# Synthesis of Sentences English Grammar and Speaking

Synthesis of Sentences is the opposite of transformation of sentences and means combining a number of simple sentences into one new sentence. That new sentence might be either a simple sentence, a compound sentence, or a complex sentence.

**By using a Participle**

* He jumped up. He ran away.
* Jumping up, he ran away.
* He was tired of play. He sat down to rest.
* Tired of play, he sat down to rest.
* He is well versed in English. He was appointed as the English teacher in the school.
* Being well-versed in English, he was appointed English teacher of the school.

**By using a Noun or a Phrase in apposition**

placing side-by-side two coordinate elements, the second of which serves as an explanation or modification of the first.

* This is my friend. His name is Rama.
* This is my friend, Rama
* 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.
* Buddhism was founded 2500 years ago. It is one of the greatest religions.
* Buddhism, one of the greatest religions, was founded 2500 years ago

**By using a Preposition with Noun or Gerund**

* The moon rose. Their journey was not ended.
* Before their journey ended, the moon rose.
* He was failed many times. He still hopes to win.
* Having failed many times, he still hopes to win.
* Her husband died. She heard the news. She fainted.
* On hearing the news of her husband’s death, she fainted.

**By using, Nominative Absolute Construction**

* The soldiers arrived. The mob dispersed.
* Seeing the soldiers arrive, the mob dispersed.
* The town was enclosed by a strong wall. The enemy was unable to capture it.
* Being enclosed by strong wall, the town was unable to be captured (by the enemy).

**By using an Infinitive**

* I have some duties. I must perform them.
* I have some duties to perform.
* We must finish this exercise. There are still three sentences.
* We still have three sentences in this exercise to finish.
* He wanted to educate his son. He sent him to London.
* He sent his son to London to have him educated.
* He is very fat. He can not run.
* He is too fat to run.

**By using an Adverb or an Adverbial Phrase**

* He deserved to succeed. He failed.
* He failed, undeservedly.
* The sun set. The boys had not finished the game.
* The boys had not finished the game by sunset.

## Solved Examples of Synthesis of Sentences

**(Questions 1 to 6)** Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a simple sentence

**Question 1**: He won a jackpot. He built a big mansion.

**Answer:**Having won the jackpot he built a big mansion.

**Question 2:** He stood on tip-toe. He reached for the bunch of grapes.

**Answer:** Standing on tip-toe, he reached for the bunch of grapes.

**Question 3:**He is going to London. He wants to pursue higher education there.

**Answer:** He is going to London to pursue higher education.

**Question 4:** Milton was the Homer of England. He wrote Paradise Lost.

**Answer:** Milton, the Homer of England, wrote Paradise Lost.

**Question 5** Patel was a strong man. He brought all the princely states into the Indian Union. He used the method of persuasion. Sometimes he used the method of coercion.

**Answer:** Using methods of persuasion and coercion, Patel, a strong man, brought all the princely States into the Indian Union.

**Question 6:** Gandhi was a great visionary. He realized the danger of communal conflict. He sacrificed his life to bring about unity.

**Answer:** Having realized the danger of communal conflict, Gandhi, a great visionary, sacrificed his life to bring about unity.