VIKRAMADITYA ACADEMY

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ENTRANCE EXAM 2027

CLASS

9th

RMS CET

RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOLS

Common Entrance Test • Admission to Class IX

COMPLETE GUIDE

ALL SUBJECTS • ONE BOOK • STRICTLY AS PER OFFICIAL SYLLABUS

English | Hindi | Social Science | Mathematics | Science

5	PYQs	MCQs	5 Sets
Subjects in One Book	Chapter-wise with Answers	Practice with Answer Keys	Practice Papers + Key & Hints

- ✔ Strictly as per RMS CET official syllabus (Class VIII standard)
- ✔ PYQs first in every chapter, then practice MCQs
- ✔ Short description, tricks & key points for each chapter
- ✔ Answer keys, explanations & solutions included
- ✔ Hindi section chapter-wise with RMS PYQs 2017–2025
- ✔ 5 full-length mock tests with answer key & hints

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99919 18624 • 85271 10778 • 97176 15334 • 93501 72741 | www.vikramadityacademy.com

RMS CET (Class IX) — Exam Pattern

Paper	Subject	Questions	Marks	Qualifying	Duration
Paper – 1	English	50	50	50% (of 100)	2 hours 30 minutes (both papers)
	Hindi	20	20		
	Social Science	30	30		
Paper – 2	Mathematics	50	50	50% (of 100)	
	Science	50	50		
Interview		—	50	—	—

Important points (RMS CET Information Bulletin):

- The written test is generally of **Class VIII standard** for admission to Class IX.
- Medium of the question paper for Class IX is **English only**. OMR-based exam, **no negative marking**.
- Final merit is prepared on the cumulative marks of the written exam and the interview (50 marks), after medical fitness.
- For Class IX, the candidate should not be less than 13 years and not more than 15 years of age (as per bulletin dates).

Admission Process — Stages (RMS CET)

Stage	Details
Stage-I : Written Test	OMR-based Common Entrance Test conducted by NTA — Paper 1 (English, Hindi, Social Science) and Paper 2 (Mathematics, Science); 50% marks needed in each paper to qualify.
Stage-II : Medical	Qualified and shortlisted candidates undergo medical examination at nominated Military / Command Hospitals before the interview.
Stage-III : Interview	Interview of 50 marks for Class IX, held at one of the Rashtriya Military Schools; marks are added to the written score.
Stage-IV : Result	Category-wise final merit list on the basis of written exam + interview marks; school allotted as per merit, vacancy and medical fitness.

How to Use this Guide

Part of each chapter	What it gives you
Chapter Description & Key Points	A short description of the chapter with short tricks, formulas, key facts and one-liners for quick revision.
Previous Year Questions (PYQs)	All previous-year questions of that chapter (RMS CET / Sainik School), given **first**, followed by their answers and explanations / solutions.
Solved Examples (Maths)	Exam-pattern examples with complete step-by-step solutions.
Practice MCQs	Selected option-type questions on the exam pattern, followed by the answer key (with hints where available).
5 Practice Sets	Full-length RMS CET mock tests at the end of the book, each with answer key and hints / solutions.

Study tip: First read the chapter description, then attempt all PYQs without looking at the answers, check them with the key, and finally solve the practice MCQs in a fixed time. Attempt the five practice sets in exam conditions (2 hours 30 minutes).

Subject-wise Coverage in this Book

Subject	Chapters	What is included
English	32	Short tricks, PYQs with explanations, practice MCQs with explanations
Hindi	26	सिद्धांत, RMS PYQ 2017–2025 (उत्तर एवं व्याख्या), अभ्यास प्रश्न
Social Science	23	Chapter description, one-liners, PYQs, practice MCQs with key
Mathematics	27	Short tricks, formulas, PYQs, solved examples, practice MCQs with key
Science	26	Chapter at a glance, PYQs with key, practice MCQs with key

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RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOLS COMMON ENTRANCE TEST 2026 (RMSs CET-2026)

6. **Admission Test.** The CET written examination for Class VI & Class IX will be through Optical Mark Reader **(OMR)** based examination and scheme of marking for these papers will be as given below: -

CLASS VI				
Subject	**No of Question**	**Max Marks**	**Min % to qualify**	**Duration**
(a) English (Candidate is required to qualify in this test. English Marks are not counted towards preparation of final merit list)	50	50	35%	2 hours 30 minutes
(b) Intelligence Test	50	50	40%	
(c) Mathematics	50	50	40%	
(d) General Knowledge & Current Affairs	50	50	40%	
(e) Interview		20	-	-

Class IX					
Subject	**No of Questions**	**Marks**	**Max Marks**	**Mini % to qualify**	**Duration**
(a) Paper – 1			**100**	**50%**	2 hours 30 minutes
English	50	50 marks			
Hindi	20	20 marks			
Social Science	30	30 marks			
(b) Paper – 2			**100**	**50%**	
Mathematics	50	50 marks			
Science	50	50 marks			
(c) Interview			**50**		

7. **Syllabus.** Written test will generally be of Class V standard for Class VI and Class VIII standard for Class IX admission. Question Paper in Entrance exam will be bilingual (English and Hindi) for Class VI and only in English for Class IX.

8. **Tie-Breaking Criteria for Class VI & Class IX**

Order of Priority	Class VI	Explanation (Class VI)	Class IX	Explanation (Class IX)
P1 (First)	Mathematics	Candidates with higher marks in Mathematics will be given preference.	Mathematics	Candidates with higher marks in Mathematics will be given preference.
P2 (Second)	Intelligence Test	If tie continues, candidates with higher marks in Intelligence Test will be given preference.	Science	If tie continues, candidates with higher marks in Science will be given preference.

Official Syllabus & Exam Scheme — NTA Information Bulletin (2/3)

RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOLS COMMON ENTRANCE TEST 2026 (RMSs CET-2026)

For CLASS – IX

Subject	Topics	
English	Active and Passive Voice Adjective Adverb Affirmative and Interrogative Antonyms Articles Comprehension Conjunction Constructions of Sentences Determiners Direct and Indirect Speech Error Correction Gender Modals Noun and its kinds Order of Words and clauses Para Jumbled Phrases and Idioms Preposition Pronoun and its kinds Pronouns	Reported Speech Sentences Spelling Check Synonyms Tenses Verbs Vocabulary Word Order in sentence types Voice Confusing Words Subject Verb Agreement Correct Spellings Order of words in a sentence Phrase and Clauses Interjection Question Tags Conditions Comparison of Adjectives Personal Pronoun Change of Gender Change of Number
Hindi	अलंकार अविकारी शब्द-अव्यय अव्यय अशुद्ध वाक्यों का संशोधन उपसर्ग एवं प्रत्यय कारक काल क्रिया पद परिचय मुहावरे और लोकोक्तियाँ लिंग (संज्ञा के विकार) वचन वर्ण-विचार	वर्तनी वाक्य अशुद्धियाँ एवं संशोधन वाच्य विराम-चिह्न विशेषण शब्द विचार शब्द-भंडार संज्ञा संज्ञा के विकार संधि समास सर्वनाम

Official Syllabus & Exam Scheme — NTA Information Bulletin (3/3)

RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOLS COMMON ENTRANCE TEST 2026 (RMSs CET-2026)

Mathematics	Algebraic Expressions and Identities Angle sum property of triangles and quadrilaterals etc Angles, triangles, circles etc Area and Volume Area of Circle Average Basic Geometrical Ideas Classification of angles Comparing Quantities Congruence of triangles Conversion of units of Area and Volume Cubes and Cube Roots Data Handling Direct and Inverse Proportions Exponents and Power Factorisation Fractions and Decimals Integers Interior and exterior of given figures Introduction to Graphs Knowing our Numbers Linear Equations in one Variable Lines and Angles Mensuration Number System (Whole Number, Natural Number, Playing with Numbers) Perimeter and Area Place value and face value of numbers Playing with Numbers	Practical Geometry Profit and Loss Ratio and Proportion Rational Numbers Roman Numeral Simple Equations Squares and Square Roots Symmetry Temperature Measurement in Degree Celsius and degree Fahrenheit The triangle and its properties Time and Work, Distance and Displacement Triangles, Quadrilaterals and Polygons Understanding Elementary Shapes Unitary Method Visualizing Solid Shape Volume of Cube and Cuboid Understanding Quadrilaterals Euler's Formula Average, Median, Mode Probability Pie Chart Divisibility Exam Parallel Lines Simple Interest and Compound Interest Area and Perimeter of Circle
Science	Electric Current and its Effect Forests : Our Lifeline Sound and Light Acids, Bases and Salts Coal and Petroleum Combustion and Flame Conservation of Plants and Animals Crop Production and Management Force and Pressure Friction Heat Micro Organisms : Friend and Foe Motion and Time Nutrition in Plants Physical and Chemical Changes Reaching The Age of Adolescence	Reproduction in Plants and Animals Reproduction in Organisms Transportation in Animals and Plants Fossil Fuel : Coal and Petroleum Cell Structure and Function Reflection and Dispersion of Light Metals and Non Metals Synthetic Fibers and Plastics Chemical Effects of Electric Current Global Warming Some Natural Phenomenon Electroplating and Artificial Jewellery Relation between types of Friction Changes during Puberty Endocrine Glands and Hormones
Social Science	History: Our pasts Social and Political Life Resources and Development	

RMS CET Class 9 • Paper 1 • 50 Questions • 50 Marks

English

Grammar, vocabulary and comprehension — short tricks, chapter-wise PYQs with answers & explanations, and practice MCQs.

OFFICIAL SYLLABUS (as per Information Bulletin)

1	Active and Passive Voice	15	Noun and its kinds	29	Word Order in sentence types
2	Adjective	16	Order of Words and clauses	30	Voice
3	Adverb	17	Para Jumbled	31	Confusing Words
4	Affirmative and Interrogative	18	Phrases and Idioms	32	Subject Verb Agreement
5	Antonyms	19	Preposition	33	Correct Spellings
6	Articles	20	Pronoun and its kinds	34	Order of words in a sentence
7	Comprehension	21	Pronouns	35	Phrase and Clauses
8	Conjunction	22	Reported Speech	36	Interjection
9	Constructions of Sentences	23	Sentences	37	Question Tags
10	Determiners	24	Spelling Check	38	Conditions
11	Direct and Indirect Speech	25	Synonyms	39	Comparison of Adjectives
12	Error Correction	26	Tenses	40	Personal Pronoun
13	Gender	27	Verbs	41	Change of Gender
14	Modals	28	Vocabulary	42	Change of Number

CHAPTER 01

The Sentence & Kinds of Sentences

RMS CET • CLASS 9 • English

Chapter Description & Key Points

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.

Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

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.

Answers & Solutions — PYQs

1. (a)	**2.** (c)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (d)	**5.** (a)
6. (c)	**7.** (d)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	

1. (a) Both → Neither + singular verb (has).
2. (c) Asks a question → Interrogative.
3. (c) Wh-word + does + subject + V1 + ?
4. (d) What a ... ! → Exclamatory.
5. (a) Modal goes before subject → Can she solve...?
6. (c) Command → imperative (Open the windows).
7. (d) Subject 'He'; rest is predicate.
8. (b) The whole group 'The Board of Directors' is the subject.
9. (c) Statement of fact → assertive.

Practice MCQs

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

Answer Key & Hints — Practice MCQs

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (d)
6. (b)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (b)	**10.** (c)
11. (b)	**12.** (b)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (c)	**15.** (b)
16. (b)	**17.** (b)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (c)	**20.** (b)
21. (b)	**22.** (b)	**23.** (c)	**24.** (b)	**25.** (b)
26. (b)	**27.** (b)	**28.** (c)	**29.** (a)	**30.** (c)
31. (a)	**32.** (a)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (c)	**35.** (b)
36. (c)	**37.** (a)	**38.** (b)	**39.** (c)	**40.** (b)
41. (a)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (a)	**44.** (a)	**45.** (b)
46. (b)	**47.** (b)			

1. (b) Request beginning with 'Please' = Imperative.
2. (a) What + a + adj + noun + ! = Exclamatory.
3. (c) 'May' expressing a wish = Optative.

4. (a) Simple statement of fact.
5. (d) Asks a question.
6. (b) Order/warning starting with 'Do not'.
7. (a) 'Long live...' expresses a wish.
8. (c) Statement.
9. (b) Who won? → the tall boy in the blue shirt. first person last.
10. (c) Inverted sentence; what comes? → the bus.
11. (b) Everything said about the subject.
12. (b) Who are at home? → your parents.
13. (b) already → yet in negatives.
14. (c) does + not + V1.
15. (b) too → either in negatives.
16. (b) somebody → nobody.
17. (b) either...or → neither...nor.
18. (b) Move 'are' before subject.
19. (c) did + subject + V1.
20. (b) Plural subject → Do.
21. (b) Modal goes before subject.
22. (b) wh + does + subject + V1.
23. (c) Singular subject → does + V1.
24. (b) 'Who' is subject → no 'did'.
25. (b) How + adj → very + adj.
26. (b) very + adj + noun → What a + adj + noun.
27. (b) What a + noun → a great + noun.
28. (c) Only one finite verb (slept); 'being tired' is a phrase.
29. (a) Two main clauses joined by 'and'.
30. (c) 'Though' introduces a subordinate clause.
31. (a) Question with 'not'.
32. (a) No finite verb.
33. (b) Indirect question → full stop.
34. (c) Capital + question mark.
35. (b) 'I' and proper nouns capital; second/third person first,
36. (c) Suggestion with 'Let us'.
37. (a) Expresses an impossible wish.
38. (b) Imperative — hidden subject 'you'.
39. (c) everyone → no one.
40. (b) always → never (keep verb form 'tells').
41. (a) Both forms are acceptable; 'does + have'.
42. (b) Modal first.
43. (a) Use the opposite word with 'not'.
44. (a) always remember = never forget.
45. (b) Inversion: Adverb + verb + subject.
46. (b) Formal greeting in question form.
47. (b) Interjection + strong feeling.

CHAPTER 02

Noun and its Kinds

RMS CET • CLASS 9 • English

Chapter Description & Key Points

A **Noun** (संज्ञा) is the name of a person, place, thing, animal, quality, action or idea. *Ram, Delhi, table, dog, honesty, childhood* — all are nouns. In AISSEE and RMS CET, questions ask you to **identify the kind of noun**, choose the correct **collective noun** (a swarm of bees), form **abstract nouns** from adjectives/verbs (just → justice), and use countable/uncountable nouns correctly.

⚡ SHORT TRICKS — Exam Hall Formula

1. **Capital letter test:** If a naming word starts with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence (Mount Everest, India, Monday) → **Proper Noun**.
2. **Touch test:** Can you touch/see it? Yes → Common / Material / Collective. No (only feel/think) → **Abstract Noun** (honesty, patience, childhood, freedom).
3. **Group test:** One name for many members (army, team, swarm, herd) → **Collective Noun**.
4. **"Much / Many" test:** If you say "many <u>s" → *Countable. If you say "much*</u>" → Uncountable (water, advice, information, furniture, luggage).
5. **Abstract-noun suffix formula:** -ness, -ity, -ice, -hood, -ship, -dom, -th, -ion, -ment, -ance/-ence (kind→kindness, just→justice, child→childhood, wise→wisdom, true→truth).
6. **"A mother must have patience":** Mother used for all mothers in general → **Common**; patience → **Abstract**.
7. **Proper noun used as common:** "He is the Shakespeare of our class" → Shakespeare becomes a **common noun** (= a great writer).

Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

1. Find the correct word to complete the sentence: "A _____ of bees." [RMS 2024]

(a) swarm (b) column
(c) shoal (d) group

2. Identify the kind of Noun : "A Mother must have patience." [RMS 2024]

(a) Proper (b) Collective
(c) Abstract (d) Common

3. Identify the proper noun in the following sentence Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world [RMS 2025]

(a) peak (b) world
(c) Mount Everest (d) highest

Answers & Solutions — PYQs
1. (a) **2.** (d) **3.** (c)

1. (a) Collective noun: a swarm of bees.
2. (d) 'mother' (any mother in general) → Common noun.
3. (c) Particular mountain → Mount Everest.

Practice MCQs

1. Identify the kind of noun underlined: "**Honesty** is the best policy."
(a) Common (b) Abstract
(c) Material (d) Proper

2. Identify the kind of noun: "The **jury** gave its verdict."
(a) Collective (b) Common
(c) Abstract (d) Proper

3. Identify the kind of noun: "This ring is made of **gold**."
(a) Common (b) Abstract
(c) Material (d) Collective

4. Identify the kind of noun: "**Kolkata** is a big city."
(a) Common (b) Proper
(c) Collective (d) Abstract

5. Identify the kind of noun: "Her **childhood** was spent in a village."
(a) Common (b) Abstract
(c) Collective (d) Material

6. Identify the kind of noun: "A **herd** of cattle is grazing."
(a) Abstract (b) Collective
(c) Material (d) Proper

7. Identify the kind of noun: "**Milk** is good for health."
(a) Abstract (b) Material
(c) Common (d) Collective

8. Identify the kind of noun: "Kalidas is called the **Shakespeare** of India."
(a) Proper (b) Common
(c) Abstract (d) Collective

9. Identify the kind of noun: "**Laughter** is the best medicine."
(a) Common (b) Material
(c) Abstract (d) Proper

10. A __ of lions.
(a) herd (b) pride
(c) pack (d) flock

11. A __ of fish.
(a) school (b) swarm
(c) herd (d) troop

12. A __ of sheep.
(a) pack (b) herd
(c) flock (d) pride

13. A __ of wolves.
(a) flock (b) pack
(c) pride (d) bevy

14. A __ of ships.
(a) fleet (b) gang
(c) bunch (d) band

15. A __ of keys.
(a) heap (b) bunch
(c) band (d) crew

16. A __ of thieves.
(a) gang (b) team
(c) bevy (d) crowd

17. A __ of monkeys.
(a) troop (b) pride
(c) pack (d) school

18. A __ of musicians.
(a) team (b) band
(c) crew (d) mob

19. A __ of singers.
(a) choir (b) crowd
(c) gang (d) herd

20. A __ of judges (in a court).
(a) bench (b) board
(c) staff (d) crew

21. A __ of directors.
(a) board (b) staff
(c) team (d) bench

22. A __ of sailors.
(a) crew (b) troop
(c) flock (d) gang

23. A __ of mountains.
(a) range (b) heap
(c) bunch (d) flock

24. A __ of stars.
(a) galaxy (b) fleet
(c) bench (d) swarm

25. A __ of puppies.
(a) litter (b) herd
(c) flock (d) pride

26. A __ of soldiers.
(a) regiment (b) board
(c) litter (d) crew

27. A __ of geese.
(a) gaggle (b) school
(c) pride (d) troop

28. A __ of locusts.
(a) swarm (b) gang
(c) herd (d) flock

29. A __ of flowers.
(a) bouquet (b) heap
(c) pack (d) litter

30. The abstract noun of 'brave' is
(a) braveness (b) bravery
(c) bravity (d) bravely

31. The abstract noun of 'wise' is
(a) wiseness (b) wisdom
(c) wisely (d) wiseful

32. The abstract noun of 'true' is
(a) trueness (b) truth
(c) truly (d) trust

33. The abstract noun of 'poor' is
(a) poorness (b) poverty
(c) poorly (d) poorhood

34. The abstract noun of 'friend' is
(a) friendly (b) friendship
(c) friendhood (d) friendness

35. The abstract noun of 'king' is
(a) kingship / kingdom (b) kingness
(c) kingly (d) kinghood

36. The abstract noun of 'laugh' is
(a) laughing (b) laughter
(c) laughness (d) laughty

37. The abstract noun of 'obey' is
(a) obedience (b) obeyance
(c) obedient (d) obeying

38. The abstract noun of 'strong' is
(a) strongness (b) strength
(c) strongly (d) strongth

39. The abstract noun of 'high' is
(a) highness (b) height
(c) highth (d) highly

40. The abstract noun of 'humble' is
(a) humbleness (b) humility
(c) humbly (d) humbled

41. The abstract noun of 'thief' is
(a) thieving (b) theft
(c) thiefhood (d) thiefdom

42. The abstract noun of 'choose' is
(a) chosen (b) choice
(c) choosing (d) choosy

43. The abstract noun of 'die' is
(a) dead (b) death
(c) dying (d) deadly

44. The abstract noun of 'grow' is
(a) grown (b) growth
(c) growing (d) grower

45. The abstract noun of 'free' is
(a) freedom (b) freeness
(c) freely (d) freehood

46. The abstract noun of 'slave' is
(a) slavery (b) slaveness
(c) slavish (d) slaving

47. Choose the correct sentence.
(a) He gave me many advices.
(b) He gave me a piece of advice.
(c) He gave me an advice.
(d) He gave me advices.

Answer Key & Hints — Practice MCQs

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (c)	**4.** (b)	**5.** (b)
6. (b)	**7.** (b)	**8.** (b)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (b)
11. (a)	**12.** (c)	**13.** (b)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (b)
16. (a)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (b)	**19.** (a)	**20.** (a)
21. (a)	**22.** (a)	**23.** (a)	**24.** (a)	**25.** (a)
26. (a)	**27.** (a)	**28.** (a)	**29.** (a)	**30.** (b)
31. (b)	**32.** (b)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (b)	**35.** (a)
36. (b)	**37.** (a)	**38.** (b)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (b)
41. (b)	**42.** (b)	**43.** (b)	**44.** (b)	**45.** (a)
46. (a)	**47.** (b)			

1. (b) A quality — cannot be touched.
2. (a) Group of jurors as one body.
3. (c) Substance/material.
4. (b) Name of a particular city.
5. (b) A state/period of life.
6. (b) Group of cattle.
7. (b) Substance.
8. (b) Proper noun used as common (a great poet).
9. (c) Action/state — abstract.
10. (b) Pride of lions.
11. (a) School/shoal of fish.
12. (c) Flock of sheep/birds.
13. (b) Pack of wolves.
14. (a) Fleet of ships.
15. (b) Bunch of keys.
16. (a) Gang of thieves.
17. (a) Troop of monkeys.
18. (b) Band of musicians.
19. (a) Choir of singers.
20. (a) Bench of judges.
21. (a) Board of directors.
22. (a) Crew of sailors.
23. (a) Range/chain of mountains.
24. (a) Galaxy/cluster of stars.
25. (a) Litter of puppies/kittens.
26. (a) Regiment/army of soldiers.
27. (a) Gaggle of geese.
28. (a) Swarm of locusts/bees.
29. (a) Bouquet/bunch of flowers.
30. (b) brave → bravery.
31. (b) wise → wisdom.
32. (b) true → truth.
33. (b) poor → poverty.
34. (b) friend → friendship.
35. (a) king → kingdom/kingship.