

## **SAMPLE PAPER SYLLABUS 2022-23**







**ENGLISH OLYMPIAD** 

Total Questions : 50				Time : 1 hr.								
PATTERN & MARKING SCHEME												
Section	(1) Word and Structure Knowledge	(2) Reading	(3) Spoken and Written Expression	(4) Achievers Section								
No. of Questions		45		5								
Marks per Ques.	1	1	1	3								

## **SYLLABUS**

Section – 1: Synonyms, Antonyms, Analogies and Spellings, One Word, Word order, Nouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Adjectives, Articles, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Punctuations, Voices, Narration, Concord, Question forms, Tenses, Conditionals, Modals, Collocations, Phrasal verbs, Idioms, Homonyms and homophones, Words related to weather, Countries, Language and people, Global problems, etc.

Section – 2: Search for and retrieve information from various text types like Encyclopedias, Dictionaries, etc., Understand information presented in instruction manual format, Message format and others, Acquire broad understanding of and look for specific information in longer texts like editorials, Essays, etc., Make inferences from advanced texts.

Section – 3: Ability to understand situation-based variations in functions like Giving/accepting compliments, Agreeing, Disagreeing, Requesting, Seeking information, Pronunciation, etc.

**Section – 4**: Higher Order Thinking Questions - Syllabus as per Sections 1, 2 and 3.

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Direction (Q. No. 1 and 2): Choose the most suitable	(D) of
word/phrase for each blank.  1. We have to let the law and wait for the court's verdict in this matter.  (A) take it course  (B) make its course  (C) take course	3. Choose the correct spelling.  (A) Pseudonym  (B) Pseudonym  (C) Pseudoname  (D) Seudonum
(D) take its course	4. Select the correct phrase.
2. This colour has gone fashion.  (A) out from  (B) out for  (C) out of	<ul><li>(A) Take it and leave it</li><li>(B) Take it or give it</li><li>(C) Take it or leave it</li><li>(D) Leave it or take it</li></ul>

## **READING**

Direction (Q. No. 5 and 6): Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.

Once upon a time, everybody "did" science, for their own amusement and excitement. All of us, as children, are scientists too—tasting substances on our tongues, discovering gravity, peering under rocks, seeing patterns in the stars, wondering what makes the night scary and the sky blue.

Partly because the education system has taught science only in a reductionist, left-brain style and partly because of society's demands for practical applications of technology, the love of science fades quickly for most youngsters. Those who love nature

but dislike dissecting small animals soon learn to avoid high-school biology. Students who enroll in psychology courses, hoping to learn something about how people think and feel, find themselves learning more about rats and statistics than they ever wanted to know.

- 5. According to the author, all children are scientists because they \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - (A) are amused and excited by science
  - (B) are curious about scientists
  - (C) are taught science in school
  - (D) enjoy peeping into things, tasting and wondering

t taught in a romantic style
SION
e're going trekking to the Narmada ase come.  Ish I could come  Ip sounds fantastic and I am sure will eat fun armada is a river that must be seen y grandparents will be visiting us and to be home be lovely to be with all of you for so days
rou'll have no the  Ities to passing  Ity for pass  Ity passing  Ity of passing

1. (D)

3. (A)

2. (C)

4. (C)