



SOF INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH
OLYMPIAD 2024-25

CLASS

6

QUESTION
PAPER SET

C

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO

Total Questions: 50 | Time: 1 hr.

Guidelines for the Candidate

You will get additional ten minutes to fill up information about yourself on the OMR Sheet, before the start of the exam.

Write your **Name, School Code, Class, Section, Roll No.** and **Mobile Number** clearly on the **OMR Sheet** and do not forget to sign it. We will share your marks / result and other information related to SOF exams on your mobile number.

The Question Paper comprises four sections:

Word and Structure Knowledge (30 Questions), **Reading** (10 Questions), **Spoken and Written Expression** (5 Questions) and **Achievers Section** (5 Questions).

Each question in Achievers Section carries 3 marks, whereas all other questions carry one mark each.

All questions are compulsory. There is no negative marking.

There is only ONE correct answer. Choose only ONE option for an answer.

To mark your choice of answers by darkening the circles on the OMR Sheet, use **HB Pencil** or **Blue / Black ball point pen** only. E.g.

Q.10: Fill in the blank.

Please teach my dog _____ a ball.

A. to fetch **B.** learn **C.** show **D.** to learn

10. ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

As the correct answer is option A, you must darken the circle corresponding to option A on the OMR Sheet.

Return the OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the exam.

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Name:

SOF Olympiad Roll No.: Contact No.:

THE WORLD'S
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26 Years
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96,499+
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Assessments

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Olympiads

WORD AND STRUCTURE KNOWLEDGE

For questions 1 to 18, choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

1. Three out of ten students grabbed the awards in the elocution competition for their _____.
A. articulation
B. restitution
C. integration
D. accommodation
2. _____ on the stage in front of a _____ audience made me nervous for a while.
A. Being standing, captivation
B. Having stand, captivated
C. Standing, captivating
D. To stood, captivating
3. The manuscript was discovered _____ the temple ruins, and its pages were filled _____ forgotten knowledge and wisdom.
A. under, for
B. below, from
C. beneath, with
D. through, in
4. The rescue operation _____ out by a team of skilled firefighters and paramedics.
A. is carrying
B. had carried
C. have been carried
D. was carried
5. The curious cat _____ approached the rustling bushes to catch hold of a mouse.
A. scantily
B. cautiously
C. bumbling
D. vexingly
6. The train rumbled along the tracks, and its wheels _____ rhythmically against the metal rails.
A. battered
B. pitter-pattered
C. clacked
D. clocked
7. If you want to succeed, you should _____ on new paths to ensure it.
A. march from
B. strike out
C. struck ahead
D. got away
8. He's always been a _____, causing chaos and destruction wherever he goes with reckless behaviour.
A. fox in wilderness
B. big mouth
C. cash cow
D. bull in a china shop
9. He _____ working late last night because when I passed by his room, the lights were on.
A. must have
B. may been
C. might have been
D. can have
10. My elder sister is a _____, with immense talent waiting to be discovered.
A. diamond in the rough
B. light on her foot
C. long in the teeth
D. white elephant
11. He _____ a great asset to the team if he had stayed longer.
A. will be
B. will have been
C. would have been
D. would being
12. The true extent of _____ was revealed post-hurricane, which left people struggling for survival.
A. devastation
B. locution
C. examination
D. variation
13. _____ sun sank below the horizon, painting the sky in hues of orange and pink.

- B. The, the, the
- C. The, a, a
- D. The, a, no article

14. While travelling abroad, she made sure _____ local customs and traditions.

- A. respected
- B. to respect
- C. in respecting
- D. respects

15. _____ had always dreamed of travelling the world, so when the opportunity arose, I seized _____ with both hands.

- A. You, it
- B. We, them
- C. I, it
- D. They, its

16. _____ woman, who had travelled to distant lands, returned home with _____ newfound appreciation for the beauty of her own backyard.

- A. No article, a
- B. The, an
- C. The, a
- D. An, the

17. This time next year, they _____ their tenth wedding anniversary, surrounded by friends and family.

- A. will celebrated
- B. will have celebrate
- C. will have been celebrated
- D. will be celebrating

18. By the time they arrived at the summit of the mountain, they _____ numerous obstacles.

- A. was already conquered
- B. already conquers
- C. had already conquered
- D. are already conquered

For questions 19 and 20, choose the correct option for the underlined word.

19. I was in the office when the incident happened.

- A. Subordination Conjunction
- B. Correlative Conjunction

- C. Coordinating Conjunction
- D. Conjunctive Adverb

20. The sun rose, casting a warm glow over the landscape.

- A. Adjective
- B. Verb
- C. Noun
- D. Participle

For questions 21 and 22, choose the appropriate meaning of the following idioms/phrases.

21. 'Dead ringer' means _____

- A. someone who looks exactly like someone else
- B. completely dead
- C. to be very tired
- D. something that is completely different

22. 'Ad Nauseam' means _____

- A. to be eager to hear gossips
- B. feeling nauseated all the time
- C. to an excessive degree
- D. extremely nervous

For questions 23 and 24, choose the part of the sentence that has an error.

23. I was absent for over a month, now I am finding it hard to catching up in the class.

- A. I was absent for over
- B. a month, now I am
- C. finding it hard
- D. to catching up in the class.

24. In addition to your MAT exam preparations, you should also prepare for the board exams what will be held in the coming month.

- A. In addition to your MAT exam
- B. preparations, you should also prepare
- C. for the board exams what
- D. will be held in the coming month.

For questions 25 and 26, choose the correct synonym of the given word.

25. Flabbergasted

- A. Prostrate
- B. Jaded
- C. Blase
- D. Agape

26. Dystopian

- A. Transcendent
- B. Empyrean
- C. Tartarean
- D. Ethereal

For questions 27 and 28, choose the correct antonym of the given word.

27. Rambunctious

- A. Roisterous
- B. Ruffianly
- C. Repressed
- D. Rampageous

28. Accoutrement

- A. Appurtenances
- B. Paraphernalia

- C. Appendage
- D. Desideratum

For questions 29 and 30, choose the option with the correct spelling.

29. How do you spell the word that means "of trust and friendship"?

- A. Camaraderie
- B. Cameraderiei
- C. Camraderrie
- D. Camarederei

30. How do you spell the word that means "a preventive measure against diseases"?

- A. Propylactic
- B. Prophylactic
- C. Prophilactic
- D. Propophilactic

READING

For questions 31 to 35, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Chocolate has a long and fascinating history that spans thousands of years. It all started in Mesoamerica, a region that includes present-day Mexico and Central America, where the ancient civilisations of the Olmecs, Mayans, and Aztecs cultivated cacao trees. These civilisations discovered that the seeds of the cacao tree could be ground into a paste and mixed with water to create a bitter beverage called "xocoatl", which means "bitter water" in the Aztec language Nahuatl. The Mayans and Aztecs revered cacao as a sacred plant with mystical properties and used it in religious ceremonies as well as for medicinal purposes. When Spanish explorers, such as Hernán Cortés, arrived in the Americas in the 16th century, they encountered cacao for the first time. Initially, they were repelled by the bitter taste of the native beverage, but they soon recognised its value and potential. The Spanish introduced sugar and spices, such as cinnamon and vanilla, to sweeten and flavour the bitter chocolate, making

it more palatable to European tastes. The Spanish also brought the cacao beans back to Spain, where chocolate quickly became a popular delicacy among the aristocracy and nobles.

In the 17th century, chocolate spread throughout Europe, becoming a fashionable beverage enjoyed by royalty and the wealthy elite. The invention of the steam engine and other technological advancements enabled the mass production of chocolate, making it more affordable and accessible to the general population. Chocolate houses, similar to coffeehouses, became social hubs where people gathered to socialise, discuss politics, and enjoy a cup of chocolate.

During the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries, innovations in chocolate production led to the development of solid chocolate bars as well as milk chocolate, which was created by adding milk powder or condensed milk to the chocolate mixture.

with a wide variety of chocolate products available in stores around the world.

As chocolate's popularity grew, so did the demand for cacao beans. This led to the establishment of cacao plantations in tropical regions around the world, particularly in West Africa, where the majority of cacao is now produced. However, the expansion of the chocolate industry also brought about significant social and environmental challenges. Issues such as child labour, deforestation, and unfair labour practices have plagued the cacao industry, prompting calls for greater transparency and sustainability in chocolate production.

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness and interest in artisanal and ethically sourced chocolates. Consumers are increasingly seeking out chocolates made from high-quality cacao beans that are grown sustainably and traded fairly. This has led to the emergence of craft chocolate makers who prioritise quality, flavour, and social responsibility in their production processes. By supporting these small-scale producers and choosing ethically sourced chocolates, consumers can play a role in promoting a more sustainable and equitable chocolate industry for the future.

31. During the Industrial Revolution the innovation in chocolate production led to the _____.

- A. emergence of solid chocolate bars
- B. introduction of chocolate candy
- C. addition of spices in chocolates.
- D. development of chocolate cakes

32. What has led to the emergence of craft chocolate makers in recent years?

- A. Growing consumer interest in artisanal chocolates
- B. Decline in cacao production
- C. Increased demand for variety in chocolate consumption
- D. None of these

33. Read statements I and II and select the correct option.

Statement I : Consumers can contribute by purchasing chocolates from craft chocolate makers to promote a more sustainable chocolate industry.

Statement II : The expansion of the chocolate industry didn't bring any significant social or environmental challenges.

- A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- B. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- C. Both the Statements I and II are correct.
- D. Both the Statements I and II are incorrect.

34. What are consumers increasingly seeking out in the chocolate industry?

- A. Low-quality chocolates
- B. Ethically sourced chocolates
- C. Mass-produced chocolates
- D. Artificially flavored chocolates

35. Choose the incorrect statement.

- A. Cacao plantations are mainly found in tropical regions particularly in West Africa.
- B. In the 20th century, chocolate spread throughout Europe, becoming a fashionable beverage enjoyed by royalty and the wealthy elite.
- C. The Mayans and Aztecs revered cacao as a sacred plant with mystical properties.
- D. The Spanish explorers, while in America, encountered cacao for the first time.

For questions 36 to 40, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The French Revolution, which lasted from 1789 to 1799, was a period of profound social, political, and economic upheaval in France that had far-reaching effects on both French society and the broader world. The revolution marked the end of absolute monarchy in France and laid the groundwork for modern democratic principles, while also leading to significant violence, turmoil, and political instability.

The roots of the French Revolution can be traced back to a combination of long-term social, economic, and political factors. France was plagued by widespread poverty, food shortages, and social inequality, with the majority of the population suffering under heavy taxation and feudal privileges enjoyed by the nobility and clergy.

The revolution began in May 1789 with the convening of the Estates-General, a representative assembly comprised of delegates from the clergy, nobility, and commoners. Faced with growing discontent among the commoners, who were burdened by heavy taxation and economic hardship, the Estates-General quickly transformed into the National Assembly, declaring itself the legitimate governing body of France. This marked the first major challenge to the absolute power of King Louis XVI and set the stage for further revolutionary action.

One of the defining moments of the French Revolution occurred on July 14, 1789, when a mob of angry Parisians stormed the Bastille, a symbol of royal tyranny and oppression. The storming of the Bastille sparked widespread unrest and rebellion across France, as peasants and urban workers rose up against their oppressors, demanding liberty, equality, and fraternity.

In August 1789, the National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, a revolutionary document that proclaimed the principles of freedom, equality, and sovereignty of the people. This marked a significant step towards the establishment of a constitutional monarchy and the abolition of feudal privileges.

However, the revolution soon took a radical turn with the rise of the radical Jacobin faction, led by Maximilien Robespierre. The Jacobins, who were committed to the ideals of democracy and social equality, seized

power during the Reign of Terror, a period of mass executions and political purges aimed at eliminating perceived enemies of the revolution.

The excesses of the Reign of Terror, including the execution of King Louis XVI and thousands of others, ultimately led to the downfall of Robespierre and the Jacobins. In 1799, the revolution came to an end with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, who seized power in a coup d'état and established himself as the ruler of France.

The French Revolution had profound and lasting effects on French society and the world at large. It abolished the absolute monarchy and feudal privileges, established the principles of popular sovereignty and equality before the law, and laid the groundwork for modern democratic institutions.

36. What were the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?

- i. Freedom
 - ii. Equality
 - iii. Sovereignty of people
 - iv. Feudal privileges
 - v. Monarchy
- A. i, iv and v only
B. ii, iii and iv only
C. i, ii and iii only
D. iii, iv and v only

37. Choose the correct statement.

- A. The French Revolution didn't have a profound and lasting effect on French society or the world at large.
- B. The period of mass executions and political purges during the French Revolution was known as Jacobin faction.
- C. France was plagued by widespread poverty, food shortages, and social inequality during the revolution.
- D. The storming of Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

38. Read statements I and II and select the correct option.

Statement I : The Estates-General transformed into the National Assembly after commoners grew discontent in May 1789.

Statement II : The revolution ultimately came to an end with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

- A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- B. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- C. Both the Statements I and II are correct.
- D. Both the Statements I and II are incorrect.

39. Choose the most appropriate title for the given passage.

- A. French Revolution: Timeline, Causes, and Events
- B. Rights of French People
- C. Ruins during French Revolution
- D. Effects of French Revolution

40. Choose the correct pair of synonyms.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| A. Profound | – | Apparent |
| B. Legitimacy | – | Iniquity |
| C. Tyranny | – | Despotism |
| D. Turmoil | – | Quietude |

SPOKEN AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

For questions 41 to 45, choose the correct option to complete each conversation.

41. Jordan: Where are we going to spend our vacations?

Luke: _____ You tell me.

- A. No idea!
- B. No way.
- C. No great.
- D. Some idea.

42. Riley: Mom, why have you packed _____ for a one-day trip?

Mom: You never know what things you will need there.

- A. everything but the tablecloth
- B. every nook and cranny
- C. even-steven
- D. everything but the kitchen sink

43. Anne: The police officer _____ the report because his name was also involved in it.

- A. blared into
- B. blanked out
- C. blissed over
- D. blacked away

44. Father: Sandy, did you find my spectacles?

Sandy: No dad. I searched _____ for them yesterday.

- A. in and over
- B. close and far
- C. back and now
- D. high and low

45. Manager: Alex, please _____ all the topics that we have to discuss to ensure we cover everything efficiently.

- A. bring of
- B. list down
- C. trickle up
- D. let down

ACHIEVERS SECTION

For questions 46 and 47, choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

46. The actor's life took a _____ turn when he immersed himself in spirituality, which left

him questioning the reality of life.

- A. corroborate
- B. kafkaesque
- C. buttress
- D. levy

47. The young man lost his way in the forest and found that he had become a/an _____ for the dacoits.

- A. adversary
- B. quarry
- C. augury
- D. sanguine

Choose the correct synonym of the given word.

48. Palliative

- A. Deleterious
- B. Acrid
- C. Pernicious
- D. Salutiferous

Choose the correct antonym of the given word.

49. Mossbacked

- A. Tory
- B. Neocon
- C. Bourbon
- D. Maverick

Choose the correct option to complete the conversation.

50. Robert: As I know you well, you just can't live a stable life; you just have to act in a _____ manner.

- A. rack-ruin
- B. pell-mell
- C. whim-wham
- D. flip-flop





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16. _____ woman, who had travelled to distant lands, returned home with _____ newfound appreciation for the beauty of her own backyard.

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READING

For questions 31 to 35, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Chocolate has a long and fascinating history that spans thousands of years. It all started in Mesoamerica, a region that includes present-day Mexico and Central America, where the ancient civilisations of the Olmecs, Mayans, and Aztecs cultivated cacao trees. These civilisations discovered that the seeds of the cacao tree could be ground into a paste and mixed with water to create a bitter beverage called "xocoatl", which means "bitter water" in the Aztec language Nahuatl. The Mayans and Aztecs revered cacao as a sacred plant with mystical properties and used it in religious ceremonies as well as for medicinal purposes. When Spanish explorers, such as Hernán Cortés, arrived in the Americas in the 16th century, they encountered cacao for the first time. Initially, they were repelled by the bitter taste of the native beverage, but they soon recognised its value and potential. The Spanish introduced sugar and spices, such as cinnamon and vanilla, to sweeten and flavour the bitter chocolate, making

it more palatable to European tastes. The Spanish also brought the cacao beans back to Spain, where chocolate quickly became a popular delicacy among the aristocracy and nobles.

In the 17th century, chocolate spread throughout Europe, becoming a fashionable beverage enjoyed by royalty and the wealthy elite. The invention of the steam engine and other technological advancements enabled the mass production of chocolate, making it more affordable and accessible to the general population. Chocolate houses, similar to coffeehouses, became social hubs where people gathered to socialise, discuss politics, and enjoy a cup of chocolate.

During the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries, innovations in chocolate production led to the development of solid chocolate bars as well as milk chocolate, which was created by adding milk powder or condensed milk to the chocolate mixture.

with a wide variety of chocolate products available in stores around the world.

As chocolate's popularity grew, so did the demand for cacao beans. This led to the establishment of cacao plantations in tropical regions around the world, particularly in West Africa, where the majority of cacao is now produced. However, the expansion of the chocolate industry also brought about significant social and environmental challenges. Issues such as child labour, deforestation, and unfair labour practices have plagued the cacao industry, prompting calls for greater transparency and sustainability in chocolate production.

In recent years, there has been a growing awareness and interest in artisanal and ethically sourced chocolates. Consumers are increasingly seeking out chocolates made from high-quality cacao beans that are grown sustainably and traded fairly. This has led to the emergence of craft chocolate makers who prioritise quality, flavour, and social responsibility in their production processes. By supporting these small-scale producers and choosing ethically sourced chocolates, consumers can play a role in promoting a more sustainable and equitable chocolate industry for the future.

31. During the Industrial Revolution the innovation in chocolate production led to the _____.

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- B. introduction of chocolate candy
- C. addition of spices in chocolates.
- D. development of chocolate cakes

32. What has led to the emergence of craft chocolate makers in recent years?

- A. Growing consumer interest in artisanal chocolates
- B. Decline in cacao production
- C. Increased demand for variety in chocolate consumption
- D. None of these

33. Read statements I and II and select the correct option.

Statement I : Consumers can contribute by purchasing chocolates from craft chocolate makers to promote a more sustainable chocolate industry.

Statement II : The expansion of the chocolate industry didn't bring any significant social or environmental challenges.

- A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- B. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- C. Both the Statements I and II are correct.
- D. Both the Statements I and II are incorrect.

34. What are consumers increasingly seeking out in the chocolate industry?

- A. Low-quality chocolates
- B. Ethically sourced chocolates
- C. Mass-produced chocolates
- D. Artificially flavored chocolates

35. Choose the incorrect statement.

- A. Cacao plantations are mainly found in tropical regions particularly in West Africa.
- B. In the 20th century, chocolate spread throughout Europe, becoming a fashionable beverage enjoyed by royalty and the wealthy elite.
- C. The Mayans and Aztecs revered cacao as a sacred plant with mystical properties.
- D. The Spanish explorers, while in America, encountered cacao for the first time.

For questions 36 to 40, read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

The French Revolution, which lasted from 1789 to 1799, was a period of profound social, political, and economic upheaval in France that had far-reaching effects on both French society and the broader world. The revolution marked the end of absolute monarchy in France and laid the groundwork for modern democratic principles, while also leading to significant violence, turmoil, and political instability.

The roots of the French Revolution can be traced back to a combination of long-term social, economic, and political factors. France was plagued by widespread poverty, food shortages, and social inequality, with the majority of the population suffering under heavy taxation and feudal privileges enjoyed by the nobility and clergy.

The revolution began in May 1789 with the convening of the Estates-General, a representative assembly comprised of delegates from the clergy, nobility, and commoners. Faced with growing discontent among the commoners, who were burdened by heavy taxation and economic hardship, the Estates-General quickly transformed into the National Assembly, declaring itself the legitimate governing body of France. This marked the first major challenge to the absolute power of King Louis XVI and set the stage for further revolutionary action.

One of the defining moments of the French Revolution occurred on July 14, 1789, when a mob of angry Parisians stormed the Bastille, a symbol of royal tyranny and oppression. The storming of the Bastille sparked widespread unrest and rebellion across France, as peasants and urban workers rose up against their oppressors, demanding liberty, equality, and fraternity.

In August 1789, the National Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, a revolutionary document that proclaimed the principles of freedom, equality, and sovereignty of the people. This marked a significant step towards the establishment of a constitutional monarchy and the abolition of feudal privileges.

However, the revolution soon took a radical turn with the rise of the radical Jacobin faction, led by Maximilien Robespierre. The Jacobins, who were committed to the ideals of democracy and social equality, seized

power during the Reign of Terror, a period of mass executions and political purges aimed at eliminating perceived enemies of the revolution.

The excesses of the Reign of Terror, including the execution of King Louis XVI and thousands of others, ultimately led to the downfall of Robespierre and the Jacobins. In 1799, the revolution came to an end with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, who seized power in a coup d'état and established himself as the ruler of France.

The French Revolution had profound and lasting effects on French society and the world at large. It abolished the absolute monarchy and feudal privileges, established the principles of popular sovereignty and equality before the law, and laid the groundwork for modern democratic institutions.

36. What were the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen?

- i. Freedom
 - ii. Equality
 - iii. Sovereignty of people
 - iv. Feudal privileges
 - v. Monarchy
- A. i, iv and v only
B. ii, iii and iv only
C. i, ii and iii only
D. iii, iv and v only

37. Choose the correct statement.

- A. The French Revolution didn't have a profound and lasting effect on French society or the world at large.
- B. The period of mass executions and political purges during the French Revolution was known as Jacobin faction.
- C. France was plagued by widespread poverty, food shortages, and social inequality during the revolution.
- D. The storming of Bastille marked the beginning of the French Revolution.

38. Read statements I and II and select the correct option.

Statement I : The Estates-General transformed into the National Assembly after commoners grew discontent in May 1789.

Statement II : The revolution ultimately came to an end with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.

- A. Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- B. Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
- C. Both the Statements I and II are correct.
- D. Both the Statements I and II are incorrect.

39. Choose the most appropriate title for the given passage.

- A. French Revolution: Timeline, Causes, and Events
- B. Rights of French People
- C. Ruins during French Revolution
- D. Effects of French Revolution

40. Choose the correct pair of synonyms.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| A. Profound | – | Apparent |
| B. Legitimacy | – | Iniquity |
| C. Tyranny | – | Despotism |
| D. Turmoil | – | Quietude |

SPOKEN AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

For questions 41 to 45, choose the correct option to complete each conversation.

41. Jordan: Where are we going to spend our vacations?

Luke: _____ You tell me.

- A. No idea!
- B. No way.
- C. No great.
- D. Some idea.

42. Riley: Mom, why have you packed _____ for a one-day trip?

Mom: You never know what things you will need there.

- A. everything but the tablecloth
- B. every nook and cranny
- C. even-steven
- D. everything but the kitchen sink

43. Anne: The police officer _____ the report because his name was also involved in it.

- A. blared into
- B. blanked out
- C. blissed over
- D. blacked away

44. Father: Sandy, did you find my spectacles?

Sandy: No dad. I searched _____ for them yesterday.

- A. in and over
- B. close and far
- C. back and now
- D. high and low

45. Manager: Alex, please _____ all the topics that we have to discuss to ensure we cover everything efficiently.

- A. bring of
- B. list down
- C. trickle up
- D. let down

ACHIEVERS SECTION

For questions 46 and 47, choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

46. The actor's life took a _____ turn when he immersed himself in spirituality, which left

him questioning the reality of life.

- A. corroborate
- B. kafkaesque
- C. buttress
- D. levy

47. The young man lost his way in the forest and found that he had become a/an _____ for the dacoits.

- A. adversary
- B. quarry
- C. augury
- D. sanguine

Choose the correct synonym of the given word.

48. Palliative

- A. Deleterious
- B. Acrid
- C. Pernicious
- D. Salutiferous

Choose the correct antonym of the given word.

49. Mossbacked

- A. Tory
- B. Neocon
- C. Bourbon
- D. Maverick

Choose the correct option to complete the conversation.

50. Robert: As I know you well, you just can't live a stable life; you just have to act in a _____ manner.

- A. rack-ruin
- B. pell-mell
- C. whim-wham
- D. flip-flop

