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Mentor: Paul Masih | Authentic English Grammar Series

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SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES

Master Study Guide & 80-Mark Comprehensive Assessment Paper

Based Strictly on Authoritative Academic Grammar Sources

CONCEPT 1: INTRODUCTION TO SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES

Synthesis is the grammatical process of combining two or more separate Simple Sentences into one unified sentence—which may be a **Simple Sentence**, a **Compound Sentence**, or a **Complex Sentence**—without altering the original proposition, meaning, or logical relationship of the original statements. It represents the exact converse of **Analysis** (which resolves a sentence into its constituent clauses).

THE THREE STRUCTURAL ARCHETYPES IN ENGLISH

- **1. Simple Sentence:** A sentence containing **exactly one Subject and one Finite Verb** (one Independent Principal Clause). Non-finite verbals (participles, gerunds, infinitives) or phrases may be present, but there can be only one predicating finite verb.
  Example: **Seeing the approaching storm, the shepherd hurried to the valley.** (One finite verb: *hurried*)
- **2. Compound Sentence:** A sentence composed of **two or more Independent (Principal / Coordinate) Clauses** of equal grammatical rank, joined together by Coordinating Conjunctions (*and, but, or, nor, for, so, yet*) or conjunctive adverbs.
  Example: **The wind blew fiercely, yet the ancient oak tree stood firm.** (Two finite verbs: *blew*, *stood*)
- **3. Complex Sentence:** A sentence consisting of **one Principal (Main) Clause** and **one or more Subordinate (Dependent) Clauses** connected by Subordinating Conjunctions (*that, because, although, if, unless, when, who, which*).
  Example: **Although the path was perilous, the mountaineers pressed forward because daylight was fading.**

The Three Cardinal Methods of Sentence Synthesis

When combining discrete simple sentences, the writer must select the structure that best preserves emphasis, logical nuance, and stylistic economy:

1. **Synthesis into a Simple Sentence:** Reduces secondary statements into non-finite verbal phrases, appositives, or prepositional adjuncts, retaining only one finite verb.
2. **Synthesis into a Compound Sentence:** Retains the independent status of each statement, linking them as equals through coordinate logic (addition, contrast, alternative,

or inference).

3. **Synthesis into a Complex Sentence:** Elevates the most vital proposition to the principal clause while subordinating secondary details into noun, relative, or adverbial clauses.

EXAM TIP: PRESERVING FINITE VERB DISCIPLINE

In board examinations, the most frequent defect in Simple Sentence synthesis is leaving two finite verbs joined without a coordinator. Always verify: **Count the finite verbs in your final Simple Sentence. If there are more than one, the synthesis is incorrect.**

CONCEPT 2A: SYNTHESIS INTO SIMPLE SENTENCES (PARTICIPIAL & ABSOLUTE)

To combine two or more simple sentences into a single Simple Sentence, all extra finite verbs must be eliminated. The primary methods utilizing verbals and absolute phrases are detailed below.

1. By Using Participles (Verbal Adjectives)

Participles qualify nouns while retaining verbal power. They are employed when actions are performed consecutively or simultaneously by the **same subject**:

- **Present Participle Active (V-ing):** Used for immediate, overlapping, or rapid consecutive actions.
  Separate: The soldier drew his sabre. He charged at the advancing enemy.
  Combined: **Drawing his sabre, the soldier charged at the advancing enemy.**
- **Perfect Participle Active (Having $+ V_3$):** Used when the first action is fully completed before the second action begins.
  Separate: The forensic auditors finished their investigation. They submitted their report to the tribunal.
  Combined: **Having finished their investigation, the forensic auditors submitted their report to the tribunal.**
- **Past / Passive Participle (V_3 / Having been $+ V_3$):** Used when the subject receives the action in passive voice.
  Separate: The commander was severely wounded in battle. He was evacuated to the base hospital.
  Combined: **Severely wounded in battle, the commander was evacuated to the base hospital.**

2. By Using the Nominative Absolute Construction

An **Absolute Phrase** consists of a noun or pronoun followed by a participle, standing grammatically independent of the finite verb of the main clause. It is used when sentences have **different subjects** standing in a causal or temporal relationship.

STRUCTURAL FORMULA: NOMINATIVE ABSOLUTE

$$\text{Subject}_1 + [\text{being/having} + V_3/\text{having been} + V_3]\,, \quad \text{Subject}_2 + \text{Finite Verb} + \ldots$$

- **Active State (Verb to be):** *Separate:* The weather was tempestuous. The fishing vessels remained anchored in the bay.
  Combined: **The weather being tempestuous, the fishing vessels remained anchored in the bay.**
- **Active Completed Action:** *Separate:* The sun rose above the eastern hills. The dense river fog dispersed.
  Combined: **The sun having risen above the eastern hills, the dense river fog dispersed.**
- **Passive Action:** *Separate:* The armistice was signed by the ambassadors. The troops ceased hostilities.
  Combined: **The armistice having been signed by the ambassadors, the troops ceased hostilities.**

Never attach a participle to a main clause subject that did not perform the action!
Incorrect: *Being a stormy evening, no fisherman ventured out into the deep sea.* (This falsely implies that 'no fisherman' was 'a stormy evening').
Correct: ***It being a stormy evening****, no fisherman ventured out into the deep sea.* (Nominative Absolute with impersonal 'It').

CONCEPT 2B: SYNTHESIS INTO SIMPLE SENTENCES (PHRASAL METHODS)

3. By Using a Noun or Phrase in Apposition

Apposition means placing one noun or descriptive noun phrase immediately beside another noun to rename, explain, or define it, enclosed between punctuation commas.

- *Separate:* Rabindranath Tagore was a towering literary visionary. He composed the national anthem.
  Combined: **Rabindranath Tagore, a towering literary visionary, composed the national anthem.**
- *Separate:* Taxila was an internationally renowned university in ancient India. It attracted scholars from distant lands.
  Combined: **Taxila, an internationally renowned university in ancient India, attracted scholars from distant lands.**

4. By Using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund

Prepositions such as *in spite of, despite, on, by, besides, after, without, on account of* can govern a noun or gerundial phrase (V-ing), replacing a finite verb while expressing circumstance, instrument, or contrast:

- **Concession:** *Separate:* The surgeon was fatigued after six hours. He operated with absolute precision.
  Combined: **In spite of extreme fatigue after six hours, the surgeon operated with absolute precision.**
- **Instrument / Means:** *Separate:* He practiced rigorous penmanship daily. He mastered the calligraphic script.
  Combined: **By practicing rigorous penmanship daily, he mastered the calligraphic script.**
- **Immediate Sequence:** *Separate:* The detective heard the muffled detonation. He drew his service weapon.
  Combined: **On hearing the muffled detonation, the detective drew his service weapon.**

5. By Using an Infinitive (to $+ V_1$)

The Infinitive expresses intention, purpose, result, or consequence, including the correlative contraction **too... to**:

- **Purpose:** *Separate:* The envoy traveled to Vienna. He wished to negotiate the extradition treaty.
  Combined: **The envoy traveled to Vienna to negotiate the extradition treaty.**
- **Excess / Inability:** *Separate:* The marble pedestal is exceptionally heavy. Two workmen cannot lift it.
  Combined: **The marble pedestal is too heavy for two workmen to lift.**

6. By Using an Adverb or Adverbial Phrase

Condenses an entire proposition into a single manner, time, or sentence adverb:

- *Separate:* The diplomat addressed the assembly. His manner was remarkably courteous.
  Combined: **The diplomat addressed the assembly remarkably courteously.**
- *Separate:* The expedition failed in the polar blizzard. This outcome was inevitable.
  Combined: **The expedition inevitably failed in the polar blizzard.**

CONCEPT 3: SYNTHESIS INTO COMPOUND SENTENCES

A **Compound Sentence** is formed by joining two or more Simple Sentences into independent coordinate clauses of equal rank. The conjunctions used are called **Coordinating Conjunctions**, grouped into four functional families:

THE FOUR CLASSES OF COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Class	Connectives & Operators	Semantic Function & Solved Illustration
1. Cumulative	*and, both... and, as well as, not only... but also*	**Adds one proposition to another without contrast.** *Ex:* He is a distinguished scholar. He is a philanthropist. ⟶ **He is not only a distinguished scholar but also a philanthropist.**
2. Adversative	*but, yet, still, whereas, while, nevertheless, however*	**Expresses contrast, opposition, or unexpected friction.** *Ex:* He was offered a lucrative position. He declined it. ⟶ **He was offered a lucrative position, yet he declined it.**
3. Alternative	*or, either... or, neither... nor, else, otherwise*	**Presents a choice between mutually exclusive options.** *Ex:* Desist from spreading malicious falsehoods. You will be sued. ⟶ **Desist from spreading malicious falsehoods, or you will be sued.**
4. Illative	*therefore, so, for, consequently, hence*	**Draws an inference, conclusion, or logical result.** *Ex:* The reservoir levels dropped critically. Rationing was enforced. ⟶ **The reservoir levels dropped critically; therefore, rationing was enforced.**

Continuative Use of Relative Connectives

When *who*, *which*, *where*, or *when* do not restrict a noun but merely add an independent fact equivalent to **and he**, **and it**, **and there**, or **and then**, the resulting sentence is **Compound**:

- *Separate:* I met Dr. Mukherjee in Kolkata. He handed me the archival dossier.
  Combined: **I met Dr. Mukherjee in Kolkata, who handed me the archival dossier.** (= and he handed me . . .)
- *Separate:* He struck the rabid hound with an iron rod. It was an act of raw self-preservation.
  Combined: **He struck the rabid hound with an iron rod, which was an act of raw self-preservation.** (= and it was an act . . .)

PUNCTUATION MASTER-RULE FOR COMPOUND PERIODS

When independent clauses are long or contain internal commas, separate them with a **semi-colon** before coordinate markers: *The cabinet deliberated until midnight; however, no consensus was reached.* Never use a bare comma between independent clauses without a coordinating conjunction (the **Comma Splice Error**).

CONCEPT 4: SYNTHESIS INTO COMPLEX SENTENCES

A **Complex Sentence** consists of one Principal Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses. When synthesizing simple sentences into a complex sentence, select the primary thought as the Main Clause and convert secondary sentences into **Noun Clauses**, **Adjective Clauses**, or **Adverb Clauses**.

1. By Using Noun Clauses

A Noun Clause performs the syntactic function of a noun (Subject, Direct Object, Prepositional Object, Subject Complement, or Case in Apposition):

- **Subject of Verb:** *Separate:* The prime suspect had fled across the border. This fact became evident to the investigators.
  Combined: **That the prime suspect had fled across the border became evident to the investigators.**
- **Object of Transitive Verb:** *Separate:* Where has the treasure been concealed? Nobody knows.
  Combined: **Nobody knows where the treasure has been concealed.**
- **Case in Apposition to a Noun:** *Separate:* The expedition had discovered a viable northwest passage. The news electrified the maritime world.
  Combined: **The news that the expedition had discovered a viable northwest passage electrified the maritime world.**

2. By Using Adjective (Relative) Clauses

An Adjective Clause qualifies an antecedent noun or pronoun using relative pronouns (*who, whom, whose, which, that*) or relative adverbs (*where, when, why*):

- *Separate:* An elderly watchmaker repaired the antique grandfather clock. He lives in North Street.
  Combined: **The elderly watchmaker who lives in North Street repaired the antique grandfather clock.**
- *Separate:* I visited the archaeological excavation site. Indus Valley terracotta artifacts were unearthed there.
  Combined: **I visited the archaeological excavation site where Indus Valley terracotta artifacts were unearthed.**

3. By Using Adverb Clauses

Adverb Clauses modify a verb, adjective, or adverb in the principal clause across nine semantic relationships:

1. **Time:** *As soon as the judge entered the courtroom, the assembly rose.*
2. **Place:** *The hermits built their monastery where the two sacred rivers converge.*
3. **Cause / Reason:** *Since the evidence was purely circumstantial, the magistrate acquitted the defendant.*

4. **Purpose:** *The sentries patrolled the perimeter continuously so that infiltrators might not breach the camp.*
5. **Condition:** *Unless the corporate board approves the capital outlay, construction cannot commence.*
6. **Concession / Contrast:** *Although the blizzard raged furiously, the rescue convoy reached the outpost.*
7. **Result / Consequence:** *The orator spoke so convincingly that every wavering delegate endorsed the resolution.*
8. **Comparison of Degree:** *The young prince is as courageous as his illustrious ancestor was.*
9. **Manner:** *The apprentices assembled the mechanism precisely as they had been instructed.*

CONCEPT 5: COMMON PITFALLS & MASTER REVISION MATRIX

Common Syntactic Errors in Sentence Synthesis

1. **The Double Negative Trap with 'Lest' and 'Unless':**
   Erroneous: Study diligently lest you should not fail. $\longrightarrow$ **Correct:** *Study diligently* ***lest you should fail.*** (*Lest* already contains negative force: 'for fear that').
   Erroneous: Unless you do not apologize, he will not forgive you. $\longrightarrow$ **Correct:** *Unless you* ***apologize****, he will not forgive you.*

2. **Correlative Conjunction Parallelism Errors:**
   Erroneous: He neither speaks English nor French. $\longrightarrow$ **Correct:** *He speaks* ***neither English nor French.*** (Both correlative elements must govern identical grammatical structures).

3. **The Nominative Absolute Subject-Omission Trap:**
   Erroneous: Being late, the train departed before I arrived. $\longrightarrow$ **Correct:** ***I being late****, the train departed before I arrived.* (A train cannot be late on your behalf).

4. **Relative Clause Word-Order Distortion:**
   Erroneous: A gentleman called while you were out who wished to see the manuscript. $\longrightarrow$ **Correct:** *A gentleman* ***who wished to see the manuscript*** *called while you were out.* (Place the relative clause adjacent to its antecedent).

MASTER COMPARATIVE REVISION MATRIX: SAME PROPOSITION TRANSFORMED

Sentence Mould	Syntactic Mechanism & Demonstrative Example
Separate Sentences	*He was deeply impoverished. He maintained unblemished honesty throughout his life.*
Simple Sentence	**In spite of his deep impoverishment, he maintained unblemished honesty throughout his life.** *(Prepositional phrase of concession + nominalized noun; one finite verb: maintained)*
Compound Sentence	**He was deeply impoverished, yet he maintained unblemished honesty throughout his life.** *(Two coordinate independent clauses linked by the adversative coordinator 'yet')*
Complex Sentence	**Although he was deeply impoverished, he maintained unblemished honesty throughout his life.** *(One principal clause + one subordinate adverb clause of concession introduced by 'although')*

1. **Asked for Simple?** Convert all secondary finite verbs into *Participles*, *Infinitives*, *Appositives*, or *Prepositional Gerunds*. Exactly ONE finite verb permitted!
2. **Asked for Compound?** Determine logical relation: Addition (*and, not only...but also*), Friction (*but, yet*), Choice (*or, either...or*), or Result (*so, therefore*). Keep clauses coordinate!
3. **Asked for Complex?** Determine the secondary idea's function: Is it a statement fact (*Noun Clause*), a modifier of a noun (*Adjective Clause*), or circumstantial context (*Adverb Clause*)?

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ASSESSMENT PAPER: SYNTHESIS OF SENTENCES

Time Allowed: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 80 Marks | Benchmark Standard: Senior Secondary

Candidate Name: _____ **Roll Number:** _____ **Date:** _____

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. This question paper consists of **four compulsory sections** totaling **80 Marks**:
   - **Section A (20 Marks):** Synthesis into Single Simple Sentences (Questions 1 to 20).
   - **Section B (20 Marks):** Synthesis into Single Compound Sentences (Questions 21 to 40).
   - **Section C (20 Marks):** Synthesis into Single Complex Sentences (Questions 41 to 60).
   - **Section D (20 Marks):** Mixed Synthesis, Do as Directed & Exam-Style MCQs (Questions 61 to 80).
2. Combine each set of sentences strictly as directed without altering the original meaning.
3. Write with grammatical elegance, ensuring correct punctuation, agreement, and capitalization throughout.

SECTION A: COMBINE INTO SIMPLE SENTENCES (20 MARKS)

Directions: Combine each of the following sets of Simple Sentences into a single Simple Sentence as directed or using the most appropriate non-finite or phrasal device. [20 × 1 = 20 Marks]

1. The weary sentry unlatched the heavy fortress gate. He admitted the mounted messenger. **[Use a Participle]**

2. The judicial tribunal reviewed all the forensic dossiers. They pronounced the final verdict. **[Use a Perfect Participle]**

3. The general was deceived by his trusted intelligence scout. He led his army into an ambush. **[Use a Past/Passive Participle]**

4. The monsoon deluge ceased abruptly. The villagers emerged from their thatched huts. **[Use Nominative Absolute]**

5. The telegraph wires were severed by the tempest. Communication with the capital collapsed. **[Use Nominative Absolute]**

6. The magistrate was unexpectedly absent from the courthouse. The scheduled hearing was deferred. **[Use Nominative Absolute]**

7. Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose was a pioneer of plant neurobiology. He invented the crescograph. **[Use a Phrase in Apposition]**

8. Nalanda was the most celebrated seat of Buddhist learning in ancient Asia. It attracted scholars from Korea and Tibet. **[Use a Phrase in Apposition]**

9. The prisoner made three frantic attempts to scale the stone wall. He failed in every attempt. **[Use a Preposition with Noun/Gerund]**

10. The young linguist deciphered the cuneiform clay inscription. He displayed astounding ingenuity. **[Use a Preposition with Noun/Gerund]**

11. He worked eighteen hours every day without a vacation. He wished to establish his manufacturing enterprise. **[Use a Preposition with Noun/Gerund]**

12. He heard the alarming siren from the chemical factory. He evacuated his family immediately. **[Use a Preposition with Gerund]**

13. The ambassador dispatched a diplomatic courier to London. He wanted to deliver the confidential ultimatum. **[Use an Infinitive]**

14. The heavy oak timber is excessively massive. Two porters cannot lift it onto the wagon. **[Use 'too... to']**

15. He has three ancestral cottages in the Himalayan foothills. He must maintain them regularly. **[Use an Infinitive]**

16. The physician administered the antidotal serum. He acted with remarkable promptitude. **[Use an Adverb/Adverbial Phrase]**

17. The commercial airship crashed into the mangrove swamp. The disaster was tragic and total. **[Use an Adverb/Adverbial Phrase]**

18. The student confessed his plagiarism before the academic dean. His confession was unprompted. **[Use an Adverbial Phrase]**

19. The sun had not yet set. The expedition reached the mountain summit. **[Use a Preposition with Noun]**

20. The old miser had accumulated immense wealth. He never gave a brass coin to the starving orphan. **[Use a Preposition with Noun/Gerund]**

SECTION B: COMBINE INTO COMPOUND SENTENCES (20 MARKS)

Directions: Combine each of the following sets of Simple Sentences into a single Compound Sentence using an appropriate Coordinating Conjunction (Cumulative, Adversative, Alternative, or Illative) as indicated. [20 × 1 = 20 Marks]

21. The research scientist designed the innovative vaccine. He conducted the clinical trials himself. **[Use 'not only... but also']**

22. The autumn harvest was abundant. The price of essential grains dropped sharply. **[Use 'and']**

23. The architect drew the blueprints. The structural engineer verified the load-bearing calculations. **[Use 'as well as']**

24. He was accused of high treason by the royal prosecutor. He was denied legal counsel by the tribunal. **[Use 'both... and']**

25. The old scholar suffered from failing eyesight. He continued editing the rare Sanskrit manuscripts. **[Use 'yet']**

26. The defensive walls were breached by enemy artillery. The garrison fought with stubborn valor. **[Use 'but']**

27. He was offered an immense bribe by the foreign contractor. He remained incorruptible. **[Use 'nevertheless']**

28. You may inspect all the financial registers in the archive. You must not remove any document from the premises. **[Use 'only']**

29. He is eighty years of age. He still swims across the turbulent river every dawn. **[Use 'still']**

30. Master the fundamentals of structural syntax. You will never write an ungrammatical sentence. **[Use 'and']**

31. Renounce your treasonable confederacy immediately. You will be executed on the public scaffold. **[Use 'or']**

32. The fugitive must conceal his identity in disguise. He will certainly be arrested by the border police. **[Use 'otherwise']**

33. You must return the borrowed rare manuscripts by Friday. You will be expelled from the university library. **[Use 'else']**

34. He will not sign the partition deed. He will not surrender his hereditary claim. **[Use 'neither... nor']**

35. The heavy locomotive developed an irreparable boiler defect. The express train was delayed for four hours. **[Use 'therefore']**

36. I could not verify the authenticity of the signature. The original parchment was hopelessly faded. **[Use 'for']**

37. The deep coal mine was flooded by underground seepage. Work was suspended indefinitely. **[Use 'so']**

38. The council treasurer embezzled the municipal revenues. He was summarily dismissed from service. **[Use 'consequently']**

39. I met a veteran botanist in the Himalayan reserve. He showed me the habitat of the elusive blue poppy. **[Use 'who' in continuative sense]**

40. The magistrate signed the warrant. The bailiffs immediately apprehended the suspect. **[Use 'whereupon' or 'and immediately']**

SECTION C: COMBINE INTO COMPLEX SENTENCES (20 MARKS)

Directions: Combine each of the following sets of Simple Sentences into a single Complex Sentence containing a Noun Clause, an Adjective Clause, or an Adverb Clause as directed in brackets. [20 × 1 = 20 Marks]

41. The defendant was innocent of the robbery charges. This was the firm conviction of his defense counsel. **[Use a Noun Clause as Subject]**

42. Who broke the sealed glass display case in the laboratory? Nobody can explain this incident. **[Use a Noun Clause as Object]**

43. The conspirators will strike at midnight. We have received reliable intelligence of this plan. **[Use a Noun Clause in Apposition]**

44. All the flight departures were grounded. It was the consequence of the zero-visibility blizzard. **[Use a Noun Clause as Complement]**

45. You made certain statements before the magistrate. You must adhere scrupulously to those statements. **[Use a Noun Clause as Object of Preposition]**

46. A courageous rescue diver brought the trapped children to the surface. He was awarded the highest civil decoration. **[Use an Adjective Clause with 'who']**

47. I visited the ancient mountain citadel. Emperor Ashoka's third major rock edict was inscribed there. **[Use an Adjective Clause with 'where']**

48. The collector purchased an antique pocket watch. Its gold gears were crafted in Geneva in 1780. **[Use an Adjective Clause with 'whose']**

49. The courier delivered an urgent telegram. The contents of the telegram threw the household into commotion. **[Use an Adjective Clause with 'which']**

50. The historic treaty was signed on a rainy autumn evening. I still vividly recall the occasion. **[Use an Adjective Clause with 'when']**

51. The royal herald sounded the ceremonial brass trumpet. The palace gates swung open immediately. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Time with 'As soon as']**

52. The mountaineers pitched their expedition tents. The sheer cliff offered protection from the arctic gale. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Place with 'wherever']**

53. The irrigation dams dried up completely. No rainfall had fallen across the plateau for eight months. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Reason with 'Because']**

54. The scouts set up warning beacons along the perimeter. The enemy garrison might not launch a surprise assault. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Purpose with 'so that']**

55. Secure the safety harness securely around your waist. You will slip on the icy ledge and fall. **[Use an Adverb Clause with 'lest']**

56. The candidate does not secure at least fifty percent of the votes. A run-off election will be held next week. **[Use an Adverb Clause with 'Unless']**

57. The fortress was surrounded by thirty thousand siege troops. The defenders refused to surrender. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Concession with 'Although']**

58. The flood waters rose with terrifying rapidity. The inhabitants were forced to take refuge on the rooftops. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Result with 'so... that']**

59. The younger sister is extraordinarily brilliant in mathematics. Her elder brother is not nearly so brilliant. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Comparison]**

60. The ancient Greek orator rehearsed his declamation before the ocean waves. Demosthenes had instructed him. **[Use an Adverb Clause of Manner with 'as']**

SECTION D: MIXED SYNTHESIS, DO AS DIRECTED & MCQs (20 MARKS)

Part I: Do As Directed & Multi-Sentence Integration (Questions 61 to 70) [10 Marks]

61. *Separate:* A weary traveler reached the bank of the Ganges. He had walked thirty miles. He lay down beneath a pipal tree. He fell into a deep slumber. **[Synthesize into a Single Simple Sentence]**

62. *Separate:* The king was severely displeased with his prime minister. He stripped him of all honors. He banished him to a remote island. **[Synthesize into a Single Simple Sentence using Participles]**

63. *Separate:* The clock struck twelve. The night guards relieved the sentries. The city slept peacefully. **[Synthesize into a Single Compound Sentence]**

64. *Separate:* He entered the abandoned cathedral. He discovered an ornate crypt. It contained the remains of a fourteenth-century bishop. **[Synthesize into a Single Complex Sentence]**

65. *Separate:* The storm ceased. The sky cleared. The merchant vessels resumed their voyage. **[Synthesize into a Single Simple Sentence using Nominative Absolute]**

66. *Separate:* You must pay your arrears of tax before Saturday. Your commercial license will be revoked. **[Synthesize into a Complex Sentence using 'If... not']**

67. *Separate:* He was not qualified for the technical post. He possessed exceptional leadership charisma. He was appointed project director. **[Synthesize into a Complex Sentence using 'Although']**

68. *Separate:* He heard the devastating news of the bankruptcy. He collapsed on the floor. He fainted. **[Synthesize into a Simple Sentence using Preposition + Gerund]**

69. *Separate:* The boy saw the tiger leaping from the bushes. He climbed a tall teak tree. He saved his life. **[Synthesize into a Single Simple Sentence]**

70. *Separate:* We sought shelter in an ancient inn. The landlord welcomed us cordially. He provided us with hot porridge and dry blankets. **[Synthesize into a Single Compound Sentence]**

Part II: Exam-Style Multiple Choice Questions (Questions 71 to 80) [10 Marks]

Directions: For Questions 71 to 80, choose the single grammatically flawless option that synthesizes the given sentences as directed.

71. **Given:** *He finished his dinner. He went to bed immediately.*
Combine into a Simple Sentence using a Participle:
(A) Finishing his dinner, he went to bed immediately.
(B) Having finished his dinner, he went to bed immediately.
(C) He having finished his dinner went to bed immediately.
(D) Dinner being finished, he went to bed immediately.

72. **Given:** *The weather was exceptionally severe. The convoy could not proceed.*
Combine into a Simple Sentence using Nominative Absolute:
(A) Being exceptionally severe weather, the convoy could not proceed.
(B) The weather being exceptionally severe, the convoy could not proceed.
(C) Because the weather was severe, the convoy could not proceed.
(D) The convoy could not proceed on account of severe weather.

73. **Given:** *Work hard diligently. You will not pass the competitive examination.*
Combine into a Compound Sentence:
(A) Unless you work hard diligently, you will not pass the competitive examination.
(B) Work hard diligently, or you will not pass the competitive examination.
(C) If you work hard diligently, you will pass the competitive examination.
(D) Working hard diligently, you will pass the competitive examination.

74. **Given:** *He was deeply in debt. He remained cheerful and optimistic.*
Combine into a Compound Sentence using an Adversative Conjunction:
(A) Although he was deeply in debt, he remained cheerful and optimistic.
(B) In spite of being deeply in debt, he remained cheerful and optimistic.
(C) He was deeply in debt, yet he remained cheerful and optimistic.
(D) He remained cheerful and optimistic because he was in debt.

75. **Given:** *The news of the general's sudden demise arrived. It was completely unexpected.*
Combine into a Complex Sentence containing a Noun Clause:
(A) The news of the general's unexpected demise arrived.
(B) That the general had suddenly passed away was completely unexpected.
(C) The general died unexpectedly, and the news arrived.
(D) Arriving unexpectedly, the general passed away.

76. **Given:** *This is the old stone cottage. The renowned poet was born here in 1804.*
Combine into a Complex Sentence containing an Adjective Clause:
(A) This is the old stone cottage where the renowned poet was born in 1804.
(B) The renowned poet was born in this old stone cottage in 1804.
(C) This is the old stone cottage and the poet was born here in 1804.
(D) Being born in 1804, this is the poet's old stone cottage.

77. **Given:** *He was so frail. He could not lift the iron trunk unassisted.*
Combine into a Simple Sentence using 'too... to':
(A) He was too frail that he could not lift the iron trunk unassisted.
(B) He was too frail to lift the iron trunk unassisted.
(C) Being too frail, he could not lift the iron trunk.
(D) He was too much frail to lift the iron trunk.

78. **Given:** *Walk carefully on the mossy rock. You might slip and fall.*
Combine into a Complex Sentence using 'lest':
(A) Walk carefully on the mossy rock lest you will not slip and fall.
(B) Walk carefully on the mossy rock lest you should slip and fall.
(C) Walk carefully on the mossy rock lest you shouldn't slip and fall.
(D) Walk carefully on the mossy rock lest you must slip and fall.

79. **Given:** *The sun rose. The darkness vanished.*
Combine into a Simple Sentence using a Nominative Absolute:
(A) When the sun rose, the darkness vanished.
(B) The sun having risen, the darkness vanished.
(C) Rising the sun, the darkness vanished.
(D) The sun rose and the darkness vanished.

80. **Given:** *He saw the approaching police constable. The pickpocket fled down the alley.*
Combine into a Simple Sentence using a Participle:
(A) Seeing the approaching police constable, the pickpocket fled down the alley.
(B) The pickpocket saw the police constable and fled down the alley.
(C) As soon as he saw the police constable, the pickpocket fled.
(D) The police constable being seen, the pickpocket fled down the alley.

***** END OF ASSESSMENT PAPER *****

Check that your answer script contains all 80 responses clearly inscribed.