



৪৫তম বিসিএম নির্ধিত ফুল কোর্স

ENGLISH

Lecture: 02

Topic:

Constructing Phrases and Clauses, Joining Sentences with Relative Pronouns and Conjunctions, Integrating Linkers, Sentence Run-ons, (Solving Question No. 4)





CONSTRUCTING PHRASES AND CLAUSES

❖ **Clauses:** A clause is a group of words that includes a subject and a finite verb. (A clause functions as an **adjective**, an **adverb**, or a **noun**.)

➤ **Examples of Clauses:**

➡ During the day, the vampire slept in a coffin.

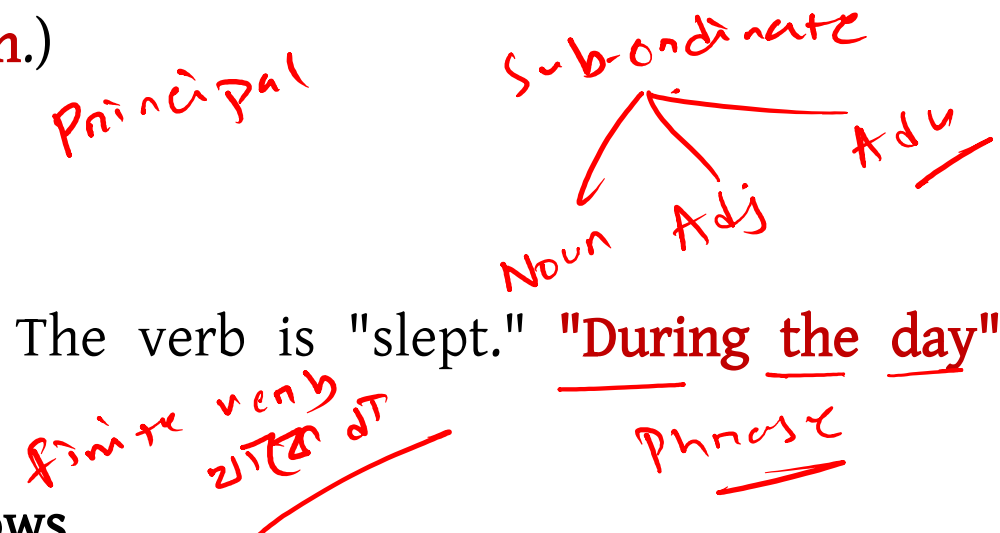
✓ The subject of this clause is "the vampire." The verb is "slept." **"During the day"** is a **phrase** because there is no verb

➡ When the Moon shone, he lurked in the shadows.

✓ The subject of the first clause is "the Moon." The verb is "shone." The subject of the second clause is "he." The verb is "lurked."

➡ He stalked a pretty milkmaid, who lived in the neighboring village.

✓ The subject of the first clause is "He." The verb is "stalked." The subject of the second clause is "who." The verb is "lived."

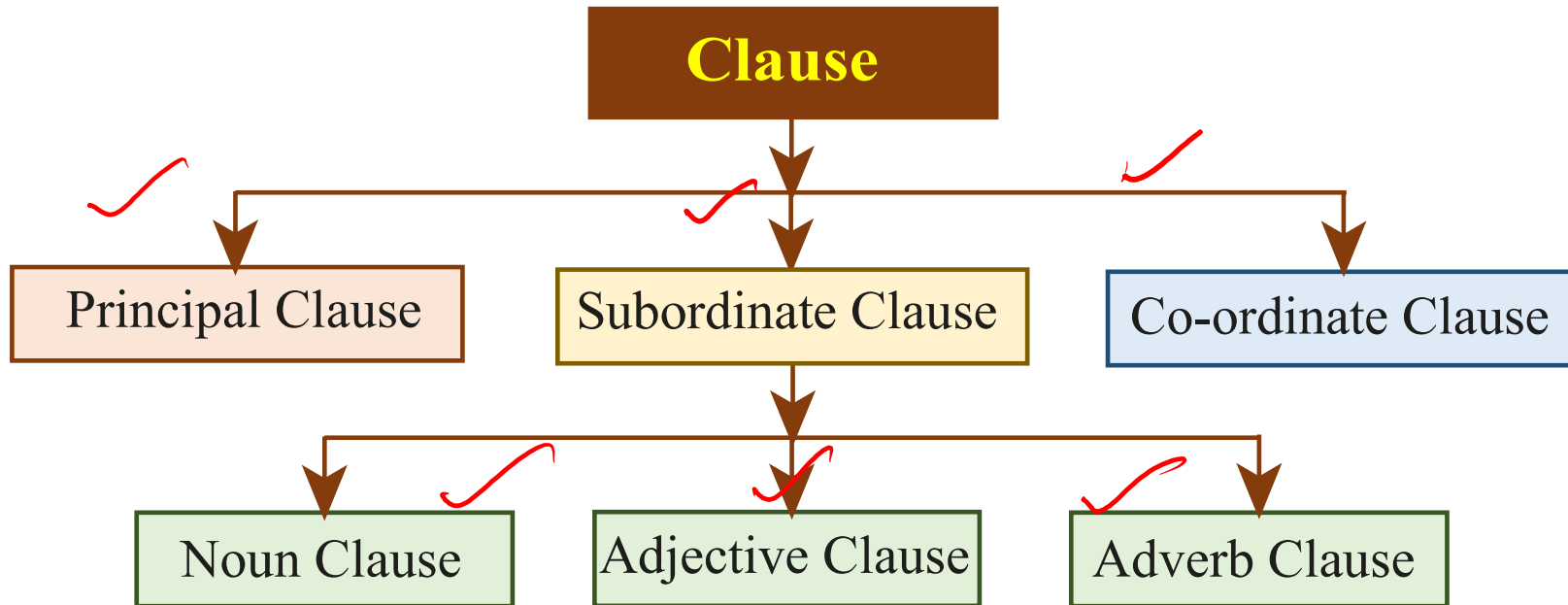




CLAUSE

Classification of Clauses:

Pnelli





CLAUSE

Principal Clause: Sentence-এর মধ্যে অবস্থিত যে Clause অন্য Clause এর সহায়তা ছাড়া অর্থ প্রকাশ করতে পারে তাকে Principal Clause/Main Clause বা Independent Clause বলে।

Main clause
Independent

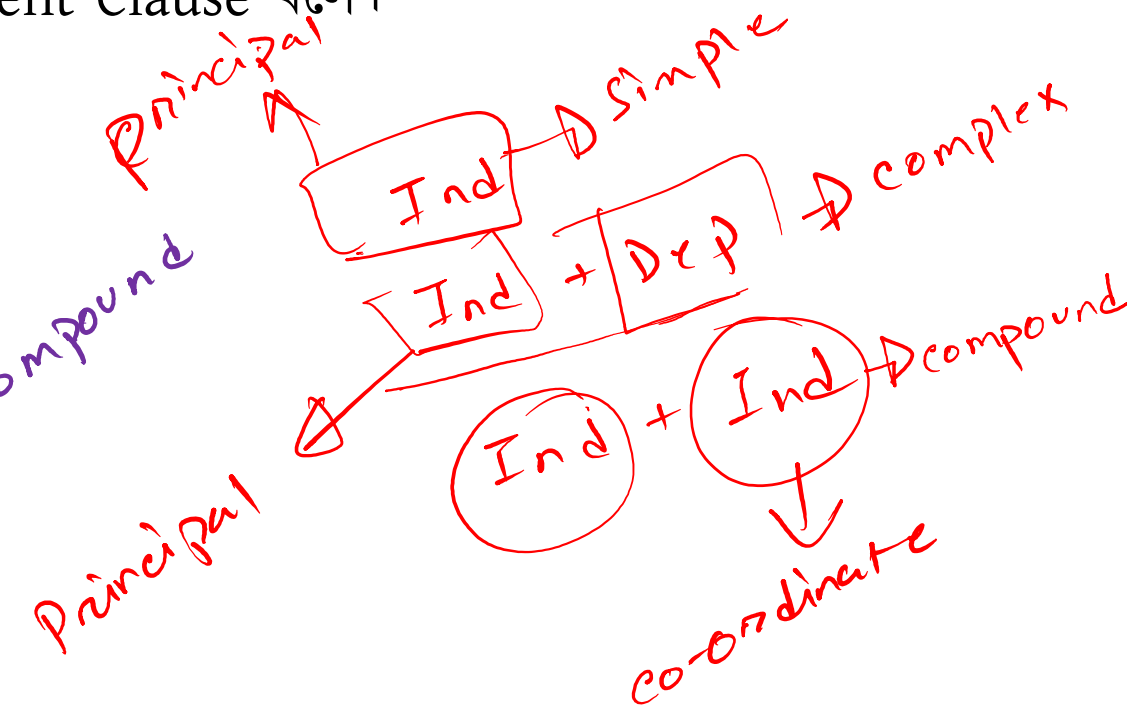
Structure: Sub + Finite verb + Ext.

Example:

If you come, I will go.
Dependent Principal

FANBOYS
Principal

* walk fast est you should miss.
complex





F A Nor But
↓ ↓ ↑
For And B
O Y }
= on ↓ yet → so

Only these 7 can produce
a compound sentence . /

Although

;



CLAUSE

Subordinate Clause: Complex sentence গঠনের ক্ষেত্রে যে সব Clause, Principal Clause এর সাথে সংযুক্ত হয়, তাদেরকে Subordinate Clause বলে।

Structure: Clause Marker + Sub + Finite verb + Ext.

Example:

When He came Here, I decided to go.

Subordinate Conjunction: as, as if, as though, as much as, as far as, after, as soon as, so long as, before, because, since, that, so that, that, in that, than, now that, though, in order that, so much, who, which, what, how, if, until, unless, when, where ইত্যাদি যুক্ত হয়।

AS
IF
SO
because
that
wh
until / unless
before / after
so much
so that

so long as



CLAUSE

Coordinate Clause: দুই বা ততোধিক সমশ্রেণির সমান গুরুত্বসম্পন্ন Principal Clause যখন Coordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়ে একটি Compound sentence গঠন করে, তাদেরকে Coordinate Clause বলে।

Example:

He is poor but honest

FAN BOYS
on

Coordinate Conjunction: and, but, yet, otherwise, not only... but also, for ইত্যাদি দ্বারা যুক্ত হয়।

so



□ Noun Clause এর ব্যবহার:

i) Verb এর Subject হিসেবে

Noun এর পরিবর্তে Noun Clause, Sentence এর প্রথমে বসে Verb এর Subject হিসেবে কাজ করে।

① Example:

When he will arrive is uncertain.

(ii) Transitive verb এর Object হিসেবে

Noun Clause, Principal Clause এর Transitive Verb এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

I know where he lives.



(iii) Preposition এর Object হিসেবে

Noun Clause, Preposition এর Object হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

There is much truth in what he says.

(iv) 'To be' Verb এর Complement হিসেবে

Noun clause, 'To be' Verb এর Subject- এর Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

This is what we expected.



(v) Transitive Verb এর Complement হিসেবে

Noun Clause 'Transitive Verb' এর Object-এর Complement হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Example:

You can tell me what you like.

Handwritten example:
Alexander, the king of Macedonia, conquered it.
Noun phrase

(vi) Noun অথবা Pronoun 'it' এর apposition হিসেবে

Noun Clause, Noun এর মতোই অপর একটি Noun বা Pronoun 'it' এর apposition হিসেবে কাজ করে।
অর্থাৎ পূর্ববর্তী Noun বা Pronoun 'it' সম্পর্কে অতিরিক্ত তথ্য প্রদান করে।

Example:

I haven't heard the news that he has resigned.

Handwritten note: এতে 'the news' কে 'that he has resigned' ক্রম।

Handwritten diagram:
Modi
A & S
+
A P P O S I T I V E
↓
Noun



Restrictive

The man ⁺ who lives next door won the lottery.

Non-restrictive

Tim Smith, who lives next door, won the lottery.

সীমিত
○
○

- ✓ my bike which ~~was~~ is red coloured
- ✓ my bike that is red coloured.



CLAUSE

i. Adjective Clause সাধারণত Principal Clause এর কোন Noun কে qualify করে।

Example:

Elizabeth is a lawyer who fights against the bourgeois.

ii. Adjective সাধারণত Noun এর আগে বা linking verb এর পরে বসে। কিন্তু Adjective Clause সবসময় Noun এর পরে বসে।

Example:

The Girl who is here is intelligent.

iii. Adjective clause গুলো সাধারণত Relative pronoun-who, which, that, whose, whom, but, as এবং Relative adverb-when, why, where, how ইত্যাদি দ্বারা সূচিত হয়। অনেক সময় তাই একে Relative Clause বলে।

Example:

I don't know the time when she will return. I know the reason why she kept silent.

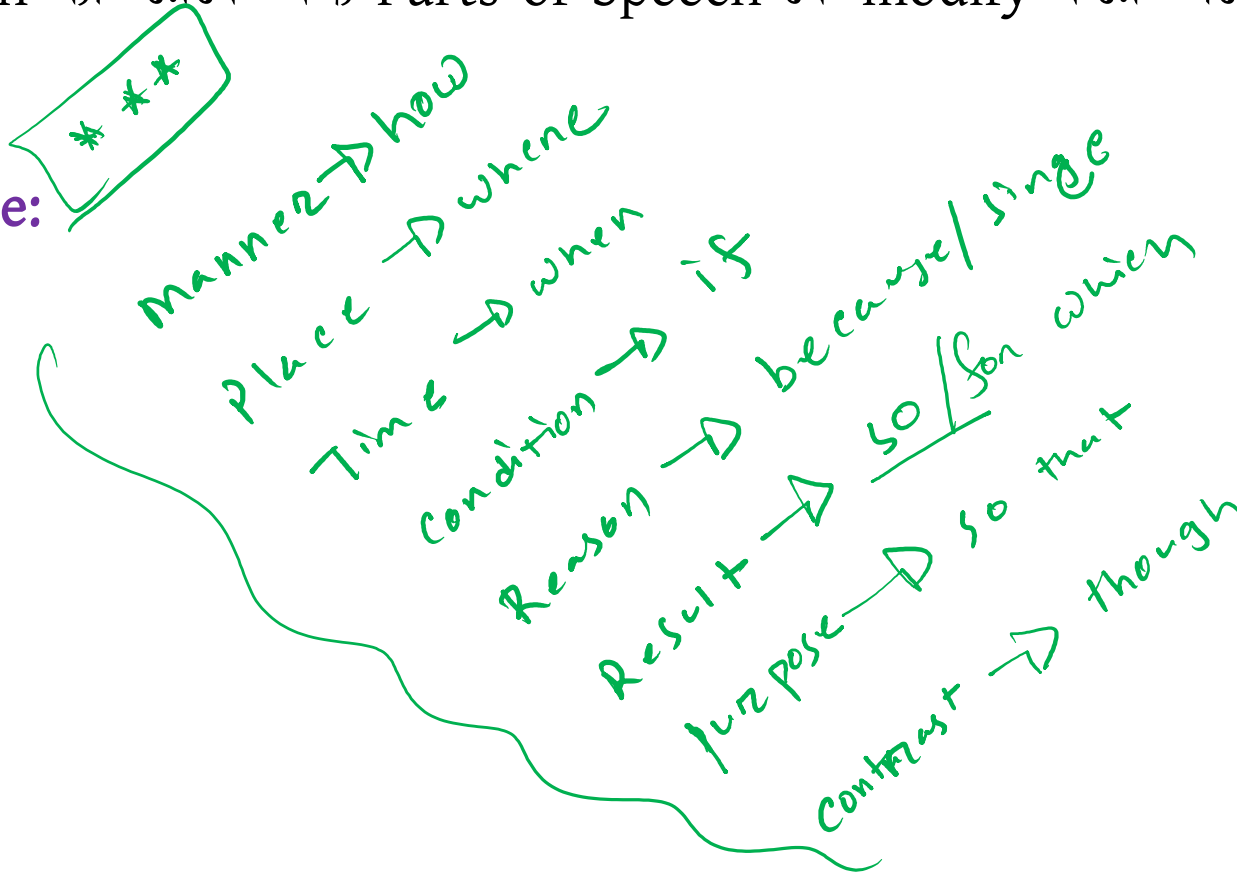
I remember the house where I was born. This is the manner how he treated me.



CLAUSE

Adverbial Clause: যে Subordinate Clause বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে Adverb-এর কাজ করে অর্থাৎ Noun এবং Pronoun ব্যতিরেকে অন্য Parts of Speech-কে modify করে তাকে Adverbial Clause বলে।

Example:





CLAUSE

Adverbial Clause of Time: এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত কাজ সংঘটিত হবার সময়কে নির্দেশ করে। **Before, after, when, whenever, while, as, since, till, until, as soon as, once, as long as** ইত্যাদি দিয়ে এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।



Example:

The patient had died before the doctor came.



Adverbial Clause of Place: এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত কাজ সংঘটিত হবার জায়গা বা স্থান নির্দেশ করে। **Where, wherever, whence** দ্বারা এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।

Example:

You may go wherever you like.



Adverbial Clause of Reason: এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত কার্য সম্পাদিত হবার কারণ নির্দেশ করে। এই Clause গুলো **Because, since, as** দ্বারা শুরু হয়।

Example:

He often visits Spain because he likes the climate.

Adverbial Clause of Result: এই Clause গুলো কোন কাজ সংঘটিত হবার পরবর্তী ফলাফল নির্দেশ করে। Adverbial Clause of Result সবসময় **So....That, Such....That** দ্বারা শুরু হয়।

Example:

He is such a fool that you can't depend on him.

He is so weak that he cannot walk



Adverbial Clause of Manner: সাধারণত **as, how, like** দ্বারা শুরু হয়ে verb-এর কাজটি কিভাবে, কেমন করে সম্পাদিত হয় তা বর্ণনা করে।

Example:

Prepare the gunboats as the Admiral commands you.

Do the work as I advise you.



Adverbial Clause of Condition: Principal Clause এ বর্ণিত কাজ Adverbial Clause of Condition এর শর্তের উপর নির্ভর করে। **if, unless, provided, providing, that** দ্বারা এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।

Example:

You cannot pass unless you study hard.

If you came I will go.





Adverbial Clause of Comparison: এই Clause গুলো সাধারণত দুটি ব্যক্তি বা বস্তুর মধ্যে তুলনা করতে ব্যবহৃত হয়। এই গুলোতে **Than** থাকে।

Example:

She is slower than I thought.

He is wiser than I thought.

Adverbial Clause of Concession and Contrast: এই Clause গুলো Principal Clause এর বর্ণিত বক্তব্যের বিপরীত ধারণা ব্যক্ত করে। **Though, although, even though, even if, however** দ্বারা এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।

Example:

Even if it rains, I will start my journey.

Although he is poor, he is honest.

Adverbial Clause of Purpose: Principal Clause এর বর্ণিত কাজের উদ্দেশ্য বর্ণনা করে Adverbial Clause of Purpose। **That, so-that, in order that, lest** দিয়ে এই Clause গুলো শুরু হয়।

Example:

We read that we may learn.



PHRASE

Types of Phrase

- Adjective Phrase
- Adverbial Phrase
- Noun Phrase
- Gerund Phrase
- Infinitive Phrase
- Participle Phrase
- Appositive Phrase

→ N + Adj Phrase

→ It int. substitute

→ V-ing

→ To + verb

→ Annoyed by myself, I decided not to go.

→ an integer, is missing.

I had run fast

To err is human.

Flying kites is my hobby.

Having run fast, I reached just on time.

Participle Phrase



INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ **linkers:** In language, linkers are the words that connect one sentence or idea with another

➤ Formation of linkers-

➔ clause + **conjunction** + clause

➤ It was raining **so** I stayed at home.

➔ **conjunction** + clause + clause

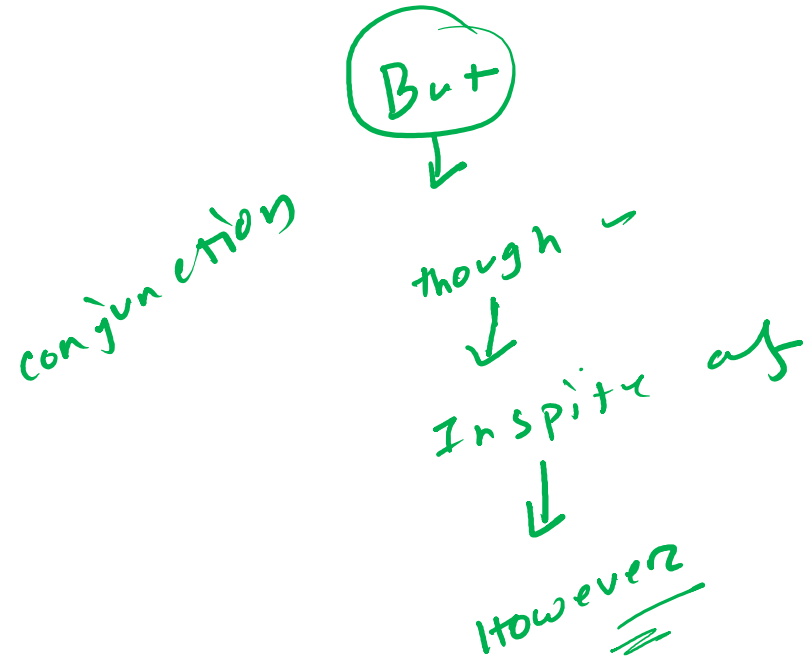
➤ **Although** it was raining, I went for a walk.

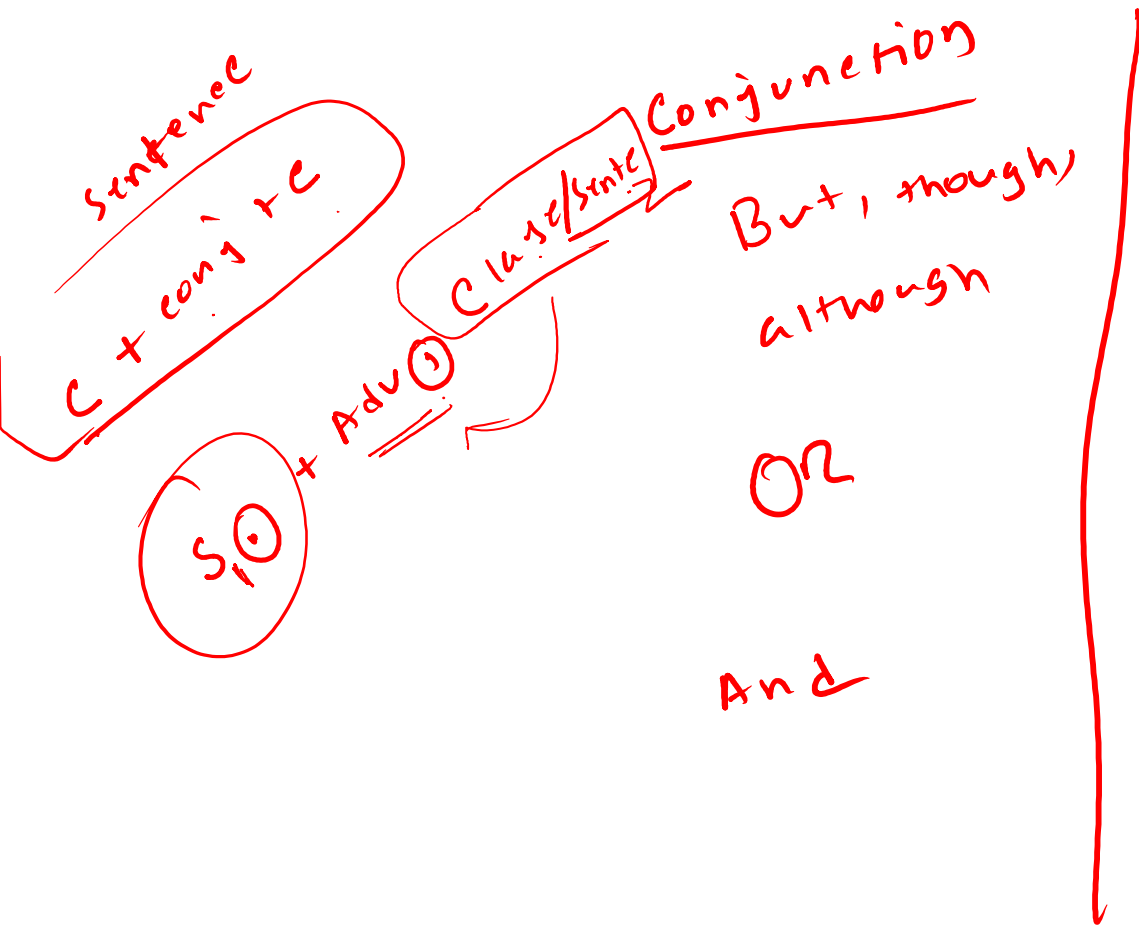
➔ **preposition** + noun (phrase) + clause

➤ **Despite** the rain, I went for a walk.

➔ sentence + **adverbial** + sentence

➤ It was a cold winter afternoon and the sky threatened rain. **Nevertheless**, we decided to go for a walk.





- Adv
However, Nevertheless, Nonetheless
- Otherwise
- Besides, Additionally
- Therefore, As a result,
Hence



INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Logical connectors to show the contrast

অন্যসঙ্গে পাড়াতে ব।
H.W.

Connectors	Example
But <i>কিন্তু</i> conj	I wanted to go swimming but I am so tired.
However <i>যদিও</i> Adv	The film received good ratings; however , it was very long.
On the other hand <i>অন্যহাতে</i> Adv	I was eager to join them for the vacation but on the other hand , my exam dates were getting closer.
Otherwise <i>অন্যথায়</i> Adv	Remind them beforehand otherwise , they might leave without taking the tickets.
Unlike <i>অন্যভাবে</i>	Zoey loved hot chocolate, unlike Chandler.
Conversely <i>বিকল্পভাবে</i> Adv	Zoey may not perform up to the mark in science subjects, but conversely , he has an impeccable hold in literature.
At the same time <i>একই সময়ে</i>	She felt guilty and depressed at the same time .



INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Logical connectors to show the contrast

Connectors	Example
In spite of <i>সত্ত্বেও</i>	In spite of heavy rainfall, he took out his scooter and headed towards the hospital.
Despite	She kept on arguing despite her mistake.
<i>Conj</i> Even though/ Although <i>যদিও</i>	He could manage the cooking part even though that would not taste awesome.
<i>Adv</i> Still/ Yet/ Nevertheless <i>যদিও</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What you said was right but nevertheless harsh. ➤ They are still present. ➤ I have not received it yet.
Even so <i>তবুও</i>	He had a headache but even so , he went to pick her up.
On the contrary <i>বিশেষতঃ</i>	Mother thought John was studying but on the contrary , he was sleeping.
Whereas <i>যেখানে (যদিও)</i>	All of her daughters are engineers whereas the younger one chose to be a teacher.



INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ **Cause & Effect Connector Words:** These kinds of sentence connectors are used for explaining the reasons behind something.

Connectors	Example
Therefore <i>অতএব</i> Adv	I slept very late last night, therefore , I missed the morning prayer.
So <i>সুতরাং</i> Cont Adv	The blue bag was full so he kept the packet in the yellow bag.
Because <i>কারণ</i> conj	He is looking for a formal trouser because he has an important meeting tomorrow.



❖ Cause & Effect Connector Words

Connectors	Example
Due to / কারণ	The match got cancelled due to the heavy rain.
As a result / ফল	As a result of the heavy rain, the match got cancelled.
Consequently / ফলস্বরূপ	I got stuck in the traffic consequently I missed the flight.
Since / যেহেতু	Since she loves ice cream so much, I decided to give her an ice-cream printed dress.
Seeing that / যেহেতু	Seeing that he was losing the fight, he started blaming her mother.
On account of / কারণে	Both the siblings were mentally unstable on account of their disturbed childhood.



INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Connectors of Sequence, Conclusion and time

Connectors	Example
Later	Later , it all got resolved.
After	He also left after his wife.
Before	You have to try before coming to a conclusion.
Then	Once you reach the office, then make a call to the supervisor.
Next	The next episode is going to be very interesting.
Soon	They are soon to graduate.
Finally	Finally , the war came to an end,
Second/ Secondly	Secondly , you have to manage the team.
At first sight	At first sight , he appeared to be very arrogant.



INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Connectors of Sequence, Conclusion and time

Connectors	Example
First	First , you should go to the washroom and take a bath.
First of all	First of all , they are not my family and I can not be held responsible for their immature behavior.
In the first place	In the first place , take care of the pets and then do the rest of your work.
To start with	To start with , I asked her to tell us about her hobbies.
Lastly	Lastly , we had our dinner and left.
And finally	And finally , the day of the verdict came.
In conclusion	In conclusion , it is always better to take prevention than cure.



❖ Most common connector words

Connectors	Example
In order to	In order to prove him wrong, he started shouting.
So as to	You have to study hard so as to improve your career.
So that	Give me your resume so that I can forward it to the right department.
In order that	I want to finish my work today In order that I can spend my weekend relaxing.



❖ Different opinion connectors in English

Connectors	Example
To tell the truth	To tell the truth , I didn't like the show at all.
Personally	The show must go on, personally I think so.
To be honest	To be honest , I don't support the idea of destroying her career.
It is true that	It is true that a lot of hard work has been put in here but I really can't see any reflection of that.
I agree	I agree with her decision.
As far as I am concerned	As far as I am concerned , I am done with it.
I disagree	I disagree with the thought of buying a new car even when we already have two.
From my point of view	The sin is terrific from my point of view .



❖ Explanatory sentence connectors

Connectors	Example
Basically	The cake is basically full of chocolates.
In other words	The problem, In other words , is that we have to re-write the whole script.
In short	The outing, in short , could not lift up my mood.
Above all	The idea behind the meeting is, above all , to make the employees aware of the current financial crisis faced by the company.
At least	At least now when you know that we are here, you can jump in any day.



❖ Addition Linkers in English Grammar

Connectors	Example
As well as	The sound, as well as the picture quality, is amazing.
Further	I introduced him to the other members and that's it, I had no further conversation.
and then	John came from swimming and then left for basketball coaching.
And	He and other members went to the party.
Too	He too misbehaved with the maid.
In addition to	In addition to the notes, the teacher also suggested some reference books for the preparation.
Not only - but also	We are not only harming the environment but also becoming inhuman day by day.
Or	We can go to the movies or to the park.



❖ Comparison connectors in English Grammar

Connectors	Example
As ...as	He is as good as his sister.
Equally	Both of them are equally talented.
As if	It seems as if they have cried a lot.
Similarly	We have chosen our group members, similarly , you can do that too.
Comparable	Today's weather is comparable with that of Darjeeling.
Like	He was determined to get a high-rank job like his cousin.
In like manner	All responded in a like manner .



❖ Comparison connectors in English Grammar

Connectors	Example
In the same way	Now do the rest of the drawing in the same way as I did.
Despite this	She kept on going despite this injury on her left feet.
Alternatively	You can go to that Italian restaurant or alternatively you can even choose the Mexican food counter on the opposite side of the road.
By the way	By the way , here is my card.
Unless	I won't pay you unless you drop me to the right stoppage.



❖ Relative pronouns

Relative pronouns introduce relative clauses. The most common relative pronouns are **who**,

whom, **whose**, **which**, **that**. The relative pronoun we use depends on what we are referring to and the type of relative clause.

- ⇒ We don't know the person **who** donated this money.
- ⇒ We drove past my old school, **which** is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.
- ⇒ He went to the school **that** my father went to.



❖ Relative pronouns: 'who'

We use who in relative clauses to **refer to people**, and sometimes to pet animals. We use it to introduce defining and non-defining relative clauses:

- ➔ I think there'd be a lot of children **who**'d love to have a climbing wall in school. (defining)
- ➔ That's the dog **who** doesn't like me. (defining; referring to a pet animal)
- ➔ There's this guy at work, **who**'s one of my friends, well he's never been on a train. (non-defining)



০
১
২
৩
৪
৫
৬
৭
৮
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He is one of the authors who is/are

going to get the prize.

It is one of the few medicines which is/are
not available in every pharmacy here.



❖ Relative pronouns: 'whom'

- ➔ The first book was a terrible historical novel for children which was turned down by every publisher to whom it was sent. (whom refers to every publisher and is the complement of the preposition to)
- ➔ Drama in schools is particularly good for pupils for whom English is a second language

Compare	
More formal	Less formal
There was only one person to whom the old man spoke.	There was only one person who the old man spoke to.
She smiled as she remembered the quiet scholar with whom she had shared a love of books.	She smiled as she remembered the quiet scholar who she had shared a love of books with.



❖ Relative pronoun: 'whose'

- ➔ He's marrying a girl **whose** family don't seem to like him. (The family of the girl he's marrying don't seem to like him.)
- ➔ There was me and there was Kate, **whose** party it was, and then there were two other people.
- ➔ It is a rambling Tudor house, **whose** sitting room looks out over a wonderful walled garden.
(The sitting room of the house looks out over ...)



❖ Relative pronouns: 'which'

- ➔ You need to tick the box **which** says yes. (defining)
- ➔ He won't have much time to prepare for the meeting, **which** is this afternoon. (non-defining)
- ➔ She had to get up and walk all the way to the other side of the room, **which** isn't easy with a bad back. (which refers to the whole sentence before it)

❖ Relative Pronoun : 'That'

- ➔ We met somebody last night **that** did the speech therapy course two years after you. (refers to a person)
- ➔ The 8.30 is the train **that** you need to get. (refers to a thing)
- ➔ She blamed herself for everything **that** had happened.



❖ Relative pronouns: **typical errors**

We can't **use** that instead of **who, whom or which** in non-defining relative clauses:

- ➔ It gives me a good chance to improve my Italian, which has become a little bit rusty.
- ★ **Not:** It gives me a good chance to improve my Italian, that has become a little bit rusty.

❖ We don't use **what** as a relative pronoun

- ➔ So, he can make himself easily understood in the two languages, **which** helps a lot.
- ★ **Not:** So, he can make himself easily understood in the two languages, **what** helps a lot.

❖ We don't use **who** for things

- ➔ She's written some great cookery books **which** have got pictures of delicious-looking recipes.
- ★ **Not:** She's written some great cookery books **who** have got pictures of delicious-looking recipes.
- ➔ Take care to spell **which** correctly: **not 'wich'**.



❖ Join the sentences together **without** using 'and', 'but', 'or' and 'nor':-

1. The valley is seventeen miles long. At the head of it lies a beautiful lake.

2. I want to sell a boat. I have had it for many years.

3. Mr. Vaz is the oldest inhabitant. He is going to give a talk on the history of our town.

4. Polythene is a relatively recent invention. It is an unbreakable plastic.

5. He spoke very rudely. But for this would not have been dismissed.

6. That speck is Bintang Island. You can see it on the horizon. Fierce two-headed monsters are found there.



❖ Join the sentences together **without** using ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘or’ and ‘nor’:-

⇒ Solution-

1. **Although** the valley is seventeen miles long, at the head of it lies a beautiful lake.
2. I want to sell a boat **which** I have had for many years.
3. Mr. Vaz is the oldest inhabitant **who** is going to give a talk on the history of our town.
4. Polythene is a relatively recent invention **which** is an unbreakable plastic.
5. **Although** he spoke very rudely, yet for this he would not have been dismissed.
6. That speck is Bintang Island, you can see it on the horizon **where** fierce two-headed monsters are found there.



❖ Use

We can use **it** as an **‘empty’** subject. This is a grammatical device to introduce or identify something later in the phrase. It is followed by a definite noun phrase:

- ➔ ‘Who’s that?’ It’s Alan.’
- ➔ Hello, it’s Steve here. Could I speak to Jane?
- ➔ ‘What’s worrying you?’ It’s the children.
- ➔ It can refer to **one or many things**, but grammatically it is **always singular-**
- ➔ **Correct:** It’s Alan and Margaret at the door
- ➔ **Incorrect:** It are Alan and Margaret at the door.



INTRODUCTORY "IT"

Weather/Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ It'll be cold in Edinburgh at this time of year.➔ It was damp and foggy in London that autumn.
Time/Date	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ It is eight o'clock in the morning.➔ Thank goodness it's Friday today.
Conditions/Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ It's so quiet and peaceful here.➔ It was becoming increasingly dangerous.
Distance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➔ It's quiet a long way to the nearest town.



INTRODUCTORY “THERE”

❖ Use

- ➔ If you're looking for a café: **there's** one opposite the station. (new information)
- ➔ [Fifty-one states exist in the USA] **There** are fifty-one states in the USA.
- ➔ [Three murders happen in the film.] **There** are three murders in the film.
- ➔ [Is a bank situated near here?] Is **there** a bank near here?
- ➔ We often use **there** is/ are to introduce or describe a character or place, or to 'set the scene' when telling a story or joke:
- ➔ At the top of the hill **there's** a small café with wonderful views over the bay.
- ➔ **There's** an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman who go into a bar



CHECK SENTENCE RUN-ON

H.W. ❖ Identify whether the following sentences are **correct or incorrect**. If incorrect, correct them where it is necessary .

1. People already believed the precious metals to be divine so their use in money intensified its allure.
2. Coins were minted of precious metals the religious overtones of money were then strengthened.
3. These powerful leaders decided what objects would serve as money their backing encouraged public faith in the money.
4. The head of state and the religious leader were often the same person all power rested in one ruler.
5. The head of state and the religious leader were often the same person all power rested in one ruler.
6. Throughout history money and religion were closely linked there was little distinction between government and religion.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

- ❖ Give a synonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the synonyms.
- (a) Multidimensional
 - (b) Automatically
 - (c) Mineral
 - (d) Transparency
 - (e) Diversify



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Give a synonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the synonyms.

Answer:

- (a) Multidimensional – intricate: Police officers uncovered an intricate web of deceit.
- (b) Automatically – spontaneously: People used to believe that dirt spontaneously generated disease.
- (c) Mineral – ore: Industry experts put the turnaround down to the strong rebound in coal and iron ore prices.
- (d) Transparency – lucidity: This occurred to him in a moment of lucidity after the money had run out.
- (e) Diversify – transform: A fresh coat of paint can transform a room.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Give a synonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the synonyms.

(a) Brazen

(b) Administration

(c) Violence

(d) Escalate

(e) Toxic



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Give a synonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the synonyms.

Answer:

- (a) Brazen – shameless: They seem to have a shameless disregard for truth.
- (b) Administration – management: Business improved under the management of new owners.
- (c) Violence – brutality: The brutality of the crime has appalled the public.
- (d) Escalate – soar: The temperature soared to 100 degrees.
- (e) Toxic – venomous: They paralyze the spider with a venomous stinger.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Give an antonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the antonyms.

(a) Aibrant

(b) Eerchandise

(c) Nostalgically

(d) Veterans

(e) Stroll



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

❖ Give an antonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the antonyms.

Answer:

- (a) Vibrant – spiritless: It was rather a spiritless performance.
- (b) Merchandise – supply: Bangladesh is trying to disrupt the supply of illegal drugs.
- (c) Nostalgically – certainty: This year's festival was certainly much better than last year's.
- (d) Veterans – recruit: He was recruited by the army after high school.
- (e) Stroll – permanent: Prolonged exposure to the sun can cause permanent skin damage.



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give an **antonym** for each of the following words and **make sentences with the antonyms**:

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

[44th BCS]

(a) powerful:

(b) Active:

(c) Connect:

(d) Technological:

(e) confidence:



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give an antonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the antonyms:

$2 \times 5 = 10$

[44th BCS]

Answer:

Given words	Antonyms	Sentence
(a) Powerful	weak/powerless/little/impotent	He was always <u>weak</u> in languages but strong in science.
(b) Active	inactive/inert/dead/lazy/indolent/torpid	The property market remains largely inactive.
(c) Connect	disconnect/detach/separate/split/uncouple/isolate	The top and bottom sections are quite difficult to <u>separate</u> .
(d) Technological	Material/ nontechnical/ordinary	The reasons for the crash were deemed to be mostly nontechnical.
(e) Confidence	skepticism/insecurity/diffidence/distrust/doubt/hesitation	After a slight <u>hesitation</u> she began to speak.



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give an **antonym** for each of the following words and **make sentences with the antonyms**:

$$2 \times 5 = 10$$

[43th BCS]

(a) severe:

(b) crippling:

(c) prolong:

(d) sufficient:

(e) protect:



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give an antonym for each of the following words and make sentences with the antonyms:
2 × 5 = 10 [43th BCS]

Answer:

Given word	Antonym	Sentence
(a) severe	mild	She had a sudden, mild headache..
(b) crippling	boost	We need a big win to boost our confidence.
(c) prolong	shorten	Illness could shorten his career.
(d) sufficient	inadequate	These COVID-19 vaccines are inadequate to meet our needs.
(e) protect	attack	The professor has been widely <u>attacked</u> for her position on the issue.



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give an **antonym** for each of the following words and **make sentences with the antonyms**
(2 × 5 = 10): [41th BCS]

(a) Consistently:

(b) Devastating:

(c) Action:

(d) Core:

(e) Awareness:



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give an **antonym** for each of the following words and **make sentences with the antonyms**
(2 × 5 = 10): [41th BCS]

Answer:

Given words	Antonym	Made Sentence
(a) Consistently	Inconsistently	You cannot find success by working inconsistently .
(b) Devastating	Mild	Forgetting a wrong is mild revenge.
(c) Action	Do nothing	You cannot change your fate by doing nothing .
(d) Core	Peripheral	Peripheral vision cannot see the future.
(e) Awareness	Unawareness	Citizens become victim of tyranny due to their unawareness .



❖ Give an **antonym** for each of the following words and **make sentences with the antonyms**
(2 × 5 = 10) : [40th BCS]

(a) poverty:

(b) strenuous:

(c) destitute:

(d) severe:

(e) bane:



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

- ❖ Give an **antonym** for each of the following words and **make sentences with the antonyms**
(2 × 5 = 10) : **[40th BCS]**

Answer:

Given words	Antonym	Made Sentence
(a) Poverty	Wealth	Development often depends on wealth .
(b) Strenuous	Easy/Light	Children should never go beyond light/easy job.
(c) Destitute	Solvent	Child labors do not come from a solvent family.
(d) Severe	Minor/Negligible	In a developed country, there exists minor/negligible poverty.
(e) Bane	Blessing	Poverty is not a blessing for any nation.



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give the **synonyms** for the following words and **make sentences with the synonyms**
(1×6 = 6): [38th BCS]

(a) delude:

(b) incontestable:

(c) denial:

(d) deride:

(e) sentient:

(f) gullible:



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Give the **synonyms** for the following words and **make sentences with the synonyms**

(1×6 = 6):

[38th BCS]

Answer:

Given words	Synonyms
(a) delude	Deceived/beguile/cheat/swindle
(b) incontestable	Unchallengeable/Incontrovertible/Unquestionable/Indisputable
(c) denial	Refutation/ retraction/contradiction
(d) Deride	Tease/denigrate/ridicule
(e) Sentient	Watchful/conscious/aware
(f) gullible	Credulous/deceivable



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

- ❖ Give the **synonyms** for the following words and **make sentences with the synonyms**
(1×6 = 6): [38th BCS]

Answer:

Given words	Made Sentence
(a) delude	The purpose of yellow journalism is to swindle the masses and to gain individual or class interest.
(b) incontestable	As the law of nature is incontrovertible , people's effort to protest the same will surely fall flat.
(c) denial	The charismatic leader issued a flat refutation of the corruption charges brought against him and promised to work for the country and countrymen.
(d) Deride	The people who denigrate the poor for laziness are out of touch with the difficulty of finding decent jobs.
(e) Sentient	The people who are conscious can understand more than they see.
(f) gullible	The people who are credulous invite myriad dangers believing rumors and hearsays.



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Join the sets of sentences into one sentence.

[37th BCS]

(a) Skins do not last as long as pottery. Our knowledge about the early use of skin is vague.

➔ **Answer:** Skins do not last as long as pottery and our knowledge about the early use of skin is vague.

(b) Hides are essential raw materials. Important articles of commerce.

➔ **Answer:** Since hides are essential raw materials, they are important articles of commerce.

(c) This involves sprinkling the skins. Salt on their inner side.

➔ **Answer:** This involves sprinkling the skins with salt on their inner side.

(d) Most cattle hides come from South America. The best goat skins come from India.

➔ **Answer:** Though most cattle hides come from South America, the best goat skins come from India.

(e) Vapor and air to pass through it. Resisting Penetration by liquid water itself.

➔ **Answer:** Vapor and air pass through it while resisting penetration by liquid water itself.



❖ Join the sets of sentences into one sentence (2×5=10):

[36th BCS]

(a) Love is a great virtue in private life. Love does not work in public life.

➔ **Answer:** Though love is a great virtue in private life, it does not work in public life.

(b) Tolerance is a desired virtue. It is not a more talked about thing.

➔ **Answer:** As tolerance is a desired virtue, it is not a mere talked about thing.

(c) Love is good for private life. Tolerance is good in public life.

➔ **Answer:** Love is good for private life, whereas tolerance is good in public life.

(d) There are two solutions; one is a Nazi solution.

➔ **Answer:** There are two solutions of which one is Nazi solution.

(e) The way is less thrilling. I like it.

➔ **Answer:** The way is less thrilling, but I like it.



SOLVING QUESTION: NO- 04

❖ Correct the following **run-ons** by using appropriate subordinates (**such although, because, after, as, while, etc.**) [2×5=10]: [35th BCS]

(a) Sri Lanka is in the middle of a process for launching a satellite of its own, Bangladesh must not waste time.

Answer: Because Sri Lanka is in the middle of a process for launching a satellite of its own, Bangladesh must not waste time.

(b) Bangladesh was given slot, more than twenty countries opposed.

Answer: Bangladesh was given slot although more than twenty countries opposed.

(c) The American Bank declined the supplier's credit; the financial plan must be reviewed.

Answer: As the American Bank declined the supplier's credit, the financial plan must be reviewed.

(d) BTRC forwarded the proposal, ECNEC approved the budget.

Answer: While BTRC forwarded the proposal, ECNEC approved the budget.

(e) Bangladesh will become the 51st country to have a satellite, the project is successful.

Answer: Bangladesh will become the 51st country to have a satellite, after the project is successful.

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