

YEAR 7 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 “happy” in a formal paragraph?

- A. Glad
- B. Cheerful
- C. Pleased
- D. Delighted

☞ Formal writing prefers precise vocabulary.

2.

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

- A. Curious
- B. Nosy
- C. Sneaky
- D. Pushy

☞ Connotation refers to emotional meaning.

3.

The word “reluctant” most nearly means:

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

☞ Context clues help determine meaning.

4.

Which sentence uses vocabulary best suited to a school paragraph?

- A. The character is really brave.
- B. The character is super brave.
- C. The character shows courage.
- D. The character is kind of brave.

☞ Avoid slang in formal writing.

5.

Which word best replaces “big change”?

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

☞ Precise words improve clarity.

Figurative Language & Techniques

6.

“The leaves danced in the wind” is an example of:

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

☞ Non-human objects can act like humans.

7.

Which sentence contains a **simile**?

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

☞ *Similes use "like" or "as".*

8.

"The silence was deafening" is an example of:

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

☞ *Look for opposite ideas together.*

9.

Which technique is used in "This rule will ruin everything"?

- A. Facts
- B. Emotive language
- C. Dialogue
- D. Description

☞ *Emotion can influence opinion.*

10.

Which technique directly engages the reader?

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

☞ *Some techniques invite the reader to think.*

Grammar & Sentence Structure

11.

Which sentence is **compound**?

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

☞ *Compound sentences join two equal ideas.*

12.

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

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

☞ *Check subject-verb agreement.*

13.

Which sentence uses commas correctly?

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

☞ *Transition words often need commas.*

14.

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

- A. The dog chased the ball.
- B. The ball was chased by the dog.
- C. The dog is chasing the ball.
- D. The ball chases the dog.

☞ *Passive voice changes focus.*

15.

Which sentence is the **clearest**?

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

☞ *Clear writing avoids confusion.*

Reading Comprehension & Inference

16.

From “*He kept glancing at the door,*” we can infer that he is:

- A. Bored
- B. Nervous
- C. Angry
- D. Confident

☞ *Inference is based on clues.*

17.

A character who admits mistakes and learns from them is:

- A. Arrogant
- B. Honest
- C. Careless
- D. Mean

☞ *Actions reveal character traits.*

18.

If a text shows only one side of an argument, it is:

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

☞ *Balanced texts show multiple viewpoints.*

19.

Which theme is shown when a character learns who they are?

- A. Friendship
- B. Identity
- C. Adventure
- D. Fear

☞ *Themes are central ideas.*

20.

An unreliable narrator makes the reader:

- A. Trust everything
- B. Question events
- C. Skip details
- D. Ignore themes

☞ *Narration affects understanding.*

Cohesion & Writing Skills

21.

Choose the best connector:

The plan sounded good; _____, it failed.

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

☞ *Some words show contrast.*

22.

Which sentence is most cohesive?

- A. The experiment failed. Results were recorded.
- B. The experiment failed results were recorded.
- C. The experiment failed; however, results were recorded.
- D. The experiment failed however results were recorded.

☞ *Punctuation improves flow.*

23.

Which sentence suits a school analytical 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 flawed.
- D. The author is totally wrong.

☞ *Formal tone avoids emotion.*

24.

Which is the strongest topic sentence?

- A. This paragraph is about characters.
- B. Characters are important.
- C. The main character's actions show responsibility.
- D. There are many characters in the text.

☞ *Strong topic sentences are specific.*

25.

Which sentence avoids repetition?

- A. The story is interesting and interesting ideas are explored.
- B. The story is interesting and it explores interesting themes.
- C. The story is engaging and explores meaningful themes.
- D. The story 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 story is good.
- B. The story is bad.
- C. The story effectively communicates its message, despite some weaknesses.
- D. Everyone should like the story.

☞ *Critical thinking recognises strengths and limitations.*