

# **Revision Sheet**

## **Class-IX**

### **Subject: English**

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#### **Topics for Mid-Term Test**

##### **English 1<sup>st</sup> Paper**

- 1. Unseen Passage**
- 2. Describing Graphs and Charts**
  - a. Literacy rate in Bangladesh
  - b. Yearly imports and exports of a country
  - c. People living below the poverty line
  - d. Internet usage in Bangladesh by age group
  - e. The arrival of tourists in Bangladesh by nationality
  - f. Growth of population in Bangladesh

##### **English 2<sup>nd</sup> Paper**

- 1. Grammatical Topics**
    - a. Changing Sentences (Simple, Complex & Compound)
    - b. Completing Sentences
    - c. Tag Questions
    - d. Narration
  - 2. Formal letters**
    - a) Write a letter to the editor about terrorism.
    - b) Write a letter to the editor for high prices of essential commodities.
    - c) Write a letter to the Manager of a business firm complaining against the supply of damaged items.
    - d) Write a letter to the Chairman of your Upazilla Parishad requesting him to sanction a bridge over a canal.
    - e) Write a letter to the principal of your school seeking permission for study tour Final Term Examination.
- Formal E-mails**
- a) Write an e-mail to the Mayor of Dhaka City Corporation requesting him to take steps to establish a children's park.
  - b) Write an e-mail to the Chairman of your Union Parishad to repair a damaged road.
  - c) Write an e-mail just like a job application to apply for the post of a news reporter in a TV Channel.
  - d) Write an e-mail to the Office-in-charge of your police station to take steps against anti-social activities.

# Review of Grammatical Topics

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## Tag Questions

We use question tags /tag questions to ask for confirmation. While using a question tag, we add an interrogative fragment after a statement. The statement can be declarative or imperative. In the interrogative fragment, we use the pronoun of the subject after the verb.

### Statement

They are playing cricket in the ground,  
He left the place without informing us,

### Interrogative Fragment

aren't they?  
didn't he?

**When the statement is negative, we use a positive question and when the statement is positive, we make a negative question. For examples,**

He is not a good doctor, is he? (Negative Statement + Positive Question)

Henry has solved the problem, hasn't he? (Positive Statement + Negative Question)

**If the statement contains an auxiliary verb, we use the auxiliary verb while making a question tag.**

My friends will help me, won't they?

The girl has decorated the place, hasn't she?

**When there is no auxiliary verb in the statement, we use don't/doesn't/didn't in the interrogative fragment. When the statement is in present tense, we write don't/doesn't according to the subject and when the statement is past tense, we use didn't.**

They like me, don't they? (Present Tense)

The moon shines at night, doesn't it? (Present Tense)

My grandfather helped the man, didn't he? (Past Tense)

**If everyone/ everybody/ someone/ somebody/none/ no one/ nobody is a subject of a statement, we write they as their pronoun in the interrogative fragment where according to the pronoun, we place a verb.**

Everybody supports me, don't they?

Everyone understood the fact, didn't they?

None believes a liar, do they?

No one helped me, did they?

**When everything/ anything/ something/nothing is a subject of a statement, we write it as their the pronoun in the interrogative fragment where according to the pronoun, we place a verb.**

Everything is clear here, isn't it?

Nothing is certain, is it?

**Some words that express negative meaning. These words are hardly, rarely, barely, scarcely, etc. While making a question tag, we consider them.**

He hardly comes here, does he?

A barking dog seldom bites, does it?

**When a statement is imperative, we use 'will you or won't you' in the question fragment.**

Give me a chance, will you?

Don't disturb me, will you?

**If an imperative sentence starts with 'let's/let us', we use 'shall we' as a question tag.**

Let's play cricket, shall we?

Let us discuss the topic, shall we?

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## Simple, Complex & Compound

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A **simple sentence** consists of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate. For examples,

1. He studies attentively to do well in the exam.
2. Bangladesh became independent in 1971.
3. By working hard, he can be successful.

A **complex sentence** contains at least two clauses with a sentence connector. In a complex sentence, a subordinate clause follows an independent clause. For examples,

1. He studies attentively so that he can do well in the exam.
2. Bangladesh became independent when it was 1971.
3. If he works hard, he can be successful.

A **compound sentence** contains at least two coordinate clauses with one or more sentence connectors. For examples,

1. Do or die.
2. He played well but he lost the contest.

### A Guideline of Changing Sentence (Simple, Complex and Compound)

#### Rule 1

#### MARKER

**Simple** : too.....to

**Complex** : so.....that

**Compound** : and so

#### EXAMPLES

1. Simple : The load is **too** heavy for me **to** carry.

Complex : The load is **so** heavy **that** I cannot carry it.

Compound : The load is very heavy **and so** I cannot carry it.

2. Simple : The boy was **too** weak **to** walk.

Complex : The boy was **so** weak **that** he could not walk.

Compound : The boy was very weak **and so** he could not walk.

## Rule 2

### MARKER

**Simple** : to + verb (reason)

**Complex** : so that

**Compound** : and so

### EXAMPLES

1. Simple : Muhsin donated money **to support** the helpless people.

Complex : Muhsin donated money **so that** he could support the helpless people.

Compound : Muhsin wanted to support the helpless people **and so** he donated money.

2. Simple : He goes to school **with a view to learning**.

Complex : He goes to school **so that** he can learn.

Compound : He wants to learn **and so** he goes to school.

## Rule 3

### MARKER

**Simple** : Because of/ on account of/ owing to/ due to/ for/ present participle (reason)

**Complex** : as/ because/since

**Compound** : and so

### EXAMPLES

1. Simple : **Because of** his poverty, he could not buy a new shirt.

Complex : **As** he was poor, he could not buy a new shirt.

Compound : He was poor **and so** he could not buy a new shirt.

2. Simple : **Being** ill, he missed the important meeting.

Complex : He missed the important meeting **as** he was ill.

Compound : He was ill **and so** he missed the important meeting.

3. Simple : Our departure was delayed **for** bad weather.

Complex : Our departure was delayed **because** the weather was bad.

Compound : The weather was bad **and so** our departure was delayed.

## Rule 4

### MARKER

**Simple** : Phrase of time

**Complex** : when, while

**Compound** : and

### EXAMPLES

1. Simple : **At the age of ten**, he left his house.

Complex : **When** he was ten, he left his house.

Compound : He was ten **and** at that time he left house.

2. Simple : **At the time of saying his prayer**, his mother came.

Complex : **While** he was saying his prayer, his mother came.

Compound : He was saying his prayer **and** his mother came.

3. Simple : Bangladesh became independent **in 1971**.

Complex : Bangladesh became independent **when** it was 1971.

Compound : It was 1971 **and** Bangladesh became independent.

4. Simple : He visits different places **on Monday**.
- Complex : **When** it is Monday, he visits different places.
- Compound : It is Monday **and** he visits different places.
5. Simple : **In winter season**, different types of Pithas are prepared in our rural areas.
- Complex : **When** it is winter season, different types of Pithas are prepared in our rural areas.
- Compound : It is winter season **and** different types of Pithas are prepared in our rural areas.
6. Simple : He gets up early **at 6 am**.
- Complex : He gets up early **when** it is 6 am.
- Compound : It is 6 am **and** he gets up early.

## Rule 5

### MARKER

**Simple** : In spite of/despite

**Complex** : Though/although

**Compound** : but

### EXAMPLES

1. Simple : **In spite of** being a costly game, everybody likes cricket game.
- Complex : **Although** cricket is a costly game, everybody likes it.
- Compound : Cricket is a costly game **but** everybody likes it.
2. Simple : **Despite** being a wonder of modern science, mobile phone has also some demerits.
- Complex : **Though** mobile phone is a wonder of modern science, it has also some demerits.
- Compound : Mobile phone is a wonder of modern science **but** it has also some demerits.

## Rule 6

### MARKER

**Simple** : phrase of place

**Complex** : where, which

**Compound** : and

### EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : Haji Mohammad Mohsin was born **in Hoogly**.

**Complex** : It was Hoogly **where** Haji Mohammad Mohsin was born.

**Compound** : It was Hoogly **and** Haji Mohammad Mohsin was born there.

2. **Simple** : Madhusudan Dutt was born **at Sagordary on the bank of the Kapotaksho**.

**Complex** : Madhusudan Dutt was born at Sagordary **which** is on the bank of the Kapotaksho.

**Compound** : Madhusudan Dutt was born at Sagordary **and** it(S) is on the bank of the Kapotaksho.

## Rule 7

### MARKER

**Simple** : By + (Verb + ing), In case of

**Complex** : if

**Compound** : and

### EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : **By studying** attentively, you can do well in the exam.

**Complex** : **If** you study attentively, you can do well in the exam.

**Compound** : Study attentively **and** you can do well in the exam.

2. **Simple** : **In case of** his coming, I will go.



Complex : **If** he comes, I will go.

## Rule 8

### MARKER

**Simple** : without + (Verb + ing), In case of (negative sense)

**Complex** : unless, if (negative sense)

**Compound** : or

### EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : **Without working** hard, you cannot go ahead.

**Complex** : **Unless** you work hard, you cannot go ahead.

**Compound** : Work hard **or** you cannot go ahead.

2. **Simple** : **In case of** your failure to attend the meeting, I will not help you.

**Complex** : **If** you do not attend the meeting, I will not help you.

**Compound** : Attend the meeting **or** I will not help you.

## Rule 9

### MARKER

**Simple** : Indicating person

**Complex** : who, whom

### EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : The students studying regularly can expect a good result.

**Complex** : The students, **who** study regularly, can expect a good result.

2. **Simple** : People living in the high land can escape flood.

**Complex** : People, **who** live in the high land, can escape flood.

3. **Simple** : The man taking bribe is next to devil.

Complex : The man, **who** takes bribe, is next to devil.

4. Simple : An industrious man will shine in life.

Complex : A man, **who** is industrious, will shine in life.

5. Simple : A corrupt man can do anything against morality.

Complex : A man, **who** is corrupt, can do anything against morality.

## Rule 10

### MARKER

**Simple** : Indicating object/concept

**Complex** : which, that

**Compound** : and

### EXAMPLES

1. Simple : Health is wealth.

Complex : It is health **which** is wealth.

2. Simple : The programs telecast by television are very interesting.

Complex : The programs, **which** are telecast by television, are very interesting.

Compound : Television telecasts programs **and** these are interesting.

3. Simple : He wants his students to be good citizens.

Complex : He wants **that** his students will be good citizens.

Compound : His students will be good citizens and he wants this.