**English Grammar Exercises**

[Here are 5000+ English Grammar Exercises (Chapterwise)](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#english-grammar-topics).

1. What are proper nouns?  
a) An action  
b) A quality or an idea  
c) General items  
d) Specific items  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: Proper nouns are specific words we use for people, places, etc. For example: Sneha, Gujarat, May, Dominos, Harry Potter, etc. They always begin with a capital letter.

2. How many nouns are there in the below sentence.  
**The players were rewarded for their victory.**  
a) four  
b) three  
c) two  
d) one  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: ‘Players’ and ‘victory’ are the two nouns present in the sentence. The word ‘rewarded’ is a verb.

3. Choose the word that is not both a singular and plural noun.  
a) Messieurs  
b) Hovercraft  
c) Chinos  
d) Crossroads  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: “Messieurs” is the plural form of the singular noun monsieur. Hence the word “messieurs” cannot act as both a singular and plural noun. The rest of the options act as both singular and plural nouns.

advertisement

4. Fill in the blanks.

**The noun that depicts ownership of possession is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ case.**

a) Accusative  
b) Genitive  
c) Objective  
d) Nominative  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The noun depicting ownership of possession is said to be in Genitive/possessive case. Usage of a noun/pronoun as subject of the verb is said to be in Nominative case and usage of noun/pronoun as object of the verb is said to be in Objective/Accusative case.

5. Identify the pronoun in the sentence.  
**Each of the students gets a chocolate.**  
a) students  
b) chocolate  
c) gets  
d) each  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The words each, either and neither comes under distributive pronouns. The other options such as chocolate and students indicate nouns and the word ‘gets’ is a verb.

6. Identify the personal pronoun used in the given sentence.

**It is certain that they will win.**

a) Is  
b) It  
c) They  
d) Certain  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: In the given sentence, the word “it” acts as a personal pronoun, as a provisional and temporary subject before the verb to be, when the real subject follows.

7. Identify the relative pronoun used in the given sentence.

**What did you do that I don’t know?**

a) Know  
b) What  
c) That  
d) You  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: In the given sentence the word “that” is the relative pronoun because, after interrogative pronouns, the relative pronoun “that” should be used.

8. Identify the type of adjective in the given sentence.

**Which car is yours?**

a) Interrogative adjective  
b) Emphasizing adjective  
c) Descriptive adjective  
d) Demonstrative adjective  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The adjective “which?” in the given sentence is used with the noun “car” to ask a question. Such adjectives are Interrogative adjectives. Therefore, the other options are incorrect or do not apply.

9. In the below sentence, pick out the adjective and the class to which it belongs.  
**Which of these soothing destinations would you prefer?**  
a) Which – Distributive adjective  
b) Which – Interrogative adjective  
c) Soothing – Adjective of Quantity  
d) Soothing – Exclamatory  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: ‘Soothing’ and ‘which’ are the adjectives present in the sentence. As the word ‘soothing’ refers to the kind of destination, it’s an Adjective of Quality. The adjective ‘which’ is used to produce a question; thus, it comes under Interrogative adjectives.

10. Identify the adjective of comparison of the word **“later”.**  
a) Superlative Degree  
b) Comparative Degree  
c) Negative Degree  
d) Positive Degree  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The word “later” is a Positive Degree of adjective of comparison as it depicts a comparison made between two things or a set of things. Its Positive form “late” and its Superlative form is “latest”.

11. Fill in the blanks.

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ verb means “not passing over”.**

a) Auxiliary  
b) Modal  
c) Intransitive  
d) Transitive  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: In the intransitive verb, the action denoted by the verb, stops with the doer or subject and does not pass over to the object, and therefore, it is called an Intransitive verb.

12. Which of the following options indicating the three form of verbs (Base form, Past tense and Past Participle) is wrong?  
a) write – written – wrote  
b) spell – spelt – spelt  
c) burst – burst – burst  
d) breed – bred – bred  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: For the verb ‘write’ the past tense will be ‘wrote’. Since ‘written’ can be used as a Verb and as an Adjective, it will be the past participle of the verb.

13. Fill in the blank with the correct form of irregular verb.

**He \_\_\_\_ the ball out the stadium yesterday.**

a) has hit  
b) hit  
c) hitten  
d) hitted  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: Since the sentence is in simple past form, the verb to be used should be in past form. The base verb ‘hit’ remains the same in all three forms.

14. Choose the reply which uses the correct form of irregular verb.

**Who stole my tiffin?**

a) Bheem has stole your tiffin.  
b) Bheem will steel your tiffin.  
c) Bheem stole your tiffin.  
d) Bheem had steal your tiffin.  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The question is asked in present tense so, the answer will also be in present tense. The word ‘will’ is used in future tense sentences while ‘had’ is used in past tense sentences. The word ‘has’ is always followed by the third form of the verb. Therefore, the answer is, “Bheem stole your tiffin.”

15. What does auxiliary mean?  
a) A group of volunteers  
b) Providing help and support  
c) Equipped with a supplementary  
d) A naval vessel  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: In English grammar, auxiliary refers to the verbs that act as helping verbs and provide support to the main verbs. These helping verbs help to convey the action of the verb.

16. What is the correct form of using an auxiliary in a sentence?  
a) Main verb + subject + auxiliary verb + object  
b) Main verb + subject + object + auxiliary verb  
c) Auxiliary very + subject +main verb + object  
d) Subject + auxiliary verb + main verb + object  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The auxiliary verb always comes along with the main verb. This is because it helps to express the complete meaning of the action.

17. Which of the following statements is incorrect in the case of ‘shall’?  
a) Used to express characteristic habit  
b) Used in command, a promise or a threat  
c) Used for expressing pure future tense  
d) Used in interrogative sentences to ask the will of the person addressed  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: ‘Shall’ is used to express a pure future, as a command and in an interrogative sentence. ‘Will’ is used to express a characteristic habit.

18. What is the conjugation of the verb Love in the given sentence?

**She is being loved.**

a) Simple Past  
b) Present Perfect  
c) Present Continuous  
d) Simple Present  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The root verb, that is Love is being supported by the “is being”. Hence, “is being loved” is the present continuous conjugation of Love, in the passive voice.

19. Which of the following options uses the past perfect continuous conjugation of the word live?  
a) He was living on fruits, vegetables and water alone.  
b) He is living a happy life.  
c) Nowadays, no one can live without cellphones.  
d) For weeks, the intern had been living in a paying guest accommodation.  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: “Is living” and “live” are not past tense, they are present continuous and simple present tense respectively. In perfect tense, has/had/have must be used. So, the answer is: For weeks, the intern had been living in a paying guest accommodation.

20. Which of the following verbs best fits the sentence given below?  
**Either the executive or the assistant \_\_\_\_\_ been here.**  
a) has  
b) have  
c) are  
d) was  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: Whenever two singular subjects are joined by ‘or’ or ‘nor’, the singular verb should only be used. Hence, the correct answer appropriate to the tense is ‘has’.

21. Identify the word which is an adverb as well as an adjective.  
a) Sad  
b) Artistic  
c) Straight  
d) Beautiful  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The word “straight” is both an adjective as well as an adverb. It doesn’t require an –ly at the end to convert it to an adverb. The other options though, are adjectives whose –ly forms become their respective adverbs.

22. Identify the kind of adverb used in the below sentence.  
**He seldom cleans his room.**  
a) Relative adverb  
b) Adverb of frequency  
c) Adverb of place  
d) Adverb of time  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: Words such as ‘seldom, rarely, often, never’ refers to frequency and are thus classified as Adverbs of frequency.

23. Select the sentence in which the adverb is in Superlative degree.  
a) I work for more hours than you  
b) I came early today  
c) Ram’s handwriting is undoubtedly the best of all  
d) Gopal speaks well  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: Superlative degree is the highest degree of comparison. The adverb ‘best’ in the sentence ‘Ram’s handwriting is undoubtedly the best of all’ is in Superlative degree.

24. Choose the appropriate adverb for the given sentence.

**Teachers lead their students \_\_\_\_**

a) systematically  
b) quickly  
c) accidentally  
d) actually  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: Generally, Teachers lead their students in a systematic manner. So, the adverb **systematically** best fits the given statement.

25. Identify the correct sentence.  
a) He performed yesterday in the Olympics well  
b) He performed yesterday well in the Olympics  
c) He performed in the Olympics well yesterday  
d) He performed well in the Olympics yesterday  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The sentence has multiple adverbs. The correct form would be ‘He performed well in the Olympics yesterday’. The normal order is adverb of manner, adverb of place and adverb of time.

26. Find out the adverb in the sentence.

**Last night we went to a movie.**

a) went  
b) to  
c) Last night  
d) we  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The phrase ‘Last night’ is used as an adverb. It describes when we went to the movie. It is an Adverb of time. They can be placed in the beginning or in the ending.

27. Find out the preposition in the sentence.

**I have a good relation with my cousin.**

a) with  
b) good relation  
c) have  
d) I  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The word ‘with’ is used as a preposition. It indicates about what he has. It describes the relation between the noun ‘cousin’ and the word ‘relation’.

28. Find out the preposition in the sentence.

**He is infected with Corona virus.**

a) infected  
b) with  
c) He  
d) is  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The word ‘with’ is used as a preposition. It is used to describe the reason or cause in the sentence. It shows the relation between the word ‘infected’ and the object ‘corona’.

29. Find out the conjunction in the sentence.

**Do you want a chocolate or an ice cream?**

a) you  
b) Do  
c) or  
d) want  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The word ‘or’ is used as a Conjunction. It is used to show the alternative of something in the sentence. In this sentence, it is used to link the words ‘chocolate’ and ‘ice cream’.

30. Find out the conjunction in the sentence.

**It is true that she was killed by her husband.**

a) that  
b) true  
c) is  
d) It  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The word ‘that’ is used as a Conjunction. It is used to join two clauses. It is used to show an explanation of something. It is an example of Subordinating Conjunction.

31. Find out the interjection in the sentence.

**She said, “Oops! I forgot my notes”.**

a) I  
b) She  
c) said  
d) Oops!  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The phrase ‘Oops!’ is used as a Conjunction. It is used when someone did a mistake accidentally. It does not have any grammatical connection with the sentence.

32. Find out the interjection in the sentence.

**Cheers! To your winning.**

a) winning  
b) Cheers!  
c) To  
d) your  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The word ‘Cheers!’ is used as interjection. It is used to express approval to something or to praise someone in the sentence. It does not have any grammatical connection with the sentence.

33. Find out the parts of speech of the word ‘Better’ in the sentence.

**I am feeling better now.**

a) Adjective  
b) Preposition  
c) Noun  
d) Adverb  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The phrase ‘Better’ is used as an Adjective. Adjective is used to modify a noun or a noun phrase. In this sentence, the word ‘better’ is used to describe that he is feeling improved in health.

34. Identify the correct option.

**“The” is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ article.**

a) Descriptive  
b) Indicative  
c) Definite  
d) Indefinite  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: “The” is called a definite article because it normally points out to certain things or a person (noun) in a given sentence. Whereas, “a” or “an” are indefinite articles.

35. Identify the tense in the given sentence.

**They have met.**

a) Present Perfect Continuous tense  
b) Present Perfect tense  
c) Present Continuous tense  
d) Simple Present tense  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: In the given sentence, the verb “met” shows that the action is mentioned as finished, complete, or perfect, at the time of speaking. Therefore, it is in Present Perfect Tense.

36. Fill in the blanks.

**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to express a future fixed event.**

a) Present Perfect Continuous tense  
b) Present Perfect tense  
c) Present Continuous tense  
d) Simple Present tense  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The Simple Present tense is used in order to express a future event that is part of a timetable or a fixed programme. For example: “The race starts at 7 o’clock”.

37. Fill up the blanks with future tense with the word given.

**If I had started early, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (catch) the train.**

a) If I had started early, I may catch the train.  
b) If I had started early, I might catch the train.  
c) If I had started early, I would have caught the train.  
d) If I had started early, I can catch the train.  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: It is an impossible conditional sentence. So, the past perfect tense is used in the main clause and future perfect tense “would have caught” should be used in the if-clause.

38. Change the following sentence from Active voice to Passive voice.

**The students supported him during his rally.**

a) He was supported during his rally.  
b) He is supporting the rally with the students.  
c) The rally was supported by him.  
d) He was being supported for the rally.  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The sentence is in Simple Past tense. The subject ‘students’ is changed to object and the verb ‘supported’ changes to ‘was supported’.

39. Change the following sentence from Passive voice to Active voice.

**I am being helped by my brother.**

a) My brother has helped me.  
b) My brother was helping me.  
c) My brother will be helping me.  
d) My brother is helping me.  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The sentence is Present continuous tense. The object ‘brother’ changes to subject and the verb ‘am being helped’ changes to ‘are helping’.

40. Correct the following sentence with the correct infinitive.

**I want you assist me and clean the room.**

a) I want you assist me and to clean the room  
b) I want you to assist me and clean the room  
c) I want you to assist me in cleaning the room  
d) I want you in assisting me in cleaning the room  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: in this sentence,” to” must be placed before the word “assist”.

41. Fill up the blank with the correct participle.

**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ note was in red ink (type).**

a) The type note is in red ink  
b) The type note was in red ink  
c) The typed note was in red ink  
d) The typing note was in red ink  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: Here, the word “typed” describes the noun “note”.

42. Correct the following sentence with the correct gerund.

**I ate before rest.**

a) I ate before resting  
b) I had to eat before rest  
c) I eat before rest  
d) I will eat before rest  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: Here, the word “resting” is gerund and is doing the work of a noun.

43. What is not true about a clause?  
a) Does not have either a subject or a verb  
b) It may give a complete meaning  
c) It may stand on its own  
d) Has both a subject and a verb  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: A clause is a group of words which has both a subject and a verb. There are two types of clauses. Independent clauses can stand on their own and give complete meaning. For example: ‘She is running.’ Dependent clauses cannot stand on their own and do not give complete meaning. For example: ‘Although she is tired…’.

44. Identify the adjective phrase from the given sentence.  
**The letter from her mother about her health was emotional.**  
a) was emotional  
b) from her mother about her health  
c) from her mother  
d) about her health  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: Here, “The letter” is the subject followed by the adjective phrase “from her mother about her health”. An adjective phrase is an adjective with modifiers combined together to form a phrase that modifies the noun associated with the sentence. Hence, the adjective phrase here is “from her mother about her health”.

45. Choose the adverb clause in the given sentence.  
**Use the first-aid kit whenever there is a medical emergency.**  
a) there is a medical emergency  
b) Use the first-aid kit  
c) whenever there is a medical emergency  
d) the first-aid kit whenever  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: In the given sentence, the main clause or the independent clause is “Use the first-aid kit”. The second clause “whenever there is a medical emergency” is a dependent clause describing more about the action “use”. It functions as an adverb answering the question ‘when to use the first-aid kit?’. Thus, it is the adverb clause in the above sentence.

46. Identify the subject of verb in the given sentence.  
**Where I got the money from does not matter now.**  
a) I got the money  
b) the money from  
c) does not matter now  
d) Where I got the money from  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The noun clause in any sentence takes the place of the subject or object of the verb as a noun. It gives the same meaning when replaces by pronouns like “he, she, they, it”. In the given sentence, “Where I got the money from” is the noun clause which acts as the subject of the verb, “does not matter”.

47. Pick the complex sentence from the given sentences.  
a) The girl ran away when he saw the kidnapper coming.  
b) Ganesh will come to office and then he will discuss about the plan.  
c) Go home and start studying for your exam.  
d) The flower is very beautiful but it is poisonous in nature.  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The complex sentence contains one independent and one or more dependent clauses that are connected by a conjunction. They also have two or more subjects and two or more verbs in them. Here, the sentence “The girl ran away when he saw the kidnapper coming” has one main clause “the girl ran away” and one subordinate clause “when he saw the kidnapper coming” and is thus the complex sentence among the given.

48. What is the attribute in the given sentence?  
**An apple a day keeps the doctor away.**  
a) keeps  
b) An  
c) apple  
d) the doctor  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The subject here is ‘An apple’. The simple subject gives the direct picture of the person/thing being spoken about. The attribute is a part of the subject which comes along with the simple subject. In this sentence, the attribute is the article ‘an’ that helps the subject ‘apple’.

49. The correct transformation of the given sentence is \_\_\_\_\_  
**The ice cream was too cold to eat.**  
a) The ice cream cannot be eaten since it is cold  
b) The ice cream is very cold and hence cannot be eaten now  
c) The ice cream was so cold that it cannot be eaten  
d) no one can eat the ice cream as it is cold  
View Answer

Answer: c  
Explanation: The word ‘too’ is used as an adverb to describe that the verb expressed is more in level than expected. In the given sentence, ‘too’ is used to tell that the action ‘eat’ is not possible since the ice cream is colder than the eatable temperature. The correct translation of the given sentence is, “The ice cream was so cold that it cannot be eaten”. Though other sentences sound grammatically correct the words ‘too…to’ is translated into ‘so…that’ which gives the same tone of excessiveness as that of given.

50. Convert the following complex sentence to simple sentence.  
**I realized how important the document was.**  
a) I realized the importance of the document  
b) The document’s importance was realized by me  
c) It was realized by me how important the document was  
d) I had a realization of the importance of the document  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: The given statement in the question is a complex sentence which has a noun clause ‘how important the document was’. This clause is converted into the simple phrase ‘the importance of the document’. A noun expresses a person, place, thing or an idea. Hence in the correct answer, the noun demonstrates the idea of the document being important.

51. What form of speech reporting is this?  
**Shyam said, “I am not willing to compromise”.**  
a) Indirect speech  
b) Active voice  
c) Passive voice  
d) Direct speech  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: In direct speech we quote the words spoken by the speaker directly. It must also be noted that in direct speech, we use inverted commas to show the exact words of the speaker.

52. Identify the meaning of the idiom ‘keeps a good table’ from the following options.  
a) keeping oneself clean  
b) entertaining the guests sumptuously  
c) keen on building friendships  
d) experienced person  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The idiom ‘keeps a good table’ means entertaining the guests and providing them with good food. An example for its usage will be ‘His mother treats us well and keeps a good table’.

53. Select the option which punctuates the below sentence correctly.  
**wow you are a gold medalist.**  
a) Wow! You are a gold medalist.  
b) Wow! you are a gold medalist!  
c) Wow, you are a gold medalist.  
d) Wow; you are a gold medalist.  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: ‘Wow’ is an exclamatory word and should be followed by an exclamation mark. The first letter of the word following the exclamation mark should be capitalized.

54. Choose the correct question tag among the options.  
**It’s very cold, \_\_\_\_\_\_?**  
a) is it  
b) does it  
c) doesn’t it  
d) isn’t it  
View Answer

Answer: d  
Explanation: The given statement is positive. For such cases, the structure of the question tag should be ‘auxiliary + n’t + subject’.

55. Select the correct verb pattern of the below sentence.  
**I forgot to switch off the lights.**  
a) Subject + Verb + Pronoun + Participle  
b) Subject + Verb + to-infinitive  
c) Subject + Verb + Complement + Verb  
d) Subject + Verb + Preposition + Object  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The given sentence can be structured as I (subject) + forgot (verb) + to switch off the lights (to-infinitive). To-infinitive acts as the object of the verb.

56. Which of the following options is an important quality of story writing?  
a) Story should have its main points arranged in proper order  
b) Story should have a lead character in it  
c) Story should be lengthy  
d) Story should be abstract in nature  
View Answer

Answer: a  
Explanation: An important quality of story writing is that the main points of the story should be arranged in proper order so that it is easy to understand and does not create confusion for the reader. It is a basic rule that must be followed while writing a story.

57. Which of the following is the correct definition of Essay according to “The Concise Oxford Dictionary”?  
a) A theoretical article on any subject  
b) A literary composition on any subject  
c) A theoretical composition on any subject  
d) A literary composition in English Grammar  
View Answer

Answer: b  
Explanation: The correct definition of essay according to “The Concise Oxford Dictionary” is a literary composition on any subject. It is a written composition which can be based on any subject and not necessarily English.

## Chapterwise Exercises on English Grammar

Our 5000+ Questions and Answers focus on various topics of English grammar, covering 100+ topics. English grammar is essential for clear and effective communication. Whether you’re a beginner or an advanced user, our exercises will help improve your grammar and boost your confidence in using English language correctly. You can practice these English grammar exercises chapter by chapter, starting from the 1st chapter or you can jump to any chapter of your choice.

### Parts of Speech

* [Parts of Speech Basics](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#parts-of-speech)
* [Nouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#nouns)
* [Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#pronouns)
* [Adjectives](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#adjectives)

### Verbs

* + [Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#verbs)
  + [Irregular Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#irregular-verbs)
  + [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#auxiliary-modal-verbs)
  + [Verb Conjugation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#verb-conjugation)
  + [Subject-Verb Agreement](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#subject-verb-agreement)

### Adverbs

* + [Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#adverbs)
  + [Comparison of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#comparison-adverbs)
  + [Formation of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#formation-adverbs)
  + [Position of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#position-adverbs)

### Preposition

* + [Preposition](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#preposition)
  + [Words Followed by Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#words-followed-prepositions)
* [Conjunctions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#conjunctions)
* [Interjection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#interjection)
* [Same Word Used as Different Parts of Speech](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech)

### Articles & Tenses

* [Articles](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#articles)
* [Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#tenses)
* [Present and Past Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#present-past-tenses)
* [Future Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#future-tenses)
* [Active and Passive Voice](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#active-passive-voice)

### Verbals

* [Infinitives](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#infinitives)
* [Participle](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#participle)
* [Gerund](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#gerund)

### Phrases

* [Phrase and the Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#phrase-clause)
* [Phrases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#phrases)

### Clauses

* [Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#clauses)
* [Noun Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#noun-clauses)
* [Adjective Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#adjective-clauses)
* [Adverb Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#adverb-clauses)

### Sentence Analysis

* [Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#sentences)
* [Analysis of Simple Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#analysis-simple-sentences)
* [Analysis of Complex Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#analysis-complex-sentences)
* [Analysis of Compound Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#analysis-compound-sentences)

### Sentence Transformation & Synthesis

* [Transformation of Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#transformation-sentences)
* [Synthesis of Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#synthesis-sentences)
* [Sequence of Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#sequence-tenses)
* [Direct and Indirect Speech](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#direct-indirect-speech)

### Correct Usage

* [Idioms](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#idioms)
* [Punctuation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#punctuation)
* [Word Formation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#word-formation)
* [Figures of Speech](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#figures-speech)

### Structures

* [Verb Patterns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#verb-patterns)
* [Question Tags](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#question-tags)
* [Structures](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#structures)

### English Composition

* [Written Composition](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises/#written-composition)

## 1. English Grammar Exercises on Parts of Speech

The section includes English questions and answers on parts of speech.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Parts of Speech – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-parts-speech/) |  [Parts of Speech – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-parts-speech-set-2/) |

## 2. English Grammar Questions on Nouns

The section contains grammar questions on noun, kinds of nouns, noun number and noun cases.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Noun](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun/)   [Kinds of Nouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-nouns/)   [Kinds of Nouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-nouns-set-2/)   [Noun – Gender](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-gender/)   [Noun – Gender – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-gender-set-2/)   [Noun Number](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-number/) |  [Noun Number – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-number-set-2/)   [Noun Number – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-number-set-3/)   [Noun Cases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-cases/)   [Noun Cases – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-cases-set-2/)   [Noun Cases – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-cases-set-3/) |

## 3. English Questions on Pronouns

The section contains questions and answers on pronouns, including personal pronouns, reflexive and emphatic pronouns, demonstrative, indefinite, and distributive pronouns, as well as relative and interrogative pronouns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-pronouns/)   [Personal Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns/)   [Personal Pronouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns-set-2/)   [Personal Pronouns – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns-set-3/)   [Personal Pronouns – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns-set-4/)   [Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-reflexive-emphatic-pronouns/)   [Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-reflexive-emphatic-pronouns-set-2/)   [Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-reflexive-emphatic-pronouns-set-3/)   [Demonstrative, Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-demonstrative-indefinite-distributive-pronouns/) |  [Demonstrative, Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-demonstrative-indefinite-distributive-pronouns-set-2/)   [Demonstrative, Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-demonstrative-indefinite-distributive-pronouns-set-3/)   [Relative Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns/)   [Relative Pronouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns-set-2/)   [Relative Pronouns – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns-set-3/)   [Relative Pronouns – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns-set-4/)   [Interrogative Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interrogative-pronouns/)   [Interrogative Pronouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interrogative-pronouns-set-2/)   [Interrogative Pronouns – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interrogative-pronouns-set-3/) |

## 4. English Grammar Exercises on Adjectives

The section includes English questions and answers on adjectives, covering different kinds of adjectives, quantity, numeral usage, comparison of adjectives, adjectives used as nouns, and the position of adjectives.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Adjectives – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives/)   [Adjectives – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-set-2/)   [Adjectives – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-set-3/)   [Adjectives – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-set-4/)   [Adjectives – Set 5](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-set-5/)   [Adjectives – Set 6](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-set-6/)   [Kinds of Adjectives](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-adjectives/)   [Kinds of Adjectives – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-adjectives-set-2/)   [Adjectives – Quantity and Numeral](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-quantity-numeral/)   [Adjectives – Quality, Demonstrative and Interrogative](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-quality-demonstrative-interrogative/)   [Emphasizing, Exclamatory and Adjective Deriving](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-emphasizing-exclamatory-adjective-deriving/) |  [Comparison of Adjectives – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adjectives/)   [Comparison of Adjectives – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adjectives-set-2/)   [Comparison of Adjectives – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adjectives-set-3/)   [Comparison of Adjectives – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adjectives-set-4/)   [Comparison of Adjectives – Set 5](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adjectives-set-5/)   [Adjectives used as Nouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-as-nouns/)   [Adjectives used as Nouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjective-as-nouns-set-2/)   [Position of Adjectives](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adjectives/)   [Correct use of Adjectives – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-correct-use-adjectives/)   [Correct use of Adjectives – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-correct-use-adjectives-set-2/) |

## 5. English Grammar Questions on Verbs

The section contains grammar questions on verbs, covering transitive and intransitive verbs, verb tenses, and verb mood.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verbs/)   [Verbs – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verbs-set-2/)   [Verbs – Incomplete Predication](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verbs-incomplete-predication/)   [Verbs – Incomplete Predication – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verbs-incomplete-predication-set-2/)   [Transitive and Intransitive Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-transitive-intransitive-verbs/)   [Transitive and Intransitive Verbs – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-transitive-intransitive-verbs-set-2/)   [Verb Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-tenses/) |  [Verb Tenses – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-tenses-set-2/)   [Verb Tenses – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-tenses-set-3/)   [Verb Tenses – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-tenses-set-4/)   [Verb – Person and Number](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-person-number/)   [Verb – Person and Number – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-person-number-set-2/)   [Verb Mood](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-mood/)   [Verb Mood – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-mood-set-2/) |

## 6. English Exercises on Irregular Verbs

The section contains questions on irregular verbs such as get, want, meet, bind, begin, bite, tell, build, and awake.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Irregular Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-irregular-verbs/)   [Irregular Verbs – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-irregular-verbs-set-2/)   [Irregular Verbs – Get, Want, Meet](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-irregular-verbs-get-want-meet/) |  [Irregular Verbs – Bind, Begin, Bite](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-irregular-verbs-bind-begin-bite/)   [Irregular Verbs – Tell, Build, Awake](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-irregular-verbs-tell-build-awake/) |

## 7. English Grammar MCQs on Auxiliary and Modal Verbs

The section includes exercises on auxiliary and modal verbs, such as be, have, do, can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must, ought to, used to, need, and dare.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-set-2/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Be](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-be/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Have](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-have/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Do](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-do/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Can, Could](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-can-could/) |  [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – May, Might](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-may-might/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Shall, Should](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-shall-should/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Will, Would](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-will-would/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Must, Ought to](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-must-ought-to/)   [Auxiliary and Modal Verbs – Used to, Need, Dare](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-auxiliary-modal-verbs-used-to-need-dare/) |

## 8. English Grammar Questions and Answers on Verb Conjugation

The section contains questions on verb conjugation, covering verbs like eat, be, fly, live, see, sit, work, go, and write.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Verb Conjugation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation/)   [Verb Conjugation – Eat](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-eat/)   [Verb Conjugation – To Be](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-to-be/)   [Verb Conjugation – Fly](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-fly/)   [Verb Conjugation – Live](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-live/) |  [Verb Conjugation – See](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-see/)   [Verb Conjugation – Sit](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-sit/)   [Verb Conjugation – Work](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-work/)   [Verb Conjugation – Go](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-go/)   [Verb Conjugation – Write](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-conjugation-write/) |

## 9. Grammar Questions on Subject-Verb Agreement

The section contains English questions on subject-verb agreement.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Subject-Verb Agreement](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subject-verb-agreement/)   [Subject-Verb Agreement – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subject-verb-agreement-set-2/) |  [Subject-Verb Agreement – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subject-verb-agreement-set-3/) |

## 10. English Grammar Exercises on Adverbs

The section includes English questions on adverbs, covering different kinds of adverbs, adverbs of time, place, manner, degree or quantity, affirmation, and negation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs/)   [Kinds of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-adverbs/)   [Kinds of Adverbs – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-adverbs-set-2/)   [Adverbs of Time](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-time/)   [Adverbs of Frequency](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-frequency/) |  [Adverbs of Place](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-place/)   [Adverbs of Manner](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-manner/)   [Adverbs of Degree or Quantity](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-degree-quantity/)   [Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-affirmation-negation/)   [Adverbs of Reason](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverbs-reason/) |

## 11. English Grammar Questions on Comparison of Adverbs

The section contains English questions on comparison of adverbs and irregular adverbs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Comparison of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adverbs/)   [Comparison of Adverbs – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adverbs-set-2/)   [Comparison of Adverbs – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adverbs-set-3/) |  [One Syllable Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adverbs-one-syllable-adverbs/)   [Adverbs ending with – ly](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-comparison-adverbs-adverbs-ending-with-ly/)   [Irregular Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-irregular-adverbs/) |

## 12. English Questions on Formation of Adverbs

The section contains English mcqs on the formation of adverbs, such as from adjectives with ‘-ly’, from nouns and qualifying adjectives, through prepositions and adjective formation, derivation of pronouns, and compounding with prepositions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Formation of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs/)   [Formation of Adverbs – Adjective and ly](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-adjective-ly/)   [Formation of Adverbs – Noun and Qualifying Adjective](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-noun-qualifying-adjective/)   [Formation of Adverbs – on/a and Noun](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-on-a-noun/)   [Formation of Adverbs – Preposition and Adjective](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-preposition-adjective/) |  [Formation of Adverbs – Preposition and Adverb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-preposition-adverb/)   [Formation of Adverbs – Derivations of Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-derivations-pronouns/)   [Formation of Adverbs – Compounded with Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-compounded-prepositions/)   [Formation of Adverbs – Two Adverbs Joined Together](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-adverbs-two-adverbs-joined-together/) |

## 13. Multiple Choice Questions on Position of Adverbs

The section includes multiple-choice questions in English on the position of adverbs, covering adverbs of manner, place, frequency, the placement of adverbs with ‘am/are/is/was’, ‘Have to/Used to’, ‘Enough’, and ‘Only’.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Position of Adverbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs/)   [Position of Adverbs – Adverbs of Manner](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-adverbs-manner/)   [Position of Adverbs – Adverbs of Place](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-adverbs-place/)   [Position of Adverbs – Two or More Adverbs after a Verb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-two-more-adverbs-after-verb/)   [Position of Adverbs – Adverbs of Frequency](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-adverbs-frequency/) |  [Position of Adverbs – am/are/is/was](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-am-are-is-was/)   [Position of Adverbs – Before Auxiliary or single verb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-before-auxiliary-single-verb/)   [Position of Adverbs – Have to/Used to](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-have-to-used-to/)   [Position of Adverbs – Adverbs that Modify](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-adverbs-that-modify/)   [Position of Adverbs – “Enough” and “Only”](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-position-adverbs-enough-only/) |

## 14. English Grammar Questions on Preposition

The section contains English questions on prepositions, compound prepositions, phrase prepositions, participial prepositions, adverbs that also function as pronouns, relations expressed by pronouns, and special prepositions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Preposition](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition/)   [Preposition – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition-set-2/)   [Compound Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-compound-prepositions/)   [Phrase Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-phrase-prepositions/)   [Participial Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-participial-prepositions/)   [Preposition – Various Objects of Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition-various-objects-pronouns/)   [Preposition – Adverbs which are also Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition-adverbs-which-also-pronouns/) |  [Preposition – Relations Expressed by Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition-relations-expressed-pronouns/)   [Preposition – Relations Expressed by Pronouns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition-relations-expressed-pronouns-set-2/)   [Special Notice Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-special-notice-prepositions/)   [Special Notice Prepositions – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-special-notice-prepositions-set-2/)   [Prepositions with Forms of Transport](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-prepositions-with-forms-transport/) |

## 15. English Questions on Words Followed by Prepositions

The section contains English questions on words followed by prepositions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Words Followed by Prepositions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-words-followed-by-prepositions/)   [Noun Followed by With/Of/From](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-followed-by-with-of-from/)   [Noun Followed by To](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-followed-by-to/)   [Adjectives/Participles Followed by To](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-participles-followed-by-to/)   [Adjectives/Participles Followed by To – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-participles-followed-by-to-set-2/)   [Adjectives/Participles Followed by In/With](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-participles-followed-by-in-with/) |  [Adjectives/Participles Followed by Of/For](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjectives-participles-followed-by-of-for/)   [Verb Followed by To/From](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-followed-by-to-from/)   [Verb Followed by With/Of](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-followed-by-with-of/)   [Verb Followed by For/In/On](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-followed-by-for-in-on/)   [Preposition Position based on Context](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-preposition-position-based-context/)   [Usage of Prepositions with Infinitive Forms of Words](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-usage-prepositions-infinitive-forms-words/) |

## 16. Grammar Exercises on Conjunctions

The section includes English questions and answers on conjunctions, covering compound conjunctions, different classes of conjunctions, coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and specific conjunctions like ‘since’, ‘or’, ‘if’, ‘that’, ‘then’, ‘less’, ‘while’, ‘only’, ‘except’, and ‘without’.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Conjunctions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions/)   [Conjunctions – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-set-2/)   [Conjunctions – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-set-3/)   [Conjunctions Used in Pair](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-pair/)   [Compound Conjunctions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-compound-conjunctions/)   [Classes of Conjunctions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-classes-conjunctions/)   [Classes of Conjunctions – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-classes-conjunctions-set-2/)   [Classes of Conjunctions – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-classes-conjunctions-set-3/)   [Coordinating Conjunctions and its Types](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-coordinating-conjunctions-types/)   [Subordinating Conjunctions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subordinating-conjunctions/)   [Subordinating Conjunctions – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subordinating-conjunctions-set-2/) |  [Prepositions which are also Conjunctions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-prepositions-which-also-conjunctions/)   [Conjunctions – Since](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-since/)   [Conjunctions – Or](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-or/)   [Conjunctions – If](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-if/)   [Conjunctions – That](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-that/)   [Conjunctions – Than](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-than/)   [Conjunctions – Lest](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-lest/)   [Conjunctions – While](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-while/)   [Conjunctions – Only](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-only/)   [Conjunctions – Except](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-except/)   [Conjunctions – Without](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conjunctions-without/) |

## 17. English Grammar Questions on Interjection

The section contains questions on interjections, including those expressing joy, approval, attention, and negative emotions.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Interjection](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection/)   [Interjection – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-set-2/)   [Interjection – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-set-3/)   [Interjection – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-set-4/)   [Interjection – Exclamation Mark](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-exclamation-mark/) |  [Interjection – Greeting](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-greeting/)   [Interjection – Joy](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-joy/)   [Interjection – Approval](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-approval/)   [Interjection – Attention](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-attention/)   [Interjection – Negative Emotions](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interjection-negative-emotions/) |

## 18. Same Word Used as Different Parts of Speech

The section contains English questions on same words used as different parts of speech.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech/)   [All, Any and As](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-all-any-as/)   [Before, Better and Both](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-before-better-both/)   [But, Down and Either](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-but-down-either/)   [Else, Enough and Even](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-else-enough-even/)   [Except, For, Less and Like](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-except-for-less-like/)   [Little, More and Much](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-little-more-much/)   [Near, Needs, Neither and Next](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-near-needs-neither-next/) |  [No, Once and One](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-no-once-one/)   [Only, Over and Right](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-only-over-right/)   [Round, Since and So](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-round-since-so/)   [Some, Still and Such](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-some-still-such/)   [That, The and Till](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-that-the-till/)   [Up, Well and What](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-up-well-what/)   [While, Why and Yet](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-while-why-yet/) |

## 19. English Grammar Exercises on Articles

The section includes English questions and answers on articles.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Articles](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-articles/)   [Articles – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-articles-set-2/) |  [Articles – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-articles-set-3/)   [Articles – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-articles-set-4/) |

## 20. English Grammar MCQs on Tenses

The section contains english grammar exercises on tenses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-tenses/)   [Tenses – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-tenses-set-2/) |  [Tenses – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-tenses-set-3/)   [Tenses – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-tenses-set-4/) |

## 21. English Questions on Present and Past Tenses

The section contains English questions and answers on present tense and past tense.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Present Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-present-tense/)   [Present Tense – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-present-tense-set-2/)   [Present Tense – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-present-tense-set-3/) |  [Past Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-past-tense/)   [Present and Past Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-present-past-tense/) |

## 22. English Grammar Exercises on Future Tenses

The section includes English questions and answers on future tenses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Future Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-future-tense/)   [Simple to Future Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-future-tense-simple-future-tense/)   [Different Tenses to Future Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-future-tense-different-tenses-future-tense/) |  [Correction of Simple Future Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-future-tense-correction-simple-future-sentences/)   [Correction of Future Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-future-tense-correction-future-sentences/) |

## 23. English Grammar Questions on Active and Passive Voice

The section contains English exercises on changing sentences from active voice to passive voice and from passive voice to active voice.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Active to Passive Voice](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-active-passive-voice/)   [Active to Passive Voice – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-active-passive-voice-set-2/)   [Active to Passive Voice – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-active-passive-voice-set-3/)   [Active to Passive Voice – Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-active-passive-voice-tenses/) |  [Active to Passive Voice – Modal Auxiliaries](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-active-passive-voice-modal-auxiliaries/)   [Active to Passive Voice – Interrogative Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-active-passive-voice-interrogative-sentences/)   [Passive to Active Voice](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-passive-active-voice/)   [Passive to Active Voice – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-passive-active-voice-set-2/) |

## 24. Grammar Questions on Infinitives

The section contains multiple choice questions on infinitives.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Infinitives](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-infinitives/)   [Infinitives – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-infinitives-set-2/) |  [Infinitives – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-infinitives-set-3/) |

## 25. English Grammar Exercises on Participle

The section includes English questions and answers on participle.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Participle](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-participle/)   [Present Participle](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-present-participle/) |  [Past Participle](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-past-participle/)   [Participle – Combining the Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-participle-combining-sentences/) |

## 26. English Grammar Questions on Gerund

The section contains questions on gerunds, transforming infinitives into gerunds, and transforming participles into gerunds.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Gerund](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-gerund/)   [Gerund – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-gerund-set-2/) |  [Infinitive to Gerund Transformation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-gerund-infinitive-gerund-transformation/)   [Participle to Gerund Transformation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-gerund-participle-gerund-transformation/) |

## 27. Grammar Questions on Phrase and the Clause

The section contains English questions on phrases and the clause.

|  |
| --- |
|  [Phrases and Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-phrases-clauses/) |

## 28. English Grammar Exercises on Phrases

The section includes questions and answers on phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and noun phrases.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Phrases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-phrases/)   [Adjective Phrases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjective-phrases/)   [Adverb Phrases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-phrases/) |  [Adverb Phrases – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-phrases-set-2/)   [Noun Phrases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-phrases/)   [Noun Phrases – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-phrases-set-2/) |

## 29. English Grammar Questions on Clauses

The section contains English Grammar exercises on clauses, adverb clauses, adjective clauses, adjective clauses, and noun clauses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-clauses/)   [Adverb Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses/)   [Adjective Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjective-clauses/) |  [Adjective Clauses – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjective-clauses-set-2/)   [Noun Clauses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses/)   [Noun Clauses – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses-set-2/) |

## 30. English Questions on Noun Clauses

The section contains English questions on noun clauses functioning as the subject of a verb, as the object of a transitive verb, as the object of a preposition, and as the complement of a verb.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Noun Clauses – As Subject of a Verb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses-as-subject-verb/)   [Noun Clauses – As Object of a Transitive Verb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses-as-object-transitive-verb/)   [Noun Clauses – As the Object of a Preposition](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses-as-object-preposition/) |  [Noun Clauses – In Apposition to a Noun or Pronoun](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses-apposition-to-noun-pronoun/)   [Noun Clauses – As the Complement of a Verb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-clauses-as-complement-verb/) |

## 31. English Grammar MCQs on Adjective Clauses

The section includes English questions and answers on adjective clauses as relative pronoun and relative adverb.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Adjective Clauses – Relative Pronoun](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjective-clauses-relative-pronoun/) |  [Adjective Clauses – Relative Adverb](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adjective-clauses-relative-adverb/) |

## 32. English Grammar Questions and Answers on Adverb Clauses

The section contains mcqs on adverb clauses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Adverb Clauses of Time](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-time/)   [Adverb Clauses of Place](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-place/)   [Adverb Clauses of Purpose](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-purpose/)   [Adverb Clauses of Cause or Reason](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-cause-reason/) |  [Adverb Clauses of Condition](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-condition/)   [Adverb Clauses of Result and Consequence](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-result-consequence/)   [Adverb Clauses of Comparison](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-comparison/)   [Adverb Clauses of Supposition or Concession](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-adverb-clauses-supposition-concession/) |

## 33. English Questions on Sentences: Simple, Compound and Complex

The section contains English questions on simple, compound and complex sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-simple-compound-complex-sentences/) |  [Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-simple-compound-complex-sentences-set-2/) |

## 34. English Grammar Exercises on Analysis of Simple Sentences

The section includes English questions and answers on analysis of simple sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Subject and Predicate](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subject-predicate/)   [Subject and Predicate – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-subject-predicate-set-2/)   [Analysis of Simple Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-simple-sentences/)   [Analysis of Simple Sentences – Adverbial Qualification](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-simple-sentences-adverbial-qualification/) |  [Analysis of Simple Sentences – Transitive & Intransitive Verbs](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-simple-sentences-transitive-intransitive-verbs/)   [Analysis of Simple Sentences – Direct & Indirect Objects](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-simple-sentences-direct-indirect-objects/)   [Analysis of Simple Sentences – Complement](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-simple-sentences-complement/) |

## 35. Analysis of Complex Sentences

The section contains English questions on analysis of complex sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Analysis of Complex Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-complex-sentences/) |  [Analysis of Complex Sentences – Subordinate Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-complex-sentences-subordinate-clause/) |

## 36. English Questions on Analysis of Compound Sentences

The section contains English questions on analysis of compound sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Analysis of Compound Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-compound-sentences/)   [Analysis of Compound Sentences – Adversative](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-compound-sentences-adversative/) |  [Analysis of Compound Sentences – Alternative or Disjunctive](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-compound-sentences-alternative-disjunctive/)   [Analysis of Compound Sentences – Illative](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-analysis-compound-sentences-illative/) |

## 37. English Grammar Exercises on Transformation of Sentences

The section includes multiple-choice questions and answers on sentence transformation, converting simple sentences into compound sentences, and converting compound sentences into simple sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Transformation of Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-transformation-sentences/)   [Interchange of the Degrees of Comparison in a Sentence](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-degrees-comparison-sentence/)   [Interchange of the Degrees of Comparison in a Sentence – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-degrees-comparison-sentence-set-2/)   [Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-affirmative-negative-sentences/)   [Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentences – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-affirmative-negative-sentences-set-2/)   [Interchange of Affirmative and Negative Sentences – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-affirmative-negative-sentences-set-3/)   [Interchange of Interrogative and Assertive Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-interrogative-assertive-sentences/)   [Interchange of Interrogative and Assertive Sentences – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-interrogative-assertive-sentences-set-2/)   [Interchange of One Part of Speech for Another](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interchange-one-part-of-speech-for-another/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Compound (Double) Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-compound-double-sentences/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Compound (Double) Sentences – Co-ordinate Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-compound-double-sentences-co-ordinate-clause/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Compound (Double) Sentences – Co-ordinate Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-compound-double-sentences-co-ordinate-clause-set-2/)   [Conversion of Compound (Double) Sentences to Simple Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-compound-double-sentences-simple-sentences/)   [Conversion of Compound (Double) Sentences to Simple Sentences – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-compound-double-sentences-simple-sentences-set-2/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences Sub-ordinate Clause – Noun Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences-sub-ordinate-clause-noun-clause/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences Sub-ordinate Clause – Noun Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences-sub-ordinate-clause-noun-clause-set-2/) |  [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences – Sub-ordinate Clause – Adjective Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences-sub-ordinate-clause-adjective-clause/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences – Sub-ordinate Clause – Adjective Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences-sub-ordinate-clause-adjective-clause-set-2/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences – Sub-ordinate Clause – Adverb Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences-sub-ordinate-clause-adverb-clause/)   [Conversion of Simple Sentences to Complex Sentences – Sub-ordinate Clause – Adverb Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-simple-sentences-complex-sentences-sub-ordinate-clause-adverb-clause-set-2/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Simple Sentences – Noun Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-simple-sentences-noun-clause/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Simple Sentences – Noun Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-simple-sentences-noun-clause-set-2/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Simple Sentences – Adjective Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-simple-sentences-adjective-clause/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Simple Sentences – Adjective Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-simple-sentences-adjective-clause-set-2/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Simple Sentences – Adverb Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-simple-sentences-adverb-clause/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Simple Sentences – Adverb Clause – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-simple-sentences-adverb-clause-set-2/)   [Conversion of Compound Sentences to Complex Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-compound-sentences-complex-sentences/)   [Conversion of Compound Sentences to Complex Sentences – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-compound-sentences-complex-sentences-set-2/)   [Conversion of Compound Sentences to Complex Sentences – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-compound-sentences-complex-sentences-set-3/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Compound Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-compound-sentences/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Compound Sentences – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-compound-sentences-set-2/)   [Conversion of Complex Sentences to Compound Sentences – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-complex-sentences-compound-sentences-set-3/) |

## 38. Synthesis of Sentences

The section contains english grammar exercises on synthesis of sentences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Synthesis of Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-synthesis-sentences/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence using a Participle](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence-using-participle/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence using a Noun or Phrase in Apposition](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence-using-noun-phrase-apposition/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence using a Preposition with a Noun or Gerund](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence-using-preposition-noun-gerund/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence using a Nominative Absolute Construction](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence-using-nominative-absolute-construction/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence using an Infinitive](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence-using-infinitive/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Simple Sentence using an Adverb or Adverbial Phrase](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-simple-sentence-using-adverb-adverbial-phrase/) |  [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Compound Sentence using Cumulative Conjunction](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-compound-sentence-using-cumulative-conjunction/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Compound Sentence using Adversative Conjunction](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-compound-sentence-using-adversative-conjunction/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Compound Sentence using Alternative Conjunction](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-compound-sentence-using-alternative-conjunction/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Compound Sentence using Illative Conjunction](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-compound-sentence-using-illative-conjunction/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Complex Sentence using Subordinate Clause a Noun Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-complex-sentence-using-subordinate-clause-noun-clause/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Complex Sentence using Subordinate Clause an Adjective Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-complex-sentence-using-subordinate-clause-adjective-clause/)   [Combination of Two or More Simple Sentences into a Single Complex Sentence using Subordinate Clause an Adverb Clause](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-combination-simple-sentences-single-complex-sentence-using-subordinate-clause-adverb-clause/) |

## 39. Grammar Questions on Sequence of Tenses

The section contains MCQs on sequence of tenses.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Sequence of Tenses](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sequence-tenses/)   [Sequence of Tenses – Past Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sequence-tenses-past-tense/)   [Sequence of Tenses – Present Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sequence-tenses-present-tense/) |  [Sequence of Tenses – Future Tense](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sequence-tenses-future-tense/)   [Sequence of Tenses – Auxiliary Verb Tenses and Complex Sentences](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sequence-tenses-auxiliary-verb-tenses-complex-sentences/) |

## 40. English Grammar Exercises on Direct and Indirect Speech

The section includes English questions and answers on direct and indirect speech.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Direct and Indirect Speech](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-direct-indirect-speech/)   [Conversion of Direct into Indirect Speech Exercises](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-direct-indirect-speech/)   [Direct and Indirect Speech – Commands and Requests](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-direct-indirect-speech-commands-requests/) |  [Direct and Indirect Speech – Exclamations and Wishes](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-direct-indirect-speech-exclamations-wishes/)   [Conversion of Indirect into Direct Speech Exercises](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-conversion-indirect-direct-speech/) |

## 41. English Grammar Questions on Idioms

The section contains questions on English idioms.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Idioms – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms/)   [Idioms – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-2/)   [Idioms – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-3/)   [Idioms – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-4/)   [Idioms – Set 5](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-5/) |  [Idioms – Set 6](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-6/)   [Idioms – Set 7](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-7/)   [Idioms – Set 8](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-8/)   [Idioms – Set 9](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-9/)   [Idioms – Set 10](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-idioms-set-10/) |

## 42. English Grammar Questions and Answers on Punctuation

The section contains questions on punctuation and English spelling rules.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Punctuation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-punctuation/)   [Punctuation – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-punctuation-set-2/)   [Punctuation – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-punctuation-set-3/) |  [Punctuation – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-punctuation-set-4/)   [Punctuation – Insertion of Commas](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-punctuation-insertion-commas/)   [English Spelling Rules](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-english-spelling-rules/) |

## 43. English Grammar Exercises on Word Formation

The section includes English questions and answers on word formation, primary and compound word formation, and the formation and structure of compound words.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Formation of Primary and Compound Words](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-primary-compound-words/)   [Formation of Words](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-words/)   [Formation of Compound Words](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-compound-words/)   [Formation of Compound Words – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-formation-compound-words-set-2/) |  [Structure of Compound Words](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-structure-compound-words/)   [Structure of Compound Words – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-structure-compound-words-set-2/)   [Structure of Compound Words – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-structure-compound-words-set-3/)   [Order of Words](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-order-words/) |

## 44. English Grammar Questions on Figures of Speech

The section contains English questions on figures of speech.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Figures of Speech – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-figures-speech/)   [Figures of Speech – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-figures-speech-set-2/)   [Figures of Speech – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-figures-speech-set-3/) |  [Figures of Speech – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-figures-speech-set-4/)   [Figures of Speech – Set 5](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-figures-speech-set-5/) |

## 45. English Questions on Verb Patterns

The section contains English questions on verb patterns.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Verb Patterns – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-patterns/)   [Verb Patterns – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-patterns-set-2/) |  [Verb Patterns – Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-patterns-set-3/)   [Verb Patterns – Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-verb-patterns-set-4/) |

## 46. English Grammar Exercises on Question Tags

The section includes English questions and answers on question tags.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Question Tags – Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-question-tags/) |  [Question Tags – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-question-tags-set-2/) |

## 47. English Grammar Questions on Structures

The section contains English questions on sentence structure, sentence pattern and sentence formation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Sentence Structure](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sentence-structure/)   [Sentence Pattern](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sentence-pattern/)   [Sentence Pattern – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sentence-pattern-set-2/) |  [Sentence Formation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sentence-formation/)   [Sentence Formation – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-sentence-formation-set-2/) |

## 48. English Questions on Written Composition

The section contains English questions on paragraph writing, story writing, letter writing, precis writing, essay writing, dialogue writing, poetry appreciation, and paraphrasing.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  [Paragraph Writing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-paragraph-writing/)   [Story Writing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-story-writing/)   [Letter Writing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-letter-writing/)   [Letter Writing – Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-letter-writing-set-2/)   [Letter Writing – Social Letters](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-letter-writing-social-letters/)   [Letter Writing – Business Letters](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-letter-writing-business-letters/) |  [Precis Writing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-precis-writing/)   [Essay Writing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-essay-writing/)   [Dialogue Writing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-dialogue-writing/)   [Poetry Appreciation](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-poetry-appreciation/)   [Paraphrasing](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-paraphrasing/) |

If you would like to learn “English Grammar” thoroughly, you should attempt to work on the complete set of 5000+ questions and answers (Exercises) mentioned above. It will immensely help anyone trying to crack an exam or an interview.

**Wish you the best in your endeavor to learn and master English Grammar!**

**If you find a mistake in question / option / answer, kindly take a screenshot and email to enquiry@sanfoundry.com**

» [Next - Parts of Speech Questions and Answers](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-parts-speech/)

### Recommended Articles:

1. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – All, Any and As**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-all-any-as/)
2. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Up, Well and What**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-up-well-what/)
3. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Only, Over and Right**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-only-over-right/)
4. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Some, Still and Such**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-some-still-such/)
5. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – No, Once and One**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-no-once-one/)
6. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Little, More and Much**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-little-more-much/)
7. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Near, Needs, Neither and Next**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-near-needs-neither-next/)
8. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Else, Enough and Even**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-else-enough-even/)
9. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – Except, For, Less and Like**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-except-for-less-like/)
10. [**English Grammar Exercises – Same Word used as Different Parts of Speech – While, Why and Yet**](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-same-word-used-different-parts-of-speech-while-why-yet/)

Top of Form

Subscribe Sanfoundry Newsletter and Posts



Subscribe

Bottom of Form

Subscribe to our [Newsletters (Subject-wise)](https://www.sanfoundry.com/newsletter/). Participate in the Sanfoundry Certification [contest](https://www.sanfoundry.com/contests/) to get free Certificate of Merit. Join our social networks below and stay updated with latest contests, videos, internships and jobs!  
  
[Youtube](https://www.youtube.com/c/SanfoundryOfficial/?sub_confirmation=1) | [Telegram](https://t.me/sanfoundry) | [LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com/company/sanfoundry/) | [Instagram](https://www.instagram.com/sanfoundry) | [Facebook](https://www.facebook.com/sanfoundry) | [Twitter](https://www.twitter.com/sanfoundry) | [Pinterest](https://www.pinterest.com/sanfoundry/)

[Manish Bhojasia](https://www.sanfoundry.com/founder/), a technology veteran with 20+ years @ Cisco & Wipro, is Founder and CTO at **Sanfoundry**. He lives in Bangalore, and focuses on development of Linux Kernel, SAN Technologies, Advanced C, Data Structures & Alogrithms. Stay connected with him at [LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com/in/manishbhojasia).  
  
Subscribe to his free Masterclasses at [Youtube](https://www.youtube.com/c/SanfoundryOfficial/?sub_confirmation=1" \t "_blank) & discussions at [Telegram SanfoundryClasses](https://t.me/sanfoundryclasses).

## English Grammar Exercises

## Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech Basics

[Parts of Speech - Set 1](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-parts-speech/)[Parts of Speech - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-parts-speech-set-2/)

Nouns

[Noun](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun/)[Kinds of Nouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-nouns/)[Kinds of Nouns - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-kinds-nouns-set-2/)[Noun - Gender](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-gender/)[Noun - Gender - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-gender-set-2/)[Noun Number](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-number/)[Noun Number - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-number-set-2/)[Noun Number - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-number-set-3/)[Noun Cases](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-cases/)[Noun Cases - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-cases-set-2/)[Noun Cases - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-noun-cases-set-3/)

Pronouns

[Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-pronouns/)[Personal Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns/)[Personal Pronouns - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns-set-2/)[Personal Pronouns - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns-set-3/)[Personal Pronouns - Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-personal-pronouns-set-4/)[Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-reflexive-emphatic-pronouns/)[Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-reflexive-emphatic-pronouns-set-2/)[Reflexive and Emphatic Pronouns - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-reflexive-emphatic-pronouns-set-3/)[Demonstrative, Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-demonstrative-indefinite-distributive-pronouns/)[Demonstrative, Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-demonstrative-indefinite-distributive-pronouns-set-2/)[Demonstrative, Indefinite and Distributive Pronouns - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-demonstrative-indefinite-distributive-pronouns-set-3/)[Relative Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns/)[Relative Pronouns - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns-set-2/)[Relative Pronouns - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns-set-3/)[Relative Pronouns - Set 4](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-relative-pronouns-set-4/)[Interrogative Pronouns](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interrogative-pronouns/)[Interrogative Pronouns - Set 2](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interrogative-pronouns-set-2/)[Interrogative Pronouns - Set 3](https://www.sanfoundry.com/english-grammar-exercises-interrogative-pronouns-set-3/)