

## Module VI

### A) English for Competitive Examination – II

#### Transformation of Sentences :

Transformation of a sentence from one form to another form without changing its meaning.

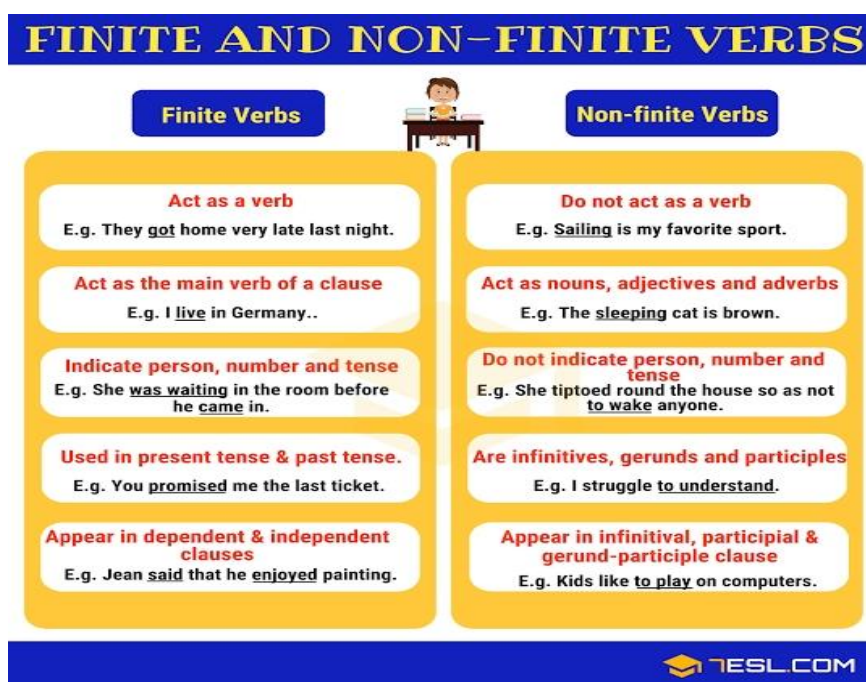
Essential types of transformation :

I. Changing the Simple, compound and complex sentences.

II. Affirmative into negative.

Three types of sentences.

- A) Simple sentence
- B) Compound sentence
- C) Complex sentence



#### I . Simple sentence :

- 1. one finite verb
- 2. one clause ( part of a sentence or a complete sentence in itself)
- 3. subject-verb agreement

#### Examples :

- 1. Manasi plays cricket every evening.
- 2. He is working hard.

#### II. Compound sentence :

- 1. more than one main clause, two or more independent clause

2. two finite verbs and two subjects.
3. clauses joined together by co-ordinate conjunctions (for, and, but, or, yet, so)

#### **Examples :**

1. She was climbing up the stairs and she fell.
2. I try to speak English and my friend tries to speak Hindi.
3. I want to relax yet I must prepare.

#### **III. Complex sentence :**

1. One main clause and one subordinate clause.
2. Finite verbs
3. Connected by Subordinating conjunction. (that, though, although, because, if, until, when, since, before, what)

#### **Examples:**

1. Students are studying because they have to test tomorrow.
2. He worked hard that he might pass the examination.
3. Pay heed to what your teachers say.

#### **Transforming Sentences:**

##### **1. Simple sentence into Compound sentence**

While transforming a simple sentence into a compound sentence, we have to use coordinating conjunctions. for, and, nor, but or, yet, and so.

Examples

1. Sumit is a poor boy. He is a clever boy.  
Ans. - Sumit is poor but he is a clever boy.
2. Being disappointed he left the job.  
Ans. - He was disappointed, so he left the job.
3. Arriving at home she found her son missing.  
Ans. - She arrived at home and she found her son missing.
4. Deepa is interested in English, her friend is interested in Economics  
Ans. - Deepa is interested in English and her friend in Economics.
5. Despite her illness, she attended college.  
Ans. - He is ill but he attended college.

##### **2. Simple sentence into a complex sentence.**

To use subordinate conjunctions -

although, after, before, because, how, if, once, since, so that, until, unless, when, what, who, whereas, as, whom etc.

1. Anil sings a song. Her brother plays a piano.  
Ans. - Anil sings a song whereas her brother plays a piano.
2. My cousin, a journalist, wrote this memorable article.  
Ans. - My cousin who is a journalist wrote this memorable article.
3. I don't know the time of his arrival.  
Ans. - I don't know when he will arrive.
4. A wounded tiger is very fierce.  
Ans. - A tiger that is wounded is very fierce.

#### **Task 1 :**

Convert the following simple sentences into

compound sentences.

1. I must take medicines to improve my health.

Ans. – I must take medicines and then my health will improve.

2. After the first lecture, she left the class.

Ans. – The first lecture was over and she left the class.

3. His success was beyond imagination.

Ans. – He succeeded and it was beyond imagination.

4. In spite of her illness, she attended the college.

Ans. – She was ill but she attended the college.

B). Change the following sentences from Affirmative into Imperative.

1. Everybody believes in his honesty.

Ans. – Nobody doubts about his honesty.

2. Only a millionaire can afford such extravagance.

Ans. – None but a millionaire can afford such extravagance.

3. He is too fat to enter the door.

Ans. – He is so fat that he cannot enter.

4. We did every work.

Ans. – We left no work.

5. As soon as I met my friend, his mood changed.

Ans. – No sooner did I meet my friend than his mood changed.

## II) Precis Writing:

Precis writing means a shortening of a text in one's own words. It gives an accurate and concise description of the matter contained in the text without losing its meaning.

### Difference between precis and summary :

Precis – brief statement of a piece of writing.

- Follows the order of matter
- It states only the thought of the original text.

Summary – short account of longer passage.

- Summary is free to change the order.
- The writer of the summary is free to interpret the material and to comment on it.

### Qualities of good Precis Writing:

1. Clarity : Precis writing should be clear and comprehensible.
2. Objectivity : The writer must have an objective approach. Precis should be unbiased.
3. Correctness : Grammar and sentences should be without errors.
4. Coherence : the ideas must be presented in a way that shows the connection clearly.
5. Completeness ; should include all the important facts from the text in the precis writing.
6. Conciseness

### Points to remember :

- Precis writing must not exceed one –third of the original passage.
- Identify the central idea and omit unnecessary details.
- Eliminate wordy expressions.
- Avoid unnecessary repetition.
- Give a short and appropriate title.
- Emphasize the main ideas of the original text in the proper order.
- Don't introduce your personal ideas.
- Do not criticize or change the author's ideas.
- Use past tense and the third person narrative style.

## **My Financial Career – Stephen Leacock**

### **Stephen Leacock.**

30 Dec 1869 - 28 march 1944

Humourist, An educator, Lecturer, essayist and an author.

Leacock published biographies of Mark Twain and Dickens.

He is known for his light humour and criticism of people's follies.

### **Themes :**

Anxiety, fear, trust, confusion, identity and conflict.

Stephen Leacock is a Canadian writer. In his essay, "My Financial Career," he humorously presents a person's first experience in the bank. He amuses the readers by exposing the narrator's tension and stupid actions inside the bank.

The narrator's salary is raised to fifty six dollars a month and he feels that the bank is only place to keep that. When he enters the bank, the sight of the clerks make him nervous. He does not understand what he is talking or doing. He asks a clerk if he can see the manager "alone." Then at the sight of the manager, he again asks if he can see him "alone." The word "alone" alarms the manager who thinks that the narrator is a detective. The narrator says that he is not a detective, but he has intended to keep all his money in the bank. Then the manager thinks that the narrator is a millionaire like Rothchild or Gould. The narrator reveals that he has planned to deposit fifty dollars a month in the bank. The manager becomes very impatient and directs him to a clerk namely, Montgomery. In his tension, the narrator enters into an iron safe, mistaking it for the door. The manager orders him to come out. Thus the narrator makes a fool of himself. With difficulty, he deposits fifty six dollars in the bank. Then he wants to withdraw six dollars for his present use. He takes the cheque and writes "fifty six" instead of "six." The clerk is surprised and asks if he really wants to withdraw the money he has deposited. To hide his foolish mistake, the narrator pretends that somebody has insulted him in

the bank and he has decided to take away all his money back. He gets back the money and rushes out of the bank. Everyone in the bank laughs at him. There is much fun and laughter when the narrator makes a clown of himself through his words and behavior. Finally, he withdraws the amount he has deposited, and leaves the bank in a hurry, as the bank echoes the roaring laughter of the clerks. Though the narrator's actions can be considered ridiculous. But symbolically Leacock wants to highlight the narrator's uncomfortableness with the bank.

## Questions

1. The narrator proposes to deposit ..... dollars a month regularly.
  - a) fifty-six
  - b) sixty-five
  - c) sixty
  - d) **fifty**
2. The salary of the narrator had been raised to ..... dollars a month.
  - a) Fifty
  - b) sixty-five
  - c) **fifty-six**
  - d) sixty
3. The narrator thought that a person about to open an account must consult the.....
  - a) **accountant**
  - b) chairman
  - c) manager
  - d) millionaire
4. The people in the bank supposed the narrator as a .....
  - a) accountant
  - b) bankrupt
  - c) manager
  - d) **millionaire**
5. Stephen Leacock is a .....humourist.
  - a) British
  - b) Australian
  - c) African
  - d) **Canadian**
20. The manager initially considers the narrator as a.....
  - a) **detective**
  - b) chairman
  - c) millionaire
  - d) thief

## Write short notes.

1. The theme of anxiety in My Financial Career.
2. The Bank Manager.
3. The confusion of the narrator.
4. The end of the story.

