

Section A: Vocabulary (10 questions)

1. Which word is closest in meaning to melancholy?

Ex: Ms. Sarkar had a melancholy expression on her face as she realised she was on her last energy drink of the day.

- a) Cheerful
- b) Gloomy
- c) Energetic
- d) Proud

2. The word resilient most nearly means:

Ex: Ms. Sarkar revealed a resilient spirit when she said, 'no' to her morning coffee.

- a) Fragile
- b) Quick to recover
- c) Ignorant
- d) Careless

3. Which word is an antonym of arrogant?

Ex: Ms. Sarkar is arrogant about her dependence on caffeine.

- a) Humble
- b) Confident
- c) Proud
- d) Reckless

4. To advocate for something means to:

- a) Argue against it
- b) Publicly support it
- c) Ignore it
- d) Hide it

5. Which sentence uses the word 'candid' correctly?

- a) She gave a candid smile after stealing the book.
- b) His candid response showed honesty.
- c) The painting was candid and colorful.
- d) We candid the box of food.

6. A person who avoids others and prefers to be alone is best described as:

- a) Extroverted and outgoing
- b) Reclusive
- c) Sociable
- d) Boisterous

7. Which word is most opposite in meaning to frugal?

Ex: Ms. Sarkar is not frugal with her Monster purchases.

- a) Careful
- b) Extravagant
- c) Thrifty
- d) Wise

8. What is the correct definition of inevitable?

Ex: Ms. Sarkar holding a white Monster can during school hours is inevitable.

- a) Avoidable
- b) Certain to happen
- c) Confusing
- d) Temporary

9. Choose the best synonym for tenacious.

Ex: Ms. Sarkar is tenacious with her Monster.

- a) Persistent
- b) Lazy
- c) Weak
- d) Flexible

10. Which sentence correctly uses the word meticulous?

- a) She was meticulous about keeping her notes organized.
- b) He was meticulously careless.
- c) Meticulous people never finish their work.
- d) The dog was meticulous in barking loudly.

Section B: Grammar & Sentence Corrections (15 questions)

1. Choose the sentence with correct subject-verb agreement.

- a) One group of students are excited for the trip.
- b) The dogs runs around the yard.
- c) Neither of the boys is willing to help.
- d) The books on the shelf was dusty.

2. Identify the error:

"Everyone should bring their notebooks to class."

- a) Subject-verb agreement
- b) Pronoun-antecedent agreement
- c) Punctuation
- d) Verb tense

a) The subject (the person/thing doing the action) must match the verb (the action word) in number.

Singular subject → Singular verb

Plural subject → Plural verb

b) A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun (he, she, it, they, etc.). The antecedent is the noun the pronoun refers to. They must agree in number and gender.

Ex: Sara lost her book. (Sara = singular, female → her) // The boys forgot their homework. (boys = plural → their)

Wrong: The boys forgot his homework.

c) .,?!

d) Verb tense shows when the action happens

3. Which sentence is written in the active voice?

- a) The ball was thrown by the pitcher.
- b) The pitcher threw the ball.
- c) The ball was being thrown.
- d) The ball is thrown.

Active Voice : the subject does the action.

Ex: The cat chased the mouse.

(Subject = cat; Verb = chased; Object = mouse)

Passive Voice (the opposite) :The subject receives the action instead of doing it.

Ex: The mouse was chased by the cat.

4. Rewrite correctly: Him and me are going to the store.

- a) He and I are going to the store.
- b) Him and I are going to the store.
- c) He and me are going to the store.
- d) I and him are going to the store.

5. Choose the sentence with the correct pronoun.
- a) Me and Sarah went to the park.
 - b) Sarah and I went to the park.
 - c) Sarah and me went to the park.
 - d) I and Sarah went to the park.
6. Identify the sentence with a misplaced modifier.
- a) Running down the street, the backpack bounced on his shoulders.
 - b) She served sandwiches to the children on paper plates.
 - c) The cat chased the mouse quickly.
 - d) After dinner, we went for a walk.

A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that adds description or detail to a sentence. It modifies (changes or gives more information about) another word.

7. Which is correct?
- a) Its raining outside.
 - b) It's raining outside.
 - c) Its' raining outside.
 - d) Its been raining outside.
8. Choose the correct form of the verb: She ____ to the store every Saturday.
- a) go
 - b) going
 - c) goes
 - d) gone
9. Which is a sentence fragment?
- a) We stayed after school to help.
 - b) Because the test was difficult.
 - c) They practiced until dark.
 - d) She cleaned her room.

A sentence fragment is an incomplete sentence

10. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
- a) I bought apples, oranges and, bananas.
 - b) I bought apples, oranges, and bananas.
 - c) I bought, apples, oranges, and bananas.
 - d) I bought apples oranges, and bananas.
11. Choose the sentence with parallel structure.
- a) She likes running, to swim, and biking.
 - b) She likes to run, to swim, and to bike.
 - c) She likes running, swimming, and to bike.
 - d) She likes running, swimming, and to bike ride.

Parallel structure means using the same grammatical pattern for two or more parts of a sentence. It makes writing clearer, smoother, and easier to read.

Ex: She likes reading, swimming, and jogging. (Each verb ends in –ing.)

Wrong (not parallel): She likes reading, to swim, and jogging.

12. Which is correct?

- a) The teacher gave homework to John and I.
- b) The teacher gave homework to John and me.
- c) The teacher gave homework to John and myself.
- d) The teacher gave homework to I and John.

13. Identify the error: "Neither the teacher nor the students was prepared for the fire drill."

- a) Subject-verb agreement
- b) Verb tense
- c) Word choice
- d) No error

14. Which is a run-on sentence?

- a) We went to the game, and then we got ice cream.
- b) I love pizza I could eat it every day.
- c) Because it was raining, the game was canceled.
- d) She read the book in two days.

15. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- a) My favorite subjects are: English, Math and History.
- b) My favorite subjects are English, Math, and History.
- c) My favorite subjects are, English, Math, and History.
- d) My favorite subjects, are English, Math, and History.

Section C: Punctuation (10 questions)

1. Where should the comma go?
"After dinner we went to the park."
 - a) After "dinner"
 - b) After "we"
 - c) After "went"
 - d) No comma needed
2. Which sentence uses a semicolon correctly?
 - a) I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.
 - b) I have a big test tomorrow; and I can't go out tonight.
 - c) I have a big test tomorrow, I can't go out tonight.
 - d) I have; a big test tomorrow I can't go out tonight.
3. Choose the sentence with correct quotation mark usage.
 - a) "I love reading" she said.
 - b) "I love reading," she said.
 - c) "I love reading." she said.
 - d) "I love reading she said."
4. Which title is correctly capitalized?
 - a) the catcher in the rye
 - b) The Catcher In The Rye
 - c) The Catcher in the Rye
 - d) The catcher In the Rye
5. Add the correct punctuation:
"Wow that movie was amazing"
 - a) Wow. That movie was amazing.
 - b) Wow, that movie was amazing!
 - c) Wow that movie was amazing?
 - d) Wow; that movie was amazing.
6. Which sentence uses apostrophes correctly?
 - a) The dogs tail wagged.
 - b) The dog's tail wagged.
 - c) The dogs' tail wagged.
 - d) The dog tail's wagged.
7. Which sentence needs a colon?
 - a) We need milk bread and eggs.
 - b) We need: milk bread and eggs.
 - c) We need milk, bread, and eggs.
 - d) We need the following items: milk, bread, and eggs.

8. Identify the sentence with correct hyphen use.
- a) The well known author signed books.
 - b) The well-known author signed books.
 - c) The well, known author signed books.
 - d) The well known-author signed books.
9. Which is punctuated correctly?
- a) "Did you finish your homework," asked mom.
 - b) "Did you finish your homework?" asked Mom.
 - c) "Did you finish your homework"? asked mom.
 - d) "Did you finish your homework"? asked Mom.
10. Choose the sentence with correct capitalization.
- a) My uncle Jim lives in chicago, Illinois.
 - b) My Uncle Jim lives in Chicago, Illinois.
 - c) My Uncle jim lives in Chicago, illinois.
 - d) My uncle jim lives in Chicago, Illinois.

Section D: Figurative Language & Metaphors (10 questions)

- Which is a metaphor?
 - Her smile was as bright as the sun.
 - Her smile is the sun on a rainy day.
 - She smiled like the sun shining.
 - She had a bright smile.
- Identify the metaphor:
 - The classroom was a zoo.
 - The students acted like animals.
 - The classroom sounded as loud as a zoo.
 - The classroom had posters of animals.
- Which is NOT a metaphor?
 - He is a shining star.
 - Her voice was music to his ears.
 - He runs like a cheetah.
 - Time is a thief.
- What is the effect of using a metaphor in writing?
 - To confuse the reader
 - To provide factual information
 - To create vivid imagery and comparisons
 - To explain grammar rules
- Which sentence contains a simile, not a metaphor?
 - Life is a rollercoaster.
 - Her laughter was a melody.
 - He is as brave as a lion.
 - The world is a stage.
- What does the metaphor "the world is a stage" suggest?
 - Everyone loves acting.
 - Life is full of performances and roles.
 - The world is literally a theater.
 - Plays are important.
- Which metaphor suggests strength?
 - She was drowning in paperwork.
 - His words were daggers.
 - He is a rock for his family.
 - The storm was a monster.
- Identify the metaphor:
 - His anger boiled inside him.
 - He was as angry as a volcano.
 - His anger was like fire.
 - He shouted loudly.

9. Which is a dead metaphor (so common it's cliché)?
- a) Time flies
 - b) Love is a battlefield
 - c) The moon is a silver coin
 - d) She is a night owl
10. Why might an author use metaphor in narrative writing?
- a) To clarify grammar
 - b) To add humor only
 - c) To deepen meaning and emotion
 - d) To shorten the text

Section E: Narrative Style – Third-Person Omniscient (5 questions)

1. What does third-person omniscient narration mean?
 - a) The narrator is a character in the story.
 - b) The narrator only knows one character's thoughts.
 - c) The narrator knows all characters' thoughts and feelings.
 - d) The narrator doesn't know any character's thoughts.

2. Which sentence shows third-person omniscient narration?
 - a) I was nervous before the test.
 - b) Maria was nervous, and she knew John was confident too.
 - c) They walked to school.
 - d) We were nervous before the test.

3. Why might an author choose third-person omniscient narration?
 - a) To limit the reader's perspective
 - b) To reveal the thoughts of multiple characters
 - c) To confuse the reader
 - d) To make the story sound personal

4. Which excerpt is NOT third-person omniscient?
 - a) Sarah smiled, but deep inside she felt afraid.
 - b) James thought about leaving, while Sarah planned to stay.
 - c) I felt nervous as I entered the room.
 - d) The teacher looked calm, though every student was panicking.

5. One advantage of third-person omniscient narration is:
 - a) It makes the story very short.
 - b) It allows readers to see the story through only one character's eyes.
 - c) It creates suspense by hiding all characters' thoughts.
 - d) It gives the reader a godlike perspective on all characters.