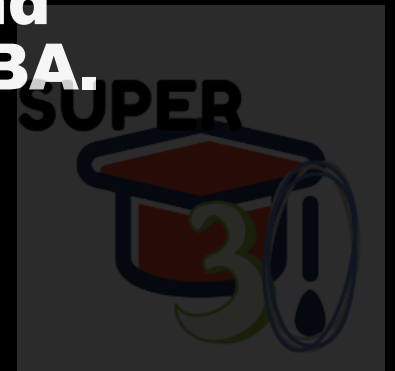




I am Merina Parvin
I am a passionate teacher!

**I have just completed my 38th BCS
Viva in General Cadre.**

**I have studied Finance and
Marketing in my BBA & MBA.**



Lesson Brief : Joining Sentences-10 marks

35th 36th 37th BCS Joining Sentences Analysis with lots of rules of joining sentences.

Let's do this !



35th, 36th, 37th, BCS Questions Analysis-

35th BCS Joining Sentences

Correct the following **run-ons** by using appropriate subordinates (**such as, although, because, after, as, while, etc.**)

1. Sri Lanka is in the middle of a process for launching a satellite of its own, Bangladesh must not waste time.
2. Bangladesh was given slot, more than twenty countries opposed.
3. The American Bank declined the supplier-credit, the financial plan must be reviewed.
4. BTRC forwarded the proposal, ECNEC approved the budget.
5. Bangladesh will become the 51st country to have a satellite, the project is successful.

36th BCS Joining Sentences

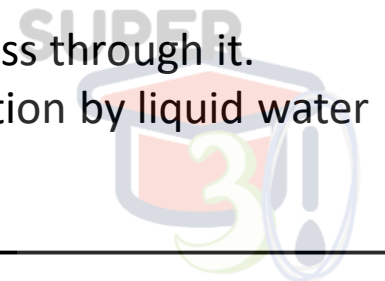
Join the sets of sentences into one sentence-

1. Love is a great virtue in private life. Love doesn't work in public life.
2. Tolerance is a desired virtue. It is a mere talk about things.
3. Love is good for private life. Tolerance is good for public life.
4. There are two solutions. One is Nazi solution.
5. The way is less thrilling. I like it.

37th BCS Joining Sentences

Join the sets of sentences in into one sentence-

1. Skins do not last as long as pottery. Our knowledge about the early use of skin vague.
2. Hides are essential raw materials. Important articles of commerce.
3. This involves sprinkling the skins. Salt on their inner side.
4. Most cattle hides come from South America. The best goat skins come from India.
5. Vapour and air pass through it. Resisting penetration by liquid water itself.



Main Tools for Joining Sentences :



Relative Pronouns-

1.who, which,
whom, what,
that, whose,
whichever,
whoever



Relative Adverb-

where, when,
how, why



Subordinating Conjunction-

As, since,
though,
although,
because, if,
whether, till,
until, unless, so
that, in case, as
if, as though



Co-Ordinating Conjunction-

R-FANBOYS
Rather,
For, And, Nor,
But, Or, Yet, So



Co-Relative

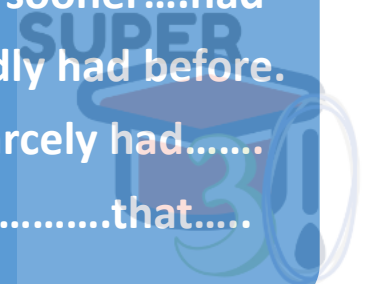
Either...Or

Neither.....nor
Not only....but also

No sooner....had
Hardly had before.

Scarcely had.....

So.....that.....



Phrases to convey Additional Info, Reasons--

Additional Information

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. In addition to | 17. So on |
| 2. Furthermore | 18. Apart from |
| 3. Moreover | 19. Similarly |
| 4. Besides (along with that) | 20. Again |
| 5. By the way (anyways) | |
| 6. By the by (in the conversation) | |
| 7. Both.....and. | |
| 8. Or (I will take milk or tea) | |
| 9. Not only....but also. | |
| 10. Either...or/Neither...nor. | |
| 11. And | |
| 12. As well as | |
| 13. Too | |
| 14. Next | |
| 15. Another | |
| 16. Initially | |

Reasons

1. Since
2. For
3. Because
4. As
5. Why
6. Reason being that



Examples-

1. For examples,
2. Such as,
3. For instance,
4. That is,
5. Namely,
6. With reference to,
7. Like
8. i.e. (in essence)
9. In other words

Similarity-

1. In the same way
2. Similarly
3. In a similar way
4. Likewise
5. Exactly

Dissimilarity -

1. Instead of
2. On the contrary
3. In contrast
4. On the other hand
5. Conversely
6. Unlike
7. In other words
8. Otherwise
9. even though
10. yet
11. still
12. But
13. Instead
14. Nevertheless
15. Whereas
16. while



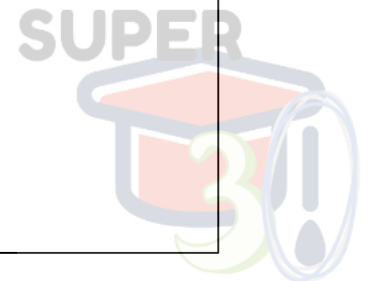
Phrases to convey Unexpectedly, transitions-

Unexpectedly-

1. Anyhow
2. Anyway
3. Else
4. However
5. Nevertheless
6. Nonetheless
7. In any case
8. In spite of that
9. Despite
10. After all

Transitions-

1. With reference to
2. With respect to
3. With (all) due respect
4. With regard to
5. Incidentally
6. By the way
7. Regarding /speaking/talking of
8. As for



Phrases to convey Summarization, Express Results--

Summarization-

1. In brief
2. In all
3. To sum up
4. To summarise
5. In short
6. On the whole
7. In a nutshell
8. To conclude
9. In total
10. Above all *

Expressing Results-

1. Consequently
2. Hence (as a result)
3. So
4. Therefore
5. Thus
6. As a result
7. In effect
8. Eventually
9. As a consequence
10. thus



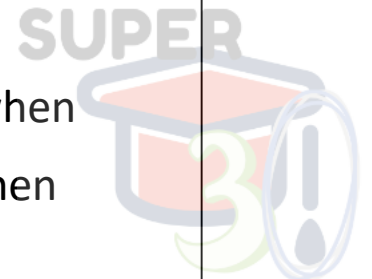
Phrases used to impose Conditions, Time & Places -

Time and Places

Conditions

1. If
2. Or/otherwise
3. Unless
4. Until/till
5. Provided
6. Provided that/providing that
7. In case
8. As long as
9. Supposing that
10. Once
11. Had
12. Were
13. Should
14. When

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1. At that time | 14. recently |
| 2. There | 15. of late |
| 3. Where | 16. now |
| 4. As | 17. then |
| 5. When | 18. afterward |
| 6. While | 19. at first |
| 7. Before | 20. firstly |
| 8. After | 21. once |
| 9. Since | 22. first time |
| 10. As soon as | 23. second time |
| 11. Sometimes | 24. no sooner had... |
| 12. At present | 25. scarcely had.....when |
| 13. Present | 26. hardly hadwhen |



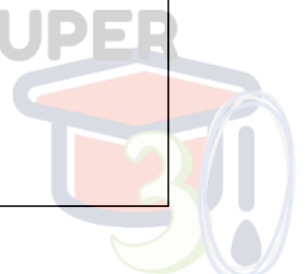
The Linking Words to Sequence of any event-

Sequence/serial of any event-

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. First/Firstly/ At first | 13. at last |
| 2. Second/Secondly/ | 14. finally |
| 3. Third/Thirdly/ | 15. to sum up |
| 4. Fourth/Fourthly /Fifth/Fifthly | 16. in conclusion |
| 5. In the first place | 17. to conclude |
| 6. At the beginning | 18. next |
| 7. In the beginning | 19. afterwards |
| 8. In between | 20. after that |
| 9. In the middle of | 21. then |
| 10. In the end | |
| 11. At the end | |
| 12. Lastly | |

Motive and Effect

1. Lest
2. So as to
3. So that
4. In order that
5. That
6. So.....that
7. As much as
8. As many as



Linking Words to convey Simultaneous Events & Words in Pairs-

Events happening simultaneously-

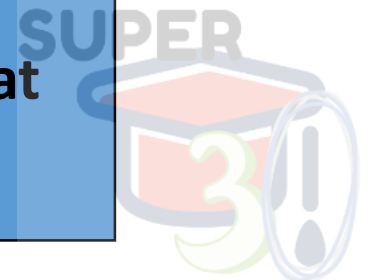
1. At the same time
2. At that time
3. Meanwhile
4. As

Pair Words -

1. Whether.....or
2. Ratherthan
3. Though.....yet

Relative pronouns as linking words-

1. Who
2. Which
3. Whom
4. Whose
5. What
6. Whatever
7. Whichever
8. Relative conjunction : that



Linking words to convey the **manner** of any task or **how** the task is performed-

manner, how work gets done

1. As if
2. As though
3. How
4. However
5. Like
6. As so
7. By the by
8. As it were
9. Such.....as
10. Such.....that



Example Sentences :

1. Additional Information:

Munni can play Tennis. She is a good homemaker.

Revised-

Munni can play Tennis; in addition, she is a good homemaker.

Munni can play Tennis; moreover, she is a good homemaker.

Exceptional use of 'and':

Munni can play Tennis, and she is a good homemaker.

[*'she' is used again so a new sentence, so 'and' is used].



Example Sentences:

1. Additional Information Contd. :

1. He came to my house and attended my birthday party.
2. Either you or your brother has done this.
3. Neither Ruma nor Rina will help you.
4. Both Kamal and Kashem speak English well.
5. I will take milk or tea.
6. Rani as well as her sister will visit us.
7. I am very happy that our new employee is not only sincere but also efficient.
8. The man has a big house. Besides, he has a new car.
9. Apart from many lands, his father has a big business.
10. He helps all his brothers. He helps his neighbors too.



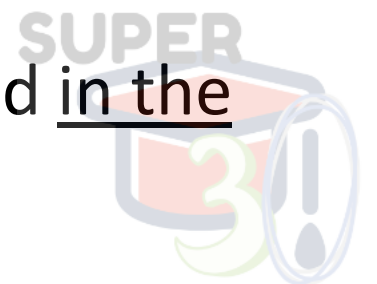
Example Sentences :

2. To provide Examples-

1. Many birds are called birds of prey, for example/for instance/such as/namely the eagle, the vulture etc.
2. His crazy activities were crossing all limits, in other words, he was almost mad.

3. To convey Similarity-

1. Asad is taller than Azim.
2. Rakib is as intelligent as his brother. (If affirmative)
3. Ruuna is not so tall as her sister. (if negative)
4. There were ten boys in the class, Rafiq was, by far, the best.
5. Rahim was a victim of the circumstance. Rasel was victimized in the same way.



Example Sentences-

4. To convey Dissimilarity-

1. He does not study at all. Instead, he kills his time.
2. I always help him. On the contrary,/on the other hand, he misbehaves with me.
3. The boy studied hard but he failed.
4. He walked fast. Yet /still, he could not reach school in time.
5. You always help your brothers. While /Whereas they don't like you.
6. Although /though the man is rich, he is honest.
7. He went out without an umbrella even though it was raining.
8. Despite /In spite of hard work , he could not succeed.
9. You could not do well in the examination. However/anyhow, you will be promoted.
10. It is all the same whether you go there or not.
11. He was sick before his examination. Nevertheless/ Nonetheless he did well in the examination.



Example Sentences -

5. To convey reason-

1. He could not attend school since/because/as/for he was sick.
2. I do not know why he is absent.

6. What happened before and it's effect-

1. He was absent from the class. As a result/ as a consequence /consequently/eventually he could not bring the homework.
2. He has walked five miles. So/ therefore, he is feeling tired.
3. Adeeb is very insincere. He does not study at all. Thus, he wastes his time.
4. He always gets up late. Naturally, he misses his first class.



Example Sentences-

7. To convey the purpose of any work-

1. He reads seriously lest he might fail.
2. I keep the door open, so as to let fresh air into the room.
3. The man is working hard so that / in order that /that he can overcome his problem.

8. To convey Conditionals-

1. If you want, I shall help you.
2. Eat or/ otherwise go away.
3. You will fail unless you are sincere.
4. Wait here until I come.
5. Wait here till do not come back.
6. The plane will take off provided/providing that/provided that the weather is fine.
7. In case you fail to find my house, phone me.
8. Allah will be with us as long as our purpose is honest.
9. I shall wait for you, supposing that you will come.



Example Sentences-

8. To convey Conditionals Contd.-

10. Once you make a promise, you should not break it.

11. Had you wanted, I would have helped you.

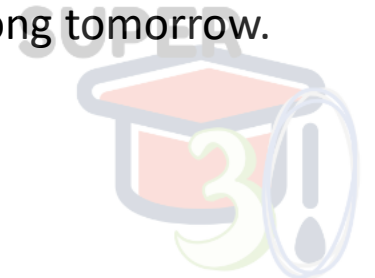
12. Were I a king, I would help the poor. (If I were a king...)

13. Should you not help him, the consequence would be different.

14. When my friend comes, will you will please tell him to wait for me?

9. Relative Pronouns as Linking Words-

1. I know the boy who came here yesterday.
2. This is the book which I want.
3. The man whom you met yesterday is my uncle.
4. This is the boy whose pen has been lost.
5. This is the house that he bought last year.
6. What you said is not true.
7. Whoever works hard, succeeds in life
8. I will give you whatever you want.
9. Whichever of you can give the answer will be rewarded.
10. He said that he would go to Chittagong tomorrow.
(that* -relative conjunction)



Example Sentences-

To convey Time & Place-

1. He took admission in 1995. At that time, he was 18 years old.
2. Dhaka is the city where he was born.
3. I went to Chittagong. There lives his father.
(no comma after 'there' is required as subject pronoun is after 'there').
4. As he grew older, he became interested in Politics. (whenthen)
5. I don't know when the train will arrive.
6. I was reading while the telephone rang.
7. The bell had rung before the teacher entered the classroom.
8. The bell rang after the teacher had entered the classroom.
9. It is quite a long time since we met.

To convey Time & Place-

10. As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, the students stood up.
11. Sometimes, my uncle visits our house.
12. At present, he works in the firm.
13. I am watching TV now.
14. I woke up at 5.30 am. Then, I go for morning walk.
15. Recently, he visited a few European countries.
16. My friends have been to Paris at least once.
17. I am going there next summer for the first time.
18. No sooner had the thief saw the police than he fled away.
19. Hardly had he reached the station when the train left.
20. Scarcely had the teacher entered the classroom when the students stood up.



Be
Yourself,
everyone
else is
taken

