

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES

“To transform a sentence is to change it from one grammatical form to another without altering its sense.” (Nesfield)

Thus in Transformation we change the construction of a sentence from one grammatical form to another without changing its meaning.

There are a number of ways in which a given sentence can be transformed from one form to another. The following are the main ways in which the Transformation of Sentences can be carried out—

1. Interchange between “**too**” and “**so**”.
2. Interchange between different forms of **Conditional Sentences**.
3. Interchange between different forms of sentences expressing **Concession or Contrast**.
4. Interchange of **Degrees of Adjectives**.
5. Interchange between two “Voices”—from **Active to Passive** and **Passive to Active**.
6. Interchange between **Affirmative and Negative sentences**.
7. Interchange between **different Parts of Speech**.
8. Interchange between **Exclamatory and Assertive sentences**.
9. Interchange between **Simple and Complex sentences—Noun, Adjective and Adverb clauses**.
10. Interchange between **Simple and Compound sentences**.
11. Interchange between **Complex and Compound sentences**.
12. Interchange between **Principal and Subordinate Clauses**.

Let us consider all these methods one by one in detail.

1. Transformation of Sentences Containing “too” or “so”

- (i) He is too tired to walk.

‘Too’ in such sentences has a **negative** meaning, or ‘beyond necessary or desirable limits.’

The above noted sentence can, therefore, be transformed as below—

“He is so tired that he cannot walk.”

In the same way—

- (ii) He is too clever to be deceived.

He is so clever that he cannot be deceived.

- (iii) This news is too good to be true.

This news is so good that it cannot be true.

- (iv) He is too lazy to keep pace with you.

He is so lazy that he cannot keep pace with you.

Exercise

Transform the following sentences by changing “too” into “so...that”, or “so...that” into “too”:

1. He is so foolish that he cannot understand you.
2. He is so small that he cannot go alone.
3. The light is so dim that I cannot read in it.
4. He speaks too fast to be followed.
5. It is never too late to mend.
6. Your writing is too illegible for me to read.
7. That spectacle was too horrible to be described.
8. This boat is too heavy to be steered by one rudder.

9. The pan is too hot to be touched.
10. She is too beautiful to be appreciated in words.
11. The girl was too timid to go alone.
12. He is too idle to work hard.

2. Conditional Sentences —

Conditional Sentences have several forms. A given sentence can be transformed into any one of those forms. **As—**

If you speak the truth, I shall pardon you.

The above sentence can be transformed into any one of the following forms —

Rule 1—By adding—**Conjunction ‘Unless’**

Unless you speak the truth, I shall not pardon you.

Rule 2—By keeping ‘**If**’ understood or concealed—

- (i) Should you speak the truth, I shall pardon you.
- (ii) Had you spoken the truth, I should have pardoned you.
- (iii) Were you to speak the truth, I should have pardoned you.

In the last two examples the **Tense** changes.

Rule 3—By using a **Conjunctive Phrase**

In case you speak the truth, I shall pardon you.

Rule 4—By using a **Participle Phrase**

- (i) I shall pardon you **provided** you speak the truth.
- (ii) **Supposing** you speak the truth, I shall pardon you.

Rule 5—By using the **Imperative Mood**

Speak the truth, and I shall pardon you.

Rule 6—By using a **Prepositional Phrase**

But for your speaking the truth, I shall not pardon you.

Exercise

Transform the following sentences in as many forms as possible :

1. If you control your palate, you can control your other animal passions easily.
2. Had you been wise, you would not have done it.

3. In case we are divided in opinion, we will refer the matter to a third person.
4. Had you started your business, you would have made enormous profit by this time.
5. Provided the weather is good, the school will open tomorrow.
6. I will not buy the machine unless you give guarantee for its durability.
7. I cannot part with the horse except on payment of the price in advance.
8. Had you been more careful, you would have done the work better.
9. Take care of your digestion and you will remain healthy.
10. But for my help, he would not have passed.
11. Supposing he does not turn up in time, we shall make Mohan our opening batsman.
12. If you are poor, you need not have fear of thieves.
13. Were you more frank in telling me the true story, I would have given you a better advice.
14. You cannot succeed in business unless you are honest.
15. You can accomplish this task provided you are persistent and firm.

3. Sentences showing Concession or Contrast—

These sentences also can have many forms, and they can be transformed into any of them.

Though he is poor, he is honest.

Rule 1—By using “**Notwithstanding**”

He is honest **notwithstanding** that he is poor.

Rule 2—By using “**However**”

However poor he is, he is honest.

Rule 3—By using the **Conjunction “As”**

Poor **as** he is, he is honest.

Rule 4—By using the **Phrase “all the same”**

He is poor; **all the same** he is honest.

Rule 5—By using a “**Participle**”

Admitting that he is poor, he is honest.

Rule 6—By using the **Phrase “At the same time”**

He is poor; **at the same time** he is honest.

Rule 7—By using the Phrase “for all that”

He is poor; **for all that** he is honest.

Rule 8—By using the Adverb ‘indeed’ followed by the conjunction ‘but’.

He is poor **indeed but** he is honest.

Exercise

Transform the following sentences in as many forms as possible :

1. He is wrong; all the same he is bold.
2. He is uneducated indeed but he is a man of high eminence.
3. Admitting that he is not poor, he yet wears tattered clothes.
4. You should not doubt his competence notwithstanding that he is weak in Grammar.
5. Though he is obedient, his father does not love him.
6. Admitting that you were hungry, you might yet have waited till my arrival.
7. There is hardly any hope of compromise; all the same I will do my best to effect one.
8. Poor as I am, I will not serve a villain.
9. He still loves you, though you were insincere to him.
10. Though he was put to great physical torture, he did not confess his crime.
11. Howsoever good you may be in swimming, you cannot cross the Atlantic.
12. Though he is poor, he is a man of character.
13. Cow’s milk is better than other kinds of milk, though it has a lower percentage of fat.
14. Ugly though she is, her husband loves her deeply.
15. Honesty makes a man admirable though it does not make him rich.

4. By changing Degrees of Adjectives —

1. No other king in the history of India is as great as Ashok. (**Positive degree of Adjective**)

In the above sentence the Adjective ‘great’ is in **Positive** Degree. This can be changed into **Comparative** or **Superlative** Degree. As—

- (i) No other king in the history of India is **greater** than Ashok.
- (ii) Ashok is the **greatest** king in the history of India.

2. Some metals are at least as **heavy** as iron.

(**Positive degree**)

- (i) Iron is not **heavier** than some other metals. (**Comparative degree**)
- (ii) Some metals are not **less heavy** than iron. (**Comparative degree**)
- (iii) Iron is not the **heaviest** of all metals. (**Superlative degree**)

Exercise

Transform the following sentences by changing the Degree of Adjective :

1. The son is wiser than his father.
2. Running is the best exercise.
3. Kapil Deo is the best of cricket players.
4. Few countries are as cold as England.
5. Gold is not heavier than Platinum.
6. A deer can run faster than a dog.
7. Malt is the best of foods.
8. I know his character better than you.
9. Honesty is the best policy.
10. The Americans are the richest people in the world.

5. By interchanging Active and Passive Voices —

1. **Active** : The policeman has caught the thief.
Passive : The thief has been caught by the policeman.
2. **Passive** : My pen has been stolen by this boy.
Active : This boy has stolen my pen.
3. **Active** : Your honesty has impressed me much.
Passive : I have been much impressed with your honesty.
4. **Active** : It is now time to test your knowledge.
Passive : It is now time for your knowledge to be tested.
5. **Active** : Observe the rules of the road while you walk.
Passive : The rules of the road must be observed while you walk.
6. **Active** : Some people rely on medicine for keeping their health.

- Passive** : Medicine is relied upon by some people for keeping their health.
7. **Passive** : It is too much to be expected by you.
Active : It is too much for you to expect.
8. **Active** : Summer follows winter.
Passive : Winter is followed by summer.
9. **Passive** : Let the room be lighted before you enter.
Active : Light the room before you enter.
10. **Active** : Your behaviour has astonished me much.
Passive : I have been much astonished at your behaviour.
11. **Active** : They are building the house very quickly.
Passive : The house is being built very quickly by them.
12. **Passive** : He begged his father that he might be forgiven.
Active : He begged his father to forgive him.
13. **Passive** : Our army has been defeated by the enemy.
Active : The enemy has defeated our army.
14. **Passive** : I shall be obliged to stay.
Active : Circumstances will oblige me to stay.
15. **Passive** : What cannot be cured must be endured.
Active : We must endure what we cannot cure.
16. **Passive** : Better behaviour can be expected from the students of a university.
Active : One can expect better behaviour from the students of a university.
17. **Active** : The crowd laughed at him.
Passive : He was laughed at by the crowd.
3. He will be defeated by me.
 4. You are requested to stay here.
 5. Instruct him not to move an inch from his place.
 6. These travellers have been robbed by the thieves.
 7. Always obey your elders.
 8. Can you permit me to see this book ?
 9. The watch has been stolen.
 10. You cannot gain anything without efforts.
 11. His sudden visit surprised me.
 12. Who has broken the glass ?
 13. Why do you suspect me ?
 14. The ship was set on fire and abandoned by the crew.
 15. He has broken the university record.
 16. It is not necessary to consult a doctor.
 17. I am worried about your health.
 18. Let your ideas be known to me.
 19. Never trust those who have deceived you once.
 20. The wise are always admired.

6. By interchanging Negative and Affirmative sentences —

1. **Affirmative** : America is more powerful than Russia.
Negative : Russia is not as powerful as America.
2. **Affirmative** : Ramesh is more clever than Ram.
Negative : Ram is not so clever as Ramesh.
3. **Negative** : There is none who does not love his country.
Affirmative : Everybody loves his country.
4. **Negative** : He did not find him honest.
Affirmative : He found him dishonest.
5. **Negative** : His services cannot be forgotten.
Affirmative : His services have been too great to be forgotten.
6. **Negative** : A wise man will not tell a lie.
Affirmative : A wise man will abstain himself from telling a lie.

Exercise

Transform the following sentences by changing them from Active to Passive Voice or Vice Versa :

- He gave me some money.
- The thief was caught by me.

7. **Negative** : None but a lawyer can answer this question.

Affirmative : A lawyer alone can answer this question.

8. **Negative** : No sooner did I enter the room than he started rebuking me.

Affirmative : As soon as I entered the room, he started rebuking me.

Exercise

(a) Transform the following sentences by changing them from Negative to Affirmative :

1. Learned men are not always wise.
2. No one can doubt that your son did his best.
3. It is not difficult to run half a mile at a time.
4. Great men belong to no one nation, nor to one particular class.
5. Never again will I see my friend.
6. As long as the teacher was in the class, not a boy broke silence.
7. The tragedies of Shakespeare are not likely to be forgotten.
8. His wishes cannot be disregarded.
9. It was not long after his departure that I came to know of the disappearance of the ring.
10. He left no scheme untried.

(b) Transform the following sentences from Affirmative to Negative :

1. You are as foolish as your brother.
2. We all expect him to succeed in the long run.
3. Your son is a boy of uncommon intelligence.
4. This book can only be understood by one who knows English.
5. Your daughter is beautiful.
6. The happening of such an event is possible in future.
7. He is greater than I.
8. As soon as the lion came out of the cave, I ran away.
9. She is too beautiful to be admired in ordinary words.
10. My father was doubtful whether I would pass.

7. By interchanging Exclamatory and Assertive sentences —

1. **Exclamatory** : Oh, what a horrible sight it was !

Simple : It was a very horrible sight.

2. **Exclamatory** : O, for a beaker of vintage !

Simple : I wish I had a beaker of vintage.

3. **Exclamatory** : May you live long !

Simple : I wish you a long life.

Or

I wish you may live long.

4. **Exclamatory** : O, that I had the wings of a dove !

Simple : I wish I had the wings of a dove.

5. **Exclamatory** : What sweet delights a quiet life gives !

Simple : A quiet life gives very sweet delights.

Exercise

Change the following sentences from Exclamatory to Simple sentences :

1. O, what a fall was there, my countrymen !
2. What a delicious flavour these mangoes have !
3. O, for a glass of cool water !
4. That you should dare to abuse me !
5. What would I not do to see you happy !
6. How nicely he handles the bat !
7. O, that I were young again !
8. Alas, that fortune should be so short-lived !
9. That we should meet here !
10. Shame on you to kick the poor beggar !

8. Interchange of One Part of Speech for another —

- (i) Your work does not **satisfy** me.

In this sentence the Verb '**satisfy**' can be changed into a **Noun**. **As**—

Your work does not give me **satisfaction**.

- (ii) Do your work **carefully**.

In this sentence the Adverb '**Carefully**' can be changed into a Noun. **As**—

Do your work with **care**.

(iii) He has **successfully finished** the work.

In this sentence the Adverb 'successfully' can be changed into a Verb. **As—**

He has **succeeded in finishing** the work.

(iv) He is a **disgrace** to the family.

In this sentence the Noun 'disgrace' can be changed into a Verb. **As—**

He has **disgraced** the family.

(v) Mohan is more **intelligent** than his elder brother.

In this sentence the Adjective 'intelligent' can be changed into a Noun. **As—**

Mohan has more **intelligence** than his elder brother.

(vi) He was dismissed on the charge of **negligence**.

In this sentence the Noun 'negligence' can be changed into an Adjective. **As—**

He was dismissed because he was **negligent**.

(vii) The two events occurred **differently** in point of time.

In this sentence the Adverb 'differently' can be changed into an Adjective. **As—**

The time of the occurrence of the two events was **different**.

Or

The two events occurred at **different** times.

(viii) His dress was **poor** and **shabby**.

In this sentence the Adjectives 'poor' and 'shabby' can be changed into Adverbs. **As—**

He was **poorly** and **shabbily** dressed.

(ix) He broke the rule without any intention of doing so.

In this sentence the Noun 'intention' can be changed into a Gerund. **As—**

He broke the rule without **intending** to do so.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the **Nouns** in bold letters into **Verbs**—

1. He did not fulfil his **promise**.
2. Gold gains **stiffness** if copper is mixed with it.
3. He made a **compromise** of his claims with the other party.

4. The **meaning** of the word 'useful' is not the same as that of 'valuable'.

5. No one can gain **admission** without prior permission.

6. He has no **intention** of leaving the town in near future.

7. I have a **disinclination** for work today.

8. He refused to give his **consent** to my going.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the **Adverbs** in bold letters into **Verbs**—

1. I have completed my work **successfully**.
2. London is **admittedly** the largest city in the world.
3. The scene was **surprisingly** beautiful.
4. They welcomed the news most **joyfully**.
5. The silver dishes should be used **sparingly**.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the **Verbs** and **Adjectives** in bold letters into **Nouns**—

1. The younger brother is more **diligent** than the elder one.
2. He is active and **industrious** and is **admired** by everybody.
3. You must sign a receipt before I pay you what **is due** to you.
4. The best way to be **healthy** is to **abstain** from the use of harmful things.
5. The fact that you **admit** your fault will not impair your prestige.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the **Nouns** and **Adverbs** in bold letters into **Adjectives**—

1. In all **certainty** he will get success.
2. He was dismissed for **negligence** rather than **incompetence**.
3. Her **beauty** was remarkable.
4. He was **certainly** clever but **evidently** he lacked diligence.
5. There can be no **dispute** on this point.

Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the **Nouns** and **Adjectives** in bold letters into **Adverbs**—

1. Your dress is **shabby**.
2. I have come to you on **purpose**.
3. A **careful** inspection of the letter by you may disclose a number of relevant facts.
4. His mistake was **evident**, but his sincerity was also **obvious**.
5. He hurt you without any **intention** of doing.

9. (A) By converting Simple sentences into Compound sentences—

1. **Simple** : He died a brave death leaving an example in the world.
Compound : He died a brave death and left an example in the world.
2. **Simple** : To his own disadvantage he broke off with his brother.
Compound : He broke off with his brother and it was to his own disadvantage.
3. **Simple** : Besides robbing the traveller, they also murdered him.
Compound : They not only robbed the traveller but also murdered him.
4. **Simple** : He must work hard to pass this year.
Compound : He must work hard or he will not pass this year.

Exercise

Change the following sentences from Simple into Compound Sentences :

1. He was turned out on account of his arrogance.
2. Coming forward, he pushed the door open.
3. Taking off his clothes, he plunged into the swelling river.
4. The toy being beautiful, we decided to purchase it at any cost.
5. In his tower sat the poet gazing at the sea.
6. Despite the stupendity of his learning he is not an original thinker.
7. To my extreme horror the engine of the train was derailed.
8. Besides educating his nephew, he also set him up in business.

9. He must attend the court on pain of prosecution.
10. The train having stopped at the platform, all the passengers alighted.
11. With all his strength he is far from being proud.
12. Entering the Darwar Hall Akbar sat down on the golden throne.
13. Notwithstanding several efforts, he failed.
14. Taking pity on the cat, the holy sage turned it into a dog.
15. Being desirous to win his favour, he agreed to serve the holy man for six months.
16. Possessing all the advantages of money and guidance, he could not make a good career as a student.

9. (B) By converting Compound sentences into Simple sentences—

1. **Compound** : He took a piece of paper and started writing on it.
Simple : Taking a piece of paper he started writing on it.
2. **Compound** : He was poor but he was respected by all the people of his village.
Simple : In spite of his poverty, he was respected by all the people of his village.
3. **Compound** : Do not steal or you will be punished.
Simple : Do not steal on pain of punishment.
4. **Compound** : You must either pay the bill at once or return the goods.
Compound : Failing prompt payment the goods must be returned.

Exercise

Change the following sentences from Compound into Simple Sentences :

1. Somebody pulled the chain and the train stopped.
2. He opened the casement and cast a glance at the dark forest.
3. He is rich, yet he is not contented.
4. He was a dull boy and therefore he was often rebuked by his teachers.

5. Make haste or else you will miss the train.
 6. He worked hard, but he failed.
 7. He must have killed the lion for he is a good marksman.
 8. His wife died and it added to his misfortunes.
 9. He practised daily and so he became an expert player.
 10. The peasants had not completed their work and the sun set.
 11. He was found guilty of murder and hanged.
 12. He is a good and regular worker; only he is rather slow.
 13. Your mother is very old and you must take care of her.
 14. He is a learned man but in matters of business he is a fool.
 15. Though he is poor, he is honest.
- 10. (A) By converting Simple sentences into Complex sentences —**
1. **Simple** : He admitted his fault.
Complex : He admitted **that he was at fault.** (Noun Clause)
 2. **Simple** : The king took shelter in the hermit's hut.
Complex : The king took shelter in the hut **which belonged to the hermit.** (Adjective Clause)
 3. **Simple** : This bill is likely to be introduced in the parliament at the commencement of the winter session.
Complex : This bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament **when the winter session commences.** (Adverb Clause)
 4. **Simple** : Non-vegetarians are not admitted.
Complex : **If you are not a vegetarian,** you cannot be admitted. (Adverb Clause)
 5. **Simple** : It was the cruelest blow.
Complex : It was a blow **than which no crueller could have been.** (Adjective Clause)
 6. **Simple** : His silence proves his guilt.
Complex : The fact **that he is silent** proves his guilt. (Noun Clause)
 7. **Simple** : He owed his success to my help.
Complex : It was owing to my help **that he succeeded.** (Noun Clause)
 8. **Simple** : The house was thoroughly searched.
Complex : The house was searched **as completely as it was possible.** (Adverb Clause)
 9. **Simple** : A man's smartness is in inverse proportion to his bulk.
Complex : The more bulky a man is **the less smart he is.** (Adverb Clause)
 10. **Simple** : Wise men do not talk too much.
Complex : The men **who are wise** do not talk too much. (Adjective Clause)
 11. **Simple** : His ambition is to become a doctor.
Complex : His ambition is **that he may become a doctor.** (Noun Clause)
 12. **Simple** : My son worked on my advice.
Complex : My son worked **as I advised him.** (Adverb Clause)
 13. **Simple** : He is strong for a child of ten.
Complex : He is very strong **although he is a child of ten.** (Adverb Clause)
 14. **Simple** : Intelligent boys never fail.
Complex : The boys **who are intelligent** never fail. (Adjective Clause)
 15. **Simple** : We are sure of winning the match.
Complex : We are sure **that we shall win the match.** (Noun Clause)

16. **Simple** : He had to leave for want of efficiency.

Complex : He had to leave **because he was not efficient.**

(Adverb Clause)

17. **Simple** : Men's evils live after them.

Complex : Evils **which men do** live after them. (Adjective Clause)

18. **Simple** : He cannot succeed without your help.

Complex : He cannot succeed **unless you help him.** (Adverb Clause)

19. **Simple** : Ayodhya is the place of Ram's birth.

Complex : Ayodhya is the place **where Ram was born.**

(Adjective Clause)

20. **Simple** : Listen to the teacher.

Complex : Listen to **what the teacher says.** (Noun Clause)

Exercise

Convert the following Simple sentences into Complex sentences, using Noun clauses—

1. I cannot disclose the grounds of my conclusion.
2. He confessed his guilt.
3. The secret of his success is not known.
4. I wish you happiness.
5. His father is sure of his success at the examination.
6. He is said to be a good orator.
7. Her husband is likely to divorce her.
8. I cannot believe his report.
9. I am glad at your arrival in time.
10. He pleaded ignorance of the law.
11. I hope to pass this year.
12. We believed the information to be true.
13. Do you want me to accompany you to Delhi ?
14. I do not think it proper to disturb him in his sleep.
15. His rudeness has surprised me.

Exercise

Convert the following Simple sentences into Complex sentences, using Adjective clauses—

1. Rabindranath Tagore was the first Indian to receive the Nobel Prize.
2. He is spending his father's earnings.
3. Have you seen the blind musician ?
4. The advantages of study are innumerable.
5. The watch is not a toy for you to play.
6. Brutus was a man of grand character.
7. Shakespeare, the greatest of English dramatists, died in 1616.
8. It is the work of the government.
9. That is not the way of addressing the court.
10. This is not the method of becoming rich.

Exercise

Convert the following Simple sentences into Complex sentences, using Adverb clauses—

1. He absconded to avoid arrest.
2. Since the time of our last meeting, I have hardly entertained any other guest.
3. Between the two brothers the elder is stronger.
4. Do not enter the hall without ticket.
5. He married in the days of prosperity.
6. He is honest notwithstanding his poverty.
7. With all his riches, he is not contented.
8. I shall do according to the wishes of my father.
9. He replied to the best of his ability.

10. (B) By converting Complex sentences into Simple sentences—

1. **Complex** : It is popularly believed among orthodox Hindus **that the earth rests on the hood of a big snake.** (Noun Clause)

Simple : According to the popular orthodox Hindu belief, the earth rests on the hood of a big snake.

2. **Complex** : The men **who have risen by their own efforts** are always respected. (Adjective Clause)

Simple : Self-made men are always respected.

3. **Complex** : Success comes automatically to a man **who is diligent and patient.**
(Adjective Clause)
Simple : Success comes automatically to a diligent and patient man.
4. **Complex** : Everyone admires a man **if the man is honest.**
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : Everyone admires an honest man.
5. **Complex** : As you sow **so you will reap.**
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : You will reap the fruits of your own sowing.
6. **Complex** : Youth is the time **when seeds of character are sown.**
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : Youth is the time for the formation of character.
7. **Complex** : He said **that he was not guilty.**
(Noun Clause)
Simple : He pleaded innocence.
8. **Complex** : He was so weak **that he could not walk.**
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : He was too weak to walk.
9. **Complex** : Ashoka **who was one of the greatest of Indian Kings**, embraced Buddhism.
(Adjective Clause)
Simple : Ashoka, one of the greatest of Indian Kings, embraced Buddhism.
10. **Complex** : I want to know **where your father lives.** (Noun Clause)
Simple : I want to know the address of your father.
11. **Complex** : No one knows **whence the oil comes.** (Noun Clause)
Simple : No one knows the origin of oil.
12. **Complex** : He died at the village **where he was born.**
(Adjective Clause)
Simple : He died at his native village.
13. **Complex** : You can eat **as much as you like.** (Adverb Clause)
Simple : You can eat to your full satisfaction.
14. **Complex** : I want a locality **where I may be away from the noise and bustle of the town.**
(Adjective Clause)
Simple : I want a locality away from the noise and bustle of the town.
15. **Complex** : **When the cat is away**, the mice will play.
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : The mice will play in the absence of the cat.
16. **Complex** : **What he wrote** was illegible.
(Noun Clause)
Simple : His writing was illegible.
17. **Complex** : We get up **when it is six O'clock.**
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : We get up at six O'clock.
18. **Complex** : He speaks **as if he were a boy of ten.**
(Adverb Clause)
Simple : He speaks like a boy of ten.

Exercise

Convert the following Complex sentences into Simple sentences by removing the Noun Clauses—

- I doubt that you are honest.
- I was astonished to know how old the saint was.
- I want to know how much you earn every month.
- We hope that you will pass.
- The king ordered that the traitors should be punished.
- The news that the enemy had landed spread like wild fire.
- It cannot be said when he will return.
- I am not sure whether I shall succeed this time.
- Whoever is honest is respected.
- Do not ask why I love you.

Exercise

Convert the following Complex sentences into Simple sentences by removing Adjective Clauses—

1. The solidiers who are brave are respected.
2. Rivers which are deep flow in silent majesty.
3. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.
4. All that glitters is not gold.
5. Yesterday I saw a man who was very tall.
6. He who is poor is served by God.
7. Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.
8. The men who rise by their own efforts are always respected.
9. The services he has rendered to the country cannot be forgotten.
10. The boy who stood first got the prize.

Exercise

Convert the following Complex sentences into Simple sentences by removing Adverb Clauses—

1. I returned home after the sun had set.
2. He was so weak that he could not speak.
3. He gave me the signal as soon as he heard the news.
4. A businessman grows rich in the long run if he is honest.
5. Nobody talked to him because he was poor.
6. He worked hard that he may succeed.
7. I have done it as you advised me.
8. I admire her because she is beautiful.
9. I could not come to you because I had no time.
10. He cannot go until I permit him.

11. (A) By converting Compound sentences into Complex sentences—

1. **Compound :** Be honest **and** you will be respected by all.
Complex : **If you are honest**, you will be respected by all.
2. **Compound :** Do not go ahead **or** you may be drowned.
Complex : **If you go ahead**, you may be drowned.

3. **Compound :** Send the money within fifteen days **or** you will not get the books.

Complex : You will not get the books **unless you send the money within fifteen days**.

4. **Compound :** Waste not, want not.

Complex : **If you do not waste**, you will not want.

5. **Compound :** Kalidas was sitting on the branch of a tree **and** was cutting it with his axe.

Complex : Kalidas was sitting on the branch of a tree, **which he was cutting with his axe**.

Exercise

Convert the following Compound sentences into Complex sentences—

1. Be careful in your studies or you will fail this year.
2. The enemy aeroplane was shot down by our fighters but its pilot was not killed.
3. Speak the truth and you will be pardoned.
4. He failed in his first attempt and never tried again.
5. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
6. He was all right; only he was fatigued.
7. I shall not oppose your design; I cannot however approve it.
8. He was obstinate, therefore he was punished.
9. I was ill yesterday and could not attend the function.
10. Only do the right and you will have no reason to feel ashamed.
11. My brother may not be industrious but he is certainly intelligent.
12. He grew very weak but he did not break the fast.
13. Do not take your supper in the rainy season and you will not need medicine.
14. Give him an inch and he will demand a yard.
15. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.

16. Her complexion was fair but her face was ugly.
17. The thief ran away or he would have been caught.
18. It seems too good to be true; nevertheless it is a fact.
19. The Rajputs were few, but they were brave.
20. His starting was good and so he won the race.

11. (B) By converting Complex sentences into Compound sentences—

1. **Complex** : I know **that you are a swindler**.
Compound : You are a swindler **and** I know this.
2. **Complex** : **If you search his pocket**, you will find the watch.
Compound : Search his pocket **and** you will find the watch.
3. **Complex** : He ate more than ten cakes **which he could not digest**.
Compound : He ate more than ten cakes, **and** he could not digest them.
4. **Complex** : **If I get some help from my father**, I shall succeed in setting up my business.
Compound : I may get some help from my father **and** in that case I shall succeed in setting up my business.
5. **Complex** : A glutton lives **that he may eat**.
Compound : A glutton wants to eat **and** therefore he lives.

Exercise

Convert the following Complex sentences into Compound sentences—

1. As the man was absent from his house, I could not meet him.
2. I loved a beautiful girl, though I could not marry her.
3. Unless you tell your name and address correctly, you will be put behind the bars.
4. Had you not reached there in time, he would have put an end to his life.
5. We eat that we may live.
6. The evil that men do, lives after them.

7. I shall not cross the river because the flood has not yet receded.
8. I do not think he will come.
9. If you do not quit the room, you will be thrown out.
10. I should go there as it is my duty.
11. Though they were few, they were brave.
12. His bark is worse than his bite.
13. If you wrap yourself in a blanket, you will be safe from cold.
14. Because he committed theft, he was punished.
15. I would have come, had I not fallen ill.
16. Take down his words, lest you should forget them.
17. However clever you may be, you cannot succeed without hard labour.
18. If I put a civil question, I expect a civil reply.
19. As the question was difficult, no one could answer it.
20. They bear witness to the fact that Bhagat Singh was a great patriot.

12. By interchanging Principal and Subordinate Clauses—

- (i) I suggested for you a bride who was very beautiful.
The bride I suggested for you was very beautiful.
- (ii) I did not reach the station until the train had left.
The train had left before I reached the station.
- (iii) No sooner did I threaten him than he confessed the guilt.
He confessed the guilt as soon as I threatened him.
- (iv) I met your father when he was going to the office.
Your father was going to the office when I met him.

Exercise

Transform the following sentences by converting the Principal Clause into Subordinate Clause and vice versa :

1. He screamed as soon as he saw the lion.
2. Many days shall pass before I return.

3. No sooner did he appear than all were silent.
4. The sun did not set until the farmers finished their work.
5. I never make a promise which I cannot fulfil.
6. Abhimanyu learnt all the tactics of the battle before he was fourteen.
7. That is the most hazardous step that you have taken.
8. No sooner did he earn fifty pounds than he squandered them.
9. As soon as he saw the policeman, he took to his heels.
10. You are wiser than I thought.
11. I cannot give my opinion until I see the pros and cons of the case.
12. He is more kind and courteous than he appeared to be.
11. The day-before-yesterday I was able to play. (Negative and Interrogative)
12. Rich people have four meals a day. (Negative and Interrogative)
13. I have had some tea. (Negative)
14. Tell everybody that I shall go to Delhi. (Negative)
15. I know something about it. (Negative)
16. They both must go. (Negative)
17. The man in the corner is my friend. (Complex Sentence)
18. They thought him to be a clever man and called him master magician. (Passive form)
19. When the sun set the birds stopped singing. (Simple Sentence)
20. Govind is brighter than any other boy in the class. (Superlative form)
21. The man ate some fruits and the woman drank a little water. (Into Negative form)
22. Mohan did not work hard and so he did not pass. (Into positive conditional form using 'If')
23. Each of the books his father gave him costs a lot. (Into Interrogative form)
24. They say that another world war will destroy all life on earth. (Into Passive form)

Revision Exercise

Change the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets :

1. The old lady who is standing on the river-bank is Sita's grandmother. (Change into Simple Sentence)
2. Satish did not come to my house yesterday, and Harish did not come either. (Simple Sentence)
3. I met a man this morning. He had a long beard. (Simple Sentence)
4. Last year Mr. Sharma went to England. His brother went with him. (Simple Sentence)
5. He works hard from morning till night. (Present perfect continuous)
6. The man ate and drank as much as he could. (Interrogative)
7. You did not ask him where he lived. (Interrogative)
8. The boy meets his friend and gives him all he has. (Plural)
9. Nobody would like to be called a fool. (Interrogative)
10. Who is fitter than he for the job ? (Negative)

Revision Exercise

Transform the following sentences according to the instructions given in brackets—

1. She is too beautiful to be admired. (Remove "too")
2. My father is so weak that he cannot walk. (Use "too")
3. His brother is too foolish to become a lawyer. (Remove "too")
4. That merchant is so dishonest that we cannot trust him. (Use "too")
5. Can the sun ever set in the east ? (Assertive)
6. This picture is beautiful. (Negative)
7. He is not courageous. (Assertive)
8. Happiness is not abiding. (Assertive)
9. When can their glory fade ? (Negative)

10. Everest is the highest peak in the world.
(Interrogative)
11. Brahmaputra is longer than any other river in India.
(Positive degree Adjective)
12. Steel is not the heaviest metal.
(Positive degree Adjective)
13. My house is not as big as yours.
(Comparative degree Adjective)
14. He has broken the rule unintentionally.
(‘unintentionally’ to be changed into Noun)
15. The company has gone into liquidation.
(‘liquidation’ to be changed into Verb)
16. It is beyond my expectation.
(‘expectation’ into Verb)
17. His lecture was very scholarly.
(Complex sentence)
18. He opened the chest and pulled out a bundle of bank notes.
(Simple)
19. Though heavy, your ring is not made of pure gold.
(Complex and Compound)
20. How can I believe a man who has deceived me thrice ?
(Assertive)
21. The management of the company is likely to change.
(Complex)
22. Do not cross the railway line, or you may be killed by the running train.
(Complex)
23. He has committed the crime, but he is an object of compassion.
(Complex)
24. O, How can I discharge your obligation !
(Assertive)
25. Deep rivers flow in silent majesty.
(Complex)
26. He has been released without any condition.
(‘condition’ to be change into Adverb)
27. Rice is not the most nutritious of grains.
(Positive and Comparative degree Adjective)
28. A burnt child dreads the fire.
(Complex)
29. Barking dogs seldom bite.
(Complex)
30. Peacock is the most beautiful of birds.
(Comparative and Positive degree Adjective)
31. We hope for the betterment of our financial conditon.
(Complex)
32. It is unjust to discriminate among people on racial grounds.
(Complex)
33. He is more intelligent than his elder brother.
(Positive degree)
34. Provided you work hard, your success is sure.
(Use ‘If’)
35. His wife is beautiful, but her health is poor.
(Complex)
36. Loading his gun he fired at the lion.
(Compound)
37. Your adversary is too strong to be defeated by you.
(Active voice)
38. European history has been thoroughly studied by me.
(Active voice)
39. He is so brave that no one can defeat him.
(Passive voice)
40. Do not miss the golden opportunity.
(Passive voice)
41. As a rule, the English Parliament should be called at least once a year.
(Complex)
42. It is abundantly clear from his behaviour that he is not inclined to help us.
(Simple)
43. When the cat is away, the mice must play.
(Simple)
44. Their friendship is not permanent.
(Assertive)
45. He admitted his fault.
(Complex)
46. The name of the American President is not known to me.
(Active voice)
47. The broth is spoilt by too many cooks.
(Active voice)
48. We are confident of our success.
(Complex)
49. We must work, otherwise we cannot live.
(Simple)
50. Your work does not satisfy me.
(‘Satisfy’ change into Adjective)
51. Sita is the eldest member of the family and of her four daughters Urmila is the prettiest.
(Comparative degree Adjective)
52. The difficulty was solved by means of special service devised for the occasion
(‘Service’ be made Subject)

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| <p>53. You are already as well acquainted with my friends as I am. (Use 'Known')</p> <p>54. There was hardly a man who did not respond to his call. (Simple Assertive)</p> <p>55. When the commander informed the king that his troops had won a great victory, he ordered national rejoicing. (Passive voice)</p> <p>56. Our expenditure goes up with our income. (Complex)</p> <p>57. When the war broke out, prices went up rapidly. (Simple)</p> <p>58. You can imagine my horror at the news of dacoity in my house. (Complex)</p> <p>59. It is most probable that he will come back today.
('Probable' to be changed into Adverb)</p> | <p>60. I am very desirous to meet you once more. (Exclamatory)</p> <p>61. He is so clever that I cannot keep pace with him. ('too' to be used)</p> <p>62. He was more worthy of praise than any one else. (Negative)</p> <p>63. Every man within India can claim the protection of law. (Negative and Interrogative)</p> <p>64. Work hard and you will succeed at last. (Complex)</p> <p>65. But for prompt medical help, he would have succumbed to his injuries. (Complex)</p> |
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