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MCAT 2017

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MCAT Notes and Papers
A Message From KOMAL YAQOOOB

I dedicate my these notes to My Great mother whose prayers made me able to do such a toughest task. But Alas! Now she is not in this world to see her daughter's success, to see Her dream's coming to reality. Please pray for her that May Allah Almighty increase her ranks in Jannah-tul-firdous and Lighten up Her grave with HIS Divine light. Also remember me in your prayers

Ameen

Jazak Allah
UHS
English = 150 M

Grammar + Vocabulary

Parts of speech 843 [Synonyms] [Prescribed]

Anatomy OF

Question

1) Sentence completion (4 MCQ) 20 m
2) Spot the error (6 MCQ) 30 m
3) Sentence correction (10 MCQ) 50 m
4) Vocabulary (10 MCQ) 50 m

Total = 150 M

Sentence Completion

3 Types

Grammar | Vocab | Logic

Grammar: Parts of speech

Ex:
* He wanted to stand up but a— him not to bother
  a) motioning    b) had motioned
  c) motioned     d) motion

Vocabulary:

Ex:
* He claimed to be a pilot but the crash proved him to be an—
  a) vagabond (non-serious)
  b) traiter (traitor)
  c) imposter (liar)
  d) expert (expert)
Logic:

> Two interrelating incidents.

Ex:

The mother was about the unusually behavior of her.

a) disgusted
b) appalled
c) displayed
d) worried

→ The storm was that all the trees

English Agreement Mistake

Rule # 1:

1. Singular subj → verb singular → indefinite → He, she, (speaks)
2. Plural subj → verb singular → Present → They, we
3. Singular subj → singular H.B. → Has/Does/was/was/is/am
4. Plural subj → plural H.B. → Have/Do/are

- Had/will/shall/Did/Modal verbs

Rule # 2:

Subj 1 and V/Subj agreement.
- Joiner words
- with, along with, together with, not, like, unlike, in addition to,
as well as, not, with, together with, along with, except, besides, in addition, like, unlike etc.

Ex: M + themant? A

S-2

Sub-1

The teacher, as well as his students, is playing.

Sub 1 w-lyc a/h b c.l.

He is/am to blame

* All except Ali is/are present.

* He, like birds is trying to fly

Rule # 3

- Subject 2 and HV/V agreement

- Either or

- Neither nor

- Not only but also

Ex:

Not only the rates but also the quality of these goods is/are unacceptable.

Either the boss or the employees is/are managing the accounts.

Rule # 4

Subject joined by "and" and M/HV agreement

i) "and" joining two different things (plural)

Ex:

1) Banana and apple is/are very clear these days.

ii) "And" representing the same ideas

- Bread & butter is/are difficult to earn.

- Horse & carriage has/have
Rule #5:

1) Alex is one of those boys who work/works for the development of his/her country.
2) I always appreciate the boys who are/is hardworking.
3) I like this book because it is one of those books which is/are very interesting.
4) Shaista is one of the group of students that score/scores high marks.

**Exception:**

Only

- Saina and Shaista are the only girls of group which/who score/scores high marks.
**Rule # 6:**
"Conjugating "s" and verb/its agreement"
- **General:** Politics, ethics
- **Subjects:** Economics, statistics
- **Games:** Darts, Billiards
- **Diseases:** Mumps, Measles, AIDS

**Rule # 7:**
"Portion, Percentage and fractions"
- **Three Parts:** Three parts of this are is/are bad
- **Six Percent:** Six percent of population of Pak is/are
- **One fourth:** Eight percent of the people of India is/are rich
- **Two fourths:** The fourth of the pizza was/were given to me
- **One fifth:** One fifth of Parliament is/is against law

**Rule # 8:**
"Quantifiers and V/HV agreement"
1) **Some:** Countable & uncountable
   - Ex: Some boys, some milk
2) **Many:** Countable (Plural)
3) **Several:** Countable (Plural)
4) **A few:** Countable (Plural)
5) **A little:** Uncountable (Sing)
6) **A lot of:** C/U
   - A lot of water
7) **Innumerable:** C
   - There are innumerable stars
8) **Countless:** C
   - Countless
9) a many (Plural) Countable
   A many people
10) many a Countable
    Many a girl comes to this academy.
11) A number of Countable
    A number of letters are received.
12) The number (Plural)
    The number of patriots is disappointingly in Iraq
13) None (S) (C)
    None of the girls is absent.
14) Any (C) (S)
15) liter
16) kg
17) Dozen

Rule #9
"The + adjective and v/iv"
(Sing)
Poor
Rich
Intelligent
Grady
(Plural)
The Poor
The Rich
The Intelligent
The Grady

Rule #10
"Noun and pronoun agreement"
- 1st P.S -I = You & she are doing your work.
- 1st P.P = We
- 2nd P.S = You
- 2nd P.P = You
- 3rd P.S = He, she, it
- 3rd P.P = They
Rule #11
"Nouns and Possessive adjectives"

Ex:

i) Our country is growing faster ✓
ii) Our country is growing faster ✓
iii) Country of us is growing faster ✗
iv) Country of ours is growing faster ✗

Rule #12
"Helping verb and form of verb"

Ex:

He spoke
He did not speak

Rule #13
"Quality and amount and v/HV agreement"

Ex:

Sweetness of Ali is appreciateable
Politeness and congeniality of
Rule #14

“Phrase / clause as subject and V/NV agreement”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Clause</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Going on road</td>
<td>I saw a beggar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of words</td>
<td>Group of words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incomplete meaning</td>
<td>Complete meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject/predicate verb</td>
<td>Subject/predicate present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex:
- Working late night and having some cups of tea is a part of my routine.
- Telling lies and desiring for good reputation does/do not go side by side.
- Pakistan is developing eventually is not a fact.

Rule #15

“Inversion of the subject and V/NV”

- Inversion
  - ask a question
  - to lay stress

Ex:
1. He neither goes nor dies.
   Conv.: Neither does he go nor does he die.

2. He not only speaks the truth but also teaches it.
   Conv.: He only does he speaks the truth but also teaches it.

3. The teacher comes here.
   Conv.: Here comes the teacher.

4. The king goes there.
   Conv.: There goes the king.
Rule # 16

"Nouns and Relative Pronouns"

who → Persons, large animals
which → Small animals, inanimate object
That → Both

Sentence Completion:

The polite (and) behaviour of a person is an advantage

a) reciprocal (互道)
b) congenial (和善)
c) imbecile (傻子)
d) bland (平淡)

Synonym Signal:

as, and, similarly, that is why, etc.

Despite the fact he was defeated many a time, he

a) Hindered (阻碍)
b) resumed (继续)
c) presumed (假定)
d) persisted (坚持)
Antonym Signals:

- In spite of, despite on the contrary, on the other hand etc.
- We will face the idea of old age with as long as we believe that it brings poverty, loneliness and misery.

(a) Regret (U-turn)
(b) Posteriority (Postponement)
(c) Apprehension (Inhibition)
(d) Atonishment (Surprise)

The scientists are adamant on a discovering a panacea that would cure all diseases.

(a) wonder drug
(b) Magic drug
(c) Panacea
(d) Elixir (elixir)

The media is supposed to be an and not to be of the elite (infiltrate or of)

(a) Fabulcator/invigilator
(b) Biased/leveler (flaw)
(c) Disinterested/representative
(d) Promoter/adviser
Combination Mistakes

Combination of words (general)

1. not only — but also
2. either — or
3. neither — nor
4. would — rather — transitive
5. would rather — intransitive
6. had better — bare infinitive
7. same that — such — as
8. so — as
9. as — as
10. hardly — when
11. scarcely — when
12. no sooner — than
13. Both — Between
14. all — among

Combination of words (collocation)

15. the — second degree of adjective
16. not — but
17. as if — were
18. as if — had been
19. as though — were
20. as though — had been
21. although — ,
22. though — ,
23. other — than
24. than — anything
25. nothing — but
26. consider — no preposition
27. regard — as
28. too — to
29. would that — were
30. so — that

2) Combination of words (collocation)

9. drank a cup of tea
10. took a cup of tea
11. did him a phone call
12. made him a phone call
13. called him telephone
Don't disturb him right now
he is [having] a business
drug.
Doing, making
Present — Future
Present — Continue
Past — Continue
Past — Past (had) Perfect

Transitive
• Needs a direct object
  • I saw a movie on operation blue star

Intransitive
• Does not need a direct object
  • He and I went... I would rather study.
  • He and I went... I would rather play
  • Full infinitive \rightarrow Base +
    • I play
    • I like to play verb.

Same as — Such as:
1. He is the same man who stole my book (x)
   • He is the same man that stole my book (v)
2. There is nothing such in the world like mother's love (x)
   • There is nothing such in the world as mother's love (v)

So — as:
• He is not so involved in this robbery as his neighbour

as — as:
• He is as brave as his father
Hardly — Scarcely

- He had hardly come out of his office when he was abducted.
- Hardly he had.
- Hardly had he.

No sooner—than

- He no sooner applied for the job than he was rejected.
- No sooner does he apply

Inversion has two rules

1. Stressed noun (Stress dairy kay kay stress kar)

INVERSION: To place H/V before subject

1. Interrogation
2. Stress

(25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(26)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. I have told a lie?
2. Have I told a lie?
3. I never told a lie?
4. Never have I told a lie.

Not only — but also

Either — or

Nor than nor

Hardly — but when

Scarcely — when

No sooner — than

Never

He is not only a cricketer but also a successful businessman.

He had hardly completed his degree when he got a job.

Hardly had he completed...
Both — Between:
• Both the guys are leading to
  Lahore.
• All the politicians of Pakistan
  are keeping all the benefits
  between/among themselves.

Not only — But also as well.
He is not only a gangster but a noble soul as well.

The second degree adjective:
He is the best of the three.
He is the better of the two.
the better of the + 2nd degree of adjective.

Not — But:
It is not Pakistan than India.

Unreal Situation:
that has violated of resolution
of United Nation.

Although, although he was weak in maths,
he score high marks.

There is no other relation to
the price hike.
Any other—than:

dual is greater than any other poet

consider → as (x)
regard → as (y)

Nothing—but:

- She speaks nothing but truth.
- The prime minister's promise is nothing but a lie.
- Nothing can save our youth but a proper ethical training.

too—too:

He is so weak that he can not speak.

So—that:

He is too good to believe to be true.

work hard so may you succeed.

he is so lazy that he cannot

3) Combinations of Phrases [FANBOYS]

Coordinate conjunctions:

FANBOYS = For, and, nor, but, or, yet, so

i) Appropriate

- He did not play well on the other hand he did not repeat.
- He did not play well nor he repeated.

ii) Punctuation:
For (Reason) Mr. Hubert was discharged. For nothing was found on him.

Note:
- For [reason],
- But ([inspired] clause),
- And [inspired]

The father asked the son about his pocket money, and gave him $500, and he gave him.

→ Independent clause: Subject + predicate
→ no Independent phrase

En:
- The bus was late. He decided to take a taxi.
- Correct: The bus was late, therefore, he decided to take a taxi.

Nor:
1) The government colleges do not have proper infrastructure, they are not paid proper attention.

But:
- He is lazy but intelligent.
- He is intelligent but lazy.
- He is lazy yet intelligent.
- He is intelligent yet lazy.

The farmers in India were going to attack the agriculture department, but they postponed this attack.
**OR:**

Do or die

The students must polish their capabilities in every year, or they will have to do this afterward with greater effort.

**Yet:**

His early years were full of trials and difficulties, yet he did not quit.

**So:**

The Mayor could not find anything of Hubert, so he discharged him with a warning.

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**4) Combination of Sentences**

(Conditionals and complex)

**i) Zero Condition:** [natural facts & scientific realities]

- **Condition:** Present Indefinite

- **Fulfillment:** Present Indefinite
  - when/If you boil water, it evaporates.

**ii) First Condition** (Maximum Probability)

- **Condition:** Present Indefinite

- **Fulfillment:** Future
  - If you invite me to your birthday party, I shall come.
iii) **Second conditional:**
( minimum probability )

**Condition:** Past indefinite

**Fulfillment:** would + 1st form

- If the manager convinced his client he would invest his money.
- I would have come if you had invited me.

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Jenses Combination:

(i) Present indefinite + Present ind.
(ii) Present ind. + Present cont.
   - When I enter his house, he is always sitting in the chair.

(iii) Present ind. + Future ind.
(iv) Present ind. + Future cont.
   - When I enter her house, she will be sneezing.

(v) Present ind. + Future Perfect
(vi) Present ind. + Future Perfect cont.
(vii) Past ind. + Past cont.
(viii) Past ind. + Past Perfect
(ix) Past ind. + Past perfect cont.
Verb:

Parallelism

Repetition

Redundancy

Run on

Fragment

1) Parallelism:

1) Subject + Verb + [1] + [2] + [3]

Parallelism — Noun Noun Noun

2) Parallelism — Adv + Adv + Adv

e.g. Your father treated me affectionately politely and lovelily.

3) Parallelism — Adv of doing

Most of the youth of Pakistan is fond of drinking, smoking, dance & to idle.

Repetition:

* Normal unlocked the door, he picked up the carton and went out.

* Normal unlocked the door, picked up the carton and went out.

* He is the doctor who killed many people.

* He is the doctor who killed many people.

* I wanted to go out, to have a nice time and to have a gossip with my friends.

* I wanted to go out have a nice time and have a gossip with my friends.

* He decided to eat his licks. He decided to go out. He decided to meet his friends.
iii) Redundancy:

- Being abundant or extra, more than needed, bloat.

* He returned back from USA.
* He returned from USA.
* Sir, PZ dobara repeat ker deen.
* Sir, please repeat it again.
* This fan will not be charged it is a free gift.

iv) Run on:

Punctuation/conjunctions

- Mu chips left all his money to establish a scholarship for students, but he wanted to help them.
- All the students went to the picnic, therefore, Shahid decided to go as well.

Fragment:

- Piece, not complete, incomplete.
- Because it rained very much and all the roads were useless.
- The laws introduced by the government & supported by the opposition, which were on agriculture and forests.
- The completion of roads and industries last was done by previous government & admin.
"Verb"

- action verb

1) Regular and irregular verbs

   i) Regular:
   
   work → worked → worked
   help → helped → helped

   ii) Irregular:
   go → went → gone
   fly → flew → flown

- Confusing verbs:

   lay → laid → laid
   lie → lay → lain
   lie → lied → lied (spoken)
   hang → hung → hung
   hang → hanged → hanged

2) Transitive and Intransitive:

   Direct object → Indirect
   - He [played] football → direct
   - He [kicked] him in the tummy → indirect
3) Reflexive Verb:

Reflexive Pronoun: Myself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, himself, themselves, itself, etc.

- Some verbs in English take reflexive pronouns. They are called reflexive verbs.
  
4) Linking Verb:

- Sound, smell, taste, look, appear, seem, etc. are modified by adjectives.
  - not adverbs
  - Subject [link] adjective
  - He played well/good
  - She sang beautifully/beautiful
  - The khees tastes sweet/sweetly
  - The perfume smells bad/badly

Examples on KETS Pg # 117

Example:

- He told that he had already visited this place.
- He said us to complete our report.
- He said to us
- I think him to be a tea.
5) Perception verbs:
   "Linking verb join a subject and
   its quality (Adjective)

   Condition:
i) Continues action: (incomplete action)
ii) Complete action
   - I saw her smiling (incomplete)
   - I saw her smile (complete)

6) Infinitive and Gerund:

   Infinitive: 
   - He insists on (incomplete)
   - He insisted in to work hard.

   Gerunds:
   - He insisted in working hard
   - He insisted on working hard

   Example:
   - To err is a human quality
   - (Name of an action)

   Basic = very general = Not perfect: 
   - I stopped smoking
   - I stopped to smoke

   Perfect: 
   - He denied going there
   - He refused to go there
ii) After prepositional adjectives:
   interested in to watch TV
   " " watching TV

iii) Some expressions:
   with a view to, look forward to, take to,

i) I went to [adverb] with a [verb] to [noun]
   - him/seeing him

ii) I look forward to [verb] a [adjective] in [noun]
   - opening a business in Gnu.
   - I look forward to opening a business in Gnu.

iv) Can't help:
   - She couldn't help laughing.

v) Can't help but:
   - She could help but laugh.

i) Some common verb followed by gerund:
   enjoy, finish, stop, quit, mind, postpone, put off, keep on, consider, think about, discuss, talk about

ii) Followed by infinitive:
   agree, cease, can't afford, can't wait, decide, expect, fear, hope, intend, learn, know (how to) mean, need, offer, plan, promise, pretend, refuse, seem, try, want, would like, would love

iii) Gerund + Infinitive:
   begin, start, continue, can't stand, hate, love, like

4) Causative Verb:
   - Make
   - Get
   - Have
   - Let
   - Help
Make:

Ex:
- The teacher made the students write the essay.
- The students were made to write the essay.
  - Infinitive - bare (go)
  - Full (to do)
- With object - bare infinitive
- Without object - full infinitive

Get:

Ex:
- He got his brother to work.
- He got his shoes polished by the cobbler.
  - Object person - full infinitive
  - Object thing - 3rd form past participle

Have:

Ex:
- He had his brother do his homework.
- He had his homework done.
  - Object person - bare infinitive
- Object thing - 3rd form past participle

Let:

Ex:
- Let us do our job.
- He did not let me do my job.
  - Bare infinitive

Help:

Ex:
- He helped me to stand up.
  - Bare infinitive / full infinitive
  - He helped me stand up.
5) **Subjunctive Verb:**

(Bs E)

- The doctor **advised** that the patient should take medicine on time.
- It is **recommended** that the government should pay.
- I wish my brother goes to school.

**Attribute:**

- She is a nice woman.
- There was a diseased person.

**Predicate adjective:**

- The girl was tall.
- Some adjective are used only attributively.

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**Adjective**

- A **modifies:**
  - Modify \(\rightarrow\) to bring change
  - Adjective modifies a noun:
    - There was a long line of bikers
    - The man was dirty

- **Attribute:**
  - Modify directly
    - She is a nice woman
    - There was a diseased person

- **Predicate adjective:**
  - Modify indirectly
    - The girl was tall.
    - Some adjective are used only attributively.
This is an atomic bomb
This bomb is atomic
She put on bridal makeup/dress
The make up she put on was bridal

Some adjectives can be used as
predicate: 

The man was alone
The man was an alone
She was afraid girl
She was an afraid girl

Degrees of Comparison

Positive Comparative Superlative
Regular: Big Bigger Biggest
ER, EST: High higher highest
Irregular: Beautiful More beautiful Most beautiful

Some adjectives can take either
form:
Feeble Feebler/more Feeble Feeblest/most Feeble

Comparison of Adjectives:

First degree — one thing/people
He is a good student
I am fine
They are happy

Second degree — two thing/people
She is more intelligent than her
brother
We are more hardworking than
you people
Asif is taller than Ali
Asif is the tallest of the two

Third degree — More than two
Of the three actors, he is the
best

Note: The superlative always takes
a definite article.
Latin Adjectives:

- Superior, superior, junior, senior
- Anterior, posterior, prior

+ to, not than

- Interior, exterior, major, minor
- Ulterior = hidden = negative

Absolute adjectives
Uncomparable adjectives
Nongradable adjectives
classifying adjectives

Unique, perfect, round, ideal

Order of Adjective

KETS Pg 83

Adverb:

Modifier
verb
adj
adv

Verb:

She ran fast.

Adjective:

They showed a very surprising attitude.

Adverb:

She ran very fast

Degrees:

How, when, why, where, how often, how much (verb)

Types:

Three types

- Nonadverbial adverbs: however, therefore, etc
- Relative adverbs: where, why, when etc
- Simple adverbs

9. Focus
For conjunctive:

(Ca) (full stop) (conj adv) (comma) (Cx)
(Cc) (semicolon) (conj adv) (comma) (Ca)

Example:

Pakistan lost a month match to India, however it deficient to other teams.

Relative Adverb:

Ex: This is how I defeated him.

Comparison of Adverb:

- She ran past.
- She ran faster than her sister.
- She ran fastest of all the girls.

Prepositions

Times: I get up [at] 8:00pm
Place: She remained [at] the cinema

for three hours,
monnoun/direction: Come to [toward] the school

Years: She [absent] herself from the class
Adjective: He is adept [at] singing.
Noun: His inaudible [on] singing.

Phrasal verbs: Bring about?
Bring in:-
Bring down

- Preposition of place, movement, Direction-
  - By
  - Beside [of] home meaning [of] the name by
  - Next to
  - Before [of] B is before to A.
  - Past [of] for you.
  - off
Bigger spans of time:
- weeks, one week, two weeks
- Fortnight: a fortnight
- Months: one month, Jan, Feb, Mar, Apr, May, Jun
- Seasons: Spring, Summer, Year: one year, 1987
- Countries: Pakistan, India
- Continents: Asia, Australia

Bigger places:
- Tounus: Gujamnala, London
- Distric: Lahore, Faisalabad
- Provinces: Punjab, Balochistan
- Continental: Asia, Australia

Very specific moments:
- 6:30 AM, 12:00 PM
- This moment, the moment
- Home, station, cinema

Specific time:
- Special days: Birthday, Christmas day
- Floors: 2nd, 4th
- Days of the week: Monday, Tuesday, etc.

Specific Place:
- Avenues: Jinah Avenue

Note:
- At Christmas, At Eid, At Easter

Exceptions:
- In a second, in a few minutes
- In the morning, in the evening, in the afternoon, at noon, at midnight, at night
- On the night, in the night, at night
- Special night, full moon, general misleading
- On the weekend, in the weekend at the weekend
- American, British
Travel:

General: By train, By car, By bus, By plane, by air.

Bicycle, Motorcycle, foot => on

Special relations: in, for, to, on, at

Position: under, above, below, on top of, inside

Deforment of Preposition:

i). In what news are you generally interested?
   - what news are you generally interested in?
   - About what did you tell me?
   - What did you tell me about?
   - I am interested in this news.

iv). He is madly in love with his country.

v). This is the situation which I warned you.
   - This is the situation which I warned you about.

Commission of Preposition:

- Pollution of every type is increasing day by day making this world a difficult place to live in.
  - This is a pen to write with.
  - A knife is to cut with.
  - This is a garbage can to drop the garbage in.

Commission of Preposition:

- The poor lack in the resources to ameliorate themselves.
  - Verb = lack
  - Noun = lack in

Our lack in resources can be destructive for us.

- Bhutto emphasized the unity of west Pakistan.

- Bhutto's emphasis on the unity of west Pakistan was very pathetic.
Preposition: (63)

Clue: Described
It shows a relation between two parts:

- Time: I got up at
- Place: She remained at the cinema
  - for three hours
- Movement: Come to the school
  - toward

Verb: She absented herself from
day by day

Adjective: He is adept in
writing

Noun: Miss interest in singing morning

Phrasal: Bring about, Bring in, Bring down

Verb:

- Preposition of Place, Movement, Direction

- By: some meaning
- Beside: some meaning
- Next to: A is next to B
- Near: A (distance of Y = Y)
- Before: A (distance of Y = Y)
- Past: A < You
- Off: Positionally relative
- Away: A + distance

Those two girls are sitting away.

(64)

- Overall: 1st
- Above: 2nd
- Under: 3rd
- Below: not measured
- Beneath:
- Behind:
- From: From the
- To:
- Toward (s):
- about:
- sound:
- around:
- Of against: The man is standing against the wall
- opposite:
- along:
- Across:
- In front of:
- Through:

He walked through the area

As like:

- They worked like slaves
- They worked like
- With:

using tools.

I crushed the almost by/with a hammer
- The almost was crushed with/ by
- The almond was crushed with/ by

...
From: L: This gift is from Arizona.
From: L: This is for you.

Verb: [jump]
Noun: [rock]

On: [jump]
Onto: [jump]
in: [jump]
onto: [jump]
inside: [jump]
outside: [jump]
instead present at: [jump]

Time was to pay back again.

Determiner of Preposition:

On what never are you generally interested.

This is the situation which I warned to about.
This is the situation which I warned you about.

Emission of Preposition:
Pollution of every type is increasing day by day making this world a difficult place to live in.

This is a pen to use with the garbage can to drop the garbage into.

(65)

Verb: [hate]
Noun: [love]

Verb: [many]

Verb: [ressemble]

I shall see you tomorrow.
I shall see you on Monday.
She is interested in an bond of music.
She is on the sky.

Comparative Preposition:

Verb: [put]
Verb: [put]
Verb: [put]

Verb: [fill up]
Verb: [fill in]
Verb: [pick]
Verb: [pick up]
Verb: [conceal]
Verb: [conceal off]
Verb: [rise]
Verb: [rise up]
(67) - Pronoun Verb: Particle 1 Verb + Particle 2 Particle 3

Fall in:
Fall down:
Fall far:

Please bring down pieces of vegetables
Please bring the pieces of vegetables down

The car ran into the
The car ran a far into
18 July

(Article)

Indefinite Articles (Any) (Not known)
Definite Articles (Which one) (There)

Sound Variation:
- A - 9 Consonant sound e.g. a university, a car
- An - Vowel Sounds e.g. an umbrella, an orange

(68) - The (Thee) 
- Vowel Sounds
- The umbrella
- The (Thea) 
- Consonant Sounds
- The car; The university

Difference

Definite
- The boy is my friend
- The daughter is 12 y the son

Indefinite
- There is a boy
- in a garden
- He has daughter
- & a son

Indefinite:
- Introduce the thing for the first time
- Once upon a time, there was a crow
- The - That crow flew and they

Countable Singular noun mostly take article:
- My father is engineer
- My father is an engineer
- There is car in parking
- There is a car in parking

Adjective Noun:
- He is a very good singer
(69)

- She is making a good progress.
- She is making good progress.

To replace rev. page # 64/67

The banana cost me fifty rupees a dozen. (Per dozen)
A doctor must be sincere with his patients.

Definite Article: article 64 page 67

1) To mention a thing already discussed.
   - There is a book on the table.
   - The book is mine.

2) Proper Names:
   - I am the and x

3) Family Names:
   - The James Dillingham Young.
   - The stafhs have been investigated.
   - The Naeons are very honest people.

4) Comparative:
   - He is taller of the two.
   - He is the taller of the two.

5) Superlative:
   - The best.
   - The finest.

(70)

- Certain comparison:
  - The higher you go, the colder it is.
  - The more you study, the more you succeed.

- Attributes of God:
  - The mighty, the beneficent, the provident.

- Musical Instrument:
  - The piano, the flute.

- Ocular:
  - He won first prize.
  - He won first prize.

- But:
  - Times: @ midday, at noon, at midnight, on/in morning, on/in the nights, on/in the evening, on/in the weekend.

- Days: we meet on Monday.
  - The first Monday of June.

- Months: on July.
  - The July of 1997.

- Years: on 1998.
  - On the year of 1981.
A Quick Review to MDCAT

Notes Prepared by Komal Yaqoob
Will be helpful for all those preparing for MDCAT
Special thanx to Komal Yaqoob for these Notes
Like our page and join our Group for more MDCAT related stuff
Remember Us in ur precious prayers.
Jazak Allah

Regards
Noor Mobin