

S.No.	Question Statement	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
1	Identify the type of the underlined pronoun in the sentence: 'The book on the table is <u>mine</u> .'	Personal Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun	Demonstrative Pronoun
2	In the sentence 'Sarah managed to complete the entire project herself', what kind of pronoun is the underlined word?	Relative Pronoun	Personal Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun	Interrogative Pronoun
3	Which of the following sentences correctly utilizes a demonstrative pronoun?	Those shoes look very comfortable.	These are the keys I was looking for.	Who left the keys on the table?	She found her keys in the bag.
4	Fill in the blank with the appropriate pronoun: '_____ discovered the ancient ruins hidden deep in the jungle?'	Whom	Which	Who	Whose
5	Choose the sentence that uses a relative pronoun to connect two thoughts.	The musician who played the violin was outstanding.	Who is playing the violin on the stage?	That violin belongs to the school orchestra.	He bought himself a brand new violin.
6	What is the primary function of a personal pronoun according to the rules of grammar?	To ask open-ended questions about unknown subjects.	To point directly at specific physical objects in sight.	To substitute for specific people or things to prevent repetitive noun usage.	To establish clear ownership over a particular object.
7	Identify the option where the underlined word is a possessive pronoun.	Is this your jacket hanging on the hook?	The jacket on the hook is yours.	You should wear a jacket because it is cold.	You bought yourself a very warm jacket.
8	Complete the sentence with the correct relative pronoun: 'The laptop _____ I bought yesterday is working perfectly.'	whom	who	whose	which

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9	Which of the following sentences contains an interrogative pronoun?	What do you want for dinner tonight?	I know what you did yesterday.	What movie we watch does not matter to me.	That is what I tried to explain earlier.
10	In the example from the notes: 'Ram is my friend. He is very kind.', the pronoun 'He' replaces which noun?	friend	kind	Ram	my
11	Identify the Proper Noun from the following sentence: *"Albert Einstein was a great scientist who lived in London."*	scientist	great	London	lived
12	Which type of noun is the underlined word in this sentence? *"The <u>honesty</u> of the young boy impressed everyone."*	Concrete Noun	Abstract Noun	Collective Noun	Common Noun
13	Find the Compound Noun from the options given below:	Sunflower	Water	Happiness	Music
14	Choose the correct Collective Noun to complete the sentence: *"A _____ of birds flew high in the sky."*	bunch	audience	flock	pack
15	Which of the following is an Uncountable Noun?	Pencil	Apple	Milk	Train
16	She runs every morning. Identify the type of verb runs.	Action Verb	Linking Verb	Helping Verb	Intransitive Verb
17	They are happy. What type of verb is are?	Action Verb	Linking Verb	Transitive Verb	Irregular Verb
18	It rained heavily last night. Which type of verb is rained?	Action Verb	Helping Verb	Intransitive Verb	Regular Verb
19	He has finished his homework. Identify the type of the verb has.	Action Verb	Linking Verb	Helping Verb	Transitive Verb
20	What type of verb is demonstrated by the change from go to went?	Regular Verb	Irregular Verb	Transitive Verb	Linking Verb

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21	She is very helpful. What does the verb is do in this sentence?	It shows a physical action	It connects the subject with a description	It helps another main verb	It requires a direct object
22	Which of these options represents a mental action verb?	I jump over the fence	I think about the future	I am a student	I have a book
23	Which sentence contains a helping verb?	She runs every morning	They are happy	I can swim fast	It rained heavily
24	What is the structural difference between a transitive verb and an intransitive verb?	Transitive verbs need an object but intransitive verbs do not	Transitive verbs show action but intransitive verbs show state of being	Transitive verbs follow the ed rule but intransitive verbs change form	Transitive verbs help the main verb but intransitive verbs link descriptions
25	Complete the basic grammar rule: Every sentence must have a	Description	Object	Verb	Pronoun
26	She wore a beautiful dress. Identify the type of adjective beautiful.	Descriptive Adjective	Quantitative Adjective	Numeral Adjective	Demonstrative Adjective
27	Rahul is a smart student. What type of adjective is smart?	Quantitative Adjective	Descriptive Adjective	Possessive Adjective	Interrogative Adjective
28	I saw five birds on the tree. What type of adjective is five?	Descriptive Adjective	Quantitative Adjective	Numeral Adjective	Demonstrative Adjective
29	Look at those birds on the roof. Identify the type of adjective those.	Demonstrative Adjective	Possessive Adjective	Interrogative Adjective	Quantitative Adjective
30	Which book do you want to read? Identify the type of adjective which.	Possessive Adjective	Demonstrative Adjective	Interrogative Adjective	Numeral Adjective
31	This is my classroom and that is their project. What type of adjective is my?	Demonstrative Adjective	Possessive Adjective	Quantitative Adjective	Descriptive Adjective
32	There is some milk left in the jug. Identify the type of adjective some.	Quantitative Adjective	Numeral Adjective	Demonstrative Adjective	Interrogative Adjective

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33	Adjectives answer all of the following structural questions except which one?	What kind?	How many?	Which one?	How often?
34	What is the structural definition of an adjective?	A word that shows an action or occurrence	A word that describes or adds meaning to a noun or pronoun	A word that adds information about a verb or adverb	A word that connects a subject with a description
35	Which sentence contains a quantitative adjective showing an unspecified amount?	I have two pencils	He ate the whole apple	Those mangoes are ripe	What color is your car
36	The driver stopped the car quickly. Identify the type of adverb quickly.	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Time	Adverb of Place	Adverb of Frequency
37	He came yesterday to meet us. What type of adverb is yesterday?	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Time	Adverb of Place	Adverb of Degree
38	They are playing outside in the garden. Identify the type of adverb outside.	Adverb of Time	Adverb of Place	Adverb of Frequency	Adverb of Degree
39	I am very tired after the long journey. What type of adverb is very?	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Frequency	Adverb of Degree	Adverb of Place
40	She never complains about her heavy workload. Identify the type of adverb never.	Adverb of Time	Adverb of Frequency	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Degree
41	Where did you hide the keys? Identify the type of adverb where.	Interrogative Adverb	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Frequency	Adverb of Degree
42	The student completed the assignment neatly. Identify the type of adverb neatly.	Adverb of Degree	Adverb of Time	Adverb of Manner	Adverb of Place
43	What is the structural definition of an adverb?	A word that describes or adds meaning to a noun or pronoun	A word that adds more information about a verb, adjective, or another adverb	A mandatory element required to connect a subject with a description	A word used to show a state of being or an occurrence

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44	In the sentence: She sings beautifully. What does the adverb beautifully modify?	The noun phrase	The main verb	An adjective	Another adverb
45	Which question does an Adverb of Degree answer?	How often?	Where?	When?	To what extent?
46	What is the general grammatical function of a Noun in a sentence?	It names a person, place, thing, or idea	It expresses a physical or mental action	It modifies a verb, an adjective, or an adverb	It connects a subject with its description
47	Which part of speech is structurally defined as a word that shows an action, occurrence, or state of being?	Noun	Adjective	Verb	Adverb
48	What does an Adjective structurally modify or add meaning to in English grammar?	A verb or an entire clause	A noun or a pronoun	Another adjective or a preposition	Only action verbs
49	An Adverb is a part of speech designed to add information to which of the following combinations?	Nouns, pronouns, and adjectives	Prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections	Verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs	Only physical action verbs
50	Which of the following correctly pairs a part of speech with the structural question it answers?	Noun answers How often?	Verb answers Which one?	Adjective answers To what extent?	Adverb answers When or Where?

S.No.	Right Answer	Rationale of Right Answer
1	B	'Mine' is used to show ownership or possession over the book without repeating the noun.
2	C	'Herself' refers back to the subject 'Sarah', showing that she performed the action independently.

S.No.	Right Answer	Rationale of Right Answer
3	B	'These' stands alone to point directly to specific objects, fulfilling the exact role of a demonstrative pronoun instead of modifying an adjacent noun.
4	C	'Who' is the correct subjective interrogative pronoun used to ask about the person performing the action.
5	A	'Who' acts as a relative pronoun linking the modifying clause ('who played the violin') to the noun 'musician'.
6	C	Personal pronouns directly replace specific nouns representing people or items to stop redundant repetition.
7	B	'Yours' stands alone as a possessive pronoun, successfully replacing the noun phrase 'your jacket'. 'Your' functions as a possessive adjective instead.
8	D	'Which' is the correct relative pronoun to introduce a relative clause referencing an inanimate object (the laptop).
9	A	'What' is used directly to initiate a question about an unknown thing, perfectly defining its role as an interrogative pronoun.
10	C	'He' is a personal pronoun acting as a direct substitute for the antecedent proper noun 'Ram' to avoid repetition.
11	C	A Proper Noun refers to a specific person, place, or thing. "London" is the specific name of a city. "Scientist" is a **Common Noun** because it refers to nonspecific people.

S.No.	Right Answer	Rationale of Right Answer
12	B	An **Abstract Noun** represents something you cannot perceive with your five senses. "Honesty" is a quality that cannot be seen, touched, tasted, heard, or smelled.
13	A	A **Compound Noun** is made up of two or more smaller words. "Sunflower" combines **"Sun"** and **"Flower"** to create a single new noun.
14	C	A **Collective Noun** refers to a group of things as one whole. The specific collective term for a group of birds is a **"flock"** .
15	C	**Uncountable Nouns** represent something that cannot be counted numerically as individual units. "Milk" is a liquid that cannot be counted as "one milk" without a unit of measurement.
16	A	The verb runs shows a physical action.
17	B	The verb are connects the subject with a description.
18	D	The verb rained follows the rule of adding ed for its past form.
19	C	The verb has is assisting the main verb finished.
20	B	The verb changes its entire form instead of adding ed.

S.No.	Right Answer	Rationale of Right Answer
21	B	The verb is links the subject she to the descriptive word helpful.
22	B	The verb think shows a mental action rather than a physical one.
23	C	The word can acts as a helping verb for the main verb swim.
24	A	Transitive verbs require an object to complete their meaning while intransitive verbs do not.
25	C	A verb is a mandatory structural element required to form a complete sentence.
26	A	The adjective beautiful describes the quality of the dress.
27	B	The adjective smart describes a specific quality of the student.
28	C	The word five indicates an exact countable number, making it a numeral adjective.
29	A	The adjective those points out specific birds, acting as a demonstrative adjective.
30	C	The word which is used to ask a question about a noun, making it an interrogative adjective.
31	B	The word my shows ownership over the classroom, making it a possessive adjective.

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32	A	The word some indicates an unspecific quantity of an uncountable noun, making it a quantitative adjective.
33	D	According to the basic rules, adjectives answer what kind, how many, and which one. How often is answered by adverbs.
34	B	An adjective structurally serves to modify, describe, or add meaning directly to a noun or a pronoun.
35	B	The adjective whole modifies the noun apple by showing quantity or extent without giving a specific countable number.
36	A	The adverb quickly answers how the action happens, making it an adverb of manner.
37	B	The word yesterday answers the question when an event happens, making it an adverb of time.
38	B	The adverb outside answers the question where the action takes place.
39	C	The word very modifies the adjective tired by showing to what extent, making it an adverb of degree.
40	B	The word never states how often an event occurs, which makes it an adverb of frequency.
41	A	The word where is used to ask a question about place, making it an interrogative adverb.
42	C	The word neatly explains how the assignment was completed, making it an adverb of manner.

S.No.	Right Answer	Rationale of Right Answer
43	B	An adverb is structurally defined as a word that adds information to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
44	B	The adverb beautifully modifies the action verb sings by explaining how she performs the action.
45	D	An adverb of degree structurally answers the question to what extent an action, adjective, or adverb applies.
46	A	A noun structurally functions as a naming word for a person, place, thing, or abstract idea.
47	C	A verb is the core component of a sentence that states the action performed, an occurrence, or a state of being.
48	B	An adjective serves to describe, qualify, or restrict a noun or a pronoun by answering questions like what kind or how many.
49	C	An adverb structurally modifies or adds descriptive details to a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.
50	D	Adverbs answer questions related to time (When?) and place (Where?), whereas adjectives answer questions like Which one? or What kind?.