

Transformation is a process of changing sentences into various forms given below.

## Part-I (Simple Sentences)

Change of a simple sentence to a complex sentence is made by expanding a phrase or words into a subordinate clause.

- (a) Noun phrase/Noun to Noun clause.
- (b) Adjective phrase/Adjective to Adjective clause.
- (c) Adverb phrase/Adverb to Adverb clause.

## Part-II (Complex Sentences)

Change of a complex sentence to a simple sentence is made by replacing a subordinate clause into a word or phrase as follows.

- (a) Noun clause to Noun phrase, Noun, Infinitive, Gerund case in apposition etc.
- (b) Adjective clause to Adjective phrase/Adjective, Participle, Infinitive case in apposition etc.
- (c) Adverb clause to Adverbial phrase/Adverb, Participle, Infinitive etc.

## Part-III (Compound Sentences)

- (a) Change of a simple sentence to a compound sentence.
- (b) Change of a complex sentence to a compound sentence.

**Note :** Students are again reminded of the instructions that all sentences simple, complex and compound have bearing on Inter-relationship of the clauses.

This fact has been explained variously in chapters on :

1. Clauses, 2. Clause Analysis, 3. Synthesis, 4. Transformation

## Part-IV Miscellaneous Sentences

- (a) Interchange of degree of comparison.
- (b) Interchange of affirmative and negative sentences.
- (c) Interchange of assertive and interrogative sentences.
- (d) Interchange of exclamatory and assertive sentences.
- (e) Sentences expressing condition.
- (f) Sentences expressing contrast.
- (g) Removal of adverb 'too'.
- (h) Interchange of Parts of Speech
- (i) Interchange of voice.
- (j) Change of Narration

Refer to chapters on Voice and Narration in the book.

## Part-I

### Simple to Complex

A simple sentence can be changed to a complex sentence by expanding phrase or a group of words into a subordinate clause as explained below :

- (a) Noun phrase/Noun to Noun clause.
- (b) Adjective phrase/Adjective to Adjective clause.
- (c) Adverb phrase/Adverb to Adverb clause.

**(A) Noun phrase is a group of words that do the work of a noun (explanation).**

*Study the following examples :*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (i) He hopes to succeed.                        | (object to verb)                       |
| (ii) Truth cannot perish.                       | (subject to verb)                      |
| (iii) Pay attention to his words.               | (object to preposition)                |
| (iv) My faith about his success is firm.        | (case in apposition to Noun)           |
| (v) It is unfortunate to be cheated by friends. | (case in apposition to a pronoun 'it') |
| (vi) My wish is to do something useful.         | (complement of a verb 'is')            |

### Change of Noun Phrase/Noun to a Noun Clause

- (i) He hopes that he will succeed.
- (ii) What is true cannot perish.
- (iii) Pay attention to what he says.
- (iv) My faith that he will succeed is firm.
- (v) It is unfortunate that one is cheated by friends.
- (vi) My wish is that I should do something useful.

**(B) Adjective phrase is a group of words that do the work of an Adjective (qualification).**

*Study the following examples.*

- (i) He is a student of great promise.
- (ii) I met my friend living in Mumbai.
- (iii) They found a dead body covered with a white sheet.
- (iv) He is a man of few words.
- (v) Mohan with a lot of wealth is a miser.

### Change of Adjective phrase/Adjective to an Adjective clause.

- (i) He is a student who holds a great promise.
- (ii) I met my friend who is living in Mumbai.
- (iii) They found a dead body which was covered with white sheet.
- (iv) He is a man who speaks a few words.
- (v) Mohan who has a lot of wealth is a miser.

**(C) Adverb phrase is a group of words that does the work of Adverb (modification).**

- (i) I shall do it in your presence.
- (ii) Do not go till my return.
- (iii) He went there to buy books.
- (iv) He was blamed for telling a lie.
- (v) For all his wealth he is unhappy.

### Change the Adverbial phrase/Adverb into Adverb Clause

- (i) I shall do it when you are present.
- (ii) Do not go until I return.
- (iii) He went there so that he might buy books.
- (iv) He was blamed as he told a lie.
- (v) Although he is wealthy he is unhappy.

**Note :** Subordinate clauses can be introduced by subordinating conjunctions as given in chapter on Clauses.

### Practice Exercise-1 (a)

#### Simple to Noun Clause

*Change the following simple sentences into complex sentences by using Noun Clause.*

1. He confessed his guilt.
2. All depends on his future.
3. His age is not known.
4. Speak the truth.
5. His silence proved his complicity in the crime.
6. He appears to be running temperature.
7. He denied to have murdered.
8. He is believed to be honest.
9. She informed me of her arrival.
10. The news of his death is wrong.
11. Subhash Chandra Bose is believed to have died in Japan.
12. I have already heard his statement.
13. He is sure to have been punished.
14. He is expected to give me money.
15. Mohit may do anything.
16. I wish you to be successful in life.
17. He wishes to be a very rich person.
18. There is no truth in his remarks.
19. The place of his hiding is likely to be discovered very soon.
20. We believe the news to be true.
21. Your innocence is beyond any doubt.
22. I have long doubted his honesty.
23. I have long suspected his guilt.
24. His father is likely to give him punishment.
25. It is high time to leave India.
26. His resignation is out of the question.

## Practice Exercise-1 (b)

*Change the following complex sentences into simple ones by using Noun clause.*

1. I have long suspected him to be a thief.
2. The news of his arrival has not been intimated.
3. Her remarks about my failure were disgusting.
4. Truth is eternal.
5. She is expected to learn good manners.
6. Pay heed to my instructions.
7. She has a desire to learn swimming.
8. Her wish is to do social work in future.
9. He is reported to have lost his reputation.
10. I kept on wondering about her success.
11. Everybody is responsible for his deeds.
12. His fall is certain.
13. She did not inform me of his profession.
14. Nobody knows his whereabouts.
15. She jumped at my offer.

## Practice Exercise-2 (a)

### Simple to Adjective Clause

*Change the following simple sentences into complex sentences by using Adjective clause.*

1. I bought a very cheap pen yesterday.
2. I saw a beggar begging from door to door.
3. This is my native village.
4. Do you know the reason of his failure?
5. The value of exercise is great.
6. His offence is unpardonable.
7. They came across the students smoking by the road side.
8. A tired man cannot do work well.
9. This is not the manner to please your boss.
10. He gave me money to spend.
11. The pen given by him is very cheap.
12. I have no friend to talk to.
13. He was the last to arrive at the party.
14. He gave me a fake news.
15. How can you believe a dishonest person?

## Practice Exercise-2 (b)

*Change the following simple sentences to complex sentences by using Adjective clause.*

1. We committed a quite serious mistake.
2. They found a rare piece of diamond.
3. We undertook quite a tiring journey.
4. The tired man could not do work well.
5. The dog felled the burning candle.
6. The murder committed by him ruined his life.
7. He invented a machine for stitching.
8. He saw a brightly burning candle in the corner.
9. A class room is not the place to play.
10. He has a large family to educate.
11. He was the last man to attend the funeral.
12. Do you know the time of your father's departure?
13. Do you know the reason of her arrival earlier?
14. Nobody appreciated her behaviour at the party.
15. I was informed of his residence.
16. Kabir, a weaver, was a famous poet.
17. Everybody loves Mr. Verma, our teacher.
18. The boys living near my house are honest.
19. The place of the cremation of the leader was thronged with people.
20. She told me the reason of her being late.
21. Shakespear, a great dramatist, wrote a number of plays.
22. The girl with long hair is a cousin of my wife.
23. They live just near the by pass on the outskirts of the city.
24. The players awarded cash prize by the President were present at the function.
25. The offence committed by them intentionally is unpardonable.
26. I paid the debt incurred by my father.

## Practice Exercise-3

### Simple to Adverb Clause

*Change the following simple sentences into complex sentences by using Adverb clause.*

1. For all his experience he is still not efficient.
2. He can not succeed without hard work.
3. On being scolded he left the room.
4. The signal having been given the train started.
5. I shall be very glad to help him.
6. He is too simple to win the game.
7. He was punished on account of his mischief.

8. The work was done in my presence.
9. Despite his wealth he is not respected.
10. You must wait here till the arrival of your father.
11. Notwithstanding his poverty, he is honest.
12. Do it to the best of your ability.
13. Nobody must expect to become rich without hard work.
14. My heart is too full for words.
15. With a view to continuing his higher study he borrowed money from the bank.
16. Being very fat she is undergoing slimming treatment.
17. In comparison with the tiger the cat is swifter.
18. I am thankful to you for helping my brother.
19. But for the timely help he would have died from burns.
20. She is kind enough to help everybody.
21. He did not stop working before his success.
22. They were afraid of being caught in the shower.
23. You must act in accordance with the rules.
24. Considering his capability he was promoted.
25. Weather permitting we shall leave for Shimla.
26. Water is too hot to drink.
27. All being well I shall meet her parents today.
28. I shall be glad to be invited.
29. I would be glad to be there.
30. I would have been glad to have been there.
31. Your behaviour was too much for the guests.
32. She is too good for me.
33. He was quick enough to overtake me.
34. It being a junk food we did not taste it.
35. But for our poverty we would have been a happy family.

## Part-II

### Complex to Simple

A complex sentence can be changed to simple sentence by contracting a subordinate clause into a phrase or a word.

- (a) Noun clause to Noun phrase/Noun, Infinitive, Participle, Gerund, Case in apposition etc.
- (b) Adjective clause to Adjective phrase/Adjective (Infinitive/Participle, Case in apposition etc.
- (c) Adverb clause to Adverb phrase/Adverb, Participle, Infinitive etc.

Note : We have already studied the examples in the foregoing explanation.

## Practice Exercise-1 (a)

*Change the following complex sentences to simple sentences by replacing Noun clause.*

1. It is much regretted that she is dishonest.
2. He admitted that his enemy was generous.
3. I know where your brother lives.
4. Pay heed to what your officers say.
5. Never say what is wrong.
6. We believe that God exists.
7. I expect that he will pass.
8. It is unfortunate that he died young.
9. He asked me why I gave money to his brother.
10. He confessed that he had met her last evening.
11. I agreed that I would teach him.
12. I informed him that she had gone.
13. It appears that he has been scolded by his father.
14. I ordered him that he should leave the room at once.
15. People are certain that he is honest.

## Practice Exercise-1 (b)

*Change the following complex sentences into simple ones by replacing Noun clause.*

1. He confessed that he was guilty.
2. I do not care for what she has remarked.
3. Mohit may do what he likes.
4. I have long doubted if he is honest.
5. The rumour that he has died is baseless.
6. How old he is, is not known.
7. What she said is disgusting.
8. The fact that he was silent proved his complicity in the crime.
9. He denied that he had murdered.
10. It appears that she is absent today.
11. It was alleged that she had abused him.
12. She wanted to know what his name was.
13. My hope is that I should earn a lot of money.
14. It is sure that he has been punished.
15. It is expected that he will give me money.
16. All depend on what his future is.
17. I don't believe in what she said.
18. I agreed to what he proposed.

## Practice Exercise-2 (a)

*Change the following complex sentences to simple sentences by replacing Adjective clause.*

1. He is not such a man as can be trusted.
2. A student who is careless cannot succeed.
3. He is not a man who will cheat anyone.
4. He has a large house in which he lives.
5. The statement they made is false.
6. You can have anything that you like.
7. Dogs that bark seldom bite.
8. I know the reason why he could not succeed.
9. Milton who was a famous poet, wrote 'Paradise Lost'.
10. The train that connects New Delhi is late.
11. Childhood is a time when good habits can be learnt.
12. The man who was wounded died last night.
13. Those who are healthy do not need a doctor.
14. The good deeds that man does live after him.
15. The place where the leader was cremated was thronged with people.

## Practice Exercise-2 (b)

*Change the following sentences to simple ones by replacing Adjective clause.*

1. Yesterday I bought a book which is very cheap.
2. You cannot believe a person who is dishonest.
3. Those who are hard working succeed in life.
4. A soldier who was wounded was lying in the field.
5. The players who were tired could not perform well.
6. The monster who was proud of his power was defeated by Hercules.
7. In the street we saw a beggar who was begging from door to door.
8. The man who was wounded in the accident died last night.
9. The police discovered the weapon which was used to kill the victim.
10. The magic ball which was meant for the king was eaten by the jester.
11. Seema was the last person who left for home.
12. My uncle was the first man who heard her name on the radio.
13. He has some bills which he must pay in cash.
14. I have no friend whom I can talk to.
15. Childhood is a time when one can teach good habits to children.
16. The time when he will come tomorrow is not certain.
17. All of us were told the reason why he had become rich suddenly.
18. I remember very well the year when he retired.
19. The people who reside in our colony were shouting for justice.

20. Rathore who is our captain scored fifty runs.
21. Edison, who was a great scientist invented electricity.
22. We visited the Taj which is a unique building.
23. I shall travel by the Taj Express which goes to Agra direct.
24. The students who hail from Bihar are very hard working.
25. Tomorrow I will board a train which connects Udaipur.
26. The news which the Voice of America broadcast is true.
27. I met a poet whom I had already known.
28. Mr. Gupta will buy the house which I built only last year.
29. The book which I had lost has been found out.
30. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others.

### Practice Exercise-3

*Change the following complex sentences into simple sentences by replacing Adverb clause.*

1. He did as I wished.
2. We get up when it is morning.
3. When we had finished work, we went home.
4. As he saw me, he ran away.
5. While she was walking in the garden, a stranger addressed her.
6. He is so kind that he helps everybody.
7. We went home after the teacher had arrived.
8. He wrote as fast as he could.
9. He will not return money unless he is threatned.
10. I succeeded better than I expected.
11. When the thief was found out, he was arrested.
12. Although she was punished, she was not ashamed.
13. You can talk as much as you like.
14. Poor as he is, he is honest.
15. Notwithstanding that he is honest, he is not hard working.
16. If they had not helped me, I would not have gained success.
17. He ran fast so that he might catch taxi.
18. As she ran fast, the teacher declared her first.
19. As he is poor, we will help him.
20. If God wills, you will succeed.
21. If I make a promise, I will stick to it.
22. Everybody complimented him because he had succeeded.
23. He has come to Chandigarh so that capable doctors may treat him.
24. As it was fine, we left for picnic.
25. While they were watching T.V. their friends visited them.
26. While she was crossing the road, a scooter knocked her down.

27. Sania is so slow that she cannot be a good tennis player.
28. She is too clever not to see through your tricks.
29. Her sorrow is so deep that it cannot be expressed in tears.
30. He will stick to his job lest he should starve.
31. When the signal was given, the train started.
32. Since I arrived in Chennai, I have not had any rest.
33. The project was not launched because no money was given to me.
34. This house is so small that I cannot live in it.
35. Since the weather was very pleasant, we went on a long drive.

### Part-III

#### Simple and complex sentences to compound sentences

- (a) Change of simple sentences to compound sentences.
- (b) Change of complex sentences to compound sentences.

(A) Simple sentence can be converted to compound sentence by changing phrase and a co-ordinating clause:

- (i) Noun phrase/Noun to co-ordinate clause.
- (ii) Adjective phrase/Adjective to co-ordinate clause.
- (iii) Adverb phrase/Adverb to co-ordinate clause.

(B) Complex sentence can be converted to compound sentences by changing subordinate clause to co-ordinating clause :

- (i) Noun clause to co-ordinate clause.
- (ii) Adjective clause to co-ordinate clause.
- (iii) Adverb clause to co-ordinate clause.

Note : (a) Co-ordinate clause is also called Independent clause.

(b) We have already studied co-ordinating conjunctions in chapter on Clauses and Synthesis.

They are : and, but, yet, still, nevertheless, whereas, while, or, otherwise, else, or else, nor, as well as.

#### (A) Change of simple sentences into compound sentences

Examples worked out for the students:

1. Climbing up the stairs he fell down.  
He was climbing up the stairs and he fell down.
2. Being disappointed he left the job.  
He was disappointed, so he left the job.
3. Having taken bath, he put on new clothes.  
He had taken bath and put on new clothes.
4. In spite of being rich, he is not happy.  
He is rich but he is not happy.

5. By running very fast, you can catch the bus.  
Run very fast and catch the bus.
6. It being very hot we left for Nainital.  
(a) We left for Nainital for it was very hot.  
(b) It was very hot so we left for Nainital.
7. Arriving at home she found her son missing.  
She arrived at home and she found her son missing.
8. Without respecting others you will not be respected.  
Respect others otherwise you will not be respected.
9. For all his knowledge he could not earn money.  
He had knowledge but he could not earn money.
10. Being stabbed fatally he died.  
He was stabbed fatally, so he died.

### Practice Exercise-1

*Change the following simple sentences into compound sentences:*

1. I shall leave the room with your permission.
2. For all his knowledge he is a fool.
3. He was punished on account of his fault.
4. Despite his wealth, he is not respected.
5. He worked hard to secure high percentage of marks.
6. On his return we asked him many questions.
7. In addition to mathematics he also teaches Hindi.
8. I am thankful to you for sending me money.
9. Besides being rich he is learned also.
10. Notwithstanding my request he left Jhansi.
11. He was sitting in the drawing room watching T.V.
12. With all his contacts he never used unfair means.
13. He must admit his fault on pain of punishment.
14. He must work hard to secure high percentage of marks.
15. He was dismissed for embezzlement.
16. The weather being very fine, we left for swimming.
17. In the event of his death his son will inherit the property.
18. He did not follow the rules out of ignorance.
19. To my surprise he could not qualify examination.
20. Only the rich can afford such a costly treatment.
21. Do this to escape suffering.
22. He went by car fearing rain.
23. Without being invited I shall not go.
24. Neither of the statements is correct.
25. Do not desire without deserving.

**(B) Change of Complex sentences into compound***Examples worked out for the students:*

1. When she arrived at home, she found her son missing.  
She arrived at home and she found her son missing.
2. While he was climbing up, the stairs, he fell down.  
He was climbing up the stairs and fell down.
3. As he was disappointed, he left the job.  
He was disappointed so he left the job.
4. When he had taken bath, he put on new clothes.  
He had taken bath and put on new clothes.
5. Although he is rich, he is not happy.  
He is rich but he is not happy.
6. If you run very fast, you can catch the bus.  
Run very fast and catch the bus.
7. As it was very hot, we left for Nainital.  
(a) We left for Nainital for it was very hot.  
(b) It was very hot so we left for Nainital.
8. If you do not respect others, you will not be respected.  
Respect others otherwise you will not be respected.
9. Although he had knowledge he could not earn money.  
He had knowledge but he could not earn money.
10. As he was stabbed fatally, he died.  
He was stabbed fatally, so he died.

**Practice Exercise-2***Change the following complex sentences into compound sentences replacing subordinate clause.*

1. Although she is sick, she will come.
2. If you come by car, we will take you to temple.
3. As it was cold, we did not go out.
4. When the thief was found out, he was arrested.
5. When she arrived, everybody welcomed her.
6. If you do not stop smoking, you will suffer from lung disease.
7. I shall not go, unless I am invited.
8. If you listen seriously, I will tell you all.
9. I am glad that he has recovered from illness.
10. I have found the pen that I had lost.
11. He had a dog that was very faithful.
12. Unlucky as he is, he is never disappointed.
13. (a) Do this lest you should suffer.  
(b) If you donot do this, you will suffer.
14. However intelligent he may be, he can not succeed.

15. If he had not given me money, I would not have started business.
16. If he were at home, I would meet him.
17. If he is at home, I shall give him money.
18. In case he dies, his son will inherit his property.
19. He must work hard so that he may pass.
20. He could afford to spend something but he spent more.

## Part-IV

### Interchange of following sentences

- (a) Interchange of Degree
- (b) Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentence
- (c) Interchange of Assertive and Interrogative Sentence
- (d) Interchange of Exclamatory and Assertive Sentence
- (e) Sentences Expressing Condition
- (f) Sentences Expressing Contrast
- (g) Removal of Adverb 'too'
- (h) Interchange of Parts of Speech

### (a) Interchange of degrees without changing the meaning.

#### Rule I

1. **Comparative Positive**
  - She is more intelligent than her brother is.
  - Her brother is not so intelligent as she is.
2. **Comparative Positive**
  - She is not more intelligent than her brother is.
  - Her brother is as intelligent as she is.
3. **Positive Comparative**
  - She is not so intelligent as he.
  - He is more intelligent than she.

#### Rule II

4. **Positive Comparative Superlative**
  - Very few writers in India are as famous as R.K. Narayan.
  - R.K. Narayan is more famous than most of the Indian writers.
  - R.K. Narayan is one of the most famous Indian writers.

#### Rule III

5. **Positive Comparative Superlative**
  - No other writer in India is so famous as R.K. Narayan.
  - R.K. Narayan is more famous than any other writer in India.
  - R.K. Narayan is the most famous of all the writers in India.
6. **Positive Comparative Superlative**
  - No other bowler in India is so famous as Kapil Dev.
  - Kapil Dev is more famous than any other bowler in India.
  - Kapil Dev is the most famous of all the bowlers in India.

#### Rule IV

7. **Superlative Comparative Positive**
  - Varanasi is not the oldest of all the cities in U.P.
  - Varanasi is not older than some other cities in U.P.
  - Some other cities in U.P. are at least as old as Varanasi.

**More Examples Solved**

1. Positive  
Comparative
  - Rustam was as powerful as his brother.
  - Rustam's brother was not more powerful than Rustam.
2. Superlative  
Comparative
  - Shivaji was one of the greatest warriors of India.
  - Shivaji was greater than most of the warriors in India.
3. Positive  
Comparative
  - Very few countries are as rich in heritage as India.
  - India is richer in heritage than most of the countries.
4. Comparative  
Positive  
Superlative
  - Eagle flies higher than any other bird.
  - No other bird flies as high as eagle.
  - Eagle flies highest of all the birds.
5. Positive  
Comparative  
Superlative
  - No one else is so honest as our principal.
  - Our principal is more honest than anybody else.
  - Our principal is the most honest of all.
6. Superlative  
Positive  
Comparative
  - She is the most successful teacher in our college.
  - No other teacher in our college is as successful as she is.
  - She is more successful than any other teacher in our college.
7. Superlative  
Comparative  
Positive
  - She is one of the most successful business women in our country.
  - She is more successful than most of the business women in our country.
  - Very few business women in our country are as successful as she is.
8. Comparative  
Positive
  - It is better to lend than borrow.
  - Borrowing is not as good as lending.
9. Superlative  
Comparative  
Positive
  - The Ambanis are not the richest of all the Indian industrialist.
  - The Ambanis are not richer than some other Indian Industrialists.
  - Some other Indian industrialists are at least as rich as the Ambanis.
10. Positive  
Superlative
  - No other legendary hero was so valorous as Arjun.
  - Arjun was the most valorous of all the legendary heroes.

**(b) Interchange of Affirmative and negative sentences.**

Study the following examples :

1. Affirmative  
Negative
  - Only he is responsible for my failure in life.
  - None but he is responsible for my failure in life.
2. Negative  
Affirmative
  - He could not climb up the tree.
  - He failed to climb up the tree.
3. Affirmative  
Negative
  - As soon as she arrived, she went to bed.
  - No sooner did she arrive than she went to bed.
4. Negative  
Affirmative
  - If you do not work hard, You will fail.
  - Unless you work hard, you will fail.

5. **Affirmative** – He is an honest person.  
**Negative** – He is not a dishonest person.
6. **Affirmative** – I was doubtful of his success.  
**Negative** – I was not sure of his success.
7. **Affirmative** – She is more intellegent than he.  
**Negative** – He is not so intellegent as she.
8. **Affirmative** – Netaji was a greater freedom fighter than any other leader.  
**Negative** – No other leader was so great freedom fighter as Netaji.
9. **Affirmative** – She is too clever to be cheated.  
**Negative** – She is so clever that she cannot be cheated.
10. **Affirmative** – He is sometimes angry.  
**Negative** – He is not always angry.
11. **Affirmative** – Everybody admits that he is very helpful.  
**Negative** – Nobody denies that he is very helpful.
12. **Affirmative** – You must have given money to your poor friend.  
**Negative** – You must not have failed to give money to your friend.
13. **Affirmative** – I will always remember you in my life.  
**Negative** – I will never forget you in my life.
14. **Affirmative** – It is unlikely that he will give you money.  
**Negative** – It is not likely that he will give you money.
15. **Affirmative** – Every body cried.  
**Negative** – (a) There was none who did not cry.  
(b) There was none but cried.
16. **Affirmative** – I love my children.  
**Negative** – I am not without love for my children.
17. **Affirmative** – He is bound to succeed.  
**Negative** – He cannot but succeed.
18. **Affirmative** – It always pours when it rains.  
**Negative** – It never rains but pours.
19. **Affirmative** – I saw her last when I visited Pune.  
**Negative** – I have not seen her since I visited Pune.
20. **Affirmative** – I met him in 2009.  
**Negative** – I have not met him since 2009.
21. **Affirmative** – The fort was burnt before it was surrendered.  
**Negative** – The fort was not surrendered until it was burnt.
22. **Affirmative** – It is often difficult.  
**Negative** – It is not always easy.
23. **Affirmative** – Look before you leap.  
**Negative** – Don't leap before you look

24. Affirmative  
Negative
25. Affirmative  
Negative
26. Affirmative  
Negative
27. Affirmative  
Negative
28. Negative  
Affirmative
29. Negative  
Affirmative
30. Affirmative  
Negative
31. Affirmative  
Negative
32. Affirmative  
Negative
33. Affirmative  
Negative
34. Negative  
Affirmative
35. Affirmative  
Negative
36. Negative  
Affirmative
37. Affirmative  
Negative
38. Affirmative  
Negative
39. Affirmative  
Negative
40. Affirmative  
Negative
41. Affirmative  
Negative
42. Affirmative  
Negative
- I met Malini five years ago.
  - I have not met Malini for five years.
  - Always speak the truth.
  - Never tell a lie.
  - Every one has feelings.
  - There is no man who has no feelings.
  - He always began a job which he completed.
  - He never began a job which he did not complete.
  - There is no smoke without fire.
  - Fire causes smoke.
  - There is no rose without a thorn.
  - Every rose has a thorn.
  - All those boys are intelligent.
  - None of the boys is/are dull.
  - We found a few students.
  - We did not find many students.
  - I am very tired.
  - I am not a little tired.
  - She accepted my offer.
  - She did not refuse my offer.
  - If you had not helped me I would have failed.
  - But for your help I would have failed.
  - Work or perish.
  - If you do not work, you will perish.
  - If you do not pay, you will be refused admission.
  - Unless you pay, you will be refused admission.
  - If Leena were at home, I would meet her.
  - Leena is not at home otherwise I would meet her.
  - She was forbidden to loiter in the gallery.
  - She was asked not to loiter in the gallery.
  - Sushma loves her father as much as she loves her mother.
  - Sushma loves her father no less than her mother.
  - Raghu has more wealth than common sense.
  - Raghu does not have as much common sense as he has wealth.
  - You know her nature as well as her husband does.
  - Her husband does not know her nature better than you.
  - He was more worthy of a praise than anyone else.
  - None else was as worthy of praise as he was.

**(c) Interchange of Assertive and Interrogative sentences.**

*Study the following sentences :*

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Assertive      | - I gave you money to buy a bike.                                      |
| Interrogative     | - Did I not give you money to buy a bike?                              |
| 2. Interrogative  | - Was he not kind to help you?   |
| Assertive         | - He was kind enough to help you.                                      |
| 3. Interrogative  | - Who does not like to be praised?                                     |
| Assertive         | - Everybody likes to be praised.                                       |
| 4. Interrogative  | - Who can forget their sacrifice?                                      |
| Assertive         | - Nobody can forget their sacrifice.                                   |
| 5. Interrogative  | - Why waste money on luxuries?   |
| Assertive         | - It is foolish to waste money on luxuries.                            |
| 6. Assertive      | - He could not have achieved success without your help.                |
| Interrogative     | - Could he have achieved success without your help?                    |
| 7. Assertive      | - That is not the manner to do this work.                              |
| Interrogative     | - Is this the manner to do this work?                                  |
| 8. Assertive      | - No one can be expected to do wrong to his parents.                   |
| Interrogative     | - Who can be expected to do wrong to his parents?                      |
| 9. Interrogative  | - What though I have lost a friend for your sake?                      |
| Assertive         | - It does not matter that I have lost a friend for your sake.          |
| 10. Assertive     | - Their glory can never fade.  |
| Interrogative     | - When can their glory fade?   |
| 11. Interrogative | - Have I ever refused to give you money?                               |
| Assertive         | - I have never refused to give you money.                              |
| 12. Interrogative | - Why not stay here tonight?   |
| Assertive         | - It is better we should stay here tonight.                            |
| 13. Interrogative | - What is the use of going there?                                      |
| Assertive         | - (a) It is no use going there.<br>(b) There is no use of going there. |
| 14. Interrogative | - If you stab him, will he not die?                                    |
| Assertive         | - If you stab him, he will die.  |
| 15. Interrogative | - Why blame him?   |
| Assertive         | - It is no use blaming him.  |
| 16. Interrogative | - What is that to me?  |
| Assertive         | - It does not matter to me.  |

**(d) Interchange of exclamatory and assertive.***Study the following sentences:*

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Exclamatory  | - How smart she is!                                  |
| Assertive       | - She is very smart.                                 |
| 2. Exclamatory  | - What a pretty girl she is!                         |
| Assertive       | - She is a very pretty girl.                         |
| 3. Exclamatory  | - Oh that I were a doctor!                           |
| Assertive       | - I wish I were a doctor.                            |
| 4. Exclamatory  | - Alas! He died so young.                            |
| Assertive       | - It is sad (to think) that he died so young.        |
| 5. Exclamatory  | - Would that she were here!                          |
| Assertive       | - I wish she were here.                              |
| 6. Exclamatory  | - Had you but completed your education!              |
| Assertive       | - I wish you had completed your education.           |
| 7. Assertive    | - It is very foolish of me to ask for money.         |
| Exclamatory     | - How foolish of me to ask for money!                |
| 8. Assertive    | - I wish I had come here last year.                  |
| Exclamatory     | - Would that I had come here last year!              |
| 9. Exclamatory  | - Hurrah! we have won the match.                     |
| Assertive       | - It is a matter of joy that we have won the match.  |
| 10. Exclamatory | - To think of our living together!                   |
| Assertive       | - It is strange that we think of living together.    |
| 11. Exclamatory | - If only I could meet her now!                      |
| Assertive       | - I wish I could meet her now.                       |
| 12. Exclamatory | - Alas! we have lost today!                          |
| Assertive       | - It is sad that we have lost today.                 |
| 13. Exclamatory | - Bravo, well done!                                  |
| Assertive       | - It is brave of you to have done well.              |
| 14. Exclamatory | - To think of our meeting here!                      |
| Assertive       | - I never thought of meeting you here.               |
| 15. Exclamatory | - What a piece of work is man!                       |
| Assertive       | - Man is a wonderful piece of work.                  |
| 16. Exclamatory | - How wise of you!                                   |
| Assertive       | - It is very wise of you.                            |
| 17. Exclamatory | - Oh to be a queen!                                  |
| Assertive       | - I wish I were a queen.                             |
| 18. Exclamatory | - Oh to have been a prince!                          |
| Assertive       | - I wish I had been a prince!                        |
| 19. Exclamatory | - Our Prime Minister and so weak!                    |
| Assertive       | - It is shocking that our Prime Minister is so weak. |
| 20. Exclamatory | - Such a man and my husband.                         |
| Assertive       | - It is shocking that such a man is my husband.      |

21. **Exclamatory** – What a pity! you have lost.  
**Assertive** – It is a great pity you have lost.
22. **Exclamatory** – A child and so bold at this age!  
**Assertive** – It is wonderful that a child is so bold at this age.
23. **Exclamatory** – O for a small house to live in Mumbai!  
**Assertive** – I ardently wish to have a small house to live in Mumbai.
24. **Exclamatory** – Fie, Fie! you are a cheat.  
**Assertive** – It is contemptible that you are a cheat.
25. **Exclamatory** – Alas! that ever a friend should be false.  
**Assertive** – It is sad that a friend should be false.

### (e) Sentences expressing condition.

1. If/In case you work hard, you will get through.
2. Unless you take medicine, you will not get well.
3. You will get well only if you take medicine.
4. Should you help me, I shall succeed.
5. Were I a doctor, I should treat you.
6. Had you gone there, you would have met her.
7. Supposing you win lottery, how will you spend money?
8. I shall go to the movie provided you allow me.
9. Do it and you will be awarded a prize.
10. Do not be late otherwise /or you will be punished.
11. Have you paid for this book? then take it.
12. One more game and we will play in the finals.
13. Without investing money you can't earn profit.
14. By going out you will catch cold.
15. But for examining me the doctor could not have diagnosed my illness.
16. I shall give you information in the event of your keeping it secret.
17. I shall give you information on the condition that you will not reveal it.

### (f) Sentences expressing contrast.

1. Although she is poor, she is honest.
2. Even though she came late, she was not punished.
3. Notwithstanding that she is wealthy, she is a miser.
4. Rich as she is, she is not honest.
5. Admitting that she is learned, she is not proud.
6. However hard you may try, you cannot compete with him.
7. However intelligent she may be, she cannot pass.
8. I shall do it whatever you may say.
9. She was tired, all the same she did not go to bed.
10. He is very strict at the same time he is loving by Nature.

11. For all that he may say nobody trusts him.
12. It was raining nevertheless she went away.
13. Even if you run fast, you will not get the train.
14. He was weak indeed, but he could walk.
15. She has married indeed, but she is not happy.
16. Come what may she will not desist from playing tricks.
17. Much as I would have liked to give her money, I had no means.
18. No matter what they said, he married a girl of her choice.
19. No matter where she is, she will call me up as usual.
20. I must go whether you come with me or not.

### (g) Removal of Adverb too

*Rewrite the following sentences removing the Adverb (too):*

1. He is too tired to walk.  
He is so tired that he cannot walk.
2. She is too anxious for the safety of her husband.  
She is over anxious for the safety of her husband.
3. It is too cold to go on picnic.  
It is so cold that one cannot go on Picnic.
4. The shirt is too loose for my body.  
The shirt is so loose that it does not fit my body.
5. It is too hot.  
It is excessively hot.
6. He is too eager for priase.  
He is over eager for praise.
7. The fort is too high for anyone to climb.  
The fort is so high that no one can climb it.
8. He was too selfish.  
He was selfish beyond limit.
9. My heart is too full for words.  
My heart is so full that I cannot utter a word.
10. He is too fast not to catch up with you any moment.  
He is so fast that he can catch up with you any moment.
11. She is too good for me.  
She is so good that I am no match for her.
12. This house is too small for me.  
This house is so small that it cannot serve my purpose.
13. This adversity is too much for anyone.  
This adversity is so harsh that no one can bear it.
14. My teacher is too fat.  
My teacher is fatter than she should be.
15. As a child Suhani was too active.  
As a child Suhani was more active than she should have been.

**(h) Interchange of parts of speech.**

Following interchanges of one part of speech for another are made :

<b>1. Noun</b>		
(a) Noun	into	Verb
(b) Noun	into	Adjective
(c) Noun	into	Adverb
<b>2. Verb</b>		
(a) Verb	into	Noun
(b) Verb	into	Adjective
(c) Verb	into	Adverb
<b>3. Adjective</b>		
(a) Adjective	into	Noun
(b) Adjective	into	Verb
(c) Adjective	into	Adverb
<b>4. Adverb</b>		
(a) Adverb	into	Noun
(b) Adverb	into	Verb
(c) Adverb	into	Adjective

**Practice Exercise****(A) Nouns into verbs**

Replace the nouns in *Italics* in the following sentences by verbs:

1. She got *success* in the examination.
2. Her *intention* was to harm me.
3. He gave me *advice*.
4. They can not get *admission* without documents.
5. I have a *disinclination* for work in office.
6. The *taste* of these mangoes is sour.
7. They have made an *agreement* to complete this work in time.
8. I have no *inclination* of going to the movie.
9. He is a *disgrace* on his family.
10. The *cost* of this refrigerator is very high.

**(B) Nouns into Adjectives:**

Replace the Nouns in *Italics* in the following sentences by Adjectives:

1. She admitted her *guilt*.
2. The room was full of *dust*.
3. He is a man of *great courage*.
4. They do work with *skill*.
5. He is living in *peace* these days.
6. He was punished for his *negligence*.

**(C) Nouns into Adverbs**

Replace the Nouns in *Italics* in the following sentences by Adverbs:

1. She left the room in *anger*.
2. Please carry it with *care*.
3. She survived because of *luck*.
4. She is living in *peace* with her only son.
5. She listened to me with *patience*.
6. She listened to me with *attention*.
7. She left the room in a *hurry*.
8. He goes to Chandigarh every *week*.

## Verbs

**(a) Verbs into Nouns**

Replace the Verbs in *Italics* in the following sentences by Nouns:

1. My brother *promised* to help me.
2. This computer is *made* in India.
3. She accepted all that I *proposed*.
4. She was *bathing*.
5. She *signed* the documents.
6. I *need* money.
7. Please *help* me.
8. She was so intelligent that we *admired* her.

**(B) Verbs into Adjectives**

Replace the Verbs in *Italics* in the following sentences by Adjectives:

1. She *differs* with me in her views.
2. She always *obeys* her brother.
3. He has *succeeded* in her work.
4. He *hoped* to succeed.
5. I *doubt* your honesty.
6. His success has *astonished* me.

**(c) Verbs into Adverbs**

Replace the Verbs in *Italics* in the following sentences by Adverb:

1. She *hurried* to the bus stop.
2. I *forced* him to leave.
3. She *succeeded* in her task.
4. She *attended* to my advice.
5. They *helped* me in difficulties.
6. She *cares* for her duty.

## Adjectives

### (a) Adjectives into Nouns

Replace the Adjectives in *Italics* in the following sentences by Nouns:

1. Exercise makes body *strong*.
2. Her actions are *careful*.
3. She is very *wise* in spending money.
4. Their expedition was *successful*.
5. He is a *courageous* man.
6. We are *proud* of our country.
7. The room is *dusty*.

### (b) Adjectives into Verbs

Replace the Adjectives in *Italics* in the following sentences by Verbs:

1. You have given me *pleasant* news.
2. Her favour was *intentional*.
3. She was *successful* in her job.
4. He is *careful* of his health.
5. Your behaviour was *annoying* to your wife.
6. We are *proud* of your success.

### (c) Adjectives into Adverbs

Replace the Adjectives in *Italics* in the following sentences by Adverbs:

1. She is leading a *peaceful* life with her daughter.
2. Be *careful* in your work.
3. She is *attentive* in learning computers.
4. His handwriting is *neat*.
5. I am *comfortable* in my seat.
6. He is a *slow* driver.
7. Her action is *intentional*.
8. I am *certain* that I will pass.

## Adverbs

### (a) Adverbs into Nouns

Replace the Adverbs in *Italics* in the following sentences by Nouns:

1. Do not talk with children *angrily*.
2. Do you work *attentively*.
3. Enter the room *carefully*.
4. They did it *successfully*.
5. Stock tacking is done *annually*.

**(b) Adverbs into Verbs**

Replace the Adverbs in *Italics* in the following sentences by Verbs:

1. She went to the airport in a taxi *hurriedly*.
2. They always act *obediently*.
3. She does her duty *carefully*.
4. They served me *helpfully*.
5. She listened to my advice *attentively*.

**(c) Adverbs into Adjectives**

Replace the Adverbs in *Italics* in the following sentences by Adjectives:

1. *Fortunately* they succeeded in the difficult task.
2. She is walking *gracefully*.
3. She behaved with me *disgracefully*.
4. She solved the problem *successfully*.
5. *Probably* she will succeed.
6. She was dressed *elegantly*.

# Miscellaneous Exercise

Rewrite the following sentences as directed :

1. His.....with the strangers astonished everybody. (use noun of 'familiar')
2. India is richer in heritage than most of the countries. (use 'rich' in place of 'richer')
3. A student of our school is a.....leader. (use adjective of 'fame')
4. We were disappointed when our tour was cancelled. (make noun of 'cancel')
5. He was happy to leave the house. (use happily in the sentence)
6. It is better to starve than beg. (make gerund of 'to starve')
7. There is possibility of his being late. (use model 'may')
8. She looks just as smart in saari as she does in jeans. (use 'whether' in the sentence)
9. None in their correct senses will ever do it. (begin the sentence with 'none but')
10. Our principal is the most honest of all in the college. (make the sentence comparative)
11. Suresh thought of a new plan. (change voice)
12. He could not complete the race as he had injured his foot. (Rewrite by using verb prevent)
13. Shivaji was one of the greatest warriors of India. (Change into comparative degree)
14. Sheena returned a month ago. (begin the sentence with 'it is')
15. For more information contact the Secretary. (begin the sentence with 'should')
16. You remembered to buy a pen for me. didn't you? (begin the sentences with 'you did not')
17. You have nothing to complains of. (begin the sentence 'there is')
18. Please read this letter. (use phrasal verb beginning with 'go')
19. He has refused to help me. (begin the sentence with 'he said')
20. It is better to lend than borrow. (use gerunds for infinitives)
21. The price of milk has risen steadily. (make sentence using 'steady')
22. The judge punished the guilty. (make sentence using 'fail')
23. If you do not come, I will not go to the movie. (use 'unless' for 'if')
24. His victory surprised me. (make sentence using 'take')
25. The driver lost the job for rash driving. (begin the sentence with 'had')
26. He gives me the same love as he gives her. (rewrite the sentence using 'noless')
27. Her failure in life disappointed her parents. (make noun of 'disappoint')
28. We did not have good time because it was too cold. (begin the sentence with 'if')
29. Of what use is this book to you? (begin the sentence with 'This book')
30. She is not such a wise lady as she is known (make a comparative degree of 'wise')
31. Put your tools away. People may fall over them. (combine the sentences)
32. I would rather die than flatter. (rewrite the sentence using 'prefer')
33. Nobody will deny that she is honest. (use 'admit' in the sentence)
34. It you cannot face the music, I will have to. (make the sentence by using 'or')
35. Although she was too young, the commission appointed her. (use 'despite' for 'although')
36. She is not so much wise as beautiful. (make comparative of 'wise')

37. This should be of the greatest value to mankind. (make positive degree of 'great')
38. The storm which had been a threat since Monday at last broke out with great fury. (rewrite the sentence by using 'Threaten')
39. Waste not, want not. (begin the sentence with if)
40. I accept your offer. (use 'acceptable' in this sentence)
41. Reena has more money than brain. (write the sentence in 'positive degree')
42. It is normal for a child to eat four times a day. (make adverb of 'normal' in the sentence).
43. I caught a train and went to Amravati. (make a sentence with 'Perfect Participle')
44. I was not sure that it was you. (use 'doubtful' for 'not sure')
45. I do not know her nature any better than you. ('use positive degree')
46. She complained that the room was hot. (make a simple sentence)
47. Tanya is the most punctual of all the boys in her class. ('make a comparative degree')
48. What long hair you have! (end the sentence with 'is')
49. Even if you try hard, you cannot earn much. (use 'however' in the sentence)
50. Do they believe in God? (end the sentence with 'exists')
51. Who replaced the player after he was injured? (use 'substitute' for replace)
52. She has not met me for years. (make the sentence using 'ago')
53. Only my friends are responsible for my adversity. (make negative)
54. All the athletes complained that amenities provided were far from satisfactory. (make sentence with 'complain of')
55. It is unlikely that he will help you. (make the sentence using 'not')
56. He attended the function. No one raised any objection. (combine the sentence using 'gerund attending')
57. The girls were not permitted to go on Picnic (make sentence using 'let')
58. I have not a map, I can't guide you. (make the sentence using 'if')
59. They found a little sugar in the kitchen. (make a 'negative sentence')
60. Sunil had visited Mohan only once before but he remembered the route. (make the sentence using 'although')
61. I met him last, when his father died. (use 'since' for 'when')
62. If only I could meet her again. (begin the sentence with 'would that')
63. The situation was filled with high drama. (use 'dramatic' in the sentence)
64. The sun rose and the fog disappeared. (make the sentence with 'nominative' absolute)
65. O for a small place to live in the hills! (begin the sentence with I wish)
66. We worried about his attitude to the poor. (begin the sentence with 'his attitude')
67. It is sad that a friend should be false. (make sentence using 'Alas')
68. This is the last time you will ever sit in this room. (begin with 'never' in the sentence)
69. This sum is too difficult for me. (make a complex sentence)
70. It is wonderful that such a child is bold. (begin the sentence with 'how')
71. He refused to allow the late comers in and this annoyed them. (begin the sentence with 'his refusal')
72. Fie Fie! you are a cheat. (change into 'assertive sentence')
73. Fairies do not exist. (make the sentence 'using out of the question.')

74. This plane flies direct from Srinagar to Delhi. (rewrite the sentence using 'flight')
75. What is that to you? (make the sentence 'negative')
76. This is the greatest discovery that the world has ever known. (begin the sentence with 'never')
77. Eat few rich dinners and you will need few medicines. (rewrite the sentence with if)
78. He will be angry if you come late. (use 'and' in the sentence)
79. The brilliant student surprised every one. (use 'brilliance' in the sentence)
80. It is no use blaming him. (begin the sentence with 'there')
81. I was so sure that I could depend on him. (use 'dependence' in the sentence)
82. You will have to write legibly. (Write using prefix 'it' before legibly)
83. Shall we ever forget these happy days. (rewrite using 'never')
84. This is not the manner to do this work. ('Write a clause after manner')
85. His prompt reply will able us to take timely action. (rewrite the correct sentence)
86. As it was a recess time, the students were playing. (being the sentence with 'it')
87. Who does not like to be praised? (change the sentence into assertive)
88. That was not my meaning at all. (rewrite using the verb 'mean')
89. If you listen seriously, I will tell you all. (rewrite the sentence using in the event of)
90. I am glad that he has recovered from illness. ('rewrite the sentence using 'recovery')
91. Do this to escape sufferings. (make the sentence using 'last')
92. It is likely that he will help you. (rewrite the sentence beginning with 'he')
93. Mr. Rahul is on leave, Mrs. Deepa ..... English these days. (Fill in the form of verb 'teach')
94. Please sit down. (change the voice)
95. Gold jewellery is bought and sold here. (change the voice)
96. He is said to be a spy. (begin the sentence with 'it')
97. She denied to have visited the multiplex yesterday. (begin the sentence with 'she desied that')
98. This computer is made in India. (use noun of 'made' in the sentence)
99. Every one wept when he departed. (use 'but wept' in the sentence)
100. If you had not worked hard, you would have wasted this year. (use 'hard work' in the sentence)
101. Although she is glamorous, she is modest. (use 'as' in the sentence.)