

International Islamic University Chittagong

Center for General Education (CGED)

Course Material

Course Title: **Advanced English**

Topic: Joining Sentences

It is an interesting and important topic for students especially for those who want to improve writing skill with variety in sentence formation. The skill of joining two or more sentences with conjunction or conjunctive phrases helps them frame sentence structure of different lengths. It thus brings variety in their writing skill. Here some common conjunctive phrases/words have been discussed in details for better understanding.

RULE 1: Use of **Too...to**

Write first sentence (sub + verb + too instead of very, extremely, seriously, rather, quite+ adjective/adverb+ ...), + second sentence (to + main verb+...).

The man was very weak. He could not speak with us.

Ans: The man + was+ too (instead of very) +weak, ~~He could not~~ to speak with us.

If subjects of both sentences are different, then follow this rule:

Write first sentence (sub + verb + too instead of very, extremely, seriously, rather, quite+ adjective/adverb+...), + second sentence (for +object form of the subject +to + main verb+...).

The bag is extremely heavily. He cannot carry it.

Ans: The bag +is+ too (instead of extremely)+ heavily, for him(object of subject he) ~~+cannot~~ to+ carry.

N.B. Here *it* in second sentence is removed to avoid repetition.

RULE 2: Use **So...that**

At first write the cause related sentence replacing *very, extremely, seriously, rather, quite* by *so* +that+ other sentence.

The man was very weak. He could not speak with us.

Ans: The man was+ so +weak that +he could not speak with us.

The bag is extremely heavily. He cannot carry it.

Ans: The bag is+ so+ heavily +he cannot carry.

N.B. Here *it* in second sentence is removed to avoid repetition.

RULE 3: Use of **In spite of/Despite/ Notwithstanding**

At first write the result-related sentence + in spite of + possessive form of sub of second sentence+ verb(ing) +rest of the sentence.

Nabil did not get the job. He had all questions.

Ans: Nabil did not get the job+ in spite of+ his (possessive form of **He**) + having+ all questions.

RULE 4: Use of **Enough**

Write first sentence (sub + verb + adjective/adverb +enough instead of very, extremely, seriously, rather, quite + ...), + second sentence (to + main verb+...).

International Islamic University Chittagong

Center for General Education (CGED)

Course Material

Course Title: **Advanced English**

The man is very old. He can get pension.

Ans: The man is old+ enough+ ~~He can~~ to + get pension.

If the modified word is noun, then use enough before it.

Write first sentence (sub + verb +enough instead of a lot of , a great deal of, huge, + ...), + second sentence (to + main verb+...).

The man has earned a lot of money. He can lead a luxurious life.

Ans: The man has earned+ enough +money+ ~~He can~~ to lead a luxurious life.

RULE 5: Use of Though/Although

Write result related sentence+ though/although+ the cause related sentence.

The boy works hard. He cannot do well in the exam.

Ans: The boy cannot do well in the exam+ though+ he works hard.

RULE 6: Use of Yet/But

Write at first cause related sentence +yet/but+ result related sentence.

The boy works hard. He cannot do well in the exam.

Ans: The boy works hard +yet/but + he cannot do well in the exam.

Rule 7: Use of Present Participle

Write the sentence of latter action (sub+ verb+ rest of the sentence + verb-ing+ rest of the second sentence.

The authoress closed the door. She went back to work.

Ans: The authoress + went back to work + closing the door.

N.B; Here closing the door happens earlier than going back to work.

If the subjects of the both sentences are different, you cannot omit any subject. You have to just add ing to the verb indicating earlier action.

The marriage ceremony was over. All guests were going to the feast.

Ans: The marriage ceremony+ being+ over +all guests were going to the feast.

RULE 8: Use of Past Participle

Write the sentence of passive action without auxiliary verb (sub+ verb+ rest of the sentence + verb+ rest of the second sentence.

The machine is made in Japan. It works well.

Ans: The machine +made in Japan+ works well.

RULE 9: Use of Relative Pronoun

Write first sentence upto similar word of second sentence, relative pronoun+ rest of the first sentence.

The porter was a young bachelor. He lived in the city of Bagdad.

Ans: The porter + ~~He~~ lived in the city of Bagdad+ was a young bachelor.

He sees his own garden. It contains more pleasure for him.

Ans: He sees his own garden +that+ it contains more pleasure for him.

International Islamic University Chittagong

Center for General Education (CGED)

Course Material

Course Title: **Advanced English**

RULE 10: Use of Not only ...but also

Write similar words of the two sentences +not only + dissimilar words of the first sentence+ but also+ dissimilar words of the first sentence.

Rashed is a good student. He is a good player.

Ans: Rashed is + not only + a good student + but also+ ~~He is~~ a good player.

The student attended the picnic. His parents attended the picnic too.

Ans: Not only the student but also attended the picnic.

N.B: articles and adjectives are not usually taken in common.

RULE 11: Use of Infinitive

Write first sentence+ to + main verb of the second sentence +the rest.

My cousin is learning English. He wants to get good job.

Ans: My cousin is learning English + ~~He wants~~ + to get good job.

RULE 12: Use of Since/As/Because

At first write result related sentence + because/as/since + cause related sentence).

You have filled your stomach. You cannot eat any more.

Ans: You cannot eat any more because you have filled your stomach.

RULE 13: Use of Because of

At first write result related sentence + because of+ possessive form of sub of second sentence + main verb+ing +rest of the sentence).

You have filled your stomach. You cannot eat any more.

Ans: You cannot eat any more + because of + your+ having filled/filled your stomach.

If subjects of the both sentences are different, follow this structure:

There was no wind to fill the sail. The ship rested unmoving.

Ans: The ship rested unmoving + because of + no wind to fill the sail.

RULE 14: Use of In spite of

At first write result related sentence + in spite of + possessive form of sub of second sentence + main verb+ing +rest of the sentence).

My brother passed SSC in 2020. He did not continue his study.

Ans: He did not continue his study + in spite of + his + passing + SSC in 2020

Student Work Sheet

Join the pair of sentences according to the directions.

1. Jim was very poor. He could not buy a fob chain.(too...to)
2. The question is extremely difficult. He cannot answer it.(so ...that)
3. The box is very heavy. I cannot lift it.(too... to)

International Islamic University Chittagong

Center for General Education (CGED)

Course Material

Course Title: **Advanced English**

4. The boy is rather claver. He cannot be understood easily. (so ... that)
5. The parcel is so heavy. It cannot be sent by post. (participle)
6. Della saved a very small amount. She could not buy Jim a gift.(so ... that)
7. Rakib is a good student. He is a good player too. (not only... but also)
8. The man does not earn much money. He cannot maintain his family.(enough)
9. Mr Habib is a very strict administrator. He cannot tolerate any indiscipline in the college.(too...to)
10. The man has vast wealth. He lives a simple life. (yet)
11. There was no fill the sail. The ship rested unmoving.(since)
12. She seemed inclined to talk about me. I was prepared to be an attentive listener(as)
13. They gave food and water to the albatross. It became very tame. (because)
14. Jerry took the dollar from the writer. He wanted to buy gloves for his mother.(infinitive)
15. Della went to a hair shop. She sold her hair. (infinitive)
16. Foreign travel is pleasant. It is also instructive. (not only ...but also)
17. The brakes were defective. The engines needed repair too. (not only ...but also)
18. The teachers punished the boy. They also fined him too.(not only... but also)
19. Jerry was an orphan boy. He came to the orphanage at the age of four.(relative pronoun)
20. I found them all living in a cabin. It belonged to the orphanage. (relative pronoun)
21. The old sailor saw an albatross. It was flying towards the ship. (relative pronoun)
22. Rafi attended the seminar yesterday. I borrowed his pen. (relative pronoun)
23. The old sailor went away. He left the marriage guest. (present participle)
24. This machine is made in Japan. It is user friendly.(past participle)
25. He works very hard every day. He wants to shine in life. (so that)
26. The girl went to London. Her purpose was to receive higher education. (so that)
27. Helal went to bed late. He got up early in the morning. (though)
28. Mr rahim had all necessary qualifications. He did not get the job. (in spite of)
29. Jerry was very sincere. The authoress loved him.(because of)
30. Jim and Della were very wise. They sacrificed for each other. (enough)