK (10)
MBSTU	MCQ	A = <b>E (10)</b> , P (35), M (35) & C (20) B = <b>E (10)</b> , P(20), Bio (35) & C (35) C = <b>E (10)</b> , P (30), M (30) & C (30)
JUST	MCQ	A = <b>E (10)</b> , P (25), M (25) & C (20) B = <b>E (10)</b> , P (20), Bio (25) & C (25) C = <b>E (10)</b> , P (25), M/B (20) & C(25)
AFMC/AMC	MCQ	Bio (30), C (30), P (30), <b>E (05)</b> & BD Affairs (05)
DU (D)	MCQ + Written	MCQ = B(20), <b>E (20)</b> , GK(BA + IA + SM + ICT) 35 Written = B (15), <b>E(15)</b> , GK (2 Analytical Questions) 15
Agriculture University	MCQ	M (20), P (20), C (20), Bot (15), Zol (15) & <b>E (10)</b>

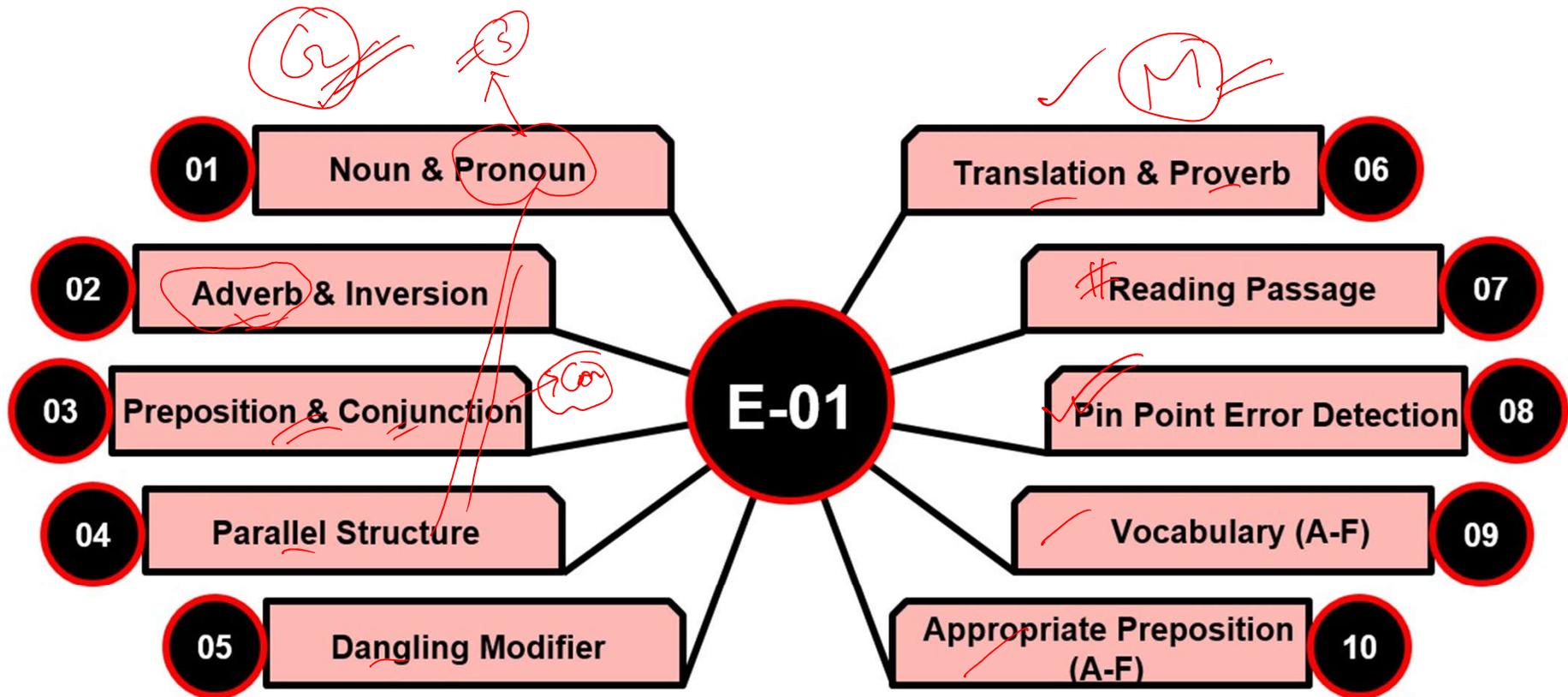
Name of Institution	Type of Exam	Mark Distribution
JU	MCQ	A = B & <b>E (06)</b> , P (22), M (22), C (22) & IQ (08) D = B & <b>E (08)</b> , Bot (22), Zol (22), C (24) & IQ (04) H = B (05), <b>E (15)</b> , M (40) & P (20)
JnU <del>X</del>	Written	M/Bio (06), P (06) & C (06)
KU	MCQ	M (20), P (20), <b>E (20)</b> , C (20) & Bio/Analytical Ability (20)
RU	MCQ + SAQ	MCQ = A : P (16), C (16), <b>E (6)</b> & ICT (6) B : (Any 1 subject) M/Bio/Bio+M (16)
		SAQ = A : P+C (12+12=24) B : (Any 1 subject) M/Bio/Bio + M (16)
CU	MCQ	B (10), <b>E (15)</b> , M/Bio/Bio (25), P (25) & C (25)
IU <del>X</del>	MCQ + Written	MCQ = P (20), C (20) & M/Bio (20) Written = 20
JKKNIU	MCQ + Written	MCQ = M (25), P(25), C(15) & <b>E (10)</b> Written = M (5), P (5), C (5), <b>E (5)</b> & B (5)
BRUR	MCQ	D = <b>E (20)</b> , P (20), M (20) & C (20) E = <b>E (10)</b> , P (30), ICT (10) & M (30) F = <b>E (20)</b> , P (20), M/Bio (20) & C (20)
BU	MCQ	B(12), E (12), P (24) & C (24)
CoU	MCQ	B (10), <b>E (15)</b> , M/Bio (25), P (25) & C (25)



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ENGLISH





## Poll Question (01)

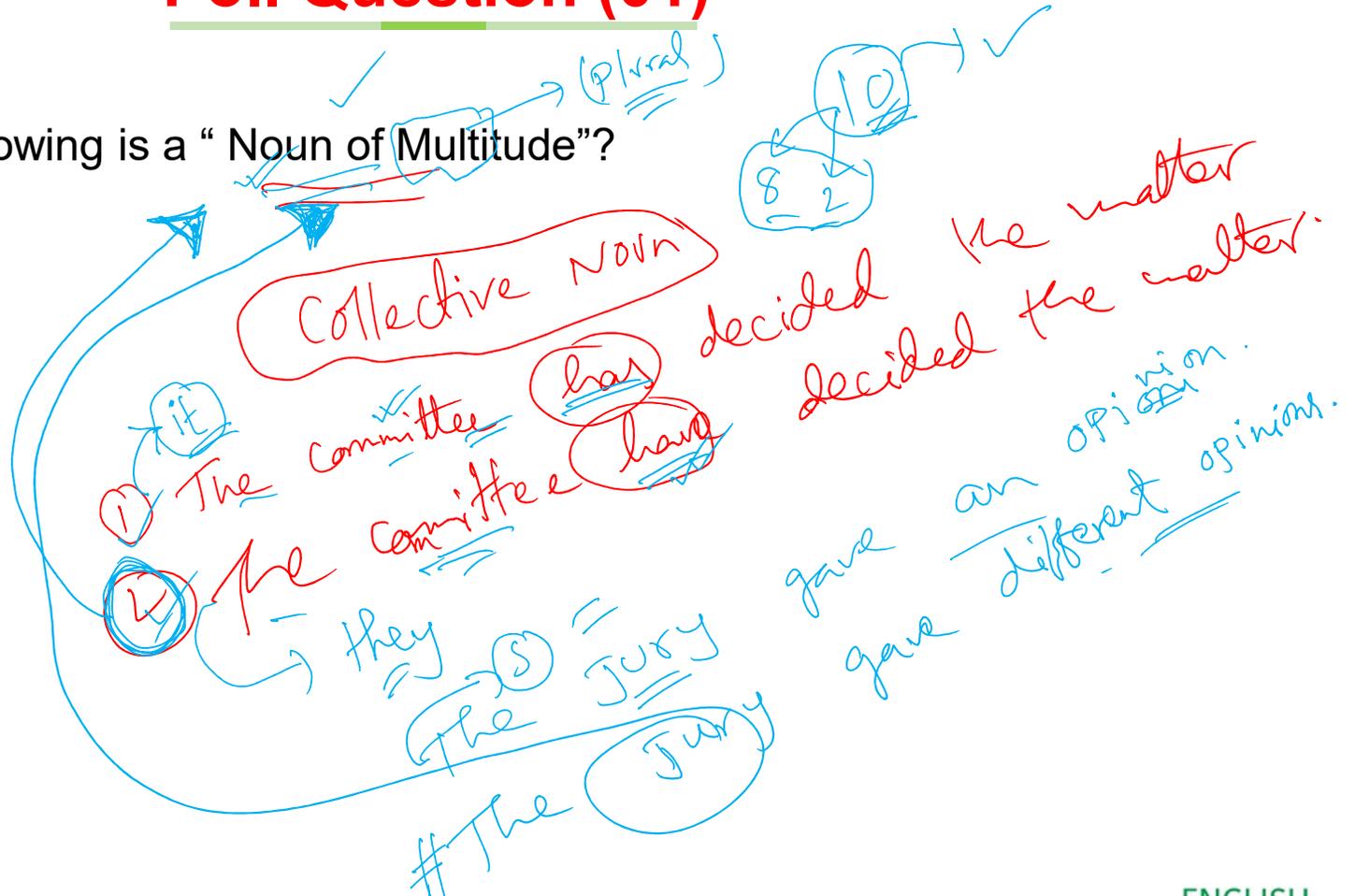
Which of the following is a “Noun of Multitude”?

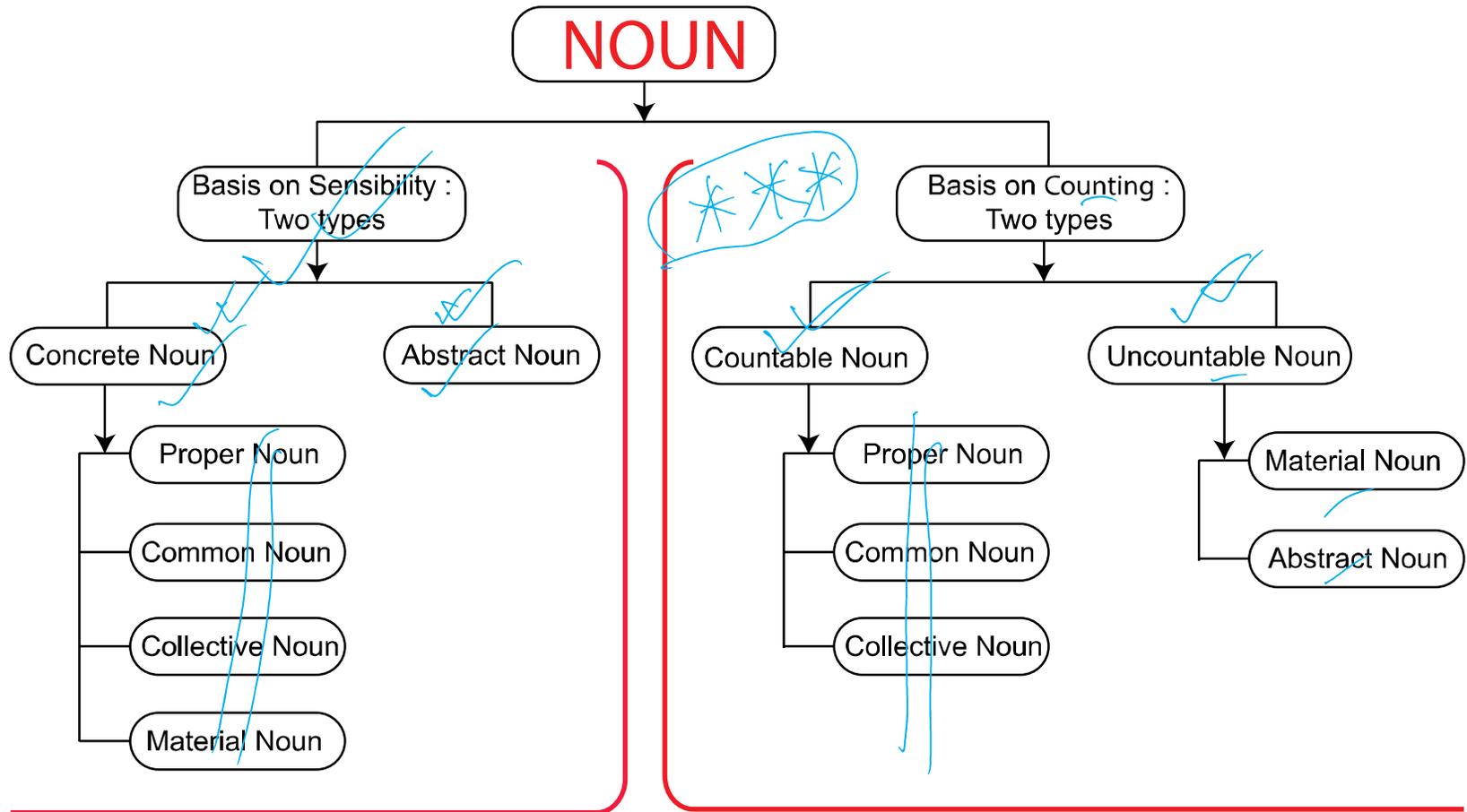
(a) Chair ~~x~~

~~(b) Comittee~~

(c) Jury →

(d) Salt ~~x~~





## PROPER NOUN

A proper noun is a name that identifies a particular person, place, or thing, e.g. Steven, Africa, London, Monday.

▪ **Which group of words is Proper Nouns?**

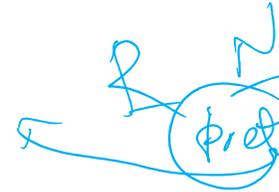
(a) Man, Boy, Book

(b) Rahim, Bangladesh, The Ittefaq

(c) Milk, Water, Iron

(d) Cattle, Class, Army

## COMMON NOUN



A common noun is a noun that refers to people or things in general, e.g. boy, country, bridge, city, birth, day, happiness.

▪ **Which of the following is not Common Noun?**

(a) Man

(b) Village

(c) Chittagong

(d) River

## MATERIAL NOUN

Material Noun are names of materials or substances out of which things are made.  
Ex: gold, iron, silver etc.

- “This necklace is made of gold.” Here ‘gold’ is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Collective Noun (b) Abstract Noun (c) Material Noun (d) Proper Noun

## COLLECTIVE NOUN

Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. audience, family, government, team, jury.

- “The crowd was wild with excitement.” Here ‘Crowd’ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Common Noun (b) Proper Noun (c) Collective Noun (d) Abstract Noun

# ABSTRACT NOUN

An abstract noun is a noun which refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions- things that cannot be seen or touched and things which have no physical reality, e.g. danger, happiness, time, friendship, humor.

- “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) courage
  - (d) childhood







# Poll Question (02)

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

- (a) ~~no~~, little
- (b) little, much
- (c) few, little
- none of these



The little boy answered some questions.

Handwritten notes: (+) The little boy answered some questions. (not much) is crossed out.

a few questions ⇒

didn't he? → A/N (+) (-)

Handwritten notes: some (+), a few, didn't he?, A/N (+) (-).

# COUNTABLE & UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Countable Noun: Chair, Table, Mobile, Book etc.

Uncountable Noun: Sand, Furniture, News etc.

## DETERMINERS BEFORE COUNT & NON-COUNT NOUN

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

# DETERMINERS BEFORE COUNT & NON-COUNT NOUN

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

# White Board-02



\*\*\*

#

time

unc

C

times

time

a lot  
very much

(Plural)	UNC
few	little*
many	much

Some  
\*time  
a lot of  
lots of

rice  
water →  
waters  
wood  
woods

#

#

# Practice

Give me a call \_\_\_\_\_, and we'll have coffee.

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

info information

The word 'Money' is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ Noun.

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

Choose the correct sentence

- (a) We take decisions based on some information.   
 (b) I don't need a few furniture.   
 (c) He looks a lot younger than me.   
 (d) Those amazing song haunted me for a long time.

\*\*\*   
 a lot = very much

Some time →   
 \* Some time →   
 \* Some times →   
 Some times →

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

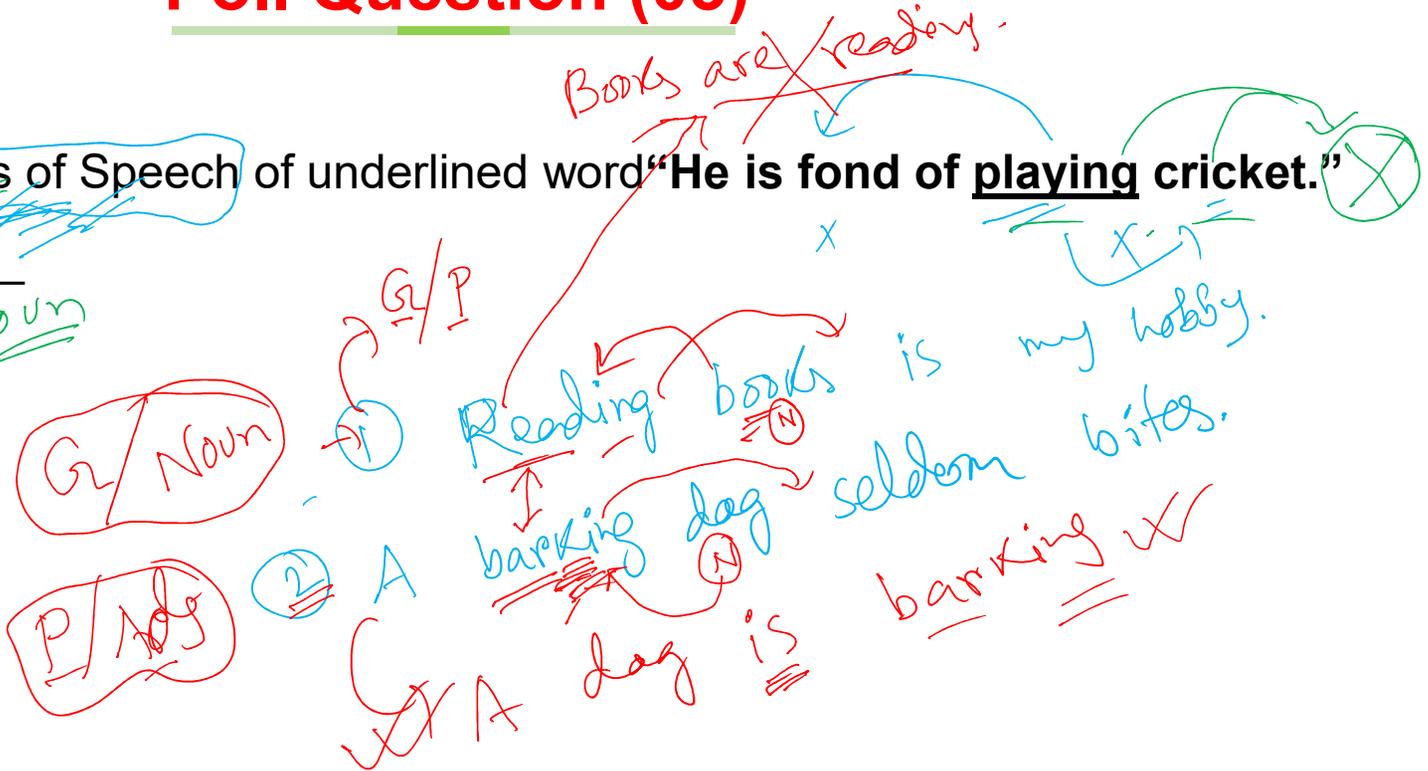
- (a) have (b) news (c) no (d) for



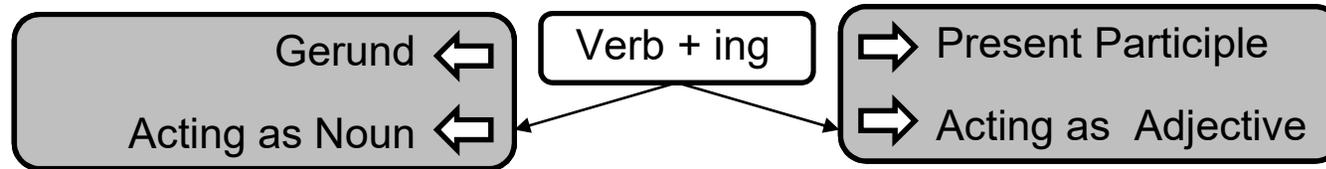
## Poll Question (03)

The name of Parts of Speech of underlined word "He is fond of playing cricket." is \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Gerund
- (b) Participle
- (c) Adverb
- (d) none of these



# GERUND & PARTICIPLE



- ♦ “Walking is a good exercise.” Here ‘Walking’ is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Verb      (b) Noun      (c) Gerund      (d) Adverb
- ♦ “I am in the process of collecting material for my story.” The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Gerund      (b) Participle      (c) Adverb      (d) None of these
- ♦ “A rolling stone gathers no moss.” Here ‘rolling’ is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Gerund      (b) Participle      (c) Verbal noun      (d) Adjective

# GERUND VS PARTICIPLE

- ◆ “Reading books is an excellent habit.” Here underlined is a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Participle (b) Gerund (c) Verb (d) Adjective
- ◆ “This is a walking street for the people.” The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Participle (b) Gerund (c) Infinitive (d) Present Continuous
- ◆ “I came from watching a live football match.” The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) a gerund (b) a participle (c) an infinitive (d) a causative
- ◆ “I helped a drowning man”. Here ‘drowning’ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) verbal adjective (b) gerund (c) past participle (d) verbal noun
- ◆ “She went away dancing. ”. Here ‘dancing’ is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) A gerund (b) A participle (c) An infinitive (d) A finite verb
- ◆ “The writing of a good letter is difficult.”. Here ‘writing’ is \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Verbal noun (b) Gerund (c) Participle (d) Adverb



# White Board-03



P/Adj ✓ A

Gy/Noun ✗ A

P/Adj ✓ A

Gy/Noun ✗ A

running <sup>①</sup> boy is running ✓✓  
sleeping doors is sleeping ✗  
rolling stone is rolling ✓✓  
walking stick is walking ✗



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# TYPES OF PRONOUN

## 1. Personal Pronoun:

A personal pronoun is used instead of a person. **Such as:** I, you, he, she, we, they

### ◆ 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) ~~her~~ 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



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It is I

I, you & he are guilty.



## Poll Question (04)

Which pen do you want now to take? The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

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

Handwritten notes and examples:  
- A box labeled 'Pronoun' with 'B/R/W' written next to it.  
- Example 1: '① which is the best?' with 'which' underlined and a question mark circled.  
- Example 2: '② This is the pen which I want.' with 'pen' underlined and 'which' underlined. Below this, 'Relative Pronoun' is written in a circle.  
- A box labeled 'Int.' (Interjection) is also present.

Handwritten notes: 'Int. Adv.' circled in green.

# TYPES OF PRONOUN

## 2. Interrogative Pronoun:

An Interrogative Pronoun is used to ask question. It helps to ask about something.

Interrogative Pronouns are **who, which, what, whom, whose**; as well as **whoever, whomever, whichever** and **whatever**.

- ✓ **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

# TYPES OF PRONOUN

## 3. Indefinite Pronoun:

An Indefinite Pronoun refers to an indefinite or non-specific person or thing.

**Such as:** (every/some/any/no)one, (every/some/any)body.

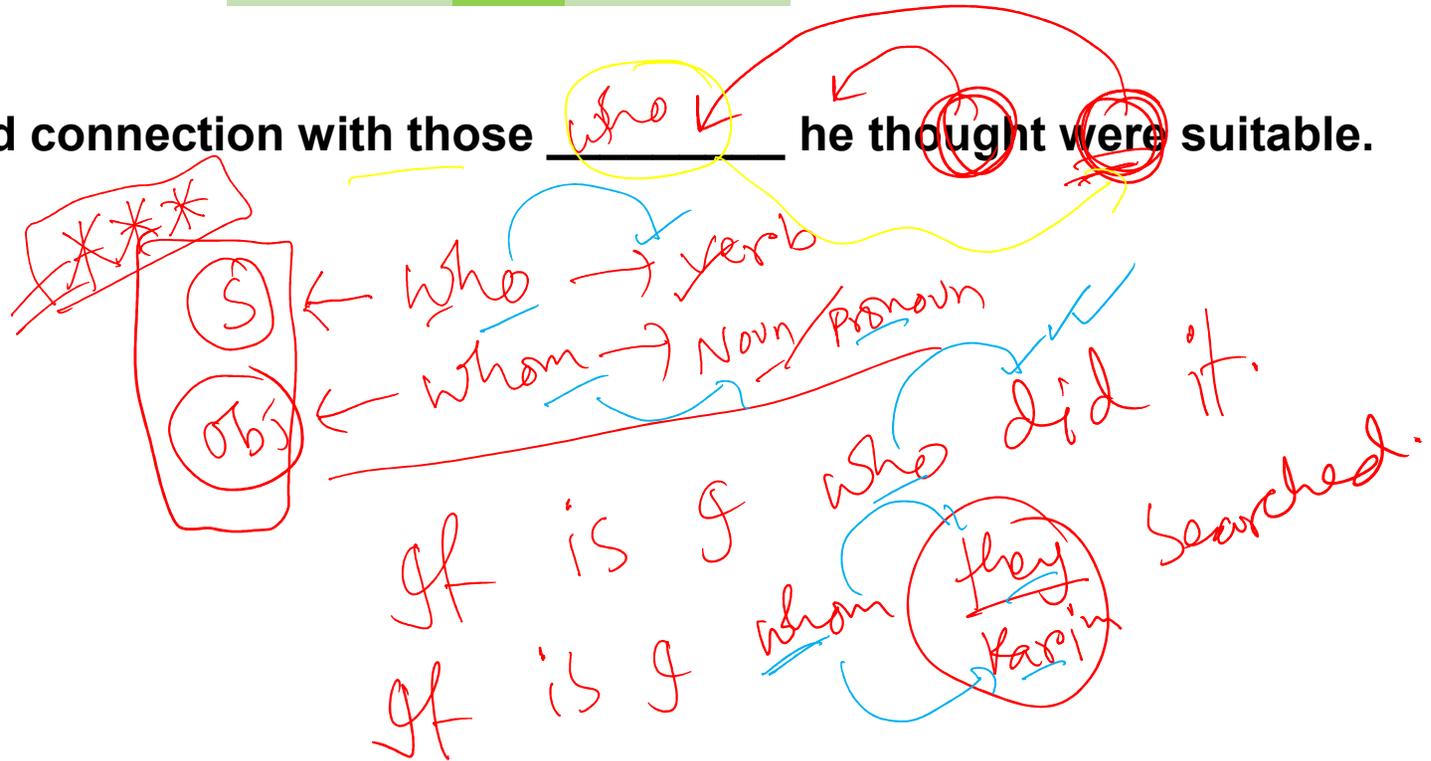
- **“None but Allah can help us” What kind of pronoun ‘None’ is?**
  - (a) Reflexive
  - (b) Reciprocal
  - (c) Indefinite
  - (d) Demonstrative



## Poll Question (05)

He kept good connection with those who he thought were suitable.

- (a) whom
- (b) which
- (c) who
- (d) that



## TYPES OF PRONOUN

### 4. Relative Pronoun:

A Relative Pronoun is a pronoun that introduces or links one phrase or clause to another in the sentence. **Such as:** who, whose, whom, which, that

- **She is the last candidate \_\_\_\_\_ won two prizes.**  
(a) whom                      (b) whose                      (c) which                      (d) that
- **Soha has a lot of friends, \_\_\_\_\_ she was at school with.**  
(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.**  
(a) it                      (b) who                      (c) that                      (d) those
- **Salma could not tell \_\_\_\_\_ books were left on the table.**  
(a) it                      (b) who                      (c) that                      (d) those



# White Board-04

# TYPES OF PRONOUN

## 5. Distributive Pronoun:

A distributive pronoun considers members of a group separately, rather than collectively.

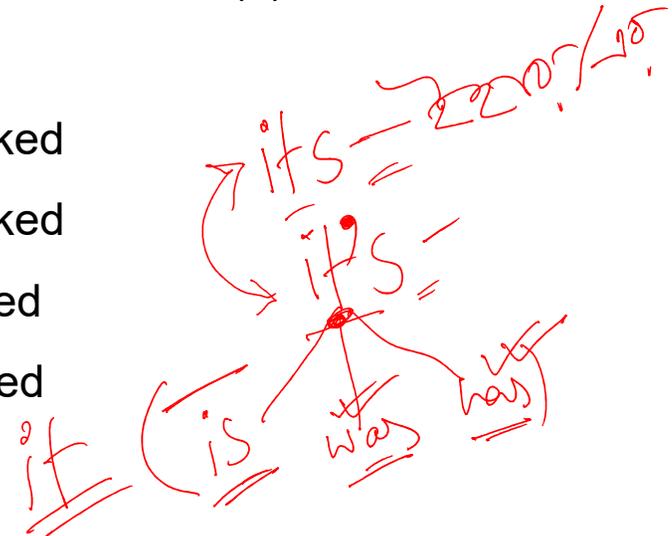
Such as: Each, either, neither

▪ The child cried for \_\_\_\_\_ mother.

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

▪ Choose the correct sentence.

- (a) One should not deliver his opinion unasked  
(b) One should not give one's opinion unasked  
(c) One should not give their opinion unasked  
(d) One should not give your opinion unasked



## TYPES OF PRONOUN

### 6. Reflexive Pronoun:

Reflexive Pronoun refers back to the subject in the sentence.

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

- **Let \_\_\_\_\_ introduce \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - (a) my, your, his
  - (b) me, you, him
  - (c) myself, yourself, himself
  - (d) mine, yours, he
  
- **Masum introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to the other guests.**
  - (a) hisself
  - (b) him
  - (c) himself
  - (d) yourself

# TYPES OF PRONOUN

## 7. Reciprocal Pronoun:

A Reciprocal Pronoun refers the relations between two or more persons or things.

Such as : 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

## 8. Demonstrative Pronoun:

A Demonstrative Pronoun particularly point out a noun. Such as: This, that, these, those

### ▪ "That is yours." Here 'That' is \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Personal Pronoun

(b) Demonstrative Pronoun

(c) Possessive Pronoun

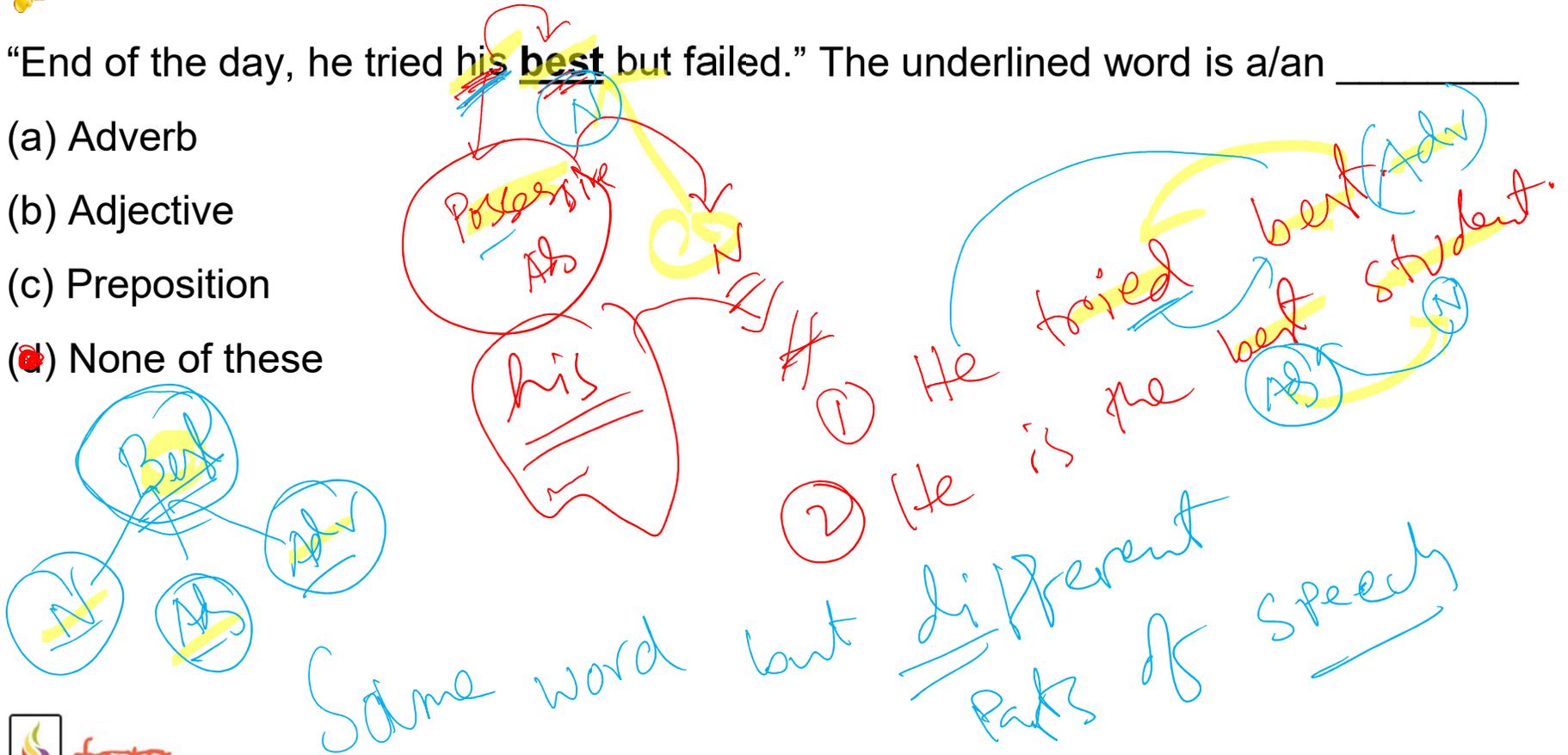
(d) Noun



## Poll Question (06)

“End of the day, he tried his best but failed.” The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

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



# ADVERB

An Adverb is a Part of Speech that modifies other Parts of speech (except Noun, Pronoun & Interjection) or a sentence.

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.

## ADVERB (Practice)

- “He does not like Beethoven and neither do I.” The underlined word is \_\_\_\_\_

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

- “Come on, it’s time to go home.” Here ‘home’ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

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

- His grades have improved, but only \_\_\_\_\_.

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

- “He is little known.” Here ‘little’ is \_\_\_\_\_

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

- I found out that Rahim did \_\_\_\_\_ in the test.

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



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# ✓ 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

<p>Only</p> <p>Hardly/Scarcely</p> <p>Never/never before/ never</p> <p>No sooner</p> <p>Rarely</p> <p>Seldom/very seldom</p>	<p>+ auxiliary + subject + verb+..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">inversion</p>
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# PREPOSITION & CONJUNCTION

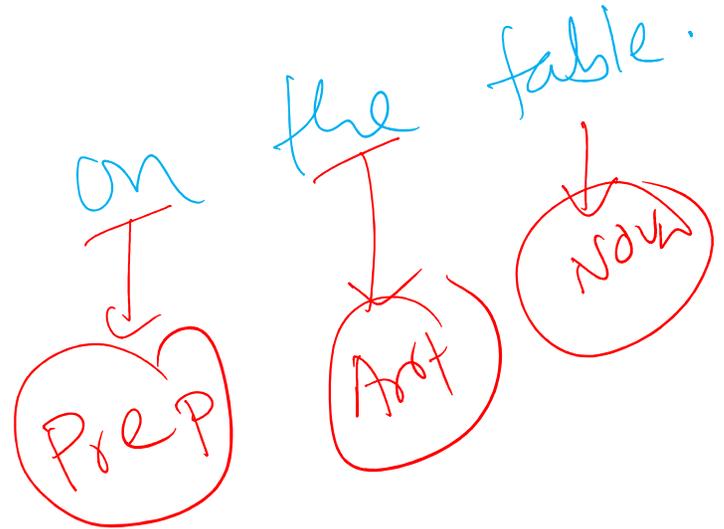
- ◆ In which of the following sentences 'but' is used as preposition?  
(a) There is no one but likes him. (b) We tried hard but did not succeed.  
(c) It is but right to admit our faults. (d) None but the brave deserves the fair.
- ◆ "Look before you leap". Here the word 'before' is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Adverb (b) Conjunction (c) Preposition (d) Adjective
- ◆ "A display of fire works was above the town." Here the word 'above' is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Noun (b) Preposition (c) Adjective (d) Adverb
- ◆ In which of the like following sentences, like has been used as a Preposition?  
(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 cooperation.
- ◆ Where the word 'near' is used as Preposition?  
(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-05

The book is

~~REP + Art + Noun~~  
90%



# Same word but different Parts of Speech

<b>All</b>	Adjective	<u>All</u> men are mortal.
	Adverb	He has <u>all</u> alone when I saw him.
	Pronoun	<u>All</u> spoke in his favor.
	_____?	He lost his <u>all</u> in speculation.

Adjective	I think yours is a <u>better</u> plan.	<b>Better</b>
_____?	He sings <u>better</u> than you.	
Noun	Give place to your <u>betters</u> .	
Verb	Living conditions have <u>bettered</u> a great deal.	

# Same word but different Parts of Speech

<b>But</b>	Adverb	It is <u>but</u> right to admit our faults.
	Preposition	None <u>but</u> the brave deserves the fair.
	Conjunction	He tried hard <u>but</u> failed.
	___?___ , ___?___	<u>But</u> me no <u>but</u> s!

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.

**Down**

# Same word but different Parts of Speech

<b>Last</b>	Adjective	It was his <u>last</u> appearance in the field.
	Adverb	He came <u>last</u> .
	Verb	This will <u>last</u> long.
	_____ ?	He will fight to the <u>last</u> .

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

# Same word but different Parts of Speech

<b>Right</b>	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> .
	_____ ?	Serve him <u>right</u> !

Adjective	A square peg in a <u>round</u> hole.	<b>Round</b>
Noun	We won the first <u>round</u> of the tennis cup.	
_____ ?	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.	



**উদ্ভাস**

একাত্তরিক এত এতদিন কোয়ার

# 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.
	<u>      ?</u>	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.

While



উদ্ভাস

একাত্তরিক এড এডভিশন কেন্দ্র

ENGLISH



# White Board-06

## Poll Question (08)

On Sundays I usually go fishing or \_\_\_\_\_ something else interesting.

- (a) doing
- (b) did
- (c) have done
- (d) do

# PARALLELISM

Parallelism is the use of components in a sentence that are grammatically the same; or similar in their construction, sound, meaning, or meter. Parallelism examples are found in literary works as well as in ordinary conversations.

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

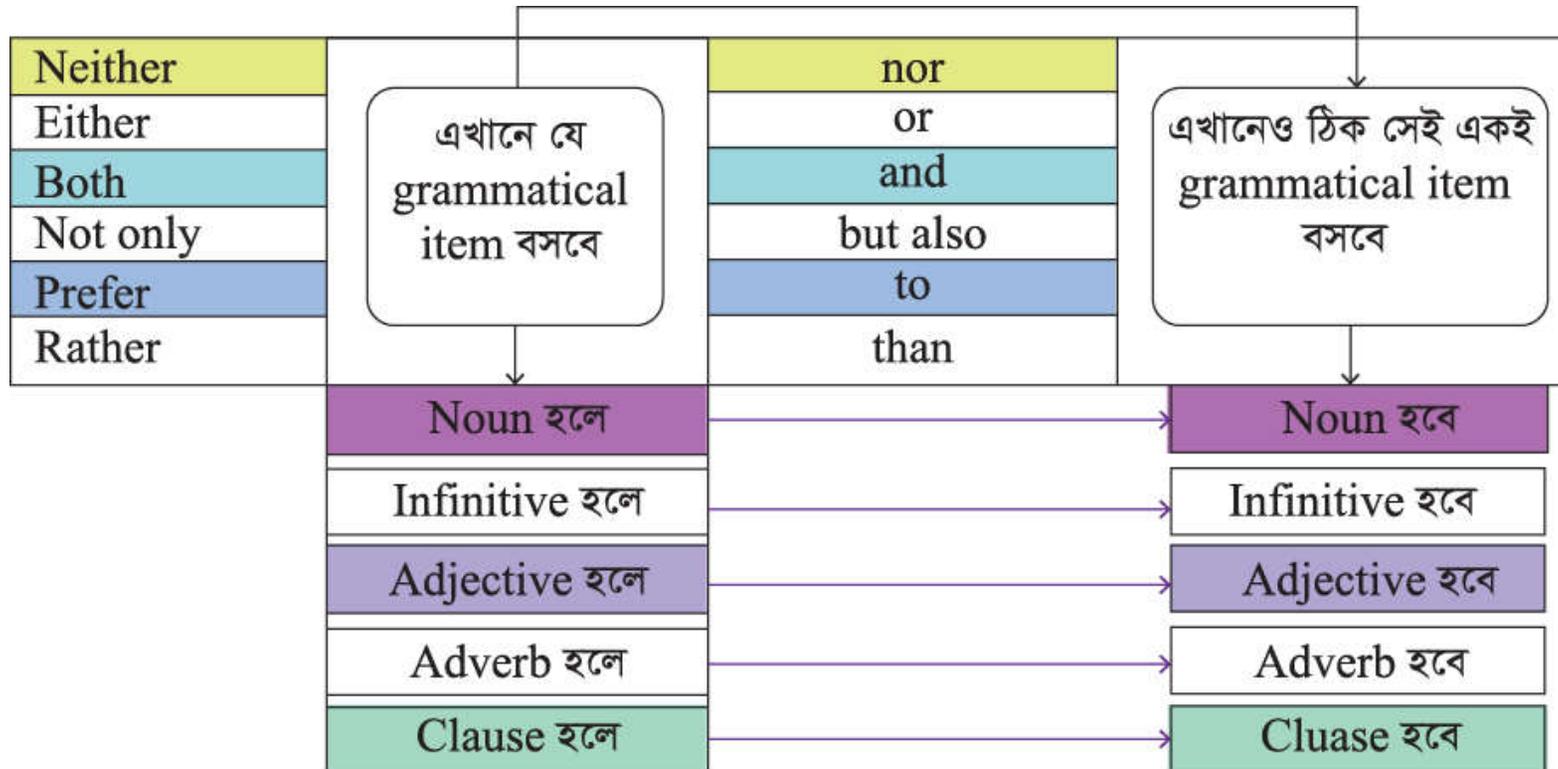
**Parallel:** Peter is  $\frac{\text{rich}}{[\text{adjective}]}$ ,  $\frac{\text{handsome}}{[\text{adjective}]}$  and  $\frac{\text{Popular}}{[\text{adjective}]}$ .

**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 (Diagram)



## PARALLELISM (PRACTICE)

- For better or \_\_\_\_\_ the mobile phone is a very useful device of people's lives.  
(a) good (b) sad (c) well (d) worse
- Taking the time to eat a good breakfast is a simple way to make the morning \_\_\_\_\_ and the day \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) a best, easiest (b) well, at ease  
(c) better, easier (d) easy, easier
- In an admission test to answer correctly is more important than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) you finish quickly (b) finishing quickly  
(c) quick finish (d) to finish quickly



## Poll Question (09)

While biking home before the storm, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (a) the bicycle of Jahan broke down
- (b) Jahan had an accident
- (c ) it happened that Jahan's bike broke down
- (d) the storm caught Jahan

*misplaced*

## 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**)

Dangling Modifier		Simple Sentence
Present Participle	Verb <sub>ing</sub> + object,	Subject + verb + ..... (এই simple sentence টি active অথবা passive উভয়ই হতে পারে।
Past Participle	V <sub>3</sub> + Object,	
Perfect Participle	Having + v <sub>3</sub> ,	
Perfect Participle Passive	Having + been + v <sub>3</sub> ,	
Adjective Phrase	Adjective & adjective	
Preposition + v <sub>ing</sub>	Before/After/While/By/Upon+v <sub>ing</sub> .....,	
Expressions with like or unlike	Unlike/like + nouns,	

## DANGLING MODIFIER (Practice)

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

(a) a monkey    (b) the speaker    (c) somebody    (d) no one

- **While going to class,** \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) the dog bitten me

(b) I bit the dog

(c) dog bit me

(d) I was bitten by a dog

- **Smaller and flatter than an orange,** \_\_\_\_\_ .

(a) a tangerine is easy to peel and its sections separate readily

(b) the peel of a tangerine is easily removed and its sections are readily separated

(c) It's easy to peel a tangerine and to separate its sections

(d) it is to peel a tangerine easily and separate its sections readily

*Hatching from the egg, I saw a duck.*  
*→ a duck - - - -*



উদ্ভাস

একাত্তরিক এত এতদিন কোর

# 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"> <li>• "What is the main idea of the Passage?"</li> <li>• "What is the passage primarily about?"</li> <li>• "Why did the author write the passage?"</li> </ul>
(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"> <li>• "According to the passage, where did ...?"</li> <li>• "According to the author, why did ...?"</li> <li>• "Which of the following is true, according to the passage?"</li> </ul>
(03) Negative question	These ask which of the answer choices is NOT discussed in the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Which of the following is NOT true about.....?"</li> <li>• All of the following are true EXCEPT....</li> </ul>

# 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"> <li>"Where in the passage does the author first discuss ....."</li> </ul>
(05) Inference question	These ask you to draw conclusion based on information in the passage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"The author implies that which of the following is true?"</li> <li>"Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?"</li> </ul>
(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"> <li>"The word '—' in line ** is closest in meaning to..."</li> </ul>
(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"> <li>"The word 'it' in line ** refers to ..."</li> <li>"In line ** the word 'there' refers to which of the following?"</li> </ul>

## 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

SUST  
LUT  
SAT  
GSA

# PIN POINT ERROR DETECTION

500 word/ds

**Instruction: Select the wrong word(s) if any, from each sentence (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 million.

a

c

d

b

Number + Multiple  
Unit → Pl. Word  
Singular

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

After he had



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ENGLISH

## Special Notice:

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



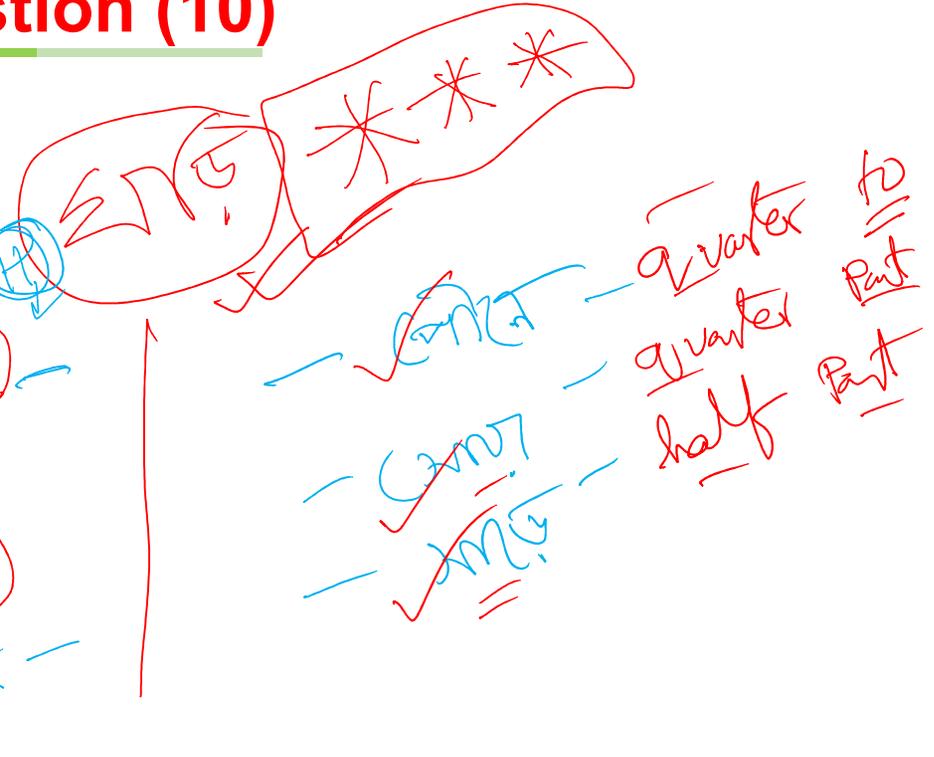
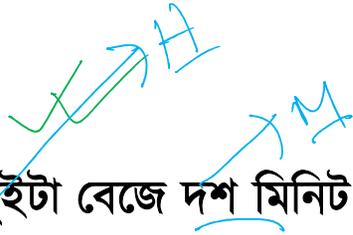
will be added in the slide



## Poll Question (10)

“এখন দুইটা বেজে দশ মিনিট।” Translate it-

- (a) Now it is ten to two
- (b) Now it is two to ten
- (c) Now it is two passed ten
- (d) Now it is two past ten



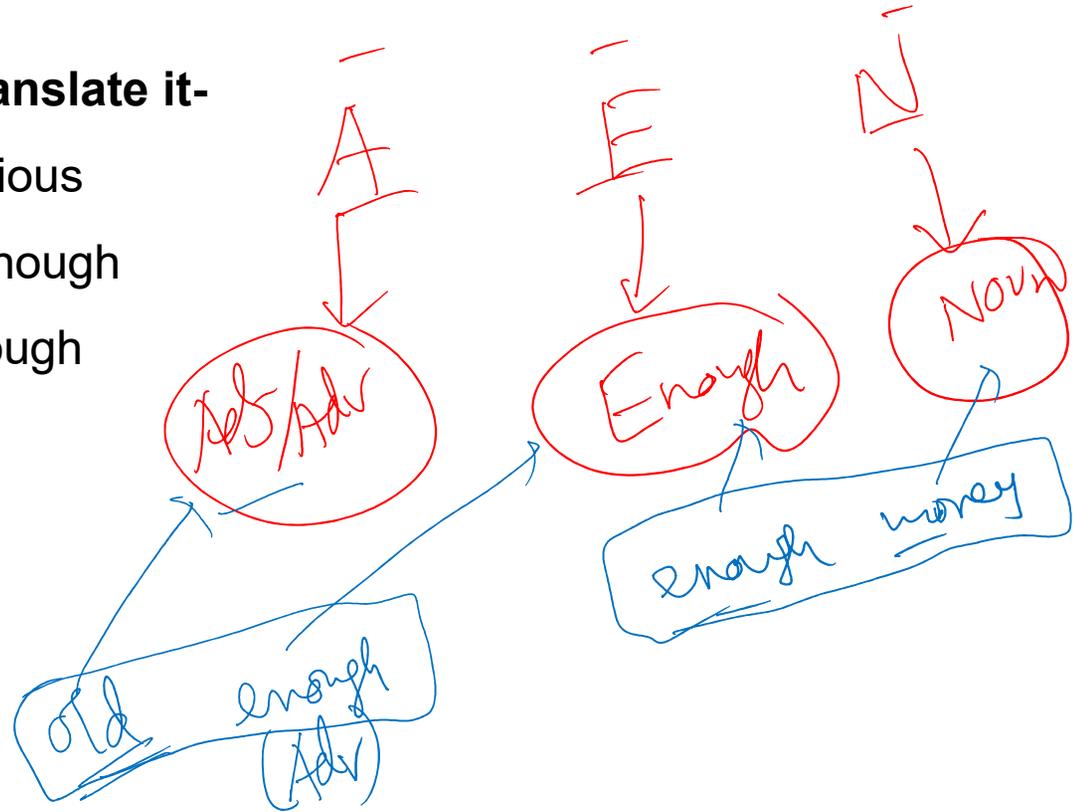


## Poll Question (11)

A NE

"আমরা সবাই যথেষ্ট সচেতন।" Translate it-

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



বড় হওয়ার  
প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা-ই মানুষকে  
বড় করে তোলে



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