School Connect Online

SCO LEARNING GUIDE

SCO INTERNATIONAL

MATH OLYMPIAD

Academic Year 2025-26

CLASS 1

SET H

Question-wise

Answer Key & Explanations

Editable Word companion with cleaned question statements, final answer keys, and expanded learning explanations for website and publication use.

35 QUESTIONS

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

GRADE 1 LEVEL

Inside this document

- cleaned question statements only
- answer key summary by section
- question-wise explanations with examples
- SCO footer styling for publication use

Question-wise Answer Key & Learning Explanations

This document contains only the cleaned question statements, final answer keys, and expanded explanations.

Quick Answer Key Summary

Section 1 · General Math

Q. No.	Key	Answer	Concept
1	C	Triangle	A triangle has exactly 3 straight sides and 3 corners
2	C	Circle	A circle is round all the way around
3	C	25	To find the total, add the two groups together: 12 + 13 = 25
4	A	9	This is a subtraction question because some candies were taken away
5	A	Big rock	In everyday life, a big rock usually weighs more than a small pebble because it has much more material in it
6	B	₹4	Add the values of all the coins together
7	A	The flat line	A horizontal line goes straight from left to right, like the horizon where the sky seems to meet the land
8	B	3:30	When the minute hand points to 6, it means 30 minutes past the hour
9	A	Circle	The pattern repeats in the same order: circle, square, circle, square
10	C	5	Each group has one more apple than the group before it
11	B	Square	A square has 4 equal sides, and each corner is a right angle
12	B	25	Add 8 to 17
13	C	6	Subtraction means taking away
14	B	Stone	A stone is much heavier than a feather, leaf, or pencil
15	B	₹8	Add the coin values: 5 + 2 + 1 = 8
16	B	Rectangle	A rectangle has opposite sides equal, so it can have two long sides and two short sides
17	B	1:15	The minute hand on 3 means 15 minutes past the hour
18	A	2	Each number goes down by 2
19	C	Carrot	Apple, banana, and grape are fruits, but carrot is a vegetable
20	A	8	This number pattern increases by 2 each step: 2, 4, 6, 8

Section 2 · Reasoning & Application

Q. No.	Key	Answer	Concept
21	A	5	Amy started with 7 apples
22	C	Triangle	A triangle has 3 sides and 3 corners
23	B	₹4	Add all the coins together: ₹2 + ₹1 + ₹1 = ₹4
24	B	7	This is an addition problem because more spoons are added
25	A	6	First subtract 1, then subtract 2 more: 9 − 1 − 2 = 6

Section 3 · Case Study

Q. No.	Key	Answer	Concept
26	A	Rock	A rock is much heavier than a leaf
27	A	2:00	When the long hand points to 12, it means 0 minutes
28	B	4	Add the two groups: 2 + 2 = 4
29	B	Crocodile	A crocodile is far heavier than a kitten
30	C	4 bananas	Each banana costs ₹1, so ₹4 can buy 4 bananas

Section 4 · Achievers

Q. No.	Key	Answer	Concept
31	A	8	The numbers increase by 1 each time: 5, 6, 7, 8
32	C	Circle	A circle is a curved shape with no straight sides and no corners
33	B	5	This is addition because we are finding the total from two days
34	A	3, 5, 7	To order numbers from smallest to largest, compare them carefully
35	A	3	First find how many marbles were given away: 4 + 3 = 7

Section 1 · General Math

Question 1

Question: Which shape has three sides?

Answer Key: C — Triangle

Explanation: A triangle has exactly 3 straight sides and 3 corners. A square and a rectangle each have 4 sides, while a circle has no straight sides at all. The easiest way to solve this kind of question is to count the sides one by one.
Learning Example: Look around you: a pizza slice, a road warning sign, and a pennant flag are often triangular. If a shape has 1, 2, or 4 sides, it cannot be a triangle.

Question 2

Question: Identify the shape shown in the picture prompt.

Answer Key: C — Circle

Explanation: A circle is round all the way around. It has no corners and no straight sides. When you see a smooth curved shape like a coin, wheel, or plate, you can identify it as a circle.
Learning Example: A clock, a bangle, and a coin are good real-life examples of circles. Compare that with a square, which has corners, and the difference becomes very clear.

Question 3

Question: How many apples are there in all if one group has 12 apples and another group has 13 apples?

Answer Key: C — 25

Explanation: To find the total, add the two groups together: 12 + 13 = 25. A good Grade 1 strategy is to add tens first and then ones. 10 + 10 = 20, and 2 + 3 = 5, so the total is 25.
Learning Example: Try another one: 14 apples and 11 apples make 25 because 10 + 10 = 20 and 4 + 1 = 5. This helps children see addition as joining two groups.

Question 4

Question: There are 15 candies on a plate and 6 are eaten. How many candies remain?

Answer Key: A — 9

Explanation: This is a subtraction question because some candies were taken away. Start with 15 and count back 6: 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9. So 15 − 6 = 9.
Learning Example: If you had 10 chocolates and ate 3, you would have 7 left. Subtraction tells us how many remain after some objects are removed.

Question 5

Question: Which is heavier: a big rock or a small pebble?

Answer Key: A — Big rock

Explanation: In everyday life, a big rock usually weighs more than a small pebble because it has much more material in it. This question checks comparison skills using the idea of heavy and light.
Learning Example: Compare a school bag full of books with one pencil. The bag is heavier because it has more weight. Children can learn this by lifting and comparing real objects safely.

Question 6

Question: How much money is shown if there is one ₹2 coin and two ₹1 coins?

Answer Key: B — ₹4

Explanation: Add the values of all the coins together. ₹2 + ₹1 + ₹1 = ₹4. Money questions become easy when students say each coin value aloud and then add step by step.
Learning Example: Another example: one ₹5 coin and one ₹2 coin make ₹7. Practising with coins helps children connect math with shopping and daily life.

Question 7

Question: Which line is horizontal?

Answer Key: A — The flat line

Explanation: A horizontal line goes straight from left to right, like the horizon where the sky seems to meet the land. It does not go up and down, and it is not slanting.
Learning Example: The top edge of a table is often horizontal. A flagpole is vertical, and a sliding ramp is slanting. Comparing all three helps children remember the difference.

Question 8

Question: If the hour hand is on 3 and the minute hand is on 6, what time is it?

Answer Key: B — 3:30

Explanation: When the minute hand points to 6, it means 30 minutes past the hour. Since the hour hand is at 3, the time is 3:30, which we also say as half past three.
Learning Example: If the hour hand is on 5 and the minute hand is on 6, the time would be 5:30. This pattern helps children read clocks confidently.

Question 9

Question: A pattern goes circle, square, circle, square. Which shape comes next?

Answer Key: A — Circle

Explanation: The pattern repeats in the same order: circle, square, circle, square. After square, the next shape must be circle. Pattern questions are solved by looking for repetition.
Learning Example: In the pattern red, blue, red, blue, the next color is red. Shapes, colors, numbers, and sounds can all follow repeating patterns.

Question 10

Question: A basket pattern increases by +1 apple each time: 2, 3, 4, __. What number should come next?

Answer Key: C — 5

Explanation: Each group has one more apple than the group before it. After 2 comes 3, after 3 comes 4, so after 4 comes 5. The rule is to add 1 each time.
Learning Example: Try this pattern: 6, 7, 8, __. The next number is 9. Recognising the rule is the key skill in pattern questions.

Question 11

Question: Which shape has exactly four equal sides and four right angles?

Answer Key: B — Square

Explanation: A square has 4 equal sides, and each corner is a right angle. A rectangle also has 4 right angles, but its sides are not all equal unless it is a square.
Learning Example: Think of a chessboard square or a floor tile. Those examples help children remember that a square is equal on all four sides.

Question 12

Question: What is 17 + 8?

Answer Key: B — 25

Explanation: Add 8 to 17. One good way is to make the next ten first: 17 + 3 = 20, and then add the remaining 5 to get 25. This is called making a ten and it is a very useful mental math strategy.
Learning Example: For example, 18 + 7 can be solved as 18 + 2 = 20 and then 20 + 5 = 25. Children should practise breaking numbers into smaller helpful parts.

Question 13

Question: What is 15 − 9?

Answer Key: C — 6

Explanation: Subtraction means taking away. If you start at 15 and take away 9, you have 6 left. You can also think: what number added to 9 makes 15? The answer is 6.
Learning Example: This second method is called thinking backward. For example, if 8 + ? = 12, the missing number is 4, so 12 − 8 = 4.

Question 14

Question: Which is likely the heaviest: a feather, a stone, a leaf, or a pencil?

Answer Key: B — Stone

Explanation: A stone is much heavier than a feather, leaf, or pencil. This checks practical understanding of weight, which children learn by comparing common objects.
Learning Example: A watermelon is heavier than a grape. A brick is heavier than a leaf. Real-life comparison makes this topic easy to understand.

Question 15

Question: You have one ₹5 coin, one ₹2 coin, and one ₹1 coin. How much money do you have?

Answer Key: B — ₹8

Explanation: Add the coin values: 5 + 2 + 1 = 8. It helps to begin with the biggest coin and then add the smaller values.
Learning Example: If you had ₹10, ₹2, and ₹1, the total would be ₹13. Money addition becomes easier with repeated practice using real or play coins.

Question 16

Question: Which shape has two long sides and two short sides, with all angles as right angles?

Answer Key: B — Rectangle

Explanation: A rectangle has opposite sides equal, so it can have two long sides and two short sides. It also has 4 right angles. This makes it different from a square, where all 4 sides are equal.
Learning Example: A door, notebook, and television screen are common rectangle examples. Seeing these around the home or classroom builds shape awareness.

Question 17

Question: If the hour hand is on 1 and the minute hand is on 3, what time is it?

Answer Key: B — 1:15

Explanation: The minute hand on 3 means 15 minutes past the hour. Since the hour hand is on 1, the time is 1:15. We also say quarter past one.
Learning Example: If the hour hand is on 7 and the minute hand is on 3, the time is 7:15. This repeated structure helps children master quarter past.

Question 18

Question: What comes next in the pattern 10, 8, 6, 4, __?

Answer Key: A — 2

Explanation: Each number goes down by 2. From 10 to 8 is minus 2, from 8 to 6 is minus 2, and from 6 to 4 is minus 2, so the next number is 2.
Learning Example: Another example is 9, 7, 5, 3, __. The answer is 1 because the pattern keeps subtracting 2.

Question 19

Question: Which does not belong: Apple, Banana, Carrot, Grape?

Answer Key: C — Carrot

Explanation: Apple, banana, and grape are fruits, but carrot is a vegetable. In odd-one-out questions, children should first try to find the common group and then spot the item that is different.
Learning Example: In the set cat, dog, cow, mango, the odd one is mango because the others are animals. This is a useful reasoning skill.

Question 20

Question: Sam places 2 blocks, then 4 blocks, then 6 blocks. How many blocks will he place next if he keeps adding 2 each time?

Answer Key: A — 8

Explanation: This number pattern increases by 2 each step: 2, 4, 6, 8. The next number is 8 because 6 + 2 = 8.
Learning Example: Children can act this out using real blocks: first 2 blocks, then add 2 more, then 2 more again. Concrete practice makes patterns easier to remember.

Section 2 · Reasoning & Application

Question 21

Question: Amy had 7 apples and gave 2 apples to Ben. How many apples does Amy have now?

Answer Key: A — 5

Explanation: Amy started with 7 apples. She gave away 2, so we subtract: 7 − 2 = 5. In word problems, the words gave away, lost, ate, or spent often tell us to subtract.
Learning Example: If Riya had 9 balloons and gave 3 to her friend, she would have 6 left. Looking for action words helps children choose the correct operation.

Question 22

Question: A teacher asks for a shape that has three corners and three sides. Which shape is being described?

Answer Key: C — Triangle

Explanation: A triangle has 3 sides and 3 corners. This question combines shape knowledge with listening to clues carefully.
Learning Example: A square has 4 sides and 4 corners. A circle has no corners. Comparing these clues helps children answer confidently.

Question 23

Question: You have one ₹2 coin and two ₹1 coins. How much money do you have in total?

Answer Key: B — ₹4

Explanation: Add all the coins together: ₹2 + ₹1 + ₹1 = ₹4. Students should learn to read a money problem slowly and turn the words into a number sentence.
Learning Example: For example, one ₹5 coin and three ₹1 coins make ₹8. Saying the sum aloud can help young learners build confidence.

Question 24

Question: Mom puts 4 spoons on the table and then adds 3 more spoons. How many spoons are on the table now?

Answer Key: B — 7

Explanation: This is an addition problem because more spoons are added. Start with 4 and add 3: 4 + 3 = 7.
Learning Example: Use objects to practise: place 4 pencils, then add 3 pencils. Counting all the objects again gives 7.

Question 25

Question: Sam has 9 candies. He eats 1 candy and then 2 more. How many candies are left?

Answer Key: A — 6

Explanation: First subtract 1, then subtract 2 more: 9 − 1 − 2 = 6. Children can also combine the amounts eaten: 1 + 2 = 3, then do 9 − 3 = 6.

Learning Example: This teaches an important idea: when two things are taken away, we can subtract step by step or combine them and subtract once.

Section 3 · Case Study

Question 26

Question: Which is heavier: a rock or a leaf?

Answer Key: A — Rock

Explanation: A rock is much heavier than a leaf. Case-study questions still use simple concepts, but they place them in real-life situations.
Learning Example: Children can compare a book and a feather to understand heavy and light. Real comparison builds strong everyday math vocabulary.

Question 27

Question: The short hand is on 2 and the long hand is on 12. What time is it?

Answer Key: A — 2:00

Explanation: When the long hand points to 12, it means 0 minutes. Since the short hand is on 2, the time is exactly 2:00.
Learning Example: If the short hand is on 9 and the long hand is on 12, the time is 9:00. This is one of the first clock-reading patterns children learn.

Question 28

Question: Lisa puts 2 red blocks and 2 blue blocks together. How many blocks are there in all?

Answer Key: B — 4

Explanation: Add the two groups: 2 + 2 = 4. Even though the blocks are different colors, they are still counted together because the question asks for the total number of blocks.
Learning Example: A similar example is 3 red flowers and 2 yellow flowers. Altogether there are 5 flowers. Total means all together.

Question 29

Question: Which is heavier: a kitten or a crocodile?

Answer Key: B — Crocodile

Explanation: A crocodile is far heavier than a kitten. This checks whether children can compare the weights of real animals using common sense and everyday knowledge.
Learning Example: An elephant is heavier than a rabbit. A bus is heavier than a bicycle. These big-small comparisons help children reason clearly.

Question 30

Question: Bananas cost ₹1 each. If you have ₹4, how many bananas can you buy?

Answer Key: C — 4 bananas

Explanation: Each banana costs ₹1, so ₹4 can buy 4 bananas. When the cost of one item is 1 rupee, the number of rupees and the number of items are the same.
Learning Example: If apples cost ₹1 each and you have ₹6, you can buy 6 apples. This is an early step toward multiplication and division thinking.

Section 4 · Achievers

Question 31

Question: What number comes next in the pattern 5, 6, 7, __?

Answer Key: A — 8

Explanation: The numbers increase by 1 each time: 5, 6, 7, 8. Achievers questions still use basic rules, but they test whether the child notices the pattern quickly and accurately.
Learning Example: Another +1 pattern is 11, 12, 13, __. The answer is 14. Number patterns become easier when children say the sequence aloud.

Question 32

Question: Which shape has no straight sides?

Answer Key: C — Circle

Explanation: A circle is a curved shape with no straight sides and no corners. This makes it different from triangles, squares, and rectangles, which all have straight sides.
Learning Example: Think of a ring, a wheel, or a round clock. These examples help children connect classroom shapes with real objects.

Question 33

Question: A child ran 3 laps yesterday and 2 laps today. How many laps were run in total?

Answer Key: B — 5

Explanation: This is addition because we are finding the total from two days. 3 + 2 = 5. Multi-step situations become easier when children underline the numbers and ask, 'Am I joining or taking away?'
Learning Example: If a student reads 4 pages on Monday and 3 pages on Tuesday, the total is 7 pages. The same thinking pattern works across many story problems.

Question 34

Question: Arrange the numbers 7, 3, and 5 from smallest to largest.

Answer Key: A — 3, 5, 7

Explanation: To order numbers from smallest to largest, compare them carefully. 3 is the smallest, 5 is next, and 7 is the greatest, so the correct order is 3, 5, 7.
Learning Example: Try 9, 1, 4. The correct order is 1, 4, 9. Practising ordering helps children build strong number sense.

Question 35

Question: Dad has 10 marbles. He gives 4 to one child and 3 to another child. How many marbles does he have left?

Answer Key: A — 3

Explanation: First find how many marbles were given away: 4 + 3 = 7. Then subtract from the starting number: 10 − 7 = 3. This is a very important two-step word problem.
Learning Example: A similar example is: You have 12 stickers, give 5 to one friend and 2 to another. First add 5 + 2 = 7, then do 12 − 7 = 5. Breaking the problem into two simple steps makes it easy.