

ENGLISH COMPREHENSIVE STUDY BOOK

FOR AISSEE CLASS 6 ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

Exam	All India Sainik School Entrance Exam (AISSEE)
Class	6 (Entry to Class VI)
Subject	English Language & Literature
Total Marks	25 Marks (in actual exam)
Coverage	Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading, Writing

Published by
Young Star Defence Academy
Amritsar | Chandigarh | Kapurthala
www.youngstardefenceacademy.com | +91 81013 13136

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UNIT 1 Reading Comprehension 3

Passage Types & Strategies | Practice Passages with Q&A;

UNIT 2 Grammar Essentials 6

Parts of Speech | Tenses | Articles | Prepositions

UNIT 3 Vocabulary Builder 9

Synonyms & Antonyms | One-Word Substitution | Idioms

UNIT 4 Writing Skills 11

Paragraph Writing | Formal Letter Writing

UNIT 5 Literature & Poetry 13

Figures of Speech | Prose & Poetry Appreciation

UNIT 6 Practice Test Papers 15

Mock Test 1 (Full 25-Mark Paper) | Answer Key

UNIT 1**READING COMPREHENSION**

Develop the skill to read, understand and answer questions from unseen passages.

1.1 What is Reading Comprehension?

Reading Comprehension tests your ability to read a passage carefully and answer questions based on it. In the AISSEE, passages are usually 150–200 words long and are followed by 4–5 questions testing factual recall, inference, vocabulary, and title selection.

1.2 Strategies for Solving Comprehension**Step 1 — Read the Questions First**

Before reading the passage, skim the questions. This helps you know what to look for.

Step 2 — Read the Passage Carefully

Read the full passage once slowly. Underline key words, names, dates, and ideas.

Step 3 — Locate Answers in the Passage

Most answers are directly stated. Read the relevant sentence again before answering.

Step 4 — Infer Carefully

Some questions ask 'what does the author mean?' Think about the hidden message.

Step 5 — Choose the Best Title

A good title covers the whole passage, not just one part of it.

1.3 Practice Passage 1 — The Sainik School Journey

Sainik Schools in India were established with the aim of preparing young boys for a career in the armed forces. The idea was conceived by V. K. Krishna Menon, the then Defence Minister, in 1961. The first Sainik School was set up at Satara in Maharashtra. Today there are more than 30 Sainik Schools spread across different states of India.

Students are selected through the All India Sainik School Entrance Examination (AISSEE), which is conducted by the National Testing Agency (NTA). The exam tests students in Mathematics, English, General Knowledge, and Intelligence. The schools are residential and follow the CBSE curriculum. They also provide NCC training and focus on character building, discipline, and sportsmanship. Many alumni of Sainik Schools have gone on to serve in the Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force, and some have reached the rank of General and Admiral.

Questions Based on the Passage:

Q1. When were Sainik Schools established?

Ans. Sainik Schools were established in 1961.

Q2. Who conceived the idea of Sainik Schools?

Ans. V. K. Krishna Menon, the then Defence Minister, conceived the idea.

Q3. Where was the first Sainik School set up?

Ans. The first Sainik School was set up at Satara in Maharashtra.

Q4. Which organisation conducts the AISSEE?

Ans. The National Testing Agency (NTA) conducts the AISSEE.

Q5. Name any two subjects tested in the AISSEE.

Ans. Mathematics and English (also GK and Intelligence).

Q6. Give a suitable title for the passage.

Ans. 'Sainik Schools — Nurseries of Military Leadership' or 'The Story of Sainik Schools'.

1.4 Practice Passage 2 — The Brave Soldier

Captain Vikram Batra was born on 9 September 1974 in Palampur, Himachal Pradesh. He joined the Indian Military Academy and was commissioned into the 13 JAK RIF regiment of the Indian Army. During the Kargil War of 1999, he displayed extraordinary bravery and captured several strategic peaks from the enemy.

He was known by the code name 'Sher Shah', meaning Lion King. His famous battle cry was 'Yeh Dil Maange More!' On 7 July 1999, while saving a fellow officer, Captain Vikram Batra was hit by enemy fire and attained martyrdom. He was awarded the Param Vir Chakra, India's highest wartime military honour, posthumously. He remains an inspiration for millions of young Indians who aspire to join the armed forces.

Questions Based on the Passage:

Q1. Where was Captain Vikram Batra born?

Ans. He was born in Palampur, Himachal Pradesh.

Q2. What was his famous code name?

Ans. His code name was 'Sher Shah'.

Q3. Which award was he given and why?

Ans. He was given the Param Vir Chakra for extraordinary bravery during the Kargil War.

Q4. What does 'posthumously' mean?

Ans. Posthumously means 'after death'.

Q5. What battle cry is he remembered for?

Ans. 'Yeh Dil Maange More!' is his famous battle cry.

★ **Pro Tip:** Always read the passage twice — once for the general idea, once for specific details.

UNIT 2

GRAMMAR ESSENTIALS

Master the fundamental grammar rules tested in AISSEE Class 6.

2.1 Parts of Speech

Part of Speech	Definition	Example
Noun	Name of a person, place, thing, or idea	soldier, army, courage
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	he, she, it, they, we
Verb	Shows action or state of being	run, is, write, fight
Adjective	Describes a noun	brave, strong, tall, red
Adverb	Modifies a verb, adjective, or adverb	quickly, very, well
Preposition	Shows relationship between words	in, on, at, under, before
Conjunction	Joins words or clauses	and, but, or, because, although
Interjection	Expresses sudden emotion	Oh! Hurrah! Alas! Bravo!

Identify the Part of Speech — Practice:

1. The brave soldier marched ahead.

Ans. brave — Adjective

2. Quickly he ran to the camp.

Ans. Quickly — Adverb

3. The flag stood on the hill.

Ans. on — Preposition

4. Hurrah! We won the match.

Ans. Hurrah — Interjection

5. He and she are friends.

Ans. and — Conjunction

2.2 Tenses

Tense tells us when an action takes place — in the Past, Present, or Future. Each tense has four forms.

Tense Form	Structure	Example
Simple Present	Subject + V1 (+ s/es)	She sings every day.
Present Continuous	Subject + is/am/are + V-ing	She is singing now.
Present Perfect	Subject + has/have + V3	She has sung the song.
Simple Past	Subject + V2	She sang yesterday.

Past Continuous	Subject + was/were + V-ing	She was singing.
Past Perfect	Subject + had + V3	She had sung before.
Simple Future	Subject + will/shall + V1	She will sing tomorrow.
Future Continuous	Subject + will be + V-ing	She will be singing.
Future Perfect	Subject + will have + V3	She will have sung.

Fill in the blanks with the correct tense:

1. She _____ (go) to school every day.
Ans. goes (Simple Present)
2. They _____ (play) cricket when it rained.
Ans. were playing (Past Continuous)
3. I _____ (finish) my homework before dinner.
Ans. had finished (Past Perfect)
4. He _____ (join) the army next year.
Ans. will join (Simple Future)
5. The soldiers _____ (march) since morning.
Ans. have been marching (Present Perfect Continuous)

2.3 Articles

Definite Article: *the* — used for a specific noun already known to the reader.

Indefinite Articles: *a / an* — used for non-specific nouns. Use **a** before consonant sounds; use **an** before vowel sounds.

★ **Tricky Rule:** Use 'an' before words starting with a vowel SOUND, not just a vowel letter. E.g., 'an hour' (

Fill in the correct article (a / an / the):

1. She is ___ honest girl.
Ans. an
2. ___ sun rises in the east.
Ans. The
3. I saw ___ eagle in the sky.
Ans. an
4. He is ___ unique player.
Ans. a
5. Please pass me ___ book on the table.
Ans. the

2.4 Prepositions

A preposition links a noun or pronoun to other words in a sentence, showing place, time, direction, or manner.

Type	Prepositions	Example
Place	in, on, at, under, over, beside	The flag is on the pole.
Time	at, on, in, before, after, since	We meet at 6 am.
Direction	to, from, towards, into, across	He ran towards the gate.
Manner	with, by, through, without	He won with hard work.

UNIT 3

VOCABULARY BUILDER

Expand your word power — the key to scoring in AISSEE English.

3.1 Synonyms (Words with Similar Meaning)

A synonym is a word that means the same (or nearly the same) as another word.

Word	Synonyms
Brave	Courageous, Bold, Valiant, Daring, Fearless
Happy	Joyful, Glad, Cheerful, Delighted, Pleased
Smart	Clever, Intelligent, Bright, Sharp, Wise
Large	Big, Huge, Vast, Enormous, Gigantic
Difficult	Hard, Tough, Challenging, Arduous, Strenuous
Quick	Fast, Swift, Rapid, Speedy, Prompt
Beautiful	Pretty, Lovely, Gorgeous, Attractive, Elegant
Ancient	Old, Aged, Antique, Historic, Archaic
Enemy	Foe, Adversary, Opponent, Rival, Antagonist
Victory	Win, Triumph, Success, Conquest, Achievement

3.2 Antonyms (Words with Opposite Meaning)

Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym
Brave	Cowardly	Ancient	Modern
Happy	Sad	Victory	Defeat
Strong	Weak	Honest	Dishonest
Love	Hate	Question	Answer
Accept	Reject	Attack	Defend
Ascend	Descend	Include	Exclude
Expand	Contract	Peace	War
Leader	Follower	Success	Failure

3.3 One-Word Substitution

Replace the given phrase with one word.

Phrase	One Word
One who loves his/her country	Patriot

One who treats sick people	Doctor
A person who flies an aircraft	Pilot
Animals that can live on land and in water	Amphibians
A place where soldiers live and are trained	Barracks
A government by the people	Democracy
One who cannot read or write	Illiterate
Words written on a tombstone	Epitaph
A child whose parents have died	Orphan
One who is always present everywhere	Omnipresent
Fear of water	Hydrophobia
A story that teaches a moral lesson	Fable

3.4 Idioms and Phrases

Idiom / Phrase	Meaning
Bite the bullet	To endure a painful situation bravely
Beat around the bush	To avoid getting to the main point
Break the ice	To initiate a conversation in a social setting
Burn the midnight oil	To work very late into the night
Hit the nail on the head	To describe exactly what is happening
Kick the bucket	To die (informal)
Let the cat out of the bag	To reveal a secret accidentally
Once in a blue moon	Something that happens very rarely
Sit on the fence	To remain neutral and not take sides
The ball is in your court	It is your turn to take action or decide

UNIT 4

WRITING SKILLS

Learn to write clearly and correctly — an essential skill for the AISSEE and beyond.

4.1 Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a group of related sentences about one main idea. A good paragraph has three parts:

Topic Sentence: Introduces the main idea of the paragraph.

Supporting Sentences: Give details, examples, or reasons to explain the topic sentence.

Concluding Sentence: Wraps up the paragraph or restates the main idea differently.

Sample Paragraph — My Favourite Hero: Captain Vikram Batra

Captain Vikram Batra is my favourite national hero. Born in Palampur, he grew up with a burning desire to serve his country. During the Kargil War of 1999, he captured several enemy positions under extreme conditions, earning the title 'Sher Shah'. His courage, patriotism, and sacrifice continue to inspire millions of young Indians who dream of joining the armed forces. Captain Batra's life teaches us that true greatness lies in selfless service to one's nation.

Write paragraphs on the following topics:

1. My Goal in Life
2. The Importance of Discipline
3. A Visit to a Sainik School
4. My Favourite Festival
5. Water Conservation

4.2 Formal Letter Writing

A formal letter is written to officials, headmasters, editors, or government bodies. It follows a fixed format.

Part	What to Write
Sender's Address	Your address (top left)
Date	Date of writing
Receiver's Address	Designation and address of the person you are writing to
Subject	One line summarising the purpose (e.g., Subject: Request for leave)
Salutation	Dear Sir / Dear Madam / Respected Sir
Body	Paragraph 1: Purpose Paragraph 2: Details Paragraph 3: Closing request
Complimentary Close	Yours faithfully / Yours sincerely
Signature & Name	Your full name below the closing

Sample Formal Letter

A-12, Defence Colony,
Amritsar, Punjab – 143001
Date: 1st June 2025

The Headmaster,
Government Senior Secondary School,
Amritsar, Punjab.

Subject: Application for Leave of Absence

Respected Sir,

I am Arjun Singh, a student of Class V, Roll No. 15. I wish to inform you that I am suffering from fever and have been advised rest by the doctor for three days.

Kindly grant me leave from 2nd June to 4th June 2025. I shall ensure that I complete all missed work upon my return.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
Arjun Singh
Class V, Roll No. 15

Write formal letters for the following:

1. Write a letter to your Headmaster requesting permission to attend an NCC camp.
2. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the need to conserve water.
3. Write to the Principal requesting improved library facilities.

UNIT 5

LITERATURE & POETRY

Appreciate prose and poetry — understand themes, characters, and figures of speech.

5.1 Figures of Speech

Simile

Definition: Comparing two things using 'like' or 'as'.

Example: He is as brave as a lion.

Metaphor

Definition: Comparing two things without 'like' or 'as'.

Example: The soldier is a lion on the battlefield.

Alliteration

Definition: Repetition of the same consonant sound at the start of nearby words.

Example: Peter picked a peck of pickled peppers.

Personification

Definition: Giving human qualities to non-human things.

Example: The wind whispered through the trees.

Hyperbole

Definition: Exaggeration for emphasis.

Example: I have told you a million times!

Onomatopoeia

Definition: Words that imitate the sound they describe.

Example: The bees buzzed loudly.

5.2 Poetry Appreciation — 'The Road Not Taken' (Abridged)

The poem 'The Road Not Taken' by Robert Frost speaks about choices in life. The speaker comes across two roads in a wood and must choose one. This is a metaphor for the important decisions we make in life. The poem teaches us that the choices we make define our future.

Element	Explanation
Theme	Decision-making, individuality, and the consequences of choices.
Central Idea	Life presents us with choices. We must choose wisely and accept responsibility for our d
Tone	Reflective, slightly melancholic, thoughtful.
Key Figure of Speech	Metaphor — the two roads represent the choices in life.

5.3 Short Story — The Honest Soldier

Long ago, there lived a soldier named Rajan. He was known throughout the kingdom for his honesty and bravery. One day, during a battle, Rajan found a bag of gold coins left behind by the enemy. Instead of keeping it for himself, he brought it to the king.

The king was greatly impressed. 'Why did you not keep it?' he asked. Rajan replied, 'A soldier fights for honour, not for gold.' The king rewarded Rajan with a medal and promoted him to the rank of General.

The people of the kingdom celebrated Rajan's honesty. His story was told for generations as a lesson that integrity is the greatest treasure a soldier can possess.

Questions on the story:

Q1. What was Rajan known for?

Ans. He was known for his honesty and bravery.

Q2. What did Rajan find during the battle?

Ans. He found a bag of gold coins.

Q3. What did Rajan say when the king asked why he returned the gold?

Ans. 'A soldier fights for honour, not for gold.'

Q4. What is the moral of the story?

Ans. Integrity and honesty are a soldier's greatest virtues.

UNIT 6

PRACTICE TEST PAPERS

Test yourself with these full-length mock papers modelled on the AISSEE pattern.

Mock Test 1 — Full Paper (25 Marks)

Instructions: Time — 25 minutes | Marks — 25 | Each question carries 1 mark. No negative marking.

Section A — Reading Comprehension (5 marks)

The Indian Air Force (IAF) is the air arm of the Indian Armed Forces. Its primary responsibility is to secure Indian airspace. It was officially established on 8 October 1932. The IAF has been involved in four wars with Pakistan and one with China. The motto of the IAF is 'Nabha Sparsham Deeptham', which means 'Touch the Sky with Glory'. It is derived from the Bhagavad Gita.

1. When was the Indian Air Force established?

Ans. _____

2. What is the motto of the IAF?

Ans. _____

3. What does the motto mean in English?

Ans. _____

4. How many wars has the IAF fought with Pakistan?

Ans. _____

5. From which text is the motto derived?

Ans. _____

Section B — Grammar (10 marks)
Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb: (Q6–Q9)
6. She _____ (read) a book right now.

Ans. _____

7. They _____ (finish) the race before sunset.

Ans. _____

8. The soldiers _____ (march) every morning.

Ans. _____

9. He _____ (join) the NDA next year.

Ans. _____

Choose the correct option (Q10–Q15):
10. She is ___ honest person.

(a) a (b) an (c) the (d) no article

11. He ran ____ the finish line.

- (a) in (b) at (c) across (d) under

12. The antonym of 'victory' is:

- (a) success (b) defeat (c) honour (d) bravery

13. 'Once in a blue moon' means:

- (a) on the moon (b) at night (c) very rarely (d) very often

14. Identify the verb: 'The brave soldier marched ahead.'

- (a) brave (b) soldier (c) marched (d) ahead

15. Which is a preposition? 'She sat beside the window.'

- (a) sat (b) beside (c) window (d) she

Section C — Vocabulary (5 marks)

16. Synonym of 'courageous': (a) fearful (b) bold (c) weak (d) quiet

17. One who loves his country is called a: (a) athlete (b) patriot (c) scholar (d) trader

18. Antonym of 'ancient': (a) old (b) modern (c) long (d) cold

19. Idiom 'Break the ice' means: (a) to fight (b) to start a conversation (c) to freeze (d) to stop

20. One-word for 'one who cannot read or write': (a) scholar (b) orphan (c) illiterate (d) foreigner

Section D — Writing (5 marks)

Q21–Q25. Write a paragraph (8–10 sentences) on any ONE of the following topics:

(A) My Dream to Join the Sainik School

(B) The Importance of Discipline in Life

(C) My Favourite Indian War Hero

Answer Key — Mock Test 1

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.
1	8 October 1932	10	(b) an	16
2	Nabha Sparsham Deeptham	11	(c) across	17
3	Touch the Sky with Glory	12	(b) defeat	18
4	Four	13	(c) very rarely	19
5	Bhagavad Gita	14	(c) marched	20
6	is reading	15	(b) beside	21–25
7	had finished			
8	march			
9	will join			

(b) bold

(b) patriot

(b) modern

(b) start a conversat

(c) illiterate

Subjective

ABOUT THE ACADEMY

Young Star Defence Academy (YSDA) is India's premier coaching institute for Sainik School, RIMC, RMS, and NDA Foundation entrance examinations. Founded by Mr. Prashant Singh, the academy has guided over 25,000 students to Sainik School selections and 1,325+ students to RIMC selections.

With centres in Amritsar, Chandigarh, and Kapurthala, YSDA combines experienced faculty, a structured curriculum, and personalised mentorship to prepare young aspirants for the rigorous entrance examinations and life at residential defence schools.

This book has been designed by YSDA's expert English faculty to cover every aspect of the English syllabus tested in AISSEE Class 6 — from grammar and vocabulary to reading comprehension and writing. It is recommended for students in Class 4 and 5 preparing for the Sainik School entrance exam.

25,000+ Sainik School Selections	1,325+ RIMC Selections	3 Centres
Amritsar (HQ)	Chandigarh	Kapurthala

youngstardefenceacademy.com

+91 81013 13136

Amritsar | Chandigarh | Kapurthala