

Free Set of 30

English Grammar

WORKSHEETS

Set No.2

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.

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 31

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 |
|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| _____ | _____ | Rich | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | Creatively |
| _____ | Anger | _____ | _____ |
| Excuse | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | Freshly |
| _____ | _____ | Regular | _____ |
| _____ | Infect | _____ | _____ |
| Pain | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | Watchfully |
| _____ | _____ | Understandable | _____ |
| Invention | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | Rest | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | Expressive | _____ |
| Wonder | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | Persuasively |
| _____ | Support | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | Peaceful | _____ |
| Openness | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | Separate | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | Provisionally |

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 32

Topic: Collocations

● Collocations:

To collocate means 'to set or place together'. In English, the term **collocation** is frequently used in the context of Grammar and Vocabulary. **Collocation** is made up of two or more words that are commonly used in English. They are combinations of meaningful words which systematically occur together.

Collocation refers to a meaningful group of words that often used together or that are likely to occur together.

● Adjectives+Noun Collocations- Choose correct **Adjectives** to make a meaningful group of words:

| | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|------------|
| heavy, silent, meagre, hard, fiscal, unique | _____ mode | _____ rock | _____ snow |
| | _____ creation | _____ income | _____ year |

● Noun+Noun Collocations- Choose correct **Nouns** to make a meaningful group of words:

| | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| home, market , disk, office, mobile, gas | _____ brake | _____ burner | _____ appliances |
| | _____ place | _____ data | _____ staff |

● Noun+Verb Collocations- Choose correct **Verbs** to make a meaningful group of words:

| | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| contact, keeping, walk, diving, polish, watering | sky _____ | nail _____ | house _____ |
| | mouth _____ | eye _____ | sleep _____ |

● Verb+Noun Collocations- Choose correct **Nouns** to make a meaningful group of words:

| | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| sun, products, moon, fool, advice, voice | waning _____ | giving _____ | rising _____ |
| | raise _____ | making _____ | sell _____ |

● Verb+Adverb Collocations- Choose correct **Adverbs** to make a meaningful group of words:

| | | | |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|
| deeply, patiently, gently, rashly, loudly, fluently | drive _____ | say _____ | speak _____ |
| | rub _____ | feel _____ | wait _____ |

● Adverb+Verb Collocations- Choose correct **Adverbs** to make a meaningful group of words:

| | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| rapidly, seriously, speedily, badly, prematurely, gently | _____ driven | _____ abused | _____ touched |
| | _____ born | _____ read | _____ affected |

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 33

Topic: Collocations

• Collocations:

To collocate means 'to set or place together'. In English, the term **collocation** is frequently used in the context of Grammar and Vocabulary. **Collocation** is made up of two or more words that are commonly used in English. They are combinations of meaningful words which systematically occur together.

Collocation refers to a meaningful group of words that often used together or that are likely to occur together.

• Find out the words in Column 'B' which collocate with the words in Column 'A':

Table:1

| A | B |
|-------------|------------|
| Big | abode |
| Anecdotal | form |
| Bitterly | fighting |
| Car | fight |
| Cloudy | fat |
| Computer | fallacy |
| Excessively | cold |
| Finely | cleaning |
| Follow the | chopped |
| Giving | accessory |
| Heavenly | weather |
| Hollywood | updated |
| Horror | star |
| Praying to | show |
| Recently | rules |
| Sarcastic | night |
| Silly | permission |
| Sleepless | remark |
| Submit a | mistake |
| Sumo | God |

Table:2

| A | B |
|---------------|-------------|
| Behave | car |
| Brain | delivery |
| Communication | entered |
| Dream | furnished |
| Forcefully | gap |
| Fully | protocol |
| Home | requesting |
| Humbly | retarded |
| Internet | storming |
| Mentally | strangely |
| Mercilessly | care |
| Rope | confidently |
| Semester | peacefully |
| Sit | impaired |
| Skin | killed |
| Sleep | examination |
| Speak | time |
| Tour | properly |
| Visually | skipping |
| Wasting | plan |

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Lesson No. 34

Topic: Connectors

• Connectors:

Connectors are the Conjunctive words which connect or coordinate words, phrases, or clauses. Different kinds of connectors join different kinds of grammatical structures. These linking words are systematically used for connecting similar or different elements present in a sentence.

• Complete the sentences by choosing correct Connectors:

(otherwise, on the contrary, notwithstanding, although, alternatively, in comparison to, consequently, by contrast, moreover, thereby, accordingly, finally, because of, meanwhile, in similar manner, is the result of, apart from)

1. John went shopping, _____, Clara decorated the entire house.
2. Portia is extremely beautiful, _____, she is witty and resourceful.
3. A new bike is so expensive, _____, we can go for a used one.
4. Antonio thought Shylock was sincere, but _____, the latter was vicious in his intentions.
5. _____ it was raining cats and dogs, he went to office.
6. _____ severe headache, she was not able to focus on her work.
7. She is so good-looking, but her husband is not that much _____.
8. _____ successive failures, he tried again and again.
9. You must realize the situation and act _____.
10. He had presence of mind, _____, he saved many lives.
11. Climate-change _____ man's excessive interference in the environment.
12. He got a power of attorney and _____, took over all the property deceitfully.
13. _____ his father, David is not humble.
14. You must draw a picture of house _____ shown in the book.
15. That little girl so is sweet, _____ being mischievous.
16. Beg his pardon, _____, you will be dismissed from the job.
17. _____, the chapter is closed forever.

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 35

Topic: Connectors

● Connectors:

Connectors are the Conjunctive words which connect or coordinate words, phrases, or clauses. Different kinds of connectors join different kinds of grammatical structures. These linking words are systematically used for connecting similar or different elements present in a sentence.

● Complete the sentences by choosing correct Connectors:

(second, as, subsequently, along with, to sum up, at last, for example, conversely, that's why, eventually, nevertheless, at last, additionally, instead, next, as well as, evidently, even though, whereas)

1. _____ , I was taken aback by the news.
2. First you enroll your name, _____ , attend the lectures regularly.
3. Umbrella is so useful in rains, _____ , it protects from Sun in summer.
4. I like Romantic poets, _____ , William Wordsworth, Keats, etc.
5. _____ your resume, you must attach photocopies of all your testimonials.
6. _____ the elder brother is an engineer, the younger one is an accountant.
7. They are indifferent _____ silly.
8. Many people are well-to-do, _____ , they are not happy.
9. _____ , I come to the interesting part of this game.
10. I was not able to do that so my friend did it _____ .
11. The police _____ arrested him red-handed.
12. _____ , I realised that I must follow my dreams.
13. Put the pan on the gas, _____ , pour some edible oil in it.
14. Portia was quick-witted and intelligent, _____ , she could save Antonio.
15. _____ he was egoistic, he felt pity for the poor.
16. She may not perform well in Maths, but _____ , she may do better in English.
17. _____ pandemic situations still persist, we are bound to work from home.
18. _____ , it is going to end soon.

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Lesson No. 36

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**.”

● Begin the following sentences with the words given in the brackets:

1. Older leopards carry away livestock from villages. (Livestock....)

2. Many things have been taught to me by the forests. (The forests....)

3. Resentment among locals towards the animals is created by this. (This....)

4. Tracking an animal also teaches you life lessons. (Life lessons...)

5. I have lost almost 80 percent of a season's yield of sugarcane. (Almost 80 percent....)

6. Smith was amazed at my solitary visits to African forests. (My solitary....)

7. All the research on the animal has been done through camera traps. (They....)

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Lesson No. 37

Topic: Future Perfect Tense

- **Future Perfect Tense:**

[Subject + will + have + main verb (past participle)]

- **Uses:**

To express completed future actions, to express something that will be completed before a particular time in the future, in negative sentences, in questions etc.

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

1. That flight _____ off. (take)
2. The couple _____ 10 years of marriage on 3rd February. (complete)
3. My brother _____ a new car next month. (purchase)
4. The children _____ a lot of mess in the house. (make)
5. You _____ 'Daily Grammar Worksheets' by tomorrow. (solve)
6. I _____ to attend the seminar. (go)
7. Susan _____ her childhood friends tomorrow. (meet)
8. The members _____ the decision. (announce)
9. The traffic police _____ him by now. (catch)
10. All students _____ their journals tomorrow. (not submit)
11. They _____ their time in watching movies. (not waste)
12. _____ the players _____ the World Cup Final? (win)
13. _____ they _____ the poems by then? (not write)
14. _____ the students _____ the online course successfully? (complete)
15. What _____ the teachers _____ for next year? (plan)

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Lesson No. 38

Topic: Future Continuous Tense

- **Future Continuous Tense:**

[Subject + will + be + main verb (ing)]

- **Uses:**

To express progressive future events, to express planned future action, in negative sentences, in questions, etc.

- **Fill in the blanks with correct forms of Future Continuous Tense:**

1. I _____ my birthday tomorrow evening. (celebrate)
2. The teacher _____ a grammar test. (conduct)
3. We _____ in Jerusalem for two weeks. (stay)
4. James _____ a movie with his friends. (watch)
5. The show _____ on the national TV. (telecast)
6. They _____ perfect together at their wedding. (look)
7. Jack _____ his new bike next week. (ride)
8. I _____ an exam tomorrow. (conduct)
9. Students _____ an exam after two days. (take)
10. You _____ cellphone with you. (not carry)
11. The college _____ exams in this situation. (not conduct)
12. _____ the players _____ the World Cup Final? (win)
13. _____ they _____ invitations to all their friends? (send)
14. _____ the students _____ the online course successfully? (complete)
15. What _____ the teachers _____ for next year? (plan)

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Lesson No. 39

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.

• Complete the sentences by choosing correct prepositions:

1. A tenuous link with the outside was provided _____ the radio. (*with/by/for*)
2. They should be marked out _____ their youth for employment of an active type. (*from/at/in*)
3. _____ the two rivals, there was a long history. (*among/at/between*)
4. People don't know what's going on _____ the minds of others. (*into/near/inside*)
5. John is rising _____ from his position in the office. (*below/up/towards*)
6. He reached the venue _____ the time allotted to him. (*before/since/against*)
7. They live in an apartment _____ us. (*above/on/over*)
8. _____ the lecture, students were making noise. (*until/down/during*)
9. We got connected _____ Facebook. (*with/through/within*)
10. John threw his arms _____ the shoulders of Jennie. (*around/over/for*)
11. The cool and soft grass felt soothing _____ feet. (*below/under/beneath*)
12. He saw innumerable flowers _____ the lake. (*beside/during/within*)
13. I will return your book _____ two or three days. (*about/within/for*)
14. The real Nightingale was banished _____ the Imperial states. (*along/by/from*)
15. I will conduct my lecture _____ the recess. (*at/between/after*)

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 40

Topic: Spot the Error

• **Spot the error:**

Spotting the Error in sentences is a skillful and intellectual task. We need to spot or locate the part which is grammatically incorrect. The errors may be categorized differently, i.e. tense error, spelling error, punctuation error, part of speech error, sentence error, article-preposition error, singular-plural error etc.

• **Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly:**

1. Are you related with Smith in any way?

2. They were warned about the danger.

3. The price of this mobile phone is higher than yours.

4. It takes me about a hour to reach the college.

5. He gave an apple to every of the children.

6. Are you interesting in your work?

7. Twenty years are a long time to spend lonely.

8. The bank manager was sitting on his desk.

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 41

Topic: Spot the Error

• **Spot the error:**

Spotting the Error in sentences is a skillful and intellectual task. We need to spot or locate the part which is grammatically incorrect. The errors may be categorized differently, i.e. tense error, spelling error, punctuation error, part of speech error, sentence error, article-preposition error, singular-plural error etc.

• **Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly:**

1. The coach asked players that why they were late that day.

2. Both water as well as soil are important factors in the environment of plants.

3. It's such small thing that you can't see it easily.

4. Many mountaineers lost their life in landslide last year.

5. That honest grocer has plenty of clients.

6. This is the fact that my brother is two years smaller than me.

7. This novel deals in many common errors.

8. Shall we go to the station with the feet?

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 42

Topic: Spot the Error

● **Spot the error:**

Spotting the Error in sentences is a skillful and intellectual task. We need to spot or locate the part which is grammatically incorrect. The errors may be categorized differently, i.e. tense error, spelling error, punctuation error, part of speech error, sentence error, article-preposition error, singular-plural error etc.

● **Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly:**

1. Please give me your mobile phone for some time, shall we?

2. Though the water was ice-cold, but John dared to swim.

3. Despite of getting hurt, she did not lose her temper on him.

4. What did our English teacher taught yesterday?

5. "Has your son gone to college today?" Mary told her neighbour.

6. Burj Khalifa is tallest than any other tower in the universe.

7. Look at this dog across the street!

8. Whenever Smith meet me he talks about politics and economy.

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Lesson No. 43

Topic: Spot the Error

• **Spot the error:**

Spotting the Error in sentences is a skillful and intellectual task. We need to spot or locate the part which is grammatically incorrect. The errors may be categorized differently, i.e. tense error, spelling error, punctuation error, part of speech error, sentence error, article-preposition error, singular-plural error etc.

• **Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly:**

| Wrong | Right |
|---|-------|
| Civics are not included in school curriculum. | |
| The property was divided among A and B. | |
| It is the serious matter between you and I. | |
| Although he played well, yet he was nervous. | |
| None of them were participated in the show. | |
| Smith thought himself as capable of doing it. | |
| There is a mall on both sides of the street. | |
| I think, your condition is different than mine. | |
| We provided the mountaineers lunch. | |
| Why you are wasting your valuable time? | |
| Neither of us were present for the ceremony. | |
| George reached the airport at about 10 a.m. | |
| Smith's been ill from last Sunday. | |
| The lawyer charged his client with high fees. | |
| There is fewer snow today than yesterday. | |
| Neither the captain nor vice-captain were fit. | |

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Lesson No. 44

Topic: Spot the Error

- **Spot the error:**

Spotting the Error in sentences is a skillful and intellectual task. We need to spot or locate the part which is grammatically incorrect. The errors may be categorized differently, i.e. tense error, spelling error, punctuation error, part of speech error, sentence error, article-preposition error, singular-plural error etc.

- **Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly:**

| Wrong | Right |
|---|-------|
| A large supply of medicines are expected. | |
| Is the cake enough sufficient for all of you? | |
| Arya neither speaks English nor Japanese. | |
| Her mother would not let her to go for movie. | |
| My father accepted to go with me now. | |
| You played football with your friends? | |
| I can't help him unless he doesn't tell me all. | |
| Harry read it in one and a half hour. | |
| The police just saw him to leave the bank. | |
| America was invented by Columbus. | |
| Graham Bell discovered telephone in 1874. | |
| Robin is more stronger than Kevin. | |
| Sarah lived in London since five years. | |
| My mother was sitting just besides me. | |
| He took out his hat and coat. | |
| The child tore the paper into two halves. | |

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 45

Topic: One Word Substitution

- **One Word Substitution:**

One Word Substitution means the process to find a single word which describes the given definition or word phrase. This key-word suddenly dominates the whole sentence. The meaning of the whole sentence automatically converts into a single word. Let us see with the help of some examples.

- **Find the substitute words from Column B for the meanings/definitions in Column A:**

| Column A: Meanings/Definitions | Column B: Words |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. A community of people smaller than a village | a. Alienate |
| 2. A doctrine which identifies God with the universe | b. Blizzard |
| 3. A group governed by old people | c. Cartographer |
| 4. A person who draws or produces maps | d. Delegate |
| 5. A sentimental memory of the past | e. Eloquent |
| 6. Book containing all the published work of an author | f. Foeticide |
| 7. Destruction or abortion of a fetus | g. Gerontocracy |
| 8. Expressive in the use of words | h. Hamlet |
| 9. Madness with obsession with something | i. Improbable |
| 10. Morbid compulsion to steal | j. Jurisdiction |
| 11. One who loves to speak | k. Kleptomania |
| 12. Spartan snowstorms with uncontrollable winds | l. Loquacious |
| 13. That which is unlikely to happen | m. Mania |
| 14. The area over which an official has control | n. Nostalgia |
| 15. To transfer one's authority to another | o. Omnibus |
| 16. To turn friends in enemies | p. Pantheism |

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

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Lesson No. 46

Topic: One Word Substitution

● **One Word Substitution:**

One Word Substitution means the process to find a single word which describes the given definition or word phrase. This key-word suddenly dominates the whole sentence. The meaning of the whole sentence automatically converts into a single word. Let us see with the help of some examples.

● **Find the substitute words from Column B for the meanings/definitions in Column A:**

| Column A: Meanings/Definitions | Column B: Words |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. A large, tall cupboard in which clothes may be hung or stored | a. Acoustics |
| 2. A person who lives in solitude | b. Bigot |
| 3. A poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead | c. Panacea |
| 4. A room or building for sick children in a boarding school | d. Quixotic |
| 5. A solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases | e. Recluse |
| 6. A strong and fast-moving stream of water or other liquid | f. Sanatorium |
| 7. An imaginary society free from crimes and poverty | g. Torrent |
| 8. High sounding pompous speech or writing | h. Utopia |
| 9. Mentally identifying oneself with other person or a thing | i. Valetudinarian |
| 10. One who always thinks himself to be ill | j. Virtuoso |
| 11. One who has narrow and prejudiced religious views | k. Wardrobe |
| 12. One who is a centre of attraction | l. Cynosure |
| 13. One who is extravagantly romantic, chivalrous and impractical | m. Elegy |
| 14. One who lives in a foreign country | n. Empathy |
| 15. One who possesses outstanding technical ability in a particular art or field | o. Grandiloquent |
| 16. The branch of physics concerned with the properties of sound | p. Immigrant |

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

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Lesson No. 47

Topic: Word Usage

● **Word Usage:**

'Word Usage' is a systematic grammatical process in which words are structured according to rules and meanings. It is the way in which words are actually used in particular contexts, especially with regard to their meanings. Usage is strictly about choosing the right words where they fit best, and avoiding the wrong words for what is meant.

● **Use the words given in the brackets properly and rewrite the sentences:**

1. The power of his eyes was considerably enhanced. (enhancement)

2. George shook his head regretfully. (regret)

3. My father had a working analysis of mankind's troubles. (worked)

4. Smith knew what was going to happen to himself next minute. (happening)

5. It was a bewildering crisscross of light rays. (bewildered)

6. I will prepare some nice stuff for my friend. (preparation)

7. You tried to kill him. (killing)

8. The other groaned on hearing it. (heard)

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 48

Topic: Word Usage

• Word Usage:

'Word Usage' is a systematic grammatical process in which words are structured according to rules and meanings. It is the way in which words are actually used in particular contexts, especially with regard to their meanings. Usage is strictly about choosing the right words where they fit best, and avoiding the wrong words for what is meant.

• Fill in the blanks with the words in brackets to form new suitable words:

2. Whenever we meet, we talk about _____ and peace in the world today. (free)
2. My elder brother spent his _____ in South Africa. (child)
3. The new car is not _____ for us. It's too expensive. (afford)
5. The _____ of our rainforests is a really serious problem. (destroy)
6. Listen carefully to the _____ before you start to write. (instruct)
7. Don't they think it's too _____ for them to swim in the river now? (danger)
8. You have to wear the helmet for _____ reasons. (safe)
9. The teacher made few _____ in the essay I wrote yesterday. (correct)
10. _____, I was invited for the inauguration of book-exhibition. (lucky)
11. George gave me some good _____ about the right way for hiking. (advise)
12. My sister had no _____ in finding the way to airport. (difficult)
13. The employees were very _____ when the boss came in. (noise)
14. The movie was quite _____. I almost fell asleep. (bore)
15. To write a good poem, you need a lot of _____. (imagine)
16. You have the _____. You can either play cricket or football. (choose)
17. Smith, thank you for being so _____ in the morning today. (help)

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Lesson No. 49

Topic: Adjectives

• Adjectives:

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.* Qualitative/Descriptive Adjectives, Quantitative Adjectives, Demonstrative Adjectives, Possessive Adjectives, Interrogative Adjectives, Distributive Adjectives, Numerical Adjectives/ Adjectives of Number, Articles etc. are different types of Adjectives.

(acoustic, bewildered, chivalrous, deceitful, efficacious, fanatical, gorgeous, hypnotic, incandescent, jittery, knotty, languid, mortified, nonchalant, organic)

• Complete the sentences using the adjectives from above:

1. Harry gave me a _____ bouquet of roses for our anniversary.
2. All students felt _____ when the teachers scolded them for misbehaviour.
3. John was too _____ to abandon his opponent in an apparent extremity.
4. The cat moved leisurely in a _____ motion after sleeping for hours.
5. The beat of the music was strangely _____.
6. It was probably the tension that made Olivia _____.
7. We should eat _____ food to maintain our health.
8. He was looking _____ while explaining the situation to us.
9. Those people were _____ Marxist communists.
10. The medicine was too _____ to fight against the new virus.
11. The new selection committee is facing some _____ problems.
12. Has she been looking for an _____ guitar chords chart?
13. Surprisingly, she was _____ about her husband's death.
14. Our _____ Christmas lights illuminate the living room.
15. The financial company has engaged in _____ practices for years.

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Lesson No. 50

Topic: Adjectives

● Adjectives:

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.* Qualitative/Descriptive Adjectives, Quantitative Adjectives, Demonstrative Adjectives, Possessive Adjectives, Interrogative Adjectives, Distributive Adjectives, Numerical Adjectives/Adjectives of Number, Articles etc. are different types of Adjectives.

(painstaking, perpetual, quaint, rampant, repulsive, sarcastic, superficial, tangible, tedious, ubiquitous, venomous, vivacious, waggish, wretched, substantial)

● Complete the sentences using the adjectives from above:

1. One of my friends lived in _____ fear of being caught and imprisoned.
2. Corruption is now _____ in most of the countries.
3. If you behave arrogantly, He will definitely make _____ remarks.
4. The recently discovered fossils have a _____ connection to the history.
5. The students were bored by the speaker's long and _____ speech.
6. Cake shops are _____ these days everywhere.
7. Different kinds of _____ snakes are found throughout the world.
8. My elder sister is beautiful, _____, and charming.
9. It took a _____ investigation to find the people behind the conspiracy.
10. _____ scratches on the skin can be easily removed.
11. When she turned back, all people saw _____ expressions on her face.
12. They made _____ changes according to the sizes of the rooms.
13. They returned to a _____ city, destructed with civil war.
14. His disease was so terrible that his own skin was _____ to him.
15. There were many small houses and lanes in the _____ European villages.

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 51

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.*)

● Put the words in correct category:

accelerate, accidentally, afterwards, arrogant, backslide, belligerent, championship, changeable, conquer, defiant, deliberately, diagnose, difference, emphasis, enthusiastic, festive, generously, heartbreaking, household, implement, inadequately, instinctive, intellectually, interweave, leverage, measure, mysteriously, overcome, parliament, pressure, province, seldom, sequence, successfully, survey, temperature, unaccountable, unravel, violently, whimsical

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 52

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.*)

• Put the words in correct category:

Bloody, celebration, climate, conceal, consistent, criticism, eject, embarrassed, exuberant, forbid, frantic, harass, historian, incline, inquisitive, languidly, later, leather, magnificent, misspeak, never, outspend, personality, previously, resourceful, responsibility, sometimes, specifically, spontaneous, sympathy, then, typewrite, understand, understanding, unexpectedly, uninterested, vivaciously, weather, withstand, worriedly

| Noun | Verb | Adjective | Adverb |
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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 53

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. Olivia saw a tall and handsome rose standing proudly and reaching high into space.

2. He kept us on a tight leash with his stern countenance fearing that we would go astray.

3. My brother slept on the floor in friends' rooms because he didn't have a dorm room.

4. Steve dropped out of Reed College after the first six month.

5. There are about 600 women serving in the Military Nursing and Medical Department.

6. G.B. Shaw is responsible for many of the outstanding literary works.

7. The doctor took me to his hospital to show different types of patients.

8. We should talk to the manager regarding the present situation.

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Lesson No. 54

Topic: Mood

● Mood:

The major function of Verb is to make a statement of fact or to ask questions. On the other hand, verbs can be used to express a *command* or to express a *mere supposition*. This special mode or manner of verb is called **Mood**. It represents the special action denoted by the verb.

There are three types of Mood- *Indicative Mood, Imperative Mood and Subjunctive Mood*.

Indicative Mood is a verb which is used to make a *statement of fact* or to ask a *question*. It expresses a *supposition, assertion, denial or question*. **Imperative mood** is a verb which is used to express a *command, exhortation, entreaty or prayer*. The subject of a verb is always omitted in Imperative Mood. **Subjunctive Mood** is a verb form which is used to express *conditional, imaginary, unreal* or situations which are *contrary to fact*.

● Identify the Mood in the following sentences:

1. Be careful. _____
2. I am leaving for home right away. _____
3. If you help me, I would help you. _____
4. Wish me a good luck. _____
5. He is a very good human being. _____
6. It is necessary that you finish your work early. _____
7. Post this letter in the mail-box. _____
8. Bring me a cup of coffee. _____
9. What is your goal in life? _____
10. They all work very hard in the farm. _____
11. I wish that Corona pandemic end sooner. _____
12. Let her do it on her own. _____
13. I wish I were a fish. _____
14. May all your dreams come true! _____
15. You cannot behave like this at public places. _____
16. If you help me, I would help you. _____
17. Learn everything from the bottom of your heart. _____
18. He will take revenge on you for this. _____

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Lesson No. 55

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.

● Complete the sentences by choosing correct prepositions:

1. We cut across _____ the south face and started up the west side. (*with/from/in*)
2. _____ the online webinar the chairman gave proper instructions. (*during/between/among*)
3. Two or three people could stand there _____ the roof of the world. (*over/on/onto*)
4. No man can be grateful _____ the cost of his honour. (*with/at/to*)
5. The event was concluded _____ a sincere Vote of Thanks. (*from/at/by*)
6. _____ the advent of irrigation, farmers were tempted to grow a second crop. (*to/for/with*)
7. He was the most brilliant novelist _____ his times. (*of/for/during*)
8. The online admission portal will be closed _____ fifteen days. (*by/within/over*)
9. Over the years the snow has accumulated _____ thick layers. (*into/in/until*)
10. _____ searching the mine with no results, Dennis went to get the officer (*at/after/over*)
11. The coins were hidden _____ the floorboards. (*along/over/beneath*)
12. They can help to start a dialogue _____ designers and inventors. (*during/between/among*)
13. Everyone was very concerned _____ the bad incident. (*about/within/to*)
14. We looked _____ us and saw the train arriving speedily. (*from/over/behind*)
15. We never heard _____ any defeats or frustrations. (*of/with/for*)

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Lesson No. 56

Topic: Direct-Indirect Speech

● Direct-Indirect Speech:

Direct Speech is the report of the speaker using his own words exactly. It is the repetition of person's words directly. Direct Speech is the group of unchanged words presented as they are, with quotation marks. *e.g. George said, "I am interested to study English Grammar now."*

Indirect Speech is the report of what another person said, told or asked. It is the content which is expressed in our own words, without quotation marks. Indirect Speech is the conveyance of the statement without changing its meaning. *e.g. George said that he was interested to study English Grammar then.*

● Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. Beatrice said, "I want to go to California tomorrow."

2. Craig said, "I have given some books to my brother now."

3. She says, "We are going to watch the football match."

4. Amy said, "My father helped me to solve these examples."

5. Thomas said to his son, "You can come with me to meet your teacher."

6. Father said to Samantha, "You need to take your medicines tonight."

7. Adam said to Calvin, "We are going to visit India next week."

8. Ralph will say, "Our plan is to solve these problems now."

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Lesson No. 57

Topic: Direct-Indirect Speech

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• Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. John said Ralph, "Are you going to buy a new shirt today?"

2. The teacher said to students, "Have you completed your homework?"

3. Bella said, "Smith, do you really want to leave this college?"

4. The Professor said, "Is there any question to ask now?"

5. Rehan said to Ahmed, "Did you go to meet your uncle yesterday?"

6. I said to my mother, "What were you writing in the notebook?"

7. Mrunal said to Riya, "How long are you staying here in Mumbai?"

8. The coach said to players, "Why are you late today?"

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Daily Grammar Worksheet

Lesson No. 58

Topic: Direct-Indirect Speech

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● Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. Alice said to Callie, "Give me the ink-pen for today."

2. The old passenger said, "Please offer me your seat for some time."

3. Javed said, "Let's play basketball on the ground."

4. The teacher said to me, "Do not make a noise."

5. The commander said, "Fire at the enemy."

6. Father said to son, "Use mask at public places."

7. The teacher said to students, "Write your papers with blue ink-pen."

8. Lillian said, "Remember to send an email at 6 o'clock."

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Lesson No. 59

Topic: Direct-Indirect Speech

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● Change the following sentences into Indirect Speech:

1. Harper said, "What a beautiful sight it is!"

2. Jennifer said, "How difficult the paper is!"

3. All players said, "Hurrah! We have won the match."

4. He said, "Alas! His father is no more."

5. Garry said, "Ah! My kite is high up in the sky".

6. Sam said, "What a hard work my father has been doing!"

7. Doctor said, "Sorry! I can't save your father."

8. Smith said, "Elena, how clever you are!"

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Lesson No. 60

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. Smith opened the door. The watchman gave him the keys. Smith took the keys.
He kept them on the table.

2. Brian has cleaned the room. Steven has decorated it. Kevin has made tasty dishes. The gardener watered the plants yesterday.

3. The students use the library magazines regularly. The librarian issues books to them. The children also visit the library. They do not make noise in the library.

4. What have you bought from the book fair? I have bought nothing. Then why did you visit it? I visited it to pass my free time.

5. I must complete the writing task. I may not get payment without it. I need money quickly. Can you help me?

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