

**iOEL**

# International Olympiad of English Language



Presented by:  
**SILVERZONE**  
FOUNDATION  
NEW DELHI - INDIA

Organized by:

**Silverzone Foundation**

New Delhi, India

For supremacy in Mathematics

www.silverzone.org

## CLASS 7<sup>th</sup> SAMPLE QUESTIONS

*The Actual Question Paper Contains 35 Questions. The Duration of the Test Paper is 40 Minutes.*

**Direction: For Q1-2: Read the given passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

Louis Braille was a Frenchman. He developed the famous touch method of Braille system, by which millions of blind people read and write. Blind himself since the age of three, he realized that the existing methods for teaching the blind were not proper. So he worked for many years to find improved methods. From Charles Barbier, an army captain, he learned that soldiers often sent messages at night by punching coded dots on thick paper. Braille probably adopted Barbier's dot principle and used it as the basis for the Braille system. He also devised a stylus with which a blind person could easily make the dots. Braille employs a system of raised dots that represent letters, signs and numbers. A blind person reads Braille by touching the dots with his fingertips. The system can be adapted for use in any language. Many literary works, specialized textbooks and even musical scores have been transcribed into Braille. The system may also be used for arithmetic and higher mathematics. The Braille system has also been used in games, such as chess, checkers and cards. Braille books are made of a thick, spongy paper on which the characters are embossed. The Braille symbols are large and thick, so that the fingers can feel their shape easily. They are set across the page like ordinary print, but because of their size, they require more space.

**1. The system of Braille refers to:**

- (A) Dot method (B) Touch method  
(C) Symbol method (D) Finger method

**2. People who are blind can easily make the dots in the Braille system with the help of:**

- (A) Letters (B) Symbols (C) Signs (D) Stylus

**3. Find the antonym of the word given in capital letters.**

**AUGMENT**

- (A) Prohibit (B) Decrease  
(C) Surpass (D) Compensate

**4. Fill in the blank with a suitable verb.**

The hot weather \_\_\_\_\_ his health.

- (A) affected (B) has affected  
(C) effected (D) has effected

**5. Give one word substitution for the expression given below.**

*A child who stays away from school without any good reason*

- (A) Vagabond (B) Delinquent  
(C) Schizophrenic (D) Truant

**6. Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition.**

*He doesn't know how to look \_\_\_\_\_ a word in the dictionary.*

- (A) on (B) up (C) to (D) for

**7. Convert the given sentence into a simple one.**

*He is not only a poet, but he is also a philosopher.*

- (A) Not only he a poet, but also a philosopher.  
(B) He is not only a poet, but also a philosopher.  
(C) He is both a poet and also a philosopher.  
(D) He is a poet and a philosopher.

**8. Which one of the following sentences is grammatically correct?**

- (A) Each employee and every director is invited.  
(B) Each and every director is invited.  
(C) Each employee and director is invited.  
(D) Each employee and every director are invited.

**9. Arrange P, Q, R and S between S1 & S6 to make a meaningful comprehension.**

**S1.** The houses in the Indus Valley were built of baked bricks.

**P:** This staircase sometimes continued upwards on to the roof.

**Q:** Access to the upstairs rooms was by a narrow stone staircase at the back of the house.

**R:** The drains were incorporated in the walls.

**S:** The houses had bathrooms and water closets, rubbish chutes and excellent drainage system.

**S6.** They led outside into covered sewers which ran down the side of the streets.

- (A) PSQR (B) QPSR (C) QRPS (D) SPQR

**10. Change the voice.**

*Make room for him.*

- (A) It is requested to make room for him.  
(B) For him, room should be made.  
(C) It is sure that room will be made for him.  
(D) Let room be made for him.

## ANSWERS

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (D) 6. (D) 7. (D) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (D)