



[SSC English Textual Grammar With Answers](#)

1.4. Be Smart

1. Champions aren't made in gyms. **(Add a question tag)**
Answer: Champions aren't made in gyms, **are they?**
2. Fear of failure may be avoided. **(Begin your answer with 'They may')**
Answer: They may avoid the fear of failure.
3. They have to have the skill and the will. **(Rewrite the sentence using 'not only ... but also')**
Answer: They have to have **not only the skill but also** the will.
4. If we don't put anything in, we can't get anything out. **(Rewrite the sentence using 'unless')**
Answer: **Unless** we put something in, we can't get anything out.
5. It is not right thing to do. **(Make it affirmative without changing its meaning)**
Answer: It is the wrong thing to do.
6. The will must be stronger than the skill. **(Change the degree)**
Answer: The skill must be not as strong as the will.

7. It is quite challenging. **(Make it exclamatory sentence)**
Answer: How challenging it is!
8. These goals may act like stepping stones. **(Rewrite the sentence using 'Simple Present Tense')**
Answer: These goals act like stepping stones.
9. Quantifying goals provide specific ways to track progress. **(Underline the infinitive and rewrite the sentence.)**
Answer: *To provide* specific ways to track progress, quantifying goals is essential.
10. His brothers and sisters had already flown away. **(Identify the tense)**
Answer: The tense is **Past Perfect**.

1.5. His First Flight

1. He could not rise. **(Rewrite the sentence using 'unable to')**
Answer: He was unable to rise.
2. She tore at a piece of fish. **(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'A piece of fish.....')**
Answer: A piece of fish was torn at by her.
3. He was tired and weak. **(Make it exclamatory)**
Answer: How tired and weak he was!
4. He had watched his parents flying. **(Rewrite the sentence using 'Past Continuous tense')**
Answer: He was watching his parents flying.
5. He saw a vast green sea beach. **(Begin the sentence by 'A vast green...')**
Answer: A vast green sea beach was seen by him.
6. He could hear nothing. **(Add a question tag)**
Answer: He could hear nothing, could he?
7. He had made his first flight. **(Rewrite the sentence using 'Simple Past Tense')**
Answer: He made his first flight.
8. His mother had picked up a piece of the fish. **(Frame a 'Wh' question to get the underlined part as an answer)**
Answer: What had his mother picked up?
9. He completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly. **(Name the subordinate clause)**
Answer: The subordinate clause is "that he had not always been able to fly."
10. His father and mother had come around calling to him shrilly. **(Rewrite using 'not only.....but also')**
Answer: **Not only** had his father **but also** Top of Form mother had come around

calling to him shrilly.

1. The Boy who Broke the Bank

1. He had a bundle of freshly pressed clothes.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

What did he have?

1. "I don't wish to talk about it," complained the sweeper-boy.

(Change it into Indirect speech)

Ans:

The sweeper-boy complained that he didn't wish to talk about it.

1. He can start from next month.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'be able to')

Ans:

He will be able to start from next month.

1. He swept the steps of the Pipalnagar Bank.

(Begin your answer with 'The steps.....')

Ans:

The steps of the Pipalnagar Bank were swept by him.

1.) He said, "I know of a sweeper boy who's looking for work."

(Change it into Indirect speech)

Ans:

He said that he knew of a sweeper boy who was looking for work.

1.) I heard a complaint from their sweeper.

(Add a question tag)

Ans:

I heard a complaint from their sweeper, didn't I?

1.) They did not like the sound of that.

(Make affirmative without changing its meaning)

Ans:

They disliked the sound of that.

1.) He declared that the bank had plenty of money.

(Name the subordinate clause.)

Ans:

that the bank had plenty of money.

1.) I've been looking for you for almost an hour.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

1.) The manager stood at the door and tried to placate them.

(Rewrite using 'not only but also')

Ans:

The manager **not only** stood at the door **but also** tried to placate them.

2.4. An Epitome of Courage

1. Dr Stephen Hawking was born in Oxford London.

(frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as an answer)

Ans:

Where was Dr Stephen Hawking born? /

What was the birthplace of Dr. Stephen Hawking?

1. He is one of the greatest scientists of this century.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'Very few ')

Ans:

Very few scientists of this century are as great as he.

1. Dr Hawking is a very humble man.

(Make it exclamatory)

Ans:

What a humble man Dr. Hawking is!

1. Let us salute all those brave people.

(Add a question tag)

Ans:

Let us salute all those brave people, **shall we?**

1. Science will discover the core secret of the universe.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'The core secret of the universe...')

Ans:

The core secret of the universe will be discovered by science.

1. He has authored many books.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Present Perfect Tense.

1. They could not do much.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'unable to')

Ans:

They were unable to do much.

1. Stephen decided to continue his research.

(Pick out the infinitive from the sentence)

Ans:

To continue.

1. His writing is full of wit and humor.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'not onlybut also')

Ans:

His writing is full of **not only** wit **but also** humor.

1. His whole body is bound to a wheelchair, yet he is one of the greatest scientists of this century. **(Rewrite using 'Though')**

Ans:

Though his whole body is bound to a wheelchair, he is one of the greatest scientists of this century.

2.5) Book Review - Swami and Friends

1. Swami is a talkative little kid.

(Add a question tag)

Ans:

Swami is a talkative little kid, isn't he?

1. The work attributes a lot of literary values.

(Frame 'Yes/No' type question)

Ans:

Does the work attribute a lot of literary values?

1. It is hard to imagine.

(Rewrite as negative sentence.)

Ans:

It is not easy to imagine.

1. The book is widely used in the Asian continent.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as an answer)

Ans:

Where is the book widely used? /

In which continent is the book widely used?

1. Swami is a kid who cannot stay at one place.

(Name the subordinate clause.)

Ans:

“Who cannot stay at one place”

1. He constantly gets into trouble and gets a good beating from his father.

(Rewrite using ‘as well as’)

Ans:

He constantly gets into trouble **as well as** gets a good beating from his father.

1. This book is a good read for children of all ages.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Present Simple Tense.

1. Swami is a mischievous little kid.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with ‘What ’)

Ans:

What a mischievous little kid Swami is!

1. The English used in the book is both plain and simple.

(Rewrite using ‘not only.....but also)

Ans:

The English used in the book is not only plain but also simple.

1. R. K. Narayan does a great job.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with ‘A great job’)

Ans:

A great job is done by R. K. Narayan.

1. World Heritage

1. There are five steps to becoming a World Heritage Site.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

What are there to becoming a World Heritage Site?

1. World Heritage Sites can be a combination of both cultural and natural areas.

(Use 'not only.... but also')

Ans:

World Heritage Sites **can not only** be cultural areas **but also** natural areas.

1. The committee meets once a year.

(Make it Simple Future tense)

Ans:

The committee will meet once a year.

1. Visit the world Heritage center's website.

(Add a question tag)

Ans:

Visit the World Heritage Center's website, **will you?**

1. A world heritage site is determined by UNESCO.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'UNESCO')

Ans:

UNESCO determines a World Heritage Site.

1. The state parties are responsible for identifying and nominating new sites. **(Rewrite the sentences using 'as well as')**

Ans:

The state parties are responsible for identifying **as well as** nominating new sites.

1. If the site meets these criteria, it can be inscribed on the World Heritage List. **(Rewrite using 'Unless...')**

Ans:

Unless the site meets these criteria, it cannot be inscribed on the World Heritage List.

1. The world Heritage committee can choose to delete the site from the list. **(Rewrite using 'be able to')**

Ans:

The World Heritage Committee is able to delete the site from the list.

1. Vigorous attempts are now being made to recreate it.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Present Continuous Tense

1. UNESCO launched an international campaign.

(Frame Yes/No type question)

Ans:

Did UNESCO launch an international campaign?

3.2. A Lesson in Life from A Beggar

1. I can't stay with you tonight.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'unable to')

Ans:

I **am unable to** stay with you tonight.

1. "Did you give any guru Dakshina to your guru?" I asked.

(Change into Indirect speech)

Ans:

I asked if they had given any guru Dakshina to their guru.

1. I decided to change my attitude towards life.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'Past Perfect tense')

Ans:

I had decided to change my attitude towards life.

1. She wasn't a very pleasant company.

(Make it affirmative)

Ans:

She was pleasant company.

1. I used to give my leftovers to this beggar every day.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'would')

Ans:

I **would** give my leftovers to this beggar every day.

1. I am always happy.

(Add a question tag)

Ans:

I am always happy, **aren't I?**

1. We reached the Grand Hotel drenched.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Simple Past Tense

1. Shwetha is a very beautiful girl.

(Make it exclamatory)

Ans:

How beautiful Shwetha is!

1. A beggar changed my life.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'My life')

Ans:

My life was changed by a beggar.

1. She stayed alone in an apartment as her parents lived **in Delhi**.

(Frame 'Wh'-question to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

Where did her parents live?

1. The Alchemy of Nature

1. We went to a rocky beach and saw the spread of the majestic ocean.

(Rewrite using 'No sooner ...than')

Ans:

No sooner had we gone to a rocky beach **than** we saw the spread of the majestic ocean.

1. Water is so gentle.

(Rewrite as an exclamatory sentence.)

Ans:

How gentle water is!

1. We experience the alchemy of nature.

(Rewrite using 'Present Perfect Tense')

Ans:

We have experienced the alchemy of nature.

1. We saw an army of ants.

(Choose the correct sentence of passive voice.)

Ans:

An army of ants was seen by us.

1. The wind makes trees dance with unhindered passion.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

What makes the trees dance with unhindered passion?

1. We have a hibiscus plant in our garden.

(Add a Question tag)

Ans:

We have a hibiscus plant in our garden, haven't we?

1. We saw a tree bare of all leaves.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Simple Past Tense

1. A rainbow colors the entire sky.

(Frame Yes/No - type question)

Ans:

Does a rainbow color the entire sky?

1. The flower comes to life only for a day, yet it does so in full splendor.

(Rewrite using 'Though')

Ans:

Though the flower comes to life only for a day, it does so in full splendor.

1. Their teamwork and perseverance were impressive.

(Rewrite using 'not only..... but also')

Ans:

Their teamwork was impressive, not only that but their perseverance was also impressive.

1. Bholi

1. I will give you a bigger book.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'A bigger book...')

Ans:

A bigger book will be given to you.

1. If we don't accept this proposal, she may remain unmarried all her life.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'Unless')

Ans:

Unless we accept this proposal, she may remain unmarried all her life.

1. Ramlal placed the bundle at the bridegroom's feet.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

Where did Ramlal place the bundle?

1. Ramlal said to his wife, "Shall I accept Bishamber's proposal?"

(Change it into indirect speech)

Ans:

Ramlal asked his wife if he should accept Bishamber's proposal.

1. Ramlal went and placed his turban his honour at Bishamber's feet.

(Rewrite using 'No sooner..... than')

Ans:

No sooner had Ramlal gone **than** he placed his turban in honour at Bishamber's feet.

1. She did not know what a school was like.

(Name the subordinate clause.)

Ans:

"What a school was like" is the noun clause.

1. She got up and threw away the veil.

(Use 'Not only.... but also')

Ans:

She not only got up but also threw away the veil.

1. The teacher patted her affectionately.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'She...')

Ans:

She was patted affectionately by the teacher.

1. The teacher was watching the drama.

(Rewrite the sentence in Present Prefect Continuous tense)

Ans:

The teacher has been watching the drama.

1. She looked at the pictures on the wall.

(Frame yes/ No type question)

Ans:

Did she look at the pictures on the wall?

Top of Form

1. Unbeatable Super Mom-Mary Kom

1. Although she carried a power, she wasn't very tactical.

(Rewrite using 'but')

Ans:

She carried a power, **but** she wasn't very tactical.

1. Dingko Singh has inspired many youngsters.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'Many youngsters...')

Ans:

Many youngsters have been inspired by Dingko Singh.

1. Her father was a keen wrestler.

(Make it exclamatory)

Ans:

How keen a wrestler her father was!

1. Her parents were tenant farmers who worked in jhum fields.

(Name the subordinate clause)

Ans:

"who worked in jhum fields" is the relative clause.

1. Kom was born in Kangthei village.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

Where was Kom born?

1. She came from a poor family.

(Make it negative without changing its meaning)

Ans:

She did not come from a wealthy family.

1. The players can focus on their games.

(Rewrite using 'be able to')

Ans:

The players are be able to focus on their games.

1. Her father was a keen wrestler in his younger age.

(Identify the tense)

Ans:

Simple Past Tense

1. They took care of everything.

(Choose the correct tail tag)

Ans:

They took care of everything, **didn't they?**

1. I am good at cooking and other household work too.

(Rewrite using 'as well as')

Ans:

I am good at cooking **as well as** other household work.

4.4Joan of Arc

1. I'll give you what you want.

(Name the subordinate clause)

Ans:

"What you want" is the noun clause.

1. If she can put some fire into him, she can put into anybody.

(Rewrite using 'Unless')

Ans:

Unless she can put some fire into him, she cannot put it into anybody.

1. I shall not want many soldiers.

(Add a 'Question tag')

Ans:

I shall not want many soldiers, **shall I?**

1. The English controlled some parts.

(Use 'Simple Present tense')

Ans:

The English control some parts.

1. The English will take Orleans.

(Rewrite using modal auxiliary showing 'obligation')

Ans:

The English **must** take Orleans.

1. He is a very kind gentleman.

(Make it exclamatory)

Ans:

How kind a gentleman he is!

1. He can't work miracles.

(Rewrite using 'unable to')

Ans:

He **is unable to** work miracles.

1. I will send her to Chinon.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'She...')

Ans:

She will be sent to Chinon.

1. Robert said to John, "Get out and wait there."

(Change into indirect narration.)

Ans:

Robert told John to get out and wait there.

1. You do not understand Squire.

(Make it affirmative)

Ans:

You **fail to** understand Squire.

1. Brave Heart Dedicated to Science and Humanity

1. Her father could not afford the expenses for this.

(Rewrite the sentence using 'be unable to')

Ans:

Her father **was unable to** afford the expenses for this.

1. In 1911, Marie was awarded the Nobel prize.

(Frame a 'Wh-Question' to get underlined part as answer)

Ans:

When was Marie awarded the Nobel Prize?

1. It was the most precious gift.

(Change into comparative degree)

Ans:

It was a more precious gift than any other.

1. Pitchblende is one of the most expensive substances.

(Change into Positive degree)

Ans:

Very few substances are as expensive as pitchblende.

1. There are also men and women who show extreme courage.

(Name the subordinate clause.)

Ans:

"Who shows extreme courage" is the relative clause.

1. Radium had been discovered.

(Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'They...')

Ans:

They had discovered radium.

1. This noble woman refused to do so.

(Add a Question tag)

Ans:

This noble woman refused to do so, **didn't she?**

1. Together they began to work in a shabby laboratory.

(Pick out the infinitive from the sentence)

Ans:

"to work" is the infinitive in the sentence.

1. She replied, "I am working for science."

(Change it into indirect speech)

Ans:

She replied that she was working for science.

1. Pitchblende was expensive.

(Make it exclamatory)

Ans:

How expensive pitchblende was!