

Medical and Dental Admission Program-2021



ENGLISH

Lecture : E-05 & 06



SYLLABUS

01 Sentence Completion

02 Tag Question ✓

03 Transformation of Sentences

04 Commonly misused words

✓05 Foreign words

✓06 One word substitution

07 Sentence Correction

08 Pin point error detection

E-05 & 06

09 Redundancy

10 Reading Comprehension

11 Proverb

12 Idioms & phrases

13 Literature

14 Translation

15 Vocabulary (P-Z)

16 Appropriate preposition (Q-Z)

POLL QUESTION-01

(i) A few students are present, are they? ~~X~~

(ii) Let's go to the picnic, shall we?

(iii) He read a book, didn't he?

❖ Which of the following is/are correct?

(a) only i & ii

~~(b)~~ only ii & iii

(c) all of these

(d) none of these

read - read - read

+ Few / little - Negative
A few / a little - Affirmative

① ~ Very few boys are as good as
he, aren't they?

② Every mother loves her child, don't they?

③ BBC broadcast
3rd 7nd the news live, didn't it ?

Read - Read - Read
cost - cost - cost
Broadcast - - - -
Telecast - - - -
cost -

④ It cost 5 taka, didn't it ?

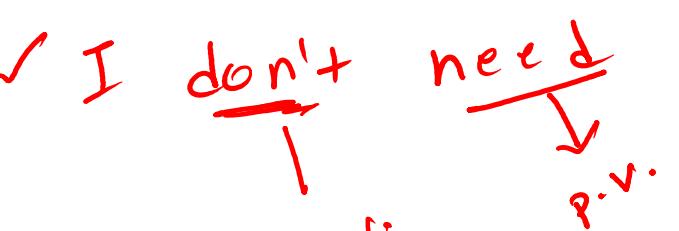
⑤ The widower wants
a little to live, doesn't he ?

⑥

Need to
done to



- ✓ I need / P.v. to go there, don't I ?
- ✓ I need not go there, need I ?

- ✓ I don't need to go there, do I ?



⑦

I have a car, don't I? ✓
P.v.
i) haven't I?
ii) don't I?

⑧

I ^w see that the price is increasing day by day, don't I?
P.e. S.C.
I see the price \rightarrow increasing, isn't it?
Fitter

① Is you sell it for 5 taka?

I will buy 10 pcs,

won't I ?

② I can preserve the can

P.C.

Present

-aili.

A.V.

can

P.V.

A7up
Can
Noun

Can't I

?

POLL QUESTION-02

❖ “Nawaf ~~loves to spend~~ time with his grand mother.”

The sentence is a _____.

- (a) Simple sentence
- (b) Compound sentence
- (c) Complex sentence
- (d) Complex-Compound sentence

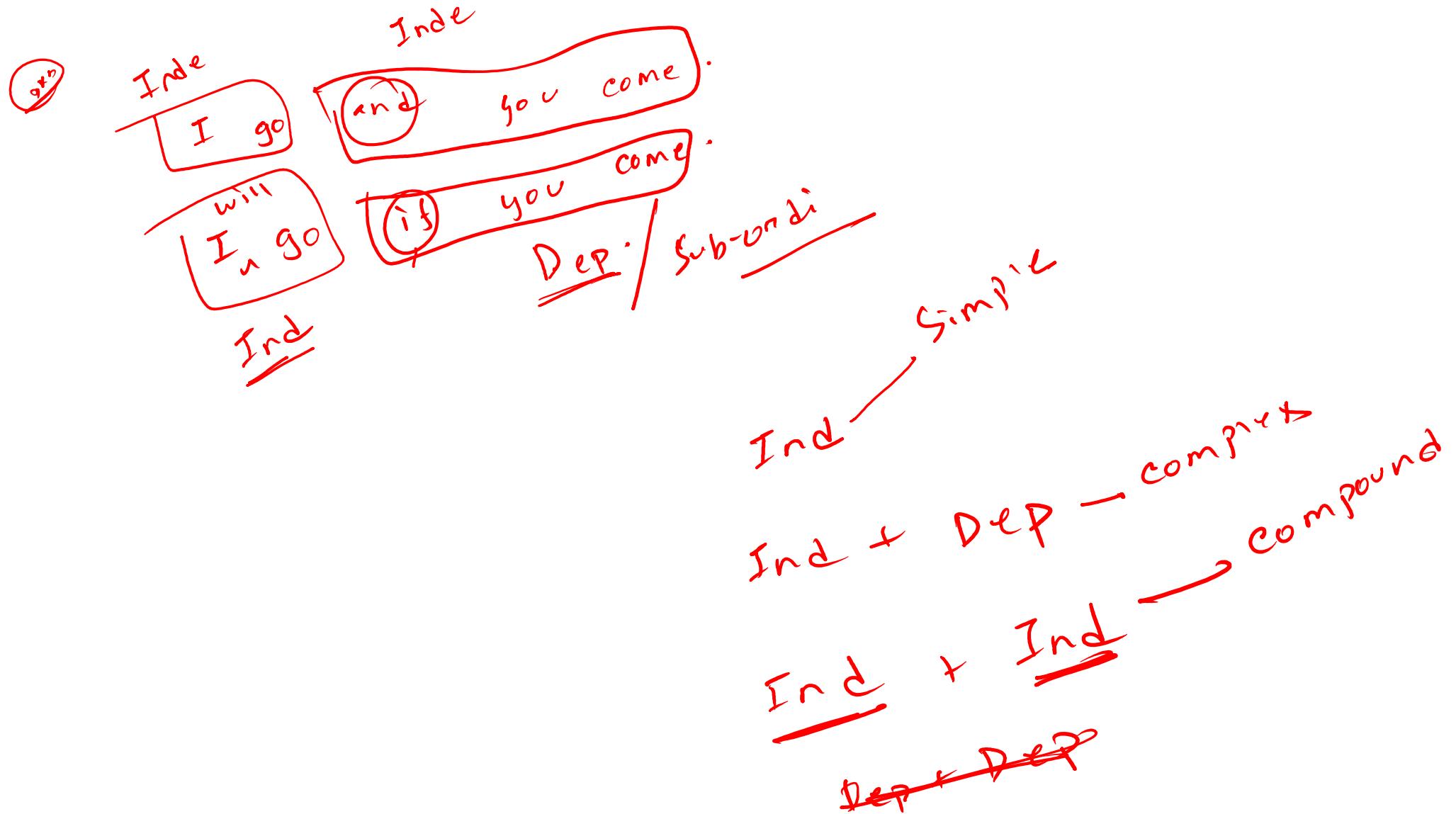
① I love to go there ?!

verb
Finite verbs Infinitive
Non-finite verbs

Second f. verb, Second clause

I will go and you will
come

Sentence 1 V₁
Clause 2 V₂



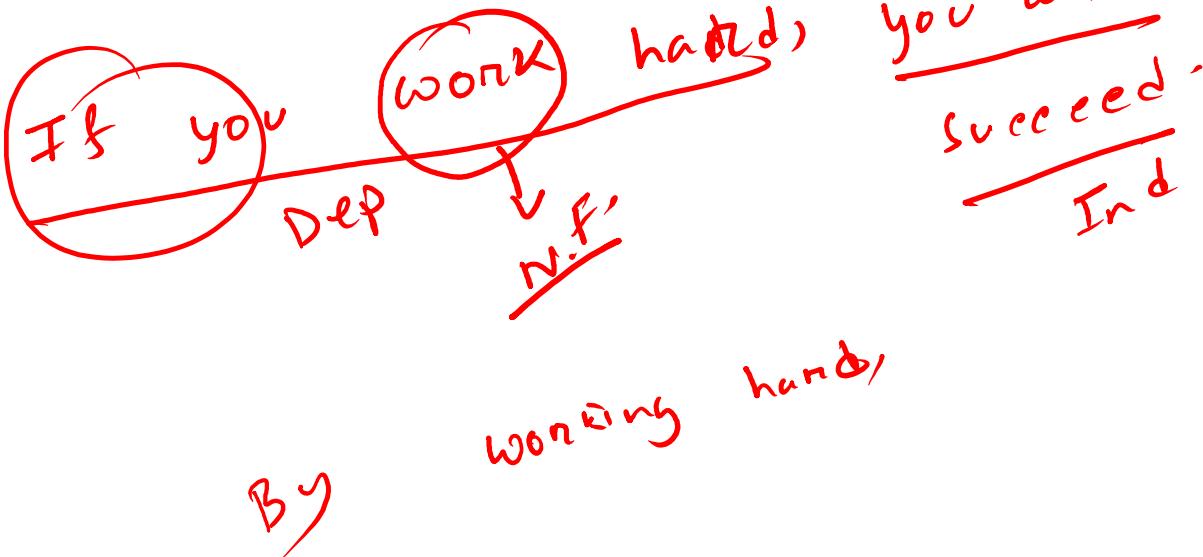
Complex - Simple

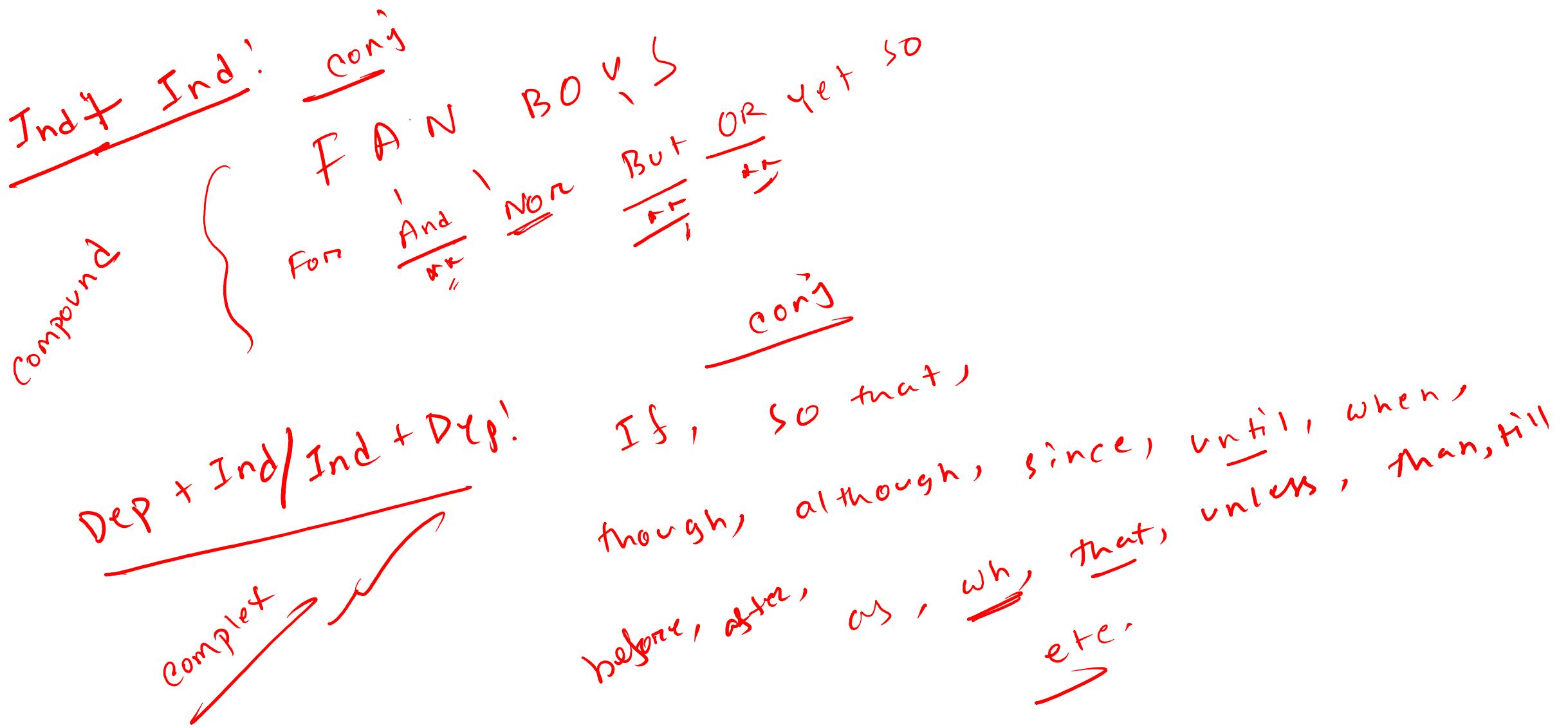
①

Ind + Dep
Dep + Ind

Ind

- ① V-ing
- ② V3
- ③ to + verb





In spite of his poverty, he is hard working.

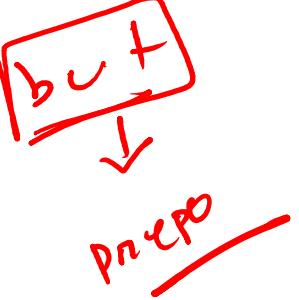
✓
Preposition

Despite

Because of
By, without
Preposition

Simple

① Both Karim and Rahim passed
this exam. | simple

② None  Allah can help us.

RULES OF SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prepositional Phrase Adverb of time বুরালে: Example: ☞ I was there in winter. ☞ At the time of their playing it began to rain. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ When/While..... Example: ☞ I was there when it was winter. ☞ While they were playing it began to rain. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ And Example: ☞ It was winter and I was there. ☞ It began to rain and they were playing ✓
02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ By + Gerund (যখন উভয় Clause এর Subject একই): Example: ☞ By working hard you can shine in life. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If +Affirmative Clause+.. Example: ☞ If you work hard, you can shine in life. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Imperative Clause + and+... Example: ☞ Work hard and you can shine in life ✓

RULES OF SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Without + Gerund (যখন উভয় Clause এর Subject ভিন্ন): <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Without reading attentively, you will not pass. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If + Negative Clause+... <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ If you do not read attentively, you will not pass. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Imperative Clause + or <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ Read attentively or you will not pass. ✓
04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖too + Adjective/Adverb + to... <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ The load is too heavy to carry for him. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ so + Adjective/ Adverb + that + Negative Clause <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ The load is so heavy that he cannot carry it. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖very + adjective/ adverb + and +.... <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☞ The load is very heavy and he cannot carry it. ✓

RULES OF SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
05	<p>..... Adjective + Adverb + enough + to Verb...</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sum is easy enough to solve for the students. 	<p>....so + Adjective/Adverb + that + Affirmative Clause</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sum is so easy that the students can solve it. 	<p>....very + adjective/ adverb + and +....</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sum is very easy and the students can solve it.
06	<p>In spite of/ Despite....</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In spite of his working hard, he could not succeed in life. Despite his working hard, he could not succeed in life. 	<p>Though/Although....</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Though/Although he worked hard, he could not succeed in life. 	<p>.....But...</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> He worked hard but could not succeed in life.

RULES OF SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
07	<p>❖ Present Participle phrase যদি Adjective হয়:</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>☞ I saw the girl going to the Cafe.</p>	<p>❖Who/Which/that..</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>☞ I saw the girl who was going to the Cafe.</p>	<p>❖And...</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>☞ I saw the girl and she was going to the Cafe</p>
08	<p>❖in order to + Verbto + Verb+...</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>☞ We went to market to buy a calculator</p> <p>☞ We eat in order to live.</p>	<p>❖ ...that/so that/ in order that.....</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>☞ I went to market so that I could buy a calculator.</p> <p>☞ We eat so that we can live.</p>	<p>❖And so....</p> <p>Example:</p> <p>☞ I went to market and so I could buy a calculator.</p> <p>☞ We eat and so we can live.</p>

RULES OF SIMPLE, COMPLEX & COMPOUND

No.	Simple	Complex	Compound
09	<p>❖Because of/On account of/Owing to/Due to.... Example: ➝ He could not go to school because of/due to/ owing to his illness.</p>	<p>❖ ...As/Since/ Because.... Example: ➝ He could not go to school because he was ill.</p>	<p>❖And.... Example: ➝ He was ill and could not go to school.</p>
10	<p>❖ Besides.../...Both.. Example: ➝ Besides being a good student, he is a good player. ➝ He is both a good student and a good player.</p>	<p>❖ While Example: ➝ While he is a good student, he is a good player.</p>	<p>❖ .. Not only...but also.... Example: ➝ He is not only a good student but also a good player.</p>
11	<p>❖ Immediately after + V_{ing}..... Example: ➝ Immediate after seeing the police, the thief ran away.</p>	<p>❖ As soon as.... Example: ➝ As soon as the thief saw the police, he ran away.</p>	<p>❖ ... And at once... Example: ➝ The thief saw the police and at once he ran away.</p>

AFFIRMATIVE → NEGATIVE

Affirmative	Negative
1. Only (ব্যক্তির ক্ষেত্রে) /Alone	None but
2. Only (বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে)	Nothing but
3. Only (বয়সের ক্ষেত্রে)	Not more than
4. Must	Cannot but + verb in simple form Or, can not help + (v + ing)
5. Every	There is no.....but
6. As soon as	No sooner.....than
7. Always	Never এবং Affirmative শব্দটির বিপরীত
8. Both.....and	Not only.....but also
9. Superlative/ Comparative degree	Positive degree

① He is the best boy -

→ No other boy is as good as he
G)

② Dhaka is better than Ctg.

→ Ctg is not as good as Dhaka
Dhaka

* Dhaka is not better than Ctg =

PRACTICE

01. I must do this.

- (a) I cannot but doing this
- (b) I cannot help do this
- (c) I must not do this
- (d) I cannot help doing this

Ans: d

02. Every mother loves her child.

- (a) There is no mother but loves her child
- (b) Every mother cannot but loves her child
- (c) No mother loves her child
- (d) There is not mother loving her child

Ans: a

03. “As soon as I lift the place he went away”- which is negative?

- (a) No sooner I had left the place he went away
- (b) No soon I had the place he went away
- (c) No soon as I do not leave the place he went away
- (d) No sooner had I left the place he went away

Ans: d

ASSERTIVE → INTERROGATIVE

NO..	এরা থাকলে	Interrogative Sentence-এ যা করতে হবে
01	Affirmative Sentence	Negative-Interrogative Sentence?
02	Negative Sentence	Affirmative Interrogative Sentence?
03	never	ever....? (Interrogative Sentence)
04	nothing	anything....? (Interrogative Sentence)
05	everyone/everybody/all	Who + Negative- Interrogative Sentence?
06	no one/nobody/none	Who+ Interrogative Sentence (হ্যাঁবোধক)?

PRACTICE

01. There is little milk in the glass (Interrogative)

- (a) Is there little milk in the glass?
- (b) Isn't there little milk in the glass?
- (c) Is there any milk in the glass?
- (d) Isn't there any milk in the glass?

Ans: c

02. Nobody wishes to be unhappy. (Interrogative)

- (a) Who wishes to be unhappy?
- (b) Who wishes to be happy?
- (c) Who does not wish to be unhappy?
- (d) Does nobody wish to be happy?

Ans: a

03. Their glory can never fade. (Interrogative)

- (a) When can their glory fade?
- (b) When their glory fade?
- (c) When their glory will be fading?
- (d) When their glory would fade?

Ans: a

EXCLAMATORY → ASSERTIVE

Exclamatory Sentence	Assertive Sentence এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম
What/how দিয়ে শুরু হলে	Subject + verb + a/an + very/great + adjective + বাকি অংশ। (What/How উঠে যাবে)
Hurrah থাকলে	It is a matter of joy দিয়ে Sentence শুরু হয়। (Hurrah উঠে যাবে)
Alas থাকলে	It is a matter of sorrow দিয়ে sentence শুরু হয়। Alas উঠে যাবে)
If/would that দ্বারা শুরু হলে	Subject + wish + বাকী অংশ (If/would that উঠে যাবে)
Had দ্বারা শুরু হলে	Subject + wish + subject + had + বাকী অংশ

01. Would that I could fly in the sky! (Assertive)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) I could fly in the sky | (b) I would fly the sky |
| (c) I wish I could fly in the sky | (d) I wish I fly in the sky |
- Ans: c

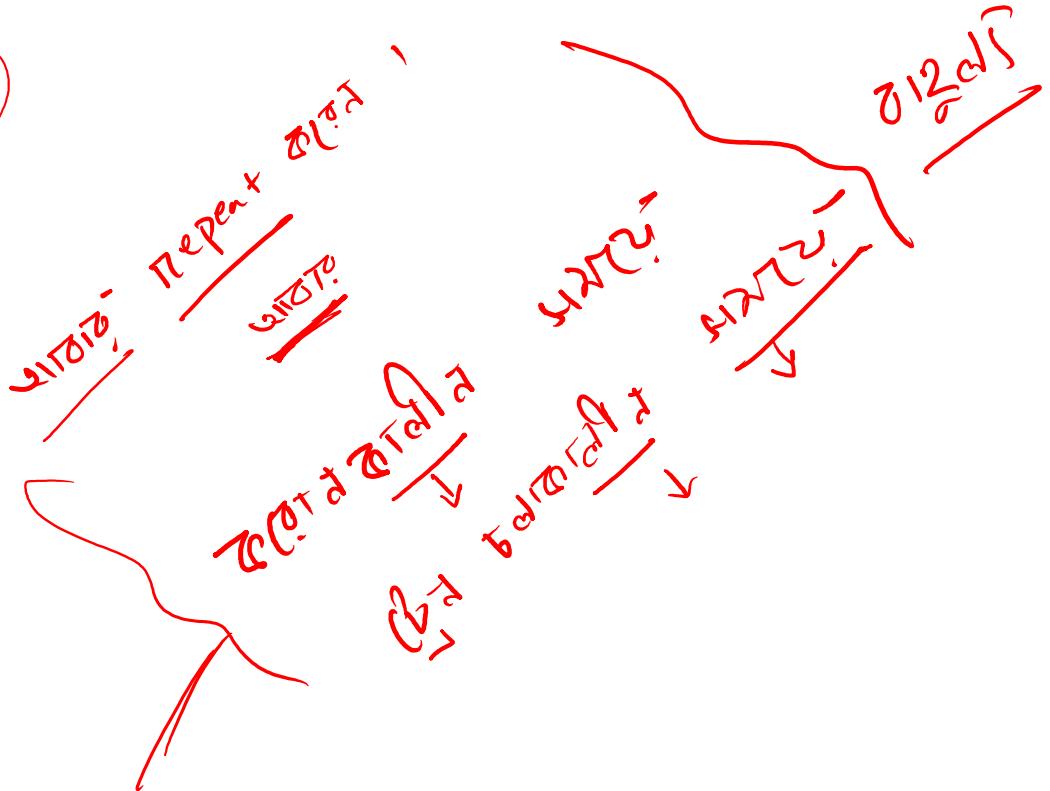
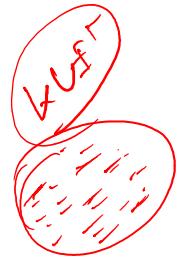
02. If had died! (Make it assertive)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) I wish were died | (b) I wish I had died |
| (c) I wish I died | (d) I wish I was deed |
- Ans: b

REDUNDANCY

- ❑ Redundancy হচ্ছে কোন sentence এ একটি অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য কোন নির্দিষ্ট শব্দ ব্যবহার করার পরও অতিরিক্ত অনাবশ্যক শব্দের ব্যবহার করা।

Incorrect Usage	ব্যাখ্যা	Correct Usage
dictionary book	Dictionary এর সাথে book বসে না।	Dictionary
road traffic	traffic এর সাথে road বসাতে হবে না।	traffic
advance forward proceed forward progress forward	advance, proceed, progress, সবকয়টি অর্থ হচ্ছে to move in a forward direction(সামনের দিকে এগিয়ে নেয়া)। তাই এদের সাথে নতুন করে forward বসানোর প্রয়োজন নেই।	advance proceed progress
return back revert back	return, revert বলতে বুঝায় ‘to go back or to send back’ তাই অতিরিক্তভাবে back বসাতে হবে না।	return revert
sufficient enough	sufficient ও enough শব্দটির অর্থ ভবহু এক। তাই হয় sufficient নয় enough ব্যবহার করতে হবে।	sufficient
compete together	Compete মানেই হচ্ছে একে অন্যের সাথে প্রতিযোগিতায় অংশগ্রহণ করা তাই together শব্দটি অহেতুক।	compete
reason....because	সঠিক ব্যবহারটি হবে reason-that..	reason-that



REDUNDANCY

Incorrect Usage	ব্যাখ্যা	Correct Usage
join together	join অর্থ to bring together, to put together. তাই join শব্দটির সাথে together ব্যবহার করা যাবে না।	join
repeat again	Repeat অর্থ হচ্ছে to say again. তাই repeat এর সাথে again বসবে না।	repeat
new innovation	innovation মানে একটি নতুন idea. তাই innovation শব্দটির সাথে new বসবে না।	innovation
matinee performance	matinee অর্থ হচ্ছে a performance in the afternoon, তাই নতুন করে performance শব্দটি যোগ করা যাবে না।	matinee
same identical	same এবং identical শব্দ দুটির অর্থ ভৱিষ্যৎ এক। তাই same এর সাথে identical ব্যবহার হবে না।	same/ identical
two twins	Twins অর্থ two brothers or sister. তাই twins এর two সাথে বসবে না।	twins
the time when	the time এবং When একই বিষয়ে নির্দেশ করে, একটির সাথে অন্যটির ব্যবহার দূষণীয়।	the time/ when
the place where	the place এবং where একই বিষয়কে নির্দেশ করে, একটির সাথে অন্যটির ব্যবহার দূষণীয়।	the place/ where
exactly almost	exactly মানে exactly-ই। এখানে সাথে almost/nearly বসার সুযোগ নেই।	exactly

GENDER

- Masculine Noun এর সাথে ess যোগ করে Feminine Gender এ রূপান্তর করা হয়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
author	authoress	baron	baroness
count	countess	giant	giantess
host	hostess	heir	heiress
lion	lioness	Jew	Jewess
poet	poetess	patron	patroness
prince	princess	priest	priestess
manager	manageress	shepherd	shepherdess

- কিছু ক্ষেত্রে -ess যোগ করার সময় বোনানের কিছু পরিবর্তন হয়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
actor	actress	abbot	abbess
conductor	conductress	duke	duchess
emperor	empress	governor	governess
enchanter	enchantress	god	goddess
master	mistress	tiger	tigress
traitor	traitors	waiter	waitress

GENDER

- কিছু ক্ষেত্রে -ess যোগ করার সময় বোনানের কিছু পরিবর্তন হয়।

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
actor	actress	abbot	abbess
conductor	conductress	duke	duchess
emperor	empress	governor	governess
enchanter	enchantress	god	goddess
master	mistress	tiger	tigress
traitor	traitors	waiter	waitress

- কিছু কিছু noun আছে, যেগুলো সবসময় feminine gender হয়। এদের কোন masculine form নেই।

Amazon

Blonde

Brunette

virgin

Nurse

GENDER

- কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ Common Gender এর Masculine ও Feminine Gender রূপ তুলে ধরা হলো-

Common	Masculine	Feminine	Common	Masculine	Feminine
Calf	bullock	heifer	Parent	father	mother
Child	son, boy	daughter, girl	Person	man	woman
Deer	hart, stag	roe, hind	Pig	boor	sow
Fowl	cock	hen	Servant	man-servant	main-servant
Horse	stallion	mare	Sheep	ram	ewe
Monarch, Sovereign	King, emperor	queen, empress	Spouse	husband	wife
			Student	male student	female student
Orphan	boy	girl	Teacher	male teacher	female teacher

Gender

(M)

Drake
Drone

Duke

Abbot

Signor

Jackass

Peacock

milkman

Dutemurst

(F)

' Duck

Bee

Duchess

Abbess

Signora"

She-ard

Pearler
milk maid

- Doctor? → Lady Doctor
- (1) common
 - (2) mas^r
 - (3) femi
 - (4) neu

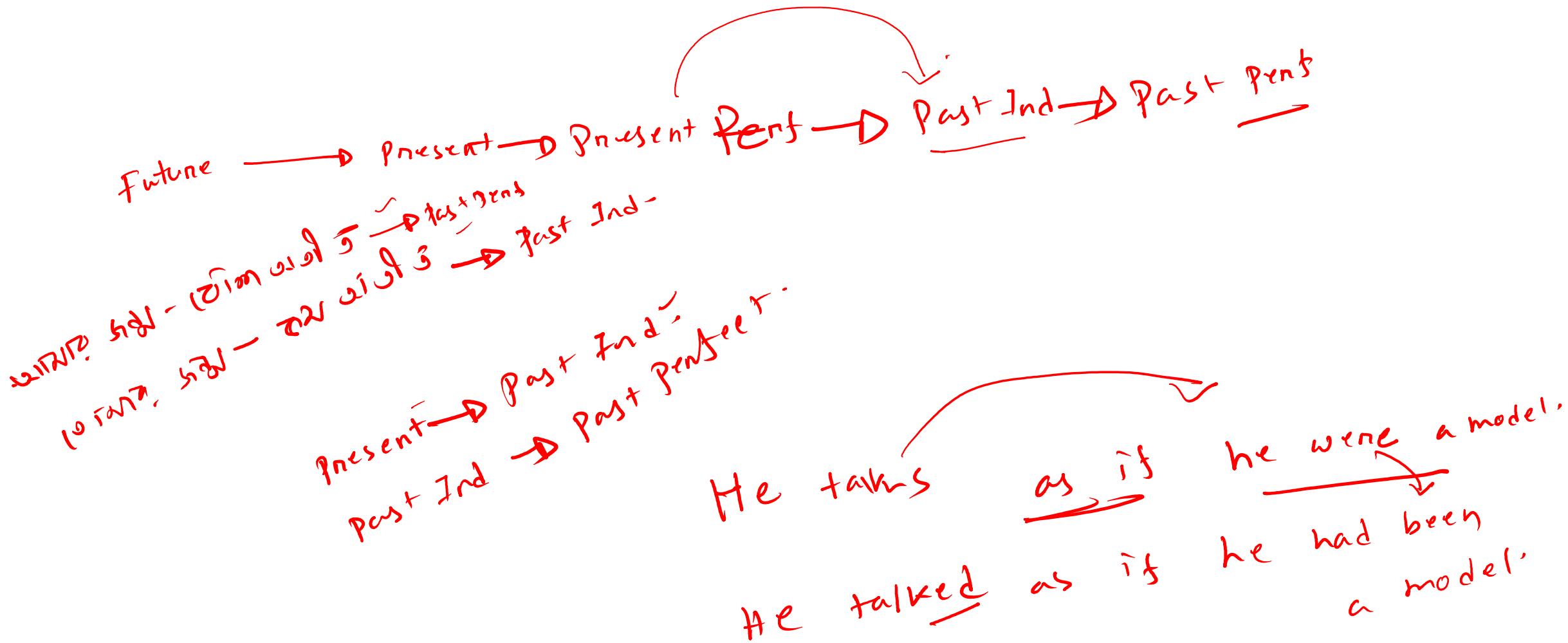
One should do ~~his~~ duty.
One's

Always feminine!

Shrew, flint, blonde, bruncher,
coquette, Amazon, prude,

virgin

A he
she
~~her~~



Unless → ~~O If + not~~
Conditional

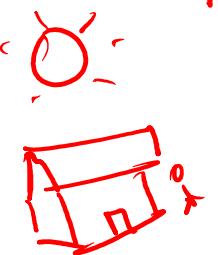
Present — shall / will / can / may

Past Ind — should / would / could + might

Past Perf — " " " " + have

~~Ur = not~~

Until:



Wait here

until it rains.

at ~~if~~ ~~it~~ ~~rains~~

+ v3

at ~~if~~



Till, ~~On~~
wait here till
it rains.
~~On~~

COMPLETING SENTENCE

① Present ② Past Ind	as if/ as though	① Past Ind ② Past perfect
Past Ind	after or to to	had + V2
had + V3	before first use	Past Ind
① Present ② Past	wish/ fancy	① Past Ind ② Past perf
	unless	
	until	

POLL QUESTION-03

❖ Hardly had the train stopped _____.

- (a) before we got down
- (b) as we got down
- (c) than we got down
- ~~(d)~~ when we got down



PRACTICE

Despite	Despite is used to introduce a fact that is in sharp contrast with another fact.	Despite all her faults, everybody likes him.
Provided	Provided means if or only if.	They can listen to music provided they disturb nobody.
Unless	Unless means; except on the condition that	You don't need to go unless you want to.
Since	Since is used to show result.	Since I see you, I am better.
So	So is used to show result.	Whoever says so is a liar.
If	If is used to show condition.	Let me know if you go to the school.
Yet	Yet shows contrast or joins opposites.	We haven't finished eating the watermelon yet.
After	After tells us about order, sequence.	I can pass after the green light is on.

PRACTICE

Because	Because is used to show reason.	She usually eats at home, because she likes cooking.
Although	Although is used to show two opposite statements.	Although he speaks seldom, he says meaningful words.
Whereas	Whereas is used to show contrast.	She is very funny whereas he is boring.
But	But is used to join two ideas that are opposites.	I am very hungry, but the fridge is empty.
Besides	Besides means in addition to, also. It is a preposition.	She speaks three languages besides Spanish.
Unlike	Unlike means different from, not similar to.	Jack is completely unlike his father.
Therefore	Therefore is used to show the result /effect of an action.	She came first. Therefore she got a good sea

TAG QUESTION

01. He has to work hard to get higher salary, _____?
02. They hadn't left when you arrived, _____?
03. I am your well-wisher, _____?
04. Let's go to a picnic, _____?
05. Pass the salt, _____?
06. Nobody honed, _____?
07. You have two pets, _____?

TAG QUESTION

08. I need some books, _____?
09. I ought to complain, _____?
10. Bangladesh cricket team won the match over Sri Lanka, _____?
11. There has not been a great response to the sale, _____?
12. Everybody loves flower, _____?
13. Nothing is impossible, _____?

PIN POINT ERROR DETECTION

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
a population of more than seven millions.

02. George dislikes heavily politics of Bangladesh because he believes that they are corrupt
a and good players who play with the fate of mass people.

03. The Pueblo Indians buried a dead fish in each hill of corn to make the corn grow good

04. The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non-
language and writing correctly.

05. Having finished the assignment, the TV was turned on by him.

POLL QUESTION-04

❖ Find out the incorrect part

The examination will test your ability to understand spoken English, to read non-technical

language and ~~writing~~^{to write} correctly.

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) D

PREFIX & SUFFIX

In linguistics, an affix is a morpheme that is attached to a word stem to form a new word or word form.

- A prefix is a letter or group of letters that is added at the beginning of a word to change its meaning.
- A suffix is a letter or group of letters added at the end of a word to make a new word.

01. Add a prefix to make a word of opposite meaning; logical, fair, satisfied.

- (a) anti, un, over (b) il, un, dis (c) un, anti, il (d) over, un, anti

02. The correct derivative of ‘space’ is-

- (a) special (b) spacious (c) spatial (d) special

03. Choose the option where the suffix or prefix has been INCORRECTLY used.

- (a) Malpractice (b) Malnutrition (c) Malrendition (d) Maldroit

04. The correct derivative of ‘eat’ is-

- (a) eatable (b) eatible (c) edible (d) eatpis

PREFIX & SUFFIX (PRACTICE)

No	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
01	Breath	-----	Breathing	✗
02	Friend	-----	Friendly	✗
06	Awareness	-----	Aware	✗
04	-----	-----	Normal	Normally
05	Necessity	-----	Necessary	Necessarily

① Awe → Awful

Awful *

+ Mr. Twist

② Argue → Argument

③ Bury → Burial

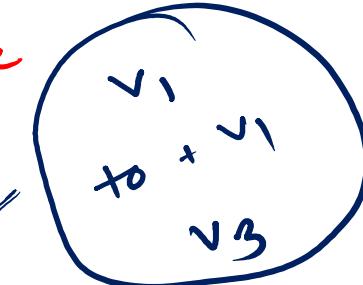
④ Name → Nominal

⑤ Cool → Chill

⑥ number → enumerate

Causative Verb

Let make get help have



① Let me



② I made him



③ I got my brother



④ I helped "



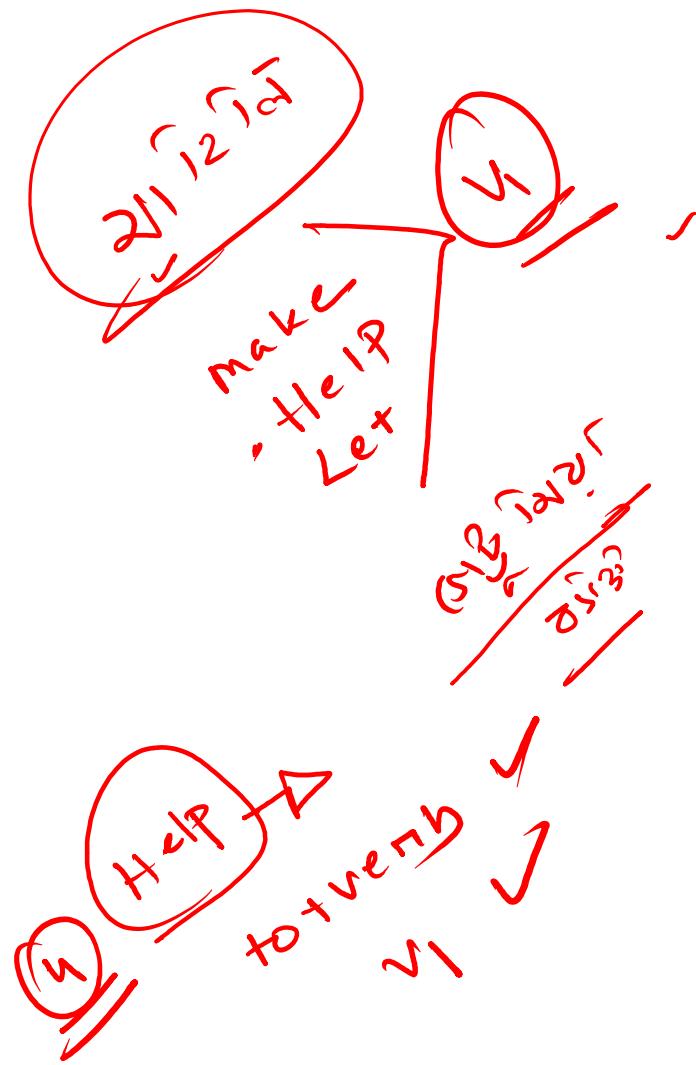
⑤ I had my brother



the car.

the car.

the car.



① I Let him $\frac{go}{v_1}$
 I ~~let~~ it $\frac{go}{v_1}$

② Get
 I got $\frac{him}{v_3}$ to do the work.

③ Have
 I have $\frac{car}{v_2}$ washed.
 I had $\frac{my car}{v_2}$ washed.
 I had my $\frac{brother}{v_3}$ wash the $\frac{car}{v_1}$.

CAUSATIVE VERB

The causatives are the verbs that are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something for the first person. One can cause somebody to do something for him/her by asking, paying, requesting, or forcing the person.

Causative Verbs:

- 01. Have**
- 02. Get**
- 03. Make**
- 04. Let**
- 05. Help**

This kind of verbs constitutes different structures for their sentences.

CAUSATIVE VERB (HAVE)

Have:

Structure 1:

Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually person) + base form of verb +

Example:

- John had Alex clean the bedroom.
- He always has me _____ his work.
- Mary will have Alex _____ her homework.

Structure 2:

Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually thing) + past participle form of verb +

Example:

- John had his car washed.
- He always has his work _____.
- Mary will have her homework _____.

CAUSATIVE VERB (GET)

Get:

Structure 1:

Subject + get (any tense) + object (usually person) + infinitive + . . .

Example:

- John got Alex to clean the bedroom.
- He always gets me to _____ his work.
- Mary will get Alex to _____ her homework.

Structure 2:

Subject + have (any tense) + object (usually thing) + past participle form of verb + . . .

Example:

- John got his car washed.
- He always gets his work _____.
- Mary will get her homework _____.

CAUSATIVE VERB (MAKE)

Make:

'Make' is stronger than 'have/get'. It constitutes only one structure as it does not take anything 'passive' as its object.

Structure

Subject + make (any tense) + object (always person) + base form of verb + . . .

Example:

- Robert made me beat that little child.
- He always makes me _____ his work.
- Mary will make me _____ her homework.
- I made him wash my car.
- He makes me laugh whenever I am down.

CAUSATIVE VERB (LET)

Let:

'Let' means 'allow/permit' but the use of 'let' in the sentence is different from these words.

Structure:

Subject + let (any tense) + object (always person) + base form of verb + . . .

Example:

- Robert let me escape the prison.
- Let me go. (Subject 'you' is hidden)
- The teacher let the students discuss among themselves.
- I let him drive my car.
- Let's (let us) laugh and live a happy life.

The verb 'permit'/allow' does not follow this structure. It follows the regular sentence pattern of English language.

Subject + permit/allow + object + infinitive + . . .

Example:

- John allowed him to drive his car.
- He always allows him to do that.
- The teacher allowed me to sit for the exams.

CAUSATIVE VERB (HELP)

Help:

Help is not actually a causative verb either but is generally regarded as a causative verb because of its grammatical use in a sentence. It has two structures.

Structure 1:

Subject + help (any tense) + object (usually person) + base form of verb + . . .

Example:

- Robert helped me escape the prison.
- He helps me prepare my presentations.
- The teacher had helped the students understand a complex theory.
- I helped him learn driving.
- It will help you move on.

Structure 2:

Subject + help + object + infinitive + . . .

Example:

- John helped him to lift his car.
- He always helps me to find my stuff.
- The teacher helped me to understand the topic.

POLL QUESTION-05

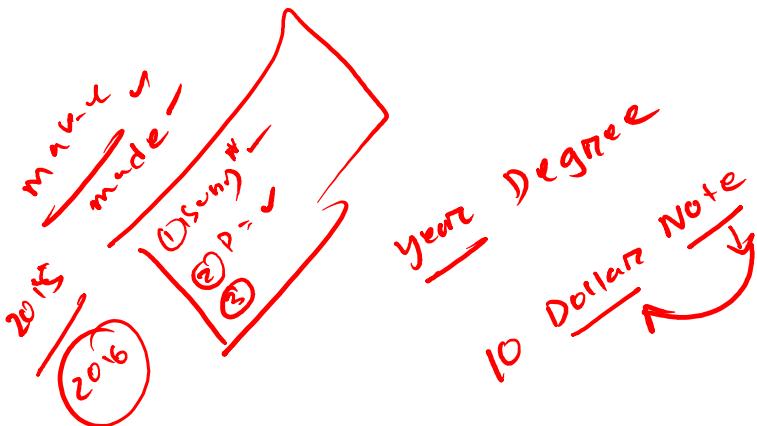
❖ Which of the following is correct?

(a) Nayareen completed a four years~~o~~ degree in Biology.

(b) The roads of Dhaka are wider than those of Khulna

(c) Two and two ~~make~~^{maker} four.

(d) None of these



man: woman
m F
+ ① Bread : Bad
+ ② Bee : Drone
③ stag : hind
m f

SENTENCE CORRECTION

❖ Noun Wrongly Used

Incorrect	Correct
a. There is no place in the bench.	a. There is no room in the bench.
a. He gave false witness.	a. He gave false evidence.
a. Quote this poem from heart.	a. Quote this poem from memory.
a. Learn this poem by memory.	a. Learn this poem by heart.
a. This is a true fact.	a. This is a fact.
a. His English knowledge is poor.	a. His knowledge of English is poor.

WRONG USE OF VERB

Incorrect	Correct
a. He can talk English well.	a. He can speak English well.
a. They told me a fool.	a. They called me a fool.
a. He tells the truth.	a. He speaks the truth.
a. He said a lie.	a. He told a lie.
a. Open the knot.	a. Untie the knot.
a. The doctor saw my pulse.	a. The doctor felt my pulse.
a. He saw a bad dream.	a. He dreamt a bad dream.
a. See my things while I am away.	a. Watch my things while I am away.
a. He denied to help me.	a. He refused to help me.
a. Cut the line while making correction.	a. Pen through the line while making correction.
a. He gave two goals.	a. He scored two goals.
a. He did many mistakes.	a. He made many mistakes.

OMISSION OF PREPOSITION

Incorrect	Correct
a. Compare your book to mine.	a. Compare your book with mine.
a. Your conduct admits no excuse.	a. Your conduct admits of no excuse.
a. They dispensed his services.	a. They dispensed with his service.
a. He has referred me in his letter.	a. He has referred to me in his letter.
a. Open page 30.	a. Open at page 30.
a. Arithmetic is a study I am not interested.	a. Arithmetic is a study I am not interested in.
a. What is the time in your watch?	a. What is the time by your watch?

ARTICLE

Incorrect	Correct
a. Whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.	a. The whole village mourned the loss of the teacher.
a. Whole village was washed away by the flood.	a. The whole village was washed away by the flood.
a. He is in temper.	a. He is in a temper.
a. He waited for us all week.	a. He waited for us all the week.
a. He went there by a boat.	a. He went there by boat.
a. He went there in boat.	a. He went there in a boat.
a. Can he play piano?	a. Can he play the piano?
a. Rice of Dinajpur is famous.	a. The rice of Dinajpur is famous.
a. I have headache.	a. I have a headache.

SEQUENCE OF TENSE

Incorrect	Correct
a. The man did not punish him because he is a kind man.	a. The man did not punish him because he was a kind man.
a. They asked me what I have done.	a. They asked me what I had done.
a. He orders me about as if I am his servant.	a. He orders me about as if I were his servant.
a. I wish I can fly.	a. I wish I could fly.

PLURAL FOR SINGULAR

Incorrect	Correct
a. Mathematics are my favorite subject.	a. Mathematics is my favorite subject.
a. He gave me his advices.	a. He gave me his advice.
a. He took some foods for his parents.	a. He took some food for his parents.
a. We saw a few peoples in the garden.	a. We saw a few people in the garden.
a. The house was built of bricks.	a. The house was built of brick.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVE

a. He is more senior to you.

a. He is senior to you.

a. It is the most perfect picture.

a. It is the perfect picture.

a. He is comparatively better today.

a. He is comparatively well today.

a. I have a strong headache.

a. I have a bad headache.

a. This is the most unique case.

a. This is the unique case.

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....

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?"

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.

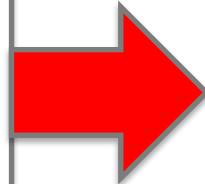
01. The passage is primarily concerned with _____ (V-1) [Ans: c]
- (a) The shark's inability to be completely buoyant
 - (b) Why fishes need to be buoyant
 - (c) The aids to remain afloat in different kinds of fish
 - (d) What fish need to do to increase buoyancy

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

- ✓ Misused Words
- ✓ Group Verbs
- ✓ Foreign Words
- ✓ Vocabulary (F-H)
- ✓ Appropriate Preposition (F-H)



Will be added in the slide

বড় হওয়ার প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা-ই মানুষকে বড় করে তোলে