



BROAD HORIZON
— T U I T I O N —

11+ Tuition

Year 4

Week 25

ANSWERS

Workout the volume of the shapes with the following dimensions

	Length	Width	Height	Volume
1)	4cm	3cm	0.5cm	6cm^3
2)	16mm	2mm	2mm	64cm^3

Workout the following:

		Mode	Range	Mean	Median
3)	3, 9, 7, 3	3	6	5.5	5
4)	10, 5, 6	None	5	7	6

(8 marks)

5) Round 48.6865 to two decimal places

48.69

6) Round 325,425 to the nearest thousand

325,000

7) Add 77 minutes to 9:35am

10:52am

8) $(4 - 2 + 3)^2 + 8 \times 3 \div 2^3$ **(2 marks)**

28

9) What is 25% of 300?

75

10) What is 85% of 400 ?

340

11) Workout $\frac{7}{9}$ of 459

357

12) $6^2 - 32 \times 2 \div 2^3$ **28**

13) Convert 48% into a fraction (simplify)

12/25

14) $55 \div 1000 =$

0.055

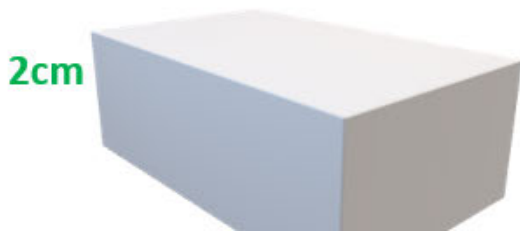
15) What is $86 \times 9 =$

774

16) Convert 0.04 into a fraction (simplify)

1/25

17) Workout the surface area of the shape below. (2 marks) **62cm²**

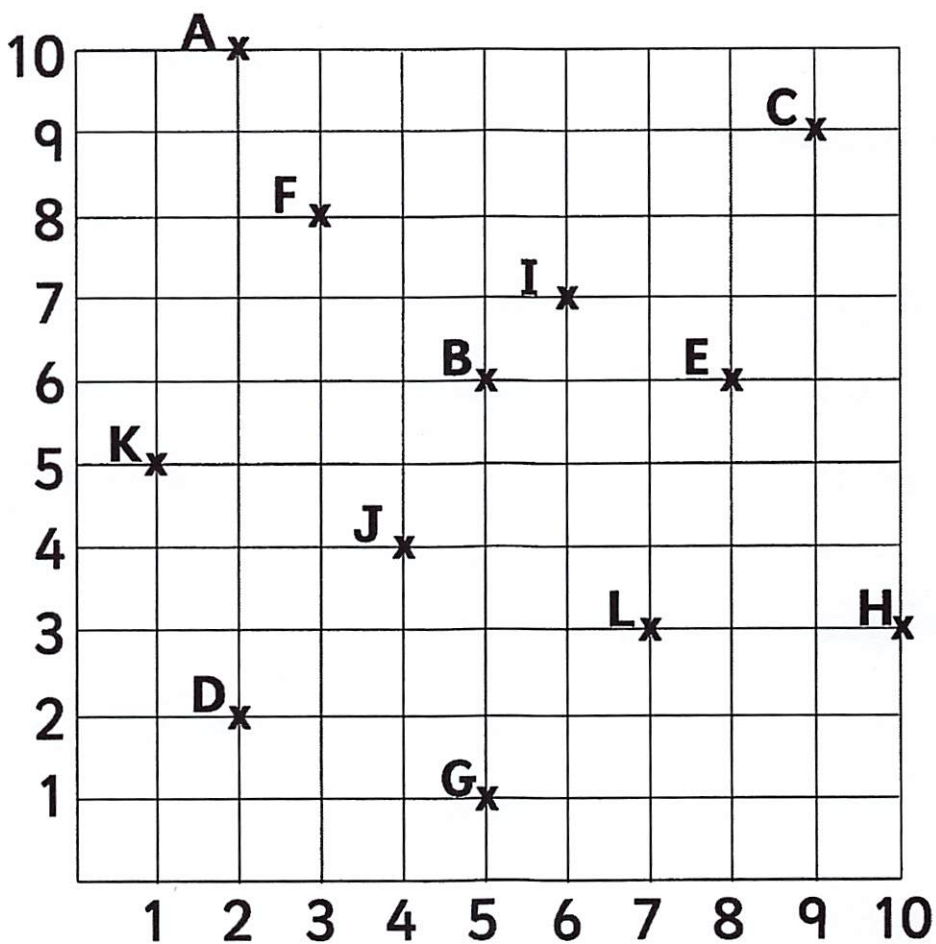


Exercise C

1. Clergy
2. Domestic
3. Fortress
4. Pallid
5. Populate
6. Finale
7. Sphere
8. Miracle
9. Religion
10. Expectant

Maths

Co-ordinates and Transformations - Practice



Write the coordinates of the letters below

A (2, 10)

B (5, 6)

C (9, 9)

D (2, 2)

E (8, 6)

F (3, 8)

G (5, 1)

H (10, 3)

I (6, 7)

J (4, 4)

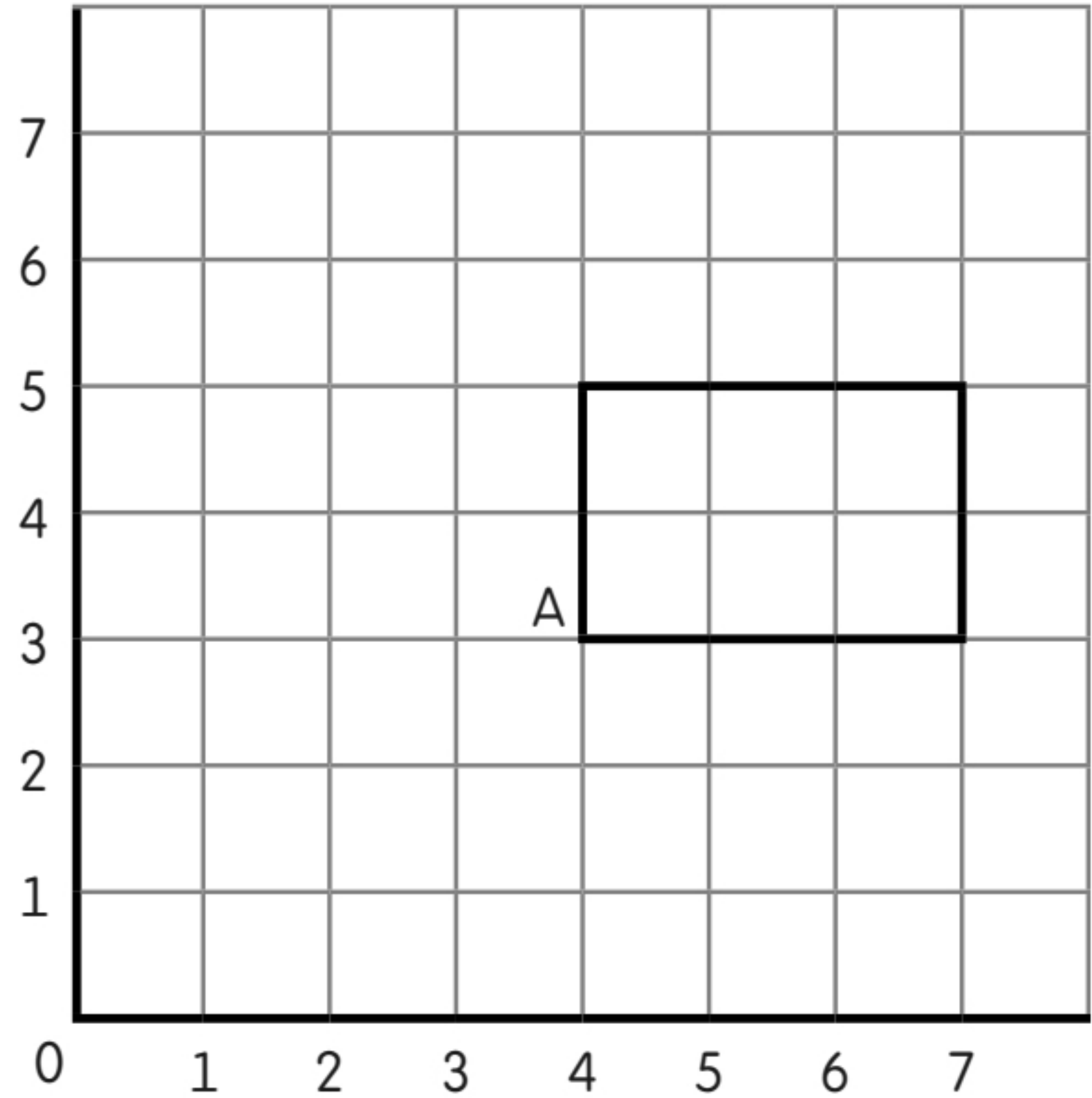
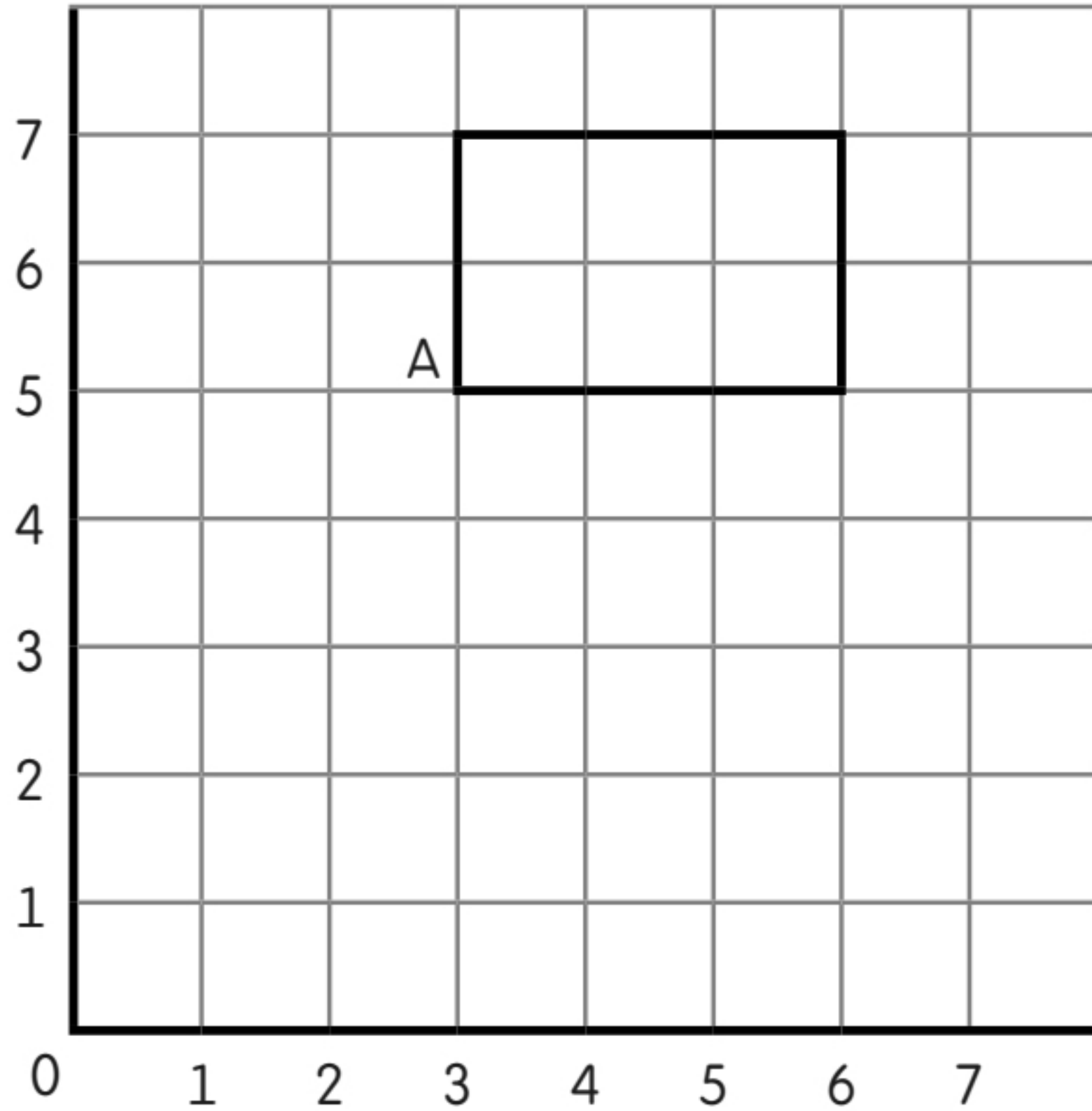
K (1, 5)

L (7, 3)

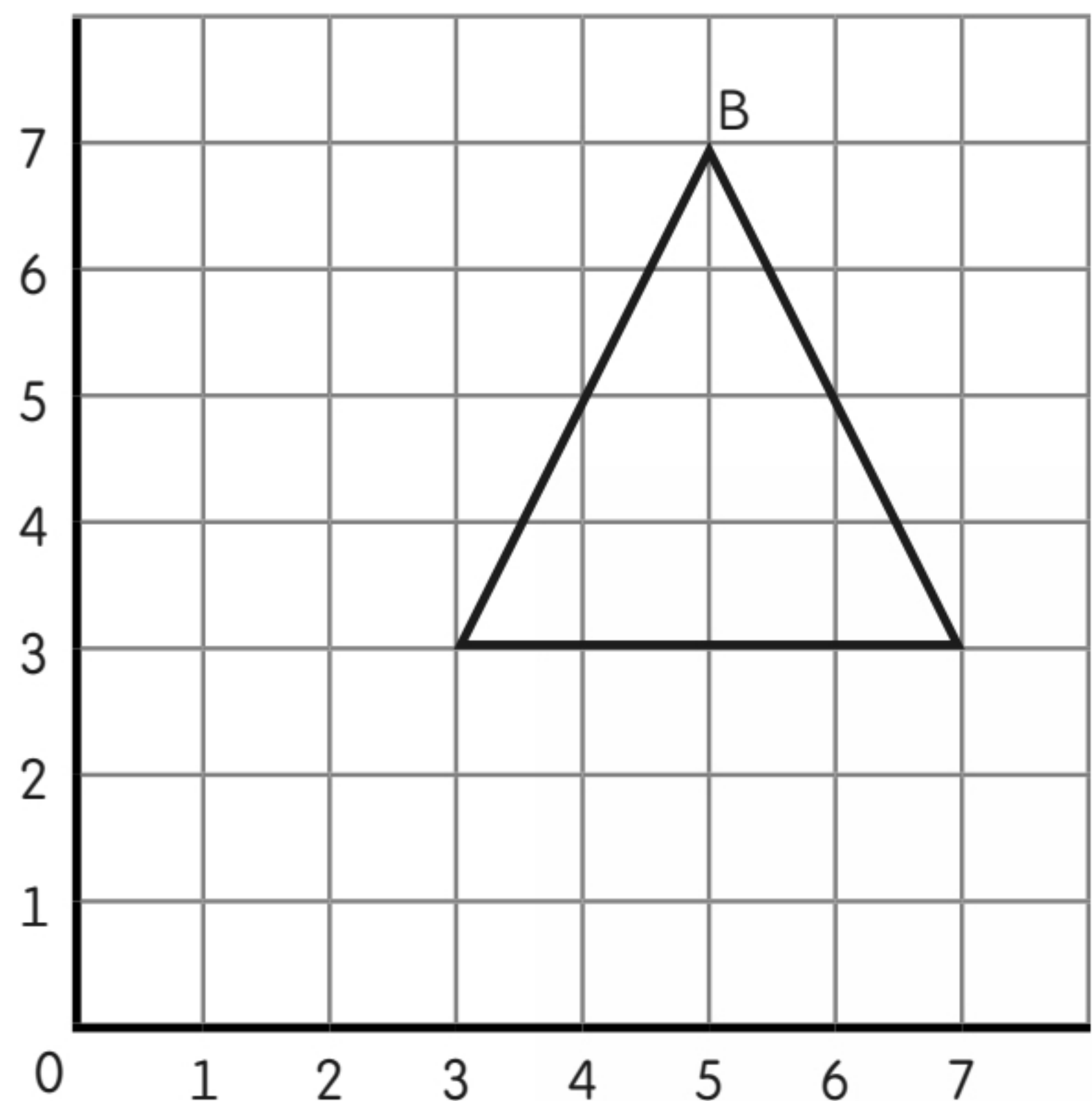
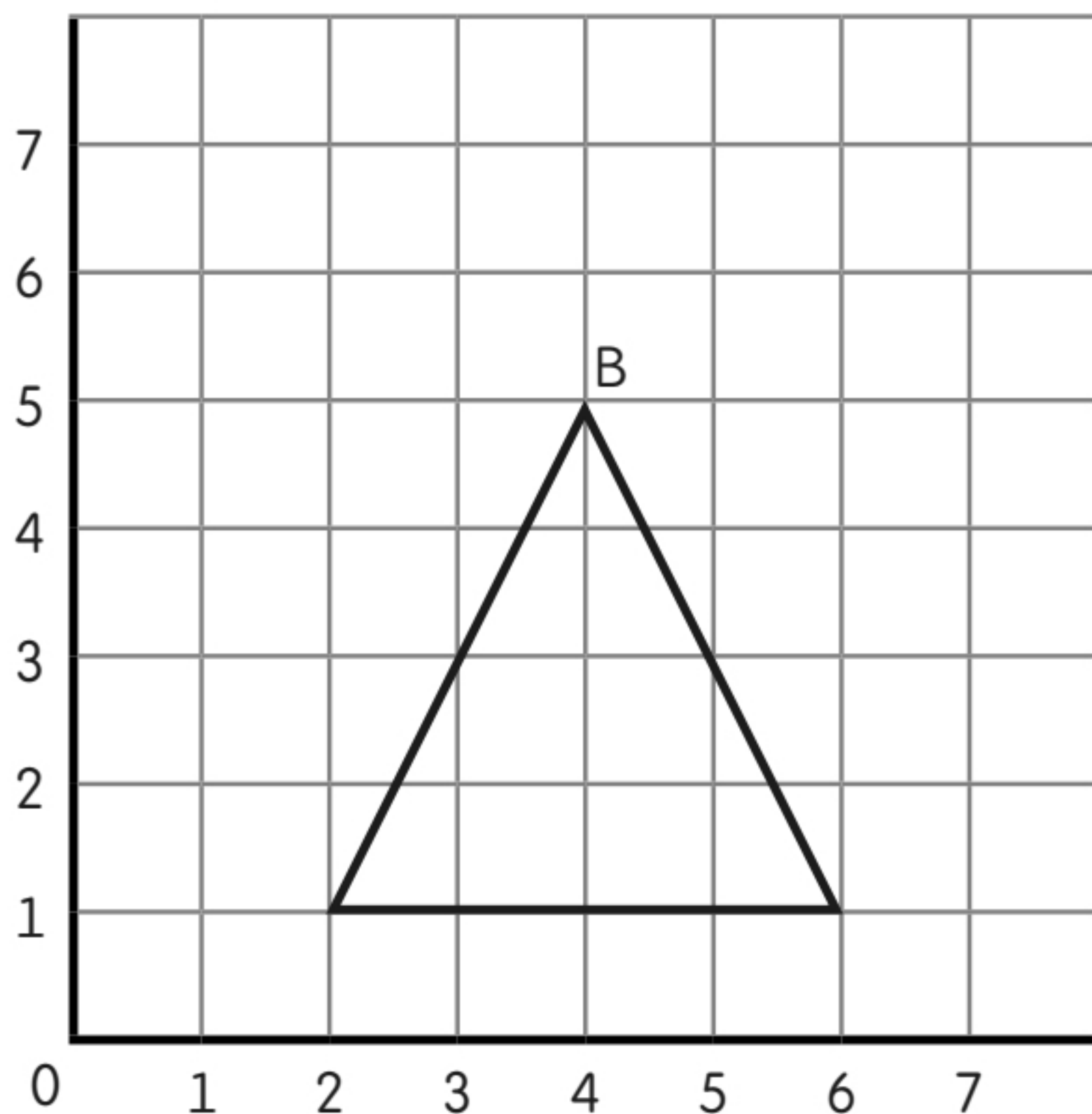
Translation of Shapes

Answers

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.



Move point A to (4,3)

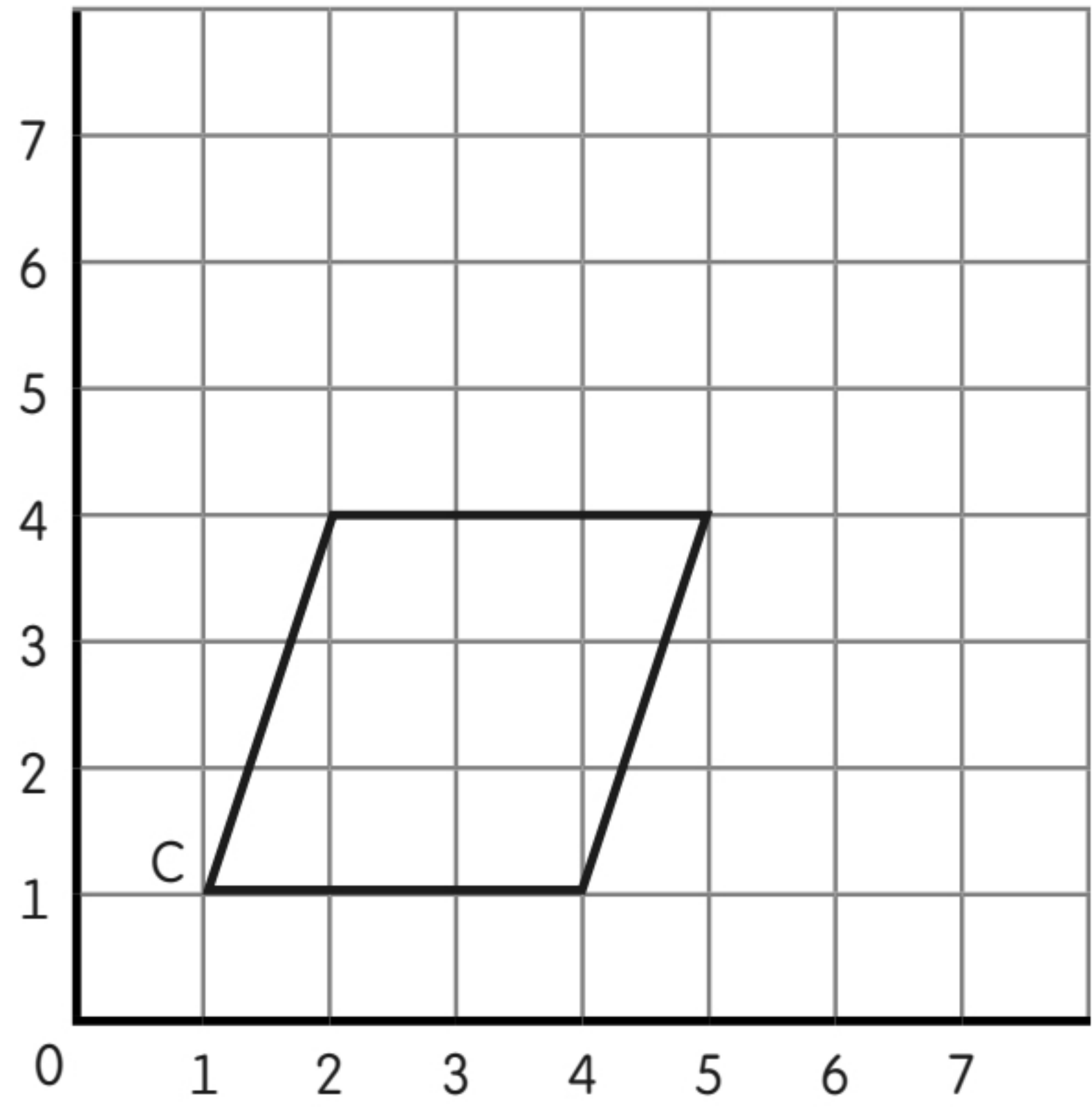
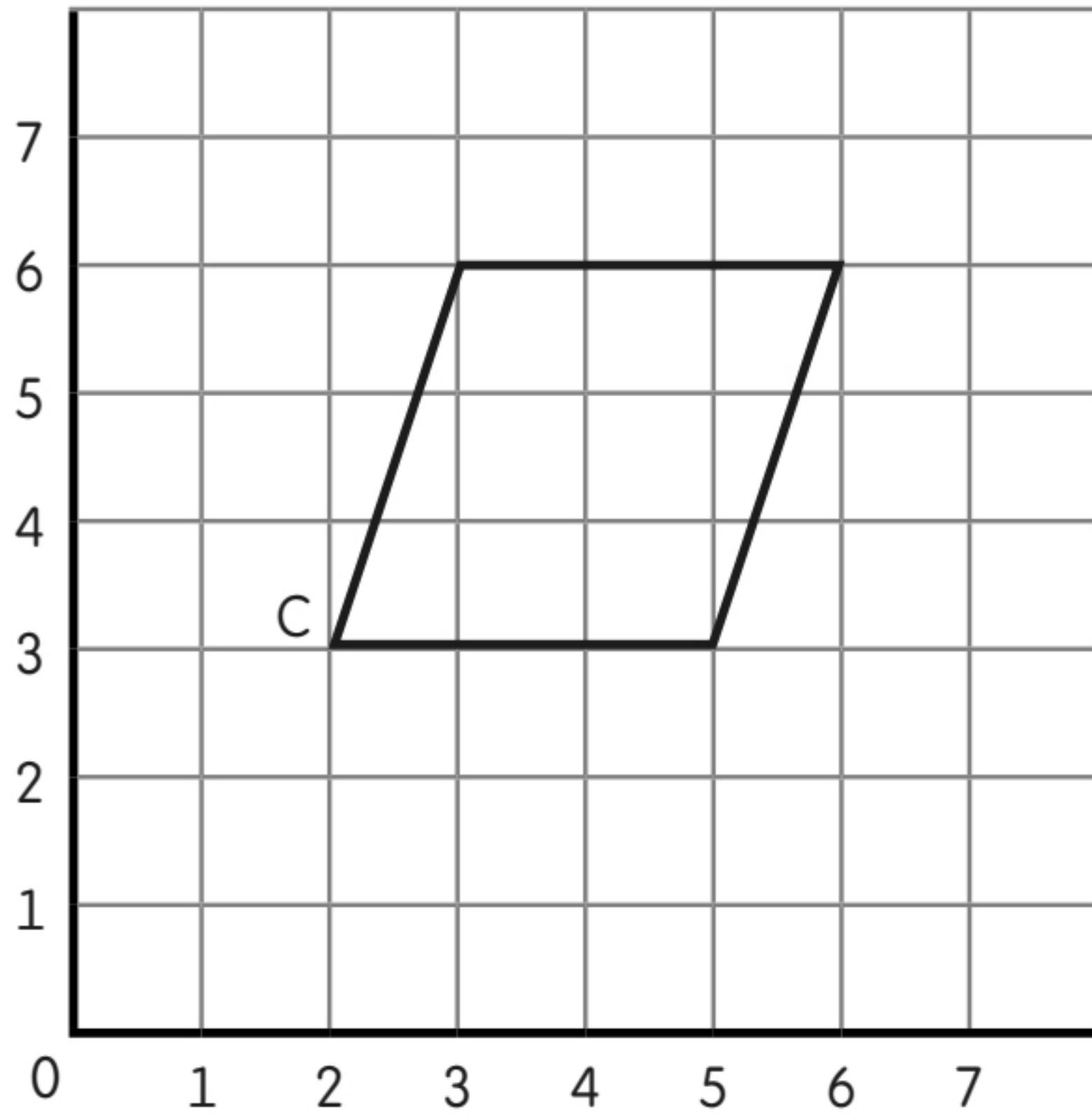


Move point B to (5,7)

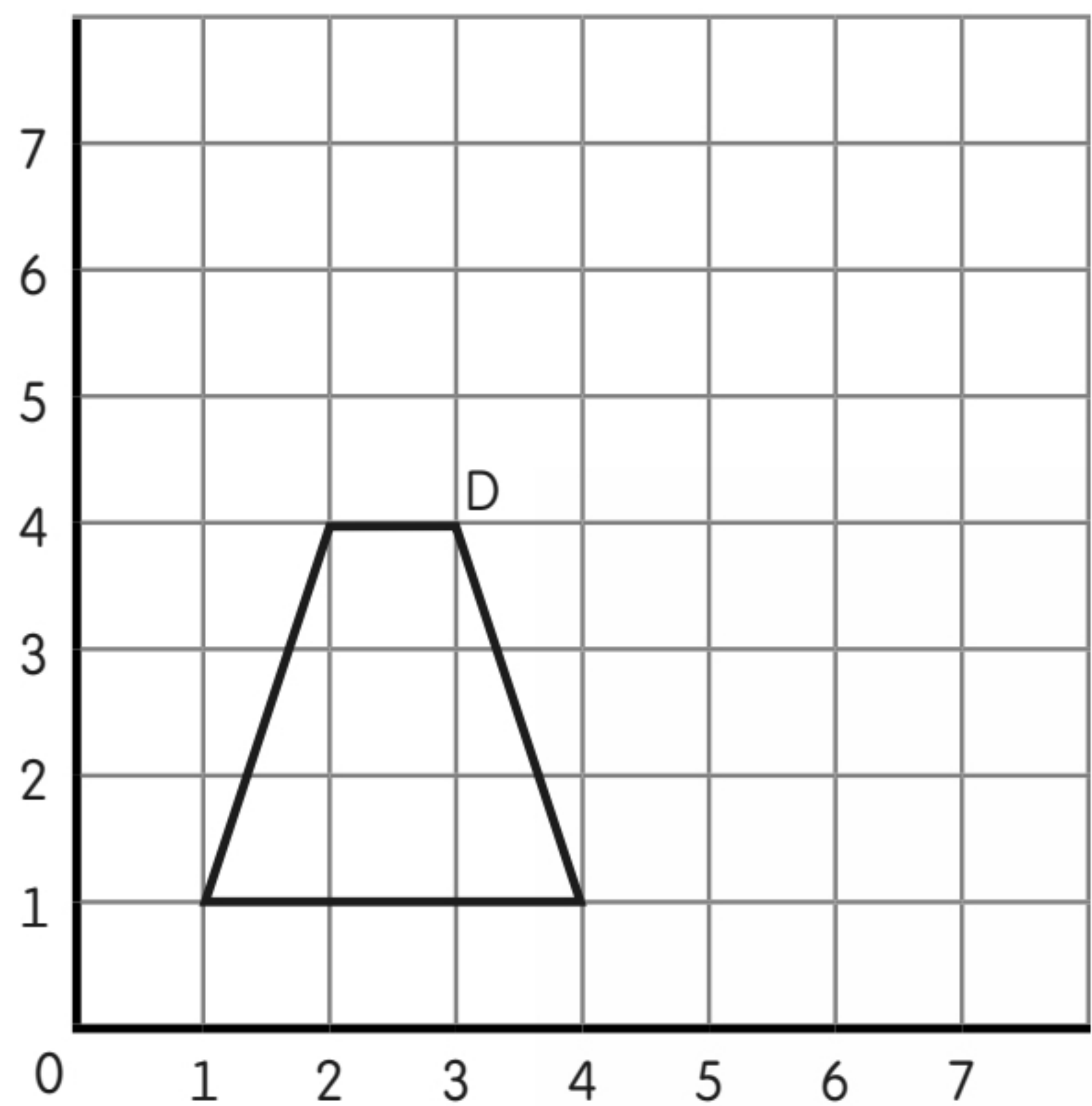
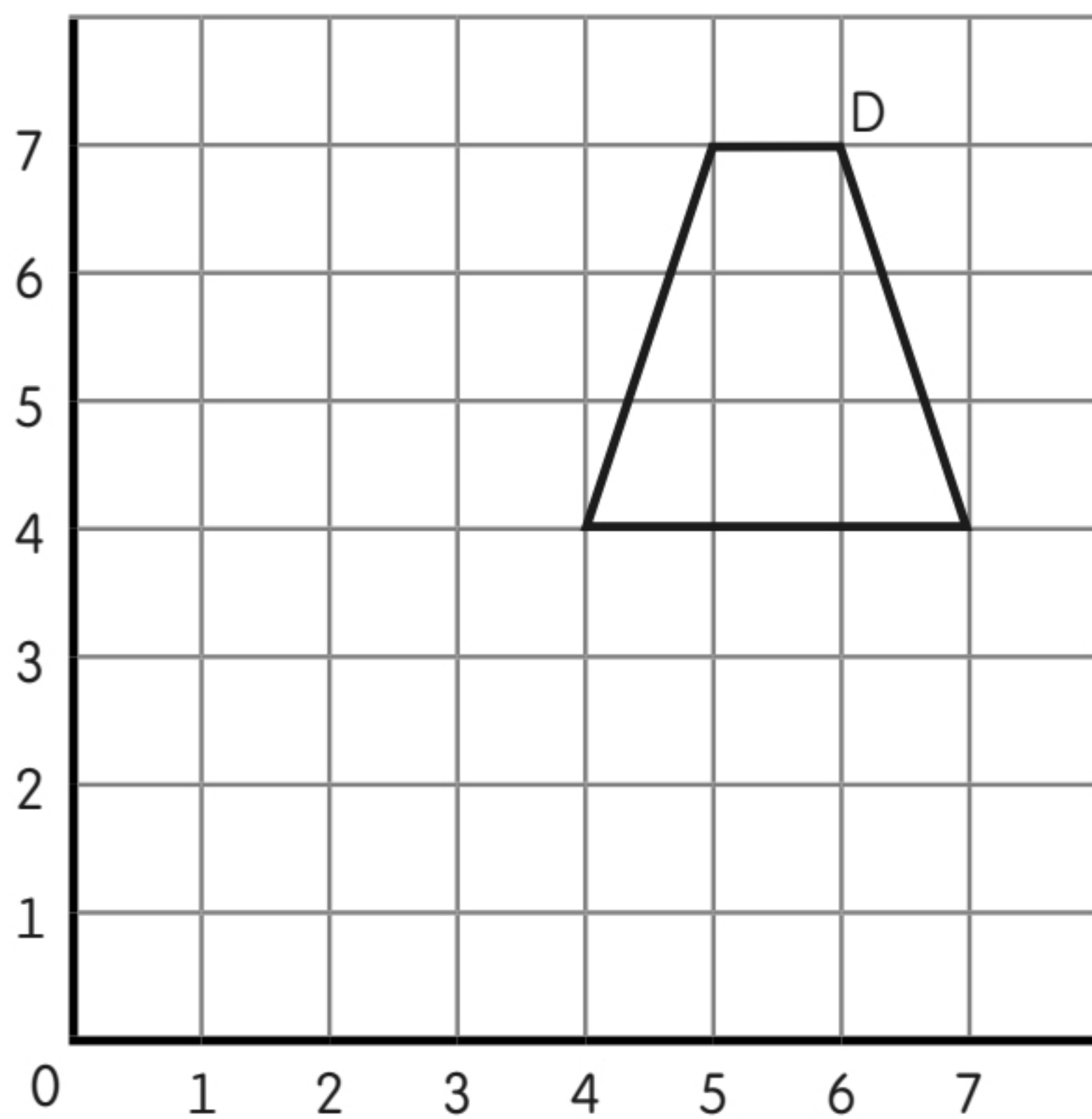
Translation of Shapes

Answers

Translate the shape on the coordinate grid to the new coordinate grid.



Move point C to (1,1)



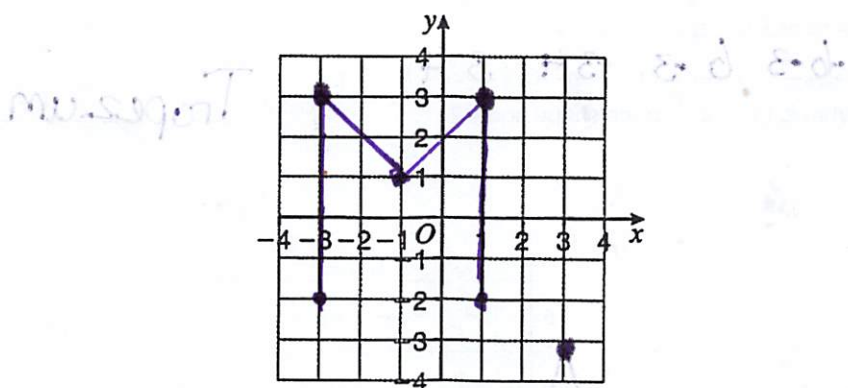
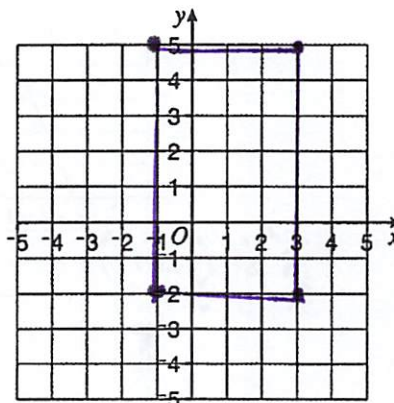
Move point D to (3,4)

Co-ordinates and Transformations – Further Practice

Plot the points (3, 5), (-1, 5), (3, -2) on the grid.

These points are the **vertices** of a rectangle. Mark the fourth **vertex** and draw the rectangle.

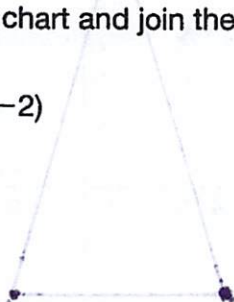
The **coordinates** of the fourth **vertex** are (-1, -2).



Plot the following **coordinates** on the chart and join them in the order you plot them.

(-3, -2) (-3, 3) (-1, 1) (1, 3) (1, -2)

What letter have you made?



M

Triangle A is rotated about the origin (0, 0).

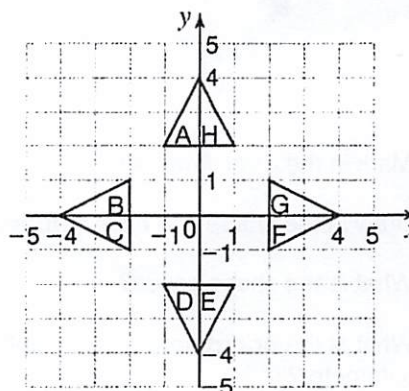
38-41 Which of the triangles B to H are not a rotation of A about the origin?

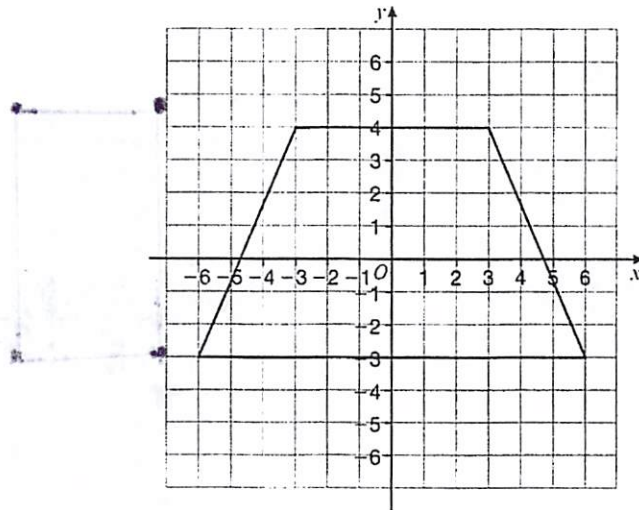
38) H

39) F

40) D, E, G, H

41) B, C



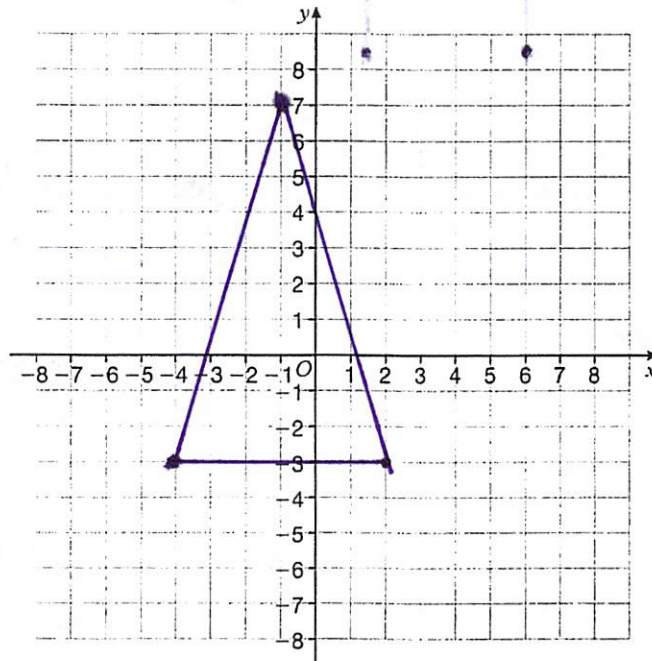


Write the **coordinates** of this shape.

11-14 (-6, -3) (6, -3) (-3, 4) (3, 4)

15 What is the name of the shape above?

Trapezium



Mark in the **coordinates** (2, -3), (-1, 7) and (-4, -3).

Draw in the shape you have mapped.

What is the shape called?

Isosceles Triangle

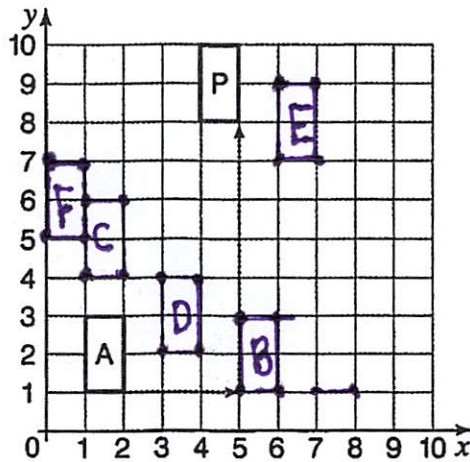
What is the **coordinate** of the point that lies halfway along the line of symmetry?

(-1, 0)

Co-ordinates and Transformations – Challenge

P is a translation of A by \mathbf{p} .

Translate shape A as shown below. Draw and label each new location.



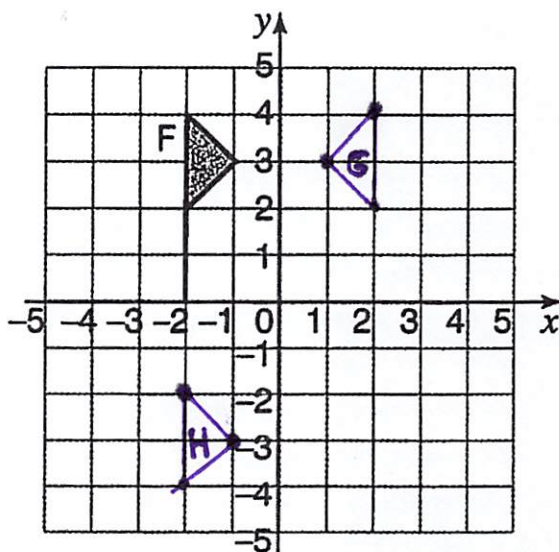
$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 7 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{c} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{e} = \begin{pmatrix} 5 \\ 6 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{f} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- 4 Translate A by \mathbf{b} to B.
- 5 Translate A by \mathbf{c} to C.
- 6 Translate A by \mathbf{d} to D.
- 7 Translate A by \mathbf{e} to E.
- 8 Translate A by \mathbf{f} to F.

Reflect the flag F in the y -axis (vertical axis) and label it G.

Reflect the flag F in the x -axis (horizontal axis) and label it H.



5. **295°**

Angles around a point add up to 360°. Angle $z = 360 - 65 = 295^\circ$.

6. **180°**

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°.

7. **123°**

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°.

Angle $U = 180 - 34 - 23 = 123^\circ$.

8. **23°**

The three angles in a triangle add up to 180°.

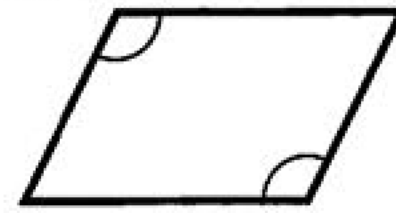
$180 - 90 - 67 = 23^\circ$.

9. **45°**

The angle looks to be half of the size of a right angle. A right angle is 90°, so the size of the angle is about $90 \div 2 = 45^\circ$.

10. **A**

An obtuse angle is an angle that is bigger than 90° and smaller than 180°. Shape A contains two obtuse angles.



11. **210°**

Each angle in an equilateral triangle is 60° and each angle in a square is a right angle (90°). The shaded angle is made up of one angle from the square and two angles from the equilateral triangles: $90 + 60 + 60 = 210^\circ$.

12. **70°**

The angles in a quadrilateral add up to 360°. The size of the fourth angle inside the shape = $360 - 85 - 83 - 82 = 110^\circ$.

The angles on a straight line add up to 180°

so angle $y = 180 - 110 = 70^\circ$.

13. **10**

There are 360° in a full circle and the numbers on a clock face divide the circle into 12 equal sectors. Each sector has an angle of $360 \div 12 = 30^\circ$. The minute hand has moved 300° so it has moved through 10 sectors ($30 \times 10 = 300$). If the minute hand moves on 10 sectors from 12 it is pointing at 10.

Section Five — Shape and Space

Page 26

1. **40°**

The three angles in a triangle add up to 180°.

Angle $x = 180 - 65 - 75 = 40^\circ$.

2. **Acute**

Angles that are smaller than a right angle (90°) are acute angles.

3. **105°**

Angles on a straight line add up to 180°.

Angle $y = 180 - 75 = 105^\circ$.

4. **Obtuse**

Angles that are bigger than 90° but smaller than 180° are obtuse angles.

Test 1 — pages 2-5

1. A

Lines 1-2 state that when Pip was a child, he could not say his full name or anything clearer than the sound "Pip".

2. B

Line 1 states that Pip's "family name" (last name) is Pirrip, and his "Christian name" (first name) is Philip. Therefore, his full name is Philip Pirrip.

3. B

"on the authority of" (line 4) means 'from a reliable source' which suggests that Pip believes the inscription on his father's tombstone must be correct.

4. D

Although line 9 states that Pip believes his father was a "square, stout, dark man, with curly black hair", in lines 5-6 Pip admits "I never saw my father ... and never saw any likeness of either of them", so it cannot be clear from the text.

5. A

Line 10 states that Georgiana is the wife of Pip's father. In the next line, Pip refers to his "mother", therefore, it can be assumed that Georgiana is Pip's mother.

6. B

In line 10, Pip describes how he uses the font style ("character and turn") of her tombstone's inscription to imagine what she looks like. Therefore, Pip believes she was freckled and sickly because of the style of the writing on her tombstone.

7. D

If something is "universal" then everybody can relate to it. Therefore, a "universal struggle" is something that everyone experiences. In this case, Pip is referring to life.

8. C

Line 5 states that Pip has a sister — "Mrs. Joe Gargery". Therefore, he is not the last surviving member of his family.

9. C

Line 5 states that Pip's sister married the blacksmith, and that her name is "Mrs. Joe Gargery". Lines 11-13 tell us that Pip has five brothers buried in the churchyard. However, the passage does not state Pip's father's first name.

10. B

To do something "religiously" means 'to do something constantly'. 'To entertain' an idea is 'to think about it'.

11. A

"raw" means 'cold'.

12. D

"bleak" means 'desolate'.

Test 2 — pages 6-9

1. B

Lines 2-3 state that Cross "was about to clock off when he received the call", which means that he was about to leave work when the call came through.

2. B

Line 6 states that the burglaries are "seemingly unconnected" which suggests that they have been committed by different people.

3. D

Line 8 states that Inspector Cross "had been in the force for most of his working life". Lines 22-23 state that Cross takes "a brief pause from the intensity of his job". The word "intensity" suggests that his job is demanding.

4. C

Line 7 says the "increased workload" is making Cross "grumble". This suggests that the changing amount of work is making Cross grumpy.

5. D

Lines 9-10 state that Inspector Cross wants to go on a world cruise with his wife, have lazy breakfasts on the patio, and get a dog.

6. B

Lines 11-12 state that Inspector Cross goes to the shop because his stomach is "grumbling", therefore he is hungry.

7. C

To 'radiate' means 'to emit light'. Therefore, the light appears to be coming from inside the food.

8. C

Lines 17-18 state that "the moon had appeared from behind a cloud". Therefore, it can be assumed that earlier it was hidden behind the cloud.

9. C

Lines 15-16 state that it had been "ten minutes since he had received the call". Line 20 states that Cross has "twenty minutes left" until he has to be at the crime scene. Therefore, he has 30 minutes after receiving the call to arrive at the crime scene.

10. B

Lines 21-23 describe Inspector Cross sitting on a bench looking at the moon, "taking a brief pause from the intensity of his job". This suggests that looking at the moon helps to calm him.

11. D

"renowned" means 'well-known'.

12. A

"luminous" means 'bright'.

PAGE 13 — CLOSEST MEANING

1. **vast** — *Both words mean 'of considerable size'.*
2. **boiling** — *Both words mean 'a high temperature'.*
3. **weep** — *Both words mean 'to sob'.*
4. **finish** — *Both words mean 'to end something'.*
5. **plunge** — *Both words mean 'to drop to a lower level without control'.*
6. **false** — *Both words mean 'not real'.*
7. **chilly** — *Both words mean 'a low temperature'.*
8. **chubby** — *Both words mean 'overweight'.*

9. **superb** — *Both words mean 'great'.*
10. **adore** — *Both words mean 'to cherish'.*
11. **inform** — *Both words mean 'to pass on information'.*
12. **strange** — *Both words mean 'odd'.*
13. **query** — *Both words mean 'to ask for an answer'.*
14. **dreadful** — *Both words mean 'not good'.*
15. **fair** — *Both words mean 'attractive'.*
16. **furious** — *Both words mean 'cross'.*
7. 17. **brief** — *Both words mean 'not long'.*
daring — *Both words mean 'courageous'.*

TYPE NINETEEN:

**ELEVEN
SWIMMING
TALENT
TROUT
TOWER
LEAD
DESERT
PETALS
FUEL
SNOWDROP
TOMATO
THIRST
VIOLET
DIARY
ELBOW
CHILD
GOSLING
CHURCH
PALACE
WARDROBE**

Test 18

1. Dad loved to play cricket in the garden
2. Mum put a plaster on his cut
3. he read silently by the fire
4. they unpacked the suitcases
5. we washed the muddy dog
6. she cried when the holiday ended
7. she laughed at the funny joke
8. he was grumpy because he had missed breakfast
9. we went to bed late
10. we are going to the zoo

7. **simple** — 'simple' can mean 'not elaborate' or 'not difficult'.
8. **present** — 'present' can mean 'at this time' or 'something given as a gesture of goodwill'.
9. **form** — 'form' can mean 'a group in a school' or 'a set of questions'.
10. **kind** — 'kind' can mean 'gentle or pleasant' or 'a type of something'.
11. **match** — 'match' can mean 'a sporting competition' or 'an alliance of two people'.
12. **sign** — 'sign' can mean 'to write your name' or 'an information notice'.
13. **second** — 'second' can mean 'a short amount of time' or 'following the leader'.
14. **key** — 'key' can mean 'something that is essential' or 'an explanation of symbols or codes'.
15. **band** — 'band' can mean 'a group which plays instruments' or 'a ring-shaped object'.
16. **refuse** — 'refuse' can mean 'trash' or 'to say no to something'.
17. **row** — 'row' can mean 'to argue' or 'to propel a boat'.
18. **sow** — 'sow' can mean 'a female pig' or 'to put in the ground for growing'.

PAGE 12 — CLOSEST MEANING

1. **cross** — Both words mean 'annoyed'.
2. **nice** — Both words mean 'pleasant'.
3. **purchase** — Both words mean 'to acquire using money'.
4. **hideous** — Both words mean 'unattractive'.
5. **permit** — Both words mean 'to give permission'.
6. **murmur** — Both words mean 'to speak quietly'.
7. **amusing** — Both words mean 'comical'.
8. **garbage** — Both words mean 'rubbish or refuse'.
9. **valuable** — Both words mean 'of high value'.
10. **truthful** — Both words mean 'sincere'.
11. **downpour** — Both words are types of wet weather.
12. **identical** — Both words mean 'alike'.
13. **hope** — Both words mean 'to desire'.
14. **chart** — Both are ways of presenting data visually.
15. **sly** — Both words mean 'crafty'.
16. **amiable** — Both words mean 'warm and likeable'.
17. **neat** — Both words mean 'ordered'.
18. **pardon** — Both words mean 'to excuse someone's wrongdoing'.

PAGE 13 — CLOSEST MEANING

1. **vast** — Both words mean 'of considerable size'.
2. **boiling** — Both words mean 'a high temperature'.
3. **weep** — Both words mean 'to sob'.
4. **finish** — Both words mean 'to end something'.
5. **plunge** — Both words mean 'to drop to a lower level without control'.
6. **false** — Both words mean 'not real'.
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9. **superb** — Both words mean 'great'.
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15. **fair** — Both words mean 'attractive'.
16. **furious** — Both words mean 'cross'.
17. **brief** — Both words mean 'not long'.
18. **daring** — Both words mean 'courageous'.

PAGE 14 — OPPOSITE MEANING

1. **downstairs** — 'upstairs' means 'on a higher floor', whereas 'downstairs' means 'on a lower floor'.
2. **filthy** — 'clean' means 'not dirty', whereas 'filthy' means 'dirty'.
3. **old** — 'young' means 'youthful', whereas 'old' means 'elderly'.
4. **repulsive** — 'beautiful' means 'attractive', whereas 'repulsive' means 'very unattractive'.
5. **empty** — 'full' means 'at capacity', whereas 'empty' means 'having no content'.
6. **narrow** — 'wide' means 'broad', whereas 'narrow' means 'thin'.
7. **loathe** — 'love' means 'adore', whereas 'loathe' means 'hate'.
8. **shallow** — 'deep' means 'extending a long way down', whereas 'shallow' means 'lacking depth'.
9. **dull** — 'shiny' means 'bright and gleaming', whereas 'dull' means 'matt or lacking colour'.
10. **squash** — 'stretch' means 'to pull apart', whereas 'squash' means 'to push together'.
11. **wealthy** — 'poor' means 'lacking money', whereas 'wealthy' means 'having lots of money'.
12. **buy** — 'sell' means 'to give goods in exchange for money', whereas 'buy' means 'to give money in exchange for goods'.
13. **major** — 'minor' means 'less important', whereas 'major' means 'more important'.
14. **costly** — 'cheap' means 'inexpensive', whereas 'costly' means 'expensive'.
15. **friend** — 'enemy' means 'someone who is disliked', whereas 'friend' means 'someone who is known and liked'.
16. **quiet** — 'busy' means 'crowded', whereas 'quiet' means 'free from crowds'.
17. **slack** — 'taut' means 'tight', whereas 'slack' means 'loose'.
18. **flat** — 'bumpy' means 'uneven', whereas 'flat' means 'even'.

PAGE 15 — OPPOSITE MEANING

1. **partial** — 'whole' means 'complete', whereas 'partial' means 'incomplete'.
2. **deceased** — 'alive' means 'living', whereas 'deceased' means 'not living'.
3. **quick** — 'slow' means 'at low speed', whereas 'quick' means 'at high speed'.
4. **whisper** — 'shout' means 'to speak loudly', whereas 'whisper' means 'to speak quietly'.

5. **bold** — 'shy' means 'not confident', whereas 'bold' means 'confident'.
6. **donate** — 'take' means 'to seize', whereas 'donate' means 'to give to someone else'.
7. **noisy** — 'quiet' means 'without noise', whereas 'noisy' means 'with lots of noise'.
8. **solution** — 'problem' means 'difficulty', whereas 'solution' means 'to overcome a difficulty'.
9. **standard** — 'different' means 'varied', whereas 'standard' means 'not varied'.
10. **common** — 'rare' means 'scarce', whereas 'common' means 'widespread'.
11. **respond** — 'question' means 'to ask', whereas 'respond' means 'to reply'.
12. **future** — 'past' means 'before the present time', whereas 'future' means 'after the present time'.
13. **cloudy** — 'clear' means 'free from clouds', whereas 'cloudy' means 'obscured by clouds'.
14. **polite** — 'rude' means 'discourteous', whereas 'polite' means 'courteous'.
15. **extend** — 'shorten' means 'to reduce in size', whereas 'extend' means 'to increase in size'.
16. **distant** — 'close' means 'nearby', whereas 'distant' means 'faraway'.
17. **curved** — 'straight' means 'without a bend', whereas 'curved' means 'bent'.
18. **create** — 'destroy' means 'to demolish', whereas 'create' means 'to build'.

PAGE 16 — ODD ONE OUT

1. **numbers** — The other three are examples of numbers.
2. **warm** — The other three mean 'lacking heat'.
3. **hate** — The other three mean 'to feel positively about something'.
4. **mutter** — The other three all mean 'to speak loudly'.
5. **office** — The other three are all places where people live.
6. **glacier** — The other three are places where trees grow.
7. **oak** — The other three are types of flowers.
8. **fridge** — The other three are appliances used to heat food.
9. **slide** — The other three are all types of sport.
10. **recorder** — The other three are all stringed instruments.
11. **shorts** — The other three are all items of clothing worn to keep warm.
12. **chuckle** — The other three all mean 'joyful'.
13. **gloves** — The other three are all things you wear on your feet.
14. **diced** — The other three are all ways of cooking.
15. **song** — The other three are all types of pictures.
16. **plastic** — The other three are all natural materials.
17. **rehearsal** — The other three are all types of performance.
18. **come** — The other three all mean 'to depart'.

PAGE 17 — REORDER WORDS TO MAKE A SENTENCE

Your child may have made a different sentence using the words given. This is fine, as long as the correct word has been chosen.

1. **snow** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'My favourite season is winter.'
2. **stables** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I rode to school on a donkey.'
3. **pages** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Read this book for your homework.'
4. **traffic** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Look both ways when you cross the road.'
5. **study** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Maths and Science are my favourite subjects.'
6. **run** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The cat darted under the wooden table.'
7. **tent** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Last summer we went camping in France.'
8. **laces** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Put your socks on before your shoes.'
9. **foreign** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I want to learn to speak Italian.'
10. **crunch** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The ogre munched on a red apple.'
11. **watch** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The circus opens tomorrow night.'
12. **pitch** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The referee blew his whistle at the end.'
13. **station** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'We will not make it there on time.'
14. **has** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'We have a pet mongoose called Eric.'
15. **ran** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The barge sailed gracefully down the canal.'
16. **morning** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Gemma got up early to go wrestling.'
17. **journey** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I am taking the bus to school tomorrow.'
18. **office** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The postman carried his bag of letters.'

PAGE 18 — USING RULES OF ENGLISH

1. **until** — The sentence should be 'I am going to watch TV until Nassrin arrives.'
2. **borrow** — The sentence should be 'When I forgot my pen, Zane said I could borrow one of his.'
3. **slowly** — The sentence should be 'He slowly raised his hand to answer the question.'
4. **love** — The sentence should be 'Luke used to love eating pancakes for breakfast.'
5. **thoughtful** — The sentence should be 'I was grateful for his thoughtful present.'
6. **what** — The sentence should be 'I always wondered what lay beyond the mansion's gates.'

5. **bold** — 'shy' means 'not confident', whereas 'bold' means 'confident'.
6. **donate** — 'take' means 'to seize', whereas 'donate' means 'to give to someone else'.
7. **noisy** — 'quiet' means 'without noise', whereas 'noisy' means 'with lots of noise'.
8. **solution** — 'problem' means 'difficulty', whereas 'solution' means 'to overcome a difficulty'.
9. **standard** — 'different' means 'varied', whereas 'standard' means 'not varied'.
10. **common** — 'rare' means 'scarce', whereas 'common' means 'widespread'.
11. **respond** — 'question' means 'to ask', whereas 'respond' means 'to reply'.
12. **future** — 'past' means 'before the present time', whereas 'future' means 'after the present time'.
13. **cloudy** — 'clear' means 'free from clouds', whereas 'cloudy' means 'obscured by clouds'.
14. **polite** — 'rude' means 'discourteous', whereas 'polite' means 'courteous'.
15. **extend** — 'shorten' means 'to reduce in size', whereas 'extend' means 'to increase in size'.
16. **distant** — 'close' means 'nearby', whereas 'distant' means 'faraway'.
17. **curved** — 'straight' means 'without a bend', whereas 'curved' means 'bent'.
18. **create** — 'destroy' means 'to demolish', whereas 'create' means 'to build'.

PAGE 16 — ODD ONE OUT

1. **numbers** — The other three are examples of numbers.
2. **warm** — The other three mean 'lacking heat'.
3. **hate** — The other three mean 'to feel positively about something'.
4. **mutter** — The other three all mean 'to speak loudly'.
5. **office** — The other three are all places where people live.
6. **glacier** — The other three are places where trees grow.
7. **oak** — The other three are types of flowers.
8. **fridge** — The other three are appliances used to heat food.
9. **slide** — The other three are all types of sport.
10. **recorder** — The other three are all stringed instruments.
11. **shorts** — The other three are all items of clothing worn to keep warm.
12. **chuckle** — The other three all mean 'joyful'.
13. **gloves** — The other three are all things you wear on your feet.
14. **diced** — The other three are all ways of cooking.
15. **song** — The other three are all types of pictures.
16. **plastic** — The other three are all natural materials.
17. **rehearsal** — The other three are all types of performance.
18. **come** — The other three all mean 'to depart'.

PAGE 17 — REORDER WORDS TO MAKE A SENTENCE

Your child may have made a different sentence using the words given. This is fine, as long as the correct word has been chosen.

1. **snow** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'My favourite season is winter.'
2. **stables** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I rode to school on a donkey.'
3. **pages** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Read this book for your homework.'
4. **traffic** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Look both ways when you cross the road.'
5. **study** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Maths and Science are my favourite subjects.'
6. **run** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The cat darted under the wooden table.'
7. **tent** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Last summer we went camping in France.'
8. **laces** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Put your socks on before your shoes.'
9. **foreign** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I want to learn to speak Italian.'
10. **crunch** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The ogre munched on a red apple.'
11. **watch** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The circus opens tomorrow night.'
12. **pitch** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The referee blew his whistle at the end.'
13. **station** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'We will not make it there on time.'
14. **has** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'We have a pet mongoose called Eric.'
15. **ran** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The barge sailed gracefully down the canal.'
16. **morning** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Gemma got up early to go wrestling.'
17. **journey** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I am taking the bus to school tomorrow.'
18. **office** — The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'The postman carried his bag of letters.'

PAGE 18 — USING RULES OF ENGLISH

1. **until** — The sentence should be 'I am going to watch TV until Nassrin arrives.'
2. **borrow** — The sentence should be 'When I forgot my pen, Zane said I could borrow one of his.'
3. **slowly** — The sentence should be 'He slowly raised his hand to answer the question.'
4. **love** — The sentence should be 'Luke used to love eating pancakes for breakfast.'
5. **thoughtful** — The sentence should be 'I was grateful for his thoughtful present.'
6. **what** — The sentence should be 'I always wondered what lay beyond the mansion's gates.'

Q8 G
anatomy

Q9 J
detailed

Q10 H
observations

Cloze Wordbank Test 15

Q1 E
longships

Q2 J
plunder

Q3 H
adventurers

Q4 B
Norway

Q5 I
North

Q6 F
coasts

Q7 G
evidence

Q8 K
exists

Q9 M
common

Q10 D
woodland

Cloze Wordbank Test 16

Q1 A
unlike

Q2 F
pictures

Cloze Wordbank Test 17

Q1 I
author

Q2 E
visited

Q3 B
browsing

Q4 H
second

Q5 F
bought

Q6 D
eagerly

Q7 J
much

Q8 G
upon

Q9 A
spotted

Q10 C
name

Cloze Wordbank Test 18

Q1 G
famous

Q2 A
launched

Q3 E
partake

Q4 H
afternoon

Q5 I
exercise



Q6 B
turn

Q7 D
debt

Q8 J
saved

Q9 F
match

Q10 C
donations

Cloze Wordbank Test 19

Q1 B
rechargeable

Q10 I
muscles

Cloze Wordbank Test 21

Q1 B
consisting

Q2 H
served

Q3 E
pre-cooked

Q4 D
spread

Q5 F
arrange

Q6 C

Associated Words: Groups Test 25

- Q1 A C D**
silver zinc lead
- Q2 A D E**
trawler canoe yacht
- Q3 B C E**
anorak vest waistcoat
- Q4 A B C**
beer cocoa cordial
- Q5 A C E**
collier barber florist
- Q6 A C E**
carrot shallots kale
- Q7 A B C**
espadrilles sandals pumps
- Q8 C D E**
plaice eel haddock
- Q9 A D E**
violin harp cello
- Q10 B C D**
caddy scuttle vase
- Q11 A C E**
cedar beech pine
- Q12 B D E**
swallow penguin goldfinch
- Q13 B D E**
pansy rose anemone
- Q14 A B E**
louse earwig termite
- Q15 A B D**
panama balaclava beret

Associated Words: Groups Test 26

- Q1 B C E**
ruby amethyst diamond
- Q2 A C E**
cent penny dime
- Q3 B C D**
spear lance arrow
- Q4 A B D**
mansion apartment palace
- Q5 B C D**
hail sleet shower
- Q6 A C D**
hurricane typhoon gale
- Q7 A D E**
France Egypt Germany
- Q8 C D E**
bed stool dresser

- Q9 A C E**
granite marble sandstone
- Q10 B C D**
collie spaniel greyhound
- Q11 A B D**
seven eleven seventeen
- Q12 A D E**
rhombus trapezium square
- Q13 B D E**
lacrosse billiards cricket
- Q14 B C E**
gullet scalp jaw
- Q15 A B E**
gurgle crackle babble

Associated Words: Odd One Out Test 27

- Q1 A fee**
The others are parts of a yacht.
- Q2 A bleach**
The others are associated with trains.
- Q3 B ignore**
The others are types of greetings.
- Q4 D attempt**
The others are synonyms.
- Q5 A commenced**
The others are synonyms.
- Q6 D agitated**
The others are associated with deserts.
- Q7 C love**
The others are synonyms.
- Q8 D weep**
The others are associated with a guitar.
- Q9 A food**
The others are parts of a fish.
- Q10 A centre**
The others are synonyms.
- Q11 C plodded**
The others are associated with poems.
- Q12 B remedy**
The others are associated with books.
- Q13 A noun**
The others are associated with fractions.
- Q14 C tired**
The others are synonyms.
- Q15 C pleased**
The others are animal noises.

7. **B**

There should be six blocks visible from above, which rules out options C and D. There are two blocks on the right of the shape, which rules out option A.

8. **C**

There should be seven blocks visible from above, which rules out options A and B. There are three blocks at the front of the shape, which rules out option D.

Section 5 — Odd One Out

1. **D**

All other figures have a white shape on the end of the arrow-style line.

2. **D**

In all other figures, the line of symmetry is dashed.

3. **E**

In all other figures, the white shape has four sides.

4. **E**

In all other figures, there are three thick lines.

5. **B**

All other figures have two white shapes.

6. **D**

In all other figures, the shape at the end of the arrow-style line is the same as the large shape.

7. **B**

In all other figures, the two circles are on adjacent corners of the large shape.

8. **C**

In all other figures, the arrow is pointing at the small grey circle.

ASSESSMENT TEST 4

Section 1 — Complete the Hexagonal Grid

1. **B**

Going in a clockwise direction from the top hexagon, the heart shape increases in size.

2. **B**

The hexagons on opposite sides of the hexagonal grid are identical.

3. **A**

Going in an anticlockwise direction from the top hexagon, each circle gains an extra line. The lines are added end-to-end in an anticlockwise direction.

4. **A**

Each figure is reflected across the middle of the hexagonal grid.

5. **D**

Going in a clockwise direction, each outer hexagon rotates 60 degrees clockwise.

6. **B**

Each outer hexagon has a black triangle on its two innermost and two outermost corners.

7. **C**

Going in a clockwise direction from the top-right hexagon, each outer hexagon gains a grey triangle.

8. **C**

Going in a clockwise direction, each outer hexagon rotates 60 degrees anticlockwise.

Section 2 — Find the Figure Like the First Two

1. **B**

All figures must be cross-hatched.

2. **A**

All figures must have three copies of the same shape, arranged one inside the other.

3. **C**

All figures must have two lines that cross each other.

4. **A**

All figures must have an arrow pointing in a clockwise direction around a shape.

5. **D**

All figures must have a large white shape with two small grey shapes inside it. The grey shapes must be the same shape as the outer shape.

6. **D**

All figures must have a rectangle with a dashed outline and two triangles that have the same shading.

7. **B**

All figures must have one less horizontal line than the number of sides on the shape.

8. **A**

All figures must be identical apart from rotation.

Section 3 — Reflect the Figure

1. **B**

Option A is not reflected and there is only one line. Option C is a 90 degree anticlockwise rotation. Option D is a 180 degree rotation.

2. **C**

Options A and B are the wrong shape. Option D is a downwards reflection.

3. **B**

In option A, the stripe is positioned incorrectly and the shading is wrong. In option C, the stripe is positioned incorrectly. Option D is a 90 degree clockwise rotation.

4. **D**

In option A, the black quarter-circle's position has been reflected, but not the shape itself. In option B, the quarter-circle has been reflected, but its position has not been reflected. Option C is a 180 degree rotation.

5. A

Option B is the wrong shape. In option C, the shading of the circles is wrong. Option D is a downwards reflection.

6. D

Option A is not reflected but the shadings have swapped. In option B, the small grey rectangle has not been reflected. Option C is a downwards reflection.

7. C

Option A has an extra sun shape and the black line is in the wrong position. In option B, the sun shape is positioned incorrectly. Option D is a 180 degree rotation.

8. C

Options A, B and D are the wrong shape.

9. D

Option A is reflected but the triangle is behind the rectangle. Option B is reflected but the triangle is also reflected downwards. In option C, the triangle has rotated 90 degrees clockwise and there is only one line.

10. D

Option A is reflected but the hexagon is positioned incorrectly. Option B is a 180 degree rotation. Option C is not reflected and the hatching has been rotated 90 degrees.

Section 4 — Cubes and Nets

1. B

Option A is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with a black triangle on it. Option C is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with a 'W' on it. Option D is ruled out because the face with the grey ring and the face with the grey stripe must be on opposite sides.

2. D

Option A is ruled out because the face with the star and the grey face must be on opposite sides. Option B is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with one grey circle on it. Option C is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with a black square on it.

3. A

Option B is ruled out because the face with the three circles and the cross-hatched face must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the net doesn't have two identical faces. Option D is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with a parallelogram on it.

4. B

Option A is ruled out because the face with the parallel lines and the face with the black circle must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with four parallel lines on it. Option D is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with an octagon on it.

5. C

Option A is ruled out because the face with the four squares and the face with the large white square must be on opposite sides. Option B is ruled out because the face with the white circle and the face with the black circle with the line through it must be on opposite sides. Option D is ruled out because the net doesn't have two identical faces.

6. D

Option A is ruled out because the face with the diamond shape and the face with the black and white circle must be on opposite sides. Option B is ruled out because the net doesn't have a grey face. Option C is ruled out because the face with the grey rectangle and the black face must be on opposite sides.

7. A

Option B is ruled out because the face with the white right-angled triangle and the face with the 'E' on it must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the face with the white isosceles triangle and the face with the five black circles must be on opposite sides. Option D is ruled out because the net doesn't have a face with a 'T' on it.

8. C

Option A is ruled out because the face with the white circle and the grey face with the white diamond must be on opposite sides. Option B is ruled out because the face with the arrow and the face with the 'T' on it must be on opposite sides. Option D is ruled out because the letter 'T' is rotated incorrectly.

Section 5 — 3D Rotation

1. E

Shape E has been rotated 90 degrees away from you, top-to-bottom.

2. A

Shape A has been rotated 90 degrees clockwise in the plane of the page.

3. F

Shape F has been rotated 90 degrees right-to-left.

4. B

Shape B has been rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise in the plane of the page.

5. F

Shape F has been rotated 90 degrees right-to-left.

6. D

Shape D has been rotated 90 degrees towards you, top-to-bottom.

7. E

Shape E has been rotated 90 degrees right-to-left.

8. C

Shape C has been rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise in the plane of the page.

9. B

Shape B has been rotated 90 degrees away from you, top-to-bottom.

10. A

Shape A has been rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise in the plane of the page.

Vocabulary 19

Exercise A

1. Virtue
2. Fraud
3. Glacier
4. Mutter
5. Revise
6. Emit
7. Admire
8. Emerge
9. Guilty
10. Interior

Exercise B

1. Mutter
2. Emit
3. Interior
4. Glacier
5. Virtue
6. Fraud
7. Admire
8. Emerge
9. Revise
10. Guilty