

YEAR 5 ENGLISH SELF ASSESSMENT TEST



“Test yourself or your child at home, and reach out to us only if you need extra help. Otherwise, give yourself or your child a pat on the back and best of luck for the future!”

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the **best answer**.

Vocabulary & Word Meaning

1.

Which word best replaces “*big*” in a school paragraph?

- A. Huge
- B. Large
- C. Massive
- D. Enormous

☞ *Formal writing prefers neutral vocabulary.*

2.

Which word has the **most positive connotation**?

- A. Helpful
- B. Bossy
- C. Sneaky
- D. Lazy

☞ *Connotation shows feelings linked to words.*

3.

The word “*reluctant*” most nearly means:

- A. Excited
- B. Unwilling
- C. Confused
- D. Proud

☞ *Use context clues to understand meaning.*

4.

Which sentence uses the **best vocabulary** for school writing?

- A. The girl is really smart.
- B. The girl is super smart.
- C. The girl is intelligent.
- D. The girl is kind of smart.

☞ *Avoid slang and informal words.*

5.

Which word best replaces “*big change*”?

- A. Huge thing
- B. Major change
- C. Large stuff
- D. Massive object

☞ *Precise words improve clarity.*

Figurative Language

6.

“The stars danced in the sky” is an example of:

- A. Simile
- B. Metaphor
- C. Personification
- D. Alliteration

☞ *Objects can act like people.*

7.

Which sentence contains a **simile**?

- A. The classroom was a zoo.
- B. The sun smiled warmly.
- C. Her voice was like music.
- D. The silence screamed loudly.

☞ *Similes use “like” or “as”.*

8.

“The silence was deafening” is an example of:

- A. Oxymoron
- B. Metaphor
- C. Alliteration
- D. Onomatopoeia

☞ *Opposite ideas may be used together.*

9.

Which sentence uses **personification**?

- A. The wind shouted my name.
- B. The wind was strong.
- C. The wind blew hard.
- D. The wind moved quickly.

☞ *Human actions can describe objects.*

10.

Which technique is often used in persuasive writing?

- A. Description
- B. Dialogue
- C. Rhetorical question
- D. Narration

☞ *Some techniques ask the reader to think.*

Grammar & Sentence Structure

11.

Which sentence is **compound**?

- A. I did my homework.
- B. Because I did my homework, I relaxed.
- C. I did my homework and I relaxed.
- D. I did my homework after dinner.

☞ *Compound sentences join two main ideas.*

12.

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- A. Each of the boys were ready.
- B. Each of the boys was ready.
- C. Each boys were ready.
- D. Each boys was ready.

☞ *Check subject–verb agreement.*

13.

Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. However the race was hard.
- B. However, the race was hard.
- C. However the race, was hard.
- D. However the, race was hard.

☞ *Transition words often need commas.*

14.

Which sentence is written in **passive voice**?

- A. The cat chased the mouse.
- B. The mouse was chased by the cat.
- C. The cat is chasing the mouse.
- D. The mouse chases the cat.

☞ *Passive voice focuses on the action.*

15.

Which sentence is the **clearest**?

- A. She told her sister she was late.
- B. She told her sister that her sister was late.
- C. She told her sister late.
- D. She was late to her sister.

☞ *Clear writing avoids confusion.*

Reading Comprehension & Inference

16.

From "*He kept tapping his foot,*" we can infer that he is:

- A. Calm
- B. Nervous
- C. Sleepy
- D. Hungry

☞ *Inference is based on clues.*

17.

A character who always tells the truth is:

- A. Honest
- B. Careless
- C. Lazy
- D. Rude

☞ *Character traits are shown through actions.*

18.

If a text gives only one opinion, it is:

- A. Balanced
- B. Biased
- C. Fair
- D. Informative

☞ *Balanced texts show more than one side.*

19.

Which theme is shown when a character learns a lesson?

- A. Wealth
- B. Growth
- C. Fear
- D. Power

☞ *Themes are big ideas.*

20.

An unreliable narrator makes the reader:

- A. Believe everything
- B. Question the story
- C. Skip details
- D. Ignore characters

☞ *Narrators affect understanding.*

Cohesion & Writing Skills

21.

Choose the best connector:
The idea sounded good; _____, it didn't work.

- A. therefore
- B. similarly
- C. however
- D. because

☞ *Some words show contrast.*

22.

Which sentence is most cohesive?

- A. The test was hard. Many students struggled.
- B. The test was hard many students struggled.
- C. The test was hard; however, many students struggled.
- D. The test was hard however many students struggled.

☞ *Punctuation improves flow.*

23.

Which sentence suits a school paragraph?

- A. This proves the author is wrong.
- B. This kind of proves the author is wrong.
- C. This evidence suggests the author's idea is incorrect.
- D. The author is totally wrong.

☞ *Formal tone avoids emotion.*

24.

Which is the strongest topic sentence?

- A. This paragraph is about the story.
- B. The story is good.
- C. The main character shows bravery through actions.
- D. There are many things in the story.

☞ *Strong topic sentences are specific.*

25.

Which sentence avoids repetition?

- A. The book is interesting and interesting ideas are included.
- B. The book is interesting and it has interesting ideas.
- C. The book is engaging and explores meaningful ideas.
- D. The book is interesting because it is interesting.

☞ *Varied vocabulary improves quality.*

Persuasive & Thinking Skills

26.

Which sentence shows **high certainty**?

- A. This might be true.
- B. This could be true.
- C. This should be true.
- D. This is true.

☞ *Certainty strengthens arguments.*

27.

Which sentence supports a balanced argument?

- A. Everyone agrees with this idea.
- B. Some may disagree; however, evidence suggests otherwise.
- C. This is the only correct view.
- D. There is no other option.

☞ *Balanced arguments consider other views.*

28.

Which technique appeals to **logic**?

- A. Emotive language
- B. Statistics
- C. Rhetorical questions
- D. Personal stories

☞ *Logic relies on facts.*

29.

Which sentence works best as a conclusion?

- A. This essay talked about many things.
- B. In conclusion, this topic is interesting.
- C. Overall, the evidence supports the main ideas discussed.
- D. I hope you liked this essay.

☞ *Conclusions summarise key ideas.*

30.

Which sentence shows **critical thinking**?

- A. The book is good.
- B. The book is bad.
- C. The book clearly communicates its message, even though it has some weaknesses.
- D. Everyone should like the book.

☞ *Critical thinking recognises strengths and weaknesses.*