

## YEAR 9 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**. Think deeply about meaning, language, and purpose.

## Vocabulary & Language Precision

1.

Which word best replaces “*bad*” in a formal paragraph?

- A. Awful
- B. Terrible
- C. Ineffective
- D. Horrible

☞ *Formal writing prefers precise, neutral language.*

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2.

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

- A. Persistent
- B. Stubborn
- C. Pushy
- D. Forceful

☞ *Connotation reflects emotional impact.*

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3.

The word “*reluctant*” most nearly means:

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

☞ *Context helps determine meaning.*

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4.

Which sentence uses vocabulary best suited to an analytical response?

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

☞ *Choose formal and specific wording.*

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5.

Which word best replaces “*big change*”?

- A. Large difference
- B. Huge shift
- C. Significant transformation
- D. Massive thing

☞ *Precision strengthens clarity.*

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## Figurative Language & Literary Devices

6.

“The city never slept” is an example of:

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

☞ *Human qualities can be given to non-human things.*

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7.

Which sentence contains a **simile**?

- A. The sun smiled over the hills.
- B. The classroom was a zoo.
- C. Her voice was like music.
- D. The silence screamed.

☞ *Similes use “like” or “as”.*

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8.

“The silence was deafening” is an example of:

- A. Irony
- B. Oxymoron
- C. Hyperbole
- D. Alliteration

☞ *Opposite ideas may appear together.*

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9.

Which technique is used in “*This decision will ruin everything*”?

- A. Statistics
- B. Emotive language
- C. Inclusive language
- D. Allusion

☞ *Look for emotional impact.*

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10.

Which technique most engages readers in persuasive writing?

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

☞ *Some techniques directly involve the reader.*

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## Grammar & Sentence Structure

11.

Which sentence is **compound**?

- A. I finished my homework.
- B. Because I was tired, I slept early.
- C. I finished my homework, and I slept early.
- D. I finished my homework after dinner.

☞ *Compound sentences contain two independent clauses.*

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12.

Which sentence is grammatically correct?

- A. Neither of the answers are correct.
- B. Neither of the answers is correct.
- C. Neither of the answer are correct.
- D. Neither answer are correct.

☞ *Check subject–verb agreement.*

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13.

Which sentence uses commas correctly?

- A. However the movie was boring.
- B. However, the movie was boring.
- C. However the movie, was boring.
- D. However the, movie was boring.

☞ *Transition words often need commas.*

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14.

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

- A. The committee made a decision.
- B. A decision was made by the committee.
- C. The committee is making a decision.
- D. The decision makes the committee.

☞ *Passive voice shifts focus from doer to action.*

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15.

Which sentence is **clear and unambiguous**?

- A. The teacher told the student she was late.
- B. The teacher told the student that the student was late.
- C. The teacher told her student late.
- D. The teacher was late to the student.

☞ *Clarity avoids confusion.*

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## Reading Comprehension & Inference

16.

From “*She hesitated before answering the question,*” we can infer that she is:

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

☞ *Inference is based on clues, not direct statements.*

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17.

A character who sacrifices personal gain to help others is best described as:

- A. Selfish
- B. Generous
- C. Reckless
- D. Careless

☞ *Actions reveal character traits.*

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18.

If a text presents only one viewpoint, it is:

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

☞ *Balance involves multiple perspectives.*

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19.

Which theme is suggested by repeated struggles for independence?

- A. Friendship
- B. Identity
- C. Loyalty
- D. Power

☞ *Themes are central ideas.*

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20.

An unreliable narrator mainly affects:

- A. Grammar
- B. Plot length
- C. Reader trust
- D. Setting description

☞ *Narration shapes interpretation.*

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### **Cohesion, Writing & Critical Thinking**

21.

Choose the best connector:  
*The plan seemed effective; \_\_\_\_\_, it failed.*

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

☞ *Contrast signals a change in direction.*

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22.

Which sentence is most cohesive?

- A. The experiment failed. Data was recorded.
- B. The experiment failed data was recorded.
- C. The experiment failed; however, data was recorded.
- D. The experiment failed however data was recorded.

☞ *Correct punctuation improves flow.*

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23.

Which sentence best suits an 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 argument is flawed.
- D. The author is totally wrong.

☞ *Formal tone avoids emotion.*

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24.

Which is the strongest topic sentence?

- A. This paragraph is about characters.
- B. Characters are important.
- C. The protagonist's decisions highlight the theme of responsibility.
- D. There are many characters in the text.

☞ *Strong topic sentences are specific.*

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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 complex themes.
- D. The story is interesting because it is interesting.

☞ *Varied vocabulary increases quality.*

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### Argument & Persuasive Skills

26.

Which sentence shows **high modality**?

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

☞ *High modality expresses certainty.*

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27.

Which statement best supports a balanced argument?

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

☞ *Acknowledging opposition strengthens arguments.*

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28.

Which persuasive technique appeals to **logic**?

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

☞ *Logic relies on facts and data.*

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29.

Which sentence is most suitable for a conclusion?

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

☞ *Conclusions summarise and reinforce.*

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30.

Which sentence best demonstrates **critical thinking**?

- A. The text is good.
- B. The text is bad.
- C. The text effectively conveys its message, despite some weaknesses.
- D. Everyone should like the text.

☞ *Critical thinking recognises strengths and limitations.*