

Class 10 Academic Program 2020

ENGLISH

Lecture : E-07

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE,
COMPLETING STORY,
TRANSFORMATION



E-7

PAPER-I

- ✓ Steven Paul Pixar.
- ✓ A car mechanic Grade.
- ✓ 'Heritage' of Bangladesh.
- ✓ Paharpur is Benefactors.
- ✓ The French The world.
- ✓ Lake Baikal Exceptional.
- ✓ Rearrange
- ✓ Completing Story

PAPER-II

Degree Changing

Transformation

Sentence Changing

- ☯ Simple
- ☯ Complex
- ☯ Compound

- Positive
- Comparative
- Superlative



উদ্ভাস

একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কেয়ার

ENGLISH

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

He woke up at the time of raining.

Prepositional phrase

When it was raining

and

Compound

Simple

Prepositional phrase

Complex

when

Compound

and

01

1. In spring the cuckoo sings.
2. At daylight I was half awakened by the sound of chopping.
3. At the age of four, he left his village.
4. I was there in winter.



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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

02

By praying five times a day, you will remain stress free

If you pray 5 times a day, you will remain stress free

Pray five times and you will remain stress free

Simple

By + V(cing)

Complex

If + affirmative

Compound

Imperative + and

1. By working hard, he can shine in life.
2. By listening to this music, you can feel the art.
3. By eating a balanced diet, you can be healthy.
4. By wasting your time, you can spoil your life.



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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

I couldn't get the picture out of the frame without breaking the glass.

Unless (I) broke the glass (I)

Let me break the glass OR

Simple

Without +
V (in g)



Complex

Unless



Compound

Imp: + OR +

You ←

→ Come → you

1. Without getting a good mark, it's impossible to get admitted to a good college.
2. Without having money, it's difficult to survive in cities.
3. Without paying attention, you will not learn anything.
4. Without going, you will die.



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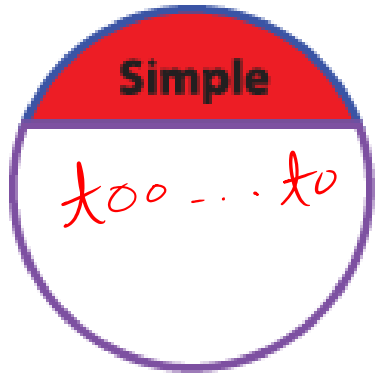
EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

04

The man is too dishonest to be respected.

_____ so (dishonest) that he can't be _____

_____ very _____ and he can't be _____



1. The boy was too foolish to understand a simple matter.
2. This is too expensive for me to buy
3. This is too hard for me to understand
4. He is too weak to go this long way.



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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

The essay ^{is} easy enough for any student to memorize.

So easy that any student can memorize

Very easy and - - - - -

Simple

Adj + enough

Complex

So... that
S + Can/could

Compound

Very... and
+ S + Can/could

1. The sum is easy enough to solve for the students.
2. People work hard so that they may get their essentials in daily life.
3. Sayed went to Dhaka so that he might meet his uncle.
4. The man is honest enough to be respected.



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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

Despite his dishonesty, the authority does not take any step against him.

Though he is dishonest,

but

Simple

*Despite
In spite of*



Complex

*Though/
Although*



Compound

but

1. Notwithstanding being dishonest, he was set free.
2. Nevertheless having vast property, he leads a very poor life.
3. Nonetheless raining, we shall not stop our walking.
4. In spite of very cold weather, we did not take warm clothes.



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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

Closing the door, I went back to work.

As ... closed, ...

... and ...

Simple

Participle

Complex

As
when

Compound

and

1. Having the dinner, he went away.
2. Breaking the glass, he pulled out the fire extinguisher.
3. After his arrival at the station, the train started its journey.
4. Going there, I found him absent.



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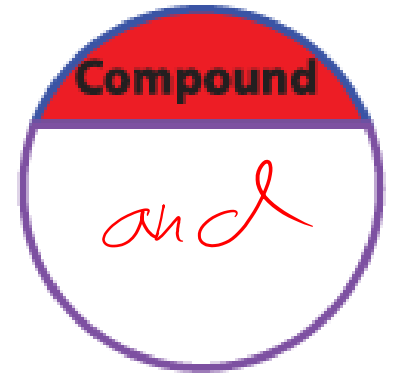
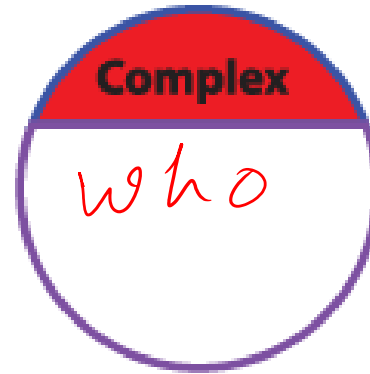
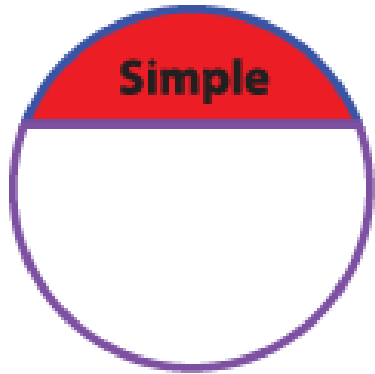
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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

08

I saw him going to the field.

CX: I saw he who was going
and



1. The authoress lived in a cabin belonging to the orphanage.
2. I observed a bird flying in the sky.
3. She met a boy running in the park.
4. Some people working in the field are farmers.

It is I who
me



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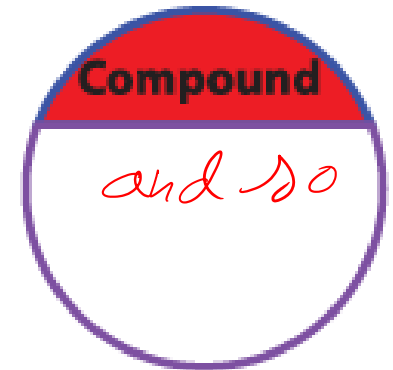
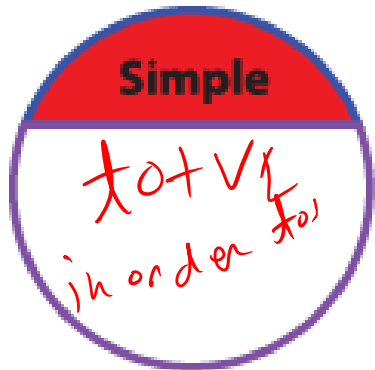
EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

He came to me (to know/in order to know) the matter.

Sim

so that

09



1. I went to market to buy a calculator.
2. They study hard to pass the exam.
3. We eat in order to live.
4. She visited the play ground to jog.



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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

Because of his being experienced, he got the job.

10



1. They could not attend the party on account of the death of their neighbor.
2. I failed the exam due to my lack of knowledge.
3. Owing to snowing, the writer did not come back.
4. He could not go to school because of his illness.



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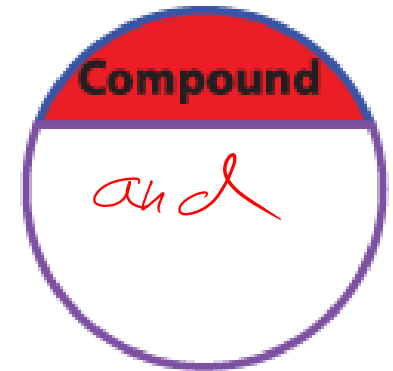
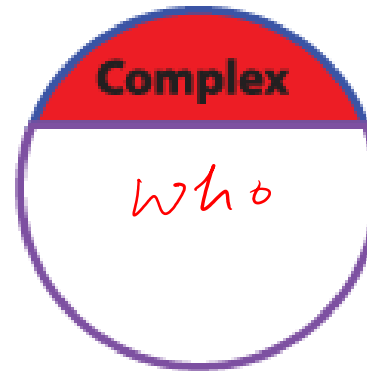
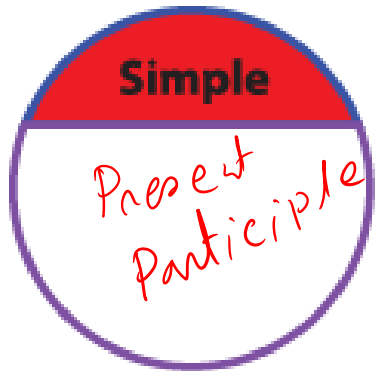
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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

A drowning man catches at a straw. = Proverb

... who - - -

11



1. The broken leg of the chair was repaired.
2. I saw a lame man.
3. The retired official deposited all the pension in the bank.
4. The writer rented a tiny apartment.



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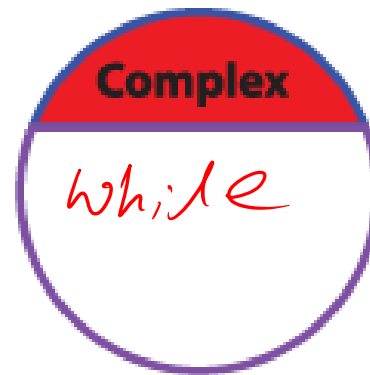
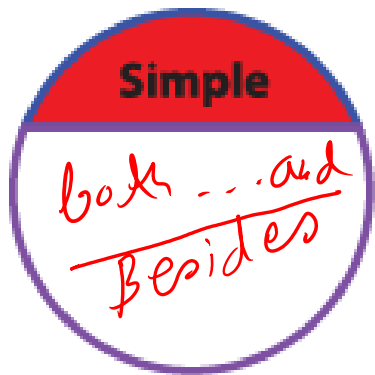
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EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

The directors wanted both to win and to receive recognition for their work.

while - - - - -

12



1. Besides being a fantastic footballer, he's also good at cricket.
2. Besides giving food, we gave him shelter.
3. Besides a holiday in Mauritius, the competition winners also received £1000 spending money.
4. Both he and she were responsible for the forgery.



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ENGLISH

EXERCISE (On Simple, Complex, Compound)

Immediately after seeing the police, the thief ran away.

As soon as _____

13

Simple

Immediately
after + V^{ing}

Complex

As soon as,
No sooner had

Compound

and at
once

1. No sooner had they reached home, it started to rain.
2. Immediately after arriving at the station, the train came.
3. As soon as the whistle had blown, the winning team started to celebrate.
4. The train left just before our reaching at the station.



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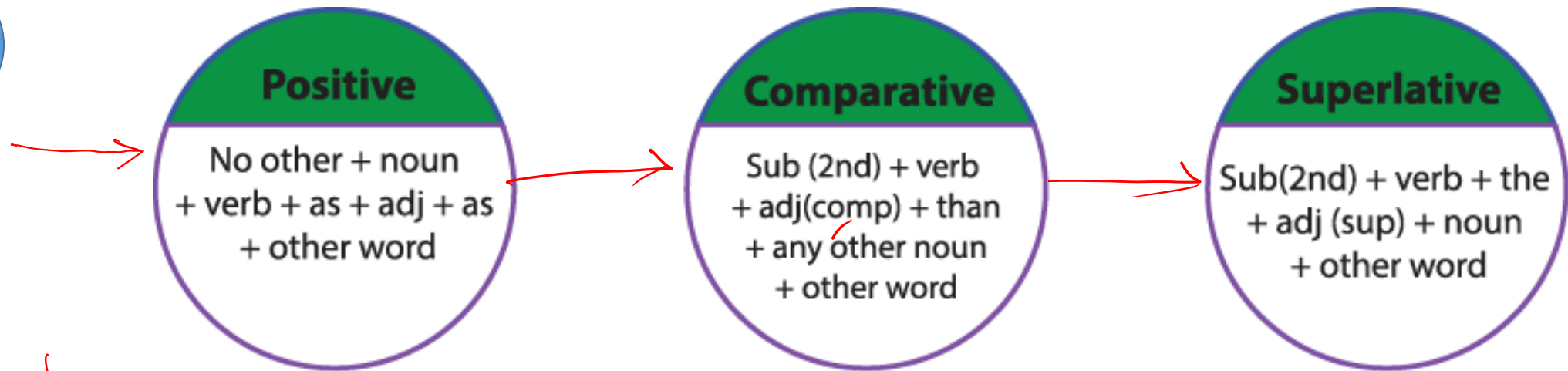
Positive, Comparative, Superlative

Positive: No other boy is as brilliant as Sohel.

Comparative: Sohel is more brilliant than any other boy.

Superlative: Sohel is the most brilliant boy.

01



1. No other boy in the orphanage is as good as Jerry.

2. Foysal is more active than any other boy.

3. He is the strongest of all boys.

NP very few / than all other. (VP)



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একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কন্ট্রোল

Positive, Comparative, Superlative

Positive: Very few cities are as busy as Dhaka.

Comparative: Dhaka is busier than most other cities.

Superlative: Dhaka is one of the busiest cities.

02

Positive

Very few + noun(plural)
+ verb + as + adj + as
+ other word

Comparative

Sub(2nd) + verb
+ adj(comp) + than
+ most other
+ noun (plural)

Superlative

Sub + verb + one of the
+ adj(sup)
+ noun (plural)

1. Iron is more useful than most other metals.
2. Very few animals are as useful as the cow.
3. Very few boys in the class are as good as he.

→ *Sup*

One of the



উদ্ভাস

একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কন্ট্রোল

Positive, Comparative, Superlative

✓ **Positive:** He is as clever as a fox.

✓ **Comparative:** A fox ^{is} not cleverer than he. ^{him}

✗ **Superlative:** -----X-----X-----

03

Positive

Sub + verb + as
+ adj + as + n

Comparative

Sub (2nd) verb
+ not adj (comp)/less (adj)
+ than + sub (1st)

Superlative

X

✓ 1. He is as strong as you. ^{Com}

✓ 2. Sabbir is the cleverest boy. ^{Sup}



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TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

Positive, Comparative, Superlative

Positive: You are not as tall as Sumon.

Comparative: Sumon is taller than you.

Superlative: -----X-----X-----

aff
neg

04

Positive

Sub + verb + not + as
+ adj + as + noun

Comparative

Sub (2nd) + verb
+ adj (comp) less (adj)
+ than + sub (1st)

Superlative

X

1. Jamil is wiser than Hasan.

2. Islam Mansion is not the tallest of all the buildings in Dhaka.

SVP



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একাত্তরিক এড এডমিশন কেন্দ্র

ENGLISH

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

Positive, Comparative, Superlative

Positive: As soon as he got the news, he left the place.

Comparative: No sooner had he got the news than he left the place.

Superlative: ---~~x~~---x-----x-----x-----

As Book

No sooner

Neg

V3

05

Positive

As soon as

Comparative

No sooner
had than

Superlative



1. As soon as the doctor came, the patient felt better.
2. No sooner had the doctor come that the patient felt better.

PP

 V_3

than

PG



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Positive, Comparative, Superlative (All in one)

Positive Degree

Comparative Degree

Superlative Degree

Rule-1	No other		
	There is no		
	Nothing.....	Than any other.....	the
	(In case of Singular) (একবচন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু)	Than anything.....	of any
Rule-2	Very few		
	Few	than most other	one of the
	(In case of Plural) (বহুবচন ব্যক্তি বা বস্তু)	than all other	of all
Rule-3	As as/Soas		
	(Affirmative- Negative)		(Not applicable)
	(Single sentence) (হাঁবোধক=না- বোধক)	Not than	(পরিবর্তন হয় না)



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Positive, Comparative, Superlative (All in one)

Positive Degree

Comparative Degree

Superlative Degree

Rule-4

As.....

As (Affirmative)

As as (Negative)

(before a sentence)

(No changing of subject object)

Not less than
(Affirmative)

Less than (Negative)

(Not applicable)

(পরিবর্তন হয় না)

(Not applicable)

Rule-5

As soon as,

No sooner had than

(পরিবর্তন হয় না)

২টি Superlative
বহুগুণতম
affirmative Com He is better than I ~~am~~ ~~not~~ ~~as~~ ~~good~~ ~~as~~ ~~he~~
Subj
Pos → I am better than he
Neg: I am not as good as he



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

The wizard of Apple

Steven Paul Jobs (24 February 1955 – 5 October 2011) , most popularly known as Steve Jobs was the co-founder, chairman and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. He was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers. This became possible through the marketing of Apple computers.

In 1985, Jobs left Apple after losing a power battle with the board of directors. He then founded NeXT, a computer platform development company specializing in the higher education and business market. On the other hand, Apple failed to bring up any new operating system during Job's absence. Jobs returned to Apple as an adviser, and took control of the company as an interim CEO. By 1998, Jobs brought back Apple to profitability from the verge of bankruptcy. He supervised the development of iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone and iPad. These devices are so simple and user friendly that even a child can operate them.

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

He supervised the company's Apple Stores, iTunes Store and the App Store too. The success of these products and services brought about steady financial returns for several years and pushed Apple to become the world's most valuable publicly traded company in 2011. This triumph is regarded as the greatest turnarounds in the business history.

Steve Jobs has been highly acclaimed as a visionary leader. Jobs has changed people's perspective computer, and how they use it, consume personal media, and how they communicate with each other. Hence i-Books, i-Phones, i-Pods and i-Pads have become extremely popular. Jobs saw and felt the need of Wi-Fi (wireless internet connection) in laptops. It is who made Wi-Fi a standard feature of every laptop, and of many other devices worldwide. So Jobs' dream to be anywhere anytime became a reality.

Jobs also co-founded and served as chief executive of Pixar Animation Studios. He became a member of the board of directors of The Walt Disney Company in 2006, when Disney acquired Pixar.

SEEN PASSAGE-02 (UNIT-07, LESSON-08)

Jobs' childhood

A car mechanic Paul Jobs and his wife Clara jobs adopted Steve Jobs. Steve was abandoned at birth. Paul and Clara loved Steve very much. They made him feel that he was 'chosen' and very 'special'.

One of his colleagues, Del Yocam said about Steve, "I think his desire for complete control of whatever he makes derives directly from his personality and the fact that he was abandoned at birth."

Jobs' mother taught him how to read and write before he went to the elementary school. So when he went to school, he found out that he knew everything that the teachers were teaching. He got bored and played pranks to keep him busy. This continued for the first few years. It was clear from his behaviour that he could not accept other people's authority.

He said, "I encountered authority of different kind that I have never encountered before, and I did not like it."

SEEN PASSAGE-02 (UNIT-07, LESSON-08)

A turning point came when he was in grade four. His teacher Imogene Hill watched him very closely for some time and soon found out how to handle him and get things done by him. In order to get things done she used to give him money and food. One day after school, she gave Jobs a workbook with math problems in it. She said, “ I want you to take it home and do this.” She showed Jobs a huge lollipop and said, “When you are done with it, if you get it mostly right, I will give you this and five dollars.” Within two days, Jobs solved the math and returned the book to his teacher. This continued for a couple of months and Jobs enjoyed learning so much that he did not need any return. Also he liked his teacher very much and wanted to please her. In Ms. Hill’s class, Jobs felt he was special. At the end of the fourth grade, Jobs did very well. It was clear not only to Jobs and his parents but also to the teachers that he was exceptionally intelligent. The school proposed that Jobs should skip two classes and go into seventh grade. This would mean that Jobs would find the study challenging and he would be motivated to study. His parents had him skip only one grade.

Steven Paul Jobs was the pioneer of the personal computer revolution. He was famous for his career in the electronic field of computers and consumers.

Source: Steve Jobs by Walter Isaacson

SEEN PASSAGE-03 (UNIT-08, LESSON-01)

The Shat Gambuj Mosque

Heritage - ঐতিহ্য

World Heritage Site

'Heritage' is what we inherit from the past, live with them in the present and then pass on to our children or future generation. Our unique source of life and inspiration is our cultural and natural heritage. When we speak of 'World Heritage', it indicates places and sites that we got from the past and pass on to the future generation of the entire world.

The 'Shat Gambuj Mosque' in Bagerhat is such a heritage. It became a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1985.

Originally, the historic Mosque City was known as 'Khalifatabad'. It is situated at the outskirts of Bagerhat town--- not very far from the dense mangrove forest of the Sundarbans. Khalifatabad was a Muslim colony. It was founded by the Turkish general, a saint warrior Ulugh Khan Jahan in the 15th century. The infrastructure of the city reveals significant technical skills in many mosques as well as early Islamic monuments. Baked bricks are used for the construction of the buildings. The planning of the city is distinctly dominated by Islamic architecture and the decorations are a combination of Mughal and Turkish architecture.



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SEEN PASSAGE-03 (UNIT-08, LESSON-01)

Khan Jahan built a network of roads, bridges, public buildings and reservoirs to make the city habitable. There are about 360 mosques in the city. Among them the most remarkable is the multi-domed Shat Gombuj Mosque. The mosque is unique in the sense that it has 60 pillars that support the roof, with 77 low height domes. The 4 towers at 4 corners have smaller domes on the roof as well. The vast prayer hall has 11 arched doorways on the east and 7 each on the north and south for light and ventilation. It has 7 aisles running along the length of the mosque and 11 deep curves between the slender stone columns. These columns support the curving arches created by the domes. The thickness of the arches is 6 feet and have slightly narrowing hollow and round wall.

The west wall in the interior has 11 'mihrabs' (niche in mosque pointing towards Makkah). These mihrabs are decorated with stonework and terracotta. The floor of the mosque is made of brick.

Besides being used as a prayer hall, Khan Jahan used the mosque as his court also. Today, it is one of the greatest tourist attractions and one of the best architectural beauties of Bangladesh.

SEEN PASSAGE-04 (UNIT-08, LESSON-02)

The Somapura Mahavihara

Paharpur is an important archaeological site situated in a village named 'Paharpur' in Naogaon district of northern Bangladesh. Naogaon is mainly plain land but in the middle of it stood a hill covered with jungle. When the jungle was cleared and the hill excavated, there emerged a lofty ruin of an ancient temple. The temple is about 24 metre high from the surrounding level. 'Pahar' means hill. Hence is the name Paharpur.

The Paharpur site has been excavated and re-excavated a number of times by archaeologists. Sir Alexander visited the place in 1879. Cunningham intended to carry out an extensive excavation but was prevented by the land owner. Nevertheless, he was satisfied with whatever excavation he was permitted to carry on. He discovered the ruins of a square tower of 22 feet side with a projection in the middle of each side from the top of the central hill. The site was declared to be protected by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1919 under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

SEEN PASSAGE-04 (UNIT-08, LESSON-02)

Systematic and regular excavation started jointly by Archaeological Survey of India, and Varendra Research Society of Rajshahi and Kolkata (at that time known as Calcutta) University in 1923. They excavated the south-west corner of the monastery. Next in 1925-26, R D Banerjee excavated the northern part of the central mound. From 1926-27 onward excavation was carried out under the supervision of KN Dikshit.

The Department of Archaeology of Bangladesh brought the site under further excavation after independence. The operations took place in two phases. The first phase was initiated in 1981-82 and continued to 1984-1985. The second phase was started in 1988-89 and continued to 1990-91.

Pre-liberation expeditions have revealed the architectural remains of a vast Buddhist monastery, the Somapura Mahavihara. It is dominated by the central shrine, attracting immediate attention by its lofty height and unusual architectural design.

Somapura Mahavihara was one of the most famous Buddhist institutions for monks of ancient Bengal and in southern Asia. The excavated complex at Paharpur has been identified with the Somapura Mahavihara built by the second Pala king Dharmapala(781-821 AD). Some clay seals from the ruins bear the inscription Shri-Somapure-Shri-Dharmapaladeva- ahavihariyarya-bhiksu-sangghasya.

SEEN PASSAGE-05 (UNIT-08, LESSON-03)

The Statue of Liberty → USA —————→ ~~400~~ France

The French Sculptor Fredic Auguste Bartholdi was assigned to design and complete a sculpture within 1876, so that it could be a gift for the Americans on the occasion of celebrating the hundred years of the American Declaration of Independence. The statue was a joint venture between the USA and France. The French people would build the statue and assemble it in the States, and the people of the USA were to build the pedestal for the statue.

Raising money for the pedestal was completed in August 1885. The construction of the pedestal was finished in April 1886. In the meantime, France completed the Statue in July 1884. They sent it to New York on board the French war ship 'Isere' in 1885. While transporting the statue, it was split up into 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates.

It took four months to put the Statue together and place it on the pedestal. Thousands of people saw the unveiling ceremony of the Statue of Liberty on October 28th 1886. It was centennial gift ten years late.

SEEN PASSAGE-05 (UNIT-08, LESSON-03)

The Freedom that the Statue stands for is not stationary. The broken chain wrapped around her feet, protruding from the bottom of her robe, symbolizes her free forward movement, enlightening the world with her torch, free from oppression and slavery.

The Statue's original torch was the first part constructed in 1876. It was replaced by a new copper torch covered in 24K gold leaf in 1984. The torch is lighted by flood light at night. The original torch is currently located in the lobby of the monument. Access to the torch has been closed since 1916.

From October 28, 2011, on her 125th anniversary, the Statue of Liberty was named “Liberty Enlightening the World Wide Web”. The credit goes to a series of new web cams placed around her torch. Several amazing views will be just a click of a mouse away. On clear days, three cameras provide unobstructed scenes and views. Two cameras provide an ultra wide-angle interactive view of the famous golden torch. The remaining camera looks downwards towards the crown of The Statue of liberty, her face, the tablet she is holding from your computer or smart phone. So a person can have access to the web cam’s live feed of The Statue of Liberty from anywhere in the world.

SEEN PASSAGE-06 (UNIT-08, LESSON-04)

Lake Baikal ✓

Lake Baikal is the deepest and one of the biggest and most ancient lakes of the world. It is situated almost in the centre of Asia. Lake Baikal is a gigantic bowl set 445 meter above sea level. This grand, enormous, unusual and charming miracle of nature is located in the south of Eastern Siberia, in the Buryat Autonomous Republic and region of Irkutsk, Russia.

The lake covers 31,500 sq.km. It is 636 km long and an average of 48 km wide. The widest point of the lake is 79.4 km. The water basin occupies 557,000 sq. km. and contains 23,000 cu.km.(cubic kilometer) of water, which is about one fifth of the world's reserves fresh surface water.

The average water level in the lake is never higher than 456m. The average depth of Lake Baikal is 730 m., and its maximum depth in the middle is 1,620 m. It would take about one year for all the rivers of the world to fill Baikal's basin, and would take four hundred years for all the rivers, streams and brooks now flowing into Siberian lake-sea to do the same.

SEEN PASSAGE-06 (UNIT-08, LESSON-04)

There are hot springs in the surrounding area of Lake Baikal. The quality of the water of these springs is excellent. The lake acts as a powerful generator and bio filter producing this water. Baikal is a stormy lake. Autumn is the most stormy time. The wind blows various directions.

The weather depends on the wind. If it is blowing from the north, the weather is bright and sunny. The water of the lake looks green and dark blue. But if the winds get stronger, Baikal turns black, waves rising high with white crest. The beauty of Lake Baikal is exceptional.

Rearrange (DB-2020)

Put the following parts of the story in correct order to rewrite the whole story. Only the corresponding numbers of the sentences need to be written:

1×8=8

- (a) In the evening, a lion entered the cave.
- (b) One day, he fled from his master's house and took shelter in a cave.
- (c) Once upon a time, there lived a young man named Androcles.
- (d) He came near Androcles and lifted his paw.
- (e) He was caught by a slave merchant who sold him to a rich man in another country.
- (f) The lion seemed wounded as he was groaning.
- (g) His master was very bad and inflicted heavy torture on him.
- (h) He took the lion's paw in his hand and removed a big thorn from it. The lion was relieved of his pain.

Ans:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
c	e	g	b	a	f	d	h



উদ্ভাস

একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কন্ট্রোল

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

ENGLISH

Completing Story (10 marks)

Read the beginning of the following story. This story is not complete. Write at least ten new sentences to complete the story. Give a suitable title to it: [DB-2020]

Robert Bruce was the king of Scotland. His army was defeated again and again against the King Edward-I of England. Being defeated for six times he lost his hope.....

Read the beginning of a story. Add at least ten new sentences to complete the story: [RB-2020]

Give a suitable title to it:

One day a crow became very thirsty. He flew from one place to another in search of water. But he found no water. He continued his search for water.....

Read the beginning of a story below. Add at least ten new sentences to complete it. [JB-2020]

Give a suitable title to it:

Once upon a time there was a king called Midas. He was very rich. Yet he always longed for more riches. Moreover, he was very fond of gold. He thought if he had the golden touch, he would be.....

POLL QUESTION 01

Which of the following sentence(s) is/are grammatically correct?

(i) ~~Of~~ the two, he was the worst performer.
 (Handwritten: 'Of' is circled in red. 'worst' is circled in red with an arrow pointing to it from the word 'word' written above it.)

(ii) Zerín was born in Dhaka on the 29 December 2012.
 (Handwritten: '29' is underlined in red. 'th' is written above it.)

~~(iii)~~ A 95-foot long wire was torn by the Northwester.
 (Handwritten: '95-foot' is underlined in red with 'foot' written above it. 'long' is underlined in red with 'Ad' written below it. 'wire' is underlined in red with 'N' written below it.)

(a) only i & ii

(b) only ii & iii

(c) all are correct

~~(d)~~ none of these are correct

Hyphenated adj

A 19-cent~~uries~~/cent^{ury} old tree.



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একাডেমিক এন্ড এডমিশন কন্ট্রোল

ENGLISH

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

POLL QUESTION 02

"The wiser he is, the better." The underlined word is a/an _____.

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

Double comparative
adv - N, P

adv - Adv



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একাত্তরিক এড এডমিশন কেন্দ্র

ENGLISH

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

POLL QUESTION 03

Mr. Pulok kept a good association with those whom ~~who~~ he thought were appropriate.

(a) whom

(b) which

~~(c) who~~

(d) that

who = sub

whom = obj

→ It is I who did the work

→ It is I whom they searched



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একাত্তরিক এড এডমিশন কেন্দ্র

ENGLISH

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

POLL QUESTION 04

The retired official has three children, _____ work in the same office.

(a) all of them ~~X~~ → All of them

(b) who all ~~X~~

(c) they all ~~X~~

~~(d) all of whom~~ ✓ ✓ ① — — — I, who did it



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ENGLISH

TOPIC : SEEN PASSAGE, REARRANGE, COMPLETING STORY, TRANSFORMATION

POLL QUESTION 05

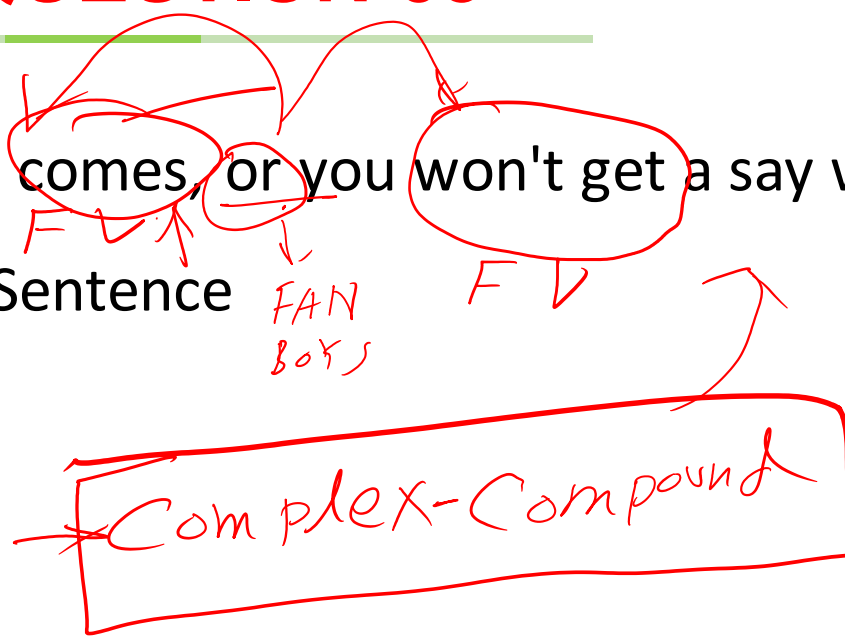
“It is important to vote when the time comes, or you won't get a say within next five years.” The sentence is a Sentence

(a) Simple X

(b) Complex

(c) Compound

(d) Complex-Compound (Correct)



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প্রচণ্ড ইচ্ছা-ই মানুষকে
বড় করে তোলে



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