

WORKSHEET
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

1. Identify the noun clause in the sentence:

"I wonder why she left early."

- a) I wonder
- b) why she left early
- c) she left
- d) early

2. Select the sentence containing a noun phrase:

- a) The girl in the blue dress won the competition.
- b) She walked quickly down the street.
- c) Although he was tired, he kept running.
- d) Unless they arrive on time, the gates will close

3. Choose the sentence with an adjective clause:

- a) The cat with the black fur is mine.
- b) I know the boy who scored the highest marks.
- c) She walks as though she is a dancer.
- d) They met to discuss the plan.

4. Identify the coordinating conjunction in this sentence:

"He wanted to go to the party, but he had an exam the next day."

- a) to
- b) but
- c) had
- d) an

5. Select the sentence with an adverb clause:

- a) They waited until the rain stopped.
- b) The girl wearing a red scarf is my cousin.
- c) She is very talented in painting.
- d) His behavior is extremely rude.

6. Choose the correct subordinating conjunction to complete the sentence:

"He refused to go to the concert ____ he had already bought a movie ticket."

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

7. Fill in the blank with the correct correlative conjunction:

"____ you work hard ____ you will not achieve your goals."

- a) Both...and
- b) Either...or
- c) Not only...but also
- d) Unless...then

8. Identify the direct object in the sentence:

"The librarian handed the students their requested books."

- a) The librarian
- b) handed
- c) the students
- d) their requested books

9. Identify the complement in this sentence:

"The weather is surprisingly pleasant today."

- a) surprisingly
- b) pleasant
- c) today
- d) The weather

10. Reorder the sentence parts to form a meaningful sentence:

Parts:

- a) The student**
- b) without consulting the teacher**
- c) who skipped the assignment**
- d) completed the project**
- e) in a single night**

- a) c, a, b, e, d
- b) a, c, b, d, e
- c) a, d, b, e, c
- d) a, c, d, e, b

11. Synthesize into a simple sentence:

The sun set. The travelers reached their destination.

12. Synthesize into a complex sentence:

She left the room silently. She didn't want to disturb anyone.

13. Synthesize into a compound sentence:

The teacher explained the topic in detail. The students understood it clearly.

14. Convert the sentence from interrogative to assertive:

Who would not admire her courage?

15. Convert the sentence from exclamatory to assertive:

How beautifully she sings!

16. Assertion (A): An adverb clause always modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

Reason (R): Adverb clauses provide additional information about place, time, reason, condition, or manner.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

17. Assertion (A): A noun phrase can act as the subject of a sentence.

Reason (R): A noun phrase always starts with a noun.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

18. Assertion (A): Correlative conjunctions always work in pairs.

Reason (R): Correlative conjunctions connect clauses of unequal importance.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

19. Assertion (A): A complement completes the meaning of the subject or verb.

Reason (R): Complements always follow prepositions.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

20. Assertion (A): Subordinating conjunctions introduce dependent clauses.

Reason (R): Subordinating conjunctions can stand alone as complete sentences.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

21. Synthesize into a simple sentence:

He completed the project. He submitted it on time.

22. Synthesize into a compound sentence:

She was late to the meeting. She apologized to everyone.

23. Synthesize into a complex sentence:

He missed the bus. He ran as fast as he could.

24. Synthesize into a simple sentence:

The boy climbed the tree. He picked the ripe mangoes.

25. Synthesize into a compound sentence:

She wanted to visit the museum. It was closed that day.