

# SCO INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIAD

## GRADE 10 OFFICIAL QUESTION PAPER

Rebranded website-ready question paper with answer key and explanations

### ENGLISH OLYMPIAD

**Designed for Grade 10 learners with academic English, grammar accuracy, reading reasoning, vocabulary precision, rhetoric, and global communication readiness.**

- official SCO cover-page style recreated as editable Word content, not a full-page image
- compact inline question labels with no large question-number blocks
- PDF-ready layout for website upload, school circulation, and student practice

<b>Exam</b>	SCO International English Olympiad
<b>Class</b>	Grade 10
<b>Format</b>	Objective Type   50 Questions   60 Minutes
<b>Focus</b>	Grammar, vocabulary, reading, rhetoric and language reasoning

<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Reading</b>	<b>Writing</b>	<b>Rhetoric</b>	<b>Reasoning</b>
<b>Voice</b>	<b>Narration</b>	<b>Idioms</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Style</b>	<b>Global English</b>

## Official Question Paper Overview

<b>Exam Name</b>	SCO International English Olympiad
<b>Class / Grade</b>	Class 10 / Grade 10
<b>Question Paper Set</b>	B
<b>Duration</b>	60 minutes
<b>Question Format</b>	Objective type MCQ   50 questions   one correct answer per question

### Candidate Guidelines

Read every question carefully. Each question has only one correct answer. Choose the most accurate option based on grammar, context, reading evidence, and standard English usage. Rough work may be done in the space provided by the school or on permitted paper according to invigilator instructions.

## Question Paper

### Passage for Questions 1 to 10

On a chilly November morning, Professor Williams announced, “We must submit our research findings by next week.” He had been working tirelessly on a study about the impact of climate change on coastal ecosystems. The professor explained, “I have been analyzing data for the past six months, and I am confident that our results will provide valuable insights.” His confident tone left no doubt about the project’s importance. Meanwhile, his students, inspired by his dedication, gathered in the seminar room. One student remarked, “This assignment is a piece of cake compared to our previous projects.” However, another student, Maria, inquired, “What if the results are not as conclusive as expected?” Professor Williams replied, “If that happens, we can revise our methodology and resubmit our findings.” The discussion then shifted to practical matters as students debated various research techniques. By the end of the meeting, everyone was eager to contribute their best efforts, aware that the success of this study might shape their academic futures. With a determined look, Professor Williams concluded, “Remember, excellence in research opens a window to endless opportunities.”

### Section A: Reading, Grammar and Contextual Language

**Q1.** In the passage, the phrase “We must submit our research findings by next week” implies that the professor is expressing:

- A) A polite suggestion
- B) A future possibility
- C) A strong obligation
- D) A hypothetical scenario

**Q2.** The sentence “I have been analyzing data for the past six months” employs which tense?

- A) Present Perfect
- B) Present Perfect Continuous
- C) Past Continuous
- D) Simple Past

**Q3.** Convert Professor Williams’ statement “We must submit our research findings by next week” into indirect speech.

- A) Professor Williams said that they must submit their research findings by next week.
- B) Professor Williams said that they had to submit their research findings by next week.
- C) Professor Williams said that they would submit their research findings by next week.
- D) Professor Williams said that they must submit their research findings by the next day.

**Q4.** In the sentence “I have been analyzing data for the past six months,” what is the grammatical role of “analyzing”?

- A) Present participle forming part of the present perfect continuous verb phrase
- B) Gerund functioning as the subject of the sentence
- C) Infinitive verb form
- D) Adjective modifying “data”

**Q5.** In the passage, the student says, “This assignment is a piece of cake.” What does this idiom mean?

- A) The assignment is delicious
- B) The assignment is very difficult

- C) The assignment is very easy
- D) The assignment is unimportant

**Q6.** In “the impact of climate change on coastal ecosystems,” the preposition “on” is used to indicate:

- A) Cause and effect
- B) Location or influence
- C) Time
- D) Comparison

**Q7.** Which sentence from the passage demonstrates correct subject–verb agreement?

- A) The professor explain that our results will provide valuable insights.
- B) The professor explained that our results provides valuable insights.
- C) The professor explained that our results will provide valuable insights.
- D) The professor explains that our results will provides valuable insights.

**Q8.** Transform the active sentence “Excellence in research opens a window to endless opportunities” into passive voice.

- A) A window to endless opportunities is opened by excellence in research.
- B) Excellence in research is opened by a window to endless opportunities.
- C) Endless opportunities open excellence in research.
- D) A window opened excellence in research to endless opportunities.

**Q9.** In indirect speech, how would you convert the phrase “I am confident” from the passage?

- A) He is confident
- B) He was confident
- C) He had been confident
- D) He will be confident

**Q10.** The phrase “opens a window to endless opportunities” is an example of:

- A) Literal language
- B) Hyperbole
- C) Metaphor
- D) Oxymoron

## Section B: Grammar Transformations and Usage

**Q11.** Which of the following sentences best expresses a past possibility that did not occur?

- A) She might complete the assignment if she had more time.
- B) She must complete the assignment if she had more time.
- C) She could have completed the assignment if she had more time.
- D) She should complete the assignment if she had more time.

**Q12.** Identify the correct backshifted form in indirect speech for the sentence: “I am writing my thesis now.”

- A) He said that he was writing his thesis then.
- B) He said that he had written his thesis then.
- C) He said that he is writing his thesis then.

D) He said that he would be writing his thesis then.

**Q13.** Choose the correct transformation of: “They will announce the winner at noon,” said the judge.

- A) The judge said that they will announce the winner at noon.
- B) The judge said that they would announce the winner at noon.
- C) The judge said that they would announce the winner at that time.
- D) The judge said that they had announced the winner at noon.

**Q14.** Which sentence correctly uses a gerund as the subject?

- A) To travel is exciting.
- B) Traveling is exciting.
- C) Travel is exciting.
- D) Traveled is exciting.

**Q15.** Which preposition correctly fills the blank in the sentence: “She is very skilled \_\_\_ playing the violin”?

- A) in
- B) at
- C) on
- D) for

**Q16.** Identify the correct comparative and superlative forms of the adjective “intelligent”:

- A) More intelligent, most intelligent
- B) Intelligent, intelligentest
- C) Intelligenter, intelligentsest
- D) More intelligent, intelligenter

**Q17.** Which idiom best means “to make people feel comfortable and begin a conversation or activity smoothly”?

- A) Beat around the bush
- B) Break the ice
- C) Kick the bucket
- D) Spill the beans

**Q18.** Which of the following sentences demonstrates correct subject–verb agreement?

- A) The team of experts have provided their insights.
- B) The team of experts has provided its insights.
- C) The experts, as a team, is providing their insights.
- D) The team of experts are providing its insights.

**Q19.** Convert the following active sentence into passive voice in indirect speech:

“The professor will explain the complex theory tomorrow.”

- A) The complex theory will be explained by the professor tomorrow, he said.
- B) The complex theory is explained by the professor tomorrow, he said.
- C) It was explained by the professor that the complex theory would be explained tomorrow.
- D) The professor said that the complex theory would be explained by him the next day.

**Q20.** Select the sentence that correctly conveys a past hypothetical possibility from the direct speech:

“I might have solved the puzzle if I had received the clues earlier,” he said.

- A) He said that he might solve the puzzle if he received the clues earlier.
- B) He said that he might have solved the puzzle if he had received the clues earlier.
- C) He said that he would solve the puzzle if he had received the clues earlier.
- D) He said that he could solve the puzzle if he had received the clues earlier.

**Q21.** Which option correctly transforms the direct speech “The researchers will have submitted their findings by next Friday,” said Dr. Patel into passive indirect speech?

- A) Dr. Patel said that the findings would have been submitted by the next Friday.
- B) Dr. Patel said that the findings will have been submitted by next Friday.
- C) Dr. Patel said that the findings would be submitted by next Friday.
- D) Dr. Patel said that the findings had been submitted by next Friday.

**Q22.** Convert the direct statement “I have been waiting for an hour, and I am growing impatient,” he exclaimed into indirect speech.

- A) He exclaimed that he had been waiting for an hour and was growing impatient.
- B) He exclaimed that he has been waiting for an hour and is growing impatient.
- C) He exclaimed that he had waited for an hour and was growing impatient.
- D) He exclaimed that he had been waiting for an hour and is growing impatient.

**Q23.** Which sentence correctly uses a gerund as the subject in indirect speech when transforming “Playing chess relaxes me,” she said?

- A) She said that playing chess relaxes her.
- B) She said that playing chess relaxed her.
- C) She said that to play chess relaxes her.
- D) She said that playing chess is relaxing her.

**Q24.** Select the best rephrasing of the direct statement “This solution is a piece of cake compared to the previous one, which was far more challenging,” into indirect speech.

- A) He remarked that this solution is a piece of cake compared to the previous one, which was far more challenging.
- B) He remarked that this solution was a piece of cake compared to the previous one, which was far more challenging.
- C) He remarked that this solution is a piece of cake compared to the previous one, which is far more challenging.
- D) He remarked that this solution was a piece of cake compared to the previous one, which is far more challenging.

**Q25.** Which sentence is correctly punctuated and employs prepositions appropriately?

- A) The panel, consisting of experts in literature and linguistics, has decided to revise the syllabus.
- B) The panel consisting of experts in literature, and linguistics, has decided to revise the syllabus.
- C) The panel, consisting of experts in literature and linguistics has decided to revise the syllabus.
- D) The panel consisting of experts in literature and linguistics has decided to revise the syllabus.

**Q26.** Convert the active sentence “The committee will announce the results tomorrow” into passive voice in indirect speech.

- A) The results will be announced by the committee tomorrow, said the chairman.
- B) The results are announced by the committee tomorrow, said the chairman.
- C) It was announced by the chairman that the results would be announced by the committee the next day.
- D) It was announced by the chairman that the results were announced by the committee tomorrow.

**Q27.** In indirect speech, how should the statement “I am confident our study will revolutionize the industry” be transformed?

- A) He said that he is confident our study will revolutionize the industry.
- B) He said that he was confident our study would revolutionize the industry.
- C) He said that he had been confident our study would revolutionize the industry.
- D) He said that he was confident our study is revolutionizing the industry.

**Q28.** Which of the following correctly converts “If I had known about the problem, I would have fixed it immediately,” she said into indirect speech?

- A) She said that if she had known about the problem, she would fix it immediately.
- B) She said that if she had known about the problem, she would have fixed it immediately.
- C) She said that if she knew about the problem, she would have fixed it immediately.
- D) She said that if she knew about the problem, she would fix it immediately.

**Q29.** Select the correct conversion into indirect speech for the sentence: “This is the best solution among all proposals,” the team leader stated.

- A) The team leader stated that that was the best solution among all proposals.
- B) The team leader stated that that is the best solution among all proposals.
- C) The team leader stated that that was better than all the proposals.
- D) The team leader stated that that is better than all the proposals.

**Q30.** How should the sentence “Time flies when you are having fun,” he declared, be converted into indirect speech when it is treated as a general truth?

- A) He declared that time flies when you are having fun.
- B) He declared that time flew when you were having fun.
- C) He declared that time flies when one is having fun.
- D) He declared that time had flown when one was having fun.

## Section C: Reason and Assertion

### Reason and Assertion Directions

For each item, evaluate both statements carefully. Select the option that accurately describes the truth of the Assertion and the Reason, and whether the Reason explains the Assertion.

**Q31.** Assertion:

In the sentence “The guidelines must be followed rigorously to ensure the accuracy of the data,” the use of the modal verb “must” combined with the passive voice creates a strong sense of obligation that emphasizes the process rather than the individual.

Reason:

The modal “must” inherently conveys necessity, and employing the passive structure shifts the focus from the doer to the action, which is a common stylistic choice in formal academic and scientific writing.

**Q32. Assertion:**

Converting the direct speech sentence “I have been working on the project for months” into indirect speech as “He said that he had been working on the project for months” preserves the continuity of the action and accurately reflects the speaker’s perspective.

Reason:

The present perfect continuous tense (“have been working”) is correctly backshifted to the past perfect continuous (“had been working”) in indirect speech to indicate an action that began in the past and continued up to a point in the past.

**Q33. Assertion:**

In the sentence “Writing essays improves one’s analytical skills,” the word “Writing” functions as a gerund acting as the subject, and the singular verb “improves” correctly agrees with it.

Reason:

Gerunds, despite being derived from verbs, function as singular nouns when used as the subject of a sentence, and therefore require singular verb forms.

**Q34. Assertion:**

In the sentence “This solution is a piece of cake compared to the previous one, which was far more challenging,” the idiom “a piece of cake” effectively conveys that the current solution is very easy, while the comparative “far more challenging” emphasizes the difference in difficulty.

Reason:

Idioms retain their figurative meaning in comparative contexts, and using comparative adjectives like “far more challenging” is appropriate to contrast differing levels of difficulty.

**Q35. Assertion:**

The sentence “After reviewing the manuscript, the editor, who was impressed by its clarity, commented that the paper, however, needed minor revisions” demonstrates the correct use of punctuation to set off non-restrictive clauses and parenthetical expressions in complex narration.

Reason:

Non-restrictive clauses provide extra information and must be enclosed in commas to maintain clarity and readability, especially in intricate sentences with multiple clauses.

**Q36. Assertion:**

When converting direct speech that expresses a general truth (e.g., “Water boils at 100°C”) into indirect speech, the tense remains unchanged.

Reason:

General truths are universal and not confined to a particular time; therefore, they do not require backshifting in reported speech.

**Q37. Assertion:**

The adjective “bad” forms its comparative and superlative as “worse” and “worst” rather than by simply adding “-er” or “-est.”

Reason:

Irregular adjectives have evolved unique forms due to historical usage and phonetic shifts in the English language.

**Q38.** Assertion: When converting direct questions into indirect speech, the interrogative word order is typically changed to declarative word order.

Reason: Direct questions often use subject-auxiliary inversion, but indirect questions are normally restructured without inversion.

- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation.
- B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation.
- C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

**Q39.** Assertion: The idiom “a blessing in disguise” means that an apparent misfortune may lead to a beneficial result.

Reason: Idioms usually carry conventional figurative meanings that cannot always be predicted from the literal meanings of their individual words.

- A) Both Assertion and Reason are true, and Reason is the correct explanation.
- B) Both Assertion and Reason are true, but Reason is not the correct explanation.
- C) Assertion is true, but Reason is false.
- D) Assertion is false, but Reason is true.

**Q40.** Assertion:

In complex sentences, non-restrictive clauses must always be set off by commas to ensure clarity.

Reason:

Non-restrictive clauses provide additional, non-essential information and require commas to indicate that the meaning of the main clause remains intact without them.

## Section D: Achievers Section

**Q41.** Which of the following sentences best expresses a strong logical deduction about a past event?

- A) She must complete the assignment tomorrow.
- B) She must have completed the assignment by now.
- C) She might complete the assignment by now.
- D) She should complete the assignment by now.

**Q42.** Select the sentence that correctly describes a sequence of events using both the past perfect continuous and the simple past:

- A) Before the meeting started, she had been preparing her presentation and she finished it on time.
- B) Before the meeting started, she had prepared her presentation and finished it on time.
- C) Before the meeting started, she has been preparing her presentation and finished it on time.
- D) Before the meeting started, she had been preparing her presentation and then she finished it on time.

**Q43.** Which of the following best converts the direct speech “I will finish the project by next Friday,” she said into indirect speech?

- A) She said that she will finish the project by next Friday.
- B) She said that she would finish the project by next Friday.
- C) She said that she would finish the project by the next day.
- D) She said that she would finish the project by the next Friday.

**Q44.** Consider the sentence: “Writing essays not only hones one’s skills but also broadens one’s perspective.” Which of the following correctly explains the function of “Writing essays” in this sentence?

- A) It is an infinitive acting as the subject.
- B) It is a gerund phrase functioning as the subject.
- C) It is a participial phrase modifying “hones.”
- D) It is a noun phrase unrelated to the verb.

**Q45.** Which word is the best synonym for “intransigent”?

- A) Flexible
- B) Compromising
- C) Accommodating
- D) Uncompromising

**Q46.** Choose the sentence that correctly uses prepositions in an academic context:

- A) The researcher is proficient in data analysis and excels at interpreting results.
- B) The researcher is proficient on data analysis and excels on interpreting results.
- C) The researcher is proficient in data analysis and excels for interpreting results.
- D) The researcher is proficient at data analysis and excels in interpreting results.

**Q47.** Which sentence uses comparative and superlative adjectives correctly?

- A) Of all the candidates, John is more intelligent than any other.
- B) Of all the candidates, John is the most intelligent.
- C) Of all the candidates, John is intelligent, but he is more intelligent than his peers.
- D) Of all the candidates, John is most intelligent than others.

**Q48.** Select the sentence that correctly uses an idiom to express starting something without delay:

- A) The manager decided to kick the bucket and start the meeting immediately.
- B) The manager decided to break the ice and begin the meeting without delay.
- C) The manager decided to spill the beans and start the meeting promptly.
- D) The manager decided to hit the sack and commence the meeting immediately.

**Q49.** Which idiom best means “to begin a task energetically and effectively without delay”?

- A) Hit the ground running
- B) Hit the sack
- C) Spill the beans
- D) Cry over spilt milk

**Q50.** Which sentence demonstrates proper subject–verb agreement?

- A) The committee of experts have concluded their review.
- B) The committee of experts has concluded its review.
- C) The committee of experts have concluded its review.
- D) The committee of experts has concluded their review.

## Answer Key and Explanations

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
1	<b>C</b>	“Must” is used to express obligation or necessity. The professor is emphasizing that submission is mandatory.
2	<b>B</b>	“Have been analyzing” is the present perfect continuous tense, indicating an action that started in the past and continues into the present.
3	<b>B</b>	In indirect speech, “must” backshifts to “had to” and “next week” remains, preserving the sense of obligation in the past context
4	<b>A</b>	“Analyzing” is the present participle in the verb phrase “have been analyzing.” The whole verb phrase shows an action that began in the past and continues into the present.
5	<b>C</b>	“A piece of cake” is an idiom meaning that something is very easy.
6	<b>B</b>	“On” in this context indicates the area or domain affected—coastal ecosystems.
7	<b>C</b>	“The professor explained” correctly pairs with “our results will provide,” maintaining proper subject–verb agreement.
8	<b>A</b>	In passive voice, the object “a window to endless opportunities” becomes the subject, and the verb changes to “is opened by.”
9	<b>B</b>	In indirect speech with backshifting, “am confident” becomes “was confident,” reflecting the past context of the statement
10	<b>C</b>	This phrase is a metaphor comparing literature/research to a window, symbolizing a means to gain new insights and possibilities without using “like” or “as.”
11	<b>C</b>	“Could have completed” expresses a past possibility that did not occur. The other options do not correctly convey that nuance.
12	<b>A</b>	The present continuous “am writing” is backshifted to “was writing” and “now” changes to “then” in indirect speech.

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
13	<b>C</b>	In indirect speech, “will announce” becomes “would announce” and “at noon” becomes “at that time.” Option C is the best answer.
14	<b>B</b>	“Traveling” functions as a gerund (noun) and serves as the subject of the sentence, conveying the idea effectively.
15	<b>B</b>	The common collocation is “skilled at,” making Option B the appropriate choice.
16	<b>A</b>	“Intelligent” is a multi-syllable adjective; its comparative is “more intelligent” and its superlative is “most intelligent.”
17	<b>B</b>	“Break the ice” means to remove initial awkwardness and begin interaction comfortably. It does not simply mean “begin any new task.”
18	<b>B</b>	“Team” is a collective noun and is treated as singular when acting as a unit. Thus, “has provided its insights” is correct.
19	<b>D</b>	The active sentence “The professor will explain...” transforms to passive as “The complex theory would be explained by him,” and “tomorrow” is shifted to “the next day.” Option D is the most precise conversion.
20	<b>B</b>	Option B preserves the past hypothetical modal construction “might have solved” along with the past perfect condition “had received,” which is required for expressing a past possibility that did not occur.
21	<b>A</b>	In indirect speech, the future perfect passive “will have submitted” becomes “would have been submitted” with “next Friday” appropriately shifted to “the next Friday” (if necessary for context). Option A is correct.
22	<b>A</b>	Option A correctly backshifts the present perfect continuous “have been waiting” to “had been waiting” and the present continuous “am growing” to “was growing,” preserving the original meaning.
23	<b>B</b>	In indirect speech, the simple present “relaxes” is backshifted to “relaxed” (as the reporting verb is in the past). “Playing

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
		chess” remains as a gerund functioning as the subject. Option B is correct.
24	<b>B</b>	Option B correctly backshifts “is” to “was” for both parts of the sentence, maintaining the idiom “a piece of cake” and the comparative “far more challenging.”
25	<b>A</b>	Option A correctly uses commas to set off the nonessential clause “consisting of experts in literature and linguistics” and maintains subject–verb agreement.
26	<b>C</b>	Option C correctly converts the active sentence into passive voice with appropriate backshifting: “will announce” becomes “would be announced” and “tomorrow” changes to “the next day.”
27	<b>B</b>	Option B correctly backshifts “am confident” to “was confident” and “will revolutionize” to “would revolutionize,” preserving the meaning.
28	<b>B</b>	Option B accurately preserves the past unreal conditional structure “had known” and “would have fixed,” which is necessary for a correct transformation.
29	<b>A</b>	Option A correctly backshifts “is” to “was” and retains the superlative “the best solution” in indirect speech.
30	<b>C</b>	General truths and proverbs often remain in the present tense in reported speech. “One” makes the statement more formal and universal.
31	<b>A</b>	Both statements are true. “Must” expresses obligation, and the passive voice indeed shifts attention to the process, enhancing objectivity.
32	<b>A</b>	Both the assertion and reason are true; the backshift from “have been working” to “had been working” is standard practice in indirect speech to maintain the continuity of the action.
33	<b>A</b>	Both statements are true. “Writing” is indeed a gerund serving as the subject, and

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
		it properly pairs with the singular verb “improves.”
34	<b>A</b>	Both the assertion and the reason are true. The idiom “a piece of cake” is correctly used to denote ease, and the comparative form accurately contrasts the two solutions.
35	<b>A</b>	Both statements are true. The sentence properly uses commas to enclose the non-essential clause “who was impressed by its clarity” and the parenthetical “however,” which enhances clarity and reflects good narration and punctuation practices.
36	<b>A</b>	General truths, such as scientific facts, remain valid regardless of the reporting time. Hence, in indirect speech, “Water boils at 100°C” can remain unchanged, confirming that both statements are true and the Reason correctly explains the Assertion.
37	<b>A</b>	“Bad” is an irregular adjective, and its comparative “worse” and superlative “worst” do not follow regular patterns. The Reason correctly explains the phenomenon, making both statements true.
38	<b>A</b>	In direct questions, word order often changes, as in “What did you see?” In indirect speech it becomes “He asked what you saw.” The reason correctly explains the assertion.
39	<b>A</b>	The assertion correctly states the idiom’s meaning. The reason explains why idioms must be interpreted figuratively rather than word by word.
40	<b>A</b>	The use of commas to enclose non-restrictive clauses is standard punctuation practice. This prevents ambiguity by clearly separating supplementary information from the main clause. Both statements are true, and the reason correctly explains the assertion.
41	<b>B</b>	“Must have completed” (modal + have + past participle) is used to express a strong logical deduction about a past event that is presumed to be true. Option B is correct.

Q. No.	Answer	Explanation
42	<b>D</b>	Option D correctly uses the past perfect continuous (“had been preparing”) to indicate an action in progress before a specific past event, followed by the simple past (“finished”) for the subsequent action.
43	<b>D</b>	In indirect speech, “will finish” is backshifted to “would finish” and “next Friday” becomes “the next Friday.” Option D correctly reflects these transformations.
44	<b>B</b>	“Writing essays” is a gerund phrase that functions as the subject of the sentence, thereby representing the activity that produces the stated benefits.
45	<b>D</b>	“Intransigent” means unwilling to change one’s views or to agree about something. “Uncompromising” is the best synonym. Options A–C are antonyms.
46	<b>A</b>	The standard collocations are “proficient in” and “excels at.” Option A correctly employs these prepositions.
47	<b>B</b>	For a superlative comparison, “the most intelligent” is correct. Option B is both concise and grammatically correct.
48	<b>B</b>	“Break the ice” means to overcome initial hesitation and begin an activity, which fits the context. The other idioms do not convey the intended meaning.
49	<b>A</b>	“Hit the ground running” means to start a task immediately and effectively, usually with energy and readiness.
50	<b>B</b>	A collective noun such as “committee” is treated as singular when it acts as a unit. Option B, using “has” with “its review,” is correct.