

Free Set of 30

English Grammar WORKSHEETS

Set No.1

This is the special Global platform to learn English Grammar simply and interestingly. This Set of PDF is definitely a supportive tool both for Students and Teachers. English Grammar **Lesson-Worksheets** are skillfully presented with their answers.

Do share with all Students and Teachers

Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No.1

Topic: Past Continuous Tense

● **Past Continuous Tense:**
[Subject + was/were + main verb (ing)]

● **Uses:**
to express ongoing past action, to express interrupted past actions, to express parallel actions, used in negative sentences, used in questions etc.

● **Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Past Continuous Tense:**

1. My brother _____ me to complete the homework. (help)
2. The players _____ the instructions given by the coach. (follow)
3. We _____ the picnic, it started to rain heavily. (enjoy)
4. The teacher stopped me when I _____ the answer. (give)
5. While I _____ online lecture, my mobile turned off. (attend)
6. I _____ TV while my mother was cooking. (watch)
7. She _____ the point and we were writing them. (explain)
8. George _____ a car, talking on mobile loudly too. (drive)
9. The meeting _____ on, while some guys were sleeping. (go)
10. I _____ the lecture regularly. (not attend)
11. The wind _____ when we reached there. (not blow)
12. They _____ outdoor games in summer vacation. (not play)
13. _____ the animals _____ on green meadow? (graze)
14. Where _____ the guests _____? (sleep)
15. _____ he _____ support material on internet? (search)

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 2

Topic: Present Continuous Tense

● **Present Continuous Tense:**
[Subject + am/is/are + main verb (ing)]

● **Uses:**
to express ongoing present action, to express future plan,
used in negative sentences, used in questions etc.

● **Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Present Continuous Tense:**

1. All _____ a patriotic song together. (sing)
2. George _____ an email to his classmates. (send)
3. I _____ the situation using my skill and experience. (handle)
4. Children _____ the experiments in the laboratory. (do)
5. You _____ 'Daily Grammar Worksheet' now. (solve)
6. I _____ to attend the seminar next week. (go)
7. The couple _____ the holy places soon. (visit)
8. The members _____ the decision tomorrow. (announce)
9. John _____ in this international school. (not study)
10. The dancers _____ their dance performance today. (not show)
11. They _____ their time in watching movies. (not waste)
12. _____ I _____ the topic properly? (explain)
13. How many students _____ the online lecture? (attend)
14. _____ the players _____ more confidently today? (play)
15. _____ my mother _____ food for the family? (cooking)

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 3

Topic: As soon as / No sooner....than

- **As soon as:**

An Adverbial Subordinating Conjunction of Time. Used to introduce depending clause in sentence. Used to indicate an action which immediately happens after the completion of first one. Used earlier or before noun or pronoun in the sentence.

- **No sooner... than:**

Used to indicate that one thing happens immediately after another. **No sooner** indicates first occurred things while **than** indicates second occurred things. **Than** is used to connect two sentences.

- **Use 'No sooner.... than' / Use 'As soon as':**

1. As soon as I stepped out, it started raining cats and dogs.

2. I will go to sleep as soon as this movie ends.

3. As soon as I reached the college, I started working on my laptop.

4. No sooner do I get some days off from my job, I will clean the entire house.

5. No sooner did he finish his performance than audience kept clapping for a while.

6. No sooner were their classes finished than the boys left for home.

7. No sooner does this pandemic come to an end than people will feel relieved.

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Lesson No. 4

Topic: Unless / If...not

● Unless/If....not:

They are negative conditionals and same in meaning. **Unless** is an alternative subordinate conjunction which means 'except if'. It needs a main clause to complete the meaningful sentence. **If clauses** are either Negative or Affirmative.

Both **Unless** and **If...not** are used with Present and Past Tenses effectively. They reveal the meaning- "If something does not happen or happens, something will truly happen or not happen as a result".

● Use 'Unless' / 'If...not':

1. Smith would be here right now, if his train wasn't late. (Use 'unless')

2. Unless the bus comes now, I'm going to cancel my plan. (Use 'if...not')

3. You'll be seriously ill, if you do not stop smoking. (Use 'unless')

4. Unless you had done that, it would have been better. (Use 'if...not')

5. I won't help you, if you don't tell me the truth. (Use 'unless')

6. Unless you are willing to do this course, you will not be forced to go for the same. (Use 'if...not')

7. If she doesn't save money, she can't buy that piano on her birthday. (Use 'unless')

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 5

Topic: Present Perfect Continuous Tense

● Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

[Subject + have/has + been + main verb (ing)]

● Uses:

To express the action started in past, continue in present and may continue in future, to express duration from past to present, used in negative sentences, used in questions etc.

● Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Present Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. Emily _____ in the college. (study)
2. All students _____ for the teacher. (wait)
3. I _____ many classical songs. (sing)
4. He _____ in Washington for twenty-two years. (live)
5. They _____ on the ground since evening. (play)
6. Mary _____ her miseries from all for many years. (hide)
7. My father _____ in US Army for ten years. (work)
8. Farmers _____ in the farm since morning. (work)
9. Sophia _____ in drawing competition. (not participate)
10. I _____ English for five years. (not teach)
11. You _____ your work sincerely. (not do)
12. _____ you _____ to solve the problem? (try)
13. What _____ they _____ since yesterday? (write)
14. _____ he _____ a movie? (not watch)
15. Where _____ he _____ the job in this city? (do)

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 6

Topic: Past Perfect Continuous Tense

● Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

[Subject + had + been + main verb (ing)]

● Uses:

To express the action started in past, remained continue in past and finished in past, to express particular duration in past, used in negative sentences, used in questions etc.

● Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Past Perfect Continuous Tense:

1. My friend _____ a box with the help of her sister. (make)
2. It _____ cats and dogs for hours yesterday. (rain)
3. The thieves _____ money from the city mall. (steal)
4. His elder sister _____ to marry a prince. (dream)
5. Jack and his brother _____ for ten years. (wrestle)
6. All the mountaineers _____ for whole day. (climb)
7. The patient _____ backache since morning. (face)
8. John _____ at Oxford University for five years. (study)
9. Alvin _____ an advice of his father. (not take)
10. It _____ since morning. (not snow)
11. Rehman _____ rugby daily on his school ground. (not play)
12. _____ the gardener _____ the plants regularly? (water)
13. Where _____ they _____ since morning? (hide)
14. _____ he _____ on the ground every morning? (not walk)
15. What _____ she _____ for the family? (cook)

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Lesson No. 7

Topic: Quantifiers

● Quantifiers:

A word or phrase which is used before a noun to specify the amount, degree or quantity of something. They are dissimilar from numbers because they point out an estimated amount rather than correct amount. They can be arranged according to their use.

They can be used with a noun (as a determiner) or without a noun (as a pronoun). They can be used with both Countable and Uncountable.

● Choose the correct Quantifiers:

(*either of, most of, none of, few, a great deal of, both, a bit, a large quantity of, a large amount of,*

each, either, neither, lots of, number of)

1. We have a _____ options available in this situation.
2. Peter and Paul _____ are very good human beings.
3. They loved _____ other from the bottom of their hearts.
4. _____ the students can tell us what happened during the recess.
5. He wants to earn _____ money after starting his own business.
6. _____ the time, he sits idly doing nothing at all.
7. Mary didn't go to the party last night and _____ did Robert.
8. Wait _____. I am coming back soon.
9. He has contributed _____ works to literature.
10. She donated _____ her property to the orphanage.
11. The businessman bought _____ fruits from the market.
12. Still there are _____ people in the world who believe in non-violence.
13. I know _____ the three men. It is none of your business!
14. Both are intelligent students, _____ will stand first in the exam.

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Lesson No. 8

Topic: Question Tag

- **Question Tag:** **Helping Verb (positive or negative) + Pronoun + Question Mark**
(*was he? / didn't they?*)

A shortest form of question in English language. Used at the end of the sentence to ask for confirmation. Used in a more polite way to request information.

Positive sentence → Negative Question-tag. Negative sentence → Positive Question-tag.
Known as 'Tag question', 'Short question', 'Mini question', 'Question tail' etc.

- **Add a Question Tag in the following sentences:**

1. We are going to visit US next week, _____
2. She has worked in the office, _____
3. They haven't played well yesterday, _____
4. Friends did not invite me for the ceremony, _____
5. The wind was not blowing when we reached there, _____
6. We saw a movie yesterday, _____
7. Plants need soil and water to live, _____
8. Nobody helped them to carry their bags, _____
9. Anybody can solve this problem easily, _____
10. There were many problems in the family, _____
11. There is not a special office for technical staff, _____
12. Let's play basketball on the ground, _____
13. Give me the ink-pen for today, _____
14. Please offer me your sit for some time, _____
15. I'm going to participate in the camp, _____

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Lesson No. 9

Topic: So / Because

• So / Because:

Commonly used conjunctions in English. Used in particular situations for particular reasons.

So is a coordinating conjunction. It shows the effect/result/purpose.

Because is a subordinating conjunction. It shows the cause/reason.

Both **so** and **because** are used at the middle to join two different sentences systematically.

• Use 'So' / 'Because':

1. I was not feeling well yesterday, **so** I remained absent for the meeting. (*Use 'because'*)

2. He could recover from Corona **because** he had a strong will-power. (*Use 'so'*)

3. Robert was very tired, **so** he took rest for some time. (*Use 'because'*)

4. I watched the full movie yesterday **because** it was very thrilling and interesting. (*Use 'so'*)

5. Jessica was not feeling well, **so** she ordered the food from hotel. (*Use 'because'*)

6. She could complete the task in time **because** she burnt the midnight oil. (*Use 'so'*)

7. They didn't attend most of the lectures, **so** a lot of students failed in that subject. (*Use 'because'*)

8. I love spending time in the lap of Nature **because** it is very soothing and refreshing. (*Use 'so'*)

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Lesson No. 10

Topic: In spite of / Despite

• In spite of / Despite:

In spite of and **Despite** are having same meaning. **In spite of** and **Despite** are prepositional expressions.

Both indicate something unexpected or surprising. Both are used to indicate contrast in sentence.

Despite is more formal than **in spite of**. Both can be followed by a noun or ver. Both can be followed by gerunds. Both are always followed by the expression **the fact that**. Both are used at the beginning or middle of the sentence.

*Do not use **despite of**, always use **despite**.*

• Use 'In spite of' / 'Despite':

1. In spite of the fact she studied well, she couldn't pass the exam.

2. Despite having a good qualification, John didn't get a satisfactory job.

3. In spite of the fact that the water was so cold, the boys enjoyed swimming in the river.

4. Despite the fact that Mary had many obstacles, she remained composed.

5. John got a good job, in spite of having an average grades.

6. Despite his criminal history, he got a job in a reputed company.

7. In spite of having educated his children properly, he could not get them properly settled.

8. Despite being the youngest, she showed the great degree of maturity every time.

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 11

Topic: Present Perfect Tense

● Present Perfect Tense:

[Subject + have/has + main verb (past participle)]

● Uses:

to express recently finished action, to express repeated action between past and present, used in negative sentences, used in questions etc.

● Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Present Perfect Tense:

1. All _____ a patriotic song together. (sing)
2. George _____ an email to his classmates. (send)
3. I _____ the situation using my skill and experience. (handle)
4. Children _____ the experiments in the laboratory. (do)
5. You _____ 'Daily Grammar Worksheet'. (solve)
6. I _____ to attend the seminar. (go)
7. The couple _____ the holy places. (visit)
8. The members _____ the decision. (announce)
9. John _____ in this international school. (not study)
10. The dancers _____ their dance performance today. (not show)
11. They _____ their time in watching movies. (not waste)
12. _____ I _____ the topic properly? (explain)
13. How many students _____ the online lecture? (attend)
14. _____ the players _____ more confidently today? (play)
15. _____ my mother _____ food for the family? (cooking)

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 12

Topic: Past Perfect Tense

- **Past Perfect Tense:**

[Subject + had + main verb (past participle)]

- **Uses:**

To express the action started and finished in past, to express one event happened before another, used in negative sentences, used in questions etc.

- **Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Past Perfect Tense:**

1. All students _____ on the ground to play football. (gather)
2. It _____ cats and dogs for hours yesterday. (rain)
3. She _____ her best performance in dance competition. (give)
4. My brother _____ the TV on when I was reading a book. (turn)
5. Jacob _____ when I arrived at the bus stop. (go)
6. They _____ a blunder while feeding data on website. (commit)
7. Harry _____ home before the rain started. (reach)
8. I was unable to pay the bill because I _____ my card at home. (forget)
9. George _____ an advice of his father. (not take)
10. She _____ valid documents for the course. (not submit)
11. Noah _____ her favourite song in the party last week. (not sing)
12. _____ the gardener _____ the plants regularly? (water)
13. Where _____ they _____ last winter? (travel)
14. _____ he _____ with the teacher? (not talk)
15. Why _____ John _____ in the debate? (participate)

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Lesson No. 13

Topic: Prepositions

● Prepositions:

PREPOSITIONS are the words which express the relationship between a noun and other words. It is always followed by a noun or pronoun. Usually, **Preposition** expresses a modification or predication. **They** are systematically divided into three categories:

a. Preposition of Time b. Preposition of Place c. Preposition of Direction

Generally, Prepositions of Direction, Place and Location are considered as same

● Choose the correct Prepositions:

(*around, between, after, during, before, across, from, since, within, by, for, to, beneath, in*)

1. Students must know the subject codes _____ submitting their exam forms.
2. I have to finish this project _____ the end of this month.
3. I usually go to some hill station _____ summer vacation.
4. He got back to the job _____ recovering from Covid-19.
5. I have been staying here _____ the last 10 years.
6. He is going to start working _____ this August.
7. I was born in 1984 _____ the month of October.
8. He has been doing a job in this field _____ 2021.
9. The admission procedure will be open from 10:00 am _____ 5:00 pm.
10. You must submit the assignment _____ two days.
11. There is a petrol-pump just _____ the road.
12. All the family members were sitting _____ the table for dinner.
13. He hid the documents _____ the pile of papers.
14. A hero was asked to choose _____ a girl-friend and mother.

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Lesson No. 14

Topic: Wh-questions

- **Wh-questions:**

WH-questions are the questions beginning with Wh-words like *what, who, why, where, when, whom, whose, which* and *how*. Wh-questions are also known as **Open Questions**, used to ask about definite people, places, times, qualities and so on. Wh-words are always presented in a functional or operational ways, conveying a grammatical and structural association with other words in a sentence.

- **Frame Wh-questions so as to get an underlined parts as an answers:**

1. **They had been quarreling for many years due to some misunderstandings.**
2. **The University Examinations are going to be conducted from tomorrow.**
3. **Portia disguised herself as a male lawyer in the play.**
4. An exceptional battle had begun inside the train on the move.
5. With the help of the technology I started responding the treatment.
6. Jacob invites my family members for birth celebration.
7. The officer's club was adjacent to the boundary wall of our garden.
8. He saw his two brothers and his sister lying on the plateau.
9. The mountain is also significant because of its physical landscape characteristics.
10. I have come here only to share the voices.
11. We saw a tree bare of all leaves in the cold winter months.
12. She is famed as a five times World Boxing Champion.
13. She was equally concerned about the well-being of the earth.
14. One of the common symptoms of a swine disease is high fever.
15. The birds have taken shelter in artificial mounds.

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Lesson No. 15

Topic: Active Voice - Passive Voice

● Active Voice-Passive Voice:

A verb may change its form with five important properties or characteristics: **Person, Number, Mood, Tense and Voice**. Voice associates with verb as well as the quality of that verb. Voice is that form of verb which shows the relationship between the Subject and the Object.

“**Active Voice** indicates a sentence where the subject performs the action expressed or denoted by the **Verb**. **Passive Voice** indicates a sentence where the subject is acted upon by the **Verb**.”

● Change the following sentences into Passive Voice:

1. The gardener watered the plants yesterday.
2. Peter then turned the handle to click the photograph.
3. We take out milk-cream and collect it for a few days.
4. The students use the library magazines regularly.
5. To avoid marriage, she laid down a condition.
6. What have you bought today from the book fair?
7. We would not get enough rain without them.
8. Smith changed some features in the new mobile phone.
9. Will you plant a tree in a year?
10. We should not cut the trees unnecessarily.
11. The company requires employees to handle the workshop every year.
12. George generously donated money to the Old Age Home.
13. Olivia will send the invitations to all her friends.
14. Two companies are signing the contract today.
15. Will your brother attend the webinar in the evening?

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Lesson No. 16

Topic: Can/Could/Cannot/Could not/Able to/Unable to

● **Can/Could/Cannot/Could not/Able to/Unable to:**

“can, could, cannot, could not, able to, unable to (not able to)” are the special words in English, used to indicate person’s **ability** or **inability**, **capability** or **incapability**. These words systematically relate with each other, can be used alternatively in sentences.

We use “can, could, cannot, could not” instead of “able to, unable to (not able to)”

We use “able to, unable to (not able to)” instead of “can, could, cannot, could not”

● **Use ‘can/could/cannot/could not/able to/unable to’ properly:**

1. Robert is able to speak Spanish very fluently.

2. We **were unable to** walk properly during the snowfall.

3. He is the only person who can help you at the moment.

4. We cannot complete this work within a week.

5. The prisoner is unable to cope up with the world after coming out.

6. The students are able to learn new things easily and quickly.

7. Robert could speak Spanish very fluently.

8. I can't live without cell-phone these days.

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Lesson No. 17

Topic: Prefix / Suffix

● **Prefix / Suffix:**

Prefixes and **Suffixes** are the words consisting of few alphabets. The meanings of the words change by adding Prefixes and Suffixes to the root words. Prefixes and Suffixes are sets of letters that are added to the beginning or end of the words.

● **Add suitable Prefixes (*un, il, im, dis*) and Suffixes (*-tion, -ly, -ment, -ous*) to the words given below:**

Sr.No.	Word	Prefix	Suffix
1	attached	_____	_____
2	clear	_____	_____
3	connect	_____	_____
4	continue	_____	_____
5	danger	_____	_____
6	determine	_____	_____
7	infect	_____	_____
8	fulfill	_____	_____
9	legal	_____	_____
10	legitimate	_____	_____
11	polite	_____	_____
12	possible	_____	_____
13	sure	_____	_____
14	tight	_____	_____

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Lesson No. 18

Topic: Prefix / Suffix

● **Prefix / Suffix:**

Prefixes and **Suffixes** are the words consisting of few alphabets. The meanings of the words change by adding Prefixes and Suffixes to the root words. Prefixes and Suffixes are sets of letters that are added to the beginning or end of the words.

● **Add suitable Prefixes** (*mal, re, mis, im, un, ill*) **and Suffixes** (*-tion, -less, -ance -able, -ment, -al*) **to the words below:**

Sr.No.	Word	Prefix	Suffix
1	represent	_____	_____
2	use	_____	_____
3	perfect	_____	_____
4	read	_____	_____
5	important	_____	_____
6	settle	_____	_____
7	treat	_____	_____
8	understand	_____	_____
9	exam	_____	_____
10	function	_____	_____
11	logic	_____	_____
12	arrange	_____	_____
13	clear	_____	_____
14	conception	_____	_____

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 19

Topic: Prefix / Suffix

● **Prefix / Suffix:**

Prefixes and **Suffixes** are the words consisting of few alphabets. The meanings of the words change by adding Prefixes and Suffixes to the root words. Prefixes and Suffixes are sets of letters that are added to the beginning or end of the words.

● **Add suitable Prefixes** (*super, re, auto, bi, mono*) **and Suffixes** (*-ous, -ism, -er -tion, -ist, -ly, -ity*) **to the words below:**

Sr.No.	Word	Prefix	Suffix
1	suggest	_____	_____
2	lingual	_____	_____
3	view	_____	_____
4	natural	_____	_____
5	tone	_____	_____
6	week	_____	_____
7	play	_____	_____
8	imagine	_____	_____
9	form	_____	_____
10	present	_____	_____
11	focal	_____	_____
12	mobile	_____	_____
13	human	_____	_____
14	incarnate	_____	_____

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 20

Topic: Degrees Of Comparison

• Degrees Of Comparison:

A **Degree** in English grammar associates with the level as well as the intensity of an Adjectives or Adverbs. Grammatically, they are known as **Degrees of Adjectives**. A qualitative comparison is systematically presented with the help of **Degrees**.

Obviously, adjectives have three different forms to show the **Degrees of Comparison**, i.e. Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

• Change the Degrees:

1. John is the shortest boy in the group. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

2. China is the most populous country in the world. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

3. Burj Khalifa is the tallest tower in the universe. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

4. Shakespeare is one of the most popular poets of England. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

5. She is the most hypocritical character in the play. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 21

Topic: Degrees Of Comparison

• Degrees Of Comparison:

A **Degree** in English grammar associates with the level as well as the intensity of an Adjectives or Adverbs. Grammatically, they are known as **Degrees of Adjectives**. A qualitative comparison is systematically presented with the help of **Degrees**.

Obviously, adjectives have three different forms to show the **Degrees of Comparison**, i.e. Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

• Change the Degrees:

1. This is the most touching and emotional scene in the story. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

2. She is the most beautiful and arrogant girl in the class. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

3. Peter is the most aggressive man in the team. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

4. This is the most interesting play of Galsworthy. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

5. Vatican City is the smallest country in the world. **(Superlative)**

Positive: _____

Comparative: _____

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Lesson No. 22

Topic: Degrees Of Comparison

• Degrees Of Comparison:

A **Degree** in English grammar associates with the level as well as the intensity of an Adjectives or Adverbs. Grammatically, they are known as **Degrees of Adjectives**. A qualitative comparison is systematically presented with the help of **Degrees**.

Obviously, adjectives have three different forms to show the **Degrees of Comparison**, i.e. Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

• Fill in the blanks with positive, comparative and superlative forms of the correct adjectives in the brackets:

1. Your sister is _____ than you. (**brilliant**)
2. Smith is _____ his brother. (tall)
3. The roof of your house is _____ than that of the neighbouring house. (high)
4. The lion is _____ animal in the zoo. (dangerous)
5. George is _____ person in our entire office. (punctual)
6. Burj Khalifa is _____ building in the world. (tall)
7. The path of honesty is _____ than that of dishonesty. (tough)
8. My new house is _____ than the one I used to live in. (costly)
9. My sister is _____ girl in our family. (beautiful)
10. That is _____ cat I have ever seen. (cute)
11. Of all players, he is _____ player. (tactful)
12. She is _____ actress in the film industry. (humble)
13. Daniel is looking _____ his father. (handsome)
14. His brother ran _____ he could in the race yesterday. (fast)
15. I have _____ mother in the world. (wonderful)

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Lesson No. 23

Topic: IDIOMS

• Idioms:

Idioms are expressions or phrases whose meanings do not relate to the literal meaning of their words. They are special words or phrases that aren't meant to be taken literally and usually have a cultural meaning behind them. They typically present a figurative meaning attached to the phrase.

• Match the Idioms in Column A with their meanings in Column B:

Column A: Idioms	Column B: Meanings
1. A storm in a teacup	a. Working late into the night
2. Jaundiced eye	b. To lose one's disposition
3. Once in a blue moon	c. An unattainable or fanciful scheme
4. Zero hour	d. Caught between two choices
5. On the horns of dilemma	e. In a commanding position
6. Make yourself at home	f. Rarely
7. Keep a civil tongue	g. Waste a great deal of time
8. On the same wavelength	h. Needless anger about insignificant things
9. Blow stack	i. To show one's emotions very openly
10. In the driver's seat	j. Have the same thought
11. Reinvent the wheel	k. Reveal the secret
12. Let the cat out of the bag	l. Speak politely
13. Pipe dream	m. Move away from parents' home
14. Wear your heart on your sleeve	n. Feel comfortable
15. Burn the midnight oil	o. Time when something important is planned
16. Leave the nest	p. To look at something with a prejudiced way

1- ____	2- ____	3- ____	4- ____	5- ____	6- ____	7- ____	8- ____
9- ____	10- ____	11- ____	12- ____	13- ____	14- ____	15- ____	16- ____

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Lesson No. 24

Topic: IDIOMS

● **Idioms:**

Idioms are expressions or phrases whose meanings do not relate to the literal meaning of their words. They are special words or phrases that aren't meant to be taken literally and usually have a cultural meaning behind them. They typically present a figurative meaning attached to the phrase.

● **Match the Idioms in Column A with their meanings in Column B:**

Column A: Idioms	Column B: Meanings
1. In a rut	a. It befalls when it is almost too late
2. From the bottom of heart	b. If the description is accurate, accept it
3. Whet your appetite	c. A brief demonstration of an idea
4. Picture paints thousand words	d. Basic and essential aspects
5. Eat crow	e. Falling into the state of confusion
6. If the shoe fits, wear it	f. To accept something unnecessary
7. Fish out of water	g. A surprise benefit of which others are unaware
8. Under one's thumb	h. from one place to another
9. Lame duck	i. To confess one was wrong
10. At the eleventh hour	j. One image can convey whole story effectively
11. From pillar to post	k. Behaving or thinking like youth
12. Sell ice to Eskimos	l. To sharpen your desire for
13. Young at heart	m. confined by routine
14. Elevator pitch	n. An unsuccessful person or thing
15. Meat and potatoes	o. Completely under one's influence
16. Ace up one's sleeve	p. To express sincere emotions with deep feelings

1- ____	2- ____	3- ____	4- ____	5- ____	6- ____	7- ____	8- ____
9- ____	10- ____	11- ____	12- ____	13- ____	14- ____	15- ____	16- ____

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 25

Topic: Exclamatory – Assertive Sentences

● Exclamatory - Assertive Sentences:

Exclamatory Sentence is the kind of sentence which contains a strong emphasis, emotion, feeling or excitement. Some exclamatory sentences begin with **What/How**.

Assertive Sentence is the kind of sentence which makes an informative statement. It begins with subject which tells something directly. Instead of **What/How**, the word **very** is used in Assertive Sentences.

● Change the following Exclamatory sentences into Assertive:

1. Shit! The weather is too cloudy today to go out.

2. What a beautiful piece of architecture it is!

3. Oh! He died young of an accident.

4. Alas! He failed in the test!

5. Oh no! It's raining cats and dogs.

6. Alas! He has been starving for a couple of days.

7. How stupid you are to do such a thing!

8. Hurrah! She got a job.

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Lesson No. 26

Topic: Exclamatory – Assertive Sentences

● Exclamatory - Assertive Sentences:

Exclamatory Sentence is the kind of sentence which contains a strong emphasis, emotion, feeling or excitement. Some exclamatory sentences begin with **What/How**.

Assertive Sentence is the kind of sentence which makes an informative statement. It begins with subject which tells something directly. Instead of **What/How**, the word **very** is used in Assertive Sentences.

● Change the following Assertive sentences into Exclamatory:

1. It was a very beautiful snowy evening by the woods.

2. It looks very disgusting that he fell in the muddy pond.

3. It's very nice that you invested money in some business.

4. Those flowers are very tiny and beautiful.

5. These days, it's very hot everywhere.

6. It's painful that I have cramps in my body.

7. It's a mercy of God that he is safe and sound.

8. It is very sad that he lost his job.

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 27

Topic: Punctuation

● Punctuation:

'Punctuation' are marks or symbols, used to separate sentences, phrases and clauses. They not only help to decorate the sentence but also make the sentence grammatically correct.

Punctuation marks help to indicate pauses in certain situations. They focus on specific ideas and views in sentences, by conveying the exact meaning of the text. They help to create the sense of language.

● Punctuate the following sentences:

1. smith and george like watching football hockey and tennis on tv

2. hamlets famous soliloquy says to be or not to be that is the question

3. john joined the football team remarkably the young man played excellently

4. and so vehemently david said oh god its unutterable i cant live without my love

5. richard spends his time by reading shakespearean plays doesnt he

6. bella said smith are you really going to london with your parents on sunday

7. https www globalenglishcreativity com punctuations

8. robert is so humane generous good natured and kind man

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Lesson No. 28

Topic: Punctuation

● Punctuation:

'**Punctuation**' are marks or symbols, used to separate sentences, phrases and clauses. They not only help to decorate the sentence but also make the sentence grammatically correct.

Punctuation marks help to indicate pauses in certain situations. They focus on specific ideas and views in sentences, by conveying the exact meaning of the text. They help to create the sense of language.

● Punctuate the following sentences:

1. harper said what a beautiful sight it is

2. next friday my brother robin is going to join yorkshire academy

3. wasnt sophia born on the 13th of december 1996

4. no said mrs scarlett i havent seen him since wednesday

5. what are you writing in english notebook george said to smith

6. my goodness jacob failed in mathematics and physics

7. my head office was in cambridge massachusetts usa very near boston

8. smith said elena how clever you are

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Lesson No. 29

Topic: Vocabulary

• Noun, Verb, Adjective & Adverb:

Noun is the word that refers to a thing, a person, a place, an idea, a quality or an event. (e.g. *Box, House, Julie, Benjamin, London, New York, Joy, Honesty etc.*). **Verb** is the word which shows action, event or state. (e.g. *give, write, play, became, made, am, is, are, do, did etc.*). **Adjective** is the word which provides information about noun or pronoun. Adjective describes or modifies a noun. (e.g. *happy, clever, many, few, thirty, hundred, this, that, who, how, a, an, the etc.*). **Adverb** is the word which provides extra information about verb, adjective or other adverb. It helps to modify and qualify verb, adjective or other adverb. (e.g. *globally, seriously, more, quite, very, too, always, inside, daily etc.*)

• Complete the following Table:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
_____	_____	Powerful	_____
Destruction	_____	_____	_____
_____	Force	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Comfortably
_____	Act	_____	_____
Glory	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	Dangerous	_____
_____	Differ	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Attentively
Creation	_____	_____	_____
_____	Energize	_____	_____
_____	_____	Bright	_____
_____	_____	_____	Sadly
Quickness	_____	_____	_____
_____	Argue	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Gladly
Darkness	_____	_____	_____
_____	Amaze	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Conditionally
Addition	_____	_____	_____

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 30

Topic: Vocabulary

• Noun, Verb, Adjective & Adverb:

Noun is the word that refers to a thing, a person, a place, an idea, a quality or an event. (e.g. *Box, House, Julie, Benjamin, London, New York, Joy, Honesty etc.*). **Verb** is the word which shows action, event or state. (e.g. *give, write, play, became, made, am, is, are, do, did etc.*). **Adjective** is the word which provides information about noun or pronoun. Adjective describes or modifies a noun. (e.g. *happy, clever, many, few, thirty, hundred, this, that, who, how, a, an, the etc.*). **Adverb** is the word which provides extra information about verb, adjective or other adverb. It helps to modify and qualify verb, adjective or other adverb. (e.g. *globally, seriously, more, quite, very, too, always, inside, daily etc.*)

• Complete the following Table:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
_____	_____	_____	Continuously
Admiration	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	Protective	_____
_____	_____	_____	Memorably
_____	Succeed	_____	_____
Strength	_____	_____	_____
_____	Madden	_____	_____
_____	_____	Forgetful	_____
_____	_____	_____	Urgently
Significance	_____	_____	_____
_____	Justify	_____	_____
_____	_____	Boring	_____
_____	_____	_____	Believably
Need	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	Joyous	_____
_____	Deepen	_____	_____
Acceptance	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	Decoratively
_____	Attract	_____	_____
_____	_____	Complete	_____

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