

**Class 6 | English Olympiad**

**Instructions:** Each question has one correct answer. Choose the best option (A/B/C/D). Answer key is provided at the end. This paper is for practice only — not an official exam paper. Recommended time: **45 minutes**.

**Q1.** 'Sanctimonious' means \_\_\_ .

A. holy and genuine

B. making a show of being morally superior

C. very strict

D. very kind

**Q2.** The literary term 'unreliable narrator' describes a narrator who \_\_\_ .

A. speaks too slowly

B. cannot be fully trusted due to bias or limited knowledge

C. uses too many metaphors

D. speaks in the third person

**Q3.** 'Tendentious' is to 'balanced' as 'verbose' is to \_\_\_ .

A. wordy

B. terse

C. eloquent

D. silent

**Q4.** 'Apocryphal' means \_\_\_ .

A. officially verified

B. of doubtful authenticity

C. very important

D. apocalyptic

**Q5.** An 'ellipsis' in grammar refers to \_\_\_ .

A. a long sentence

B. omission of words that are understood from context

C. three dots at end of a sentence

D. a type of clause

**Q6.** Which is an example of ANTITHESIS?

A. To err is human; to forgive, divine.

B. She was as fast as a cheetah.

C. The trees danced in the wind.

D. He had a million problems.

**Q7.** 'Sanguine' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** pessimistic

**B.** optimistic and positive

**C.** very serious

**D.** related to blood

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**Q8.** 'Antipathy' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** strong support

**B.** strong dislike or opposition

**C.** a type of medicine

**D.** a formal argument

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**Q9.** 'Paraphrase' means to \_\_\_ .

**A.** quote exactly

**B.** express in different words

**C.** write very formally

**D.** translate

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**Q10.** 'Asyndeton' is the rhetorical device of \_\_\_ .

**A.** repeating words at start of clauses

**B.** omitting conjunctions for effect ('I came, I saw, I conquered')

**C.** reversing grammatical structure

**D.** using excessive conjunctions

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**Q11.** 'Polysyndeton' does the opposite of asyndeton — it \_\_\_ .

**A.** uses very few words

**B.** uses more conjunctions than necessary for effect

**C.** omits subjects from sentences

**D.** inverts word order

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**Q12.** 'Her smile was the sun itself.' This line uses \_\_\_ .

**A.** simile

**B.** metaphor

**C.** personification

**D.** oxymoron

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**Q13.** 'Palimpsest' literally means \_\_\_ .

**A.** a new manuscript

**B.** a text in which earlier writing is visible beneath later writing

**C.** a type of calligraphy

**D.** a medieval poem

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**Q14.** 'Mise en scène' in literary analysis refers to \_\_\_ .

**A.** a stage direction

**B.** the visual arrangement of the scene / setting and props

**C.** the climax of a narrative

**D.** the author's background

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**Q15.** 'Sycophantic' behaviour is \_\_\_ .

**A.** admirable

**B.** flattering to gain personal advantage

**C.** straightforward

**D.** disciplined

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**Q16.** 'Juxtaposition' in writing means \_\_\_ .

**A.** using difficult vocabulary

**B.** placing contrasting ideas or elements side by side

**C.** writing very long sentences

**D.** repeating a key idea

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**Q17.** 'Avarice' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** courage

**B.** extreme greed for wealth

**C.** strong dislike

**D.** deep anxiety

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**Q18.** 'Didactic' literature aims primarily to \_\_\_ .

**A.** entertain

**B.** teach or instruct

**C.** describe nature

**D.** satirise society

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**Q19.** The term 'stream of consciousness' refers to a narrative technique that \_\_\_ .

**A.** uses only dialogue

**B.** presents a character's continuous flow of thoughts

**C.** skips forward in time

**D.** uses an omniscient narrator

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**Q20.** A 'Pyrrhic victory' refers to \_\_\_ .

**A.** an easy win

**B.** a win achieved at too great a cost

**C.** a very important battle

**D.** a surprise defeat

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**Q21.** 'Maudlin' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** extremely brave

**B.** sentimentally tearful or miserably self-pitying

**C.** very creative

**D.** morally pure

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**Q22.** 'Equanimity' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** equal rights

**B.** mental calmness under stress

**C.** mathematical equality

**D.** a legal term

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**Q23.** 'Diatrobe' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** a gentle suggestion

**B.** a forceful and bitter verbal attack

**C.** a legal argument

**D.** a descriptive passage

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**Q24.** Choose the sentence with CORRECT usage of 'lay' vs 'lie':

**A.** Please lay down for a rest.

**B.** He lay his book on the table.

**C.** He laid his book on the table.

**D.** She laid down for an hour yesterday.

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**Q25.** 'Panacea' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** a type of bread

**B.** a solution to all problems

**C.** a feeling of anxiety

**D.** a medical condition

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**Q26.** The writing technique of 'foreshadowing' is used to \_\_\_ .

**A.** describe a character's past

**B.** hint at what will happen later in the story

**C.** describe the setting in detail

**D.** summarise the main plot

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**Q27.** 'Insouciant' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** very concerned

**B.** casually unconcerned

**C.** very insightful

**D.** very insulted

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**Q28.** 'Euphemism' is used to \_\_\_ .

**A.** exaggerate a point

**B.** substitute a mild expression for a harsh one ('passed away' for 'died')

**C.** give human traits to objects

**D.** repeat consonant sounds

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**Q29.** 'Perspicuous' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** sweating

**B.** clearly expressed and easy to understand

**C.** very perceptive

**D.** having good perspective

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**Q30.** A 'denouement' is \_\_\_ .

**A.** the climax of a story

**B.** the resolution or untangling at the end of a story

**C.** the opening conflict

**D.** a French literary school

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**Q31.** 'Truculent' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** calm

**B.** eager to argue; aggressive

**C.** very tired

**D.** trustworthy

**Q32.** In grammar, a 'dangling participle' occurs when \_\_\_ .

**A.** a verb is missing

**B.** a participial phrase doesn't logically modify the intended subject

**C.** a sentence is too long

**D.** two clauses are joined without a conjunction

**Q33.** 'Solipsism' is the view that \_\_\_ .

**A.** the world was created by a divine being

**B.** only the self exists, or can be verified

**C.** society is more important than the individual

**D.** logic is the basis of all knowledge

**Q34.** 'Visceral' writing triggers \_\_\_ .

**A.** intellectual debate

**B.** deep, instinctive emotional reactions

**C.** boredom

**D.** technical analysis

**Q35.** 'Lachrymose' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** very funny

**B.** tearful or sad

**C.** very angry

**D.** very lucky

**Q36.** 'Red herring' in a story means \_\_\_ .

**A.** a key clue

**B.** a misleading clue meant to distract the reader

**C.** a type of fish

**D.** the climax

**Q37.** 'Hagiography' is a biography that \_\_\_ .

**A.** is very critical of its subject

**B.** idealises its subject without criticism

**C.** is written by the subject

**D.** focuses only on childhood

**Q38.** The word 'serendipitous' comes from a story about 'the three princes of Serendip', which is the old name for \_\_\_ .

**A.** India

**B.** Sri Lanka

**C.** Persia

**D.** Arabia

**Q39.** 'Logorrhea' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** a fear of words

**B.** excessive and often incoherent talkativeness

**C.** a love of books

**D.** a writing style

**Q40.** 'Puerile' means \_\_\_ .

**A.** very pure

**B.** childishly silly

**C.** very accurate

**D.** public

### Answer Key

Q1: B    Q2: B    Q3: B    Q4: B    Q5: B    Q6: A    Q7: B    Q8: B    Q9: B    Q10: B  
Q11: B    Q12: B    Q13: B    Q14: B    Q15: B    Q16: B    Q17: B    Q18: B    Q19: B  
Q20: B    Q21: B    Q22: B    Q23: B    Q24: C    Q25: B    Q26: B    Q27: B    Q28: B  
Q29: B    Q30: B    Q31: B    Q32: B    Q33: B    Q34: B    Q35: B    Q36: B    Q37: B  
Q38: B    Q39: B    Q40: B