

# SCO INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIAD CLASS 5

## SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER SET

### SCO International English Olympiad

<b>Total Questions</b> 50	<b>Time</b> 60 Minutes	<b>Primary Focus</b> Grammar, Vocabulary, Expression, Reading, Assertion-Reason	<b>Answer Format</b> One correct option per question

<b>Grammar</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Expression</b>	<b>Reading</b>
<b>Reported Speech</b>	<b>Punctuation</b>	<b>Assertion-Reason</b>	<b>Achievers</b>

### CANDIDATE GUIDELINES AND PAPER OVERVIEW

*Reviewed and formatted edition for students, teachers, and schools*

#### Candidate Guidelines

- Total Questions: 50 | Suggested Time: 1 hour.
- Each question has one correct answer. Select only one option for each question.
- The paper contains vocabulary, grammar, sentence formation, reading comprehension, visual literacy, and spoken/written expression questions.
- Answers and explanations are provided inside each question block for transparent learning and review.
- Calculator use is not required for this English paper.
- Passages and sign-based questions are placed inside their related question blocks for easier classroom and website use.

#### Quality Review Summary

- Corrected the source mismatch where the booklet mentioned 35 questions although the paper contains 50 questions.
- Updated unclear or incorrect grammar choices, including tense usage, suffix/prefix wording, and past-perfect construction.
- Rebuilt answer explanations so every question has a clear, student-friendly reason for the correct answer.
- Placed the whole passage and all sign images inside their related question blocks.
- Created a consolidated answer key for quick teacher and school review.

## VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR COMPLETION

### Question 1 | Vocabulary and Grammar Completion

After the health crisis in his house, Yuvan became \_\_\_\_\_ about his hygiene.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| A. corner | B. meticulous  |
| C. severe | D. appropriate |

**Answer:** B. meticulous

**Explanation:** “Meticulous” means very careful and attentive to details. A person who becomes very careful about hygiene can be described as meticulous.

### Question 2 | Vocabulary and Grammar Completion

I just welcomed Neha. She brought a \_\_\_\_\_ of grapes from her native place.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. bushel | B. bundle  |
| C. bunch  | D. cluster |

**Answer:** C. bunch

**Explanation:** The common collective phrase is “a bunch of grapes.” “Brought” is also used because Neha carried the grapes with her.

### Question 3 | Vocabulary and Grammar Completion

Agalya’s arrival \_\_\_\_\_ Vidya’s happiness after a long time.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| A. elevated | B. pressed |
| C. figured  | D. needed  |

**Answer:** A. elevated

**Explanation:** “Elevated” means raised or increased. Agalya’s arrival increased Vidya’s happiness.

### Question 4 | Vocabulary and Grammar Completion

Keerthi gave an \_\_\_\_\_ warning about the complexity of that course.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| A. adventure | B. adverse |
| C. advance   | D. advert  |

**Answer:** C. advance

**Explanation:** An “advance warning” is a warning given before something happens, so it fits the sentence.

**Question 5** | *Vocabulary and Grammar Completion*

I have a serious allergy to peanuts, so I \_\_\_\_\_ them no matter what.

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> will have     | <b>B.</b> can't have |
| <b>C.</b> mightn't have | <b>D.</b> may have   |

**Answer:** B. can't have

**Explanation:** "Can't have" means cannot eat or consume. It is the safest and grammatically correct choice in the context of a serious allergy.

**Question 6** | *Vocabulary and Grammar Completion*

The children saw a \_\_\_\_\_ streaking across the night sky.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> fallen star  | <b>B.</b> fall star    |
| <b>C.</b> fall'in star | <b>D.</b> falling star |

**Answer:** D. falling star

**Explanation:** "Falling star" is the correct phrase used for a bright object that appears to move across the sky.

**Question 7** | *Vocabulary and Grammar Completion*

My grandmother travelled to another country before the war \_\_\_\_\_ in 1984.

- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A.</b> broke down | <b>B.</b> broke up  |
| <b>C.</b> broke out  | <b>D.</b> broke off |

**Answer:** C. broke out

**Explanation:** "Broke out" is the correct phrasal verb for the beginning of a war, fire, disease, or conflict.

**Question 8** | *Vocabulary and Grammar Completion*

The internet connection is \_\_\_\_\_ worse in the mountain region.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| <b>A.</b> many | <b>B.</b> any  |
| <b>C.</b> more | <b>D.</b> much |

**Answer:** D. much

**Explanation:** "Much worse" is the correct comparative expression. "Much" intensifies the adjective "worse."

**Question 9** | *Vocabulary and Grammar Completion*

The ice \_\_\_\_\_ into water because of the rise in temperature.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| A. melted | B. molded   |
| C. minted | D. modified |

**Answer:** A. melted

**Explanation:** Ice changes into water when it becomes warm. The correct verb for this change is “melted.”

**Question 10** | *Vocabulary and Grammar Completion*

The rain \_\_\_\_\_ shortly after her departure from the airport.

- |              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| A. started   | B. has started      |
| C. was start | D. had been started |

**Answer:** A. started

**Explanation:** The sentence describes a completed event in the past, so the simple past form “started” is correct.

**SENTENCE REARRANGEMENT**

**Question 11** | *Sentence Rearrangement*

Rearrange the words to form a meaningful sentence:

A PRESIDENT / I / ABOUT / DREAMED / BECOMING

- |                                          |                                          |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A. I becoming about dreamed a president. | B. Dreamed a president I about becoming. |
| C. I dreamed about becoming a president. | D. About dreamed I becoming a president. |

**Answer:** C. I dreamed about becoming a president.

**Explanation:** The correct order is subject + verb + prepositional phrase: “I dreamed about becoming a president.”

**Question 12** | *Sentence Rearrangement*

Rearrange the words to form a meaningful sentence:

HERSELF / A PARTY / SHE / THREW

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. A party herself she threw. | B. Threw herself a party she. |
| C. She threw herself a party. | D. Herself a party she threw. |

**Answer:** C. She threw herself a party.

**Explanation:** The correct sentence is “She threw herself a party.” “Threw” is the correct past-tense form of “throw.”

**Question 13** | *Sentence Rearrangement*

Rearrange the words to form a meaningful sentence:

SPANISH / ARYAN / IS TRYING / HARD / TO LEARN

- |                                                  |                                                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Aryan hard is trying to learn Spanish. | <b>B.</b> Aryan is trying hard to learn Spanish. |
| <b>C.</b> Spanish Aryan is trying to learn hard. | <b>D.</b> Spanish is trying hard Aryan to learn. |

**Answer:** B. Aryan is trying hard to learn Spanish.

**Explanation:** The correct order is “Aryan is trying hard to learn Spanish.” The subject comes first, followed by the verb phrase and object.

**READING COMPREHENSION: WHALE PASSAGE**

**Question 14** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

**Passage for Questions 14 to 21**

The blue whale is the largest animal on the planet, weighing as much as 200 tons. The blue whale has a heart about the size of a small car. Its stomach can hold a huge amount of krill, and it needs to eat several tons of krill each day. Blue whales are also among the loudest animals on Earth. Their calls can reach very high sound levels, and their low-frequency whistles can travel for hundreds of miles through the ocean. These sounds are probably used to communicate with and attract other blue whales.

Humpback whales make some of the longest migrations on Earth. Scientists have tracked whales travelling thousands of miles between cold feeding areas and warmer breeding areas. Across the Southern Hemisphere, humpbacks make seasonal migrations between tropical and polar waters, moving along coastlines and across open ocean areas.

The growing dangers whales face along their epic migrations are signs of an ocean in peril. These migrations also show how ocean waters connect many countries and communities. The Antarctic blue whale is the largest animal on the planet, but it remains critically endangered. Conservation organizations such as WWF work to protect whale habitats and improve awareness about the threats these animals face.

Whales are at the top of the food chain and play an important role in the overall health of the marine environment. During the twentieth century, blue whales were hunted heavily. Even after commercial whaling was stopped, whales have continued to face human-made threats such as habitat disturbance, ship strikes, pollution, and climate-related changes.

According to the passage, blue whales are louder than a \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>A.</b> Volkswagen Beetle | <b>B.</b> krill |
| <b>C.</b> jet engine        | <b>D.</b> frog  |

**Answer:** C. jet engine

**Explanation:** The passage explains that blue whales are even louder than a jet engine.

**Question 15** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

\_\_\_\_\_ is measured in decibels.

- |                 |                    |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Time  | <b>B.</b> Sound    |
| <b>C.</b> Speed | <b>D.</b> Distance |

**Answer:** B. Sound

**Explanation:** Decibels are used to measure the intensity or loudness of sound.

**Question 16** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

What is meant by migration?

- |                                     |                                              |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Staying in the same place | <b>B.</b> Movement from one place to another |
| <b>C.</b> Hunting to satisfy hunger | <b>D.</b> The capacity to defeat everything  |

**Answer:** B. Movement from one place to another

**Explanation:** Migration means seasonal or regular movement from one place to another, often for feeding or breeding.

**Question 17** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

Epic migrations are signs of the ocean in \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> danger | <b>B.</b> nature      |
| <b>C.</b> safety | <b>D.</b> nourishment |

**Answer:** A. danger

**Explanation:** The phrase “ocean in peril” means an ocean facing danger or serious threat.

**Question 18** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

Blue whales probably use their whistles to \_\_\_\_\_ other blue whales.

- |                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A.</b> fight   | <b>B.</b> tame     |
| <b>C.</b> attract | <b>D.</b> threaten |

**Answer:** C. attract

**Explanation:** The passage says their low-frequency whistles are probably used to communicate with and attract other blue whales.

**Question 19** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

\_\_\_\_\_ whales are known for their seasonal migration.

- |                          |                    |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Blue           | <b>B.</b> Humpback |
| <b>C.</b> Antarctic blue | <b>D.</b> Beluga   |

**Answer:** B. Humpback

**Explanation:** The passage specifically mentions that humpback whales make seasonal migrations between tropical and polar waters.

**Question 20** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

What does WWF commonly stand for?

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> World Wildlife Fund   | <b>B.</b> World Wide Forest     |
| <b>C.</b> World Wrestling Fight | <b>D.</b> World Weekly Forestry |

**Answer:** A. World Wildlife Fund

**Explanation:** WWF is widely known as the World Wildlife Fund in several countries and works for conservation and protection of wildlife habitats.

**Question 21** | *Reading Comprehension: Whale Passage*

\_\_\_\_\_ play an important role in the marine environment.

- |                       |                          |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Food chains | <b>B.</b> Climate change |
| <b>C.</b> Whales      | <b>D.</b> Humans         |

**Answer:** C. Whales

**Explanation:** The passage states that whales are at the top of the food chain and play an important role in the health of the marine environment.

**VISUAL LITERACY: SIGNS AND NOTICES**

**Question 22** | *Visual Literacy: Signs and Notices*



Read the sign and choose the correct explanation.

- A.** Operate the machine first and then read the manual.
- B.** Read and understand the operator's manual before using this machine.
- C.** Read only the machine operation and ignore the manual.
- D.** Write the manual before using the machine.

**Answer:** B. Read and understand the operator's manual before using this machine.

**Explanation:** The sign instructs users to read and understand the operator's manual before using the machine.

**Question 23** | *Visual Literacy: Signs and Notices*



Read the sign and choose the correct explanation.

- A.** Do not turn around.
- B.** Do not take a right turn.
- C.** Do not turn left.
- D.** Do not go straight.

**Answer:** C. Do not turn left.

**Explanation:** The sign shows a left-turn arrow with a red prohibition mark, so it means "Do not turn left."

**SPOKEN AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION**

**Question 24** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Akash: Sorry I am late. Do you still want to watch the match with me?

Aksay: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> that ship has sailed      | <b>B.</b> that is far from me |
| <b>C.</b> this airplane has arrived | <b>D.</b> this is not myself  |

**Answer:** A. that ship has sailed

**Explanation:** “That ship has sailed” means the opportunity is already gone or it is too late.

**Question 25** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Seetha: Let’s call it a day.

Geetha: Yeah, \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                                     |                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> we haven’t yet decided the name           | <b>B.</b> we are overloaded with work      |
| <b>C.</b> we can resume the remaining work tomorrow | <b>D.</b> we will have to go to the office |

**Answer:** C. we can resume the remaining work tomorrow

**Explanation:** “Let’s call it a day” means to stop working for the day. Resuming the remaining work tomorrow is the best reply.

**Question 26** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Vijay: Do you believe in magic?

Sanjay: No, \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                            |                                               |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> because I love to see miracles   | <b>B.</b> because I like supernatural things  |
| <b>C.</b> because I like to be an optimist | <b>D.</b> because I believe in logical things |

**Answer:** D. because I believe in logical things

**Explanation:** A person who does not believe in magic may say they believe in logic. This reply best matches the context.

**Question 27** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Priya: I hit the sack late yesterday.

Ashmitha: Oh! That’s why you look so \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>A.</b> energetic    | <b>B.</b> tired    |
| <b>C.</b> enthusiastic | <b>D.</b> peaceful |

**Answer:** B. tired

**Explanation:** “Hit the sack” means to go to sleep. If Priya slept late, she may look tired.

**Question 28** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Kirthick: You are good at what you do, but you have to come early to class.

Karthick: Yeah, \_\_\_\_\_ buddy.

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> it's okay              | <b>B.</b> it took a lot of time |
| <b>C.</b> better late than never | <b>D.</b> it is not on me       |

**Answer:** C. better late than never

**Explanation:** "Better late than never" means it is still good to arrive or act, even if late. It is the most meaningful response in this context.

**Question 29** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Lakshmi: Hi! How are you? You look gorgeous in a saree.

Saraswathi: I'm good. Thanks! The purple lehenga looks good \_\_\_\_\_ you too.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| <b>A.</b> for | <b>B.</b> in |
| <b>C.</b> on  | <b>D.</b> to |

**Answer:** C. on

**Explanation:** The phrase is "looks good on you," which means the clothing suits the person.

**Question 30** | *Spoken and Written Expression*

Oviya: Do you have any second thoughts?

Kaviya: I \_\_\_\_\_ sure about anything in my life.

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> was always  | <b>B.</b> have never been so |
| <b>C.</b> am thinking | <b>D.</b> have to be         |

**Answer:** B. have never been so

**Explanation:** "I have never been so sure" means the speaker is very confident and has no second thoughts.

**GRAMMAR, USAGE AND LANGUAGE REASONING**

**Question 31** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

I \_\_\_\_\_ up my application with a small spelling mistake.

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <b>A.</b> missed   | <b>B.</b> messed |
| <b>C.</b> messaged | <b>D.</b> misled |

**Answer:** B. messed

**Explanation:** "Messed up" means made a mistake or spoiled something. A spelling mistake can mess up an application.

**Question 32** | Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning

I \_\_\_\_\_ you to lead the group.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| <b>A.</b> led  | <b>B.</b> lot  |
| <b>C.</b> late | <b>D.</b> loud |

**Answer:** A. led

**Explanation:** “Led” is the past tense of “lead” and means guided or directed. The sentence means “I guided you to lead the group.”

**Question 33** | Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning



Read the sign and choose the correct explanation.

- |                                                               |                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> You can use this lift when the building is on fire. | <b>B.</b> You cannot use anything in the event of fire. |
| <b>C.</b> It is okay to use the lift when there is a fire.    | <b>D.</b> You should not use the lift in case of fire.  |

**Answer:** D. You should not use the lift in case of fire.

**Explanation:** The safety sign clearly instructs people not to use the lift in the event of fire.

**Question 34** | Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning

Varun: I am really tired. Can we postpone the trip to some other day?

Harshith: I understand it is \_\_\_\_\_ to ask, but we should reach there today itself to close the deal.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>A.</b> most | <b>B.</b> much  |
| <b>C.</b> must | <b>D.</b> a lot |

**Answer:** D. a lot

**Explanation:** The phrase “a lot to ask” means something is difficult or demanding to request.

**Question 35** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Jerry: Sorry! I am not aware of the rules.

Maverick: There is no excuse. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ to be aware of the rules.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| <b>A.</b> had | <b>B.</b> have   |
| <b>C.</b> has | <b>D.</b> should |

**Answer:** C. has

**Explanation:** “Everyone” is singular, so the correct phrase is “everyone has to be aware.”

**Question 36** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Both Mary and I forgot to bring \_\_\_\_\_ umbrellas, so we got soaked in the rain.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| <b>A.</b> our  | <b>B.</b> us   |
| <b>C.</b> them | <b>D.</b> they |

**Answer:** A. our

**Explanation:** “Mary and I” refers to “we,” so the correct possessive pronoun is “our.”

**Question 37** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Identify the correct word order for the sentence: She usually goes to the gym \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>A.</b> on Sunday | <b>B.</b> Sunday on  |
| <b>C.</b> in Sunday | <b>D.</b> Sundays on |

**Answer:** A. on Sunday

**Explanation:** The correct prepositional phrase is “on Sunday.”

**Question 38** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

We couldn't decide \_\_\_\_\_ movie to watch, so we ended up not watching anything.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>A.</b> who   | <b>B.</b> whose |
| <b>C.</b> which | <b>D.</b> whom  |

**Answer:** C. which

**Explanation:** “Which” is used when choosing from options, such as choosing a movie to watch.

**Question 39** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Identify the type of sentence: Sarah loves to read books and play the piano.

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Declarative | <b>B.</b> Interrogative |
| <b>C.</b> Imperative  | <b>D.</b> Exclamatory   |

**Answer:** A. Declarative

**Explanation:** The sentence makes a statement, so it is declarative.

**Question 40** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Which suffix can be added to “care” to form a word meaning careful or cautious?

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| <b>A.</b> -ful | <b>B.</b> -less |
| <b>C.</b> -ing | <b>D.</b> -est  |

**Answer:** A. -ful

**Explanation:** Adding “-ful” to “care” forms “careful,” which means cautious or taking care.

**Question 41** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Which phrase means “to feel very happy and satisfied”?

- |                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Jumping the gun | <b>B.</b> On cloud nine         |
| <b>C.</b> Piece of cake   | <b>D.</b> Raining cats and dogs |

**Answer:** B. On cloud nine

**Explanation:** “On cloud nine” is an idiom meaning extremely happy.

**Question 42** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Which option contains a sentence with a gerund phrase?

- |                                       |                                                  |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> She dances gracefully.      | <b>B.</b> They are painting a beautiful picture. |
| <b>C.</b> Running in the park is fun. | <b>D.</b> The dog barks loudly.                  |

**Answer:** C. Running in the park is fun.

**Explanation:** “Running in the park” is a gerund phrase functioning as the subject of the sentence.

**Question 43** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Choose the correct idiom to complete the sentence: Sadhika was as cool as a \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A.</b> cucumber  | <b>B.</b> ice cream |
| <b>C.</b> snowflake | <b>D.</b> popsicle  |

**Answer:** A. cucumber

**Explanation:** The idiom is “as cool as a cucumber,” meaning calm and composed.

**Question 44** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Change the following sentence to the passive voice: “They built a new bridge over the river.”

- |                                                          |                                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> A new bridge was built over the river by them. | <b>B.</b> Over the river, a new bridge was being built by them. |
| <b>C.</b> A new bridge was being built over the river.   | <b>D.</b> They were building a new bridge over the river.       |

**Answer:** A. A new bridge was built over the river by them.

**Explanation:** The active sentence is in the simple past. The correct passive form is “was built.”

**Question 45** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Which prefix can be added to the word “appear” to mean “appear again”?

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| <b>A.</b> Ex- | <b>B.</b> In- |
| <b>C.</b> Re- | <b>D.</b> Un- |

**Answer:** C. Re-

**Explanation:** “Re-” means again. “Reappear” means to appear again.

**Question 46** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Which of the following sentences is a declarative sentence?

- |                                                |                                              |
|------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> The sun rises in the east.           | <b>B.</b> How beautifully the flowers bloom! |
| <b>C.</b> Don’t forget to bring your umbrella. | <b>D.</b> Could you please pass me the salt? |

**Answer:** A. The sun rises in the east.

**Explanation:** A declarative sentence states a fact or idea. “The sun rises in the east” is a statement.

**Question 47** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Choose the correct tense to complete the sentence: By the time we arrived at the park, the sun \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A.</b> rises     | <b>B.</b> rose      |
| <b>C.</b> will rise | <b>D.</b> had risen |

**Answer:** D. had risen

**Explanation:** The phrase “by the time we arrived” refers to one past action completed before another past action, so the past perfect “had risen” is correct.

**Question 48** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

Complete the sentence with the correct degree of comparison for the adjective “good”: Out of all the students, Sarah is the \_\_\_\_\_ in mathematics.

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| <b>A.</b> better | <b>B.</b> good      |
| <b>C.</b> best   | <b>D.</b> more good |

**Answer:** C. best

**Explanation:** “Best” is the superlative form of “good,” used when comparing one person with all others in a group.

**Question 49** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

What is the correct arrangement of the words to form a coherent sentence?

- |                                                      |                                                      |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> Dog the brown quick jumped fence over the. | <b>B.</b> The quick brown dog jumped over the fence. |
| <b>C.</b> Over the dog quick brown fence jumped the. | <b>D.</b> Jumped brown dog quick fence over the the. |

**Answer:** B. The quick brown dog jumped over the fence.

**Explanation:** Option B has the correct English word order: article + adjectives + noun + verb + prepositional phrase.

**Question 50** | *Grammar, Usage and Language Reasoning*

She is the \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class, always asking insightful questions.

- |                          |                            |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>A.</b> intelligentest | <b>B.</b> most intelligent |
| <b>C.</b> intelligent    | <b>D.</b> more intelligent |

**Answer:** B. most intelligent

**Explanation:** For longer adjectives such as “intelligent,” the superlative form is made with “most.”

## CONSOLIDATED ANSWER KEY

Quick reference for teachers, schools, and students

Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer	Q.No.	Answer
1	B	11	C	21	C	31	B	41	B
2	C	12	C	22	B	32	A	42	C
3	A	13	B	23	C	33	D	43	A
4	C	14	C	24	A	34	D	44	A
5	B	15	B	25	C	35	C	45	C
6	D	16	B	26	D	36	A	46	A
7	C	17	A	27	B	37	A	47	D
8	D	18	C	28	C	38	C	48	C
9	A	19	B	29	C	39	A	49	B
10	A	20	A	30	B	40	A	50	B

### Segment Mapping

- Questions 1-10: Vocabulary and grammar completion.
- Questions 11-13: Sentence rearrangement.
- Questions 14-21: Reading comprehension based on the whale passage.
- Questions 22-23 and 33: Visual literacy through signs and notices.
- Questions 24-30 and 34-35: Spoken and written expression in conversations.
- Questions 31-32 and 36-50: Grammar, usage, idioms, word formation, voice, tense, and sentence structure.

