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Dependent and Independent Clause

Clause:

A clause is a part of a sentence that contains a subject and some kind of predicate

- “After the rain stopped, we went out on our bikes” contains two clauses: “the rain stopped” and “we went out on our bikes.”

The subjects *rain* and *we* are given something to do, thereby completing the idea.

Dependent clause:

A dependent clause does not form a simple sentence by itself. Also called a ***subordinate clause***, it is connected to the main clause of a sentence by a sentence conjunction such as ***that or when***.

Example:

- I went out on the bike that Mahi gave me for my birthday.

The main clause of the sentence is “I went out on the bike”—a complete idea that can stand on its own as a complete sentence. The words that follow (“that Mahi gave me for my birthday”) are a dependent clause, acting subordinate to the main clause. They contain a complete idea in their own right, including a subject and corresponding verb (“Mahi gave”), but the existence of the subordinating conjunction ***that*** indicates that the clause cannot stand on its own as a sentence. It depends on the main clause, because the main clause contains the object (“bike”) that the verb in the dependent clause (“gave”) targets.



Independent clause:

An independent clause, in contrast, can stand alone as a complete simple sentence even though it is usually functioning as part of a larger sentence. For a sentence to be complete, all it needs is a subject and a verb: “She sighed.” No part of the sentence depends on some element expressed outside the sentence.

In many cases, in fact, the only thing that distinguishes an independent clause from a dependent clause is the presence of a subordinating conjunction.

Independent: We arrived early to the party.

Dependent: when we arrived early to the party

Full sentence: The host was surprised when we arrived early to the party.

Independent: The store doesn't open until 10:00 AM.

Dependent: since the store doesn't open until 10:00 AM

Full sentence: Since the store doesn't open until 10:00 AM, we have time to get some breakfast first.

Independent: The forecast calls for rain.

Dependent: although the forecast calls for rain

Full sentence: Although the forecast calls for rain, we are going ahead with our plans for the hike.

The dependent clauses in these examples make no sense on their own as complete thoughts, because the subordinating conjunctions that are attached to them (*when, since, although*) depend on information outside of the clause.

Words that begin subordinate clause:

Subordinate clauses will often begin with subordinating conjunctions, which are words that link dependent clauses to independent clauses, such as

For	As(as if)	Since	Therefore	Hence
Until	Due to	Consequently	Provided that	Because
Unless	Once	While	when	Whenever
Where	Wherever	Before	After	Though
Although	If	So that	Rather than	Whereas
Whether	As though	Even though		

They can also begin with relative pronouns such as

That	Which	who	Whom
Whichever	Whoever	Whomever	Whose

When a subordinate clause begins a sentence, it has a **comma** after it. When the main clause begins the sentence, there is **no comma** to separate it from the dependent clause.

- **Incorrect:** If I can find my wallet we can all go for ice cream.
- **Incorrect:** We can all go for ice cream, if I can find my wallet.



- **Correct:** If I can find my wallet, we can all go for ice cream.
- **Correct:** We can all go for ice cream if I can find my wallet.

Practice: 4

Determine whether the underlined word groups are dependent clauses, independent clauses, or not a clause.

1. Although it was raining, Maria went for a jog at Civitan Park.
2. Brianna eats chocolate whenever she gets a poor grade in math.
3. After the flood, the family moved into a temporary shelter.
4. While walking at the park, John saw a raccoon eating potato chips.
5. Students enrolled in bachelor's and associate's degree programs must pass the Regents' Test as a graduation requirement.
6. Students who fail to show up for the Regents' test must enroll in the Regents' remediation courses.
7. When you finish your homework, please take the dog for a walk.
8. After Juan completed the assignment, he swam laps at the gym.
9. Christa left home at 4:00 a.m. since she had to drive to Atlanta for a meeting.
10. Before completing the assignment, Evan decided to eat a quick lunch.
11. Juan continued playing although he injured his knee.
12. I thought that the offer was too good to be true.



13. While I was scrubbing the floors, Juliet was watching television.
14. Although tired and grumpy, Laura agreed to babysit for her sister-in-law.
15. Inspired and energized, Sean solved the case of the missing energy drink.
16. While driving home from spring break, Maria saw a tornado touch down.
17. People who drink and drive should be arrested.
18. Ever since my daughter purchased a ferret, I have noticed that authors describe their bad guys as ferret-like.
19. Such descriptions are not fair to ferrets.
20. Since I could not go to the Pancake Breakfast, I gave away my tickets.

Sentence Structure

Simple Sentences

A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. - It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:

- The baby cried for food.

There is a subject and a verb that expresses a complete thought.

- Professor Shariful's intelligent students completed and turned in their homework.

A simple sentence does not necessarily have to be short. It can have adjectives. In this case, there are two verbs "completed" and "turned in." However, the sentence expresses one complete thought and therefore is a simple sentence.

- Megan and Ron ate too much and felt sick.

Although there are two subjects and two verbs, it is still a simple sentence because both verbs share the same subjects and express one complete thought.

Compound Sentences

A compound sentence has two independent clauses. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. - Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences. - These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

Examples:

- The shoplifter had stolen clothes, so he ran once he saw the police.

Both sides of the conjunction “so” are complete sentences. “The shoplifter had stolen clothes” can stand alone and so can “he ran once he saw the police.” Therefore, this is a compound sentence.

- They spoke to him in Spanish, but he responded in English. ^

This is also a compound sentence that uses a conjunction to separate two individual clauses.

Complex Sentences

A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought. - A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

Examples:

- After eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory, Tim went to the gym to exercise.

The independent clause is “Tim went to the gym to exercise.” The subordinating clause before it is dependent on the main, independent clause. If one were to say “after eating lunch at The Cheesecake Factory,” it would be an incomplete thought.

- Opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies that privilege male accomplishments.

The subject is “opinionated women” and the verb is “are given.” The first part of the sentence “opinionated women are given disadvantages in societies” is an independent clause that expresses a complete thought. The following “that privilege male accomplishments” is a relative clause that describes which types of societies.

Compound-Complex Sentences

A compound-complex sentence has two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause.

Examples:

- After the two soccer players lost their game, they joined their other teammates for lunch, and they went to the movies.

If we remove the dependent clause “after the two soccer players lost their game,” we have a compound sentence. The dependent clause makes this sentence compound-complex.

- The man believed in the system, and he knew that justice would prevail after the murderer was sent to jail.

Practice: 5

Identify whether the sentences are simple, complex, compound:

1. We met rather few people who spoke English.
2. I have been on rather too many planes and trains recently.
3. We drove right up to Helsinki in two days
4. I don't care how expensive it is.
5. Two minutes ago the child was fast asleep, but now he is wide awake.
6. He is not tall enough to be a soldier.
7. I guess she just doesn't respect you.
8. I have got four sisters and each of them is quite different from the others.
9. You can either come with me now or walk home.
10. He will never leave home because he hasn't got the courage to.
11. When all else fails, read the user manual.
12. It was Sam who paid for the drinks.

P4

1. Dependent clause
2. Dependent clause
3. Not a clause(this is simply a prepositional phrase)
4. Independent clause
5. Independent clause
6. Dependent clause
7. Dependent clause
8. Dependent clause
9. Dependent clause
10. Not a clause

11. Dependent clause
12. Dependent clause(introduced by the relative pronoun 'that')
13. Dependent clause
14. Not a clause (no subject, no verb)
15. Independent clause
16. Not a clause (no subject)
17. Dependent clause
18. Dependent clause
19. Independent clause
20. Dependent clause

P5

1. (Complex sentence)
2. (Simple sentence)
3. . (Simple sentence)
4. (Complex sentence)
5. (Compound sentence)
6. (Simple sentence)
7. (Complex sentence)
8. (Compound sentence)
9. (Compound sentence)
10. (Complex sentence)
11. (Complex sentence)
12. (Complex sentence)

Sentence completion

01. In an attempt to _____ the enemy, Braveheart rallied hundreds of fierce warriors.
a. alienate b. scoff c. obliterate d. ostracize e. minimize
02. The film was completed on schedule despite the _____ circumstances regarding the location and extreme weather conditions.
a. tenuous b. imperial c. cryptic d. contrived e. adverse
03. The postcard advertised a free cruise to anyone who bought a magazine subscription, but after reading the fine print Sasha found the cruise was just a _____.
a. petition b. gimmick c. compromise d. reference e. motif
04. Many employers like to visit college campuses and _____ college seniors to work for their companies.
a. daunt b. recruit c. illuminate d. dither e. flout
05. I could tell by Konrad's _____ manner that he was really sorry for how he had treated Annette.
a. callous b. erratic c. zealous d. nonchalant e. contrite
06. The company officials felt the rising cost of health coverage was _____ enough to raise their employees' insurance premiums.
a. moratorium b. justification c. symbolism d. disposition e. habitude
07. The _____ of the sheriff's department ended at the county line.
a. prerequisite b. emendation c. alliteration
d. jurisdiction e. respite

08. Ralph plays golf every chance he gets; even a weeklong golfing vacation could not _____ his appetite for the game.

- a. initiate b. satiate c. relinquish d. revive e. employ

09. We could not describe the scene before us; it was filled with such _____ beauty.

- a. inexorable b. unutterable c. uproarious
d. mnemonic e. fretful

10. The subject matter was _____ because the mumbling professor spoke too quickly.

- a. obscure b. magnanimous c. treacherous
d. vital e. maximized

11. Arnie becomes so _____ when he talks about painting that it is hard not to be infected by his enthusiasm.

- a. laconic b. circuitous c. impertinent
d. ardent e. recalcitrant

12. The cruise ship's deliciously appetizing dinner buffets encouraged _____ among the vacationing passengers.

- a. gluttony b. squabbling c. equivocation
d. restraint e. queries

13. As the pressures of her business became overwhelming, Charlotte chose to _____ her role as PTA president.

- a. expedite b. transgress c. propagate
d. relinquish e. retaliate

14. Don't let Julie's enthusiasm fool you; she's just a _____, not a professional dancer.

- a. maverick b. denizen c. mercenary d. maven e. dilettante

15. Normally, Maya would not have made so many spelling mistakes in her essay; she is usually _____ about her spelling.

- a. sumptuous b. scurrilous c. ridiculous
d. scrupulous e. fatuous

16. It took four men two hours to move the _____ sofa up three flights of stairs into our apartment.

- a. suave b. garrulous c. unwieldy d. pivotal e. quixotic

17. In the Roman myth, Artemis made a pilgrimage to the _____, hoping to learn the answer to her dilemma.

- a. denouement b. decorum c. oracle d. vizier e. pillar

18. Orson was truly a(n) _____: towering over others at six feet nine inches, he was also one of the most influential and successful producers in the feature film industry.

- a. behemoth b. anathema c. demagogue d. viceroy e. charlatan

19. Brian was an _____ child, he was sent to the principal's office on numerous occasions for his rude classroom behavior.

- a. impeccable b. impertinent c. observant d. obscure e. adjuvant

20. The defendant waited anxiously for the jury to _____ the decision that would seal his fate.

- a. render b. deprecate c. rejuvenate
d. disparage e. prohibit

21. We must _____ the information about the agenda changes immediately so that the conference attendees have time to adjust their schedules.

- a. burnish b. disseminate c. galvanize
d. placate e. admonish

22. During the time of the plague in the little village, the forlorn _____ of the church bells was an almost daily sound.

- a. prepossession b. premise c. delectation d. knell e. credence

23. If you can adhere to the _____ rules of a military society, the Marines may be an excellent career choice.

- a. strident b. raucous c. stringent
d. pedantic e. lurid

24. The natural _____ of the canyon cause it to be an everlasting source of new adventures and beauty.

- a. blandishments b. vicissitudes c. mores
d. platitudes e. nebulas

25. A life-long vegetarian, Xiomara _____ when she learned that the sauce she'd just eaten was made with chicken broth.

- a. wavered b. blanched c. coalesced
d. stagnated e. thwarted

26. At the beginning of the ceremony, the high school band _____ the arrival of the graduates by playing the alma mater loudly and with enthusiasm.

- a. decried b. heralded c. permeated
d. conjured e. thwarted

27. Although Sophie was afraid of heights, she seemed to have no _____ about driving over bridges.

- a. enormity b. qualms c. imminence
d. resurrection e. severity

28. I will write a rough draft of the proposal, and then you can edit it for any _____ material so that it is as convincing and concise as possible.

- a. grandiose b. incontrovertible c. extraneous
d. abysmal e. pensive

29. I had to call the repairman because the washing machine was off _____—it began making terrible sounds and failed to clean the clothes thoroughly.

- a. detriment b. preferment c. prevision
d. kilter e. quandary

30. Minnie finally _____ to her sister's constant barrage of questions and revealed the identity of her new boyfriend.

- a. reiterated b. succumbed c. seceded
d. reneged e. retaliated

31. The meeting is _____; everyone must attend.

- a. palatable b. compulsory c. reciprocal d. resilient e. ancillary

32. Through the _____ act of volunteering, it is possible to make a difference in the lives of the less fortunate.

- a. dilatory b. insurmountable c. diligent
d. rapacious e. noble

33. The proposed design includes many _____ features that are not functional and can be eliminated to cut costs.

- a. jovial b. germane c. kinetic
d. nonchalant e. extrinsic

34. Carly's _____ spending on shoes and clothing caused her parents a great deal of concern because she was no longer saving money for college.

- a. monotypic b. inconsistent c. perfunctory
d. immoderate e. specious

35. The cop was in a _____: Should he chase the criminal or help the victim?

- a. quandary b. litany c. tatter
d. discord e. plethora

36. The professor studied the _____ physics of ballet dancers and even published a study on the topic of dancers and movement.

- a. creditable b. kinetic c. symbolic
d. prevalent e. monotonous

37. Kyle was able to _____ the difficulties of an uncooperative staff, an impossible deadline, and a complicated project in order to present the report to the client.

- a. surmount b. dismount c. retract
d. expel e. intercede

38. Philbert's _____ manner fit in well with the atmosphere of the posh country club.

- a. untoward b. riotous c. mundane
d. salacious e. urbane

39. Elian tried his _____ on the wrong person, and it has finally landed him in jail.

- a. clemency b. jocularly c. calamity
d. obsolescence e. chicanery

40. There were several _____ buildings on the street, making it difficult for Margaret to determine which one was the dentist's office.

- a. nondescript b. transient c. impervious
d. zealous e. impressionable

41. Inflated by his fans' _____, Evan lost sense of his small-town roots and began traveling with an entourage.

- a. inconstancy b. insolence c. haughtiness
d. sufferance e. idolatry

42. To _____ a congressional bill, the president must use his official seal on all documents.

- a. nullify b. patronize c. victimize
d. ratify e. mollify

43. The drama workshop's efforts _____ in the final production of a play written, directed, and acted by the students for the entire school.

- a. finalized b. languished c. teemed
d. discerned e. culminated

44. There is no way around it: plagiarism is _____ to thievery.

- a. tantamount b. apathetic c. fatuous
d. unscrupulous e. indecisive

45. For _____ deeds during her mission overseas, Tyesha was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

- a. inept b. valorous c. erroneous
d. malodorous e. benign

46. Adam read the employee manual so that he might _____ himself with his new responsibilities at the company.

- a. relinquish b. synthesize c. orient
d. validate e. motivate

47. I am _____ of the problems that this solution will cause, but I still believe that this is the best possible solution.

- a. innocuous b. cognizant c. precipitous
d. reminiscent e. belligerent

48. The spectacular presentation by a rainforest adventurer _____ Simon with the desire to travel to South America to see the jungles for himself.

- a. disheartened b. inhibited c. imbued
d. reconstituted e. abhorred

49. When the senator's popularity suffered in the polls, he _____ his decision to raise taxes.

- a. recanted b. pulverized c. enveloped
d. detracted e. extenuated

50. Because of the _____ of reliable information, Quentin's report was comprised mostly of speculation.

- a. dearth b. diatribe c. myriad
d. juxtaposition e. tirade

Answer:

1. c	2. e	3. b	4. b	5. e	6. b	7. d	8. b	9. b	10. a
11. d	12. a	13. d	14. e	15. d	16. c	17. c	18. a	19. b	20. a
21. b	22. d	23. c	24. b	25. b	26. b	27. b	28. c	29. d	30. b
31. b	32. e	33. e	34. d	35. a	36. b	37. a	38. e	39. e	40. a
41. e	42. d	43. e	44. a	45. b	46. c	47. b	48. c	49. a	50. a

Analogy

1) _____ : trail :: grain : grail

a. train b. path c. wheat d. holy

2) particular : fussy :: _____ : subservient

a. meek b. above c. cranky d. uptight

3) _____ : horse :: board : train

a. stable b. shoe c. ride d. mount

4) tureen : _____ :: goblet : wine

a. napkin b. soup c. spoon d. pilsner

5) bivouac : _____ :: axis : alliance

- a. diplomacy b. sergeant c. soldier d. camp
- 6) son : nuclear :: _____ : extended
- a. father b. mother c. cousin d. daughters
- 7) coif : hair :: _____ : musical
- a. shower b. close c. praise d. score
- 8) feta : Greek :: provolone : _____
- a. salad b. Swiss c. blue d. Italian
- 9) moccasin : snake :: _____ : shoe
- a. alligator b. waders c. asp d. loafer
- 10) _____ : zenith :: fear : composure
- a) apex b. heaven c. heights d. nadir
- 11) pill : bore :: core : _____
- a. center b. mug c. bar d. placebo
- 12) pilfer : steal :: _____ : equip
- a. return b. damage c. exercise d. furnish
- 13) native : aboriginal :: naïve : _____
- a. learned b. arid c. unsophisticated d. tribe
- 14) junket : _____ :: junk : trash
- a. trounce b. trip c. refuse d. trinket
- 15) _____ : festive :: funeral : somber
- a. tension b. soiree c. eulogy d. sari
- 16) fetish : fixation :: slight : _____

- a. flirt b. sloth c. insult d. confuse
- 17) hovel : dirty :: hub : _____
- a. unseen b. prideful c. busy d. shovel
- 18) bog : _____ :: slumber : sleep
- a. dream b. foray c. marsh d. night
- 19) _____ : segue :: throng : mass
- a. subway b. church c. transition d. line
- 20) ragtime : United States :: raga : _____
- a. cloth b. country c. piano d. India
- 21) miserly : cheap :: homogeneous : _____
- a. extravagant b. unkind c. alike d. friendly
- 22) skew : gloomy :: slant : _____
- a. glee b. foible c. desperate d. gloaming
- 23) eider : _____ :: cedar : tree
- a. snow b. plant c. duck d. pine
- 24) gerrymander : divide :: filibuster : _____
- a. bend b. punish c. delay d. rush
- 25) vapid : _____ :: rapid : swift
- a. inspired b. turgid c. wet d. insipid
- 26) denim : cotton :: _____ : flax
- a. sheep b. uniform c. sweater d. linen
- 27) obscene : coarse :: obtuse : _____

- a. subject b. obstinate c. obscure d. stupid
- 28) diamond : baseball :: court : _____
- a. poker b. jury c. grass d. squash
- 29) quixotic : pragmatic :: murky : _____
- a. rapid b. cloudy c. clear d. friendly
- 30) smear : libel :: heed : _____
- a. represent b. doubt c. consider d. need
- 31) nymph : _____ :: seraphim : angel
- a. maiden b. sinner c. candle d. priest
- 32) poetry : rhyme :: philosophy : _____
- a. imagery b. music c. bi-law d. theory
- 33) jibe : praise :: _____ : enlighten
- a. jib b. delude c. worship d. wed
- 34) marshal : prisoner :: principal : _____
- a. teacher b. president c. doctrine d. student
- 35) fecund : infertile :: _____ : fleet
- a. rapid b. slow c. fertilizer d. damp
- 36) mend : sewing :: edit : _____
- a. darn b. repair c. manuscript d. makeshift
- 37) abet : _____ :: alone :: lone
- a. bet b. loan c. wager d. single
- 38) pineapple : _____ :: orange : Florida

- a. Dole b. Hawaii c. Canada d. mango
- 39) piercing : _____ :: hushed : whisper
- a. diamond b. watch c. siren d. ears
- 40) segregate : unify :: repair : _____
- a. approach b. push c. damage d. outwit
- 41) congeal : solidify :: _____ : char
- a. conceal b. singe c. evaporate d. charge
- 42) _____ : marsupial :: monkey : primate
- a. opossum b. ape c. honeybee d. moose
- 43) principle : doctrine :: living : _____
- a. will b. dead c. likelihood d. livelihood
- 44) _____ : climb :: recession : withdrawal
- a. ascent b. absence c. dollar d. absorption
- 45) myopic : farsighted :: _____ : obscure
- a. benevolent b. famous c. turgid d. wasted
46. shallot : _____ :: scallop : mollusk
- a. shark b. muscle c. dessert d. onion
- 47) conjugate : pair :: partition : _____
- a. divide b. consecrate c. parade d. squelch
- 48) _____ : excerpt :: exercise : maneuver
- a. exception b. passage c. routine d. cause
- 49) alphabetical : _____ :: sequential : files

- a. sort b. part c. list d. order
- 50) tacit : implied :: _____ : inferior
- a. shoddy b. taciturn c. forthright d. superior
- 51) implement : rule :: _____ : verdict
- a. propose b. render c. divide d. teach
- 52) vaunt : boast :: skewer : _____
- a. flaunt b. criticize c. prepare d. avoid
- 53) gambol : _____ :: gamble : bet
- a. skip b. win c. bat d. worship
- 54) rotation : earth :: _____ : top
- a. planet b. spinning c. sun d. expanding
- 55) gall : vex :: hex : _____
- a. fix b. jinx c. index d. vixen
- 56) monarch : _____ :: king : cobra
- a. queen b. butterfly c. royal d. venom
- 57) iota : jot :: _____ : type
- a. one b. ilk c. tab d. jet
- 58) _____ : subject :: veer : path
- a. object b. prove c. math d. digress
- 59) pan : _____ :: ban : judge
- a. band b. critic c. author d. lawyer
- 60) _____ : oyster :: paddy : rice

a. aphrodisiac b. mollusk c. bed d. sandwich

61) cicada : _____ :: collie : canine

a. fruit b. mineral c. cat d. insect

62) huckster : _____ :: gangster : crime

a. corn b. trucking c. policeman d. advertising

63) _____ : bedrock :: cement : foundation

a. mica b. water c. lava d. sand

64) dolorous : _____ :: sonorous : loud

a. woozy b. weepy c. dull d. sleepy

65) lapidary : _____ :: dramaturge : plays

a. cows b. gems c. rabbits d. movies

66) penurious : _____ :: deep : significant

a. generous b. stingy c. decrepit d. cavernous

67) somnolent : nap :: truculent : _____

a. sleepwalker b. journey c. war d. mood

68) nictitate : _____ :: expectorate : spit

a. wink b. stomp c. quit d. smoke

69) cytology : _____ :: geology : rocks

a. cyclones b. psychology c. pharmacology d. cells

70) proboscis : _____ :: abdomen : gut

a. prognosis b. nose c. ear d. nausea

71) rein : horse :: control panel : _____

a. pilot b. bit c. plane d. rider

72) Argentina : Brazil :: _____ : Iran

a. Canada b. Iraq c. Ireland d. Mexico

73) _____ : play :: sing : anthem

a. act b. scene c. theater d. field

74) mouse : _____ :: flash : camera

a. rat b. computer c. cord d. dessert

75) cushion : sofa :: shelf : _____

a. ledge b. bookcase c. storage d. frame

Answer:

1. a	2. a	3. d	4. b	5. d
6. c	7. d	8. d	9. d	10. d
11. a	12. d	13. c	14. b	15. b
16. c	17. c	18. c	19. c	20. d
21. c	22. c	23. c	24. c	25. d
26. d	27. d	28. d	29. c	30. c
31. a	32. d	33. b	34. d	35. b
36. c	37. a	38. b	39. c	40. c
41. b	42. a	43. d	44. a	45. b
46. d	47. a	48. b	49. c	50. a
51. b	52. b	53. a	54. b	55. b
56. b	57. b	58. d	59. b	60. c
61. d	62. d	63. a	64. b	65. b
66. b	67. c	68. a	69. d	70. b
71. c	72. b	73. a	74. b	75. b



ME Learning

চাকরি প্রস্তুতির নির্ভরযোগ্য প্রতিষ্ঠান

সকল ধরনের চাকরি ও আইবিএ'র
প্রস্তুতির সহায়ক প্রতিষ্ঠান।
যোগাযোগঃ 01850140801

ME Learning