

Synthesis

Definition : Synthesis means the combination of two or more simple sentences into one simple, complex and compound sentence.

Part-I : Combining two or more simple sentences into one Complex sentence with the help of subordinate conjunctions to make :

- (a) Noun Clause
- (b) Adjective Clause
- (c) Adverb Clause

Part-II : Combining two or more simple sentences into one simple sentence as follows—

- (a) By using Infinitive
- (b) By using Participle
- (c) By using Nominative Absolute
- (d) By using Gerund and Noun with Preposition before it.
- (e) By using Noun or Phrase in Apposition.
- (f) By using Adjective
- (g) By using Conjunction 'And'
- (h) By using Adverb or Adverbial Phrase

Note : All these combination are related to Subordinate Clause (Noun, Adjective and Adverb).

Part-III : Combining two or more simple sentences into one compound sentence by using Co-ordinating conjunctions to make.
Co-ordinate Clause.

Part-I

Complex Sentence

A complex sentence is formed by joining two or more simple sentences with the help of subordinate conjunctions as follows.

As stated earlier a complex sentence consists of more than one clause. Besides a principal clause, one or more subordinate clauses form a complex sentence. There are three kinds of subordinate clauses joined by their respective subordinating conjunctions e.g.,

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| (i) I know that he is a good boy. | (Noun clause) |
| (ii) I know the man who was here yesterday. | (Adjective clause) |
| (iii) I shall give you money when you do this work. | (Adverb clause) |

These sentences contain three kinds of subordinate clauses.

- (a) Noun clause.
- (b) Adjective clause.
- (c) Adverb Clause.

(A) Noun Clause

I know that he is a good boy.

In the above sentence 'I know' is a principal clause. 'that he is a good boy' is a noun clause as it does the work of a noun. Noun clause answer the verb or noun in the principal or any other subordinate clause.

Subordinate conjunctions of Noun clause **that, if, whether, when, where, how, why, what, who, whose, whom, which, whatever.**

A set of simple sentences may be combined in the following manner by making noun clause.

(a) Object to a transitive verb.

- (i) I say it. He is a good man.
I say that he is a good man.
- (ii) I said it. He is a good man.
I said that he was a good man.
- (iii) I cannot say. Will he come tomorrow?
I cannot say if/whether he will come tomorrow.
- (iv) I don't know. What is he doing?
I don't know what he is doing.

(b) Object of infinitive, gerund and participle.

- (i) Everybody was pleased to know. She was absent.
Everybody was pleased to know that she was absent.
- (ii) She kept on asking. When will her mother return?
She kept on asking when her mother would return.

(c) Object to Preposition

- (i) I don't believe. She said something.
- (ii) I don't believe in what she said.
- (iii) Please listen. Your teacher is telling something.
Please listen to what your teacher is telling.

(d) Complement of a verb

- (i) The hope is. She will return tomorrow.
The hope is that she will return tomorrow.
- (ii) The fact is. Nisha has not qualified the test.
The fact is that Nisha has not qualified the test.

Note : Noun clause following the verbs –'to be, become, seem, appear, grow, taste, smell, prove, look, make' etc. –performs the function of a complement of these verbs (in place of a predicate).

(e) The case in Apposition to a Noun

- (i) She never believed in his statement. His father is a doctor.
She never believed in his statement that his father was a doctor.
- (ii) No one heard the news. The prime minister is coming tomorrow.
No one heard the news that the prime minister was coming the next day.

(f) The case in Apposition to a Pronoun

- (i) It is true. My brother has left for America.
It is true that my brother has left for America.
- (ii) It was not known. What is she doing in Indore?
It was not known what she was doing in Indore.

(g) The subject of a Verb

- (i) It is true. What he knows.
 - (a) It is true what he knows.
 - (b) What he knows is true. (subject of a verb)
- (ii) It is not known. When will she come?
 - (a) It is not known when she will come.
 - (b) When she will come is not known. (subject of a verb)

Noun clause as a subject may be used in place of pronouns. 'It, this, that,' Noun clause works as a subject in this type of sentences.

Examples worked out for the students :

1. I say. She is a good woman.
I say that she is a good woman.
2. I said. He is an honest man.
I said that he was an honest man.
3. I cannot say. She will come.
I cannot say whether/if she will come.
4. I did not know. Will he come?
I did not know if he would come.
5. I doubt. Can he do it?
I doubt if he can do it.
6. I am certain. She has got through the examination.
I am certain that she has got through the examination.
7. I don't know. He said something.
I don't know what he said.
8. What you say. I shall not do.
I shall not do what you say.
9. It is not clear. What he says.
 - (a) It is not clear what he says.
 - (b) What he says is not clear.
10. It is true. She will succeed.
 - (a) That she will succeed is true.
 - (b) It is true that she will succeed.

11. She came sometime in the morning. It is a mystery.
 (a) When she came in the morning is a mystery.
 (b) It is a mystery when she came in the morning.
12. I wonder. How can she pass?
 I wonder how she can pass.
13. He denied. He has committed theft.
 He denied that he had committed theft.
14. The fact is. He is a hard-working fellow.
 The fact is that he is a hard working fellow.
15. The fact is well known. He is an honest person.
 The fact that he is an honest person is well known.
16. She came from somewhere in 1970. It is not revealed.
 (a) It is not revealed where she came from in 1970.
 (b) Where she came from in 1970 is not revealed.
17. Someone misguided him. His parents don't know.
 His parents don't know who misguided him.
18. A certain number of students were admitted. The Principal does not know this number.
 The Principal does not know how many students were admitted.
19. Everybody wants to know the reason. The two friends quarrelled yesterday.
 Everybody wants to know why the two friends quarrelled yesterday.
20. Do you know the time? The train will arrive at a certain time.
 Do you know when the train will arrive?

Practice Exercise-1

Combine the following sentences into complex sentences.

1. I don't know. He will come.
2. He is going somewhere. I cannot say.
3. He was not guilty. That was the verdict of the bench.
4. There is no doubt in it. He will do it.
5. He is correct. I am sure of it.
6. You gave him stolen money. That was his statement.
7. He may be guilty. I am not certain.
8. Some one arrived late at night. I do not know.
9. I don't believe it. He said something to me.
10. Nobody informed me. My mother went to temple sometime in the evening.
11. Everybody doubts it. He will pass.
12. This is my belief. He will cheat you.
13. My father will come here. I do not know the time.
14. Where have you put my purse? Please tell me.
15. Are you listening? I am saying something.

16. He came late. I cannot tell the reason?
17. The news is wrong. He died last night.
18. He confessed. He had committed murder.
19. It was expected. He will arrive soon.
20. It is believed. Netaji died in aircrash.
21. I cannot say, She may be a doctor.
22. What is your attitude to life? All depends on this.
23. My son is anxious to learn. How can one travel to space?
24. The fact is. He is a coward.
25. She declared her intention. She will not marry next year.
26. He wasted a certain amount of money. His wife cannot tell.
27. I cannot rely on it. She has promised me something.
28. The police are trying to inquire. When did she leave the party?
29. She told me the fact. Her father will not allow her to go abroad.
30. Our expectation was. We will succeed.
31. The news is not correct. She has returned from Chennai.
32. She confessed. She went to Delhi last night.
33. My sister kept on asking. When shall I come back from Indore?
34. The verdict of the judges has been challenged. He is guilty.
35. I can not tell. She came sometime in the morning.
36. The rumour is baseless. He died last night.
37. She completed this work in a strange manner. Everyone wonders.
38. It is certain. She will arrive today.
39. I heard him telling his mother. He is leaving for America very soon.
40. It cannot be confirmed. Has he married?

(B) Adjective Clause

I know the man who was here yesterday.

In the above sentence 'I know the man' is a principal clause. 'Who was here yesterday' is an Adjective clause. It does the work of an Adjective qualifying noun 'the man'. Adjective clause qualifies noun or pronoun as the case may be.

Subordinate conjunctions of Adjective clause are—"Who, whose, whom, which, of which, that, as, why, when, where."

Examples worked out for the students.

1. I know the man. He is a doctor.
I know the man who is a doctor.
2. This is my pen. It is very costly.
This is my pen which is very costly.
3. I don't know any of the men. They live here.
I don't know any of the men that live here.

4. I have met all the boys. They are studying in the college.
I have met all the boys that are studying in the college.
5. The Sanskrit language is not difficult to learn. It is taught in our school.
The Sanskrit language that is taught in our school is not difficult to learn.
6. The monster was proud of his power. He was defeated by Hercules.
The monster who was proud of his power was defeated by Hercules.
7. He settled in the town. He retired there from service.
He settled in the town where he retired from the service.
8. It was midnight. The trains collided then.
It was midnight when the trains collided.
9. I had many friends in prosperity. All of them have deserted me now.
In prosperity I had many friends who all have deserted me now.
10. He has become suddenly rich. I can tell you the reason.
I can tell you the reason why he has become suddenly rich.
11. Shalini bought only one of the flats? These were built by AWHO.
Shalini bought only one of the flats that was built by AWHO.
12. I have invited Mohan. Everybody likes him.
I have invited Mohan whom everybody likes.
13. He bought a new book. Its price is very cheap.
He bought a new book the price of which is very cheap.
14. The book has been found. I lost it yesterday.
The book which I lost yesterday has been found.
15. He settled in Nagpur. He was born there.
He settled in Nagpur where he was born.

Practice Exercise-2

Combine the following simple sentences into complex sentences—

1. Shakespeare was a great dramatist. He is the author of a number of plays.
2. You have put my purse somewhere. Please show me the place.
3. This is the college. I studied here.
4. It was 10 o'clock. My father left for office then.
5. Can you tell me the reason? You are wasting time.
6. The boy was present there. The teacher gave him a prize.
7. I bought a pen. I shall give you the same pen.
8. I was the first man. I heard his name on the radio.
9. They were sitting under a tree. Its shade was very cool.
10. I shall go by the Taj Express. It goes to Agra direct.
11. They are reading a book. It is very rare.

12. The news is true. He gave it yesterday.
13. Yesterday I bought a book. It is very cheap.
14. They committed a mistake. It was quite serious.
15. You can not believe such a person. The person is dishonest.
16. We undertook a journey to Gwalior. It was tiring.
17. A soldier was lying in the field. He was wounded.
18. The dog felled the candle. It was burning.
19. They are healthy. The healthy do not need a doctor.
20. The man died last night. He was wounded in an accident.
21. The magic ball was eaten by the jester. It was meant for king.
22. Seema was the last person. She left for home.
23. This is a class room. It is not the place to play.
24. He has a large family. He has to educate them.
25. He has some bills. He must pay them in cash.
26. I have no friend. I cannot talk to him.
27. Childhood is a time. One can teach good habits to children.
28. I know the reason. He could not succeed.
29. The time is not certain. He will come tomorrow.
30. Nobody appreciated the way. She behaved at the party.
31. I was informed of the place. He was living there.
32. I remember very well the year. He retired then.
33. You can have anything. Whatever you like.
34. The students are very hard working. They hail from Bihar.
35. The girl is a cousin of my wife. The girl has long hair.
36. I never visit any of my uncles. They reside in Manekshaw Enclave.
37. The news is true. The Voice of America broadcast it.
38. The players were present at the function. The President awarded them cash prize.
39. Good deeds live after men. They do them in their lives.
40. Kabir was a famous poet. He wrote spiritual poetry.

(C) Adverb Clause

When you do this work, I shall give you money.

In the above sentence, 'I shall give you money' is a principal clause. 'When you do this work' is an adverb clause. It does the work of an Adverb. It is required to modify some verb, Adverb or Adjective in some other clause.

Adverb clause may be classified as follows.

Examples worked out for the students.

Time Clause Conjunctions : When, as, while, as soon as, before, after, by the time, until, till whenever, small, as long as-

1. He saw the police departing. He immediately got into his car.
As he saw the police departing, he immediately got into his car.

2. I will get money for you. Don't go till then.
Don't go until I get money for you.
3. I left office. My wife arrived afterwards.
My wife arrived after I had left office.
4. He was going to school. He was caught in the rain.
While he was going to school, he was caught in the rain.
5. His father retired last year. He has been idle from that time.
Since his father retired last year he has been idle.

Condition Clause

Conjunctions : If, unless, suppose, in case, on condition that, provided, I wish, I would, would that, if only.

1. Work hard. You will fail.
If you do not work hard, you will fail.
2. We may go tomorrow. It depends on the weather.
We may go tomorrow if weather permits.
3. Do it well. You will be rewarded.
If you do it well, you will be rewarded.
4. Work hard. You will fail otherwise.
If you do not work hard, you will fail.
5. She had laboured. Otherwise she would not have succeeded.
If she had not laboured, She would not have succeeded.

Purpose :

Conjunctions : So that, lest, in order that, that

1. He went to Delhi. He wanted to meet his mother.
He went to Delhi so that he might meet his mother.
2. He is afraid of getting late. He will go by his own car.
He will go by his own car lest he should get late.

Place :

Conjunctions : Where, Wherever

1. I shall go. He works there in a factory.
I shall go where he works in a factory.
2. You can stay. You can stay anywhere.
You can stay wherever you like.

Result :

Conjunctions : 'That' (followed by 'Such', 'So')

1. He grew weaker and weaker. He was admitted to hospital.
He grew so weak that he was admitted to hospital.
2. He drove very fast. He soon overtook us.
He drove so fast that he soon overtook us.

Reason :

Conjunctions : because, since, as, that, now that.

1. The students disobeyed the teacher. He was annoyed.
The teacher was annoyed because the students disobeyed him.
2. You are disturbing me. I can not work.
I cannot work as you are disturbing me.
3. He came late. He was punished.
He was punished because he came late.
4. It was dark outside. I did not go out.
Since it was dark outside, I did not go out.

Concession or Contrast

Conjunctions: although, though, as, even if, however, even if, whether, even though, no matter what, no matter that, not with standing that, much as, whatever.

1. He is very old. He can still run very fast.
Although he is very old, he can run very fast.
2. He has succeeded in life. He is still humble.
Though he has succeeded in life, He is still humble.
3. He is lucky. he will not win this match.
However lucky he may be, he will not win this match.
4. She is rich. She is not kind.
Rich as she is, she is not kind.

Manner

Conjunctions : as, as if, as though

1. I advised him. He acted accordingly.
He acted as I advised him.
2. He is not educated. He speaks like an educated person.
He speaks as if he were an educated person.

Comparison :

Conjunctions : Than, As

1. The tiger is larger. The cat is smaller.
The tiger is larger than the cat.
2. Her mother is wise. Richa is equally wise.
Richa is as wise as her mother is.

Practice Exercise-3

Combine the following simple sentences into complex sentences.

1. He ran very quickly. He overtook everybody.
2. You always disturb me. I cannot work.
3. I had left office. My boss called me.
4. The members of the committee arrived. The conference started.
5. You must hurry. Otherwise you will miss the train.
6. It was very sultry noon. I could not go out.
7. I left office. The train started that very moment.
8. He will not leave at night. He cannot bear the idea of being robbed.
9. He came to me. He wanted my help.
10. He found out his mistake. Then he repented very much.
11. Do not sleep out side. You will be ill.
12. I reached the station. The train had left.
13. You left India. You have not written any letter since.
14. The old man walks fast. He walks like a young person.
15. He is rich. He is unhappy.
16. Help others. God will help you.
17. They were playing in the garden. It started raining.
18. No money was given to me. The work was stopped.
19. The patient grew weaker and weaker. He died last night.
20. His brother died. He has been very poor from that time.
21. Everybody will admire him. His being hard working is a condition.
22. Go out. You will catch cold.
23. He was sick. Even then he went out.
24. He was cremated in the village. He settled there after his retirement.
25. He is admired by everybody. He is still not proud.
26. He was sitting on the grass. A snake bit him.
27. She waited for her friend. She waited till her arrival.
28. She came late. Else she would have enjoyed music.
29. Do you want to go to Malabar Hills? Then bring money with you.
30. I shall go. My cousin works there.
31. Water is very cold. No one can drink it.
32. He employed a watch man. He wanted to be safe.
33. They helped me. Otherwise I would not have got success.
34. I would have been glad. I could have given you money.
35. You may go any where. You like.
36. He did not stop working. He achieved success.
37. The signal was given. The train started immediately.
38. You can stay here. You wish so.

39. She is beautiful. No other member in her family is so beautiful.
40. Let us wait. The train stops.
41. I make a promise. I stick to it.
42. He is working hard. His aim is to join Army.
43. He fled. He wanted to escape being caught.
44. I will get money for you. Please do not go till then.
45. Everybody will admire you. Your honesty is the condition.
46. He did not receive help in time. He would not have died from burns.
47. He gets more. Then he works more.
48. Do not get into the train. The train must stop.
49. It may rain. The schools may be closed.
50. We shall leave for Shimla. It depends on weather.
51. I should be glad. I could help your husband.
52. He worked hard. He would have failed.
53. I shall be glad. I can help you in getting a job.
54. She treated me in a certain manner. I shall treat her so.
55. My younger sister behaves with me. She behaves like an elder sister.
56. She wrote an essay. She wrote to the best of her ability.
57. She speaks well. She writes better.
58. She is wise. She is kinder.
59. He is not rich. He spends like a rich person.
60. The candidates stayed in the hall. They stayed till the departure of the supervisor.
61. She is wise. Her mother is equally wise.
62. I advised him. He did the work accordingly.
63. He will go by his own Car. He is afraid of getting late.
64. The patient grew weaker and weaker. He died at last.

Part-II : Synthesis (Simple Sentences)

Simple Sentences

Examples worked out for the students.

The following are the usual ways of combining a set of simple sentences into one simple sentence.

(a) By using infinitive

- (i) He bought a pen. He wanted to give it to me.
He bought a pen to give it to me.
- (ii) The work was very easy for her. She could do it.
The work was very easy (easy enough) for her to do.
- (iii) She is very weak. She cannot understand a single word of the letter.
She is too weak to understand a single word of the letter.

- (iv) I went to the station. My object was to receive my uncle.
I went to the station to receive my uncle.
- (v) I have a lot of money. I would spend it tonight.
I have a lot of money to spend tonight.
- (vi) She admitted. She met him last evening.
She admitted to have met him last evening.
- (vii) It appears. She is improving in her study.
She appears to be improving in her study.
- (viii) It is expected. She will come tomorrow.
She is expected to come tomorrow.
- (ix) I advised her. She acted accordingly.
She acted according to my advice.

(B) By using Participle : (Present, Past, Perfect)

1. Present Participle

- (i) She entered the Mall. She was very happy.
Entering the Mall she was very happy.
- (ii) I was hungry. I took my food.
Being hungry I took my food.
- (iii) I reached college. I went direct to my class room.
Reaching college I went direct to my class room.

2. Past Participle

- (i) She was disappointed. She left her study.
Being disappointed she left her study.
- (ii) I gave him a candle. It was burnt.
I gave him a burnt candle.
- (iii) I found my pen. It was lost.
I found my lost pen.

3. Perfect Participle

- (i) I took food. I went to college.
Having taken food I went to college.
- (ii) He picked my pocket. He fled.
Having picked my pocket he fled.

(C) By using Nominative Absolute

- (i) The police arrived. The pick pocket fled.
The police having arrived, the pick pocket fled.
- (ii) The picture ended. The audience left.
The picture having ended, the audience left.

(D) By using preposition before Gerund or Noun

- (i) She insisted. She would go with me.
She insisted on going with me.
- (ii) Suhani persisted. She wanted to live in Hyderabad.
Suhani persisted in living in Hyderabad.
- (iii) My brother bought a new house. He bought it for his wife.
My brother bought a new house for his wife.

(E) Noun or Phrase in Apposition

In such kind of sentences Noun or Phrase is placed within commas after the Nouns referred to.

- (i) My brother went to Shimla. Shimla is a beautiful hill station in Himachal.
My brother went to Shimla, a beautiful hill station in Himachal.
- (ii) Kapil Dev was the best bowler. He was the Captain of Indian Cricket team.
Kapil Dev, the Captain of Indian Cricket team, was the best bowler.

(F) By using Adjective

- (i) I came across a girl in the garden. She was beautiful.
I came across a beautiful girl in the garden.
- (ii) They laughed at a small boy. He was hungry.
They laughed at a small hungry boy.

(G) By using Conjunction 'and'

- (i) I saw a cow. I saw a calf also.
I saw a cow and a calf.
- (ii) He bought new books. He bought also old books.
He bought new and old books.
- (iii) Nisha went to the movie. Her husband also went with her.
Nisha and her husband went to the movie.

(H) By using Adverbs or Adverbial Phrases

- (i) She went to parlour. She went frequently.
She went to parlour frequently.
- (ii) He was running. His speed was slow.
He was running slowly.
- (iii) I am sure. She will go to the movie.
I am sure that she will go to the movie.

Practice Exercise-1

Combine the following set of simple sentences into simple sentences.

(a) By using Infinitive :

1. He is very weak. He can not run.
2. I want a knife. I shall peel the vegetables.
3. He had a large family. He had to support them.
4. She has no pen. She cannot write a cheque.
5. He heard of my success. He was glad of it.
6. It is believed. He died from heart attack.
7. I expect. I shall pass next year.
8. It is reported. She has married lately.

(b) By using Participle :

1. He drew the sword. He attacked the enemy.
2. He could not eat nuts. He had no teeth.
3. I was returning home. I saw a black dog.
4. He resolved firmly. He never smoked.
5. She completed the letter. She posted it.
6. He was disappointed. He gave up the job.
7. Turn to the right. You will find my house.
8. She was tired of riding. She went to bed.
9. We heard no answer. We rang the bell again.
10. Ceaser was stabbed. He died from the wounds.

(c) By using Nominative Absolute :

1. The sun rose. Fog disappeared.
2. Archana was late. The teacher punished her.
3. The letter was written. I posted it soon.
4. The time was over. We handed our the note books.
5. It was cloudy. We went on picnic.
6. The rain is scanty this year. Sugar is dear in the market.
7. His uncle died. He inherited the property.
8. Rashmi's father was rich. She was not proud of this.
9. The Ganga is our sacred river. We should keep it clean.

(d) By using preposition before Gerund or Noun :

1. He killed his enemy. He was justified in this.
2. She wanted to go to market. She insisted on this.
3. He won praise. He saved the life of the prince.
4. The teacher was absent. We were informed of this.
5. The girl has long hair. The girl is the cousin of my wife.

6. He has stolen my book. There is no doubt about this.
7. He is reading comics. He is fond of them.
8. He was wounded. I heard of this.
9. All returned safe. We all were happy at this.
10. I bought a new house. I paid huge amount for it.

(e) **By using Noun or Phrase in Apposition :**

1. Suniti is the daughter of a doctor. She stood first in the college.
2. Mr. Sinha is an engineer. He works in the Hydel department.
3. Harsh is a famous poet. He writes love poetry.
4. Nanda is a great builder. He has built a number of apartments.
5. He bought a very costly picture. It is a work by a most famous artist of India.

(f) **By use of Adverbs or Adverbial Phrase :**

1. He replied back. This took him no time.
2. He saved money. This was wise of him.
3. I escaped from the den of gangster. This was lucky.
4. I got help from my friends. This was not expected.
5. I shall return tonight. It will not be long.
6. I shall get through the examination. There is no doubt about this.
7. She went to college. She was in a hurry.
8. She will go to the States next year. It is certain.

(g) **By using 'Adjective' or 'And' :**

1. I am buying a house next week. It is very costly.
2. A girl entered the room. She was young.
3. She was kind. She was generous.
4. Why are you nervous? Why are you sad?

(A) Noun Clause (Simple Sentence)

Some Examples worked out (Relating to Noun Clause).

Combine the following simple sentences into one simple sentences:

1. There is no doubt in it. He will do it.
Undoubtedly, he will do it.
2. He is correct. I am sure of it.
I am sure of his being correct.
3. Nobody informed me. My father went sometime in the evening.
Nobody informed me of the time of my father is departure in the evening.
4. It is allaged. He committed a murder.
He is alleged to have committed murder.
5. It is understood. He is honest.
He is understood to be honest.

6. The news is wrong. That he died.
The news of his death is wrong.
7. They did not inform me. Their mother was ill.
They did not inform me of their mother illness.
8. He confessed. He had committed the murder.
He confessed to have committed the murder.
9. He hoped. He will succeed.
He hoped to succeed.
10. I told you something. You must believe.
You must believe in my statement.
11. We believe. The news is true.
We believe in the truthfulness of the news.
12. It is high time. You should start working hard.
It is high time for you to start working hard.
13. I wish. You should be quiet.
I wish you to be quiet.
14. You saved money. It was prudent.
It was prudent of you to save money.
15. He will marry her. He is not afraid of it.
He is not afraid of marrying her.
16. I expect. I will meet you tomorrow.
I expect to meet you tomorrow.
17. I expect. He will pass with credit.
(a) I expect him to pass with credit.
(b) He is expected to pass with credit.
18. It appears. He is rich.
He appears to be rich.
19. It is believed. He is honest.
He is believed to be honest.
20. It is reported. He is doing well in business.
He is reported to be doing well in business.
21. It appears. He has been cheated.
He appears to have been cheated.
22. He denies. He met her yesterday.
He denies to have met her yesterday.
23. He insisted. He will join college.
He insisted on joining college.
24. He will succeed. It is certain.
(a) He is certain to succeed.
(b) He will certainly succeed.

25. I do not know. How did he travel to Delhi?
I do not know the manner of his travelling to Delhi.
26. I cannot tell the reason. Why did he leave his sister.
I cannot tell the reason of his leaving his sister.
27. He left yesterday. No body informed me.
No body informed me about his leaving yesterday.
28. He declared. He was innocent.
He declared his innocence.
29. How long will the war last? It is uncertain.
The duration of war is uncertain.
30. The king ordered. The murderer should be hanged.
The king ordered the murderer to be hanged.

Practice Exercise-2

Combine the following sentences into simple sentences:

1. The student admitted. He was absent.
2. I am not aware. What is he?
3. I don't know. What is his name?
4. I cannot recall. Where does he live?
5. I have no faith in his promise. She promised to help me.
6. It is certain. She will succeed.
7. My faith is firm. He will succeed.
8. That makes the offence worse. You were absent.
9. She is sure. She will secure high marks.
10. She persisted. She will continue her study.
11. My father insisted. I should join army.
12. We do not know the reason. She left the party suddenly.
13. The soldiers were told. How could they climb the hill?
14. I expect. He is honest.
15. We hope. We will be invited.
16. He denied. He sold spurious drugs to the customers.
17. It is certain. She has two son.
18. It is expected. She will qualify Entrance Examination.
19. It appears. She is honest.
20. It is believed. Netaji died in air crash.
21. It is alleged. He stole his brother's jewellery.
22. It is likely. She may come late.
23. It is certain. He will be punished tomorrow.
24. He is sure. He wil succeed.
25. It is beyond doubt. She will recover from illness.

(B) Adjective Clause to Simple Sentence

Examples worked out

Combine two simple sentences into one simple sentences :

(Relating to Adjective clause) :

- (i) He gave me money. He gave it to spend.
He gave me money to spend.
- (ii) He has a lot of money. He will spend it on books.
He has a lot of money to spend on books.
- (iii) In the park we saw children. They were playing base ball.
In the park we saw children playing base ball.
- (iv) I will board a train. It connects Udaipur.
I will board a train connecting Udaipur.
- (v) They are watching match. It is very interesting.
They are watching a very interesting match.
- (vi) The magic ball was eaten by the jester. It was meant for the king.
The magic ball meant for the king was eaten by the jester.
- (vii) The soldier lay in the battle field. He was wounded.
The wounded soldier lay in the battle field.
- (viii) He visited the Taj. It is an artistic building.
He visited the Taj, an artistic building.
- (ix) The book is very costly. I purchased it yesterday.
The book purchased by me yesterday is very costly.
- (x) Rathore is our captain. He scored five runs.
Rathore, our captain, scored five runs.
- (xi) The girl is cousin of my wife. She has long hair.
The girl with long hair is the cousin of my wife.

Practice Exercise-3

Combine the following simple sentences into one simple sentence.

1. She has arrived earlier. Do you know the reason?
2. Kabir was a famous poet. He was a weaver.
3. I bought a house last year. It is quite large.
4. We came across a soldier. He was in trouble.
5. He invented a machine. It is used for stitching.
6. Mr. Verma is our teacher. Everybody loves him.
7. This is a class room. It is not the place to play.
8. We committed a mistake. It is quite serious.
9. Do you know the time? Your father left in the morning.
10. The boys are honest. They live near my house.
11. The man could not do work well. The man was tired.
12. We undertook a journey. The journey was tiring.

13. I was the first man. I heard his name on the radio.
14. He has a large family. He has to educate them.
15. He has some bills. He must pay them.
16. They admitted the offence. They committed last night.
17. You cannot believe such a person. The person is dishonest.
18. We undertook a journey to Gwalior. The journey was tiring.
19. In the street we saw a beggar. He was begging from door to door.
20. The man died last night. He was wounded in an accident.
21. The police discovered the weapon. It was used to kill the victim.
22. Air is the first necessity of life. It is the cheapest thing in the world.
23. Childhood is a time. One can learn good habits during this time.
24. I know the reason. He could not succeed.
25. The time has been announced. He will come tomorrow.
26. I remember very well the year. He retired then ?
27. These students are very hard working. They hail from Bihar.
28. The offence is unpardonable. She committed it intentionally.
29. The good deeds live after men. They do them in life.
30. Malini repaid the debt. Her father had incurred it.

(C) Adverb Clause to Simple sentence

Examples worked out

Combine two simple sentences into one simple sentence. :

(Relating to Adverb Clause):

- (i) She is very poor. She cannot carry on her study.
She is too poor to carry on her study.
- (ii) He employs a watch man. He wants to be safe.
He employs a watch man to be safe.
- (iii) He heard the news. He fainted.
On hearing the news he fainted.
- (iv) He was sitting on a tree. A snake bit him.
Sitting on a tree he was bitten by a snake.
- (v) The police arrived. The rioters fled.
The police having arrived the rioters fled.
- (vi) She was late. she was punished.
Being late she was punished.
- (vii) She came late. She was not punished.
In spite of being late she was not punished.
- (viii) Work hard. You will succeed.
By working hard you will succeed.
- (ix) Work hard. You will fail otherwise.
Without working hard you will fail.
- (x) She had laboured hard otherwise. She would not have succeeded.
But for hard labour she would not have succeeded.

Practice Exercise-4

Combine the following simple sentences into one simple sentence:

1. I had passed high school examination. I got a job.
2. He takes dinner early. He is afraid of getting ill.
3. The thief saw the police. He fled immediately.
4. He was sitting on the grass. A snake bit him.
5. He was late. He was punished.
6. The weather was unpleasant. We did not go out.
7. She was insulted. She left the room.
8. He was overpowered by the enemy. The enemy stabbed him.
9. He possesses huge wealth. He is not happy.
10. Go out. You will catch cold.
11. Work hard. You will fail.
12. Examine the paper carefully. You can not give your opinion.
13. He is very lazy. He is not fit to be a player.
14. We may go tomorrow. It depends on the weather.
15. Every sunday he goes to Delhi. He goes to see his sick brother.
16. He is so weak. He cannot even walk.
17. I advised him. He did the work accordingly.
18. He is working hard. His aim is to join Army.
19. He is very kind. He helps everybody.
20. Permit me. I shall leave the room.
21. The work was done. I was present then.
22. He is very honest. He will not deceive you.
23. Turn to right. You will see a tall building.
24. He was going to school. He was caught in the rain.
25. His father retired last year. He has been idle from that time.
26. He drove very fast. He soon overtook us.
27. He succeeded in life. He is still humble.
28. He is very clever. He can see through your tricks.
29. Your sorrow is too deep. It cannot be expressed in tears.
30. This house is too small. It cannot serve my purpose.

Exercise-5

(Based on Noun, Adjective and Adverb Clauses)

Combine the following set of sentences into simple sentences:

1. The lady entered the Mall. She went straight to the manager.
2. Archana lost her purse. It was very costly. It contained a lot of cash.
3. He came late. He was punished for this.

4. Small families are not an advantage. It is certain now.
5. Some people drink. This is injurious to health.
6. He has some new clothes. They are in the box.
7. He told a lie. He was not afraid of it.
8. We reached Shimla. We went to our hotel.
9. Yesterday my brother went to Chandigarh. Rohan went also.
10. She was clever. I could notice it.
11. It was very hot. I did not go out.
12. The train was late. We reached home late.
13. My father did not sell the house. This was wise.
14. They were walking in the garden. They enjoyed themselves.
15. Rohit had no money. He succeeded in his aim.
16. Work hard. You will pass.
17. The speech ended. We went to dinner.
18. He had no house. He could not sell.
19. He fired at his friend. He was arrested for this.
20. She earns a lot of money. She runs a beauty parlour.
21. Ashok was a great emperor. He became compassionate. It happened after the battle of Kalinga.
22. He was walking in the street. He saw a beggar. The beggar was not able to walk.
23. He arrived at the party. He was pleased. He met all of his friends.
24. We come to the Institute. We come to study. We study English.
25. Deepa was driving. She heard Reema's voice. She was humming a song.
26. I am threatened. I will speak the truth. I am not afraid of it.
27. It was dark. He fired at his enemy. He wanted to kill him.
28. He was successful. I was told. I was glad of it.
29. The child had broken window pane. It was tinted. He was playing cricket. He was punished for this.
30. We were delighted. We saw him. He was buying fruit. He was buying mangoes.

Part-III : Compound Sentence

We have already studied that a compound sentence contains a co-ordinate clause or more than one main clause. They are joined by co-ordinating conjunctions.

Some Examples worked out:

Co-ordinating conjunctions are given as follows:

- (A) Illative conjunction are used when one statement is concluded from the other. They express reason.

They are – so, therefore, for

- (a) She came late. She was punished.
She came late, so she was punished.

- (b) I cannot go out. It is very cold outside.
 (i) I cannot go out for it is very cold outside.
 (ii) It is very cold out side, therefore, I cannot go outside.
- (B) Adversative conjunctions add two statements to make a compound sentence. They express a contrast. They are **"still, nevertheless, but, yet, whereas, while, however"** They express contrast.
- (a) She is intelligent. She is dishonest.
 She is intelligent but dishonest.
- (b) She was ill. She came.
 She was ill yet she came.
- (C) Alternative conjunctions express a choice between alternatives. They are **"or, nor, otherwise, else, or else"**. They express condition.
- (a) Work hard. you will fail.
 Work hard or you will fail.
- (b) Do not be angry. Do not be rash.
 Be neither angry nor rash.
- (D) Cumulative (Copulative) Conjunction add one statement to the other. They are **both-and, not only-but also, as well as, and neither-nor, either-or**.
- (a) He is a fool. He is dishonest also.
 He is not only fool but also dishonest.
- (b) He is handsome. He is smart also.
 He is not only handsome but also smart.

Practice Exercise-1

Combine the simple s tences into compound sentences:

1. He is intelligent. He is careless.
2. He can succeed. He will not work hard.
3. Morning walk is a good exercise. Everybody should walk.
4. He came late. He would have enjoyed music.
5. Walk fast. You will catch bus.
6. Wait here. He will not meet you.
7. The bus was slow. He reached late.
8. You are a liar. Your brother is a liar.
9. She is smart. She is honest too.
10. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.
11. You may be correct. You may be wrong.
12. She is often late. She comes on foot.
13. Stand outside. Come in
14. Weather was not fair. We went on picnic.
15. She came. She consoled me.

Practice Exercise-2

1. She came late. She was punished.
2. I can not go out. It is very cold outside.
3. She is intelligent. She is dishonest.
4. She was ill. She came.
5. Work hard. You will fail.
6. Do not be angry. Do not be rash.
7. He is a fool. He is dishonest also.
8. He is handsome. He is smart.
9. He is intelligent. He is careless.
10. He can succeed. He will not work hard.
11. Morning walk is a good exercise. Everybody should walk.
12. He came late. He would have got the bus.
13. Walk fast. You will catch bus.
14. Wait here. He will not meet you.
15. The bus was slow. He reached late.
16. You play piano. Your brother plays piano.
17. She is obedient. She is polite also.
18. Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender.
19. Richa cannot sing. Esha cannot sing.
20. Everything decays. Truth Survives.
21. I doubt it. He will pass.
22. I went to Indore. I spent a few days there.
23. I requested her to lend me some money. She refused.
24. You come by car. We shall take you to temple.
25. He took bath. He put on new clothes.
26. He fell off the stairs. He died from injuries.
27. Say one word. I shall kill you.
28. Write to father. Otherwise I would do so.
29. He is working hard. He wants to pass.
30. Sona cannot sing. Her husband cannot sing.

□