

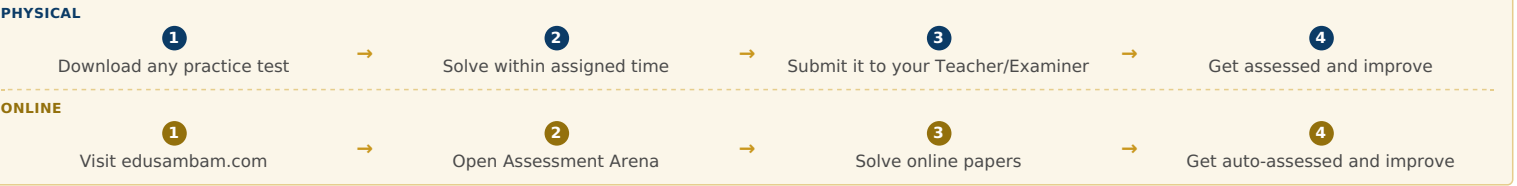
EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

Reading Comprehension

PRINTABLE PRACTICE WORKSHEET

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YOUR PHYSICAL & ONLINE SELF-ASSESSMENT ROADMAP



Candidate Name:		Roll No.:	
Class / Grade:		Date:	
School / Institution:		Test Centre:	

Subject	English Language	Topic	Reading Comprehension	Total Marks	100
Total Questions	45	Time Allowed	1 Hour (60 minutes)	Version	A

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. For Section A and Section B, mark one answer only.
3. For Sections C and E, write your answer clearly in the space provided.
4. For Section D, write the correct letter from Column B against each item in Column A.
5. Do not use correction fluid. Keep all answers clear and legible.
6. This worksheet is prepared from the EDUSAMBAM practice assessment supplied for this paper.

PAPER PATTERN

Section	Questions	Marks Each	Total
Section A — Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Section B — True / False	10	2	20
Section C — Fill in the Blank	10	2	20
Section D — Column Matching	5 pairs	2	10
Section E — Short Answer	5	4	20
Total	45	—	100

Section A — Multiple Choice

30 marks

1. The main idea of a passage is:

A. A minor detail

B. The central point the author is making

C. Always the first sentence

D. The title only

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

2. Supporting details in a passage:

A. Contradict the main idea

B. Provide evidence or examples for the main idea

C. Are always irrelevant

D. Replace the main idea

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

3. Making an inference means:

A. Copying a sentence directly from the text

B. Using clues in the text plus your own knowledge to figure out something not directly stated

C. Ignoring the text completely

D. Guessing randomly

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

4. A conclusion drawn from a passage should be based on:

A. Evidence in the text

B. Personal opinion only

C. Information from another book

D. Nothing at all

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Basic • 2 pts

5. Context clues are:

A. Random words with no purpose

B. Hints in the surrounding text that help you understand an unfamiliar word

C. Always found in a dictionary

D. Only used in poetry

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

Intermediate • 2 pts

6. If you don't know a word's meaning, context clues can help you:

A. Skip the sentence entirely

C. Change the topic

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Guess a reasonable meaning based on nearby words

D. Ignore the passage

Intermediate • 2 pts

7. A text organized in chronological order presents information:

A. Randomly

C. By comparing two topics only

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. In the order events happened over time

D. By listing causes and effects only

Intermediate • 2 pts

8. A compare-and-contrast text structure focuses on:

A. Only differences

C. Both similarities and differences between two or more things

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Only similarities

D. Neither similarities nor differences

Intermediate • 2 pts

9. A cause-and-effect text structure explains:

A. Random unrelated facts

C. Only opinions

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Why something happened and what resulted from it

D. A list of steps with no reasons

Intermediate • 2 pts

10. An author's purpose refers to:

A. The font used in the text

C. The number of pages in the text

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. The reason the author wrote the piece, such as to inform, persuade, or entertain

D. The publisher's name

Intermediate • 2 pts

11. Tone in writing refers to:

A. The author's attitude toward the subject, shown through word choice

C. The number of paragraphs

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. The size of the text

D. The page layout

Intermediate • 2 pts

12. Point of view refers to:

A. The physical location of the reader

C. The color of the book cover

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. The perspective from which a story or text is told

D. The chapter titles

Advanced • 2 pts

13. A persuasive text is mainly written to:

A. Entertain the reader with a story

C. List simple facts with no opinion

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Convince the reader to think or act a certain way

D. Confuse the reader

Advanced • 2 pts

14. An informative text is mainly written to:

A. Persuade the reader to buy something

C. Tell a fictional story

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. Provide facts and explain a topic clearly

D. Express only personal feelings

Advanced • 2 pts

15. Which of these is an example of first-person point of view?

A. "She walked to the store."

C. "They walked to the store."

Answer: ☐A ☐B ☐C ☐D

B. "I walked to the store."

D. "The store was far away."

Advanced • 2 pts

Section B — True / False

20 marks

16. The main idea is usually supported by specific details in the text.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

17. An inference is directly stated in the text, word for word.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

18. Conclusions should be supported by evidence from the passage.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

19. Context clues can include definitions, examples, or synonyms found near an unfamiliar word.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Basic • 2 pts

20. Text structure refers to how information in a passage is organized.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Intermediate • 2 pts

21. A cause-and-effect structure only lists events with no explanation of why they happened.

A. True ☐

B. False ☐

Intermediate • 2 pts

22. An author's purpose can be to inform, persuade, or entertain.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

23. Tone and mood are always exactly the same thing with no distinction.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

24. Third-person point of view uses pronouns like "he," "she," and "they."
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

25. Understanding an author's purpose can help a reader evaluate a text more critically.
A. True ☐ **B.** False ☐

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Section C — Fill in the Blank

20 marks

26. The central point an author is making in a passage is called the ____ idea.
Answer: _____

27. Facts, examples, and evidence that support the main idea are called supporting _____.
Answer: _____

28. Using text clues plus your own knowledge to figure out something not directly stated is called making an _____.
Answer: _____

29. Hints in the surrounding text that help explain an unfamiliar word are called ____ clues.
Answer: _____

30. A conclusion should always be based on ____ from the text.
Answer: _____

31. The way information in a passage is arranged is called its text _____.
Answer: _____

32. A text structure that presents events in the order they happened is called ____ order.
Answer: _____

33. The reason an author writes a piece — to inform, persuade, or entertain — is called the author's _____.
Answer: _____

34. The author's attitude toward a subject, shown through word choice, is called _____.
Answer: _____

35. The perspective from which a story is told, such as first or third person, is called point of _____.
Answer: _____

Basic • 2 pts

Basic • 2 pts

Basic • 2 pts

Basic • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Intermediate • 2 pts

Section D — Column Matching

10 marks

36-40. Match each term to its correct definition.

Column A	Answer	Column B
Main Idea	_____	A. A hint in nearby text that reveals a word's meaning
Inference	_____	B. The reason a text was written — to inform, persuade, or entertain
Context Clue	_____	C. The author's attitude toward the subject, shown through word choice
Author's Purpose	_____	D. The central point of a passage
Tone	_____	E. A conclusion drawn from text clues plus prior knowledge

Section E — Short Answer

20 marks

41. How can you identify the main idea of a passage?

42. What is the difference between an inference and a fact stated directly in the text?

Advanced • 4 pts

Advanced • 4 pts

43. How do context clues help a reader understand unfamiliar vocabulary?

Advanced · 4 pts

44. Why is it useful to recognize a text's structure, such as cause-and-effect or chronological order?

Advanced · 4 pts

45. How does understanding an author's purpose change the way you read a text?

Advanced · 4 pts

Candidate Signature: _____ **Invigilator Signature:** _____

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Marks Obtained: _____ / 100

Checked By: _____

Result / Grade: _____

Date Checked: _____

EDUSAMBAM ASSESSMENT SERIES

Reading Comprehension — Answer Key

Teacher reference: equivalent grammatically correct wording is acceptable for open-ended items when the meaning is preserved.

Section A — Multiple Choice

1. B

2. B

3. B

4. A

5. B

6. B

7. B

8. C
9. B

10. B

11. A

12. B

13. B

14. B

15. B

Section B — True / False

16. True

17. False

18. True

19. True

20. True
21. False

22. True

23. False

24. True

25. True

Section C — Fill in the Blank

26. main

27. details

28. inference

29. context

30. evidence
31. structure

32. chronological

33. purpose

34. tone

35. view

Section D — Column Matching

36. Main Idea — D

37. Inference — E

38. Context Clue — A
39. Author's Purpose — B

40. Tone — C

Section E — Short Answer (Model Answers)

41. detail; support; central; point; summar; topic

42. not stated; clue; figure out; directly; explicit

43. meaning; surrounding; nearby word; guess; definition

44. organiz; understand; follow; clarity; predict

45. critical; persuade; inform; entertain; evaluate; bias