

Synthesis of Sentences—

“Synthesis is the opposite of Analysis and means the combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence—Simple, Compound or Complex.” (Wren)

Synthesis has mainly three forms—

1. Combining of two or more Simple sentences into a single **Simple Sentence**.
2. Combining of two or more simple sentences into a single **Complex Sentence**.
3. Combining of two or more simple sentences into a single **Compound Sentence**.

Combining of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence

The following are the **six ways** of combining two or more Simple sentences into a single Simple Sentence—

1. By using a Participle.
2. By using a Noun or a Phrase in Apposition
3. By using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund
4. By using a Nominative Absolute
5. By using an Infinitive
6. By using an Adverb or Adverbial Phrase.

We give below the details of each way—

(1) By using a Participle—

- Separate** : He saw a lion. He fled away.
Combined : Seeing a lion he fled away.
Separate : He jumped up. He ran away.
Combined : Jumping up he ran away.
Separate : He was tired of reading. He retired to bed.
Combined : Tired (Being tired) of reading he retired to bed.

Separate : Turn to the left. You will reach the hospital.

Combined : Turning to the left you will reach the hospital.

Separate : He sat on the sofa. He took his pen. He wrote a letter.

Combined : Sitting on the sofa and taking his pen, he wrote a letter.

Exercise

Combine the following groups of sentences into a new Simple Sentence by using Participles :

1. He drew his sword. He wounded his enemy.
2. He took off his clothes. He plunged into the river.
3. He opened his purse. He produced a five rupee-note. He purchased the ticket.
4. He drew his revolver. He loaded it quickly. He fired at the dacoit.
5. I saw two pretty girls. They were playing with a ball.
6. I was returning home. I saw a milk-man. He was milking his cow.
7. The thief saw the policeman. He made good his escape.
8. He decided to pass the examination. He studied day and night.

(2) By using a Noun or a Phrase in Apposition—

- Separate** : Shakespeare died in 1616. He was the greatest English poet and dramatist.
Combined : Shakespeare, the greatest English poet and dramatist, died in 1616.

Separate : Agra was once the capital of the Mughal Empire. It is now a very backward city.

Combined : Agra, once the capital of the Mughal Empire, is now a very backward city.

Separate : Subhashchandra Bose was killed in a plane-crash. He was one of the greatest fighters for India's freedom.

Combined : Subhashchandra Bose, one of the greatest fighters for India's freedom, was killed in a plane-crash.

Separate : I love Mohan very much. He is my friend.

Combined : I love my friend Mohan very much.

Separate : I saw the famous wrestler. His name was Dara Singh.

Combined : I saw the famous wrestler, Dara Singh.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a Simple Sentence by using a Noun or a Noun phrase—

1. His father died. He was a man of eighty.
2. Columbus discovered America. He was a famous sailor.
3. Everyone knows Dr. Radhakrishnan. He was a great philosopher.
4. Gama died at Lahore at the age of eighty. He was a world champion.
5. London is one of the biggest cities in the world. It is the capital of Great Britain. Great Britain is a great country.
6. Nalanda was once the biggest centre of learning. It is now a heap of ruins.
7. Twice I have been to Delhi. It is the capital of India.
8. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was a famous lawyer. He studied at Agra College. Agra College is the oldest institution.

(3) By using a Noun or a Gerund with a Preposition—

Separate : We reached the station. The train had left by that time.

Combined : The train had left before our reaching the station.

Or

Before our reaching the station, the train had left.

Separate : The Magistrate examined the statement. He found it full of gross errors.

Combined : On examining the statement, the Magistrate found it full of gross errors.

Separate : The servant swept the room. He found a rupee. The rupee was lying in the corner.

Combined : While sweeping the room, the servant found a rupee lying in the corner.

Separate : He saw an advertisement in the paper. He applied for the post. It was the post of an Accountant.

Combined : On seeing an advertisement for the post of an Accountant, he applied for it.

Separate : He has failed many times. He still hopes to get success at last.

Combined : In spite of many failures he still hopes to get success at last.

Separate : He failed at the examination. He heard the news. He disappeared.

Combined : On hearing the news of his failure at the examination, he disappeared.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a Simple Sentence by using a Noun or a Gerund with a Preposition—

1. I made a thorough enquiry. I found him guilty.
2. I reached the house of my friend. He had gone to the market before that time.
3. He ran very fast. He could not catch the thief.
4. I requested the teacher. He pardoned the boy.

5. My brother was beaten with canes. I was present.
6. His behaviour was strange. I was taken aback.
7. He has died. I am sure.
8. Your behaviour is very good. I am highly pleased.
7. My brother received a serious injury. I took him to the hospital.
8. The level of water had gone low. The crow started dropping pebbles in the jar.
9. The king was killed. His army ran away.
10. My friend had lost his way. He was looted by a robber.

(4) By using a Nominative Absolute —

- Separate** : The house caught fire. All the furniture was burnt to ashes.
- Combined** : The house having caught fire, all the furniture was burnt to ashes.
- Separate** : The deer was caught in the net. He struggled hard for escape.
- Combined** : Having been caught in the net, the deer struggled hard for escape.
- Separate** : The thieves were caught by the police. They surrendered the stolen property.
- Combined** : Having been caught by the police, the thieves surrendered the stolen property.
- Separate** : Rains have been plentiful this year. The crop of sugarcane has been rich.
- Combined** : Rains having been plentiful this year, the crop of sugarcane has been rich.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a Simple Sentence by using Nominative Absolute—

1. The day was very hot. I did not go to the office.
2. My father was angry. He did not give me a single rupee.
3. The sun set. The birds started flying towards their nests.
4. My sister has run into debt. I have to support her.
5. The arrow pierced the deer's neck. It fell down.
6. The train left before my arrival. I looked for a bus.

(5) By using Infinitives —

- Separate** : I am going to Delhi. I have to purchase a car.
- Combined** : I am going to Delhi to purchase a car.
- Separate** : He is very much tired. He cannot work.
- Combined** : He is too tired to work.
- Separate** : He is very weak. He cannot pass this year.
- Combined** : He is too weak to pass this year.
- Separate** : There are still three questions left. I have to solve them.
- Combined** : I have still three more questions to solve.
- Separate** : There are three prisoners in the jail. They are to be tried.
- Combined** : There are three prisoners in the jail to be tried.
- Separate** : I have only one servant. He cooks my food. He washes the utensils.
- Combined** : I have only one servant to cook my food and wash the utensils.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a Simple Sentence by using Infinitives—

1. My father has gone to market. He has to purchase a watch.
2. I am writing a book. It will be published.
3. He is a great liar. He cannot be believed.
4. I cannot leave him behind. He will lose his way.
5. He went to the library. He wanted to read the newspaper.
6. He went to his teacher's house. He wanted to study Milton.

7. I am very busy. I cannot talk to you.
8. I have sent my son to England. He will be educated there.
9. He has painted a beautiful picture. It will be presented to the President.
10. He keeps a pair of dogs. They will guard his house. They will keep away burglars.

(6) (a) By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase—

Separate : He has been punished. The punishment was unjust.

Combined : He has been unjustly punished.

Separate : The thief was flogged by the police. The flogging was very severe.

Combined : The thief was very severely flogged by the police.

Separate : It was morning. The train had not reached by that time.

Combined : The train had not reached by morning.

Separate : He was dismissed from service. His dismissal was undeserved.

Combined : He was undeservedly dismissed from service.

Separate : He has passed in the first division. It was very creditable.

Combined : He has very creditably passed in the first division.

(b) By using Too + Adjective/Adverb—

Separate : He is tired. He cannot run.

Combined : He is **too** tired to run.

Separate : He is weak. He cannot stand.

Combined : He is **too** weak to stand.

Separate : She is poor. She cannot have a new dress.

Combined : She is **too** poor to have a new dress.

Separate : I am old. I cannot drive a car.

Combined : I am **too** old to drive a car.

Such sentences always express a **negative** sense.

(c) Adjective / Adverb + Enough—

Separate : He is rich. He can buy a car.

Combined : He is rich **enough** to buy a car.

Separate : He is intelligent. He can solve this problem.

Combined : He is intelligent **enough** to solve this problem.

Separate : This hall is large. Two hundred persons can sit in it.

Combined : This hall is large **enough** for two hundred persons to sit.

Separate : He has much time. He can complete the book.

Combined : He has time **enough** to complete the book.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a Simple Sentence by using an Adverb or an Adverbial phrase—

1. He admitted his fault. He apologised.
2. He declined to answer the question. He regretted his inability to answer.
3. He was absent from the meeting. His absence was unavoidable.
4. He was in the fault. There is no doubt about it.
5. He did this work. He did not do it carefully.
6. The programme was amended. It was made suitable to me.
7. Mohan put on his clothes. He was in a great hurry.
8. I shall return by the morning. I am definite about it.
9. The river was flowing. Its flow was rapid.
10. Everyone listened to his lecture. There was perfect silence.
11. He is weak. He cannot lift this heavy box.
12. He is frank. He will tell you the whole truth.

Exercise (General)

Combine the following sets of sentences into Simple Sentences :

1. The accused was innocent. He was let off.
2. I arrived at the station. I found the train ready to steam off.

3. He has completed the work. He is worthy of admiration for it.
4. He has sent his daughters to Bombay. He wants them to be trained in dancing.
5. The sun set. My father had not returned.
6. My brother fell seriously ill. I could not go to the school yesterday.
7. I received my father's letter. I left for Bombay. I had to see a gentleman. The gentleman was the friend of my father.
8. He looked round him. He found no place of shelter. He climbed up the tree. He decided to pass the night there.
9. My watch was late. I reached the station. The train had left before my reaching there.
10. The camel saw the signs of storm. He sat down with his neck between the legs. He wanted to save his eyes from dust.
11. The sun rose. The fog disappeared. The General determined to delay no longer. He gave the order to advance.
12. The sun set. The thief started from his house. He wanted to commit theft in the house of an old man. The old man was a wealthy merchant.
13. The train received the signal. It started moving. Its movement was slow.
14. The sun rose. Govind started to his sister's house. He did not reach there before sunset.
15. The day is very hot. We should go very early. We have to do a little marketing.

Combining two or more Simple Sentences into a single Complex Sentence

(1) By using a Noun Clause—

It has been discussed in the chapter on Clause Analysis that a Noun clause performs **five** functions—(i) Subject of a verb, (ii) Object of a Transitive Verb, (iii) Object of a Preposition, (iv) Complement of a verb of Incomplete Predication (**is, was, are, am, were**), and (v) case in Apposition to a Noun. We can do synthesis by using a **Noun Clause** in any one of these five forms. We give below examples of each form—

Separate : You are telling a lie. It is known to all.

Combined : **That you are telling a lie** is known to all. (**Subject**)

Separate : He is a thief. Everybody knows it.

Combined : Everybody knows **that he is a thief. (Object)**

Separate : I told you that yesterday. You must rely on it.

Combined : You must rely on **what I told you yesterday.**

(**Object to a preposition**)

Separate : He has failed. The reason is his negligence.

Combined : The reason of his failure is **that he is negligent.**

(**Complement**)

Separate : He was innocent. This was his statement. It was wrong.

Combined : His statement **that he was innocent was wrong.**

(**Case in apposition**)

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a single Complex Sentence—

1. Mohan is the best boy of the class. It is true.
2. He is doing something. I do not know what it is.
3. You wish me to do something. I cannot do that.
4. The accused is guilty. It has been proved beyond doubt.
5. You should go to the Principal immediately. This is my advice to you.
6. He is dishonest. I cannot, however, prove it.
7. I came late. It is true.
8. The function will be held somewhere. Do you know where ?
9. He hid something in his pocket. I could not see it.
10. You threatened him with a knife. That was his complaint.
11. Where have you been so long ? Tell me.
12. I gave you something yesterday. You can play with it.
13. His father had died. This news was true.

14. He is a fool. This was my apprehension. It is wrong.
15. The new dam has cracked. I want to know the cause of the same.

(2) By using an Adjective Clause

We can make an Adjective Clause beginning with a **Relative Pronoun** or a **Relative Adverb**—

Separate : I met an old man. He was very poor.

Combined : I met an old man **who** was very poor.

Separate : I saw a fountain-pen. It was black in colour.

Combined : I saw a fountain-pen **which** was black in colour.

Separate : I met your friend. His box was stolen in the train.

Combined : I met your friend **whose** box was stolen in the train.

Separate : I have seen the park. The murder was committed there.

Combined : I have seen the park **where** the murder was committed.

Separate : You went there yesterday. Tell me the hour.

Combined : Tell me the hour **when** you went there yesterday.

Separate : I have purchased a house. It has a big hall. The hall is well furnished.

Combined : The house **that** I have purchased has a big hall **which** is well furnished.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a Complex Sentence by using an Adjective Clause—

1. I met the father of my friend. I had never seen him before.
2. This is a chest. I have kept my valuables in it.
3. My father will come from Bombay. Do you know the time ?
4. Somebody has stolen my watch. Do you know him ?
5. I gave you a book last week. Please return it.

6. My brother has gone somewhere. I do not know the place.

7. Here is a book. I purchased it yesterday.

8. The murder was committed last night. The murderer has been caught.

9. You seem to be very happy these days. Can you tell me the reason ?

10. The sailor helped me cross the river. He should be rewarded.

11. I went there yesterday. The time was odd.

12. I met him yesterday. I do not remember the place.

13. London is one of the largest cities of the world. It is the capital of Great Britain.

14. I met a man in the street. I could not recognise him.

15. I heard the charming music. A girl was singing it.

(3) By using an Adverb Clause—

We have explained above in the chapter on Clause Analysis that an Adverb Clause may point to **Time, Place, Reason, Condition, Comparison, Contrast, Manner, or Result**. A complex sentence can be made by using an Adverbial clause showing any one of these functions. **As—**

Separate : I could not come. I was tired.

Combined : I could not come **because** I was tired.

Separate : He committed the theft. He has been caught by the police.

Combined : He committed the theft, **so** he has been caught by the police.

Separate : He is poor. He is honest at the same time.

Combined : **Though** he is poor, he is honest.

Separate : Tell me the truth. I shall pardon you.

Combined : I shall pardon you **if** you tell me the truth.

Separate : America is a powerful country. Russia is not so powerful.

Combined : Russia is not **so** powerful **as** America (is).

Separate : He is intelligent. His brother is equally intelligent.

Combined : His brother is **as** intelligent as he (is).

Separate : My examination is about to be over. Thereafter I shall go to the hills.

Combined : I shall go to the hills **after** my examination is over.

Separate : He fled somewhere. The police could not pursue him.

Combined : He fled **where** the police could not pursue him.

Separate : The thief saw the police. He took to his heels.

Combined : **As soon as** the thief saw the police, he took to his heels.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a single Complex Sentence by using an Adverb Clause—

1. Last night it was very hot. I could not have a sound sleep.
2. I entered the room. I heard a sound.
3. The orphan went in. The hermit was performing his worship there.
4. She loves me. A mother loves her son in the same way.
5. Go on working. You will succeed.
6. The problem was intricate. It could not be solved.
7. His behaviour was unnatural. One could not bear it easily.
8. The lake is very deep. You cannot cross it.
9. She is beautiful. Her elder sister is more beautiful.
10. He is strong. He is timid at the same time.
11. You are not a chance offender. I cannot excuse you.
12. The show was delightful. Still many people did not like it.
13. He sent his daughter to Bombay. He wanted her to be trained in dancing.
14. You told me to do it. I have done it in the same manner.
15. The bride is not beautiful. Her complexion is nevertheless fair.

Combining two or more Simple Sentences into a Compound Sentence

By using Co-ordinating Conjunctions—As we have explained in the chapter on Clause Analysis, Co-ordinate clauses can be made by using co-ordinating conjunctions such as **and, but, either, or, neither, nor, too, also, so, therefore, likewise, either.....or, neither.....nor**. Sometimes only a **comma (,)** or a **Semicolon (;)** can be used as a co-ordinating conjunction. A compound sentence can be made by using any one of these co-ordinating conjunctions. **As—**

Separate : I went to the market. I saw a beautiful watch. I could not, however, purchase it.

Combined : I went to the market **and** saw a beautiful watch **but** could not purchase it.

Separate : He is slow. He is regular.

Combined : He is slow **but** (he is) regular.

Separate : Do not be a borrower. Do not be a lender either.

Combined : **Neither** a lender (be) **nor** a borrower be.

Separate : Get in. You may catch cold.

Combined : Get in **or** you may catch cold.

Separate : Do not run so fast. You may fall.

Combined : Do not run so fast; you may fall.

Separate : I shall try to solve your problem. I cannot guarantee.

Combined : I shall try to solve your problem; I cannot, however, guarantee.

Separate : He is industrious. He is intelligent.

Combined : He is not only industrious **but** also intelligent.

Separate : It was very hot last night. I could not have a sound sleep.

Combined : It was very hot last night **and** therefore I could not have a sound sleep.

Separate : He was annoyed. Still he kept quiet.

Combined : He was annoyed, still he kept quiet.

Exercise

Combine the following sentences into a single Compound Sentence—

1. Her hair was long. Her feet were light.
2. He is strong. He is timid.
3. He is rich. He leads a simple life.
4. The sky was cloudy. The night was dark. The way was lonely.
5. He was angry. I did not say anything.
6. She is beautiful. She is also good-natured.
7. We can go by the train. We can also go by the bus.
8. He lifted his eye to the door. He saw a man coming towards his room.
9. You may take Aspro. You may take Anacin. You must take either of the two.
10. Your pants are clean. Your shirt is dirty.
11. The Indian cows have hump. They have horns.
12. The tail of a peacock is beautiful. Its legs are ugly.
13. He is guilty. He is the object of compassion.
14. The woman was pregnant. She was not punished with death.
15. He is weak. He can walk.
16. He is a hermit. He can also be a beggar.
17. The food was tasty. I had no appetite.
18. My father is poor. My uncle is rich.
19. Mohan is afraid of the tiger. He does not go to the forest.
20. She loves me. I do not like her.

Solved Examples

Separate : He should not leave the court without completing his statement. He would be punished. The witness was warned.

Combined : The witness was warned, on pain of punishment, not to leave the court without completing his statement. **(Simple)**

Or

The witness was warned that he should not leave the court before completing his state-

ment, otherwise he would be punished.

(Complex Sentence)

Separate : The girl was beautiful. She was well educated. He did not marry her. Her parents were poor.

Combined : Though the girl was beautiful and well educated, he did not marry her because her parents were poor. **(Complex)**

Or

The girl was beautiful and well educated but he did not marry her because her parents were poor. **(Compound)**

Separate : I offered him help. He needed help. He persisted in refusing help. I left him to his fate.

Combined : I offered him help, as he needed it, but he persisted in refusing it, and therefore I left him to his fate. **(Compound)**

Separate : Ravindranath Tagore was a great poet. He was born in Bengal. He was the author of **Gitanjali**. He was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Combined : Ravindranath Tagore, born in Bengal, a great poet and author of **Gitanjali**, was awarded the Nobel Prize.

(Simple)

Or

Ravindranath Tagore, who was born in Bengal, was a great poet and author of **Gitanjali**, and was awarded the Nobel Prize.

(Compound)

Or

Ravindranath Tagore who was born in Bengal and who was a great poet and author of **Gitanjali** was awarded the Nobel Prize. **(Complex)**

Separate : There was a crow. It was very clever. It started dropping pebbles into the jar. It wanted

to bring up the level of the water.

Combined : A clever crow started dropping pebbles into the jar in order to bring up the level of the water. **(Simple)**

Or

There was a clever crow which started dropping pebbles into the jar, for it wanted to bring up the level of the water. **(Complex)**

Exercise

Combine the following sets of sentences into Simple Sentences :

1. I cannot tell him. What should he do ?
2. He heard the noise. He came out of the door.
3. He is sad and disappointed. I found him so.
4. He came to me. He wanted money. He wanted to purchase some books.
5. His wife encouraged him. She is a highly refined lady. He persevered.
6. The thief had been in prison before. He was severely punished.
7. He felt tired. He retired to bed.
8. He could not eat hard food. He was very old. He had lost his teeth.
9. Maharana Pratap was the ruler of Mewar. He was a great patriot. He fought with the Mughals.
10. I have told you the facts. I have nothing more to say. I will sit down.
11. I was returning home. I saw a man. He looked very old. He was groaning with pain.
12. He will reach Mathura soon. He will go by bus. He may go by his scooter also.
13. The storm ceased. The sun came out.
14. He solved the problem. It took him no time.

Exercise

Combine the following sets of sentences into Complex Sentences :

1. He is a very noble person. This is known to all.
2. What is my duty ? Who will tell me ?

3. He is quite rich. He lives a miserly life.
4. He is the same gentleman. He came last year too. He is a famous doctor.
5. The problem is very easy. I can solve it in no time.
6. We drove very fast. We could not reach in time. We missed a golden chance.
7. I returned late in the night. It was raining at that time.
8. She wrote a letter. She wrote the letter to her father. She described her miserable condition in the letter. Her father was much pained at it.
9. He laboured very hard. He fell ill. He had to go under a long treatment.
10. I saw his garden. It is a very large garden. All kinds of fruits grow there.
11. He is a good and loyal servant. This is the report about him. I believe it.
12. The king walked into the hut. He saw an old woman there. The old woman welcomed him. She offered him fruits.
13. You have failed. I am sorry to hear this. You have failed a second time.
14. He has come. I do not know the reason of his coming a second time. He has no business with me. This is as far as I think.
15. We have seen the Himalayas. The Himalayas guard our northern border. They are spread from east to west of the country.

Exercise

Combine the following sets of sentences into Compound Sentences :

1. The sun set. Darkness prevailed over the landscape. We could see nothing.
2. He is foolish. He is obstinate also. He cannot adjust himself.
3. His father was not at home. He had no money to pay his fee. His name was struck off.
4. I had a message for you. You were not available. I left the message with your friend.
5. You have to follow the school discipline. You will be expelled.
6. Make haste. You will be late. There is no other train available. You will miss your interview.

7. He was my class-fellow. He has become a great man. He refuses to recognize me.
8. He is dumb. He is deaf too. He is very laborious. He weaves beautiful carpets.
9. I do not refuse your offer. I do not like it. I have no use of it.
10. The clouds gathered. The wind blew. There were sharp showers.
11. He is all right. He is only tired. He needs rest.
12. It is raining heavily. I must take my umbrella. I shall spoil my suit.
13. The monsoon failed. The tanks became dry. There was no drinking water available.
14. You can travel by train. You can travel by bus. You cannot reach before morning.
15. Mohan is ill. He cannot work. He still goes to office.
7. A hermit is born in the world. He lives in the world. He has nothing to do with the world.
8. Some people help others. They are respected. Some people help others without a selfish motive. They are still more respected.
9. I was highly confused in the examination. I could not answer a single question correctly. I knew their answers very well.
10. India has produced several saints. Gandhiji was the noblest of them. His contribution to the cause of freedom was great. We can never forget him.
11. He lifted the cradle. He found the child unhurt. He found an enormous snake lying dead on the floor. The snake had been killed by his faithful dog.
12. The other day I met a man. He wore a long beard. He had painted his beard red. He liked this colour more than any other.
13. The bell rang for the third time. The old man came out of his room into the courtyard. There he met the young stranger. The stranger recognized him at once.
14. There were five hundred persons on board the ship. All of them drowned. Only one escaped. His name was Krishna.
15. I met my friend yesterday. He lives at Allahabad. Allahabad is a holy city. It is on the banks of Ganga and Yamuna. Many pilgrims bathe in these rivers.
16. Agra is an old city. Every foreigner visits it on account of the Taj. The Taj is famous all over the world.

Exercise (General)

Combine the following sets of sentences into Simple, Complex or Compound Sentences :

1. Fire is hot. You cannot touch it.
2. He is an honest man. That is my opinion.
3. My enemies are many. My friends are few. Courage is my greatest friend. It is always with me. I am safe.
4. Our milkman is very regular. We open the door in the morning. We find him standing before the door.
5. The train whistled. It steamed off. All the passengers bolted the doors.
6. It is no good having a foolish friend. It is better to have a wise enemy. The wise enemy may do some harm. The foolish friend may do a still greater harm.
7. A hermit is born in the world. He lives in the world. He has nothing to do with the world.
8. Some people help others. They are respected. Some people help others without a selfish motive. They are still more respected.
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11. He lifted the cradle. He found the child unhurt. He found an enormous snake lying dead on the floor. The snake had been killed by his faithful dog.
12. The other day I met a man. He wore a long beard. He had painted his beard red. He liked this colour more than any other.
13. The bell rang for the third time. The old man came out of his room into the courtyard. There he met the young stranger. The stranger recognized him at once.
14. There were five hundred persons on board the ship. All of them drowned. Only one escaped. His name was Krishna.
15. I met my friend yesterday. He lives at Allahabad. Allahabad is a holy city. It is on the banks of Ganga and Yamuna. Many pilgrims bathe in these rivers.
16. Agra is an old city. Every foreigner visits it on account of the Taj. The Taj is famous all over the world.