



RASHTRIYA MILITARY SCHOOL

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

ENGLISH

CLASS VI

Comprehensive Study Guide

Grammar • Vocabulary • Reading • Writing • Practice Tests

★ **COVERS FULL RMS SYLLABUS** ★

With 200+ Practice Questions & Model Papers

BEST OF LUCK, FUTURE CADET!

Service Before Self



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CHAPTER 1 — PARTS OF SPEECH

Parts of Speech are the categories into which words are classified based on their function in a sentence. There are **8 parts of speech** in English.

Part of Speech	Definition	Examples
Noun	Name of a person, place, thing or idea	soldier, Delhi, book, courage
Pronoun	Word used in place of a noun	he, she, it, they, we
Verb	Word showing action or state	run, jump, is, seem
Adjective	Describes a noun or pronoun	brave, tall, three, beautiful
Adverb	Modifies verb, adjective or adverb	quickly, very, here, yesterday
Preposition	Shows relation between nouns	in, on, at, under, between
Conjunction	Joins words or sentences	and, but, or, because, although
Interjection	Expresses strong emotion	Hurrah! Alas! Oh! Wow!

1.1 NOUNS

A **Noun** is a naming word. Types of nouns:

- **Proper Noun:** Specific name — *Rahul, India, Himalayas, Monday*
- **Common Noun:** General name — *boy, country, mountain, day*
- **Collective Noun:** Group — *a fleet of ships, a pride of lions, a bouquet of flowers*
- **Abstract Noun:** Quality/idea — *honesty, courage, beauty, happiness*
- **Material Noun:** Substance — *gold, water, wood, iron*

Example: The army (collective) showed great bravery (abstract) at Kargil (proper).

1.2 PRONOUNS

Types of pronouns important for RMS exam:

Type	Examples
Personal	I, we, you, he, she, it, they / me, us, him, her, them
Reflexive	myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves
Possessive	mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs
Demonstrative	this, that, these, those

Interrogative	who, whom, whose, which, what
Relative	who, which, that, whom, whose
Indefinite	someone, nobody, everyone, anything, none

1.3 ADJECTIVES

Adjectives describe nouns. Learn the three **Degrees of Comparison**:

Adjective	Comparative (-er / more)	Superlative (-est / most)
tall	taller	tallest
brave	braver	bravest
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
little	less	least

■ **Note:** RMS often asks: 'Fill in the blank with the correct degree of adjective.' Practice all irregular forms.

1.4 PRACTICE QUESTIONS — PARTS OF SPEECH

Q1. Identify the part of speech of the underlined word: 'She ran quickly to the parade ground.'

- (a) Adjective
- (b) Adverb
- (c) Verb
- (d) Noun

Ans. (b) Adverb — 'quickly' modifies the verb 'ran'.

Q2. Choose the correct pronoun: '___ and I went to the mess.'

- (a) Him
- (b) He
- (c) Them
- (d) Whom

Ans. (b) He — Subject pronoun is needed after 'and'.

Q3. Which of these is a collective noun?

- (a) Bravery
- (b) Regiment
- (c) March
- (d) Quickly

Ans. (b) Regiment — it is a group noun (a group of soldiers).

Q4. Pick the adjective: 'The gallant cadet received a medal.'

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) cadet | (b) received |
| (c) gallant | (d) medal |

Ans. (c) gallant — it describes the noun 'cadet'.

Q5. Identify the type of noun in: 'honesty is the best policy.'

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Proper Noun | (b) Collective Noun |
| (c) Material Noun | (d) Abstract Noun |

Ans. (d) Abstract Noun — 'honesty' is a quality.

CHAPTER 2 — TENSES

Tenses indicate **the time of an action**. There are three main tenses, each with four aspects.

Tense	Simple	Continuous	Perfect	Perfect Continuous
Present	He marches.	He is marching.	He has marched.	He has been marching.
Past	He marched.	He was marching.	He had marched.	He had been marching.
Future	He will march.	He will be marching.	He will have marched.	He will have been marching.

2.1 KEY SIGNAL WORDS

Tense	Signal Words / Time Expressions
Simple Present	always, usually, every day, generally, often, sometimes, never
Present Continuous	now, at present, at this moment, currently, look!, listen!
Present Perfect	just, already, yet, ever, never, recently, since, for, so far
Simple Past	yesterday, ago, last week/month/year, in 1947, once, then
Past Continuous	while, when (+ past simple), at that time, at 5 o'clock yesterday
Past Perfect	before, after, by the time, when (showing earlier action)
Simple Future	tomorrow, next week, soon, in the future, later

2.2 COMMON VERB FORMS (Irregular Verbs)

Base Form (V1)	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
go	went	gone
write	wrote	written
fight	fought	fought
win	won	won
bring	brought	brought
know	knew	known

CHAPTER 3 — ARTICLES & PREPOSITIONS

3.1 ARTICLES

Articles are words placed before nouns. There are two types:

- **Indefinite Articles — a / an:** Used with non-specific nouns.
- **Definite Article — the:** Used with specific nouns.

Article	When to Use	Examples
a	Before consonant sound	a book, a soldier, a uniform (yu-)
an	Before vowel sound	an apple, an hour, an honest man
the	Specific / unique / superlatives / rivers, mountains, oceans	the sun, the Ganges, the Himalayas, the best oceans
— (no article)	Plural generics / proper nouns / languages / meals	Dogs are faithful. India is great. I eat rice.

■ **Note:** Trick: 'a uniform' uses 'a' not 'an' because the word starts with a 'y' sound (yoo-niform). Similarly: a university, a European.

3.2 PREPOSITIONS

A **preposition** shows the relationship between a noun/pronoun and other words. Important types:

Type	Prepositions	Examples
Place	in, on, at, under, above, below, behind, beside, between, among	'The flag is on the pole.' / 'Sit between Raj and me.'
Time	at, on, in, since, for, from, till, by, before, after, during	'School starts at 7 a.m.' / 'I have studied since morning.'
Direction	to, into, towards, onto, from, across, along, through	'March towards the field.' / 'Jump into the pool.'
Cause	because of, due to, owing to, for, with	'Absent due to fever.' / 'Praised for bravery.'

3.3 PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Q1. Use 'a' or 'an': '___ honour' and '___ university'

Ans. an honour (h is silent) / a university (starts with 'yu' sound).

Q2. Fill in: 'The match will begin ___ 4 o'clock ___ Sunday.'

(a) in / on

(b) at / on

(c) on / at

(d) at / in

Ans. (b) at / on — 'at' for time, 'on' for days.

Q3. Choose: 'He has been working ____ morning.'

(a) from

(b) since

(c) for

(d) by

Ans. (b) since — used with a point in time (morning, 2010, January).

CHAPTER 4 — COMPREHENSION PASSAGES

Reading comprehension tests your ability to read a passage carefully and answer questions. Follow these tips:

- Read the passage twice — once for main idea, once for details.
- Underline key words, names, dates, and facts.
- For vocabulary questions, use context clues.
- Answers are usually in the order of the passage.
- For 'Title' questions, choose the most central idea.

PASSAGE 1 — The Brave Soldier

Subedar Joginder Singh was a brave soldier of the Indian Army. During the Sino-Indian War of 1962, he fought with extraordinary courage at Tongpen La in the North East Frontier Agency. Though seriously wounded, he continued to lead his men against overwhelming Chinese forces. He inspired his platoon to hold their ground against an enemy many times larger in number. He was posthumously awarded the **Param Vir Chakra**, the highest military honour in India. His sacrifice and devotion to the nation serve as an eternal inspiration to every Indian soldier and citizen.

Questions on Passage 1

Q1. What was the name of the brave soldier mentioned in the passage?

Ans. Subedar Joginder Singh.

Q2. During which war did he show extraordinary courage?

Ans. The Sino-Indian War of 1962.

Q3. What does 'posthumously' mean?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Before death | (b) After death |
| (c) During war | (d) With honour |

Ans. (b) After death.

Q4. What is the Param Vir Chakra?

Ans. The highest military honour in India.

Q5. The most suitable title for this passage is:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Wars of India | (b) A Hero's Sacrifice |
| (c) Indian Army History | (d) Military Weapons |

Ans. (b) A Hero's Sacrifice.

PASSAGE 2 — A Morning at School

Every morning at Rashtriya Military School begins with the bugle call at 5:30 a.m. The cadets rise quickly and assemble at the parade ground in neat uniform. Physical training begins at 6:00 a.m. with exercises, jogging, and obstacle races. By 7:30 a.m., they have finished bathing and are ready for the morning assembly. The national anthem is sung with pride, and the school captain reads the thought for the day. Classes begin at 8:15 a.m. The atmosphere is one of discipline, energy, and purpose. Every cadet knows that today's hard work shapes tomorrow's leader.

Questions on Passage 2

Q1. At what time does the morning routine begin?

Ans. At 5:30 a.m. with the bugle call.

Q2. What activities form part of physical training?

Ans. Exercises, jogging, and obstacle races.

Q3. Find a word in the passage that means 'self-control and order'.

Ans. Discipline.

Q4. What does the school captain do at morning assembly?

Ans. He/She reads the thought for the day.

Q5. The passage mainly tells us about:

(a) History of RMS

(b) Daily Morning Routine at RMS

(c) Sports at RMS

(d) Food at RMS

Ans. (b) Daily Morning Routine at RMS.

CHAPTER 5 — VOCABULARY: SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS

Synonyms are words with similar meaning. **Antonyms** are words with opposite meaning.

5.1 IMPORTANT SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	Word	Synonyms
brave	courageous, valiant, bold	honest	truthful, sincere, upright
intelligent	smart, clever, brilliant	difficult	hard, tough, challenging
beautiful	lovely, attractive, charming	small	tiny, little, petite
begin	start, commence, initiate	end	finish, conclude, terminate
happy	glad, joyful, cheerful	angry	furious, irate, annoyed
fast	quick, swift, rapid	tired	weary, exhausted, fatigued
help	assist, aid, support	destroy	ruin, demolish, wreck
famous	renowned, celebrated, noted	poor	needy, destitute, impoverished

5.2 IMPORTANT ANTONYMS

Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym
victory	defeat	courage	cowardice	ancient	modern
accept	reject	arrive	depart	success	failure
include	exclude	natural	artificial	maximum	minimum
noisy	quiet	diligent	lazy	generous	miserly
expand	contract	rigid	flexible	positive	negative
attack	defend	hostile	friendly	temporary	permanent

5.3 PRACTICE QUESTIONS — VOCABULARY

Q1. Choose the synonym of 'valiant':

- (a) Cowardly (b) Brave
(c) Clever (d) Honest

Ans. (b) Brave.

Q2. Choose the antonym of 'victory':

(a) Success

(b) Win

(c) Defeat

(d) Fight

Ans. (c) Defeat.

Q3. Choose the word closest in meaning to 'commence':

(a) Stop

(b) Continue

(c) Begin

(d) Pause

Ans. (c) Begin.

Q4. Antonym of 'generous' is:

(a) Kind

(b) Miserly

(c) Wealthy

(d) Helpful

Ans. (b) Miserly.

CHAPTER 6 — ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTION & IDIOMS/PHRASES

6.1 ONE-WORD SUBSTITUTIONS

Phrase / Description	One Word
One who loves one's country	Patriot
One who betrays one's country	Traitor
A doctor who treats children	Paediatrician
A doctor who treats teeth	Dentist
One who can use both hands equally well	Ambidextrous
The study of stars and planets	Astronomy
One who walks on foot	Pedestrian
One who cannot read or write	Illiterate
A place where animals are kept	Zoo
One who works without pay	Volunteer
A person who hates humankind	Misanthrope
Words written on a tombstone	Epitaph
A collection of poems	Anthology
One who is present everywhere	Omnipresent
A medicine that kills bacteria	Antibiotic

6.2 COMMON IDIOMS & PHRASES

Idiom / Phrase	Meaning	Example Sentence
Bite the bullet	Endure a painful situation bravely	He bit the bullet and finished the march.
Hit the nail on the head	Say exactly the right thing	She hit the nail on the head with her answer.
Under the weather	Feeling unwell	I am under the weather today.
A blessing in disguise	Something good that seemed bad	His failure was a blessing in disguise.

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Beat around the bush	Avoid coming to the point	Stop beating around the bush and tell the truth.
Burning the midnight oil	Working late into the night	He burned the midnight oil before the exam.
The ball is in your court	It is your turn to take action	I gave my suggestion; the ball is in your court.
Once in a blue moon	Very rarely	He visits us once in a blue moon.
Break the ice	Start a conversation in a social setting	He told a joke to break the ice.
On cloud nine	Extremely happy	She was on cloud nine after winning the prize.

■ **Note:** RMS often asks MCQs on idiom meanings. Memorise the meaning, not just the phrase.

CHAPTER 7 — SENTENCE CORRECTION & TRANSFORMATION

7.1 COMMON ERRORS & CORRECTIONS

Incorrect Sentence	Correct Sentence	Rule
She don't know the answer.	She doesn't know the answer.	3rd person singular → doesn't
I am knowing him for years.	I have known him for years.	Stative verbs don't use continuous.
He is more taller than me.	He is taller than me.	Never use 'more' with -er form.
Ram and me went to school.	Ram and I went to school.	Subject pronoun = I.
One of the boys are absent.	One of the boys is absent.	'One of' takes singular verb.
The news are bad.	The news is bad.	'News' is singular.
I have a lot of homeworks.	I have a lot of homework.	'Homework' is uncountable.
She is more intelligent than him.	She is more intelligent than he.	Pronoun after 'than' is subject form.

7.2 SENTENCE TRANSFORMATION

A. Active ↔ Passive Voice

Active Voice: Subject does the action. | **Passive Voice:** Subject receives the action.

Formula for Passive: **Object + is/am/are/was/were + V3 + by + Subject**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
The captain leads the team.	The team is led by the captain.
She wrote a letter.	A letter was written by her.
They will build a new school.	A new school will be built by them.
The teacher has corrected the paper.	The paper has been corrected by the teacher.

B. Direct ↔ Indirect Speech (Narration)

Key changes in Indirect Speech:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
'I am happy,' she said.	She said that she was happy.
'We will win,' they said.	They said that they would win.

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He said, 'I have done my work.'	He said that he had done his work.
She said, 'I can swim.'	She said that she could swim.
'What is your name?' he asked.	He asked what my/her name was.
'Please sit down,' said the teacher.	The teacher requested/told them to sit down.

■ **Note:** Tense shift in narration: Present → Past | Past → Past Perfect | will → would | can → could | may → might

CHAPTER 8 — LETTER WRITING & COMPOSITION

8.1 FORMAL LETTER FORMAT

Element	Details / Example
Sender's Address	12, MG Road, Pune – 411001
Date	25 June 2026
Receiver's Designation & Address	The Principal, RMS Ajmer, Rajasthan – 305001
Subject	Subject: Application for Admission to Class VI
Salutation	Respected Sir/Madam,
Body (3 paragraphs)	Para 1: Purpose Para 2: Details Para 3: Request & closing
Complimentary Close	Yours faithfully / Yours sincerely,
Signature & Name	Signature above printed name

8.2 SAMPLE FORMAL LETTER

12, Officers' Colony,
Bengaluru – 560001
25 June 2026

The Principal,
Rashtriya Military School,
Belgaum, Karnataka – 590001

Subject: Application for Admission to Class VI

Respected Sir,

I wish to apply for admission to Class VI at your esteemed institution. I have always admired the disciplined and academic environment of Rashtriya Military Schools and aspire to become a part of this tradition of excellence.

I have scored 95% in my Class V annual examinations. I am physically fit, active in sports, and have been a school prefect. I am enclosing my marksheets, birth certificate, and medical fitness certificate along with this application.

I humbly request you to consider my application and grant me the opportunity to appear for the entrance examination. I assure you that I will work hard and uphold the values of the school with dedication.

Yours faithfully,

Arjun Sharma

8.3 PARAGRAPH / ESSAY WRITING TIPS

- Start with a strong opening sentence that introduces the topic.
- Write in short, clear paragraphs (3–5 sentences each).
- Use linking words: *Firstly, Moreover, However, Therefore, In conclusion.*
- End with a conclusion that summarises your main idea.
- Check spelling, punctuation, and grammar before submitting.

■ **Note:** Common RMS essay topics: *My Favourite Leader, Importance of Discipline, My School, National Festivals, A Visit to a Military Museum.*

CHAPTER 9 — PUNCTUATION & SPELLING

9.1 PUNCTUATION MARKS

Mark	Name	Use	Example
.	Full Stop	End of a sentence	'The cadet saluted.'
,	Comma	Pause, list, clauses	'He ran, jumped, and marched.'
?	Question Mark	Direct question	'Where is the flag?'
!	Exclamation Mark	Emotion / surprise	'What a brave soldier!'
'	Apostrophe	Possession / contraction	'Arjun's cap / don't'
""	Inverted Commas	Direct speech	'He said, "March on!"'
;	Semicolon	Separate related clauses	'He trained hard; he won.'
:	Colon	Before a list or explanation	'You need: a pen, paper.'
-	Hyphen	Join compound words	'well-known, mother-in-law'

9.2 COMMON SPELLING MISTAKES

Wrong Spelling	Correct Spelling	Wrong Spelling	Correct Spelling
accomodation	accommodation	calender	calendar
recieve	receive	occured	occurred
beleive	believe	seperate	separate
neccessary	necessary	priviledge	privilege
begining	beginning	tommorrow	tomorrow
untill	until	suprise	surprise
indispensible	indispensable	conscience	conscience

9.3 PRACTICE — PUNCTUATION

Q1. Add correct punctuation: 'what a fine morning it is'

Ans. 'What a fine morning it is!' — Exclamatory sentence needs !

Q2. Insert apostrophe: 'The soldiers rifle was polished.'

Ans. 'The soldier's rifle was polished.' — Apostrophe shows possession.

Q3. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:

(a) He said I am ready.

(b) He said, "I am ready."

(c) He said, I am ready.

(d) he said "i am ready"

Ans. (b) — Direct speech needs a comma + inverted commas + capital letter inside.

CHAPTER 10 — FULL-LENGTH PRACTICE TESTS**PRACTICE TEST 1****Subject:** English**Class:** VI (RMS)**Time:** 1 Hour**Max Marks:** 50**Section A — Grammar (20 Marks)**

Choose the correct answer from the options given. (1 mark each)

Q1. The plural of 'child' is:

- (a) childs (b) childes
(c) children (d) child's

Q2. Choose the correct article: '___ European country.'

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

Q3. She ___ reading since morning. Choose correct form:

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

Q4. Choose the passive voice: 'They built this fort.'

- (a) This fort builds them. (b) This fort was built by them.
(c) This fort is built by them. (d) This fort has been built.

Q5. Identify the conjunction: 'He was tired, but he kept running.'

- (a) He (b) tired
(c) but (d) running

Q6. Which is an abstract noun?

- (a) river (b) army
(c) patriotism (d) pen

Q7. The comparative of 'good' is:

- (a) gooder (b) more good
(c) best (d) better

Q8. He goes to school ___ bus. Choose preposition:

- (a) in
- (b) at
- (c) by
- (d) on

Q9. Which sentence is correct?

- (a) One of the students are absent.
- (b) One of the students is absent.
- (c) One of the student are absent.
- (d) One of the students were absent.

Q10. Identify the adverb: 'The cadet marched proudly.'

- (a) cadet
- (b) marched
- (c) proudly
- (d) The

Section B — Vocabulary (10 Marks)

Choose the correct answer. (1 mark each)

Q11. Synonym of 'courageous':

- (a) fearful
- (b) brave
- (c) clever
- (d) slow

Q12. Antonym of 'victory':

- (a) win
- (b) success
- (c) defeat
- (d) fight

Q13. One word for 'one who loves one's country':

- (a) Traitor
- (b) Patriot
- (c) Soldier
- (d) Leader

Q14. 'Burning the midnight oil' means:

- (a) Wasting time
- (b) Working very late
- (c) Lighting candles
- (d) Sleeping early

Q15. Choose the correct spelling:

- (a) recieve
- (b) beleive
- (c) necessary
- (d) occured

Q16. Choose the word opposite in meaning to 'ancient':

- (a) old
- (b) new
- (c) modern
- (d) historical

Q17. The idiom 'break the ice' means:

- (a) Melt ice
- (b) Start a conversation
- (c) Be cold
- (d) End a fight

Q18. One word for 'a doctor who treats children':

- (a) Surgeon
- (b) Dentist
- (c) Paediatrician
- (d) Cardiologist

Q19. Choose the synonym of 'commence':

- (a) end
- (b) pause
- (c) begin
- (d) stop

Q20. Antonym of 'expand':

- (a) grow
- (b) increase
- (c) contract
- (d) widen

Section C — Reading Comprehension (10 Marks)

Read the passage and answer the questions. (2 marks each)

The Indian National Army (INA), led by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, was a remarkable force that fought for India's independence. Formed in 1942, the INA consisted of Indian prisoners of war and civilians from Southeast Asia. Under Bose's inspiring leadership, they raised the cry 'Jai Hind!' and marched towards India from Burma. Though they could not achieve military success, their spirit ignited the flames of patriotism across India. Their sacrifice deeply moved the Indian nation and hastened the end of British rule.

Q21. Who led the Indian National Army?

Ans. _____

Q22. When was the INA formed?

Ans. _____

Q23. What was the famous slogan of the INA?

Ans. _____

Q24. Find a word in the passage that means 'sped up'.

Ans. _____

Q25. What was the main aim of the INA?

Ans. _____

Section D — Writing (10 Marks)

Q26. (5 marks) Write a short paragraph (80–100 words) on: 'The Importance of Discipline in Life'

Q27. (5 marks) Write a formal letter to the Principal of your school requesting a certificate of good conduct.

PRACTICE TEST 2

Subject: English

Class: VI (RMS)

Time: 1 Hour

Max Marks: 50

Section A — Grammar MCQs (20 Marks)

(1 mark each)

Q1. Convert to passive: 'The general inspected the troops.'

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) The troops inspected the general. | (b) The troops were inspected by the general. |
| (c) The troops are inspected by the general. | (d) The general was inspected. |

Q2. Change to indirect speech: He said, 'I am very proud of you.'

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) He said he was very proud of me. | (b) He said I am very proud of you. |
| (c) He said I was very proud of you. | (d) He told I am proud. |

Q3. Correct the error: 'She is more taller than her sister.'

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) She is more tall than her sister. | (b) She is tallest than her sister. |
| (c) She is taller than her sister. | (d) She is taller then her sister. |

Q4. Choose the correct conjunction: 'He is poor ____ honest.'

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| (a) so | (b) but |
| (c) or | (d) because |

Q5. Choose correct form: 'I ____ my homework before dinner.' (yesterday)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) finish | (b) will finish |
| (c) have finished | (d) had finished |

Q6. Which is a proper noun?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (a) honesty | (b) mountain |
| (c) Everest | (d) river |

Q7. Choose the reflexive pronoun: 'She hurt ____.'

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| (a) her | (b) herself |
| (c) hers | (d) she |

Q8. Which article: '____ Ganges is a holy river.'

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

Q9. Identify the preposition: 'The book is on the table.'

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| (a) book | (b) is |
| (c) on | (d) table |

Q10. Superlative of 'bad':

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| (a) badder | (b) worse |
| (c) most bad | (d) worst |

Section B — Fill in the Blanks (10 Marks)

Fill in the blanks with appropriate words. (1 mark each)

11. The soldiers marched ___ great discipline and pride. (with / in / at)
12. Neither Ravi nor his friends ___ coming today. (is / are / was)
13. I have been learning French ___ two years. (since / for / from)
14. The teacher asked, 'Who ___ this poem?' (wrote / writes / is writing)
15. He is the ___ student in the class. (more intelligent / most intelligent / intelligent)
16. The information you gave me ___ very useful. (were / are / was)
17. They enjoyed ___ at the parade ground. (theirself / themselves / their)
18. Mukesh said that he ___ go there. (will / would / shall)
19. He is junior ___ me by two years. (than / then / to)
20. Take care ___ your health. (for / of / about)

Section C — Comprehension & Writing (20 Marks)

(10 marks) Read the passage and answer the questions:

Florence Nightingale, known as the 'Lady with the Lamp', was a pioneering nurse who transformed medical care during the Crimean War (1853–1856). She arrived at British military hospitals in Scutari to find terrible conditions — the wounded lying on dirty floors, lacking food and medicine. Through relentless effort, she improved sanitation, organised proper nursing care, and drastically reduced the death rate. She worked tirelessly through the nights, carrying a lamp, comforting the wounded. Her work laid the foundations of modern nursing and she became one of history's greatest humanitarians.

Q21. Why is Florence Nightingale called the 'Lady with the Lamp'?

Ans. _____

Q22. In which war did Florence Nightingale serve?

Ans. _____

Q23. What conditions did she find at military hospitals?

Ans. _____

Q24. Find a word in the passage that means 'relating to cleanliness'.

Ans. _____

Q25. What lasting contribution did she make to medicine?

Ans. _____

Q26. (10 marks) Write an essay (120–150 words) on: 'A Leader I Admire'

★ ANSWER KEYS ★

Practice Test 1 — Answer Key

Section A (Grammar)

Q1. c	Q2. a	Q3. b	Q4. b	Q5. c
Q6. c	Q7. d	Q8. c	Q9. b	Q10. c

Section B (Vocabulary)

Q11. b	Q12. c	Q13. b	Q14. b	Q15. c
Q16. c	Q17. b	Q18. c	Q19. c	Q20. c

Section C (Comprehension) — Model Answers

Q21: Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.

Q22: The INA was formed in 1942.

Q23: The slogan was 'Jai Hind!'.

Q24: 'Hastened' means sped up.

Q25: The main aim was to fight for India's independence from British rule.

Practice Test 2 — Answer Key

Section A (Grammar)

Q1. b	Q2. a	Q3. c	Q4. b	Q5. d
Q6. c	Q7. b	Q8. c	Q9. c	Q10. d

Section B (Fill in the Blanks)

Q11. with	Q12. are	Q13. for	Q14. wrote	Q15. most intelligent
Q16. was	Q17. themselves	Q18. would	Q19. to	Q20. of

Section C (Comprehension) — Model Answers

Q21: She is called the 'Lady with the Lamp' because she used to carry a lamp while making rounds and comforting the wounded soldiers through the night.

Q22: She served during the Crimean War (1853–1856).

Q23: She found wounded soldiers lying on dirty floors, lacking food and medicine.

Q24: 'Sanitation'.

Q25: She laid the foundations of modern nursing.

★ BEST OF LUCK FOR YOUR RMS EXAMINATION! ★

Remember: *'Discipline is the soul of an army. It makes small numbers formidable.'*

— George Washington

Study smart, revise daily, and believe in yourself. You have what it takes to be a future cadet!