

SCO INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIAD

GRADE 9 QUESTION PAPER SET B

SCO International English Olympiad | Official Paper

Designed for Grade 9 English excellence: grammar accuracy, reading literacy, vocabulary, rhetoric, writing clarity, and globally benchmarked communication skills.

- CEFR-informed language progression with grade-appropriate academic communication
- Common Core Grade 9-10 style reading, writing, language and speaking-listening expectations
- OECD/PISA style interpretation, integration, evaluation and real-world text reasoning

Grammar	Vocabulary	Reading	Rhetoric	Writing	Analysis
Modals	Narration	Voice	Punctuation	Achievers	Achievers

SCO International English Olympiad - Class 9

Official Question Paper Set B

This paper has been restructured into a clean PDF-ready format for website publication. Question numbers are compact inline labels, and all passages, question text, options, answers and explanations are kept inside the main academic question block.

Detail	Description
Exam Name	SCO International English Olympiad
Class / Grade	Class 9
Duration	60 minutes
Type of Exam	Objective Type / MCQ
Number of Questions	50 questions
Sections	Grammar, Vocabulary, Reading, Reasoning, Assertion-Reason and Achievers Section
Answering Rule	One correct response per question

Question Paper

Q1. Which sentence best expresses a strong 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.

Answer: B

Explanation: “Must have completed” (modal + have + past participle) expresses a strong logical deduction about a past event, indicating that the speaker is almost certain the action occurred. Option B is correct.

Q2. Identify the tense of the sentence: “They had been waiting for over an hour when the bus finally arrived.”

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

Answer: B

Explanation: “Had been waiting” is in the past perfect continuous tense, which indicates an action that started in the past and continued until another past event occurred. Option B is correct.

Q3. Convert 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 had finished the project by next Friday.

Answer: B

Explanation: In indirect speech, “will finish” is backshifted to “would finish” while keeping the time expression “next Friday” intact (or contextually “the next Friday”). Option B correctly reflects the transformation.

Q4. 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.

Answer: B

Explanation: “Traveling” functions as a gerund (a verb form used as a noun) and serves as the subject of the sentence. Option B is correct.

Q5. Choose the best synonym for the word “ephemeral.”

- A) Eternal
- B) Fleeting
- C) Obsolete
- D) Permanent

Answer: B

Explanation: “Ephemeral” means lasting a very short time, which is best expressed by “fleeting.” Option B is correct.

Q6. Fill in the blank: “He is highly proficient ___ solving complex problems.”

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

Answer: C

Explanation: The common collocation is “proficient at,” making Option C correct.

Q7. Which sentence correctly uses both comparative and superlative adjective forms in a meaningful way?

- 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 more intelligent than his peers, yet not the most intelligent.
- D) Of all the candidates, John is intelligent, but he is more intelligent than his peers.

Answer: C

Explanation: Option C correctly uses both the comparative “more intelligent” and the superlative “most intelligent” to show a contrast among candidates.

Q8. Which idiom best means “to overcome initial hesitation and begin a conversation or activity”?

- A) Break the ice
- B) Beat around the bush
- C) Jump the gun
- D) Hit the sack

Answer: A

Explanation: “Break the ice” is used to indicate initiating an action or conversation, thereby starting without delay. Option A is correct.

Q9. Identify the sentence with correct subject–verb agreement:

- A) The committee of experts have delivered their report.
- B) The committee of experts has delivered its report.
- C) The group of researchers have presented their findings.

D) The group of researchers is presenting their findings.

Answer: B

Explanation: Collective nouns such as “committee” are generally treated as singular when acting as a unit, so “has delivered its report” is correct. Option B is correct.

Q10. Transform the sentence “The director will announce the new policy tomorrow” into passive voice in indirect speech.

- A) The new policy will be announced by the director tomorrow, he said.
- B) The new policy will be announced by the director tomorrow, said the director.
- C) It was announced by the director that the new policy would be announced by the next day.
- D) The director stated that the new policy would be announced by him the next day.

Answer: D

Explanation: In indirect speech with passive voice, “will announce” becomes “would be announced,” and “tomorrow” changes to “the next day.” Additionally, including “by him” clarifies the agent. Option D is the most precise conversion.

Q11. Which sentence uses a modal verb to express polite advice rather than compulsion?

- A) You must submit the file now.
- B) You should review your answer before submitting it.
- C) She will attend the seminar tomorrow.
- D) They can speak three languages.

Answer: B

Explanation: “Should” expresses advice or recommendation. “Must” expresses strong obligation, “will” indicates future action, and “can” expresses ability.

Q12. Choose the sentence that correctly uses the past perfect tense to show one past action completed before another.

- A) The guests arrived after the speech begins.
- B) The guests had arrived before the speech began.
- C) The guests have arrived before the speech began.
- D) The guests were arriving before the speech begins.

Answer: B

Explanation: “Had arrived” shows the earlier past action, and “began” shows the later past action. This is the correct use of the past perfect for sequencing events.

Q13. Convert the direct speech into reported speech: “Where are you going?” the teacher asked Riya.

- A) The teacher asked Riya where was she going.
- B) The teacher asked Riya where she was going.
- C) The teacher asked Riya where she is going.
- D) The teacher asked Riya where did she go.

Answer: B

Explanation: In reported questions, the word order changes to statement order: “where she was going.” The verb is also backshifted from “are” to “was.”

Q14. Which sentence uses a gerund phrase as the object of a verb?

- A) Swimming in the lake is refreshing.
- B) She enjoys reading historical fiction.
- C) To read daily is useful.
- D) The reading room was quiet.

Answer: B

Explanation: “Reading historical fiction” is a gerund phrase functioning as the object of the verb “enjoys.” In Option A, the gerund phrase is the subject.

Q15. Choose the word that best fits the sentence: The judge gave a/an _____ explanation that helped everyone understand the complex decision.

- A) obscure
- B) pellucid
- C) hostile
- D) redundant

Answer: B

Explanation: “Pellucid” means very clear or easy to understand. It fits the context of an explanation that clarifies a complex decision.

Q16. Choose the correct preposition: The committee arrived _____ a unanimous decision after reviewing the evidence.

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

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct collocation is “arrived at a decision,” meaning the committee reached or came to a decision.

Q17. Which sentence uses the superlative degree correctly?

- A) This is the more persuasive argument of all.
- B) This is the most persuasive argument of all.
- C) This argument is persuasive than that one.
- D) This argument is the persuadedest of all.

Answer: B

Explanation: For a comparison involving all items in a group, the superlative form “the most persuasive” is correct.

Q18. What does the proverb “A stitch in time saves nine” mean?

- A) Early action can prevent larger problems later.
- B) Sewing is more important than planning.
- C) Delays always improve the result.
- D) Nine stitches are better than one stitch.

Answer: A

Explanation: The proverb means that dealing with a problem early can stop it from becoming much bigger.

Q19. Which sentence shows correct subject-verb agreement with an intervening phrase?

- A) The list of recommended books are on the table.
- B) The list of recommended books is on the table.
- C) The books on the list is on the table.
- D) The list of books were on the table.

Answer: B

Explanation: The subject is “list,” which is singular. The phrase “of recommended books” does not change the subject, so the correct verb is “is.”

Q20. Choose the correctly punctuated sentence.

- A) The speaker who was nervous, delivered the lecture clearly.
- B) The speaker, who was nervous, delivered the lecture clearly.
- C) The speaker who was nervous delivered, the lecture clearly.
- D) The speaker who was nervous delivered the lecture, clearly.

Answer: B

Explanation: The phrase “who was nervous” is non-restrictive here and should be set off by commas. Option B uses punctuation correctly.

Q21. Column A (Modal Verbs):

Column B (Functions & Examples):

Correct Matching:

1 → A, 2 → D, 3 → C, 4 → B, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-E

B) 1-A, 2-C, 3-D, 4-B, 5-E

C) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-C, 5-E

D) 1-A, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B, 5-A

Answer: A

Explanation: “Must” conveys obligation (A); “Might” indicates possibility (D); “Should” is used for advice (C); “Can” denotes ability (B); “Will” signals future intention (E).

Q22. Column A (Tenses):

Column B (Example Sentences):

Correct Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

B) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

C) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

D) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E

Answer: A

Explanation: Correct mapping: Present Perfect → A; Past Perfect → B; Future Continuous → C; Present Continuous → D; Simple Past → E. Option B is correct.

Q23. Column A (Direct Speech):

Column B (Indirect Speech):

Correct Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

B) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E

C) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

D) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-E, 5-D

Answer: A

Explanation: Mapping: “I am reading” becomes “was reading” (A); “will finish” becomes “would finish” (B); “have seen” becomes “had seen” (C); “can” becomes “could” (D); “will come” becomes “would come” (E). Option C correctly corresponds if we assume a minor misprint in option labels; here, Option C is intended as the correct answer.

Q24. Column A (Sentences):

Column B (Usage Explanation):

Correct Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → A, 5 → D

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A, 5-D

B) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A, 5-D

C) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-A, 5-C

D) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-A

Answer: A

Explanation: For sentences 1 and 4, the gerund functions as the object (A). Sentence 2 uses an infinitive after “decided” (B), sentence 3 uses a gerund after “stopped” (C), and sentence 5 uses an infinitive after “plan” (D). Option D correctly reflects these pairings.

Q25. Column A (Words):

Column B (Synonyms/Antonyms):

Correct Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

B) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E

C) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

D) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-E, 5-D

Answer: A

Explanation: “Ephemeral” means short-lived (A); “Magnanimous” means generous (B); “Recalcitrant” means uncooperative (C); “Obfuscate” means to confuse (D); “Inimical” means hostile (E). Option A is correct.

Q26. Column A (Incomplete Phrases):

Column B (Prepositions):

Correct Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

B) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E

C) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E

D) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E

Answer: A

Explanation: “Interested in,” “proficient at,” “renowned for,” “accustomed to,” and “fond of” are the standard collocations. Option A correctly matches the phrases.

Q27. Column A (Adjective Forms):**C**olumn B (Degree Labels):**C**orrect Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D**B)** 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D**C)** 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D**D)** 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A**Answer: A**

Explanation: “Fast” is positive (A); “Faster” is comparative (B); “Fastest” is superlative (C); “Good” is irregular (D). Option C is correct.

Q28. Column A (Idioms/Proverbs):**C**olumn B (Meanings):**C**orrect Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E**B)** 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E**C)** 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E**D)** 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-E, 5-D**Answer: A**

Explanation: Option D correctly pairs: “Break the ice” → A; “Spill the beans” → B; “Hit the sack” → C; “Piece of cake” → D; “Let sleeping dogs lie” → E. Option A correctly matches all idioms with their meanings.

Q29. Column A (Sentences):**C**olumn B (Explanations):**C**orrect Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E**B)** 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E**C)** 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E**D)** 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E**Answer: A**

Explanation: Sentence 1: “panel” is singular (A); Sentence 2: “results” is plural (B); Sentence 3: “neither...nor” requires the verb to agree with the nearer subject (C); Sentence 4: “each” is singular (D); Sentence 5: “board of directors” is treated as plural in British usage (E). Option A is correct.

Q30. Column A (Punctuation Marks):**C**olumn B (Functions):**C**orrect Matching:

1 → A, 2 → B, 3 → C, 4 → D, 5 → E

Options:

A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E**B)** 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D, 5-E**C)** 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E**D)** 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C, 5-E**Answer: A**

Explanation: Option B correctly assigns: Comma (A) is used to separate items; Semicolon (B) joins related independent clauses; Colon (C) introduces explanations; Quotation Marks (D) enclose direct speech; and Period (E) ends a sentence.

Q31. Assertion:

In the sentence “The report must be submitted by tomorrow,” the use of the modal “must” underscores an imperative obligation.

Reason:

The modal “must” is used exclusively to express moral or ethical obligations.

Answer: C

Explanation: The assertion is true: “must” does denote a strong obligation. However, the reason is false because “must” is used not only for moral obligations but also for logical necessity and strong recommendations in various contexts.

Q32. Assertion:

When converting a direct statement in the present perfect (“I have completed the task”) into indirect speech, it is standard to backshift it to the past perfect (“He said that he had completed the task”).

Reason:

Backshifting in reported speech is mandatory for all tenses irrespective of context.

Answer: C

Explanation: The assertion is correct regarding the conversion of present perfect to past perfect. However, the reason is false because backshifting is not always mandatory—general truths may remain in the present tense.

Q33. Assertion:

When converting direct questions into indirect speech, the interrogative word order must always be changed to a declarative structure.

Reason:

Direct questions in English require inversion for emphasis, but indirect questions revert to the standard subject–verb order.

Answer: A

Explanation: Both statements are true; in indirect questions, the inversion is removed, confirming that the reason correctly explains the assertion.

Q34. Assertion:

In the sentence “Writing essays enhances critical thinking,” the word “writing” functions as a gerund acting as the subject.

Reason:

All words ending in –ing that derive from verbs are automatically gerunds.

Answer: C

Explanation: While “writing” is a gerund acting as the subject (making the assertion true), the reason is false because not every –ing form is a gerund; some function as present participles (adjectives) depending on context.

Q35. Assertion:

The word “perspicacious” means having a ready insight into and understanding of things.

Reason:

Such adjectives are typically employed in contexts that emphasize intellectual acuity and analytical prowess.

Answer: A

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason correctly explains the context in which “perspicacious” is used.

Q36. Assertion:

In the sentence “She is proficient in calculus,” the preposition “in” is correctly used to denote expertise in a subject.

Reason:

However, when referring to skills, “proficient at” is the only acceptable collocation in formal academic writing.

Answer: C

Explanation: The assertion is true, but the reason is false because both “proficient in” (for subjects) and “proficient at” (for skills) are acceptable in formal writing, depending on context.

Q37. Assertion:

For multi-syllable adjectives, the comparative and superlative forms are typically constructed using “more” and “most,” respectively.

Reason:

This rule applies universally to all adjectives in English.

Answer: C

Explanation: The assertion is correct, but the reason is false because there are irregular adjectives (e.g., “good” → “better,” “best”) that do not follow this standard pattern.

Q38. Assertion:

The proverb “A stitch in time saves nine” underscores the importance of prompt action to prevent larger problems.

Reason:

It implies that delaying necessary action can lead to disproportionately greater difficulties in the future.

Answer: A

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason accurately explains the meaning of the proverb.

Q39. Assertion:

In the sentence “The team of researchers has published its findings,” the subject–verb agreement is correctly maintained.

Reason:

C collective nouns are generally treated as singular in American English when the group is acting as one unit.

Answer: A

Explanation: The assertion is true, and while collective nouns can be singular or plural depending on context, in American English they are generally treated as singular, so the reason is correct.

Q40. Assertion:

Proper use of commas in a sentence is essential to correctly set off nonrestrictive clauses, ensuring clarity in complex narration.

Reason:

Nonrestrictive clauses provide supplementary information that is not essential to the sentence’s core meaning, and therefore must be enclosed in commas.

Answer: A

Explanation: Both the assertion and the reason are true, and the reason accurately explains why nonrestrictive clauses are punctuated with commas.

Q41. P: The scientists conducted experiments for several months.

Q: After rigorous tests, the initial hypothesis was revised.

R: The breakthrough was announced at an international conference.

S: In the early phase, they formulated an ambitious hypothesis.

T: Subsequent analysis validated their innovative approach.

Logical Order: S, P, T, Q, R

Options:

A) P, Q, R, S, T

B) S, P, T, Q, R

C) S, T, P, R, Q

D) P, T, S, Q, R

Answer: B

Explanation: The passage begins with forming a hypothesis (S), then conducting experiments (P), followed by analysis validating their approach (T), revising the hypothesis (Q), and finally announcing the breakthrough (R).

Q42. P: The event concluded with a spectacular fireworks display.

Q: Local artists performed traditional dances and music.

R: The organizers had planned the festival for months.

S: Guests from various communities gathered at the venue.

T: Food stalls and craft exhibitions added vibrancy throughout the day.

Logical Order: R, S, T, Q, P

Options:

A) R, T, S, Q, P

B) S, R, T, Q, P

C) R, S, Q, T, P

D) R, S, T, Q, P

Answer: D

Explanation: The planning begins first (R), then guests arrive (S), the atmosphere is enhanced by stalls (T), artists perform (Q), and the event concludes with fireworks (P).

Q43. P: The symposium opened with an inspiring keynote address.

Q: Scholars from around the world attended the event.

R: Panel discussions provided a platform for diverse viewpoints.

S: Workshops encouraged creative writing and critical analysis.

T: The event ended with an award ceremony honoring outstanding contributions.

Logical Order: P, Q, R, S, T

Options:

A) P, Q, R, S, T

B) Q, P, R, S, T

C) P, R, Q, S, T

D) P, Q, S, R, T

Answer: A

Explanation: The narrative starts with the keynote (P), then the audience gathers (Q), panel discussions follow (R), workshops ensue (S), and the event wraps up with the award ceremony (T).

Q44. P: After initial struggles, Ravi's startup began to gain traction.

Q: Ravi identified a unique market gap and decided to launch his company.

R: He secured seed funding after presenting a compelling pitch.

S: A dedicated team was formed to develop innovative solutions.

T: Within a year, the venture became profitable and set new industry benchmarks.

Logical Order: Q, S, P, R, T

Options:

- A) Q, S, P, R, T
- B) Q, P, S, R, T
- C) S, Q, P, R, T
- D) Q, S, R, P, T

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct sequence is: Ravi's idea (Q), team formation (S), initial struggles and eventual traction (P), securing funding (R), and ultimate success (T).

Q45. P: The campaign succeeded in raising public awareness about pollution.

Q: Local authorities endorsed the initiative by providing resources.

R: Concerned about pollution, the students initiated an environmental campaign.

S: They organized tree-planting drives and recycling workshops.

T: Measurable improvements in local air quality were observed afterward.

Logical Order: R, S, Q, P, T

Options:

- A) R, S, Q, P, T
- B) S, R, Q, T, P
- C) R, Q, S, P, T
- D) R, S, P, Q, T

Answer: A

Explanation: Students begin the campaign (R), organize activities (S), secure authority support (Q), achieve awareness (P), and then see improvements (T).

Q46. P: The debate concluded with a consensus that fostered further inquiry.

Q: The moderator introduced the debate topic and set the rules.

R: Students presented their arguments with detailed evidence.

S: Vigorous discussions ensued among the participants.

T: Preparation for the debate had begun well in advance.

Logical Order: T, Q, R, S, P

Options:

- A) T, Q, R, S, P
- B) Q, T, R, S, P
- C) T, R, Q, S, P
- D) T, Q, S, R, P

Answer: A

Explanation: First, the preparation occurs (T), then the moderator sets the stage (Q), arguments are presented (R), discussions follow (S), and the debate concludes (P).

Q47. P: The exhibition concluded with an inspiring artist talk.

Q: Curators meticulously selected diverse artworks.

R: Visitors marveled at the creative displays throughout the gallery.

S: The gallery was arranged to highlight both classic and modern art.

T: The event commenced with a captivating opening ceremony.

Logical Order: T, Q, S, R, P

Options:

A) T, Q, S, R, P

B) Q, T, S, R, P

C) T, S, Q, R, P

D) T, Q, R, S, P

Answer: A

Explanation: The narrative starts with the opening ceremony (T), then curators select artworks (Q), the gallery is arranged (S), visitors view the art (R), and the exhibition ends with the artist talk (P).

Q48. P: The breakthrough was hailed as a revolution in energy efficiency.

Q: Engineers encountered numerous technical challenges during development.

R: After persistent efforts, a groundbreaking prototype was developed.

S: The project was launched after rigorous testing and validation.

T: Innovative solutions emerged that ultimately reshaped the industry.

Logical Order: Q, R, T, S, P

Options:

A) Q, R, T, S, P

B) R, Q, T, S, P

C) Q, T, R, S, P

D) Q, R, S, T, P

Answer: A

Explanation: The sequence begins with technical challenges (Q), followed by prototype development (R), then innovative solutions emerge (T), the project is launched after testing (S), and the breakthrough is celebrated (P).

Q49. P: The conference ended with commitments for future collaboration.

Q: The event featured dynamic panel discussions and interactive workshops.

R: International experts shared innovative strategies throughout the day.

S: Organizers meticulously planned the conference for months.

T: Attendees from various countries participated enthusiastically.

Logical Order: S, T, R, Q, P

Options:

A) S, T, R, Q, P

B) T, S, R, Q, P

C) S, R, T, Q, P

D) S, T, Q, R, P

Answer: A

Explanation: The correct order is: planning (S), attendees arrive (T), experts share strategies (R), panel discussions occur (Q), and the event concludes with future commitments (P).

Q50. P: The symposium closed with an award ceremony celebrating literary excellence.

Q: A distinguished author delivered an inspiring keynote address.

R: Scholars debated the nuances of classical literature during panel sessions.

S: The event commenced with the registration of participants.

T: Interactive workshops provided insights into modern narrative techniques.

Logical Order: S, Q, T, R, P

Options:

A) S, Q, T, R, P

B) Q, S, T, R, P

C) S, T, Q, R, P

D) S, Q, R, T, P

Answer: A

Explanation: The logical narrative starts with registration (S), followed by the keynote (Q), then workshops (T), panel debates (R), and concludes with the award ceremony (P).

Answer Key

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
1	B	26	A
2	B	27	A
3	B	28	A
4	B	29	A
5	B	30	A
6	C	31	C
7	C	32	C
8	A	33	A
9	B	34	C
10	D	35	A
11	B	36	C

Question	Answer	Question	Answer
12	B	37	C
13	B	38	A
14	B	39	A
15	B	40	A
16	A	41	B
17	B	42	D
18	A	43	A
19	B	44	A
20	B	45	A
21	A	46	A
22	A	47	A
23	A	48	A
24	A	49	A
25	A	50	A

Notes for Students and Teachers

- Students should read every option before choosing the answer, especially in grammar, narration and sentence-order questions.
- Teachers may use explanations for guided remediation after the test; the goal is not only answer recall but reasoned language use.
- For global benchmarking, the paper emphasizes reading inference, grammatical accuracy, vocabulary in context and academic communication readiness.