

Transformation of Sentence

Objectives :



At the end of this lesson you will be able to :

- understand how to transform a sentence
- find out some examples of opposite words
- identify positive, comparative and superlative adjectives.
- describe the transformation of active and passive voice.
- know how to solve the exercise.

বাক্যের অর্থ পরিবর্তন না করে অন্য বাক্যে রূপান্তরিত করার নিয়মকে Transformation of Sentence বলে। Sentence এর নিম্নলিখিত রূপান্তরকে Transformation এর অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়। যেমনঃ -

1. Affirmative to Negative.
2. Assertive to Interrogative.
3. Exclamatory to Assertive.
4. Simple, Complex ও Compound Sentence এর মধ্যে পরস্পর পরিবর্তন।
5. Positive, Comparative ও Superlative এর মধ্যে পরস্পর পরিবর্তন।
6. Active voice কে passive voice-এ রূপান্তর।

Affirmative to Negative:

Rule 1. Affirmative Sentence কে Negative Sentence - এ পরিবর্তন করার নিয়ম ঃ-
বস্তুর ক্ষেত্রে only এর জায়গায় nothing but ব্যবহৃত হয় এবং বয়সের ক্ষেত্রে only এর পরিবর্তে not more than বসে। যেমন ঃ-

Affirmative: He has only a few pens

Negative: He has nothing but a few pens.

Affirmative: He was only twenty five.

Negative: He was not more than twenty five.

সাধারণত ঃ Affirmative Sentence এর Only / Alone এর পরিবর্তে বাক্যের শুরুতে None but বসিয়ে Negative করা হয়। যেমন ঃ-

Affirmative: - Only Allah can help us.

Negative: - None but Allah can help us.

Rule 2. Affirmative Sentence এ Must থাকলে তার জায়গায় Can not but, can not help বসে। তবে can not help এর পরে যে verb থাকে তার সাথে ing যোগ করতে হবে। যেমন ঃ-

Affirmative: - I must go there.

Negative : - I cannot but go there.

Affirmative: - We must obey the rules.

Negative: - We can not help obeying the rules.

Rule 3. Affirmative Sentence এ যদি Every থাকে, তবে Negative করার সময় Every এর পরিবর্তে There is no বসে+ Every এর পরে শব্দটি বসে + but বসে + sentence এর বাকী অংশ বসে। যেমন-

Affirmative: - Every Mother loves her child.
Negative: - There is no Mother but loves her child.

Rule 4. Affirmative Sentence কে Negative করার সময় Auxiliary verb এর পরে Not বসাতে হয় এবং sentence এর মধ্যে অবস্থিত Adjective টির বিপরীত Word টি বসাতে হয়।

Affirmative: - He is a good boy.
Negative: - He is not a bad boy.
Affirmative: - We are happy.
Negative: - We are not unhappy.

কিছু বিপরীতার্থক শব্দের নমুনা :-

Happy – Unhappy.	Honest – Dishonest.
Good – Bad.	Always – Never.
Friend – foe	Present – Absent.
Mortal – immortal.	Rich – Poor.
Wise – Unwise.	Love – Hate.

Affirmative to Negative

Exercise :

1. Only Rahim was present there.
2. Only Rita can do it.
3. You must obey your parents.
4. Everyone wants to be happy.
5. The man is honest.

ASSERTIVE TO INTERROGATIVE

Rule 1. অর্থের পরিবর্তন না করে সাহায্যকারী verb যুক্ত Assertive Sentence কে Interrogative – এ রূপান্তর করার সময় যদি Sentence টি Affirmative হয় তাহলে নীচের নিয়মটি ব্যবহার করতে হয়ঃ Auxiliary verb প্রথমে বসে + n't বসে+ Subject বসে + বাকী অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

N.B. Assertive Sentence এ Will থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় won't হয়: am থাকলে ain't; shall থাকলে shan't এবং can থাকলে can't হয়।

- (i) Asser : He is absent from the meeting.
Int : Isn't he absent from the meeting?
- (ii) Asser : We can do the work.
Int : Can't we do the work?

Rule 2. Auxiliary verb যুক্ত Negative অর্থবোধক Assertive Sentence কে Interrogative করার সময় Negative শব্দটি উঠে যায় এবং সাহায্যকারী Verb টি প্রথমে বসে।

- (i) Asser : He is not a good boy.
Inter : Is he a good boy?

- (ii) Asser : I shall not go to school tomorrow.
Int : shall I go to school tomorrow?

Rule 3. সাহায্যকারী Verb বিহীন Assertive Sentence কে Interrogative করার সময় subject ও Tense অনুযায়ী প্রথমে Don't / Doesn't / Did't বসে + Subject বসে + মূল Verb এর present form বসে + মূল verb এর পরের অংশ বসে + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

- (i) Asser : He plays football.
Int : Doesn't he play football ?

Rule 4. Sentence - এ যদি Everybody / Everyone থাকে, তবে এদের পরিবর্তে Who doesn't/Who didn't বসে+ মূল Verb-এর Present Form বসে+ মূল Verb এর পরের অংশ + প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

- (i) Asser : Everyone hates a liar.
Int : Who doesn't hate a liar?
(ii) Asser : Everybody wants to be happy.
Int : Who doesn't want to be happy ?

Rule 5. Assertive Sentence -এ nobody / none / no one থাকলে Interrogative করার সময় এদের পরিবর্তে who বসে+বাকী অংশ বসে+প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন বসে।

- (i) Asser : Nobody trusts a liar.
Int : Who trusts a liar ?
(ii) Asser : None can go there
Int : Who can go there ?
or, Can any one go there?

Assertive – Interrogative

Exercise :-

1. He is a writer.
2. Man is mortal.
3. You are not a liar.
4. Everybody loves his motherland.
5. None can do this.

Exclamatory to Assertive

Rule- 1 : Exclamatory Sentence থেকে Assertive করতে হলে প্রথমে subject বসে+ verb বসে + very/great বসে+ adjective বসে + বাকী অংশ বসে।

Exclamatory : How nice the bird is !
Assertive : The bird is very nice.
Exclamatory : What a fool he is !
Assertive : He is a great fool.

Rule- 2 : Exclamatory Sentence দ্বারা আনন্দ প্রকাশ করলে Hurrah এর পরিবর্তে It is a matter of joy that + Hurrah এর পরের অংশ বসে। আবার দুঃখ প্রকাশ করলে Alas এর পরিবর্তে It is a matter of sorrow that + Alas এর পরের অংশ বসে।

Exclamatory : Hurrah ! we have won the game.
Assertive : It is a matter of joy that we have won the game.

Exclamatory : Alas! Our grandfather is dead.

Assertive : It is a matter of sorrow that our grandfather is dead.

Rule- 3 : If দ্বারা Exclamatory Sentence আরম্ভ হলে Assertive করার সময় প্রথমে Subject বসে + wish বসে+ if এর পরের অংশ বসে ।

Exclamatory : If I were a poet.

Assertive : I wish I were a poet.

Rule- 4: Had দ্বারা শুরু হলে Assertive করার সময় প্রথমে Subject বসে+ wish বসে + পুনরায় Subject বসে+ বাকী অংশ বসে ।

Exclamatory : Had I been a minister

Assertive : I wish I had been a minister.

Exercise : 1. What a big river the Meghna is !

2. How talkative she was!

3. What a fine flower it is!

4. How fortunate the man was!

5. Had I been a merchant!

Assertive to Exclamatory Sentence

Rule- 1 : Assertive Sentence-এ Adjective থাকলে How এবং Noun থাকলে What দিয়ে Exclamatory বাক্য শুরু করতে হয়। সবশেষে Note of Exclamation চিহ্ন বসে। Adjective এর পূর্বে Adverb হিসেবে ব্যবহৃত Very বা great উঠে যায়।

গঠন : What (a) / How + Adjective + Subject + verb + বাকী অংশ (যদি থাকে) + Exclamatory চিহ্ন বসে।

Assertive : The cuckoo sings very sweetly

Exclamatory : How sweetly the cuckoo sings!

Assertive : You are a great fool.

Exclamatory : What a fool you are!

Rule- 2 : Assertive Sentence-এ wish থাকলে exclamatory করার সময় শুরুতে If / Had বসে। যেমন—

Assertive : I wish I were a king.

Exclamatory: If I were a king!

Exercise : 1. The rose is a very nice flower.

2. I wish I were a king.

3. The scenery of Cox's Bazar is very nice .

4. I wish I were a poet.

5. I wish I were young again.

Degree

Degree of Adjectives -এর মাধ্যমে Sentence-এর Transformation করা যায়। প্রথমে আমরা Degree সম্পর্কে একটু ধারণা নেই।

Degree তিন প্রকার। যথা : (1) Positive (2) Comparative (3) Superlative

(1) Positive Degree : কাহারো সাথে তুলনা করা বুঝায় না। Adjective এর Positive এর রূপ বসে।
যেমন : He is a good boy.

(2) Comparative Degree : দুইয়ের মধ্যে তুলনা বুঝায়। Adjective এর Comparative এর রূপ বসে। Adjective এর Comparative এর পরে than ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

যেমন : He is better than Anis

(3) Superlative Degree : দুইয়ের অধিকের সাথে তুলনা বুঝায়। Adjective এর Superlative এর রূপ বসে। Superlative এর রূপের পূর্বে the ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

যেমন : He is the best boy in the class

এক Syllable (এক করে উচ্চারিত হয় এমন Adjective) বিশিষ্ট Adjective এর সাথে er যোগ করে Comparative এবং est যোগ করে Superlative করতে হয়। যেমন :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Tall	Taller	Tallest

বহু Syllable বিশিষ্ট Adjective এর More যোগ করে Comparative এবং Most যোগ করে Superlative করতে হয়। যেমন :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
Intelligent	More intelligent	Most intelligent

ব্যতিক্রম :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	worse	worst
Little	Less	Least
Much	More	Most

Positive to Comparative Degree

Rule : (i) Adjective-কে Comparative করতে হবে।

(ii) Positive-এ Adjective এর আগে ও পরে যে As... as বা So as থাকে তা বাদ দিতে হবে।

(iii) অর্থের পরিবর্তন যাতে না হয় সে জন্য Verb এর পরে not বসাতে হয়।

(iv) Comparative Degree র পরে than বসে।

Positive : Salina was as beautiful as Sabina.

Comparative : Sabina was not more beautiful than Salina

Positive : Dalim is as wise as Sohel.

Comparative : Sohel is not wiser than Dalim.

Positive Degree to Superlative Degree

- Rule :** (i) Subject কে Object এবং Object কে Subject করতে হবে।
(ii) Superlative Degree র পূর্বে the বসাতে হবে।
(iii) Adjective এর Superlative form হয়।
(iv) Adjective এর পূর্বে ও পরে asas, soas উঠে যায়।
(v) No other ও very few উঠে যাবে।
- Positive : No other metal is as useful as iron.
Superlative : Iron is the most useful metal.
- Positive : Very few metals are as precious as gold.
Superlative : Gold is one of the most precious metals.
- Positive : No other man in the village is as old as Baser Bepari.
Superlative : Baser Bepari is the oldest man in the village.
- Positive : No other city in Bangladesh is as big as Dhaka.
Superlative : Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.

Comparative to Positive Degree

- Rule :** (i) Comparative Degree-র Subject-কে যার সাথে তুলনা করা হয় তাকে Subject হিসাবে প্রথমেই বসাতে হয়।
(ii) Adjective এর পূর্বে ও পরে as ... as, so ... as বসাতে হয়।
(iii) অর্থের মিল রাখতে Verb এর পরে not ব্যবহার করতে হয় এবং Adjective এর Positive form করতে হয়। এছাড়া Comparative Degree-তে ব্যবহৃত than উঠে যাবে।
- Comparative : Salam is more intelligent than Shihab.
Positive : Shihab is not as intelligent as Salam.
- Comparative : Hero is wiser than Milon.
Positive : Milon is not as wise as Hero.

Superlative to Positive Degree

- Rule :** (i) Sentence এর শুরুতেই No other বসে।
(ii) Adjective কে Positive form করে এর পূর্বে ও পরে as ... as, so as বসে।
(iii) Subject ও object পক্ষান্তর হয়।
- Superlative : Dhaka is the biggest city in Bangladesh.
Positive : No other city in Bangladesh is as big as Dhaka.
- Superlative : Honesty is the best policy.
Positive : No other policy is as good as honesty.

- Exercise :** 1. Hira is the best girl in the class. (Positive)
2. Panna is the most brilliant girl in the class. (Positive)
3. He is stronger than I.(Positive)
4. Panna is taller than Hira (Positive)

5. Rahim is not cleverer than Karim (Positive)
6. He is as wise as his brother (Comparative)
7. Habib is not as clever as Murad (Comparative)
8. No other girl in the class is as tall as Sumi (Superlative)
9. No other boy in the class is as fat as Ruhul. (Superlative)
10. No other man in the village is as wise as Rahim. (Superlative)

Sentence

Sentence-এর গঠন পরিবর্তন করে একটি বাক্যকে অন্য বাক্যে Transformation করা যায়। সেক্ষেত্রে Sentence সম্পর্কে একটু ধারণা থাকা দরকার।

বাক্যের গঠন অনুসারে বাক্য তিন প্রকার যথা :

- (1) Simple Sentence (সরল বাক্য)
 - (2) Compound Sentence (সংযোজক বাক্য)
 - (3) Complex Sentence (জটিল বাক্য)
- (1) Simple Sentence (সরল বাক্য) :- এই Sentence এর ১টি Subject+ ১টি Verb থাকে সাধারণতঃ অন্য Verb এর সাথে ing যুক্ত থাকে। যেমন :
- a) Closing the door, I went outside
 - b) I found him swimming in the river
- (2) Compound Sentence (সংযোজক বাক্য) : এই Sentence এর ২টি অংশ থাকে। বাক্যে ১টি বা ২টি Subject থাকে + ২টি Verb থাকে। বাক্যের মধ্যে সাধারণত and, but, or ইত্যাদি থাকে। যেমন :
- a) He saw me and gave me some money
 - b) I am wise but he cannot believe me.
 - c) Do or die.
 - d) Work hard and you will prosper in life.
- (3) Complex Sentence (জটিল বাক্য) : এই Sentence এর ২টি অংশ থাকবে। প্রতি অংশে ১টি Sub + ১টি Verb অবশ্যই থাকতে হবে। বাক্যের শুরুতে সাধারণত When, As, Since, if, although, though থাকে। কিন্তু বাক্যের মাঝে বসলে that, so that, who, what, when, which, where, after, before ইত্যাদি থাকে। যেমন :
- a) When he found me, he ran away.
 - b) Although he is wise, he is honest
 - c) As I was ill, I could not help him
 - d) I saw a ship which was coming towards us
 - e) He sold his watch so that he could buy comb.

Simple to Complex Sentence

Rule : (i) Simple Sentence-কে Complex Sentence এ রূপান্তর করতে হলে দুটি Subject ও দুটি Verb ব্যবহার করতে হবে।

(ii) একটি Conjunction যা Subordinate Clause এর পূর্বে বসাতে হবে।

(iii) Simple Sentence এর কোন Word বা Phrase-কে সম্প্রসারিত করে Subordinate Clause গঠন করতে হবে।

Simple : I know your name.

Complex : I know what your name is.

Simple : I know your birth place.

Complex : I know the place where you were born.

Complex to Simple Sentence

Rule : (i) Simple Sentence এ রূপান্তরের সময় Complex Sentence এ ব্যবহৃত Conjunction উঠে যাবে।

(ii) একটি মাত্র Subject ও একটি Finite Verb হবে।

Complex : I know what your name is.

Simple : I know your name.

Complex : I know your birth place.

Simple : I know the place where you were born

Simple to Compound Sentence

Rule : (i) Simple Sentence থেকে Compound Sentence এ রূপান্তর করতে দুটি Subject ও দুটি Finite Verb এবং and, or, but ইত্যাদি Conjunction দ্বারা দুটি Clause কে যুক্ত করতে হবে।

(ii) Simple Sentence এর একটি Subject ও একটি Finite Verb ঠিক রেখে ঐ Sentence এর কোন Word বা Phrase-কে সম্প্রসারিত করে আরেকটি Clause তৈরি করতে হবে যে Clause এ একটি Subject ও একটি Finite Verb থাকবে।

(iii) Simple Sentence-এ being ও having থাকলে Compound করার সময় being ও having বাদ দিতে হয়। Being এর পরিবর্তে am, is, are, was বা were এবং having থাকলে তার পরিবর্তে had ব্যবহার করতে হয়।

Simple : Hearing a sound, Salam woke up.

Compound : Salam heard a sound and woke up.

Simple : Completing the work, Raju went back home.

Compound : Raju completed the work and went back home.

Simple : Owing to his illness, he could not attend the meeting.

Compound : He could not attend the meeting because he was ill.

Simple : Seeing me, she burst into tears.

Compound : She saw me and burst into tears.

Compound to Simple Sentence

Rule: (i) Conjunction উঠিয়ে দিয়ে Compound Sentence-কে Simple Sentence এ রূপান্তর করতে হবে।

(ii) দুটি Clause এর মাঝে ব্যবহৃত and, or ইত্যাদি Conjunction উঠিয়ে দিয়ে সেখানে একটি Comma বসে।

Compound : Salam heard a sound and woke up.

Simple : Hearing a sound, Salam woke up.

Compound : She saw me and burst into tears.

Simple : Seeing me, she bust into tears.

Voice

Voice-এর ক্ষেত্রেও Sentence-এর Transformation সম্ভব। Active Voice-কে Passive -এ রূপান্তর করে আমরা Sentence-এর Transformation করতে পারি।

Active voice কে Passive voice – এ রূপান্তরের নিয়ম :-

Rule-1. Active voice এর object টি Subject হয় এবং Subject টি Object হয় ও তার পূর্বে by বসে।

Rule-2. Subject ও Tense অনুসারে সাহায্যকারী verb বসে।

Rule-3. সর্বদা মূল verb এর Past Participle form বসে।

Rule-1. এর ব্যাখ্যা		Rule-2. এর ব্যাখ্যা	
Subject	Object		
I	Me	1.	Present Indefinite – am, is, are.
We	Us	2.	Present Continuous – am being, is being, are being.
You	You	3.	Present Perfect – has been, have been.
He	Him	1.	Past Indefinite – was, were.
She	Her	2.	Past Continuous – was being, were being.
It	It	3.	Past Perfect – had been.
They	Them		
Rahim	Rahim	1.	Future Indefinite – Shall be, will be.
Rita	Rita	2.	Future Continuous - Shall be being, will be being.
The book	The book	3.	Future Perfect –Shall have been, Will have been.
The cat	The cat		

Rule-3. এর ব্যাখ্যা :- Grammar বই থেকে verb এর Present, Past ও Past Participle এই তিনটি রূপ পড়তে হবে এবং Past Participle রূপটিই Voice -এ ব্যবহৃত হয়।

1. বিভিন্ন Tense এ Voice -এর ব্যবহার :-

(a) Present Indefinite: -

(i) **Active** – They play football. [S+V+O]
 S V O

(ii) **Passive** – Football is played by them.
 S (Aux-v) (Prin-v) O

Object এর Subject + সাহায্যকারী verb + মূল verb এর Past Participle +by + Subject এর Object

Example:- 1. Mr. Roy teaches us English.
 2. You draw a picture.
 3. They kill a tiger.

(b) Present Continuous: -

Active:- Hamid is reading a book. [S+V+O]
 S V O

Passive:- A book is being read by Hamid.
 S (সাহায্যকারীV) মূলV O

- Example:** 1. I am writing a letter.
2. They are eating mangoes.
3. They are singing a song.

(c) Present Perfect:-

Active: - The man has done the work.

S V O

Passive: - The work has been done by the man.

S (সাহায্যকারীV) মূলV O

- Example:** - 1. The boy has broken the glass.
2. They have drunk tea.
3. You have written a letter.

(d) Past Indefinite: -

Active: - The man stopped the guests.

S V O

Passive: - The guests were stopped by the man.

S (সাহায্যকারীV) মূলV O

- Example:** - 1. We killed a bird.
2. I know the boy.
3. The man drove the car.

(e) Past Continuous : -

Act: - They were flying kites.

S V O

Passive: - Kites were being flown by them.

S (সাহায্যকারী V) মূলV O

- Example:** - 1. He was doing a sum.
2. The man was catching fish.
3. They were watching TV.

(f) Past Perfect: -

Active: - We had dug the canal.

S V O

Passive: - The canal had been dug by us.

S (সাহায্যকারী V) মূলV O

- Example:** - 1. They had finished the work.
2. You had driven the car.
3. I had eaten rice.

(g) Future Indefinite: -

Active: - I shall do the work.

Passive: - The work will be done by me.

S (সাহায্যকারীV) মূলV O

- Example:** - 1. The boy will help me.
2. He will fly a kite.
3. I will do my duty.

(h) Future Continuous: -

Active: - We shall be taking tea.

S V O

Passive: - Tea will be being taken by us.

S (সাহায্যকারী) V মূল V O

Example: - 1. He will be teaching us.
2. You will be writing a letter.
3. They will be catching fish.

(i) **Future Perfect:** -

Active: - He will have read the book.

S V O

Passive: - The book will have been read by him.

S (সাহায্যকারী) V মূল V O

Example: 1. I shall have written the letter.
2. You will have eaten rice.
3. We shall have killed the bird.

2. May, Might, can, could, would, should, must ইত্যাদি সাহায্যকারী verb এর পরে Passive voice- এ be বসে এবং তারপরেই মূল verb এর Past Participle বসে। যেমন: -

Active : You must do the work.

Passive : The work must be done by you.

3. Interrogative sentence কে Passive করতে হলে ---

প্রথমে Auxiliary verb + object + মূল verb এর Past Participle + by + subject-এর Object + ?

যেমনঃ -

Active : Did you play football?

Passive : Was football played by you?

4. Imperative sentence কে Passive করতে হলে -

(a) Let + object + be + Past Participle.

(b) Let not + object + be + Past Participle + Ext.

যেমনঃ (i) **Active :** Do the work.

Passive : Let the work be done.

(ii) **Active :** Do not shut the door.

Passive : Let not the door be shut.

5. সাধারণতঃ verb এর পরে Object থাকে এবং সেই Object কে ধরে Voice করতে হয়। তাছাড়া Object এর পরের শব্দগুলি বাড়তি অংশ হিসাবে অপরিবর্তিত থেকে by তার পূর্বে বসে। যেমনঃ-

Active : I saw him reading a book.

Passive: He was seen reading a book by me.

6. কিছু কিছু Verb এর পরে by না বসে to, with, at ইত্যাদি বসে। যেমনঃ -

(a) **Active :** I know the boy.

Passive : The boy is known to me.

(b) **Active :** Panic seized the writer.

Passive : The writer was seized with panic.

Exercise

Change the following sentences according to direction

1. Going to market, Tanvir bought a pen. (Complex)

2. As I was ill, I could not come to school. (Simple)
3. Being dissatisfied he resigned the post. (Compound)
4. Committing the crime, he was punished. (Complex)
5. Being guilty, he ran away. (Complex)
6. Since the old man killed the bird, he brought bad luck to the crew(Simple)
7. When it is spring, the cuckoo sings. (Simple)
8. Drinking water, he wanted to save money. (Compound)
9. Being truthful, he could not tell a lie. (Compound)
10. Della sold her hair and bought a platinum fob chain. (Simple)

Answer Key :

Affirmative to Negative

1. None but Rahim was present there.
2. None but Rita can do it.
3. You can not but obey your parents.
4. There is no one but wants to be happy.
5. The man is not dishonest.

Assertive – Interrogative

1. Isn't he a writer ?
2. Isn't man mortal ?
3. Are you a liar ?
4. Who does not love his motherland ?
5. Who can do this ?

Ans :- Exclamatory - Assertive

1. The Meghna is a very big river.
2. She was very talkative
3. It is a very fine flower.
4. The man was very fortunate
5. I wish I had been a merchant.

Ans :- Assertive - Exclamatory

1. What a nice flower the rose is !
2. How nice the scenery of Cox's-Bazar is !
3. If I were a poet !
4. If I were young again !

Degree

1. No other girl in the class is as good as Hira.
2. No other girl in the class is as brilliant as Panna.
3. I am not so strong as he.
4. Hira is not so tall as Panna.
5. Karim is so clever as Rahim
6. His brother is not wiser than he.
7. Murad is cleverer than Habib.
8. Sumi is the tallest girl in the class.
9. Rahul is the fattest boy in the class.
10. Rahim is the wisest man in the village.

Simple – Complex

1. When Tanvir went to market, he bought a pen.
2. Being ill, I could not come to School.
3. He was dissatisfied and resigned the post.
4. As he committed the crime, he was punished.
5. As he was guilty, he ran away.
6. Killing the bird, the old man brought bad luck to the crew.
7. In Spring, the cuckoo sings.
8. He drank water and wanted to save money.
9. He was truthful and could not tell a lie.
10. Selling her hair, Della bought a platinum fob chain.