

UNIT VI

TRANSFORMATION OF SENTENCES(Part - I)Introduction by the Teacher

Teacher : Well, students, you are already aware of the fact that sentences do various functions and we name them by the function they do.

Now, let us try to review that (Teacher points his finger at one of the students) :

You know that some sentences express statements. What do we call them, Manu ?

Manu : Those sentences that express statements are called Assertive sentences.

Teacher : Well Manu, you are right, But in our daily conversation we express not only statements, but ask questions, give orders, make requests and express exclamations. Well, Lata, what do we call those sentences that ask questions ?

Lata : We call them interrogative sentences.

Teacher : Right you are, Lata. Now let us see what the other sentences are, Sujata, what do we call those sentences with which we give orders or make requests ?

Sujata : If I am not mistaken, Sir, I think, we call them Imperative sentences.

Teacher : Why Sujata ? There is no ground for any doubt. What you said is perfectly correct.

The discussion which we had just now showed that sentences are known in various names according to the function, they do. Now let us see whether these sentences patterns are so rigid as not to allow any transformation or are they flexible enough as to allow us to convert them from one form to another. Let us proceed a little further and see how far this is possible.

Study the following sentences :

- (a) Are they boys ?
- (b) They are boys.
- (c) We expect good news.
- (d) Do we expect good news ?

Teacher : There are four sentences. What type of a sentence is the first one, Sunil ?

Sunil : It is an interrogative sentence, Sir.

- Teacher : You are right, Sunil. Now what about the second sentence, Sheila ?
- Sheila : It is a statement and therefore an Assertive sentence.
- Teacher : What you said is correct, Sheila. But what difference do you notice between sentence (a) and sentence (b) Do you find any resemblances between them ? What about then, sentence (c) and (d) Sanjay, could you tell me the difference ?
- Sanjay : Sentence (a) Sir, is a question, and sentence (b) is a statement. Similarly sentence (c) is a statement, whereas sentence (d) is a question ?
- Teacher : You are right, Sanjay. If you examine sentences (a) and (b) you will see they consist of the same words and they differ only in their arrangement of words. Similar is the case with sentences (c) and (d) What does this indicate ? It indicates that sentences can be transformed or changed from one kind to another. This change of a sentence from one pattern to another without bringing changes in the meaning is called transformation of sentences.

In this unit let us spend a few hours on the study of transformation of sentences. The instructional material given below would discuss this in detail.

Here no special instructions are needed as this unit resembles in form to unit V. Hence the same instructions are to be followed here. Read the instructions given in the beginning of Unit V once again if you happen to forget them.

Now go through the instructional material. Hope it is presented in an interesting manner.

-
- (1) In the introduction part of this unit you have seen what transformation of sentences means. Now let us go into the details of it and see what it really is. Study the following sentences.

- (a) Bassanio loved Portia.
- (b) Bassanio was not without love for Portia.
- (c) Is there anything in your pocket ?
- (d) There is nothing in your pocket.

You have read the above sentences. Do you find any similarity in meaning between sentence (a) and (b) and between sentence (c) and (d) ? Indeed you find some similarity between sentences (a) and (b), and (c) and (d). They almost convey the same meaning. But,

have you noticed that there is slight change in form. Yes, although sentences (a) and (b) and sentences (c) and (d) express the same meaning, they have changed from one grammatical form to another. Sentence (a) is affirmative in form whereas sentence (b) is Negative in form although they express the same meaning. Similarly sentence (c) is interrogative in form, while sentence (d) is assertive although they convey the same meaning. This change of a sentence from one grammatical form to another without altering their meaning is called transformation of sentences. In other words transformation of sentences deals with the change of the sentences from one grammatical form to that of another without bringing any change in the meaning.

Let us recall what we have learnt in the above frame:

The change of sentences from one grammatical form to another without altering their sense, is called _____ of sentences. transformation.

- (2) In the previous frame you have seen that a sentence can be changed from one grammatical form to another without changing the meaning. Now let us proceed further and see how this is possible.

You have learnt in Unit I that a sentence that expresses a statement or assertion is called an Assertive sentence. In other words all Assertive sentences express statements which are either negative or affirmative. If an assertive sentence expresses a positive or affirmative statement, that sentence we know, is called Affirmative sentence. In the same way, if an assertive sentence makes a negative statement, we call it Negative sentence.

You have seen that Assertive sentences are divided into two namely, Affirmative and Negative. Now read the following sentences :

- (a) He loves all.
- (b) He is sometimes foolish.

You are sure that the above sentences are assertive sentences as they make statements or assertions. You know too, that they are Affirmative, as they convey positive statements. Now let us see whether these affirmative sentences can be changed to Negative form without changing their meaning.

A

- (a) He loves all
- (b) She is sometimes foolish

B

- (a) He hates none
- (b) She is not always clever.

Now examine sentence (a) of Column (A) and sentence (a) of column B. Do they express the same meaning ? Yes, they express the same meaning. But have they changed their grammatical form ? Yes, they have. Sentence (a) in column A is Affirmative in form whereas sentence (a) in column B is Negative in form although it expresses the same meaning as sentence (a) of Column A. Similar is the case with sentence (b) of column A and sentence (b) of Column B.

These examples show that Affirmative sentences can be transformed into Negative sentences without changing their meaning.

The following table will provide you with more examples. Column A of the table gives Affirmative sentences and column B gives their transformed versions in Negative.

Table VI - 1

Transformation of Sentences

Affirmative-Negative

(A) Affirmative Sentences	(B) Negative Sentences
(1) I am more intelligent than you.	(1) You are not so intelligent as I.
(2) Where there is smoke, there is fire.	(2) There is no smoke without fire.
(3) Only a fool will tell you this.	(3) None but a fool will tell you this. (A wise man will not tell you this.)
(4) The news is too good to be true.	(4) The news is so good that it cannot be true.
(5) Ashoka was greater than Akbar.	(5) Akbar was not as great as Ashoka.

The above examples show that when Affirmative sentences are turned into Negative sentences, negative words like no, not, none, nobody, never Neither nor ...etc. are used. You have noticed that in addition to the use of one or other of these negative words, the replacement of certain words when Affirmative sentences are turned into Negative. For example take the following sentences :

(a) He loves all

(b) He hates none.

In the above sentence (a) is an Affirmative sentence. When it is turned to negative the negative word 'none' is used. Apart from this change, we also notice the replacement of the verbs 'love' by 'hate'.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame.

- (1) A sentence that makes a statement or assertion is called an _____ sentence. Assertive.
- (2) An Assertive sentence may make an _____ or a _____ statement. affirmative negative.
- (3) If the assertive sentence makes an Affirmative statement, we call it an _____ sentence. affirmative
- (4) If the assertive sentence makes a negative statement we call it a _____ sentence. Negative.
- (5) You have seen that it is possible to transform an Affirmative sentence to a _____ sentence without altering its sense. Negative
- (6) In changing an _____ into negative we usually make use of one of these negative words as 'never', 'no', 'not', 'more' nobody etc. in addition to the replacements of a word or two. Affirmative

Exercise VI - 1

You have seen that Affirmative sentences can be transformed into Negative without altering their sense. A number of Affirmative sentences are given below. Transform them to Negative without changing the meaning of each. In the case of each sentence you are given suggestions as how to begin with. Complete the remaining portion in each :

- (1) As soon as he stepped out, the people began to raise slogans.
No sooner had _____
- (2) Everybody will admit that John tried his best.
Nobody will deny _____
- (3) Every rose has a thorn.
No rose is _____
- (4) Look before you leap.
Don't leap _____
- (5) You are taller than I.
I am _____
- (6) He will always remember me.
He will never _____

- (7) She was awake all night.
She did not _____
- (8) Let us walk slowly in this rain.
Let us not _____
- (9) I crossed the river.
I did not fail _____
- (10) Only a fool would say such a thing.
No one but _____

- (3) In the previous frame you learnt how to transform an Affirmative sentence into Negative. The very fact, that Affirmative sentences can be turned into Negative without changing their meaning, shows that Negative sentences can like wise be turned into Affirmative.

Study the following sentences. Sentences in column A are Negative sentences. Sentences in column B are the transformed versions of the Negative sentences in column A.

A	B
(1) The knife is not sharp	(1) The knife is blunt.
(2) No sooner did I enter than he walked out	(2) As soon as I entered he walked out.

You have studied the sentences given both in column A and in Column B. You have noticed that Negative sentences are turned into Affirmative by reversing the rules for turning Affirmative into negative. Thus you have noticed the elimination by the negative word in each case. You also noticed the replacement of some words with a view to the maintaining the same meaning.

The following table will provide you with more examples of the transformation of Negative sentences to Affirmative. Study them carefully.

Table VI - 2
Transformation of Sentences
Negative-Affirmative

(A) Negative	(B) Affirmative
(1) I am not so great as he	(1) He is greater than I.
(2) None but a fool will waste his time.	(2) Only a fool will waste his time.
(3) He will never forget me	(3) He will always remember me.
(4) She did not sleep all the night.	(4) She was awake all the night
(5) I was not sure that it was you.	(5) I was doubtful whether it was you.

The examples will show that negative is turned into Affirmative by reversing the rules for turning Affirmative into Negative.

Let us revise what we have learnt in the above frame :

- (1) You have seen that just as it is possible to turn affirmative sentences to Negative without altering their sense so it is possible to turn _____ to Affirmative. Negative
- (2) It is possible to turn Negative sentences to Affirmative by reversing the rules for turning _____ . Affirmative
- (3) When negative sentences are turned to Affirmative the _____ words are left out and some words are _____ed as to disallow the altering of the sense. Negative
replaced

Exercise VI - 2

The following exercise contains a number of Negative sentences. Turn them into Affirmative without altering their meaning : (The first four sentences are provided with point as how to start with)

- (1) Not much news has reached me.
Very little news _____
- (2) None but all of us think he is clever.
All of us _____
- (3) There were not many people at the party.
There were only a few _____
- (4) I cannot deny the charge.
I had to accept _____
- (5) Please do not forget to post this letter.
- (6) Learned men are not always wise.
- (7) No other king in India was so great as Akbar.
- (8) There is no smoke without fire.
- (9) He left no avenue unexplored.
- (10) God will not forget the ~~ery~~ry of the humble.

- (4) In the above frames you have learnt the transformation of Affirmative to Negative and vice versa. Now let us learn the transformation of interrogative sentences to Assertive sentences.

A sentence that asks a question is known as an Interrogative sentence. This means that all questions are interrogative sentences. Assertive sentences, as you have already seen are nothing but assertions or statements in sentences.

Now read the following sentences :

- (a) Were we born simply to die ?
(b) Can any one be so hard hearted ?

You know very well the above sentences are questions and therefore they are interrogative sentences. Now let us turn them into Assertive sentences.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--|---|
| (1) Were we born simply to die? | (1) We were not born simply to die. |
| (2) Can anyone be so hard-hearted? | (2) No one can be so hard-hearted. |
| (3) Was he not a Villain to do such a deed ? | (3) He was a villain to do such a deed. |

Examine the above sentences. Sentences in column A are interrogative sentences for they ask questions. But, those sentences you find in column B have changed their grammatical form although they present the same sense.

Let us take the first sentence of Column A namely 'Were we born simply to die ?' Here the speaker implies something more than death as the objective of life. The question really means 'We were not born simply to die.'

Similarly sentence 2, the question 'Can anyone be so hard-hearted ?' implies that 'no one can be actually so hard-hearted.'

Thus we can see that sentences both in column A and column B express the same meaning although they differ in grammatical form. If you examine, you will find in each case that the question form has changed into statement form. Thus, the question, the first sentence in column A

'Were we born ...' has changed to the statement form 'We were born...' the same is the case with sentences (b) and (c).

These examples show that sentences in question or Interrogative form can very well be changed to Assertive or statement form without changing the meaning.

The following table provides you with more examples of this sort. Please study them carefully. See the meaning implied by the question in each case and how this meaning is retained when the question form is changed into that of the statement.

Table VI - 3
Transformation - Interrogative-Assertive

(A) Interrogative	(B) Assertive
(1) Why cry over split milk ?	(1) It is no use crying over split milk.
(2) What if we fail ?	(2) It matters little if we fail.
(3) Can the leopard change his spots ?	(3) The leopard cannot change his spots.
(4) Who would not love his country ?	(4) Everyone would love his country.
(5) What is the use of complaining ?	(5) There is no use of complaining.

The examples show how easily questions can be changed into statements. You have noticed that the question form changes to statement form when questions are transformed into statements. Moreover the statements retain the same meaning implied by the questions.

Let us recall what we have seen in the above frame :

- (1) A sentence that asks a question is known as an _____ sentence. interrogative
- (2) You have seen that interrogative sentences can be transformed into _____ sentences without altering their sense. Assertive
- (3) When a question is turned into statement, the question form is changed to _____ form. statement
- (4) When questions are turned to statements they retain the same meaning implied by the q_____. Questions.

Exercise VI - 3

You have seen how to convert Interrogative sentences to Assertive sentences. A few interrogative sentences are given below. Turn them to Assertive. Hints are given for the first four sentences as how to start with. Complete them. As for the remaining sentences, do every part of the conversion by yourself:

- (1) Who does not feel happy at his success ?
Everyone _____
- (2) What is the use of blaming others for one's own mistake ?
There is no use in _____
- (3) How can I ever desert him ?
I can never _____

- (4) Should he not think of his duty to his parents ?
He should think _____
- (5) Could he have ever succeeded without my help ?
- (6) Why should I help him again ?
- (7) Who can question the decrees of god ?
- (8) Is not man mortal ?
- (9) When can their glory fade ?
- (10) Is this the kind of dress to wear in school ?
- (5) In the above frame you have seen how to convert questions into statements. In this frame, let us see whether it is possible to turn statements into questions.
- Study the following sentences given both in column A and in Column B :

(A)	(B)
(1) There is no limit to his pride.	(1) Is there any limit to his pride ?
(2) There is no armour against death.	(2) Is there any armour against death ?
(3) I should not help him again.	(3) Why should I help him again ?

You know that sentences in column A are Assertive sentences. Likewise you know that sentences in B are the transformed interrogative versions of sentences in column A. You have noticed that when statements are transformed to questions you have reversed the rules for changing questions into Assertive sentences.

Thus, the statement forms are changed into question forms when statements are changed into questions.

The following table would provide you with more examples. Please study them carefully. Notice the changes that occur in each sentence when Assertive is transformed into interrogative.

TABLE VI - 4

Transformation - Assertive - Interrogative

(A) Assertive	(B) Interrogative
(1) Everyone would love his country.	(1) Who would not love his country ?
(2) The Negro cannot change his skin.	(2) Can a Negro change his skin ?
(3) There is no use of complaining.	(3) What is the use of complaining ?
(4) No one can bear an unprovoked insult.	(4) Can anyone bear an unprovoked insult ?
(5) No one likes paying taxes.	(5) Does anyone like paying taxes ?

You have seen enough examples of conversion of Assertive sentences into Interrogative sentences. You have noticed that this is done by reversing the rules for turning interrogative into Assertive.

Let us revise what we have seen in the above frame.

- (1) You have seen that just as it is possible to transform Interrogative sentences into Assertive without changing their meaning, so it is possible to change _____ sentences to Interrogatives. Assertive.
- (2) This change from Assertive to interrogative is done by reversing the rules for changing interrogative sentences to _____. Assertive.
- (3) When assertive sentences are turned into Interrogative, the statement form changes to 'q' ____ or 'I' ____ form. question Interrogative
- (4) Three pairs of sentences are given below. The first of each pair is in statement form. The second is in question form.

Fill in the blanks :

- (a) I can do it.
_____ I _____ it ? can, do
- (b) Man is mortal.
_____ man _____ ? is, mortal
- (c) I cannot forget your kindness.
How _____ I _____ your kindness ? one, forget

Exercise VI - 4

The following exercise consists of a number of Assertive sentences. Turn them to Interrogative without altering their sense.

- (1) No man will stoop to such meanness.
- (2) Kalidas was certainly a great poet.
- (3) No man of justice will ever bear this decision.
- (4) We shall not waste time in this idle talk.
- (5) You can never think of leaving at such a time.
- (6) There is nothing better than a busy life.
- (7) That was not an example to be followed.
- (8) It is useless to offer bread to a man dying of thirst.
- (9) The beauties of nature are beyond description.
- (10) You cannot make a silk purse out of a deer's skin.

- (6) In the above two frames you have seen the transformation of Interrogative sentences into Assertive and vice versa. Now, let us see whether it is possible to transform an exclamatory sentence into that of an Assertive without changing its meaning.

An exclamatory sentence, as you are well aware of it, does nothing other than expressing strong feeling.

Study the following sentences :

- (a) How very cold the night is :
- (b) What a shame !
- (c) What a frightful dream I had !

The above sentences in some way or other expresses strong feeling. As they express strong feelings, they are exclamatory sentences. Now see what happens when these sentences are transformed to Assertive.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (1) How very cold the night is! | (1) The night is very cold. |
| (2) What a shame ! | (2) It is very shameful. |
| (3) What a frightful dream I had! | (3) I had a very frightful dream. |
| (4) O that I were young again ! | (4) I wish that I were young again. |

Examine the sentences in Column A above. You know for certain, they are exclamatory sentences. What about those sentences in column B. They are not exclamatory although they express the same

meaning as those of the exclamatory. Look at their order of the word arrangement. Do you find any difference in their form ? Yes, you find that the exclamatory sentences (Column A) have a special way of word order whereas the assertives or statements have their own. This means that when the exclamatory sentences are transformed to assertive, their grammatical form changes, although they continue to express the same meaning.

The following table will provide you with more examples of Exclamatory sentences turned into Assertions. Study them carefully.

Table VI - 5
Transformation-Exclamatory-Assertive

(A) Exclamatory	(B) Assertive
(1) How beautiful the rainbow is ?	(1) The rainbow is very beautiful
(2) O for a draught of wine !	(2) I long for a draught of wine.
(3) How sweet the moon-light sleeps upon this bank !	(3) The moon light very beautifully sleeps upon this bank.
(4) Well done !	(4) You have done well.
(5) Ah ! what a tragedy his life was !	(5) It is sad that his life was a great tragedy.

The examples given above have shown how to convert exclamatory sentences into Assertive sentences. All the examples show that the word order changes when exclamatory sentences are turned into Assertive. More over you have noticed the elimination of words of interjection.

Let us recall what we have learnt in the above frame :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (1) A sentence that expresses strong feeling is called an _____ sentence. | Exclamatory |
| (2) When an Exclamatory sentence is transformed into an Assertive sentence the exclamatory word order is changed to _____ form. | statement. |
| (3) When Exclamatory sentences are turned to Assertive sentences, words of interjection such as Oh! alas etc. are retained/dropped. | dropped |

Exercise VI - 5

A number of exclamatory sentences are given below. Turn them into Assertive without changing their meaning. (Hint is given how to start with in each case. Complete each)

- (1) How well he remembers the days of his childhood !
He remembers _____
 - (2) How quiet everything is in the garden !
Everything is _____
 - (3) Had I only known you before !
I wish I
 - (4) Ah! that I had not come to this place at all !
I wish _____
 - (5) How rudely the boy is behaving !
The boy is _____
 - (6) O that the desert were my dwelling place !
I wish that _____
 - (7) If I were the Prime Minister ?
I wish that _____
 - (8) If only I could win the first prize ?
My greatest ambition is _____
 - (9) How nicely the nightingale sings !
The Nightangale _____
 - (10) What a piece of work man is !
Man is _____
- (6) In the previous frame you learnt how to convert exclamatory sentences to Assertive. You know that if Exclamatory sentences can be turned into Assertive, Assertive sentences can very well be turned into Exclamatory.
- Let us learn in this frame how Assertive sentences can be turned into Exclamatory sentences. Now study the following sentences.
- (a) The children are very happy playing in the moon light.
 - (b) It is sad to see her children being neglected.

The above sentences, as you recognize them, are Assertive sentences. Let us turn them into Exclamatory. Sentences in column A (below) are Assertive and those in B are their Exclamatory Forms:

- | (A) | (B) |
|--|---|
| (1) The children are very happy playing in the moon light. | (1) How happy the children are playing in the moonlight ! |
| (2) It is sad to see her children being neglected. | (2) How sad it is to see her children being neglected ! |

If you just examine, you will see that here we have done nothing other than reversing the rules for turning Exclamatory into Assertive.

More examples are given in the following table. Study them very carefully. Column A of the table gives Assertive sentences and column B gives their transformed Exclamatory versions.

Table VI - 6
Transformation: Assertive-Exclamatory

Assertive	Exclamatory
(1) The mighty have fallen very low	(1) How low have the mighty fallen !
(2) It is a very lovely moonlight night.	(2) What a lovely moonlight night !
(3) I long eagerly for a home far away from the noisy city.	(3) O for a home far away from the noisy city !
(4) It is very kind of you to help her.	(4) How kind of you to help her !
(5) It is surprising that he could do it.	(5) To think that he could do it.

The above examples show that when Assertive sentences are turned into Exclamatory, the statement form changes into exclamatory form. Moreover words of intejection such as 'OH! 'Alas' etc. are inserted according to the context.

Let us recall what we have discussed in the above frame :

- (1) Just as it is possible to transform an Exclamatory sentences into an Assertive, so it is possible to transform an _____ sentence to Assertive Exclamatory sentences.
- (2) While transforming Assertive into Exclamatory, we do nothing but reverse the rules for changing Exclamatory sentence into _____ sentence. Assertive
- (3) Thus, we notice that the statement form is changed into _____ form Exclamatory and words of interjection may be added according to the context.

Exercise VI - 6

Turn the following Assertive sentences into Exclamatory sentences without changing their meaning.

- (1) It is a pity that your own friends has deceived you.
- (2) I was very pleased to hear of your success.
- (3) It was very foolish of him to make such a mistake.
- (4) It is a matter of sorrow that our friend is dead.
- (5) That was a terrible fall, my countrymen.
- (6) My greatest ambition is to win the first prize.
- (7) I wish I were young again.
- (8) There was a wonderful sight.
- (9) An elephant is a wonderful creature.
- (10) It is very shameful to use a poor cripple like this.

SUMMARY

Transformation of sentences, as you know, is the change of sentences from one grammatical form to another without altering their sense.

Thus, you have seen sentences which are Affirmative in form could be changed to Negative form without altering their meaning. Just as it is possible to turn Affirmative into Negative so it is possible to turn Negative back into Affirmative form without altering the sense, by reversing the rules for turning Affirmative into Negative.

Similarly, you have seen the transformation of Interrogative sentences into Assertive sentences. In doing so, the question form of word arrangement is changed to that of statement form. Likewise statement form can be turned back to question form by reversing the rules.

Exclamatory sentences also can be turned into Assertive form without altering the sense. When this is done the words of interjection are eliminated. Moreover, the exclamatory word order is changed into statement form. Similarly by reversing the rules for turning Exclamatory sentences into Assertive, Assertive sentences are turned into Exclamatory sentences.

Exercise - VI - 7

You have learnt how to transform an interrogative, Assertive, Affirmative, Negative, or Exclamatory sentence from one grammatical form into another. A few sentences of all varieties are given below. Transform them as directed :

- (1) Is this the way to improve your grammar ? (Turn to Assertive form)
- (2) A soldier and afraid of dead ! (Turn to Assertive form)
- (3) No sooner did I step out than it began to rain (turn to affirmative form)
- (4) His friends were faithful to him. (turn to negative form)
- (5) No one will like to live in poverty. (Turn to interrogative form)
- (6) He is very foolish to say so. (Turn to exclamatory form)
- (7) Who can count the stars in the sky ? (Turn to Assertive form)
- (8) I cannot deny the charge. (Turn to Affirmative)
- (9) Everyone makes silly mistakes at times. (Turn to Negative)
- (10) It is amazing that you should dare to criticise my conduct. (Turn to exclamatory).

UNIT - VI

(Answers)

Exercise - 1 :

- (1) No sooner had he stepped out, than the people began to raise slogans. (2) No body will deny that John tried his best.
- (3) No rose is without thorns. (4) Don't leap before you look
- (5) I am not so tall as you (6) He will never forget me (7) She did not sleep all night (8) Let us not walk fast in this rain
- (9) I did not fail in crossing the river. (10) None but a fool would say such a thing.

Exercise - 2 :

- (1) Very little news has reached us. (2) All of us think he is clever. (3) There were only a few people at the party. (4) I had to accept the charge (5) Please remember to post this letter
- (6) Learned men are often wise. (7) Akbar was greater than any other king in India. (8) Where there is smoke there is fire
- (9) He explored every avenue (10) God will remember the cry of the humble.

Exercise - 3 :

(1) Everyone feels happy at his success. (2) There is no use in his blaming others for one's own mistakes. (3) I can never desert him (4) He should think of his duty to his parents (5) He could not have succeeded without my help (6) I should not help him again, (7) No one can question the decrees of god. (8) Man is mortal (9) Their glory can never fade. (10) This is not the kind of dress to wear in school.

Exercise - 4 :

(1) Will any man stoop to such meanness ? (2) Was Kalidas certainly a great poet ? (3) Will any man of justice ever bear this decision ? (4) Shall we waste time in this idle talk ? (5) How can you ever think of leaving at such a time ? (6) Is there anything better than a busy life ? (7) Was that an example to be followed ? (8) Is it useful to offer bread to a man dying of thirst ? (9) Are not the beauties of nature beyond description ? (10) Can you make a silk purse out of a deer's skin ?

Exercise - 5 :

(1) He remembers the days of his childhood very well. (2) Everything in the garden is very quiet. (3) I wish I had known you before (4) I wish I had not come in this place at all. (5) The boy is behaving very rudely. (6) I wish that the desert were my dwelling place. (7) I wish that I were the Prime Minister. (8) My greatest ambition is to win the first prize. (9) The Nightingale sings very nicely. (10) Man is a wonderful piece of work.

Exercise - 6 :

(1) Oh, What a pity to be deceived by your own friend ! (2) How pleased I was to hear of your success ! (3) How foolish of him to make such a mistake ! (4) How sad our friend to be dead ! (5) O what a fall was there my country men ! (6) If only I could win the first prize ! (7) O that I were young again ! (8) What a wonderful sight was there ! (9) What a wonderful creature an elephant is ! (10) Shame on you to use a poor cripple so !

Exercise - 7 :

(1) This is not the way to improve your grammar. (2) It is very astonishing that a soldier should be afraid of death. (3) As soon as I stepped out, it began to rain. (4) His friends were not unfaithful to him (5) Will anyone like to live in poverty ? (6) How foolish he is to say so ! (7) No one can count the stars in the sky (8) I accept the charge (9) No one is free from silly mistakes at times. (10) O how daring you are to criticise my conduct !

UNIT TEST - VI

Marks : 25

Q.I. Examine each of the following sentences and see whether it is Affirmative, Negative, Interrogative or Exclamatory sentence : (2½)

- (1) He is more powerful than his rival.
- (2) No other house in the street was as large as this one. _____
- (3) Well done ! _____
- (4) Had I only known you before ! _____
- (5) He leads a most unhappy life. _____
- (6) How many times have you been to Simla ? _____
- (7) Excess of food causes injury to health : _____
- (8) Why did you not attend the meeting yesterday ? _____
- (9) Manju and Kusum do not differ much in appearance : _____
- (10) The patient spent a restless night : _____

Q.II A number of Affirmative sentences are given below. Turn them (a) into Negative without changing the meaning : (3¾)

- (1) Very little news has reached us so far :

- (2) You should be present on such an occasion :

- (3) As soon as the clock struck five, we all stopped writing :

- (4) My friend is too poor to afford this luxury:

- (5) Gandhiji alone could bring about a bloodless revolution :

Q.II (b) Turn the following Negative sentences into Affirmative Sentences : (3¾)

- (1) No sooner did I enter than he walked out.

- (2) None but the brave deserve the fair :

- (3) He is so honest that he will not accept a bribe.
-

Q. (4) I am not so intelligent as you :

- (5) They left no place untried :
-

Q.III. (a) Transform the following sentences from Assertive to Interrogative :

(3 $\frac{3}{4}$)

- (1) I have never failed to keep my promises :
-

- (2) You can never think of leaving at such a time :
-

- (3) No one ever saw a brighter dawn than this :
-

- (4) There is nothing nobler than love : _____

- (5) There is no armour against death : _____

(b) Put the following Interrogative sentences into Assertive form :

(3 $\frac{1}{4}$)

- (1) Am I not busy all the day ? _____

- (2) When will you learn to respect your elders ? _____

- (3) Why waste your time on such a folly ? _____

- (4) Who does not feel happy at his success ? _____

- (5) Can anyone be so hard hearted ? _____

Q. IV (a) Turn the following Assertive sentences into Exclamatory Sentences without changing their meaning :

(3 $\frac{3}{4}$)

- (1) You have brought a very happy news _____

- (2) We had a very gay time at the party : _____

- (3) The rainbow is very beautiful : _____

- (4) It is very kind of you to help her _____

- (5) It is extremely foolish of him to be so untidy :

~~(6)~~

- (b) Transform the following sentences from exclamatory into Assertive : (3 $\frac{3}{4}$)

(1) What a splendid sunrise : _____

(2) Shame on him who talks ill of others !

(3) How sad it is to see her children being neglected !

(4) Oh! for a home far away from the noisy city !

(5) What a frightful dream I had !
