

Class 10 Academic Program 2020

# ENGLISH

Lecture : E-06

Topic : SEEN PASSAGE, CV WRITING,  
TRANSFORMATION



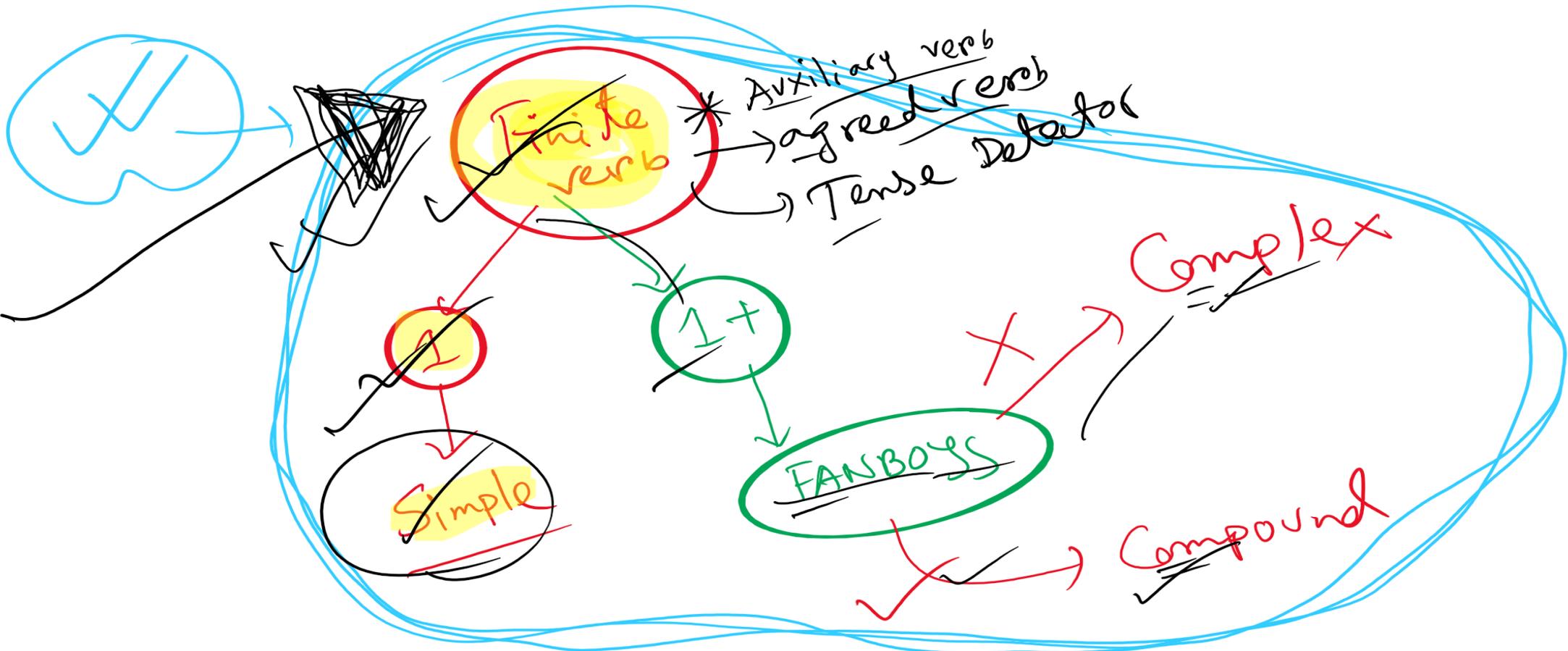
## PAPER-I

- ✓ Bhutan is ..... the world.
- ✓ The pioneer ..... May 1976.
- ✓ In the primitive ..... year 2011.
- ✓ Mother Teresa ..... mind.

**E-06**

## PAPER-II

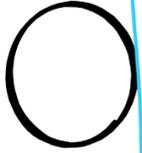
- ✓ Transformation  
(Simple, Complex, Compound)
- ✓ CV/Resume Writing



# Complex

✓ All

wh-Question words (968)  
(Relative pronoun)  
who = = =



✓ that / those

✓ Though / Although

✓ Conditionals (95 / AS / Since /  
Unless - - -

yy  
so (result)

I went there, so I found her.

FAWBOYS

(Compd) so

→ or?

(Context) so that

→ 2nd or?

~~yet~~ → oppose  
Preposition  
Comp  
Conj

I want there

Conj

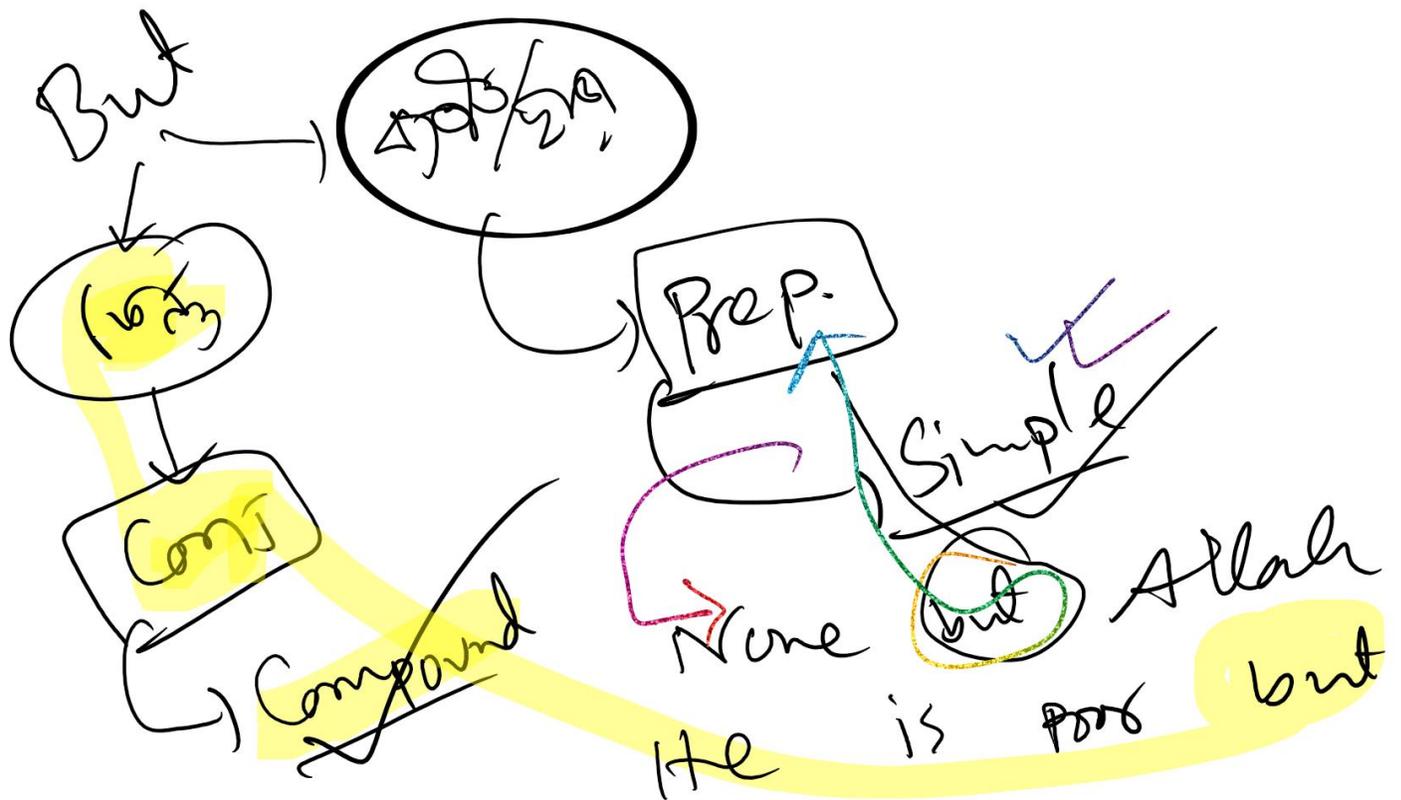
I did not find him.  
found

I have not taken breakfast yet.  
S → Ct  
S → Adv?  
yet

Or/otherwise  
option/selection

(you) Do  
~~S~~

(you) or die:  
↓  
[ ]  
S



Allah can help us work-

✗ Not negation

M → ~~NE~~  
F → M/M

Neither he nor I go there.  
Neither I nor he goes there.

Neither do they want there.  
↓  
(\*) Simple

~~Not~~ → ~~Neither~~ (Simple)  
~~Neither~~ → ~~Not/Neither~~ (Compound)

~~Add (condition)~~ ✓ ✓  
I want there and found her. ✓ (f)

Sentence ✓

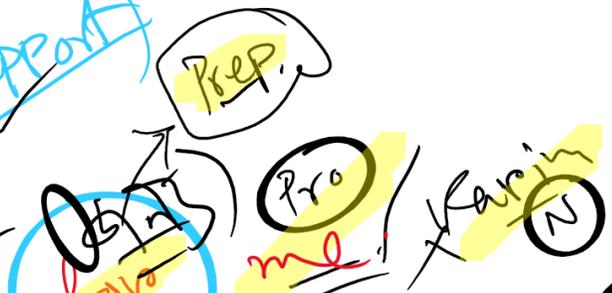
Cont

Sub Sub  
~~Obs Obs~~

I and he  
f selected the pencil  
S  
Sings  
go  
pencil

✓ For (support)

The pencil is for me for I was ill.  
I could not go to school



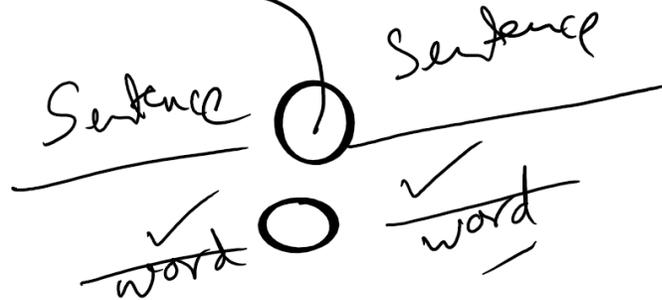
before

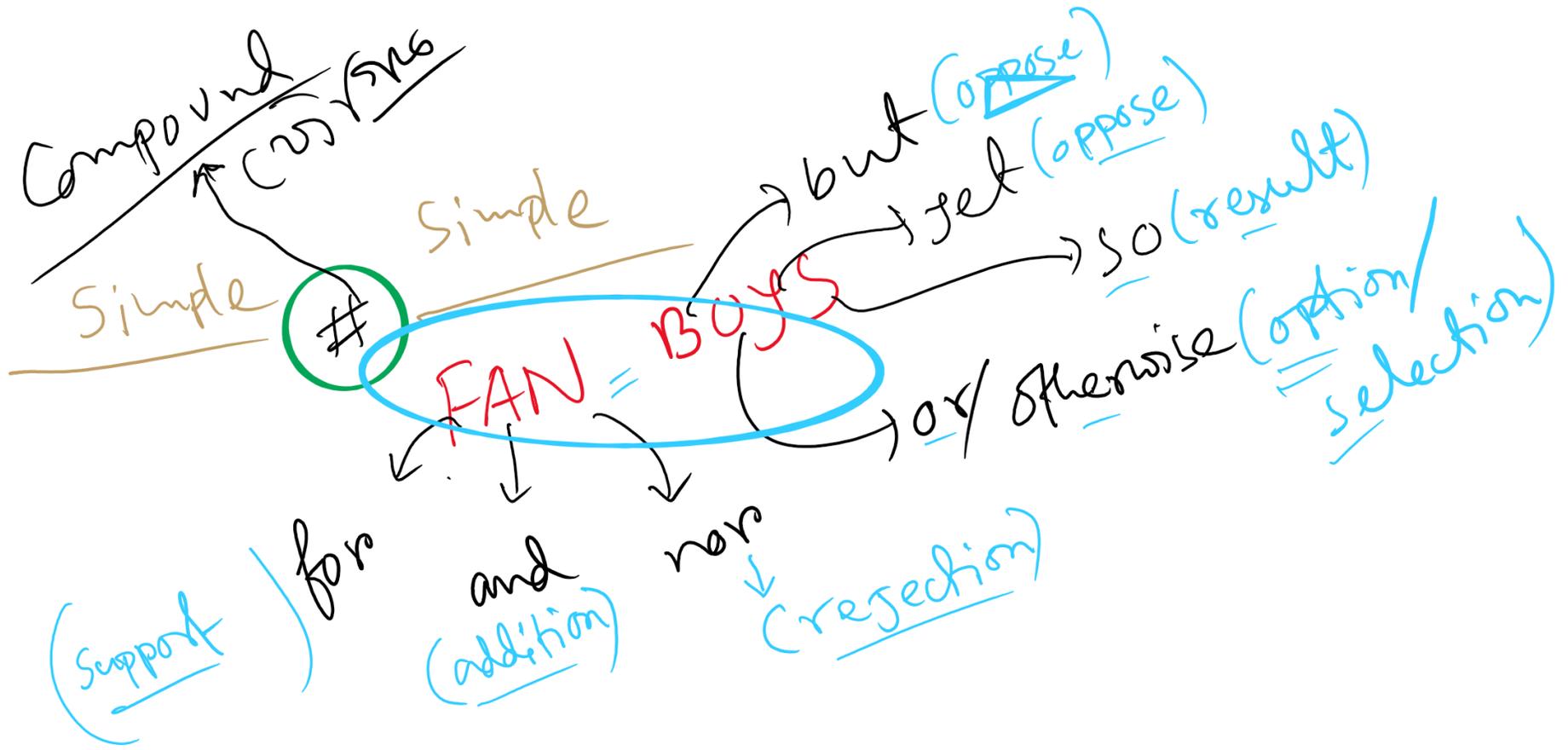
Preposition → NY/Pro.

Conjunction

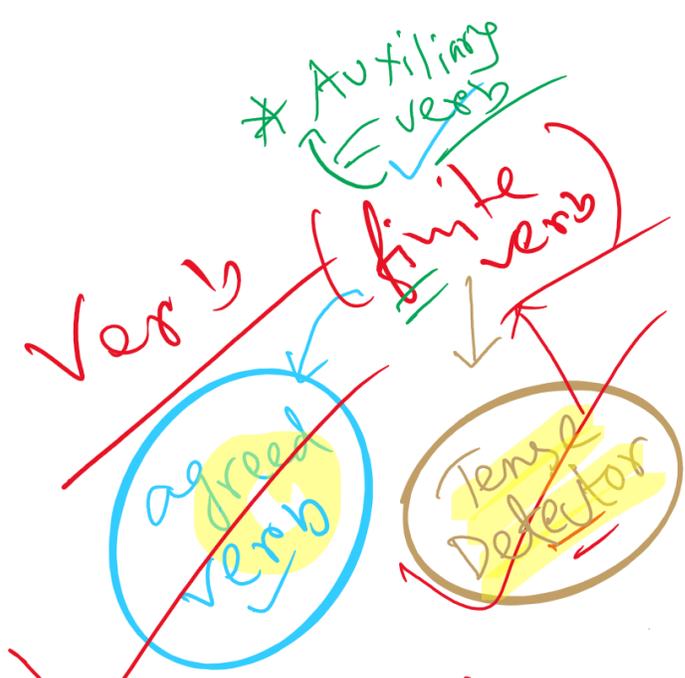
with meeting place

Conj.









let - let - let  
doing it.

He is ~~was~~

g wanted (v)

He ~~wants~~ (v)

He ~~let~~ (v)

to ~~go~~ here. (n.f)

me ~~go~~ here. (n.f)

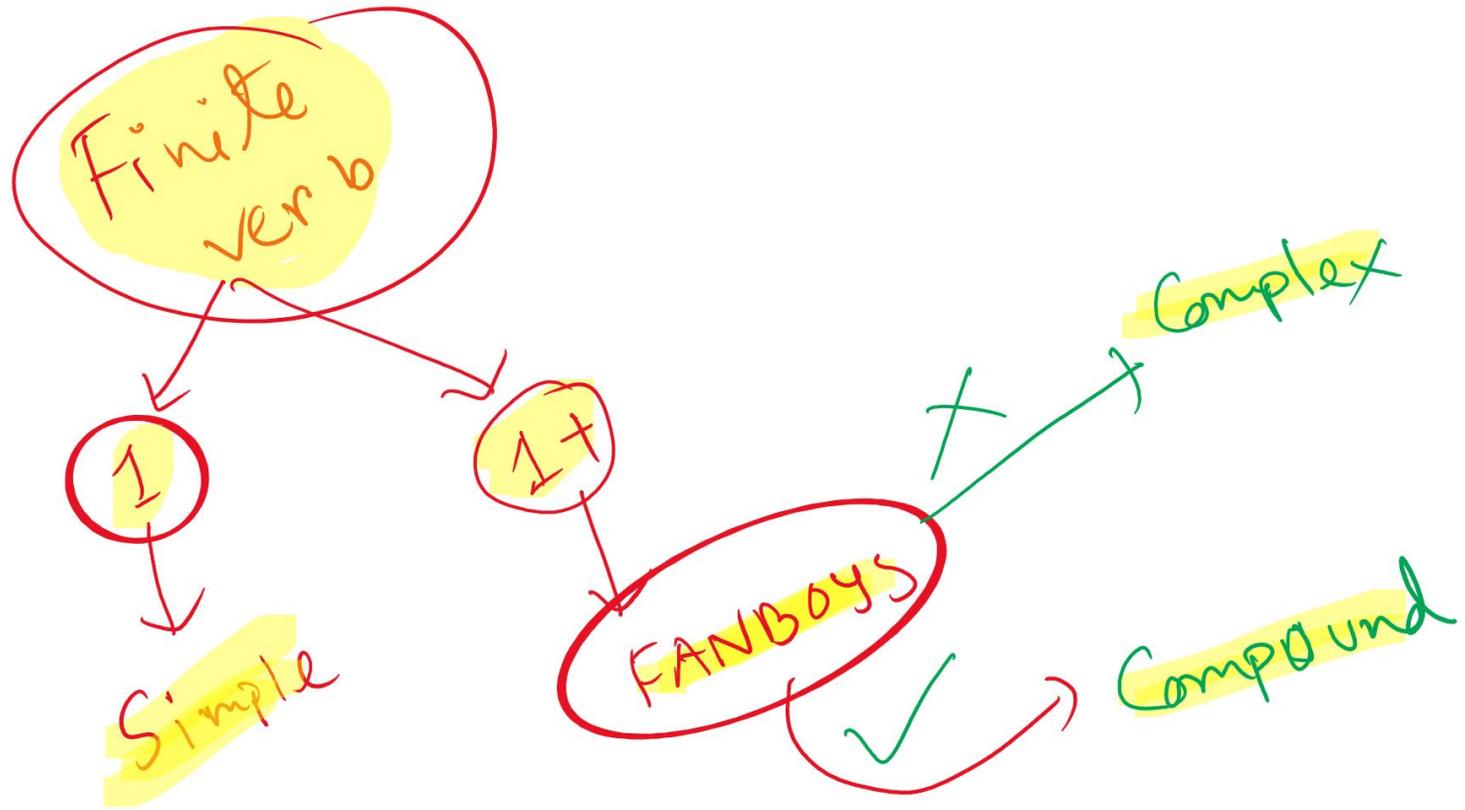
to ~~go~~ here. ~~eat & sleep~~ here. (n.f)

~~Simple~~

~~(not possible)~~

- ✓ subject (1 1 +)
- ✓ verb (1 & only 1) → finite
- ✓ object ✓ X

S/ He goes here.  
S/ He~~x~~ and they go here.  
S/ you, we and I go here.



# Complex

( ) All

wh-Question words (over)

Relative ~~Relative~~ Pronoun

( ) that / whose (R.P)

( ) Though / Although

( ) Conditionals ( If / As / Since / unless )

So  
(result)

~~I went there~~ so

~~I found him.~~

Q+

Jan

Remember

Q

that this

shall too

Pass.

~~FAABOYS~~

yet (oppose)  
I want there yet I did not find him.

(conj)

(conj)

Compound

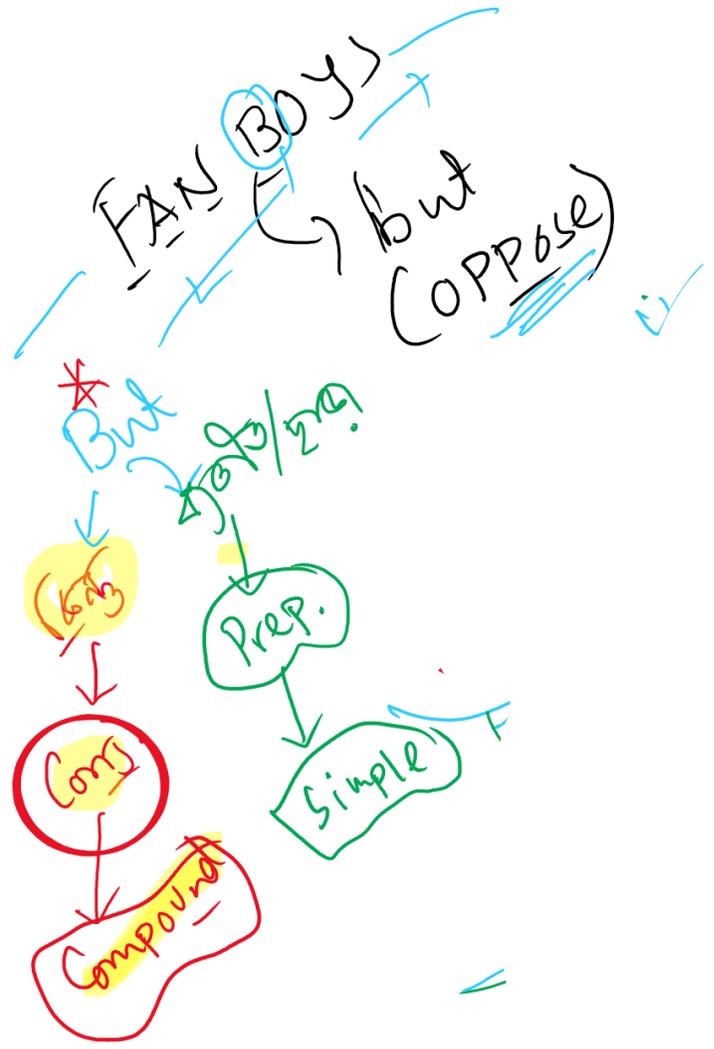
I have not taken my breakfast yet.

yet.

(Adverb)

(Simple)





vs but Allah can help us.

(Preposition)

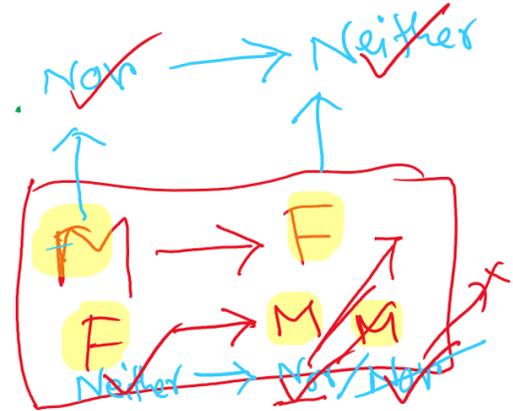
And (addition)

g go there and <sup>g</sup> find her.

2015

✓ Neither of them goes there.  
(2017) (Simple)

~~2015~~ (rejection)  
Neither her nor g go there.  
Neither go nor he goes there.



For (Simple)

Simple

(for)

pencil is

Preposition

for

me

Pronoun

Kasim

Noun

Compound

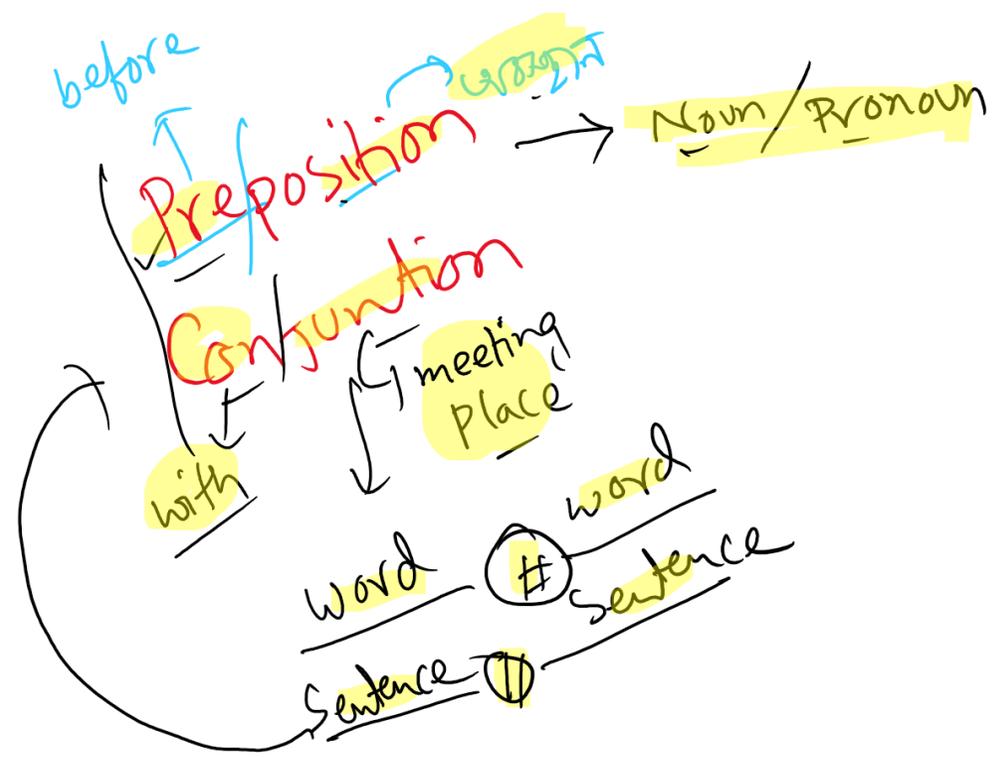
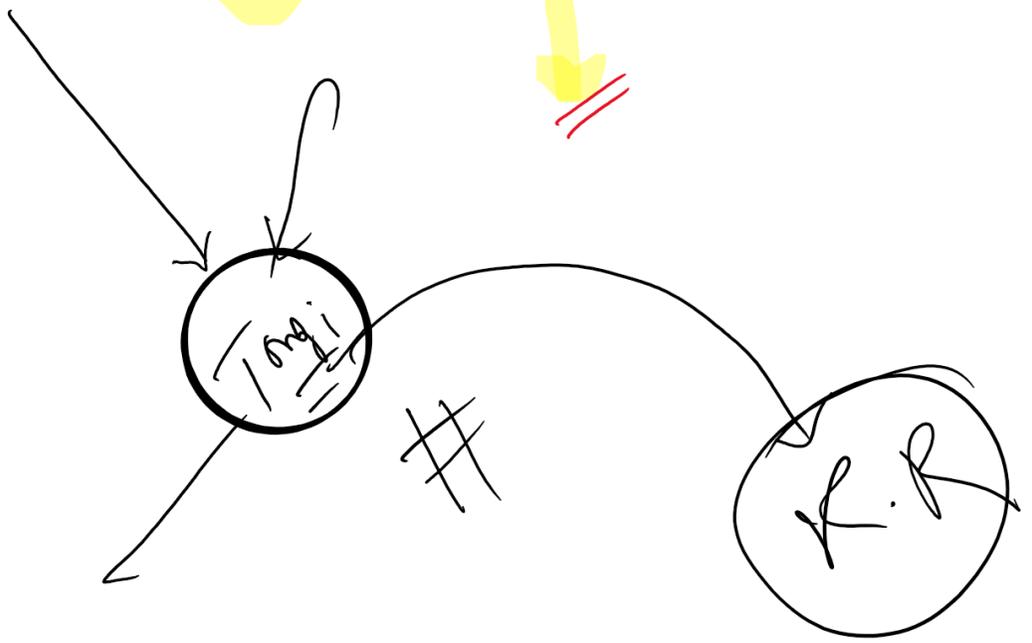
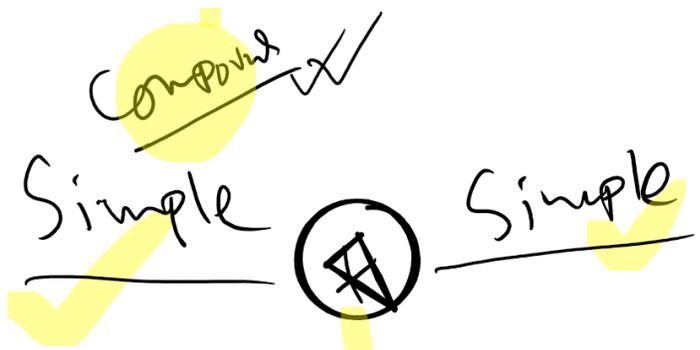
I could not go to school

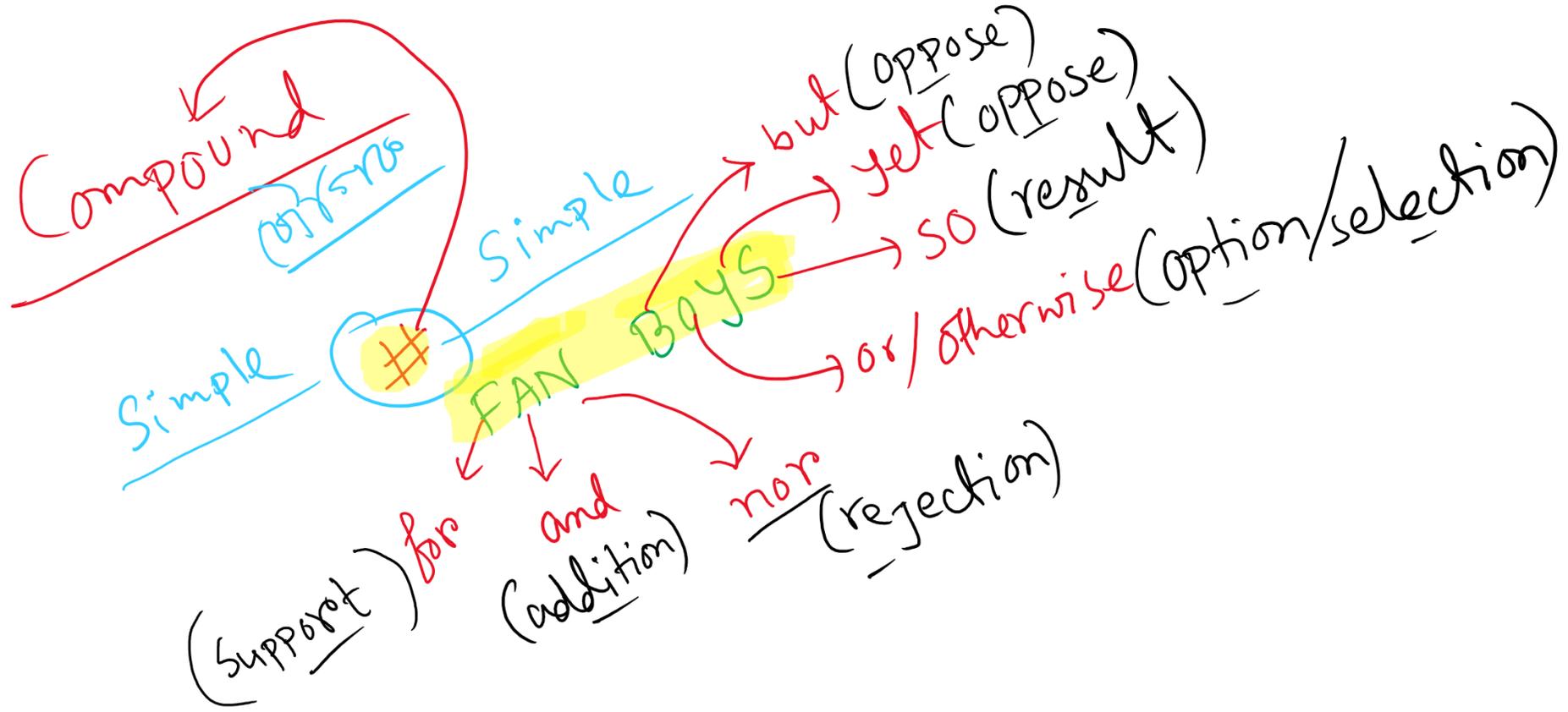
for

I was ill.

(because)

Conjunction





# Simple (S/A)

- Subject (1/1+)
- Verb (1 & only 1)
- Object ✓ ✗

finite \* Auxiliary verb

agreed verb

Tense Detector

Non-finite  
↳ Non agreed verb with subject

- ① He goes there.
- ② He and they go there.
- ③ You, he and I go there.

# Simple (S/A)

- Subject (1/1+)
- Verb (1 & only 1)
- Object ✓ ✗

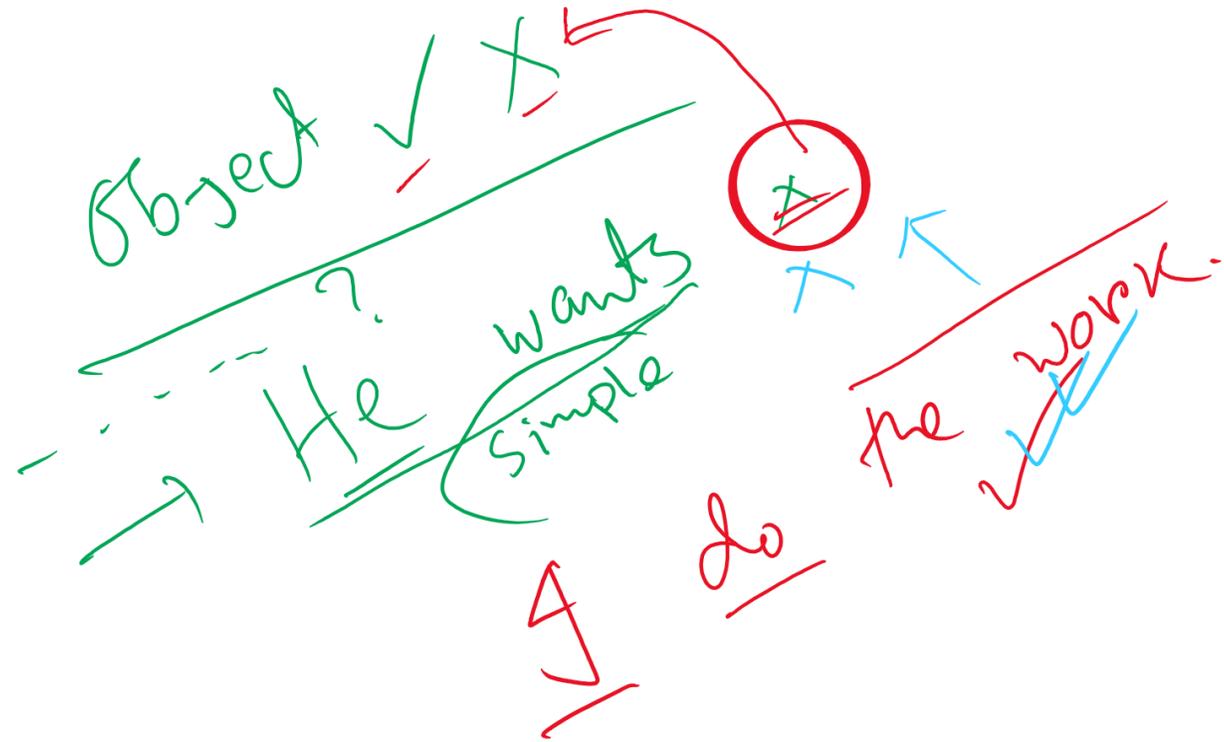
finite \* Auxiliary verb

agreed verb

Tense Detector

Non-finite  
↳ Non agreed verb with subject

- ① He goes there.
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- ③ You, he and I go there.



Verb (1 & only 1)   
 Tense Detector   
 finite   
 agreed, verb

Auxiliary verb



#

Does

he want

to go there?



wants

to go

to sleep

to eat

(one & only 1)   
 finite

(n-f)   
 ✓   
 ✗

# English-5 (Daily Exam, Set-A)

01. The small child does whatever his father \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) has done                      (b) did                              (c) **does**                              (d) had done
02. “Pauline and Bruno have a big argument every summer over where they should spend their summer vacation.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) simple sentence      (b) compound sentence      (c) **complex sentence**      (d) compound-complex sentence
03. “Polash loves to go to the beach and spend her days sunbathing.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **simple sentence**      (b) compound sentence      (c) complex sentence      (d) compound-complex sentence
04. “That is what stimulates me.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) simple sentence      (b) compound sentence      (c) **complex sentence**      (d) compound-complex sentence
05. “After ages of destiny, I found her.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **simple sentence**      (b) compound sentence      (c) complex sentence      (d) compound-complex sentence

# English-5 (Daily Exam, Set-A)

06. "Nafi and Rubi walked together in the lawn." The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) **simple sentence** (b) compound sentence (c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence
07. "Shopno dislikes sitting on the beach; he always gets a horrible sunburn." The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) simple sentence (b) **compound sentence** (c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence
08. The intruder stood quietly \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) for few time (b) for the few moments (c) for moments (d) **for a few moments**
09. Technology \_\_\_\_\_ the forces of change.
- (a) **must be used to feed** (b) must have been using to feed  
(c) must use having fed (d) must be using to feed
10. Does he wish me to go? (Make it Complex)
- (a) Does he want that I should go? (b) Does he wish my going?  
(c) **Does he wish that I should go?** (d) Does he wish that I may go?

# English-5 (Daily Exam, Set-B)

01. He is too important \_\_\_\_\_ any delay.  
(a) **to tolerate** (b) to tolerating (c) at tolerating (d) with tolerating
02. “Bipul and Alisha have a great disagreement every winter over where they should spend their winter vacation.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) simple sentence (b) compound sentence  
(c) **complex sentence** (d) compound-complex sentence
03. “Fiana dears to lie in the seashore and spend her days basking.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) **simple sentence** (b) compound sentence  
(c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence
04. “But I couldn't find it.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) **simple sentence** (b) compound sentence  
(c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence
05. “Spider webs are delicate, yet very strong.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) simple sentence (b) **compound sentence**  
(c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence

# English-5 (Daily Exam, Set-B)

06. "Do or die." The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) simple sentence (b) **compound sentence** (c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence
07. "Tribani likes sitting on the beach; she always gets a pleasing sunburn." The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) simple sentence (b) **compound sentence** (c) complex sentence (d) compound-complex sentence
08. He found the gold coin \_\_\_\_\_ the floor.
- (a) as he had cleaned (b) while he cleans (c) which he is cleaning (d) **while cleaning**
09. The accused now flatly denies \_\_\_\_\_ his guilt in his first statement.
- (a) **having admitted** (b) had admitted (c) have been admitting (d) has admitting
10. Does he wish me to go? (Make it Complex)
- (a) Does he want that I should go? (b) Does he wish my going?
- (c) **Does he wish that I should go?** (d) Does he wish that I may go?

# English-5 (Weekly Exam)

01. “You will not achieve your aim in life unless you work hard for it”- The underlined word is a/an-  
(a) Adverb (b) Adjective (c) Preposition (d) **Conjunction**
02. “Sow early, else you will reap poor”. The sentence is \_\_\_\_  
(a) Complex (b) **Compound** (c) Simple (d) Incomplete
03. Select the ‘Compound Sentence’ from the following sentences  
(a) **Work hard and you will succeed in life.** (b) By taking fruits and vegetables, you will get vitamins.  
(c) The sun having set, we returned home. (d) Because of raining, we could not go to school.
04. The child is \_\_\_\_\_ all the evidence before forming an opinion.  
(a) neither encouraged to be critical or to examine (b) neither encouraged to be critical nor to examine  
(c) either encouraged to be critical or to examine (d) **not encouraged either to be critical or to examine**
05. \_\_\_\_\_ an important factor improving mental and physical health.  
(a) Play being recognized as (b) **Play is recognized as**  
(c) Their recognizing play as (d) Recognition of it being

# English-5 (Weekly Exam)

06. \_\_\_\_\_ the facts of the case, the solution was obvious.  
(a) Upon considering (b) When considering (c) Considering (d) **When he considered**
07. He interviewed several candidates \_\_\_\_\_ had enough qualifications.  
(a) **who he thought** (b) whom he thought (c) of whom he thought (d) he thought who
08. Jane Austen wrote \_\_\_\_\_ eventual marriages of members of the middle classes  
(a) novels and they portrayed (b) novels, being portrayals of  
(c) novels, they portrayed (d) **novels that portray**
09. \_\_\_\_\_, the children sliced the carrots into sticks for dipping  
(a) After removing their skins, (b) After they removed their skins,  
(c) After they had removed their skins, (d) **After removing the carrots' skins,**
10. I know her name. (Make it Complex)  
(a) What her name I know (b) I know what her name  
(c) **I know what her name is** (d) Her name I know

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

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## Rules for Changing

- We need to detect the sentence at first.
- We must change the sentence according to the instruction given in brackets.
- We can't change the meaning of the given sentence under any circumstance.

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

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## Over View

- If we have to make the sentence compound, we must select which '*FAN BOYS*' word we can use according to the meaning of that sentence
- We must detect which '*A WHITE BUS*' word we should use as conjunction for making the sentence a complex one.
- We must keep minimum & maximum 1 (One) finite verb in a simple sentence. Hence, conjunction can exist in a simple sentence for connecting several subjects and words.

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

## Rule: 1:

“**Present participle**” in a simple sentence, to convert into complex sentences by adding “**since/as/when**” at the first half of the sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** Closing the door, I went back to school.

**Complex Sentence:** When I closed the door, I went back to school.

## Rule: 2

“**Being/ Verb+ing**” in a simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding “**as/when/since**” at the first half of the sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** After winning a beauty contest she cried.

**Complex Sentence:** As she won the beauty contest, she cried.

## Rule: 3

“**Too...to**” in a simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding “**so...that (negative)**”.

**Simple Sentence:** He is too weak to carry the box.

**Complex Sentence:** He is so weak that he can not carry the box.

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

## Rule: 4

“**To**” in the simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding “**so that**” in the sentence.

**Simple sentence:** We eat to live.

**Complex Sentence:** We eat so that we can live.

## Rule: 5

In the simple sentence “**in spite of/ despite**”, to convert into the complex sentence by adding “**though/ although**” in the sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** In spite of being rich, she is hard working.

**Complex Sentence:** Though she is rich, she is hard working.

## Rule: 6

“**Because of**” in the simple sentence, to convert it to the complex sentence by adding “**since**” at the beginning of the sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** Because of his illness, he could not join the meeting.

**Complex Sentence:** Since he was ill, he could not join the meeting.

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

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## Rule: 7

“**Subject + verb + object + present participle**” type of simple sentence, to convert it to the complex sentence by “**subject + verb + object + relative pronoun of the object + be verb according to relative pronoun and tense + rest of the sentence**”.

**Simple Sentence:** I saw a bird flying.

**Complex Sentence:** I saw a bird which was flying.

## Rule: 8

In the simple sentence starts with “**without**”, by adding “**if/ in case**” is converted into the complex sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** Without adding the sugar the dish will taste bad.

**Complex Sentence:** If you do not add sugar the dish will taste bad.

## Rule: 9

In the simple sentence “**at the time**” will be converted into “**when**” in the complex sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** She woke up at the time of load shedding.

**Complex Sentence:** She woke up when it was load shedding.

# TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

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## Rule: 10:

In the simple sentence, “**adjective**” will be converted into “**that/which**” in the complex sentence.

**Simple Sentence:** It was a blue shirt.

**Complex Sentence:** It was a shirt which was blue.

# EXERCISE

**Simple** : Nepal is rich in scenic beauty and cultural heritage.

**Complex** : Nepal is a country which/that is rich in scenic beauty and cultural heritage.

**Compound** : Nepal is a rich country in scenic beauty and It is also rich in cultural heritage.

**Simple** : Southern Nepal is tropical low land known as the *Terai Plains*.

**Complex** : Terai Plains is situated in southern Nepal which is a tropical low land.

**Compound** : Terai Plains is situated in southern Nepal and It is a tropical low land.

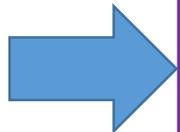
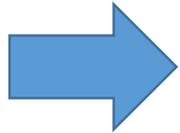
# EXERCISE

**Simple** : Despite its modest size, Srilanka has a population of about 20 million.

**Complex** : Although Srilanka's size is modest, it has a population of about 20 million.

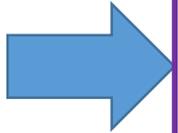
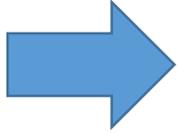
**Compound** : Srilanka's size is modest but it has a population of about 20 million.

01. By applying precautionary measures , we can prevent Covid19.



## EXERCISE

02. In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Maldives and they ruled the country for 15 years.



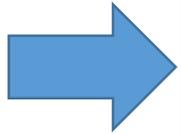
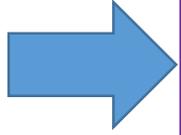
**Simple** : Staying in Dhaka , I miss my native village.

**Complex** : When I stay in Dhaka, I miss my native village

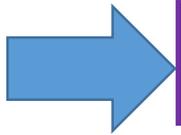
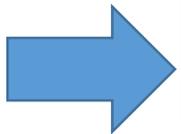
**Compound** : I stay in Dhaka and I miss my native village

## EXERCISE

**03.** Although governed as an independent Islamic sultanate for most of its history from 1153 to 1968, the Maldives was a British colony from 1887 to 1965.



**04.** The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its enjoyable weather.



উদ্ভাস

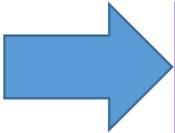
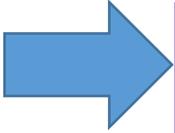
একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কেয়ার

ENGLISH

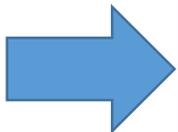
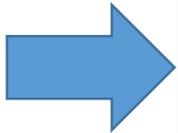
Topic : SEEN PASSAGE, CV WRITING, TRANSFORMATION

## EXERCISE

**05.** In order to highlight the threats of global warming to its low lying islands, the government of Maldives held a cabinet meeting underwater in 2009.

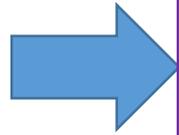
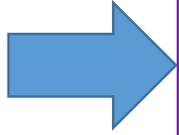


**06.** Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1940 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight.

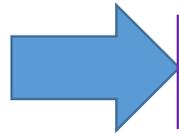
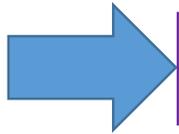


## EXERCISE

**07.** After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Calcutta (now Kolkata).

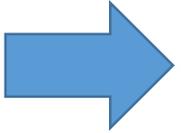
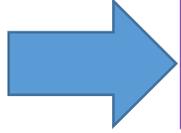


**08.** Bhutan is called the Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas and this small, landlocked country is located along the southern slopes of the Himalayan range.

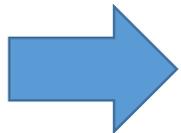
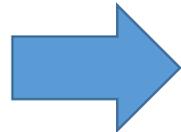


# EXERCISE

**09.** Lord Buddha, the light of Asia, was born in Lumbini in Nepal's southern plains, which makes this a scared pilgrimage destination for the Buddhists as well.



**10.** The thief ran too fast for the police to catch.



# SEEN PASSAGE-01 (UNIT-06, LESSON-05)

## ***Bhutan: The land of happiness***

Bhutan is called the Jewel of the Eastern Himalayas. This small, landlocked country is located along the southern slopes of the Himalayan range, bounded by Tibet in the North and India from the other sides. The official name of Bhutan is *Druk-yul* which means 'land of the thunder dragon'. It earned this name because of the fierce storms that often roll in from the Himalayas. The country has an area of 38,394 and a population of 716,896. Since it is cut off from the rest of the world by the Great Himalayas, a unique culture and tradition based on gentle Buddhist beliefs have evolved over time.

Bhutanese men wear Gho - a knee length robe - and women wear Kira - a sheet like cloth piece. Bhutanese houses are built from mud and stone, with wooden shingle roof.

The Bhutanese never use iron nails in their buildings. Usually, the Bhutanese build each other's houses by exchanging labour within the community. Different Festivals are celebrated all year round in Bhutan. The festivals reflect Colourful masks and the rich Bhutanese culture. Dances are performed by the Buddhist monks to protect the valleys and ward off evil spirits.

The main religious festival is called *Tshechus*. The teachings of Lord Buddha are enacted through mask dances for three to five days in the courtyard of the monasteries. People attend these events in their best clothes, Carrying picnic baskets. Another major festival is called *Losar*. It is celebrated on Lunar New Year. People cook special dishes and wear new clothes. It is a time for family get-together. Men play archery or darts while women sing and dance.

Pure mountain air, crystal blue skies and pristine vegetation cover have made this small country an ideal destination for the environment lovers. The ecosystem of this small nation supports the existence of rich flora and fauna which are protected by strict laws. Anyone found guilty of killing a black-necked crane could be sentenced to life in prison.

The government of Bhutan has taken a number of steps to protect its biodiversity. Bhutan is the first country in the world with specific constitutional obligations on its people to protect the environment. According to the constitution, at least 60 percent of the country must remain under forest cover at all times. Efforts are also taken to protect the nation against the intrusion of foreign cultures and values. The first foreign tourists were allowed into Bhutan in 1974. Now, tourism is encouraged but is controlled and limited to about 6,000 visitors a year.

Bhutan is one of the last countries in the world to introduce television and the Internet to its people. The government lifted a ban on TV and the Internet only in 1999. The Bhutanese government has made it mandatory for all Bhutanese to wear only their national dress in public.

Finally, the most interesting fact about Bhutan is that they are the only country that measures success in Gross National Happiness rather than Gross National Product!

In 2006, Business Week rated Bhutan as the happiest country in Asia and the eighth happiest country in the world.

# SEEN PASSAGE-02(UNIT-07, LESSON-01)

## ***Zainul Abedin, the great artist***

The pioneer of Bangladeshi modern art Zainul Abedin is widely acclaimed for his Bengal 'Famine Sketches'. Through a series of sketches, Zainul not only documented the harsh famine of 1943 but also showed its sinister face through the skeletal figures of the people destined to die of starvation in a man-made plight. He depicted these extremely shocking pictures with human compassion. He made his own ink by burning charcoal and using cheap ordinary packing paper for sketching. Using the ink and applying the brush where necessary, he produced the drawings and sketches which later became iconic images of human suffering.

Zainul developed a knack for drawing and painting when he was a high school student. After completing high school, he got admission to the Government School of Art, Calcutta (now Kolkata). He graduated with the first position in first class in 1938. He was appointed teacher of the Art School while he was still a student there. He also attended the Slade School of Arts, London in 1951-52.

Zainul Abedin is considered the founding father of Bangladeshi art. He was an artist of outstanding talent and earned international reputation. For his artistic and visionary qualities, he is referred to as *Shilpacharya* meaning 'great teacher of art' in Bangladesh.

He was the first Principal of the first art school in Dhaka in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). He organized the *Nabanna* (harvest) exhibition in 1969. The exhibition included a 65foot long scroll portraying the rural East Pakistan in phases from abundance to poverty. This intensified the already heightened non-cooperation movement against the Pakistan regime. The exhibition was symbolic of the Bangalee artists' protest and a milestone in our struggle for cultural and political freedom. Zainul's dynamic style of work is evident in a 30 foot long scroll painting called *Manpura*, which was done to commemorate the death of hundreds and thousands of people in the devastating cyclone of 1970.

He designed the pages of Constitution of Bangladesh. He founded the Folk Art Museum at Sonargoan, and also Zainul Abedin *Shangrahasala*, a gallery of his own works in Mymensing in 1975.

The river Brahmaputra plays a predominant role in his paintings and a source of inspiration all through his career. Much of his childhood was spent near the scenic river Brahmaputra. A series of water colours that Zainul did as his tribute to the river earned him the Governor's Gold Medal in an all-India exhibition in 1938. This was the first time when he came into spotlight and this award gave him the confidence to create his own visual style.

Zainul Abedin was born in Kishoreganj on 29 December 1914 and died on 28 May 1976.

# SEEN PASSAGE-03 (UNIT-07, LESSON-02)

## *The art of silence*

In the primitive age communications took place between humans through signs and gestures. As humans began to use their vocal chords, these silent gestures were no longer used as the primary means of communication. But they did not completely disappear. They evolved as a form of art, used to entertain thousands, and came to be known as 'mime'.

Mime touched a little boy's heart while he was watching a performance in his village. He was so fascinated by the show that he was determined to master this art. He is no other than Partha Pratim Majumder, who won the world's highest award in mime- Moliere Award.

Partha is undoubtedly a forerunner in the field of mime in Bangladesh. He started as a musician and his keen sense of rhythm helped him to let his limbs move and express his surroundings through gestures.

Partha Pratim Majumder is the first Bangladeshi to take up mime as a profession. He performed in a number of television shows in Bangladesh and gained popularity. In his mime, Majumder depicted the day-to-day life of the people. There was sadness, tears as well as happiness and laughter.

Majumder's turning point of life came in 1979, when he was asked to give a solo performance in Bangladesh Shilpakala Academy. The then French ambassador Loic Moreau happened to be among the audience. Mr. Moreau noticed the talent in Majumder. In 1981, the French Government offered him a scholarship so that he could get professional training in mime. This was the first time that a student was granted a French scholarship in mime. Majumder started his training under the legendary maestro, Etienne Decroux. Through Decroux, he met another celebrated mime artist named Marcel Marceau. Marceau has transformed modern mime by taking it to an unimaginable height.

Marceau was very impressed by the Bangladeshi young talent and offered him a place in his school for mime, named 'Ecole Internationale de Mimodrame de Paris-Marcel Marceau'. This school is the biggest and the best in the world. During his three years training period, Majumder practiced 16-18 hours daily till each and every bone in his body would feel like breaking.

After his time with Marceau, there was no looking back for Majumder. He staged solo performances in England, Belgium, Germany, Spain, Italy and the USA. French, Canadian and American TV channels enthusiastically aired his shows.

[adapted from the Star: Weekly Publication of The Daily Star, 27 January 2012]

# SEEN PASSAGE-04 (UNIT-07, LESSON-06)

## *Love for humanity*

Mother Teresa was moved by the presence of the sick and dying on the streets of Kolkata. She founded the home for the dying destitute and named it 'Nirmal Hriday', meaning 'Pure Heart'. She and her fellow nuns gathered the dying people off the streets of Kolkata and brought them to this home. They were lovingly looked after and cared for. Since then men, women and children have been taken from the streets and carried to Nirmol Hriday. These unloved and uncared for people get an opportunity to die in an environment of kindness and love. In their last hours they get human and Divine love, and can feel they are also children of God. Those who survive, the Missionaries of Charity try to find jobs for them or send them to homes where they can live happily for some more years in a caring environment. Regarding commitment to family, Mother Teresa said, " Maybe in our own family, we have somebody, who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. Are we there?"

Are we willing to give until it hurts in order to be with our families, or do we put our interest first? We must remember that love begins at home and we must also remember that future of humanity passes through the family”.

Mother Teresa's work has been recognised throughout the world and she has received a number of awards. These include the Pope John XXIII Peace Prize (1971), the Nehru Prize for Promotion of International Peace & Understanding (1972), the Balzan Prize (1978), the Nobel Peace Prize (1979) and the Bharat Ratna (1980).

Mother Teresa died at the age of 87, on 5 September 1997. The world salutes her for her love and compassion for humanity. She has taught us how to extend our hand towards those who need our love and support irrespective of creed, caste and religion. Draped in a white and blue-bordered sari, wrinkled face, ever soft eyes and a saintly smile, is the picture of Mother Teresa in our mind.

# TABLE

A	B
1. Majumder was very much attracted	a. was of great size.
2. He spends most of his childhood	b. him to value all forms of arts.
3. His family house	c. in his own village.
4. The people of his town	d. were culturally active.
5. His father made	e. when he saw Dutta's performance.

# Difference between CV and Resume

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- The difference between a CV and a resume lies in the length, layout, and purpose of these documents.
- CVs have no length limit; resumes are typically one to two pages long.
- A CV details the whole course of the candidate's academic career; a resume summarizes skills and work experience.

# Here's all you need to know about the resume/CV differences and when to use which document:

- If you're applying for a job in the US or Canada, write a resume: keep it short and customize it to match the job ad.
- For academic positions in North America, write a Curriculum Vitae : include every detail related to your academic or professional career.
- When applying for jobs in Europe or New Zealand, you'll need to submit a document called a "CV", but a European CV is in fact almost identical to an American resume.
- In Australia and South Africa, "CV" and "resume" are synonyms: both refer to a short document; an equivalent of the US resume.
- In South Asian countries, "CV" and "resume" mean the same thing as in America, but for job-seeking, you'll often need to submit a bio-data.

[Source: [Zety.com](https://www.zety.com)

Explained by Michael Tomaszewski, CPRW Certified Professional Resume Writer, Career Expert]



ENGLISH

Topic : SEEN PASSAGE, CV WRITING, TRANSFORMATION

## Writing a Cover Letter (1)

A Cover Letter is a letter that has to accompany a CV. It usually refers to the advertisement for the post a candidate is applying for, with dates and source of the advertisement and a brief note on the applicant's background and qualification. The applicant's CV has to be enclosed /attached with the cover letter. The following sample cover letter shows what a cover letter usually contains:

25 January 2016

The Librarian

Pabna Community Library

15, Sadar road, Pabna

Dear Sir,

I would like to apply for the position of the Library Assistant in your library advertised in the Daily Star on 25 November 2016. Please have a look on my CV and other relevant papers send to you as attachment with this mail. I'll be looking forward to your responses.

Best regards

Nikhilesh Adhikary

## Writing a Cover Letter (2)

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25 January 2016

Manager

WESTEC

Bashundhara City, Dhaka-1206.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I'm interested in applying for the position of a weekend sales assistant advertised in the daily Bangladesh Today on 20 January 2016. I have some experience of working as a salesperson in supermarkets like Agora and Nandan. I attach my CV to provide you with details of my educational qualifications and experiences.

Yours sincerely

(signature)



# CV

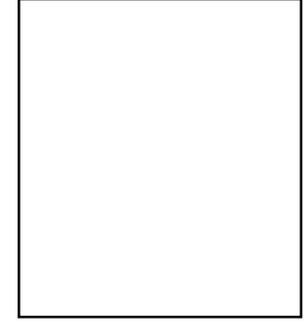
## CURRICULUM VITAE

Of

**MD. SAKHAWAT HOSSAIN**

Contact No.: 01714-821999

E-mail: [sakhawat.ru.iba@gmail.com](mailto:sakhawat.ru.iba@gmail.com)



### Objective

: To work in a responsible position where I can use my creativity, interpersonal skills and my knowledge to contribute to any development sector of Bangladesh

### Permanent Address

: Md. Sakhawat Hossain (Shakil)C/o Md. Abdur Rashid Mollah  
Village- Dashpara, Post Office- Dudlia, District- Pabna

### Mailing Address

: Md. Sakhawat Hossain (Shakil) Room 241, Rajshahi University

### Personal Information

Full Name: : Md. Sakhawat Hossain  
Father's Name : Md. Abdur Rashid Mollah  
Mother's Name : Fatema Khatun  
Date of Birth : 01/08/1986  
Nationality : Bangladeshi (by birth)  
Gender : Male  
Marital Status : Unmarried

### Language Proficiency

: Speaking, Writing and reading skills of Bengali & English



ENGLISH

Topic : SEEN PASSAGE, CV WRITING, TRANSFORMATION

# CV

**Interests:** : Traveling, reading & sport

**Computer Skill** : Computer application course (Ms-Word, Ms-Excel, Ms- Access, Ms- PowerPoint), Internet, Hardware & Networking etc.

## **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION**

Degree	Year	Result	University/ Board
MBA	2015	CGPA-3.17 Out of 4	University of Rajshahi
M.B.S Accounting	2009	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	National University
B.B.S (Hons.) Accounting	2019	2 <sup>nd</sup> Class	National University
H.S.C	2004	GPA-3.00	Rajshahi
S.S.C	2001	GPA-3.75	Rajshahi

## **References**

: Dr. M. Shahidulah  
Professor, Department of English  
And  
Director, IBS  
University of Rajshahi  
Phone: 0721-750767  
Mobile: 017171400879

## POLL QUESTION-01

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**“He died in the village where he was born”. The simple form of this complex sentence is–**

- (a) He died in his village.
- (b) He was born in a village and died in the same village.
- (c) He died in a village where his birth took place.
- (d) He died in his native village.

## POLL QUESTION 02

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I solved the math \_\_\_\_\_ of times but could not solve it .

- (a) hundreds
- (b) a hundred
- (c) hundred
- (d) hundredth

## POLL QUESTION 03

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The events of May 1, 1886 is a reminder \_\_\_\_\_workers will continue to be exploited \_\_\_\_\_they stand up and speak out to gain better working conditions, better pay \_\_\_\_\_ better lives.

- (a) until, and, that
- (b) that, until, and
- (c) and, until, that
- (d) that, and, and

## POLL QUESTION 04

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**“Pahela Baishakh has a special significance for us as it forms a part of Bangalee culture and tradition.”**

The word ‘as’ is a/an \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Adverb
- (b) Conjunction
- (c) Preposition
- (d) Adjective

## POLL QUESTION 05

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**“You need a common language that you can use with more or less all the people in the world.” The sentence is a \_\_\_\_\_  
Sentence.**

- (a) Simple
- (b) Complex
- (c) Compound
- (d) Complex-Compound

বড় হওয়ার  
প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা-ই মানুষকে  
বড় করে তোলে