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9th

ENGLISH

SAINIK SCHOOL (AISSEE) **&** **RMS** CET

Class IX Entrance • As per Official NTA & RMS Syllabus • Complete Grammar + Tricks

32 Chapters	**616** PYQs 2017–2026	**2500+** Practice MCQs
⚡ Short Tricks	**8** Model Test Papers	✔ Answers & Explanations

Director: Naresh Sharma

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CLASS IX ENTRANCE — AISSEE (SAINIK SCHOOL) & RMS CET

ENGLISH

Complete Grammar • Short Tricks • Rules & Formulas • PYQs • Practice MCQs

Chapters (as per official NTA & RMS syllabus)	**32**
Previous Year Questions (Sainik 2018–2026, RMS 2017–2025) with year tags	**616**
Practice MCQs with answers & explanations	**2598**
Full-length Model Test Papers	**8 papers (250 Qs)**

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How to Use this Book

This book is prepared by **Vikramaditya Academy** for students preparing for **admission to Class IX** through the **All India Sainik Schools Entrance Examination (AISSEE)** conducted by NTA and the **Rashtriya Military Schools Common Entrance Test (RMS CET)**. Every chapter is taken from the **official syllabus** printed in the AISSEE-2027 Information Bulletin (NTA) and the RMS CET Information Bulletin. Both question papers for Class IX are **in English medium only**.

Every chapter has 7 parts

1. **Chapter Start** — what the topic is and what type of questions come in the exam.
2. **Short Tricks** — exam-hall formulas to solve questions in seconds.
3. **Complete Rules with Examples** — every grammar rule, formula tables, correct/incorrect pairs (✘ / ✔) and solved PYQs.
4. **Quick Revision Points** — one-liners for the last-day revision.
5. **Previous Year Questions** — all Sainik (2018–2026) and RMS (2017–2025) English PYQs of that topic, each with its year tag. A question asked in more than one year is printed once with all its year tags.
6. **Practice MCQs (option type)** — fresh questions at exam level; no PYQ is repeated here.
7. **Answer Key & Explanations** — answers of PYQs and practice MCQs with short reasons.

Study plan (recommended)

- Read the Tricks and Rules once, then attempt PYQs without looking at answers.
- Attempt practice MCQs in a fixed time — about 36 seconds per question (AISSEE: 25 questions in ~15 minutes).
- Mark wrong answers, read the explanation, and revise the related rule.
- After finishing all chapters, attempt the Model Test Papers at the end under exam conditions.

Symbols used

Symbol	Meaning
⚡	Short trick / formula
✘ … ✔	Incorrect sentence → correct sentence
[Sainik 2024]	Asked in AISSEE (Sainik School) Class IX, 2024
[RMS 2023]	Asked in RMS CET Class IX, 2023
Q. / Sol.	Solved example

Exam Pattern — English (Class IX)

Item	AISSEE (Sainik School) — NTA	RMS CET (Rashtriya Military Schools)
English section	Section of the single paper; 25 questions × 2 marks = 50 marks	Paper-1: English 50 questions × 1 mark = 50 marks (with Hindi 20 + Social Science 30)
Total paper	150 questions, 400 marks, 3 hours (Maths 200, Intelligence 50, English 50, Science 50, Social Science 50)	Paper-1 (100 marks) + Paper-2 Maths 50 + Science 50 (100 marks), 2 hrs 30 min; Interview 50 marks
Medium for Class IX	English only	English only
Qualifying	Min. 25% in each section and 40% aggregate	Min. 50% in each paper
Negative marking	No	No
Standard	Class VIII level	Class VIII standard

Source: AISSEE-2027 Information Bulletin (NTA) and RMS CET Information Bulletin as supplied to the Academy. Always check the latest bulletin before the exam.

Official Syllabus → Chapter Map

Every topic of the official Class IX English syllabus of both examinations is covered. The chapter number where each topic is taught is shown against it.

#	Sainik (AISSEE) topic	Ch.
1	Spotting Errors	22
2	Comprehension Passage	32
3	Antonyms	27
4	Synonyms	26
5	Prepositions	13
6	Articles	7
7	Types of Verbs	8
8	Tense Form	9
9	Narration	19
10	Modals	10
11	Confusing Words	30
12	Subject-Verb Agreement	11
13	Correct Spellings	31
14	Order of words in a sentence	24
15	Idioms and Phrases	29
16	Sentence Improvement	23
17	Change of sentence as directed	21
18	Sentence Formation	1
19	Phrase and Clauses	16
20	Kinds of Noun	2
21	Adjectives	6
22	Interjection	15
23	Question Tags	20
24	Adverbs	12
25	Conjunctions	14
26	Conditions	17
27	Comparison of Adjectives	6
28	Voices	18
29	Types of Sentences	1
30	Personal Pronoun	5
31	Change of Gender	3
32	Change of Number	4

#	RMS CET topic	Ch.
1	Active and Passive Voice / Voice	18
2	Adjective / Comparison of Adjectives	6
3	Adverb	12
4	Affirmative and Interrogative	1
5	Antonyms	27
6	Articles	7
7	Comprehension	32
8	Conjunction	14
9	Constructions of Sentences / Sentences	1
10	Determiners	7
11	Direct and Indirect Speech / Reported Speech	19
12	Error Correction	22
13	Gender / Change of Gender	3
14	Modals	10
15	Noun and its kinds	2
16	Order of Words and clauses / Word order	24
17	Para Jumbled	24
18	Phrases and Idioms	29
19	Preposition	13
20	Pronoun and its kinds / Personal Pronoun	5
21	Spelling Check / Correct Spellings	31
22	Synonyms	26
23	Tenses / Verbs	9
24	Vocabulary / Confusing Words	30
25	Subject Verb Agreement	11
26	Phrase and Clauses	16
27	Interjection	15
28	Question Tags	20
29	Conditions	17
30	Change of Number	4

Chapter-wise PYQ Analysis (2017–2026)

S = Sainik (AISSEE), R = RMS CET; numbers show how many English questions came from each chapter in that year (625 questions; a few repeated questions are printed only once in the chapters, so 616 unique PYQs appear in this book).

Ch.	Chapter	S18	S20	S21	S22	S23	S24	S26	R17	R18	R19	R20	R21	R22	R23	R24	R25	Total
1	The Sentence & Kinds of Sentences				2	2										2	3	**9**
2	Noun and its Kinds															2	1	**3**
3	Gender — Change of Gender																2	**2**
4	Number — Change of Number	1														1	1	**3**
5	Pronoun and its Kinds		1			1	1									1	3	**7**
6	Adjectives & Comparison of Adjectives	1		1		3	1										2	**8**
7	Articles & Determiners		3	1	2						5		5			2	2	**20**
8	Verbs and Types of Verbs		1	1				1										**3**
9	Tenses (Tense Forms)		1	1	2		1	2	5			5					1	**18**
10	Modals				1			1								1	1	**4**
11	Subject–Verb Agreement		1	1	5	1		1								1	2	**12**
12	Adverbs		1	1			1							4		1	1	**9**
13	Prepositions	1	1	1		1	1	1	5	5	5				1	1	1	**24**
14	Conjunctions	1	1	1	1		2	3						1		1	1	**12**
15	Interjections						1									1	1	**3**
16	Phrases and Clauses																2	**2**
17	Conditional Sentences (Conditions)			1													2	**3**
18	Active and Passive Voice	1	1	2		1	2	1	5	5	5	5	5	8		1	3	**45**
19	Direct and Indirect Speech (Narration)	2		1	2	1	2	1		5	5	5	5	2	5	1	3	**40**
20	Question Tags		1			1	1	2	5							1	1	**12**
21	Transformation of Sentences (Change as Directed)					1	2											**3**
22	Spotting Errors / Error Correction	1		1		1	1	1								1		**6**
23	Sentence Improvement			2				1									1	**4**
24	Order of Words, Sentence Rearrangement & Para Jumbles	1	2	2	2	2										7	4	**20**
25	Cloze Test (Passage Fill-ups)								10	5		5						**20**
26	Synonyms	4	2	1		2				5	5	5	5	5	20	5	1	**60**
27	Antonyms	3	1	1		2	1	1	5	5		5	5	5		5	1	**40**
28	One Word Substitution	1							5	5	5		5	5	10	2		**38**
29	Idioms, Phrases & Phrasal Verbs	2	1	1	1	1	2	2			5	10	5	5	6	5	2	**48**
30	Confusing Words & Word Formation	2	1	1	1										3	1	2	**11**
31	Spelling Check & Correct Spellings		1	1	1		1	2	5	5	5	5	5	5		4	1	**41**
32	Reading Comprehension (Prose & Poem)	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	5	10	10	5	3	5	**95**
	Total	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**625**

✪ **Trend:** Comprehension, Synonyms, Idioms/Phrasal verbs, Voice, Narration, Spellings, Antonyms and One-word substitution together give more than 60% of all English questions. Do these chapters first, then the remaining grammar chapters.

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CHAPTER 01

The Sentence & Kinds of Sentences

Sainik School (AISSEE) & RMS CET — Class IX Entrance

A **sentence** (वाक्य) is a group of words that makes **complete sense**. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop (.), a question mark (?) or an exclamation mark (!). In Sainik School (AISSEE) and RMS CET, questions are asked on: identifying the **kind of sentence**, finding the **subject / predicate**, changing **Affirmative ⇄ Negative ⇄ Interrogative**, and choosing the **wh-question form**. 1–2 questions come every year from this chapter.

⚡ SHORT TRICKS — Exam Hall Formula

1. **Last mark trick:** (.) → Assertive or Imperative; (?) → Interrogative; (!) → Exclamatory or Optative. Then read the first word to decide.
2. **First word trick:** Verb at the start (Open, Please, Do not, Let) → **Imperative**. May / Wish at start → **Optative**. What / How + adjective + noun → **Exclamatory**.
3. **Subject finder:** Ask "**Who / What** + verb?" — the answer is the subject. Everything else is the predicate.
4. **Negative trick:** Put **not** after the first helping verb. No helping verb? Add **do / does / did + not** and use V1.
5. **Interrogative trick:** Bring the first helping verb **before the subject**. No helping verb? Start with **Do / Does / Did** and use V1.
6. **Both → Neither, Either → Neither, Some → Any, Too → Either, Already → Yet, Always → Never** while making negatives.
7. **Simple / Compound / Complex:** 1 finite verb = Simple; joined by **and, but, or, so, yet** = Compound; joined by **who, which, that, when, because, if, although** = Complex.

📘 Complete Rules with Examples

1. Parts of a Sentence — Subject and Predicate

Subject = the person or thing about which something is said. **Predicate** = what is said about the subject (always contains the verb).

Sentence	Subject	Predicate
The Board of Directors has arrived.	The Board of Directors	has arrived
He thinks that he has finished the course.	He	thinks that he has finished the course
Birds fly in the sky.	Birds	fly in the sky
Down came the rain.	the rain	down came

✪ **Trick:** In questions and inverted sentences the subject is hidden in the middle: *Where is **your book**?* → Subject = your book.

Q. Identify the subject: "The Board of Directors has arrived." (Sainik 2023)

Sol. Ask "Who has arrived?" → **The Board of Directors** (whole group of words is the subject).

Q. Identify the predicate: "He thinks that he has finished the course." (Sainik 2022)
Sol. Subject = He. Predicate = **thinks that he has finished the course** (verb + rest).

2. Kinds of Sentences (According to Meaning)

Kind	Use	Ends with	Example
Assertive / Declarative	statement, fact	.	The Taj is a beautiful monument.
Interrogative	question	?	What time do you wake up?
Imperative	order, request, advice	. / !	Open the windows. Please sit down.
Exclamatory	strong feeling	!	What a beautiful painting this is!

Optative	wish, prayer, blessing	! / .	May God bless you!

- Assertive sentences can be **affirmative** (I like tea.) or **negative** (I do not like tea.).
- Imperative sentences have a hidden subject **"you"**: (You) Open the windows.
- "Let us go" is also Imperative (suggestion).

✘ May God bless you, my friend! is Imperative ✔ It is **Optative** (prayer/wish).

3. Kinds of Sentences (According to Structure)

Type	Formula	Example
Simple	one subject + one finite verb	I went to the market.
Compound	two independent clauses + and/but/or/so/yet	I went to the market and bought fruits.
Complex	main clause + subordinate clause (who, which, that, when, if, because, though)	I bought the fruits that you wanted.

4. Affirmative ⇄ Negative

Rule: Put **not** after the first auxiliary (is, am, are, was, were, has, have, had, will, shall, can, may, must, should…).

▸ She is reading. → She is **not** reading.
▸ They have finished. → They have **not** finished.

If there is no auxiliary, use **do/does/did + not + V1**.

▸ He plays cricket. → He **does not play** cricket.
▸ I went home. → I **did not go** home.

Affirmative word	In Negative becomes
both	neither / not … either
either … or	neither … nor
some / somebody	any / anybody (or no / nobody)
too (also)	either
already	yet
always	never
everyone / all	no one / none

Q. Write the negative sentence for "Both of them have a bike." (RMS 2024)
Sol. Neither of them has a bike. (Both → Neither; Neither takes a singular verb, so have → has.)

5. Affirmative ⇄ Interrogative

(a) Yes/No questions

Move the first helping verb before the subject; put "?" at the end.

▸ She can solve this puzzle. → **Can she** solve this puzzle?
▸ They are coming. → **Are they** coming?

No helping verb: Do (I/we/you/they/plural), Does (he/she/it/singular), Did (past) + subject + V1.

▸ Riya sings well. → **Does** Riya **sing** well?
▸ He wrote a letter. → **Did** he **write** a letter?

(b) Wh- questions

Wh-word + helping verb + subject + main verb …?

▸ She sings beautifully. → **Why does she sing** beautifully?
▸ He lives in Delhi. → **Where does he live**?

✪ **Trick:** In a wh-question when "who/what" is itself the subject, no do/does is used: *Who broke the window?* (not "Who did break")

(c) Negative-Interrogative

▸ He is honest. → **Isn't he** honest?
▸ You know him. → **Don't you** know him?

6. Exclamatory ⇄ Assertive

Exclamatory	Assertive
What a beautiful painting this is!	This is a very beautiful painting.
How clever she is!	She is very clever.
Alas! He is dead.	It is sad that he is dead.
Hurrah! We have won.	It is a matter of joy that we have won.

What + a/an + adjective + noun + subject + verb! / How + adjective/adverb + subject + verb!

7. Sentence Formation & Construction

- Normal order: **Subject + Verb + Object + Complement + Adverbials (Manner–Place–Time)**.

▸ She sang a song sweetly in the hall yesterday.

- Every sentence must have at least one **finite verb**: "The boy in the garden." ✘ (no verb) → "The boy **is** in the garden." ✔
- A sentence must express one complete idea; a fragment like "Because it was raining." is incomplete.
- Capital letter at the start, proper nouns and "I" always capital.

8. Punctuation in Sentences (asked in Sainik)

- Indirect questions end with a **full stop**, not "?": He asked me whether I had done my work**.** ✔
- Direct speech uses inverted commas: He said, "I am tired."
- A comma separates items in a list and the tag in a question tag: It is hot, isn't it?

✘ He asked me whether I had done my work? ✔
He asked me whether I had done my work.

📝 Quick Revision Points

- A sentence = complete sense; a phrase = no finite verb; a clause = has its own subject + verb.
- Five kinds by meaning: Assertive, Interrogative, Imperative, Exclamatory, Optative.
- Three kinds by structure: Simple, Compound, Complex.
- Subject of an imperative sentence is "you" (understood).
- "May you live long!" — Optative; "Let us play." — Imperative.
- Negative of "Both have" = "Neither has"; of "already" = "yet"; of "too" = "either".
- Interrogative without auxiliary → do / does / did + V1.
- Indirect questions never end with "?".

📜 Previous Year Questions — Sainik School & RMS (9 Qs)

1. Write the negative sentence for "Both of them have a bike". **[RMS 2024]**

(a) Neither of them has a bike.
(b) None of them have a bike.
(c) Nobody of them has a bike.
(d) Two of them does not have a bike.

2. "What time do you wake up?" What type of sentence is this? **[RMS 2024]**

(a) Exclamatory sentence (b) Declarative sentence
(c) Interrogative sentence (d) Imperative sentence

3. Select the interrogative sentence in wh-form: **[RMS 2025]**

(a) She sings beautifully.
(b) Does she sing beautifully.
(c) Why does she sing beautifully?
(d) She does not sing beautifully.

4. Identify the type of sentence: What a beautiful painting this is! **[RMS 2025]**

(a) Declarative sentence (b) Interrogative sentence
(c) Imperative sentence (d) Exclamatory sentence

5. Which of the following is the interrogative form of the affirmative sentence: She can solve this puzzle. **[RMS 2025]**

(a) Can she solve this puzzle
(b) She cannot solve this puzzle
(c) Why can she solve this puzzle
(d) Could she solve this puzzle

6. Which of the following is an imperative sentence? **[Sainik 2022]**

(a) May God bless you, my friend!
(b) They were not invited to the party.
(c) Open the windows.
(d) Creativity is allowing yourself to make mistakes.

7. Identify the predicate in the following sentence.
He thinks that he has finished the course. **[Sainik 2022]**
(a) He
(b) thinks
(c) that he has finished the course
(d) thinks that he has finished the course

8. Identify the subject in the following sentence. The Board of Directors has arrived. **[Sainik 2023]**
(a) The Board
(b) The Board of Directors
(c) Directors
(d) The Board of

9. Which of the following is an assertive sentence? **[Sainik 2023]**
(a) Do you enjoy Idli Sambhar?
(b) Please stand in the line.
(c) The Taj is a beautiful monument.
(d) Hurrah! The school team has won the match.

✍️ Practice MCQs (Option Type) — 81 Questions

1. Identify the kind of sentence: "Please close the door."
(a) Assertive
(b) Imperative
(c) Interrogative
(d) Exclamatory

2. Identify the kind of sentence: "What a lovely garden this is!"
(a) Exclamatory
(b) Interrogative
(c) Optative
(d) Assertive

3. Identify the kind of sentence: "May you succeed in life."
(a) Imperative
(b) Assertive
(c) Optative
(d) Exclamatory

4. Identify the kind of sentence: "The sun rises in the east."
(a) Assertive
(b) Imperative
(c) Exclamatory
(d) Interrogative

5. Identify the kind of sentence: "Where did you keep my pen?"
(a) Assertive
(b) Exclamatory
(c) Imperative
(d) Interrogative

6. Which of the following is an imperative sentence?
(a) She sings well.
(b) Do not touch the wire.
(c) How tall he is!
(d) Is it raining?

7. Which of the following is an optative sentence?
(a) Long live the King!
(b) The King is old.
(c) Is the King here?
(d) Call the King.

8. Which of the following is an assertive sentence?
(a) What a noise!
(b) Stop the noise.
(c) The noise was very loud.
(d) Why is there noise?

9. Identify the subject: "The tall boy in the blue shirt won the race."
(a) The tall boy
(b) The tall boy in the blue shirt
(c) won the race
(d) the race

10. Identify the subject: "Here comes the bus."
(a) Here
(b) comes
(c) the bus
(d) Here comes

11. Identify the predicate: "My elder sister teaches in a school."
(a) My elder sister
(b) teaches in a school
(c) in a school
(d) teaches

12. Identify the subject: "Are your parents at home?"
(a) Are
(b) your parents
(c) at home
(d) home

13. Choose the negative form: "She has already finished her work."
(a) She has not already finished her work.
(b) She has not finished her work yet.
(c) She did not finish her work already.
(d) She has never finished her work.

14. Choose the negative form: "He plays the guitar."
(a) He not plays the guitar.
(b) He does not plays the guitar.
(c) He does not play the guitar.
(d) He do not play the guitar.

15. Choose the negative form: "I too was invited."
(a) I too was not invited.
(b) I was not invited either.
(c) I was not invited too.
(d) I was never invited too.

16. Choose the negative form: "Somebody knocked at the door."
(a) Somebody did not knock at the door.
(b) Nobody knocked at the door.
(c) Anybody did not knock.
(d) None knocked at the door.

17. Choose the negative form: "Either Ram or Shyam will come."
(a) Either Ram or Shyam will not come.
(b) Neither Ram nor Shyam will come.
(c) Neither Ram or Shyam will come.
(d) Not Ram nor Shyam will come.

18. Choose the interrogative form: "They are playing football."
(a) Do they playing football?
(b) Are they playing football?
(c) They are playing football?
(d) Is they playing football?

19. Choose the interrogative form: "She went to Agra."
(a) Did she went to Agra?
(b) Does she go to Agra?
(c) Did she go to Agra?
(d) Went she to Agra?

20. Choose the interrogative form: "The children like ice cream."
(a) Does the children like ice cream?
(b) Do the children like ice cream?
(c) Do the children likes ice cream?
(d) Are the children like ice cream?

21. Choose the interrogative form: "You can swim."
(a) Do you can swim?
(b) Can you swim?
(c) Can swim you?
(d) You can swim?

22. Choose the correct wh-question for the answer "She lives in Mumbai."
(a) Where she lives?
(b) Where does she live?
(c) Where does she lives?
(d) Where is she live?

23. Choose the correct wh-question for the answer "The match starts at 4 pm."
(a) When does the match starts?
(b) When the match starts?
(c) When does the match start?
(d) When do the match start?

24. Choose the correct question: (Who / broke / the vase)
(a) Who did broke the vase?
(b) Who broke the vase?
(c) Who does broke the vase?
(d) Who was broke the vase?

25. Change to assertive: "How beautiful the moon is!"
(a) The moon is beautiful?
(b) The moon is very beautiful.
(c) How the moon is beautiful.
(d) The moon was beautiful.

26. Change to exclamatory: "It is a very cold day."
(a) How a cold day!
(b) What a cold day it is!
(c) What cold day is it!
(d) How cold day it is!

27. Change to assertive: "What a fool he is!"
(a) He is a fool?
(b) He is a great fool.
(c) He is not a fool.
(d) Is he a fool?

28. Which sentence is simple?
(a) I know that he is honest.
(b) He is honest and hardworking.
(c) Being tired, he slept early.
(d) He slept early because he was tired.

29. Which sentence is compound?
(a) He worked hard and passed.
(b) He passed because he worked hard.
(c) Working hard, he passed.
(d) If he works hard, he will pass.

30. Which sentence is complex?
(a) She is poor but honest.
(b) She is poor yet honest.
(c) Though she is poor, she is honest.
(d) She is poor and honest.

31. Which is a negative-interrogative sentence?
(a) Isn't it raining? (b) It is not raining.
(c) Is it raining? (d) It is raining.

32. Which is NOT a complete sentence?
(a) The boy in the red cap.
(b) The boy wore a red cap.
(c) Look at the boy.
(d) Who is the boy?

33. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.
(a) She asked me where I lived?
(b) She asked me where I lived.
(c) She asked me, where I lived.
(d) she asked me where I lived.

34. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.
(a) what is your name? (b) What is your name.
(c) What is your name? (d) What, is your name?

35. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) i and my friend went to delhi.
(b) My friend and I went to Delhi.
(c) My friend and i went to Delhi.
(d) I and my friend went to delhi.

36. "Let us go for a walk." This sentence is
(a) Assertive (b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative (d) Optative

37. "Would that I were a king!" This sentence is
(a) Optative (b) Interrogative
(c) Assertive (d) Imperative

38. "Never tell a lie." The subject of this sentence is
(a) lie (b) (you) understood
(c) Never (d) tell

39. Choose the negative of: "Everyone was present."
(a) Everyone was not present.
(b) No one was absent.
(c) No one was present.
(d) Anyone was not present.

40. Choose the negative of: "He always tells the truth."
(a) He does not always tell the truth.
(b) He never tells the truth.
(c) He always does not tell the truth.
(d) He never tell the truth.

41. Choose the interrogative form: "He has a car."
(a) Has he a car? / Does he have a car?
(b) Does he has a car?
(c) Have he a car?
(d) Do he have a car?

42. Choose the interrogative form: "Mohan must leave now."
(a) Does Mohan must leave now?
(b) Must Mohan leave now?
(c) Mohan must leave now?
(d) Must leave Mohan now?

43. Change into negative without changing meaning: "He is rich."
(a) He is not poor. (b) He is not rich.
(c) He is poor. (d) He is never rich.

44. Change into negative without changing meaning: "I always remember you."
(a) I never forget you. (b) I never remember you.
(c) I do not remember you. (d) I always forget you.

45. Which sentence has the subject placed after the verb?
(a) The rain came down.
(b) Down came the rain.
(c) Rain came.
(d) The rain is coming down.

46. "How do you do?" is a/an
(a) Assertive sentence
(b) Interrogative sentence (greeting)
(c) Exclamatory sentence
(d) Imperative sentence

47. Identify the kind of sentence: "Alas! We have lost the match."
(a) Assertive (b) Exclamatory
(c) Imperative (d) Optative

48. Choose the wh-question for the underlined part: "Rahul bought **five** books."
(a) How much books did Rahul buy?
(b) How many books did Rahul buy?
(c) How many books Rahul bought?
(d) How many books did Rahul bought?

49. Choose the wh-question for the underlined part: "The bag is **Seema's**."
(a) Who is the bag?
(b) Whose bag is this?
(c) Whom is the bag?
(d) Which bag is Seema?

50. Choose the wh-question for the underlined part: "He goes to school **by bus**."
(a) How does he go to school?
(b) How he goes to school?
(c) Why does he go to school?
(d) Where does he go by bus?

51. Choose the wh-question for the underlined part: "She is crying **because she is hurt**."
(a) Why is she crying?
(b) Why she is crying?
(c) What is she crying?
(d) How is she crying?

52. Which is an example of a simple sentence?
(a) The old man walked slowly to the temple.
(b) The old man walked slowly and reached the temple.
(c) When the old man reached the temple, it was closed.
(d) The old man, who was tired, sat down.

53. "Do not make a noise in the temple." Its kind is
(a) Assertive
(b) Exclamatory
(c) Imperative (negative)
(d) Interrogative

54. In "The cat sat on the mat", the predicate is
(a) The cat
(b) sat
(c) sat on the mat
(d) on the mat

55. Which of the following is a declarative sentence?
(a) Please help me.
(b) I need your help.
(c) Will you help me?
(d) Help!

56. Choose the correct interrogative of "There is some milk in the jug."
(a) Is there some milk in the jug?
(b) Is there any milk in the jug?
(c) There is any milk in the jug?
(d) Are there any milk in the jug?

57. Choose the correct negative of "I have some money."
(a) I have not some money.
(b) I have no money / I don't have any money.
(c) I have not any money some.
(d) I haven't some money.

58. Select the sentence that is correctly formed.
(a) Yesterday to the zoo we went.
(b) We went to the zoo yesterday.
(c) We to the zoo went yesterday.
(d) To the zoo yesterday went we.

59. Identify the kind: "If only I had wings!"
(a) Optative / exclamatory wish
(b) Interrogative
(c) Imperative
(d) Assertive

60. Choose the sentence in which "you" is the hidden subject.
(a) Go home now.
(b) You are late.
(c) Are you ready?
(d) Your book is here.

61. "Who is knocking at the door?" — the subject is
(a) door
(b) Who
(c) is
(d) knocking

62. Identify the kind of sentence: "Bless you, my child!"
(a) Assertive
(b) Optative
(c) Interrogative
(d) Imperative

63. Identify the kind of sentence: "Kindly pass the salt."
(a) Imperative
(b) Assertive
(c) Exclamatory
(d) Optative

64. Identify the kind of sentence: "How tall the tower is!"
(a) Interrogative
(b) Exclamatory
(c) Assertive
(d) Imperative