

Grammar Training Worksheet:

The following are the most commonly misunderstood grammatical concepts. Learn the definitions of each, observe the sample sentences, then proceed to making your own sample sentences:

Subject-Verb Agreement:

Subject-verb agreement refers to the grammatical rule where the subject of a sentence and the verb of a sentence must agree in number. This means if the subject is singular, the verb must be singular as well, and if the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. This rule is a cornerstone of proper English grammar.

Here are five examples demonstrating correct subject-verb agreement:

Singular Subject with Singular Verb:

"The cat runs across the yard."

- (Here, "cat" is a singular subject, and "runs" is the corresponding singular verb.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Plural Subject with Plural Verb:

"The dogs bark loudly in the evening."

- (In this case, "dogs" is a plural subject, and "bark" is the plural form of the verb.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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Singular Pronoun Subject:

"He plays the piano beautifully."

- (The pronoun "He" is singular, so the verb "plays" is also singular.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Plural Pronoun Subject:

"They walk to school every day."

- (The pronoun "They" is plural, so "walk" is used in its plural form.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
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 - 5.
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Collective Noun Treated as Singular:

"The team wins every match."

- (Even though "team" refers to a group, it is treated as a singular noun, so the singular form of the verb "wins" is used.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Its VS It's

The correct usage of "its" and "it's" hinges on understanding their distinct meanings:

- "It's" is a contraction for "it is" or "it has". It's used when you can substitute it with "it is" or "it has" in a sentence.
- "Its" is a possessive form of "it", indicating ownership or a relationship to something previously mentioned or easily identified in the context.

Here are five examples showing the correct usage of "its" and "it's":

Using "It's" (It is):

"It's raining outside."

- (This can be expanded to "It is raining outside.")

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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Using "It's" (It has):

"It's been a long day."

- (This means "It has been a long day.")

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Using "Its" (Possessive):

"The cat licked its paw."

- (Here, "its" indicates ownership, referring to the paw of the cat.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "It's" in a Question (It is):

"Do you think it's going to snow today?"

- (Expanded, this reads "Do you think it is going to snow today?")

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "Its" (Possessive) in Context:

"The computer shut down because its battery was low."

- (In this sentence, "its" refers to the computer owning the battery.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

- 4.**
- 5.**



THERE/THEIR/THEY'RE:

- "There" refers to a place or location, or is used to introduce a subject.
- "Their" is a possessive pronoun that indicates ownership by multiple people or entities.
- "They're" is a contraction of "they are."

Here are five examples showing the correct usage of "there," "their," and "they're":

Using "There" (Place or Location):

"The books are over there on the shelf."

- (Here, "there" indicates the location of the books.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "Their" (Possessive):

"Their dog loves to play in the park."

- (In this sentence, "their" indicates that the dog belongs to them.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "They're" (They are):

"They're going to the movies tonight."

- (This means "They are going to the movies tonight.")

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "There" (Introducing a Subject):

"There is a new restaurant opening downtown."

- ("There" is used to introduce the existence of the new restaurant.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "Their" (Possessive) in a Different Context:

"The students finished their assignments."

- (Here, "their" shows that the assignments belong to the students.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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YOU'RE/YOUR

The correct usage of "your" and "you're" depends on understanding their distinct meanings:

- "Your" is a possessive pronoun, indicating ownership or association with the person or people being addressed.
- "You're" is a contraction of "you are."

Here are five examples showing the correct usage of "your" and "you're":

Using "Your" (Possessive):

"Is this your book?"

- (Here, "your" is used to indicate that the book belongs to the person being addressed.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "You're" (You are):

"You're going to love this movie."

- (This means "You are going to love this movie.")

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Using "Your" (Possessive) in a Different Context:

"Please remember to bring your umbrella."

- (In this sentence, "your" indicates that the umbrella belongs to the person being spoken to.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "You're" in a Question (You are):

"Are you sure you're feeling okay?"

- (Expanded, this reads "Are you sure you are feeling okay?")

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "Your" (Possessive) with a Plural Noun:

"I admire your ideas and enthusiasm."

- (Here, "your" shows ownership or association with the ideas and enthusiasm of the person being addressed.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.

- 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

AFFECT VS EFFECT

The correct usage of "affect" and "effect" hinges on understanding their primary functions in a sentence:

- "Affect" is primarily used as a verb, meaning to influence or make a difference to.
- "Effect" is primarily used as a noun, referring to a result or outcome of a cause.

Here are five examples illustrating the correct usage of "affect" and "effect":

Using "Affect" as a Verb:

"The weather can greatly affect your mood."

- (Here, "affect" means that the weather has an influence on your mood.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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Using "Effect" as a Noun:

"The effect of the medication was immediate."

- (In this case, "effect" refers to the result or outcome of taking the medication.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "Affect" in a Different Context:

"Social media trends can affect public opinion."

- (Here, "affect" is used to indicate how social media trends can influence public opinion.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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Using "Effect" with a Modifier:

"The new law had a significant effect on tax rates."

- (In this sentence, "effect" is the noun indicating the result or outcome of the new law on tax rates.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Using "Affect" in a Psychological Context:

"Her words didn't seem to affect him at all."

- (This means that her words did not influence or make any difference to his state or feelings.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
- 2.

- 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

Understanding the difference between "affect" (as a verb) and "effect" (as a noun) is essential for clear and accurate communication in English.

TENSES:

Correct usage of verb tenses in English involves selecting the appropriate tense to accurately convey the timing of an action or event. Verb tenses indicate whether an action is occurring in the past, present, or future, and can also communicate aspects such as duration, completion, or habitual actions.

Here are five examples, each demonstrating the correct use of a different verb tense:

Simple Present Tense (used to express habitual actions, general truths, or states that are currently true):

"She drinks coffee every morning."

- (This indicates a habitual action that occurs regularly in the present.)

Simple Past Tense (used for actions or situations that were completed in the past):

Make 5 similar sentences:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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"They traveled to Japan last year."

- (This sentence indicates an action completed at a specific time in the past.)
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Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
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 - 5.
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Present Continuous Tense (used for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking or for future plans):

"I am studying for my exams right now."

- (This indicates an ongoing action happening at the present moment.)
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Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
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Past Continuous Tense (used to describe an action that was ongoing in the past):

"He was reading a book when I called him."

- (This suggests that the action of reading was in progress at the time of the call.)
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Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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Future Simple Tense (used to express an action that will happen in the future):

"She will start her new job next Monday."

- (This sentence indicates a future action that has yet to occur.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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ARTICLES:

Articles in English (a, an, the) are used to define the noun they precede, indicating whether the noun is specific or unspecific, and whether it is countable or uncountable. Here are the key rules for using articles, along with examples for each:

1. Use "a" before words that begin with a consonant

sound:

- "She adopted a dog."
 - "He drove a car."
 - "I found a dollar on the ground."
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Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
-

2. Use "an" before words that begin with a vowel sound:

- "She ate an apple."
- "He took an umbrella."
- "I saw an elephant at the zoo."

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
 - 5.
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3. Use "the" with specific nouns that are known to the reader or listener, or with nouns that have been previously mentioned:

- "The book you gave me is fantastic." (A specific book known to the listener.)
 - "The sun sets in the west." (Referring to a specific, well-known entity.)
 - "I saw a cat. The cat was black." (The cat is specific because it was mentioned earlier.)
-

Make 5 similar sentences:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

5.

4. No article is used with plural or uncountable nouns when talking about them in a general sense:

- "Cats are playful animals." (Cats in general, not specific cats.)
 - "Information is valuable in the digital age." (Uncountable noun used in a general sense.)
 - "Children need regular exercise." (Referring to children in general, not specific children.)
-

Make 5 similar sentences:

1.

2.

3.

4.

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5. Use "the" with superlative adjectives, and with ordinal numbers:

- "She is the best player on the team." (Superlative adjective.)
- "He lives on the third floor." (Ordinal number.)
- "The tallest building in the world is in Dubai." (Superlative adjective.)

Make 5 similar sentences:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6. Use "a" or "an" with singular nouns to express that something belongs to a class of things, but it is not specifically identified:

- "A smartphone can store a lot of information." (Any smartphone, not a specific one.)
 - "An elephant is a large mammal." (Refers to any elephant, not a particular elephant.)
 - "A university should foster an environment of learning." (Refers to any university, not a specific one.)
-

Make 5 similar sentences:

1.

2.

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3.

4.

5.
