

CLASS

11

QUESTION  
PAPER SET

A



**SOF INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH  
OLYMPIAD 2019-20**

*in association with*



**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL ASKED TO DO SO**

Total Questions: 50 | Time: 1 hr.

### Guidelines for the Candidate

1. You will get additional ten minutes to fill up information about yourself on the OMR Sheet, before the start of the exam.
2. 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.
3. The Question Paper comprises four sections:  
**Word and Structure Knowledge, Reading, Spoken and Written Expression & Achievers Section.**  
Each question in Achievers Section carries 3 marks, whereas all other questions carry one mark each.
4. All questions are compulsory. There is no negative marking.
5. There is only ONE correct answer. Choose only ONE option for an answer.
6. 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.16: Fill in the blanks.**

Please teach my dog \_\_\_\_\_ a ball.

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

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

16. ● (B) (C) (D)

7. Return the OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the exam.
8. Please fill in your personal details in the space provided on this page before attempting the paper.



Name:.....

Section:..... SOF Olympiad Roll No.:..... Contact No.:.....

## WORD AND STRUCTURE KNOWLEDGE

FOR QUESTIONS 1 TO 24, CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD/PHRASE TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

1. If that is true, you are \_\_\_\_\_ to get bad results because of your lack of interest.  
A. probable  
B. problematic  
C. probationary  
D. pressures

---

2. I'm very happy to \_\_\_\_\_ in New York. I really miss being there.  
A. be living  
B. live  
C. have lived  
D. be lived

---

3. They didn't reach an agreement \_\_\_\_\_ their different opinions.  
A. because  
B. on account of  
C. owing that  
D. due

---

4. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to school today because it's too hot.  
A. had never come  
B. have never come  
C. had been coming  
D. have been coming

---

5. \_\_\_\_\_ to offend anyone, she said both cakes were equally good.  
A. Because not wanting  
B. She didn't want  
C. Not wanting  
D. She wants

---

6. Last year, when I last saw her, she told me she \_\_\_\_\_ a letter every day for the last two months.  
A. had been written  
B. has written  
C. had written  
D. is writing

---

7. If success is \_\_\_\_\_, we need to prepare ourselves for every possible scenario.  
A. to have achieved  
B. achieving  
C. will be achieved  
D. to be achieved

---

8. We were all very sad because Sam \_\_\_\_\_ for Delhi the following day.  
A. will leaving  
B. was leaving  
C. be left  
D. is leaving

---

9. I told her I admire everything \_\_\_\_\_ she's been doing.  
A. whom  
B. what  
C. that  
D. who

---

10. \_\_\_\_\_ can you find good restaurants in this city.  
A. Somewhere  
B. Nowhere  
C. Everywhere  
D. Over there

---

11. Discipline is \_\_\_\_\_ in schools and colleges these days.  
A. over the pond  
B. in the bags  
C. on the wane  
D. down the top

---

12. The students were all \_\_\_\_\_ when the teacher started telling a horror story.  
A. legs  
B. ears  
C. hands  
D. eyes

---

13. That portrait is thought to \_\_\_\_\_ in 1874.  
A. have been painting  
B. be painting  
C. have been painted  
D. be painted

14. My new schoolmate puts me \_\_\_\_\_ edge,  
I really struggle to work with her.

A. with  
B. at  
C. on  
D. in

15. Her large smile was \_\_\_\_\_ with the rumours  
that I had heard about her quick temper.

A. well strange  
B. at odds  
C. near peculiar  
D. over confusion

16. An important announcement is \_\_\_\_\_ the  
horizon about education in the country.

A. by  
B. at  
C. in  
D. on

17. Your ideas are almost the \_\_\_\_\_ of what  
we have been taught at school this year.

A. habilitate  
B. antithesis  
C. revere  
D. brandish

18. I lost my passport the day before we \_\_\_\_\_  
for our holiday.

A. are leaving  
B. would leave  
C. be left  
D. were leaving

19. Aid workers do their best to \_\_\_\_\_ richer  
countries into helping.

A. scorn  
B. dismantle  
C. revoke  
D. cajole

20. The sauce \_\_\_\_\_ as it cooled down and  
now it is as hard as a brick.

A. emptied  
B. dispersed  
C. coagulated  
D. dumbfounded

21. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the concluding twist in  
last night's movie.

A. brandish  
B. forestall  
C. tracking  
D. reclaim

22. He had created an entirely \_\_\_\_\_ impression  
that the team was thriving.

A. pneumatic  
B. drudge  
C. esculent  
D. spurious

23. Everyone makes mistakes, even teachers are  
not \_\_\_\_\_.

A. infantile  
B. infallible  
C. incordial  
D. incongruous

24. I \_\_\_\_\_ remember my first day of  
school even though it was such a long time  
ago.

A. clearly  
B. stronger  
C. deepen  
D. entire

FOR QUESTIONS 25 AND 26, CHOOSE  
THE CORRECT SYNONYM OF THE GIVEN  
WORD.

25. Reprehensible

A. Culpable  
B. Edible  
C. Readable  
D. Understandable

26. Genteel

A. Loud  
B. Creepy  
C. Noble  
D. Boorish

FOR QUESTIONS 27 AND 28, CHOOSE THE OPTION WITH THE CORRECT SPELLING.

27. How do you spell the word that means 'under the skin'?
- A. Subcontinus
  - B. Subcatainous
  - C. Subcontainers
  - D. Subcutaneous
28. How do you spell the word that means 'a gap'?
- A. Fassure
  - B. Fessure
  - C. Fissure
  - D. Fossure

FOR QUESTIONS 29 AND 30, CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANTONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD.

29. Forbear
- A. Cease
  - B. Assist
  - C. Educate
  - D. Evade
30. Figment
- A. Irreverence
  - B. Temptation
  - C. Certainty
  - D. Peculiarity

## READING

FOR QUESTIONS 31 TO 35, READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

Discovered in the early 1800s and named 'nicotianine', the oily essence now called nicotine is the main active ingredient of tobacco. Nicotine, however, is only a small component of cigarette smoke, which contains more than 4,700 chemical compounds, including 43 cancer-causing substances. In recent times, scientific research has been providing evidence that years of cigarette smoking vastly increases the risk of developing fatal medical conditions.

In addition to being responsible for more than 85 per cent of lung cancers, smoking is associated with cancers of, amongst others, the mouth, stomach and kidneys, and is thought to cause about 14 per cent of leukemia and cervical cancers. In 1990, smoking caused more than 84,000 deaths, mainly resulting from such problems as pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza. Smoking, it is believed, is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths from cancer and clearly represents the most important

preventable cause of cancer in countries like the United States today.

Passive smoking, the breathing in of the side-stream smoke from the burning of tobacco between puffs or of the smoke exhaled by a smoker, also causes a serious health risk. A report published in 1992 by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) emphasised the health dangers, especially from side-stream smoke. This type of smoke contains more smaller particles and is therefore more likely to be deposited deep in the lungs. On the basis of this report, the EPA has classified environmental tobacco smoke in the highest risk category for causing cancer.

As an illustration of the health risks, in the case of a married couple where one partner is a smoker and one a non-smoker, the latter is believed to have a 30 per cent higher risk of death from heart disease because of passive smoking. The risk of lung cancer also increases over the years of exposure and the figure jumps to 80 per cent if the spouse has been smoking four packs a day for 20 years. It has been calculated that 17 per cent of cases of lung

cancer can be attributed to high levels of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke during childhood and adolescence.

A more recent study by researchers at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) has shown that second-hand cigarette smoke does more harm to non-smokers than to smokers. Leaving aside the philosophical question of whether anyone should have to breathe someone else's cigarette smoke, the report suggests that the smoke experienced by many people in their daily lives is enough to produce **substantial** adverse effects on a person's heart and lungs.

The report, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), was based on the researchers' own earlier research but also includes a review of studies over the past few years. The American Medical Association represents about half of all US doctors and is a strong opponent of smoking. The study suggests that people who smoke cigarettes are continually damaging their cardiovascular system, which adapts in order to compensate for the effects of smoking. It further states that people who do not smoke do not have the benefit of their system adapting to the smoke inhalation. Consequently, the effects of passive smoking are far greater on non-smokers than on smokers.

This report emphasises that cancer is not caused by a single element in cigarette smoke; harmful effects to health are caused by many components. Carbon monoxide, for example, competes with oxygen in red blood cells and interferes with the blood's ability to deliver life-giving oxygen to the heart. Nicotine and other toxins in cigarette smoke activate small blood cells called platelets, which increases the likelihood of blood clots, thereby affecting blood circulation throughout the body.

The researchers criticise the practice of some scientific consultants who work with the tobacco industry for assuming that cigarette smoke has the same impact on smokers as it does on non-smokers. They argue that those scientists are underestimating the damage done by passive smoking and, in support of their recent findings, cite some previous research which points to passive smoking as the cause for between 30,000 and 60,000 deaths from heart attacks each year in the United States. This means that passive smoking is the third most preventable cause of death after active smoking and alcohol-related diseases.

The study argues that the type of action needed against passive smoking should be similar to that being taken against illegal drugs and AIDS (SIDA). The UCSF researchers maintain that the simplest and most cost-effective action is to establish smoke-free work places, schools and public places.

31. Choose the best title or heading for the passage.
  - A. Thank You for Smoking
  - B. Cigarette Smoke is Risky
  - C. What Have You Been Smoking?
  - D. Passive Smoking in the Best

---

32. Why is cigarette smoking bad for health?
  - A. It contains cancer causing substances.
  - B. It makes the smoker gain weight.
  - C. It causes blisters on the skin.
  - D. It drives the smoker insane.

---

33. What is passive smoking?
  - A. Smoking done in the back of a room.
  - B. When one smokes a pipe.
  - C. Inhaling the smoke exhaled by a smoker.
  - D. Smoking in a public place.

34. How is blood circulation affected in the body according to the passage?
- A. Obstruction caused due to increase in blood clots
  - B. Due to lack of blood
  - C. Due to an injury
  - D. Due to insufficient smoking
35. What does the word 'substantial' in the fifth paragraph mean?
- A. Endorse
  - B. Prohibitive
  - C. Diminutive
  - D. Considerable

FOR QUESTIONS 36 TO 40, READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

The invention of rockets is linked inextricably with the invention of 'black powder'. Most historians of technology credit the Chinese with its discovery. They base their belief on studies of Chinese writings or on the notebooks of early Europeans who settled in or made long visits to China to study its history and civilisation. It is probable that, some time in the tenth century, black powder was first compounded from its basic ingredients of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur. But this does not mean that it was immediately used to propel rockets.

By the thirteenth century, powder-propelled fire arrows had become rather common. The Chinese relied on this type of technological development to produce incendiary projectiles of many sorts, explosive grenades and possibly cannons to repel their enemies. One such weapon was the 'basket of fire' or, as directly translated from Chinese, the 'arrows like flying leopards'. The 0.7 metre-long arrows, each with a long tube of gunpowder attached near the point of each arrow, could be fired from a long, octagonal-shaped basket at the same time and had a range of 400 paces.

Another weapon was the 'arrow as a flying sabre', which could be fired from crossbows. The rocket, placed in a similar position to other rocket-propelled arrows, was designed to increase the range. A small iron weight was attached to the 1.5m bamboo shaft, just below the feathers, to increase the arrow's stability by moving the centre of gravity to a position below the rocket. At a similar time, the Arabs had developed the 'egg which moves and burns'. This 'egg' was apparently full of gunpowder and **stabilised** by a 1.5m tail. It was fired using two rockets attached to either side of this tail.

It was not until the eighteenth century that Europe became seriously interested in the possibilities of using the rocket itself as a weapon of war and not just to propel other weapons. Prior to this, rockets were used only in pyrotechnic displays. The incentive for the more aggressive use of rockets came not from within the European continent but from far-away India, whose leaders had built up a corps of rocketeers and used rockets successfully against the British in the late eighteenth century. The Indian rockets used against the British were described by a British Captain serving in India as 'an iron envelope about 200 millimetres long and 40 millimetres in diameter with sharp points at the top and a 3m-long bamboo guiding stick'.

In the early nineteenth century the British began to experiment with incendiary barrage rockets. The British rocket differed from the Indian version in that it was completely encased in a stout, iron cylinder, terminating in a conical head, measuring one metre in diameter and having a stick almost five metres long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket.

The Americans developed a rocket, complete with its own launcher, to use against the

Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century.

A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable.

36. Choose the best title or heading for the passage.
- A. Chinese Rocketeers
  - B. Indian Rockets are Massive
  - C. Nothing can Destroy a European Rocket
  - D. A Brief History of Rockets
37. What are the main components of black powder?
- A. Saltpetre, charcoal, sulphur
  - B. Titanium, granite, rock

- C. Salt, pepper, sugar
- D. Gunpowder, carbon, explosives

38. What did the Chinese use black powder for?
- A. Fire cracker
  - B. Fire arms
  - C. Fire extinguisher
  - D. Fire hydrant
39. In the 18<sup>th</sup> c, \_\_\_\_\_ was successful at using rockets against the British.
- A. China
  - B. Europe
  - C. India
  - D. America
40. What is the meaning of the word 'stabilised' in the third paragraph?
- A. Balanced
  - B. Occupied
  - C. Dramatised
  - D. Reiterated

## SPOKEN AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION

FOR QUESTIONS 41 TO 45, CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE OPTION TO COMPLETE EACH CONVERSATION.

41. Aisha: I wonder where the cutlery is.

Ann: I haven't a clue but if you find some can you \_\_\_\_\_ some up for me.

- A. use
- B. lunch
- C. pick
- D. move

42. Esmi: I don't think it's \_\_\_\_\_ darker in here but I'll turn the light on anyway.

- A. get
- B. been getting
- C. be getting
- D. been got

43. Reg: Our team \_\_\_\_\_ its highest rank in the competition so far.

- A. was reached
- B. reaching
- C. has reached
- D. had been reached

44. Teacher: You really must get to the gates before they close.

Student: OK, I'm \_\_\_\_\_, I doubt I'll get locked in.

- A. off for me
- B. over at the hill
- C. away for the day
- D. on my way

45. Deena: I really don't \_\_\_\_\_ what to do with this thing!

- A. knowing
- B. know
- C. known
- D. knew

## ACHIEVERS SECTION

FOR QUESTIONS 46 AND 47, CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD/PHRASE TO COMPLETE EACH SENTENCE.

46. I think we need to \_\_\_\_\_ in our efforts to win this thing.

- A. multiply out
- B. triple off
- C. double down
- D. add over at

47. It is for us to ensure that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ to the statue during the night.

- A. wouldn't happened
- B. happening
- C. could happened
- D. will have happened

48. CHOOSE THE CORRECT SYNONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD.

Sinuous

- A. Prior

- B. Early
- C. Curved
- D. Contagious

49. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANTONYM OF THE GIVEN WORD.

Raucous

- A. Revived
- B. Subdued
- C. Empowering
- D. Perplexing

50. CHOOSE THE MOST SUITABLE OPTION TO COMPLETE THE CONVERSATION.

Brandon: Have you seen the latest results?

Erik: No, but I heard there was a \_\_\_\_\_ to get into yesterday's game.

- A. bang
- B. way
- C. type
- D. rush



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