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STORIES

ICATS
ENGLISH
LINGUISTICS
CONTEST 2023

GRADE 7 & 8
JUVENILES

Time Allowed: 90 Mins.
Maximum Marks: 90

2023
QUESTION
BOOKLET

ICATS ENGLISH LINGUISTICS CONTEST 2023

JUVENILES (GRADE 7 & 8)

TIME ALLOWED:
90 MINUTES

MAXIMUM MARKS:
90

TOTAL QUESTIONS:
30 MCQS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. DON'T START ATTEMPTING THE PAPER UNTIL INSTRUCTED BY THE INVIGILATORS.
2. INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE EXAMINATION INVIGILATORS 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 UNSCORTED FOR ANY REASON, AND THIS INCLUDES USING THE WASHROOM.
9. NO MATERIALS OR ELECTRONIC DEVICES SHALL BE BROUGHT INTO THE ROOM.
10. THERE ARE FIVE CATEGORIES OF THE CONTEST AS UNDER:
 - A. TODDLERS (GRADE 1 & 2)
 - B. KIDS (GRADE 3 & 4)
 - C. JUNIORS (GRADE 5 & 6)
 - D. JUVENILES (GRADE 7 & 8)
 - E. ADOLESCENTS (GRADE 9 & 10 / O-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.CATSCONTESTS.ORG
15. ANY ACADEMIC MISCONDUCT OR MALPRACTICE MUST BE REPORTED TO INTERNATIONAL CATS CONTESTS AT INFO@CATSCONTESTS.ORG



Read this story. Then answer questions 1 through 7.

Bugs for Dinner?
by Ingrid Sweeney Bookhamer

- 1 I gasped when my friend dangled a meal worm between her thumb and index finger and offered it to me as a mid-morning snack.
- 2 I could never, I thought . . .
- 3 Even though Supphatra and I speak different languages, we find that we can talk in smiles. She showed up at my door this morning with two large cloth shopping bags and a timid grin. I grabbed a bag, nodded, and we walked to Chatuchak market. I was glad to have a friend in Thailand.
- 4 Since our family moved to Bangkok six months ago, I had learned many things. In Thailand, all parents give their children a nickname, a chue-len, and it is often cute or funny. Supphatra's nickname is Kitty. My name is Anna, but Kitty calls me "Lek Lek," which means 'very small.'
- 5 We wove our way through the bustling Thai marketplace. Supphatra clutched a grocery list from her mother. Her other arm was locked around my elbow in a protective grasp. Canopies and awnings extended out from all the stalls, making me feel like I was being led around a maze of underground tunnels. It was so exciting! We dodged people, potholes and pools of murky water. Busy shoppers laughed and haggled over prices.
- 6 Every now and then, Supphatra would stop and buy something from a vendor. I only recognized a few of the foods: fruit like Rambutans and several herbs like sweet basil and mint. Rambutans look like small red and green apples covered with strange bristles. When Supphatra peeled off the shell, the fruit inside was white and sweet. We giggled as we ducked in and out of narrow aisles. She also picked up some meats, curry powder and some very unusual looking vegetables. I've never been very brave when it comes to trying new foods. I hoped that my mom was making spaghetti for dinner tonight.
- 7 All of a sudden, Supphatra picked up the pace and flashed me a playful smile. She led me to a small cart deep within the maze of vendors. I smelled something both sugary and smoked. It was different from the pungent smells of curries and the sweet aroma of steamed rice that had crossed our paths earlier. I cringed when my eyes came to rest on an assortment of roasted bugs atop the cart. I could see grasshoppers, crickets, meal worms, bumblebees and beetles. Supphatra giggled.
- 8 "Aloy Maa!" she exclaimed. My Thai teacher had taught me that this meant "delicious!" although I wasn't too sure of that. I stepped back as Supphatra selected several insects which the vendor placed in a small paper bag. Then, I watched in shock as Supphatra lifted a small grasshopper to her mouth. The insect made a popping sound as she bit down. She closed her eyes and smiled contentedly. I felt queasy. I didn't try the meal worm that she offered me either.

- 9 On our walk home, Supphatra turned to me. She motioned a spoon nearing her mouth, pointed at me, then at her house and asked, "Lek Lek, dinner?" Her eyes took on a pleading expression as she waited.
- 10 Images of all the unusual foods that we'd just bought came rushing at me—not to mention the bugs. I looked down at my feet. "I . . . I . . . have to ask my Mom, Kitty," I stammered.
- 11 I raced home. Of course my Mom would say yes, but what would I possibly tell Kitty? I couldn't speak Thai well enough to explain that the dinner menu terrified me. And I hated the idea of lying to her. I paced back and forth across my bedroom floor. I looked out my window at Supphatra and her brother kicking a soccer ball in their yard. I headed towards them.
- 12 "Kitty, my mom said 'no' . . ." I lied. Supphatra's shoulders sank. A pained expression came over her face, but she forced a smile.
- 13 I slowly walked back towards my house. I'm a terrible friend, I mumbled. I thought back to when Supphatra and I first met. We couldn't speak to one another, but we spent hours riding our bikes together in the neighborhood. I loved being her friend.
- 14 I knew what I had to do. After getting permission, I ran towards her house and knocked on the door. Supphatra opened it, throwing her arms around me.
- 15 The rest of Kitty's family was already seated at the table. I smiled weakly at my friend. A large bowl loaded with steamed rice was passed around first. Timidly, I scooped a little onto my plate, followed by some curried meats and vegetables. Next, a papaya salad and a clear noodle dish called Yam Woonsen came around. A trickle of nervous sweat made its way halfway down my forehead before I soaked it up with the back of my hand. My heart thumped wildly in my chest. When I looked at Supphatra, she smiled at me encouragingly. I took a deep breath and let the air out again very slowly.
- 16 I scooped up a giant spoonful of curried vegetables and rice and popped it in my mouth. The flavors made my taste buds jump! To my surprise, the meat curries were only a little spicy. The papaya salad was both peppery and sweet, with a hint of lime. It was my favorite.
- 17 "Aloy Maa!" I exclaimed out loud. Supphatra's family laughed.
- 18 When Supphatra offered me a beetle after dinner, I politely shook my head 'no,' but grinned ear to ear as I watched her and her brother gobble down the insects.
- 19 "How about dinner at my house tomorrow, Kitty?" I asked her, making accompanying hand gestures. She suddenly stopped eating, and her eyes grew as wide as Rambutans.
- 20 I was sure that she had never tried spaghetti.

Q1. In paragraph 7, what does the author's use of the phrase "picked up the pace and flashed me a playful smile" indicate?

- A** Anna and Supphatra need to hurry to finish their shopping.
- B** Anna has difficulty keeping up with Supphatra in the unfamiliar place.
- C** Supphatra enjoys the time she spends shopping with Anna.
- D** Supphatra expects that Anna will be surprised by what happens next.



Q2. Which word best describes how Supphatra is feeling in paragraph 12?

- A** confident
- B** confused
- C** disappointed
- D** friendly



Q3. How does paragraph 14 fit into the structure of the story?

- A** It resolves the conflict that is presented in paragraph 13.
- B** It explains a problem that is solved in paragraph 15.
- C** It introduces the feelings of the narrator.
- D** It adds mystery to the events.




Q4. Read this sentence from paragraph 15 of the story.


Timidly, I scooped a little onto my plate, followed by some curried meats and vegetables. What does the word "timidly" suggest?

- A** unhappiness
- B** uncertainty
- C** friendliness
- D** bravery

Q5. Which sentence best supports the theme of the story?

- A** "Since our family moved to Bangkok six months ago, I had learned many things." (paragraph 4)
 - B** "I've never been very brave when it comes to trying new foods." (paragraph 6)
 - C** "She closed her eyes and smiled contentedly." (paragraph 8)
 - D** "My heart thumped wildly in my chest." (paragraph 15)
- 

Q6. Why does the author most likely include both paragraphs 16 and 17?

- A** to contrast for the reader Anna's earlier fears and her enjoyment of the food
 - B** to explain to the reader why Supphatra's family thinks Anna is funny
 - C** to help the reader understand the different flavors in Thai dishes
 - D** to show the reader how delicious Thai food is
- 

Q7. What does the narrator's description in paragraph 18 most likely suggest about Anna?

- A** She is relieved that the dinner has ended.
- B** She accepts that her friend is different from her.
- C** She is determined to try unusual foods.
- D** She is curious about her friend's actions.

Read this article. Then answer questions 8 through 14.

On the Roof of the World by Benjamin Koch

A few summers ago, I was lucky to travel to Tibet, the “roof of the world.” Tibet is a small country surrounded on all sides by gigantic snowy mountain peaks. For thousands of years, these towering mountains acted like a fence, keeping people from entering the country. That's one reason why explorers and writers have called Tibet the roof of the world. It's hard to get to. The other reason is Tibet's high elevation. When I climbed mountain passes over 17,000 feet above sea level, I gasped for air. I was more than three miles high!

Years ago, the people of Tibet were nomads—people without permanent homes. The ground in Tibet is much too rocky and thin to grow crops, so Tibetans centered their daily life and survival on the yak. The yaks provided the nomads with nearly everything they needed—milk, butter, meat, and wool for clothes and ropes. Even yak dung was used for fires.

Tibetan nomads would lead their herds of yak and sheep across pastures, valleys, and mountainsides in search of the best grazing lands. They did not live in permanent homes made of wood, brick, or stone.

Times are changing in Tibet, and more and more people live and work in villages and cities. But there are still nomads who survive on the high plateau just as their ancestors did.

Becoming a Modern Nomad

Some friends and I were traveling with our teacher, Dudjom Dorjee, to Kham, in the eastern part of Tibet. Dudjom was born in Tibet and lived the first years of his life as a traditional nomad. Because of political problems, Dudjom's family had to flee to India when he was still young. We were following Dudjom back to his birthplace and getting a taste of that ancient, nomadic way of life—with a few modern updates.

We had the advantage of automobiles—a luxury that nomads have happily survived without. When it comes time for a nomad family to move, they pack all their things into large backpacks that they strap over their yaks. A typical family might need from 30 to 50 yaks to carry all their supplies. My friends and I had more than 50 bags to carry. We stuffed them into a bus, while we piled into four-wheel drives.

Problems Along the Way

When it comes to crossing rough country, yaks are the true all-terrain travelers. Many times, the nomads have to cross raging rivers. For the loyal and determined yaks, crossing is not a problem. But when we had to cross a river, our four-wheel drives turned out to be not so loyal and reliable. We got stuck in the muddy banks of the river, and it took at least a dozen people pushing to get us out.

When nomads arrive at their destination, they are so skilled at setting up their large yak-hair tents that they have them up in minutes. My friends and I, with our fancy supermodern tents, weren't quite as quick. At one campsite, I remember wrestling with one of my tent poles trying to pass it through the loops of my tent.

Some smiling nomad kids approached and had me set up in no time, though they'd never seen a tent like that before.

It's Cold Up There!

The weather in Tibet is cold, and the brutal wind seems to show no mercy. Sitting inside a nomad tent, though, you'd never know it. With a warm fire burning in the mud stove and the snug black walls of the tent, you are as comfortable as can be. This was not the case in the fancy modern tents my friends and I slept in. I remember shivering through my four sweaters, three pairs of pants, and blanket, listening to the chill rain hit my tent.

Having the Right Attitude

On this trip, I learned that it takes much more than snug tents and thick, hearty tea to survive. You need the right attitude. Everywhere we traveled, the Tibetans were generous, happy, and curious. It might be a monk warming my frozen hands in his fur robes. It might be a family of nomads taking a break to dance and sing in a circle, or a handful of kids watching me with beaming smiles.

Though their lives are full of challenges, the nomads never take their day-to-day problems too seriously. They know how impermanent things are, including their homes. We modern nomads learned some of these lessons. Perhaps when we cross the raging rivers or face the cold bitter days of our lives, we'll do it with a lot more of the right attitude—the same attitude that shines from the bright smiles of the Tibetan nomads.

Q8. Why did the author and his friends choose to travel with Dudjom Dorjee?

- A because he could show them the nomadic life he had lived in Tibet
- B because he was friends with many of the local Tibetans
- C because he could teach them to communicate with the nomads
- D because he could show them how to avoid traveling difficulties

Q9. What does the author mean by describing yaks as “true all-terrain travelers”?

- A The yaks are not afraid of rough country.
- B The yaks are very gentle and good-natured.
- C The yaks manage Tibet's geographic obstacles very well.
- D The yaks provide everything the Tibetan nomads need.

Q10. Why does the author include the story about his trouble setting up a tent?

- A** to explain why he wished he had bought a better tent
- B** to demonstrate the difficulty of working in the harsh climate
- C** to show why he would have preferred a Tibetan yak-hair tent
- D** to provide an example of the abilities and generosity of young Tibetans

Q11. Which sentences from the article best explain why Tibet is called “the roof of the world”?

- A** “When I climbed mountain passes over 17,000 feet above sea level, I gasped for air. I was more than three miles high!”
- B** “Times are changing in Tibet, and more and more people live and work in villages and cities. But there are still nomads who survive on the high plateau just as their ancestors did.”
- C** “But when we had to cross a river, our four-wheel drives turned out to be not so loyal and reliable. We got stuck in the muddy banks of the river, and it took at least a dozen people pushing to get us out.”
- D** “The weather in Tibet is cold, and the brutal wind seems to show no mercy. Sitting inside a nomad tent, though, you'd never know it.”

Q12. Which sentence from the article best supports the conclusion that traditional nomadic customs can be as good as modern conveniences?

- A** “We had the advantage of automobiles—a luxury that nomads have happily survived without. When it comes time for a nomad family to move, they pack all their things into large backpacks that they strap over their yaks.”
- B** “At one campsite, I remember wrestling with one of my tent poles trying to pass it through the loops of my tent. Some smiling nomad kids approached and had me set up in no time, though they'd never seen a tent like that before.”
- C** “With a warm fire burning in the mud stove and the snug black walls of the tent, you are comfortable as can be. This was not the case in the fancy modern tents my friends and I slept in.”
- D** “Though their lives are full of challenges, the nomads never take their day-to-day problems too seriously. They know how impermanent things are, including their homes.”

Q13. How is the article mainly structured?

- A** with sub-sections focused on specific topics
- B** with an exploration of one nomadic group's life
- C** by presenting observations in chronological order
- D** by contrasting positive and negative aspects of nomadic life

Q14. Which of these is the best summary of this article?

- A** On his travels to Tibet, the author found that although many Tibetan people have moved to cities, there are still those who prefer the nomadic life. They do not live in permanent homes but instead move around in this three-mile high country. Their yak-hair tents provide greater warmth than the author's modern tents.
- B** As the author learned during his visit to Tibet, Tibetan weather is harsh. However, the Tibetan nomads continue to follow the old ways, raising yaks for all of their survival needs. During their moves from place to place, they often have to cross difficult rivers and rough terrain. Nevertheless, they maintain a wonderful attitude about life.
- C** When the author traveled with friends to Tibet, he learned that many Tibetans continue to live as nomads. They follow the old customs of raising yaks, which help the nomads move from place to place as well as provide for their basic needs. Though the lives of the nomads present many difficulties, they have developed happy attitudes that suit their lives.
- D** Traveling in Tibet, the author saw that Tibetan nomads have learned to depend on the yaks for survival. They get food, clothing, shelter, and even warmth from the animals, which are extremely good natured. The author refers to them as "all-terrain vehicles" for their ability to cross any river without problem. In one situation, the yaks proved to be more dependable than automobiles.

Q15. Choose the correct sentence out of four sentences given below.

- A** The more we get, the more we want.
- B** More we get, More we want.
- C** More we get, the more we want.
- D** The more we get, more we want.

Q16. The root “puls” means drive or push. What does the word compulsory mean?

A required or forced

C kind and generous

B hostile or inclined to argue

D driving a car

Q17. Which author's purpose is suggested by the following text?

A fire pit surrounded with rocks is the safest place for a fire. The forest floor provides everything you need to make a great fire—dry tinder, kindling, and fuel wood. Small twigs, leaves, grass, or needles are ideal for tinder; thin sticks work well for kindling, and larger branches are perfect for fuel. There are several methods to build a fire, including tepee, lean-to, cross, and log cabin. The log cabin style creates a long-lasting fire. To make a log cabin, pile tinder in the center of the pit. Then, stack kindling around the tinder, creating a square, like the walls of a mini log cabin. Lay more kindling across the top and light the tinder in a couple of places. As the fire gets going, add more kindling, followed by larger fuel wood.

A to describe what a log cabin fire looks like

C to explain several methods to build a fire

B to explain how to start a fire

D all of the above

Q18. Read the claim below.

Nursing is a highly rewarding career.

Select the piece of evidence that best supports this claim.

A Nurses routinely save lives in the course of their work.

B Patients sometimes do not like or appreciate the work that nurses do.

C Becoming a registered nurse requires two to four years of training.

D All of the above.

Q19. Read the claim below.

Modular homes, which are built in factories, are just as good as traditionally built homes.

Select the piece of evidence that best supports this claim.

- A** Sears, Roebuck and Co. sold some of the earliest modular homes through its mail-order catalog until 1940.
- B** Some modular homes can't be easily customized the way traditional homes can.
- C** Modular homes are designed and built according to the same standards of quality as homes built on a construction site.
- D** None of the above.

Q20. Consider this claim:

Apple trees are the best fruit trees to have in your yard.

Now consider how someone might argue against this. Which sentence presents a counterclaim to the above claim?

- A** Apple trees have prettier flowers than many other fruit trees.
- B** Apple trees can withstand lower temperatures and snow unlike many other fruit trees.
- C** Apple trees attract more pests than many fruit trees.
- D** None of the above.

Q21. Consider this claim:

The most useful trick you can teach a dog is to shake your hand.

Now consider how someone might argue against this. Which sentence presents a counterclaim to the above claim?

- A** Dogs that can shake hands tend to be more agreeable during nail trimmings.
- B** Teaching dogs to stay can help to keep them from accidentally running away.
- C** Most dogs are capable of learning many different useful tricks.
- D** None of the above.

Q22. Look at the word **indifference** as used in the passage "Is Punctuation Sending the Wrong Message?" What does **indifference** mean?

According to researchers at Binghamton University, ending a thought with a period in a text message may convey indifference or insincerity. In other words, people who receive such a message might interpret the ending punctuation to mean that the sender cares less about them or is less genuine. Celia Klin, an associate professor of psychology at Binghamton University, examined these curious texting rules in a study.

A lack of respect for rules

C lack of concern or interest

B talent with words

D None of the above

Q23. Look at the word **productive** as used in the passage "Early to Bed and Early to Rise." What does **productive** mean?

More importantly, society often assumes that early risers are more responsible than those who have to drag themselves out of bed. . . . Our culture is full of stories of leaders waking up extremely early and having a productive day before the rest of the world is awake.

A predictable

B leading to results

C completely relaxed

D None of these

Q24. Which word is a synonym of **bestow**?

A give

B hide

C take

D call

Q25. Which word is an antonym of **gaudy**?

A affordable

B tasteful

C wonderful

D beautiful

Q26. Complete the analogy.
chef is to knife as farmer is to _____

A tractor

B farmhouse

C plant

D flower

Q27. Complete the analogy.

nibble is to bite as sip is to _____

A drop

B gulp

C liquid

D bread



Q28. Complete the text with the correct word.

Flight data recorders, also known as black boxes, are required on all commercial flights. _____ main purpose is to record important flight information that can be used to investigate crashes.

A Their

B They're

C There

D None of these



Q29. Look at this thesaurus entry:

brawl

Part of speech: noun

Definition: an altercation

Synonyms: clash, dispute, melee, scuffle, skirmish

What is a brawl?

A a physical fight

B a verbal argument

C Both of these

D None of these



Q30. Look at this thesaurus entry:

listless

Part of speech: adjective

Definition: without energy

Synonyms: idle, inactive, lazy

Who is more likely to be described as listless?

A a person who works long hours

B a person who's bored

C Both of the above

D None of these

ICATS Science Contest 2022

National Toppers

Congratulations

Student Name	Father Name	Grade	School
AYAN KHUBAIB	M. WAQAR	1	RANGERS PUBLIC SCHOOL
AREEN FAROOQ	FARRUKH FAL FAROOQI	1	THE CITY SCHOOL
ABDUL REHMAN	BILAL RIAZ	1	BEACONHOUSE SCHOOL SYSTEM
MANEEHA ARSHAD BAJWA	MAMOONA NAZEER	2	NATIONAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL
JALAL	MUDDASAR	2	RANGERS PUBLIC SCHOOL
WANIA KHURRAM	MALIK KHURRAM DILDAR	2	THE CITY SCHOOL
ABDULLAH ALI	MUHAMMAD ALI	2	NATIONAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL
IRHA ATIF	M.ATIF SHEZAD AKBAR	2	MUST CREATIVE LEARNING SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
M.MUSA KHAN	SHAHID ALAM	2	THE CITY SCHOOL
UMAR FAROOQ	AMIR RIAZ	3	ISLAMABAD LYCEUM HIGH SCHOOL SYSTEM
M. ABDULLAH ZAHEER	M. JAWWAD ZAHEER	3	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
ESHAL ZAHID	ZAHID MEHMOOD	3	GLOBAL SCHOOL SYSTEM
AYESHA	NAEEM SAJJ	3	POLICE PUBLIC HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL
MAHAD ADNAN	ADNAN SHAFI	3	THE LYNX SCHOOL
MURTAJEZ HAIDER	MUHAMMAD	4	BEACONHOUSE SCHOOL SYSTEM
ESHAAL AWAIS	HUSNAIN HAIDER	4	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
AYEZAH ASHRAF	M. AWAIS YAQOOB	4	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
ZARA AHSAN	MIRZA MUSHARRAT BAIG ASHRAF	4	THE CITY SCHOOL
MOHAMMAD REHAN SAQIB	MUHAMMAD AHSAN SAQIB JAVED	4	FFC GRAMMAR SCHOOL & COLLEGE
PAREESHA Y ZAINAB	HUMAYUN SHAHZAD	4	FATIMA FERTILIZER SCHOOL
ZYMAL FATIMA	ABDUL WAHEED	4	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL AND COLLEGE
ARSHIA FATIMA	TARIQ JAVED	5	LEARNING ACADEMIA
MOHAMMAD WAHAJ	SALMAN SHAHID	5	THE CITY SCHOOL
AMNA AKRAM	MUHAMMAD AKRAM	5	ENTERPRISE SCHOOL SYSTEM
ARHAMA IMRAN	M. IMRAN	5	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL
SYEDA QURAT-UL-AIN NAQVI	SYED ZIL-E-HUSNAIN	6	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
YASHFA KHAN	MUNEEB SULTAN	6	IIUI SCHOOLS
MUSTAFA MUQQADAM	MEHBOOB HASSAN MUQQADAM	6	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE COD
SHAHEER KHALID	BRIG MASOOD AHMED	6	ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL & COLLEGE
TAWASAL ZAHRA	ADNAN HAIDER	7	FAUJI FOUNDATION SCHOOL
KANZUL EIMAN AZEEM	MUHAMMAD AZEEM	8	GOVT. QUEEN MARY GRADUATE COLLEGE
SYED-MUHAMMAD-IRTAZA	SYED-MUHAMMAD-MURTAZA	8	BENCHMARK SCHOOL SYSTEM
RAYYAN IQBAL	MUHAMMAD QAISAR IQBAL	8	LAHORE GRAMMAR SCHOOL
FATIMA JAFFARI	SYED KAMRAN AHMED	9	AES SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
TALHA AFZAL	MUHAMMAD AFZAL	10	BEACONHOUSE SCHOOL SYSTEM
ABDULLAH ASHRAF	ASHRAF	10	FAUJI FOUNDATION COLLEGE

Compete
if you are the best