

Instructions

- 1) Don't start attempting the paper until instructed by the invigilator.
- instructions from the examination invigilator must be carried out promptly.
- 3) Carefully recheck your name, father name, school name, address etc at the bubble sheet / answer sheet.
- 4) Record all answers on the bubble sheet only. select best answer from the four given options and mark only one option in each question.
- 5) Use blue / black ink to fill up the circles for your answers on the bubble sheet use of lead pencil is not allowed.
- 6) Use of any helping material including cell phones and electronic devices is strictly prohibited.
- 7) Every correct answer earns three points, there would be negative marking, one point would be deducted for every incorrect answer.
- 8) Candidates may not leave the examination room unescorted for any reason, and this includes using the washroom.
- 9) No materials or electronic devices shall be brought in to the room.
- 10) There are five categories of the contest as under:
 - A) vibrant youngsters Grade 1 & 2
 - B) vibrant youngsters Grade 3 & 4
 - C) vibrant youngsters Grade 5 & 6
 - D) vibrant youngsters Grade 7 & 8
 - E) vibrant youngsters Grade 9 & 10 / 0-levels
- 11) Only registered students can participate in the contest.
- 12) No candidate shall take out of the hall any answer book(s) or part of an answer book, whether used or unused, or other supplied material.
- 13) If a participant does not understand a word or phrase on the exam paper, neither examiner nor invigilator is permitted to answer.
- 14) for information about upcoming contests or providing valuable feedback,
 - please visit www.fspcompetitions.org
- Any academic misconduct or malpractice must be reported to fsp vibrant youngsters at info@fspcompetitions.org



For Questions 1 to 3 Read the fox and The Grapes and Choose the best word to complete the passage

The fox and the grapes

One hot summer's day a fox was strolling through an orchard when he saw a bunch of grapes just ripening on a vine which was growing along a lofty branch. 'just the thing to(8) my thirst,' he said. Drawing bach a few paces, he took a run and a jump and just missed the bunch. Turning around again with a 'one, two, three', he jumped up but with no greater (9)

Again and again he tried to reach the(10) fruit. Finally he
Walked away with his nose in the air, saying,' I am sure they are sour.'

It is east to despise what you cannot get.



- (A) finish
- **Q2**.
- (A) effort (B) success
- (B) delay(C) quench
- (C) distance
- (D) prevent
- (D) increase

- **Q3.**
- (A) Hidden
 (B) Tempting
- (C) Rewarding
- (D) expensive





Read The sea and answer questions 4 to 8.

The Sea

The sea is a hungry dog, Giant and grey.
He rolls on the beach all day.
With his clashing teeth and shaggy jaws
Hour upon hour he gnaws

Then i mbling, tumbling stones, And 'Bones, bones, bones, The giant sea-dog moans, Licking his greasy paws.

And when the night wind roars

And the moon rocks in the stormy cloud, He bounds to his feet and snuffs and sniffs,

Shaking his wet sides over the cliffs,

And bowls and hollos long and loud.

But on quiet days in May or June, When even the grasses on the dune Play no more their reedy tune,
With his head between his paws

He lies on the sandy shores, So quiet, so quiet, he scarcely snores James Reeves 000

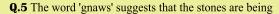




Q.4 The (repeated 'sh' sound in 'clashing teeth and shaggy jaws' is used to represent the sound mad e by

- (A) stones rolling into the sea.
- (B) a dog playing on the beach.
- (C) a person calming a noi sy dog.
- (D) the breaking of waves on sand.





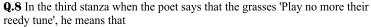
- (A) worn down.
- (B) carried away.
- (C) washed clean.
- (D) broken into pieces.

Q.6 The repetition of the word 'bones' in the first stanza emphasises the sea's

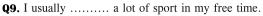
- (A) speed.
- (B) loyalty.
- (C) strength.
- (D) detennination.

Q.7 Which word in the second stanza tells the reader about the height of the waves?

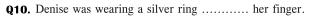
- (A) 'rocks'
- (B) 'Shaking'
- (C) 'cliffs'
- (D) 'howls'



- (A) there is no rain.
- (B) there is no wind.
- (C) the beach is empty.
- (D) the weather is warm.



- A) exercise
- B) carry
- C) take
- D) do



- A) at
- B) on
- C) over
- D) under







Read Counting on Frank and answer questions 11 to 17

Counting on Frank

My Dad Says, 'If you've got a Brain, then use it!' So I do.

I sit down and fill my notebook with facts. Did you know that the average Ball point pen draws a line two thousand and sixty metres long, before the ink runs out? My parents consider this fact to be a bit childish, but I'm sure the pen company would like to know.

My dog, Frank, is pretty big and takes up a lot of space. I calculate that twenty-four Franks could fit into my bedroom, but sometimes there isn't even room for one.

If Frank were a humpback whale, however, then only ten would fit into our entire house. I asked Dad about this and he said they would get in the way of the television .

The local club had a competition. You had to guess how many jelly beans were in the jar, and the prize was a trip to Hawaii.

They didn't know who they were dealing with.

There are seven hundred and forty-five jelly beans in the average lolly jar- I thought everybody knew that!

As Dad said on the plane to Hawaii, 'If you've got a brain, then use it.'



- **Q11.** 'My Dad says, "If you've got a brain. then use it!" So I do.'

 This means that the narrator followed his father's
 - (A) advice. (B)warning.
 - (C) promise. (D)argument.
- **Q12.** What did the narrator fill his notebook with?
 - (A) lines(B) facts(C) pictures of Frank(D) competition entries
- **Q13.** 'They didn't know who they were dealing with.'

 In this sentence, 'They' refers to people
 - (A) at the local club. (B) at the pen company.
 - (C) who make jelly beans. (D) on the plane to Hawaii.



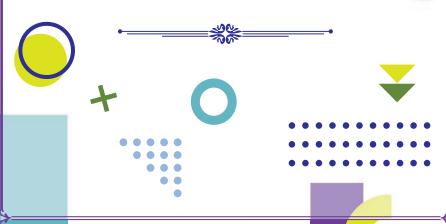




- **Q14.** Which quotation from the story shows that the narrator thought the answer to the competition was obvious?
 - (A) 'You had to guess how many jelly beans were in the jar'
 - (B) 'There are seven hundred and forty-five jelly beans in the average lolly jar'
 - (C) 'I thought everybody knew that!'
 - (D) "If you've got a brain, then use it."
- **Q15.** Which words best describe the narrator?
 - (A) shy and reserved
 - (B) rude and arrogant
 - (C) friendly and curious
 - (D) focussed and confident



- **Q16.** What does the illustration tell us about Frank?
 - (A) He is treated as a member of the family.
 - (B) The narrator likes to copy what he does.
 - (C) The narrator and his father are afraid of him.
 - (D) He is spoilt and complains until he gets his way.
- **Q17.** The word 'Counting' is used in the title of the story because
 - (A) the narrator is interested in numbers.
 - (B) It is difficult to be accurate with numbers.
 - (C) being good at numbers is needed to win a prize.
 - (D) Frank depends on the narrator to help him with numbers.





For questions 18 and 19 read netball and choose the correct option to complete the passage

Netball

The popular game now known as netball originated in England in the late 1800s.(18)its came to Australia and New Zealand around 1900, it was known as women's basketball, but the name was changed to netball in 1970.

Every country that played the game had its own rules until 1957, when an international conference established a set pf common rules. A governing body for the sport was formed in 1960 and world championships (19) every four years since 1963









Q18. (A) Then

- (B) Since
- (C) When
- (D) While

Q19.

- (A) were held
- (B) has been held
- (C) had been held
- (D) have been held



Read Wolfgang Mozart and answer questions 20 to 25.

V Wolfgang mozart

Can you imagine being a performer from the age of seven, away from home for years at a time, with no time for school, friends or games? This was the extraordinary childhood experience of Wolfgang Mozart (1756-1791), famous composer and child prodigy. He was called a child prodigy because even as a young child, he exhibited musical skills far beyond his age. He was a gifted performer and composer. playing the clavier* at the age of four and composing short pieces of music when he was five. His older sister, nicknamed Nannerl, was also a talented musician but has been overshadowed in history by her more famous brother Wolfgang, known simply as Mozart.





Mozart and Nannerl had no experience of a carefree childhood. Their father Leopold neglected his own career and devoted his days to teaching his children

and nurturing their talents. Music was their life. Leopold considered he had a duty to show off their astonishing musical gifts, and of course their performances made an important contribution to the family's income.

The children's extreme youth and talent were what made them remarkable as Performers. so their father was determined to exploit the situation. When Mozart was six and Nannerl ten, the two prodigies started performing in [eye] courts across Europe. In 1763' when Mozart was eight, the whole family set out from their home in Salzburg on an extended tour of Europe. During the three years they were away from home' the children played in royal courts' in public and in churches. Leopold reported to a friend: 'We are being talked of everywhere. Everyone is amazed' especially at the boy' and everyone whom I have heard says that his genius is incomprehensible.'

Travelling in Mozart's time was very different to travelling today. Progress in their unheated horse-drawn carriage on badly maintained roads was slow, and the family had to wait for letters of invitation (no phones or emails then) before they could organise their schedule. They had to arrange their own lodgings, and rely on the generosity of their patrons for money. The children often performed twice a day, an exhausting schedule when they were so young. At various times all the members of the family fell dangerously ill. Despite what we might consider a demanding childhood, Mozart seemed to delight in the attention he received. It was the only life he knew, and the music he composed in his relatively short life is still beloved around the world.

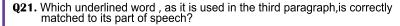


Q20. Which word from the text is OPPOSITE in meaning to concealed?

(A) 'exhibited'

(B) 'overshadowed'

(C) 'neglected' (D) 'devoted'



| | Word | Part of Speech |
|-----|-----------|----------------|
| (A) | 'extreme | adverb |
| (B) | 'roval | noun |
| (C) | 'During | preposition |
| (D) | 'evervone | adjective |







Q22. In 1763, when Mozart was eight, the whole family set out from their home in Salzburg on an extended tour of Europe.'

Which part of this sentence is the main clause?

- (A) 'In 1793'
- (B) 'when Mozart was eight'
 (C) 'the whole family set out from their home in Salzburg'
 (D) 'on an extended tour of Europe'



- **Q23.** Which quotation from the fourth paragraph shows how different things were in Mozart's time compared with today?

 - (A) 'badly maintained roads' (B) 'no phones or emails' (C) 'arrange their own lodgings' (D) 'an exhausting schedule'



Read The Trojan Horse and answer questions 24 to 25.

The Trojan Horse

Sinon hid in the Shadows of the towering walls that protected the city of Troy. As he waited, he nervously reheatsed his lines. The success of the whole plan rested on his. ability to convince the Trojans that their Greek enemy had finally abandoned their siege of Troy and set sail for Greece.

He looked at the huge wooden horse that the wily Greeks had built and positioned outside the gates of the city. He wondered how his fellow soldiers were faring inside its vast stomach. They must be so hot and uncomfortable!

Finally some curious 'Trojans spied the enormous horse and came to investigate. For the first time in ten years the bristling Greek. camp outside the city walls lay empty and silent. Were they really free at last? And what was the meaning of this huge horse? Sinon took 2 deep breath, stepped from his hiding place and began his extraordinary story.

'Have mercy on me!' he begged. My Greek brothers left me behind when they set sail for our homeland. They have finally realised that they will never take Troy. They built this horse as an acknowledgment of the might of Troy and left it as a tribute to your invincible strength.





The Trojans were weary of war and Flattered by Sinon's' extravagant praise. Wanting to believe that the Greeks had finally left Troy, they decided to bring the horse into the city as a symbol of their victory.

Some people in the city were troubled by the monstrous creature and did not want it within the city walls, but their voices were lost in the confusion of the celebrations. Strong ropes were attached to the horse and excited citizens jostled each other to place their hand on at piece of rope and have the honour of pulling the Trojan horse through the city gates.



And so the Trojans themselves pulled the Greeks into their City. That night the soldiers crept out of the horse, opened the gates and admitted the army that was hidden outside. The Greeks defeated Troy and the rest is history. The term 'Trojan Horse' has now become a metaphor for any offer that looks beguiling but ultimately brings disaster.



- **Q24.** The Trojans were ready to believe Sinon's story because
 - (A) they were tired of battling the Greeks.
 - (B) they knew that the Greeks had left Troy.
 - (C) their gods had told them that they would win.
 - (D) they were looking for an excuse to celebrate.
- **Q25.** Which of the following sayings is NOT a lesson that can be drawn from the text?
 - (A) Always question flattery.
 - (B) Only celebrate a real Victory.
 - (C) The prize always goes to the strongest.
 - (D) Some things are just too good to be true.





HIGH ACHIEVER AWARDS

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ANSWER SHEET



+ GRADE 3 & 4

| Q. No. | o. Answer | | | |
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| 21 | | B | (C) | D |
| 22 | A | B | | (|
| 23 | A | | (C) | (|
| 24 | | B | (C) | (D) |
| 25 | A | B | | (D) |
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