

**Exercise 1**

*Rewrite the following simple sentences as compound (double) ones.*

1. Being dissatisfied, he resigned from his position.  
*Compound:* He was dissatisfied and so resigned his position.
2. Rushing against Horatius, he smote with all his might.  
*Compound:* He rushed against Horatius and smote him with all his might.
3. Throwing off his coat, he plunged into the sea.  
*Compound:* He threw off his coat and plunged into the sea.
4. The fog being very dense, the bus arrived very late.  
*Compound:* The fog was very dense so the bus arrived very late.
5. In his tower sat the poet gazing on the sea.  
*Compound:* The poet sat in his tower and gazed on the sea.
6. With all his learning, he was far from being a pedant.  
*Compound:* He was very learned, but he was far from being a pedant.
7. Little Jack Horner sat in a corner, eating his Christmas pie.  
*Compound:* Little jack Horner sat in a corner and ate his Christmas pie.
8. Taking pity on the mouse, the magician turned it into a cat.  
*Compound:* The magician took pity on the mouse and turned it into a cat.
9. Through no fault of his own he has become very poor.  
*Compound:* He has become very poor, but it is not through any fault of his own.

**Exercise 2**

*Rewrite the following, compound (double) sentences as simple ones.*

1. The piper advanced, and the children followed.  
*Ans 1.* The piper advancing the children followed.
2. The camel pushed his head into the tent and asked to be allowed to warm his nose.  
*Ans 2.* Pushing his head into the tent, the camel asked to be allowed to warm his nose.
3. He is rich, yet he is not contented.  
*Ans 3.* In spite of his being rich, he is not contented.
4. No only men, but women and children were put to death.

*Ans 4.* Besides men, women and children were also put to death.

5. As boy he had never been at school, and therefore he had no opportunity of learning to read or write.

*Ans 5.* Having never been to school as a boy, he had no opportunity of learning to read or write.

6. He neither returned the goods. Nor paid the bill.

*Ans 6.* Besides not returning the goods, he did not pay the bill.

7. He practise daily and so became an expert player.

*Ans 7.* By practicing daily he became an expert player.

8. He served out his sentence in prison, and was released.

*Ans 8.* Having served out his sentence in goal, he was released.

### Exercise 3

*Rewrite the following, simple sentences to complex sentences, each containing a noun clause.*

1. I cannot foretell the time of my departure.

*Complex:* I cannot foretell when I shall depart.

2. He pleaded ignorance of the law.

*Complex:* He pleaded that he was ignorant of the law.

3. He is said to be a millionaire.

*Complex:* It is said that he is a millionaire.

4. I shall be glad of your advice in this matter.

*Complex:* I shall be glad if you advise me in this matter.

5. I overheard all his remarks.

*Complex:* I overheard all that he remarked.

6. He believes their success to be certain in that case.

*Complex:* He believes that their success is certain in that case.

7. Krishna wished me to play for his team.

*Complex:* Krishna wishes that I should play for his team.

### Exercise 4

*Convert the following simple sentences to complex sentences, each containing an adjective clause.*

1. The value of exercise is great.

*Complex:* The value which exercise has is great.

2. The class room is not the place for boys to play in.

*Complex:* The classroom is not the place where the boys can play.

3. He is hardly the boy to do credit to the school.  
*Complex:* He is hardly the boy who can do credit to the school.
4. My friend, the magistrate of this place, is on leave.  
*Complex:* My friend, who is the magistrate of this place, is on leave.
5. Smoke, the certain indicator of fire, appeared in the mine.  
*Complex:* Smoke, which was the certain indicator of fire, appeared in the mine.
6. It was the work of a wild animal.  
*Complex:* It was the work which was done by a wild animal.

### Exercise 5

*Convert the following simple sentences to complex sentences, each containing an adverb clause*

1. He replied to the best of his ability.  
*Complex:* He replied as well as he could.
2. He came in very quietly to avoid waking his father.  
*Complex:* He came in very quickly so that he might avoid waking his father.
3. From the time of that illness he has been partly blind.  
*Complex:* Since he had that illness, he has been partly blind.
4. Of Krishna and Rama the latter works the harder.  
*Complex:* Rama works harder than Krishna does.
5. I can only tell you according to my memory.  
*Complex:* I can only tell you as far as I remember.
6. With your permission I will go away.  
*Complex:* Do not go out unless you get leave.
7. The tiger is feared for its fierceness.  
*Complex:* The tiger is feared as it is fierce.
8. In anticipation of sanction I have issued the order.  
*Complex:* As I anticipate sanction I have issued the order.

### Exercise 6

*Rewrite the following simple sentences as complex sentences.*

1. The news is too good to be true.  
*Complex:* The news is so good that it cannot be true.
2. A very miserly planter formerly lived in the island of Jamaica.

- Complex:* A planter who was very miserly formerly lived in the island of Jamaica.
3. His success went beyond his expectations.  
*Complex:* His success went beyond what he expected.
4. Feeling out of sorts, he went to bed.  
*Complex:* As he felt out of sorts, he went to bed.
5. An army of ants will attack large and ferocious animals.  
*Complex:* An army of ants will attack animals that are large and ferocious.
6. He often gave his poor slaves too little food.  
*Complex:* He often gave his poor slaves food that was too little.
7. With all your faults I love you still.  
*Complex:* Though thou hast thy faults I love thee still.
8. The world's greatest men have not laboured with a view to becoming rich.  
*Complex:* The world's greatest men have not laboured so that they may become rich.
9. He was too much excited to hear reason.  
*Complex:* He was so much excited that he could not hear reason.
10. A letter from the butler brings to the club the news of Sir Roger's death.  
*Complex:* A letter from the butler brings to the club the news that Sir Roger is dead.
11. It is impossible to trust the word of habitual liar.  
*Complex:* It is impossible to trust the word of one who is a habitual liar.
12. The prudent man looks to the future.  
*Complex:* The man that is prudent looks to the future.

### Exercise 7

*Convert each of the following complex sentences to a simple sentence.*

1. We hope that better times will come.  
*Simple:* We hope for better times to come.
2. The consequence of his carelessness was that the game was lost.  
*Simple:* The consequence of his carelessness was the loss of the game.
3. He asked why I came.  
*Simple:* He asked the reason of my coming.
4. We believe that he is innocent.  
*Simple:* We believe in his innocence.
5. It is reported that our troops have won a victory.  
*Simple:* The victory of our troops is reported.
6. Whoever is prudent is respected.  
*Simple:* A prudent person is respected.

### Exercise 8

*Convert each of the following complex sentences of a simple sentence.*

1. The marks that were left by the whip were still visible.  
*Simple:* The marks left by the whip were still visible.
2. A boy who had been notoriously idle was awarded a prize.  
*Simple:* A notoriously idle boy was awarded a prize.
3. The chief thing that Wycliffe and his friends achieved was the translation of the Bible into English.  
*Simple:* The chief achievement for Wycliffe and his friends was the translation of the Bible into English.
4. A Man who id dead needs no riches.  
*Simple:* A dead man needs not riches.
5. Have you nothing that you wish to say?  
*Simple:* Have you nothing to say?
6. Do you not remember him who was formerly you friend?  
*Simple:* Do you not remember him, your former friend?

### Exercise 9

*Convert each of the following complex sentences into a simple sentence.*

1. He will pay you when he hears from me.  
*Simple:* He will pay you on hearing from you.
2. The tiger is renowned through all the countryside because he is so cunning and ferocious.  
*Simple:* The tiger is renowned through all the countryside for his cunning and ferocity.
3. Whatever you do, I will support.  
*Simple:* I will support all your acts.
4. The horse is so old that it cannot work.  
*Simple:* The horse is too old to walk.
5. An honest man speaks as he thinks.  
*Simple:* An honest man speaks out his thoughts.

### Exercise 10

*Convert each of the following complex sentences into a simple sentence.*

1. We did not go, as the weather was too stormy.  
*Simple:* The weather being too stormy, we did not go.
2. Tell me how old you are.  
*Simple:* Tell me your age.
3. I shall remain where I am.  
*Simple:* I shall remain in my place.
4. When Caesar saw Brutus among the Assassins, he covered his face with his gown.  
*Simple:* Seeing Brutus among the assassins, Caesar covered his face with his gown.
5. Suspicion always haunts the mind of a person who is guilty.  
*Simple:* Suspicion always haunts the mind of a guilty person.

### Exercise 11

*Convert the following compound sentences to complex sentence.*

1. The ship was wrecked, but the crew were saved.  
*Complex:* Though the ship was wrecked, the crew were saved.
2. Do your best, and you will never regret it.  
*Complex:* If you do your best, you will never regret it.
3. He failed in his first attempt and never tried again.  
*Complex:* After he failed in his first attempt, he never tried again.
4. Rama may not be clever but he is certainly industrious.  
*Complex:* Though Rama may not be clever he is certainly industrious.
5. Life has few enjoyments; still we cling to it.  
*Complex:* Although life has few enjoyments, we cling to it.
6. Eat few suppers and you'll need few medicines.  
*Complex:* If you eat few suppers, you'll need few medicines.
7. Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.  
*Complex:* If you take care of the pence the pounds will take care of themselves.
8. He ran away or they would have killed him.  
*Complex:* If he had not run away, they would have killed him.

### Exercise 12

*Convert the following complex sentences to compound sentences.*

1. We selected this bicycle after we had tried several.  
*Compound:* We had tried several bicycles and then selected this.

2. Unless you keep quiet, you will be punished.  
*Compound:* Keep quiet or you will be punished.
3. They went to war that they might extend their empire.  
*Compound:* They wished to extend their empire and therefore they went to war.
4. Thought the sky falls, he will not be frightened.  
*Compound:* The sky may fall but he will not be frightened.
5. Thought often capricious and impertinent, she was never out of temper.  
*Compound:* She was often capricious and impertinent, but she was never out of temper.
6. I shall come when I am in better health.  
*Compound:* I must be in better health and then I shall come.

### Exercise 13

Interchange *principal* and *subordinate clauses* in the following sentences.

1. His ability was such that all the citizens turned to him in their perplexity.  
All the citizens turned to him in their perplexity because he was able.
2. Bacon finished his University studies before he was sixteen.  
Bacon was less than sixteen when he finished his University studies.
3. This was the most perilous action in which he was engaged.  
He was ever engaged in the action which was the most perilous one.
4. The disaster turns out to be less terrible than it was first reported to be.  
The disaster was first reported to be terrible, but later it turned out to be less terrible.
5. The builder has done his work better than I expected.  
My expectations were quite less than what the builder had done.
6. He never passes an opinion on any question until he has heard both sides.  
He hears both sides, only then he passes an opinion on any question.

### Exercise 14

Recast the following sentences as directed.

1. A soldier of the tenth legion leaped into the water as soon as the ship touched the shore. (Begin with 'No sooner'.)  
*Directed:* No sooner did the ship touch the shore than a soldier of the tenth legion leaped into the water.
2. We have helped them with money as well as body of workers, all well-trained and experienced. (Use the expressions 'not only' and 'everyone'.)

*Directed:* We have helped them not only with money but also with a body of workers, everyone well-trained and experienced.

3. Mrs. Smith is the wisest member of the family and of her four daughters, Jane is the pretties. (Use the comparatives of 'wise' and 'pretty'.)

*Directed:* Mrs. Smith is wiser than any other member in the family, and Jane is prettier than any of her other three daughters.

4. The difficulty was solved by means of a special service devised for the occasion. (Make the word 'service' the subject.)

*Directed:* A special service devised of the occasion helped solve the difficulty.

5. The lady was compelled by the doctor to drink such vile medicine that she was all but killed by him. (Use the active voice throughout).

*Directed:* The doctor compelled the lady to drink such vile medicine that he all but killed her with it.

6. His sole income is what he earns by his pen. (Make the principal clause negative.)

*Directed:* He has no income other than what he earns by his pen.

7. A plane crashed here last December. (Rewrite in two ways so as to emphasize (a) 'here', (b) 'December'.)

*Directed: i.* It was here that a plane crashed last December.

*ii.* It was last December that a plane crashed here.

8. It is probable that he will come back. (Simple sentence; replace 'probable' and 'come back' by nouns.)

*Directed:* There is a probability of his coming back.