



**CHANGING  
SENTENCES  
SIMPLE, COMPLEX  
& COMPOUND  
SENTENCES  
(PART 2)**

Class-IX  
English Grammar  
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# RULE I

## MARKER

**Simple : too.....to**

**Complex : so.....that**

**Compound : and so**

## EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : The load is too heavy for me to carry.
  - **Complex** : The load is so heavy that I cannot carry it.
  - **Compound** : The load is very heavy and so I cannot carry it.
2. **Simple** : The boy was too weak to walk.
  - **Complex** : The boy was so weak that he could not walk.
  - **Compound** : The boy was very weak and so he could not walk

# RULE 2

## MARKER

**Simple** : to + verb (reason)

**Complex** : so that

**Compound** : and so

## EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : Muhsin donated money to support the helpless people.
- **Complex** : Muhsin donated money so that he could support the helpless people.
- **Compound** : Muhsin wanted to support the helpless people and so he donated money.
2. **Simple** : He goes to school with a view to learning.
- **Complex** : He goes to school so that he can learn.
- **Compound** : He wants to learn and so he goes to school

# RULE 3

## MARKER

<b>Simple</b>	<b>: Because of/ on account of/ owing to/ due to/ for/ present participle (reason)</b>
<b>Complex</b>	<b>: as/ because/since</b>
<b>Compound</b>	<b>: and so</b>

## EXAMPLES

- 1. Simple** : Because of his poverty, he could not buy a new shirt.
  - **Complex** : As he was poor, he could not buy a new shirt.
  - **Compound** : He was poor and so he could not buy a new shirt.
- 2. Simple** : Being ill, he missed the important meeting.
  - **Complex** : He missed the important meeting as he was ill.
  - **Compound** : He was ill and so he missed the important meeting.
- 3. Simple** : Our departure was delayed for bad weather.
  - **Complex** : Our departure was delayed because the weather was bad.
  - **Compound** : The weather was bad and so our departure was delayed.

# RULE 4

## MARKER

**Simple** : **Phrase of time**

**Complex** : **when, while**

**Compound** : **and**

## EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : At the age of ten, he left his house.
  - **Complex** : When he was ten, he left his house.
  - **Compound** : He was ten and at that time he left house.
2. **Simple** : At the time of saying his prayer, his mother came.
  - **Complex** : While he was saying his prayer, his mother came.
  - **Compound** : He was saying his prayer and his mother came.
3. **Simple** : In winter season, different types of Pithas are prepared in our rural areas.
  - **Complex** : When it is winter season, different types of Pithas are prepared in our rural areas.
  - **Compound** : It is winter season and different types of Pithas are prepared in our rural areas.

# RULE 5

## MARKER

**Simple** : **In spite of/despite**

**Complex** : **Though/although**

**Compound** : **but**

## EXAMPLES

**1. Simple** : In spite of being a costly game, everybody likes cricket game.

• **Complex** : Although cricket is a costly game, everybody likes it.

• **Compound** : Cricket is a costly game but everybody likes it.

**2. Simple** : Despite being a wonder of modern science, mobile phone has also some demerits.

• **Complex** : Though mobile phone is a wonder of modern science, it has also some demerits.

• **Compound** : Mobile phone is a wonder of modern science but it has also some demerits.

# RULE 6

## MARKER

<b>Simple</b>	<b>: phrase of place</b>
<b>Complex</b>	<b>: where, which</b>
<b>Compound</b>	<b>: and</b>

## EXAMPLES

- Simple** : Haji Mohammad Mohsin was born in Hoogly.
  - Complex** : It was Hoogly where Haji Mohammad Mohsin was born.
  - Compound** : It was Hoogly and Haji Mohammad Mohsin was born there.
- Simple** : Madhusudan Dutt was born at Sagordary on the bank of the Kapotaksho.
  - Complex** : Madhusudan Dutt was born at Sagordary which is on the bank of the Kapotaksho.
  - Compound** : Madhusudan Dutt was born at Sagordary and it(S) is on the bank of the Kapotaksho.

# RULE 7

## MARKER

**Simple** : **By + (Verb + ing), In case of**

**Complex** : **if**

**Compound** : **and**

## EXAMPLES

**1. Simple** : By studying attentively, you can do well in the exam.

• **Complex** : If you study attentively, you can do well in the exam.

• **Compound** : Study attentively and you can do well in the exam.

**2. Simple** : In case of his coming, I will go.

• **Complex** : If he comes, I will go.



# RULE 8

## MARKER

**Simple** : **without + (Verb + ing), In case of (negative sense)**

**Complex** : **unless, if (negative sense)**

**Compound** : **or**

## EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : Without working hard, you cannot go ahead.

• **Complex** : Unless you work hard, you cannot go ahead.

• **Compound** : Work hard or you cannot go ahead.

2. **Simple** : In case of your failure to attend the meeting, I will not help you.

• **Complex** : If you do not attend the meeting, I will not help you.

• **Compound** : Attend the meeting or I will not help you

# RULE 9

## MARKER

**Simple** : Indicating person

**Complex** : who, whom

## EXAMPLES

1. **Simple** : The students studying regularly can expect a good result.
  - **Complex** : The students, who study regularly, can expect a good result.
2. **Simple** : People living in the high land can escape flood.
  - **Complex** : People, who live in the high land, can escape flood.
3. **Simple** : The man taking bribe is next to devil.
  - **Complex** : The man, who takes bribe, is next to devil.
4. **Simple** : An industrious man will shine in life.
  - **Complex** : A man, who is industrious, will shine in life.
5. **Simple** : A corrupt man can do anything against morality.
  - **Complex** : A man, who is corrupt, can do anything against morality

# RULE 10

## MARKER

<b>Simple</b>	<b>: Indicating object/concept</b>
<b>Complex</b>	<b>: which, that</b>
<b>Compound</b>	<b>: and</b>

## EXAMPLES

- 1. Simple** : Health is wealth.
  - **Complex** : It is health which is wealth.
- 2. Simple** : The programs telecast by television are very interesting.
  - **Complex** : The programs, which are telecast by television, are very interesting.
  - **Compound** : Television telecasts programs and these are interesting.
- 3. Simple** : He wants his students to be good citizens.
  - **Complex** : He wants that his students will be good citizens.
  - **Compound** : His students will be good citizens and he wants this.