

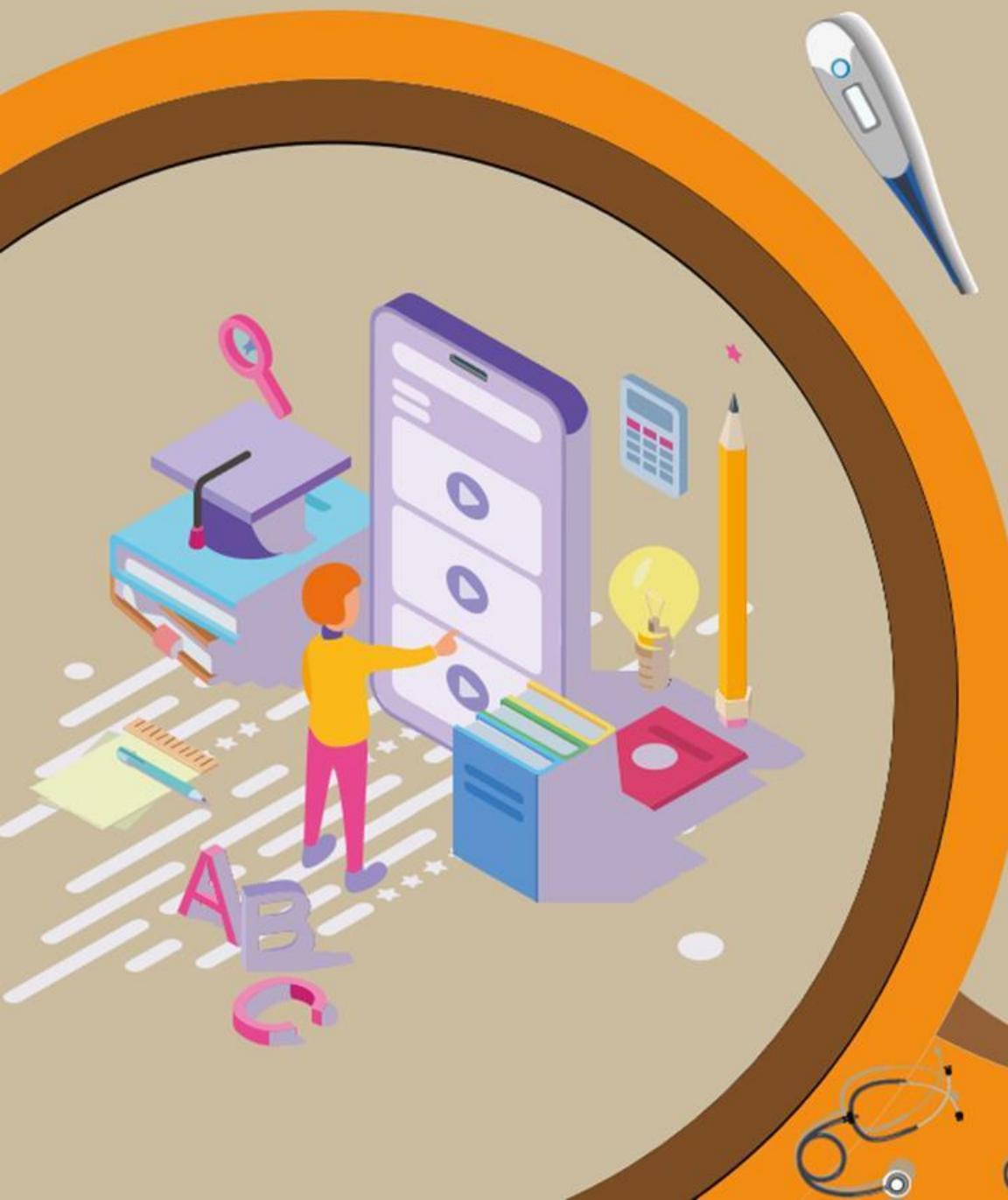
# Medical and Dental Admission Program-2021

## ENGLISH

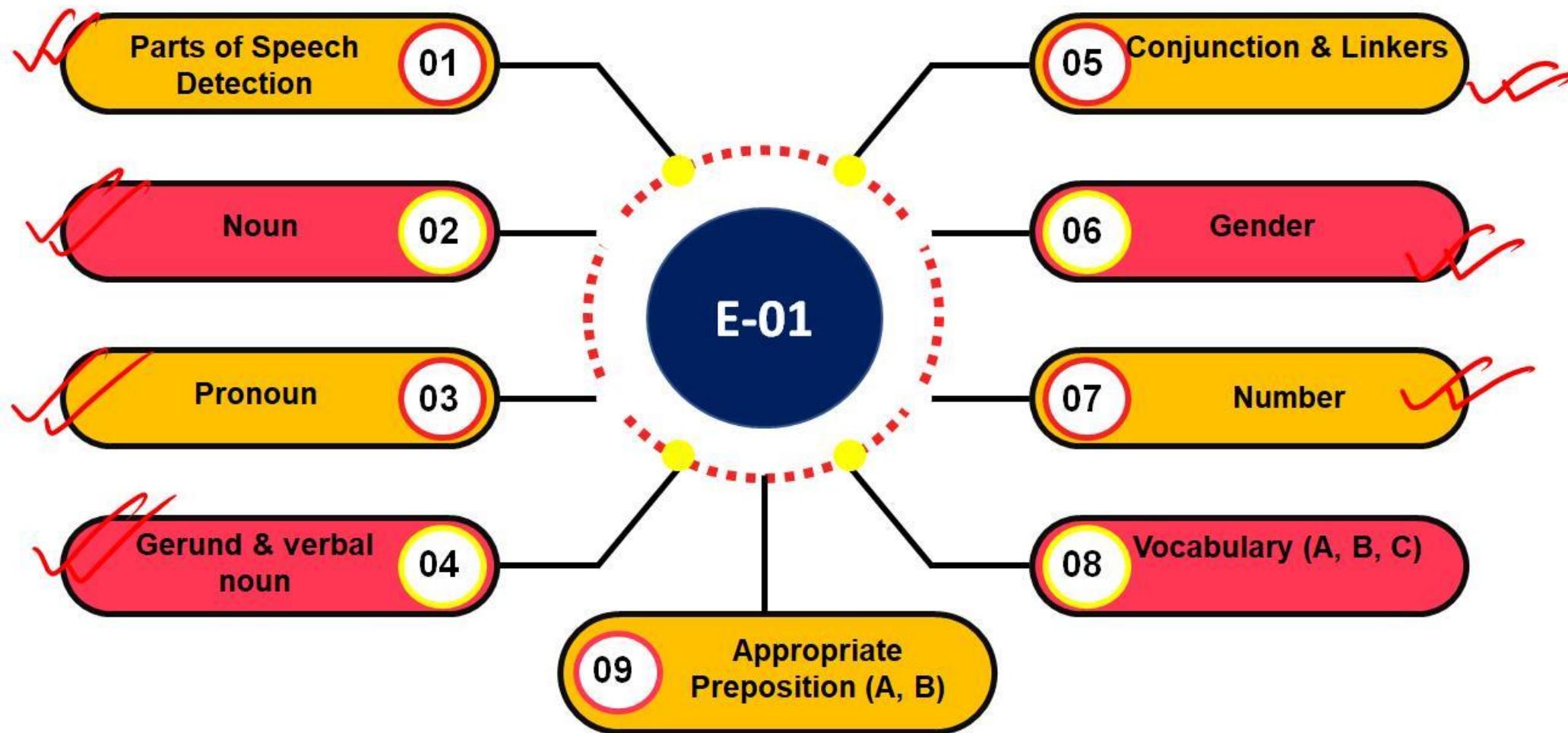


**Lecture : E-01**

**Topic :** Parts of Speech (Noun, Pronoun),  
Gerund & verbal noun, Conjunction & Linkers,  
Gender, Number, Vocabulary (A, B, C),  
Appropriate Preposition (A, B)



০৯৬৬৬৭৭৫৫৬  
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## Poll Question-01

Voice

- They elected **him** **their leader.**

He sleeps **(peacefully)**  
~~OPP.~~

Identify the structure of the above sentence

- (a) Subject+ Verb + Object + Compliment
- (b) Subject+ Verb + Compliment + Object
- (c) Both of these
- (d) None of these

Subj + Verb + Obj + Obj

56%

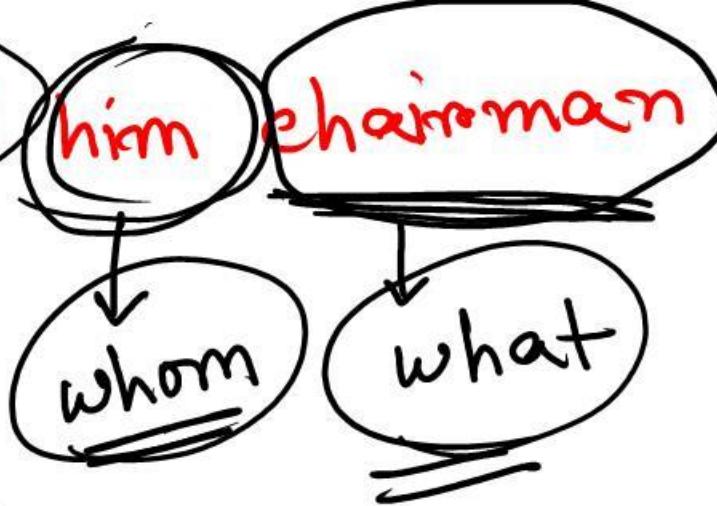
28%

13%

4%

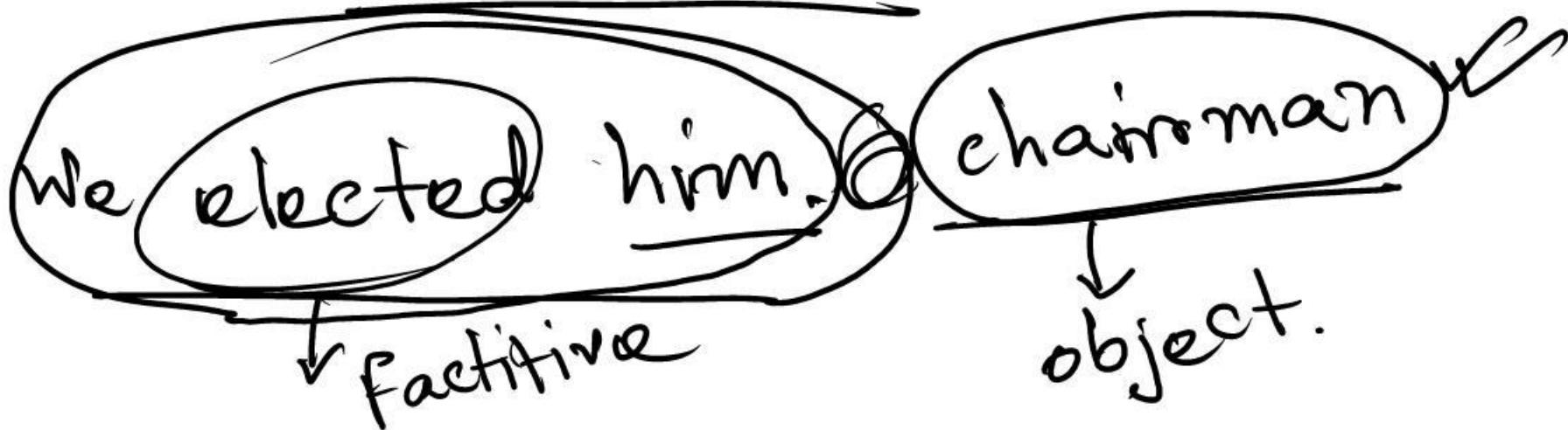
We elected him chairman / They made him king.

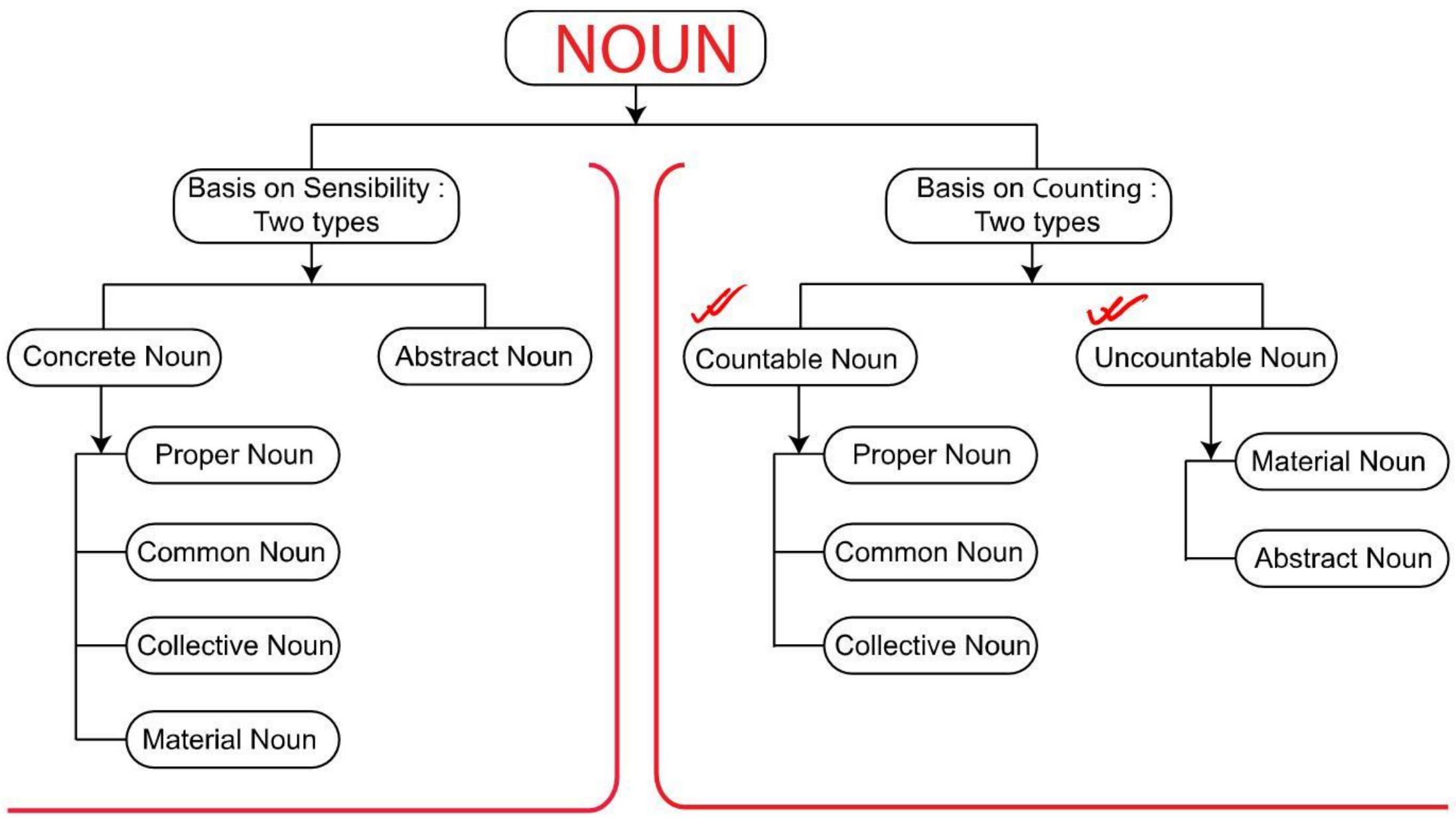
✓ it  
whom/what  
↓ object



## Factive Verbs

him , chairman







## Poll Question-02

---

- Eight **teams** took part in the last edition of BPL.

The underlined word '**teams**' is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ Noun

---

- (a) Collective
- (b) Material
- (c) Common
- (d) Proper

~~teams~~

10%

87%

27%

10%

1%

৫০০ টান

৫০০ টান

unit একাব্দে সংগৃহীত

common Noun

class

Collective Noun

class

বুরাই

There are eight classes in our school.

first class

# 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

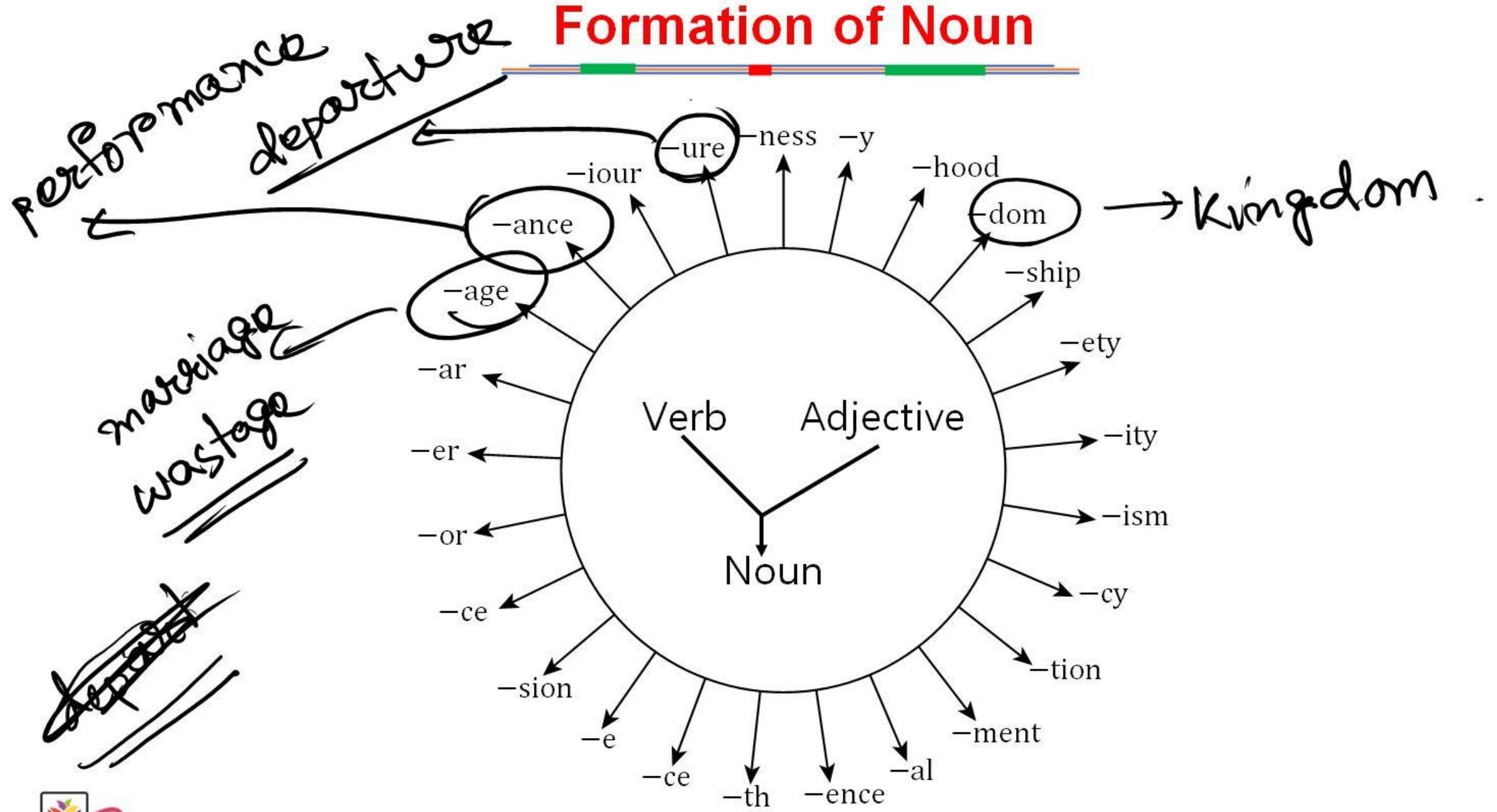
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- ❖ Collective nouns refer to groups of people or things, e.g. audience, family, government, team, jury.
- “The crowd was wild with excitement.” Here ‘Crowd’ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Common Noun      (b) Proper Noun      (c) Collective Noun      (d) 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

# Formation of Noun



water → পানি

## Countable Noun vs Uncountable Noun

CN

(1) ০ সংখ্যার plural করা যায়, Ex:

boy → boys

girl → girls

UCN

(1) সংখ্যার plural করা যায়  
না, Ex:

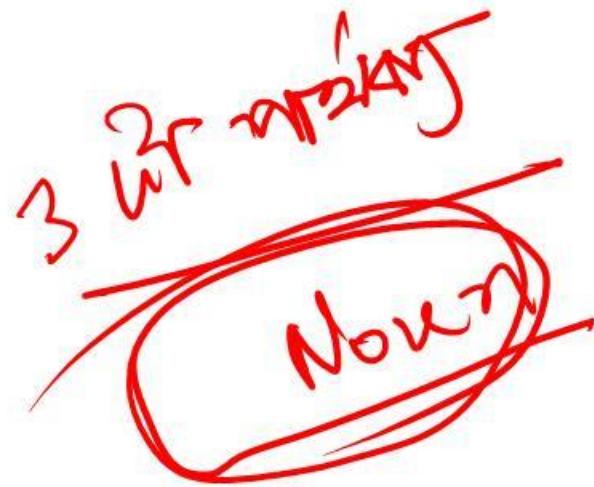
information → informations

water → water~~s~~  
(পানি),

(2) one, two, three - ✓  
two boys

(2) one, two, three → X  
two water~~s~~ → water.

CN



VCN.

ଫୁଲ୍, ବିକ୍ରି ଦେଖିବାରେ VCN କେ  
Plural କରି ଯାଏ, Ex:

- w three glasses of water.
- w five pieces of information.

(3) a, an, the → VC

A boy  
an ant  
the boys

(3) a, an → X

The → ~~ଫିର୍ମିତି ଆର୍ଥିକ~~, Ex:

The information that you  
provided me was false.

Same Word → C. → এক  
V. → একটি

water → পানি → VCN.

water → CN → জলাশয়

The waters are full of water.  
↓ CN  
VCN.

time → সময় → VCN, I don't have much time.

time → CN → ঘণ্টা, four times, five times.

work - কাজ → Uncountable  
work → CN → সাহিত্য/কলা

Shakespeare's works  
(সাহিত্য/কলা)

money → মুদ্রা  
land → ভূমি  
VCT →  
five sheep → sheep  
deer

ten dollars  
fifty taka  
CN

# Determiners

\*\*\*

many

few

CN

⇒ many  
many boys →

⇒ few, a few, the few,  
only a few.

Ex: I have a few  
friends.

UCN

⇒ much  
~~many~~ much water.

⇒ little, a little, only  
a little.

There is a little water in  
the glass.

CN



Fewer

A / the number  
of

several

OCN



Less

The amount  
of



The amount  
of

~~these~~ ~~water~~

## Both Determiners

→ Some, any, all, a lot of, lots of, a great deal of, plenty of, majority, minority, enough

Ex:



a bore

boredom

grand

grandeur.

chart



CLIFFS  
TOEFL

CLIFFS  
TOEFL

- (1) some news
- (X) many news
- (3) much news
- (4) a lot of news
- (X) few news
- (6) any news

newspaper

1, 3, 4, 6

Count is countable

news

news

news

news

# Count & Non-count 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
<b>SOME, ANY, NO + pl.</b>  ✓ I have some problems. ✓ I don't have any problems. ✓ I have no problems.	<b>SOME, ANY, NO</b>  ✓ I have some time. ✓ I don't have any time. ✓ I have no time
<b>FEW, A FEW, FEWER, FEWEST + pl.</b>  ✓ 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.	<b>LITTLE, A LITTLE, LESS, LEAST</b>  ✓ 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
<b>MANY, MORE, MOST, MOST OF THE + pl.</b> <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>	<b>MUCH, MORE, MOST, MOST OF THE</b> <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>
<b>A LOT OF, LOTS OF, PLENTY OF + pl.</b> <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>	<b>A LOT OF, LOTS OF, PLENTY OF</b> <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>
<b>A NUMBER OF + pl.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ A number of questions arose at the meeting.</li></ul>	<b>AN AMOUNT OF</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>✓ The word budget means an amount of money we have available to spend.</li></ul>

## Poll Question-03

Read the following sentences

+1  
-1

Which one(s) is/are correct?

*sore time → one day*

11%  
13%

(a) We did not spend sometime with the patient.

61%

(b) Could you please help me shift a few furniture?

15%

(c) Let me give you some advice. → knc.

(d) I found some informations about Ecuador on the Internet.

Some times - ক্ষয়ের বাদ,

Sometimes - সামনে মনে)

Some time - বিনোদন সময়

Sometime - one day.

Come to my house sometimes &  
have lunch

## Practice

The word ‘Money’ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ Noun.

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

There were \_\_\_\_\_ guests than I expected.

- (a) less
- (b) few
- (c) lesser
- (d) fewer.

Our blessings come from **above**. Here the highlighted word is a/an-

- (a) preposition
- (b) adjective
- (c) adverb
- (d) noun.

I walked for a **while**. The word while is a/an-

- (a) conjunction
- (b) adverb
- (c) preposition
- (d)noun

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

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

*The + v-ing  
+ Prep.*

## Poll Question-04

- The orphan boy was lying beside the walking street.

Name the Parts of Speech of the underlined word 'walking'

~~(a) Gerund~~

~~(b) Participle~~

~~(c) Adjective~~

~~(d) None of these~~



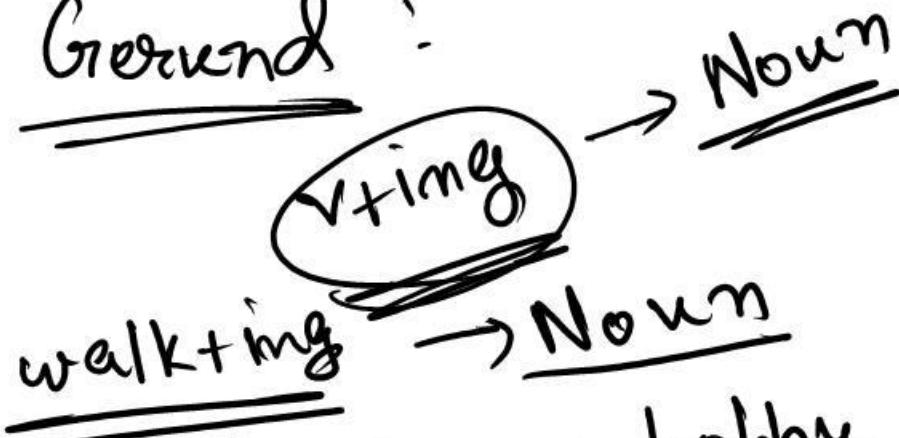
52%

29%

13%

6%

Gerund :



Walking is my hobby.

Gerund

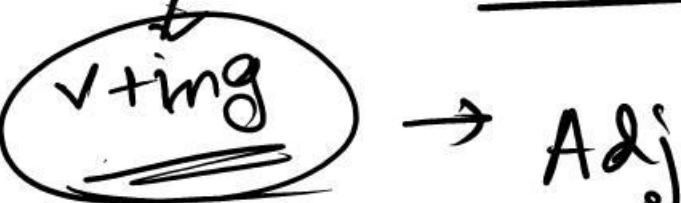
present. present  
particip. part.

Part.

Present

Past

Perfect



person lives longer.

Verbal Noun : verb+ing

article + verb+ing + prep-(of)  
(the)

Ex:- The riding of horse gives me pleasure.  
Verbal noun.

Past Participle: V<sub>3</sub> → adjective → past part.

break

broke

I need a broken chain.

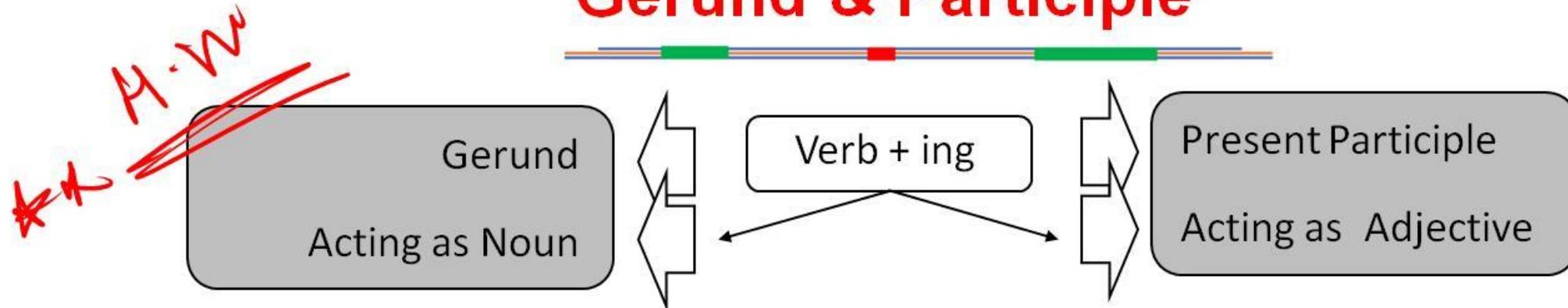
Past part.

Perfect & past:

Having + V<sub>3</sub>: Ex. Having taken

my money, the thief ran away,

## **Gerund & Participle**



- “Walking is a good exercise.” Here ‘Walking’ is \_\_\_\_  
(a) Verb                   (b) Noun                   (c) Gerund                   (d) Adverb
  - “He is fond of fishing.” 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
  - “She went away dancing.” Here ‘dancing’ is \_\_\_\_  
(a) A gerund              (b) A participle              (c) An infinitive              (d) A finite verb





## Verbal Noun

- i. 'Verbal noun' verb থেকে সৃষ্টি হলেও তা বাকে সম্পূর্ণ noun এর ন্যায় ব্যবহৃত হয়। এটি শুধু 'ing' যুক্ত হয়েই গঠিত হবে এবং active, passive, present, continuous বা perfect কোনো রূপেই ব্যবহৃত হবে না।
- ii. Verbal noun এর পূর্বে Definite article (the) বসে। এটি Abstract noun হলে এর কোনো plural form হবে না।

- ✓ We listened to **the playing** of the band.

এখানে 'playing' verbal noun যার পূর্বে Definite article (the) বসেছে। এটি Abstract noun এর ন্যায় কাজ করে তাই এর কোনো plural form হবে না।

- ii. যদি কোনো ভাবে এটি Common noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয় তবে এর পূর্বে Articles বা যে কোনো প্রকার Adjective বসবে এবং তখন অবশ্যই তার Plural form থাকবে।

- ✓ Have you **an opening** in your office?

এখানে Opening Verbal noun যা common noun রূপে ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে। তাই তার Plural form ও আছে।  
ক্ষেত্রবিশেষে, 'ing' যুক্ত verb এর শুরুতে (the) ও পরে (of) এর উপস্থিতি দেখেও verbal noun চেনা যায়।

- ✓ The riding of Horse gives me pleasure.

## Poll Question-05



□ Which one is the correct sentence given below?

+/-

(a) The three sisters love each other.

one another.

31.1

13.1

26.1

30.1

(b) They ~~except~~ you and ~~she~~ were present on the spot.

→ pprp.

→ subj.

(c) After long discussion, the committee gave ~~its~~ different opinions.

theirs

(d) Finally Mila helped you, her & me.

each other → ஏகான்டு (எடுத்த)

one another → ஒரொன்டோன்

⇒ preposition எவ்விடப்பொழுது எவ்விட வடிவம்.

Between you and ~~X~~, he chose me.  
me

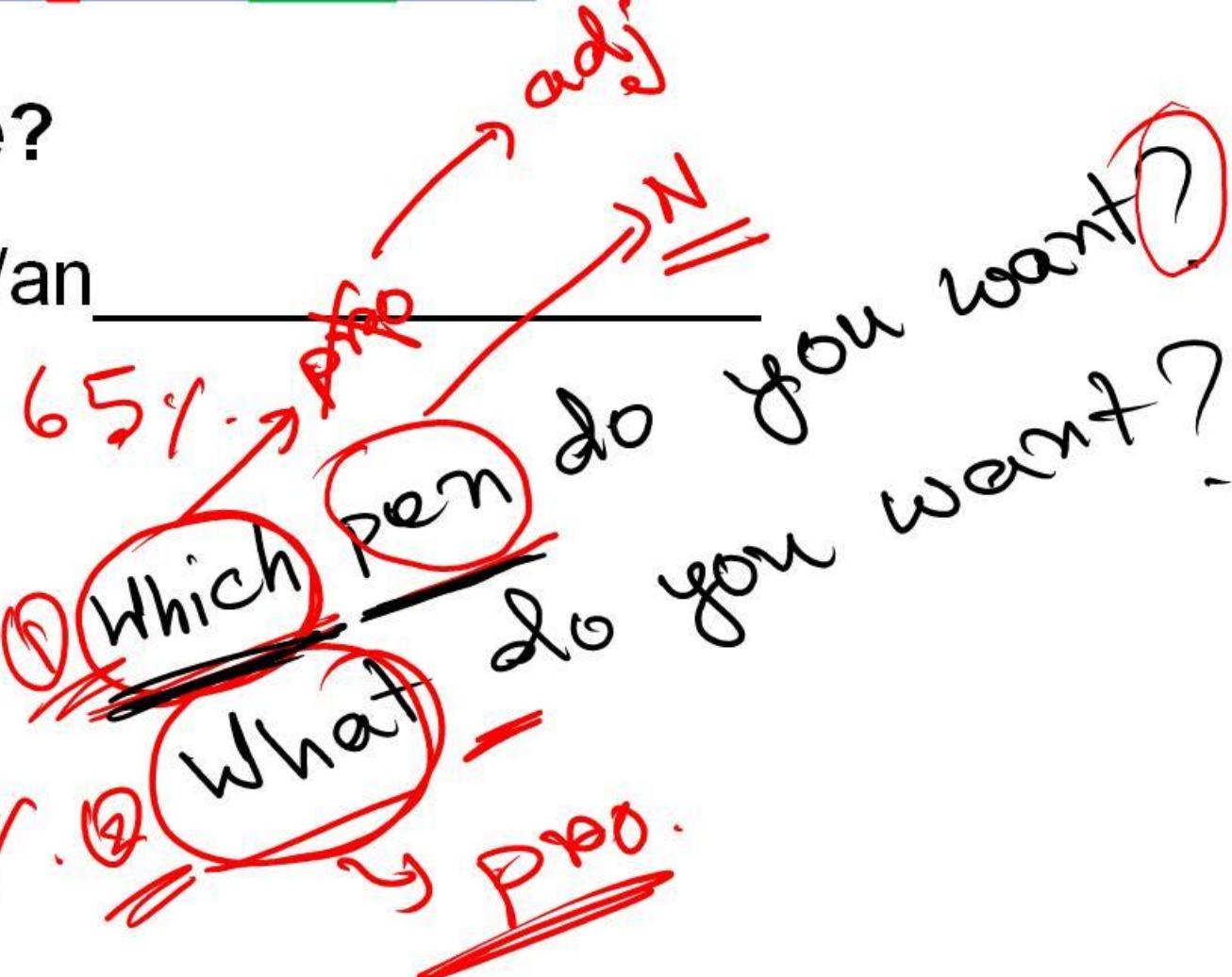
committee → collective  
→ person → v → sim.  
Person → v → physical  
Physical

## Poll Question-06

~~X~~ **Whose** books are those?

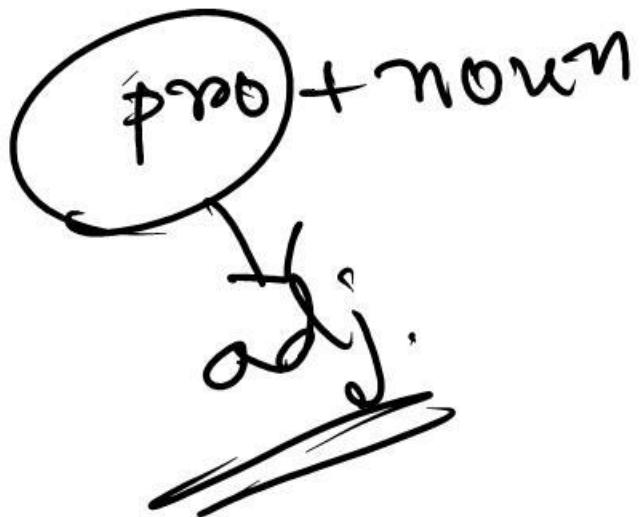
The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Relative Pronoun
- (b) Noun
- (c) Adjective
- (d) None of these



short cut :

→ ବେଳାନୀ Sentence ରେ Noun ରେ ଏକାଏକ ପ୍ରତିକର୍ମକୁ  
ଏକାଏକ ପ୍ରତିକର୍ମକୁ Adjective ରେଖା କରି ।



# 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 are guilty.
- (b) He, you and I went there.
- (c) I & she were present in class.
- (d) Finally Mr. Rafiul helped you, her & me .

## 2. 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

# Types of Pronoun

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## 3. Interrogative Pronoun:

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

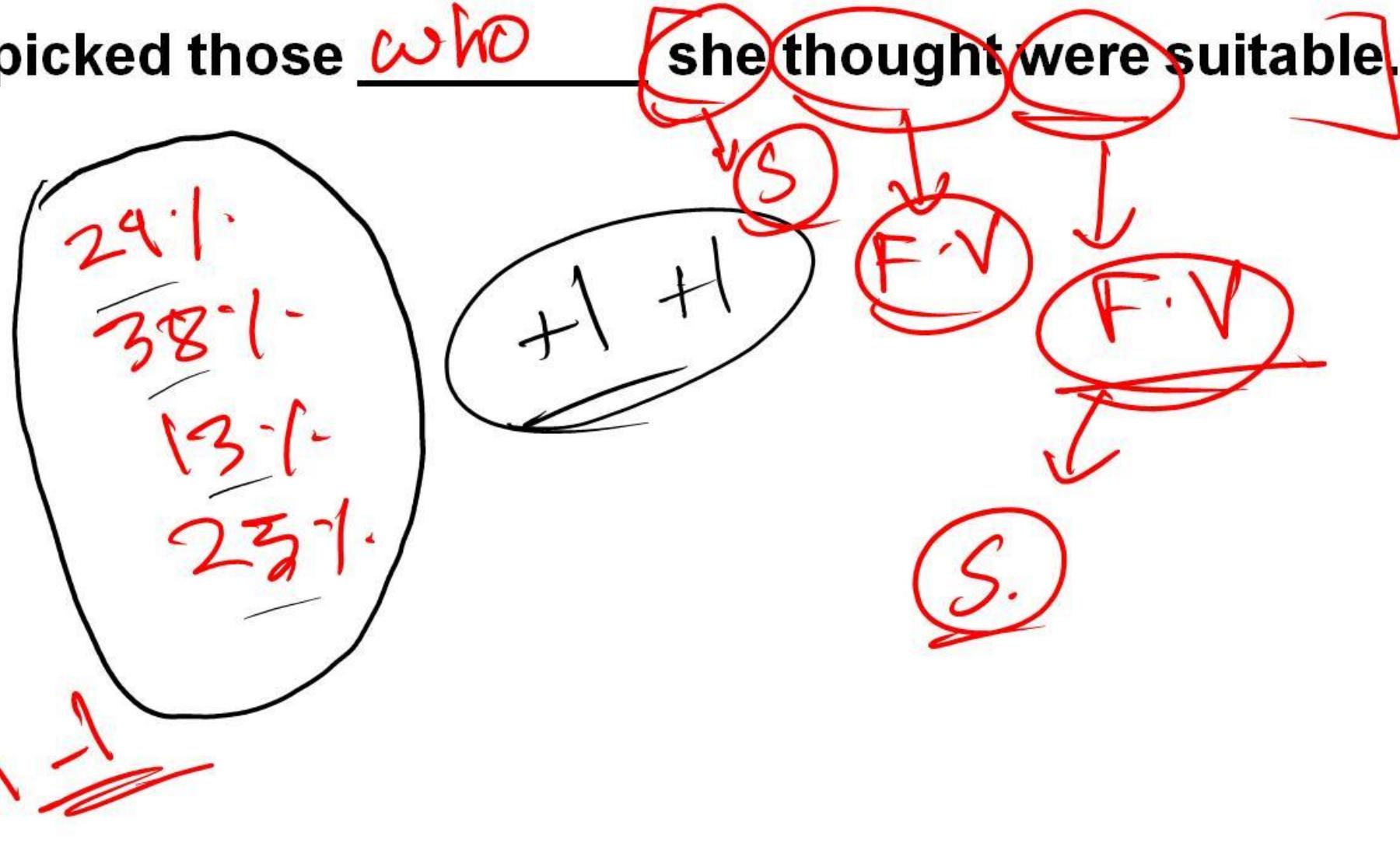
Interrogative Pronouns are **who, which, what, whom, whose**; as well as **whoever, whomever, whichever** and **whatever**.

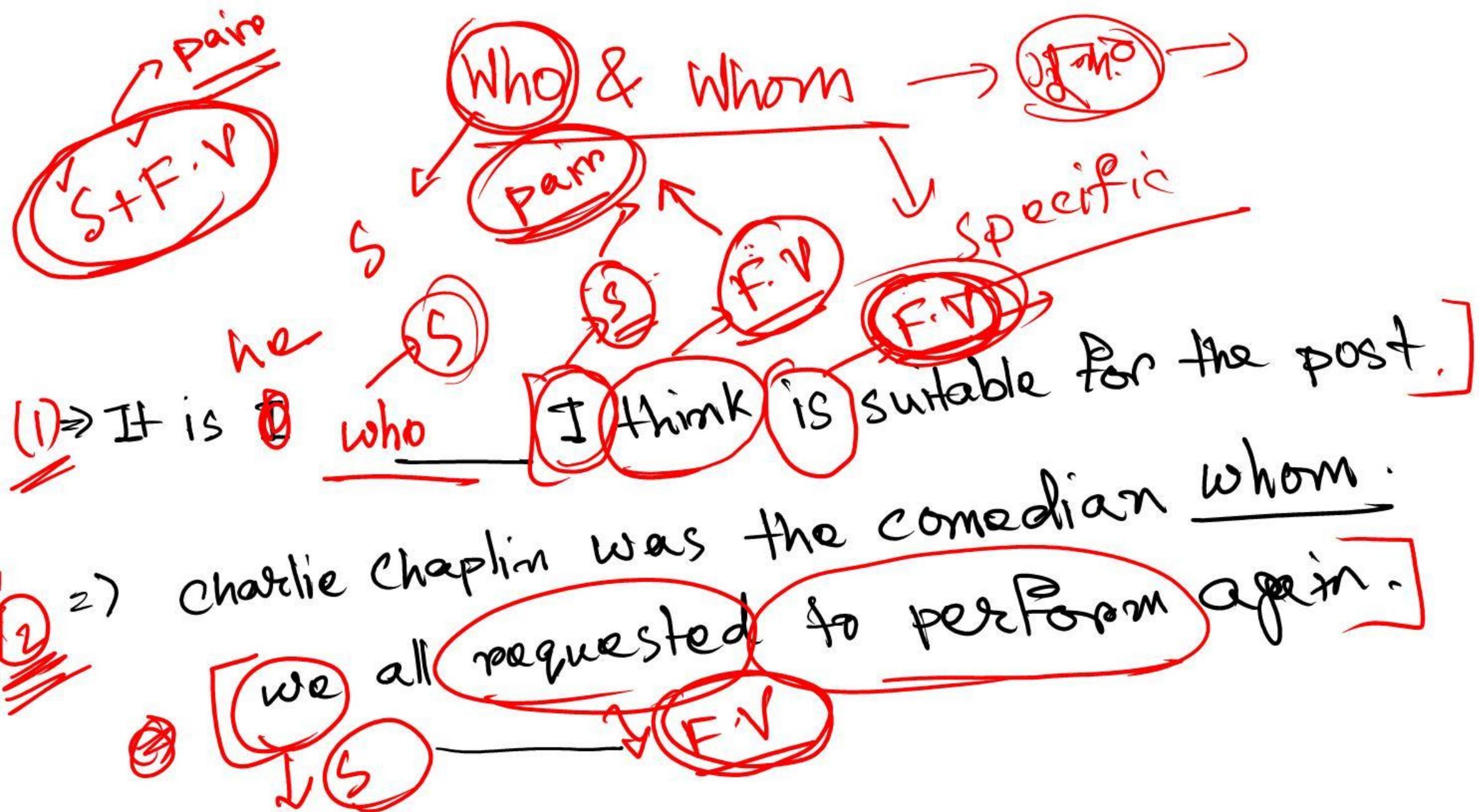
- ✓ Whose are these books? = Interrogative Pronoun.
  
- ✓ Whose books are these? = Interrogative Adjective.
- “Whom did you meet yesterday? Here the word ‘whom’ is \_\_\_\_\_ Pronoun.
  - (a) Relative
  - (b) Interrogative
  - (c) Demonstrative
  - (d) None of the above

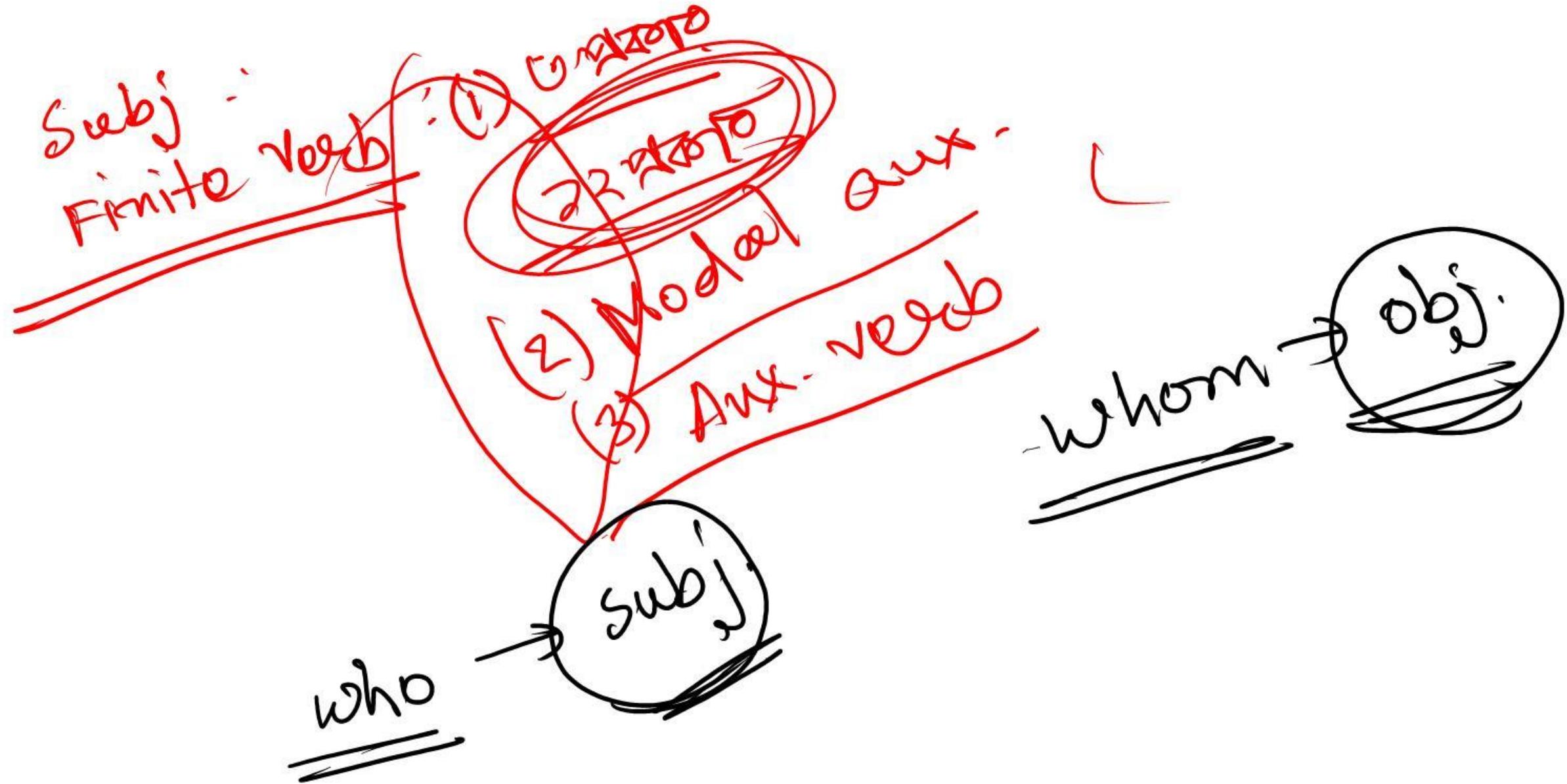
## Poll Question-07

The recruiter picked those who she 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



## Poll Question-08

The child cried for ~~its~~ ~~22%~~ mother.

~~It's delicious~~

- (a) his 10%
- (b) it's 64%
- (c) her 15%
- (d) None of these 11%

Kadim → Kadim's

it → it's → it is/  
it has

its → 22%

# Types of Pronoun

## 5. 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 |

## 6. 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) its | (c) her | (d) their |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------|

## 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

## **8.t Demonstrative Pronoun:**

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

- “That is yours.” Here ‘That’ is —



বিভাগ

=> Noun → Exercise করো।  
=> Pronoun  
=> Conjunction  
=> Gerund Participle.

# Conjunction

## CONJUNCTIONS

### Coordinating Conjunction

*Connects words, phrases, and clauses of equal grammatical rank.*

*Examples*

**FOR, AND, OR**

### Subordinate Conjunction

*Connects a dependent clause with an independent clause.*

*Example*

**ALTHOUGH**

### Correlative Conjunction

*Works in pairs to join two balanced clauses, phrases, or words.*

*Example*

**WHETHER/OR**

### Conjunctive Adverbs

*Shows contrast, cause and effect, sequence, and other connected purposes.*

*Example*

**HOWEVER**

What Are The Types Of Conjunctions?

[whenyouwrite.com](http://whenyouwrite.com)

# Linking words

**MAKE YOUR SENTENCES MORE INTERESTING!  
USE SOME LINKING WORDS!**

I am happy **AND** excited.

I am happy **FOR** your achievement.

I am happy **BUT** nervous.

I am happy **WHEN** it's sunny.

I am happy **DESPITE** the rain.

I am happy **BECAUSE** it's Friday.

I am happy **EVEN THOUGH** I'm tired.

# Preposition & Conjunction

- ◆ “Look before you leap”. Here the word ‘before’ is a \_\_\_\_\_  
(a) Adverb      (b) Conjunction      (c) Preposition      (d) Adjective
- ◆ He is \_\_\_\_\_ punctual \_\_\_\_\_ efficient.  
(a) neither, but    (b) very, but      (c) either, or      (d) neither, nor
- ◆ “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) Death nears with the passage of time.

# Number Change

## Grammatical Number

Singular

He likes that cake.

Pronouns

verbs

determiners

nouns

They like those cakes.

Plural

# Number Change

## Personal Pronouns First/Second/Third Person

	Singular	Plural
First Person	I, me, mine, myself	We, us, ours, ourselves
Second Person	You, yours, yourself	You, yours, yourself
Third Person	He, him, himself, she, hers, herself, it, itself	They, them, theirs, themselves

## Special Notice:

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- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Vocabulary (A,B,C)
- ✓ Appropriate Preposition (A,B)



will be added in the slide

am  
is  
are

at

don't

on

in

am  
is  
are

who?

# বড় হওয়ার প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা-ই মানুষকে বড় করে তোলে



উদ্বাস

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