

# IBA

Name :

Batch:

## ENGLISH LECTURE - 02

Part	Contents	Page
	<b>REVIEW TEST</b>	02
01	<b>STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOUNS</li> <li>• DETERMINERS</li> <li>• PLURAL COMPOUND NOUNS</li> <li>• NOUN-VERB AGREEMENT</li> <li>• COLLECTIVE NOUN</li> <li>• NOUNS THAT ARE ALWAYS PLURAL</li> <li>• OTHER/ ANOTHER</li> <li>• APPROPRIATE USE OF ARTICLES</li> <li>• PREFIX AND SUFFIX</li> </ul>	03
02	<b>TAKE-HOME ASSIGNMENT</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VOCABULARY-2</li> <li>• LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS-2</li> </ul>	15 16 18

## REVIEW TEST

Time: 20 min

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

### Choose the correct form of verb.

1. Every pale tomato slice, wilted pickle, and brown lettuce leaf (cost/costs) an extra 25 cents at Bernie's Burger Emporium.
2. Not only the Smiths but also Tonya (has/have) agreed to try one of the world-famous chocolate-broccoli muffins.
3. On the sidewalk (is/are) many little lizards sunning themselves on the hot concrete.
4. Even though Johnson and Johnson (warn/warns) consumers not to insert Q-tips into their ears, people refuse to read directions and frequently puncture their eardrums.
5. Digging holes in the sofa cushions (is/are) Peanut, Elizabeth's new puppy.
6. Even though the jury (want/wants) to believe that the defendant did not feed Elvis to the Loch Ness Monster, much of the evidence points to her guilt.
7. Neither of Rahman's parents (has/have) much intelligence when it comes to choosing spouses. Rahman's father has married five times, and Mom just presented him with stepfather number three.
8. Here (is/are) the mail and newspapers that I picked up for you while you were on vacation.
9. (Does/Do) no one except Marge and Beatrice have the subject-verb agreement exercises that Ms. Koopman assigned for today?
10. General Foods, the maker of Cheerios, (has/have) developed a new cereal with chocolate puffs and broccoli-flavored marshmallows.
11. Not only the vitamin C from the broccoli but also the delicious taste of the chocolate (make/makes) this breakfast cereal a real crowd pleaser.
12. Zarif is one of those students who (kiss/kisses) up to the instructor every chance that they get.
13. Here (stand/stands) Tonya and Robert, the two students who scored 100 percent on the subject-verb agreement quiz.
14. The students with 20 classes left in the semester (intend/intends) to attend all the remaining classes.
15. Poor visibility from fog and forest fires (cause/causes) accidents.
16. The effects of cigarette smoking (is/are) known to be quite harmful.
17. The degree of intoxication after ingesting alcohol (vary/varies) from person to person.
18. Commercials shown during the Super Bowl (cost/costs) a considerable amount of money.
19. Upon reaching the destination, a number of personnel (is/are) expected to change their reservations and proceed to Hawaii.
20. The small town, which was protected by a cliff to the north, a river to the south, and, a large forest to the east, (was/were) the best choice for the fort.

### Fill in the following blanks with the right word from the options below.

1. We couldn't believe our eyes when we saw how Rafa, the most soft-spoken guy in class, attacked his opponent in highly \_\_\_\_\_ terms.  
(A) acrimonious (B) gentle (C) ludicrous (D) ambivalent (E) arrogant
2. When my boss wanted to know about the progress I'd made in the new project, I couldn't give him any definite answer; all the plans were still \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) smooth (B) unofficial (C) amorphous (D) deliberate (E) sudden
3. Please don't believe anything Zafar says; all the stories she has told us about her Europe tour so far are nothing but \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) apocryphal (B) pointless (C) invalid (D) conspicuous (E) original
4. How can you count on the judgment of an \_\_\_\_\_ person like him when we need to be sure of every little detail about our trip?  
(A) meticulous (B) affable (C) accessible (D) arbitrary (E) atypical
5. When you are writing an essay, make sure you are using common words and phrases; anything that seems even remotely \_\_\_\_\_ may cost you a lot of marks.  
(A) abstruse (B) comprehensive (C) categorical (D) random (E) elective

# PART – 1: STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

## NOUNS: Classification

Nouns can be classified in two aspects: Qualitative & Quantitative. In our course of study, we will deal more with the quantitative aspects of Nouns.

### QUALITATIVE CLASSIFICATION

1. Proper Noun: Example: Tom Cruise, Laden, Bangladesh, Iraq.
2. Common Noun: Example: Cars. Tables, Rivers. Students
3. Collective Noun Example: Class, Army, Club, Procession, Flock, Herd
4. Material Noun Example: Sugar, Grain, Milk, Wheat
5. Abstract Noun Example: Honesty, Friendship, Intelligence.

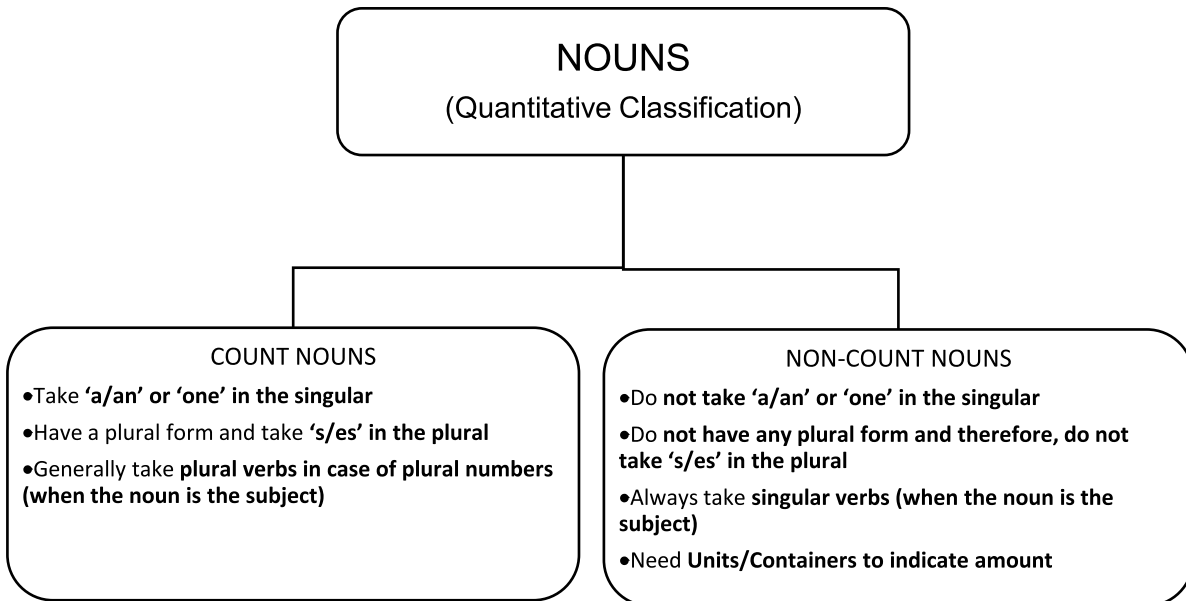
### QUANTITATIVE CLASSIFICATION: *Count & Non-count Nouns*

A count noun refers to people or things that can be counted. Count nouns can either be singular or plural. The former takes a singular verb while the latter takes a plural verb.

One <u>desk</u>	One <u>book</u>	Three <u>desks</u>	Fifty <u>books</u>
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A non-count noun refers to general things such as qualities, substances, or topics. They cannot be counted and have only a singular form. Consequently, they take singular verbs in most cases.

Food	Air	Money	Intelligence
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THE FOLLOWING TABLE DEMONSTRATES SOME EXAMPLES:

COUNT NOUNS		NON-COUNT NOUNS
<b>Singular</b>	A Pen An ostrich One pen One ostrich	Money Water
<b>Plural</b>	Pens Ostriches	Two pens 10 ostriches
		2 <b>Dollars</b> 5 <b>glasses/liters</b> of water

The following list contains some non-count nouns that you should know.

Sand	Soap	Physics	Mathematics
News	Mumps	Air	Politics
Measles	Information	Meat	Homework
Food	Economics	Advertising	Money
Advice	Fruit	Luck	Rice
Fun	Luggage	Sadness	Bread
Furniture	Machinery	Salt	Butter
Happiness	Scenery	Cheese	Milk
Significance	Clothing	Honesty	Silver
Coffee	Housework	Music	Sugar
Courage	Pepper	Tea	Equipment
Intelligence	Postage	Traffic	Evidence
Jealousy	Pottery	Transportation	Enjoyment
Jewelry	Poverty	Violence	Knowledge

NOTE: Although *advertising* is a non-count noun, *advertisement* is a count noun. If you wish to speak of one particular advertisement, you must use this word.

There are too many advertisements during television hours.

There is too much advertising during television hours.

Some non-count nouns, such as *food*, *meat*, *money*, and *sand*, may be used as count nouns in order to indicate different types.

This is one of the foods that my doctor has forbidden me to eat.

(indicates a particular type of food)

He studies meats.

(for example, beef, pork, lamb, etc.)

However, non-count nouns *can* become count nouns when they are used to indicate special types or delicacies.

*The wines of California*

*The fruits of Rajshahi*

The word *time* can be either count or non-count depending on the context. When it means an occasion, it is count. When it means a number of hours, days, years etc., it is non-count.

We have spent too much time on this homework. (non-count)

She has been late for class six times this semester. (count)

To decide if a noun that you are not sure of is count or non-count, decide if you can say: *one* \_\_\_\_\_ or *a* \_\_\_\_\_. For example, you can say “one book”, so it is a count noun. You cannot say “one money”, so it is not a count noun. Also, of course, by the very nature of non-count nouns, a non-count noun can never be plural. Remember that, while some of the nouns in the list of non-count nouns appear to be plural because they end in –s, they are actually not plural.

**Exercise – 1: Identify & correct the errors.**

1. We wanted to use rayons with cotton to strengthen the fabric.
2. The wood we have used in our doors were cracked.
3. We believe in proper dissemination of informations.
4. All the news concerning the election were very positive.
5. A great deal of money have been spent by the candidates.
6. The cheese of France are well known for their taste and color.
7. A large quantity of jewelry were stolen by the thieves.
8. Two gallon of water have been wasted because of the leak in the tank.
9. Please buy a Lux soap from the grocery store.
10. Buy all the equipments necessary for repairing the computer.

**DETERMINERS AND QUANTIFIERS**

Determiners and quantifiers are words that indicate the amount or quantity of nouns.(e.g. A, some, any, one, two, three, several, a lot of etc.) Some of them can only be used with count nouns, others with non-count nouns, and there are some which can be used with both count and non-count nouns. We can use determiners to verify whether the nouns we are using are count or non-count and vice-versa. Quantifiers should be used in appropriate context as they, too, indicate the number or quantity of a specific noun used in a sentence.

Keep note of the following determiners and quantifiers and learn to use them in the following exercise:

Used with Count Nouns only		Used with Non-Count Nouns only
Singular	Plural	
A, an, one, a single	Two, three...one million.....	
another, each, every	Other, the other	Other, the other(rarely)
	Few, a few	Little, a little
	Fewer	Less
	A large/great number of, a number of	A great/large amount of, a great deal of, an amount of
	The number of	The amount of
	Many	Much
	Both	
	Several	
	These/Those	

**Examples:**

There's a little milk left.

I took/ate both apples.

Reshad wanted another piece of pie.

Every child in the contest received a ribbon.

The, This, That, Any, Enough, All, A lot of, Plenty of, More, Most, Some

DETERMINERS  
USED WITH  
**BOTH COUNT  
AND  
NON-COUNT  
NOUNS**

**Examples:**

I have enough money to buy the watch. (Non-count)

I have enough sandwiches for everyone. (Count)

Most of the money owned by Tareque is now in Switzerland. (Non-count)

Most people love to watch Ananta Jalil's films. (Count)

**Sample Items**

Several of Washington Living's story have become classics in American literature.

A

B

C

D

***B is wrong.***

In this item, both the determiner before the noun (several of) and the plural verb (have) indicate that a plural noun (stories) should be used.

Mauna Loa, an active volcano on the island of Hawaii, has one eruptions every three years.

A

B

C

D

***D is wrong.***

A singular noun (eruption) must be used after the determiner (one).

**Exercise 2: Complete the following exercise with correct quantifiers.**

- Mahbuba: We are going to be late. There is too (much/many) traffic.  
Prapti : Yeah, the (amount/number) of people driving is incredible. I've never seen this (much/many) cars before.
- Muntasir : Can you bring soda to the picnic? I don't have (some/any).  
Rashik : Yeah, I think I've got (some/any) left over from the party.
- Shubhra : How do you feel about your new job? Do you have as (much/many) responsibilities as you used to?  
Alfy : This job is great. I have about the same (amount/number) of work to do as before, but I have (less/fewer) stress and (less/fewer) problems.

**Exercise 3: Identify the correct Determiner/Quantifier**

- There are less/fewer chairs in this room than in the other room.
- The assistant did not give much / many information.
- After the negotiations, they made little / few changes in their proposal.
- A large amount of / a great number of mosquitoes appeared after the rain.
- Diet Coke has less / fewer calories than regular beer.
- Both / all of the two boys love Mrs. Rowling.
- There are many / much pretty girls in North South University.
- Much/ many debate has been going on over the Padma Bridge issue.
- Another / the other person cannot live here due to low / few space.
- A little / Little learning is a dangerous thing.

## COMMON ERRORS INVOLVING NOUNS

### ❑ Errors involving plural nouns

Most plural nouns in English end in –s, but a few are irregular.

#### Common Irregular Plural Nouns

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
Child	children
Man	men
Foot	feet
Tooth	teeth
Mouse	mice
Fish	fish

#### Sample item

As childs grow older, their bones become thicker and longer.

A                      B              C                                      D

#### **A is wrong**

The correct plural form of child is children.

#### Errors with plural compound nouns

Compound nouns consist of two nouns used together to express a **single** idea. Here, the first one of the two nouns works as an adjective because it describes or qualifies the second noun. For example: football club (Here the **first noun 'football'** describes the nature of the *second noun 'club'* and thus **functions as an adjective**), grocery store, travel agent, dinner party, house cat.

In case of plural compound nouns, only the **second noun** of compounds is made plural. For example: grocery stores, travel agents, dinner parties, and house cats.

*(There are rare exceptions to this rule – sports cars and women doctors, for example – but these won't be tested.)*

#### Sample item

Satyajit Roy's detectives stories are admired both by critics and general readers.

A                                      B                                      C                                      D

#### **A is wrong.**

The correct plural form of this compound noun is detective stories.

### ❑ Errors involving plural forms of numbers and measurements

Some errors involve numbers + measurements:

- > *They went for a 6-mile walk.*
- > *They walked 6 miles.*

In the first sentence, the number + measurement is used as an adjective, and thus, the measurement is singular. In the second, the measurement is a noun, and is therefore plural.

Numbers like hundred, thousand, and million may be made plural when they are used indefinitely – in other words, when they do not follow other numbers:

Seven thousand People  
Five million dollars

Thousands of people  
Millions of dollars

### Sample items

> The U.S. president serves a maximum of two four-years terms.

A B C D

**D is wrong.**

When used before a noun, a number + measurement is an adjective and thus, singular.

> Thousand of antibiotics have been developed, but only about thirty are in common use today.

A B C D

**A is wrong.**

The plural form **thousands** should be used.

## NOUN VERB AGREEMENT (Subject Verb Agreement):

### COLLECTIVE NOUNS

family	committee	class	organization
crowd	assembly	team	government
crew	faculty	jury	public

Collective nouns are words indicating a number of people, animals, or things. These can be either singular or plural depending on whether a singular or plural meaning is desired, i.e., if the individual members are acting as a group or separately.

*The committee is having its annual dinner. (as a group)*

*The committee are going back to their homes. (separately)*

The following nouns indicating groups of animals are considered as singular:

flocks of birds/sheep	herd of cattle	clan of ninjas
school of fish	swarm of bees	gang of pirates
pack of wolves	colony of ants	

*The flock of birds is flying to its destination.*

- Collective nouns refer to an entire group. When a collective noun indicates
1. That the entire group is performing a **single task** as a **single unit**.
  2. A period of time.
  3. A sum of money.
  4. A measurement,  
They must take a **singular verb**. (*When the discussed collective noun is the subject*)

**Example:** The committee has taken a decision.  
Two weeks is enough time to finish the contract.  
Ten dollars is all I have.  
Fifty miles is a long distance.

- If the members of the collective group work **separately / as individuals** and perform **separate tasks** then the collective noun takes a **plural verb**.

**Other Issues**

- **Nouns that end in –‘s’ but are actually singular and take singular verbs:**

Academic subjects: mathematics, politics, physics, economics, civics, statistics.  
 Physics is Professor Sheehan’s specialty.

Diseases : measles, mumps, and herpes.  
 Measles is usually contracted during childhood.

- **Nouns that are always plural:**

The following nouns are always considered plural. They cannot be singular. In order to speak of them as singular, one must say “a pair of \_\_\_\_\_.”

Scissors	shorts	pants	jeans	tongs
Trousers	eyeglasses	pliers	tweezers	

The pants are in the drawer.  
A pair of pants is in the drawer.

**Exercise – 4: Identify and correct errors involving singular and plural nouns.**

1. The male mandrill baboon is one of the most colorful of all mammal.  
                   A  B                  C  D
2. Many championship automobiles and motorcycle aces take place in Daytona Beach,  
           A  B  C          D
3. The major source of air pollution vary from city to city.  
           A                  B          C  D
4. Around 75 percents of the earth’s surface is covered by water.  
           A                  B  C  D
5. Garo Pahar in Rangamati was the home of many ancient tribes thousand of years ago.  
                                   A  B  C                  D
6. A pack of wild dogs have frightened all the ducks away.  
                                   A          B  C  D
7. There is a large amount of sugars in the brownies, so they should not be eaten frequently.  
                   A                  B                  C  D
8. Many different types of grasses can be cultivated to grow in residential neighborhoods.  
           A  B  C  D
9. The jury came in and took their seats.  
           A                  B                  C          D
10. A dozen of my friends are coming over this afternoon.  
           A                  B                  C          D

❑ **WRONG CHOICE OF ANOTHER OR OTHER**

Have the words “another,” “the others,” “other,” and “others” been used correctly?

(i) **“Another” + a singular noun means “one more.”**

*I want another peach.*

*I want another one.*

(ii) **“The other” + a singular noun means “the last of the group being discussed.”**

*We bought three peaches. My brother and I each ate one. We left the other peach on the table.*

(iii) **“The other” + a plural noun means “the rest of the group.”**

*This peach is rotten, but the other peaches in the box are good.*

(iv) **“The other” + a non-count noun means “all the rest.”**

*We put the oranges in a bowl and stored the other fruit in the refrigerator.*

(v) **“Other” + a plural noun means “more of the group being discussed.”**

*There are other peaches in the box.*

(vi) **“Other” + a non-count noun means “more of the group.”**

*There is other fruit besides peaches in the box.*

**Sample Items**

- Willa Cather is known for My Antonia and another novels of the American frontier.

A B C D

*B is wrong. Before a plural noun, other must be used.*

- An understudy is an actor who can substitute for other actor in case of an emergency.

A B C D

*C is wrong. Other is used incorrectly in place of another before a singular noun.*

**Exercise 5:**

**Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of *other*.**

1. This pen isn't working. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_. (singular)
2. If you're still thirsty, I'll make \_\_\_\_\_ pot of coffee.
3. This dictionary has a page missing. Please give me \_\_\_\_\_. (the last one)
4. He does not need those books. He needs \_\_\_\_\_. (all the remaining)
5. There are thirty people in the room. Twenty are from Latin America and \_\_\_\_\_ are from \_\_\_\_\_ countries.
6. Six people were in the store. Two were buying meat. \_\_\_\_\_ was looking at magazines. \_\_\_\_\_ was eating a candy bar. \_\_\_\_\_ were walking around looking for more food. (notice the verbs)
7. This glass of milk is sour. \_\_\_\_\_ glass of milk is sour too.
8. The army was practicing its drills. One group was doing artillery practice. \_\_\_\_\_ was marching; \_\_\_\_\_ was at attention; and \_\_\_\_\_ was practicing combat tactics.
9. There are seven students from Japan. \_\_\_\_\_ are from Iran, and \_\_\_\_\_ are from \_\_\_\_\_ places.
10. We looked at four cars today. The first two were far too expensive, but \_\_\_\_\_ ones were reasonably priced.

## APPROPRIATE USE OF ARTICLES

### A AND AN

A or an can precede only singular count nouns; they mean *one*. They can be used in a general statement or to introduce a subject which has not been previously mentioned.

A football is round. (general – means all footballs)

I saw a kid on the street. (We don't know which kid)

*An* is used before words that begin with a vowel sound. *A* is used before words that begin with a consonant sound.

a book      an apple

### Use of A

1. The following words begin with a consonant sound & thus must always be preceded by a:
2. European, eulogy, euphemism, eucalyptus, house, home, heavy, half, uniform, university, universal, union.
3. Before singular count nouns when the noun is mentioned for the first time. For example: I see a house.
4. When the singular form is used to make a general statement or about all people or things of that type. For example: A knight can never surrender.

### Use of An

1. The following words begin with a vowel sound & thus must always be preceded by an:
2. Hour, heir, herbal, honor, honest, uncle, umbrella, unnatural, understanding.
3. Before singular count nouns when the noun is mentioned for the first time. For example: I see an hourglass.
4. When the singular form is used to make a general statement or about all people or things of that type. For example: An unnatural incident can be awful for many of us.

### THE

*The* is used to indicate something that we already know about or something that is common knowledge.

The boy in the corner is my best friend. (The speaker and the listener know which boy.)

With non-count nouns, one uses the article *the* if speaking in specific terms, but uses no article if speaking in general.

Sugar is sweet. (general – all sugar)

The sugar on the table is from Spain. (specific – the sugar that is on the table)

Normally, plural count nouns, when they mean everything within a certain class, are not preceded by *the*.

Oranges are green until they ripen. (all oranges)

Athletes should follow a well-balanced diet. (all athletes)

Normally a proper noun is not preceded by an article unless there are several people or things with the same name and the speaker is specifying one of them.

There are five Abrar Islams studying at IBA.

The Abrar Islam that I know lives in Kalabagan.

Normally words such as *breakfast, lunch, dinner, school, church, home, college, and work* do not use any article unless to restrict the meaning.

We ate breakfast at eight o'clock this morning.

We went to school yesterday.

Use the following generalizations as a guide for the use of the article *the*.

USE THE	DON'T USE THE
<p><b>Oceans, river, seas, gulf &amp; plural lakes:</b> The Red Sea, The Atlantic Ocean, The Persian Gulf, The great Lakes.</p> <p><b>Mountains:</b> The Rocky Mountains, The Andes, The Himalayas</p> <p><b>Earth, Moon:</b> The earth, The moon</p> <p><b>School, college, universities when the phrase begins with these words:</b> The university of Florida, The college of Arts and Sciences.</p> <p><b>Ordinal numbers before nouns:</b> The First World War, The third chapter</p> <p><b>War(except world wars):</b> The Crimean War, The Korean War.</p> <p><b>Certain countries or groups of countries with more than one word (except Great Britain):</b> The united States, The United Kingdom, The Central African Republic.</p> <p><b>Historical documents:</b> The Constitution, The Magna Carta</p> <p><b>Ethnic groups:</b> The Indians, The Aztecs</p> <p><b>Family or group referred through surnames:</b> The Simpsons, The Kumars</p>	<p><b>Singular lakes:</b> Lake Geneva, Lake Ene</p> <p><b>Mounts:</b> Mount Vesuvius, Mount McKinley, Everest</p> <p><b>Planets, constellations:</b> Venus, Mars, Earth, Orion.</p> <p><b>School, college, Universities when the phrase begins with a proper noun:</b> Santa Fe Community College, Stetson University</p> <p><b>Ordinal numbers after nouns:</b> World War I, chapter three</p> <p><b>Countries precedent by New or an adjective such as a direction:</b> New Zealand, South Africa, North Korea.</p> <p><b>Countries with only one word:</b> France, Sweden, Venezuela</p> <p><b>Continents:</b> Europe, Africa, South America.</p> <p><b>States:</b> Florida, Ohio, California</p> <p><b>Sports:</b> Baseball, Basketball</p> <p><b>Abstract nouns:</b> Freedom, happiness</p> <p><b>General areas of subject matter:</b> Mathematics, sociology</p> <p><b>Holidays:</b> Christmas, Thanksgiving</p>

**Exercise-6: Write the correct article ("a," "an" or "the"). If no article is needed, write 'n'.**

- 1) ..... Alaska is the largest state in .. . United States.
- 2) Abraham Lincoln was President of the United states during .. . Civil War.
- 3) .. . corn is the most important of all American crops.
- 4) Rahul and I had \_\_\_lunch at .. . school cafeteria.
- 5) . . . Rocky Mountains stretch all the way from . . . Mexico to . . Arctic.
- 6) Through his telescope we could see what looked like canals on ... .. Mars.
- 7) Robin Hood supposedly stole from .....rich.
- 8) ..... untold number of people perished while attempting to cross Death Valley.
- 9) Ilma wants to study..... ..... Computer Engineering at ... ..... Ohio State University.
- 10) ... ..... University education was one of the requirements for the position

## PREFIX

### **bi-**

The prefix *bi-* means “two.”

Examples	Meanings
James fell off his <i>bicycle</i> .	James fell off his <i>two-wheeled</i> cycle.
He is serving on the <i>bipartisan</i> committee.	He is serving on the committee consisting of <i>two</i> political parties.
The legislature is <i>bicameral</i> .	The legislature has <i>two</i> chambers.
He used the <i>binoculars</i> to see the distant figures.	He used the optical device for <i>two</i> eyes to see the distant figures.
We need to complete the <i>biweekly</i> bulletin.	We need to complete the bulletin that comes out every <i>two</i> weeks.

### **circum-**

The prefix *circum-* means “around” or “on all sides.”

Examples	Meanings
The <i>circumference</i> of the circle is two inches.	The length of the boundary <i>around</i> the circle is two inches.
Please stop trying to evade the issue with <i>circumlocution</i> .	Please stop trying to evade the issue by speaking <i>around</i> what you mean.
Everybody please <i>circumscribe</i> the correct answer on your paper.	Everybody please draw a circle <i>around</i> the correct answer on your paper.
They <i>circumnavigated</i> the globe.	They sailed <i>around</i> the globe.

### **con-**

The prefix *con-* means “together” or “with.” When *con-* precedes a root that starts with the letters *l* or *r*, the *n* becomes *l* or *r*, respectively. When *con-* precedes a root that starts with the letters *p*, *m*, or *b*, the *n* becomes *m*.

Examples	Meanings
The men <i>conspired</i> to overthrow the government.	The men plotted <i>together</i> to overthrow the government.
Michelle and Susan <i>conferred</i> about the proper procedure.	Michelle and Susan discussed the proper procedure <i>together</i> .
They <i>corresponded</i> by videotape while he was away.	They communicated <i>with</i> each other by videotape while he was away.
The materials were very <i>compact</i> .	The materials were very well packed <i>together</i> .

### **contra-**

*Contra-* means “against,” “opposing,” or “opposite.”

Examples	Meanings
Helen <i>contradicted</i> Ellen’s testimony.	Helen’s testimony was <i>opposite</i> Ellen’s.
He described a <i>contrary</i> view of the situation.	He described an <i>opposing</i> view of the situation.
The students <i>contravened</i> the rules.	The students acted in <i>opposition</i> to the rules.
The two men had <i>contrasting</i> views on the issue.	The two men held <i>opposing</i> views on the issue.

**de-**

The prefix *de-* means “from” or “down.”

Examples	Meanings
The soldier was <i>demoted</i> for improper behavior.	The soldier’s rank was lowered, or brought <i>down</i> , for improper behavior. ( <i>Demoted</i> is the opposite of <i>promoted</i> .)
She <i>deducted</i> forty dollars from the total cost of the coat.	She subtracted (marked <i>down</i> ) forty dollars from the total cost of the coat.
They <i>debarked</i> the ship peacefully.	They came <i>down from</i> the ship peacefully.
The dead plants began to <i>decay</i> .	The dead plants began to break <i>down</i> to basic parts.

**SUFFIX****Noun Endings**

Following is a list of suffixes from the previous table that often apply to a person.

Suffix	Examples (person)
-or	Instructor
-er	Teacher
-ist	Biologist

Following are suffixes from the same table that often apply to an intangible thing (an abstract concept).

Suffix	Examples (concept)
-ion	concentration
-sion	apprehension
-tion	invention
-ance	radiance
-ence	competence
-ty	frailty
-ity	legality
-cy	competency
-ness	stubbornness
-ism	communism

## PART – II: TAKE-HOME EXERCISE

**Identify the errors and then correct them.**

1. Meheraz wants to give you some advices, but the informations are not available.
  2. Two mens and three womens are dancing in the hall.
  3. Heera needs a paper. She heard a good news, and she wants to write two letter.
  4. The love is stronger than the hate.
  5. Raiad says the beauty is not as important as the intelligence in a partner.
  6. Coffee has many caffelines, so they keep me awake.
  7. The Argentine peoples is very generous.
  8. Harvey had bad accident. He hurt his feets.
  9. I cooked three fishes for dinner
  10. How many furniture are there in your apartment?
- 
1. Ferdous: How do you think you did on the test?  
Rokhsana: I think I did (little/a little) better than last time, maybe even (a lot/many) better. What about you?  
Ferdous: Well, I think I probably made (few/a few) mistakes, but I have the feeling I did well overall.
  2. Imran: Mr. President, do you think (much/many) of your proposed legislation will be passed by Congress during this session?  
President: Yes, I think (a great deal/a great many) of our proposals will be approved. We're not taking (nothing/anything) for granted, though. We still have (a great deal/a great many) work to do.  
Imran: The polls say that there's (little/a little) support nationwide for your military program. Isn't that going to hurt you?  
President: Not in the long run, no. (Few/A few) of the voters actually support the military system the way it is now. I think we will be successful.

## Vocabulary Section

### LIST OF VOCABULARY - 2

**artifact** N. object made by human beings, either handmade or mass-produced. Archaeologists debated the significance of the artifacts discovered in the ruins of Asia Minor but came to no conclusion about the culture they represented.

**artisan** N. manually skilled worker; craftsman, as opposed to artist. A noted artisan, Arturo was known for the fine craftsmanship of his inlaid cabinets.

**ascendancy** N. controlling influence; domination. Leaders of religious cults maintain ascendancy over their followers by methods that can verge on brainwashing.

**ascetic** ADJ. practicing self-denial; austere. The wealthy, self-indulgent young man felt oddly drawn to the strict, ascetic life led by members of some monastic orders. also N.

**assiduous** ADJ. diligent. He was assiduous, working at this task for weeks before he felt satisfied with his results. *assiduity*, N.

**assimilate** V. absorb; cause to become homogeneous. The manner in which the United States was able to assimilate the hordes of immigrants during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries will always be a source of pride to Americans. The immigrants eagerly assimilated new ideas and customs; they soaked them up, the way plants soak up water.

**assuage** V. ease or lessen (pain); satisfy (hunger); soothe (anger). Jilted by Jane, Dick tried to assuage his heartache by indulging in ice cream. One gallon later, he had assuaged his appetite but not his grief.

**astute** ADJ. wise; shrewd; keen. John Jacob Astor made astute investments in land, shrewdly purchasing valuable plots throughout New York City.

**atrophy** V. waste away. After three months in a cast, your calf muscles are bound to atrophy; you'll need physical therapy to get back in shape. also N.

**attribute** V. ascribe; explain. I attribute her success in science to the encouragement she received from her parents.

**audacious** ADJ. daring; bold. Audiences cheered as Luke Skywalker and Princess Leia made their audacious, death defying leap to freedom, escaping Darth Vader's troops. *audacity*, N.

**augment** V. increase; add to. Armies augment their forces by calling up reinforcements; teachers augment their salaries by taking odd jobs.

**austere** ADJ. forbiddingly stern; severely simple and unornamented. The headmaster's austere demeanor tended to scare off the more timid students, who never visited his study willingly. The room reflected the man, austere and bare, like a monk's cell, with no touches of luxury to moderate its austerity.

**authoritarian** ADJ. subordinating the individual to the state; completely dominating another's will. The leaders of the authoritarian regime ordered the suppression of the democratic protest movement. After years of submitting to the will of her authoritarian father, Elizabeth Barrett ran away from home with the poet Robert Browning.

**autonomous** ADJ. self-governing. Although the University of California at Berkeley is just one part of the state university system, in many ways Cal Berkeley is autonomous, for it runs several programs that are not subject to outside control. *autonomy*, N.

**avarice** N. greediness for wealth. King Midas is a perfect example of avarice, for he was so greedy that he wished everything he touched would turn to gold.

**aversion** N. firm dislike. Bert had an aversion to yuppies; Alex had an aversion to punks. Their mutual aversion was so great that they refused to speak to one another.

**avert** V. prevent; turn away. She averted her eyes from the dead cat on the highway.

**beguile** V. mislead or delude; pass time. With flattery and big talk of easy money, the con

men beguiled Kyle into betting his allowance on the shell game. Broke, he beguiled himself during the long hours by playing solitaire.

**belie** V. contradict; give a false impression. His coarse, hard-bitten exterior belied his inner sensitivity.

**benevolent** ADJ. generous; charitable. Mr. Fezziwig was a benevolent employer, who wished to make Christmas merrier for young Scrooge and his other employees.

**benign** ADJ. kindly; favorable; not malignant. Though her benign smile and gentle bearing made Miss Marple seem a sweet little old lady, in reality she was a tough-minded, shrewd observer of human nature. *benignity*, N.

**blatant** ADJ. flagrant; conspicuously obvious; loudly offensive. To the unemployed youth from Dublin, the "No Irish Need Apply" placard in the shop window was a blatant mark of prejudice.

**bleak** ADJ. cold or cheerless; unlikely to be favorable. The frigid, inhospitable Aleutian Islands are bleak military outposts. It's no wonder that soldiers assigned there have a bleak attitude toward their posting.

**blighted** ADJ. suffering from a disease; destroyed. The extent of the blighted areas could be seen only when viewed from the air.

**blithe** ADJ. gay; joyous; carefree. Without a care in the world, Beth went her blithe, lighthearted way.

**bolster** V. support; reinforce. The debaters amassed file boxes full of evidence to bolster their arguments.

**braggart** N. boaster. Modest by nature, she was no braggart, preferring to let her accomplishments speak for themselves.

**brevity** N. conciseness. Brevity is essential when you send a telegram or cablegram; you are charged for every word.

**buttress** V. support; prop up. The attorney came up with several far-fetched arguments in a vain attempt to buttress his weak case. also N.

**cacophonous** ADJ. discordant; inharmonious. Do the students in the orchestra enjoy the cacophonous sounds they make when they're tuning up? I don't know how they can stand the racket. *cacophony*, N.

**calculated** ADJ. deliberately planned; likely. Lexy's choice of clothes to wear to the debate tournament was carefully calculated. Her conventional suit was one calculated to appeal to the conservative judges.

**candor** N. frankness; open honesty. Jack can carry candor too far: when he told Jill his honest opinion of her, she nearly slapped his face. *candid*, ADJ.

**capricious** ADJ. unpredictable; fickle. The storm was capricious: it changed course constantly. Jill was capricious, too: she changed boyfriends almost as often as she changed clothes.

**carping** ADJ. finding fault. A carping critic is a nit-picker: he loves to point out flaws. If you don't like this definition, feel free to carp.

**ensorious** ADJ. critical. Censorious people delight in casting blame.

**censure** V. blame; criticize. The senator was censured for behavior inappropriate to a member of Congress. also N.

**certitude** N. certainty. Though there was no certitude of his getting the job, Lou thought he had a good chance of doing so.

**charlatan** N. quack; pretender to knowledge. When they realized that the Wizard didn't know how to get them back to Kansas, Dorothy and her companions were indignant that they'd been duped by a charlatan.

**circumlocution** N. indirect or roundabout expression. He was afraid to call a spade a spade and resorted to circumlocutions to avoid direct reference to his subject.

**coalesce** V. combine; fuse. The brooks coalesce into one large river. When minor political parties coalesce, their coalescence may create a major coalition.

**coercion** N. use of force to get someone to obey. The inquisitors used both physical and psychological coercion to force Joan of Arc to deny that her visions were sent by God. *coerce*, V.

**combustible** ADJ. easily burned. After the recent outbreak of fires in private homes, the fire commissioner ordered that all combustible materials be kept in safe containers. also N.

## LIST OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS - 2

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ Get off the ground               | Start to be successful   |
| ▪ Get on                           | Board (a vehicle)  |
| ▪ Get over                         | Recover from (a disease)   |
| ▪ Get rid of                       | Discard; no longer have  |
| ▪ Get under way                    | Begin; start   |
| ▪ Give away                        | Distribute (for free)  |
| ▪ Give (someone) a cold shoulder   | Act unfriendly toward someone; ignore  |
| ▪ Give a hand                      | Applaud; clap  |
| ▪ Give a hand (with)               | Assist   |
| ▪ Go easy on                       | Not punish severely  |
| ▪ Go on (with)                     | Continue   |
| ▪ Go with                          | (1) accompany;<br>(2) look good together; complement (for example, two articles of clothing) |
| ▪ Go without saying                | Be clear; be obvious   |
| ▪ Grow up                          | To mature; to become an adult  |
| ▪ Hand in                          | Give back to; return   |
| ▪ Hand out                         | Distribute   |
| ▪ Hang on                          | Wait   |
| ▪ Hard to come by                  | Difficult to find  |
| ▪ Have on                          | Wear   |
| ▪ Have one's hands full            | Be very busy; have a challenging job   |
| ▪ Have a heart                     | Be compassionate; show mercy   |
| ▪ Have a hunch                     | Have an intuitive feeling  |
| ▪ Have a word with (someone)       | Talk to someone briefly  |
| ▪ Have the time of one's life      | Have fun; have a great time  |
| ▪ Hear firsthand (from)            | Get information directly from someone  |
| ▪ Hear from                        | Be contacted by; be in touch with  |
| ▪ Hear of                          | Know about; be familiar with   |
| ▪ Hit it off                       | Become friendly (especially at a first meeting)  |
| ▪ Hit the road                     | Leave, go away   |
| ▪ Hold on (to)                     | Grasp  |
| ▪ Hold still                       | Not move   |
| ▪ Hold up                          | Delay  |
| ▪ In hot water                     | In trouble   |
| ▪ In the dark                      | Not knowing; confused  |
| ▪ In the long run                  | Over a long period of time   |
| ▪ In no time                       | Very soon; very quickly  |
| ▪ In a nutshell                    | In summary; in brief   |
| ▪ In the same boat                 | In the same situation; having the same problem   |
| ▪ In person                        | Face to face (not by telephone, letter, etc.)  |
| ▪ In store                         | In the future; coming up   |
| ▪ Iron out                         | Solve (a problem)  |
| ▪ Join the club                    | Have the same problem  |
| ▪ Jump to conclusions              | Form opinions without sufficient evidence  |
| ▪ Keep an eye on                   | Watch; take care of; look after  |
| ▪ Keep an eye out (for)            | Look for   |
| ▪ Keep on (with)                   | Continue   |
| ▪ Keep track of                    | Know where something or someone is   |
| ▪ Keep up (with)                   | Maintain the same speed as   |
| ▪ Kill time                        | Spend time doing unimportant things (before an appointment)                                  |
| ▪ Know like the back of one's hand | Be very familiar with  |