

# ENGLISH

## Complete Study Guide for RMS CET

Class 9 Entrance Examination

Grammar • Tenses • Voice • Narration • Comprehension

Writing Skills • Vocabulary • Practice Tests

10 Chapters

500+ Questions

Answer Keys

Ajmer | Bangalore | Belgaum | Chail | Dholpur

- ◆ All 12 Tenses with Formula & Examples
- ◆ Active/Passive Voice — All Tense Forms
- ◆ Direct & Indirect Speech Rules
- ◆ Synonyms, Antonyms, Idioms, One-Word Substitutions
- ◆ Letter, Essay, Notice & Paragraph Writing
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# CHAPTER 1

## Parts of Speech

Parts of speech are the building blocks of English grammar. Every word in a sentence belongs to one of eight categories based on its function. Mastering parts of speech is essential for all grammar-based questions in the RMS CET.

Part of Speech	Definition	Example
Noun	Name of person, place, thing or idea	soldier, Delhi, courage
Pronoun	Replaces a noun	he, she, they, it, we
Verb	Action or state of being	run, is, fight, become
Adjective	Describes a noun/pronoun	brave, tall, three
Adverb	Modifies verb, adjective or another adverb	quickly, very, well
Preposition	Shows relation between nouns	in, on, at, under, with
Conjunction	Joins words, phrases or clauses	and, but, or, although
Interjection	Expresses strong emotion	Oh! Hurrah! Alas!

### 1.1 Nouns — Types & Examples

- **Proper Noun:** Names of specific person/place/thing — *e.g., Arjun, Mumbai, Ganga*
- **Common Noun:** General name for a class — *e.g., boy, city, river*
- **Collective Noun:** Group of people/animals/things — *e.g., army, flock, fleet*
- **Abstract Noun:** Idea, quality, feeling — *e.g., honesty, freedom, love*
- **Material Noun:** Names of materials/substances — *e.g., gold, wood, cotton*
- **Countable Noun:** Can be counted — *e.g., pen, soldier, book*
- **Uncountable Noun:** Cannot be counted — *e.g., water, advice, milk*

■ **Remember:** In RMS CET, questions on nouns often test Collective Nouns and Abstract Nouns. Learn at least 20 collective nouns (e.g., a pride of lions, a gaggle of geese).

### 1.2 Pronouns — Types

- Personal: I, we, you, he, she, it, they
- Possessive: mine, ours, yours, his, hers, theirs
- Reflexive: myself, yourself, himself, themselves
- Demonstrative: this, that, these, those
- Interrogative: who, whom, whose, which, what
- Relative: who, whom, whose, which, that
- Indefinite: someone, anyone, everyone, nobody, all
- Reciprocal: each other, one another

### 1.3 Verbs — Types

- **Transitive:** Takes a direct object — *She reads a book.*
- **Intransitive:** Does not take an object — *He sleeps.*
- **Linking:** Connects subject to complement — *He is brave.*
- **Modal:** Expresses possibility/obligation/ability — *can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will, would*
- **Auxiliary:** Helps main verb form tenses — *is, am, are, was, were, have, has, had, do, does, did*

## 1.4 Adjectives — Degrees of Comparison

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
brave	braver	bravest
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
little	less	least
many / much	more	most
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
intelligent	more intelligent	most intelligent

## Chapter 1 — Practice Questions

**Q1.** Identify the type of noun in the sentence: "The army marched through the valley."

- (A) Proper Noun (B) Collective Noun (C) Abstract Noun (D) Material Noun

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.** "Honesty is the best policy." The underlined word is a/an \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Common Noun (B) Proper Noun (C) Abstract Noun (D) Collective Noun

**Answer: (C)**

**Q3.** Which of the following is an Intransitive Verb?

- (A) She wrote a letter. (B) He slept quietly. (C) They built a bridge. (D) I read the book.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q4.** Choose the correct Superlative: She is the \_\_\_\_ student in the class.

- (A) more intelligent (B) most intelligent (C) intelligenter (D) most intelligenter

**Answer: (B)**

**Q5.** Identify the Pronoun: "Each other" is a \_\_\_\_ pronoun.

- (A) Reflexive (B) Reciprocal (C) Indefinite (D) Demonstrative

**Answer: (B)**

**Q6.** "The fleet of ships sailed into the harbour." The collective noun is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) ships (B) harbour (C) fleet (D) sailed

**Answer: (C)**

# CHAPTER 2

## Tenses

Tenses indicate the time of an action. There are 3 main tenses — Present, Past, Future — each with 4 forms: Simple, Continuous, Perfect, and Perfect Continuous. RMS CET frequently tests tense identification and error correction.

Tense	Formula	Example
<b>PRESENT</b>		
Simple Present	V1 / V1+s/es	He marches every day.
Present Continuous	am/is/are + V1+ing	He is marching now.
Present Perfect	have/has + V3	He has marched five km.
Present Perfect Cont.	have/has been + V1+ing	He has been marching since morning.
<b>PAST</b>		
Simple Past	V2	He marched yesterday.
Past Continuous	was/were + V1+ing	He was marching at dawn.
Past Perfect	had + V3	He had marched before sunrise.
Past Perfect Cont.	had been + V1+ing	He had been marching for an hour.
<b>FUTURE</b>		
Simple Future	will/shall + V1	He will march tomorrow.
Future Continuous	will be + V1+ing	He will be marching at noon.
Future Perfect	will have + V3	He will have marched 10 km.
Future Perfect Cont.	will have been + V1+ing	He will have been marching for 2 hrs.

■ **Key Formula:** V1 = base form (go), V2 = past simple (went), V3 = past participle (gone), V1+ing = present participle (going). Always memorise irregular verb forms.

### Common Signal Words for Tenses

- **Simple Present:** always, usually, often, never, every day, generally, as a rule
- **Present Continuous:** now, at present, at this moment, currently, look!, listen!
- **Present Perfect:** just, already, yet, ever, never, recently, so far, till now
- **Simple Past:** yesterday, last week/month/year, ago, in 2020, then, once
- **Past Continuous:** while, when, as, at that time
- **Past Perfect:** before, after, already, by the time, when
- **Simple Future:** tomorrow, next week, soon, in future, later
- **Future Perfect:** by, by the time, before + future reference

### Chapter 2 — Practice Questions

**Q1.** Choose the correct tense: She \_\_\_ here since 2019.

(A) is living (B) has been living (C) was living (D) lived

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.** Identify the tense: "He had left before I arrived."

(A) Simple Past (B) Past Continuous (C) Past Perfect (D) Past Perfect Continuous

**Answer: (C)**

**Q3.** Choose the correct form: By next year, we \_\_\_ our training.

(A) complete (B) will complete (C) will have completed (D) have completed

**Answer: (C)**

**Q4.** Signal word "already" is used with \_\_\_\_.

(A) Simple Past (B) Present Perfect (C) Past Perfect (D) Both B and C

**Answer: (D)**

**Q5.** Fill in the blank: I \_\_\_ my homework when the bell rang.

(A) was doing (B) did (C) have done (D) do

**Answer: (A)**

**Q6.** Which sentence is correct?

(A) She go to school daily. (B) She goes to school daily. (C) She is going to school daily. (D) She went to school daily.

**Answer: (B)**

# CHAPTER 3

## Voice — Active & Passive

Voice indicates whether the subject performs or receives the action. In **Active Voice**, the subject acts. In **Passive Voice**, the subject receives the action. RMS CET tests transformation of sentences from Active to Passive and vice versa.

### Passive Voice Structure by Tense

Tense	Active	Passive
Simple Present	She writes a letter.	A letter is written by her.
Simple Past	She wrote a letter.	A letter was written by her.
Simple Future	She will write a letter.	A letter will be written by her.
Present Cont.	She is writing a letter.	A letter is being written by her.
Past Cont.	She was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by her.
Present Perfect	She has written a letter.	A letter has been written by her.
Past Perfect	She had written a letter.	A letter had been written by her.
Future Perfect	She will have written ...	A letter will have been written ...

### Rules for Passive Voice Transformation

1. Object of Active becomes Subject of Passive.
2. Subject of Active becomes Object after "by" in Passive.
3. Verb form changes: is/am/are/was/were/has been/have been/had been + V3.
4. Pronoun changes: I→me, we→us, he→him, she→her, they→them, who→whom.
5. If the subject in Active is "someone/people/one/they", the "by phrase" is usually omitted.
6. Modals in Passive: Modal + be + V3 (e.g., "He can do it" → "It can be done by him").

### Chapter 3 — Practice Questions

**Q1.** Change to Passive: "The captain leads the team."

(A) The team is led by the captain. (B) The team was led by the captain. (C) The team has been led by the captain. (D) The team leads the captain.

**Answer: (A)**

**Q2.** Change to Active: "A song was sung by her."

(A) She sings a song. (B) She sang a song. (C) She has sung a song. (D) She will sing a song.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q3.** "The bridge is being constructed." — Which voice is this?

(A) Active (B) Passive (C) Neither (D) Both

**Answer: (B)**

**Q4.** Passive of: "He will have completed the project."

(A) The project will have been completed by him. (B) The project was completed by him. (C) The project is completed by him. (D) The project has been completed by him.

**Answer: (A)**

**Q5.** Pronoun change: "He helped me." → "I was helped by \_\_\_\_."

(A) he (B) him (C) his (D) himself

**Answer: (B)**

# CHAPTER 4

## *Narration — Direct & Indirect Speech*

Narration refers to how we report what someone says. **Direct Speech** gives the exact words (within quotation marks). **Indirect Speech** (Reported Speech) reports words without quoting them exactly.

### Tense Changes in Indirect Speech

Direct (Reporting Verb: Past)	Indirect
Simple Present →	Simple Past
Present Continuous →	Past Continuous
Present Perfect →	Past Perfect
Simple Past →	Past Perfect
Past Continuous →	Past Perfect Continuous
will →	would
can →	could
may →	might
shall →	should

### Time/Place Expression Changes

Direct	Indirect
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the day before / the previous day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	before
last week	the previous week
next week	the following week

### Reporting Verbs by Sentence Type

- **Statement:** said, told, informed, replied, answered, remarked, admitted, denied
- **Question (Wh-):** asked, enquired, wanted to know, wondered
- **Question (Yes/No):** asked, enquired, wondered, wanted to know + if/whether
- **Command/Request:** ordered, commanded, told, advised, requested, urged, begged
- **Exclamation:** exclaimed with joy/sorrow/surprise, cried out
- **Wish/Prayer:** wished, prayed, expressed a wish

## Chapter 4 — Practice Questions

**Q1.** He said, "I am reading a book." → Indirect: He said that he \_\_\_\_.

(A) is reading a book (B) was reading a book (C) had been reading a book (D) reads a book

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.** She said to me, "Where do you live?" → Indirect: She asked me \_\_\_\_.

(A) where do I live (B) where I lived (C) where did I live (D) where I live

**Answer: (B)**

**Q3.** The officer said, "Stand at ease!" → Indirect: The officer \_\_\_\_ them to stand at ease.

(A) said (B) told (C) ordered (D) asked

**Answer: (C)**

**Q4.** "Now" in Direct Speech becomes \_\_\_\_ in Indirect Speech.

(A) here (B) then (C) that day (D) this

**Answer: (B)**

**Q5.** He said, "I went to school yesterday." → "yesterday" becomes \_\_\_\_.

(A) today (B) the next day (C) the day before (D) the previous morning

**Answer: (C)**

# CHAPTER 5

## Articles, Determiners & Modifiers

Articles are special adjectives placed before nouns. There are two types: **Indefinite Articles (A, An)** and **Definite Article (The)**. Correct use of articles is a key scoring area in RMS CET grammar sections.

### Rules for Using A, An, The

- **A** — before consonant sounds — e.g., a book, a soldier, a university (u = "yoo" sound), a one-eyed man
- **An** — before vowel sounds — e.g., an apple, an hour (h silent), an honest person, an NCC cadet
- **The** — specific/unique nouns — e.g., the sun, the moon, the Ganga, the Prime Minister
- **The** — superlatives — e.g., the best, the tallest, the most intelligent
- **The** — names of seas, rivers, mountain ranges — e.g., the Pacific, the Ganges, the Himalayas
- **The** — musical instruments — e.g., He plays the guitar. She learnt the violin.
- **No Article** — before names of countries (mostly) — e.g., India, France (but: the USA, the UK, the UAE)
- **No Article** — abstract nouns used generally — e.g., Honesty is the best policy. Knowledge is power.
- **No Article** — meals, days, months, languages — e.g., I had breakfast. She speaks Hindi. It is Sunday.

### Chapter 5 — Practice Questions

**Q1.** Fill in the blank: She is \_\_\_ honest woman.

(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.** "He plays \_\_\_ piano beautifully."

(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article

**Answer: (C)**

**Q3.** "\_\_\_ Himalayas are the highest mountain range in the world."

(A) A (B) An (C) The (D) No article

**Answer: (C)**

**Q4.** "I had \_\_\_ breakfast at 7 AM."

(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article

**Answer: (D)**

**Q5.** "He is \_\_\_ one-eyed man."

(A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article

**Answer: (A)**

**Q6.** "\_\_\_ sun rises in the east."

(A) A (B) An (C) The (D) No article

**Answer: (C)**

# CHAPTER 6

## Sentence Structure & Transformation

Sentences are classified based on structure and purpose. RMS CET tests transformation of sentence types and combining clauses correctly.

### Types of Sentences by Structure

- **Simple Sentence:** One independent clause  
*e.g., He fought bravely.*
- **Compound Sentence:** Two or more independent clauses joined by coordinating conjunctions (FANBOYS)  
*e.g., He fought bravely, and he won the battle.*
- **Complex Sentence:** One independent clause + one/more dependent clauses  
*e.g., Although he was tired, he continued marching.*
- **Compound-Complex:** Two independent + at least one dependent clause  
*e.g., Although he was tired, he continued marching, and he reached the destination.*

### FANBOYS — Coordinating Conjunctions

Letter	Word	Use
F	For	because/since
A	And	addition
N	Nor	not either
B	But	contrast
O	Or	choice
Y	Yet	contrast
S	So	result

### Common Subordinating Conjunctions

- **Time:** when, while, before, after, since, until, as soon as, as long as
- **Reason/Cause:** because, since, as, for
- **Condition:** if, unless, provided that, in case, on condition that
- **Contrast:** although, though, even though, whereas, while
- **Purpose:** so that, in order that, lest
- **Result:** so...that, such...that

### Chapter 6 — Practice Questions

**Q1.** Identify: "He is poor, but he is honest."

(A) Simple (B) Compound (C) Complex (D) Compound-Complex

**Answer: (B)**

**Q2.** Identify: "Although it was raining, he went to school."

(A) Simple (B) Compound (C) Complex (D) Compound-Complex

**Answer: (C)**

**Q3.** Combine: "He studied hard. He passed." (using so)

(A) He studied hard so he passed. (B) He studied hard, so he passed. (C) He studied hard, but he passed. (D) He studied hard since he passed.

**Answer: (B)**

**Q4.** "Unless" belongs to which category of conjunctions?

(A) Coordinating (B) Correlative (C) Subordinating (D) Adverbial

**Answer: (C)**

**Q5.** "She left the class, yet she came back." — "yet" functions as a \_\_\_\_.

(A) Preposition (B) Adverb (C) Coordinating Conjunction (D) Subordinating Conjunction

**Answer: (C)**

# CHAPTER 7

## Comprehension Passages

Comprehension tests your ability to read, understand, and extract information from a passage. RMS CET includes both seen and unseen passages with factual, inferential, and vocabulary-based questions.

### Strategies for Comprehension

- Read the questions FIRST, then read the passage — saves time.
- Underline key words in questions before locating answers.
- Factual questions: the answer is directly stated in the passage.
- Inferential questions: use clues from the passage to deduce the answer.
- Vocabulary questions: try to infer meaning from context.
- Title/Main idea: look for the central theme running through the passage.
- Always write answers in your own words unless a direct quote is required.

### Practice Passage — I

The Rashtriya Military Schools (RMS) trace their roots to the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools established by the British in 1925. After independence, these schools were renamed and placed under the Indian Army. Today, five RMS schools — at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum, Chail, and Dholpur — provide quality education to boys from Classes 6 to 12. The schools follow the CBSE syllabus and are known for their discipline, academic rigour, and NDA coaching. Students selected through the Common Entrance Test (CET) benefit from a structured military environment that shapes their character and prepares them for future careers in the armed forces or civilian life. Many RMS alumni have gone on to become decorated officers in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

#### Questions based on the passage:

**Q1.** When were the King George's Royal Indian Military Schools established?

**Ans:** They were established in 1925.

**Q2.** How many Rashtriya Military Schools are there, and where are they located?

**Ans:** There are five RMS schools located at Ajmer, Bangalore, Belgaum, Chail, and Dholpur.

**Q3.** What syllabus do the RMS schools follow?

**Ans:** They follow the CBSE syllabus.

**Q4.** What is the full form of CET?

**Ans:** CET stands for Common Entrance Test.

**Q5.** Name two qualities for which RMS schools are known.

**Ans:** RMS schools are known for their discipline and academic rigour.

**Q6.** Find a word in the passage which means "strict and demanding" (para 2).

**Ans:** "rigour"

### Practice Passage — II

Water is one of the most essential substances on Earth. Without water, no living organism can survive. About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by water, but only about 2.5% is fresh water, and even less is accessible for human use. The rest is locked in glaciers, polar ice caps, or lies deep underground. India, like many countries, faces a growing water crisis. Rapid population growth, industrialisation, and pollution have severely depleted freshwater resources. Rivers that once flowed strongly are now reduced to trickles during summer. Conservation of water, rainwater harvesting, and responsible usage are the need of the hour. Every individual has a role to play in protecting this precious and limited resource.

**Questions based on the passage:**

**Q1.** What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water?

**Ans:** About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by water.

**Q2.** Why is fresh water scarce despite Earth having large amounts of water?

**Ans:** Because most of it is locked in glaciers and polar ice caps or lies deep underground; only about 2.5% is fresh water.

**Q3.** What three factors have depleted India's freshwater resources?

**Ans:** Rapid population growth, industrialisation, and pollution.

**Q4.** Suggest two measures to conserve water as mentioned in the passage.

**Ans:** Conservation of water and rainwater harvesting.

**Q5.** Find a word meaning "made worse" or "weakened" in the passage.

**Ans:** "depleted"

# CHAPTER 8

## Writing Skills

Writing skills are tested in RMS CET through formal and informal letter writing, essay writing, notice writing, and paragraph writing. Neat presentation, correct format, and relevant content are key to scoring well.

### 8.1 Formal Letter Format

- **Sender's Address:** Top-left corner, full address, no name here
- **Date:** Below sender's address — e.g., 15 June 2024
- **Receiver's Address:** Below date — with designation and full address
- **Subject:** Brief, in bold — e.g., 'Subject: Request for Leave'
- **Salutation:** Dear Sir/Madam, or To The Principal, etc.
- **Body:** Para 1: Purpose | Para 2: Details | Para 3: Request/Conclusion
- **Complimentary Close:** Yours faithfully / Yours sincerely
- **Signature & Name:** Signature above printed name

■ **Remember:** "Yours faithfully" is used when you begin with "Dear Sir/Madam" (formal). "Yours sincerely" is used when you begin with the person's name (semi-formal).

### 8.2 Informal Letter Format

- **Sender's Address:** Top-right corner
- **Date:** Below address
- **Salutation:** Dear [Name], / My dear [Name],
- **Body:** Casual, personal tone — convey the purpose naturally
- **Complimentary Close:** Yours lovingly / Your friend / With love
- **Signature:** First name only

### 8.3 Notice Writing Format

- **Heading:** NOTICE (in capitals, centred, bold)
- **Date:** Top left
- **Title/Subject:** Brief description of the event/purpose
- **Body:** Who, What, When, Where, Why — all essential details
- **Name & Designation** of the issuing authority at the bottom right
- Keep language formal and precise; avoid personal pronouns

### 8.4 Essay Writing — Structure

- **Introduction:** Define the topic, state its importance, hook the reader
- **Body Para 1:** First main point with supporting details/examples
- **Body Para 2:** Second main point — contrast, cause-effect, or elaboration
- **Body Para 3:** Third point — statistics, quotes, real-world examples
- **Conclusion:** Summarise key points, give your opinion, end memorably

**Common Essay Topics for RMS CET:**

- My Ambition in Life
- The Indian Army
- Environmental Pollution
- Importance of Discipline
- Role of Technology in Education
- The Life of a Soldier
- Save Water, Save Life
- My Favourite Leader
- Corruption in Society
- Value of Sports and Games

# CHAPTER 9

## Vocabulary & Word Power

A strong vocabulary is essential for all sections of the RMS CET English paper. This chapter covers synonyms, antonyms, idioms/phrases, one-word substitutions, and commonly confused words.

### 9.1 Synonyms (60 Important Words)

Word	Synonyms
Brave	Courageous, Valiant, Bold, Dauntless
Honest	Truthful, Sincere, Upright, Candid
Cruel	Brutal, Ruthless, Merciless, Savage
Beautiful	Gorgeous, Attractive, Lovely, Charming
Intelligent	Clever, Smart, Bright, Astute
Happy	Joyful, Elated, Cheerful, Content
Sad	Sorrowful, Melancholy, Gloomy, Dejected
Old	Ancient, Aged, Elderly, Archaic
New	Novel, Fresh, Modern, Contemporary
Big	Huge, Enormous, Colossal, Gigantic
Small	Tiny, Miniature, Petite, Microscopic
Fast	Swift, Rapid, Quick, Speedy
Slow	Sluggish, Leisurely, Unhurried, Gradual
Rich	Wealthy, Affluent, Prosperous, Opulent
Poor	Destitute, Impoverished, Penniless, Needy
Strong	Robust, Sturdy, Powerful, Muscular
Weak	Feeble, Frail, Fragile, Delicate
Difficult	Arduous, Challenging, Strenuous, Formidable
Easy	Simple, Effortless, Straightforward, Trivial
Famous	Renowned, Celebrated, Eminent, Illustrious

### 9.2 Antonyms (40 Important Pairs)

Word	Antonym	Word	Antonym
Brave	Cowardly	Honest	Dishonest
Victory	Defeat	Ancient	Modern
Generous	Miserly	Temporary	Permanent
Success	Failure	Courage	Cowardice
Accept	Reject	Love	Hatred
Increase	Decrease	Begin	End

Innocent	Guilty	Positive	Negative
Minimum	Maximum	Domestic	Foreign
Expand	Contract	Attract	Repel
Natural	Artificial	Compulsory	Optional

### 9.3 Idioms & Phrases (50 Important)

Idiom/Phrase	Meaning
A blessing in disguise	Something good that seemed bad at first
Beat around the bush	Avoid coming to the main point
Bite the bullet	Endure a painful situation bravely
Break the ice	Initiate conversation in a social situation
Burn the midnight oil	Work late into the night
Call it a day	Stop working for the day
Cost an arm and a leg	Be very expensive
Cut corners	Do something poorly to save time or money
Feel under the weather	Feel sick or unwell
Get out of hand	Become uncontrollable
Give the benefit of the doubt	Trust someone's statement despite uncertainty
Hit the nail on the head	Describe something exactly right
Hit the sack	Go to sleep
In the heat of the moment	Overwhelmed by emotion at the time
Kill two birds with one stone	Accomplish two things with one action
Let the cat out of the bag	Reveal a secret accidentally
Miss the boat	Miss an opportunity
No pain, no gain	Hard work is necessary to achieve something
Once in a blue moon	Rarely
Piece of cake	Something very easy
Pull someone's leg	Joke or tease someone
Spill the beans	Disclose secret information
Take it easy	Relax or proceed with calmness
The ball is in your court	It is your decision to make
Under the weather	Not feeling well

### 9.4 One-Word Substitutions (40 Important)

Description	One Word
A person who cannot be corrected	<b>Incorrigible</b>
One who hates women	<b>Misogynist</b>

One who loves mankind	<b>Philanthropist</b>
Fear of water	<b>Hydrophobia</b>
A government by the people	<b>Democracy</b>
Study of birds	<b>Ornithology</b>
Study of coins	<b>Numismatics</b>
One who walks in sleep	<b>Somnambulist</b>
One who eats both plants and animals	<b>Omnivore</b>
Murder of one's brother	<b>Fratricide</b>
Murder of one's father	<b>Patricide</b>
Murder of the king	<b>Regicide</b>
One who deals in flowers	<b>Florist</b>
One who repairs shoes	<b>Cobbler</b>
One who can use both hands equally	<b>Ambidextrous</b>
A person present everywhere	<b>Omnipresent</b>
A person knowing everything	<b>Omniscient</b>
Words inscribed on a tomb	<b>Epitaph</b>
A doctor for animals	<b>Veterinarian</b>
One who journeys on foot	<b>Pedestrian</b>

# CHAPTER 10

## Practice Test Papers

Attempt these full-length mock tests under exam conditions. Each test is designed to mirror the RMS CET English paper pattern. Time yourself: 40 minutes per test.

### MOCK TEST — 1 (40 Marks | 40 Minutes)

#### SECTION A — Grammar (20 Marks)

Q1. Choose the correct article: He is \_\_\_\_ European.

- (A) a (B) an (C) the (D) no article

**Answer: (A)**

Q2. She \_\_\_\_ to school every day. (Simple Present)

- (A) go (B) goes (C) is going (D) gone

**Answer: (B)**

Q3. Passive of: "They are building a new hospital."

- (A) A new hospital is being built by them. (B) A new hospital was built by them. (C) A new hospital has been built. (D) A new hospital is built by them.

**Answer: (A)**

Q4. Indirect speech: He said, "I will help you." → He said that he \_\_\_\_ help me.

- (A) will (B) would (C) shall (D) should

**Answer: (B)**

Q5. Choose the correct form: Neither of the boys \_\_\_\_ done his homework.

- (A) have (B) has (C) had (D) having

**Answer: (B)**

Q6. Identify the error: "He is one of the best student in the class."

- (A) "He" should be "His" (B) "student" should be "students" (C) "best" should be "better" (D) "in" should be "of"

**Answer: (B)**

Q7. "The team has won the match." Identify the underlined phrase type.

- (A) Simple Past (B) Present Perfect (C) Past Continuous (D) Future Perfect

**Answer: (B)**

Q8. Fill in: I have been waiting \_\_\_\_ two hours.

- (A) since (B) for (C) from (D) during

**Answer: (B)**

Q9. Choose the correct pronoun: Between you and \_\_\_\_, this is a secret.

- (A) I (B) me (C) my (D) mine

**Answer: (B)**

Q10. Identify the conjunction type in: "Work hard lest you should fail."

- (A) Coordinating (B) Correlative (C) Subordinating (D) Adverbial

**Answer: (C)**

#### SECTION B — Vocabulary (10 Marks)

**Q11.** Choose the synonym of "Brave":

- (A) Timid (B) Valiant (C) Honest (D) Cruel

**Answer: (B)**

**Q12.** Choose the antonym of "Transparent":

- (A) Clear (B) Visible (C) Opaque (D) Bright

**Answer: (C)**

**Q13.** One-word substitution: "One who cannot read or write" is \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Illiterate (B) Ignorant (C) Foolish (D) Dumb

**Answer: (A)**

**Q14.** "Let the cat out of the bag" means \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Release a cat (B) Spill something (C) Reveal a secret (D) Hide facts

**Answer: (C)**

**Q15.** "Burning the midnight oil" means \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Wasting oil (B) Working late at night (C) Lighting candles (D) Sleeping late

**Answer: (B)**

**SECTION C — Comprehension (10 Marks)**

Discipline is the backbone of a successful life. It is the practice of training oneself to obey rules and codes of behaviour. A disciplined person manages time well, meets deadlines, and achieves goals efficiently. The armed forces of India exemplify the highest standards of discipline. A soldier's day begins before sunrise and ends after all duties are completed. This rigorous lifestyle builds strength of body and character. Schools like the Rashtriya Military Schools instil discipline in students from a young age, preparing them to face the challenges of life with resilience and determination.

**Q16.** What is discipline described as in the passage?

**Ans: Discipline is described as the backbone of a successful life.**

**Q17.** What qualities does a disciplined person possess?

**Ans: A disciplined person manages time well, meets deadlines, and achieves goals efficiently.**

**Q18.** How does military life build character?

**Ans: The rigorous lifestyle of the armed forces builds strength of body and character.**

**Q19.** Find a word meaning "strength to recover quickly" in the passage.

**Ans: "resilience"**

**Q20.** State the main idea of the passage in one sentence.

**Ans: The passage explains the importance of discipline in life and how institutions like RMS and the armed forces cultivate it.**

**ANSWER KEY — Mock Test 1**

Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer	Q.No	Answer
Q1	A	Q6	B	Q11	B
Q2	B	Q7	B	Q12	C

Q3	A	Q8	B	Q13	A
Q4	B	Q9	B	Q14	C
Q5	B	Q10	C	Q15	B

■ **Final Tips from YSDA:** Keep revising Grammar rules, Tense formulas, and Vocabulary daily. Practice at least one comprehension passage every day. For writing, maintain a notebook where you practise letter and essay formats weekly. All the best for your RMS CET!