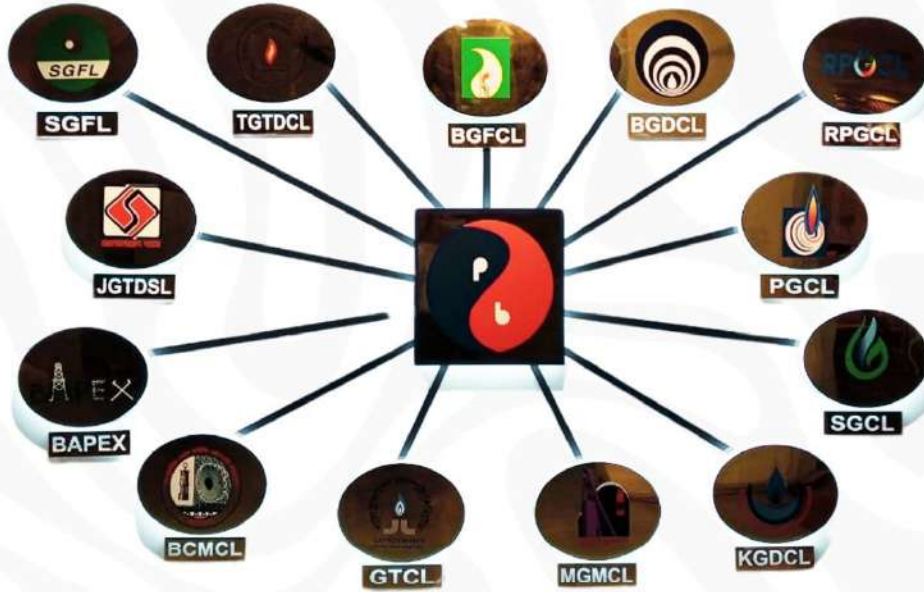


CAPSTONE

English Lecture#05

পেট্রোবাংলা স্পেশাল কোর্স



Topic: Grammar

- Gerund
- Infinitive
- Participle

Name:

Batch:

Panthapath : 01972-277866

Mirpur : 01970-985421

Mouchak : 01999-017011

Chittangong : 01970-985420

Class Test on Lecture Sheet 4

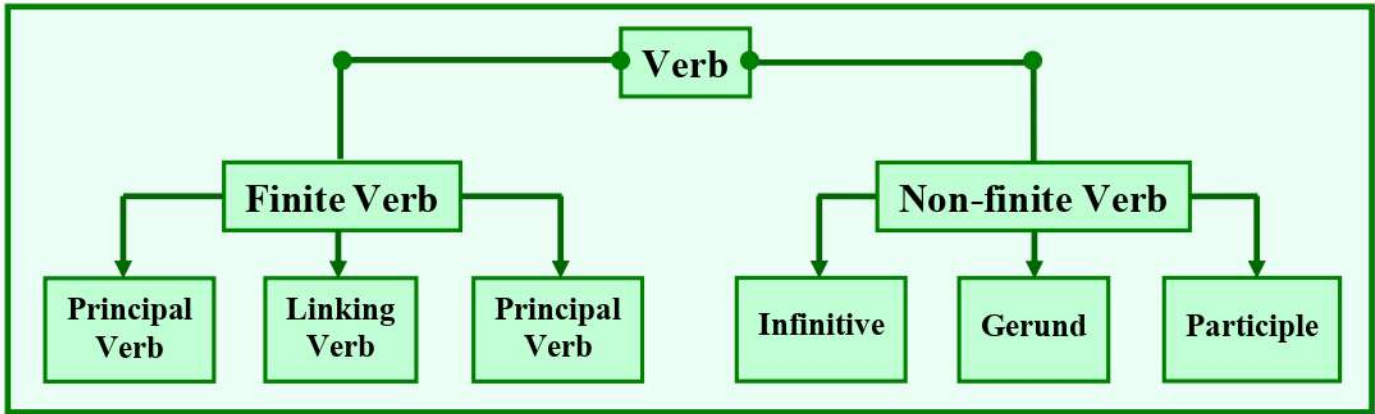
Time: 10 minutes

Obtained Mark:

Total Marks: 10

1. Which of the following is correct? [BB (Cash Officer)-2023]
- Neither the workers nor their leader were present.
 - Neither the workers nor their leader were in presence.
 - Neither the workers nor their leader was present.
 - Neither the workers nor their leader have presented themselves.
2. **No students had ought to be put into a situation where** he has to choose between his loyalty to his friends and his duty to the class.
- No students had ought to be put into a situation where
 - Students ought to not be put into a situation where
 - No students should be put into a situation where
 - No students should be put into a situation when
 - No Student should be put into a situation in which
3. Which of the following sentence is correct? [সিকিউরিটি প্রিন্টিং কর্পোরেশন (সহ. ব্যবস্থাপক) ২০২১]
- No news are good news
 - No news is good news
 - No news were good news
 - No news have been good news
4. **The fourteen-hour day not only has been reduced** to one of ten hours but also, in some lines of work, to one of eight or even six.
- The fourteen-hour day not only has been reduced
 - Not only the fourteen-hour day has been reduced
 - Not the fourteen-hour day only has been reduced
 - The fourteen-hour day not only been reduced
 - The fourteen-hour day has been reduced not only
5. Children at the daycare spend their time either engaging in educational activities, such as math games and reading circles, or **they play with their** peers in a supervised setting.
- they play with their
 - they will play with their
 - they are playing with their
 - to play with their
 - playing with their
6. The clown **that** (A) we **saw** (B) at an impromptu show **in the city** (C) square yesterday **is wearing** (D) matching hats. **No error** (E).
7. Give the package to **whomever** (A) **has** (B) the authority **to sign** (C) for **it** (D). **No error** (E).
8. Choose the correct sentence- [CAG (Auditor) 2021]
- All of it depend on you.
 - All of it are depending on you.
 - All of it depends on you.
 - All of it are depended on you.
9. Though most people are unaware of it, **there is over a hundred varieties of coffee which grow throughout the world.**
- there is over a hundred varieties of coffee that grow throughout the world.
 - there are over a hundred variety of coffee which grow throughout the world.
 - there is over a hundred varieties of coffees that grow throughout the world.
 - there are over a hundred varieties of coffee that grow throughout the world.
 - there is over a hundred varieties of coffee which grow throughout the world
10. Choose the correct sentence- [NSI (AD) 2021]
- The kid likes to watch cartoons and eating chocolates.
 - The kid likes watching cartoons and to eat chocolates.
 - The kid likes watching cartoons and eating chocolates.
 - The kid like watching cartoons and eating chocolates.

Types of Verb



Gerunds

Gerunds and infinitives are sometimes referred to as verb complements. They may function as subjects or objects in a sentence. **Jogging** is a hobby of mine.

Common verbs and phrases that are followed by a gerund:

Admit	Advise	Avoid
Be used to	Can't help	Can't stand
Consider	Deny	Discuss
Dislike	It's worthwhile	Quit
Enjoy	Keep	Spend time
Feel like	Look forward to	Stop
Finish	Mention	Suggest
Forget	Mind	Understand
Get used to	Miss	Waste time
Give up	Recommend	Work at
Go on	Remember	It's no use

For Example:

- Right : Do you remember **being** stuck in that elevator when we were in New York?
- Right : Ayesha regretted **making** that comment to Terry, so she apologized later.
- Right : She just keeps **making** the same mistake over and over again.
- Right : If you are a young, inexperienced driver, it is worth **having** comprehensive insurance.
- Right : He despises her constantly **asking** him questions while he is working.

Common verbs that can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive without causing a change in meaning:

Begin	Hate	Like	Prefer
Continue	Forget	Love	Start

- Right : I completely forgot **coming** here when I was a kid. But now I remember! My parents brought me here when I was three.
- Right : Oh no! I forgot **to turn** the iron off after using it. We need to go back home, so i can turn it off.
- Right : I **began to learn** languages when i was ten.
- Right : He **began using** this software three years ago.
- Right : I **started wondering** what would happen if I lost my job.
- Right : After a while, I **started to wonder** why she'd said that.
- Right : Emon **continued wearing** his wedding ring after his wife's death.
- Right : You **continue to surprise** me!

Verbal Noun: The difference between verbal nouns and gerunds

Verbal nouns are not the same as gerunds (another type of noun formed from a verb).

A	brilliant	reading	of the poem	won the competition
↑ Determiner	↑ Adjective	↑ Verbal noun	↑ Prepositional phrase	

A gerund is a noun having derived from a verb, retains a few verb-like properties. For example, a gerund can be modified by an adverb and can take a direct object.

Brilliantly	reading	the poem	won the competition
↑ Adverb	↑ Gerund	↑ Direct object	

- Verbal Noun : This bad **drawing** of a dog is not acceptable for your project.
 Gerund : Badly **drawing** a dog is not acceptable for your project.
 Verbal Noun : The **reading** of novels enriches knowledge.
 Gerund : **Reading** novels enriches knowledge.
 Verbal Noun : We're seeing the **arrival** of conversational robots that can walk in our world.

Skill Builder 1

1. Bata Shoe Company has for several years followed a policy **aimed at decreasing operating costs and improving** the efficiency of its distribution system. [IBA 2010-2011]
 - A. Aimed at decreasing of operating costs and improving
 - B. Aimed at the decreasing of operating costs and to improve
 - C. Aiming at the decreasing of operating costs and improving
 - D. The aim of which is the decreasing of operating costs and improving
 - E. None of these
2. We were **terrified (A)** by sounds: the **screaming of (B)** the wind, the **restless rustle (C)** of leaves in the tress; and the sudden, **overwhelming (D)** explosions of thunder. **No error (E)**. [IBA 2005]
3. **Perhaps (A)** the only thing growing **faster than (B)** China's economy **is worry (C)** about **the country's (D)** economy. **No error (E)**. [IBA Dec'16]
4. **I have decided taking up golf** this weekend.
 - A. I have decided taking up golf
 - B. I have decided taking on golf
 - C. I have decided taking golf
 - D. I have decided to take up golf
 - E. I have decided taking golfing
5. **Two week notice being given to employers before leaving** a job is the generally accepted Protocol.
 - A. Two week notice being given to employers before leaving
 - B. Giving notice to employers of two week before having to leave
 - C. Two weeks notice to given to employers before leaving
 - D. Giving notice to employers two weeks before leaving
 - E. To given two weeks worth of notice before having to leave
6. He **was aggrieved as his name not found** in the list of contributors.
 - A. was aggrieved as his name not found
 - B. was aggrieved not finding his name
 - C. was aggrieved as his name couldn't found
 - D. was aggrieved at not having find his name
 - E. was aggrieved at not having found his name

Infinitives

An infinitive is a verb form that acts as other parts of speech in a sentence. It is formed with to + base form of the verb.

For example: **To travel** around the world requires a lot of time and money.

Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive or a gerund but with a change in meaning:

Remember	Stop	Forget
----------	------	--------

For example:

Right: He stopped drinking coffee. (He never drank coffee again.)

Right: He stopped to drink coffee. (He stopped what he was doing and drank some coffee.)

Common verbs that are followed by an infinitive

Afford	Plan	Ask	Refuse	Expect	Volunteer	Learn
Agree	Prepare	Care	Remember	Fail	Wait	Manage
Appear	Pretend	Decide	Seem	Forget	Want	Mean
Arrange	Promise	Demand	Stop	Hope	Wish	Offer

Right: We arranged to meet at four but at four thirty she still hadn't arrived.

Right: My close friend demanded to meet me last night.

Right: When I entered the room, he seemed to fear at once.

Common verbs that are directly followed by a noun or pronoun and then by an infinitive

Advise	Instruct	Cause	Pay	Convince	Remind	Force	Urge
Allow	Invite	Challenge	Permit	Expect	Teach	Hire	Want
Ask	Order	Command	Program	Forbid	Tell	Warn	

For Example:

Right: The security system will not **permit** you **to enter** without the correct password.

Right: He's obviously really embarrassed about it because he **forbade** me **to tell** anyone.

Perfect infinitive

We use the perfect infinitive after verbs such as claim, expect, hate, hope, like, love, prefer, and pretend. The perfect infinitive often refers to things that might have happened in the past:

Right: He pretended to have lost her number and so had been unable to contact her.

Right: He pretended that he had lost her number and so had been unable to contact her.

Right: She claims to have met a number of famous people, but I don't believe her.

Right: She claims she has met a number of famous people, but I don't believe her.

It can refer to events which did happen in the past or to events that might have happened (but did not happen)

Right: To have got the job in the face of such stiff competition was a great achievement. (The person got the job)

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. They chose not to have attended the meeting.
2. She would have liked to study abroad.
3. To get a good job in such a stiff competition was a great achievement.
4. Applying at the University of Arizona, she anxiously awaited her acceptance.
5. They are presumed to die in the crash last weekend.

Gerunds & Infinitives Test:

1. Of all the possible disasters that threaten Bangladesh agriculture, the possibility of an adverse change in climate **is maybe the more difficult for analysis**. [IBA 2000-2001]

A. is maybe the more difficult for analysis	B. is probably the most difficult to analyse
C. is maybe the most difficult for analysis	D. is probably the more difficult to analyse
E. is it may be, the analysis that is most difficult	
2. Three firemen had to come out of the blazing warehouse for fear _____ by the smoke.

A. to have suffocated	B. having suffocated	C. from suffocating
D. to be suffocated	E. of being suffocated	
3. I disapprove of her _____ so much time _____ computer games. It is not healthy.

A. to spend/ to play	B. spending/ playing	C. to have spent/ having played
D. having spent/ play	E. to be spending/ played	

4. I didn't mean _____ that your products aren't normally very good, but this machine is definitely faulty.
A. being implied B. imply C. to imply D. to be implying E. having implied
5. Because the weather is so changeable here, I usually take a cardigan with me in case it gets colder later in the day as I can't stand _____ cold all day.
A. to be feeling B. feel C. having felt D. to have felt E. feeling

Participle

Participle বাক্যে adjective এর কাজ করে। participle তিন প্রকার। যথা:

(i) Present Participle (verb + ing): verb এবং adjective-এর কাজ করে।

- ✓ The book is interesting.
- ✓ A rolling stone gathers no moss.

(ii) Past participle (V3): Adjective হিসেবে কাজ করে।

- ✓ The finished work was accepted.

(iii) Perfect Participle: Past participle-এর পূর্বে having যোগ হয়ে perfect participle গঠিত হয় এবং adjective হিসেবে বসে।

- ✓ Having gone to city, I found a job.
- ✓ Having been told the bad news, Suzan sat down and cried.

Participles as Adjectives: Here are some examples-

Right: The crying baby disturbed everyone at the party.

Right: He placed the cut flowers in the vase.

Right: My mother is next to the lady wearing the red hat.

Right: The boy came reading out of the room. (Both actions happened at the same time.)

Right: The broken pair of sunglasses, bruised face, broken arm, and bleeding knees meant he had taken another spill on her mountain bike.

Perfect Participles: If we wish to emphasise that one action was before another then we can use perfect participle (having + past participle):

Right: Having read the book, the boy came out of the room.

Right: Having been told the bad news, Susan sat down and cried.

Skill Builder 3

1. In an (A) economy awash with (B) abundant cheap labour firms face (C) too little pressure to invest on (D) labour saving technologies. No error (E). [IBA June' 17]
2. Here is a laminated copy to replace your torn one.
3. A tearing jacket is soon mended, but hard words bruise the heart of a child.
4. The bored man went to sleep during the discussion.
5. The boring man put other people to sleep during the discussion.

Dangling Modifiers

A dangling modifier is a word or phrase that modifies a word not clearly stated in the sentence. A modifier describes, clarifies, or gives more detail about a concept.

❖ Some grammatical structure

☐ Infinitive as dangling modifier:

Wrong : To master mathematics, hard work is required.

Right : To master mathematics, you will have to work hard.

☐ Present Participle/ Participle phrase as dangling modifier:

Wrong : Diving forty miles over the speed limit, a cat was hit by a car.

Right : Driving forty miles over the speed limit, I hit a cat with my car.

☐ Perfect participle as dangling modifier:

Wrong : Having arrived late for office, a written excuse was needed.

Right : Having arrived late for office, the employee needed a written excuse.

❑ Perfect participle (Passive) as dangling modifier
Wrong : Having criticized severely, he left the job.
Right : Having been criticized severely, he left the job.

❑ Preposition + verb + ing as dangling modifier:
Wrong : After jumping of a boat a snake bit the boy.
Right : After jumping of a boat, the boy was bitten by a snake.

Right: Shouting loudly, Peter walked home. [Peter was shouting]

Right: Shouted at loudly, Peter walked home. [Someone was shouting at Peter]

Error Examples:

Wrong : Hoping to get favour, my parents were sadly unimpressed with the gift.

Right : Hoping to get favour, my new friend brought my parents a gift that sadly unimpressed them.

Wrong : After reading the great new book, the movie based on it is sure to be exciting.

Right : After reading the great new book, Anna thought the movie based on it was sure to be exciting.

Wrong : Having arrived late for practice, a written excuse was needed.

Right : Having arrived late for practice, the team captain needed a written excuse.

Wrong : The experiment was a failure, not having studied the lab manual carefully.

Right : They failed the experiment, not having studied the lab manual carefully.

Wrong : At the age of fourteen, my father took me to London.

Right : At the age of fourteen, I was taken to London by my father.

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. Tired of all of the nights in hotels, Ishaque was delighted when his boss finally said he didn't have to travel anymore.
2. Relieved of your responsibilities at your job, your home should be a place to relax.
3. Hoping to excuse my lateness, the note was written and given to my teacher.
4. Horrified, Mom snatched the bread from Shanta, whose fingers were covered in cat hair.
5. Jumping up and down in joy, Annie's excitement was evident when she saw her sister, who had been deployed for nearly a year and whom she had dearly missed.

Let's practice some questions:

1. **Having witnessed the misfortunes of the refugees**, I was thankful for my blessing. [IBA Dec'17]
A. Having witnessed the misfortunes of the refugees
B. Having witnessed for the misfortunes of the refugees
C. After having witness the misfortunes of the refugees
D. Being witnesses to the misfortunes of the refugees
E. Being one of the witness to the misfortunes of the refugees
2. **Having been the shortest in the class, she cannot see the blackboard from the back.** [IBA June'15]
A. Having been the shortest in the class, she cannot see the blackboard from the back.
B. Having been the shortest in the class, the blackboard could not be seen by her.
C. Having being the shortest in the class, she cannot see the blackboard from the back.
D. Being the shortest in the class, the blackboard could not be seen by her.
E. Being the shortest in class, she cannot see the blackboard from the back.

7 Types of Questions on Reading Comprehension

Understanding the question types that you will see on test day will help you devise proper answering strategies and elimination techniques.

1. Main Idea Questions: Example questions are:

- In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with...?
- Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the given argument?

2. Tone of the Author Questions: Examples include:

- The author's attitude towards contemporary cinema can be best described as...?
- The passage regards the idea of modern artistic activity with...?

3. Specific Fact Questions: They usually look like this:

- The author refers to ‘example phrase’ in line 5, primarily in order to...?
- According to the passage, the critics considered the ideas found in the novelist’s work to be...?

4. Implied Questions: For example, an implied question looks like this:

- It can be inferred from the passage that, in evaluating the scientist’s theory, some of the critics were...?
- The passage suggests that if the predictions of the geological department were to be true, it would be...?

5. Structural Questions: For example:

- Which of the following best describes the structure of the passage?
- Which of the following best describes the organization of the lines 17 through 23?

6. Negative or Exception Questions: Examples are:

- The passage states all of the following about mitochondria, except?
- The author asserts that technology has led us do all of the following miraculous experiments, except?

7. Contextual/Definition of a term or word Questions: For example:

- As it is used in the passage, the term ‘convivial’ can be best described as?
- The term ‘inchoate’, used by the author in line 18, refers to?

Important MCQ

1. According to the conditions of my scholarship, after finishing my degree, _____. [20th BCS]
A. the university will employ me
B. my education will be employed by the university
C. I will be employed by the university
D. employment will be given by to me by the university
2. After seeing the movie, _____.
A. the book was read by many people.
B. the book made many people want to read it.
C. many people wanted to read the book.
D. the reading of the book interested many people.
3. What is the Past Participle of ‘dive’? [BB AD-2021]
A. dove
B. diven
C. dive
D. driven
4. We want to take action against the hoodlum. Here ‘to’ is a/an- [পল্লী উন্নয়ন একাডেমি (সহ: পরিচালক ‘২১]
A. adverb
B. infinitive maker
C. preposition
D. conjunction
5. Find out the correct sentence. [BB AD-06]
A. Crossing the street, a car almost struck us.
B. As we crossed the street, a car almost struck us.
C. A car almost struck us, crossing the street.
D. Having crossed the street, a car almost struck us.
6. I gave up _____ cricket when I got a job. [CAG (Auditor)-2021]
A. to play
B. of playing
C. play
D. playing
7. He advised me _____ smoking. [বেসামরিক বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষ (নিরাপত্তা অপারেটর) ২০২১]
A. to give up
B. giving up
C. in giving up
D. from giving up
8. I want my breakfast- [শিক্ষা প্রকৌশল অধিদপ্তর (কম্পিউটার অপারেটর) ২০২১]
A. to serve
B. served
C. to serving
D. had served
9. I don’t feel like- [বেসরকারি বিমান চলাচল কর্তৃপক্ষ (এরোড্রেন কর্মকর্তা/ইন্সপেক্টর) ২০২১]
A. Talk to you
B. Talk at you
C. Talking at you
D. Talking to you
10. Choose the correct option: Would you mind _____ the door? [PSC (Senior Instructor) 2021]
A. open
B. to open
C. opening
D. opened
11. ‘A lost opportunity never returns’. Here ‘lost’ is a- [40th BCS]
A. Gerund
B. verbal noun
C. gerund infinitive
D. participle
12. Reading is an excellent habit. Here, the underlined word is a- [38th BCS]
A. verbal noun
B. participle
C. verb
D. gerund
13. Education is enlightening. Here ‘enlightening’ is- [37th BCS]
A. a gerund
B. a participle
C. an infinitive
D. a finite verb

14. A rolling stone gathers no moss, Here 'rolling' is- [জীবন বীমা কর্পোরেশন (কম্পিউটার মুদ্রাক্ষরিক) ২০২১]
 A. gerund B. verbal noun C. participle D. adjective
15. He watched the boat _____ down the river. [29th BCS]
 A. to float B. floating C. was floating D. had floated
16. I took a map with me, as didn't want to _____ my way on the journey. [27th BCS]
 A. loose B. lose C. lost D. loss
17. Fill in the blank with right option: I am looking forward _____ you. [26th BCS]
 A. to seeing B. seeing C. to see D. you have seen
18. He advise me _____ smoking. [25th BCS]
 A. giving up B. to give up C. in giving up D. from giving up
19. I don't think you will have any difficulty _____ a driving license. [24th BCS]
 A. to get B. in getting C. for getting D. get
20. A rolling stone gathers no moss. What 'rolling' is - [11th BCS]
 A. Gerund B. Verbal noun C. Participle D. Adjective
21. My parents got me _____ inside. [স্বরাষ্ট্র মন্ত্রণালয়ের অধীনে মাদ্রকদ্রব্য অধিদপ্তরের উপ-পরিদর্শক-২০১৮]
 A. stay B. stayed C. to stay D. staying
22. 'A gerund' does the work of- [মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চ শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর (প্রদর্শক) ২০২১]
 A. A verb and an adjective B. A verb and conjunction
 C. A verb and a noun D. a verb and an adverb
23. Masud Rana gave up (play) football when he got married. [NSI (Computer Operator) 2021]
 A. of playing B. playing C. play D. to play
24. 'The old man was tired of walking.' Here 'walking' is a/an- [41st BCS-2021]
 A. present participle B. adjective C. common noun D. gerund
25. Choose the correct sentence.
 A. Flying outside the window, he grabbed the papers
 B. Flying out of the window, he grabbed the papers
 C. Flying out the window, the papers were grabbed by him
 D. Flying outside the window, he has grabbed the papers
26. 'I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an _____. [41st BCS-2021]
 A. infinitive B. gerund C. participle D. verbal noun
27. Choose the correct option: Would you mind the door? [BPSC এর সিনিয়র ইন্সট্রাক্টর-২১]
 A. open B. opening C. to open D. opened
28. A barking dog seldom bites, in the sentence, 'barking' is _____. [BPSC এর সিনিয়র ইন্সট্রাক্টর-২০২১]
 A. a gerund B. an adverb C. a verb D. an adjective
29. Reading is an excellent habit. Here, the underlined word is a- [কারিগরি শিক্ষা অধিদপ্তর (বিভিন্ন পদ) ২০২১]
 A. Verbal noun B. Participle C. Verb D. Gerund
30. Flying kites is my favourite hobby. The underlined word does the function of- [তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি অধিদপ্তর (সহকারী প্রোগ্রামার) ২০২০]
 A. verb B. adverb C. adjective D. noun
31. I saw him (go) there. [17th NTRCA (School Phase) 2022]
 A. go B. gone C. was going D. going
32. There is no point in such a long time. I can't see anybody coming us.
 A. to wait / meet B. waiting / for meeting C. waiting / to meet D. being waited / to be met
33. 'I will not let you go.' In this sentence 'go' is a/an _____. [41th BCS]
 A. Infinitive B. participle C. gerund D. verbal noun

34. The speaker failed to make the audience to _____ him patiently. Which of the following is the correct verb form in the blank above?
A. to listen B. listening C. listened D. listen
35. 'Swimming is a good exercise', here 'swimming' is- [LGED (কার্যসহকারী)-২০২২]
A. Participle B. Adjective C. Gerund D. Verbal noun
36. He behaved as if nothing _____.
A. was happened B. happened C. happens D. had happened
37. I had committed myself to _____ it when I sent for a rifle. [মাধ্যমিক সহ: প্রধান শিক্ষক-০৩]
A. do B. doing C. be done D. have done
38. You had better _____ the offer. [বাংলাদেশ কম্পিউটার অ্যান্ড অডিটর জেনারেল (সিনিয়র ক্লার্ক)-২০২২]
A. than B. welcomed C. accept D. accepted
39. I am fond of swimming. Here 'swimming' is- [সহকারী পরিবার পরিকল্পনা কর্মকর্তা-২০২২]
A. a verb B. a present participle C. a gerund D. an adverb
40. He couldn't help (write) the letter. [৬ষ্ঠ প্রভাষক নিবন্ধন-১০]
A. to write B. wrote C. writing D. written
41. I soon lost interest in Nadia's story as she was _____ herself. [BB AD-2010]
A. repetitions B. repeated C. repeatedly D. repeats E. repeating
42. Choose the correct words to complete the sentence. Last night I came to my house and found that the door _____. [বাংলাদেশ পল্লী উন্নয়ন বোর্ড (হিসাবরক্ষক) ২০২২]
A. was broken B. has been broken C. is broken D. had been broken
43. I opened the door as soon as I _____ the bell. [বিমান বাংলাদেশ (প্লানিং অ্যাসিস্টেন্ট) - ২০২২]
A. have heard B. was hearing C. heard D. had heard
44. They were sitting by a swimming pool. Here the underlined word is a- [সমাজসেবা অধিদপ্তর (সমাজকর্মী) ২০২২]
A. participle B. infinitive C. gerund D. finite verb
45. It's always a risk _____ a new business. [ফায়ার সার্ভিস ও সিভিল ডিফেন্স অধিদপ্তর (স্টেশন অফিসার) ২০২২]
A. to start up B. starting up C. start-up D. will starting up
46. If is no good _____ angry at once. [GTCL (Asst. Manager-General)-2018]
A. getting B. to get C. for getting D. to be
47. Choose the correct sentence [অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ে অফিস সহকারী-১১; বাংলাদেশ টারিফ কমিশনের গবেষণা কর্মকর্তা-১৮]
A. I saw him enter the room. B. I saw him to enter the room.
C. I saw him entering the room. D. I saw him to entering the room.
48. Which is the correct sentence?
A. He was bitten by a snake when walking in the garden.
B. Walking in the garden, a snake bite him.
C. He was bitten by a snake while walking in the garden.
D. while he was walking in the garden, a snake bite him.
49. Which one is correct?
A. While focusing on camera, several people wandered out of view.
B. Several people wandered while focussing the camera out of view.
C. Several people wandered out of view while focussing the camera.
D. While I was focussing the camera several people wandered out of view.
50. Many **disabled** (A) children cannot **derive** (B) full **enjoyment** (C) from toys **make** (D) for. [BB AD '22]
51. I hope you don't delay _____ the report any longer now that you've completed _____ those accounts.
A. writing/checking B. to write/to check C. being written/having checked
D. to be writing/to have checked E. to be written/being checked

52. Although the fire chief told the owner of the burning store ____ the building immediately, he was still trying ____ at least some of the contents of his shop out.
 A. to have left/bringing B. to be left/to be brought C. having left/brought
 D. to leave/to bring E. being left/to have brought
53. After much pleading, the students got the teacher ____ the exam until next Monday.
 A. postponing B. to postpone C. postpone
 D. postponed E. having postponed
54. It took us so long ____ the material my mother wanted that, by the time we got home; I was too tired ____ steady on my feet.
 A. finding/standing B. to find/to stand C. to have found/stand
 D. find/to have stood E. having found/stood
55. **Being that I am realistic**, I could not accept her statement that supernatural beings had caused the disturbance.
 A. Being that I am realistic B. Because I am a realist C. Just like I am a realist
 D. Being as I am a realist E. Realists I am
56. **The rising of costs** of data processing operations at many financial institutions has created a growing opportunity for independent companies to provide these services more efficiently and at lower cost.
 A. The rising of costs B. Rising costs C. The rising cost
 D. Because the rising cost E. Because of rising costs
57. **Arguably one of the worse crises in living memory**, the present pandemic has claimed lives across the world. [গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক) ২০২১]
 A. Arguably one of the worse crises in living memory
 B. Arguably one on of the worse crises in living memories
 C. By being arguably one of the worse crises in living memory
 D. Arguably one of the worst crises in living memory
 E. Arguably in one of the worse crises in living memory
58. Unable to reach a conclusion, **the negotiation between the two parties kept getting elongated**.
 A. the negotiation between the two parties kept getting elongated. [গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন কোম্পানি লি. (সহ. ব্যবস্থাপক)-২১]
 B. the negotiation among the two parties kept getting elongated.
 C. the two parties kept getting elongating the negotiation.
 D. there was a lengthy negotiation between the two parties.
 E. the negotiating of the two parties kept getting elongated.
59. **Below is (A)** a list of six **defining (B)** factors **you'll want (C)** to focus on as you **embark on (D)** the road to riches. **No error (E)**.
60. **Being always the top performer in the class**, he really disappointed his teacher with his poor result this time.
 A. Being always the top performer in the class B. Having always been the top performer in the class
 C. As he always been the top performer in the class D. As he is always the top performer in the class
 E. He having always been the top performer in the class
61. All of the people know the costs of **done business** with the corrupt shopkeeper.
 A. do business B. does business C. doing business D. business doing E. done business
62. Eager to hire the financial analyst with such impressive credentials, **it was planned by the hiring manager to offer him a large signing bonus**.
 A. it was planned by the hiring manager to offer him a large signing bonus
 B. the plan of the hiring manager was to offer him a large signing bonus
 C. the hiring manager planned to offer him a large signing bonus
 D. he was offered a large signing bonus by the hiring manager
 E. a large signing bonus was given to him by the hiring manager
63. **We want the teacher to be him** who has the best rapport with the students.
 A. We want the teacher to be him B. We want the teacher to be he
 C. We want him to be the teacher D. We desire that the teacher be him
 E. We anticipated that the teacher will be him

64. Choose the correct sentence. [বাংলাদেশ তেল, গ্যাস ও খনিজ সম্পদ করপোরেশন (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক-জেনারেল) ২০১১]
- A. Would you mind close the door? B. Would you mind closing the door?
C. Would you mind close the door? D. Would you mind in closing the door?
65. The audience **broke in** (A) a **stuttering** (B) applause, clearly **moved by** (C) the realism **of the** (D) contest. **No error** (E).
66. Unable to reach a conclusion, the negotiation between the two parties kept getting elongated.
A. the negotiation between the two parties kept getting elongated. [GTCL (Asst. Manager-General)-21]
B. the negotiation among the two parties kept getting elongated.
C. the two parties kept elongating the negotiation.
D. there was lengthy negotiation between the two parties.
E. the negotiating of the two parties kept getting elongated.
67. Presumed to be genetic or partially genetic in origin, about five in every 200 children are born with a severe disorder. [GTCL (Asst. Manager-General) 2021]
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 are.
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.
68. Diversification is a strategy (A) to investing (B) in many (C) unrelated (D) business. [বাংলাদেশ তেল, গ্যাস ও খনিজ সম্পদ করপোরেশন (সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক-জেনারেল) ২০১৬]
69. One of the best forms of exercise is _____ because it uses a lot of muscles without _____ any of them.
A. to swim/ being strained B. having swum/ to strain C. swimming/ straining
D. to be swimming/ having strained E. to have swum/ strained
70. I doubt that her father will let her _____ on this camping holiday with us because he thinks she is too young _____ a holiday with her friends.
A. go/ to take B. to go/ to be taking C. going/ having taken
D. having gone/ taking E. to be going/ take

Skill Builder Answers

SB 1	1. A	2. C	3. E	4. D	5. D	6. E	7. E
SB 2	1. Chose not to attend		2. Correct	3. Correct			
Gerunds & Infinitives Test	1. B	2. E	3. B	4. C	5. E		
SB 3	1. B	2. Correct	3. Torn	4. Correct	5. Correct		
SB 4	1. C	2. You should	3. I write the note	4. C	5. Annie was excited		
More Practice	1. A	2. E					
Reading Comprehension	1. B	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. A		