

৪৬তম বিমিএম লিখিত ফুল কোর্স

ENGLISH

Lecture: 01 + 02

Topic:

- ✓ **Reading Comprehension**- Word Expression- Parts of Speech (Interchanging), Joining Sentences with Relative Pronouns and Conjunctions., Integrating Linkers.
- ✓ **Reading Comprehension** - Sentence Structure, Sentence Making (Different kinds of Sentence Structure), Answer to the Question According to the Comprehension.

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READING COMPREHENSION

An unseen passage dealing with a topic relevant to our times will be set. Candidates will be required to answer (a) a number of thematic questions that will test their understanding of the passage (30 marks) and (b) a number of questions related to grammar and usage.

৩৫ তম বিসিএস এর লিখিত পরীক্ষার পাঠ্যক্রম অনুযায়ী ইংরেজি Part – A-তে একটি Unseen Comprehension থাকবে। এই Unseen Comprehension-থেকে (a) Thematic questions এবং (b) Grammar and usage-সম্পর্কিত কিছু প্রশ্ন থাকবে। পরীক্ষার্থীদেরকে Unseen Comprehension-টি ভালোভাবে পড়ে প্রদত্ত প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর করতে হবে।

Unseen Comprehension থেকে Thematic Questions-এর উত্তর লেখার নিয়ম:

Unseen Comprehension-থেকে প্রশ্নাবলির উত্তর করার জন্য অনেকেই অনেক পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করে থাকে। তবে সবচেয়ে প্রচলিত ও কার্যকরী কয়েকটি পদ্ধতি নিম্নে আলোচনা করা হলো:

প্রথমে প্রশ্নগুলো খুব ভালোভাবে মনোযোগ দিয়ে পড়তে হবে:

Unseen Comprehension-এর প্রশ্নগুলো উত্তর করার এটি একটি সবচেয়ে কার্যকরী পদ্ধতি। পরীক্ষায় যে Unseen Passage-থাকবে সেটি পড়ার আগে এর Questions আগে পড়ে নিতে হবে। কারণ প্রশ্ন পড়ার পর পরীক্ষার্থীরা যখন Passage-টি পড়বে তখনই খুব ভালোভাবেই বুঝতে পারবে যে Passage-টিতে কোন বিষয়গুলো খুঁজে বের করতে হবে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে এটিকে বলা হয় Skimming। এই কৌশলটি আপনাকে কোন শব্দ বা বাক্যাংশের নিচে Underline-করতে হবে তা খুঁজে বের করতেও সাহায্য করবে।

READING COMPREHENSION

প্রশ্নগুলোতে বিশেষভাবে কোনো নির্দেশনা দেয়া থাকলে সেগুলো খেয়াল করতে হবে:

প্রদত্ত Passage-টিতে প্রদত্ত Instructions বা নির্দেশনাগুলো ভালোভাবে যত্নসহকারে পড়তে হবে যাতে কোনো গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়ের Misunderstanding না ঘটে।

আরো একটি বিষয় বিশেষভাবে লক্ষণীয়; সেটি হলো প্রশ্নগুলোর উত্তর করার সময় শুধু Passage-এর মধ্য থেকেই তথ্যাবলি সংগ্রহ করতে হবে। কিন্তু Passage-এর কোনো বাক্য ছবছ কপি করা যাবে না। তবে অনেক ক্ষেত্রেই দেখা যায় যে, Passage-টি খুবই Common টপিকের উপর লেখা যা সম্পর্কে পরীক্ষার্থীদের আগে থেকেই ধারণা থাকে। ফলে পরীক্ষার্থীরা স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই Passage-এর বাইরে নিজস্ব জ্ঞান থেকে উত্তর করার একটি প্রবণতা দেখায় যা অবশ্য বর্জনীয়। Outside knowledge বা Passage এর বাইরের কোনো বিষয়ের সাথে Passage এর অভ্যন্তরীণ বিষয়ের সংমিশ্রণ ঘটানো যাবে না। সবসময় Passage-এ প্রদত্ত Information অনুযায়ী Question এর উত্তর করতে হবে এবং প্রদত্ত Passage টির বিষয়বস্তু ভালোভাবে বুঝতে হলে Passage-টি কমপক্ষে দুইবার পড়তে হবে। তবে এক্ষেত্রে অতিরিক্ত সময় নেয়া যাবে না।

পরীক্ষায় যেহেতু Unseen passage থেকে কিছু সংখ্যক Thematic questions দেওয়া থাকবে তাই এখানে প্রত্যেকটি Passage-এর উপর বিভিন্ন প্রকার Thematic questions pattern প্রদান করা হয়েছে। এগুলো থেকে কমন না পড়লেও এসব questions-এর নিয়মিত অনুশীলন পরীক্ষার্থীদের আত্মবিশ্বাস বাড়িয়ে দেবে।

এছাড়াও ইংরেজি Part-A তে Unseen comprehension এর Thematic question অংশে ভালো করতে হলে SSC, HSC এবং Degree এর Compulsory ইংরেজি পরীক্ষায় Unseen Comprehension অংশে যে প্রশ্নগুলো থাকে তা অনুশীলন করলে পরীক্ষার্থীরা এই অংশে ভালো ফলাফল লাভ করতে পারবেন বলে আশা করা যায়। আর Grammar and Usage-সম্পর্কিত প্রশ্নগুলো নির্ভুলভাবে উত্তর করার জন্য ইংরেজি ব্যাকরণগত বিষয়গুলোর উপর উচ্চতর দক্ষতা অর্জন করা আবশ্যিক।

READING COMPREHENSION

□ Read the following text and answer the questions that follow:

[45th BCS]

An offshoot of the environmental movement of the 1970, ecotourism has come into its own over the past two decades. Thanks to an increasing awareness of environmental issues such as climate change, combined with a high demand among European and North American travellers for unspoiled locations, authentic cultural experience, and recreational challenges, ecotourism is growing at a rate of 20 percent annually, making it the fastest-growing sector in the tourism industry. The International Ecotourism Society defines ecotourism as economically sustainable, ecologically sensitive, and culturally acceptable. Closely related is the concept of sustainable tourism identified in our common future, the Brundtland Commission's report to the 1987 World Commission on Environment and Development: Development that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs".

Ecotourism's principles clearly distinguish it from conventional mass tourism. Instead of classic tourist meccas, ecotourism seeks out remote locations with strict environmental protections and operates on a small scale. Tourists, business and local residents are encouraged to minimize their impact on the environment by recycling materials, conserving energy and water, safely treated human waste and properly disposing of garbage, using alternative energy, and building in a manner that fits in with natural surroundings. The financial benefits from ecotourism are passed on to the community through conservation projects, employment, partnerships and local participation in the development and management of local resources.

READING COMPREHENSION

Synonymous with 'green' tourism, ecotourism promotes cultural sensitivity and respect for traditions and customs in order to avoid the kind of exploitation that has turned tribal ceremonies into side-shows and relics into souvenirs. Ecotourism also plays a political role in its support of human rights and democracy.

The popularity of ecotourism is a problem in itself. The original ecotourists were small in number, deeply committed to conservation and actively engaged in cultural exchange. At one time, they were willing to rough it and go off the beaten path, but now so-called ecotourists travel and expect the comforts of home package in a pretty setting. In the process, nature once an honoured treasure, has become a commodity and a photo opportunity. Larger numbers of ecotourists consume more resources and leave a larger impact on the environment, and eco-operators require more land to accommodate demand. As ecotourism spreads to more sensitive, corners of the earth, it could end up defeating its original purposes.

✓ Ecotourism can be achieved only if steps are taken in the right directions. In 1993, British Airways led the way as the first airline to implement a systematic environmental policy. The International Hotels Environment Initiative (IHEI) has more than 5000 members from 111 countries. In cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program and the International Hotel and Restaurant Association, the IHEI developed an "Environmental Action Pack for Hotels in 1995 to promote environmental Please turn over management, energy and water conservation, and waste and emission reduction. In 1996, the World Tourism Organization, the World Travel and Tourism Council, and the Earth Summit Council drafted Agenda 21 for the Travel and Tourism Industry, recognizing the interdependence of Tourism, peace, development and environmental protection.

READING COMPREHENSION

The year 2002 was declared the United Nations International Year of Ecotourism, with an ecotourism summit held in May.

Whether initiated by trade or intergovernmental organizations, blueprints and agreements can be meaningful only if governments are proactive, Belize and Costa Rica, for example, have established national policies and strategies to farther ecotourism.

Brazil, Indonesia, Namibia and Nepal integrate small-scale, community-oriented approaches into their tourism programs. While progress continues to be made on many fronts and by many players, it is the individual traveller who will keep ecotourism on track. Tourists can make informed choices about travel destinations and tour operators, as well as conscious efforts to reduce their individual impact on the environment and to practice cultural sensitivity toward local people. They can participate in volunteer conservation projects and gain skills and knowledge in the process. They can pressure governments to pass and enforce laws that protect the environment. Ultimately, they can spend their money where it is put to green use. Nature is counting on them.

WORD EXPRESSION

❖ Write the meanings of the following words/expressions in English using contextual clues
(The words expressions are underlined in the passage): [41st BCS]

(a) tipping point

(b) emission

(c) logging

(d) irreversible (e) slash

can

WORD EXPRESSION

- ❖ Write the meanings of the following words/expressions in English using contextual clues
(The words are underlined in the passage): [40th BCS]
- (a) Tribulation (b) Chore (c) Dismal (d) Make both ends meet (e) Pitfall

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the empty cells with words indicating appropriate parts of speech:

[44th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Empower	×
×	(b)	Immersive
Demon	×	(c)
(d)	×	Psychological
Attainment	(e)	×

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the empty cells with words indicating appropriate parts of speech:

[43rd BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
×	Thrive	(a)
(b) ✓	×	Inconsistent
(c) ✓	Assess	×
Access	(d) Access ✓	×
(e)	Reduce ✓	×

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the empty cells with appropriate words according to their parts of speech:

Pure: Purity

[41st BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Absorb	×
(b)	Include	×
Degradation	(c)	×
×	Rely	(d)
(e)	×	Significant

*Increase →
Increment*

Absorption

Inclusion

Degrade

*Reliable
Significance*

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

- ❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:
[40th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Consumption		×
	×	Necessary
Inclination	×	
	Decrease ✓	×
×		Urban

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[38th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Acquiescence	(a)	×
(b)	Assume	×
Assertion	(c)	×
Confidence	×	(d)
(e)	Believe	×

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[37th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Strength		×
	(b) Resist	
(c) Penetration		
		(d) Essential
(e) Preservation		

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[36th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Danger		×
	(b) Disagree	
(c) Brotherhood		
		(d) Real
(e) Democracy		

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[35th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	×	Renowned
Regulator	(b)	(c)
(d)	×	Viable
Rent	(e)	×

Answers of all exercises

WORD EXPRESSION

- ❖ Write the meanings of the following words/expressions in English using contextual clues
(The words expressions are underlined in the passage): [41st BCS]
- (a) tipping point (b) emission (c) logging (d) irreversible (e) slash

Answer:

Given words Meaning

- (a) Tipping point : The point at which many small incidents cause a important change.
(b) emission : Discharging of something, especially gas or radiation.
(c) logging : Cutting down/Cutting into thick chunks.
(d) irreversible : Not able to be undone
(e) slash : Reduce

WORD EXPRESSION

- ❖ Write the meanings of the following words/expressions in English using contextual clues
(The words are underlined in the passage): [40th BCS]
- (a) Tribulation (b) Chore (c) Dismal (d) Make both ends meet (e) Pitfall

Answer:

- (a) Tribulation : Suffering/mental pain
(b) Chore : Task/duty
(c) Dismal : Miserable/dreary/bleak
(d) Make both ends meet: To earn just enough money to be able to buy the things you need
(e) Pitfall : Difficulty/fault

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the empty cells with words indicating appropriate parts of speech:

[44th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Empower	×
×	(b)	Immersive
Demon	×	(c)
(d)	×	Psychological
Attainment	(e)	×

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Empowerment	Empower	×
×	(b) Immerse	Immersive
Demon	×	(c) Demonic
(d) Psychology	×	Psychological
Attainment	(e) Attain	×

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the empty cells with words indicating appropriate parts of speech:

[43rd BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
×	Thrive	(a)
(b)	×	Inconsistent
(c)	Assess	×
Access	(d)	×
(e)	Reduce	×

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
×	Thrive	(a) Thriving
(b) Inconsistency	×	Inconsistent
(c) Assessment	Assess	×
Access	(d) Access	×
(e) Reduction	Reduce	×

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the empty cells with appropriate words according to their parts of speech:

[41st BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	Absorb	×
(b)	Include	×
Degradation	(c)	×
×	Rely	(d)
(e)	×	Significant

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Absorption	Absorb	×
(b) Inclusion	Include	×
Degradation	(c) Degrade	×
×	Rely	(d) Reliable
(e) Significance	×	Significant

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

- ❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:
[40th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Consumption		×
	×	Necessary
Inclination	×	
	Decrease	×
×		Urban

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Consumption	Consume	×
Necessity	×	Necessary
Inclination	×	Inclinable
Decreasement/Decrease	Decrease	×
×	Urbanize	Urban

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[38th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Acquiescence	(a)	×
(b)	Assume	×
Assertion	(c)	×
Confidence	×	(d)
(e)	Believe	×

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Acquiescence	(a) Acquiesce	×
(a) Assumption	Assume	×
Assertion	(b) Assert	×
Confidence	×	(c) Confident
(e) Belief	Believe	×

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[37th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Strength		×
	(b) Resist	
(c) Penetration		
		(d) Essential
(e) Preservation		

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Strength	Strengthen	×
Resistance	(b) Resist	Resistant
(c) Penetration	Penetrate	Penetrative
Essentiality	Essentialize	(d) Essential
(e) Preservation	Preserve	Preservable

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[36th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Danger		×
	(b) Disagree	
(c) Brotherhood		
		(d) Real
(e) Democracy		

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Danger	Endanger	×
Disagreement	(b) Disagree	Disagreeable
(c) Brotherhood	Brother	Brotherly
Reality	Realize	(d) Real
(e) Democracy	Democratize	Democratic

PARTS OF SPEECH (INTERCHANGING)

❖ Fill in the table by putting words in the empty cells according to their parts of speech:

[35th BCS (Written)]

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a)	×	Renowned
Regulator	(b)	(c)
(d)	×	Viable
Rent	(e)	×

Answer:

Noun	Verb	Adjective
(a) Renown	×	Renowned
Regulator	(b) Regulate	(c) Regulatory
d) Viability	×	Viable
Rent	(e) Rent	×

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.

Similarity

Connectors

Conj

Adv

Prep. Phrase

and

Moreover, Besides
In addition

But, though,
although

However, Nonetheless, In spite of
nevertheless → Despite

As, because

Due to, because of

He is good but very naïve.

↳ He is good; however, he is naïve.

He is good; however, he is naïve.

Conj

SO (Result)

Adv

so, therefore,
consequently, as a result

Prep. Phrases

condition

if, provided that
(affirm) and

if
(neg)

→

→

otherwise

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Logical connectors to show the contrast

but he → a good boy
but

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

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Logical connectors to show the contrast

Connectors	Example
In spite of	In spite of heavy rainfall, he took out his scooter and headed towards the hospital.
Despite	She kept on arguing despite her mistake.
Even though/ Although	He could manage the cooking part even though that would not taste awesome.
Still/ Yet/ Nevertheless	☞ What you said was right but nevertheless harsh. ☞ They are still present. ☞ I have not received it yet .
Even so	He had a headache but even so , he went to pick her up.
On the contrary	Mother thought John was studying but on the contrary , he was sleeping.
Whereas	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 slept very late last night, therefore , I missed the morning prayer.
So	The blue bag was full so he kept the packet in the yellow bag.
Because	He is looking for a formal trouser because he has an important meeting tomorrow.

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ Cause & Effect Connector Words

Connectors	Example
Due to	The match got cancelled due to the heavy rain.
As a result	As a result of the heavy rain, the match got cancelled.
Consequently	I got stuck in the traffic consequently I missed the flight.
Since	Since she loves ice cream so much, I decided to give her an ice-cream printed dress.
Seeing that	Seeing that he was losing the fight, he started blaming her mother.
On account of	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.

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ 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.

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ 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 .

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ 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.

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ 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.

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ 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 .

INTEGRATING LINKERS

❖ 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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**)

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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 ...)

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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'**.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Combine each group of sentences into a simple, compound or complex sentence as the context demands. [45th BCS (Written)]

(a) Ecotourism can be achieved only if steps are taken in the right direction. In 1993, British Airways led the way as the first airline to implement a systematic environmental policy.

British Airways
in 1993

making
as evidenced
by

(b) While progress continues to be made on many fronts and by many players, it is the individual traveller who will keep ecotourism on track. Tourists can make informed choices about travel destinations and tour operators, as well as conscious efforts to reduce their individual impact on the environment and to practise cultural sensitivity toward local people.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Join the sets of sentences into one sentence.

[37th BCS (Written)]

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

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

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

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

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

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Join the sets of sentences into one sentence.

[36th BCS (Written)]

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

(b) 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.

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

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

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Correct the following run-ons by using appropriate subordinators (such as although, because, after, as, while, etc) : [35th BCS (Written)]

- (a) Sir 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.
- (c) The American Bank declined the suppliers-credit, the financial plan must be reviewed.
- (d) BTRC forwarded the proposal, ECNEC approved the budget.
- (e) Bangladesh will become the 51st country to have a satellite, the project is successful.

Answers of all exercises

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Combine each group of sentences into a simple, compound or complex sentence as the context demands. [45th BCS (Written)]

(a) Ecotourism can be achieved only if steps are taken in the right direction. In 1993, British Airways led the way as the first airline to implement a systematic environmental policy.

Answer: Ecotourism can be achieved only if steps are taken in the right direction, as evidenced by British Airways leading the way in 1993 as the first airline to implement a systematic environmental policy.

(b) While progress continues to be made on many fronts and by many players, it is the individual traveller who will keep ecotourism on track. Tourists can make informed choices about travel destinations and tour operators, as well as conscious efforts to reduce their individual impact on the environment and to practise cultural sensitivity toward local people.

Answer: While progress continues to be made on many fronts and by many players, it is the individual traveler who will keep ecotourism on track, making informed choices about travel destinations and tour operators, consciously reducing their impact on the environment, and practicing cultural sensitivity toward local people.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Join the sets of sentences into one sentence.

[37th BCS (Written)]

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

Answer: Vapour and air pass through it while resisting penetration by liquid water itself.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Join the sets of sentences into one sentence.

[36th BCS (Written)]

(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 mere 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.

JOINING SENTENCES WITH RELATIVE PRONOUNS AND CONJUNCTIONS

❖ Correct the following run-ons by using appropriate subordinates (such as although, because, after, as, while, etc) : [35th BCS (Written)]

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

Answer: As Srilanka 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 but more than twenty countries opposed.

(c) The American Bank declined the suppliers-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/if the project is successful.

Lecture: 02

READING COMPREHENSION

□ Read the passage below and answer the question nos. 1-7 that follow:

[44th BCS]

'Digital detox' is a phrase that we hear more and more, instantly conjuring up loss of control, fear of addiction and imposed periods of 'cold turkey'. As parents, many of us are still beginners in this brave new digital world and rather than empowering our youth to blaze trails into the modern age, our suspicion of Snapchat and general fear of the unknown lead us to restrict or even reject these influences as we see them encroach further into our children's lives. It's easy to see why the accessibility to technology can be a cause of concern. Bullies, predators and other nasties do exist in the cyber world, just as they do in the natural one. But while some try to combat the influence of social media and the demon 'screen time' on pupils (banning phones and switching off Wi-Fi are two solutions that have been tried), some have adopted a more 21st Century approach. They actively embrace technology as a force for good, incorporating technology in many aspects of their learning and well-being. It's not just about gadgets and gizmos; digital is fast becoming the language of the age and one in which we must all be literate. Pupils can learn to code and use Swift Playgrounds, an incredibly powerful app which bring their ideas to life. It's the same platform which was used to create applications like Duolingo and Airbnb. In years 10 and 11, students gain experience with professional programming language C# and the new generation can get involved in a 'tech start-up' day. What of the virtual world? No longer restricted to the realms of entertainment, the applications of VR are enormous, and schools can incorporate exciting technology into their lessons.

READING COMPREHENSION

Learning by doing is, after all, one of the most effective and neglected methods of learning. Just as an airline pilot will train in a simulator before being let loose with a plane full of passengers, VR allows access to global resources and immersive learning experiences with which to experiment, tackle problems, and take risks, in a virtual environment, free from fear. What a wonderful way to help students develop into curious, resilient, and resourceful adults! A recent article in the Telegraph offered 'survival tips of parents on the technology battlefield'. The battlefield metaphor is a telling one. As parents we are right to worry about the screen time we allow our children and the teenage years can be fraught with the additional pressures of social media, but should blame be laid so squarely at the digital door? The need to connect in social groups has existed since humans first walked the earth. Most of us want to be liked and to form friendships, and psychologists agree that this kind of affirmation is important for our mental health. Social media is just one of many channels through which we all do this and as adults, we must set a good example and equip young people with the information and skills to use technology responsibly. I believe that by teaching good practice and embedding key IT skills in the classroom, we can embrace technology as our friend here. For the well-being of our students we should adopt a positive approach.

READING COMPREHENSION

We need to work with experts in psychological health to spearhead the use of an app-based digital toolkit that helps teachers and pupils to monitor and even restrain their emotions, developing positive habits of mind, improved social Wi-Fi and a shared language with which to better communicate both in the classroom and the wider world. When applied in an intelligent way, technology really can be a force for good improving levels of academic attainment and helping us all to ride the peaks and troughs of everyday life with greater control. So, let's all engage with the app generation. The online realm is a challenging one but we must equip young people with the skills to explore it with confidence. It is the responsibility of parents and teachers to cast aside their suspicion, and to actively support children as they navigate these uncharted waters, for their own happy futures, and our own.

READING COMPREHENSION

We need to work with experts in psychological health to spearhead the use of an app-based digital toolkit that helps teachers and pupils to monitor and even restrain their emotions, developing positive habits of mind, improved social Wi-Fi and a shared language with which to better communicate both in the classroom and the wider world. When applied in an intelligent way, technology really can be a force for good improving levels of academic attainment and helping us all to ride the peaks and troughs of everyday life with greater control. So, let's all engage with the app generation. The online realm is a challenging one but we must equip young people with the skills to explore it with confidence. It is the responsibility of parents and teachers to cast aside their suspicion, and to actively support children as they navigate these uncharted waters, for their own happy futures, and our own.

READING COMPREHENSION

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage: 3×10 = 30

- (a) How has the phrase 'digital detox' been explained in the passage?
- (b) How does the passage highlight the way parents are reacting to the digital world?
- (c) How can technology, according to the passage, be possible causes for concern?
- (d) Why is digital becoming the language of the age?
- (e) How is the virtual world connected to learning?
- (f) How is the metaphor of an airline pilot in a simulator connected to virtual reality?
- (g) Why do we need to connect in social groups?
- (h) How can we train our students to work better in a digital world?
- (i) How can technology be a 'force for good'?
- (j) Is the online world a challenging one? Why?

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

❑ Make sentences of your own with each of the following words as directed: Copying, vagueness and ambiguity must be avoided.

(a) Sustainable (Comparative)

A is more sustainable than B [45th BCS]

(b) Distinguish (Complex)

If you want to distinguish between A and B, you have to study.

(c) Exploitation (Imperative)

Stop exploitation of the poor.

✓ (d) Conserve (Compound)

We need to conserve energy and it is important for environment.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

(e) Committed (Negative)

(f) Implement (Simple)

(g) Disposal (Simple)

(h) Accommodate (Negative)

(i) Challenging (Interrogative)

(j) Compromising (Comparative)

Answers of all exercises

READING COMPREHENSION

❖ Answer the following questions in your own words without copying any sentence from the passage:

3×10 = 30

- (a) **Answer:** A digital detox is a period of time when a person voluntarily refrains from using digital devices such as smartphones, computers and social media platforms. This form of detoxification has gained popularity as individuals have increased their time spent on digital devices and the internet. The digital detox is also an important way to reduce stress. Thus the phrase 'digital detox' has been explained in the passage.
- (b) **Answer:** Most of the parents are only fresher in this new modern era. Their doubts of snapchat and the anxiety towards unknown direct them to defer their children from spending more time in the virtual world. Thus the passage highlight the way parents are reacting to the digital world.
- (c) **Answer:** The cyber world is full of bullies, cybercrimes, fraudulent, unnecessary events and bad games, pupils are addicted to different mobile games and it has a long effect on their mental health. It also consumes the valuable times of the students. According to the passage thus technology can be possible causes for concern.
- (d) **Answer:** Students can learn to code and use swift playgrounds and powerful apps. They are also used to make application like Duolingo and Airbnb in the same platform. Now our pupils gain experience with professional programming language like C#. For these reasons digital is becoming the language of the age.
- (e) **Answer:** The application of virtual reality in the area of education are tremendous. The schools and colleges can discrete exciting technologies in their classes. Our students can easily visit the internet and meet their learning demand in one click. Thus, the virtual world is connected to learning.

READING COMPREHENSION

- (f) **Answer:** The virtual reality permits access to world resources and immersive learning experiences with which to experiment, tackle problems and take risks in a virtual situation free from hesitation. Similarly an airplane pilot will train in a simulator to control an airplane by the VR and thus the metaphor of an airline pilot in a simulator connected to virtual reality.
- (g) **Answer:** Many people want to be liked and made friendships and psychologists agree for our mental refreshment. Social media is just like a way for communicating each other like friends and family. We can connect with kith and kin and friends in one second. For this reason we need to connect in social group and make good example.
- (h) **Answer:** At first we should set a good platform approved to teach our students to the use of an app-based digital toolkit. It helps the teacher and students to supervise and even protect their emotions developed the positive habits of mind. The students can use the social wi-fi and common language to share their thoughts with whole world. Thus we can train our students to work better in a digital world.
- (i) **Answer:** If we use the technology in a proper way then it is really blessing for us. When we use this in an intelligent way then we ride in the peaks and control our bad evil. Thus, technology can be a force for good.
- (j) **Answer:** Yes the online world is a challenging one. But if we train up young people with skills to explore it with handsome way. And if the guardians and teacher support children and pupils about the use of online instrument then it can bring bless for us otherwise not.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

❑ Make sentences of your own with each of the following words as directed: Copying, vagueness and ambiguity must be avoided. [45th BCS]

(a) Sustainable (Comparative)

Answer: There is no tool for development more sustainable than the empowerment of women.

(b) Distinguish (Complex)

Answer: Researchers use advanced technology to distinguish between different types of air pollutants in urban environments.

(c) Exploitation (Imperative)

Answer: The requisite steps taken to combat the exploitation of natural environments drive many conservation efforts.

(d) Conserve (Compound)

Answer: We can conserve water by fixing leaks, and we should conserve energy by using energy-efficient appliances.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

(e) Committed (Negative)

Answer: It is noted that everyone is not committed to preserving our planet's beauty.

(f) Implement (Simple)

Answer: It is essential to implement sustainable practices in every aspect of our lives.

(g) Disposal (Simple)

Answer: Proper waste disposal is essential for environmental conservation.

(h) Accommodate (Negative)

Answer: Large-scale tourism developments often fail to accommodate the needs of local communities.

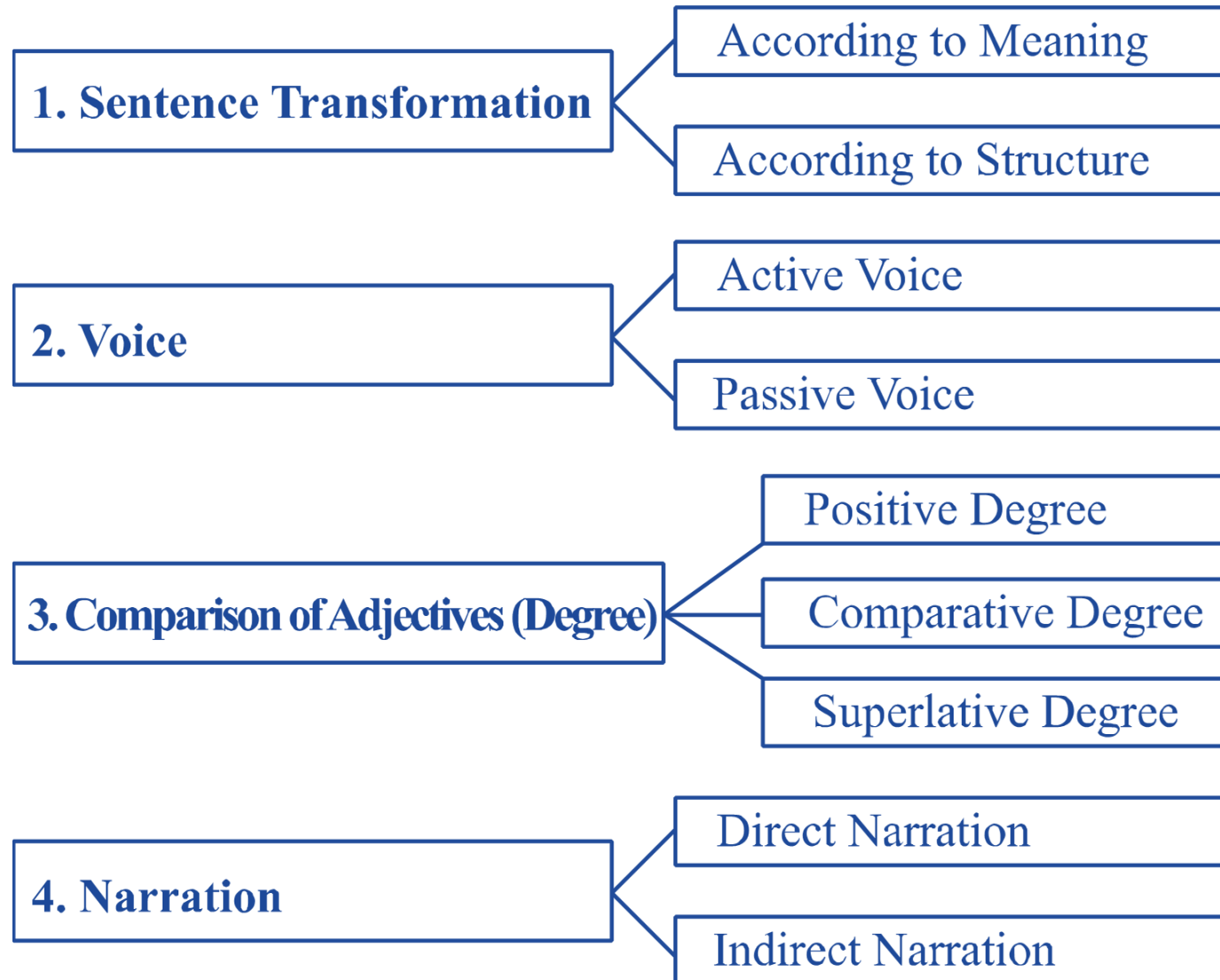
(i) Challenging (Interrogative)

Answer: Is sustainable tourism truly challenging to implement?

(j) Compromising (Comparative)

Answer: His insistence on compromising led to a more amicable resolution compared to her uncompromising stance.

SENTENCE MAKING (DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE)



SENTENCE MAKING (DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE)

□ অর্থানুসারে Sentence ৫ প্রকার। যথা:

❖ **Assertive Sentence:**

Structure: Subject + Verb + Extension.

যেমন: The boy has a book. The wind is unfavorable. Man is mortal.

❖ **Interrogative Sentence:**

Structure: Auxiliary verb + Subject + Main Verb + Extension + ?

যেমন: What is Dhaka famous for? Does he have a house? How does the servant do the work?

❖ **Imperative Sentence:**

Structure: Main Verb + Object + Extension.

যেমন: Let him do the work. Read attentively. Please, bring me a cup of tea.

SENTENCE MAKING (DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE)

❖ Optative Sentence:

Structure: May / Wish / long live + Subject + Verb + Extension.

যেমন: May you recover soon. Long live our president. May he not suffer.

❖ Exclamatory Sentence:

Structure: What / How + Adjective + Noun + Subject + Verb + !

যেমন: How fine the flower is! Oh! that I would get this job. What an awful weather!

SENTENCE MAKING (DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE)

□ হ্যাঁ বোধক ও না বোধক এর ভিত্তিতে বাক্য ২ ধরনের। যথা:

❖ **Affirmative sentence:**

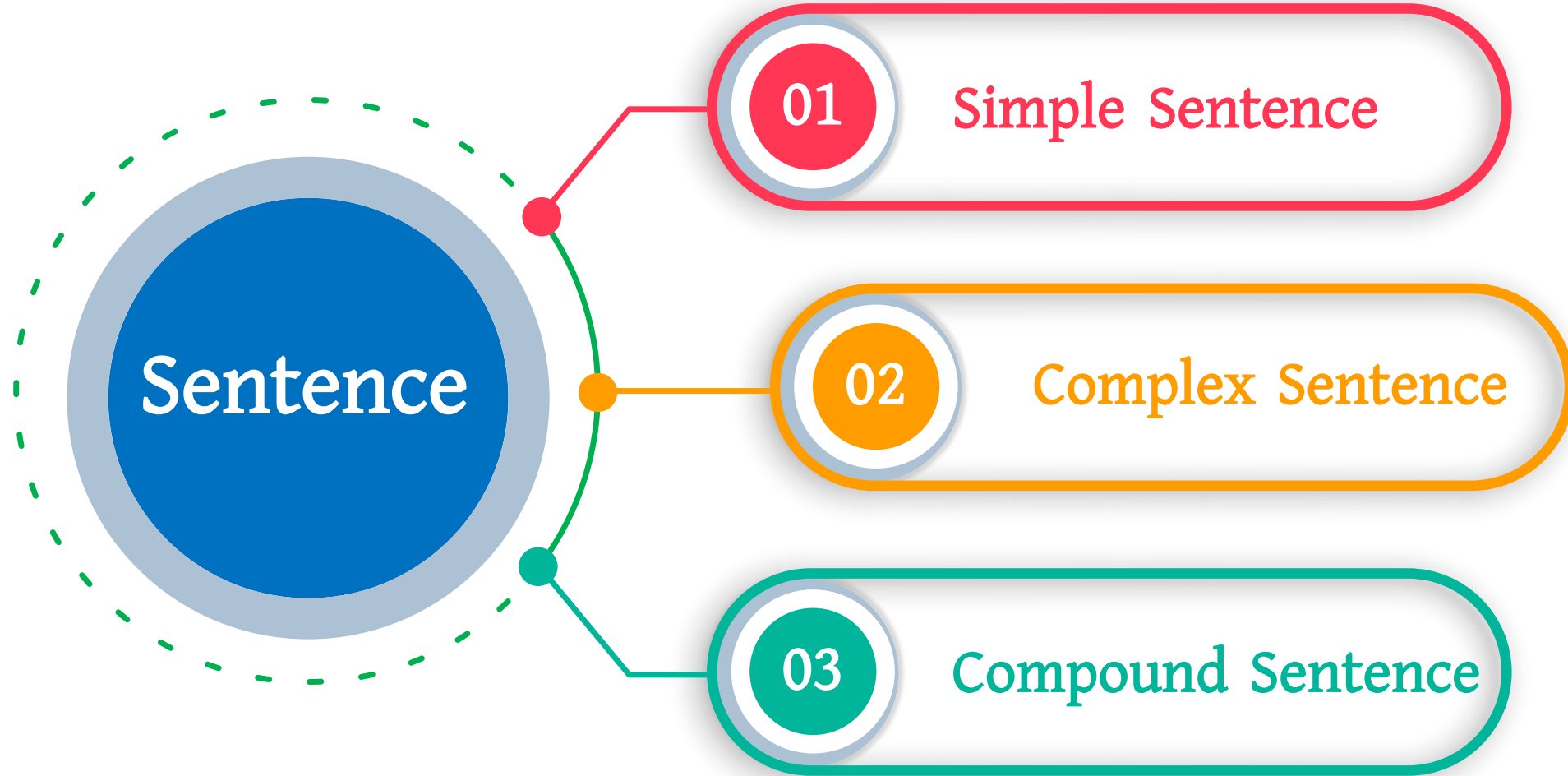
যেমন: He is reading a book. They are playing football. She is going to School.

❖ **Negative Sentence:**

যেমন: He is not reading a book. They are not playing football. She is not going to School

SENTENCE MAKING (DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE)

❖ Structure অনুযায়ী Sentence তিন প্রকার:



SENTENCE MAKING (DIFFERENT KINDS OF SENTENCE STRUCTURE)

❖ Simple Sentence:

যেমন:

- The sun having risen, the fog dispersed.
- In spite of his poverty, he is happy.

❖ Complex Sentence:

যেমন:

- What is lotted cannot be blotted.
- We eat so that we may live.

❖ Compound Sentence:

যেমন:

- Do or die.
- I am weak but I can walk.

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(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MFKW8FSNnPO>)



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