



উদ্দামা

একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কেয়ার

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

বিস্মিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহীম

Breakdown of Today's Lecture

English 1st Paper

Seen Passage

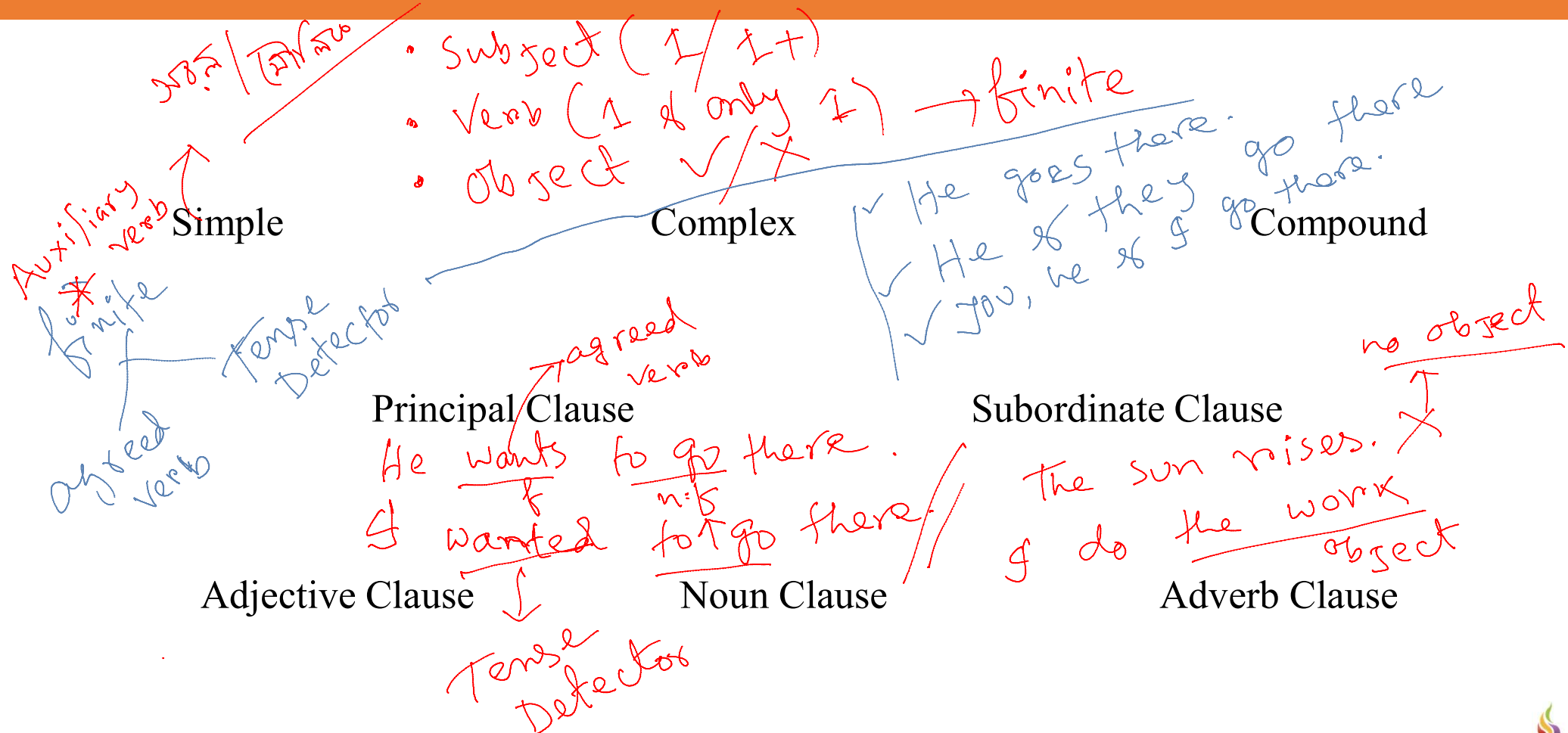
- Known as the land of New Year
- When someone comes to Or sailing
- The Republic of Maldives Carbon emissions
- India is the closest neighbor In India

English 2nd Paper

Without Clues

Transformation (Simple, Complex, Compound)

Transformation of Sentences



Transformation of Sentences

Simple Sentence

- Contains a subject and a predicate
- Expresses a complete thought

Examples:

The boys went to the park.

We like pizza.

Tip:

A simple sentence is also called an independent clause.

Compound Sentence

- Contains two or more independent clauses.
- Clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction.

Examples:

The boys went to the park, but they did not go to the zoo.

We like pizza, and we like spaghetti.

Tip:

Look for these conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet.*

Complex Sentence

- Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause.
- Dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.

Examples:

Because the boys went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.

The boys did not go to the zoo because they went to the park.

Tip:

Look for these subordinating conjunctions: *after, before, because, although, when, since, if, whenever, unless, while, so, that, even though, wherever.*

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 cannot 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

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.

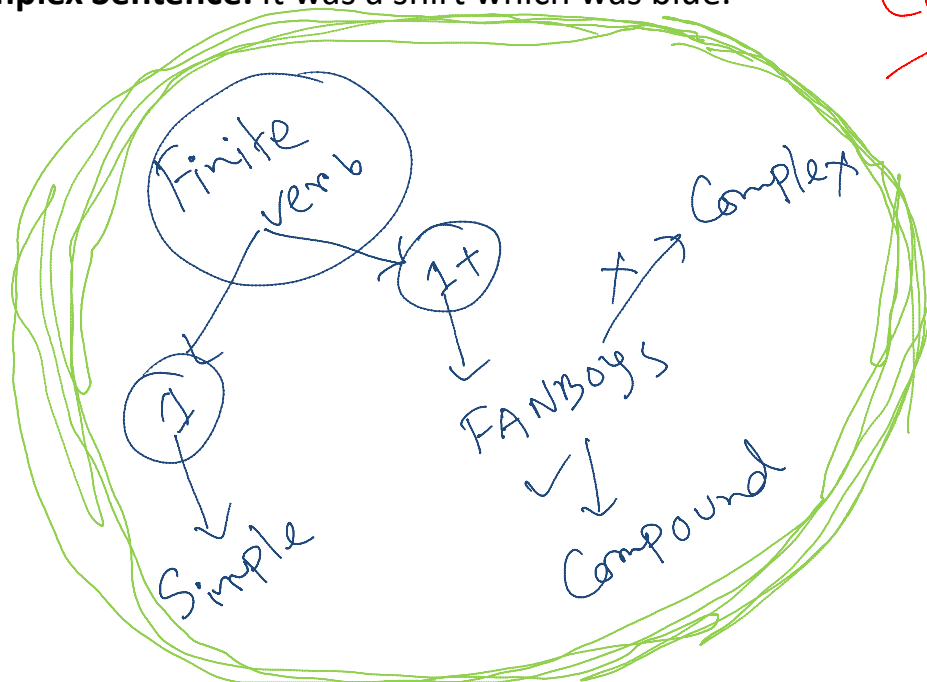
Transformation of Sentences

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.



Complex

✓ All wh- Q words (908) Relative Pronoun

✓ that / those (R.P.)
S = which
PL

✓ Though / Although
✓ Conditionals (98/105/sinor)
unless

Gap Fillings (Without Clues)

1. the world, governments of various countries are taking extraordinary measures to deal the crisis created by the COVID-19 pandemic. Cross-country evidence shows that governments that adopted the most extreme measures most promptly were the ones most successful in reducing the number of new cases and deaths. The scale and speed of the pandemic have proved that there is no way to contain the of the coronavirus without strict social distancing. The experience of Italy shows that the self-quarantine method cannot be effectively and thus does not work.

2. The Agra Fort was built Emperor Shahjahan. It is a fortress made of red sandstone. That's why it is as Red Fort. It protected Beautiful Moghul city. There two beautiful mosques in the boundary of the fortress. The fort is a beautiful sing Moghul architecture. This fort was mainly built for purpose. The fort is not away from the Moghul capital. Inside the boundary there is special room as Khas Mahal

Gap Fillings (Without Clues)

3. Bangladesh lies the active earthquake zone. It is To all Bangladeshis. Experts are alarmed by recurrence of quakes during recent years. But they give no answers to the question safety about the buildings of Dhaka city. As there is every possibility Earthquakes in Bangladesh experts call for taking adequate measures to Loses. RAJUK that as earthquake resistant building code should be

Exercise

- Being tired, he went to bed
- I saw a girl with blue eyes
- Having much confidence, I got the job
- He is very poor and leads a very poor life
- I saw a man who was her father
- We eat to live
- People earn money so that they can lead a happy life
- If you work hard, you can succeed in life
- When he was reading, I disturbed him a lot
- Study regularly or you cannot hope to make a good result

Seen Passage (Nepal, The Land of Everest)

a Known as the Land of Everest, Nepal is one of the most charming countries in Asia. The Kingdom of Nepal is a small land of sublime beauty. It has some of the world's best and very important temples. It is a country that is rich in scenic beauty and cultural heritage.



b Nepal lies between India and the Tibetan part of China. This small country has an area of 147,181 square kilometers. Southern Nepal is tropical low land known as the *Terai Plains*. This part of Nepal has hot summers and warm winters. Here the temperatures reach up to 40°C in April and May and monsoon rains drench this region from June to September. The central hill-lands including the Kathmandu and Pokhara valleys have a temperate climate and are also influenced by the monsoon. North of that is the slope of the main section of the Himalayan range. This part of Nepal has some of the highest peaks of the world including Everest.



- c** Nepal is home to nearly 29,000,000 people. The population is primarily rural. Kathmandu, the capital city, has less than one million inhabitants. Nepal's demographic features are complicated not only by dozens of ethnic groups, but by different castes. In total, there are 103 castes and ethnic groups living in this small country. The two largest of such groups are known as *Chetri* and *Bahun*. Others include *Magar*, *Tharu* and *Tamang*, *Newar*, *Muslim*, *Gurung* and *Damai*. About 48 percent of the people speak Nepali. Among other languages spoken are *Maithali*, *Bhojpuri*, *Tharu* and *Tamang*.
- d** Nepal is the holy land of Lord Pashupatinath and Gautam Buddha where the Hindus and Buddhists have lived together in harmony for centuries. The Temple of Pashupatinath is the most sacred Hindu shrine and one of the four most important sites in the world for Shiva worshippers. Lord Buddha, the light of Asia, was born in Lumbini in Nepal's southern plains, which makes this a sacred pilgrimage destination for the Buddhists as well. In fact, many Nepalese combine Hindu and Buddhist practices; many temples and shrines are shared between the two faiths, and some deities are worshipped by both Hindus and Buddhists.
- e** The Kathmandu Valley is the richest cultural heritage centre of Nepal. The three ancient cities of the Valley - Patan, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur - represent an epitome of harmony in urban design, elegant architecture and refined culture. These cities are famous for religious monuments unequalled in the world. The seven monument zones situated within the Valley have been named as World Heritage Sites by UNESCO.
- f** Many festivals add dazzling colour to Nepal's vibrant culture, which are celebrated throughout the year. *Dasain* or *dusherra* is celebrated nationwide in October. This is the most important of all Nepalese celebrations and includes the biggest animal sacrifice of the year. *Tihar* is celebrated in November. Other festivals include the Holi and Chaitra Daisan. Some Hindu festivals are the *Haribodhini Ekadashi*, *Maha Sivaratri* and the *Krishna Jayanti*. There are Buddhist celebrations too and those include *Mani Rimd*, *Buddha Jayanti* and *Losar*, which marks the Tibetan New Year.

Task

- 1 How many ethnic groups are there in Nepal?
- 2 What do you know about the weather of Nepal?
- 3 “Many Nepalese combine Hindu and Buddhist practices.”- Explain this statement with examples from the passage.
- 4 Which three cities of Nepal will you visit in order to see the rich samples of Nepal’s cultural heritage sites?
- 5 Make a list of the festivals that are celebrated in Nepal.
- 6 Give at least three reasons why you might be interested to visit Nepal.
Also make a list of the places you would love to visit in Nepal.

Seen Passage (Sri Lanka)

a Anyone visiting Sri Lanka may often hear the word *Ayubowan*. This word means 'May you have the gift of long life'. It is with this traditional greeting that everyone is welcomed to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is variously known as: Serendip, Ceylon, Teardrop of India, Pearl of the Indian Ocean, etc. These names reveal the richness and beauty of this island nation. Many travellers, from ancient mariners and merchants to present day tourists, have been attracted by the beauty of this island.

b Sri Lanka is located in the Indian Ocean, just off the south-eastern coast of India. Shaped like a teardrop, the island of Sri Lanka measures about 415 kilometers from north to south, and about 220 kilometers from east to west, with a total land area of about 65,600 square kilometers. It has more than 1340 kilometers of coastline.



c Despite its modest size Sri Lanka has a population of about 20 million. Sri Lanka is a multi-religious, multi-racial and multi-lingual country. The four major ethnic groups are the Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, Indian Tamils and Sri Lankan Moors or Muslims. A fifth group, the Veddhas are the original inhabitants of the island. The ancient history of Sri Lanka is depicted in the Hindu epic the *Ramayana*. But the most important work on Lankan origin is related in Mahavamsa or 'The Great Chronicle'.



Colombo: The capital city

Gap Fillings (Without Clues)

- d Sri Lanka's economy has traditionally been based on agriculture. The emphasis is on exporting crops such as tea, rubber, and coconuts. In fact, Sri Lanka is the largest tea exporter of the world. The country is also a major producer and supplier of a variety of spices such as cinnamon, cardamom, pepper, cloves, and nutmeg. Cinnamon first originated in Sri Lanka and was introduced later to the world by the Arab merchants.
- e Sri Lanka's archaeological treasures may be compared to other civilizations of the past like the Golden Age of Greece, the Roman Empire and Mayan

citadels. The culture that followed those glorious pasts has been enriched by the more recent influences of Western colonizers and Eastern traders. That resulted in developing a unique mix of races and religions, arts and crafts, festivals and costumes in this small country.

Besides the man-made riches, one may find the God-given blessings of nature in Sri Lanka. The island is circled by azure seas and is blessed with sandy beaches, green hills, cascading waterfalls, abundant wildlife and a variety of flowers and fruits. The country abounds with coconut groves, spice gardens, tea estates and many other gardens and woods. Travellers from all over the world come to Sri Lanka. Here, a weary traveller can pass a relaxing day by a palm-shaded lagoon looking at the endless ocean. And for the adventurous, days can be full of excitement snorkelling, swimming, fishing or sailing.

Task

Sri Lanka: Facts		
People	Economy	Natural beauty
There are, four main ethnic groups. They are Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils, and Sri Lankan Moors who are also known as The earliest residents of Sri Lanka are known as	Agriculture is a traditional form of economic activity in Sri Lanka. The country exports many crops and Sri Lanka tops the world in tea export. The spice was found first in Sri Lanka.	Sri Lanka is blessed with awesome natural beauty. There are blue seas, sandy beaches, green hills, and flowing The country has a very rich wild life. A wide variety of fruits and are also available there. Traveller can enjoy the view sitting by the palm shaded lagoons.

Seen Passage (The Republic of Maldives)

The Republic of Maldives is an island country in the Indian Ocean. It has 1199 islands that are clustered into 26 major atolls. An atoll is a ring-shaped coral reef or a string of closely spaced coral islands. The natural coral reefs of the Maldives are surrounded by the sea all around and stand out as a pearl in the Indian Ocean. The Maldives is the eighth smallest country in the world with an area of only 300 square kilometers. It is the smallest Asian country in terms of population and size.



People have been living on the islands of the Maldives for nearly 3000 years. They set sail from different parts of the world – Asia, Arabia, Europe and America – to come to these islands. The earliest settlers of the Maldives were probably from southern India and Sri Lanka who came to these islands in the fourth and fifth centuries BC. In the 12th century AD, sailors from East Africa and Arab countries came to the Maldives. As a result, the Maldivians who were originally Buddhists were converted to Sunni Islam in the mid-12th century. In 1344 Ibn Batuta, a famous Arab historian and scholar travelled around the Maldives.

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In the 16th century, the Portuguese conquered the Maldives and ruled the country for 15 years. 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. Following independence from Britain in 1965, the sultanate continued to operate for another 3 years. On November 11, 1968, the sultanate was abolished and replaced by a republic and the country assumed its present name.

The Maldives is famous as a tourist destination because of its pleasant weather, heavenly beaches and lagoons, luxurious holiday resorts and the peace-loving people. The Maldives was ranked as the best country for beautiful beaches and

Seen Passage (The Republic of Maldives)

facilities for recreation in 2008.

The Maldives is well known for being the lowest country in the world. Unfortunately, this small country with idyllic natural beauty is under threat from rising sea levels due to global warming. Most of the country is just 1.5 meters above sea level with the highest point of 2.3 meters! Many predictions have been made with respect to Maldives being swept away by the rising water level in the Indian Ocean. when the power tsunami of 2004 hit the island nation, many of the island's dry parts were flooded by the sea water. The government of the Maldives has begun to purchase land from nearby countries for resettling its people in case the islands go under water! 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. That was the first ever underwater cabinet meeting in the world. The meeting took place about 5 meter underwater, in a blue-green lagoon on a small island. While underwater, the cabinet signed a document calling on all nations to cut their carbon emissions.



Underwater meeting

Gap Fillings (Without Clues)

- 1 What is an atoll?
- 2 How many countries in the world are smaller than the Maldives in size?
- 3 When was Islam introduced in the Maldives?
- 4 What makes the Maldives an ideal place for the tourists?
- 5 What dangers of climate change might affect the Maldives?
- 6 Do you support the idea of having a cabinet meeting underwater?
What could be the reason for holding such a strange meeting?

Seen Passage (India, Unity in Diversity)

India is our closest neighbour. It is the largest among South Asian Countries. In fact, India is the seventh largest country in the world with an area of 3,287,590 square kilometers. India is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the South, the Arabian Sea on the West and the Bay of Bengal on the East. It is bordered by Pakistan to the West; China, Nepal, and Bhutan to the North; and Bangladesh and Myanmar to the East. India is the world's second most populous country after China. Its population is around 1.5 billion. New Delhi is the capital of India and about 13 million people live in the city.



India is a land of ancient civilization. The social, economic and cultural diversity of this vast country is the result of invasions by different races in the process of history. Indian history begins with the birth of the Indus Valley Civilization and the coming of the Aryans. During this period, Aryan culture flourished in this part of the world. The fifth century saw the unification of India under Ashoka, and it is in his time that Buddhism spread in many parts of Asia. In the eighth century, Islam came to India for the first time and by the eleventh century it had firmly established itself. In 1206, Qutbuddin Aybek founded the Delhi Sultanate. This was finally succeeded by the Mughal Empire in 1526, under which India once again achieved a large measure of political unity.

It was in the 17th century that the Europeans came to India. This coincided with the disintegration of the Mughal Empire, paving the way for supremacy of the English, the French, the Dutch and the Portuguese who were vying with each other to gain control of India. The English emerged as the 'victors'. In 1774, Warren Hastings was appointed the first Governor General of India by the East India Company. In 1876, Queen Victoria was given the title 'Empress of India' by the British Parliament and India came under the British rule. The British ruled India for nearly two hundred years. This period was marked by India's struggle

for independence. Through a series of heroic and patriotic movements to restore freedom, India got its independence in 1947.

The culture of India is one of the oldest and the most unique in the world. There is amazing cultural diversity throughout the country. The South, North, and Northeast have their own distinct cultures and almost every state has carved out its own cultural distinction. There is hardly any culture in the world that is as varied and unique as India. There are 17 major languages and 844 dialects used by the people of India.

India is a tourists' delight. The Taj Mahal, Fatehpur Sikri, the Qutb Minar and the Red Fort are a few of the many wonders which attract people from all over the world. Kashmir has been described as a paradise on earth. The country of mountains, valleys, deserts, rivers and lakes offer the richness of a mini



The Tajmahal

world within a single country. The Nilgiri mountains, hill stations like Ooty and Darjeeling and the temples of South India, Ajanta and Ellora caves are the places one can explore in India.

Task

- 1 What do you know about the population and geographical area of India?
- 2 When did Buddhism spread in India?
- 3 What happened to India during the Mughal Empire?
- 4 What are some of the tourist attractions in India?

Poll Question 01

Identify the following sentence: The drummers played a long time but the piano players stopped early

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Simple | (b) Complex |
| (c) Compound | (d) N/A |

Poll Question 02

I noticed his pen – make it complex!

- (a) I noticed a pen which was he
- (b) I noticed a pen which was him
- (c) I noticed the pen which was his
- (d) I noticed the pen that was his

Poll Question 03

Identify the clause – The movie that you recommended was good

- (a) Adverb Clause
- (b) Adjective Clause
- (c) Noun Clause
- (d) N/A

Poll Question 04

Identify the following sentence: Once there lived an old king

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| (a) Simple | (b) Complex |
| (c) Compound | (d) N/A |

লেগে থাকো সৎভাবে,
স্বপ্ন জয় তোমারই হবে

উদ্ভাস-উন্মেষ শিক্ষা পরিবার

Thank You