

# CAPSTONE

**Verbal : Grammar**

## Lecture 10

### Overview

- ◆ Affirmative & Negative Agreement
- ◆ Cause & Effect
- ◆ Redundancy
- ◆ Hope vs Wish
- ◆ Article
- ◆ Reading Comprehension

### Next Lecture

- ◆ Mixed Practices : 01

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*Verbal Lecture Sheet: 10*  
**Affirmative & Negative Agreement**

**Affirmative Agreement**

Affirmative statement (be) + and + [S + verb (be) + too]

**Example:** I am happy and you are too.

Affirmative statement (be) + and + [so + verb (be) + S]

**Example:** I am happy and so are you.

Affirmative statement (compound verb) + and + [S + auxiliary only + too]

**Example:** Hamid should do his homework and Bella should too.

Affirmative statement (compound verb) + and + [so + auxiliary only + S]

**Example:** Hamid should do his homework and so does Bella.

**Additional Examples:**

1. Rose likes to fly, and her brother does too.
2. He has an early appointment, and so do I.
3. She has already written her composition, and so have her friends.
4. Their plane is arriving at nine o'clock, and so is mine.

**Negative Agreement**

Negative statement + and + [S + negative auxiliary or be + either]

**Example:** I haven't done the work yet and you have not either.

Negative statement + and + [neither + positive auxiliary or be + S]

**Example:** I haven't done the work yet and neither have you.

**Additional Examples:**

1. I didn't see Bella this morning and Edward didn't either.
2. I didn't see Bella this morning and neither did Edward.
3. The children shouldn't take that medicine, and neither should she.
4. We don't plan to attend the concert, and neither do they.

**Skill Builder 01**

**Directions:** Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer

1. I should go grocery shopping this afternoon, and so should my neighbor.
2. I don't like tennis, and he doesn't neither.
3. This guy hates Americans, and he doesn't like French people either.
4. The juniors shouldn't miss that exam, and neither the seniors should.
5. My friends are coming to my birthday party and your friends are so.

**Lie/Lay/Rise/Raise, Sit/Set**

Intransitive (not take a complement)				Transitive (take a complement)			
Base form	Past form	Past Participle	Verb +ing	Base form	Past form	Past Participle	Verb +ing
Rise	Rose	Risen	Rising	Raise	Raised	Raised	Raising
Lie	Lay	Lain	Lying	Lay	Laid	Laid	Laying
Lie	Lied	Lied	Lying	Set	Set	Set	Setting
Sit	Sat	Sat	Sitting	---			

Rise means to get up, move up, and increase.

**Example:** The sun rises early in the summer.

Raise means to lift or elevate an object.

**Example:** The students raise their hands in class.

Lie means to rest, repose or to be situated in a place.

**Example:** The University lied in the western section of town.

Lie also means to tell something wrong intentionally.

**Example:** He was still lying to me when I forcefully asked him.

Lay means to put something on a surface.

**Example:** don't lay your clothes on the bed.

Sit means to take a seat.

**Example:** We are going to sit in the fifth row at the opera.

Set means to put something on a surface.

**Example:** The carpenters set their tools in the box.

### Skill Builder 02

**Directions:** Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer

1. If you are tired, you should lie down for a nap.
2. The boys lied their staffs on the ground when they had finished using them.
3. As soon as they set the food in the oven, the electricity went out.
4. When the price of the food raises, people stop buying it and switch to using another food.
5. As the student raised some questions in the class, the instructor happily stated solving all.

### Cause & Result

#### 1. So...That

**Rule:** so + adjective or adverb + that

She speaks so fast that I cannot understand her.

**Rule:** so + adjective + a + noun + that

It was so bad a day that we decided to stay indoors.

**Rule:** so + {many/few} + plural countable noun + that

He has so many friends that he can easily make a football team for upcoming tournament.

**Rule:** so + {much/little} + non countable noun + that

I have invested so much money in the project that I cannot abandon it now.

#### 2. Such...That

**Rule:** such+ adjective+ {plural countable /non countable noun+ that

It was such good coffee that I had another cup.

**Rule:** such+ a + adjective +singular countable noun+ that

It was such a foggy day that we could not see the road.

### Skill Builder 03

**Directions:** Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer

1. It has been such a long time since I have seen him that I am not sure if I will remember him.
2. I have such heavy a bag that it is difficult for me to travel.
3. The professor gives such interesting lectures that his classes are never boring.
4. The man spoke with such passion that all listeners were moved to tears.
5. The management is planning to hire more people. I would oppose so a decision.

## Use of Need

**Rule 1:** Need is also a semi-modal verb

**Example:** You needn't take off your shoes. No one **need** think that we are doing this every week

**Rule 2:** animated subject + verb in infinitive.....

**Example:** My brother needs to learn English.

**Rule 3:** Inanimate object as subject + {verb + ing / to be + past participle}.....

**Example:** The composition needs rewriting. or, The composition needs to be rewritten.

## Avoiding redundant expressions

**Wrong:** They are constantly working on new innovations in gambling.

**Right:** They are constantly working on innovations in gambling.

**Wrong:** He was the younger of the two twins.

**Right:** He was the younger of the twins.

**Wrong:** The reason why I did not attend the party last night was because I had a headache.

**Right:** The reason why I did not attend the party last night was that I had a headache.

**Wrong:** If all of us cooperate together, we will succeed.

**Right:** If all of us cooperate, we will succeed.

**Wrong:** Do not return back home without completing the work.

**Right:** Do not return home without completing the work. or, Do not go back home without completing the work.

Redundant phrases are bad habits just waiting to take control of your writing. Beware of the following.

Redundancy	The Lean Version
personally, I think/ feel	I think/ feel
personal opinion	opinion
puzzling in nature	puzzling
refer back	refer
repeat again	repeat
return again	return
revert back	revert
shorter/longer in length	shorter/ longer
close proximity	proximity
summarize briefly	summarize
surrounded on all sides	Surrounded

## Wordiness

Wordy sentences use too many useless words that clutter writing. Good writing is simple and direct; it uses the simplest word possible that conveys the same meaning.

**Wordy:** There are several causes of malnutrition, one of which is vitamin deficiency.

**Concise:** Vitamin deficiency is one cause of malnutrition.

**Wordy:** There is a society called the Audubon society, which was named in honor of John Audubon, the great artist.

**Concise:** The Audubon society was named in honor of John Audubon, the great artist.

**Wordy:** The reason why he left New York two days early was that he had to attend a conference in Miami.

**Concise:** He left New York two days early to attend a conference in Miami.

**Wordy:** Jane went to the store with the purpose of selecting and purchasing a new dress.

**Concise:** Jane went to the store to buy a new dress

### Skill Builder 04

**Directions: Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer**

1. We needn't spend much time on this topic. It's not going to be in the exam.
2. We need have not wasted our time and energy on that project.
3. I need to spend more time with my children because I've been so busy lately.
4. Our voice is needed to be heard.
5. For his part in the cooking class group project, Malik was responsible for making the mustard reduction sauce.

### Hope vs. Wish

Hope mainly expresses a desire that is possible or likely to happen.

Wish usually expresses a desire that is impossible or unlikely to happen.

#### Examples:

We hope that they will come. (We don't know if they are coming)

We wish that they could come. (They are not coming)

We hope that they came yesterday. (We don't know if they came)

We wish that they had come yesterday. (They didn't come)

**Present wish:** Sub+ wish+ that+ simple past

I wish I were rich. I wish that I had enough time to finish my homework. (I don't have enough time)

**Past wish:** Sub+ wish+ that+ {past perfect/could have}

We wish that you had had more time last night. (We didn't have more time.)

She wishes that she could have been there. (She couldn't be there)

**Future Wish:** Sub+ wish+ that+ {could/would + verb, were + v-ing}

I wish that you would stop saying that. (You probably won't stop)

She wishes that she were coming with us. (She is not coming with us)

### Definite & Indefinite Articles

In English there are three articles: *a*, *an*, and *the*. Articles are used before nouns or noun equivalents and are a type of adjective.

**Definite article: the** (before a singular or plural noun)

**Indefinite article: a** (before a singular noun beginning with a consonant sound)

**an** (before a singular noun beginning with a vowel sound)

**Count nouns:** - refers to items that can be counted and are either singular or plural

**Non-count nouns:** - refers to items that are not counted and are always singular

	Count nouns	Non-count nouns
<b>Rule #1</b> Specific identity not known	<i>a, an</i>	(no article)
<b>Rule #2</b> Specific identity known	<i>the</i>	<i>the</i>
<b>Rule #3</b> All things <i>or</i> things in general	(no article)	(no article)

Following are the three specific rules which explain the use of definite and indefinite articles.

**Rule #1 - Specific identity not known:**

Use the article *a* or *an* to indicate any non-specified member of a group or category.

**For example:** I think **an** animal is in the garage. That man is **a** scoundrel. We are looking for **an** apartment.

Sometimes an adjective comes between the article and noun:

**an** unhappy boy, **a** red apple

- ❖ The plural form of **a** or **an** is **some**. Use some to indicate an unspecified, limited amount (but more than one). **an** apple, **some** apples

**Rule #2 - Specific identity known:**

☐ Use the article **the** when a particular noun has already been mentioned previously.

I ate **an** apple yesterday. **The** apple was juicy and delicious.

☐ Use the article **the** when an adjective, phrase, or clause describing the noun clarifies or restricts its identity. eg, **The** boy sitting next to me raised his hand. Thank you for **the** advice you gave me.

☐ Use the article **the** when the noun refers to something or someone that is unique.

For example: **The** theory of relativity. **The** 2003 federal budget.

**Rule #3 - All things or things in general:**

Use no article with plural count nouns or any non-count nouns used to mean all or in general.

Trees are beautiful in the fall. (All trees are beautiful in the fall.)

He was asking for advice. (He was asking for advice in general.)

I do not like coffee. (I do not like all coffee in general.)

**Additional Information Regarding the Use of Articles**

When indicating an unspecified, limited amount of a **count** or **non-count** noun, use **some**.

- My cousin was seeking **some** advice from a counselor (not advice in general or advice about everything, but a limited amount of advice).
- I would love **some** coffee right now (not coffee in general, but a limited amount of coffee).

**Do not use 'the' before:**

- Names of most countries/territories: Italy, Mexico, Bolivia; however, the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, the United States
- Names of cities, towns, or states: Seoul, Manitoba, Miami
- Names of streets: Washington Blvd., Main St.
- Names of lakes and bays: Lake Titicaca, Lake Erie except with a group of lakes like the Great Lakes
- Names of mountains: Mount Everest, Mount Fuji except with ranges of mountains like the Andes or the Rockies or unusual names like the Matterhorn
- Names of continents: Asia, Europe
- Names of islands: Easter Island, Maui, Key West. (except with island chains like the Aleutians, the Hebrides, or the Canary Islands)

**Do use the before:**

- ☐ Names of rivers, oceans and seas: the Nile, the Pacific
- ☐ Points on the globe: the Equator, the North Pole
- ☐ Geographical areas: the Middle East, the West
- ☐ Deserts, forests, gulfs, and peninsulas: the Sahara, the Persian Gulf, the Black Forest, the Iberian Peninsula

### Examples of the Use of Articles

I do not want **a** gun in my house (any gun).

**The** gun is in his closet (implies there is a specific gun).

I am afraid of guns (all guns in general).

She sent me **a** postcard from Italy (an unspecific postcard - not a letter, not an e-mail).

It's **the** postcard that I have in my office (one specific postcard).

Getting postcards makes me want to travel (any postcard in general).

I have **a** dog (one dog).

**The** dog is very friendly (the dog that I have already mentioned).

Dogs make great pets (dogs in general).

Rahi needs furniture in her apartment (furniture is a non-count noun).

She is going to select **the** furniture that she needs (the specific furniture that she needs).

She hopes to find **some** furniture this weekend (an unspecified, limited amount of furniture).

We are going to see **the** Statue of Liberty this weekend (the only Statue of Liberty).

### Omission of Articles/ Zero Articles

➤ Often, the article is omitted before nouns that refer to abstract ideas. Look at the following examples:

**Incorrect:** Let's go out for a dinner tonight.                      **Correct:** Let's go out for dinner tonight.

**Incorrect:** The creativity is a valuable quality in children.      **Correct:** Creativity is a valuable quality in children.

➤ Many languages and nationalities are not preceded by an article. Consider the example below:

**Incorrect:** I studied the French in high school for four years.

**Correct:** I studied French in high school for four years.

➤ Sports and academic subjects do not require articles. See the sentences below for reference:

**Incorrect:** I like to play the baseball.                              **Correct:** I like to play baseball.

**Incorrect:** My sister was always good at the math.              **Correct:** My sister was always good at math.

### Some Comprehensive Rules and Exceptions

**Rule 1:** Use **the** with the comparative for double comparatives or when the adjective in a comparison is used as a noun.

Example: The bigger they are, the harder they fall.              I have two brothers. The taller is Donald.

**Rule 2:** Use **the** when the noun is the only one that exists.

Example: The sun is only a small object in the galaxy.

**Rule 3:** Use **the** with adjectives that act as nouns to describe a group of people.

Example: The poor need the help of the government.

**Rule 4:** Use **the** with specified singular and plural count nouns.

Example: The puppy I saw in the park was black and white.

**Rule 5:** Do not use an article with plural count nouns used in a general sense.

Example: Astronauts go through rigorous training programs to prepare for space flights. Honesty is the best policy.

### Skill Builder 05

**Directions: Write C if the sentence is correct or else write the correct answer**

1. I wish I didn't have a big test tomorrow.
2. I was walking past Benny's Bakery when I decided to go into the bakery to get some bread.
3. The creativity is a valuable quality in children.
4. I wish I had planted different types of apple trees.
5. There's a position available in my team and a job will involve some international travel.

**Preposition Practices: Fill in the correct prepositions**

1. Halloween is celebrated \_\_\_\_\_ the United States \_\_\_\_\_ October 31.
2. Are you going away for the weekend? – I don't know. It depends \_\_\_\_\_ the weather.
3. He felt bad \_\_\_\_\_ no reason at all.
4. I have been living here \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.
5. Have you been \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema recently? Yes I was there a few days ago.
6. I happened to meet an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ town.
7. Have you read the article? – It was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's newspapers.
8. He always drives \_\_\_\_\_ a tremendous speed because he's always \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry.
9. Sadib is very fond \_\_\_\_\_ good food.
10. According \_\_\_\_\_ the guide there are three hotels \_\_\_\_\_ town.
11. I saw him standing \_\_\_\_\_ the queue but I don't know if he got \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
12. I'm going \_\_\_\_\_ Glasgow on Monday. Would you like to come with us?
13. Turn right \_\_\_\_\_ the end of the street and then it will be right in front of you
14. Kamal has got a very strange taste \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
15. I'm interested \_\_\_\_\_ basketball but I'm not very good \_\_\_\_\_ playing it.
16. She tried to prevent the children \_\_\_\_\_ jumping into the water.
17. Is it true that your mother died \_\_\_\_\_ cancer?
18. It was embarrassing. I didn't have enough money \_\_\_\_\_ pay for the meal.
19. It's a quick journey \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester \_\_\_\_\_ Leeds.
20. Hamid goes to the office early \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesdays.

**Usages of Suffix, Prefix**

**Instruction:** Choose the option where the suffix of prefix has been **INCORRECTLY** used.

[IBA December, 2016]

- |                   |                |                 |                 |             |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. Partake     | B. Pretake     | C. Undertake    | D. Intake       | E. No error |
| 2. A. Simplify    | B. Stupefy     | C. Liquefy      | D. Rectify      | E. No error |
| 3. A. Comical     | B. Evangelical | C. Feudal       | D. Meridial     | E. No error |
| 4. A. Ambivalent  | B. Ambiguous   | C. Ambidextrous | D. Ambiculture  | E. No error |
| 5. A. Untractable | B. Unreadable  | C. Unimaginable | D. Unfathomable | E. No error |

[IBA December, 2012]

- |                    |                |                  |                 |                  |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. Undoubtedly  | B. Unabated    | C. Uncoherent    | D. Undiluted    | E. None of these |
| 7. A. Scientifical | B. Biological  | C. Psychological | D. Astronomical | E. None of these |
| 8. A. Multilateral | B. Multiplan   | C. Multiplex     | D. Multitrend   | E. None of these |
| 9. A. Malpractice  | B. Malfunction | C. Malnutrition  | D. Malcontent   | E. None of these |
| 10. A. Reversible  | B. Separable   | C. Acceptable    | D. Manageable   | E. None of these |

**Instruction:** Pick up words from the options given below to complete the passage. [IBA June, 2017]

Global strategies to control (11) \_\_\_\_\_ diseases have historically included the erection of barriers to international travel and (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Keeping people with such deadly diseases outside national borders has (13) \_\_\_\_\_ as an important public health policy in the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) epidemic. Between 29 and 50 countries (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to have introduced border restrictions on HIV- positive foreigners, usually those planning an (15) \_\_\_\_\_ stay in the country such as students, workers, or seamen.

- |                   |                |                 |               |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 11. A. infectious | B. defective   | C. infective    | D. prolonged  | E. None of these |
| 12. A. emigration | B. immigrate   | C. immigration  | D. migration  | E. None of these |
| 13. A. reemerged  | B. merged      | C. returned     | D. restrained | E. None of these |
| 14. A. reports    | B. is reported | C. are reported | D. are        | E. None of these |
| 15. A. intended   | B. extended    | C. unplanned    | D. interest   | E. None of these |

## Reading Comprehension

Popular sentiment against globalization has often been directed as a perceived engine of a Western consumer culture of fast food, gadgetry and cinema imposed on the entire world.

The process of globalization is resulting in the marketing not only of consumer products, but also of culture and indigenous traditions of different societies. The globalization and westernization of culture is taken by traditional and ancient cultures as cultural aggression and a threat to such societies through media, information technology and social and political changes.

Perhaps by far the most far-reaching effect of cultural globalization is the commercialization of culture. Production and consumption of cultural goods and services have become commodities. In a way very similar to economic globalization, most people (and especially the poor) do not experience cultural globalization on terms that they have decided for themselves. Culture- whether it is music, food, clothes, art, sport, images of age or youth, masculinity or femininity - has become a product sold in the market place.

The commercialization of culture has a disturbing impact on people. What once was an element of their way of life has become a product, rather than being something unique they had made to suit their own specific needs and circumstances. At the same time people are increasingly bombarded with new images, new music, new clothes and new values. The familiar and old are to be discarded. While there was cultural change long before globalization, there is a danger that much will be lost simply because it is not valued by global markets.

Cultural globalization destroys diversity and displaces the opportunity to sustain decent human life through an assortment of many different cultures. It is more of a consequence of power concentration in the global media and manufacturing companies than the people's own wish to abandon their cultural identity and diversity.

1. The central theme of this passage is -
  - A. Globalization could have been beneficial if it had led only to marketing of consumer products.
  - B. Globalization and how it affects different culture.
  - C. Commercialization of culture is an effect of people's wish to desert their cultural identity.
  - D. Some indigenous traditions can be wiped away if they are not valued in global markets.
  - E. Globalization of culture is the means by which western countries dominate the world.
2. All of the following statements can be inferred from the passage except -
  - A. Western culture is transferred to different societies through the proliferation of their fast food and cinema.
  - B. Cultural change occurs due to globalization solely
  - C. Cultural globalization can harm diversity.
  - D. Media and information technology are powerful drivers of cultural globalization
  - E. The most profound effect of cultural globalization is the commercialization of culture.
3. The word 'perceived' in line 1 of the first paragraph can be best substituted with -
  - A. inferred
  - B. regaled
  - C. alleged
  - D. fabricated
  - E. rendered
4. The term "cultural aggression" in line 3 of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph means -
  - A. violent attack on ancient cultures by western countries
  - B. forcefully breed terrorism in a country
  - C. aggressively market foreign products and services
  - D. violent attack on a country's heritage as well as social and religious values
  - E. positive impact of western culture on traditional societies

## Mini Test on Lecture

Time: 10 minutes

Marks: 10

1. Religious texts often appear quite difficult to understand, being contradictions of themselves.  
 A. being contradicting them      B. being contradictions of them      C. contradicting themselves  
 D. being contradictions of themselves      E. contradicting them
  
2. All people choose their own religious denomination when they have been adults.  
 A. they have been adults      B. when adults they have been      C. when they have been adults  
 D. when being adults      E. when they are adults
  
3. Although only given serious attention in recent decades, the author had a devoted fan base in the time of his own.  
 A. in the time of his own      B. in the own time      C. in the time being his own  
 D. in his own time      E. in the time that was his own
  
4. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closes at 5:00 P.M.  
 A. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closes at 5:00 P.M.  
 B. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closed at 5:00 P.M.  
 C. The nurse had told me that the doctor's office had closed at 5:00 P.M.  
 D. The nurse told me that the doctor's office had closed at 5:00 P.M.  
 E. The nurse told me that the doctor's office would have to close at 5:00 P.M.
  
5. The reason the factory did not meet its deadline is because a snowstorm in the northeast delayed delivery of the necessary components by more than a week.  
 A. The reason the factory did not meet its deadline is  
 B. The factory was not able to be meeting the deadline      C. The factory did not meet its deadline  
 D. The deadline of the factory was not met      E. The deadline, of the factory, was not met
  
6. Like many famous jazz trumpet players, John Birks "Dizzy" played many other musical instruments, including the piano.  
 A. Like      B. As have      C. Just as with      D. Just like      E. As did
  
7. Which one of the followings is incorrect?  
 A. The children shouldn't take that medicine, and neither should she.  
 B. We will learn such interesting information that we will want to read more.  
 C. We'll see such beautiful stars that we'll be amazed.  
 D. We'll see so beautiful stars that we'll be amazed.  
 E. I don't like tennis, and he doesn't either.
  
8. To reach (A) your dreams, you must obsess (B) over your goals and be openly (C) selfish about (D) them. No error (E).
  
9. In effort (A) to constantly evaluate and adjust its (B) existing policy, the commission will soon launch a public consultation (C) on the EU promotion policy for agricultural products (D). No error (E).
  
10. This means a patient can be (A) confirmed to be suffering (B) from Covid-19 if they have symptoms (C) of severe respiratory (D) tract disease. No error (E).

<b>Fill in the circle marks completely</b>	2. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	5. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
	3. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
1. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	4. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

### Home Work

1. Write an essay on “The Role of Telecommunication in the Economic Development of Bangladesh”

### Skill Builder Answers

<b>SB 01</b>	1. C 4. and neither should the seniors	2. neither does he/ he doesn't either	3. C 5. and so are your friends.		
<b>SB 02</b>	1. C	2. laid	3. C	4. rises	5. C
<b>SB 03</b>	1. C	2. such a heavy bag that	3. C	4. C	5. such a
<b>SB 04</b>	1. C	2. need not have	3. C	4. needs	5. Malik made the mustard reduction sauce for his cooking class group project.
<b>SB 05</b>	1. C	2. C	3. Creativity	4. C	5. the job

### Preposition Answers

<b>1</b>	in, on	<b>2</b>	on	<b>3</b>	for	<b>4</b>	for	<b>5</b>	to
<b>6</b>	in	<b>7</b>	in	<b>8</b>	at, in	<b>9</b>	of	<b>10</b>	to, in
<b>11</b>	in, into	<b>12</b>	to	<b>13</b>	at	<b>14</b>	of	<b>15</b>	in, at
<b>16</b>	from	<b>17</b>	of	<b>18</b>	to	<b>19</b>	from, to	<b>20</b>	on

### Suffix Prefix Answers

<b>1.</b>	B	<b>4.</b>	D	<b>7.</b>	A	<b>10.</b>	A	<b>13.</b>	A
<b>2.</b>	E	<b>5.</b>	A	<b>8.</b>	D	<b>11.</b>	A	<b>14.</b>	D
<b>3.</b>	D	<b>6.</b>	E	<b>9.</b>	E	<b>12.</b>	D	<b>15.</b>	B