

Transformation of Sentences 6

INTRODUCTION

There are three types of sentences in English—simple, complex and compound sentences. The transformation of a sentence means changing its form without altering its sense. We can change a simple sentence into a compound sentence or a complex sentence. This is done by expanding a word or phrase into a clause. Similarly, we can change a complex or compound sentence into a simple sentence. This is done by reducing a clause into a word or phrase.

- A **simple sentence** has just one clause.
- A **complex sentence** has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.
- A **compound sentence** has more than one main clause.

Study the examples given below:

- It is too late to start a new chapter.

This sentence has just one clause and therefore it is a **simple sentence**. The number of clauses in a sentence is equal to the number of **finite verbs** in it.

Note: to-infinitives and -ing forms are not finite verbs.

The structure **too...to** can be replaced by the structure **so...that**.

- It is **so late that** we cannot start a new chapter.

The given sentence has two clauses: one **main clause** (It is so late) and one **subordinate clause** (That we cannot start a new lesson.) Therefore it is a **complex sentence**.

Transformation of sentences can be of the following types:

- Affirmative to Negative
- Negative to Affirmative
- Assertive to Interrogative
- Interrogative to Assertive
- Exclamatory to Assertive
- Assertive to Exclamatory
- Imperative to Assertive
- Assertive to Imperative

AFFIRMATIVE TO NEGATIVE

Rule 1: Only/alone/merely → Replaced by → None but (person)/ nothing but (things)/ not more than or not less than (number)

Example:

Affirmative: Only God can help us.

Negative: None but God can help us.

Rule 2: Must → Replaced by → Cannot but/ Cannot help+ (v+ing)

Example:

Affirmative: We must obey our elders.

Negative: We cannot but obey our elders. /We cannot help obeying our elders.

Rule 3: Both----and → Replaced by → not only ---- but also.

Affirmative: Both Amit and Ajanta were dancing.

Negative: Not only Amit but also Ajanta were dancing.

Rule 4: and (if join two words) → Replaced by → Not only ---- but also

Example:

Affirmative: She was beautiful and soft spoken.

Negative: She was not only beautiful but also soft spoken.

Rule 5: Everyone/everybody/every person/ (every + common noun)/all → Replaced by → There is no + attached word + but.

Example:

Affirmative: Everyone loves sweet.

Negative: There is no one but loves sweet.

Rule 6: As soon as → Replaced by → No sooner had ----- Than

Example:

Affirmative: As soon as the students saw the teacher, they ran away.

Negative: No sooner had the students saw the teacher, they ran away.

Rule 7: Absolute Superlative degree → Replaced by → No other + attached word +so + positive form + as + subject

Example:

Affirmative: Rajasthan is the biggest state in India.

Negative: No other state is as big as Rajasthan in India.

Rule 8: Sometimes affirmative sentences are changed into negative by using opposite words. Before the word, off course 'not' is used.

Example:

Affirmative: I shall remember you.

Negative: I shall not forget you.

Rule 9: Always → Replaced by → Never

Example:

Affirmative: Rama always attends the class.

Negative: Rama never misses the class.

Rule 10: Too ---- to → Replaced by → so ---that+ cannot/could not (in past)

Example:

Affirmative: She is too weak to walk.

Negative: She is so weak that she cannot walk.

Rule 11: As – as → Replaced by → Not less – than

Example:

Affirmative: Sonam was as wise as Rhea.

Negative: Sonam was not less wise than Rhea.

Rule 12: Universal truths are change by making them negative interrogative.

Example:

Affirmative: The Sun rises in the east.

Negative: Doesn't the Sun rise in the east.

Rule 13: Sometimes → Replaced by → Not + always

Example:

Affirmative: My son sometimes visits me.

Negative: My son doesn't always visit me.

Rule 14: Many → Replaced by → Not a few

Example:

Affirmative: Aruna have many friends.

Negative: Aruna do not have few friends.

Rule 15: A few → Replaced by → not many

Example:

Affirmative: Bhutan has a few scholars.

Negative: Bhutan doesn't have many scholars.

Rule 16: Much → Replaced by → A little

Example:

Affirmative: He has much money.

Negative: He doesn't have a little money.

Rule 17: A little → Replaced by → not much

Example:

Affirmative: Drek has a little riches.

Negative: Drek doesn't have much riches.

ASSERTIVE TO INTERROGATIVE

Rule 1: If the sentence is in the affirmative you have to change it into negative interrogative. If it is in negative then you have to change it into bare interrogative.

Example:

Assertive: She was very honest.

Interrogative: Wasn't she very honest?

Affirmative: He is not a good human being.

Interrogative: Is he a good human being?

Rule 2: No auxiliary verb in sentence →→ Change it by using →→ Do/does/did Or Don't/doesn't/didn't

Example:

Assertive: He plays Basketball.

Interrogative: Does he play basketball?

Rule 3: Never → Replaced by → Ever

Example:

Assertive: She never drinks tea.

Interrogative: Does she ever drink tea?

Rule 4: Everybody/everyone/All → Replaced by → Who + Don't/ Doesn't/ Didn't

Example:

Assertive: Everyone wishes to be happy.

Interrogative: Who doesn't wish to be happy?

Rule 5: Every + noun → Replaced by → is there any + noun+ Who don't/doesn't/didn't

Example:

Assertive: Every person wishes to be happy.

Interrogative: Is there any person who doesn't wish to be happy?

Rule 6: No body/ no one / None → Replaced by → Who.

Example:

Assertive: Nobody could count my love for you.

Interrogative: Who could ever count my love for you?

Rule 7: There is no → Replaced by → Is there any/ Who (person)/ What (thing)

Example:

Assertive: There is no use of this activity.

Interrogative: What is the use of this activity?

Rule 8: It is no → Replaced by → Is there any/Why

Example:

Assertive: It is no use of taking unfair means in the exam.

Interrogative: Why take unfair means in the exam?

Rule 9: It doesn't matter → Replaced by → what though/ Does it matter

Example:

Assertive: It does not matter if you fail in school.

Interrogative: What though if you fail in school?

Interrogative to assertive is to be done doing Vice versa.

EXCLAMATORY TO ASSERTIVE

Rule1: Subject and Verb of exclamatory sentence are to be used as the subject and verb of assertive sentence at the outset of the sentence.

How/what → Replace by → Very (before adjective)/ Great (before noun)

Exclamatory: How fortunate Aman is!

Assertive: Aman is very fortunate.

Rule 2: Sometimes the subject and verb may be eclipsed

Exclamatory: What a pity!

Assertive: It is a great pity.

Rule 3: Hurrah/ Bravo → Replace by → I/we rejoice that/ It is a matter of joy that

Exclamatory: Hurrah! India has won the game.

Assertive: It is a matter of joy that India has won the game.

Rule 4: Alas → Replace by → I/we Mourn that/It is a matter of sorrow or grief that

Exclamatory: Alas! She has failed in the examination.

Assertive: We mourn that she has failed in the examination.

Rule 5: Had/were/If /would that (at the outset) → Replaced by → I wish + subject again + were/ had+ rest part.

Example:

Exclamatory: Had I the wings of a peacock!

Assertive: I wish I had the wings of a peacock.

Assertive to exclamatory is to be done doing Vice versa.

IMPERATIVE TO ASSERTIVE

Rule 1: Add subject + should in doing assertive

Example:

Imperative: Do the homework.

Assertive: You should do the homework.

Rule 2: Please/kindly → Replaced by → you are requested to

Example:

Imperative: Kindly, grant me a leave.

Assertive: You are requested to grant me a leave.

Rule 3: Do not → Replaced by → You should not

Example:

Imperative: Do not run in the afternoon sun.

Assertive: You should not run in the afternoon sun.

Rule 4: Never → Replaced by → you should never

Example:

Imperative: Never tell a lie.

Assertive: You should never tell a lie.

Rule 5: Let us → Replaced by → We should

Example:

Imperative: Let us go out for a picnic.

Assertive: We should go out for a picnic.

Rule 6: Let + noun/pronoun → Replaced by → Subject + might

Example:

Imperative: Let him play video game.

Assertive: He might play video game.

CHANGE OF DEGREE

Rule 1: If the superlative degree says about the best thing then the rule is:

For comparative use – subject +verb + adjective/adverb (comp. form) + Than any other + rest part

For positive use- No other + rest part after supr. Degree + verb + so/as + positive form of adj/adv + as + sub.

Example:

Superlative: Simar is the tallest girl in the class.

Comparative: Simar is taller than any other girl in the class.

Positive: No other girl in the class is as tall as Simar.

Rule 2: If In superlative degree 'One of the' is transformed in this way:

Comparative: Sub+verb+comp. form +than most other+ Rest part.

Positive: Very few+ rest part after supr. Degree + verb + so/as + positive form of adj/adv + as + sub.

Example:

Superlative: Tansen was one of the greatest poets in Akbar's court.

Comparative: Tansen was greater than most other poets in Akbar's court.

Positive: Very few poets in Akbar's court were so great as Tansen.

Note: Superlative: Of all/ of any

Comparative: Than all other/than any other

Positive: It does not exist

Example:

Superlative: Mr. Wan is the oldest of all men in the society.

Comparative: Mr. Wan is older than all other men in the society.

Positive: No other man is as old as Mr. Wan.

Rule 3: Simple comparative is transformed into positive by using (not so + adj/adv+as)/ (so+adj/adv+as) if negative. Second noun or pronoun is used first.

Example:

Comparative: Rita is wiser than Mita.

Positive: Mita is not so wise as Rita.

Rule 4: No/not less --- than is transformed into positive by using as +adj/adv+ as

Example:

Comparative: Karan is not less hard working than Suman.

Positive: Karan is as hard working as Suman.

COMPLEX →→→ SIMPLE →→→ COMPOUND

Rule 1: Since/As/When Change is to be made in the subordinate clause

When subjects are same.

Simple: 1) Omit since/as/when

(2) (Verb+ing) of the subordinate clause

(3) Then write the rest part

(4) Use subject with the principal clause

(5) Principal clause remains unchanged

Example: Since the man worked hard, he made a good result.

Simple: Working hard, the man made a good result.

- Compound:* 1) Omit since /as /when
 2) Write down the rest part.
 3) Join clauses by using and, and so, and therefore
 4) Write the main clause unchanged.

Example: The man worked hard and made a good result.

Rule 2: In case of 'Be' verb in subordinate clause:

- (1) Use being/ Because of + Pronoun/noun (possessive form) + being.

Example: Since she was unwell, she could not work hard.

Simple: Because of her being unwell, she could not work hard.

Compound: She was unwell and therefore could not work hard.

Note: and therefore, is used for showing reasons.

Rule 3: When the subjects of clauses are different:

Simple:

- (1) Subject of subordinate clause
 (2) Verb+ing (be verb → being; Have verb → having)

Example:

Since the weather was rainy, he did not go out.

Simple: The weather being rainy, he did not go out.

Compound: use 'and therefore' to join two clauses.

Example:

The weather was rainy and therefore he did not go out.

Rule 4: If, is Replaced by – 'by + (verb+ing)

Example:

If you play safe, you will win the game.

Simple: By playing safe, you will win the game.

Compound: 1.) Omit if+subject

- 2.) use 'and' to join two clauses.

Example: Compound: Play safe and you will win the game.

Rule 5: Simple: If-not/unless, is replaced by, without+ (verb+ing)

Example:

Complex: If you do not work hard, you will fail in life.

Simple: Without working hard, you will fail in life.

Compound: Use or/otherwise to join two clauses.

Example: Work hard or you will fail in life.

Rule 6: Simple: 'Though' is replaced by in spite of + Possessive form of the subject + (verb+ing)

Example:

Complex: Though she tried her best, she could not pass in examination.

Simple: In spite of trying her best she could not pass in examination.

Compound: Use 'but' to join two clauses.

Example: She tried but could not pass in examination.

Rule 7: Simple: So that is replaced by to/in order to.

Example:

Compound: Ankit works hard so that he may prosper in life.

Simple: Ankit works hard to/in order to prosper in life.

Compound: "and want/wants to" is used to join two clauses.

Example: Ankit works hard and wants to prosper in life.

Rule 8: Simple: 'so + adjective + that' is replaced by 'Too + adjective + to'

Example: The girl is so dumb that she cannot understand the joke.

Simple: The girl is too dumb to understand the joke.

Compound: Use 'And Therefore' to make it a compound sentence.

Example: She is so dumb and therefore cannot understand the joke.

Rule 9: When (if mentions time) is replaced by:

For short time – At

For month or Season – In

For age--- at the age of.

Example: He woke up when it was early morning.

Simple: He woke up at early morning.

Complex: When it is spring, the flower blossoms.

Simple: In Spring the flower blossoms.

Compound: When Sam was one he went to pre-school.

Simple: At the age of one, Sam went to pre-school.

Compound: Use and to join clauses.

Example: She woke up and it was midnight.

Rule 10: Simple: If the clause says about a continuous fact then use---

At the time of instead of 'When'

Example: When I was studying the bell rang.

Simple: At the time of my studying, the bell rang.

Compound: Use 'And'.

Example: I was studying and the bell rang.

Rule 11: Simple: Noun clause can be replaced by noun.

Example:

Compound: She admitted that she was disloyal.

Simple: She admitted her disloyalty.

Compound: That she is disloyal is known to all.

Simple: Her disloyalty is known to all.

Compound: Use 'And'

Example: He is honest and it is known to all.

Rule 12: Simple: If Complex sentence is made with relative pronoun (who, what, which, that), omit it and make (verb+ing).

Compound: The architect who is working in the site is known to all.

Simple: The architect working in the site is known to all.

Note: If the verb is in the past participle it remains unchanged.

Example: The canvas which was drawn by Hussain is very creative.

Simple: The canvas drawn by Hussain is very creative.

Rule 13: Simple: Adjective Clause is changed into ---- Adjective, Past participle Phrase, Noun in apposition, infinitive.

Adjective

Example: A woman who is drowning catches at a straw.

Simple: A drowning woman catches at a straw.

Compound: A woman is drowning and so catches at a straw.

Past Participle Phrase

Example: The solution that he found was incorrect.

Simple: The solution founded by him was incorrect.

Compound: He founded the solution and it was incorrect.

Gerundial Infinitive

Example: Aditya have no money that he can lend you.

Simple: Aditya have no money to lend you.

Compound: Aditya have no money and he cannot lend you.

Rule 14: In the compound “not only---- but also” is Changed by “Besides + (Verb +ing)”

Example: Mrs Rafia not only teaches us Science but also writes journals.

Simple: Besides teaching us Science, Mrs. Rafia writes journals.

Practice Exercise

LEVEL-I

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-30): Answer the following questions by choosing the most appropriate option.

1. Transform the given sentence into assertive.
'How gorgeous is the sunset!'
(a) How is the sunset so gorgeous?
(b) The sunset is gorgeous, isn't it?
(c) The sunset is very gorgeous.
(d) How gorgeous the sunset is!
2. Transform the given sentence into superlative.
'No other metal is as expensive as gold.'
(a) No other metal except gold is expensive.
(b) Gold is expensive of all the metals.
(c) Isn't gold the most expensive of all metals.
(d) Gold is the most expensive of all metals.
3. Transform the given sentence into simple.
'She said that she was coming.'
(a) She will come today.
(b) She is coming.
(c) She told of her coming.
(d) She told that she was coming.
4. Transform the given sentence into adjective.
'She treated me respectfully.'
(a) She treated me with respect.
(b) She respectfully treats me.
(c) She was respectful to me.
(d) She treats me respect.
5. Transform the given sentence into negative.
'Human is mortal.'
(a) Human is immortal.
(b) Human is not immortal.
(c) Not all humans are mortal.
(d) Not all humans are immortal.
6. Transform the given sentence into complex.
'My ambition is to serve the country.'
(a) My ambition is that I should serve my country.
(b) My ambition is that I shall serve my country.
(c) To serve my country is my ambition.
(d) I serve my country is my great ambition.
7. Transform the given sentence into negative.
'Many people want to travel the world.'
(a) Many people want to travel the world, isn't it?
(b) Many people don't want to travel the world.
(c) Don't many people want to travel the world?
(d) Not many people want to travel the world.
8. Transform the given sentence into comparative.
'That chocolate is not as sweet as this one'
(a) The chocolates vary in their sweetness.
(b) This chocolate is sweeter than that chocolate.
(c) This chocolate is not sweeter than that chocolate.
(d) This chocolate is sweeter than that one.
9. Transform the given assertive sentence into interrogative.
'Everybody has heard of Amitabh Bachchan.'
(a) Has everybody heard of Amitabh Bachchan?
(b) Isn't that everybody has heard of Amitabh Bachchan?
(c) Everybody has heard of Amitabh Bachchan, isn't it?
(d) Amitabh Bachchan is known to all, isn't it?
10. Transform the given sentence into complex.
'Her looks proclaim her innocence.'
(a) Her looks proclaim that she is innocent.
(b) She is innocent, her looks proclaim.
(c) Her innocence is seen on her looks.
(d) She is innocent, proclaims her looks.
11. Transform the given sentence and change into noun.
'Parul sympathises with the needy and poor.'
(a) Parul is sympathetic towards needy and poor.
(b) Parul treats needy and poor with sympathy.
(c) Parul has sympathy for the needy and poor.
(d) Needy and poor are sympathised by Parul.
12. Transform the given sentence by changing into verb.
'The examination result gave her pleasure.'
(a) The examination result pleased her.
(b) Her examination result gave her pleasure.
(c) She was pleased by her examination result.
(d) She was pleased to see her examination result.
13. Transform the given sentence into interrogative.
'A great deal of research has been done on the Science project.'
(a) Has much research been done on the science project?
(b) Has the Science project undergone research?
(c) The Science project is thoroughly researched, isn't it?
(d) Much research has been done on the science project, isn't it?
14. Transform the given sentence into complex sentences.
'We have informed her of her success.'
(a) We have informed her of her being successful.
(b) She has been informed by us of her success.
(c) We have informed her that she has succeeded.
(d) She has been informed that she has succeeded.
15. Transform the given sentence into compound sentence.
'Everyone knows that the earth is round.'
(a) The earth is round and everyone knows it.
(b) Everyone knows that earth is circular in shape.
(c) The Earth is round is a known fact.
(d) The Earth is round is known to everyone.

16. Which of the transformations of the sentence –‘Rajdhani Express is the fastest train’ is correctly changed into positive sentence?
- There is no other train as fast as Rajdhani Express.
 - No other train is as fast as Rajdhani Express.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of these.
17. Transform the given sentence by removing ‘too’.
- ‘This tea is too hot for me’.
- This tea is so hot that I cannot take it.
 - This tea is very hot for me.
 - This tea is hot for me.
 - This tea is hot that I cannot take it
18. Transform the given sentence into compound.
- ‘Coming to me, Anita delivered the letter’.
- Anita came to me and delivered the message.
 - Anita delivered the letter while she was coming to me.
 - Anita came to deliver the message.
 - Anita came to me to deliver the message.
19. Transform the given sentence into complex.
- ‘Buy one shirt and get one free’.
- If you buy one shirt, you get another shirt free.
 - If you buy one shirt, you get one free.
 - A shirt free on purchase of a shirt.
 - Buy one shirt to get one free.
20. Transform the given sentence into complex.
- ‘Listen and I will give you all’.
- If you listen, I will tell you all.
 - Listen and know all.
 - Listen carefully to know all.
 - If you listen to me, I will tell you everything.
21. Transform the given sentence by removing ‘too’.
- ‘The oranges are too cheap to be good’.
- The oranges are cheap and good.
 - The oranges are cheap as well as good.
 - The oranges are very cheap good.
 - The oranges are so cheap that they cannot be good.
22. Transform the given complex sentence into compound sentence.
- ‘If you cannot obey me you have to leave’.
- If you don’t obey me, you will have to leave.
 - Obey or leave.
 - Either obey me or leave.
 - Obey me or leave.
23. Transform the given sentence into interrogative.
- ‘Stop it’.
- Will you stop it?
 - Please stop it.
 - Can you stop it?
 - Please stop.
24. Transform the given compound sentence into complex sentence.
- ‘Cancer is curable and everybody knows this’.
- Cancer is curable is known to all.
 - Cancer is curable is a known fact.
 - Everybody knows that cancer is curable.
 - Everybody knows that cancer can be cured.
25. Transform the given complex sentence into compound sentence.
- ‘As soon as we heard the shout, we rushed to the spot’.
- We heard the shout and rushed to the spot.
 - Hearing the shout, we rushed to the spot.
 - We heard the shout and rushed.
 - We rushed to the spot as soon as we heard the shout.
26. Transform the given compound sentence into complex sentence.
- ‘You have to be 18 years old or you can’t drive’.
- You can’t drive because you are under 18.
 - To drive, you have to be 18 years old.
 - If you are under 18, you can’t drive.
 - If you are 18 year old, you can’t drive.
27. Transform the given exclamatory sentence into assertive sentence:
- ‘How kind of you to help her like that’.
- How kind of you that you helped her like that.
 - It is very kind of you to help her.
 - You are very kind to help her like that.
 - It is very kind of you to help her like that.
28. Transform the given complex sentence into compound sentence.
- ‘Although he is rich, he is not happy’.
- He isn’t happy but he is rich.
 - He is rich and still not happy.
 - He is rich but he is not happy.
 - He is rich but not happy.
29. Transform the given sentence into negative.
- ‘Ajay loved his parents’.
- Ajay hates his parents.
 - Ajay did not love his parents.
 - Ajay does not love his parents.
 - Ajay did not hate his parents.
30. Transform the given sentence into positive.
- ‘Samay writes more neatly than any other boy in the class’.
- No other boy of Samay’s class writes as neatly as he.
 - Samay writes neatly than all his classmates.
 - Samay’s writing is very neat.
 - Samay’s writing is neater than all the boys in his class.

LEVEL-II

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-10): Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using infinitives.

- They wanted to win. They worked hard for that reason.
(a) They worked hard to win.
(b) They worked hard for that reason to win.
(c) To win they worked hard.
(d) They wanted to win and worked hard
- She was sensible. She did the right thing.
(a) She was sensible to did the right thing.
(b) She did the right thing to be sensible
(c) She was sensible enough to do the right thing.
(d) To be sensible she did right thing.
- The students were not able to solve the problem. It was too difficult for them.
(a) It was too difficult to solve the problem.
(b) To the students it was too difficult to solve the problem.
(c) The problem for the student was too difficult to solve.
(d) The problem was too difficult for the students to solve.
- It is too late. We can't start a new lesson now.
(a) It is too late for us to start a new lesson.
(b) It is too late that can't start a new lesson now.
(c) It is getting late to start a new lesson.
(d) We are too late starting a new lesson.
- The manager appointed John. He will do the accounts.
(a) He will do the accounts the manager appointed John.
(b) The manager appointed James to do the accounts.
(c) The manager appointed to John he will do the accounts
(d) Being appointed by manager John will do the accounts.
- We went to the theater. We saw a movie there.
(a) We went to the theater seeing a movie.
(b) We saw a movie there went to the theater.
(c) To seeing a movie we went to the theatre.
(d) We went to the theater to see a movie.
- I have no interest in politics. I must tell it frankly.
(a) I have no interest in politics to tell it frankly
(b) I must tell it frankly to no interest in politics
(c) To be frank, I have no interest in politics.
(d) I must tell it frankly to having no interest in politics.
- The man took out a knife. He intended to frighten all of us.
(a) The man took out a knife to frighten all of us
(b) He intended to frighten all of us took out a knife
(c) To frighten all of us he took knife.
(d) The man took out a knife to intend to frighten all of us.
- Mary collects old stamps. It is her hobby.
(a) It is her hobby to collect stamps.
(b) It is Mary's hobby to collect old stamps.
(c) Mary collects old stamps it is her hobby.
(d) Marry's old habit is collecting stamps.
- The men held a meeting. They wanted to elect a manager for the company.
(a) They wanted to elect a manager for the company, the men held a meeting.
(b) They wanted a manager to held a meeting.
(c) The men held a meeting to elect a manager for the company.
(d) A meeting was held to elect a meeting.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-20): Identify the following sentences or clauses from the given options.

- We can wait here until Sourav calls us.
(a) compound (b) simple
(c) complex (d) none of the above
- Either the engine starts, or we will remain here all night.
(a) compound (b) simple
(c) complex (d) none of the above
- A group of my classmates studied the problem and solved it in a few minutes.
(a) compound (b) simple
(c) complex (d) none of the above
- The old car was in fairly good operating condition, but the condition of the body was poor.
(a) compound (b) simple
(c) complex (d) none of the above
- The small streams that run through the area are loaded with fish.
(a) adverb clause (b) adjective clause
(c) noun clause (d) none of the above
- When the leaves begin to fall, we will harvest the last of our crops.
(a) adverb clause (b) adjective clause
(c) noun clause (d) none of the above
- Your sister said you haven't slept in two or three nights.
(a) adverb clause (b) adjective clause
(c) noun clause (d) none of the above
- People who have poor diets are likely to catch colds.
(a) adverb clause (b) adjective clause
(c) noun clause (d) none of the above
- The crew checked the ship and prepared it for sea.
(a) compound (b) 'simple
(c) complex (d) none of the above
- We must prepare the dam, or the water will rush through.
(a) compound (b) simple
(c) complex (d) none of the above

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 21-24): Transform the simple sentence into a compound sentence.

- He must work hard to make up for the lost time.
(a) He should make up the lost of time working hard.
(b) He worked hard and make up the lost time.
(c) Working hard he can make up the lost time
(d) He has to make up the lost time working hard.
- To his eternal disgrace, he betrayed his country.
(a) He betrayed his country is an eternal disgrace.
(b) For him betraying his country was an eternal disgrace
(c) He betrayed his country and this was to his eternal disgrace.
(d) Eternal disgrace was his betraying the country.
- Besides robbing the poor child, he also murdered the child.
(a) He not only robbed the poor child and also murdered the child.

- (b) He robbed the child and murdered the child.
 - (c) The poor child was robbed and murdered by him.
 - (d) After robbing the poor child he murdered him.
24. The teacher punished the children for disobedience.
- (a) For disobedience the teacher punished the children.
 - (b) The teacher punished the children for their disobedience.
 - (c) The children were disobedience so the teacher punished them.
 - (d) Being disobedient the teacher punished the students.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. No. 25-26): *Change one part of a sentence for another part without changing the meaning.*

25. This kind of jokes never amuses me.
- (a) This kind of jokes are always amusing.
 - (b) I am not amused by this kind of jokes.
 - (c) This kind of joke never gives me any amusement.
 - (d) Always amusing this kind of jokes.
26. It costs twelve dollars.
- (a) Its cost is twelve dollars.
 - (b) The cost is twelve dollars.
 - (c) Twelve dollar is the cost of it.
 - (d) The cost stands at twelve dollars.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. No. 27-30): *Transform the following without changing the meaning.*

27. He gave a curt reply.
- (a) His reply was curtly.
 - (b) He always gives replies in a curtly manner.
 - (c) Curtly replies are his habit.
 - (d) He replied curtly.
28. I see him everyday.
- (a) I see him always.
 - (b) I see him daily.
 - (c) I see him all the time.
 - (d) I see him every time.
29. This scene is surpassingly beautiful.
- (a) Surpassingly beautiful is the scene.
 - (b) The beauty of this scene is surpassing.
 - (c) How surpassingly the beautiful scene.
 - (d) Surpassing beautiful the scene is.
30. He is admittedly the greatest general of this country.
- (a) This is admitted he is the greatest general of this country
 - (b) This country's greatest general he is.
 - (c) It has been admitted that he is the greatest general of this country.
 - (d) Admittedly the greatest general of this country he is.

Hints & Solutions

LEVEL- I

1. (c) The sunset is very gorgeous.
2. (d) Gold is the most expensive of all metals.
3. (c) She told of her coming.
4. (c) She was respectful to me.
5. (b) Human is not immortal.
6. (a) My ambition is that I should serve my country.
7. (d) Not many people want to travel the world.
8. (d) This chocolate is sweeter than that one.
9. (a) Has everybody heard of Amitabh Bachchan.
10. (a) Her looks proclaim that she is innocent.
11. (c) Parul has sympathy for the needy and poor.
12. (a) The examination result pleased her.
13. (a) Has much research been done on the science project?
14. (c) We have informed her that she has succeeded.
15. (a) The earth is round and everyone knows it.
16. (c) Both a and b are correctly transformed simple sentence into positive sentence.
17. (a) This tea is so hot that I cannot take it.
18. (a) Anita came to me and delivered the message.
19. (b) If you buy one shirt you get one free.
20. (a) If you listen I will tell you all.
21. (d) The oranges are so cheap that they cannot be good.
22. (d) Obey me or leave.
23. (a) Will you stop it?
24. (c) Everybody knows that cancer is curable.
25. (a) We heard the shout and rushed to the spot
26. (c) If you are under 18 you can't drive
27. (d) It is very kind of you to help her like that.
28. (c) He is rich but he is not happy.
29. (d) Ajay did not hate his parents.
30. (a) No other boy of Samay's class writes as neatly as he.

LEVEL- II

1. (a) to + infinitive (win-verb)
2. (c) to + infinitive verb form
3. (d) to solve is used as to + solve (verb) in the infinitive form.
4. (a) 'for us to start' the infinitive clause rightly combines the two sentences.
5. (b) to + verb in infinitive form is the correct use
6. (d) to + verb clause in infinitive form combines the two sentences in a right way.
7. (c) An infinitive phrase will begin with an infinitive [to + Simple form of the verb]. It will include objects and/or modifiers.
8. (a) to infinitive + verb is the correct way to combine the two sentences.
9. (b) to infinitive + verb combines the sentences.
10. (c) to + verb infinitive form in a right way combines the two sentences.
11. (c) This sentence is complex because it contains one independent clause, we can wait here, and at least one dependent clause, until Sourav calls us.
12. (a) This sentence is compound because it contains two independent clauses-Either the engine starts and we will remain here all night and no dependent clauses.
13. (b) This sentence contains one independent clause and no dependent clause, so it is a simple sentence.
14. (a) This sentence is compound because it contains two independent clauses and no dependent clauses.
15. (b) The dependent clause that run through the area works as an adjective, describing the small streams.
16. (a) The dependent clause here is When the leaves begin to fall. It works as an adverb, modifying the verb harvest.
17. (c) The dependent clause in two or three nights works as a noun.
18. (b) The dependent clause who have poor diets works as an adjective. It modifies the noun People.
19. (b) This sentence contains one independent clause and no dependent clauses, so it is simple.
20. (a) This is a compound sentence because it contains two independent clauses and no dependent clauses.
21. (b) This sentence can be made into two parts and those two parts can be joined by a conjunction 'and'.
22. (c) By enlarging phrase or word into a co-ordinate clause this sentence has been transformed.
23. (a) not only but also is used to enlarge the sentence and makes a compound sentence.
24. (c) were and so are added to the coordinating clause.
25. (c) In this sentence the verb has been changed into its noun form.
26. (a) Here also the verb has been changed into its noun form.
27. (d) Here the adjective has been changed into an adverb.
28. (b) Everyday correctly replaces daily.
29. (b) Here the adjective has been changed into its noun form.
30. (c) Here, the adverb has been changed into a verb form. And the simple sentence itself has been changed into a compound sentence.