

English
Grade 6 & 7
Syllabus for Admission Test

Reading

Students will have to read multiple paragraphs and answer the questions. To be able to effectively read, they need to have fluency and basic comprehension strategies.

a) Fluency

- Letter identification
- Consonant and Vowel Sounds
- Common blends - bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, sl, br, cr, dr, fr, gr, pr, tr, sn, sm, sl, sw, st sk, sc, -lp, -lt, -ft, -st,-nt, nd, mp, -squ, str, scr, thr, shr
- Consonant digraphs - ck, ch, sh, ph, th, wh, ng, kn, wr, gh, -mb

b) Comprehension

- Can read at Grade level (4/ 5) and understand what was read.
- Can answer direct questions
- Can answer inferential questions (prediction, implicit meanings)
- Can retell what was read
- Using context clues

c) Spellings / Vocabulary

- Can spell and knows the meaning of all words in [Dolch Word List](#) [Appendix 1]
- Is familiar with [A1](#) and [A2](#) CEFR words [Appendix 2, 3]

Grammar - (Identification and Application)

Questions will be around how the student uses their knowledge of the concepts given below in objective questions such as fill in the blanks, choose the most appropriate answer, etc

- Nouns (kinds, number, gender, countable/uncountable, concrete- abstract)
- Pronouns (personal, relative, interrogative, demonstrative)
- Adjectives
- Adverbs
- is, am, are, has, have, be, was, were
- Tense forms (simple present and present continuous, simple past and past continuous)
- Expressing future (will and be going to)
- Articles
- This, that, these, those (as determiners and empty subjects)
- [Question words](#) [Appendix 4]
- and, or, but, because, so,
- Punctuation marks (full stop, comma, question mark)
- Possessive adjectives
- Prepositions (time and place)

Writing

Students need to write based on the given prompt. [Rubric in Appendix 5]

- Writing a short description of a person, thing or place
- Writing a message for someone
- Writing about events (narrative style)

Appendix 1

Dolch Word Lists

Pre K

a
and
away
big
blue
can
come
down
find
for
funny
go
help
here

I
in
is
it
jump
little
look
make
me
my
not
one
play
red

run
said
see
the
three
to
two
up
we
where
yellow
you

Kindergarten

all
am
are
at
ate
be
black
brown
but
came
did
do
eat
four
get
good
have
he
into

like
must
new
no
now
on
our
out
please
pretty
ran
ride
saw
say
she
so
soon
that
there

they
this
too
under
want
was
well
went
what
white
who
will
with
yes

First Grade

after	by	going
again	could	had
an	every	has
any	fly	her
as	from	him
ask	give	
his	live	open
how	may	over
just	of	put
know	old	round
let	once	some
stop	thank	then
take	them	
think	walk	were
when		

Second Grade

always	been	both
around	before	buy
because	best	call
cold	fast	found
does	first	gave
don't	five	goes
green	off	right
its	or	sing
made	pull	sit
many	read	sleep
tell	those	use
their	upon	very
these	us	wash
which	wish	would
why	work	write
your		

Third Grade

about	carry	done
better	clean	draw
bring	cut	drink
eight	grow	keep
fall	hold	kind
far	hot	laugh
full	hurt	light
got	if	long
much	own	show
myself	pick	six
never	seven	small
only	shall	start
ten	today	together
try	warm	

Nouns

apple	bell	bread
baby	bird	brother
back	birthday	cake
ball	boat	car
bear	box	cat
bed	boy	chair
chicken	eye	goodbye
children	farm	grass
Christmas	farmer	ground
coat	father	hand
corn	feet	head
cow	fire	hill
day	fish	home
dog	floor	horse
doll	flower	house
door	game	kitty
duck	garden	leg
egg	girl	letter
man	paper	school
men	party	seed
milk	picture	sheep
money	pig	shoe
morning	rabbit	sister
mother	rain	snow
name	ring	song
nest	robin	squirrel
night	Santa Claus	stick
street	top	way
sun	toy	wind
table	tree	window
thing	watch	wood
time	water	

Appendix 2 - CEFR A1 Word List

A

a/an	age	apartment
about	ago	apple
above	agree	April
across	air	area
action	airport	arm
activity	all	around
actor	also	arrive
actress	always	art
add	amazing and	article
address	angry	artist
adult	animal	as
advice	another	ask
afraid	answer	at
after	any	August
afternoon	anyone	aunt
again	anything	autumn
		away

B

baby	believe	both
back	below	bottle
bad	best	box
bag	better	boy
ball	between	boyfriend
banana	bicycle	bread
band	big	break
bank (money)	bike	breakfast
bath	bill	bring
bathroom	bird	brother
be	birthday	brown
beach	black	build
beautiful	blog	building
because	blonde	bus
become	blue	business
bed	boat	busy
bedroom	body	but
beer	book	butter
before	boot	buy
begin	bored	by
beginning	boring	bye
behind	born	

C

cafe	card	century
cake	career	chair
call	carrot	change
camera	carry	chart
can	cat	cheap
cannot	CD	check
capital	cent	cheese
car	centre	chicken

child
chocolate
choose
cinema
city
class
classroom
clean
climb
clock
close
clothes
club
coat

coffee
cold
college
colour
come
common
company
compare
complete
computer
concert
conversation
cook
cooking

cool
correct
cost
could
country
course
cousin
cow
cream
create
culture
cup
customer
cut

D

dad
dance
dancer
dancing
dangerous
dark
date
daughter
day
dear
December
decide
delicious
describe

description
design
desk
detail
dialogue
dictionary
die
diet
difference
different
difficult
dinner
dirty
discuss

dish
do
doctor
dog
dollar
door
down
downstairs
draw
dress
drink
drive
driver
during
DVD

E

each
ear
early
east
easy
eat
egg
eight
eighteen
eighty
elephant
eleven

else
email
end
enjoy
enough
euro
even
evening
event
ever
every
everybody

everyone
everything
exam
example
excited
exciting
exercise
expensive
explain
extra
eye

F

face
fact
fall
false
family
famous
fantastic
far

farm
farmer
fast
fat
father
favourite
February
feel

feeling
festival
few
fifteen
fifth
fifty
fill
film

final	fly	free
find	follow	Friday
fine	food	friend
finish	foot	friendly
fire	football	from
first	for	front
fish	forget	fruit
five	form	full
flat	forty	fun
flight	four	funny
floor	fourteen	future
flower	fourth	

G

game	glass	green
garden	go	grey
geography	good	group
get	goodbye grandfather	grow
girl	grandmother	guess
girlfriend	grandparent	guitar
give	great	gym

H

hair	hear	homework
half	hello	hope
hand	help	horse
happen	her	hospital
happy	here	hot
hard	hey	hotel
hat	hi	hour
hate	high	house
have	him	how
have to	his	however
he	history	hundred
head	hobby	hungry
health	holiday	husband
healthy	home	

I

I	improve	internet
ice	in	interview
ice cream	include	into
idea	information	introduce
if	interest	island
imagine	interested	it
important	interesting	its

J

jacket	job	juice
January	join	July
jeans	journey	June
		just

keep	K	kitchen
key	kilometre	know
	kind (type)	
<hr/>		
	L	
land	lesson	list
language	let	listen
large	letter	little
last (final)	library	live
late	lie	local
later	life	long
laugh	light (from the sun/a lamp)	look
learn	like (similar)	lose
leave	like (find sb/sth pleasant)	lot
left	line	love
leg	lion	lunch
<hr/>		
	M	
machine	meat	Monday
magazine	meet	money
main	meeting	month
make	member	more
man	menu	morning
many	message	most
map	metre	mother
March	midnight	mountain
market	mile	mouse
married	milk	mouth
match (contest)	million	move
May	minute	movie
maybe	miss	much
me	mistake	mum
meal	model	museum
mean	modern	music
meaning	moment	must
		my
<hr/>		
	N	
name	next	north
natural	next to	nose
near	nice	not
need	night	note
negative	nine	nothing
neighbour	nineteen	November
never	ninety	now
new	no	number
news	no one	nurse
newspaper	nobody	
<hr/>		

	O	
object	old	opposite
o'clock	on	or
October	once	orange
of	one	order
off	onion	other
office	online	our
often	only	out
oh	open	outside
OK	opinion	over
		own

	P	
page	personal	poor
paint	phone	popular
painting	photo	positive
pair	photograph	possible
paper	phrase	post
paragraph	piano	potato
parent	picture	pound
park	piece	practice
part	pig	practise
partner	pink	prefer
party	place	prepare
passport	plan	present
past	plane	pretty
pay	plant	price
pen	play	probably
pencil	player	problem
people	please	product
pepper	point	programme
perfect	police	project
period	policeman	purple
person	pool	put

	Q	
quarter	quick	quiet
question	quickly	quite

	R	
radio	red	rich
rain	relax	ride
read	remember	right
reader	repeat	river
reading	report	road
ready	restaurant	room
real	result	routine
really	return	rule
reason	rice	run

S

sad	sick	special
salad	similar	spell
salt	sing	spelling
same	singer	spend
sandwich	sister	sport
Saturday	sit	spring
say	situation	stand
school	six	star
science	sixteen	start
scientist	sixty	statement
sea	skill	station
second	skirt	stay
section	sleep	still
see	slow	stop
sell	small	story
send	snake	street
sentence	snow	strong
September	so	student
seven	some	study
seventeen	somebody	style
seventy	someone	subject
share	something	success
she	sometimes	sugar
sheep	son	summer
shirt	song	sun
shoe	soon	Sunday
shop	sorry	supermarket
shopping	sound	sure
short	soup	sweater
should	south	swim
show	space	swimming
shower	speak	

T

table	thank	through
take	thanks	Thursday
talk	that	ticket
tall	the	time
taxi	theatre	tired
tea	their	title
teach	them	to
teacher	then	today
team	there	together
teenager	they	toilet
telephone	thing	tomato
television	think	tomorrow
tell	third	tonight
ten	thirsty	too
tennis	thirteen	tooth
terrible	thirty	topic
test	this	tourist
text	thousand	town
than	three	traffic

train
travel
tree
trip
trousers

true
try
T-shirt
Tuesday
turn

TV
twelve
twenty
twice
two
type

umbrella
uncle
under
understand

U
university
until
up
upstairs

us
use
useful
usually

vacation
vegetable

V
very
video

village
visit
visitor

wait
waiter
wake
walk
wall
want
warm
wash
watch
water
way
we
wear
weather
website
Wednesday

W
week
weekend
welcome
well
west
what
when
where
which
white
who
why
wife
will
win
window

wine
winter
with
without
woman
wonderful
word
work
worker
world
would
write
writer
writing
wrong

yeah
year
yellow

X Y Z
yes
yesterday
you

young
your
yourself

Appendix 3 - CEFR A2 Word List

A

ability	all	architect
able	all right	architecture
abroad	allow	argue
accept	almost	argument
accident	alone	army
according to	along	arrange
achieve	already	arrangement
act	alternative	as
active	although	asleep
actually	among	assistant
adult	amount	athlete
advantage	ancient	attack
adventure	ankle	attend
advertise	any	attention
advertisement	anybody	attractive
advertising	any more	audience
affect	anyway	author
after	anywhere	available
against	app	average
ah	appear	avoid
airline	appearance	award
alive	apply	awful

B

back	belt	boil
background	benefit	bone
badly	best	book
bar	better	borrow
baseball	between	boss
based	billion	bottom
basketball	bin	bowl
bean	biology	brain
bear (animal)	birth	bridge
beat	biscuit	bright
beef	bit	brilliant
before	blank	broken
behave	blood	brush
behaviour	blow	burn
belong	board	businessman
		button

C

camp	cartoon	celebrity
camping	case	certain
can	cash	certainly
care	castle	chance
careful	catch	character
carefully	cause	charity
carpet	celebrate	chat

check
chef
chemistry
chip
choice
church
cigarette
circle
classical
clear
clearly
clever
climate
close
closed
clothing
cloud
coach
coast
code
colleague

collect
column
comedy
comfortable
comment
communicate
community
compete
competition
complain
completely
condition
conference
connect
connected
consider
contain
context
continent
continue
control

cook
cooker
copy
corner
correctly
count
couple
cover
crazy
creative
credit
crime
criminal
cross
crowd
crowded
cry
cupboard
curly
cycle

D

daily
danger
dark
data
dead
deal
dear
death
decision
deep
definitely
degree
dentist
department
depend
desert

designer
destroy
detective
develop
device
diary
differently
digital
direct
direction
director
disagree
disappear
disaster
discover
discovery

discussion
disease
distance
divorced
document
double
download
downstairs
drama
drawing
dream
drive
driving
drop
drug
dry

E

earn
earth
easily
education
effect
either
electric
electrical
electricity
electronic
employ

employee
employer
empty
ending
energy
engine
engineer
enormous
enter
environment
equipment

error
especially
essay
everyday
everywhere
evidence
exact
exactly
excellent
except
exist

expect
experience
experiment

expert
explanation
express

expression
extreme
extremely

F

factor
factory
fail
fair
fall
fan
farm
farming
fashion
fat
fear
feature
feed
female
fiction
field

fight
figure
film
final
finally
finger
finish
first
firstly
fish
fishing
fit
fix
flat
flu
fly

flying
focus
following
foreign
forest
fork
formal
fortunately
forward
free
fresh
fridge
frog
fun
furniture
further
future

G

gallery
gap
gas
gate
general
gift

goal
god
gold
golf
good
government

grass
greet
ground
guest
guide
gun
guy

H

habit
half
hall
happily
have
headache
heart
heat
heavy

height
helpful
hero
hers
herself
hide
high
hill
himself

his
hit
hockey
hold
hole
home
hope
huge
human
hurt

I

ideal
identify
ill
illness
image
immediately
impossible
included

including
increase
incredible
independent
individual
industry
informal
injury

insect
inside
instead
instruction
instructor
instrument
intelligent
international

introduction
invent
invention

invitation
invite
involve

item
itself

J

jam
jazz

jewellery
joke

journalist
jump

K

kid
kill

king
knee

knife
knock
knowledge

L

lab
lady
lake
lamp
land
laptop
last
later
laughter
law
lawyer
lazy
lead

leader
learning
least
lecture
lemon
lend
less
level
lifestyle
lift
light (a lamp)
light (not heavy)
likely

link
listener
little
lock
look
lorry
lost
loud
loudly
lovely
low
luck
lucky

M

mail
major
male
manage
manager
manner
mark
marry
material
mathematics
maths
matter

may modal
media
medical
medicine
memory
mention
metal
method
middle
might
mind
mine (belongs to me)

mirror
missing
mobile
monkey
moon
mostly
motorcycle
movement
musical
musician
myself

N

narrow
national
nature
nearly
necessary
neck
need

neither
nervous
network
noise
noisy
none
normal

normally
notice
novel
nowhere
number
nut

O

ocean
offer
officer
oil
onto

opportunity
option
ordinary
organisation
organise

original
ourselves
outside
oven
own
owner

P

pack
pain
painter
palace
pants
parking
particular
pass
passenger
past
patient
pattern
pay
peace
penny
per
per cent
perform
perhaps
permission
personality
pet
petrol

photograph
physical
physics
pick
pilot
planet
plant
plastic
plate
platform
please
pleased
pocket
polite
pollution
pop
population
position
possession
possibility
poster
power
predict

present
president
prevent
print
printer
prison
prize
process
produce
professional
professor
profile
program
progress
promise
pronounce
protect
provide
pub
public
publish
pull
purpose
push

Q

quality
quantity

queen
question

quietl

R

race (run)
railway
raise
rate
rather
reach
react
realize
receive
recent
recently
reception
recipe
recognise

recommend
record
recording
recycle
reduce
refer
refuse
region
regular
relationship
remove
repair
replace
reply

report
reporter
request
research
researcher
respond
response
rest
review
ride
ring
ring
rise
rock

role
roof
round

route
rubbish
rude

run
runner
running

S

sadly
safe
sail
sailing
salary
sale
sauce
save
scared
scary
scene
schedule
score
screen
search
season
seat
second (next)
secondly
secret
secretary
seem
sense
separate
series
serious
serve
service
several
shake
shall
shape
sheet
ship
shoulder
shout
shut
side

sign
silver
simple
since
singing
single
sir
site
size
ski
skiing
skin
sky
sleep
slowly
smartphone
smell
smile
smoke
smoking
soap
soccer
social
society
sock
soft
soldier
solution
solve
somewhere
sort
source
speaker
specific
speech
speed
spider
spoon

square
stage
stair
stamp
star
start
state
stay
steal
step
stomach
stone
store
storm
straight
strange
strategy
stress
structure
stupid
succeed
successful
such
suddenly
suggest
suggestion
suit
support
suppose
sure
surprise
surprised
surprising
survey
sweet
symbol
system

T

tablet
talk
target
task
taste
teaching
technology

teenage
temperature
term
text
themselves
thick
thief

thin
thinking
third
thought
throw
tidy
tie

tip
tool
top
touch
tour
tourism
towards

towel
tower
toy
track
tradition
traditional
train

trainer
training
transport
traveller
trouble
truck
twin
typical

U

underground
understanding
unfortunately
unhappy

uniform
unit
united
unusual

upstairs
use
used to
user
usual

V

valley
van
variety

vehicle
view
virus

voice

W

wait
war
wash
washing
wave
weak
web
wedding
weight

welcome
wet
wheel
while
whole
whose
wide
wild
wind

winner
wish
wood
wooden
working
worried
worry
worse
worst
wow

X Y Z

yet

yours

zero

Appendix 4 - Question Words

Question Words in English

The most common question words in English are the following:

WHO

WHO is only used when referring to people. (= I want to know the person)

Who is the best football player in the world?

Who are your best friends?

Who is that strange guy over there?

WHERE

WHERE is used when referring to a place or location. (= I want to know the place)

Where is the library?

Where do you live?

Where are my shoes?

WHEN

WHEN is used to refer to a time or an occasion. (= I want to know the time)

When do the shops open?

When is his birthday?

When are we going to finish?

WHY

WHY is used to obtain an explanation or a reason. (= I want to know the reason)

Why do we need a nanny?

Why are they always late?

Why does he complain all the time?

Normally the response begins with "Because..."

WHAT

WHAT is used to refer to specific information. (= I want to know the thing)

What is your name?

What is her favourite colour?

What is the time?

WHICH

WHICH is used when a choice needs to be made. (= I want to know the thing between alternatives)

Which dish did you order – the pizza or the pasta?

Which day do you prefer for a meeting – today or tomorrow?

Which is better - this one or that one?

HOW

HOW is used to describe the manner that something is done. (= I want to know the way)

How do you cook lasagna?

How does he know the answer?

How can I learn English quickly?

With HOW there are a number of other expressions that are used in questions:

How much – refers to a quantity or a price (uncountable nouns)

How much time do you have to finish the test?

How much is the jacket on display in the window?

How much money will I need?

How many – refers to a quantity (countable nouns)

How many days are there in April?

How many people live in this city?

How many brothers and sister do you have?

Read more about How much vs. How many.

How often – refers to frequency

How often do you visit your grandmother?

How often does she study?

How often are you sick?

How far – refers to distance

How far is the university from your house?

How far is the bus stop from here?

QUESTION WORDS

Woodward ENGLISH

Who?



Who is calling?
Who will reach the phone first?

Where?



Where should I go?

When?




When can I go on vacation?

Why?



Why are you angry?

What?



What is making that sound?

Which?



Which dish should I choose?

How?



How do I stop the baby from crying?

EXPLANATION

I want to know the

Who?	Person
Where?	Position, Place
When?	Time, Occasion, Moment
Why?	Reason, Explanation
What?	Specific thing, Object
Which?	Choice, Alternative
How?	Way, Manner, Form

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

Appendix 5 - Rubric for Writing Question

	5	4	2 / 3	1
Idea and Focus	Idea is introduced, clearly communicated, and the focus is strongly maintained	Idea is clearly stated, and the focus is mostly maintained	Idea may be somewhat unclear, or the focus may be insufficiently maintained	Idea may be confusing or ambiguous; or the focus may drift
Intro and conclusion	Effective or engaging introduction and concluding statement or section	Introduction provides some context on the topic or text Concluding statement or section restates the opinion of the piece	Introduction and/or conclusion may be weak	Introduction and/or conclusion may be missing or unrelated to the topic or text
Progression	Logical progression of ideas from beginning to end	Creates an organizational structure that lists reasons	Progression of ideas is sometimes unclear	No discernable organizational pattern
Linking Ideas	Consistently uses a variety of transitional strategies to clarify the relationships between and among ideas	Uses linking words and phrases to connect opinion and reasons	Some transitions and connections may be awkward or unclear	No linking words or phrases used
Sentence Formation	Few, if any, errors in usage and sentence formation	Some errors in usage and sentence formation are present, but no systematic pattern of errors is displayed	Frequent errors in usage may obscure meaning	Errors in usage are frequent and severe and often obscure meaning
Spelling, Punctuation, capitalisation	Effective and consistent use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling	Adequate use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling	Inconsistent use of punctuation, capitalization, and spelling	Errors in punctuation, capitalization, and spelling are frequent and severe and often obscure meaning

Total out of 30

Sample Questions:

Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

Ravi lived in a small village in India and loved the monsoon season. One day in June, thick, dark clouds filled the sky, and Ravi knew the rain was coming.

Ravi and his friends ran outside, feeling the first raindrops on their faces. They laughed and splashed in the puddles. The fields around the village turned green, and the farmers were happy because their crops would grow well.

At home, Ravi's mother made hot pakoras, and the smell filled the house. They ate the tasty snack while listening to the rain on the roof. The rain was heavy, and the river nearby began to rise. Ravi watched as the water level went up, but he knew their village was safe. They had built strong walls to protect their homes from floods.

In the evening, the rain slowed down. Ravi lay in bed, listening to the soft rain, feeling happy for the monsoon. It brought water for the village and made everything fresh and beautiful.

Choose the correct answer -

1. What was the first sign that the monsoon was coming? [Comprehension]
 - a) The river began to rise.
 - b) The fields turned green.
 - c) Dark clouds filled the sky.
 - d) Ravi's mother made pakoras.
2. What did Ravi and his friends do when it started to rain? [Comprehension]
 - a) They stayed inside.
 - b) They played video games.
 - c) They ran outside and splashed in puddles.
 - d) They helped the farmers.
3. Why were the farmers happy during the monsoon? [Comprehension]
 - a) Because they could play in the rain.
 - b) Because their crops would grow well.
 - c) Because the village built strong walls.
 - d) Because Ravi's mother made pakoras.
4. What did Ravi and his family do at home during the rain? [Comprehension]
 - a) They built strong walls.
 - b) They splashed in puddles.
 - c) They listened to the rain and ate pakoras.
 - d) They watched the river rise.
5. Why did the village build strong walls? [Comprehension - inference]
 - a) To keep the animals out.
 - b) To protect their homes from floods.
 - c) To decorate their village.
 - d) To block the rain from coming in.
6. What can you infer about Ravi's feelings towards the monsoon season? [Comprehension - inference]
 - a) He dislikes the rain and wants it to stop.
 - b) He looks forward to it and enjoys the changes it brings.
 - c) He feels scared of the dark clouds.
 - d) He prefers other seasons over the monsoon.
7. Why might Ravi's mother have chosen to make hot pakoras during the rain? [Comprehension - prediction]
 - a) Because they are a favorite rainy-day snack.

- b) Because they are quick to make.
- c) Because they do not need any water.
- d) Because Ravi asked for them specifically.

8. What does "lush" mean in the sentence: "The fields around the village turned lush green"?

[Vocabulary - context clues]

- a) dry and barren
- b) healthy and abundant
- c) covered with snow
- d) dark and gloomy

9. What does "drizzle" mean in the sentence: "In the evening, the rain slowed to a gentle drizzle"?

[Vocabulary - context clues]

- a) heavy rain
- b) hailstorm
- c) light rain falling in fine drops
- d) thunderstorm

10. Which word completes the sentence? [Singular- Plural]

The _____ are happy because their crops are growing well.

- a) farmer
- b) farmers
- c) farm
- d) farmer's

11. Which word completes the sentence? [To be verb]

What _____ Ravi and his friends doing when it started to rain?

- a) is
- b) are
- c) were
- d) was

12. Which word completes the question? [Singular- Plural]

How many _____ were eating pakoras at Ravi's house?

- a) people
- b) persons
- c) persons'
- d) people's

13. Which word completes the sentence? [Tenses - Past]

The river _____ to rise when the rain was heavy.

- a) begin
- b) begins
- c) beginning
- d) began

14. Which word completes the sentence? [Conjunctions - and, so, but, because]

The river began to rise, _____ the village was prepared with strong walls.

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

15. Which word completes the sentence? [Conjunctions - and, so, but, because]

Ravi listened to the rain _____ ate pakoras with his family.

- a) and

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

16. Where should a comma be placed in the sentence? [Punctuation]

"Ravi loved the rain but his sister preferred sunny days."

- a) After "loved"
- b) After "rain"
- c) After "preferred"
- d) No comma needed

17. Which article correctly completes the sentence? [Articles]

Ravi listened to _____ soft patter of rain as he fell asleep.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article needed

18. Which adjective describes a snack that is spicy and delicious? [Adjectives]

- a) Bland
- b) Savoury
- c) Sour
- d) Juicy

19. Which article correctly completes the sentence? [Articles]

_____ rain began to fall heavily, making everyone run for cover.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article needed

20. Which pronoun correctly completes the sentence about the story? [Pronouns]

Ravi's cousin Sarah loved the monsoon because _____ enjoyed playing in _____ backyard during the rain.

- a) she / her
- b) they / their
- c) he / his
- d) it / its

21. Which word correctly completes the sentence? [Preposition of Place]

Ravi jumped _____ the puddle to avoid getting wet.

- a) in
- b) on
- c) at
- d) over

22. Which word correctly completes the sentence? [Preposition of time]

Ravi's family eats dinner _____ the evening after the rain stops.

- a) at
- b) on
- c) in

d) during

23. Which word correctly completes the sentence? [Possessive adjective]

Ravi and _____ friends enjoyed playing outside in the rain.

- a) his
- b) he's
- c) him
- d) their

24. Which tense form of the verb correctly completes the sentence? [Future tense]

Tomorrow, Ravi _____ go outside to play if it stops raining.

- a) will
- b) is
- c) was
- d) has

25. Which word correctly completes the sentence? [Adverb]

Ravi and his friends laughed _____ as they splashed in the puddles.

- a) happy
- b) happily
- c) quickly
- d) slow

26. Which word correctly completes the sentence? [Determiners]

_____ rainy day, Ravi and his friends stayed indoors and played board games.

- a) This
- b) That
- c) These
- d) Those

Answer any one question in 150 words. [Rubric in Appendix 5]

These are just sample questions, check the rubric to see what is being tested/ assessed.

27. a) What kind of teacher do you want to learn from? What should they be able to do? What should their behaviour be like? Describe them

OR

b) Imagine you have learnt how to talk to ants. What message from the ants would you tell human beings?

OR

c) If you could create a law that everyone had to follow, what is one law that you would create? Why?

OR

d) If you could spend a day with your favourite cartoon character, who would you choose? What would you do