

## Transformation:

**If :** જો ....તો

1. If we pray well, god will listen to us.
2. If he plays well, he can win the match.
3. If my friends work hard, they must get 1<sup>st</sup> class.
4. If Anil cannot pass with 1<sup>st</sup> class, he won't get the trophy.
5. If we would not jump from the top, the fire would burn us.
6. If she might not come in time, she would miss the show.
7. If I could not respect the teachers, they would not respect me.
8. If she didn't attain the exam, she would not enter into next sem.
9. If she does not sing well, she won't get prize.
10. If they don't run fast, they won't get the bus.
11. If he didn't pay money, he couldn't get the ticket.

**- Unless:** જો નહીં ..... તો

1. Unless they run fast, they do not reach the place in time.
2. Unless she dresses well, nobody will look at her.
3. Unless they pay money, they would not get the car.
4. Unless he sings well, he could not get the prize.
5. Unless we work hard, we will fail.
6. Unless we can run fast, we can miss the bus.
7. Unless we played well, we would loose the match.
8. Unless Kohli plays well, India would not win.

**- Too :** ખૂબજ (નકારાત્મક)

- She is too good to lift the bag.
- They are too strong to win the match.
- Bipasha is too beautiful to attract my attention.
- Sachin is too sharp to score century now.
- Indians are too honest to avoid corruption.
- Indian Team is too good to win the next world cup.

## - In case: કદાચ

- If I forget my mobile, please remind me.
- If I don't get the bus, please take me on your bike.
- If she doesn't respond me, please help me to sustain my heart.
- If you run fast, you can catch the bus.

## - No sooner than: (જેવું કે ...તરત જ ) ને દૂર કરો

- No sooner did I see lion in front of me than I fainted on the ground.
- No sooner did I cross the road than there was an accident at my back.
- No sooner did I enter the theatre, than the movie get started.
- No sooner did I see PK than I appreciated it.

## - As soon as

- As soon as I saw Sachin I rushed for autograph.
- As soon as the train came on the platform, the passengers ran towards the entrance.
- As soon as the bell rang the children ran out on the playground.

## - However: તેમ છતાં

- Even though/however/ Though/although : તેમ છતાં
- Though he worked hard, he couldn't get 1<sup>st</sup> class.
- Although she sang well, she couldn't get the prize.
- Even though there was no place in the temple, people tried to enter into it.

## - As if : જાણેકે (as if + they,he,she,it + were)

- She walks like a model.
- Mohan speaks like a leader.
- The children play like champions.
- Girls dress up like heroines.
- Boys move like a Romeo in the college.
- Monty speaks like a radio jokey.
- Elders behave like a guru.
- Indian team play like an underdog in the world cup.

## - Degree: તુલના (ત્રણ પ્રકાર )

- **Positive Degree:** હકારાત્મક તુલના
- કર્મ + is/am/are/was/were + not + as ...as + કર્તા )
- **Remove more/-er + than**
- **Schin is as good as Dhoni.**
- **as.....as**
- **Comparative Degree:**તુલનાત્મક તુલના
- (કર્મ + is/am/are/was/were + not +more/ -er + than + કર્તા )
- **Sachin is greater than Dhoni.**
- **more .....than**
- **Superlative Degree:**શ્રેષ્ઠતાવાચક તુલના
- (No other ....+ is/am/are/was/were + as+ ક્રિયાવિશેષણ / વિશેષણ નું મૂળ રૂપ + .as + કર્તા )
- **Remove most/-est**
- **Sachin is the best cricketer in Indian team.**
- **the most....of**
- **good - better - the best**
- **bad - worse - the worst**
- **smart - smarter - the smartest**
- **bright - brighter - the brightest**
- **light - -er - -est**
- **thin -**
- **fat -**
- **dark -**
- **close -**
- **fair -**
- **wide -**
- **larger -**
- **narrow -**

- fast -
- slow-
- high-
- low -
- tall -
- short -
- ugly - - uglier - the ugliest
- happy - - happier - the happiest
- big - - bigger - the biggest
- thin - - thinner - the thinnest

- Beautiful - more beautiful - the most beautiful
- Attractive -
- Intelligent -
- Confusing -
- Honest -
- Honourable-
- Complicated-

1. Sachin is as good as Dhoni.
2. Dhoni is not better than Sachin.
3. Room no.110 is as spacious as Room no. 115.
4. Hritwik is as handsome as shahid.
5. Kadi is as big as Kalol.
6. SV is as nice as Adarsh school.
7. Sachin plays as good as Sehwag.
8. My brother jumps as smartly as Rohan.
9. Sona danced as swiftly as Mona.
10. Amir acts as impressively as Salman.
11. My mother cooks as tasty as my sister.
12. Mr Shah ran as fast as Mr Patel.
13. Mehsana is as educated as Ahmedabad District.
14. Detroj is as beautiful as Vamaj.
15. Dipika is as favourite as Priyanka to me.
16. Summer is hotter than winter.
17. Kadi is smaller than kalol.
18. Horse runs faster than a donkey.

19. Cow is holier than buffalo.
20. India is the most populated country in the world.
21. No other country is as populated as India in the world.
22. Sachin is the best batsman of all.
23. Ahmedabad is the biggest city in Gujarat.
24. May is the hottest month of all in the year.
25. Sunday is the most favourite day in the week.
26. Vishwanath Anand is the most intelligent chess-player in the world.
27. Sony is as expensive as Samsung.
28. Mumbai is as overcrowded as Delhi.
29. Boys are as careless as girls in college.
30. Girls are smarter than boys in the college.
31. Day is brighter than night.

### - **Concord:** હોવું :

- **Am : I**
- **Are : we / you / they/people/children/teeth/pupils**
- **Is : he / she/ it/crowd/pupil/my friend/tooth**
- **Was : I / he / she / it**
- **Were : we / you / they**
- **Has : he / she/ it**
- **Have : I / we / you / they**
- **Singular: each / one of / either ....or / neither ...nor/ all / not only...but also**
- **Plural : both /**
- સદા વર્તમાન કાળ માં ત્રીજા પુરુષ એક વચનમાં **\_s / \_es** લાગે છે. (**he / she / it**)
- સદા વર્તમાન કાળ માં ત્રીજા પુરુષ એક વચનમાં જ્યારે ક્રિયાપદનો છેલ્લો અક્ષર **S / ss / sh / ch / x / o** ત્યારે ક્રિયાપદ સાથે **\_es** લાગે :
- આવી જ રીતે જ્યારે કોઈ પણ નામ નો છેલ્લો અક્ષર **S / ss / sh / ch / x / o** ત્યારે નામનાં બહુવચન (વ્યક્તિ વાચક નામ અપવાદ છે ) સાથે **\_es** લાગે :
- 
- **For example : loss - losses**
- **Teach ; teaches**
- **Cash ; cashes**

- **Go** ; goes
- **Mango** : mangoes
- **Fox** : foxes
- **Match** : matches

- **Article** : નિશ્ચિતતા કે અનિશ્ચિતતા દર્શક શબ્દ

- **The** નિશ્ચિતતાદર્શક શબ્દ

- નદી / પર્વત / સમુદ્ર / મેદાન કે ઐતિહાસિક સ્થાન નાં નામ ની સામે **The** લાગે
- **The Narmada / the Ganga**
- **The Himalaya / the Girnar**
- **The Kurukshetra**
- **The Atlantic Ocean / The Indian Ocean**
- **The Taj Mahal / The Red Fort / The White Horse**
- ધાર્મિક કે પ્રખ્યાત પુસ્તકો કે ગ્રંથો નાં નામ ની સામે **The** લાગે છે
- **The Bhagavad Gita / The Bible / The Mahabharata / The Kumarsambhavam**
- બહુવચન સામે
- **The children / the teeth**
- યડતા-ઉતરતા ક્રમની સામે
- **First / last / eleventh / twenty second / hundredth**
- નામને વિશેષણની જેમ વાપરવામાં આગે ત્યારે
- **Mohan is the Sachin of our college.**
- **Raj is the Romeo of our college.**
- કોઈ વ્યક્તિ વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન વિષે વાક્યમાં ફરી વાત કરવામાં આવે ત્યારે
- **I saw a movie. The movie was wonderful.**
- શ્રેષ્ઠતા દર્શક વિશેષણની સામે
- **best / the fastest / the biggest / the most important**
- અપવાદ: **an honest man / the most honest man**
- સર્વ સામાન્ય સત્યો સાથે;
- **The sun / the moon / the earth / the sky**

- દેશનું નામ જો બહુવચન માં હોય તો
- **The USA (the United States of America)**
- **The UAE (the United Arab Emirates)**
- **The UNO (The United Nations Organization)**
- **The UK (The United Kingdoms)**

## - No Article

- વ્યક્તિ વાચક નામ ની સામે
- **Mahatma Gandhi / Vivekanand**
- દેશ નાં નામ ની સામે
- **India / America / England / China**
- ભાવ વાચક સંજ્ઞાની સામે
- **Love / Hatred / Jealousy / Friendship / Anger / truth**
- જથ્થા વાચક સંજ્ઞાની સામે
- **Water / air / light / gold / sound / liquid /**
- કોઈ પણ જાતી વિષે ની સામાન્ય ટિપ્પણી સામે
- **Cow is a useful animal.**
- **Dog is a faithful animal.**

## - A /An article : અનિશ્ચિતતા દર્શક શબ્દ

- **A** : જો કોઈ અનિશ્ચિત વ્યક્તિ વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન નાં શબ્દનો ઉચ્ચાર વ્યંજન (ક,ખ, ગ,ઘ,ચ,છ, જ,ઝ,ત,થ,દ,ધ,.....)થી થાય તો ....
- **a useful animal / a university / a house / a car / a bus**
- **An** : જો કોઈ અનિશ્ચિત વ્યક્તિ વસ્તુ કે સ્થાન નાં શબ્દનો ઉચ્ચાર સ્વર (અ / આ/ ઈ / ઈ/ ઉ/ ઊ / એ/ ઐ/ ઓ/ ઔ/ )થી થાય તો ....
- **An eye / an honest / an M.A. / an umbrella / an owl / an elephant / an orange / an ugly**

## Preposition (Time/ Place/ Action)

### What is a Preposition?

A preposition is a word that explains the time, space or logical relationship between the other parts of the sentence. In other words, it links all the other words together, so the reader can understand how the pieces of the sentence fit.

નામ યોગી અવ્યય : કોઈ વ્યક્તિ, વસ્તુ કે પ્રાણી ના સમય, સ્થાન કે ગતિ દર્શાવતા શબ્દ ને નામ યોગી અવ્યય કહે છે.

### Prepositions of Time: at, in, on

We use:

- at for a **PRECISE TIME** ચોક્કસ સમય
- in for **MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS** દિવસનો ગાળો, મહિના, વર્ષ, સદી અને યુગ.
- on for **DAYS and DATES** વાર, તારીખ અને તહેવાર

<u>At</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>On</u>
<b>PRECISE TIME</b>	<b>MONTHS, YEARS, CENTURIES and LONG PERIODS</b>	<b>DAYS and DATES</b>
at 3 o'clock	in May	on Sunday
at 10.30am	in summer	on Tuesdays
at noon	in the summer	on 6 March
at dinnertime	in 1990	on 25 Dec. 2010
at bedtime	in the 1990s	on Christmas Day
at sunrise	in the next century	on Independence Day
at sunset	in the Ice Age	on my birthday
at the moment	in the past/future	on New Year's Eve

### Other Prepositions of time

Preposition	Use	Examples
In	in months	in July; in September
	Year	in 1985; in 1999
	Seasons	in summer; in the summer of 69
	part of the day	in the morning; in the afternoon; in the evening
At	Duration	in a minute; in two weeks
	-----	
	part of the day	at night
	time of day	at 6 o'clock; at midnight
On	Celebrations	at Christmas; at Easter
	fixed phrases	at the same time
	-----	
	days of the week	on Sunday; on Friday
On	Date	on the 25th of December*
	special holidays	on Good Friday; on Easter Sunday; on my birthday
	a special part of a day	on the morning of September the 11th*
after	later than sth.	after school
Ago	how far sth. happened (in the past)	6 years ago
Before	earlier than sth.	before Christmas
Between	time that separates two points	between Monday and Friday
By	not later than a special time	by Thursday
During	through the whole of a period of time	during the holidays
For	period of time	for three weeks
from ... to	two points form a period	from Monday to Wednesday
from... till/until		from Monday till Wednesday from Monday until Wednesday
Past	time of the day	23 minutes past 6 (6:23)
Since	point of time	since Monday
till/until	no later than a special time	till tomorrow
		until tomorrow
To	time of the day	23 minutes to 6 (5:37)
up to	not more than a special time	up to 6 hours a day

Within

during a period of time

within a day

### Prepositions of Place: at, in, on

<u>At</u>	<u>In</u>	<u>On</u>
<b>POINT</b>	<b>ENCLOSED SPACE</b>	<b>SURFACE</b>
at the corner	in the garden	on the wall
at the bus stop	in London	on the ceiling
at the door	in France	on the door
at the top of the page	in a box	on the cover
at the end of the road	in my pocket	on the floor
at the entrance	in my wallet	on the carpet
at the crossroads	in a building	on the menu
at the front desk	in a car	on a page
		On C.G. road

### Prepositions of place and direction

Preposition	Use	Examples
Above	higher than sth.	The picture hangs above my bed.
Across	from one side to the other side	You mustn't go across this road here. There isn't a bridge across the river.
After	one follows the other	The cat ran after the dog. After you.
Against	directed towards sth.	The bird flew against the window.
Along	in a line; from one point to another	They're walking along the beach.
Among	in a group	I like being among people.
Around	in a circular way	We're sitting around the campfire.
Behind	at the back of	Our house is behind the supermarket.
Below	lower than sth.	Death Valley is 86 metres below sea level.
Beside	next to	Our house is beside the supermarket.
Between	sth./sb. is on each side	Our house is between the supermarket and the school.
By	Near	He lives in the house by the river.

<b>close to</b>	<b>Near</b>	<b>Our house is close to the supermarket.</b>
<b>Down</b>	<b>from high to low</b>	<b>He came down the hill.</b>
<b>From</b>	<b>the place where it starts</b>	<b>Do you come from Tokyo?</b>
<b>in front of</b>	<b>the part that is in the direction it faces</b>	<b>Our house is in front of the supermarket.</b>
<b>Inside</b>	<b>opposite of outside</b>	<b>You shouldn't stay inside the castle.</b>
<b>Into</b>	<b>entering sth.</b>	<b>You shouldn't go into the castle.</b>
<b>Near</b>	<b>close to</b>	<b>Our house is near the supermarket.</b>
<b>next to</b>	<b>Beside</b>	<b>Our house is next to the supermarket.</b>
<b>Off</b>	<b>away from sth.</b>	<b>The cat jumped off the roof.</b>
<b>Onto</b>	<b>moving to a place</b>	<b>The cat jumped onto the roof.</b>
<b>opposite</b>	<b>on the other side</b>	<b>Our house is opposite the supermarket.</b>
<b>out of</b>	<b>leaving sth.</b>	<b>The cat jumped out of the window.</b>
<b>Outside</b>	<b>opposite of inside</b>	<b>Can you wait outside?</b>
<b>Over</b>	<b>above sth./sb.</b>	<b>The cat jumped over the wall.</b>
<b>Past</b>	<b>going near sth./sb.</b>	<b>Go past the post office.</b>
<b>Round</b>	<b>in a circle</b>	<b>We're sitting round the campfire.</b>
<b>Through</b>	<b>going from one point to the other point</b>	<b>You shouldn't walk through the forest.</b>
		<b>I like going to Australia.</b>
<b>To</b>	<b>towards sth./sb.</b>	<b>Can you come to me?</b>
		<b>I've never been to Africa.</b>
<b>Towards</b>	<b>in the direction of sth.</b>	<b>We ran towards the castle.</b>
<b>Under</b>	<b>below sth.</b>	<b>The cat is under the table.</b>
<b>Up</b>	<b>from low to high</b>	<b>He went up the hill.</b>

### TENSES

### Table of English Tenses

કાળ Tense	વિધાનવાક્ય/નકારાત્મક/પ્રશ્નાર્થ Affirmative/Negative/Question	ઉપયોગો Use	દર્શાવતા શબ્દો Signal Words
<b><u>Simple Present</u></b>			
વર્તમાનમાં ક્યારેક, ક્યારેય નહીં, કે દરરોજ બનતી ઘટના/સર્વ સામાન્ય સત્યો/એક પછી એક બનતી ઘટનાઓ કે ટાઈમ ટેબલ પ્રમાણે બનતી ઘટના	<b>A: He speaks. N: He does not speak. Q: Does he speak?</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>action in the present taking place once, never or several times</li> <li>facts</li> <li>actions taking place one after another</li> <li>action set by a timetable or schedule</li> </ul>	always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually if sentences type I (If I talk, ...)
<b><u>Present Progressive</u></b>			
બોલાતી વખતે બનતી ઘટના/	<b>A: He is speaking. N: He is not speaking.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>action taking place in the moment of speaking</li> </ul>	at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!,

નિશ્ચિત સમય પુરતી બનેલી  
ઘટના/ ભવિષ્યમાં થવાની ઘટના  
માટે

**Q: Is he speaking?**

- action taking place only for a limited period of time now, right now
- action arranged for the future

### Simple Past

ભૂતકાળમાં ક્યારેક, ક્યારેય

**A: He spoke.**

નહીં, એકાદ વાર બનેલ ઘટના/એક

**N: He did not speak.**

પછી એક બનેલી ઘટના/અધવચ્ચે

**Q: Did he speak?**

બનેલી ઘટના

- action in the past taking place once, never or several times yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday
- actions taking place one after another if sentence type II (If I talked, ...)
- action taking place in the middle of another action

### Past Progressive

ચોક્કસ સમયે થઈ રહેલી

**A: He was speaking.**

ઘટના/જે બીજી ઘટના દ્વારા

**N: He was not speaking.**

અડચણ થઈ

**Q: Was he speaking?**

- action going on at a certain time in the past
- actions taking place at the same time when, while, as long as
- action in the past that is interrupted by another action

### Present Perfect Simple

પરિણામ પ્રેરિત કાર્ય/જે થોડા

**A: He has spoken.**

સમય પહેલા જ પૂરી થઈ તે

**N: He has not spoken.**

ક્રિયા/પૂરી થયેલી ક્રિયા તેની

**Q: Has he spoken?**

અસર હજી ચાલુ છે.

- putting emphasis on the result
- action that is still going on
- action that stopped recently already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now
- finished action that has an influence on the present
- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking

### Present Perfect Progressive

ક્રિયાના કાળ કે સમય પર ભાર

**A: He has been speaking.**

મુકવા/ક્રીયમો કાળ

**N: He has not been speaking.**

દર્શાવવા/પહેલા શરૂ થઈ હજી

**Q: Has he been speaking?**

સુધી ચાલુ ક્રિયા દર્શાવવા.

- putting emphasis on the course or duration (not the result) all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week
- action that recently stopped or is still going on
- finished action that influenced the present

### Past Perfect Simple

**A: He had spoken.**

ભૂતકાળમાં બનેલી બે ક્રિયામાં

**N: He had not spoken.**

**Q: Had he spoken?**

- action taking place before a certain time in the past already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day
- sometimes interchangeable with if sentence type III

પહેલા બનેલી ઘટના

past perfect  
progressive

(If I had talked, ...)

- putting emphasis only on the fact (not the duration)

### Past Perfect Progressive

ભૂતકાળમાં ચોક્કસ સમય  
સુધી ચાલેલી ઘટના

A: He had been speaking.

N: He had not been speaking.

Q: Had he been speaking?

- action taking place before a certain time in the past
- sometimes interchangeable with past perfect simple
- putting emphasis on the duration or course of an action

for, since, the whole day, all day

### Future I Simple

આ ક્ષણ પછી બનનારી ઘટના

A: He will speak.

N: He will not speak.

Q: Will he speak?

- action in the future that cannot be influenced
- spontaneous decision
- assumption with regard to the future

in a year, next ..., tomorrow  
(If you ask her, she will help you.)  
assumption: I think, probably, perhaps

### Future I Simple

(going to)

A: He is going to speak.

N: He is not going to speak.

Q: Is he going to speak?

- decision made for the future
- conclusion with regard to the future

in one year, next week, tomorrow

### Future I Progressive

ભવિષ્યમાં ચોક્કસ સમયે ચાલતી ઘટના દર્શાવવા

A: He will be speaking.

N: He will not be speaking.

Q: Will he be speaking?

- action that is going on at a certain time in the future
- action that is sure to happen in the near future

in one year, next week, tomorrow

### Future II Simple

A: He will have spoken.

N: He will not have spoken.

Q: Will he have spoken?

- action that will be finished at a certain time in the future

by Monday, in a week

### Future II Progressive

A: He will have been speaking.

N: He will not have been speaking.

Q: Will he have been speaking?

- action taking place before a certain time in the future
- putting emphasis on the course of an action

for ..., the last couple of hours, all day long

## CONJUNCTION:

It is a word that joins words or sentences: એકથી વધુ કર્તા, કર્મ કે ક્રિયાપદ ને જોડતો શબ્દ:

conjunction

sentence

જોકે Although he's very famous he is still nice.

Although / Though/even though /even if/even so/ however/

But/Yet:

I ran fast \_\_\_\_ I missed the bus.

I walked slowly \_\_\_\_ I got the bus.

and અને

I like tea and coffee. as As I came she was leaving.

As કારણકે

As you couldn't see the film, we'll tell you something about it.

because કારણકે

She goes to the tennis club because she likes to play tennis.

As/because/for  
so/therefore:

I got 1<sup>st</sup> class \_\_\_\_ I worked hard.

I worked hard \_\_\_\_ I got 1<sup>st</sup> class.

but પણ

He reads magazines but he doesn't like to read books.

Either બેમાંથી એક

I'm sorry, Peter is ill and I can't come either.

We can either go to the cinema or to the café.

even આ પણ

She likes swimming, even in winter.

even if તેમ છતાં

Don't drink any alcohol even if you drive carefully.

even so તેમ છતાં

This book is very popular; even so, I don't like it.

how કેવી રીતે

Do you know how to ride a snowboard?

however જોકે

However we've lost the match.

They have been working hard for the test, however, they failed.

if જો ....તો

If they were older, they could go to the party.

in case કદાચ

Take your mobile with you in case you miss the bus.

in spite of તદ્દપરાંત He looks very fit in spite of his age.  
 neither બેમાંથી એકપણ નહીં They didn't go to the party, and neither did I.  
 Neither drinks nor food are allowed in this room.  
 Or/else/otherwise/lest અથવા Do you like tea or coffee?  
 otherwise નહીંતર Look at the map, please. Otherwise you'll get lost.  
 since ત્યારથી/જ્યારથી Since he's lost his money, he couldn't go to the restaurant.  
 Unless જ્યાં સુધી Her baby cannot fall asleep unless she stays in the room.  
 what શું I don't know what to say.  
 When જ્યારે When you're in London, write an e-mail to me.  
 Both...and અને બંને Both Susan and her sister are in the forest now  
 Not only...but also આ બંને He not only smokes but also drinks every day  
 Rather...than નાં કરતાં He is very honest.He would rather starve than steal  
 Either...or બેમાંથી એક Either you or she must wash the window in the kitchen  
 Whether...or બે માંથી શું કરવું When I heard about it I didn't know whether to laugh or cry  
 Neither...nor બેમાંથી એકપણ નહીં Neither Eva nor Silvia go on holiday this year  
 Such...that એટલા ...કે They are such nice people that we can visit them next week  
 As...as ના જેટલું She comes to visit her grandparents as often as she can  
 Not...but એ નહીં પણ તે Not Ela but her sister is owner of the big flat  
 Not only....but also  
 Both ....and

Not only Ram but also Shyam **plays** well.

Both Ram and Shyam **play** well.

\_\_\_\_\_ Ice cream \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate are my favourite.

Either---or  
 Neither---nor  
 Rather.....than  
 For  
 Since

I have been working in Kadi \_\_\_\_\_ 20 years.  
 I have been working in Kadi \_\_\_\_\_ many years.  
 I have been working in Kadi \_\_\_\_\_ long period of time.  
 I have been working in Kadi \_\_\_\_\_ 1995.  
 I have been working in Kadi \_\_\_\_\_ 2 decades.

## Till – Until

I waited for you \_\_\_\_\_ you came.

I waited for you \_\_\_\_\_ it was dark.

I waited for you \_\_\_\_\_ you did not come.

I waited for you \_\_\_\_\_ 6 p.m.

Still \_\_\_\_\_ : I am still in BA VI.

Or / otherwise / else / lest :

Do \_\_\_\_\_ die.

You should run \_\_\_\_\_ you miss the bus.

One must work hard \_\_\_\_\_ one would pay in future.

Eat well \_\_\_\_\_ you would fall sick.

So that \_\_\_\_\_ : you should work hard so that you would get 1<sup>st</sup> class.

So...that \_\_\_\_\_ : He ran so fast that he got the bus.

As soon as : તરતજ

As well as : આ ઉપરાંત આ

He was obstinate. He was punished.

● He was obstinate; therefore he was punished.

● I can not see. It is very dark

● It is very dark so I can not see.

● I can not see for it is very dark.

● It is raining heavily. I will take an umbrella with me.

● It is raining heavily, so I will take an umbrella with me.

Night came on. The room grew dark.

● Night came on and the room grew dark.

● He is a fool. He is a knave.

● He is a fool and he is a knave.

● He is not only a fool but also a knave.

● He is a fool as well as a knave.

He is slow. He is sure.

● He is but he is sure.

- I was annoyed. I kept quite.
- I was annoyed, still I kept quite.
- He was failed. He was persistent.
- He failed, nevertheless he persevered.
- He will not oppose my design. I can not approve of it.
- He will not oppose my design; however, I can not approve of it.
- He was all right. He was fatigued.
- He was all right; only He was fatigued.

**Make haste. You will be late.**

- Make haste or you will be late.
- Come in. Go out.
- Come in or go out.
- Either come in or go out.
- Don't be a borrower. Don't be a lender.
- Be neither a borrower nor a lender.

**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](#).
- For his knowledge of English, he was appointed as English teacher in the [school](#)

**Here you may find the Synthesis of Sentences into a simple sentence.**

**2. By using a noun or a phrase in apposition:**

- 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 in 2500 years ago. It is one of the greatest religions.**
- **Buddhism, one of the greatest religions, was founded in 2500 years ago.**

**Here you may find the Synthesis of Sentences into a simple sentence.**

**3. By using a preposition with noun or gerund:**

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

**Mr. Paul is my tenant. He doesn't pay the rent regularly.**

**Mr. Paul, my tenant, doesn't pay the rent regularly.**

**Rama killed Ravana. Ravana was the king of Lanka.**

**Rama killed Ravana, king of Lanka.**

**Alice is my girlfriend. She is Spanish.**

**Alice, my girlfriend, is Spanish.**

**He won the first prize in singing, dancing and acting. It was a glorious performance.**

**He won the first prize in singing, dancing and acting – a glorious performance.**

**By using a preposition + noun/gerund**

**She has a lot of money. But she is unhappy.**

**In spite of having a lot of money she is unhappy.**

**He was a good writer. He was also a good orator.**

**Besides being a good writer, he was also a good orator.**

**He had a great deal of influence. But he could not get the award.**

**With all his influence he could not get the award.**

**By using an adverb or an adverbial phrase**

**Two simple sentences can be joined into one large simple sentence by using an adverb or an adverbial phrase.**

**They will come. That is certain.**

**They will certainly come.**

**They decided to elect John their chairman. All agreed to this.**

**They unanimously decided to elect John their chairman. OR By common consent they decided to elect John their chairman.**

**Exercise**

**Combine each of the following pairs of sentences into a simple sentence**

1. He won a jackpot. He built a big mansion.
2. He stood on tip-toe. He reached for the bunch of grapes.
3. He is going to London. He wants to pursue higher education there.
4. Milton was the Homer of England. He wrote Paradise Lost.
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.
6. Gandhi was a great visionary. He realized the danger of communal conflicts. He sacrificed his life to bring about unity.

**Answers**

1. Having won a jackpot he built a big mansion.
2. Standing on tip-toe he reached for the bunch of grapes.
3. He is going to London to pursue higher education
4. Milton, the Homer of England, wrote Paradise Lost.
5. Using the methods of persuasion and coercion Patel, a strong man, brought all the Princely States into the Indian Union.
6. Having realized the danger of communal conflicts Gandhi, a great visionary, sacrificed his life to bring about unity.

**The accused was guilty. He admitted this in court.**

**The accused admitted in court that he was guilty.**

1. Where does he live? That is a mystery.
2. We will have a good monsoon this year. The meteorologists expect this.
3. The project will be abandoned. That is certain.
4. We visited the deer park. Buddha preached his first sermon here.
5. His younger son is in the US. He is a professor at a prestigious university.

**Answers**

1. Where he lives is a mystery.
2. The meteorologists expect that we will have a good monsoon this year.
3. It is certain that the project will be abandoned.
4. We visited the deer park where Buddha preached his first sermon.
5. His younger son, who is in the US, is a professor at a prestigious university.

1. They wanted to win. They have been working hard for that reason.
2. She was sensible. She did the right thing.
3. The students were not able to solve the problem. It was too difficult for them.
4. It is too late. We can't start a new lesson now.
5. The manager appointed James. He will do the accounts.
6. We went to the theater. We saw a movie there.
7. I have no interest in politics. I must tell it frankly.
8. The man took out a knife. He intended to frighten all of us.
9. Mary collects old stamps. It is her hobby.

**10. The men held a meeting. They wanted to elect a manager for the company.**

**Answers**

- 1. They have been working hard to win.**
- 2. She was sensible enough to do the right thing.**
- 3. The problem was too difficult for the students to solve.**
- 4. It is too late for us to start a new lesson.**
- 5. The manager appointed James to do the accounts.**
- 6. We went to the theater to see a movie.**
- 7. To be frank, I have no interest in politics.**
- 8. The man took out a knife to frighten all of us.**
- 9. It is Mary's duty to collect old stamps.**
- 10. The men held a meeting to elect a manager for the company.**

**Combine the following pairs of sentences with suitable conjunctions.**

- 1. He didn't get admission. His grades were not very good.**
- 2. The teacher enters the class room. You should get up.**
- 3. You will find it. You look for it.**
- 4. I told you not to do it. You have done it again.**
- 5. She was really upset with him. She said nothing.**
- 6. You heat ice. It melts.**
- 7. It will start have been working. You give it a kick.**
- 8. He paid the subscription fee. His membership was renewed.**
- 9. You wait long enough. You will get what you want.**
- 10. He got a first class. His parents were not happy with his performance.**

**Answers**

- 1. He didn't get admission because his grades were not very good.**
- 2. When the teacher enters the class room, you should get up.**
- 3. You will find it if you look for it.**
- 4. I told you not to do it but you have done it again.**
- 5. As she was really upset with him, she said nothing. OR She was really upset with him but she said nothing.**
- 6. If / when you heat ice, it melts.**
- 7. It will start have been working when / if you give it a kick.**
- 8. He paid the subscription fee so his membership was renewed.**
- 9. If you wait long enough, you will get what you want.**
- 10. Though / although he got a first class, his parents were not happy with his performance.**

**He jumped out of the window. He left the room.**

**Jumping out of the window he left the room.**

**He hurt his foot. He stopped.**  
**Having hurt his foot he stopped.**

**The thief had been in prison before. He received several sentences.**  
**The thief having been in prison before received several sentences.**

**He was unwilling to go any further. He returned home.**  
**Being unwilling to go any further he returned home.**

**They saw the uselessness of the violence. They changed their plan.**  
**Having seen the uselessness of the violent they changed their plan.**

**He was weary of the failure. He emigrated to Africa.**  
**Being wearing of the failure he emigrated to Africa.**

**The king was warned of danger. He made a good escape.**  
**The king having been warned of danger made a good escape.**

**He lost a large sum of money. He gave up speculation.**  
**Having lost a large sum of money he have up speculation.**

**I received no answer. I knocked on the door a second time.**  
**Receiving no answer I knocked on the door a second time.**

**His wife encouraged him. He persevered.**  
**Having encouraged by his wife he persevered.**

**He gave up his situation. He was not satisfied with his salary.**  
**Not having been satisfied with his salary he gave up situation.**

**He felt tired. He laid his have been working aside.**  
**Having felt tired he laid his have been working aside or being tired he laid his have been working aside.**

**He went straight on. He saw Hari on the path.**  
**Having gone straight on he saw Hari on the part ( I am not sure).**

**The stable door was opened. The horses were stolen.**  
**The stable door having been opened the horses were stolen.**

**The hunter took his gun. He went out to shoot the lion.**  
**Taking his gun the hunter went out to shoot the lion.**

**I went to Mumbai last year. I wished to see a dentist.**

Having gone to Mumbai last year I wished to see a dentist.  
Having been to Mumbai last year I wished to see a dentist.

A crow stole a piece of cheese. She flew to her nest to enjoy the nice meal.  
Having stolen a piece of cheese a crow flew to her nest to enjoy the nice meal.

The magician took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a cat.  
The magician having taken pity on the mouse turned it into a cat.

A passenger alighted from the train. He fell over a bag on the platform.  
A passenger having alighted from the train fell over a bag on the platform.

My sister was charmed with the silk. She bought ten yards.  
My sister having been charmed with the silk bought ten yards.

I did not hear his answer. It was spoken quietly.  
Being spoken quietly I could not hear his answer.

The hunter took his gun. He went out to shoot the lion.  
Taking his gun, the hunter went out to shoot the lion.

### ■ Introducing Chief Guest

A very Good Morning to all the Respected Dignitaries/guests on the Dias, Off the dias, The Principal sir, Professors and Invitees, Parents and My dear students of Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi.

I am glad/happy to introduce the Chief Guest of this function Sri Vallabhbhai Patel.

On this pleasant and Colorful morning of the 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Function of this college, it is my privilege/pleasure to introduce The Chief Guest of the ceremony/function on the dias.

I am happy to introduce to you, Shri Vallabhbhai Patel Hon'ble President, KSV, Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Campus, Kadi; Sir comes from Late Shri Maneklal Patel Sir's family which gave a historical contribution to the growth of our Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Campus. Late Shri Maneklal Patel Sir was a pioneer/founder of this campus. He is a leading industrialist. Sir is an educationist and known for his concern towards society. He served this campus in various ways for over two years. He is also a good player of cricket.

Sri Vallabhbhai Patel Sir is presiding over/ in this function;  
A very warm welcome to you, Sir,

Now, I call upon Dr Ajay Gor Sir, the Principal of this college, to [garland/welcom](#) Sri Vallabhbbhai Patel Sir with bunch of flowers.

Thank You, Sir.

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## ■ Farewell Speech

A very [Good Morning](#) to all the [Respected](#) Dignitaries on the Dias, Off the dias, The Principal sir, Professors and Invitees, Parents and My dear [students](#) of Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi.

On this pleasant and Colorful morning of the 49<sup>th</sup> Farewell Function of this college, it is my privilege to share my feelings for this college.

Before three years, I entered into this college as a student. My heart was full of doubts. Whether I will have friends here, professors will treat me well, I will enjoy this college or not, I would be able to adjust here or not etc. But the very first day was great. There was Welcome Celebration/function. The Principal welcomed us all with a flower and chocolates. The Professors, the office staff was introduced. The college activities were introduced. And we felt as if, we were at home.

And then onwards, the professors were like friends with us. Always ready to help us in study. Even guided us whenever we were confused in personal life. The library and the librarian are also helpful. The office staff always helped us a lot.

The college activities, NCC, NSS, Sports and Cultural programs helped us to develop. At university, state and national level we got the opportunity to take part. And with study our personality grew.

On this farewell day, it is difficult to say good bye to this college, this principal, professors and at last the friends who were with me every moment to make my life meaningful.

Thank you all for making me happy and healthy mentally as well as physically and morally.

Thank you .

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## ■ Speech on Annual Function



A very Good Morning to all the Respected Dignitaries on the Dias, Off the dias, The Principal sir, Professors and Invitees, Parents and My dear students of Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi.

On this pleasant and Colorful morning of the 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Function of this college, it is my privilege to share my feelings for this college.

Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Campus was founded by Shri Chhaganbha in 1909 with a primary school. Today with the hard work of the trustees of this trust, Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya is developed in Kadi and Gandhinagar also. Over 45 institutes of education are there. And over 56,000 students are taking education here. 10 Primary schools, 2 Arts, 2 Commerce, 2 Science, 2 BBA, 2BCA, 2 MBA, 2 MCA, 4 BEd, 2 PTC, 2 MEd, ITI, Pharmacy, Nursing, Engineering Colleges and education up to PhD is available.

This College, Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi began in 1965. There was a time when students were less than teachers. Then also, the trust supported the college. And today the college has grown into 1600 students and 50 professors. BA, BSc, MSc, MPhil and PhD Programs are going on here. In science, Chemistry, Maths, Biotech are main subjects. In Arts, Sanskrit, History, Gujarati and English are main subjects. Lot of NCC, NSS, Sports and Cultural activities are going on here.

This college has a new library building with AC Reading Hall for 100 students from 7:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. And an international level Indoor Stadium is also in this college.

There is a boys and girls hostel facility in this college. I am proud to be a part of this college and campus.

Thank you.

## Mourning the death of a V.I.P.

A warm welcome to all the Respected Dignitaries on the Dias, Off the dias, The Principal sir, Professors and Invitees, Parents and My dear students of Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi.

We have gathered over here to mourn over a shocking loss that this college and Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya, Kadi and Gandhinagar have born.

On 12<sup>th</sup> January, 2012, the President of Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Campus has passed away and left us helpless. He was the founder of the new age of education in Kadi and Gandhinagar also.

Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Campus was founded by Shri Chhaganbha in 1909 with a primary school. But with the hard have been working of the efforts of Late shri Maneklal Patel sir, Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya is developed in Kadi and Gandhinagar also. Over 45 institutes of education are there. And over 56,000 students are taking education here. 10 Primary schools, 2 Arts, 2 Commerce, 2 Science, 2 BBA, 2BCA, 2 MBA, 2 MCA, 4 BEd, 2 PTC, 2 MEd, ITI, Pharmacy, Nursing, Engineering Colleges and education up to PhD is available.

Late shri Maneklal Patel Sir was the visionary of education. His idealism gave this campus a university status. In 2007, BJP and Congress, in one voice, accepted the proposal of Kadi Sarva Vishwa Vidyalaya because of Late shri Maneklal Patel and the Trust's spotless character and commitment.

Today we pray god to let his holy soul reside in heaven in peace.  
Thank you.

### **Vote of Thanks.**

A very Good Morning to all the Respected Dignitaries on the Dias, Off the dias, The Principal sir, Professors and Invitees, Parents and My dear students of Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi.

On this pleasant and Colorful morning of the 49<sup>th</sup> Annual Function of this college, it is my privilege to say thanks to all the known and unknown hands who helped to make this program a huge success.

Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Campus was founded by Shri Chhaganbha in 1909 with a primary school. Today with the hard have been working of the trustees of this trust, Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya is developed in Kadi and Gandhinagar also. Over 45 institutes of education are there. And over 56,000 students are taking education here.

This College, Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi began in 1965. There was a time when students were less than teachers. Then also, the trust supported the college. And today the college has grown into 1600 students and 50 professors. BA, BSc, MSc, MPhil and PhD Programs are going on here. Lot of NCC, NSS, Sports and Cultural activities are going on here.

I express my hearty thanks to the caretakers of Kadi Sarva Vidyalaya Trust to bring this campus and college to this height. I am thankful to Principal Ajay Gor Sir to bring this college to this successful state and I am heartily thankful to the professors to let the students grow in education. With this, I am thankful to the supportive staff of office and peons also who made this program a success with their day-night hard work.

Thank you all.

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### **Speech on the Republic Day.**

A very Good Morning to all the Respected Dignitaries on the Dias, Off the dias, The Principal sir, Professors and Invitees, Parents and My dear students of Pramukh Swami Science & H.D.Patel Arts College, Kadi.

On this pleasant and Colorful morning of the 64<sup>th</sup> Republic Day of India, I welcome you all on this Function of this college, it is my privilege to share my feelings for this occasion.

India has faced slavery for around 700 years. 400 hundred years slavery of the Muslim Emperors and 300 years slavery of East India Company, England. But with the life-long efforts of the freedom fighters of India, the dream of Independence came true on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947.

**The fight for freedom began with the 1857 revolt and with 90 years struggle and sacrifice of countless lives of the leaders like Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Lal, Bal and Pal, Gandhiji, Sardar, Nehru, Subhashchandra Bose, Sarojini Naidu and many nameless people. These fighters left their personal comforts, families and joys behind, went to jail and beaten and killed by the Britishers in Jaliyawala Bag etc.**

**Yet they didn't stop the movement. And today we breath in the free air of Independent India. So on this Republic Day of 26<sup>th</sup> January, we salute them all who made this country a strong, independent nation.**

**Even after freedom of India, Dr Ambedakar and others formed the constitution of India on this day. But other rare people, teachers, scientists, engineers and doctors, industrialists developed this country to present state. We salute them all.**

**Thank you.**

**Once upon a time there lived a .....**

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.  
They send me to eat in the kitchen  
When company comes,  
But I laugh,  
And eat well,  
And grow strong.

Tomorrow,  
I'll be at the table  
When company comes.  
Nobody'll dare  
Say to me,  
"Eat in the kitchen,"  
Then.

Besides,  
They'll see how beautiful I am  
And be ashamed--

I, too, am America.

**Langston Hughes**