

Content List

Dangling Modifier

Gerund vs Infinitive

Analogy

## Dangling modifier

The word "dangling" refers to hanging or swinging loosely. And "modifier" stands for a person or thing that makes partial or minor changes to something. So a dangling modifier is a modifier (word or phrase that modifies) which makes the meaning of a sentence to swing (incomplete).

A dangling modifier is a word or phrase that modifies a word not clearly stated in the sentence. In other words, if a modifier (word or phrase) modifies (changes the meaning) different word rather than the targeted one, it will be called dangling modifier.

If the modifier of a sentence doesn't modify the correct Noun or Pronoun, then the meaning of the sentence can be changed.

- Incorrect: Hearing the good news, happiness was mine.  
Or Hearing the good news, happy I was.

The modifier of this sentence should modify the word 'I' rather than 'happy' or 'happiness' as hearing is done by the person (I).

- Correct: Hearing the good news, I was happy.

There are some particular grammatical structures or phrases or clauses in which dangling modifiers occur. Such as:

- ✓ Present Participle or Participle Phrase

- Incorrect: Entering the room, the light was off.

The subject of this sentence indicates that 'the light' is entering the room which is not correct.

- Correct: Entering the room, I found the light off.
- Incorrect: Walking in the park, a snake bit him.  
Correct: Walking in the park, he was bitten by a snake.
- Incorrect: Walking through the forest, the moon appeared like a luminous ball.  
Correct: Walking through the forest, the traveler saw the moon above the trees.
- Incorrect: Crossing the street, a car almost struck us.  
Correct: As we crossed the street, a car almost struck us.
- Incorrect: Flying out the window, he grabbed the papers.  
Correct: Flying out the window, the papers were grabbed by him.
- Incorrect: Plunging into the water, the drowning child was rescued.  
Correct: Plunging into the water, he rescued the drowning child.
- Incorrect: Not looking where he was going, a car hit him.  
Correct: Not looking where he was going, he was hit by a car.
- Incorrect: Knowing little algebra, solving the problem was difficult.  
Correct: Knowing little algebra, I found it difficult to solve the problem.

✓ **Past Participle or Past Participle Phrase.**

- Incorrect: Tired and exhausted, a nap was taken by the passer-by.  
Correct: Tired and exhausted, the passer-by took a nap.
- Incorrect: Worn out by a long walk, she fainted.  
Correct: As she worn out by a long walk, she fainted.



### ✓ Perfect Participle (having+v3)/ (having been +v3)

- Incorrect: Having arrived late for practice, a written excuse was needed.  
Correct: Having arrived late for practice, the team captain needed a written excuse.
- Incorrect: Having been served lunch, the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.  
Correct: Having been served lunch, the committee members discussed the problem.

### ✓ Adjective Phrase

- Incorrect: Young and inexperienced, the task seemed easy to me.  
Correct: Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy.
- Incorrect: Old and pervert, fourth marriage seemed not to criticize to him.  
Correct: Old and pervert, he didn't think the fourth marriage to be criticizing.

### ✓ Reduced Adverbial Clause:

- Incorrect: While walking in the garden, her leg was broken.  
Correct: While she was walking in the garden, she broke her leg.
- Incorrect: While going to class, a dog bit me.  
Correct: While going to class, I was bitten by a dog.
- Incorrect: While biking home before the storm, an accident had occurred to Jahan.  
Correct: While biking home before the storm, Jahan had an accident.
- Incorrect: After jumping off a boat, a shark bites the man.  
Correct: After jumping off a boat, the man was bitten by a shark.
- Incorrect: Unlike most birds, there are no feathers on vultures' heads and necks.  
Correct: Unlike most birds, vultures do not have feathers on their heads and necks.
- Incorrect: Being in haste, the door was left open.  
Correct: Being in haste, she left the door open.

- Incorrect: Smaller and flatter than an orange, it's easy to peel a tangerine and to separate its sections.  
Correct: Smaller and flatter than an orange, a tangerine is easy to peel and its sections separate readily.
- Incorrect: Similar to the floppy disk, data is stored in the hard disk in sectors.  
Correct: Similar to the floppy disk, the hard disk stores data in sectors.

**Practice-1**

1. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- A. Hearing the good news, I was happy.
- B. Hearing the good news, happiness was mine.
- C. Hearing the good news, happy I was.
- D. Hearing the good news, mine was happy.

2. Choose the correct sentence:

- A. Entering the room, the light was off.
- B. Entering the room, I found the light off.
- C. Entering the room, the light was found off by me.
- D. Entering the room, the room was found dark.

3. Having been served lunch\_\_\_\_\_. The sentence is incomplete. Choose one which best completes the sentence.

- A. the problem was discussed by the members of the committee.
- B. it was discussed by the members of the committee the problem.
- C. the members of the committee discussed the problem.
- D. a discussion of the problem was made by the members of the committee.

4. Worn out by a long walk, she fainted. Here 'worn out' is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Present participle
- B. dangling participle
- C. adjective complement
- D. adverb

5. No confusion of the grammatical subject occurs in.

- A. Young and inexperienced, the task seemed easy to me.
- B. Young and inexperienced, it seemed to be an easy task for me.
- C. Young and inexperienced, I thought the task easy.
- D. Young and inexperienced, it was an easy task for me.

6. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. While running in the park, his hand was dislocated.
- B. While running in the park, it was his hand that dislocated.
- C. While running in the park, his hand which was dislocated.
- D. While running in the park, he dislocated his hand.

7. After jumping off the Yacht, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a snake bit the man.                      B. the man was bitten by a snake.  
C. the man bite the snake.                      D. the snake bite the man.

8. Which of the following sentence is correct?

- A. The man was short who stole my purse.  
B. The man was short which stole my purse.  
C. The man who stole my purse was short.  
D. The man stole my purse was short.

9. Unlike most birds\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. there is lack of feather on vultures' heads and necks.  
B. feathers are not found on the heads and necks of vultures.  
C. there are no feathers on vultures' heads and necks.  
D. vultures do not have feathers on their heads and necks.

10. While going to the office, \_\_\_

- A. a fox chased me.                      B. I was chased by a fox.  
C. the fox chased me.                      D. me chased the fox.

11. Find out the correct sentence.

- A. I earned nearly fifty Taka today.                      B. I nearly earned fifty Taka today.  
C. I earned fifty Taka today.                      D. Nearly I earned fifty Taka today.

12. Choose the sentence with misplaced modifiers.

- A. The salesperson sold the shirt with the blue print to the man.
- B. On his way to school, Abraham found a woman's yellow bag.
- C. On his way to school, Abraham found a yellow woman's bag.
- D. John ate a cup of cold coffee for breakfast.

13. \_\_\_\_\_, the traveler took a nap.

- A. Be tired and exhausted
- B. Having tired and exhausted
- C. After having tired and exhausted
- D. Tired and exhausted

14. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Not looking where he was going, a bike hit him.
- B. Not looking where he was going, he was hit by a bike.
- C. Not looking where he was going, he was hitted by a bike.
- D. Not looking where he was going, him was hit by a bike.

15. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. The tailor's broken umbrella was in the storeroom.
- B. The broken tailor's umbrella was in the storeroom.
- C. The tailor's umbrella was in the storeroom.
- D. The tailor's broken umbrella was broken in the storeroom.

16. Choose the sentence with correct modifiers.

- A. Just Lincoln was selected for the team.
- B. Lincoln was just selected for the team.
- C. Lincoln was selected for just the team.
- D. Lincoln just was selected for the team.

17. Complete the sentence with an appropriate choice: Walking through forest,\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the path of the traveler was moonlit
- B. the moon lit up the leaves of the trees
- C. the traveler saw the moon above the trees
- D. the moon was seen above the trees by the traveler

18. Choose the correct sentence.

- A. Hearing the good news, I was glad.
- B. Hearing the good news, glad I was.
- C. Hearing the good news, I glad was.
- D. Hearing the good news, glad I was.

19. Similar to the hard disk\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stores data in the floppy disk sectors
- B. the floppy disk stores data in disk sectors
- C. data is stored in the floppy disk sectors
- D. stores data in sectors of the floppy disk

20. Which sentence uses the modifier correctly?

- A. The kids quickly ate all that food.
- B. I only have one day to get this report finished.
- C. The movie's exciting plot didn't improve it.
- D. Plunging into the water, he rescued the child drowning.



### Gerund and Infinitive

Verbs that are followed by other verbs can take either the gerund or the infinitive.

A **gerund** is a verb ending in "ing" that functions as a noun. An **infinitive** is the basic or root form of a verb, typically preceded with "to."

#### Verbs Followed by the Gerund

Verb	Definition	Example Sentence
abhor	<i>to hate</i>	John abhors <i>working</i> outdoors.
acknowledge	<i>to recognize what someone has done</i>	She acknowledges his <i>working</i> hard on the project.
admit	<i>to say that you have done</i>	Peter admits <i>wasting</i> time and money.
advise	<i>to give advice</i>	I advise <i>saving</i> a little money every month.
allow	<i>to permit</i>	She allows <i>using</i> smartphones in class.
anticipate	<i>to expect</i>	I anticipate <i>visiting</i> New York next month.
appreciate	<i>to be grateful for</i>	Jack appreciates your <i>helping</i> him out with the project.
avoid	<i>to try not to do</i>	She avoids <i>dating</i> men over 30.
be worth	<i>to be a good idea to spend the time on</i>	It's worth <i>spending</i> some time on the grammar.
can't help	<i>to be able to not do</i>	Tom can't help <i>complaining</i> about the heat.
celebrate	<i>to party about</i>	We'll celebrate <i>working</i> together for over 50 years.
confess	<i>to admit that you did</i>	Alice confessed <i>stealing</i> the money from her sister.
consider	<i>to think about</i>	We're <i>considering</i> buying a new house.



defend	<i>to give reasons why you did</i>	They defend <i>purchasing</i> the new car because they have two jobs.
delay	<i>to postpone, put off</i>	We're going to delay <i>meeting</i> until next week.
detest	<i>to hate, despise</i>	Jack detests <i>learning</i> new vocabulary.
discontinue	<i>to stop doing, providing</i>	The store discontinued <i>providing</i> customer service on demand.
discuss	<i>to talk about</i>	We like to discuss <i>learning</i> techniques.
dislike	<i>to not like</i>	Bob dislikes <i>having</i> to work so hard.
dispute	<i>to say you didn't do</i>	They dispute <i>stealing</i> the merchandise.
dread	<i>to fear doing or experiencing</i>	I dread <i>taking</i> tests.
endure	<i>to go through</i>	We endured <i>listening</i> to him for three hours.
enjoy	<i>to have a good time doing</i>	Sarah enjoys <i>cooking</i> fine dinners.
escape	<i>to get away from</i>	The students escaped <i>taking</i> the test because the fire alarm rang.
evade	<i>to avoid</i>	He evades <i>doing</i> yard work on Saturdays.
explain	<i>to give details about</i>	He'll explain <i>purchasing</i> online next week.
fancy	<i>to like very much</i>	They fancy <i>eating</i> donuts.
fear	<i>to be afraid of</i>	I fear <i>flying</i> in airplanes.
feign	<i>to pretend to do</i>	Mary feigns not <i>knowing</i> anything.
finish	<i>to stop doing</i>	We finished <i>shopping</i> and went home.
forgive	<i>to not be angry at someone anymore</i>	They forgave <i>stealing</i> the candy as the children didn't know it was wrong.
keep	<i>to continue doing</i>	We keep <i>studying</i> the same grammar every week.
mention	<i>to say in passing</i>	They mentioned <i>buying</i> a new car last week.
mind	<i>to object to</i>	I don't mind <i>smoking</i> .
miss	<i>to want something you don't have</i>	I miss <i>having</i> more free time.
necessitate	<i>to require to do</i>	The job necessitates <i>lifting</i> heavy objects.



omit	<i>to leave out, delete</i>	We omitted <i>discussing</i> the new Smith account during the meeting.
permit	<i>to allow</i>	We'll permit <i>fishing</i> on Saturdays.
picture	<i>to imagine</i>	Doug pictures <i>retiring</i> to Brazil.
postpone	<i>to put off, delay</i>	We postponed <i>traveling</i> to Chicago for a week.
practice	<i>to do over and over again</i>	Practice <i>playing</i> scales for 30 minutes every day.
recall	<i>to remember</i>	Yes, I recall <i>buying</i> that book.
recollect	<i>to remember</i>	Tom recollects <i>playing</i> baseball as a child.
recommend	<i>to tell someone they should do something</i>	They recommend <i>purchasing</i> insurance with this product.
report	<i>to tell about</i>	Tim reported <i>spending</i> twelve hours on the job.
resent	<i>to not like that something that someone does</i>	Susan resents <i>having</i> to work so hard.
resist	<i>to try to avoid doing</i>	Many students resist <i>studying</i> more than two hours a day.
resume	<i>to start doing again</i>	We resumed <i>speaking</i> about the problem at the meeting.
risk	<i>to take a chance on</i>	Jack risks <i>making</i> everyone angry with his stupid statements.
shirk	<i>to not do something you should do</i>	Dan shirked <i>paying</i> for the children's meal.
shun	<i>to avoid contact with</i>	Don't shun <i>spending</i> time with those you don't know very well.
suggest	<i>to say someone should do something</i>	I suggest <i>buying</i> a new camera.
support	<i>to help someone with words, thoughts or money</i>	They supported our <i>going</i> to the doctor for help.
understand	<i>to comprehend</i>	He understands <i>investing</i> in the stock market.
urge	<i>to suggest strongly</i>	I urge spending some time <i>learning</i> the program.



warrant	to provide the reasons for doing	The situation warrants <i>investigating</i> Mr. Todd.
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### “To” followed by Gerund

Normally, ‘to’ is followed by the base form. For example, “I want to order pizza,” or “He’s hoping to find a new job soon.” But there are some exceptions with specific words:

Confess to	Admit to	Devoted to	Dedicated to
Committed to	Opposed to	Object to	Be Used to
Accustomed to	Adjust to	Look forward to	Get around to*
With a view to	With an aim to		

- “He confessed to stealing the money.”
- “He confessed to the crime.”
- “She won’t admit to cheating on the test.”
- “She’s dedicated to helping the poor.”
- “I’m impressed by her dedication to helping the poor.”
- “She’s devoted to helping the poor” and
- “I’m impressed by her devotion to helping the poor.”
- “We’re committed to improving the community.
- “We talked about our commitment to improving the community.”
- “I’m opposed to changing the laws.”
- “There’s a lot of opposition to changing the laws.”
- “We object to allowing smoking inside the building,”
- “I don’t understand your objection to allowing smoking inside the building.”
- “I’m not used to waking up so early.”



- “I’m not accustomed to waking up so early.”
- you might need to adjust to waking up earlier.
- “I’m looking forward to seeing you.”
- “I never got around to calling her back.”
- “I’ll get around to doing this project sometime next week.”

\*Get around to means to manage to do something after some delays or despite not having a lot of time.

### Verbs Followed by the Infinitive

Verb	Definition	Example Sentence
agree	<i>to say you will do</i>	Tom agreed <i>to help</i> me with the work.
appear	<i>to seem to be</i>	She appeared <i>to wait</i> for a moment.
arrange	<i>to put in some order</i>	I arranged <i>to meet</i> David next week.
ask	<i>to inquire</i>	They asked <i>to join</i> us for dinner.
attempt	<i>to try</i>	Doug attempted <i>to say</i> something.
beg	<i>to urgently ask for</i>	The man begged <i>to receive</i> some help.
can/can't afford	<i>to permit</i>	I can't afford <i>to spend</i> time doing this.
can/can't wait	<i>to allow time for</i>	Susan can't wait <i>to see</i> Tom next week.
care	<i>to have feelings for</i>	She cares <i>to comment</i> about the situation.
chance	<i>to try</i>	I chanced <i>to give</i> it a taste and it was good.
choose	<i>to make a choice</i>	Chris chose <i>to not visit</i> his friends last weekend.
claim	<i>to say is true</i>	Dick claims <i>to see</i> UFOs!



come	<i>to arrive at</i>	They came <i>to purchase</i> a new car.
consent	<i>to agree to</i>	Martha consented <i>to instruct</i> the children.
dare	<i>to risk doing</i>	We dared <i>to take</i> some time off work.
decide	<i>to make a decision</i>	He decided <i>to go</i> to university in San Francisco.
demand	<i>to insist</i>	I demand <i>to receive</i> help now!
deserve	<i>to merit</i>	Peter deserves <i>to have</i> his time off this week.
determine	<i>to come to the conclusion</i>	We determined <i>to finish</i> the project by the end of next year.
elect	<i>to choose</i>	Alice elected <i>to not come</i> with us to the presentation.
endeavor	<i>to try</i>	The company endeavors <i>to provide</i> the best possible service.
expect	<i>to feel something should happen</i>	She expects <i>to arrive</i> in 30 minutes.
fail	<i>to not succeed</i>	Unfortunately, they failed <i>to get</i> enough votes for the measure.
get	<i>to receive</i>	We got <i>to see</i> our friends last week.
guarantee	<i>to say will happen</i>	They guarantee <i>to finish</i> the work before 5 o'clock.
hesitate	<i>to not be sure about</i>	She hesitated <i>to say</i> yes, but in the end, did.
hope	<i>to want to happen</i>	I hope <i>to see</i> you soon.
hurry	<i>to go to quickly</i>	Mack is hurrying <i>to finish</i> the report by 3 this afternoon.
incline	<i>to tend towards</i>	He is <i>inclined</i> to not come to parties.
learn	<i>to study and memorize</i>	The children learned <i>to do</i> many things at camp this summer.
manage	<i>to do with difficulty</i>	Don managed <i>to finish</i> the job on time.
mean	<i>to intend</i>	Dan means <i>to speak</i> with you this evening.



need	<i>to have to have/do</i>	We need <i>to think</i> about this some more.
neglect	<i>to not do something you should do</i>	The man neglected <i>to give</i> me all the information.
offer	<i>to say you will do, give, provide</i>	We offered <i>to help</i> them with their homework.
pay	<i>to spend money on</i>	We paid <i>to become</i> informed about the matter.
plan	<i>to think about the future</i>	I plan <i>to visit</i> Chicago someday.
prepare	<i>to get ready for</i>	They are preparing <i>to leave</i> on vacation.
pretend	<i>to act as if</i>	The boy pretended <i>to be</i> a ghost.
profess	<i>to believe</i>	Lori professes <i>to believe</i> in UFOs.
promise	<i>to say you will do</i>	I promise <i>to come</i> over tonight for dinner.
refuse	<i>to say you will not do</i>	Jane refused <i>to do</i> what he asked.
remain	<i>to stay</i>	I remained <i>to finish</i> the work until 8 o'clock.
request	<i>to ask for</i>	The man requested <i>to speak</i> to a lawyer.
resolve	<i>to decide to do</i>	We resolved <i>to clean</i> up the house this summer.
say	<i>to tell someone</i>	He said <i>to tell</i> you hi!
seek	<i>to look for</i>	They are seeking <i>to receive</i> \$1,000,000 in damages.
seem	<i>to appear</i>	It seems <i>to be</i> very easy.
shudder	<i>to physically react to something you do not like</i>	I shudder <i>to think</i> about all the problems in the world.
strive	<i>to try hard to do</i>	Frank strove <i>to meet</i> all the demands of his boss.
struggle	<i>to work hard to do</i>	The students struggle <i>to understand</i> all the grammar.
swear	<i>to promise to do</i>	I swear <i>to be</i> a good boy in the future.
tend	<i>to usually do</i>	Dianne tends <i>to waste</i> time on the telephone.



<b>threaten</b>	<i>to say you will do a bad thing to someone</i>	The boss threatened <i>to fire</i> everyone.
<b>volunteer</b>	<i>to say you will help</i>	They volunteered <i>to help</i> with the cooking.
<b>wait</b>	<i>to let time pass</i>	We waited <i>to see</i> the doctor for three hours.
<b>want</b>	<i>to desire</i>	I want <i>to help</i> you.
<b>wish</b>	<i>to want to do</i>	She wishes <i>to visit</i> her parents in Ireland.
<b>would like</b>	<i>to want</i>	I'd like <i>to have</i> a steak, please.
<b>yearn</b>	<i>to desire very strongly</i>	I yearn <i>to finish</i> work today!

### Verbs that take both gerund and infinitive with different meanings:

#### Begin

When 'begin' is used in non-continuous tenses, you can use a gerund or an infinitive:

- She began singing.
- She began to sing.

When 'begin' is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.

- She is beginning to sing

#### Dread

'Dread' is usually followed by a gerund:

- He dreaded facing his debtors.

'Dread' is sometimes used with infinitives such as 'think' or 'consider'.



- He dreaded to think of the dangers of the trek in the Alps.

In this sentence 'dreaded to think' means 'did not want to think'.

### Forget

- Sarah forgot travelling to London when she was a child.

When 'forget' is used with a gerund, it means 'forget you have done something'. The sentence means Sarah travelled to London as a child and now she forgot/can't remember this

- Sarah forgot to pay her phone bill.

When 'forget' is used with an infinitive it means that she should have paid the bill but she didn't remember to do so.

### Keep

- Dola kept talking.

'Keep' is normally used with a gerund to mean that the action is continued.

- My neighbours kept a hunting dog to scare off intruders.

When 'keep' is used with an infinitive it normally means 'in order to'.

### Need

- The house needs cleaning.

When need is used with a gerund it takes a passive meaning.



- He needs to call his parents.

In this sentence 'needs' means it is necessary.

## Regret

- I regretted being late to the interview.

'Regret' is normally used with a gerund.

We regret to inform you that your position at the company is being eliminated.

'Regret' is sometimes used with phrases such as 'to inform'. The meaning is 'we are sorry to inform'.

## Remember

- I remember meeting him last year.

With a gerund 'remember' means 'recall' from your memories.

- He remembered to call his parents on their anniversary.

When 'remember' is used with an infinitive it means 'to remember to do something' or 'not to forget'.

## Start

- Marry started talking really fast.

'Start' is normally used with a gerund.

- Marry started to talk really fast.



With an infinitive 'start' can mean the action was not completed.

- Mitu started to talk really fast.

### Stop

- His doctor told him to stop smoking.

'Stop' is normally used with a gerund. It shows that an action ended.

- He stopped (what he was doing) to smoke a cigarette.

'Stop' is used with an infinitive to mean that an action was stopped in order to do something else.

### Try

- I tried learning Japanese but it was too difficult.

'try' with a gerund means to experiment.

- I tried to speak Japanese but I couldn't remember anything from my lessons.

'Try' with an infinitive means you did not succeed.

### Verbs that take a gerund or an infinitive with no difference in meaning

can't bear I can't bear being alone. / I can't bear to be alone.

can't stand Anne can't stand working the late / Anne can't stand to work the late shif.

cease The government ceased providing free provide free health care. / The



	government ceased to health care.
continue	Sarah continued talking. / Sarah continued to talk.
hate	He hates cleaning dishes. / He hates to clean dishes.
like	Chris likes reading. / Chris likes to read.
love	We love scuba diving. / We love to scuba dive.
neglect	He neglected doing his daily chores. / He neglected to do his daily chores.
prefer	He prefers eating at 7 PM. / He prefers to eat at 7 PM.
propose	Peter proposed paying for the trip. / Peter proposed to pay for the trip.

### Practice-2

1. She delayed \_\_\_\_\_ (get) out of bed.
2. He demanded \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) to the manager.
3. I offered \_\_\_\_\_ (help).
4. I miss \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the beach.
5. We postponed \_\_\_\_\_ (do) our homework.
6. I'd hate \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) too late.
7. She admitted \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) the money.
8. I chose \_\_\_\_\_ (work) here.
9. She waited \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a drink.
10. I really appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on holiday.
11. I couldn't help \_\_\_\_\_ (laugh).
12. It seems \_\_\_\_\_ (be) raining.

13. I considered \_\_\_\_\_ (move) to Spain.
14. They practised \_\_\_\_\_ (speak).
15. Finally I managed \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) the work.
16. I really can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus.
17. Unfortunately, we can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a new car this year.
18. She risked \_\_\_\_\_ (be) late.
19. I'd love \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with you.
20. I prepared \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on holiday.

**Practice-3**

1. My friend really enjoys ... books and magazines  
a) to read                      b) reading                      c) to reads
2. ... enough sleep is very important for good health  
a) Getting                      b) Get                      c) Is getting
3. ... is not allowed inside the building. You should go outside.  
a) Smoke                      b) Smokes                      c) Smoking
4. I love ... a cup of tea in the early afternoon.  
a) to drink                      b) drink                      c) to drinking
5. Thomas usually ... TV after he gets home from school.  
a) watches                      b) to watch                      c) watching



6. I really dislike ... on holidays and weekends.  
a) working                      b) to work                      c) work
7. ... along the beach is a great way to relax.  
a) Walk                              b) Walking                      c) Walks
8. (A) Do you like ... Italian food? (B) Yes, I do.  
a) eat                              b) to eating                      c) to eat
9. I think that... a second language is. fun.  
a) learn                              b) learning                      c) to learning
10. Steven dislikes ... , so he usually. takes a bus to work.  
a) to drive                              b) diving                              c) drives
11. I like ..., but unfortunately I'm not very good at it.  
a) to cook                              b) cook                              c) cooks
12. ... at this beach is not allowed after sunset.  
a) To swimming                              b) Swim                              c) Swimming
13. Jennifer wants ... her friend in San Francisco next week.  
a) to visit                              b) visits                              c) visiting
14. I ... one or two cups of coffee every morning.  
a) to drink                              b) drinking                              c) drink
15. (A) Do you ... every day?  
(B) No, I don't.  
a) exercising                              b) exercise                              c) to exercise



16. ... is a great exercise, but you should remember to wear a helmet.

- a) Cycles                      b) Cycle                      c) Cycling

### More Practice

1. By \_\_\_\_\_ 1,500,000 tons of insects a year, birds greatly help American farming.

- A) ate      B) eating      C) having eaten      D) eat      E) to eat

2. Betty's favourite rainy-day pastime is \_\_\_\_\_ pictures from old newspapers and magazines.

- A) to clip                      B) being clipped                      C) having clipped  
D) clip                      E) to be clipped

3. President Roosevelt asked Archibald MacLeish \_\_\_\_\_ as the Librarian of Congress.

- A) serving      B) to be served      C) to serve      D) being served      E) serve

4. I'm sorry for \_\_\_\_\_ your new watch. Will you forgive me?

- A) breaking      B) to break                      C) break                      D) broken      E) being broken

5. The company needs someone \_\_\_\_\_ a programming supervisor.

- A) being      B) having been                      C) be                      D) to being                      E) to be

6. If you happen \_\_\_\_\_ the prize, what will you do?

- A) win      B) being won      C) have won      D) to win      E) won

7. I know why you can't read that sign; it is because of your eyes. I think they need  
-----.

- A) to have them tested                      B) testing                      C) to test  
D) be tested                                      E) to have been testing

8. The Nusret used ----- a warship in the First World War.

- A) to have been                      B) be                      C) to being                      D) to be                      E) being

9. It can be difficult ----- a jogging partner.

- A) finding                      B) find                      C) to find                      D) found                      E) being found

10. He enjoys ----- tennis and keeps on ----- sensibly that's why he is fit.

- A) to play / eating                      B) playing / to eat                      C) to play / to eat  
D) playing / eating                      E) playing / eat

11. He is learning ----- football these days.

- A) playing                      B) play                      C) played                      D) being played                      E) to play

12. The turtle, at last, gave up by ----- his feet under his shell.

- A) pulled                      B) pull                      C) to pull                      D) pulling                      E) being pulled

13. I did not plan ----- so much money on my vacation.

- A) spend                      B) to spend                      C) spending                      D) spent                      E) was spent

14. He advised me ----- for the interview at home.

- A) to practice                      B) practicing                      C) have practised  
D) being practised                      E) having practised

15. I am going to explain why I decided ----- to college.

A) to go      B) go      C) being gone      D) going      E) gone

16. After a while, we began \_\_\_\_\_ the ball back and forth.

A) enjoying / hit      B) enjoying / to hit      C) to enjoy / to hit

D) to enjoy / hitting      E) to enjoy / hit

17. I have just quit \_\_\_\_ to the bookstore entirely because he made me \_\_\_\_\_ so angry and embarrassed.

A) going / feel      B) to go / feel      C) going / to feel

D) to go / feeling      E) going / feeling

18. It's difficult to live with them without \_\_\_\_\_.

A) be hurt      B) to hurt      C) hurt      D) being hurt      E) to be hurt

19. She was very upset \_\_\_\_\_ that all the places in the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.

A) to hear / were booked      B) hear / are booked

C) to have heard / have booked      D) to hear / are booked      E) hearing / to be booked

20. A child who is unhappy about \_\_\_\_\_ badly, normally will get over that in a couple of days.

A) being treated      B) treat      C) treating      D) having treated      E) treats

21. Following the 1990 census, the districts were needed \_\_\_\_\_ due to the population shift of the country.

A) being redrawn      B) redrew      C) to be redrawn

D) to have redrawn      E) to have been redrawing

22. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ my eyes on the ball at all times.

A) keeping    B) to keep    C) kept    D) keep    E) for keeping

23. It is necessary in every case \_\_\_\_\_ in a specific way the essence of what is going on, and that is a philosophical act.

A) to understand    B) to have understood    C) understanding

D) being understood    E) having understood

24. One of the best places \_\_\_\_\_ the costumed, guitarplaying bands there is Plaza Garibaldi.

A) to hear    B) to be heard    C) to have heard    D) hear    E) heard

25. The Museum of Modern Art is an interactive children's museum that takes a whole day \_\_\_\_\_.

A) to have explored    B) to explore    C) to be exploring

D) to have been explored    E) to be explored

### Answer

1: B 2: A 3: C 4: A 5: E 6: D 7: B 8: D 9: C 10: D 11: E 12: D 13: B 14: A 15: A 16: D 17: A 18: D 19: A 20: A 21: C 22: B 23: A 24: A 25: E

1. Researchers found that a pocket near the top of the brain stem may be key in \_\_\_\_\_ whether someone is likely \_\_\_\_\_ in compulsive behaviour or become hooked on drugs.
- A) to determine / engaging                      B) to have determined / to have engaged  
C) having been determined / to engaged      D) determining / to engage  
E) being determined / to be engaged
2. The adverts on the internet have made it possible for many performers \_\_\_\_\_ their work on their own.
- A) producing                      B) to be produced                      C) to produce  
D) to have produced                      E) being produced
3. It could be an ill food worker or just an ill person who happens \_\_\_\_\_ the same living space as you.
- A) being shared                      B) sharing                      C) to share                      D) share                      E) having shared
4. It is often difficult \_\_\_\_\_ the difference between feeling gloomy and having a depressive illness.
- A) to be told                      B) having told                      C) telling  
D) to tell                      E) being told
5. A lawyer like him is too valuable for her time \_\_\_\_\_ on the years of research.
- A) to spend                      B) to be spent                      C) to have spent  
D) to have been spending                      E) spent



12. The three presidential candidates all had their opportunity \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of their particular policy proposal on Iraq.

- A) to be restated                      B) restating                      C) to have restated  
D) being restated                      E) to restate

13. The device was the most important navigation instrument \_\_\_\_\_ in the last millennium.

- A) to be invented                      B) inventing                      C) to have invented  
D) having invented                      E) being invented

14. None of her relatives understood her \_\_\_\_\_ a promising career \_\_\_\_\_ in a civil rights movement.

- A) being left / participating                      B) having left / participate                      C) to leave / participated  
D) leaving / to participate                      E) leave / for participating

15. Earth's shadow will completely block the face of the moon from \_\_\_\_\_ the sun's light for one hour and 13 minutes on March 3.

- A) being reflected                      B) reflecting                      C) to reflect  
D) to have reflected                      E) to be reflected

16. The Spanish were among the first Europeans \_\_\_\_\_ the New World and \_\_\_\_\_ in what is now the United States.

- A) exploring / settling                      B) to have explored / settled                      C) explored / settled  
D) to explore / to settle                      E) to be explored / to be settled

17. The secretary hired a few days ago seems \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty \_\_\_\_\_ with the typewriter she has been given.

- A) to be having / coping                      B) to have had / coped  
C) to having / having coped                  D) having / copes                              E) having had / cope

18. With 70 per cent of Polish public opinion calling for its troops \_\_\_\_\_ home, the president of Poland said he preferred to wait until Iraq had a new government \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) having brought / to be installed              B) to be brought / installed  
C) bringing / to install                      D) to bring / install                              E) to have brought / installed

19. The police arrested 44 demonstrators on Wednesday as they tried \_\_\_\_\_ in protest over a proposed law that \_\_\_\_\_ foreign financing for local organizations, an official said.

- A) marching / had to block                      B) to be marching / will be blocked  
C) to march / would block                      D) having marched / would have blocked  
E) to be marched / should block

20. I watch him \_\_\_\_\_ around and \_\_\_\_\_ away.

- A) turn / to walk                                  B) turning / walking                              C) to turn / to walk  
D) turning / to walk                              E) turn / walk

21. Bill had the janitor \_\_\_\_\_ the door and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) opening / entered                              B) open / entered                                  C) opened / entered  
D) opening / enters                              E) to open / had entered

22. The finding could help prevent addiction by \_\_\_\_\_ those predisposed to such behaviour and could also lead to new ways \_\_\_\_\_ it.

- A) to predict / treating                      B) being predicted / to treat  
C) to be predicted / being treated      D) to have predicted / treat  
E) predicting / to treat

23. The poet was caught \_\_\_\_\_ his sermons from other deists and fled the country.

- A) to be plagiarizing                      B) plagiarized                      C) plagiarizing  
D) plagiarize                              E) to have been plagiarized

24. Educational practices should strive \_\_\_\_\_ the catastrophe of nuclear warfare by \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of the reality and accessibility of peace.

- A) to have averted / communicating      B) to have been averted / communicating  
C) averting / communicate                      D) to avert / communicating  
E) to avert / being communicated

25. An understanding of psychosurgery will help neurosurgeons \_\_\_\_\_ the ethical, and technical challenges that are sure \_\_\_\_\_ ahead as modern science continues to unlock the secrets of the mind and brain.

- A) to face / lying      B) to have faced / to lie      C) faced / to lie  
D) face / to lie      E) face / being lain

### Answer

1: D 2: C 3: C 4: D 5: A 6: B 7: A 8: E 9: A 10: E 11: E 12: E 13: A 14: D 15: B 16: D 17: A 18: B 19: C 20: E 21: B 22: E 23: C 24: D 25: D

1. Which of the following sentences contains a dangling modifier?
  - A. To raise a good dog, patience is useful.
  - B. Moving slowly, Bowie stalked the rabbits.
  - C. After eating the catfood, Bowie belched.
  - D. all of the above
  - E. none of the above
2. Which of the following sentences contains a dangling participial phrase?
  - A. Pedrito got into serious trouble missing the grammar quiz last Monday.
  - B. To complete the grammar quiz on time, you will have to click your heels three times.
  - C. When taking a grammar quiz, concentration is everything.
  - D. all of the above
  - E. none of the above
3. Which of the following sentences contains a dangling gerund phrase?
  - A. On completing the grammar quiz, spiking your pencil is acceptable.
  - B. Wearing a helmet is a sign of a healthy awareness of death.
  - C. When she talks to her parents, she is reminded that she is lucky that they are happy and healthy.
  - D. all of the above
  - E. none of the above
4. Which of the following sentences contains a dangling modifier?
  - A. After washing my car, I waxed it.
  - B. After talking with our veterinarian, I felt better about the prognosis.
  - C. She called her boyfriend because she missed him.
  - D. all of the above
  - E. none of the above

5. Which of the following sentences contains a dangling modifier?

A. Having worked for the company for twenty years, I was surprised to learn that my retirement benefits would not be sufficient.

B. Having taught phonology every semester for the last five years, he was eager to teach syntax.

C. After sweating in Reavis Hall throughout the summer, I am ready for winter.

D. all of the above                      E. none of the above

6. The sentence "John wants to really do well on this exam" contains which of the following errors?

A. dangling modifier                      B. squinting modifier                      C. split infinitive

D. all of the above                      E. none of the above

7. Which of the following sentences has a misplaced modifier?

A. He only talks about changing his habits. [Intended meaning: He only talks but does nothing else, like consulting a physician or psychiatrist, about changing his habits.]

B. A dog appeared in my dreams that sang like an angel.

C. The steak on the grill is hers.                      D. all of the above                      E. none of the above

8. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

A. Only Bill wanted to go to the lake. [Intended meaning: Bill wanted to go to the lake, but no one else did.]

B. Bill only hinted that he would help us move. [Intended meaning: Bill hinted but did not, for example, promise that he would help us move.]

C. Bill wanted only Mary to win. [Intended meaning; Bill wanted Mary to win, but did not want anyone else to win.]

D. all of the above                      E. none of the above

9. Which of the following sentences has a misplaced modifier?

A. The dog bit only the mailcarrier. [Intended meaning: The dog bit the mailcarrier but didn't bite anyone else.]

B. He talked too quickly.                      C. You should consider your options carefully.

D. all of the above                      E. none of the above

10. Which of the following sentences has a misplaced modifier?

A. Most stress disorders can be effectively treated with serotonin-uptake inhibitors.

B. These disorders include depression, heat intolerance, onychophagia, pathologic jealousy, dysthymia, and trichotillomania.

C. Most dictionaries will not have obscure medical terminology, although most good dictionaries will have the Latin and Greek roots that morphologically compose the terminology.

D. all of the above                      E. none of the above

**Answer:**

1. A	2. C	3. A	4. E	5. E
6. C	7. B	8. D	9. E	10. E

## Vocabulary

Words	English Meaning	Bangla Meaning
incarnate	having bodily form	অবতার, দেহধারী, মূর্তিমান
inchoate	imperfectly formed or formulated	অনির্দিষ্টাকার, অসংহত, অপরিণত
incongruity	state of not fitting	অসঙ্গতি, অসামঞ্জস্য, অসংলগ্নতা
inconsequential	insignificant; unimportant	গুরুত্বহীন, অবাস্তব, তুচ্ছ
incorporate	introduce something into another thing already in existence	সমসংস্থভুক্ত, একদেহভুক্ত করা, সংযোজন করা
incursion	sudden invasion	অনুপ্রবেশ, হঠাৎ আক্রমণ হানা
indeterminate	uncertain; indefinite	অনির্দিষ্ট, অনির্ণীত
indigence	poverty	দৈন্য, অভাব, দারিদ্র
indolent	habitually lazy; idle	অলস, কুড়ে, পরিশ্রমবিমুখ
ineluctable	not to be avoided or escaped; inevitable	অপরিহার্য, অনিবার্য, অবধারিত
inert	unable to move; sluggish	জড়, মস্তুর, নিষ্ক্রিয়
ingenuous	naive and trusting; lacking sophistication	সাদাসিধে, খোলামেলা, অকৃত্রিম

inherent	firmly established by nature or habit	সহজাত, অন্তর্নিহিত, জন্মগত
innocuous	harmless	নিরীহ, নির্দোষ, ক্ষতি করে না এমন
insensible	unconscious; unresponsive	অচেতন, অনুভূতিশূন্য
insinuate	to suggest; say indirectly; imply	নির্দেশ করা, আঁচ দেওয়া, আভাসে-ইঙ্গিতে বলা
insipid	lacking in flavor; dull	বিরস, নির্জীব, স্বাদহীন
insouciant	indifferent; lacking concern or care	উদাসীন, বেপরোয়া, অনাসক্ত
insularity	narrow-mindedness; isolation	সংকীর্ণচিত্ততা, বিচ্ছিন্নতা
insuperable	insurmountable; unconquerable	অদম্য, অনতিক্রম্য, অদমনীয়
intangible	not material	অধরা, অস্পৃশ্য, অসার
interdict	to forbid; prohibit	নিষেধাজ্ঞা, নিষেধ করা
internecine	deadly to both sides	মারাত্মক
interpolate	to insert; change by adding new words or material	ঢুকানো
interregnum	interval between reigns; gap in continuity	বিরতি, বিরাম
intimate	marked by close	অন্তরঙ্গ, ঘনিষ্ঠ

	acquaintance	
intractable	not easily managed	অসাধ্য
intransigence	stubbornness; refusal to compromise	অবাধ্যতা
introspective	contemplating one's own thoughts and feelings	আত্মদর্শী, অন্তর্মুখ
inundate	to cover with water, overwhelm	প্লাবিত, প্রবাহিত করা
inured	hardened; accustomed; used to	কার্যকর করা, অভ্যস্ত করানো
invective	verbal abuse	আক্রমণমূলক কথাবার্তা
inveigh	to disapprove; protest vehemently	বাক্যবাণ হানা, উচ্চরবে নিন্দা করা
inveigle	to win over by flattering or coaxing	মুগ্ধ করা, মনজয় করা
inveterate	confirmed; long standing	অপ্রতিরোধ্য, পাকা
invidious	likely to provoke ill will	ক্ষতিকর
irascible	easily angered	উত্তেজিত, একরোখা
irresolute	unsure of how to act; weak	তরলমতি, দুর্বল
itinerant	wandering from place to place; unsettled	ভ্রমণশীল

itinerary	route of a traveler's journey	ভ্রমণসূচী, ভ্রমণবৃত্তান্ত
jaundiced	having a yellowish discoloration of the skin; affected by envy	পাণ্ডরোগাক্রান্ত
jibe	to be in agreement	প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধ
jocose	fond of joking; jocular	রসিকতাপূর্ণ, তামাশাপূর্ণ, প্রফুল্ল
juggernaut	huge force destroying everything in its path	বিশাল শক্তি যা তার পথে সবকিছু ধ্বংস করে
junta	group of people united in political intrigue	রাজনৈতিক উদ্দেশ্যে গুপ্তসভা
juxtapose	place side by side	সংযোজন, পাশাপাশি স্থাপন করা
kudos	fame; glory; honor	প্রশংসা, যশ, গৌরব
labile	likely to change	অস্থির, পরিবর্তনশীল, পরিবর্তনপ্রবণ
laconic	using few words	সংক্ষিপ্ত, মিতবাক
lambaste	to trash verbally or physically	বকা দেওয়া, গালাগালি করা, আছা করে খোলাই দেওয়া
lascivious	lustful	লম্পট, ধৃষ্ট, লোভী
lassitude	lethargy; sluggishness	অলসতা, ক্লান্তি, অবসন্নতা
latent	dormant; potential not apparent	সুপ্ত, অন্তর্নিহিত, লুক্কায়িত

laud	praise	প্রশংসা করা, গুণকীর্তন করা
lethargic	inactive	অলস, নিশ্চেষ্ট, অক্রিয়
levee	an embankment that prevents a river from overflowing	নদীতীরের বাঁধ, নদীর উঁচু পাড়, বাঁধ
levity	light manner or attitude	উচ্ছৃঙ্খলতা, চপলতা
liberal	tolerant; broad-minded	উদার, অসাম্প্রদায়িক
libertine	one without moral restraint	লম্পট, চরিত্রহীন
libido	sexual desire	যৌনকামনা বা তাড়না
Lilliputian	extremely small	বামন, খর্বকায়
limn	to draw, describe	বর্ণনা করা, চিত্রিত করা
limpid	clear; transparent	নির্মল, পরিষ্কার, অনাবিল
linguistic	pertaining to language	ভাষাগত, ভাষা সংক্রান্ত
litany	lengthy recitation; repetitive chant	প্রার্থনা-সঙ্গীত
literati	scholarly of learned persons	পণ্ডিতবর্গ, শিক্ষিতসমাজ
litigation	legal proceedings	মামলা, মকদ্দমা
log	record of a voyage; record of daily activities	একটি সমুদ্রযাত্রার রেকর্ড, দৈনন্দিন কার্যকলাপের রেকর্ড
loquacious	talkative	বাচাল, বাক্পটু

lucid	bright; clear; intelligible	স্পষ্ট, নির্মল, পরিষ্কার
lucre	money or profits	লাভ , অর্থলাভ
luminous	bright; brilliant; glowing	উজ্জ্বল, স্পষ্ট, প্রভাময়
lustrous	shining	উজ্জ্বল, চাকচিক্যময়
machinations	plots or schemes	কৌশল, কুমন্ত্রণা
maelstrom	whirlpool; turmoil	ব্যাপক ও ধ্বংস কর প্রভাব
magnanimity	generosity; nobility	উদারতা, মহানুভবতা, মহত্ত্ব
malleable	capable of being shaped by pounding; impressionate	নমনীয়
mendacious	dishonest	দুষ্ট, অসৎ, মিথ্যাবাদী
mendicant	beggar	ভিক্ষুক, দরিদ্র
meretricious	gaudy; specious; falsely attractive	চটকদার, মিথ্যা আড়ম্বর দ্বারা আকর্ষণ করে এমন
mesmerize	to hypnotize	মন্ত্রমুগ্ধ করা, সম্মোহিত করা
metamorphosis	change; transformation	রূপান্তর, আকৃতির পরিবর্তন
metaphysics	a branch of philosophy that investigates the ultimate nature of reality	অধিবিদ্যা, সাধারণ দর্শনশাস্ত্র
meteorological	concerned with the weather	আবহাওয়া সংক্রান্ত
meticulous	very careful; picky; fastidious	সূক্ষ্ম, অতিসতর্ক, সুবিবেচনাপূর্ণ

mettle	courage; endurance	সাহস, তেজ, সহনশীলতা
mettlesome	full of courage and fortitude	সুন্দর, তেজস্বী
microcosm	a small system having analogies to a larger system	ক্ষুদ্র জগৎ, ক্ষুদ্র বিশ্ব
militate	to work against	বিবাদ করা, বিরোধী হওয়া বা বিরুদ্ধে যাওয়া
minatory	threatening; menacing	ভয়ঙ্কর, ভীতিপ্রদ
minuscule	very small	অণুমান, ভীষন ক্ষুদ্র
minutia	petty details	সামান্য
misanthrope	one who hates humanity; one who dislikes others	মানুষ্যবিদ্বেষী
miscellany	mixture of writings on various subjects	বিবিধ, মিশ্রণ, বিবিধ বিষয়ে রচনা সংগ্রহ
miscreant	villain; criminal	দুর্ভুক্ত, দুরাচার, অবিশ্বাসী
misogynist	one who hates women	নারীবিদ্বেষী
mitigate	alleviate; to become less severe	প্রশমিত করা, সহনীয় করা, লঘু করা
mnemonic	related to memory; assisting memory	স্মৃতিসহায়ক, স্মৃতিবর্ধক
Moan	weeping; whimper	হাহাকার, ক্রন্দন, গোঙানি

Munificent	generous	মহিমান্বিত, উদার
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**Answer Sheet****P1**

1. A	2. B	3. C	4. B	5. C
6. D	7. B	8. C	9. D	10. B
11. A	12. C	13. D	14. B	15. A
16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. B

**P2**

1. getting 2. to speak 3. to help 4. going 5. doing 6. to arrive 7. stealing 8. to work 9. to buy 10. being 11. laughing 12. to be 13. moving 14. speaking 15. to finish 16. waiting 17. to buy 18. being 19. to come 20. to go

**P3**

1. B	2. A	3. C	4. A
5. A	6. A	7. B	8. C
9. B	10. B	11. A	12. C
13. A	14. C	15. B	16. C