

CHRIST KING HR. SEC SCHOOL, KOHIMA
CLASS – 8
3rd TERM 2020
Subject – English - II

CHAPTER – 15
SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX SENTENCES
WORKSHEET

A. Change the following sentences into **complex sentences:**

1. We don't know why he is absent.
2. The box is so heavy that I cannot carry it.
3. My desire is that I should become a doctor.
4. We eat so that we may live.
5. He confessed that he was at fault.
6. Though I advised him, he did not work hard.
7. He made a mistake because he was ignorant.
8. If you give me your blessings, I shall be able to pass.

B. Convert the following complex sentences into **simple sentences:**

1. The king told his servant to complete the task before sunset.
2. All accepted he is an honest man.
3. My enemies revile me with heart piercing cries.
4. Buddha saw a man groaning in pain.
5. On seeing me, he started running.

C. Change the following simple sentences into **compound sentences:**

1. Jesus saw the crowds and went upon the mountain.
2. He wanted to avoid punishment and ran away.
3. The rain was heavy but the match was played.
4. Study well and you will obtain good marks.
5. The king was kind by nature and forgave his enemies.

D. Change the following compound sentences into **simple sentences:**

1. Stepping down from the tree, he took to his heels.
2. Being cunning by nature, he thinks others are also like him.
3. The king having died, the princes began to fight for the throne.
4. In spite of being blind, the boy managed to find his way.
5. Besides stealing the money, he stole the clothes.

E. Change the following complex sentences into **compound sentences:**

1. I must leave at once or I shall be late.
2. The earth revolves round the sun and the fact is accepted by all.
3. The peon was illiterate, yet he showed much intelligence.
4. The teacher explained the poem to us and we understood it.
5. It was very dark and we could not find the way.

F. Convert the following compound sentences into **complex sentences:**

1. When the mice saw the cat coming, they ran away.
2. Everybody knows that children like holidays.
3. Mohan had a sister who was very naughty.
4. If I do not earn more, I must resign.
5. The piper led the children away because the mayor did not pay the gold.

CHAPTER – 16
PHRASES AND CLAUSES

WORKSHEET

A. Rewrite the following sentences replacing the **noun clauses by **noun phrases**:**

1. We thought him to be a fool.
2. Mohan's being successful displeases his enemies.
3. I hope to reach Chennai by Friday.
4. Sheela was afraid of losing her way.
5. Many children do not listen to their teachers' words.
6. The time of the train's arrival is not clearly known.
7. The boys denied having broken the door.
8. Darwin propagated the theory of man's descent from ape.

B. Supply suitable **noun clauses and complete the sentences:**

1. I did not know that he had passed the test.
2. Why she scolded him was really a misery.
3. The workers thought they were doing the work very well.
4. The manager is opposed to the idea that he should arrive early.
5. Anu was not impressed by what her friend said.
6. What the teacher told me is not clear to me.

C. Complete the following sentences by supplying adjective phrases:

1. A man with a kind heart came to me for help.
2. Ravi has a watch with golden luster.
3. I bought a chemistry book with long pages.
4. The king had a crown of great value.
5. Raju owns a pen of wooden body.

D. Combine each pair of sentences into an adjective clause:

1. I bought a car which broke down yesterday.
2. My parents came to meet our headmaster who has arrived newly.
3. The people left the town which was captured by the enemy.
4. The Pied Piper played the pipe which had magic in it.
5. Della sold her hair with which she wanted to buy a gift for her husband.
6. Sydney Carton sacrificed his life for the sake of Lucy whom he loved very much.

16.1 Kinds of Adverb Clauses

WORKSHEET

A. Combine each pair of **sentences into an **adverb clause of time**. Use the words given in brackets:**

1. When John finished his essay, he went to meet his uncle.
2. Ashoka became the emperor after Bindusaar died.
3. He waited for me until I was having my lunch.
4. When he heard the noise, he came out.
5. After the manager went out, the clerks began to talk freely.
6. As they heard the bell ring, they ran out of the room.
7. While the boys were singing, they found two of them missing.
8. When they counted all the books, they found two of them missing.
9. The children waited until their father came back.
10. As soon as he saw me at the gate, he ordered me to go out.
11. The minister could not finish his supper before a messenger arrived from the king.
12. The train had to wait till the signal was given.

B. Fill in the blanks with suitable conjunctions that denote place:

1. The money was found where the old man used to sleep.
2. You may go where you like.
3. Go back quickly where you came from.
4. Let him hide himself wherever he likes.
5. A bag was found where the passenger was sitting.
6. He follows her wherever she goes.
7. Stay where you are.

C. Combine each pair of sentences into an adverb clause of purpose:

1. I used to walk to school so that I may save money.
2. My friend is going to start some business so that he might earn more.
3. My friend and I keep writing to each other lest we should forget each other.
4. He ran out so that he might buy some crackers.
5. Dick walked very fast lest he should be late.
6. I go to bed early so that I can get up early.
7. Rema tiptoed to the room lest she should disturb anyone.
8. Study well lest you should fail.

D. Join each pair of sentences into an adverb of clause or reason:

1. As she had been helpful, they thanked her.
2. The people revolted because the new king was very cruel.
3. Since the examinations are over, you can enjoy long holidays.
4. As the weather was bad, the trip was cancelled.
5. Prabha switched on her radio because she wanted to listen to the news.
6. As the road was blocked, they could not continue with their journey.
7. Shahjehan built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife because he loved her very dearly.
8. Robinhood forgave Little John because he proved his worth.

E. Fill in the blanks with suitable tense of the given verbs :

1. If it rains (rain) tomorrow, we shall postpone our picnic.
2. If we boil water it evaporates. (evaporate)
3. If I were (be) you, I would not allow such rude behavior.
4. If you happen to meet him, give (give) him my message.
5. If we reach there in time, we will go (go) to attend the party.
6. Unless he studies (study) well, I will not promote him.
7. If we pour oil on water it floats. (float)
8. If I were (be) a bird, I would fly happily.

F. Combine each pair of sentences into an adverb clause of condition (use 'if):

1. If you want to go on leave, you must apply in advance.
2. He sees the teacher coming, he runs away.
3. If you want to progress, you must work hard.
4. If he were here, I would have given him the message.
5. If we heat a metal, it expands.
6. If I reduce my expenses, I can save something.

G. Combine each pair of sentences using, so that/so..... that/such..... that:

1. Some people steal so that they can have a lot of wealth.
2. The book is so costly that I cannot buy it.
3. My salary is so low that I cannot manage with it.
4. Jeeva writes such beautiful stories that all praise her.
5. The car was so old that Mohan sold it.
6. We have to eat so that we may live.
7. I gave him some money so that he could buy some books and note books.

H. Complete each sentence supplying an adverb clause of manner:

1. Mary drew the picture as she was told.
2. He looked as though he had been walking all night.
3. She commands others as if she were a queen.
4. Leena walks as she likes.
5. His mother told him to do as he had been told.

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable **conjunctions**:

1. Meena is a better player than Sonu.
2. Help us to do our duties better than we did them yesterday.
3. Mohan is not as clever as John.
4. Veena sang sweeter than Tina.
5. I learnt to swim faster than you.
6. Ram could not run as fast as his friends.
7. Jean swam farther today than he did yesterday.
8. He is not as stupid as we thought.
9. Some well-dressed people are as proud as a peacock.

J. Join each pair of **sentences** using an **adverb clause of concession**:

1. Though some people are very rich, they do not help anyone.
2. Though Indians have more land, its yield is very low due to death.
3. Though Charles Darnay was innocent, he was condemned to death.
4. We will not obey him, no matter what he says.
5. Though Milton was blind, he composed fine poems.
6. Though the mills of God grind slowly, they grind exceedingly fine.
7. Even though the woman was innocent, they sent her to the gallows.

K. Rewrite the sentences using '**unless**' in place of '**if**':

1. Unless you apply in advance, you cannot go on leave.
2. Unless we are careful, I we cannot avoid a lot of trouble.
3. Unless you are honest, nobody will respect you.
4. Unless the weather is fine, we shall not start early.
5. Unless it rains heavily, we may not get a holiday.
6. Buy the books unless they are very expensive.
7. Unless people keep their surroundings, dangerous diseases cannot be checked.
8. Unless he hurries, he will miss the train.
9. Unless the monsoon breaks this month, the wells will run dry.
10. Unless they are known, grievances can be redressed.

L. Rewrite the sentences using '**if**' instead of '**unless**':

1. If you are not certain of your destination you cannot find your way.
2. If the cannot is not in good condition, its hump is not firm.
3. I will go only if he invites me.
4. I will help Mohan, if he helps me.
5. If he does not change his mind before tomorrow, he is not going to come with us.
6. If you do not want to be saved, even God cannot save you.
7. It will be very hot if it does not rain again.
8. If you do not tell him, he will not lend me the money.
9. If the house is not rebuilt, we cannot live here.

CHAPTER – 17
SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES
WORKSHEET

A. Combine each set of sentences into a simple sentence using a participle:

1. Walking in the road, I saw a policeman.
2. Having been defeated by his enemy, the king took shelter in the cave.
3. Finding no way to escape, he decided to give up his life.
4. Having served the army for thirty-five years, he chose to retire.
5. Leela sat in the classroom, rewriting an essay.

B. Combine each set of sentences into a simple sentence by using a preposition with a noun or a gerund:

1. In spite of my offer he did not accept my help.
2. On opening the door I found a letter from my friend.
3. Before leaving the city he sold his brother's watch.
4. Ronald Ross discovered the cause of malaria by conducting experiments for three years.
5. Govind makes a lot of money by buying and selling wheat.

C. Combine each set of sentences into a simple sentence using an infinitive:

1. He arrived at the bus stop to find it empty.
2. The mayor will come here to inaugurate the exhibition.
3. My father was delighted to hear of my success.
4. Vanita was too fat to run fast.
5. She was frightened to see a scorpion in her room.

D. Combine each set of sentences into a simple sentence using a noun or noun phrase in opposition:

1. 'Hamlet' is a play, written by Shakespeare, a great dramatist.
2. Kalidas, a great poet, lived in the Gupta Age.
3. Mr. Berky, our Principal, has been transferred.
4. Pataliputra, the capital of the Mauryas, was a flourishing town.
5. His only son, an arrogant boy, has become a lawyer.
6. Biju, our captain, is absent.

E. Combine each set of sentences by using an adverb or adverbial phrase:

1. I thank you sincerely.
2. He won the case by using tricks.
3. Some people waste their money foolishly.
4. Our buses are usually late.
5. He helped his enemy unknowingly.
6. He was elected president unanimously.

F. Combine each set of sentences into a simple sentence using a noun + perfect participle:

1. The rains having failed, the crop began to dry.
2. The boat having reached the shore, the sailors sat for the rest.
3. Bindusaar having died, Ashoka came to the throne.
4. The holidays having ended, the boys returned to their hostel.
5. The train having left the platform, we returned home.

G. Combine each set of simple sentences into a compound sentence:

1. I must leave at once for I shall be late.
2. The pastor came in but the people were not there.
3. Pip stood with his lamp and the visitor came in.
4. She could neither get a bus nor a taxi.
5. Some children are intelligent as well as hard-working.
6. Freedom brings power as well as responsibility.

H. Combine each group of simple sentences into a complex sentence with a noun clause:

- 1) It is true that that you are lazy.
- 2) It is disgusting to know that the officer's signature was different at various stations.
- 3) I do not know whether it will rain.
- 4) This is my wish that everyone must be well fed.
- 5) The news of his conviction that we got was not true.
- 6) The result of his laziness is that he failed.

I. Combine each group of simple sentences into a complex sentence containing an adjective clause:

1. Malini went to meet her friend who is in the hospital.
2. Vailankanni is in the south India which is a holy place for the Christians.
3. I have a friend whom I like very much.
4. Mohan went to China where he was given a warm welcome.
5. They received a letter containing sad news which distressed them greatly.

J. Combine each group of simple sentences into a complex sentence containing an adverb clause:

1. When he saw his friend, he called out to him.
2. The prices are so high that ordinary people cannot manage.
3. Five members of a family committed suicide because there was financial difficulty.
4. Though the thief was arrested, he was not punished.
5. He runs fast so that he may catch the bus.
