

English Olympiad

Exams Preparation Book

CEO | IEO | UEO | IOEL | UIEO | HEO

Grade 7



#CRESTInnovator

www.crestolympiads.com

CREST English Olympiad Workbook for Grade 7

Fourth Edition

Copyright © 2024 Loyalty Square Analytic Solutions Private Limited (hence, referred to as CREST Olympiads). Printed with the permission of CREST Olympiads. No part of this publication may be reproduced, transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright holder. Ownership of a Workbook does not give the possessor the Workbook copyright.

Disclaimer: The information in the Workbook is to give you the path to success but it does not guarantee 100% success as the strategy is completely dependent on its execution. And it is based on previous year papers of CEO exam.

Published & Distributed by: Loyalty Square Analytic Solutions Private Limited
Corporate Office: B2 -234, Spaze IT Park, Sector-49, Gurgaon, Haryana-122018, India
Website: <https://www.crestolympiads.com>
Email: info@crestolympiads.com
Contact Number: +91-9818-294-134

ISBN Number: 978-81-957950-7-9

Social Media Accounts



Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/crestolympiads>

Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/crestolympiads>

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/crestolympiads>

Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/c/CRESTOlympiads>

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/crestolympiads>

Visit www.crestolympiads.com/olympiad-books for buying books online.



Also Available On

amazon

Flipkart



Contents

1. Prefixes and Suffixes.....	5
2. Synonyms and Antonyms.....	12
3. Analogies	16
4. One Word Substitution and Proverbs.....	19
5. Nouns and Pronouns.....	23
6. Verbs and Adverbs.....	31
7. Adjectives.....	37
8. Phrasal Verbs, Idioms and Modals	41
9. Articles and Prepositions.....	48
10. Conjunctions, Clauses and Punctuation	54
11. Comprehension	62
12. Tenses	66
13. Voice and Narration.....	70
14. Information Retrieval	76
15. Spoken and Written Expressions.....	82
16. Previous Year Paper (2023-24)	86
17. Answer Key	93

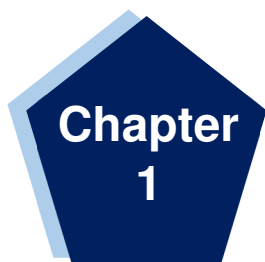
Preface

We are pleased to launch a thoroughly revised edition of this workbook. We welcome feedback from students, teachers, educators and parents. For improvements in the next edition, please send your suggestions at info@crestolympiads.com. Our team will make an effort to work on those suggestions. The status of the improvements can be checked at <https://www.crestolympiads.com/corrections-class7-120>

CREST Olympiads is one of the largest Olympiad Exams with students from more than 60 countries. The objective of these exams is to build a competitive spirit while evaluating students on conceptual understanding of the concepts.

We strive to provide a superior learning experience, and this workbook is designed to complement the school studies and prepare the students for various competitive exams including the CREST Olympiads. This workbook provides a crisp summary of the topics followed by the practice questions. These questions encourage the students to think analytically, to be creative and to come up with solutions of their own. There is a previous year's paper given at the end of this workbook for the students to attempt after completing the syllabus. This paper should be attempted in 1 hour to get an assessment of the student's preparation for the final exam.

Publishers



Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes

In grammar, prefixes are defined as a group of letters that are affixed before root words. It is, therefore, placed before the base word. Some of the most popular prefixes include:

dis-, un-, re-, im-, il-, ir-, mis-, sub-, de-, pre-, in-, etc.

What are prefixes used for?

Prefixes are used in multiple ways to convey various meanings:

- i. Prefixes can be used to negate the meaning of a word. For instance, prefixes like **dis-**, **un-**, **in-**, **im-**, **non-**, **ir-/il-**, etc., can be used to reverse the meaning of the rootword.

Examples:

Dis: Dislike, discontinue, dissatisfied, disadvantage, disincline, disappear, disorder, etc.

Un: Ungrateful, uncomfortable, unhappy, unlikely, unable, unambiguous, uncontrollable, etc.

In: Insignificant, insecure, indestructible, incommunicable, indivisible, insensitive, inexperienced, etc.

Im: Impossible, impractical, immoderate, impartial, immortal, immaculate, etc.

Non: Non-verbal, non-professional, non-violence, non-stick etc.

Ir/il: Illogical, illegible, illegal, illiterate, irrational, irregular, irrelevant, irresponsible, etc.

- ii. A base word prefixed with **mis-** can be used to convey that something is inappropriate.
Examples: Mistrust, mishandle, misread, misuse, mislead, misfit, misbehave, misfire, etc.
- iii. Root words prefixed with **re-** can imply repetition:
Examples: Reconsider, redo, rebuild, regain, rewrite, recombine, reinstall, re-assign, etc.
- iv. Base words prefixed with **pre-** denote before or prior to:
Examples: Precondition, preoccupy, premature, prefix, pre-industrial, predate, etc.
- v. The prefix **sub-** can be used to denote under or almost or a lesser amount of something:
Examples: Subcontinent, subheading, subtropical, subway, suburban, etc. Other popularly used prefixes include **pro-**, **anti-**, **over-**, **inter-**, etc.

Suffixes

In grammar, suffixes are letters or a group of letters that are placed after a root word. It is therefore an affix that comes after a word that either changes the meaning of a word or makes it grammatically acceptable in the context of a sentence.

Some of the most popular examples of suffixes include: **-ful, -less, -able, -ment, -ed, -ing**, etc.

Examples:

- **-ful**: peaceful, cheerful, dreadful, harmful, careful, colourful, mindful, wonderful, painful, etc.
- **-less**: careless, painless, hopeless, tasteless, wireless, reckless, homeless, fearless, aimless, etc.
- **-able**: comfortable, measurable, adjustable, affordable, avoidable, admirable, disposable, etc.
- **-ible**: negligible, accessible, edible, audible, incredible, defensible, permissible, reversible, etc.
- **-ed**: wanted, disappointed, abolished, abrogated, automated, captioned, etc.
- **-ing**: gardening, typing, owing, plying, swinging, sparkling, multiplying, brewing, etc.
- **-ment**: disappointment, accomplishment, advertisement, acknowledgement, establishment, etc.
- Other popularly used suffixes include: **-ness, -fy, -ion, -ive**, etc.

Collocations

Collocations refer to words that are frequently mentioned or paired together. Apart from making the language sound more natural, it also makes the language sound more fascinating and interesting. For instance, collocations ***like play a crucial role, take a look, have a dream, come to power, pay the price*** etc. are frequently used in everyday language. Although there are no specific rules to formulate collocations, a reader/learner can have a fair idea of some commonly accepted or used collocations by noticing the broad structure of the usage of verbs.

For example, the word 'get' is often used to indicate an alteration or change (Examples: get going, get old, get better, get in trouble, get warmer, etc.).

The word 'make' is often used when something is likely to be created or has an outcome (Examples: make arrangements, make up one's mind, make one's day, make a comeback, etc.).

The word 'pay' can be used to indicate something that incurs a cost or to give attention or admiration. (Examples: pay a fine, pay a compliment, pay wages, pay your respects, pay tribute, etc.).

Some Other Popular Collocations Include

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| • Take advantage of | • Come to an Agreement |
| • Go missing | • Go Astray |
| • Have sympathy | • Get Started |
| • Miss the point | • Keep A Secret |
| • Keep in touch | • Miss The Opportunity |
| • Have a good time | • Keep A Promise |
| • Go bankrupt | • Lose One's temper |
| • Keep quiet | • Do someone a favour |
| • Break a record | • Catch a cold |
| • Catch someone's eye | |

Words Related to Travel and Locations

Travelling refers to moving from one place to another, usually in an expected or a predictable way. Certain words are used quite often, to refer to various travelling objects or people or to explain their position or movement. They include:

1. Across:

- i. It is used to convey movement of an object or person from one spot to another.
For example: They ran across the road.
- ii. To convey that something stretches from one side to the other:
For example: The bridge is constructed across the river.
- iii. To imply that something is situated or located on the other side.
For example: You will find an ATM just across the road.
- iv. Can be used to emphasize the multiplicity of something.
For example: She has travelled across the country.

2. Through:

- i. It is used to implying movement from one side to the other side. It is generally used to convey that someone/something is surrounded by a landscape or an object while travelling.
For example: He had to travel through a number of cities to reach here.

3. Over:

- i. It refers to something that is at a higher altitude or above. For example:
- ii. They drove their cars over the hill.

4. At:





- i. The word is used to express a particular location.
For example: You will find her at the library.









5. Along:

- i. It is used to convey that something is moving on or in a line next to something.
For example: She usually walks along the seashore.

Some other words that are used frequently to denote a position or a movement include between, by, in, behind, below, beside, etc. Prepositions of place are therefore more often used for the said purpose.

Road Signs

			
Two-way traffic	Roadwork	No parking	No left turn

			
No right turn	Hump	Uneven road	No overtaking
			
Right hand curve	Left hand curve	Right hair pin bend	Left hair pin bend

Spellings

Learning how words are spelt is quite essential as far as writing and reading skills are concerned. There are certain words that contain silent letters or repetitive letters or have a different pronunciation. Due attention has to be paid to words so that a person can learn them correctly. Some of the most commonly misspelt words include*:

- Leisure
- Accommodate
- Immediately
- Conscious
- Embarrass
- Equipment
- Gauge
- Hierarchy
- Possession
- Opportunity
- Grateful
- Privilege
- Referred
- Calendar
- Queue
- Convenient
- Weird
- Beginning
- Reference
- Tyranny
- Noticeable
- Schedule
- Recommend
- Ridiculous
- Scissors
- Sensible
- Accessible
- Twelfth
- Fulfilment
- Vacuum
- Deteriorate

Homophones and Homonyms

Homophones are defined as words that have similar pronunciation but are spelt differently and have different meanings as well. The meaning of such words can either be understood in the context of the sentence or by analysing their spellings. For instance, the words 'hire' and 'higher' are pronounced similarly but their spellings as well as meanings vary considerably. 'Hire' refers to employing someone, while as 'higher' refers to something that is more advanced or enhanced.

Given below are the some more examples of words that are homophones*:

- Waste – Waist
- Bury – Berry
- Break – Brake
- Wait – Weight
- Foul – Fowl
- Allowed – Aloud
- Ball – Bawl
- Board – Bored
- Cereal – Serial
- Check – Cheque
- Principal – Principle
- Pause – Paws

- Weather – Whether
- Flew – Flu
- Heard – Herd
- Morning – Mourning
- Praise – Prays – Preys
- Vein – Vain
- Knight – Night
- Berth - Birth

Homonyms

Homonyms are words that have similar pronunciation and spelling but have different meanings. The meaning of such words is generally deduced by the sentence in which they are used. For example, the word 'bear' can have different meanings in different contexts. It would refer to the animal in the sentence- "Polar bears are usually found towards the north of the Arctic Circle". It means 'to suffer or tolerate' in the sentence- "She cannot bear the harsh weather". Also, it can mean 'to carry or contain' in the sentence- "The banner bears the politician's name". Some more words that have more than one meaning are: circular, current, bark, letter, right, mine, pride, bank, address, tender, draft, watch, key, wound, light, might, etc.*

*Note: This is just a representative and in-exhaustive list meant for guidance purposes only. Students are advised to visit <https://www.crestolympiads.com/spellbee-winter-csbw-syllabus> for more such words.

Practice Questions

Direction (for questions 1 and 2): Fill in the blanks with the correct prefix:

- 1.** Owing to criminal charges, he has been _____ qualified from contesting the elections.
- a. non- b. un-
c. dis- d. in-
- 2.** This is a _____ leading advertisement.
- a. un- b. pre-
c. non- d. mis-

Direction (for questions 3-5): Fill in the blanks with the correct suffix:

- 3.** He always has well thought-out plans. He is a very care __ planner.
- a. -free b. -ful
c. -less d. -ed
- 4.** It is said that Lord Buddha had attained enlighten____ in Gaya.
- a. -ed b. -ness
c. -ing d. -ment

5. The snow leopard is a disappear ____ species.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. -ing | b. -able |
| c. -ed | d. -ible |

Direction (for questions 6-13): Fill in the blanks with the correct collocation:

6. This batch of students is notorious _____ bunking their classes.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a. with | b. of |
| c. in | d. for |

7. They should _____ mercy on him.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. take | b. make |
| c. keep | d. do |

8. You must _____ the promise you made.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. have | b. take |
| c. miss | d. keep |

9. If the institution continues to lend, it will _____bankrupt.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| a. come | b. go |
| c. take | d. pay |

10. The conversation helped us to _____ the ice.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. pack | b. keep |
| c. have | d. break |

11. The duck waddled _____the river.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a. over | b. across |
| c. after | d. beside |

12. The fort is _____on the hill.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| a. set | b. situated |
| c. along | d. by |

13. Their house is _____the school.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. beside | b. between |
| c. along | d. through |

Direction (for questions 14-17): Fill in the blanks with the correct spellings:

14. The boy had a _____ idea.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a. mischievous | b. mischevious |
| c. misschivous | d. mischievious |

15. He asked them to book an _____ seat in the next flight.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. aile | b. aiesl |
| c. aisle | d. ailse |

16. She _____ the opportunity.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. siezed | b. seezed |
| c. seized | d. seised |

17. I will _____ visit her tomorrow.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| a. defenitely | b. difinitely |
| c. definitley | d. definitely |

Direction (for questions 18-20): Fill in the blanks with the appropriate homophone:

18. The king _____ to power very quickly.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a. rhos | b. roes |
| c. rows | d. rose |

19. They had purchased twenty-four _____ gold.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. karet | b. carat |
| c. carrot | d. caret |

20. You should not _____ with his life.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. medal | b. meddle |
| c. mettle | d. metal |

CREST International Spell Bee (Summer & Winter)

For Grades 1-8



Exam Highlights

- ☒ Online proctored Spell Bee exam
- ☒ Focus on evaluating spellings, meanings and pronunciation.
- ☒ Exam Pattern: MCQ type questions + Audio Round
(Students need to hear the question & write the spelling of the word asked)
- ☒ Get to attempt 2 Free Practice Tests



#CRESTInnovator

www.crestolympiads.com/registration

+91-98182-94134