SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES
(JOINING OF SENTENCES)
(PART 1)
• This topic is a part of your syllabus and will appear in the grammar section of your English language paper. The question carries 4 marks.
• In the question you will be asked to join the given sentences to form one complete sentence without using “and, but or so.”
• There are many different ways of joining the sentences to form one complete sentence. We are going to learn the ways one by one.
• Go through each slide and read the examples given then try solving the exercises given after each slide on your own. The answer key will also be sent, you can check your answers after you complete your work.
Synthesis of Sentences

• means combination of a number of simple sentences into one new sentence.
• The new sentence might be either simple sentence or a compound sentence or a complex sentence.
• Before we learn how to combine different kinds of sentences. Let us learn about the 3 different kinds of sentences.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Simple Sentence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Compound Sentence</strong></th>
<th><strong>Complex Sentence</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contains a subject and a predicate.</td>
<td>Contains two or more independent clauses.</td>
<td>Contains an independent clause and a dependent clause.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expresses a complete thought.</td>
<td>Clauses are joined by a coordinating conjunction.</td>
<td>Dependent clause begins with a subordinating conjunction.</td>
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**Examples:**
- The boys went to the park.
- We like pizza.
- The boys went to the park, but they did not go to the zoo.
- We like pizza, and we like spaghetti.
- Because the boys went to the park, they did not go to the zoo.
- The boys did not go to the zoo because they went to the park.

**Tip:**
- A simple sentence is also called an independent clause.
- Look for these conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet.*
- Look for these subordinating conjunctions: *after, before, because, although, when, since, if, whenever, unless, while, so that, even though, wherever.*

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I. COMBINING TWO SIMPLE SENTENCES TO FORM ONE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

• A SIMPLE SENTENCE HAS THE MOST BASIC ELEMENTS THAT MAKE IT A COMPLETE SENTENCE

“SUBJECT+ VERB + A COMPLETE THOUGHT”

Eg.1 Joe waited for the train.
   Joe= subject; waited= verb

Eg.2 The train was late.
   The train= subject, was= verb.

• NOW, WE ARE GOING TO LEARN THE SEVEN DIFFERENT WAYS OF COMBINING TWO SIMPLE SENTENCES IN ORDER TO FORM ONE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

• GO THROUGH THE EXAMPLES AND THEN TRY TO SOLVE THE EXERCISES GIVEN AFTER EACH SLIDE.
The following are the chief ways of combining two or more Simple Sentences into one Simple Sentence

1. **By using a Participle:**

- He jumped up. He ran away.  
  **Jumping** up, he ran away. (ing – participle)

- He was tired of play. He sat down to rest.  
  **Tired** of play, he sat down to rest. (ed- participle)

- I intend to visit him, I sent him a mail.  
  **Intending** to visit him, I sent him a mail.

- He lost a large sum of money. He gave up speculation.  
  **Losing** a large sum of money, he gave up speculation.

- He could not eat hard food. He was very old. He had lost his teeth.  
  **Being** very old and **having** lost his teeth, he could not eat hard food.

A PARTICIPLE IS A VERB THAT ACTS AS AN ADJECTIVE.

2 KINDS OF PARTICIPLE:  
1. “ING”PARTICIPLE  
   - ARE CALLED PRESENT PARTICIPLE

2. “ED” – PAST PARTICIPLE  
   - ARE CALLED PAST PARTICIPLE
EXERCISE (TRY SOLVING THEM)

Combine each of the following sentence by using Participles.

• He went to sleep at once. He was very tired.
• He hurt his foot. He stopped.
• He felt tired. He laid his work aside.
• She yelled at the top of her voice. She ran out of door.
• I received no answer. I knocked a second time.
• He ate rice. He set out.
• The old man was tired. He sat down the road.
• He raised his gun. He took aim. He shot the tiger.
Two simple sentences can be joined by placing a noun or phrase in apposition. A noun or phrase that is placed immediately after a noun to make a reference to it is said to be in apposition to it.

- **Example 1:**
  - Mozart was a great musician, He composed beautiful music.
  - Mozart, the great musician, composed beautiful music.
  
  *Here, the phrase the great musician is used in apposition to Mozart to join the two sentences.*

- **Example 2:**
  - Yash Pal was a well-known scientist. He made many contribution in the field of astrophysics.
  - The well known scientist, Yash Pal, made many contribution in the field of astrophysics.
  
  *Here, the noun, Yash Pal is used in apposition to the well-known scientist to join the two sentences.*

Other examples:

- **Example 3:**
  - I spent two days in London. It is one of the most attractive places in England.
  - I spent two days in London, one of the most attractive places in England.

- **Example 4:**
  - Buddhism was founded 2500 years ago. It is one of the greatest religions.
  - Buddhism, one of the greatest religions, was founded 2500 years ago.
EXERCISE
Combine each of the following sentence by using a noun or phrase in apposition

• There goes my brother. He is called Sourabh.
• I am going to visit Mr. Bose. He is my next door neighbour.
• Yuvraj Singh is a dashing cricketer. He hit sixes in an over.
• I spent three days in Cox’s Bazar. It is one of the most attractive spots in Bangladesh.
• Jawaharlal Nehru died in 1964. He was the first Prime Minister of India.
• Mr. Roy is the Principal of our school. He is an MA in English.
• Tagore’s most famous work is Gitanjali. It is a collection of short poems.
• Geoffrey Chaucer was born in 1340. He is the first great English poet.
3. By using a preposition with a noun or gerund:

- The students were felicitated. Then, the programme began. **After** the felicitation of the students, the programme began.

- He has failed many times. He still hopes to succeed. **In spite of** many failures, he hopes to succeed.

- Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted. **On hearing** the news of the death of her husband, she fainted.

- He gave them his valuable advice, he helped them with money. **Besides** giving them his valuable advice, he helped them with money.
Combine each of the following sentence by using a preposition with noun or gerund:

• He lost a lot of money in his new business. He still hope to be a successful business man one day.

• He heard the news of the plane crash. He was stunned.

• He became popular. He played cricket with the children.

• I bought a book. I spent twenty rupees.

• He gave me advice. He helped me,
4. By using an absolute phrase

- The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
  The soldiers **having arrived**, the mob dispersed.

- The town was enclosed by strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it.
  The town **having been enclosed** by strong wall, the enemy was unable to capture it.

- The sun rose. The travellers set out.
  The sun **having risen** the travellers set out.

- His friend arrived. He was very pleased.
  His friend **having arrived**, he was very pleased.

- The sun rose. The fog cleared away. The lighthouse was seen less than a mile away.
  The sun **having risen** and the fog **having cleared** away, the lighthouse was seen less than a mile away.

**An absolute phrase is a noun phrase that begins or ends a sentence. The phrase has no grammatical connection with the rest of the sentence. Most nominative absolutes contain a participle or participial phrase which modifies the noun or pronoun.**
EXERCISE
Combine each of the following sentence by using an absolute phrase.

• The police arrived. They arrested the student leaders.
• The car was damaged. We took a taxi.
• The concert finished at 10 p.m. The audience left the theatre.
• The storm ceased. The sun came out.
• The watch was expensive. He could not buy it.
• The rain fell. The crops revived.
• The king died. His eldest son came to the throne.
• His father was dead. He had to support his widowed mother.
5. By using an infinitive:

- I have some duties. I must perform them.
  I have some duties to perform.

- He is very weak. He cannot walk.
  He is too weak to walk.

- The plane was delayed for an hour. It was very unusual.
  It was very unusual for the plane to be delayed for an hour.

- We must finish this exercise. There are still three sentences.
  We have still three sentences in this exercise to finish.

- He did not even have a rupee with him. He could not buy a loaf of bread.
  He did not even have a rupee with him to buy a loaf of bread.
EXERCISE
Combine each of the following sentence by using an Infinitive.

• He wants to confess his guilt. He is not afraid of it.

• He saved some money. He wanted to buy a car.

• Her house is full of pets. She has to look after them.

• He is very fat. He cannot run.

• He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to Europe.

• I speak the truth. I am not afraid of it.

• You father will hear of your success. He will be delighted.

• The Pathan took out a knife. His intention was to frighten the man.
6. By using an adverb or an Adverbial Phrase

- He deserved to succeed. He failed. He failed *undeservedly*.

- She was late. It was usual. She was *usually* late.

- You will succeed. It is certain. You will *certainly* succeed.

- I accept your statement. I do it without reserve. I accept your statement *unreservedly*. 
EXERCISE
Combine each of the following sentence by using an adverb or adverbial phrase.

• He forgot to lock the door. It was very unfortunate.

• They ate up all seeds. This was foolish.

• He is a bad boy. This is certain.

• The train is very late. That is usual.

• The weather is fine in March. It is normal.

• He kicked the goal-keeper. It was his intention to do so.

• I did not eat any of the poisoned food. This was lucky.

• He admitted his error. He expressed his regret.
7. BY USING AN ADJECTIVE

• I met a man. He was lame.
  I met a lame man.

• We chased fireflies. They were glowing in the dark.
  We chased glowing fireflies in the dark.

• I saw a man. He was blind.
  I saw a blind man.
EXERCISE
COMBINE EACH SENTENCE USING AN ADJECTIVE

• I bought a car. The car is beautiful.

• A man came to my door. He was poor.

• We live in a house. It is small.

• I bought a pen yesterday. The pen was black.

• The girl raised her hand to ask a question. The girl was tall.