

Clause Analysis

INTRODUCTION

A sentence is a group of grammatically linked words that expresses a complete thought.

The process by which two or more simple sentences are joined to form one-simple, compound or complex sentence is called synthesis. The process of breaking a sentence into phrases and clauses is called analysis. Synthesis of Sentences is the opposite of analysis of sentences and involves combining number of simple sentences into one new sentence. The new sentence formed might be either simple, compound or a complex sentence.

A simple sentence consists of — a single finite verb, a subject and a predicate. When two simple sentences are combined to form a new sentence, it should contain a finite verb.

The process of synthesis works in three ways:

- Making a new **simple sentence** by adding two simple sentences
- Making a new **compound sentence** with two simple sentences
- Making a new **complex sentence** with two simple sentences

MAKING OF SIMPLE SENTENCE

A simple sentence can be made by combining two or more simple sentences by the following given ways:

1. By using a Participle

Two simple sentences can be combined into one simple sentence by using a participle when:-

- The two sentences have a common subject.
- And the two actions are done simultaneously.

A participle cannot be used when the simple sentences have different subjects.

For example:

- Separate: He saw a tiger. He fled away. ['He' is the common subject.]
- Combined: Seeing a tiger he fled away.
- Separate: She tired of reading. She retired to bed. ['She' is the common subject.]
- Combined: Being tired of reading, she retired to bed.

When in two simple sentences, one action is completed before the other starts, we use 'having'+ 'past participle' or 'being'+ 'past participle' to join the sentences.

Example: I was exhausted. I went to sleep.

Being exhausted, I went to sleep.

2. By using a noun or a phrase in apposition

Two simple sentences can be combined into a single simple sentence by using a noun or phrase in apposition. An apposition is the use of a noun or a phrase immediately following a noun in the sentence and making special reference to it.

For example:

- Separate: Neha spent two days in Rome. It is one of the most attractive places in Italy.
- Combined: Neha spent two days in Rome, one of the most attractive places in Italy.
- Separate: My cousin was killed in a plane crash. He was one of my greatest supporters in my bad time.
- Combined: My cousin, one of my greatest supporters in my bad time, was killed in a plane crash.

3. By using a preposition with noun or gerund

In some cases, a preposition/ preposition phrase may be used to form a new sentence from few simple sentences. Preposition is used with a noun or a gerund.

For example:

- Separate: The moon rose. Their journey was not ended.
- Combined: Before their journey was ended, the moon rose. (preposition + gerund)
- Separate : The king has lot of power. He does not have any friends.
- Combined: In spite of all his powers, the king does not have any friend. (preposition + noun).

4. By using, Nominative Absolute Construction

A nominative absolute is the subject that does not affect the number and/or person of the verb in the sentence.

This is used when:

- The two simple sentences to be joined appear to be related.
- They have different subjects.
- The new simple sentence formed is as followed:
‘subject + having + past participle’ OR ‘there+ being+ subject’.
- If the sentence is in passive voice, it should be changed into an absolute phrase retaining its passive form.

For example:

- Separate: The police arrived. The mob dispersed.
- Combined: The police having arrived, the mob dispersed.
- Separate: Rains have been plentiful this year. The crop of rice has been rich.
- Combine: Rains having been plentiful this year, the crop of rice has been rich.

5. By using an Infinitive

Two simple sentences can be joined into one by using an infinitive when a sentence expresses a purpose or cause.

Separate: I am going to Delhi. I have to purchase a house. [Purpose: purchase of house]

For example

- **Combined:** I am going to Delhi to purchase a house.
- **Separate:** Ajay is very weak. Ajay cannot pass this year. [Cause: weak]
- **Combined:** Ajay is too weak to pass this year.

6. By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase

To combine two simple sentences into one simple sentence, an adjective is converted into an adverb or an adverbial phrase.

For Example:

- Separate: It was evening. The flight had not reached by the time.
- Combined: The flight had not reached by evening.
- Separate: Ajay was dismissed from service. His dismissal was undeserved.
- Combined: Ajay was undeservedly dismissed from service.

Several of these methods can be combined in the same sentence also for the formation of a new sentence.

- The sun rose. The fog dispersed. The general determined to delay no longer. He gave order to advance.

These four simple sentences may be combined to form a single simple sentence.

- At sunrise, the fog having dispersed, the general, determined to delay no longer, gave the order to advance.

By using too+ Adjective / Adverb

- Separate: He is Poor. He cannot buy this.
- Combined: He is too poor to buy this.
- Separate: She is weak. She cannot run.
- Combined: She is too weak to run.

Adjective / Adverb + Enough

- Separate: This hall is large. Five hundred persons can sit in it.
- Combined: This hall is large enough for five hundred persons to sit in.
- Separate: He has much time. He can enjoy this big mall.
- Combined: He has time enough to enjoy this big mall.

MAKING OF COMPLEX SENTENCE

Complex sentence are made by adding two or more than two simple sentences. A complex sentence has a principal clause and one or more subordinate clauses. The principal clause can be considered a complete sentence in itself, but the subordinate clause is dependent on the main clause for its meaning. When we join two or more simple sentences to form a complex sentence, we retain one sentence as the principle clause and convert the other sentence into a subordinate clause which can be a noun, adjective or a adverb clause.

1. By using noun clause

Noun clause works in different ways in a complex sentence:

- Subject of verb,
- Object of transitive verb or preposition,
- Verb of incomplete predication (is, are, am, was, were) complement and
- in case of opposition.
- In synthesis also noun form can be used by using noun clause.

The conjunction used for introducing a noun clause is 'that'.

For example:

- Separate: He is speaking true. It is known to all.
- Combined: That he is speaking true it is known to all.
- Separate: She is saint. Everybody knows it.
- Combined: Everybody knows that she is a saint.

2. By using Adjective Clause

Synthesis of adjective clause can be done by relative pronoun (who, which, that) or relative adverb (where, when, why). An adjective clause does the work of an adjective in a complex sentence and modifies a noun in the principal clause. When two simple sentences are joined to form one complex sentence, usually the second sentence is changed into an adjective clause.

The relative pronoun or relative adverb is placed nearest to its antecedent.

For example:

Separate- Aditi met an old man. He was very weak.

Combined- Aditi met an old man who was very weak.

Separate- I have purchased a big house, it has a big guest room. My guestroom is well- decorated.

Combined- The house that I have purchased has a big guest room which is well decorated.

3. By using Adverb clause

The adverb clause functions as an adverb in a complex sentence. Synthesis can be done by using Adverb clause in a way of Adverb clause of time , reason, place, condition, comparison, contrast, result, manner. The adverb clause is introduced using the appropriate subordinate conjunction (although, so that, if, while, when, until etc.)

For example:

- Separate: Tim committed the theft. He has been caught by the police.
- Combined: Tim committed the theft, so he has been caught by the police.
- Separate: Tell me the truth. I shall pardon you.
- Combined: I shall pardon you if you tell me the truth.

MAKING OF COMPOUND SENTENCE

Compound sentences are made by adding two or more than two simple sentences. Synthesis also can be done by making co- ordinate conjunctions like (either-or, neither-nor, also, likewise, so, therefore, and, but) sometimes comma (,) and Semi colon (;) also work like co-ordinate conjunction and compound sentence can be made by that. Coordinating conjunctions can be used to join grammatical units of the same class, rank or pattern.

Coordinating conjunctions can be classified as: cumulative conjunctions, adversative conjunctions, alternative conjunctions and illative conjunctions.

1. Cumulative conjunction adds one statement to another.

This includes conjunctions like-and, as well as, not only-but also, both, and.

Compound *Example:* Pratap is a hard worker. He is a perfectionist.

: Pratap is a hard worker and a perfectionist.

It can also be written as: Pratap is not only a hard worker but also a perfectionist.

The conjunctions not only-but also, both-and are used for greater emphasis.

2. Adversative conjunctions express opposition and contrast.

It includes the following conjunctions-but, still, yet, whereas, nevertheless, however.

Compound *Example:* Amit was sick. He came for meeting.

: Amit was sick but came for meeting.

3. An alternative conjunction expresses a choice between two alternatives.

It includes conjunctions like- or, either-or, neither-nor, else, otherwise.

Compound *Example:* Sit down. Leave the class.

: Sit down or leave the class.

4. Illative conjunction expresses inference. It includes conjunctions like-so, therefore, for.

Compound *Example:* The court has given the verdict. We must accept it.

: The court has given the verdict, therefore, we must accept it.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

While connecting two sentences by using the words or phrases given in brackets-

[If], [Unless], [As if], [As though], [Although], [Through], [Too ...to], [So ... that ... not], [As soon as], [No sooner], [Since], [As], [Because], [Participles], [In the event of], [In spite of], [Would rather], [If only]. The following constructions should be omitted-

Yet, still, but, really, at once, so, thus, however, nevertheless, only and therefore, and hence, then, for, also immediately, soon, now sometimes, ever and so, and or, exactly at that time, otherwise etc.

FOLLOWING MODELS ARE:**Model-1 :****“ If ” and “ unless ” clause :**

- Work hard, you will pass. (If)
If you work hard, you will pass.
- You must work hard. You will fail. (Unless)
Unless you work hard, you will fail.

Model-2 :**“ As if ”, “ As though ” :**

- Mahesh is not a rich man. But he talks like one. (as though)
Mahesh talks as though he were a rich man.
- Ajay spoke like a great orator. (as if)
Ajay spoke as if he were a great orator.

Model-3 :**“ Although ”, “ Though ” :**

- She is poor. But she is generous. (Though)
Though she is poor, she is generous.
- He danced well. But he did not get the prize. (Although)
Although he danced well, he did not get the prize.

Model-4 :**“ Too...to ”, “ So...that...not ” :**

- She is very weak. So she cannot walk. (too...to)
She is too weak to walk.
- Raman is too weak to walk. (So...that...not...)
Raman is so weak that he cannot walk.

Model-5:**“ As soon as ”, “ No sooner ” :**

- I saw my brother. At once I ran to meet him. (As soon as)
As soon as I saw my brother, I ran to meet him.
- As soon as she saw a snake she ran away. (No sooner)
No sooner did she see a snake that she ran away.

Model-6 :**“ Since ”, “ As ”, “ Because ” :**

- I did not study well. So I failed in the examination. (Since)
Since I did not study well, I failed in the examination.
- Kamala is blind. So she cannot see me. (As)
As Kamala is blind she cannot see me.
- I like you. I shall help you. (because)
Because I like you, I shall help you.

Model-7 :**Participles :**

- She saw the tiger and ran away. (seeing)
Seeing the tiger, she ran away.
- I saw him walk along the road. (walking)
I saw him walking along the road.

Model-8 :**“ In the event of ”**

- If you study well, you will pass the examination. (In the event of)
In the event of you studying well, you will pass the examination.

Model-9 :**“ In spite of ”**

- He worked hard. But he failed. (In spite of)
In spite of him working hard, he failed.

Model-10 :**“ Would rather ”**

- He prefer to write. He don't want to speak. (would rather)
He would rather write than speak.

Model-11 :**“ If only ”**

- The dog barked loudly. She did not like it. (if only)
If only the dog had not barked, she would have liked it.

Practice Exercise

LEVEL-I

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-9): Combine the following simple sentences into one simple sentence.

1. Mahatma Gandhi was a great visionary. He realised the danger of communal conflicts. He sacrificed his life to bring about unity.
 - (a) A great visionary, Mahatma Gandhi realised the danger of communal conflicts and sacrificed his life to bring about unity.
 - (b) Mahatma Gandhi, a great visionary, He sacrificed his life to bring about unity on realising the danger of communal conflicts.
 - (c) Mahatma Gandhi sacrificed his life to bring about unity when he realised the danger of communal conflicts.
 - (d) Having realised the danger of communal conflicts Mahatma Gandhi, a great visionary, sacrificed his life to bring about unity.
2. She stood on tip-toe. She reached for the mangoes on tree.
 - (a) She reached for the mangoes on tree by standing tip-toed.
 - (b) She reached for the mangoes on tree when she stood on tip-toe.
 - (c) Standing on tip-toe she reached for the mangoes on tree.
 - (d) She reached the mangoes on tree standing on tip toe.
3. India will win the World cup. That is certain.
 - (a) It is certain that India will win the World Cup.
 - (b) India will certainly win the World Cup.
 - (c) Certainly, India will win the World Cup.
 - (d) India will win the World Cup certainly.
4. The US Trade Centre caught fire. The building was brunt to ashes.
 - (a) The US Trade Centre having caught fire, the building was brunt to ashes.
 - (b) The building of US Trade Centre caught fire and burnt to ashes.
 - (c) The building of US Trade Centre was burnt to ashes when it caught fire.
 - (d) The US Trade Centre caught fire and the building was brunt to ashes.
5. The servant mopped the room; she found a wallet lying in the corner.
 - (a) The servant found a wallet while mopping the corner of the room.
 - (b) The servant founded a wallet lying in the corner while mopping the room.
 - (c) The servant mopped the room and found a wallet lying in the corner.
 - (d) While mopping the room, the servant found a wallet lying in a corner.
6. Ashoka was a great conqueror. But he failed to unite the various conquered territories into a well-knit empire.
 - (a) Ashoka was a great conqueror, but he failed to unite the various conquered territories into a well-knit empire.
 - (b) Though Ashoka was a great conqueror, but he failed to unite the various conquered territories into a well-knit empire.
 - (c) Despite being a great conqueror, Ashoka failed to unite the various conquered territories into a well-knit empire.
 - (d) Ashoka failed to unite the various conquered territories into a well-knit empire, in spite of being a great conqueror.
7. I must finish this novel. There are still few chapters.
 - (a) I have still few chapters in this novel to finish.
 - (b) I still have few chapters in the novel before I finish it.
 - (c) Few chapters are still left for me to finish the novel.
 - (d) There are still few chapters for me to finish this novel.
8. They decided to start a travel group. All agreed to this.
 - (a) They all agreed to start a travel group.
 - (b) They jointly decided to start a travel group.
 - (c) They agreed to jointly start a travel group.
 - (d) They unanimously decided to start a travel group.
9. Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet. He was a good painter.
 - (a) Rabindranath Tagore was not only a great poet, but also a good painter.
 - (b) Besides being a great poet, Rabindranath Tagore was a good painter.
 - (c) Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet as well as a good painter.
 - (d) Rabindranath Tagore was a great poet and painter.

DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 10-15): Combine the following simple sentences into a compound sentence.

10. There was little hope of success. She tried hard.
 - (a) There was little hope of success, still she tried hard.
 - (b) There was little hope of success, but she tried hard.
 - (c) She tried hard but there was little scope of success.
 - (d) There was little hope of success, nevertheless she tried hard.
11. Sheena will not spend her money. She will not invest it.
 - (a) Sheena will neither spend her money nor invest it.
 - (b) Sheena will not spend her money and will not invest it.
 - (c) Sheena will either spend her money or invest it.
 - (d) Sheena will not spend her money or will not invest it either.

12. Ani speaks English. She also speaks French.
 (a) Ani speaks English as well as French.
 (b) Ani speaks English apart from French.
 (c) Ani speaks both English and French.
 (d) Ani speaks English and French.
13. Get inside. You may catch cold.
 (a) Get inside else you may catch cold.
 (b) You may catch cold, get inside.
 (c) Get inside, otherwise you may catch cold.
 (d) Get inside or you may catch cold.
14. He went to the market. He saw the latest gadget. He could not, however purchase it.
 (a) He went to the market and could not purchase the latest gadget that he saw.
 (b) He went to the market and saw the latest gadget but he could not purchase it.
 (c) He saw the latest gadget in the market and could not purchase it.
 (d) He could not purchase the latest gadget he saw in the market.
15. Mohan is industrious. He is very particular in his work.
 (a) Mohan is very particular in his work as he is industrious.
 (b) Mohan is not only industrious but also very particular in his work.
 (c) Mohan is industrious and particular in his work.
 (d) Mohan is industrious as well as particular in his work.
- DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 16-19):** Combine the following simple sentences into a complex sentence.
16. India will have a good monsoon season this year. The meteorologists expect this.
 (a) The meteorologists expect a good monsoon season this year in India.
 (b) The meteorologists expect that India will have a good monsoon season this year.
 (c) As expected by the meteorologists, India will have a good monsoon season this year.
 (d) The meteorologists expect India to have a good monsoon season this year.
17. We visited the Golden Temple. Gurunanak Devji preached his first sermon here.
 (a) We visited the Golden Temple wherein Gurunanak Devji preached his first sermon.
 (b) We visited the Golden Temple because Gurunanak Devji preached his first sermon.
 (c) We visited the Golden Temple where Gurunanak Devji preached his first sermon.
 (d) Gurunanak Devji preached his first sermon at the Golden Temple.
18. She was honest. This was his statement. It was right.
 (a) He rightly said in his statement that she was honest.
 (b) She was rightly said as honest in his statement.
 (c) His statement was right in which he said that she was honest.
 (d) His statement that she was honest was right.
19. Her younger brother is in Canada. He is a lecturer at a prestigious University.
 (a) Her younger brother is a lecturer at a prestigious University in Canada.
 (b) Her younger brother, who is in Canada, is a lecturer at a prestigious University.
 (c) Her younger brother is a lecturer at a prestigious Canadian University.
 (d) Her Canada based younger brother is a lecturer at a prestigious University.
20. Which of the following statement about synthesis of sentence is incorrect?
 (a) Synthesis means combining two or more simple sentences in one sentence.
 (b) Synthesis is opposite of transformation of sentences.
 (c) Synthesis leads to the formation of either aa simple, complex or compound sentence.
 (d) All are correct.
21. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
 (a) When we combine two simple sentences by using an adverb or an adverbial phrase, we change the adverb of the sentence into adjective.
 (b) Two simple sentences are joined using a participle when they have a common subject.
 (c) The conjunction for noun clause in synthesis of complex sentences is 'that'.
 (d) Compound sentences are joined using coordinating conjunctions.
- DIRECTIONS: (Qs. 22- 26):** Study the given simple sentences that have been combined to form a simple sentence. Decipher how they have been combined.
22. **Separate:** She wanted to educate her son. She sent him to London.
Combined: She sent her son to London to educate him.
 (a) By using an adverb or an Adverbial Phrase
 (b) By using a Participle
 (c) By using an infinitive
 (d) By using, Nominative Absolute Construction
23. **Separate:** Anita was scolded. Her uncle scolded badly.
Combined: Anita was badly scolded by her uncle
 (a) By using a preposition with noun or gerund
 (b) By using, Nominative Absolute Construction
 (c) By using a noun or a phrase in apposition
 (d) By using an adverb or an Adverbial Phrase
24. **Separate:** She has failed many times. She still hopes to get success at last.
Combined: In spite of many failures she still hopes to get success at least.
 (a) By using a preposition with noun or gerund
 (b) By using a Participle
 (c) By using a noun or a phrase in apposition
 (d) By using an infinitive
25. **Separate:** I love Sanchit very much. He is my brother.
Combined: I love my brother Sanchit very much.
 (a) By using a noun or a phrase in apposition
 (b) By using a preposition with noun or gerund
 (c) By using an adverb or an Adverbial Phrase
 (d) By using an infinitive

26. **Separate:** The monkey sat on a branch. He gibbered.
Combined : Sitting on a branch the monkey gibbered.
 (a) By using an infinitive
 (b) By using a noun or a phrase in apposition
 (c) By using a pParticiple
 (d) By using a preposition with noun or gerund
27. *Given are two simple sentences, decipher which of the following is correctly combined complex sentence by using a noun clause?*
Separate: She has failed. The reason is her illness.
 (a) The reason of her failure is that she is ill.
 (b) She was ill and thus failed.
 (c) She failed because of her illness.
 (d) The reason behind her failure is her illness.
28. *Given are two simple sentences, decipher which of the following is correctly combined complex sentence by using an adjective clause?*
Separate: I met your friend. His wallet was stolen in the market.
 (a) I met your friend and his wallet was stolen in the market.
 (b) As soon as I met your friend, his wallet was stolen in the market.
 (c) I met your friend whose wallet was stolen in the market.
 (d) I met your friend because his wallet was stolen in the market.
29. *Given are two simple sentences, decipher which of the following is correctly combined complex sentence by using an adverb clause?*
Separate: The burglar saw the police. He took his heels.
 (a) Seeing the police, the burglar took his heels.
 (b) On seeing the police, the burglar took his heels.
 (c) As soon as the burglar saw the police, he took his heels.
 (d) As the burglar saw the police, he took his heels.
30. *Given are two simple sentences, decipher which of the following is correctly combined complex sentence by using an adjective clause?*
Separate: I saw a car. It was black in colour.
 (a) I saw a car in black colour.
 (b) I saw a black coloured car.
 (c) I saw a black car.
 (d) I saw a car which was black in colour.

LEVEL-II

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1-10): Combine the following sentences using an appropriate conjunction from the given options.

- He is snobbish. I like him.
 (a) Though he is snobbish, I like him.
 (b) He is snobbish and I like him
 (c) He is snobbish but I like him
 (d) I like him because he is snobbish
- My mother attended the wedding. My father attended the wedding.
 (a) My mother and father attended the wedding.
 (b) My mother attended the wedding also my father.
 (c) Both my mother and father attended the wedding.
 (d) My father, mother attended the wedding.
- He has walked five miles. It is possible that he is tired.
 (a) He has walked five miles, it is possible that he is tired.
 (b) He has walked five miles, so he must be tired.
 (c) He has walked five miles therefore it is possible that he is tired.
 (d) He has walked five miles and possible that he is tired.
- I went to the shop. I bought a watch.
 (a) I went to the shop bought a watch.
 (b) I went to the shop to bought a watch.
 (c) I went to the shop and bought a watch.
 (d) To buy a watch I went to the shop.
- You must be quiet. You must leave the room.
 (a) You must be quiet. You must leave the room.
 (b) You must leave the room and quiet.
 (c) Must you leave and quiet the room
 (d) You must be quiet or you must leave the room.
- The prisoner fell down on his knees. He begged for mercy.
 (a) The prisoner fell down on his knees, he begged for mercy
 (b) The prisoner fell down on his knees and begged for mercy.
 (c) The prisoner begged for mercy felling down on his knees.
 (d) He begged mercy the prisoner felling down on his knees.
- I left home early. I could not get to work on time.
 (a) Because I left home early I could not get to work on time.
 (b) But I left home early could not get to work on time,
 (c) Though / although I left home early, I could not get to work on time.
 (d) I could not get to work on time as I left home early.
- Azim works hard Kabir works harder.
 (a) Azim works hard but Kabir works harder.
 (b) Both Azim and Kabir work harder.
 (c) Kabir and Azim work harder.
 (d) Kabir, Azim work harder.
- You must start at once. You will be late.
 (a) You will be late must start at once.
 (b) You must start at once or you will be late.
 (c) You must start at once because you will be late.
 (d) You must start at once for you will be late.
- You are not interested in this offer. I know it.
 (a) I know it you are not interested in this offer.
 (b) You are not interested in this offer this I know it
 (c) I know that you are not interested in this offer.
 (d) I know as you are not interested in this offer.

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 11-32): Choose the right combined sentence from the following options.

11. I say it. He is a good man.
 - (a) I say he is a good man.
 - (b) He is good man I say
 - (c) I say that he is a good man.
 - (d) I say he is good man it.
12. I cannot say. Will he come tomorrow?
 - (a) I cannot say he will come tomorrow.
 - (b) I cannot say if/whether he will come tomorrow.
 - (c) He will come tomorrow I cannot say.
 - (d) Will he come tomorrow I cannot say.
13. I don't know. What is he doing?
 - (a) I don't know he is doing what?
 - (b) What is he doing I don't know?
 - (c) He is doing what I don't know.
 - (d) I don't know what he is doing.
14. Everybody was pleased to know. She was absent.
 - (a) Everybody was pleased to know that she was absent.
 - (b) She was absent everybody was pleased.
 - (c) Everybody was pleased to know she was absent.
 - (d) Everybody was pleased she was absent to know.
15. She kept on asking. When will her mother return?
 - (a) She kept on asking when her mother would return.
 - (b) When will her mother return kept on asking she.
 - (c) She kept on asking when her mother return would.
 - (d) Would her mother return she kept on asking.
16. I don't believe. She said something.
 - (a) I don't believe what she said.
 - (b) What she said I don't believe.
 - (c) I don't believe in what she said.
 - (d) She said something don't believe I.
17. Please listen. Your teacher is telling something.
 - (a) Please listen what your teacher is telling you.
 - (b) Please listen to what your teacher is telling.
 - (c) Your teacher is telling something to listen.
 - (d) Please listen your teacher to telling something.
18. The hope is. She will return tomorrow.
 - (a) The hope is that she will return tomorrow.
 - (b) The hope is that she will return tomorrow.
 - (c) She will return tomorrow is the hope.
 - (d) That she will return is the hope.
19. The fact is. Nisha has not qualified the test.
 - (a) Nisha has not qualified the test is the fact.
 - (b) The fact, Nisha has not qualified the test.
 - (c) The fact is that Nisha has not qualified the test.
 - (d) Nisha is the fact not qualified the test.
20. She never believed in his statement. His father is a doctor.
 - (a) She never believed in his statement that his father was a doctor.
 - (b) His father is a doctor she never believed statement.
 - (c) In his statement she never believed his father is a doctor.
 - (d) His father is a doctor she never believed in his statement.
21. It is true. My brother has left for America.
 - (a) It is true my brother has left for America
 - (b) My brother has left for America, it is true.
 - (c) It is true that my brother has left for America.
 - (d) It is my brother left for America is true.
22. It was not known. What is she doing in Indore.
 - (a) It was not known what she was doing in Indore.
 - (b) It was known she is doing what in Indore.
 - (c) What she was doing in Indore is not known.
 - (d) Not known she was doing what in Indore.
23. I know the man. He is a doctor.
 - (a) Who is a doctor I know the man
 - (b) He is a doctor I know the man
 - (c) I know the man who is a doctor.
 - (d) He is the man I know the doctor.
24. I don't know any of the men. They live here.
 - (a) They live here I don't know any of them
 - (b) I don't know any of the men that live here.
 - (c) I don't know they live here any of the men.
 - (d) Any of the men I don't know live here.
25. The monster was proud of his power. He was defeated by Hercules.
 - (a) The monster who was proud of his power was defeated by Hercules.
 - (b) The monster was defeated by Hercules was proud of his power.
 - (c) He was defeated by Hercules was proud of his power.
 - (d) The monster proud of his power was defeated by Hercules.
26. It was midnight. The trains collided then.
 - (a) The trains collided then it was midnight
 - (b) In the midnight collided then the trains.
 - (c) It was midnight when the trains collided.
 - (d) Midnight trains collided then.
27. He settled in Nagpur. He was born there.
 - (a) He was born there settled in Nagpur.
 - (b) He settled in Nagpur was born there.
 - (c) Settled in Nagpur was born there he.
 - (d) He settled in Nagpur where he was born.
28. I will get money for you. Don't go till then.
 - (a) Don't go till then I will get money for you.
 - (b) I will get money for you, don't go.
 - (c) Don't go I will get money for you.
 - (d) Don't go until I get money for you.
29. He was going to school. He was caught in the train.
 - (a) Going to school he was in the train was caught.
 - (b) He was caught in the train going to school.
 - (c) Caught in the train he was going to school.
 - (d) While he was going to school, he was caught in train.
30. His father retired last year. He has been idle from that time.
 - (a) He has been idle from that time his father retired.
 - (b) Since his father retired last year he has been idle.
 - (c) His father retired last year, he has been idle from that time.
 - (d) Idle from that time his father retired last year.

31. He will win the first prize. That is certain.
(a) He will certainly win the first prize.
(b) He will win the first prize that is certain.
(c) That is certain the first prize he will win.
(d) The first prize that is certain he will win.
 32. She had many shortcomings. But she was a nice woman.
(a) She had many shortcomings but she was a nice woman.
(b) In spite of having many shortcomings, she was a nice woman.
(c) She was a nice woman had many shortcomings.
(d) She was a nice woman have many shortcomings.
- DIRECTIONS (Qs. 33-40):** Combine the following pairs of sentences with suitable conjunctions.
33. He didn't get admission. His grades were not very good.
(a) He didn't get admission, his grades were not very good.
(b) He didn't get admission because his grades were not very good.
(c) His grades were not very good and he didn't get admission.
(d) As his grades were not very good he didn't get admission.
 34. The teacher enters the class room. You should get up.
(a) When the teacher enters the class room, you should get up.
(b) You should get up as the teacher enters the class room.
(c) With the teacher enters the class room you should get up.
(d) As soon as the teacher enters should get up
 35. You will find it. You look for it.
(a) If you look for it will find it
(b) When you look for it you will find it.
(c) You look for it if you will find it.
(d) You will find it if you look for it.
 36. I told you not to do it. You have done it again.
(a) You have done it again when I told you not to do it.
(b) I told you not to do it but you have done it again.
(c) I told you not to do it, you have done it again.
(d) Despite I told you not to do it you have done it again.
 37. She was really upset with him. She said nothing.
(a) She was really upset with him she said nothing.
(b) Being she was really upset with him she said nothing
(c) As she was really upset with him, she said nothing.
(d) She said nothing was really upset with him.
 38. You heat ice. It melts.
(a) If/when you heat ice, it melts.
(b) You heat ice it melts.
(c) It melts heating ice.
(d) Heating ice it melts.
 39. It will start working. You give it a kick.
(a) It will start working you give it a kick.
(b) It will start working by giving it a kick.
(c) It will start working when/if you give it a kick.
(d) You give it a kick it will start working.
 40. He paid the subscription fee. His membership was renewed.
(a) He paid the subscription fee his membership was renewed.
(b) His membership was renewed as he paid the subscription fee.
(c) He paid the subscription fee so his membership was renewed.
(d) His membership was renewed by paying subscription fee.



Hints & Solutions



LEVEL- I

1. (d) Having realised the danger of communal conflicts Mahatma Gandhi, a great visionary, sacrificed his life to bring about unity.
2. (c) Standing on tip-toe she reached for the mangoes on tree.
3. (b) India will certainly win the World cup.
4. (a) The US Trade Centre having caught fire, the building was brunt to ashes.
5. (d) While mopping the room, the servant found a wallet lying in a corner.
6. (c) Despite being a great conqueror, Ashoka failed to unite the various conquered territories into a well-knit empire.
7. (a) I have still few chapters in this novel to finish.
8. (d) They unanimously decided to start a travel group.
9. (b) Besides being a great poet, Rabindranath Tagore was a good painter.
10. (d) There was little hope of success, nevertheless she tried hard.
11. (a) Sheena will neither spend her money nor invest it.
12. (a) Ani speaks English as well as French.
13. (d) Get inside or you may catch cold.
14. (b) He went to the market and saw the latest gadget but he could not purchase it.
15. (b) Mohan is not only industrious but also very particular in his work.
16. (b) The meteorologists expect that India will have a good monsoon season this year.
17. (c) We visited the Golden Temple where Gurunanak Devji preached his first sermon.
18. (d) His statement that she was honest was right.
19. (b) Her younger brother, who is in Canada, is a lecturer at a prestigious University.
20. (b) Synthesis is opposite of analysis of sentences. Synthesis means joining joining of two or more sentences and analysis means fragmenting a sentence into words/phrases. Transformation is

a process of transforming sentences retaining the meaning of the sentence.

21. (a) When we combine two simple sentences by using an adverb or an adverbial phrase, we change the adjective of the sentence into adverb.
22. (c) By using an infinitive
23. (d) By using an adverb or an Adverbial Phrase
24. (a) By using a preposition with noun or gerund
25. (a) By using a noun or a phrase in apposition
26. (c) By using a Participle
27. (a) The reason of her failure is that she is ill.
28. (c) I met your friend whose wallet was stolen in the market.
29. (c) As soon as the burglar saw the police, he took his heels.
30. (d) I saw a car which was black in colour.

LEVEL- II

1. (a) Subordinating conjunction *though* joins the two sentences
2. (c) Correlative Conjunctions *both*, *and* combines the two sentences in a perfect manner.
3. (b) Both the conjunctions *so* and *because* can be used to bring out meaningful combination.
4. (c) Correlative conjunction *and* combines two simple sentences.
5. (d) Correlative conjunction *or* combines both the sentences.
6. (b) Coordinating conjunction *and* is used to combine the two sentences.
7. (c) Subordinating conjunction *though/although* combines two simple sentences.
8. (a) Both *but* the coordinating and *than* the subordinating conjunction can be used
9. (b) Coordinating conjunction *or* is used
10. (c) Subordinating conjunction *that* is used
11. (c) Subordinate conjunction *that* combines the two noun clauses.
12. (b) Subordinate conjunction *if/whether* combines the two noun clauses.
13. (d) Subordinate conjunction *what* combines the two noun clauses.
14. (a) Subordinate conjunction *that* becomes object of infinitive and combine the two noun clauses.
15. (a) Subordinate conjunction *when* becomes the object of gerund and participle and combine the two noun clauses.
16. (c) Subordinate conjunction *what* becomes the object to preposition and combines the two clauses in a simple way.
17. (b) Subordinate conjunction *what* becomes the object to preposition and combines the two clauses
18. (a) Subordinate conjunction *that* becomes the complement of the verb and thus combines two clauses.
19. (c) Subordinate conjunction *that* becomes the complement of the verb and combines two noun clauses.
20. (a) Subordinate conjunction *that* here acts as the case in apposition to the noun and combines the two simple sentences.
21. (c) Subordinate conjunction *that* here acts as the case in apposition to the pronoun
22. (a) Subordinate conjunction *what* here acts in apposition to the pronoun and combines two sentences.
23. (c) Subordinate conjunction of the Adjective clause *who* combines the two sentences.
24. (b) Subordinate conjunction of the Adjective clause *that* combines the two sentences.
25. (a) Subordinate conjunction of the Adjective clause *who* combines the two sentences.
26. (c) Subordinate conjunction of the Adjective clause *when* joins the sentences in a right way.
27. (d) Subordinate conjunction of the Adjective clause *where* combines the two sentences in a correct way.
28. (d) Time clause conjunction *until* combines the two sentences in a correct way.
29. (d) Time clause conjunction *while* combines the two sentences in a correct way.
30. (b) Time clause conjunction *since* combines two simple sentences in a correct way.
31. (a) By using an adverb certainly the two simple sentences are combined in a correct grammatical form.
32. (b) By using a preposition + noun / gerund this sentence is combined.
33. (b) Subordinating conjunction *because* is used to join the two sentences.
34. (a) When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses
35. (d) Subordinating Conjunctions *if* is used to join the two simple sentences.
36. (b) Some conjunctions combine with other words to form what are called correlative conjunctions. They always travel in pairs, joining various sentence elements that should be treated as grammatically equal. Here *but* is used to combine the two sentences.
37. (c) Correlative conjunction *as* is used to combine the two simple sentences.
38. (a) Subordinating conjunction *if* is used to combine the two sentences.
39. (c) When a coordinating conjunction connects two independent clauses,
40. (c) Be careful of the conjunction *so*. Sometimes it can connect two independent clauses along with a comma, but sometimes it can't. Here *so* is used to combine the two sentences.