The Daily Star DHAKA MONDAY JUNE 29, 2015

Across

Through?

or an adverb. When used as a

Across can be used as a preposition

preposition, it is followed by a noun.

Across means from one side to the other.

one side of the road to the other side.)

one place, space or line to the other.

developed engine trouble.

site side of a road, river, line etc.

parts of an area or country.

affects a large part of your body.

other side.)

something.

places.

moving.)

Europe.)

noun.

TASK 1

the Atlantic?

in the crowd.

a) across

a) through

walks so

3. Michael

It's always__

assistant job.

4. Marta dances

7. Please be _

9. He reacted

10. We didn't

TASK 3

mid-September.

concrete wall.

the Modern Café.

6. He is broad

We walked across the desert. (Here the noun the

desert acts as the object of the preposition across.)

She walked across the road. (= She walked from

Across can be used to talk about movement from

The airplane flying across the Atlantic when it

They are building a bridge across the river. (= The

bridge will extend from one side of the river to the

Across can also be used to show the width of

The river is only a few meters across in some

There is a petrol pump just across the road.

The people across the border are moving.

They have several offices across Europe.

(= They have several offices in many parts of

Across can show position. It means on the oppo-

(= The petrol pump is on the opposite side of the

(= The people on the opposite side of the border are

Across can also be used to show position in many

Across can also be used for saying that something

spreads until it covers the whole of a particular area.

When used as an adverb, across is not followed by a

She hurried across to greet us. (Here the adverb

Complete the following sentences

1. Who was the first woman pilot to fly

b) through

2. She walked the road and disappeared

b) through

b) through

4. The train was passing a tunnel.

b) through

5. He is staying in a small lodge just

b) through

b) through

b) through

8. The man at the gate wouldn't let me

b) through

b) through

b) through

b) through

b) across

Complete the sentences using an

To make adverbs we often add -ly at the end of an

adjective (words that describe a noun)

Example: beautiful (adjective) girl (noun)

beautiful + ly = beautifully (adverb)

(quick/quickly).

(quiet/quietly).

(beautiful/beautifully).

(good/well).

(loud/loudly)

(happy/happily)took the

_ (careful/carefully) in the

___ (angry/angrily) to the news.

For any queries/Feedback: englishinschools.bd@gmail.com

(complete/completely)

1. He's always in a rush. I don't understand why he

He had been looking for a position all summer.

She's been taking ballet since she was five years old.

adjective or an adverb.

2. I prefer studying in the library.

5. They speak French very _

6. My neighbor always plays_

(good/well) student.

They lived in France for two years.

music on the weekends. It's so annoying.

hallway. The walls have just been painted.

understand the teacher's instructions. Most of us

8. Dan is very smart, but he is not a very_

I have never seen him so upset.

did not finish the assignment.

10. The baby was crying all the night.

11. Most pubs remain open the night.

12. The summer classes will continue to

9. The workmen were drilling the

7. The light rays peep the hole in the roof.

the shoulders.

3. There is a bridge the river.

Suddenly he felt a sharp pain across his chest.

Across is also used for saying that something

A warm smile spread across her face.

across modifies the verb hurried.)

using across or through.

englishinschools

Josiah Hodge collapsed in a seat at the Café

put his head in his hands and let out a deep

du Monde restaurant in New Orleans. He

Josiah had come to New Orleans to do a

public service. He had come up with the

affected by Hurricane Katrina, and he

had secured a modest grant from the

accounted for the major hindrance he

would face: blistering heat in August with no

end would be far too expensive to do on his shoestring

notice for help. Josiah feared he would have to close up

As he sipped on a glass of soda, he found it ironic that

water, which flooded this city and left many residents

without homes or hope, would now be his downfall as

Josiah shook his head. Later, he would find it amusing

that this man knew just by looking that Josiah was not

"What brings you to town?" the man said, pleasantly.

theater director in Manhattan and his dream to bring a

he tried to spread the joy of theater to its children.

"Hello, sir," a man at the table next to him said.

a local. For now, he was just tired and irritated.

"Look, I don't mean to be rude, but I've had a bad

day," Josiah said. "I don't much feel like talking."

Josiah grudgingly talked a bit about his work as a

top - flight play to the children of New Orleans.

his dark face, making him look almost saintly.

"Look, sir, what do you want?"

beginning of this passage?

A. tired and vindictive

B. angry and conniving

"To help."

The next day, as Josiah left a blazing hot outdoor

1) Which best describes Josiah's mood at the

studio, he noticed the same man from the restaurant,

parked on the street. A shock of fluffy white hair framed

budget, and he had no one to turn to on such short

government to do so. But he hadn't

the production and return home.

"What brings you to New Orleans?"

clean water to drink.

idea to develop a play for children

well loudly carefully beautifully easily excitedly finally . You have to see this! Come here __

2. We knew that she had got the job when we saw talking on the phone. 3. He ___ put the vase on the table. It fell to the floor.

4. Sharon is throwing a party on Saturday. finished her PhD. She 5. Let's walk_

I don't want to be the first one at the meeting. _____put up the bookshelves. 6. Alex_ It was too difficult for me to do on my own. Every thing happened so _

had to move to California in less than a month. 8. Why does he always have to talk so You can hear him in the next room!

9. Although she speaks five languages, she did not on the translation exam. 10. I was so surprised. His new apartment was

decorated.

Adverbs? Fine and finely

The adverb fine means 'well'. It is used in some informal expressions. She is doing fine.

The adverb finely is used to talk about small careful adjustments.

 finely ground particles a finely tuned machine

Free and freely

The adverb free means 'without payment'. The adverb freely means 'without restriction'. Buy two shirts and get one free.

• Speak freely. (= Speak without fear or inhibition.) Hard and hardly

The adverb hard has a similar meaning to the adjective hard.

He works hard.

Hit it hard.

Hardly has a negative meaning. It means 'almost not'.

 We have got hardly any rice left. High and highly

High is used to talk about height. Highly often means 'very much'.

He threw it as high as he could.

• It is highly amusing. Late and lately

The adverb late has a similar meaning to the adjective late. Lately means 'recently'.

He arrived late.

 Have you read anything interesting lately? Most and mostly

Most is the superlative form of much.

 This is the most interesting film I have ever seen. Most can mean 'very' in a very formal style.

• It is a most interesting novel. (= It is a very interesting novel.)

to

Find the answers in next MONDAY issue

ANSWER KEY TO THE LAST EIS PAGE **ACTIVITIES (DATED JUNE 22, 2015)**

KEY: How Good Is Your Grammar?

1) boils2) it is 3) to keep 4) weather 5)it rains 6)isn't any 7) warm 8) the coldest 9) Most 10) Very few 11) won12) had won 13) made him14) had lost 15) both as a 16) all over 17) believe 18) in 19) had to 20) will 21) aeroplane 22) quite a 23) are trying 24) little 25) succeeded in flying 26) next 27) was 28) which 29) which30)Theirs 31) so common 32)could 33) not much 34) would be landed35) man 36) for 37) on 38)information 39) they are 40) is coming 41) would have 43) will be 44) when 45) Except 46) of 47) that 48) flying 49) but 50) I've realized 51) tell 52) same as 53) a long 54) hardest 55) which 56) are willing 57) to studying 58) had started 59) on 60) any Interrogative adverbs 61) listening to 62) Living 63) trying 64) would rather 65) should learn 66) joined 67) working 68) moving 69) was / was 70) hasn't 71) would 72) as 73) have 74) was living 75) were 76) who 77) will be staying 79) younger 80) used to 81) have moved 82) near 83) in order to 84) the 85) had 86) will go 87) which 88) will be 89) will stay 90) don't Underline the correct question tags in the following sentences. 91)Isn'the? 92)haven't you? 93) isn't he 94) will he?

95) haven't you? 96) don't I 97) wouldn't you

98) have they? 99) didn't we 100) don't I?

C. pensive and high - strung D. frustrated and overwhelmed 2) Which of the following bestdescribes Josiah's mood after he gets the check? A. surprised and curious B. confused and questioning C. excited and nervous

D. suspicious and cautious 3) The climax of this story happens when

A. Josiah opens the envelope

B. Mr. Fanchon shows up at the studio

C. Mr. Fanchon describes how he got so rich D. Josiah accepts Mr. Fanchon's invitation to

dinner 4) In the middle of the story, the author writes, "A shock of fluffy white hair framed his dark

face, making him look almost saintly." Which of the following literary devices is used in this quotation? A. euphemism, characterized by the replacement

of a harsh or direct word or phrase with a vague or milder word or phrase B. allegory, characterized by an extended metaphor

in which concrete things represent abstract ideas C. foreshadowing, characterized by hinting at what

is to come D. satire, characterized by the making fun of a

human flaw or weakness to make a larger point 5) As used in the beginning of the story, which is

A. assistance B. obstacle C. profit

the best antonym for hindrance? D. friend "How?"

"What do you need?"

"What I really need is clean water. That's all I need." Josiah turned and walked away. He had been rude, he knew, but he was so frustrated by this problem. When he arrived back at his hotel room that evening, the front desk clerk handed Josiah an unmarked envelope. Inside was a check for \$2,000. The memo line read, "For water."

Josiah was flabbergasted. Who was this man? As he pondered his good fortune, the phone rang Buying water for his crew of 38 volunteers for weeks on in his hotel room.

> "Will that get you some water?" a voice said on the other end.

"Why, yes, yes it will," Josiah said. "Thank you so much for your generosity."

"My wife and I would like to take you to dinner." Josiah could not refuse! This man was his savior, and his curiosity had gotten the best of him. Who was this benefactor?

At dinner, Etienne Fanchon and his wife, Adelaide, formally introduced themselves. Mr. Fanchon never graduated from high school, but inherited 5 acres of land from his father upon his death. For years, Mr. Fanchon grew cucumbers on the land, barely making a living. One day, a neighbor offered Fanchon a bag of money if Mr. Fanchon would let him bury three old trucks at the back of his property. Mr. Fanchon took the bag and agreed. Later, he could

not believe how much money was in the bag. "And just for letting him bury some trucks!" The next morning, Mr. Fanchon said, he woke up, picked all the cucumbers off hisland, and converted the 5 acres into a waste management facility. He is now one

of New Orleans' few multimillionaires. "So, I have all this money now and live to help others," said Mr. Fanchon. "That is why I've helped you."

6) In paragraph 3, the author uses the term "shoestring budget." This means to

A. accept help when it is offered B. have to rely on luck

C. operate with little money

D. have extreme patience

7) As used in the beginning of the story, which is the best antonym for irritated?

A. acclimated B. bashful

C. melancholy

D. pacified

8) What lesson does Josiah learn in this passage? A. It is okay to be somewhat rude on first meeting someone.

B. Help can come from the most unlikely of places.

C. Frustration can often cloud one's judgment.

D. Theater programs are an excellent way to help those in need. 9) Why does Josiah grudgingly talk to Mr.

Fanchon in the Cafe du Monde?

A. He is hungry.

B. He is irritated and does not feel like being

bothered. C. He decided conversation might make him feel

better.

D. He wanted to spread the word about his theater program.

10) In this passage, how are Josiah and Mr. Fanchon alike?

A. Both are patient.

B. Both lack ambition.

C. Both are quick to show emotion.

D. Both have philanthropic interests.

NAORE ADVERBS

Adverbs of degree or quantity

Adverbs of degree answer the question 'how much' or 'in what degree' or 'to what extent'.

Examples are: very, too, fully, quite, rather, enough, any, partly, almost, utterly, as, entirely etc. That was very tragic.

I have almost finished.

He was rather busy.

Is he any good?

You are partly right.

You are entirely wrong.

Adverbs of reason

Adverbs of reason answer the question 'why?'. Examples are: therefore, hence, consequently etc.

 Consequently he refused to go. Therefore they decided to boycott the meeting.

He is hence unable to refute the charge.

Adverbs of affirmation or negation Examples are: surely, certainly, not, probably,

indeed etc. You are certainly right.

I am not going.

He is a fool indeed.

Adverbs which are used for asking questions are

called interrogative adverbs. Examples are: when, where, how, why etc.

 When will you go to New York? (Interrogative) adverb of time)

 How long will you stay here? (Interrogative) adverb of time)

 Where are my keys? (Interrogative adverb of place) How often does the committee meet?

(Interrogative adverb of number)

How did he behave? (Interrogative adverb of

manner) How far did he go? (Interrogative adverb of

quantity) Why did you resign? (Interrogative adverb of reason)

Relative adverbs

Read the following sentences:

Do you know the place where the meeting will be held? In this sentence, where is an adverb as it modifies

the verb will be held? Where a relative is also as it connects the two clauses of the sentence and at the same time refers back to its antecedent, place. Where is therefore called a relative adverb. Note that a relative adverb connects an adjective clause to the main clause.

TASK 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable adverbs from the box. Write the kind of adverb against each sentence. The same adverb can be used more than once.

> Occasionally Sometimes Usually Rarely Once Very Never Mostly Often always

1. I go to bed at 10 o'clock. (......)

2. I have been to the USA. (.....) 3. I have been to Australia just (......) 4. I take a bath before I go to bed.(.....) 5. My grandparents live in Kerala. I visit them [.....] 6. My friends are non-smokers. (......) 7. I was impressed with her performance. 8. I go for a walk in the park. (.....) 9. I watch English films (.....) 10. They go out. (.....)