



ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKSHEETS

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GRAMMAR

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THE BEST FORMULAS
TO UNDERSTAND
GRAMMAR

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WRITTEN BY

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR WORKSHEETS

Worksheet No.01

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Tense

There are three main type of tense.

Present tense

Past tense

Future tense

- 1] Simple tense 2] continuous tense
- 3] Perfect tense 4] perfect continuous

1] Present tense.

1] Simple Present tense.

Subject + verb 1 + object + other words

Aditya goes to school.

He plays a cricket.

They write a poem.

She eats an apple.

We watch a movie on computer.

Boys make a fun in class.

Rita sings a song.

He finds a bag of money.

She uploads a photo on face book.

They eat an apple every day.

We complete a project on time.

I play a game on mobile.

Questions:

Que; do/does + sub + verb 1 +object + other words

If verb contain s, es, then use does if not use do.

Does Aditya go to school?

Does he play a cricket?

Do they write a poem?

Does she eat an apple?

Do we watch a movie on computer?

Do boys make a fun in class?

Does Rita sing a song?

Does he find a bag of money?

Does she upload a photo on face book?

Do they eat an apple every day?

Do we complete a project on time?

Do I play a game on mobile?

(Make 10 sentences of each structures and learn formulas.)

Main verbs.

What are verbs?

Verbs are doing words. A verb can express a physical action, a mental action, or a state of being.

A physical action

To swim, to find,

A mental action

To think, to guess, to consider

A state of being

To be; am, is, are, was, were, shall be, will be.

Verb 1	Verb 2	Verb 3	Verb 4
To go	Went	Gone	Going
To write	Wrote	Written	Writing
To play	Played	Played	Playing
To eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating
To sing	Sang	Sung	Singing
To watch	Watched	Watched	watching
To speak	Spoke	Spoken	speaking
To get	Got	Got	Getting
To see	Saw	seen	Seeing
To need	needed	needed	Needing
To find	Found	found	Finding
To take	Took	taken	Taking
To want	wanted	wanted	Wanting
To learn	learnt	learnt	Learning
To become	became	become	becoming
To come	Came	come	Coming
To include	included	included	including

To understand	understood	understood	understanding
To develop	developed	developed	Developing
To remember	remembered	remembered	remembering
To improve	improved	improved	improving
To decide	decided	decided	Deciding
To realize	realized	realized	Realizing
To protect	protected	protected	protecting
To require	required	required	Requiring
To avoid	avoided	avoided	Avoiding
To prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing
To build	Built	built	Building
To believe	believed	believed	Believing
To contain	contained	contained	containing
To discover	discovered	discovered	discovering
To prefer	preferred	preferred	preferring
To describe	described	described	describing
To expect	expected	expected	Expecting
To invest	invested	invested	Investing
To represent	represented	represented	representing
To forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
To generate	generated	generated	Generating
To accept	accepted	accepted	Accepting
To depend	Depended	depended	depending
To enter	entered	entered	Entering
To happen	happened	happened	Happening
To indicate	indicated	indicated	Indicating
To suggest	suggested	suggested	suggesting
To appreciate	appreciated	appreciated	appreciating
To compare	compared	compared	Comparing
To operate	operated	operated	operating
To participate	participated	Participated	participating
To introduce	introduced	Introduced	introducing
To relate	related	related	Relating

To settle	settled	settled	Settling
To attract	attracted	attracted	attracting
To distribute	distributed	distributed	distributing
To suffer	suffered	Suffered	suffering
To acquire	acquired	acquired	acquiring
To adapt	adapted	adapted	adapting
To adjust	adjusted	adjusted	adjusting
To calculate	calculated	calculated	calculating
To complete	completed	completed	completing
To deliver	delivered	delivered	delivering
To investigate	investigated	investigated	investigating
To attach	attached	attached	attaching
To behave	behaved	behaved	behaving
To celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	celebrating
To establish	established	established	establishing
To admit	admitted	admitted	admitting
To adopt	adopted	adopted	adopting
To approve	approved	approved	approving
To attend	attended	attended	attending
To commit	committed	committed	committing
To hesitate	hesitated	hesitated	hesitating
To propose	proposed	proposed	proposing
To remind	reminded	reminded	reminding
To submit	submitted	submitted	submitting
To suppose	supposed	supposed	supposing
To translate	translated	translated	translating
To make	made	made	Making
To look	looked	looked	Looking
To help	helped	helped	Helping
To start	started	started	Starting

(Read and learn all verbs.)

Worksheet No.02

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Tense

2] Present continuous tense.

Subject + am, is, are + verb 4 + object + other words

Aditya is going to school.

He is playing a cricket.

They are writing a letter.

She is eating an apple.

We are watching a movie on computer.

Boys are making a fun in class.

Rita is singing a song.

Questions:

Que; am, is, are + subject +verb 4 +object + other words

Is Aditya going to school?

Is he playing a cricket?

Are they writing a poem?

Is she eating an apple?

Are we watching a movie on computer?

Are boys making a fun in class?

Is Rita singing a song?

3] Present perfect tense.

Subject + have, has + verb 3 + object + other words

Aditya has gone to school.

He has played a cricket.

They have written a poem.

She has eaten an apple.

We have watched a movie on computer.

Boys have made a fun in class.

Rita has sung a song.

Questions:

Que; have, has + subject +verb 3 +object + other words

Has Aditya gone to school?

Has he played a cricket?

Have they written a poem?

Has she eaten an apple?

Have we watched a movie on computer?

Have boys made a fun in class?

Has Rita sung a song?

4] Present perfect continuous tense.

Sub + have, has +been + verb 4 + object + other words

Aditya has been going to school.

He has been playing a cricket.

They have been writing a poem.

She has been eating an apple.

We have been watching a movie on computer.

Boys have been making a fun in class.

Rita has been singing a song.

Questions:

Q; have, has + sub + been + verb 4 +object + other words

Has Aditya been going to school?

Has he been playing a cricket?

Have they been writing a poem?

Has she been eating an apple?

Have we been watching a movie on computer?

Have boys been making a fun in class?

Has Rita been singing a song?

(Write 10 sentences of each structure and learn all formulas.)

Worksheet No.03

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Tense

Past tense

1] Simple past tense

Subject + verb 2 + object + other words

Aditya went to school.

He played a cricket.

They wrote a poem.

She ate an apple.

We watched a movie on computer.

Boys made a fun in class.

Rita sang a song.

Questions:

Que; Did + subject+ verb 1 +object + other words

Did Aditya go to school?

Did he play a cricket?

Did they write a poem?

Did she eat an apple?

Did we watch a movie on computer?

Did boys make a fun in class?

2] Past Continuous tense.

Subject + was, were + verb 4 + object + other words

Aditya was going to school.

He was playing a cricket.

They were writing a poem.

She was eating an apple.

We were watching a movie on computer.

Boys were making a fun in class.

Rita was singing a song.

Questions:

Que; was, were + subject + verb 4 +object + other words

Was Aditya going to school?

Was he playing a cricket?

Were they writing a poem?

Was she eating an apple?

Were we watching a movie on computer?

Were boys making a fun in class?

3] Past perfect tense.

Subject + had + verb 3 + object + other words

Aditya had gone to school.

He had played a cricket.

They had written a poem.

She had eaten an apple.

We had watched a movie on computer.

Boys had made a fun in class.

Rita had sung a song.

Questions:

Que; Had + subject + verb 3 +object + other words

Had Aditya gone to school?

Had he played a cricket?

Had they written a poem?

Had she eaten an apple?

Had we watched a movie on computer?

Had boys made a fun in class?

Had Rita sung a song?

(Write 10 sentences of each structure and learn all formulas.)

Lecture no.4 English Worksheet

Tense

4] Past perfect continuous tense.

subject + had + been + verb 4 + object + other words

Aditya had been going to school.

He had been playing a cricket.

They had been writing a poem.

She had been eating an apple.

We had been watching a movie on computer.

Boys had been making a fun in class.

Rita had been singing a song.

Que; had + subject + been + verb 4 + object + other words

Had Aditya been going to school?

Had he been playing a cricket?

Had they been writing a poem?

Had she been eating an apple?

Had we been watching a movie on computer?

Had boys been making a fun in class?

Future tense.

1] Simple future tense.

subject + shall, will + verb 1 +object + other words

Aditya will go to school.

He will play a cricket.

They shall write a poem.

She will eat an apple.

We shall watch a movie on computer.

Boys shall make a fun in class.

Rita will sing a song.

Que; Shall, will + subject + verb 1 +object + other words

Will Aditya go to school?

Will he play a cricket?

Shall they write a poem?

Will she eat an apple?

Shall we watch a movie on computer?

Shall boys make a fun in class?

Will Rita sing a song?

2] Future continuous tense.

subject + shall, will +be + verb 4 +object + other words

Aditya will be going to school.

He will be playing a cricket.

They shall be writing a poem.

She will be eating an apple.

We shall be watching a movie on computer.

Boys shall be making a fun in class.

Rita will be singing a song.

Que; shall, will + subject + be + verb 4 +object + other words

Will Aditya be going to school?

Will he be playing a cricket?

Shall they be writing a poem?

Will she be eating an apple?

Shall we be watching a movie on computer?

Shall boys be making a fun in class?

Will Rita be singing a song?

[Write 10 sentences of each structure and learn all formulas.]

Lecture no.5 English Worksheet

Tenses

3] Future perfect tense.

Subject + shall have, will have + verb 3 + object + other words

Aditya will have gone to school.

He will have played a cricket on the ground.

They shall have written a poem.

She will have eaten an apple.

We shall have watched a movie on computer.

Boys shall have made a fun in class.

Rita will have sung a song.

Q; shall have, will have +subject+ verb 3 +object + other words

Will have Aditya gone to school?

Will have he played a cricket?

Shall have they written a poem?

Will have she eaten an apple?

Shall have we watched a movie on computer?

Shall have boys made a fun in class?

Will have Rita sung a song?

4] Future perfect continuous tense.

Sub + shall have, will have + been + verb 4 + object +o. w.

Aditya will have been going to school.

He will have been playing a cricket.

They shall have been writing a poem.

She will have been eating an apple.

We shall have been watching a movie on computer.

Boys shall have been making a fun in class.

Rita will have been singing a song.

Q; shall have, will have+ sub+ been + verb 4+object+ o.w.

Will have Aditya been going to school?

Will have he been playing a cricket?

Shall have they been writing a poem?

Will have she been eating an apple?

Shall have we been watching a movie on computer?

Shall have boys been making a fun in class?

Will have Rita been singing a song?

[Write 10 sentences of each structure and learn all formulas.]

Table of Tenses.

Sub kinds	Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
Simple	S+v1+o+o.w	S+v2+o+o.w	S+will,shall+v1+o+o.w
	Jon eats a mango.	Jon ate a mango.	Jon will eat a mango.
Continuous	S+am,is,are+v4+o+o.w	S+was,were+v4+o+o.w	S+ will be, shall be+v4+o+o.w
	Jon is eating a mango.	Jon was eating a mango.	Jon will be eating a mango.
Perfect	S+has,have+v3+o+o.w	S+had+v3+o+o.w	S+ will have, shall have+v3+o+o.w
	Jon has eaten mango.	Jon had eaten a mango.	Jon will have eaten a mango.
Perfect continuous	S+ has, have + been +v4+o+o.w	S+ had + been +v4+o+o.w	S+ will have, shall have + been +v4+o+o.w
	Jon has been eating a mango.	Jon had been eating a mango.	Jon will have been eating a mango.

Look and study together all kinds of tense and understand.

One sentence in twelve forms.

- 1] Raj plays a game.**
- 2] Raj is playing a game.**
- 3] Raj has played a game.**
- 4] Raj has been playing a game.**
- 5] Raj played a game.**
- 6] Raj was playing a game.**
- 7] Raj had played a game.**
- 8] Raj had been playing a game.**
- 9] Raj will play a game.**
- 10] Raj will be playing a game.**
- 11] Raj will have played a game.**
- 12] Raj will have been playing a game.**

Lecture no.6 English Worksheet

1) To be sentence and without action sentence. Helping verbs.

Tense	To be	To have	To do
Present	Am, is, are	Has, have	Do, does
Past	Was, were	Had	Did
Future	Shall be, will be	Shall have, will have	Not need

Note: if subject is singular – am, is, was, has, will be.

If subject is plural – are, were, have, shall be.

To be verbs and pronoun:

I	Am	Was	shall be/will be
You	Is	Was	Will be
You	Are	Were	Shall be
He	Is	Was	Will be
She	Is	Was	Will be
It	Is	Was	Will be
We	Are	Were	Shall be
They	Are	Were	shall be/will be

Without action sentence;

Rule: Subject + to be (helping verb) + other word

Affirmative/negative

I am. I was. I shall be.

I am not. I was not. I shall be not.

Without action questions;

Rule: To be (helping verb) + Subject + other word

Affirmative/negative

Am I? was I? shall be I?

Am I not? was I not? shall be I not?

12 Sentence of each subject;

I am.	You is.
I am not.	You is not.
Am I?	Is you?
Am I not?	Is you not?
I was.	You was.
I was not.	You was not
Was I?	Was you?
Was I not?	Was you not?
I shall be.	You will be.
I shall be not.	You will be not.
Shall be I?	Will be you?
Shall be I not?	Will be you not?

<p> He is. He is not. Is he? Is he not? He was. He was not. Was he? Was he not? He will be. He will be not. Will be he? Will be he not? </p>	<p> She is. She is not. Is she? Is she not? She was. She was not. Was she? Was she not? She will be. She will be not. Will be she? Will be she not? </p>
<p> It is. It is not. Is it? Is it not? It was. It was not. Was it? Was it not? It will be. It will be not. Will be it? Will be it not? </p>	<p> We are. We are not. Are we? Are we not? We were. We were not. Were we? Were we not? We shall be. We shall be not. Shall be we? Shall be we not? </p>
<p> They are. They are not. Are they? Are they not? They were. They were not? Were they? Were they not? They shall be. They shall be not. Shall be they? </p>	<p> You are. You are not. Are you? Are you not? You were. You were not Were you? Were you not? You shall be. You shall be not. Shall be you? </p>

Shall be they not?	Shall be you not?
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We have made 96 sentence using= I, you, you, he, she, it, we, they.

Use different subject and other words.

Aditya is good boy.

Aditya is not good boy.

Is Aditya good boy?

Is Aditya not good boy? (Isn't Aditya good boy?)

Aditya was good boy.

Aditya was not good boy.

Was Aditya good boy.

Was Aditya not good boy?(Wasn't Aditya good boy?)

Aditya will be good boy.

Aditya will be not good boy.

Will be Aditya good boy?

Will be Aditya not good boy?(Won't Aditya good boy?)

Look above sentence and make lot of sentence.

Another helping verbs.

To do verbs;

I	Do	Did
You	Do	Did
You	Do	Did
He	Does	Did
She	Does	Did
It	Does	Did
We	Do	Did
They	Do	Did

Example;

I do.

I do not.

Do I?

Do I not?

I did.

I did not.

Did I?

Did I not?

You can make 64 sentence using= you, you, he, she, it, we, they on place of 'I' .

2] Positive and negative sentence.

P.S. : Aditya goes to school.

N.S. : Aditya does not go to school.

P.Q : Does Aditya go to school?

N.Q. : Does not Aditya go to school?

P.S. : He plays a cricket.

N.S. : He does not play a cricket.

P.Q. : Does he play a cricket?

N.Q. : Does not he play a cricket?

1) P: She is beautiful girl.

N: She is not beautiful girl.

(Here meaning will change.)

N: She is not ugly girl.

(Without changing meaning)

Take opposite word for without changing meaning sentence. Above we have taken opposite of beautiful 'ugly'.

Some examples :

Make it negative:

Affirmative: I was doubtful if I would pass.

Negative: I was not doubtful if I would pass.

Negative: I was not sure if I would pass.

Affirmative: She is richer than me.

Negative: She is not richer than me.

Negative: She is not poorer than me.

Negative: I am not as rich as her.

Affirmative: King Alfred was the greatest king that ever ruled England.

Negative: No other king that ever ruled England was as great as King Alfred.

English Worksheet No.07

Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech Table

This is a summary of the 9 parts of speech.

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Noun</u>	Thing, place or person	pen, Thane, John	Ram lives in Thane. He has a mobile.
<u>Pronoun</u>	replaces a noun	I, you, he, she, they, it, we, some	Tara is Indian. She is beautiful.
<u>Verb</u>	action or state	work, read, sing, play,	EnglishClub is a web site. I like EnglishClub.
<u>Adjective</u>	describes a noun	good, big, red, well,	My dogs are big . I like big dogs.

part of speech	function or "job"	example words	example sentences
<u>Determiner</u>	limits or "determines" a noun	a/an, the, 2, some, many	I have two dogs and some rabbits.
<u>Adverb</u>	describes a verb, adjective	quickly, silently, well,	My dog eats quickly . When he is very hungry, he eats really quickly.
<u>Preposition</u>	links a noun to another word	to, at, after, on, but	We went to school on Monday.
<u>Conjunction</u>	joins clauses or sentences or words	and, but, when	I like dogs and I like cats. I like cats and dogs. I like dogs but I don't like cats.
<u>Interjection</u>	short exclamation, sometimes inserted into a sentence	oh!, ouch!, hi!, well	Ouch! That hurts! Hi! How are you? Well, I don't know.

Verbs

To go	Went	Gone	Going
Verb 1	Verb 2	Verb 3	Verb 4
To go	Went	Gone	Going
To write	Wrote	Written	Writing
To play	Played	Played	Playing
To eat	Ate	Eaten	Eating
To sing	Sang	Sung	Singing
To watch	Watched	Watched	watching
To speak	Spoke	Spoken	speaking
To get	Got	Got	Getting
To see	Saw	seen	Seeing
To need	needed	needed	Needing
To find	Found	found	Finding
To take	Took	taken	Taking
To want	wanted	wanted	Wanting
To learn	learnt	learnt	Learning
To become	became	become	becoming
To come	Came	come	Coming
To include	included	included	including
To understand	understood	understood	understanding
To develop	developed	developed	Developing
To remember	remembered	remembered	remembering
To improve	improved	improved	improving
To decide	decided	decided	Deciding
To realize	realized	realized	Realizing

To protect	protected	protected	protecting
To require	required	required	Requiring
To avoid	avoided	avoided	Avoiding
To prepare	prepared	prepared	preparing
To build	Built	built	Building
To believe	believed	believed	Believing
To contain	contained	contained	containing
To discover	discovered	discovered	discovering
To prefer	preferred	preferred	preferring
To describe	described	described	describing
To expect	expected	expected	Expecting
To invest	invested	invested	Investing
To represent	represented	represented	representing
To forget	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
To generate	generated	generated	Generating
To accept	accepted	accepted	Accepting
To depend	Depended	depended	depending
To enter	entered	entered	Entering
To happen	happened	happened	Happening
To indicate	indicated	indicated	Indicating
To suggest	suggested	suggested	suggesting
To appreciate	appreciated	appreciated	appreciating
To compare	compared	compared	Comparing
To operate	operated	operated	operating
To participate	participated	Participated	participating
To introduce	introduced	Introduced	introducing

To relate	related	related	Relating
To settle	settled	settled	Settling
To attract	attracted	attracted	attracting
To distribute	distributed	distributed	distributing
To suffer	suffered	Suffered	suffering
To acquire	acquired	acquired	acquiring
To adapt	adapted	adapted	adapting
To adjust	adjusted	adjusted	adjusting
To calculate	calculated	calculated	calculating
To complete	completed	completed	completing
To deliver	delivered	delivered	delivering
To investigate	investigated	investigated	investigating
To attach	attached	attached	attaching
To behave	behaved	behaved	behaving
To celebrate	celebrated	celebrated	celebrating
To establish	established	established	establishing
To admit	admitted	admitted	admitting
To adopt	adopted	adopted	adopting
To approve	approved	approved	approving
To attend	attended	attended	attending
To commit	committed	committed	committing
To hesitate	hesitated	hesitated	hesitating
To propose	proposed	proposed	proposing
To remind	reminded	reminded	reminding
To submit	submitted	submitted	submitting
To suppose	supposed	supposed	supposing
To translate	translated	translated	translating

<u>Adjectives</u>			
A	Defiant	Homeless	Q
Adorable	Delightful	Homely	Quaint
Adventurous	Depressed	Horrible	R
Aggressive	Determined	Hungry	Real
Agreeable	Different	Hurt	Relieved
Alert	Difficult	I	Repulsive
Alive	Disgusted	Ill	Rich
Amused	Distinct	Important	S
Angry	Disturbed	Impossible	Scary
Annoyed	Dizzy	Inexpensive	Selfish
Annoying	Doubtful	Innocent	Shiny
Anxious	Drab	Inquisitive	Shy
Arrogant	Dull	Itchy	Silly
Ashamed	E	J	Sleepy
Attractive	Eager	Jealous	Smiling
Average	Easy	Jittery	Smoggy
Awful	Elated	Jolly	Sore
B	Elegant	Joyous	Sparkling
Bad	Embarrassed	K	Splendid
Beautiful	Enchanting	Kind	Spotless
Better	Encouraging	L	Stormy
Bewildered	Energetic	Lazy	Strange
Black	Enthusiastic	Light	Stupid
Bloody	Envious	Lively	Successful
Blue	Evil	Lonely	Super
Blue-eyed	Excited	Long	T
Blushing	Expensive	Lovely	Talented
Bored	Exuberant	Lucky	Tame
Brainy	F	M	Tender
Brave	Fair	Magnificent	Tense
Breakable	Faithful	Misty	Terrible
Bright	Famous	Modern	Tasty

Busy	Fancy	Motionless	Thankful
C	Fantastic	Muddy	Thoughtful
Calm	Fierce	Mushy	Thoughtless
Careful	Filthy	Mysterious	Tired
Cautious	Fine	N	Tough
Charming	Foolish	Nasty	Troubled
Cheerful	Fragile	Naughty	U
Clean	Frail	Nervous	Ugliest
Clear	Frantic	Nice	Ugly
Clever	Friendly	Nutty	Uninterested
Cloudy	Frightened	O	Unsightly
Clumsy	Funny	Obedient	Unusual
Colorful	G	Obnoxious	Upset
Combative	Gentle	Odd	Uptight
Comfortable	Gifted	Old-fashioned	V
Concerned	Glamorous	Open	Vast
Condemned	Gleaming	Outrageous	Victorious
Confused	Glorious	Outstanding	Vivacious
Cooperative	Good	P	W
Courageous	Gorgeous	Panicky	Wandering
Crazy	Graceful	Perfect	Weary
Creepy	Grieving	Plain	Wicked
Crowded	Grotesque	Pleasant	Wide-eyed
Cruel	Grumpy	Poised	Wild
Curious	H	Poor	Witty
Cute	Handsome	Powerful	Worrisome
D	Happy	Precious	Worried
Dangerous	Healthy	Prickly	Wrong
Dark	Helpful	Proud	Z
Dead	Helpless	Putrid	Zany
Defeated	Hilarious	Puzzled	Zealous

Adverbs

boldly	angrily	always	accidentally
bravely	anxiously	eventually	awkwardly
brightly	badly	finally	blindly
cheerfully	boastfully	frequently	coily
deftly	foolishly	hourly	crazily
devotedly	hopelessly	never	defiantly
eagerly	irritably	occasionally	deliberately
elegantly	jealously	often	doubtfully
faithfully	lazily	rarely	dramatically
fortunately	obnoxiously	regularly	dutifully
gleefully	poorly	seldom	enormously
gracefully	rudely	sometimes	evenly
happily	selfishly	usually	exactly
honestly	wearily	weekly	hastily
innocently	powerfully	yearly	hungrily
justly	safely	only	inquisitively
kindly	victoriously	seriously	loosely
merrily	warmly		madly
obediently	vivaciously		mortally
perfectly	powerfully		mysteriously
politely			nervously

Prepositions

Preposition	Type	Example Sentence
above	position	The coconut was high above our heads, so nobody could reach it.
across	position	The cat lay across my lap.
across	direction	We walked across the street.
after	time	After dinner, we ate dessert.
against	position	The broom was leaning against the fence.
against	direction	He threw the glass against the wall.
along	direction	The path led along the river.
among	position	The deer hid among the trees.
around	position	There was a white fence around the house.
around	direction	He walked around the tree.
at	location	We don't have a coffee maker at work.
at	time	Class begins at 7 AM.
away from	direction	The fireman led the people away from the burning building.
before	time	Before work, I go to the fitness center.
behind	position	We parked in the parking lot behind the building.
below	position	We entered the huge basement below the house.
beneath	position	We sat beneath the tree and enjoyed the shade.
beside	position	The dog sat beside him obediently.
between	position	There was a fence between the two houses.

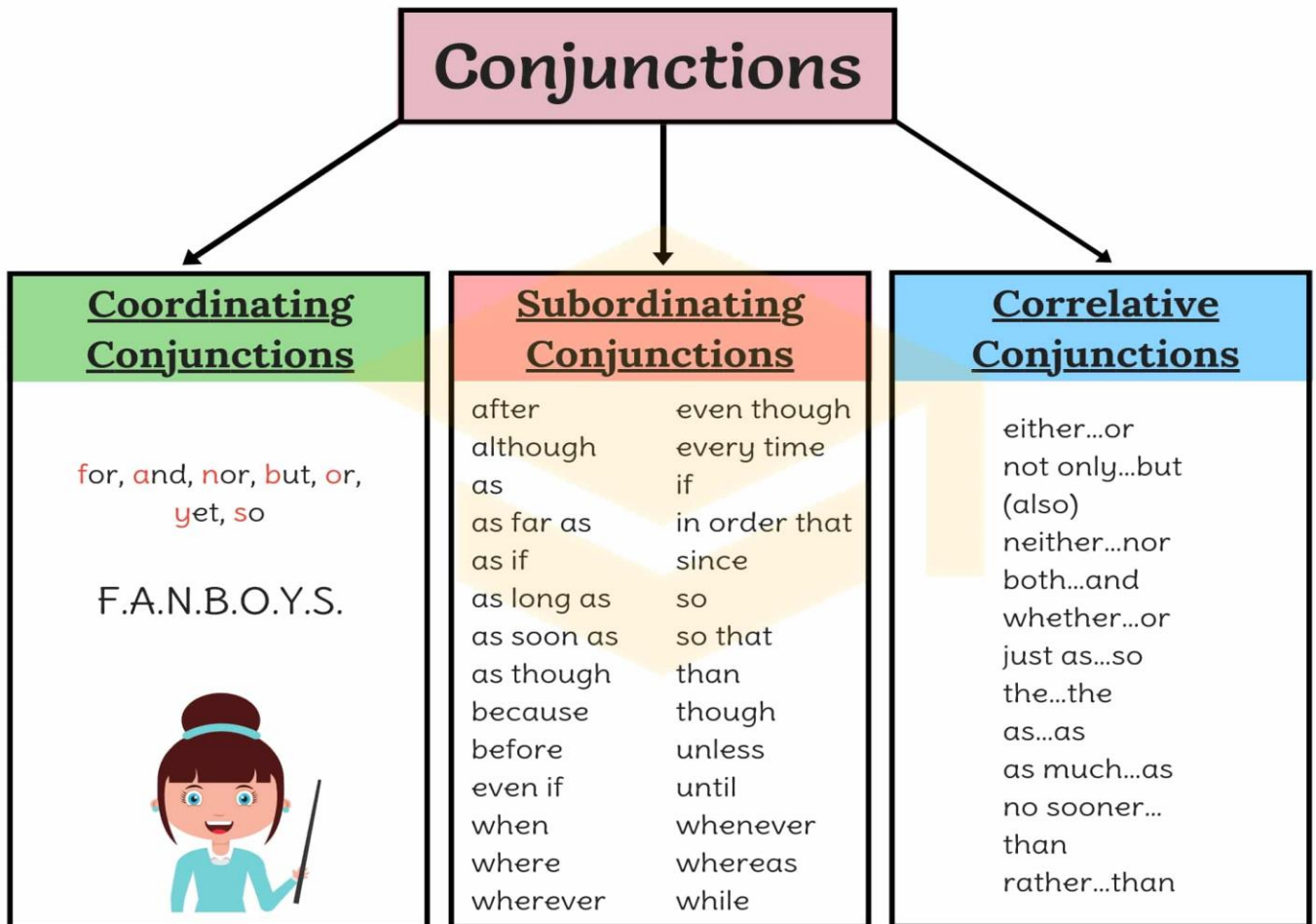
by	position	There is a pharmacy by the grocery store.
by	time	By the time we started dinner, the food was cold.
down	direction	The ball rolled down the hill.
during	time	Somebody's phone rang during the movie.
for	time	We were in Hawaii for two weeks.
from	direction	He comes from France.
from	time	The lecture lasts from 1:30 PM to 3 PM.
in	position	The laptop is in my backpack.
in	location	I learned Japanese in college.
in	time	The movie starts in ten minutes.
in front of	position	The car was parked in front of the store.
inside	position	A gift was inside the box.
into	direction	Naomi walked into the house.
near	position	The public library was near my school.
next to	position	The pizza parlor was next to the movie theater.
off (of)	direction	The cat fell off (of) the couch.
on	position	The pencil is on the table.
on	location	My house is on Main Street.
on	time	My vacation begins on Thursday.
onto	direction	The cat jumped onto my lap.
out of	direction	When we walked out of the hotel, the taxi was waiting for us.

outside	location	He was outside the house when the fire began.
over	position	There was a rainbow over us.
over	direction	He jumped over the snake.
through	position	There was a tunnel through the mountain.
through	direction	We walked through the tunnel.
till	time	We waited till Tom arrived to start dinner.
to	direction	Nancy walked to the mall.
to	time	The movie is from 7 to 9.
toward(s)	direction	The boat sailed towards the horizon.
under	position	The cat is under my chair.
under	direction	The whale swam under the boat.
underneath	position	The child was underneath the blanket.
until	time	I can't wait until summer, so we can go to the beach again.
up	direction	We walked up the hill to see the view.

Conjunctions

There are three types of conjunctions: *Coordinating Conjunctions*, *Correlative Conjunctions* and *Subordinating Conjunctions*.

Types of Conjunctions in English



Conjunction joins clauses or sentences or words.

Conjunction sentences;

I can pass **after** the green light is on.

Although she speaks seldom, she says meaningful words.

I went to bed at 10 pm **as** I had a plane to catch at 7 am.

She talks **as if** he was rich.

You can go **as long as** you are good.

I hate broccoli **as much as** I hate cauliflower.

As soon as I went to home, I started to work.

It seems **as though** she is in trouble.

She usually eats at home, **because** she likes cooking.

My work must be finished **before** afternoon.

He works every day, **even** on Sundays.

You will go to that cinema **even if** they don't allow you.

Even though it rained a lot, We enjoyed the holiday.

Michael has very much money. **However**, she's not all that happy.

Let me know **if** you go to the school.

If only Maria had been able to come.

Inasmuch as it rains, I'll take an umbrella.

People burn forests **in order that** they have more land.

Just as I was watching the football match on TV, electricity went off.

You must study hard **lest** you fail.

Now go home and cook meat meals.

Once I start eating, I must continue.

I will go to cinema **provided** the others go.

I go to theater weekly **rather than** monthly.

Since I was ill for two months, I lost my job.

She was too late **so that** she could not apply for the job.

Supposing you had a dog, what would you do with it?

She runs faster **than** me.

Though it is raining, they swam in the pool.

Please stay at home **till** afternoon.

I will go to supermarket **unless** it is very crowded.

I waited up for her **until** eleven o'clock.

I was watching tv **when** she came in.

You can come **whenever** you want.

She was eating in the kitchen, **where** there was table.

She is very funny **whereas** he is boring.

We can meet you **wherever** you want.

I worry about **whether** She'll be a good person.

I found the article **which** was very important.

While I was playing with the children, he came the park.

I visited Alice **who** was ill.

Whoever says so is a liar.

She asked him **why** he was playing football.

Interjections

As you read through this list, see if you can pick out the interjections that have more than one meaning or can be used in more than one way. Additional spellings or usages are listed in parentheses.

Ah: Ah, I don't know if that's true.

Aha: Aha! I figured it out!

Ahem: Ahem, could you boys stop talking so we could get on with class, please?

Alas: Alas, it was not to be.

Amen: Amen, hallelujah, amen!

Aw: Aw, do we have to?

Awesome: You two are dating? Awesome!

Aww: Aww, that's so cute!

Bada-bing (bada-bing, bada-bing, bada-boom): "You've gotta get up close like this and—bada-BING!—you blow their brains all over your nice Ivy League suit." (From "The Godfather," 1972)

Bah: Bah, humbug!

Baloney: Oh, baloney. I don't believe that.

Big deal: Big deal. Who cares?

Bingo: Bingo! Right on target!

Boo: Boo! Scared you!

Boo-hoo: That makes me sad. Boo-hoo.

Booyah (boo-yah): Yeah, I aced this test. Booyah!

Boy (boy oh boy): Oh boy. Oh boy, oh boy. That's heavy, man.

Bravo: Bravo! That was fantastic!

Brilliant: Brilliant, luv, absolutely brilliant! (British English.)

Brrr: Brr! Minus 30 degrees? Yuk.

Bull: Bull. It's not 30 below zero, not really.

Bye (bye-bye): Bye! See you later!

Cheers: Cheers, mate! You're welcome. (British English); Cheers!
Raise a toast! (American English.)

Come on (c'mon): Come on. Hurry up.

Cool: Oh, wow, that is so cool!

Cowabunga: "Cowabunga, dude." ("Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles")

Dang: Dang it! Where'd I put that?

Darn (darn it): Darn it! I can't find the other one either!

Dear me: Oh, dear me. What are we going to do?

Duck: Duck! No, really! Get down!

Duh: Well, *duh*. I can't believe you didn't know that.

Eh: Eh? What?

Enjoy: Enjoy! I hope you like it!

Excellent: "Party time, excellent!" ("Wayne's World")

Fabulous: Fabulous! That's just wonderful!

Fantastic: Fantastic! I just love it!

Fiddledeedee (fiddle-dee-dee): "Fiddle-dee-dee! War, war, war; this war talk's spoiling all the fun at every party this spring. I get so bored I could scream." ("Gone With the Wind")

Finally: Finally! I never thought that'd be done.

For heaven's sake(s): "Oh, for heaven's sake, don't you know your Bible?" ("Little House on the Prairie")

Fore: Fore! (Look out! in golf)

Foul: Foul! In baseball, the ball went out of bounds, otherwise an infraction.

Freeze: Freeze! Stop right there!

Gee (gee whiz, gee willikers): Well gee whiz, Pa, why do I have to do that?

Giddyap (giddyup): Giddyup, Silver! Go, horse, go!

Golly (good golly, golly gee willikers): Golly, that sure was tasty.

Goodbye (good-bye): Goodbye, see you again soon!

Good grief: "Good grief, Charlie Brown." ("Peanuts")

Good heavens: Good heavens! How did that happen?

Gosh: "Whatever I feel like I wanna do, gosh!" ("Napoleon Dynamite")

Great: Great! I'm so excited you'll come along!

Great balls of fire: "Goodness gracious, great balls of fire!" ("Great Balls of Fire," Jerry Lee Lewis)

Ha: Ha-ha! That's funny!

Hallelujah: Glory be to God, hallelujah!

Heavens (heavens above, heavens to Betsy): Oh, heavens! How could you think that?

Heigh-ho: Heigh-ho neighbor! How are you?

Hello: Hello! How are things with you?

Help: Help! I need somebody ("Help!" The Beatles)

Hey (hey there): Hey! Look over there!

Hi (hiya): Hi! What's up?

Hip, hip, hooray: We won! On the count of three, everyone: Hip, hip hooray! Hip, hip, hooray!

Hmm (hrm): Hmm. Let me think about that for a bit.

Ho-ho-ho: Ho-ho-ho, Merry Christmas!

Holy mackerel (holy cow, holy moly, holy Moses, holy smokes):
Holy mackerel! I can't believe it!

Ho-hum: Ho-hum, how boring.

Hooray (hurrah, hurray): Hooray! That's awesome!

Howdy (howdy do): Howdy, pardner.

Huh: Huh. I have no idea.

Ick: Ick! How gross!

Indeed: Indeed! I'll bet you didn't know that!

Jeez: Jeez, do we really have to go through this now?

Kaboom: Kaboom! It blew up!

Kapow: And Batman hit the evildoer, kapow!

Lordy (lordy, lordy): Oh lordy, lordy, look who's 40!

Mama mia: Mama mia, let me go. ("Bohemian Rhapsody," Queen)

Man: Man, that's unbelievable.

Marvelous: Marvelous! Oh, honey, that's just wonderful.

My: "My! I never once thought of it, Huck!" ("The Adventures of Tom Sawyer")

My goodness (my heavens, my stars, my word): My goodness, isn't that just grand?

Nah: Nah, it'll never work.

No problem: Thank you. No problem.

No way (no way José): No way! I can't believe it.

Nope: Nope. I can't do that.

Nuts: Nuts! I wish I didn't have to.

Oh (oh boy, oh dear, oh my, oh my gosh, oh my goodness, oh no, oh well): Oh! That's shocking!

OK (okay): OK, sounds great. Thank you.

Ouch: Ouch! That hurt!

Ow: Ow! That stung!

Please: Would you help me, please?

Poof: Poof! She just disappeared.

Shh: Shh! Quiet in the library!

Super: Super! That's fantastic!

Swell: Swell! How great!

Welcome: Welcome! Come in!; (You're) Welcome!

Well: Well, I just don't know about that.

Woo-hoo: Woo-hoo! That's fantastic!

Wow: Wow! I love it!

Yippee: Yippie! That's exciting!

Yummy: Yummy! I love chocolate cake!

Worksheet No.08

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Voice

Rules of changing active voice into passive voice:

: Identify the subject, the verb and the object.

Payal (Sub) is (h.v) reading (m.v) a book (obj) at home (o.w).

: Change the object into subject.

: Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb. If helping verb is given, use the same. Helping verb should be suitable to object.

: Change the verb into past participle of the verb.

: Add the preposition 'by' with subject at last and change pronoun.

Changing in pronoun:

Active voice	Passive voice
He	Him
I	me
She	her
They	them
We	us
You	you
It	it

Active into Passive and Passive into Active Topics:

Simple present tense, Present continuous tense, Present perfect tense

Simple past tense, Past continuous tense, Past perfect tense

Simple future tense, Future perfect tense

Assertive sentence, Interrogative sentence, Imperative sentence, Exclamatory sentence

1) Simple present tense into Passive Voice

Object + am, is, are + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Rahul plays a game on the ground.

Passive: A game is played on the ground by Rahul/him.

Active: Trisha sends a message to mother.

Passive: A message is sent to mother by Trisha/her.

Active: Students complete a home work in classroom.

Passive: A home work is completed in classroom by students/them.

Active: He sings a song at home.

Passive: A song is sung at home by him.

Active: She uploads photo on facebook.

Passive: A photo is uploaded on facebook by her.

Active: They reads a book of nature.

Passive: A book of nature is read by them.

Passive into Active

Subject + verb 1 + object + other words

Passive: A mobile is used for calling by me.

Active: I use a mobile for calling.

Questions:

Active: Vinod says a joke to people.

Passive:

Active: She tells a story to children.

Passive:

Active: Girls cook a food for people.

Passive:

Active: I play a game on mobile.

Passive:

Active: He draws a picture of nature.

Passive:

Active: Riya finds a small stone on the street.

Passive:

Active: People watch a news of corona virus on the television.

Passive:

Passive: A book of poem is written by Pravin.

Active:

Passive: A photo is uploaded on facebook by her.

Active:

Question into Passive.

am, is, are + object + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Does Pratick purchase books?

Passive: Are books purchased by Pratick/him?

Active: Does Payal eat an apple?

Passive: Is an apple eaten by Payal/her?

Active: Do boys complete a work?

Passive: Is a work completed by boys/them?

Active: Does he write a poem on nature?

Passive: Is a poem written on nature by him?

Active: Does she find a mobile phone?

Passive: Is a mobile phone found by her?

Active: Do they make a cake?

Passive: Is a cake made by them?

Passive into Active

Que; do/does + sub + verb 1 +object + other words

Passive: Is a home work completed on time by us?

Active: Do we complete a home work on time?

Questions:

Active: Does Pramod give a tablet to people?

Passive:

Active: Does she tell a story to children?

Passive:

Active: Do Girls cook a food for people?

Passive:

Active: Do I play a game on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Does he draw a picture of nature?

Passive:

Active: Does Riya find a small stone on the street?

Passive:

Active: Do People watch a news of corona virus on the television?

Passive:

Passive: Is a book of poem written by Pravin?

Active:

Passive: Is a photo uploaded on facebook by her?

Active:

(Home work : Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.09

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Present continuous tense into Passive Voice

Object + am, is, are + being + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Vijay is playing a game on mobile.

Passive: A game is being played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active: Khushi is watching a television.

Passive: A television is being watched by Khushi/her.

Active: Students are completing a home work.

Passive: A home work is being completed by students/them.

Active: He is writing a song for movie.

Passive: A song is being written for movie by him.

Active: She is uploading a photo on facebook.

Passive: A photo is being uploaded on facebook by her.

Active: They are making cakes for people.

Passive: Cakes are being made for people by them.

Questions:

Active: Ananth is telling a story to people.

Passive:

Active: She is passing a comment to students.

Passive:

Active: They are giving a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I am seeing a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He is finding a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She is accepting a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj is operating a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal is approving a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys are attending a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Present continuous.)

Subject + am, is, are + verb 4 + object + other words

Passive: A movie is being watched on YouTube by me.

Active: I am watching a movie on YouTube.

Passive: A letter is being written to mother by him.

Active: He is writing a letter to mother.

Passive: Messages are being sent on group by her.

Active:

Passive: A game is being played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work is being completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child is being adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television is being watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates is being made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture is being attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Present continuous.)

am, is, are + object + being+ Verb 3 + other word + by + subject +?

Active: Is Rahul selling books?

Passive: Are books being sold by Rahul/him?

Active: Is Payal making a food?

Passive: Is a food being made by Payal/her?

Active: Are students completing a project?

Passive: Is a project being completed by students/them?

Active: Is he writing a book of nature?

Passive: Is a book of nature being written by him?

Active: Is she learning a mathematical concept?

Passive: Is a mathematical concept being learned by her?

Active: Are they drawing a picture for project?

Passive: Is a picture being drawn for project by them?

Questions:

Active: Is Shreya giving a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Is she telling stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Are boys seeing a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Am I wasting a time?

Passive:

Active: Is he eating a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Is Sonal completing a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Are they finding a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Is she adopting a child?

Passive:

Active: Are boys reading a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Present continuous.)

Que; Am, is, are + sub + verb 4 +object + other words + ?

Passive: Is a home work being completed on time by us?

Active: Are we completing a home on time?

Passive: Is a letter being written by Shweta?

Active:

Passive: Are messages being sent on WhatsApp to him by her?

Active:

Passive: Is a picture being drawn for project by them?

Active:

Passive: Is a book of nature being written by him?

Active:

Passive: Is a food being made by Payal/her?

Active:

(Home work : Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.10

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Present perfect tense into Passive Voice

Object + have, has + been + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Amar has played a football on the ground.

Passive: A football has been played on the ground by Amar/him.

Active: Sonal has completed a course.

Passive: A course has been completed by Sonal/her.

Active: Students have completed a home work.

Passive: A home work has been completed by students/them.

Active: He has written a song for movie.

Passive: A song has been written for movie by him.

Active: She has uploaded a photo on facebook.

Passive: A photo has been uploaded on facebook by her.

Active: They have made a plan for picnic.

Passive: A plan has been made for picnic by them.

Questions:

Active: Dilip has told a story to students.

Passive:

Active: She has added a comment on photo.

Passive:

Active: They have given a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I have seen a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He has found a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She has accepted a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj has operated a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal has approved a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys have attended a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Present perfect.)

Subject + have, has + verb 3 + object + other words

Passive: A movie has been watched on YouTube by me.

Active: I have watched a movie on YouTube.

Passive: A letter has been written to mother by him.

Active: He has written a letter to mother.

Passive: Messages have been sent on group by her.

Active:

Passive: A game has been played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work has been completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child has been adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television has been watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates has been made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture has been attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Present perfect.)

Have, has + object + been+ Verb 3 + other word + by + subject + ?

Active: Has Rahul sold books?

Passive: Have books been sold by Rahul/him?

Active: Has Payal made a food?

Passive: Has a food been made by Payal/her?

Active: Have students completed a project?

Passive: Has a project been completed by students/them?

Active: Has he written a book of nature?

Passive: Has a book of nature been written by him?

Active: Has she learned a mathematical concept?

Passive: Has a mathematical concept been learned by her?

Active: Have they drawn a picture for project?

Passive: Has a picture been drawn for project by them?

Questions:

Active: Has Shreya given a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Has she told stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Have boys seen a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Have I wasted a time?

Passive:

Active: Has he eaten a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Has Sonal completed a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Have they found a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Has she adopted a child?

Passive:

Active: Have boys read a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Present perfect.)

Que; Have, has + sub + verb 3 +object + other words + ?

Passive: Has a picture been drawn for project by them?

Active:

Passive: Has a mathematical concept been learned by her?

Active:

Passive: Has a book of nature been written by him?

Active:

Passive: Has a project been completed by students/them?

Active:

Passive: Has a food been made by Payal/her?

Active:

Passive: Has a textbook of English been read by Vikram/him?

Active:

(Home work : Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.11

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Simple past tense into Passive Voice

Object + was, were + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Karan played a football on the ground.

Passive: A football was played on the ground by Karan.

Active: Meena completed a course.

Passive: A course was completed by Meena.

Active: Students completed a home work.

Passive: A home work was completed by students.

Active: He wrote a song for movie.

Passive: A song was written for movie by him.

Active: She uploaded a photo on facebook.

Passive: A photo was uploaded on facebook by her.

Active: They made a plan for picnic.

Passive: A plan was made for picnic by them.

Questions:

Active: Dilip told a story to students.

Passive:

Active: She added a comment on photo.

Passive:

Active: They gave a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I saw a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He found a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She accepted a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj operated a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal approved a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys attended a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Simple past.)

Subject + verb 2 + object + other words

Passive: A movie was watched on YouTube by me.

Active:

Passive: A letter was written to mother by him.

Active:

Passive: Messages were sent on group by her.

Active:

Passive: A game was played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work was completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child was adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television was watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates was made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture was attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Simple past.)

Was, were + object + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject + ?

Active: Did Rahul sell books?

Passive: Were books sold by Rahul?

Active: Did Payal make a food?

Passive: Was a food made by Payal?

Active: Did students complete a project?

Passive:

Active: Did he write a book of nature?

Passive:

Active: Did she learn a mathematical concept?

Passive:

Active: Did they draw a picture for project?

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Did Riya give a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Did she tell stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Did boys see a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Did I waste a time?

Passive:

Active: Did he eat a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Did Sonal complete a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Did they find a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Did she adopt a child?

Passive:

Active: Did boys read a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Simple past.)

Que; Did + sub + verb 1 +object + other words + ?

Passive: Was a picture drawn for project by them?

Active: Did they draw a picture for project?

Passive: Was a mathematical concept learned by her?

Active:

Passive: Was a book of nature written by him?

Active:

Passive: Was a project completed by students/them?

Active:

Passive: Was a food made by Payal/her?

Active:

Passive: Was a textbook of English read by Vikram/him?

Active:

(Home work : Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.12

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Past continuous tense into Passive Voice

Object + was, were + being + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Rohit was playing a football on the ground.

Passive: A football was being played on the ground by Rohit.

Active: Meena was completing a course.

Passive: A course was being completed by Meena.

Active: Students were completing a home work.

Passive:

Active: He was writing a song for movie.

Passive:

Active: She was uploading a photo on facebook.

Passive:

Active: They were making a plan for picnic.

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Amar was telling a story to students.

Passive:

Active: She was adding a comment on photo.

Passive:

Active: They were giving a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I was seeing a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He was finding a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She was accepting a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj was operating a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal was approving a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys were attending a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Past continuous.)

Subject + was, were + verb 4 + object + other words

Passive: A movie was being watched on YouTube by me.

Active:

Passive: A letter was being written to mother by him.

Active:

Passive: Messages were being sent on group by her.

Active:

Passive: A game was being played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work was being completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child was being adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television was being watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates was being made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture was being attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Past continuous.)

Was, were + object + being + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject + ?

Active: Was Rahul selling books?

Passive: Were books being sold by Rahul?

Active: Was Kiran making a food?

Passive: Was a food being made by Kiran?

Active: Were students completing a project?

Passive:

Active: Was he writing a book of nature?

Passive:

Active: Was she learning a mathematical concept?

Passive:

Active: Were they drawing a picture for project?

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Was Riya giving a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Was she telling stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Were boys seeing a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Was I wasting a time?

Passive:

Active: Was he eating a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Was Sonal completing a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Were they finding a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Was she adopting a child?

Passive:

Active: Were boys reading a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Past continuous.)

Que; Was, were + sub + verb 4 + object + other words + ?

Passive: Was a picture being drawn for project by them?

Active: Were they drawing a picture for project?

Passive: Was a mathematical concept being learned by her?

Active:

Passive: Was a book of nature being written by him?

Active:

Passive: Was a project being completed by students/them?

Active:

Passive: Was a food being made by Payal/her?

Active:

Passive: Was a textbook of English being read by Vikram/him?

Active:

(Home work : Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.13

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Past perfect tense into Passive Voice

Object + had + been + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Pranav had played a football on the ground.

Passive: A football had been played on the ground by Pranav.

Active: Meena had written a book on nature.

Passive: A book had been written on nature by Meena.

Active: Students had completed a home work.

Passive:

Active: He had written a song for movie.

Passive:

Active: She had uploaded a photo on facebook.

Passive:

Active: They had made a plan for picnic.

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Amar had told a story to students.

Passive:

Active: She had added a comment on photo.

Passive:

Active: They had given a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I had seen a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He had found a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She had accepted a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj had operated a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal had approved a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys had attended a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Past perfect.)

Subject + had + verb 3 + object + other words

Passive: A movie had been watched on YouTube by me.

Active:

Passive: A letter had been written to mother by him.

Active:

Passive: Messages had been sent on group by her.

Active:

Passive: A game had been played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work had been completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child had been adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television had been watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates had been made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture had been attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Past perfect.)

Had + object + been + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject + ?

Active: Had Rahul sold books?

Passive: Had books been sold by Rahul?

Active: Had Kiran made a food?

Passive: Had a food been made by Kiran?

Active: Had students completed a project?

Passive:

Active: Had he written a book of nature?

Passive:

Active: Had she learned a mathematical concept?

Passive:

Active: Had they drawn a picture for project?

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Had Riya given a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Had she told stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Had boys seen a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Had I wasted a time?

Passive:

Active: Had he eaten a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Had Sonal completed a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Had they found a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Had she adopted a child?

Passive:

Active: Had boys read a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Past perfect.)

Que; Had + sub + verb 3 + object + other words + ?

Passive: Had a picture been drawn for project by them?

Active: Had they drawn a picture for project?

Passive: Had a mathematical concept been learned by her?

Active:

Passive: Had a book of nature been written by him?

Active:

Passive: Had a project been completed by students/them?

Active:

Passive: Had a food been made by Payal/her?

Active:

Passive: Had a textbook of English been read by Vikram/him?

Active:

(Home work: Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.14

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Simple future tense into Passive Voice

Object + Shall, will + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject

Active: Rahul will develop software for government.

Passive: Software will developed for government by Rahul.

Active: Reena will design a cloth for actress.

Passive:

Active: People shall watch a world war after some days.

Passive:

Active: He will start a new project on education.

Passive:

Active: She will upload a photo on instagram.

Passive:

Active: They shall cook a food for people.

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Amar will tell a story to students.

Passive:

Active: She will add a comment on photo.

Passive:

Active: They shall give a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I shall see a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He will find a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She will accept a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj will operate a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal will approve a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys shall attend a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Simple future.)

Subject + shall, will + verb 1 + object + other words

Passive: A movie will watched on YouTube by me.

Active: I shall watch a movie on YouTube.

Passive: A letter will written to mother by him.

Active: He will write a letter to mother.

Passive: Messages shall sent on group by her.

Active:

Passive: A game will played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work will completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child will adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television will watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates will made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture will attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Simple future.)

Shall, will + object + Verb 3 + other word + by + subject + ?

Active: Will Pratick sell books?

Passive: Shall books sold by Pratick?

Active: Will Pallavi make a food?

Passive: Will a food made by Pallavi?

Active: Shall students complete a project?

Passive: Will a project completed by students?

Active: Will he write a book of nature?

Passive:

Active: Will she learn a mathematical concept?

Passive:

Active: Shall they draw a picture for project?

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Will Riya give a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Will she tell stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Shall boys see a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Shall I waste a time?

Passive:

Active: Will he eat a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Will Sonal complete a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Shall they find a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Will she adopt a child?

Passive:

Active: Shall boys read a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Simple future.)

Que; Shall, will + sub + verb 1 + object + other words + ?

Passive: Will a picture drawn for project by them?

Active: Shall they draw a picture for project?

Passive: Will a mathematical concept learned by her?

Active:

Passive: Will a book of nature written by him?

Active:

Passive: Will a project completed by students/them?

Active:

Passive: Will a food made by Payal/her?

Active:

Passive: Will a textbook of English read by Vikram/him?

Active:

(Home work: Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.15

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

2) Future perfect tense into Passive Voice

Object + Shall have, will have + been + Verb 3 + O.W + by + subject

Active: Rahul will have developed software for government.

Passive: Software will have been developed for government by Rahul.

Active: Reena will have designed a cloth for actress.

Passive: A cloth will have been designed for actress by Reena.

Active: People shall have watched a world war after some days.

Passive: A world war will have been watched after some days by people.

Active: He will have started a new project on education.

Passive: A new project will have been started on education by him.

Active: She will have uploaded a photo on instagram.

Passive:

Active: They shall have cooked a food for people.

Passive:

Questions:

Active: Amar will have told a story to students.

Passive:

Active: She will have added a comment on photo.

Passive:

Active: They shall have given a food to poor people.

Passive:

Active: I shall have seen a video of lecture.

Passive:

Active: He will have found a bag of money in cupboard.

Passive:

Active: She will have accepted a challenge.

Passive:

Active: Manoj will have operated a system.

Passive:

Active: Payal will have approved a request.

Passive:

Active: Boys shall have attended a lecture of English.

Passive:

Passive into Active of Statement (Future perfect.)

Subject + shall have, will have + verb 3 + object + other words

Passive: A movie will have been watched on YouTube by me.

Active: I shall have watched a movie on YouTube.

Passive: A letter will have been written to mother by him.

Active: He will have written a letter to mother.

Passive: Messages shall have been sent on group by her.

Active: She will have sent messages on group.

Passive: A game will have been played on mobile by Vijay/him.

Active:

Passive: A home work will have been completed by students/them.

Active:

Passive: A child will have been adopted by her.

Active:

Passive: A television will have been watched by Khushi/her.

Active:

Passive: A cake of chocolates will have been made by them.

Active:

Passive: A lecture will have been attended by students.

Active:

Active into Passive of Questions. (Future perfect.)

Shall have, will have + object + been+ Verb 3 + o.w. + by + sub + ?

Active: Will have Pratick sold books?

Passive: Shall have books been sold by Pratick?

Active: Will have Pallavi made a food?

Passive: Will have a food been made by Pallavi?

Active: Shall have students completed a project?

Passive: Will have a project been completed by students?

Active: Will have he written a book of nature?

Passive: Will have a book of nature been written by him?

Active: Will have she learned a mathematical concept?

Passive: Will have a mathematical concept been learned by her?

Active: Shall have they drawn a picture for project?

Passive: Will have a picture been drawn for project by him?

Questions:

Active: Will have Riya given a lecture to people?

Passive:

Active: Will have she told stories to children?

Passive:

Active: Shall have boys seen a movie on mobile?

Passive:

Active: Shall have I wasted a time?

Passive:

Active: Will have he eaten a mango while work?

Passive:

Active: Will have Sonal completed a course of hotel management?

Passive:

Active: Shall have they found a vaccine of corona virus?

Passive:

Active: Will have she adopted a child?

Passive:

Active: Shall have boys read a textbook of English?

Passive:

Passive into Active of Questions (Future perfect.)

Que; Shall have, will have + sub + verb 3 + object + other words + ?

Passive: Will have a picture been drawn for project by them?

Active: Shall have they drawn a picture for project?

Passive: Will have a mathematical concept been learned by her?

Active:

Passive: Will have a book of nature been written by him?

Active:

Passive: Will have a project been completed by students/them?

Active:

Passive: Will have a food been made by Payal/her?

Active:

Passive: Will have a textbook of English been read by Vikram/him?

Active:

(Home work: Solve above questions and learn formulas.)

Worksheet No.16

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Common Formula for all tense into Passive voice.

	being	
Object + Helping verb + ----- + verb 3 +other word+ by + subject		
	been	

Simple present = am, is are, Simple past = was, were

Change the following active sentences into passive voice.

1. I do not beat her.

She is not beaten by me.

She has not beaten by me.

She was not beaten by me.

2. She completed her duty?

She is completed her duty?

Her duty was completed by her?

Her duty had completed by her?

3. Mother will make a cake.

A cake will make by mother.

A cake shall made by mother.

A cake will made by mother.

4. The boy is teasing the girl.

The girl was being teased by the boy.

The girl had being teased by the boy.

The girl is being teased by the boy.

5. The tiger was chasing the deer.

The deer was chased by the tiger.

The deer was being chased by the tiger.

The deer had chased by the tiger.

6. She has written a novel.

A novel has written by her.

A novel has been written by her.

A novel had written by her.

7. She had learned her lessons.

Her lessons had learned by her.

Her lessons have been learned by her.

Her lessons had been learned by her.

8. The police will have caught the thief.

The thief will has been caught by the police.

The thief will have been caught by the police.

The thief shall have been caught by the police.

9. Have you finished the report?

Has the report finished by you?

Has the report been finished by you?

Had the report been finished by you?

10. I have never forgotten this experience.

This experience has not forgotten by me.

This experience would never be forgotten by me.

This experience has never been forgotten by me.

Answers:

1. She is not beaten by me.

2. Her duty was completed by her?

3. A cake will made by mother.

4. The girl is being teased by the boy.

5. The deer was being chased by the tiger.

6. A novel has been written by her.

7. Her lessons had been learned by her.

8. The thief will have been caught by the police.

9. Has the report been finished by you?

10. This experience has never been forgotten by me.

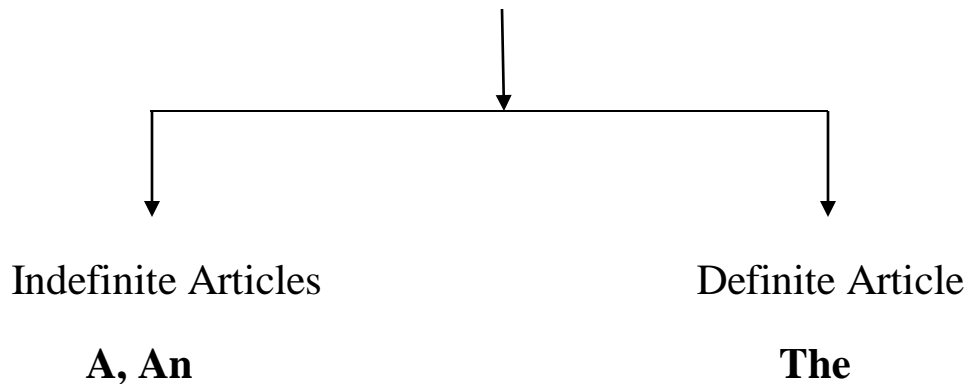
Worksheet 17

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Articles



1) A, An

Rules:

1) If any words start with vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), we have to use 'an'.

Examples:

An artist, **an** elephant, **an** ice-cream, **an** orange, **an** umbrella

An honest, **an** hour, **an** apartment, **an** unhappy boy, **an** apple

2) If any words start with consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z), we have to use 'a'.

Examples:

**A boy, a cat, a dog, a flower, a game, a house, a joke, a unique
A light, a union, a university, a one rupee note, a unit**

3) Specific identity not known: Use the indefinite article **a** or **an** only with a singular countable noun whose specific identity is not known to the reader.

4) Sometimes an adjective comes between the article and noun:

An unhappy boy, a red apple

5) The plural form of **a** or **an** is **some**. Use **some** to indicate an unspecified, limited amount (but more than one).

an apple, some apples

6) A/An is used to make Proper nouns a common nouns. Proper nouns do not take articles but to make it a common noun a/an is used.

Example.

He thinks he is a Michel Jackson. (not referring to actual person but someone like him)

She is an Indian. (India is proper noun but 'Indian' is common noun)

7) Indefinite article 'a, or an' is used to refer to numbers sometimes.

Example:

The baby is playing with a doll (one doll)

I owe him a thousand bucks. (one thousand dollar)

He drove 120 kilometers in an hour (one hour)

8) Indefinite article (a/an) precedes descriptive adjective Example:

She is an amazing dancer

What a nice Villa!

9) Indefinite article is used with the determiners (few, lot, most)

Example:

There is a little drink in the glass.

I have a few guests coming over Free Online Quiz.

Directions – Use the best-suited article from ‘a’ or ‘an’.

- 1) He is ----- unknown man.
- 2) She is ----- educated person.
- 3) This is ----- uniform rule.
- 4) My father is ----- M.B.B.S doctor.
- 5) You are not ----- ugly girl.
- 6) India is ----- large country.
- 7) She is ----- hour late.
- 8) I have ----- one rupee note.
- 9) He is ----- European.
- 10) Once there was ----- king.

2) The

Article Rules for the definite article 'The'

Rule 1 – The very basic rule of the article says that the article 'the' is used before a singular or plural noun, which is specific. It indicates a particular thing/s or person/s in case of a common noun.

Example:

The teacher she spoke to at the exhibition was very rude.

He lost all **the money** borrowed from the lender.

This is the pen. (Specific)

This is a pen. (non specific)

Rule 2 – Article 'The' is used when the listener knows what the speaker is talking about.

Example:

The mangoes you kept in **the refrigerator** last night do not taste good.

Did you complete all **the homework**?

Rule 3 – 'The' is used to generalize the whole class or group.

Example:

The honest are respected.

The beggars are not always needy.

Rule 4 – 'The' is used for geographical points on the globe.

Example: **The north pole** and **the south pole** can never meet.

Rule 5 – ‘The’ is used for the nouns that cannot be counted.

Example:

The water in the Pacific ocean is freezing.

Two robbers stole all **the money** from the bank.

Rule 6 – ‘The’ is used with geographical nouns, depending on the size and plurality of the noun. ‘The’ must precede the names of oceans, rivers, group of islands, lakes, mountains, countries with united states or islands, etc.

Example:

The Ganga is a holy river.

The English Channel is the longest river channel.

However, ‘**the**’ must not precede the following—

- Names of continents, like Asia, South America, etc
- Names of countries, states or streets like Alaska, Bolivia, New town street, etc.
- Names of **Single** lakes, mountains, islands or bays, like Chilika Lake, Hudson Bay, etc.
- Names of languages like Spanish, French, etc.
- Names of Sports such as basketball, cricket, football, etc.
- Names of subjects like Economics, Mathematics, History, etc.
- Name of news paper like The times of India

Rule 7 – ‘The’ is mandatorily used for things that are only one of a kind in the universe.

Example:

The Sun and **the Moon** shine bright in **the sky**.

The planet earth looks beautiful from space.

Rule 8 – ‘The’ does not mean all.

Example:

The books are my favourite (not all the books, just the books talked about)

Books are my favourite (all the books, in general, are favourites)

Directions – Pick out the best-suited article for each sentence.

Q1. ____ lilies in your backyard are beautiful.

- a) A
- b) The
- c) An
- d) No article

Q.2. How much ____ snow do you get in winters?

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) No Article

Q.3. Where’s ____ axe he just used?

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The
- d) No article

Q.4. She ate ____ fruits for lunch.

- a) The
- b) A
- c) An
- d) No article

Q.5. We saw ___ lions in ___ Safari

- a) The, the
- b) The, A
- c) The, no article
- d) No article, the

Q.6. We arrived on ----- fourth of July.

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The
- d) No article

Q.7. Switch of ----- light.

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The
- d) No article

Q.8. Shri Lanka is ----- island.

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The

d) No article

Q.9. I am ----- tallest boy here.

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The
- d) No article

Q.10. I shall be back in ----- hour.

- a) An
- b) A
- c) The
- d) No article

Answers : 1 – b, 2 – d, 3 – c, 4 – d, 5 – d, 6 – c, 7 – c, 8 – a, 9 – c, 10- a

Worksheet 18

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Figures of Speech

Definition

What is a figure of speech? Here's a quick and simple definition:

A figure of speech is a literary device in which language is used in an unusual—or "figured"—way in order to produce a stylistic effect.

Figures of speech can be broken into two main groups: figures of speech that play with the ordinary meaning of words (such as **metaphor**, **simile**, and **hyperbole**), and figures of speech that play with the ordinary arrangement or pattern in which words are written (such as **alliteration**, ellipsis, and **antithesis**).

Figures of Speech, Tropes, and Schemes

The oldest and still most common way to organize figures of speech is to split them into two main groups: tropes and schemes.

Tropes are figures of speech that involve a deviation from the expected and literal meaning of words.

Schemes are figures of speech that involve a deviation from the typical mechanics of a sentence, such as the order, pattern, or arrangement of words.

Tropes

Generally, a trope uses comparison, association, or wordplay to play with the literal meaning of words or to layer another meaning on top of a word's literal meaning.

1. Simile

In simile two unlike things are explicitly compared. For example, “She is like a fairy”. A simile is introduced by words such as like, so, as etc.

Examples,

1. Aniket is like a lion.
2. It is as tall as a giraffe.
3. They fought like cats and dogs.
4. My heart is like an open highway.
5. You're as cold as ice.
6. Shradha is so good than Meena.

2. Metaphors

It is an informal or implied simile in which words like, as, so are omitted. For example, “He is like a lion (Simile) “and “He is a lion (metaphor)”. In the following examples, metaphors are underlined.

Examples,

1. Manasvi is a star of her family.
2. The snow is a white blanket.
3. Pratham is a shining star.
4. The children were flowers grown in concrete gardens.
5. The falling snowflakes are dancers.

3. Personification

Personification is an attribution of personal nature, intelligence or character to inanimate objects or abstract notions. For example, in some phrases we use, the furious storm.

Examples,

1. The thirsty ground is getting water.
2. Lightning danced across the sky.
3. The car complained as the key was roughly turned in its ignition.
4. Rita heard the last piece of pie calling her name.
5. My alarm clock yells at me to get out of bed every morning.

4. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a statement made emphatic by overstatement.

Examples,

1. Milka singh runs faster than car.
2. I've told you to clean your room a million times!
3. It was so cold, I saw polar bears wearing hats and jackets.
4. I am so hungry I could eat a horse.
5. I have a million things to do today.

5. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is the process of creating a word that phonetically imitates, resembles, or suggests the sound that it describes. Such a word itself is also called onomatopoeia.

Examples,

1. The large dog said, “**Bow-wow!**”
2. The dishes fell to the floor with a **clatter**.
3. **Crunch** all you want, we’ll make more.
4. The flag **flapped** in wind.
5. The snake slithered and **hissed**.

6. Apostrophe

It is a direct address to some inanimate thing or some abstract idea as if it were living person or some absent person as if it were present.

Examples,

1. "Oh God! Help me!"
2. Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are.
3. O holy night! The stars are brightly shining!
4. Then come, sweet death, and rid me of this grief.
5. Oh Christ! Forgive me.

7. Euphemism

A euphemism is a polite expression used in place of words or phrases that might otherwise be considered harsh or unpleasant. These phrases are used regularly, and there are many examples of euphemisms in everyday language.

Examples,

1. He is telling us a fairy tale. (a lie)
2. He has fallen asleep. (he is dead)
3. She's **on the streets**. (She's homeless.)
4. He's **big boned**. (He's fat.)
5. He **doesn't suffer fools gladly**. (He's rude and can be pretty unkind.)

8. Irony

In this mode of speech, the real meanings of the words used are different from the intended meanings.

As defined, Irony is the use of words to convey a meaning that is opposite of what is actually said.

Examples,

1. A fire station burns down.
2. The police station gets robbed.
3. A post on Face book complaining how useless Facebook is.
4. A pilot has a fear of heights
5. The cobbler's children have no shoes.

9. Rhetorical question

A rhetorical question is a figure of speech in which a question is asked for a reason other than to get an answer—most commonly, it's asked to make a persuasive point. For example, if a person asks, "How many times do I have to tell you not to eat my dessert?" he or she does *not* want to know the exact number of times the request will need to be repeated. Rather, the speaker's goal is to emphasize his or her growing frustration and—ideally—change the dessert-thief's behavior.

Will you please turn your attention to the speaker?

Can you please go to the back of the line?

10. Interrogation

This is a rhetorical mode of affirming or denying something more strongly than could be done in ordinary language.

Examples,

- Who is here so base that would be a bondman?
- Who is here so rude that would not be a Roman?
- Who is here so vile that will not love his country? (Shakespeare)

11. Exclamation

It is used for strong expression of feelings. For examples, O lift me as a wave, a leaf, a cloud I fall upon the thorns of life; I bleed!

12. Pun

A pun is usually described as a play on words. It is a clever, witty form of figurative language which uses the words within a sentence to convey another meaning. The pun is often used in the form of a joke where words can have more than one meaning or words can sound like they mean something else.

Examples,

1. Why did the spider go to the computer? To check his web site.
2. In the winter my dog wears his coat.
3. The chicken crossed the playground to get to the other slide.
4. A boiled egg every morning is hard to beat.
5. A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tired.

13. Synecdoche

Synecdoche a figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa, as in *England lost by six wickets* (meaning ‘ the English cricket team’).

Examples,

1. Chennai wins by five wickets.
2. Indian government has given guidelines to people.
3. The Department of Education announced new plans for the education.
4. Gray beard can't go outside in covid19.
5. He can purchase glasses for her.

14. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which one object or idea takes the place of another with which it has a close association. In fact, metonymy means “change of name.” As a literary device, it is a way of replacing an object or idea with something related to it instead of stating what is actually meant. Metonymy enables writers to express a word or thought in a different way by using a closely related word or thought. Therefore, this is a method for writers to vary their expression and produce an effect for the reader.

1. "The pen is mightier than the sword."
2. Lend me your ear-which means listen to me.
3. Hollywood made the best movie on covid19.
4. Bollywood is not creating film.
5. White house has given intimations to china.

15. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is when the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence is uncertain. There could be more than one meaning.

Typically, it is best to avoid ambiguity in your writing. When you make statements that are ambiguous, you confuse the reader and hinder the meaning of the text. However, sometimes ambiguity is used deliberately to add humor to a text.

Examples:

1. Sarah gave a bath to her dog wearing a pink t-shirt.

Ambiguity: Is the dog wearing the pink t-shirt?

2. I have never tasted a cake quite like that one before!

Ambiguity: Was the cake good or bad?

3. Did you see her dress?

Ambiguity: Is she getting dressed or are they talking about her clothes?

Schemes

Schemes are mechanical—they're figures of speech that tinker with words, sounds, and structures (as opposed to meanings) in order to achieve an effect. Schemes can themselves be broken down in helpful ways that define the sort of tinkering they employ.

1. Alliteration

Alliteration is a **figure of speech** in which the same sound repeats in a group of words, such as the “b” sound in: “**B**ob **b**rought the **b**ox of **b**ricks to the **b**asement.” The repeating sound must occur either in the first letter of each word, or in the stressed syllables of those words.

1. Peter picked a peck of pickled peppers.
2. Crooks conspire with the kind king.
3. Dan declares that he deserves to debate.
4. She sells somethings.

2. Assonance

Assonance is a **figure of speech** in which the same vowel sound repeats within a group of words.

Assonance is repetition of vowel sounds: “I might like to take a flight to an island in the sky.”

1. “Who gave Newt and Scooter the blue tuna? It was too soon!”

3. Consonance

Consonance is a **figure of speech** in which the same consonant sound repeats within a group of words.

Consonance is repetition of consonant sounds: "A duck that clucked drove a truck into an aqueduct"

4. Climax

What is a climax? Here's a quick and simple definition:

Climax is a **figure of speech** in which successive words, phrases, clauses, or sentences are arranged in ascending order of importance.

1. "Look! Up in the sky! It's a bird! It's a plane! It's Superman!"
2. I love to my family because it is my world.
3. Myself ,my family and my world.

5. Anticlimax

Anticlimax refers to a figure of speech in which statements gradually descend in order of importance. Unlike climax, anticlimax is the arrangement of a series of words, phrases, or clauses in order of decreasing importance.

Examples:

1. She is a great writer, a mother and a good humorist.
2. He lost his family, his car and his cell phone.

6. Antithesis

Antithesis, which literally means “opposite,” is a rhetorical device in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect.

1. Man proposes, God disposes.
2. That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.
3. Many are called, but few are chosen.
4. You're easy on the eyes Hard on the heart.
5. It's never too soon. It's never too late.

Worksheet 19

English Grammar

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Question Tag

Helping Verbs	Negative	Short form
Am	Am + not	Aren't
Is	Is + not	Isn't
Are	Are + not	Aren't
Was	Was + not	Wasn't
Were	Were + not	Weren't
Have	Have + not	Haven't
Has	Has + not	Hasn't
Had	Had + not	Hadn't
Shall	Shall + not	Shon't
Will	Will + not	Won't
Do	Do + not	Don't
Does	Does + not	Doesn't
Did	Did + not	Didn't
Can	Can + not	Can't
Could	Could + not	Couldn't
Should	Should + not	Shouldn't
Would	Would + not	Wouldn't
Must	Must + not	Mustn't

Question Tag

Question Tags! A question tag is something which can turn a statement into a question. Sounds pretty simple, right? That's because it is. An example of this would be the statement 'you don't eat meat.' By adding a question tag, you turn it into a question 'you don't eat meat, do you?' In this section, we are going to be taking a closer look at what question tags are and how they can be used, allowing you to be more confident in using them yourself.

Rules:

- 1) Write whole sentence as it is and then add question tag.
- 2) If sentence is positive Question tag will be negative.
- 3) If sentence is negative Question tag will be positive.
- 4) If sentence don't have helping verb then use do, does and did.
- 5) If any sentence start with "Lets" question tag will be "Shall we?"
- 6) Sometimes question tags are used with imperatives (invitations, orders), but the sentence remains an imperative and does not require a direct answer. We use won't you for invitations, and can you/can't you/will you/would you for orders.

Examples:

1) He is writing a letter.

Ans : He is writing a letter, isn't he?

2) She has not gone to village.

Ans : She has not gone to village, has she?

3) They were reading a book.

Ans: They were reading a book, weren't they?

4) Mahesh hadn't uploaded a photo.

Ans: Mahesh hadn't uploaded a photo, had he?

5) Arun will go to school.

Ans: Arun will go to school, won't he?

6) I'm intelligent boy.

Ans: I'm intelligent boy, aren't I?

7) Meena can talk with him.

Ans: Meena can talk with him, can't she?

8) Let's play a game.

Ans: Let's play a game, shall we?

9) Please give me a pen.

Ans: Please give me a pen, will you?

10) Take a seat.

Ans: Take a seat, won't you? / will you?

11) Boys play a cricket.

Ans: Boys play a cricket, don't they?

12) Raj plays a cricket.

Ans: Raj plays a cricket, doesn't he?

13) Boys played a cricket.

Ans: Boys played a cricket, didn't they?

14) Nobody can help him.

Ans: Nobody can help him, can't they?

15) She wrote a poem.

Ans: She wrote a poem, didn't she?

16) He makes a cake.

Ans: He makes a cake, doesn't he?

17) I'm reading a book.

Ans: I'm reading a book, aren't I?

18) Moon goes round the earth.

Ans: Moon goes round the earth, doesn't it?

19) The earth is bigger than the moon.

Ans: The earth is bigger than the moon, isn't it?

20) Asian people don't like rice.

Ans: Asian people don't like rice, do they?

21) Elephants live in Europe.

Ans: Elephants live in Europe, don't they?

22) Men don't have babies.

Ans: Men don't have babies, do they?

23) The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters.

Ans: The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, does it?

24) They could hear me.

Ans: They could hear me, couldn't they?

25) She would report me.

Ans: She would report me, wouldn't she?

26) He saw a tiger in forest.

Ans: He saw a tiger in forest, didn't he?

27) She reads a book.

Ans: She reads a book, doesn't she?

28) They make a plan.

Ans: They make a plan, don't they?

29) He doesn't play a game.

Ans: He doesn't play a game, Does he?

30) They wrote a poem.

Ans: They wrote a poem, didn't they?

31) Boys don't make fun in class.

Ans: Boys don't make fun in class, do they?

32) Meena didn't go to school.

Ans: Meena didn't go to school, did she?

33) I am happy now.

Ans: I am happy now, aren't I?

34) I am not ready now.

Ans: I am not ready now, am I?

35) Rahul was watching a film.

Ans: Rahul was watching a film, wasn't he?

36) Shreya is not making a project.

Ans: Shreya is not making a project, is she?

37) She can find a bag.

Ans: She can find a bag, can't she?

38) Let's play game.

Ans: Let's play game, shall we?

39) Please give me a food.

Ans: Please give me a food, will you?

40) Complete your work.

Ans: Complete your work, will you?

41) Come to my home.

Ans: Come to my home, will you?

42) They shall not sing a song.

Ans: They shall not sing a song, shall they?

43) He will not come there.

Ans: He will not come there, will he?

44) Virat had played a cricket.

Ans: Virat had played a cricket, hadn't he?

45) She hasn't gone to market.

Ans: She hasn't gone to market, has she?

46) He doesn't have money now.

Ans: He doesn't have money now, does he?

47) She has a book.

Ans: She has a book, doesn't she?

48) He had a bag.

Ans: He had a bag, didn't he?

49) She have plan for work.

Ans: She have plan for work, don't she?

50) He has completed a work.

Ans: He has completed a work, hasn't he?

51) He must attend a lecture.

Ans: He must attend a lecture, mustn't he?

Worksheet 20

English Grammar

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Direct and Indirect Speech

Table No. 1.1

Direct	Indirect
I	He , she
He	he
She	she
They	they
We	they
My	His' her
Me	Him, her
Mine	His, hers
You (sub)	He, she, they
You (obj)	Him, her, them
Our	their
Us	them
Your	His, her, their
Yours	His, hers, theirs
Ours	theirs
Am, is	Was
Are	were
Have, has	had
Will	Would
shall	should

Can	Could
May	Might
Have to	Had to
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Now	Then, at the moment
Ago	Previous / before
Yesterday	The previous day, the day before
Days ago	Days before
Last week	The last week before
Last month	The month before
Next month	A month after
Next year	The following year
Tomorrow	The next day
Here	There
This	That
These	Those
Thus	so
Hence	Thence
Hither	Thither
Here after	There after

There are four types of sentences which we can change into indirect speech.

Assertive sentence, Interrogative sentence,
Imperative sentence, Exclamatory sentence.

Table No. 1.2

Phrase in direct speech	Equivalent in reported speech
Simple present	Simple past
"I always drink coffee", she said	She said that she always drank coffee.
Present continuous	Past continuous
"I am reading a book", he explained.	He explained that he was reading a book
Simple past	Past perfect
"Bill arrived on Saturday", he said.	He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday.
Present perfect	Past perfect
"I have been to Spain", he told me.	He told me that he had been to Spain.

Phrase in direct speech	Equivalent in reported speech
Past perfect	Past perfect
"I had just turned out the light," he explained.	He explained that he had just turned out the light.
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
They complained, "We have been waiting for hours".	They complained that they had been waiting for hours.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous
"We were living in Paris", they told me.	They told me that they had been living in Paris.
Future	Present conditional
"I will be in Geneva on Monday", he said.	He said that he would be in Geneva on Monday.

Phrase in direct speech	Equivalent in reported speech
Future continuous	Conditional continuous
She said, "I'll be using the car next Friday".	She said that she would be using the car next Friday.

Table No. 1.3

Tense	Change into
Simple present tense	Simple past tense
Present continuous tense	Past continuous tense
Present perfect tense	Past perfect tense
Present perfect continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
Simple past tense	Past perfect tense
Past continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
Past perfect tense	Past perfect tense
Past perfect continuous tense	Past perfect continuous tense
Simple future tense	Simple future tense
Future continuous tense	Future continuous tense
Future perfect tense	Future perfect tense
Future perfect continuous tense	Future perfect continuous tense

1) Assertive sentence into indirect speech

Rules:

- 1) Reporting verb - **Said** change into **said**
Said to change into **told**
Complained into **complained**
Explained into **explained**

2) Conjunction – that

3) Other changes according to table.

Examples:

1) He said, “I am going to village.”

Ans: He said that he was going to village.

2) She said to him, “I am sending messages.”

Ans: She told him that she was sending messages.

3) Boys said to Meena, “You can win the match.”

Ans: Boys told Meena that she could win the match.

4) She said to him, “You are wasting your time.”

Ans: She told him that he was wasting his time.

5) He said to them, “You had sung a song yesterday.”

Ans: He told them that they had sung a song the previous day.

6) They said, "We have completed our work."

Ans: They said that they had completed their work.

7) Amar said, "I have to come here for my work."

Ans: Amar said that he had to come there for his work.

8) Meena said, "I will sing a song tomorrow."

Ans:

9) Boys said to Ajay, "You should study hard."

Ans:

10) She said, "I am watching a television now."

Ans:

Present tense

11) She said, "I work in a hospital."

(Simple present into simple past)

Ans:

12) He said, "I am taking care of my parents."

(Present continuous into past continuous)

Ans:

13) Ram said, "I have won a prize."

(Present perfect into past perfect)

Ans:

14) She said, "I have been working in a factory for two years."
(Present perfect continuous into past perfect continuous)

Ans:

Past tense

15) He said, "I started a job."
(Simple past into past perfect)

Ans:

16) She said, "I was writing a poem."
(Past continuous into past perfect continuous)

Ans:

17) They said, "We had won the game."
(Past perfect into past perfect)

Ans:

18) He said, "I had been working as a teacher."
(Past perfect continuous into past perfect continuous)

Ans:

Future tense

19) She said, "I will go to America."
(Change will into would)

Ans:

20) He said to her, "I will be waiting for you."

(Change will into would)

Ans:

21) She said to him, "I will have cooked the food."

(Change will into would)

Ans:

22) He said, "I will have been playing a game."

(Change will into would)

Ans:

Modal Auxiliary sentence

23) She said, "He can work hard."

Ans:

24) They said to her, "We shall go there."

Ans:

25) She said, "I should complete my work."

Ans:

Worksheet 21

English Grammar

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1) Interrogative sentence into indirect speech

Rules:

- 1) Reporting verb - Said to change into asked
Said, told change into asked, inquired
Says, tells change into asks, inquire
- 2) Conjunction – Verbal questions – If / whether
WH questions – WH word
(WH word which present in sentence)
- 3) Other changes according to table. (Table no.1.1, 1.2 or 1.3)

Examples of Verbal questions:

1) He said, “Am I looking good?”

Ans: He asked whether he was looking good.

2) She said to him, “Can I use your phone?”

Ans: She asked him if she could use his phone.

3) They said to her, “Have you gone to Mumbai?”

Ans: They asked her if she had gone to Mumbai.

4) She said to him, “Are you wasting your time?”

Ans:

5) He said to them, “Will you buy the book?”

Ans:

6) They said, "Have you completed your work?"

Ans:

7) She said, "Are they waiting for me?"

Ans:

8) He says, "Is he singing a song?"

Ans:

9) Viraj tells, "Shall I study hard?"

Ans:

10) She told, "Am I writing wrong sentence?"

Ans:

Change in tense

11) He said to her, "Does he write a book?"

Ans: He asked her if he wrote a book.

12) She said to him, "Did she play a game?"

Ans: She asked him if she had played a game.

13) They said to her, "Was he singing a song?"

Ans: They asked her if he had been singing a song.

14) He said, "Was he making sound?"

Ans:

15) She said to him, “Did you complete your work?”

Ans:

Examples of WH questions:

1) He said to them, “What are you doing here?”

Ans: He asked them what they were doing there.

2) He said to her, “How are you?”

Ans: He asked her how she was.

3) They said to him, “Where have you gone?”

Ans:

4) He told her, “How will you help me?”

Ans:

5) The student said, “How can I buy the book?”

Ans:

6) They said, “How is the weather?”

Ans:

7) He said to her, “What is your name?”

Ans:

8) He said to them, “Where are you going now?”

Ans:

9) They said to him, “Who is your teacher?”

Ans:

10) He said to her, “When will you come here?”

Ans:

Change in tense

11) He said to her, “How he plays a cricket?”

Ans: He asked her how he played a cricket.

12) Teacher told her, “Why did you fail the exam?”

Ans: Teacher asked her why she had failed the exam.

13) She said to him, “What were you eating?”

Ans: She asked him what she had been eating.

14) She said to them, “Why did you come here?”

Ans:

15) He said to them, “Where were you going?”

Ans:

Worksheet 22

English Grammar

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1) Imperative sentence into indirect speech

Rules:

1. Reporting verb – Requested, Ordered, Advised, Commanded, Suggested, Warned, Told
2. Conjunction – to
3. Other changes according to table (Table no.1.1, 1.2 or 1.3)

Examples

1) He said to her, “Please give me a pen.”

Ans: He requested her to give him a pen.

2) She said to him, “Bring my food now”

Ans: She ordered him to bring her food at the moment.

3) They said to her, “Take care.”

Ans: They advised her to take care.

4) Major said to them, “Shoot them now.”

Ans: Major commanded them to shoot them at the moment.

5) He said to them, “Come on time here.”

Ans: He warned them to come on time there.

6) They said to him, "Please give us your mobile."

Ans:

7) She said, "Give my order now."

Ans:

8) He said to her, "Study hard for your bright future."

Ans:

9) He said to them, "Fire now."

Ans:

10) She suggested him, "You can sing a song."

Ans:

11) He warned her, "Finish your work on time."

Ans:

12) She said to him, "Please leave me alone."

Ans:

13) They said to her, "Complete your project."

Ans:

14) They commanded him, "Prepare for our task."

Ans:

15) She advised him, "Build your future."

Ans:

16) He said to her, "Please give me money now."

Ans:

17) They said to her, "Take a medicine on time."

Ans:

18) He ordered her, "Complete my work on time."

Ans:

19) She requested him, "Give your bag to me."

Ans:

20) They said to her, "Give us food now."

Ans:

21) He said to her, "Please give me water."

Ans:

22) She ordered him, "Give me food now."

Ans:

23) They said to her, "Study hard for your exam."

Ans:

Worksheet 23

English Grammar

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1) Exclamatory sentence into indirect speech

Rules:

1. Reporting verb – exclaimed
2. Conjunction – that
3. Other changes according to table (Table no.1.1, 1.2 or 1.3)

Exclamatory Word	Arth	Replace 'Said' with
Wow!	<i>Prasanntaa</i>	Exclaimed with joy
What!	<i>Hairaanee</i>	Exclaimed with surprise
Well done!	<i>prashansaa karanaa</i>	Exclaimed with applause
Sorry!	<i>Afsoas</i>	Exclaimed with regret
Pooh!	<i>GhriNaa</i>	Exclaimed with contempt
Oh!	<i>Hairaanee</i>	Exclaimed with surprise / sorrow
Nonsense!	<i>GhriNaa</i>	Exclaimed with contempt
Hurrah!	<i>Prasanntaa</i>	Exclaimed with joy
How!	<i>Hairaanee</i>	Exclaimed with surprise / regret
Hear!	<i>Dhyaan aakarshit karanaa</i>	Applauded (Subject of Reporting Verb)..saying
Ha!	<i>Prasanntaa</i>	Exclaimed with joy
Oh My God!	<i>Hairaanee</i>	Exclaimed with surprise
Bravo!	<i>Vaah vaah, prashansaa</i>	Applauded.(Subject of Reporting Verb)..saying
Alas!	<i>Shoak</i>	Exclaimed with sorrow / grief
Aha!	<i>Prasanntaa</i>	Exclaimed with joy
Ah!	<i>Shoak</i>	Exclaimed with sorrow / grief / joy

Examples

1) He said to her, “Wow! He is looking good!”

Ans: He exclaimed with joy her that he was looking good.

2) She said to him, "Oh! He has fallen down!"

Ans:

3) They said to her, "OMG! He is going there!"

Ans:

4) He said, "Alas! I have failed the test!"

Ans:

5) She said, "Hurry! I have bought a nice dress!"

Ans:

6) They said to him, "How intelligent you are!"

Ans:

7) She said, "Wow! What a beautiful flower it is!"

Ans:

8) He said, "Oh! He has come from America!"

Ans:

9) She said to him, "Sorry! I have spoken wrong word!"

Ans:

10) He said, "Well done! He has completed a mission!"

Ans:

11) He said, “Wow! He reads a book!”

Ans:

12) She said, “Oh! I lost my mobile!”

Ans:

13) They said to him, “Sorry! He was telling lie!”

Ans:

14) She said to him, “Wow! He goes to school!”

Ans:

15) He said to her, “Sorry! I was telling a joke!”

Ans:

Combine chart

Type of sentence	Reporting Verb	Conjunction
Assertive	Said- said, said to - told	that
Interrogative	Asked	Verbal Que. If/whether WH Que. WH word
Imperative	Requested, Ordered, Commanded, Advised	to
Exclamatory	Exclaimed	that

Worksheet 24

English Grammar

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Conjunctions

Not only.....but also, as well as, and

Examples

1) He is a doctor. He is a teacher.

Ans: He is not only a doctor but also a teacher.

Ans: He is a doctor as well as a teacher.

Ans: He is a doctor and a teacher.

2) She was a counselor. She was a business woman.

Ans: She was not only a counselor but also a business woman.

Ans: She was a counselor as well as a business woman.

Ans: She was a counselor and a business woman.

3) They are playing a game. They are singing a song.

Ans: They are not only playing a game but also singing a song.

Ans: They are playing a game as well as singing a song.

Ans: They are playing a game and singing a song.

4) He is handsome and intelligent.

Ans:

Ans:

5) She is poor as well as unemployed.

Ans:

Ans:

6) They not only speak English but also French.

Ans:

Ans:

7) He had won his laurels in athletic events and silver medal in running race. (2019) (Rewrite the sentence using 'not only...but also')

Ans:

8) He had learnt enough Greek and Latin to read the classics in the original. (2019) (Rewrite using 'as well as')

Ans:

9) Earth day deserves a commemoration and our total dedication.

(Rewrite using 'Not only...but also') (2018)

Ans:

10) Kalpana was extremely proud of her birth-place and made every effort to bring it into limelight. (Rewrite using 'Not only...but also') (2018)

Ans:

11) Reuben Heard the sound of hammering from a side street, he had an idea. (Rewrite using 'and') (2016)

Ans:

No sooner...than, Hardly/scarcely...when, As soon as

Examples

1) As soon as I arrived at the station, the train came.

Ans: No sooner did I arrive at the station than the train came.

Ans: No sooner had I arrived at the station than the train came.

Ans: Hardly had I arrived at the station when the train came.

Ans: Scarcely had I arrived at the station when the train came.

2) As soon as I closed my eyes, I fell asleep.

Ans: No sooner did I close my eyes than I fell asleep.

Ans: No sooner had I closed my eyes than I fell asleep.

Ans: Hardly had I closed my eyes when I fell asleep.

Ans: Scarcely had I closed my eyes when I fell asleep.

3) As soon as she finished one project, she started working on the next.

Ans:

Ans:

Ans:

Ans:

4) When I saw prizes, I was stupefied.

(Rewrite using 'No sooner....than')

Ans:

5) As soon as the king arrived in the court humming a happy tune to himself, he cleared his throat. (Rewrite it using 'No sooner...than')

Ans:

6) As soon as I received her call, I left for her place.

(Rewrite it using 'No sooner...than')

Ans:

7) As soon as I stepped out, it started raining.

(Rewrite it using 'Hardly had')

Ans:

8) As soon as he graduated, he was on his way to America.

(Rewrite it using 'Hardly....when')

Ans:

9) As soon as they completed work, they demanded wages.

(Rewrite it using 'Scarcely.....when')

Ans:

10) As soon as we heard the noise, we rushed to the spot.

(Rewrite it using 'No sooner had')

Ans:

Worksheet 26

English Grammar

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Degree

Degrees Of Comparison List		
Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
angry	angrier	angriest
able	abler	ablest
bad	worse	worst
bitter	bitterer	bitterest
big	bigger	biggest
bland	blander	blandest
black	blacker	blackest
bloody	bloodier	bloodiest
bold	bolder	boldest
blue	bluer	bluest
bossy	bossier	bossiest
brief	briefer	briefest
brave	braver	bravest
bright	brighter	brightest
busy	busier	busiest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
broad	broader	broadest
calm	calmer	calmest

chewy	chewier	chewiest
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
chubby	chubbier	chubbiest
clean	cleaner	cleanest
classy	classier	classiest
clear	clear	clearest
close	closer	closest
cloudy	cloudier	cloudiest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
clumsy	clumsier	clumsiest
cold	colder	coldest
coarse	coarser	coarsest
crazy	crazier	craziest
cool	cooler	coolest
creamy	creamier	creamiest
crispy	crispier	crispiest
creepy	creepier	creepiest
cruel	crueLLer	crueLlest
curly	curly	curliest
crunchy	crunchier	crunchiest
cute	cuter	cutest
curvy	curvier	curviest
damp	damper	dampest

deadly	deadlier	deadliest
dark	darker	darkest
deep	deeper	deepest
dirty	dirtier	dirtiest
dry	drier	driest
dense	denser	densest
dull	duller	dullest
dusty	dustier	dustiest
dumb	dumber	dumbest
easy	easier	easiest
early	earlier	earliest
faint	fainter	faintest
fancy	fancier	fanciest
fair	fairer	fairest
far	further/farther	furthest/farthest
fat	fatter	fattest
fast	faster	fastest
few	fewer	fewest
filthy	filthier	filthiest
fine	finer	finest
fierce	fiercer	fiercest
flaky	flakier	flakiest
firm	firmer	firmest

fresh	fresher	freshest
flat	flatter	flattest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
funny	funnier	funniest
fit	fitter	fittest
full	fuller	fullest
good	better	best
gentle	gentler	gentlest
grand	grander	grandest
gloomy	gloomier	gloomiest
greasy	greasier	greasiest
grave	graver	gravest
greedy	greedier	greediest
great	greater	greatest
guilty	guilter	guiltiest
gross	grosser	grossest
happy	happier	happiest
hairy	hairier	hairiest
hard	harder	hardest
handy	handier	handiest
healthy	healthier	healthiest
harsh	harsher	harshest
heavy	heavier	heaviest

hip	hipper	hippest
hungry	hungrier	hungriest
high	higher	highest
humble	humbler	humblest
hot	hotter	hottest
handsome	more handsome	most handsome
itchy	itchier	itchiest
icy	icier	iciest
juicy	juicier	juiciest
kind	kinder	kindest
lazy	lazier	laziest
large	larger	largest
likely	likelier	likeliest
late	later	latest
light	lighter	lightest
lively	livelier	liveliest
long	longer	longest
little (amount)	less	least
little (size)	littler	littlest
lovely	lovelier	loveliest
lonely	lonlier	loneliest
low	lower	lowest
loud	louder	loudest

many	more	most
mean	meaner	meanest
mad	madder	maddest
messy	messier	messiest
moist	moister	moistest
mild	milder	mildest
naughty	naughtier	naughtiest
narrow	narrower	narrowest
near	nearer	nearest
nasty	nastier	nastiest
new	newer	newest
neat	neater	neatest
nice	nicer	nicest
noisy	noisier	noisiest
needy	needier	neediest
oily	oilier	oiliest
odd	odder	oddest
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest
popular	more popular	most popular
polite	politer	politest
plain	plainer	plainest
poor	poorer	poorest
proud	prouder	proudest

pure	purer	purest
pretty	prettier	prettiest
quiet	quieter	quietest
quick	quicker	quickest
raw	rawer	rawest
rare	rarer	rarest
ripe	riper	ripest
rich	richer	richest
rough	rougher	roughest
roomy	roomier	roomiest
risky	riskier	riskiest
rusty	rustier	rustiest
rude	ruder	rudest
renowned	more renowned	most renowned
safe	safer	safest
sad	sadder	saddest
sane	saner	sanest
salty	saltier	saltiest
shallow	shallower	shallowest
scary	scarier	scariest
sharp	sharper	sharpest
short	shorter	shortest
shiny	shinier	shiniest

silly	sillier	silliest
shy	shyer	shyest
sincere	sincerer	sincerest
simple	simpler	simplest
sleepy	sleepier	sleepiest
skinny	skinnier	skinniest
slow	slower	slowest
slim	slimmer	slimmest
small	smaller	smallest
smart	smarter	smartest
smelly	smellier	smelliest
smooth	smoother	smoothest
smoky	smokier	smokiest
soon	sooner	soonest
soft	softer	softest
sorry	sorrier	sorriest
sore	sorer	sorest
sour	sourer	sourest
steep	steeper	steepest
spicy	spicier	spiciest
stingy	stingier	stingiest
strict	stricter	strictest
strange	stranger	strangest

sunny	sunnier	sunniest
strong	stronger	strongest
sweet	sweeter	sweetest
sweaty	sweatier	sweatiest
tall	taller	tallest
tasty	tastier	tastiest
thick	thicker	thickest
tan	tanner	tannest
thin	thinner	thinnest
tiny	tinier	tiniest
thirsty	thirstier	thirstiest
true	truer	truest
tough	tougher	toughest
ugly	uglier	ugliest
wealthy	wealthier	wealthiest
warm	warmer	warmest
weird	weirder	weirdest
weak	weaker	weakest
wet	wetter	wettest
wild	wilder	wildest
wide	wider	widest
worldly	worldlier	worldliest
wise	wiser	wisest

What is the Degree of Comparison?

To describe, quantify, modify or identify nouns/pronouns, adjectives are used or reused. Adjectives have their own degrees called degrees of adjectives or degrees of comparison that compare one thing/person to another.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison –

- Positive degree of adjectives
- Comparative degree of adjectives
- Superlative degree of adjectives

1) Superlative degree into comparative degree

Examples

Type 1 (Without ‘one of’)

S.D: Sachin is the best cricket player in the world.

C.D: Sachin is better than any other cricket player in the world.

S.D: Priyanka is the most beautiful actress in Hollywood.

C.D: Priyanka is more beautiful than any other actress in Hollywood.

S.D: Khali is the strongest man in India.

C.D:

S.D: Amitabh is the tallest man in Mumbai.

C.D:

S.D: Ranvir is the most handsome boy in India.

C.D:

Type 2 (With ‘one of’)

S.D: Virat is one of the best cricket player in Indian team.

C.D: Virat is better than most other cricket player in Indian team.

S.D: Success Academy is one of the best academy in Thane.

C.D:

S.D: Nana Patekar is one of the happiest man in India.

C.D:

S.D: Vijay is one of the worst man in India.

C.D:

S.D: Geeta is one of the smallest girl in Maharashtra.

C.D:

Comparative to Superlative

Type 1 (With ‘any other’)

C.D: Virat is taller than any other boy in class.

S.D: Viraj is the tallest boy in class.

Type 2 (With ‘most other’)

C.D: Meena is better than most other student in class.

S.D: Meena is one of the best student in class.

Worksheet 27

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Degree

1) Superlative degree into positive degree

Examples

Type 1 (Without 'one of')

S.D: Sachin is the best cricket player in the world.

P.D: No other cricket player in the world is as good as Sachin.

S.D: Priyanka is the most beautiful actress in Hollywood.

P.D: No other actress in Hollywood is as beautiful as Priyanka.

S.D: Khali is the strongest man in India.

P.D:

S.D: Amitabh is the tallest man in Mumbai.

P.D:

S.D: Ranvir is the most handsome boy in India.

P.D:

S.D: Karan is the smallest boy in Maharashtra.

P.D :

S.D: Priya is the most beautiful girl in class.

P.D :

S.D: Salman is the most handsome man in India.

Type 2 (With 'one of')

S.D: Virat is one of the best cricket player in Indian team.

P.D: Very few other cricket players are as good as Virat.

S.D: Success Academy is one of the best academy in Thane.

P.D: Very few other academies in Thane are as good as Success Academy.

S.D: Nana Patekar is one of the happiest man in India.

P.D: Very few other men in India are as happy as Nana Patekar.

S.D: Vijay is one of the worst man in India.

P.D:

S.D: Geeta is one of the smallest girl in Maharashtra.

P.D:

Positive to Superlative

Type 1 (With 'No other')

P.D: No other boy in class is as tall as Viraj.

S.D: Viraj is the tallest boy in class.

Type 2 (With 'Very few other')

P.D: Very few other students in class are as good as Meena.

S.D: Meena is one of the best student in class.

Worksheet 28

English Grammar

Success Academy

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Degree

1) Comparative degree into positive degree

Examples

Type 1 (With 'than any other')

C.D: Sachin is better than any other cricket player in the world.

P.D: No other cricket player in the world is as good as Sachin.

C.D: Priyanka is more beautiful than any other actress in Hollywood.

P.D: No other actress in Hollywood is as beautiful as Priyanka.

C.D: Khali is stronger than any other man in India.

P.D: No other man in India is as strong as Khali.

C.D: Amitabh is taller than any other man in Mumbai.

P.D: No other man in Mumbai is as tall as Amitabh.

C.D: Ranvir is more handsome than any other boy in India.

P.D:

C.D: Karan is smaller than any other boy in Maharashtra.

P.D :

C.D: Priya is more beautiful than any other girl in class.

P.D :

C.D: Salman is more handsome than any other man in India.

P.D:

C.D. Virat is better than any other cricket player in Indian team.

P.D:

Type 2 (With ‘than most other’)

C.D: Virat is better than most other cricket player in Indian team.

P.D: Very few other cricket players in Indian team are as good as Virat.

C.D: Success Academy is better than most other academy in Thane.

P.D:

C.D: Nana Patekar is happier than most other man in India.

P.D:

C.D: Vijay is worse than most other man in India.

P.D:

C.D: Geeta is smaller than most other girl in Maharashtra.

P.D:

Positive to Comparative

Type 1 (With ‘No other’)

P.D: No other boy in class is as tall as Viraj.

C.D:

Type 2 (With ‘Very few other ’)

P.D: Very few other students in class are as good as Meena.

C.D:

S.D: Komal is the smallest girl in class.

C.D:

P.D: No other boy in class is as good as Pravin.

S.D:

P.D: Very few other boys in India are as tall as Shivam.

S.D:

Worksheet 30

English Grammar

Success Academy

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Simple compound and complex sentences

A simple sentence has only one clause.

A complex sentence has one main clause and one or more subordinate clauses.

A compound sentence has two or more clauses of the equal rank.

Simple sentence

A simple sentence contains a subject and a verb. - It expresses a single complete thought that can stand on its own.

Examples:

1. Shopy had stolen clothes.
2. He ran once he saw the police.

Compound sentence

A compound sentence has two independent clauses. An independent clause is a part of a sentence that can stand alone because it contains a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought. - Basically, a compound contains two simple sentences. - These independent clauses are joined by a conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so).

Examples:

1. Shopy had stolen clothes, so he ran once he saw the police.
2. They spoke to him in Spanish, but he responded in English.

Complex sentence

A complex sentence is an independent clause joined by one or more dependent clauses. A dependent clause either lacks a subject or a verb or has both a subject and a verb that does not express a complete thought. - A complex sentence always has a subordinator (as, because, since, after, although, when) or relative pronouns (who, that, which).

Examples:

1. Shopy had stolen clothes because he need some clothes.
2. They spoke to him in Spanish, but he responded in English.

1. Convert the following simple sentences into compound sentences.

1. Being innocent, he never thought of running away.
2. Besides being thrown into jail, he was heavily fined.
3. The old man sat near the fire, smoking.
4. By his pleasant manner, the boy became popular.

Answers

1. He was innocent and never thought of running away.
2. He was not only thrown into jail but also heavily fined.
3. The old man sat near the fire and smoke.
4. The boy had pleasant manner and thus became popular.

Convert the following compound sentences into simple sentences.

1. You must take your medicine, otherwise you cannot get well.
2. The storm subsided and we continued our journey.
3. Not only the crops, but cattle and sheep also were destroyed by the flood.
4. He is rich, yet he is not happy.

Answers

1. You must take your medicine in order to get well.
2. The storm having subsided, we continued our journey.
3. Besides the crops, cattle and sheep were also destroyed by the flood.
4. In spite of being rich he is not happy.

2. Transforming Simple Sentences into Complex Sentences.

Converting Simple Sentences into Complex Sentences can be done easily. And this can be done by simply expanding a word or a phrase into a clause. Moreover, we can do the same thing when we want to change the Complex Sentences into Simple Sentences. And this can be done by eliminating a clause into a word or a phrase.

Rule: 1:

“Present participle” in a simple sentence, to convert into complex sentences by adding “since/as/when” at the first half of the sentence.

Simple Sentence: Closing the door, I went back to school.

Complex Sentence: When I closed the door, I went back to school.

Rule: 2

“Being/ Verb + ing” in a simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding “as/when/since” at the first half of the sentence.

Simple Sentence: After winning a beauty contest she cried.

Complex Sentence: As she won the beauty contest, she cried.

Rule: 3

“Too...to” in a simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding “so...that (negative)”.

Simple Sentence: He is too weak to carry the box.

Complex Sentence: He is so weak that he cannot carry the box.

Rule: 4

“To” in the simple sentence, to convert into a complex sentence by adding “so that” in the sentence.

Simple sentence: We eat to live.

Complex Sentence: We eat so that we can live.

Rule: 5

In the simple sentence “in spite of/ despite”, to convert into the complex sentence by adding “though/ although” in the sentence.

Simple Sentence: In spite of being rich, she is hard working.

Complex Sentence: Though she is rich, she is hard working.

Rule: 6

“Because of” in the simple sentence, to convert it to the complex sentence by adding “since” at the beginning of the sentence.

Simple Sentence: Because of his illness, he could not join the meeting.

Complex Sentence: Since he was ill, he could not join the meeting.

Rule: 7

“Subject + verb + object + present participle” type of simple sentence, to convert it to the complex sentence by “subject + verb + object + relative pronoun of the object + be verb according to relative pronoun and tense + rest of the sentence”.

Simple Sentence: I saw a bird flying.

Complex Sentence: I saw a bird which was flying.

Rule: 8

In the simple sentence starts with “without”, by adding “if/ in case” is converted into the complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: Without adding the sugar the dish will taste bad.

Complex Sentence: If you do not add sugar the dish will taste bad.

Rule: 9

In the simple sentence “at the time” will be converted into “when” in the complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: She woke up at the time of load shedding.

Complex Sentence: She woke up when it was load shedding.

Rule: 10:

In the simple sentence, “adjective” will be converted into “that/which” in the complex sentence.

Simple Sentence: It was a blue shirt.

Complex Sentence: It was a shirt which was blue.

3. Transforming Compound Sentences into Complex Sentences.

1. Compound: Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.

Complex: If you take care of the pence, the pounds will take care of themselves.

2. Compound: Speak the truth, or I will kill you.

Complex: I will kill you if you don't speak the truth.

Worksheet 31

English Grammar

Success Academy

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WH Questions/ Rhetorical Questions/ Verbal Questions

Question Words	Usages	Examples
What	Used to ask about things	- What are you doing? - What do you think about the movie?
When	Used to ask about time	- When will the meeting start? - When are you leaving?
Where	Used to ask about places	- Where's my bag? - Where do you live?
Who	Used to ask about people	- Who do you love the most in your family? - Who told you that story?
Whom	Used to ask about people (object of verb)	- Whom did you see in the morning? I saw Mr. Mark, my English teacher. - Whom was Jim talking to? He was talking to Jack, his new roommate.
Which	Used to ask about choices	- Which one do you choose? The left or right? - Of all the drinks in the menu, which one would you like?
Whose	Used to ask about possession	- Whose pencil is this? Is it yours? - Whose books are these?
Why	Used to ask about reasons/ causes	- Why did it happen? I didn't understand. - Why is he crying?
How	Used to ask about manner/ process	- How can you explain this problem? Please tell us. - How can you get here?

I. How to form WH-questions?

1. with an auxiliary

Wh-word + auxiliary + subject + main verb ...?

Auxiliary verbs are helping verbs (not main verbs). Common auxiliary verbs include be, do, have. Others are will, shall, would, can, could, must, should, may, might, etc.

Examples:

What do you do for a living?

Why should we read books?

When is she coming?

2. without any auxiliary

(When WH-words replace subjects already)

Wh-word + main verb ...?

Examples:

What happened to Peter?

Who won the game?

Who gave you this present?

II. How to form verbal questions?

1. Boys write a poem on nature.

Ans: Do boys write a poem on nature?

2. He was going to college.

Ans: Was he going to college?

3. She played a game.

Ans: Did she play a game?

III. How to form rhetorical questions?

1. He plays a cricket.

Ans: Doesn't he play a cricket?

2. She made a cake.

Ans: Didn't she make a cake?

3. They didn't sing a song.

Ans: Did they sing a song?

Answer the following questions

1. We need many such organizations.

(Frame a Wh-question to get the underlined part as the answer.)

Ans:

2. Geologists called this movement 'continental drift'.

(Frame a Wh-question to get the underlined part as the answer.)

Ans:

3. I didn't stick at anything for long.

(Rewrite the sentence as a rhetorical question.)

Ans:

Worksheet 32

English Grammar

Success Academy

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Email Writing

What is Email?

Email stands for electronic mail. It is the most preferred means of communication because it is cheaper and faster. It is used in formal, semi-formal as well as an informal way of expression or writing. There are two ways to write the email:

1. Formally
2. Informally

Tips for Writing Email Letter Format

- Stay up to date and do not use old letter writing formats. There is no need to mention a date when practicing electronic modes of communication. Put all your text left-aligned, rather than following older formats utilized for letters written on paper.
- Always declare your request as clearly as possible, and supply it with a valid reason to make your case more powerful.
- Formal emails frequently use indirect questions instead of direct ones
- Formal complaints should be well worded, but without losing the nature of professionalism. While placing down your complaints, make sure your email does not end up looking tense or undignified. It is necessary to state the issues or events producing offense as clearly as possible, but also in brief.
- Always hold your tone respectful and reassuring when dealing with complaints and grievances. At no point in your email, should you attack the sender with any counter-questions or lose the attitude of formality.
- Convey happiness or excitement informal emails only with words and appropriate amounts of punctuation, like the occasional exclamation point.

Format of Email Writing

The email writing format is likewise for each of the categories. Though the selection of words and language varies depending upon the kind of email. One can employ friendly and casual writing in informal emails. The language utilized in formal emails should be professional, precise, and formal.

The Important steps for writing the email are:

Subject Line
Salutation
Body of the mail
Signature

From: Sender's Mail id

To: Recipient's Mail id

Cc: Other concerned person's with visible email ids

Bcc: Other concerned person's with invisible email ids

Subject: Reason for writing the mail

Greeting/Salutation: Display your respect (Such as Sir, Respected Sir)

Main Body:

Content of the email

Introduction

Discuss the matter in detail

Conclusion

Closing line: Thank you for the consideration

Attachments: Attach reference files

Signature line: Name and contact details

Formal Email Writing Format

An email addressed for business communication or professional use falls under this section. The email addressed to any official department, school administration, company or any officers is the formal emails. Use of proper and formal words, the purpose for writing mail, clarity, proper salutation and closing are some of the commands of the formal email.

Let us write a formal email for a resignation letter.

To: tcs@gmail.com (Mail id of the recipient)

Cc:

Bcc:

Subject: Resignation Letter

Dear Sir,

I am writing this mail to inform you that I am leaving my position with this organization. As per the standard of the company I've to give a month's notice before quitting. I hope you will get a good replacement for me within this time period.

I really appreciate the opportunities that you have given to me and helped me to grow. Wish you and the company the best in the future.

Kindly let me know what to anticipate as far as my final work schedule and the employee perks. It would be an honor to be assistance with the above.

Waiting for your response.

Thanks and Regards

(Your name)

(Designation name)

Contact details

Informal Email Writing Sample

An email addressed to any friend, family members or relatives appears under this section. The practice of polite, friendly and casual terms along with proper salutations and closings are some of the rules of the informal emails.

Suppose we need to write the invitation to a birthday party in the mail to your friends, then the sample would be:

To: ajay@gmail.com (Email of the recipient)

CC/BCC: (If you need to add more recipient)

Subject: Invitation to a birthday party

Hi,

I hope this mail finds you in considerable time. I am very happy to invite you to my birthday party on Jan 03 at XYZ Hotel from 7:00 pm to 10:00 pm. The theme of the birthday party is ‘Cinderella’.

It would be excellent if you come and join us at the party. We will have a great time and fun together.

See You Soon

(Your Name)

Email Writing Examples for Students

Writing a letter to inform your classmates regarding the intra-college quiz competition.

To: (email id of recipient)

Cc:

Bcc:

Subject: Intra-college Quiz Competition.

Hello Everyone!

This is to notify you all that an intra-college quiz competition is going to be conducted in our college on Jan 25 from 11:00 am in Auditorium – 01.

Everyone is therefore invited to take part in the competition so that our department can win.

For further inquiries, feel free to contact me.

Thanks,

(Your name)

Class representative

Report Writing

Question 1

Recently your school held a Seminar on Conservation of Water as a part of World Water Day celebrations. As the School Pupil Leader of Maryland School, Gurgaon, write a report in 100-125 words for a local daily. Sign as Pritham/Preeti. (Delhi 2010)

Answer:

Seminar On Water Conservation
By: Preeti
Maryland School,

Gurgaon 16th March, 2021,

Our school organized a seminar on 'Water Conservation' as part of the World Water Day Celebrations on 13th August, 2021. The main aim of this seminar was to remind us all about the need to save the government and the non-governmental organizations in providing help water as it is a precious source imperative for our survival.

Distinguished environmentalists and eminent personalities were our guest speakers and they reiterated the need not only of conserving water but also spoke at length on how to conserve water by stressing upon the fact that each drop of water is precious. Dr. Yashraj, an eminent environmentalist, suggested rain-water harvesting as one of the best ways to conserve water.

Using visual aids to highlight his discourse, he suggested that to ensure availability of water for the future generations the withdrawal of fresh water from an ecosystem should not exceed its natural replacement rate. The seminar concluded on the note that water conservation is the most cost-effective, environmentally sound way to reduce our demand for water and so each one of us must do our bit towards improving water management to enhance optimum use of water.

Question 2

Your school organized an exhibition-cum-sale of the items prepared under Work Experience Certificate by your school students. There was an overwhelming response from the public. Prepare a report in 100-125 words for a local daily. You are the Coordinator, S.U.P.W. activities, Nita School, Gurgaon. (All India 2010)

Answer:

**An Exhibition-Cum-Sale
By: ABC, Coordinator, SUPW Activities
Nita School, Gurgaon**

3rd Aug. 2021, Gurgaon,

Our school organized an exhibition-cum-sale of items prepared under Work Experience by our students on the 31st of July in the school lawns. It was heartening to see the overwhelming response our Endeavour got from not only the parents but also from the general public who showed a lot of interest in the items made by the students. A wide array of items such as candles, greeting cards, jewellery boxes, wooden handicrafts had been prepared by talented students.

The students were really encouraged by the positive feedback they got from everyone present. Our principal too was personally present there all the time interacting with everyone. He appreciated the students' hard work and creativity and announced that the money collected from the sale of items would be donated to an old-age home in the vicinity of our school. Our principal also decided that such initiatives would be taken up by our school more frequently to motivate the creative students and to help a noble cause.

Worksheet 33

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Conjunctions

Use 'Though, Although, Even though' Remove 'But'

(Although – (,) , yet

Though, Even though – (,) , yet, however, even then, then also, still)

Examples

1) He had studied hard for exam but he failed.

Ans: Although he had studied hard for exam, he failed.

Ans: Though he had studied hard for exam, he failed.

Ans: Even though he had studied hard for exam, he failed.

2) Everyone played well but we lost the game.

Ans: Although everyone played well yet we lost the game.

Ans: Though everyone played well yet we lost the game.

Ans: Even though everyone played well yet we lost the game.

3) They decided to play football but it was raining.

Ans: They decided to play football although it was raining.

Ans: They decided to play football though it was raining.

Ans: They decided to play football even though it was raining.

4) He is poor but he is happy.

Ans: He is happy. He is poor, though.

5) She studies hard but she fails.

Ans: Although she studies hard, she fails.

Ans: Though she studies hard yet she fails.

6) He was very tired but he completed the work.

Ans: Although he was very tired yet he completed the work.

7) It was a major accident but I didn't get any injury.

(Use 'Even though')

Ans:

8) He was still lagging behind the expected standard of learning, but it was okay. (Rewrite it using 'Although')

Ans:

9) Though population has grown, but the rate of growth has fallen sharply.

(Spot the error and write it with correction)

Ans:

10) Although he was wrong, he didn't say he was sorry.

(Rewrite it using 'but')

Ans:

11) She felt terrible about this tendency but there was nothing she could do about it. (Rewrite it using 'Although')

Ans:

Worksheet 34

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Use 'If not', 'Unless' (If not = unless)

Examples

1) If you do not work hard, you will fail.

Ans: Unless you work hard, you will fail.

2) If I do not fight well, I can't survive.

Ans: Unless I fight well, I can't survive.

3) If you work hard, you will get success.

Ans: Unless you work hard, you will not get success.

4) If he is feeling well, he can attend the party.

Ans: Unless he is feeling well, he can't attend the party.

5) Unless he is sure, he can't win.

Ans: If he is not sure, he can't win.

6) Unless she comes to my home, I won't go there.

Ans: If she doesn't come to my home, I won't go there.

7) If she doesn't work hard, she will not get good marks.

Ans: Unless she works hard, she will not get good marks.

8) India and Maharashtra can progress only when there is oneness interest. (Rewrite it using 'Unless')

Ans: Unless there is oneness interest, India and Maharashtra can't progress

9) If he had permission from his parents, he would travel alone.

(Rewrite using 'Unless')

Ans: Unless he had permission from his parents, he wouldn't travel alone.

10) I wouldn't eat this food unless I was really hungry.

(Rewrite using 'If not')

Ans: If I was not really hungry, I wouldn't eat this food

Worksheet 35

English Grammar

Success Academy

-Vilas Chavhan Sir

Remove 'too.....to', Use 'so....that'

Present - can't (Am, is, are)

Past- couldn't (Was, were)

Examples

1) He is too small to fight with them.

Ans: He is so small that he can't fight with them.

2) The old man was too weak to run fast.

Ans: The old man was so weak that he couldn't run fast.

3) The car was too heavy for them to lift it.

Ans: The car was so heavy for them that they couldn't lift it.

4) It is too dark to walk on the road.

Ans: It is so dark that one can't walk on the road.

5) People were too lazy to complete work on time.

Ans: People were so lazy that they couldn't complete work on time.

6) She is too shy to ask for help.

Ans:

7) He was too tired to play a game.

Ans:

8) The birds are too small to fly over the mountain.

Ans:

9) The scooter is too costly to be brought.

Ans:

10) He was too fat to run easily.

Ans:

Worksheet 36

English Grammar

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‘Able to’ ‘unable to’

Not able to = unable to

Can – am, is, are + able to

Can’t - am, is, are + not able to/ unable to

Could – was, were + able to

Couldn’t - was, were + not able to/ unable to

Examples

1) He can achieve goal in future.

Ans: He is able to achieve goal in future.

2) I can’t get good marks in exam due to health problems.

Ans: I am not able to get good marks in exam due to health problems.

Ans: I am unable to get good marks in exam due to health problems.

3) They could reach destination on time.

Ans: They were able to reach destination on time.

4) She couldn’t collect proof of case.

Ans: She was not able to collect proof of case.

Ans: She was unable to collect proof of case.

5) I can't run fast.

Ans:

Ans:

6) We could complete our home work.

Ans:

7) You couldn't dance very well.

Ans:

Ans:

8) They can't afford to buy this house.

Ans:

Ans:

9) Ajay couldn't attend the meeting.

Ans:

Ans:

10) I can write a letter.

Ans:

Worksheet 37

English Grammar

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Question Tag

Helping Verbs	Negative	Short form
Am	Am + not	Aren't
Is	Is + not	Isn't
Are	Are + not	Aren't
Was	Was + not	Wasn't
Were	Were + not	Weren't
Have	Have + not	Haven't
Has	Has + not	Hasn't
Had	Had + not	Hadn't
Shall	Shall + not	Shon't
Will	Will + not	Won't
Do	Do + not	Don't
Does	Does + not	Doesn't
Did	Did + not	Didn't
Can	Can + not	Can't
Could	Could + not	Couldn't
Should	Should + not	Shouldn't
Would	Would + not	Wouldn't
Must	Must + not	Mustn't

Question Tag

Question Tags! A question tag is something which can turn a statement into a question. Sounds pretty simple, right? That's because it is. An example of this would be the statement 'you don't eat meat.' By adding a question tag, you turn it into a question 'you don't eat meat, do you?' In this section, we are going to be taking a closer look at what question tags are and how they can be used, allowing you to be more confident in using them yourself.

Rules:

- 1) Write whole sentence as it is and then add question tag.
- 2) If sentence is positive Question tag will be negative.
- 3) If sentence is negative Question tag will be positive.
- 4) If sentence don't have helping verb then use do, does and did.
- 5) If any sentence start with "Lets" question tag will be "Shall we?"
- 6) Sometimes question tags are used with imperatives (invitations, orders), but the sentence remains an imperative and does not require a direct answer. We use won't you for invitations, and can you/can't you/will you/would you for orders.

Examples:

1) He is writing a letter.

Ans : He is writing a letter, isn't he?

2) She has not gone to village.

Ans : She has not gone to village, has she?

3) They were reading a book.

Ans: They were reading a book, weren't they?

4) Mahesh hadn't uploaded a photo.

Ans: Mahesh hadn't uploaded a photo, had he?

5) Arun will go to school.

Ans: Arun will go to school, won't he?

6) I'm intelligent boy.

Ans: I'm intelligent boy, aren't I?

7) Meena can talk with him.

Ans: Meena can talk with him, can't she?

8) Let's play a game.

Ans: Let's play a game, shall we?

9) Please give me a pen.

Ans: Please give me a pen, will you?

10) Take a seat.

Ans: Take a seat, won't you? / will you?

11) Boys play a cricket.

Ans: Boys play a cricket, don't they?

12) Raj plays a cricket.

Ans: Raj plays a cricket, doesn't he?

13) Boys played a cricket.

Ans: Boys played a cricket, didn't they?

14) Nobody can help him.

Ans: Nobody can help him, can they?

15) She wrote a poem.

Ans: She wrote a poem, didn't she?

16) He makes a cake.

Ans: He makes a cake, doesn't he?

17) I'm reading a book.

Ans: I'm reading a book, aren't I?

18) Moon goes round the earth.

Ans: Moon goes round the earth, doesn't it?

19) The earth is bigger than the moon.

Ans: The earth is bigger than the moon, isn't it?

20) Asian people don't like rice.

Ans: Asian people don't like rice, do they?

21) Elephants live in Europe.

Ans: Elephants live in Europe, don't they?

22) Men don't have babies.

Ans: Men don't have babies, do they?

23) The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters.

Ans: The English alphabet doesn't have 40 letters, does it?

24) They could hear me.

Ans: They could hear me, couldn't they?

25) She would report me.

Ans: She would report me, wouldn't she?

26) He saw a tiger in forest.

Ans: He saw a tiger in forest, didn't he?

27) She reads a book.

Ans: She reads a book, doesn't she?

28) They make a plan.

Ans: They make a plan, don't they?

29) He doesn't play a game.

Ans: He doesn't play a game, does he?

30) They wrote a poem.

Ans: They wrote a poem, didn't they?

31) Boys don't make fun in class.

Ans:

32) Meena didn't go to school.

Ans:

33) I am happy now.

Ans:

34) I am not ready now.

Ans:

35) Rahul was watching a film.

Ans:

36) Shreya is not making a project.

Ans: Shreya is not making a project, is she?

37) She can find a bag.

Ans: She can find a bag, can't she?

38) Let's play game.

Ans: Let's play game, shall we?

39) Please give me a food.

Ans: Please give me a food, will you?

40) Complete your work.

Ans: Complete your work, will you?

41) Come to my home.

Ans: Come to my home, will you?

42) They shall not sing a song.

Ans: They shall not sing a song, shall they?

43) He will not come there.

Ans: He will not come there, will he?

44) Virat had played a cricket.

Ans: Virat had played a cricket, hadn't he?

45) She hasn't gone to market.

Ans: She hasn't gone to market, has she?

46) He doesn't have money now.

Ans: He doesn't have money now, does he?

47) She has a book.

Ans: She has a book, doesn't she?

48) He had a bag.

Ans: He had a bag, didn't he?

49) She have plan for work.

Ans: She have plan for work, don't she?

50) He has completed a work.

Ans: He has completed a work, hasn't he?

51) He must attend a lecture.

Ans: He must attend a lecture, mustn't he?

Worksheet 38

English Grammar

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Positive (Affirmative) and negative sentence

(Negative sentence include- no, not, never, nothing, nobody)

1. Sonu is good boy. (Make it negative without changing meaning.)

Ans: Sonu is not good boy.

Ans: Sonu is not bad boy.

2. She is beautiful girl.

Ans: She is not beautiful girl.

Ans: She is not ugly girl.

3. They are playing a game.

Ans: They are not playing a game.

4. This is impossible.

Ans: This is not impossible.

Ans: This is not possible.

5. Ajay loves drinking juice.

Ans: Ajay doesn't love drinking juice.

Ans: Ajay doesn't hate drinking juice.

6. He is polite person.

Ans: He is not impolite person.

7. She is poor girl.

Ans:

8. Everyone is present today.

Ans:

9. He is tall boy in class.

Ans:

10. It is long way to go there.

Ans:

Worksheet 39

English Grammar

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Infinitives

(to + verb1)

(We can use verb as noun by using infinitives)

(Infinitives can be subject, object, adjective, adverb)

1. **To do** the right thing is not easy.
2. **To learn** a new language is helpful.
3. I want **to help** you.
4. They love **to travel**.
5. I told you **to wait**.
6. He wants me **to leave**.
7. We must study **to pass**.
8. We must learn **to sing**.

Gerunds

(verb4)

(We can use verb as noun by using gerunds)

(Gerunds can be subject, object..)

1. **Running** is good for your health. (Subject)
2. **Playing** is bad idea while study.
3. He hates **waking up** early. (Object)
4. I saw Rohan **riding** his bike.
5. **Drinking** water is good for health.
6. **Eating** too much sugar is bad for your body.
7. **Learning** is good for success.
8. **Using** mask is good for your health.

Participle

Present participle (Verb4 (Verb1 + ing))

Past participle (verb3)

Perfect participle (having + Verb3)

Examples:

1. To play football is good for health. (Use 'Gerund')

Ans: Playing football is good for health.

2. Using mask is good for stop corona virus. (Use 'Infinitive')

Ans: To use mask is good for stop corona virus.

3. To eat too much sugar is bad for us. (Use 'Gerund')

Ans: Eating too much sugar is bad for us.

4. Taking care of the food source is the best course of action.

(Use 'Infinitive form of underlined word and rewrite')

Ans: To take care of the food source is the best course of action.

5. To make copy in exam is bad idea. (Use 'Gerund')

Ans: Making copy in exam is bad idea.

Worksheet 42

English Grammar

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Revision

Revision of Tense

1. He goes for his morning walk at 1 p.m.

(Rewrite the sentence using the present perfect continuous tense.)

Ans: He has been going for his morning walk at 1 p.m.

2. Had left home without any money in my pocket.

(Pick out the verb and state the tense.)

Ans: Verb-left ,tense- past perfect tense

3. She took many breathtaking photographs of the earth.

(Rewrite the sentence using the present perfect continuous tense.)

Ans: She has been taking many breathtaking photographs of the earth.

4. I has picked some of the lovely, tasty apple. (Spot the error.)

Ans: I have picked some of the lovely, tasty apple. S+has,have+v3+o+o.w

5. It reduces inequality. (Rewrite it using present perfect tense.)

Ans: It has reduced inequality. S+has,have+v3+o+o.w

Table of Tenses

Sub kinds	Present tense	Past tense	Future tense
Simple	S+v1+o+o.w	S+v2+o+o.w	S+will,shall+v1+o+o.w
	Jon eats a mango.	Jon ate a mango.	Jon will eat a mango.
Continuous	S+am,is,are+v4+o+o.w	S+was,were+v4+o+o.w	S+will,shall+be+v4+o+o.w
	Jon is eating a mango.	Jon was eating a mango.	Jon will be eating a mango.
Perfect	S+has,have+v3+o+o.w	S+had+v3+o+o.w	S+will,shall+have+v3+o+o.w
	Jon has eaten mango.	Jon had eaten a mango.	Jon will have eaten a mango.
Perfect continuous	S+ has, have + been +v4+o+o.w	S+ had + been +v4+o+o.w	S+ will, shall +have + been +v4+o+o.w
	Jon has been eating a mango.	Jon had been eating a mango.	Jon will have been eating a mango.

Examples:

- 1] Raj plays a game.
- 2] Raj is playing a game.
- 3] Raj has played a game.
- 4] Raj has been playing a game.
- 5] Raj played a game.
- 6] Raj was playing a game.
- 7] Raj had played a game.
- 8] Raj had been playing a game.
- 9] Raj will play a game.
- 10] Raj will be playing a game.
- 11] Raj will have played a game.
- 12] Raj will have been playing a game.

Revision of Direct and indirect speech

1. Ramesh said, “I can write an essay on national pride.”

(Change it into indirect speech.) 2019

Ans: Ramesh said that he could write an essay on national pride.

2. Radha said to the teacher, “I feel very happy to help my mother at home.” (Change it into indirect speech.) 2019

Ans: Radha told the teacher that she felt very happy to help her mother at home.

3. “Why are you crying?” said the women to a little boy.

“I want a balloon”, he said. (Change it into indirect speech.) 2018

Ans: The women asked a little boy why he was crying. He said that he want a balloon.

Combine chart of indirect speech

Type of sentence	Reporting Verb	Conjunction
Assertive	Said- said, said to - told	that
Interrogative	Asked	Verbal Que. If/whether WH Que. WH word
Imperative	Requested, Ordered, Commanded, Advised	to
Exclamatory	Exclaimed	that

Revision of Active voice and Passive voice.

Common Formula for all tense into Passive voice.

	being	
Object + Helping verb + ----- + verb 3 +other word+ by + subject		
	been	

Simple present = am, is are, Simple past = was, were

Change the following active sentences into passive voice.

1. I do not beat her.

She is not beaten by me.

She has not beaten by me.

She was not beaten by me.

2. She completed her duty.

She is completed her duty.

Her duty was completed by her.

Her duty had completed by her.

3. Mother will make a cake.

A cake will make by mother.

A cake shall made by mother.

A cake will made by mother.

4. The boy is teasing the girl.

The girl was being teased by the boy.

The girl had being teased by the boy.

The girl is being teased by the boy.

5. The tiger was chasing the deer.

The deer was chased by the tiger.

The deer was being chased by the tiger.

The deer had chased by the tiger.

6. She has written a novel.

A novel has written by her.

A novel has been written by her.

A novel had written by her.

7. She had learned her lessons.

Her lessons had learned by her.

Her lessons have been learned by her.

Her lessons had been learned by her.

8. The police will have caught the thief.

The thief will has been caught by the police.

The thief will have been caught by the police.

The thief shall have been caught by the police.

9. Have you finished the report?

Has the report finished by you?

Has the report been finished by you?

Had the report been finished by you?

10. I have never forgotten this experience.

This experience has not forgotten by me.

This experience would never be forgotten by me.

This experience has never been forgotten by me.

Answers:

1. She is not beaten by me.
2. Her duty was completed by her?
3. A cake will made by mother.
4. The girl is being teased by the boy.
5. The deer was being chased by the tiger.
6. A novel has been written by her.
7. Her lessons had been learned by her.
8. The thief will have been caught by the police.
9. Has the report been finished by you?
10. This experience has never been forgotten by me.