

YEAR 6 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 is closest in meaning to **“reluctant”**?

- A. Excited
- B. Unwilling
- C. Careless
- D. Confident

☞ Look for a word that shows hesitation.

2.

Which word is the **best synonym** for **“glance”**?

- A. Stare
- B. Peek
- C. Watch
- D. Observe

☞ Some words suggest a shorter action.

3.

Which sentence uses the word **“charge”** correctly?

- A. The phone needs to charge the room.
- B. The bull prepared to charge at the fence.
- C. She charge happy about the news.
- D. The dog charge quietly.

☞ Think about how the word fits the sentence meaning.

4.

Which word would most improve this sentence?

The scientist made a _____ discovery.

- A. Small
- B. Nice
- C. Significant
- D. Ordinary

☞ Choose a word that adds precision.

5.

Which word shows the **strongest emotion**?

- A. Happy
- B. Pleased
- C. Delighted
- D. Fine

☞ Some words show a higher intensity.

Grammar & Sentence Structure

6.

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

- A. The dog chased the cat.
- B. The cat was chased by the dog.
- C. The dog is chasing the cat.
- D. The dog will chase the cat.

☞ *Look for the focus on the action, not the doer.*

7.

Which sentence contains a **dependent clause**?

- A. I finished my homework.
- B. She ran quickly.
- C. Because it was raining, we stayed inside.
- D. The sun shone brightly.

☞ *Dependent clauses cannot stand alone.*

8.

Which sentence uses punctuation **correctly**?

- A. After dinner we, went for a walk.
- B. After dinner, we went for a walk.
- C. After, dinner we went for a walk.
- D. After dinner we went, for a walk.

☞ *Commas separate ideas clearly.*

9.

Which word completes the sentence correctly?
Neither the teacher nor the students _____ ready.

- A. Was
- B. Is

- C. Were
- D. Be

☞ *The verb agrees with the closest subject.*

10.

Which sentence is a **compound sentence**?

- A. The bell rang loudly.
- B. When the bell rang, students lined up.
- C. The bell rang, and students lined up.
- D. Ringing loudly, the bell echoed.

☞ *Compound sentences join two independent clauses.*

Spelling & Word Knowledge

11.

Which word is spelled correctly?

- A. Definatly
- B. Definitely
- C. Definetely
- D. Definitly

☞ *Break the word into syllables.*

12.

Which word contains a **prefix meaning "not"**?

- A. Rewrite
- B. Unfair

- C. Transport
- D. Preview

☞ *Prefixes change word meaning.*

- C. Script
- D. Dictate

☞ *Many English words come from Latin.*

13.

Which word uses the **suffix “-ment”** correctly?

- A. Enjoyment
- B. Quickment
- C. Runment
- D. Loudment

☞ *Not all words accept every suffix.*

Reading & Comprehension Skills

16.

What is the **main purpose** of a persuasive text?

- A. To entertain
- B. To explain
- C. To inform
- D. To convince

☞ *Think about the writer’s goal.*

14.

Which pair of words are **homophones**?

- A. There / Their
- B. Read / Reading
- C. Big / Large
- D. Jump / Jumped

☞ *Homophones sound the same but differ in meaning.*

17.

Which sentence best shows an **inference**?

- A. The story is about a boy.
- B. The boy felt sad.
- C. The boy slammed the door and avoided eye contact.
- D. The boy cried loudly.

☞ *Inference uses clues, not direct statements.*

15.

Which word comes from a **Latin root** meaning “write”?

- A. Describe
- B. Transport

18.

Which text feature helps a reader **locate information quickly**?

- A. Illustration
- B. Index
- C. Paragraph
- D. Dialogue

☞ *Some features are designed for navigation.*

19.

Which sentence shows **bias**?

- A. The movie was released in 2020.
- B. The movie lasted two hours.
- C. The movie was the worst ever made.
- D. The movie starred three actors.

☞ *Bias shows opinion rather than fact.*

20.

Which is an example of **figurative language**?

- A. The car is red.
- B. The wind howled like a wolf.
- C. The wind was strong.
- D. The wolf howled.

☞ *Figurative language compares ideas creatively.*

Writing & Language Features

21.

Which opening is **most engaging** for a narrative?

- A. I woke up.
- B. It was a day.
- C. The scream shattered the silence.
- D. I went to school.

☞ *Strong openings hook the reader.*

22.

Which sentence would best improve cohesion?

- A. I like apples. Cars are fast.
- B. I like apples. Therefore, cars are fast.
- C. I like apples. However, oranges are my favourite.
- D. I like apples. Suddenly, cars.

☞ *Cohesion links ideas smoothly.*

23.

Which sentence shows **modal language**?

- A. You must finish your work.
- B. You finished your work.
- C. You finish your work.
- D. You finished working.

☞ *Modal verbs express certainty or obligation.*

24.

Which word is an **abstract noun**?

- A. Chair
- B. Courage
- C. Table
- D. Pencil

☞ *Abstract nouns name ideas or feelings.*

25.

Which sentence uses **formal language**?

- A. That test was super easy!
- B. I reckon it'll be fine.
- C. The results indicate significant improvement.
- D. It was kinda hard.

☞ *Formal language avoids casual expressions.*

Critical Thinking

26.

Which sentence is **ambiguous**?

- A. The cat slept on the mat.
- B. The boy saw the man with binoculars.
- C. The bell rang loudly.
- D. The teacher smiled.

☞ *Ambiguous sentences can be understood in more than one way.*

27.

Which sentence best supports an argument?

- A. I think uniforms are boring.
- B. Uniforms are bad.
- C. School uniforms reduce peer pressure by limiting fashion competition.
- D. I don't like uniforms.

☞ *Strong arguments include reasons.*

28.

Which connective shows **contrast**?

- A. Because
- B. Therefore
- C. However
- D. Finally

☞ *Some connectives signal opposing ideas.*

29.

Which sentence contains **personification**?

- A. The door opened slowly.
- B. The sun smiled down on us.
- C. The sun is hot.
- D. The light was bright.

☞ *Personification gives human qualities.*

30.

Which skill is MOST important when summarising a text?

- A. Copying sentences
- B. Adding opinions
- C. Selecting key ideas
- D. Using long descriptions

☞ *Summaries focus on what matters most.*

☞ *Logic relies on facts.*



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