

**CAPSTONE**

## English Lecture#01

# পেট্রোবাংলা স্পেশাল কোর্স



### Topic: Grammar

- Parts of Speech
- Sentence Structure

**Name:**

**Batch:**

Panthapath : 01972-277866

Mirpur : 01970-985421

Mouchak : 01999-017011

Chittangong : 01970-985420

## Parts of Speech

1. **Noun:** A noun is the name of a person, place, thing, or idea. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
2. **Pronoun:** A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
3. **Verb:** A verb expresses action or being. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
4. **Adverb:** An adverb modifies or describes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
5. **Adjective:** An adjective modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
6. **Preposition:** A preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to form a phrase modifying another word in the sentence. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
7. **Conjunction:** A conjunction joins words, phrases, or clauses. The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared.
8. **Interjection:** An interjection is a word used to express emotion. Oh!... Wow!... Oops! The young girl brought me a very long letter from the teacher, and then she quickly disappeared. Oh my!

## Skill Builder-1

**Directions:** Write a "C" on the line if the sentence is correct. If there is an error in the relative pronoun, write the correct answer.

1. The comprehensive chemistry exam consists in four parts in which students must correctly identify the element or compound.
2. Everyone will tell you that our soccer team is the best among our country.
3. It is always important for one to be alert when driving because you never know when another driver might come into your lane, or when a pedestrian might cross the street illegally.
4. Daisy and I contacted the jeweller because we had heard she would be able to finding us a great engagement ring.
5. As soon as I booked my flight to visit my friends in New York, I am finding that all the prices for plane tickets were plummeting.

### Countable Nouns & Uncountable Nouns:

Some nouns can be both countable and uncountable, depending on the context of the sentence. Examples of these versatile nouns include *light, hair, room, gear, art, and science*.

1. In general, plural count noun can be recognised by the-s plural form. However, do not forget that the following words are plural-people, men, women, children, and police
2. The following are examples of non-count nouns: fruit, homework, bread, money, furniture, and time. Don't add-s to these words.
3. The words news looks plural, but it is a non-count noun. Ex: Little news is coming from that country.

We do not use uncountable nouns in the plural and we do not use them with the indefinite article, a/an.

We ate a lot of ~~foods~~ → We ate a lot of food

We bought some new ~~furnitures~~ → We bought some new furniture

That's a ~~useful information~~ → That's useful information

We can use **some quantifiers** with uncountable nouns: He gave me **some useful advice**. They gave us a **lot of information**.

### Uncountable nouns often refer to:

**Substances:** food; water; wine; salt; bread; iron

**Human feelings or qualities:** anger; cruelty; happiness; honesty; pride;

**Activities:** help; sleep; travel; work

**Abstract ideas:** beauty; death; fun; life

### Common uncountable nouns

There are some common nouns in English, like *accommodation*, which are uncountable nouns even though they have **plurals in other languages**:

advice	baggage	equipment	furniture	homework	information
knowledge	luggage	machinery	money	news	traffic

Let me give you **some advice**. **How much luggage** have you got?

If we want to make these things countable, we use **expressions** like:

A piece of...	Pieces of...	A bit of...	Bits of...	An item of...	Items of...
---------------	--------------	-------------	------------	---------------	-------------

Let me give you **a piece of** advice.

That's **a useful piece of** equipment.

We bought **a few bits of** furniture for the new apartment.

She had six separate **items of** luggage.

**BUT** we do not use *accommodation*, *money* and *traffic* in this way.

### Plural-only nouns:

Bellows, binoculars, forceps, pincers, sheers, spectacles, data, criteria, livestock, poultry, media, phenomena, scissors, shorts, pants, jeans, , trousers, braces, rights, tops, trunks, egg-eglasses, pilers, tweezers, aristocracy, people, cattle, peasantry, gentry, folk, police শব্দগুলো সর্বদা plural ভাই verb ও plural হবে।

- i. Cattle **are** grazing in the field.      ii. The peasantry of India **are** poor.

Plural only nouns with idiomatic meanings:

accommodations (Living arrangements); funds (money); credentials Arms (weapons);
looks (appearance); wits (intelligence);
manners (behaviour); customs (duty)
brains (intellect); guts (collect); communications (means of communication); pains (trouble)

His bad manners always make me feel sad.

### Skill Builder-2

**Directions:** Write a "C" on the line if the sentence is correct. If there is an error in the sentence, write the correct answer.

1. All four of Martha's children became a varsity athlete in high school; she was incredibly proud of her family.
2. I despise the chores that my mother asks me to do, but the act of pairing socks is by far the most tedious tasks.
3. The happiness means different things to different people.
4. Shuvo speaks the Japanese at home.
5. It is generally believed that an MBA degree is good preparation for a career in a business.

## Some, Any, A few, A little, Many, Much

Word	With countable noun?	With uncountable noun?	Examples
few, fewer	✓	✗	fewer students; few cars
little, less, least	✗	✓	less food; little time
many, several	✓	✗	several books; many changes
Much	✗	✓	much pleasure; much sleep

### Error Example:

**Wrong:** There are much books on the self.

**Right:** There are many books on the self.

**Wrong:** There is not many industry in that town.

**Right:** There is not much industry in that town.

### Skill Builder-3

1. I do not like many sugar in my coffee.
2. They did not put much furniture in their new office.
3. We did not have much knowledge about physics.
4. Of the four-people injured in the accident, the child needed the fewest medical attention.
5. John had so few news from his parents that he was worried.

### More practices:

1. Dresses of those (A) kind (B) are (C) not liked by young women; short dresses are (D) preferred. **No error** (E).
2. The office memoranda was (A) circulated, but nobody (B) responded, hence (C) few suppliers (D) were ordered. **No error** (E).
3. Unemployment compensation is money (A) to support an unemployed (B) person while she or (C) he is looking for job (D). **No error** (E)
4. Why do you look at me like I am so much lesser intelligently than you are?  
 A. much lessly intelligently                      B. much less intelligent                      C. lessly intelligently  
 D. much lesser in intelligent                      E. much fewer intelligent
5. A scarcity of salt can threaten the very life of a community, a fact that may explain the decline of several Maya cities.  
 A. can threaten the very life                      B. is able to threaten the very life  
 C. can be very threatening for the life                      D. may threaten some of the very lives  
 E. can threaten some of the very lives

### How to use 'Enough'

The word enough can be used as an adjective, an adverb or with a noun. It can even be used as a pronoun.

#### Enough with an adjective

She wasn't tall enough to become a flight attendant.

This piece of writing isn't good enough.

#### Enough with an adverb

You have not been concentrating enough in class.

He couldn't run fast enough to catch the bus.

\*\*Notice the position of enough. It comes after adjectives and adverbs.

## Enough with nouns

We don't have enough wine for everyone.

Has he got enough time to come to the meeting?

\*\*Enough comes before nouns.

**Enough of:** We normally only use enough of when it is followed by a determiner or a pronoun (a/an/the, this/that, my/your/his, you/them, etc.).

We can only use enough of with an article, my/your/his etc. this/that i.e. a determiner.

She had enough of their arguing. That's why she moved out.

## Enough can be used without a noun

I've already eaten too much. That's enough thanks.

No more workouts. That's enough for today.

## Enough used with an adjective and a noun

When we use enough with an adjective and a noun two positions are possible but the meaning changes.

We haven't got large enough glasses. None of the glasses are as large as we need

### Skill Builder-4

**Directions:** Write a "C" on the line if the sentence is correct. If there is an error in the sentence, write the correct answer.

1. He finished the project enough quickly, and we could move on to the next one.
2. We haven't got large glasses enough. We have large glasses but we need more.
3. I haven't read enough of his writing to tell if he is any good.
4. We have enough people to form two teams.
5. We haven't got enough big envelopes.

### Types of Phrases

Phrase হলো একগুচ্ছ শব্দ যার কোন Subject এবং finite verb নেই এবং বাক্যে একটি মাত্র Part of speech হিসেবে বসে। অর্থাৎ Phrase কয়েকটি word মিলে একটি মাত্র word-এর মত বসে এবং word গুলোর মধ্যে কোন subject এবং finite verb না থাকলে এগুলোকে একত্রে একটি phrase বলে। যেমন: I (subject) drink (verb) milk (object). তবে, I (subject) drink (verb) a glass of milk (noun phrase). দ্বিতীয় বাক্যে Noun 'Milk' এর পরিবর্তে কয়েকটি word বসেছে যাদের মধ্যে আছে Adjective, Preposition ও Noun, এ word গুলো বাক্যে একত্রে **WORD** হিসেবে বসেছে।

### Types of Phrases:

♦ **Noun Phrase:** এ Phrase বাক্যে verb এর Subject, Object বা Complement রূপে অথবা Preposition এর Object রূপে বসে।

**Verb এর object হিসেবে:**

✓ To walk in the morning daily (subject) is a good exercise.

✓ My going there (subject) is (verb) uncertain.

**Object হিসেবে:**

✓ I enjoy (verb) working in my garden (object).

**Complement রূপে:**

✓ Our headmaster ((subject)) is (verb) a man of wisdom (complement).

✓ Mr. Tazul Islam (subject) was (verb) the man of the series (complement).

**Preposition এর Object হিসেবে:**

✓ Mr. Abir came with (preposition) his sons (object).

✓ I could not see him at the time of (preposition) his arrival (object).

◆ **Adjective Phrase:** এসব Phrase বাক্যে ব্যবহৃত হয়ে adjective-এর ন্যায় অন্য কোনো noun, pronoun বা noun phrase এর দোষ, গুণ, অবস্থা, বৈশিষ্ট্য ইত্যাদি প্রকাশ করে। যেমন:

A thing of beauty (adjective) is a job forever. \*\*\* of beauty = beautiful = সুন্দর = adjective phrase.

Mow-se-Tong was a leader second to none (adj. phrase).

◆ **Verbal Phrase:** একাধিক শব্দ একটি verb-এর মত বসলে verbal phrase বলে। এ জাতীয় phrase-কে group verb-ও বলে।

✓ Put on your school uniform.

✓ The company looked for an active contester.

◆ **Adverbial Phrase:** একগুচ্ছ word একটিমাত্র adverb-এর মত বসলে adverbial phrase হয়। adverb হলো সেই word যা verb-এর কাজ 'কোথায়' 'কখন' 'কিভাবে?' সম্পন্ন হয়। এসব প্রশ্নের উত্তর দেয়।

✓ The police beat the thief black and blue.

✓ He ran with great speed.

✓ Tried heart and soul to succeed in the examination.

◆ **Prepositional Phrase:** এসব Phrase sentence-এ preposition-এর মত কাজ করে।

✓ There is a flower garden in front of (Prep. Phrase) my reading room.

**N.B:** 'In front of' Prepositional Phrase কারণ এটি garden এবং reading room-এর মধ্যে সম্পর্ক স্থাপন করেছে। আবার 'in front of my reading room' (where?) adverbial phrase নির্দেশ করে।

◆ **Conjunctive Phrase:** Function as conjunction in a sentence.

✓ As soon as you got in, he went out.

✓ We have to work hard so that we can win the next match.

✓ I will attend the ceremony provided that you come.

◆ **Interjectional Phrase:**

✓ What a pleasure! I won the first prize.

✓ Oh please! Don't say that again.

◆ **Infinitive Phrase:**

✓ I am glad to know your success.

✓ He likes to solve math problems too much.

◆ **Participle Phrase:**

✓ Loudly knocking at the door, he demanded admission.

✓ Walking fast, I keep looking left and right.

### Skill Builder-5

**Directions: Name the underlined phrase**

1. I enjoy singing the song.

2. The man singing the song is my brother.

3. A big tree stands in front of our house.

4. The girl taking exercise is my sister.

5. The tree stands in front of our house.

### Types of Clauses

Clause হলো বাক্যের একটি অংশ যাতে কমপক্ষে একটি subject ও একটি finite verb থাকে। Clause প্রধানত তিন প্রকার। যথা:

i. Principal clause.

ii. Coordinate clause.

iii. Subordinate clause: Subordinate clause-কে আবার তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয়েছে।

1. Noun clause.

2. Adjective clause.

3. Adverb clause:

Principal Clause	Subordinate Clause	Co-ordinate Clause
<u>We bought a house</u> where we live in.	<u>Tanvir works in his garden</u> (P.C) <u>when he has time</u> (S.C).	<u>She came</u> (P.C)]and <u>she saw everything</u> (P.C)
<u>Sadib wanted a pen.</u>	<u>The old man prayed</u> (P.C) <u>that I might live long</u> (S.C).	<u>I know where he lives</u> (P.C) and I <u>know where he works</u> (P,C)

**Notes:** ✓ Principal clause তার অর্থ প্রকাশের জন্য অন্য Clause-এর উপর নির্ভর করে না।

- ✓ Subordinate clause সাধারণত who, when, how, where, which, if, as, that, why, so that, in order that, whom, no sooner প্রভৃতি words গুলো দিয়ে যুক্ত হয়।
- ✓ দুটি সমশ্রেণির Principal Clause যখন co-coordinating conjunction দ্বারা যুক্ত হয় তাকে co-ordinate clause বলে।

◆ **Noun Clause:** A noun clause is a subordinate clause used as a noun in the sentence. A noun clause may be used as a subject or direct object of the verb, as a predicate noun, as object of the preposition, or as an appositive.

(Subordinate clause যখন sentence এ noun হিসেবে অর্থাৎ subject, object, complement বা case in apposition হিসেবে বসে তখন তাকে noun clause বলে।)

Noun Clause তিন ধরনের connective দ্বারা যুক্ত হতে পারে। যেমন:

1. Conjunction 'That' দ্বারা।
2. Interrogative Pronouns- Who, What, Which ইত্যাদি দ্বারা।
3. Interrogative adverb: How, Where, Why, If ইত্যাদি দ্বারা।

Sentence	Noun Clause
Sub হিসেবে: N.C + be verb + P.C	<u>That has much money</u> [N.C (sub)] <u>is</u> (V) <u>known to all</u> (P.C).
Verb-এর Object হিসেবে: P.C + N.C as obj	<u>I know</u> (P.C) <u>that he has done it</u> [N.C (obj)].
Preposition-এর Obj হিসেবে: P.C+Prep+N.C	The development of a country depends <u>on</u> (prep) <u>how its people work</u> (N.C).
Verb এর Complement হিসেবে:	This <u>is</u> (L.V) <u>what he said</u> (N.C). That I want to sing <u>is</u> ((L.V)) <u>that it is difficult to do</u> (N.C).

What type of clause is the underlined words? I do not know what he wants? [সরকারি মাধ্যমিক সহকারি শিক্ষক]

**Answer:** Noun Clause

◆ **Adjective Clause**

- ✓ Adjective clause noun বা noun equivalent কে qualify করে।
- ✓ Adjective clause সর্বদা noun এর পরে বসে।
- ✓ Adjective clause-এ সাধারণত relative pronoun (who, which, whose, of which, that) এবং relative adverb (why, where, when, how) ইত্যাদি দ্বারা শুরু হয়।
- ✓ Adjective clause-এর ব্যবহৃত relative pronoun sub, object এবং possessive form এ থাকে।
- ✓ কখনও কখনও relative pronoun উহ্য থাকে।
- ✓ Do you know the man who came here yesterday (Adjective Clause). For Example:  
Grandpa remembers the old days **when there was no television**.  
I know someone **whose father served in World War II**.  
People demand freedom of speech to make up for the freedom of thought **which they avoid**.

Noun Clause	Adjective Clause
Tell me <u>who came here</u>	Tell me the name <u>who came here</u>

- ◆ **Adverbial Clause:** Adverbial clauses often provide the following information:

**Place:** These adverbial clauses answer the question of ‘where?’.

Ex: You can drop by for a visit **where we’re staying for the summer.**

**Time:** These adverb clauses answer the question of ‘when?’.

Ex: **When the clock strikes midnight,** she has to leave.

**Reason:** These adverb clauses answer the question ‘why?’.

Ex: **Since he has long hair,** he wears a ponytail.

**Purpose:** These adverb clauses also answer the question ‘why?’

Ex: He took off his shoes **so that he wouldn’t ruin the carpet.**

**Condition:** These adverb clauses answer the question ‘how?’.

Ex: **If you don’t hurry,** you will be late for school.

**Concession:** These adverb clauses answer the question ‘how?’

Ex: **Although they gave it their best effort,** they didn’t win the match.

## Sentence Structure

### Independent & Dependent Clauses: Coordination & Subordination

- ◆ An **independent clause** (a clause is a group of words that contains at least one subject and one verb) is one that can stand on its own two feet--independently. You can join independent clauses if you want to. This is called **coordination**.

- ◆ A **dependent clause** is one that cannot stand on its own two feet--it needs an independent clause to lean on. You must join a dependent clause to an independent one. This is called **subordination**.

For example, each of the following independent clauses can stand alone:

- ✓ Mr. Tazul put a new washer in the faucet before leaving for the party. Mr. Shadib figured out how to fix the water disposal.

The most used coordinating conjunctions are often referred to as the FANBOYS (*for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so*). When you use one of the FANBOYS between independent clauses, you signal that the clauses are equal.

- ✓ Mr. Tazul put a new washer in the faucet before leaving for the party; Mr. Shadib figured out how to fix the water disposal.

- ✓ Mr. Tazul put a new washer in the faucet before leaving for the party, and Mr. Shadib figured out how to fix the water disposal

If you choose to coordinate two independent clauses using a semicolon, you have another option. You may choose to add a conjunctive adverb (followed by a comma-the adverb acts rather like an introductory phrase) after the semicolon:

- ✓ Mr. Tazul put a new washer in the faucet before leaving for the party; however, Mr. Shadib figured out how to fix the water disposal.

The pattern, with appropriate punctuation is as follows:

**Coordinating Independent Clauses:**

<b>Method-1</b> Semicolon	Independent clause	;	Independent clause
Semicolon with conjunctive adverb and comma	Independent clause	; moreover, ; however, ; consequently, ; indeed, ; nevertheless, ; therefore,	Independent clause
<b>Method-2</b> Comma and coordinating conjunction	Independent clause	, for , and , nor , but , or , yet , so	Independent clause

(Note: Don't join two independent clauses with a simple comma.)

Common Subordinating Conjunctions		
After	in order that	Unless
although	rather than	until
as (as if)	since	when
because	so that	whenever
before	than	whereas
even though	that	whether
if	though	while

**Error Examples:**

**Wrong** : He left in a hurry after he got a phone call; but he came back five minutes later.

**Right** : He left in a hurry after he got a phone call, but he came back five minutes later.

**Wrong** : Mary went to work, John went to the party.

**Right** : Mary went to work, but John went to the party.

**Wrong** : The experiment had been left unobserved for too long, therefore it failed.

**Right** : The experiment had been left unobserved for too long; therefore, it failed.

**Wrong** : He wasn't prepared to defend a client who was guilty, however, he could be persuaded to accept a bribe.

**Right** : He wasn't prepared to defend a client who was guilty; however, he could be persuaded to accept a bribe.

**Wrong** : Give my regards to everyone asks about me.

**Right** : Give my regards to everyone who asks about me.

**Wrong** : Because I did not have enough money to go on vacation this year.

**Right** : Because I did not have enough money to go on vacation this year, I stayed home.  
*or*, I did not have enough money to go on vacation this year

### Skill Builder-6

1. I would (A) bake more cookies, and (B) every time I do, my oven (C) burns them (D). No error (E).
2. As (A) his friends cut the triple layer chocolate cake, the author felt (B) cheerful but (C) newly energized (D). No error (E).
3. Choosing (A) between the carrot cake with cream cheese or (B) the marble cake with chocolate was (C) an agonizing (D) decision. No error (E).
4. Vincent sold (A) only a few paintings during his lifetime, but yet (B) he is considered one of the greatest (C) painters of all time (D). No error (E).
5. Ani is an amazing lawyer, but however (A) she has many (B) personal issues that often get (C) in the way of her (D) professional work. No error (E).

### SIMPLE/ COMPLEX/ COMPOUND

**Simple Sentences:** it contains only **one** independent clause. **Ex:** She completed her literature review.

**Complex Sentence:** Contains at least **one** independent clause and at least **one** dependent clause. Dependent clauses can refer to the subject (who, which), the sequence/time (since, while), or the causal elements (because, if) of the independent clause. **Ex:** Although she completed her literature review, she still needed to work on her methods section.

**Compound Sentences:** Contains at least **two** independent clauses. These two independent clauses can be combined with a comma and a coordinating conjunction or with a semicolon. **Ex:** She completed her literature review, and she created her reference list. They studied some rules for many hours, but they realized there was still much to learn.

**Compound-Complex Sentences:** Sentence types can also be combined. A compound-complex sentence contains at least **two** independent clauses and at least **one** dependent clause.

**Right:** She completed her literature review, but she still needs to work on her methods section even though she finished her methods course last semester.

### Skill Builder-7

1. Men's interest in developing a cure for cancer have promoted the rapid advances in the field of genetic Engineering. [IBA MBA\_2003]  
A. Men's interest in developing a cure for cancer have promoted  
B. Men's interest for developing a cure for cancer has promoted  
C. That man is interested in developing a cure for cancer have promoted  
D. Interest in developing a cure for cancer have promoted  
E. Men's interest in developing a cure for cancer has promoted
2. Esha threw the flying discover to Dhiman and (A) he spun around in a big circle (B) before throwing (C) it back over Esha's head (D). No error (E).
3. The eldest (A) male dog became awfully (B) selfish during feeding (C) time, he (D) would not even let his own pups get a scrap of food. No error (E).
4. Anna, questioning (A) her decision, looked (B) to her brother, however (C) he wouldn't meet (D) her eye. No error (E).
5. Platforms that allow (A) teams to collaborate (B) and communicate effectively is to be (C) used during (D) work-from-home days. No error (E).

## Embedded Questions

### (Wh- and yes/no question clauses)

The embedded question is a noun clause and can be used in a similar way to a noun. For example, we can use it as the subject or the object of the main clause.

- **Normal question:** Where does she work?
- **Embedded question in a statement:** I don't know where she works. (Here 'where she works' is the object.). Let's find out what time the show starts.

### Sentence Fragment

**Wrong:** Biking and swimming after work on Thursday.

**Wrong:** Because tuition increased again this semester.

**Run-on Sentences:** Two or more independent clauses are inappropriately joined.

**Wrong:** The experiment failed it had been left unobserved for too long.

**Right :** The experiment failed; it had been left unobserved for too long.

### Skill Builder-8

**Directions:** Write a "C" on the line if the sentence is correct. If there is an error in the relative pronoun, write the correct answer.

1. There was no way out of this sticky situation; the administration was stuck between a rock or a hard place.
2. Sonya was in complete agreement with everything the speaker had said; if there is to be change, and someone must step up and be the leader.
3. **Once (A)** I learned how to **swim (B)**, **I would never (C)** go in the water **for fear of (D)** drowning. **No error (E)**.
4. **Whether and not (A)** the citizens agreed with **the final decisions (B)**, the politicians felt that **it (C)** was their responsibility to set laws that were fair **for everyone (D)**. **No error (E)**.

### Important MCQ

1. 'Frailty, thy name is woman'. Here 'frailty' is- [প্রবাসী কল্যাণ ব্যাংক (ক্যাশ অফিসার) ২০২১]  
A. an adjective                      B. an adverb                      C. a noun                      D. a verb
2. Verb of 'Master' is- [বেবিচক (এরোড্রেন কর্মকর্তা/ইসপেক্টর/ সহকারী ভাণ্ডার কর্মকর্তা) ২০২১]  
A. Mister                      B. Mistress                      C. Mastery                      D. Master
3. We must buy the tickets next week. [আইন, বিচার ও সংসদ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাব-রেজিস্টার-১৬]  
A. Object                      B. Adverbial                      C. Noun                      D. Complement
4. 'To win a prize is my ambition'. The underlined part of the sentence is a/an..... [41<sup>st</sup> BCS]  
A. adjective phrase                      B. adverb phrase                      C. Noun phrase                      D. Conjunctive phrase
5. Which one of the following is singular number? [বাংলাদেশ সরকারি কর্মকমিশন (পিএসসি) (সিনিয়র ইন্সট্রাক্টর) ২০২১]  
A. Phenomenon                      B. Lice                      C. Mice                      D. Crises

6. 'Forgiveness is a great virtue.' বাক্যে forgiveness শব্দটি কোন প্রকারের noun? [প্রাথমিক সহকারী শিক্ষক ২০০৫]  
 A. Proper noun B. Common noun C. Abstract noun D. Collective noun
7. If we finish our work quickly, we can go to the movies. Here **QUICKLY** is a/an- [NSI (CO) 2021]  
 A. Adverb B. Conjunction C. Verb D. Adjective
8. For an investor who \_\_\_\_\_ money, silver or bonds are good option. [BB AD 2013]  
 A. has so a little B. has very few C. has so few D. has very little
9. What is the verb form of 'Habit'? [CAG (Auditor) 2021]  
 A. Habitable B. Habitation C. Habitual D. Habituate
10. Heavy fines and jail sentences have made \_\_\_\_\_ difference in preventing elephant poaching. [Sonali Bank (SO) 2014]  
 A. a few B. many C. little D. the number of
11. While (walk) in the morning, I saw them playing. [NSI (Field Officer) 2021]  
 A. walk B. walked C. walking D. walks
12. 'Do or die' is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের প্রশাসনিক কর্মকর্তা-১৯]  
 A. simple B. complex C. compound D. interrogative
13. The student was disobedient and so the teacher punished him. (simple sentence)  
 A. The teacher punished the student because he was disobedient. [BEZA (Asst. Manager)-18]  
 B. As the student was disobedient teacher punished him.  
 C. The teacher punished the student for disobedience.  
 D. The teacher punished the student since he was disobedient.
14. Convert the sentence to a complex one- 'You are too young to understand.' [পররাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয় ব্যক্তিগত কর্মকর্তা-০৬]  
 A. You are very young that you do not understand. B. You are so young that you do not understand.  
 C. You are not old so you cannot understand. D. You are so young that you cannot understand.
15. Good morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ see the manager, please. [NSI (AD) 2021]  
 A. am interested B. wish I can C. like to D. would like to
16. Cricket is a very exciting game. (Exclamatory) [৬ষ্ঠ শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন ১০, NSI এর সহকারী পরিচালক-১৭]  
 A. How exciting is cricket game! B. How an exciting game is cricket!  
 C. What an exciting game cricket is! D. What an exciting is cricket game!
17. I always take an umbrella \_\_\_\_\_ it rains. [বাংলাদেশ সরকারি কর্মকমিশন (পিএসসি) (সিনিয়র অফিসার) ২০২১]  
 A. in case B. in case of C. if D. unless
18. He worked with all sincerity. The underlined phrase is- [37<sup>th</sup> BCS, বাংলাদেশ টারিফ কমিশন গবেষণা কর্মকর্তা-১৮]  
 A. A noun phrase B. An adjective phrase C. An infinitive phrase D. An adverbial phrase
19. 'May Allah help you.' What kind of sentence is this? [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয় (জুনিয়র শিক্ষক) ২০২১]  
 A. Optative B. Imperative C. Assertive D. Exclamatory
20. \_\_\_\_\_ his being innocent of the crime, The judge sentenced him to one year? [২ ব্যাংক সমন্বিত পরীক্ষা (সিনিয়র অফিসার)-১৮]  
 A. In spite of B. In case of C. On account of D. In the event of

21. \_\_\_\_\_ some employers oppose the very existence of union, many theorists stress the necessity of unions. [৮ ব্যাংকের সমন্বিত পরীক্ষা (সিনিয়র অফিসার)-১৮]
- A. Because                      B. Due to                      C. However                      D. Although
22. Identify the correct noun. [খাদ্য অধিদপ্তর (সহকারী উপ-খাদ্য পরিদর্শক) ২০২১]
- A. Cute                      B. Mute                      C. Acute                      D. Flute
23. Which one is the noun form? [চলচ্চিত্র ও প্রকাশনা অধিদপ্তর (ক্যামেরাম্যান)-১৯]
- A. horrible                      B. horror                      C. horrify                      D. horribly
24. What is the adjective form of the word 'home'? [জনস্বাস্থ্য প্রকৌ: অধি: উপ-সহ: প্রকৌশলী-১৫, পিটিআই এর শিক্ষক-১৯]
- A. home-like                      B. homeful                      C. homely                      D. homage
25. Find out the adjective of the word 'Season'. [সিকিউরিটি প্রিন্টিং কর্পোরেশন লি. (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক) ২০২১]
- A. seasonal                      B. seasoning                      C. seasonable                      D. seasoned
26. Identify the word that can be used as both singular and plural. [41<sup>st</sup> BCS]
- A. Wood                      B. issue                      C. fish                      D. light
27. What is the noun form of the word know? [41<sup>st</sup> BCS]
- A. Knowing                      B. Knowledge able                      C. Knowledge                      D. Verb
28. The word little in the sentence. There is little hope in this case, means- [সহ: পরিবার পরিকল্পনা অফিসার-১৬]
- A. There is same hope                      B. There is no hope                      C. There is ample hope                      D. None of the above
29. I can't help \_\_\_\_\_ [খাদ্য অধিদপ্তর (উপ-খাদ্য পরিদর্শক) ২০২১]
- A. for smoking                      B. but smoke                      C. to smoke                      D. smoking
30. 'Strike while the iron is hot' is an example of- [38<sup>th</sup> BCS]
- A. noun clause                      B. Adjective clause                      C. Adverbial clause                      D. Subordinate clause
31. This is the book I lost. Here 'I lost' is- [37<sup>th</sup> BCS]
- A. A noun clause                      B. An adverbial clause                      C. An adjective clause                      D. None of the three
32. Types of adverb clause- [বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (পরিসংখ্যান সহকারী) ২০২১]
- A. 6                      B. 7                      C. 8                      D. 9
33. Which of the following words can be used as a verb? [35<sup>th</sup> BCS]
- A. mister                      B. master                      C. mistress                      D. mastery
34. I am in the process of collecting material for my story. The underlined word is a/an - [35<sup>th</sup> BCS]
- A. Verb                      B. Adjective                      C. Adverb                      D. Noun
35. Which parts of speech is 'in' in the sentence 'Please, come in'? [পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমি (সহ: পরিচালক) ২০২১]
- A. Preposition                      B. Adjective                      C. Adverb                      D. Pronoun
36. Honesty is the best policy. In the sentences the word 'Honesty' is- [সিকিউরিটি প্রিন্টিং কর্পোরেশন লি. (জেনারেল অফিসার) ২০২১]
- A. Noun                      B. Adverb                      C. Adjective                      D. Conjunction

37. 'Do or die' is a \_\_\_\_\_ sentence. [প্রতিরক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয় (জুনিয়র শিক্ষক) ২০২১]  
 A. simple B. exclamatory C. complex D. compound
38. After a while they have arrived their destination. The underlined word is a/an- [NSI (Field Off.) 2021]  
 A. preposition B. adverb C. noun D. conjunction
39. I am feeling under the weather. What does the underlined phrase mean? [NSI (AD) 2021]  
 A. Feeling very cold B. Traumatized  
 C. Showing sign of torture D. Feeling slightly ill
40. The verb form of 'Dear' is- [শিক্ষা প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (ডাটা এন্ট্রি অপারেটর) ২০২১]  
 A. Dear B. Endear C. Indear D. Dearing
41. 'I sat down' and 'Tears ran down her face'. The word 'down' is used in these sentences as- [BB AD-22]  
 A. Preposition-adverb B. Adverb-preposition C. Adverb-verb D. Verb-adverb
42. Because of its **intensity** (A) **blackness** (B) & **permanence** (C), India ink is untiled **extensively** (D) by architects & engineers.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ is currently available to researchers and physicians who study the nature of Covid-19.  
 A. A little information B. Few information C. Little information D. A few information
44. As noon as the teacher enters the class room The ..... students stand up (Negative) [১৪তম শিক্ষক নিবন্ধন-১৭]  
 A. No sooner does the teacher enter the class room, the students stand up.  
 B. No sooner the teacher enters the class room than the students stand up.  
 C. No sooner had the teacher entered the classroom than the students stand up.  
 D. The students stood up as the teacher entered the classroom.
45. The Girls with long hair is my cousin. The underlined phrase functions as..... [বিটিভির সহকারী প্রকৌশলী-১৭]  
 A. a noun B. adjective C. an adverb D. a preposition
46. This is the place where I was born. [মাদকদ্রব্য নিয়ন্ত্রণ অধিদপ্তরের হিসাবরক্ষক-১৯]  
 A. a noun clause B. co-ordinate clause C. Adjective clause D. Adverbial clause
47. Identify the correct sentence from the following- [BB Officer 2022]  
 A. The mobile set almost same like mine. B. The mobile set is almost same like me.  
 C. The mobile set is almost same like myself. D. The mobile set is almost the same as mine.
48. 'A rolling stone gather no moss' The complex form of the sentence is- [37<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 A. Since a stone is rolling, it gathers no moss B. Though a stone rolls, it gathers no moss  
 C. A stone what rolls gathers no moss D. A stone that rolls gathers no moss
49. Which word is the determiner in the sentence 'Will it take much time?' [35<sup>th</sup> BCS]  
 A. will B. take C. much D. time
50. Which one is the superlative degree of little? [NSI (Field Officer) 2017]  
 A. loss B. lesser C. least D. none

51. Even though we **had been** (A) to her house several times before, we **did not remember** (B) exactly **what** (C) street **was it** (D) on. **No error** (E).
52. We **are never happy** (A) with **what** (B) we have in life; the grass **always** (C) is **greener** (D) on the other side of the fence. **No error** (E).
53. The opera, **even though** (A) performed **by amateurs** (B), **it** (C) **was** (D) excellent. **No error** (E).
54. The closing of small, inexpensive retail stores while large expensive super-shops remain open seem a luxury that we can no longer afford in order to maintain them. [বাংলাদেশ পল্লী বিদ্যুতায়ন বোর্ড (সহ. পরিচালক)-১৯]  
 A. seems a luxury that we can no longer afford in order to maintain  
 B. seems a luxury that we cannot longer afford in order to maintain them  
 C. seems as luxurious that we can no longer afford  
 D. seems a luxury we can no longer afford  
 E. seems too luxurious that we can no longer afford in order to maintain them
55. Many (A) opinions have been voiced (B) on the likely effective (C) of the computer (D). No error (E).  
 [বাংলাদেশ ফলিত পুষ্টি গবেষণা ও প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট (বিভিন্ন পদ)-২০১৯]
56. The author of this new book **she** (A) is planning **to write** (B) a sequel **in order to capitalize** (C) on the publicity **she** (D) has received recently. **No error** (E).
57. In professional soccer, team managers are rewarded for every game they win, like players are.  
 A. team managers are rewarded for every game they win, like players are  
 B. team managers are rewarded, like players are, for every game they win  
 C. team managers, like players, are rewarded for every game that they win  
 D. like team managers are rewarded for every game they win, players are  
 E. like team managers are, players are rewarded for every game they win
58. Hoping to avert another situation in which the candidate who won the popular vote could lose the electoral vote, it was proposed by Congress that the Electoral College be abolished.  
 A. it was proposed by Congress      B. a proposal was made by Congress  
 C. there was a proposal by Congress      D. Congress proposed      E. Congress will have proposed
59. Most students like to read these kind of books during their spare time.  
 A. these kind of books      B. this kind of book      C. those kind of books  
 D. these kind of book      E. this kinds of books
60. After it is repairing my car looked as good as new. [CGDF (Jr. Officer) 2019]  
 A. it is repairing B. being repaired C. it will be repaired D. it is repaired E. it repairs
61. Choose the correct conversion into simple form of the sentences: Corona virus has attacked the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high growth rate of its economy. [বেজা (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক) ২০২০]  
 A. Though Corona virus has attacked the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.  
 B. Since Corona virus has attacked the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.  
 C. Corona virus has attacked the world and Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate.  
 D. In spite of Corona virus attack in the world, Bangladesh has maintained a high economic growth rate

62. \_\_\_\_\_ is indispensable to the economy of that region.
- A. That copper mining                      B. It is copper mining                      C. Although copper mining  
D. Copper mining                              E. As copper mining
63. The view of the economy contends that a large drop in oil prices should eventually lead to lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation, a rally in stock and bonds, and a weakening of the dollar. [গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক) ২০২১]
- A. Lowering interest rates, as well as lowering fears about inflation  
B. A lowering of interest rates and of fears about inflation  
C. A lowering of interest rates, along with fears about inflation  
D. Interest rates being lowered, along with fears about inflation  
E. Interest rate and fears about inflation being lowered, with
64. Presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin, about five in every 200 children are with a severe disorder. [গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক) ২০২১]
- A. Presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin, about five in every 200 children are born with a severe disorder.  
B. Born with a severe disorder presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin, are about five in every 200 children.  
C. About five in every 200 children are born with a severe disorder presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin.  
D. About five in every 200 children, presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin, are born with a severe disorder.  
E. Severe disorders that are presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin are found in about five in every 200 children who are born.
65. **The rising cost** of government bureaucracy have made it all but impossible to reign in the budget deficit.
- A. The rising cost                              B. Since the rising costs                      C. Because of the rising costs  
D. The rising costs                              E. Rising cost

**Skill Builder Answers**

<b>SB: 01</b>	1. consists of 2. correct 3. for you 4. to find 5. found
<b>SB: 02</b>	1. varsity athletes 2. task 3. Happiness 4. Japanese 5. business
<b>SB: 03</b>	1. Much sugar 2. Correct 3. Correct 4. Least medical attention 5. Little news
<b>More Practice</b>	1. B 2. A 3. D 4. B 5. A
<b>SB: 04</b>	1. quickly enough 2. enough large glasses 3. correct 4. correct 5. correct
<b>SB: 05</b>	1. Noun Phrase 2. Adj. Phrase 3. Prep. Phrase 4. Adj. Phrase 5. Adv. Phrase
<b>SB: 06</b>	1. B. But 2. C. and 3. B. and 4. B. but/yet 5. A. but
<b>SB: 07</b>	1. E 2. correct 3. correct 4. however 5. C
<b>SB: 08</b>	1. Between...and 2. To be changed 3. A (Before) 4. A