

# Sentence Transformation

SSC CGL English Grammar / Simple / Compound / Complex, Affirmative / Negative / Interrogative

## 1. Transformation ke prakar

| Type                            | Example                                                     |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simple <-> Compound <-> Complex | He is poor but honest. <-> Though he is poor, he is honest. |
| Affirmative <-> Negative        | He is the best. <-> No one is better than him.              |
| Assertive <-> Interrogative     | It is a nice day. <-> Isn't it a nice day?                  |
| Assertive <-> Exclamatory       | It is a beautiful flower. <-> What a beautiful flower!      |
| Active <-> Passive              | See Voice notes.                                            |
| Degree change                   | See Degrees notes.                                          |

## 2. Simple -> Compound -> Complex

### Conversion tricks

- Simple (participle/infinitive/preposition phrase) -> Compound (and, but, so) -> Complex (subordinate clause).
- Cause: "Being ill, he could not come." -> "He was ill so he could not come." -> "As he was ill, he could not come."
- Concession: "In spite of working hard, he failed." -> "He worked hard but he failed." -> "Although he worked hard, he failed."
- Condition: "Without hard work you cannot pass." -> "Work hard or you cannot pass." -> "Unless you work hard, you cannot pass."
- Purpose: "He works hard to pass." -> "He works hard so that he may pass."
- Time: "On reaching home, he slept." -> "He reached home and slept." -> "When he reached home, he slept."
- Result: "He is too tired to walk." -> "He is so tired that he cannot walk."

## 3. Affirmative <-> Negative

| Affirmative        | Negative (Opposite words/structure) |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| He is always late. | He is never on time.                |

| Affirmative         | Negative (Opposite words/structure) |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| He is sure to come. | He is certain not to fail.          |
| Only he did it.     | None but he did it.                 |
| Everyone loves him. | No one hates him.                   |
| He can do it.       | He is not unable to do it.          |
| He is rich.         | He is not poor.                     |
| Very few can do it. | Not many can do it.                 |

### Exam Trap (SSC)

- Too ... to = so ... that ... cannot: "He is too weak to run" = "He is so weak that he cannot run." (not "can")
- As soon as = No sooner ... than = Hardly ... when: "As soon as he came, I left." -> "No sooner had he come than I left."
- Not only ... but also = Both ... and. "He is not only clever but also hard-working" = "He is both clever and hard-working".
- Unless = If ... not: "Unless you study, you will fail." = "If you do not study, you will fail."
- Seldom = Not often / rarely. Hardly = scarcely. Fail to = Not succeed.
- Opposite words: old <-> new / not young; beautiful <-> not ugly (not plain).
- Wh-question me negative tag nahi: "Who does not know...?" = "Everyone knows..."
- Exclamatory: "How + adjective/adverb + subject + verb!" / "What + (a/an) + adjective + noun!": "How sweet the girl is!" = "What a sweet girl!"

### 4. Interrogative / Exclamatory

- It is a pleasant morning -> Isn't it a pleasant morning? / What a pleasant morning!
- Nobody can deny it -> Who can deny it?
- Everyone knows this -> Who does not know this?
- He is a fool -> Is he not a fool?

Q. "He is too slow to win" ko "so ... that" me badlo.

Ans. He is so slow that he cannot win.

Q. "No sooner had he arrived than it began to rain." ko "as soon as" me likho.

Ans. As soon as he arrived, it began to rain.

- Teacher: Abhishek Sir / Practice: is topic ke 100 MCQs ka CSV zaroor solve karo.