

# ENGLISH WORKSHEET

Here are multiple-choice questions (MCQs) on figures of speech:

1. Which figure of speech compares two unlike things without using "like" or "as"?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Personification
- d) Hyperbole

2. Which figure of speech uses an exaggeration for emphasis or effect?

- a) Metaphor
- b) Simile
- c) Hyperbole
- d) Alliteration

3. Which figure of speech attributes human qualities or characteristics to non-human entities?

- a) Personification
- b) Metaphor
- c) Simile
- d) Hyperbole

4. Which figure of speech repeats initial consonant sounds in words that are close together?

- a) Alliteration
- b) Onomatopoeia

- c) Idiom
- d) Allusion

5. Which figure of speech is a phrase or expression that has a figurative meaning that's different from its literal meaning?

- a) Idiom
- b) Allusion
- c) Symbolism
- d) Irony

6. Which figure of speech uses an object, color, or other element to represent an abstract idea or concept?

- a) Symbolism
- b) Allusion
- c) Idiom
- d) Irony

7. Which figure of speech is a contrast between what's expected and what actually happens?

- a) Irony
- b) Sarcasm
- c) Oxymoron
- d) Enthymeme

8. Which figure of speech is a logical argument that uses a premise and a conclusion?

- a) Enthymeme

- b) Irony
- c) Sarcasm
- d) Oxymoron

9. Which figure of speech is a combination of two words that are opposites?

- a) Oxymoron
- b) Enthymeme
- c) Irony
- d) Sarcasm

10. Which figure of speech is a form of speech that's intended to cut or wound?

- a) Sarcasm
- b) Irony
- c) Enthymeme
- d) Oxymoron

11. Which figure of speech references a person, place, event, or work of art that's outside the text itself?

- a) Allusion
- b) Idiom
- c) Symbolism
- d) Irony

12. Which figure of speech imitates the sounds it describes?

- a) Onomatopoeia
- b) Alliteration

- c) Idiom
- d) Allusion

13. Which figure of speech is a phrase or expression that's repeated at the beginning of successive clauses?

- a) Anaphora
- b) Epistrophe
- c) Epanalepsis
- d) Anadiplosis

Dear students here's the worksheet to practice conjunctions:

#### Worksheet 1: Fill in the Blank

1. I wanted to go to the beach, \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining.
2. She is not only intelligent \_\_\_\_\_ also hardworking.
3. If I \_\_\_\_\_ more time, I would finish the project.
4. Both my parents are doctors, \_\_\_\_\_ I want to be an engineer.
5. Either you apologize, \_\_\_\_\_ you leave my house.
6. I love reading books \_\_\_\_\_ watching movies.
7. I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ I need to sleep.
8. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ that job.
9. She speaks fluent English \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.
10. I want to travel \_\_\_\_\_ I need to save money.
11. He is not only a good singer \_\_\_\_\_ also a great dancer.
12. If it \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday, we would have gone to the park.

13. I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ I can attend the meeting.
14. Both my siblings are married \_\_\_\_\_ I'm still single.
15. Either we take a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ walk home.

## Worksheet 2: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Choose the correct conjunction to complete the sentence:

"I want to go to the movies, \_\_\_\_\_ my mom says it's too late."

- a) and
- b) but
- c) or
- d) so

2. Identify the correct form of the conjunction in the sentence:

"If I \_\_\_\_\_ a million dollars, I would buy a house."

- a) have
- b) had
- c) has
- d) having

3. Select the appropriate conjunction to connect the clauses:

"I love reading books \_\_\_\_\_ watching movies."

- a) and
- b) but
- c) or
- d) yet

4. Choose the correct conjunction:

"\_\_\_\_\_ you don't study, you will fail the exam."

- a) If
- b) Unless
- c) Until
- d) While

5. Identify the correct conjunction:

"I'm tired \_\_\_\_\_ I need a break."

- a) and
- b) but
- c) or
- d) so

6. Select the appropriate conjunction:

"Either you work hard \_\_\_\_\_ you will fail."

- a) or
- b) and
- c) but
- d) so

7. Choose the correct conjunction:

"If it had snowed, we \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach."

- a) would have gone
- b) will go
- c) go
- d) went

8. Identify the correct conjunction:

"I want to travel \_\_\_\_\_ I need to save money."

a) and

b) but

c) or

d) so

9. Select the appropriate conjunction:

"Both my parents are doctors \_\_\_\_\_ I want to be an engineer."

a) and

b) but

c) or

d) yet

10. Choose the correct conjunction:

"\_\_\_\_\_ you apologize, I will forgive you."

a) If

b) Unless

c) Until

d) While

11. Identify the correct conjunction:

"I'm not sure \_\_\_\_\_ I can attend the meeting."

a) if

b) unless

- c) until
- d) whether

12. Select the appropriate conjunction:

"Either we take a taxi \_\_\_\_\_ walk home."

- a) or
- b) and
- c) but
- d) so

13. Choose the correct conjunction:

"If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ that job."

- a) will take
- b) would take
- c) take
- d) took

14. Identify the correct conjunction:

"She speaks fluent English \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish."

- a) and
- b) but
- c) or
- d) yet

15. Select the appropriate conjunction:

"He is not only a good singer \_\_\_\_\_ also a great dancer."

- a) and



b) but

c) or

d) yet

Here are worksheets on parts of speech.

## Nouns

1. What type of noun is "NASA"?

a) Proper Noun

b) Common Noun

c) Collective Noun

d) Abstract Noun

2. Which type of noun refers to a general concept?

a) Concrete Noun

b) Abstract Noun

c) Collective Noun

d) Countable Noun

3. What type of noun is "family"?

a) Individual Noun

b) Collective Noun

c) Abstract Noun

d) Concrete Noun

4. Which type of noun shows possession?

- a) Possessive Noun
- b) Demonstrative Noun
- c) Interrogative Noun
- d) Collective Noun

5. What type of noun is "freedom"?

- a) Abstract Noun
- b) Concrete Noun
- c) Collective Noun
- d) Countable Noun

6. Which type of noun refers to a specific place?

- a) Proper Noun
- b) Common Noun
- c) Collective Noun
- d) Abstract Noun

7. What type of noun is "teamwork"?

- a) Collective Noun
- b) Abstract Noun
- c) Concrete Noun
- d) Countable Noun

8. Which type of noun cannot be seen or touched?

- a) Abstract Noun
- b) Concrete Noun

- c) Collective Noun
- d) Countable Noun

9. What type of noun is " professor"?

- a) Proper Noun
- b) Common Noun
- c) Collective Noun
- d) Abstract Noun

10. Which type of noun shows a group of animals?

- a) Collective Noun
- b) Individual Noun
- c) Abstract Noun
- d) Concrete Noun

Pronouns

1. Which pronoun is used to show ownership?

- a) Personal Pronoun
- b) Possessive Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

2. Which pronoun is used to ask questions?

- a) Interrogative Pronoun
- b) Indefinite Pronoun
- c) Possessive Pronoun

d) Demonstrative Pronoun

3. Which pronoun refers to a specific person or thing?

- a) Personal Pronoun
- b) Possessive Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

4. Which pronoun is used to show that something belongs to someone?

- a) Possessive Pronoun
- b) Personal Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

5. Which pronoun is used to talk about a group of people?

- a) Collective Pronoun
- b) Individual Pronoun
- c) Abstract Pronoun
- d) Concrete Pronoun

6. Which pronoun is used to show that something is happening to oneself?

- a) Reflexive Pronoun
- b) Personal Pronoun
- c) Possessive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

7. Which pronoun is used to point out a specific thing?

- a) Demonstrative Pronoun
- b) Possessive Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Personal Pronoun

8. Which pronoun is used to show that something belongs to a group?

- a) Collective Pronoun
- b) Individual Pronoun
- c) Abstract Pronoun
- d) Concrete Pronoun

9. Which pronoun is used to ask about the identity of something?

- a) Interrogative Pronoun
- b) Indefinite Pronoun
- c) Possessive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

10. Which pronoun is used to show that something is happening to someone else?

## Verbs

1. Which verb shows action?

- a) Action Verb
- b) Linking Verb
- c) Helping Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

2. Which verb connects the subject to additional information?

- a) Linking Verb
- b) Action Verb
- c) Helping Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

3. Which verb is used to help form the tense, mood, or voice of another verb?

- a) Helping Verb
- b) Action Verb
- c) Linking Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

4. Which verb shows the relationship between the subject and a complement?

- a) Linking Verb
- b) Action Verb
- c) Helping Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

5. Which verb has a direct object receiving the action?

- a) Transitive Verb
- b) Intransitive Verb
- c) Action Verb
- d) Linking Verb

6. Which verb does not have a direct object?

- a) Intransitive Verb
- a) Intransitive Verb
- b) Transitive Verb
- c) Action Verb
- d) Linking Verb

7. Which verb shows the subject performing the action?

- a) Active Voice
- b) Passive Voice
- c) Action Verb
- d) Linking Verb

8. Which verb shows the subject receiving the action?

- a) Passive Voice
- b) Active Voice
- c) Action Verb
- d) Linking Verb

9. Which verb is in the form of "to + base form of a verb"?

- a) Infinitive Verb
- b) Gerund Verb
- c) Participle Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

10. Which verb is in the form of "base form of a verb + -ing"?

- a) Gerund Verb

- b) Infinitive Verb
- c) Participle Verb
- d) Present Participle Verb

## Adjectives

1. Which adjective describes a noun or pronoun?

- a) Quantitative Adjective
- b) Qualitative Adjective
- c) Demonstrative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

2. Which adjective shows the quantity of a noun?

- a) Quantitative Adjective
- b) Qualitative Adjective
- c) Demonstrative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

3. Which adjective describes the quality of a noun?

- a) Qualitative Adjective
- b) Quantitative Adjective
- c) Demonstrative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

4. Which adjective points out a specific noun?

- a) Demonstrative Adjective
- b) Qualitative Adjective



- c) Quantitative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

5. Which adjective asks questions about a noun?

- a) Interrogative Adjective
- b) Demonstrative Adjective
- c) Qualitative Adjective
- d) Quantitative Adjective

6. Which adjective shows the degree of a noun?

- a) Comparative Adjective
- b) Superlative Adjective
- c) Positive Adjective
- d) Demonstrative Adjective

7. Which adjective compares two nouns?

- a) Comparative Adjective
- b) Superlative Adjective
- c) Positive Adjective
- d) Demonstrative Adjective

8. Which adjective shows the maximum degree of a noun?

- a) Superlative Adjective
- b) Comparative Adjective
- c) Positive Adjective
- d) Demonstrative Adjective

9. Which adjective describes a noun in a general way?

- a) Positive Adjective
- b) Comparative Adjective
- c) Superlative Adjective
- d) Demonstrative Adjective

10. Which adjective shows the relationship between a noun and another noun?

1. "The sun is shining brightly."

What type of noun is "sun"?

- a) Proper Noun
- b) Common Noun
- c) Collective Noun
- d) Abstract Noun

2. "He is going to the store."

What type of pronoun is "he"?

- a) Personal Pronoun
- b) Possessive Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

3. "The dog is barking loudly."

What type of verb is "barking"?

- a) Action Verb

- b) Linking Verb
- c) Helping Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

4. "The big red car is mine."

What type of adjective is "big"?

- a) Quantitative Adjective
- b) Qualitative Adjective
- c) Demonstrative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

5. "London is a beautiful city."

What type of noun is "London"?

- a) Proper Noun
- b) Common Noun
- c) Collective Noun
- d) Abstract Noun

6. "She is a brilliant scientist."

What type of pronoun is "she"?

- a) Personal Pronoun
- b) Possessive Pronoun
- c) Reflexive Pronoun
- d) Demonstrative Pronoun

7. "The water is flowing rapidly."

What type of verb is "flowing"?

- a) Action Verb
- b) Linking Verb
- c) Helping Verb
- d) Transitive Verb

8. "The delicious cake is mine."

What type of adjective is "delicious"?

- a) Quantitative Adjective
- b) Qualitative Adjective
- c) Demonstrative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

9. "The team is working together."

What type of noun is "team"?

- a) Collective Noun
- b) Individual Noun
- c) Abstract Noun
- d) Concrete Noun

10. "The new employee is very nervous."

What type of adjective is "new"?

- a) Quantitative Adjective
- b) Qualitative Adjective
- c) Demonstrative Adjective
- d) Interrogative Adjective

## CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that connect words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence. They help to link ideas, show relationships, and create cohesive sentences. There are three main types of conjunctions:

### 1. Coordinating Conjunctions:

- And (e.g., I like reading books, and I also enjoy watching movies.)
- But (e.g., I wanted to go to the beach, but it was raining.)
- Or (e.g., Do you want to eat pizza or sushi?)
- So (e.g., I'm tired, so I'm going to bed.)
- Yet (e.g., I'm tired, yet I still need to finish this work.)

### 2. Subordinating Conjunctions:

- Because (e.g., I'm tired because I didn't sleep well.)
- Since (e.g., I've been busy since morning.)
- After (e.g., I'll go for a walk after I finish my work.)
- Although (e.g., I'm tired, although I slept well.)
- If (e.g., I'll go to the party if you come with me.)
- Unless (e.g., I won't go to the party unless you come with me.)
- Until (e.g., I'll keep working until I finish this project.)
- While (e.g., I'm working while listening to music.)

### 3. Correlative Conjunctions:

- Both...and (e.g., I like both coffee and tea.)
- Either...or (e.g., Do you want to eat either pizza or sushi?)
- Not only...but also (e.g., I'm not only tired but also hungry.)
- Whether...or (e.g., Do you want to go to the beach whether it's sunny or cloudy?)

Dear students good morning.. I hope you have been doing the given tasks regularly and completing the worksheets and notes on your notebooks.. Today we're going to do ' figures of speech ' in detail and at the end I'll share a worksheet for the practice. Here are some common figures of speech with examples:

1. Metaphor: A comparison between two unlike things without using "like" or "as."

Example: "He is a lion on the battlefield."

2. Simile: A comparison between two unlike things using "like" or "as."

Example: "He runs like a cheetah."

3. Personification: Attributing human qualities or characteristics to non-human entities.

Example: "The sun smiled down on us."

4. Hyperbole: An exaggeration used for emphasis or effect.

Example: "I'm so hungry I could eat a whole elephant."

5. Alliteration: The repetition of initial consonant sounds in words that are close together.

Example: "She sells seashells by the seashore."

6. Onomatopoeia: Words that imitate the sounds they describe.

Example: "The bees buzzed loudly."

7. Idiom: A phrase or expression that has a figurative meaning that's different from its literal meaning.

Example: "It's raining cats and dogs."

8. Allusion: A reference to a person, place, event, or work of art that's outside the text itself.

Example: "Their love was a Romeo and Juliet story."

9. Symbolism: Using an object, color, or other element to represent an abstract idea or concept.

Example: The American flag represents freedom and democracy.

10. Irony: A contrast between what's expected and what actually happens.

Example: "The fire station caught on fire."

11. Sarcasm: A form of speech that's intended to cut or wound.

Example: "Oh, great, just what I needed, another bill to pay."

12. Oxymoron: A combination of two words that are opposites.

Example: "jumbo shrimp"

13. Enthymeme: A logical argument that uses a premise and a conclusion.

Example: "All humans are mortal. Socrates is human. Therefore, Socrates is mortal."

Nouns:

1. Proper Nouns (names of specific people, places, etc.)
2. Common Nouns (general terms for things)
3. Collective Nouns (groups of people, animals, etc.)
4. Abstract Nouns (concepts, emotions, etc.)
5. Concrete Nouns (tangible objects)
6. Countable Nouns (can be counted)
7. Uncountable Nouns (cannot be counted)
8. Possessive Nouns (show ownership)

Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, etc.)
2. Possessive Pronouns (my, your, his, her, its, etc.)
3. Reflexive Pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, etc.)
4. Demonstrative Pronouns (this, that, these, those)
5. Interrogative Pronouns (who, what, which, whom)
6. Indefinite Pronouns (someone, something, somewhere, etc.)

Verbs:



1. Action Verbs (show action)
2. Linking Verbs (connect subject to additional info)
3. Helping Verbs (used with main verb to show tense, etc.)
4. Transitive Verbs (take an object)
5. Intransitive Verbs (do not take an object)
6. Regular Verbs (follow predictable pattern)
7. Irregular Verbs (do not follow predictable pattern)

#### Adjectives:

1. Quantitative Adjectives (show quantity)
2. Qualitative Adjectives (describe quality)
3. Demonstrative Adjectives (point out specific thing)
4. Interrogative Adjectives (ask questions)
5. Possessive Adjectives (show ownership)
6. Distributive Adjectives (show distribution)
7. Numeral Adjectives (show number)