



BROAD HORIZON
— T U I T I O N —

11+ Tuition

Year 4

Week 38

ANSWERS

Exercise C

1. invest
2. jury
3. aisle
4. principal
5. inhibit
6. mischievous
7. revelation
8. emigrate
9. perception
10. considerable

Answers

Page 3

1. a)	80	50
	40	25
Approx	96	60
Approx	16	10
	45	Approx 28
	40	25
	0	0

b) Approx \$192

c) £100

d) \$1.6 are equivalent to £1.

Page 4

1.	£	Iraq Dinar
	1	2 500
	5	12 500
	10	25 000
	15	37 500
	20	50 000
	25	62 500
	30	75 000

2. a) 55 000 b) Approx 32 500 c) Approx 70 000

Page 5

1. a) \$1.61 b) \$1.61 c) \$1.63 d) Approx \$1.615 e) \$1.62
 f) \$1.595 g) \$1.625 h) \$162.50 i) \$6.00 (\$325.00 – \$319.00)

Page 6

1. a) Approx 28.5 MW
 b) Approx 26 MW
 c) Approx 34.3 MW
 d) People preparing midday meal.
 e) Cooking finishes/people relaxing.
 f) It was half time.
 g) People put kettles on for tea/coffee.
 h) People preparing evening meal/heating if weather cold.

Page 9

1. a) , b) and c) all false. The heights of the bars gives a false impression because the sales axis does not begin at £0.

d) The new graph gives a much clearer impression of the relative sales for each month. The technique of showing only the tops of columns is common when a false impression is called for.

TYPE THIRTY-ONE:

**a b c
d d d
b b c
a b c**

11. C

"raucous" means 'rowdy'.

12. C

"anxious" means 'nervous'.

Test 27 — pages 115-118

1. C

Line 1 states that Washoe is young in "the late 1960s" and line 13 states that Washoe passed away in 2007. Therefore she most likely lived between 1965 and 2007.

2. D

Lines 23-24 state that some critics believed primates only used sign language "to obtain a food reward". Because of this, Washoe's family avoided teaching her around mealtimes to avoid "invalidating the study" (line 10), and so Washoe could not associate learning ASL with food rewards.

3. A

Line 8-9 describes how Washoe's family only used ASL around her to create a "focused learning environment".

4. C

Scientists stopped studying Washoe in approximately 1980. The project began in the late 1960s and lasted approximately 13 years; thus it would have ended around the late 1970s/early 1980s.

5. B

Lines 14-15 state that Project Nim was created to "push the boundaries" and findings of Project Washoe even further.

6. C

Washoe was alive between the 1960s (line 1) and 2007 (line 13). Line 16 states that Project Nim began in 1973. Therefore, Nim and Washoe must have been alive at the same time.

7. B

Line 19 states that the Koko study is a "current study", suggesting that Koko is still learning new signs.

8. B

Lines 2-3 state that "primates do not possess the physical capabilities for human speech". Therefore, primates are unable to master human speech.

9. D

Lines 4-5 state that "as animals get older, our ability to acquire language tends to reduce". Therefore younger animals are better at acquiring language than older ones.

10. C

Acquiring a language is a long process that spans the entire lifetime of an animal. We never stop learning language, so the projects need to span long periods of time to yield good results.

11. A

Line 1 states that Washoe was a "female chimp". Therefore, she cannot have been the first gorilla to learn ASL.

12. C

Lines 2-3 state that primates "do not possess the physical capabilities for human speech". Therefore Nim was taught ASL as he could perform hand gestures.

Test 28 — pages 119-122

1. A

Line 21 states that the newspaper is just a "prop", so the elderly man is not actually reading it.

2. D

Line 4 suggests that the narrator is suspicious of the "pretence" — he wants to know why the old man is pretending to read the paper.

3. C

Nostalgia is related to memories. Therefore, the narrator's nostalgic love for spy thrillers from the 1960s is related to happy memories he has about them.

4. C

On line 7, the narrator gives "retro gadgets" and "over-the-top acting" as highlights of spy thrillers from the 1960s.

5. A

Line 9 states that "nobody would suspect" an elderly man of being a spy.

6. C

Line 16 states that the narrator is suspicious, so it can be inferred that the narrator wants to see how the man will react.

7. D

Line 22 states that the newspaper helps the elderly man "blend in".

8. D

Lines 17-18 state that narrator wants an explanation for the elderly man's behaviour; this motivates him to ask for the newspaper.

9. A

On line 23, the narrator feels his "face flush". This is a sign that he is ashamed of having bothered the elderly man.

10. B

On line 25, the narrator realises that he needs to stop watching so many spy films, because they have clouded his judgement.

11. B

"pretence" means 'deception'.

12. C

"undoubtedly" means 'definitely'.

Puzzles 10 — page 123

Word Ladder

BELL to MAIL

BELL — BALL — MALL — MAIL

BELL — BALL — BAIL — MAIL

TINT to TALL

TINT — TILT — TILL — TALL

FLEW to SNOW

FLEW — FLOW — SLOW — SNOW

FLEW — GLEW — SLOW — SNOW

What Am I?

NOON

Chair

Test 29 — page 124-127

1. A

Line 4 states that the children sit next to their parents so they can be "under supervision". Therefore their parents need to watch over them.

2. C

Lines 1-2 state that it is "About half-past ten" in the "morning". Line 21 states that it is Sunday. Line 6 states that it is summer. However, the month of the year is not mentioned in the passage.

3. D

Line 1 states that the church bell is "cracked", which means it is damaged.

4. A

Line 8 refers to the mayor as one of the town's "unnecessaries". If something is unnecessary it is not needed.

5. A

Line 10 states that Widow Douglas is "well-to-do", which is another way of saying 'wealthy'. Line 11 describes her as the "most hospitable", which means she is a good host.

6. B

Lines 5-6 state that Tom is placed next to the aisle so that he is far away from the "seductive" summer scenes. The word "seductive" suggests that Tom finds the view distracting.

7. D

Lines 16-17 state that the clerks stay in the vestibule until "the last girl had run their gauntlet". This suggests that they are watching the young ladies as they enter the church.

8. A

The word "Model" is used in this context to refer to a perfect example. Willie Mufferson is model because he is "so good" (lines 19-20).

9. C

Willie Mufferson looks after his mother like she is "cut glass" because he thinks she is fragile. Cut glass is very delicate and can be easily damaged or broken.

10. B

In lines 22-23, the narrator says that Tom believes boys who have handkerchiefs are "snobs". A snob is someone who looks down on someone because they believe they are better.

11. D

"lavish" means 'extravagant'.

12. A

"simpering" means 'smirking'.

Test 30 — pages 128-131

1. D

Line 2 states that the festival starts on a Friday, and line 3 states that it lasts for ten days. Therefore, Kinderzeche ends on a Sunday.

2. C

Lines 3-4 state that Kinderzeche "honours the children of Dinkelsbühl".

3. A

Line 6 states that the invasion took place in 1632. As line 7 states that the war began in 1618, it can be deduced that the attempt took place 14 years after the start of the war.

4. C

Line 11 states that the Colonel's heart was "softened" by the gathering of the children, so he spared the town.

5. A

Line 13 states that Kinderzeche has a "fixed format", which suggests that it never changes.

6. C

The procession takes place four times. The first two times take place on each Sunday of the festival (line 14). There is another procession on the Monday in which school children take part (line 17). There is one more on the Tuesday, in which only children take part (line 18).

7. A

Lines 16-17 state that on the Monday, school classes take part in the procession, and lines 17-18 state that on the Tuesday only children take part. There are also two Sunday processions (line 14) and "men, women and children" take part.

8. B

Line 15 states that "men" and "women" take part in the procession, so adults must take part.

9. A

Line 19 states that "Experienced onlookers" will find a good position to watch from. They will be experienced if they have been to Kinderzeche before.

10. C

Line 20 states that onlookers may hand out "goodie bags" to those walking in the procession.

11. A

The reason why the Swedish forces attacked the town is not mentioned in the text.

12. C

Line 15 states that "four-legged friends" take part in the festival — this is another way of saying that animals take part. Line 22 states that some people dress up as "Colonel Sperreuth and his men". Line 16 states that the procession takes place to "the sound of brass instruments". Although lines 21-22 state that the Dinkelsbühl flag is "red and white" the design of the flag is not mentioned.

Test 31 — pages 132-135

1. B

Lines 3-4 state that despite the poor conditions, the narrator slept well and it was "one of the best nights" he ever had.

2. C

Line 3 states that position of the campsite is an "anxious one" because it is "five thousand feet above sea level", and therefore high up the mountain.

3. A

Line 2 states that the "bed was hard, the shelter not very substantial". Therefore, "uncomfortable and barely sufficient" best describes the camp.

Q8 C
students

Q9 G
clean

Q10 J
leaving

Cloze Wordbank Test 42

Q1 H
categorised

Q2 A
baby

Q3 D
given

Q4 J
between

Q5 F
under

Q6 E
grown

Q7 B
respectively

Q8 I
regardless

Q9 C
gender

Q10 G
animal

Cloze Wordbank Test 43

Q1 D
spacecraft

Q2 H
leaving

Q3 J
comet

Q4 A
bumpy

Q5 C
hidden

Q6 B
power

Q7 I
transmit

Q8 E
Earth

Q9 F
sunlight

Q10 G
panels

Cloze Wordbank Test 44

Q1 E
involves

Q2 C
climbing

Q3 G
giant

Q4 I
challenging

Q5 A
sometimes

Q6 F
venues

Q7 H
country

Q8 D
soccer

Q9 J
variation

Q10 B
combines

Cloze Wordbank Test 45

Q1 F
imagination

Q2 N
sprinkle

Q3 M
represent

Q4 E
carefully

Q5 O
picked

Q6 C
baskets

Q7 I
pond

Q8 B
admired

Q9 A
reflected

Q10 H
shiny

Cloze Wordbank Test 46

Q1 E
kangaroo

Q2 A
colonised

Q3 I
colony

17. amuse

'bore' means 'to lose someone's interest', whereas 'amuse' means 'to entertain someone'.

18. poverty

'wealth' means 'having lots of money', whereas 'poverty' means 'not having enough money'.

19. lack

'plenty' means 'more than enough', whereas 'lack' means 'not enough'.

20. edge

'centre' means 'middle', whereas 'edge' means 'the furthest point from the centre'.

Test 5 — pages 17-19

1. **aware** — 'aware of Florence Nightingale'
2. **work** — 'her work improving conditions'
3. **during** — 'during the Crimean War'
4. **father** — 'a Scottish father'
5. **education** — 'a good education'
6. **medicine** — 'traditional Jamaican medicine'
7. **wanted** — 'wanted to go to Crimea'
8. **team** — 'Florence Nightingale's team of nurses'
9. **unsuccessful** — 'her application was unsuccessful.'
10. **travelled** — 'she travelled to Crimea'
11. **injured** — 'sick and injured soldiers.'
12. **honour** — 'in honour of Mary Seacole'
13. **squirm**
Both words mean 'small quick movements from side to side'.
14. **harmful**
Both words mean 'causing harm'.
15. **column**
Both words mean 'something used to hold up a building'.
16. **plead**
Both words mean 'to ask desperately'.
17. **transmit**
Both words mean 'to send out something on television or radio'.
18. **puny**
'powerful' means 'strong', whereas 'puny' means 'weak'.
19. **urban**
'rural' means 'in the countryside', whereas 'urban' means 'in the city'.
20. **midnight**
'noon' means '12 o'clock in the day', whereas 'midnight' means '12 o'clock at night'.
21. **catch**
'drop' means 'to let something fall', whereas 'catch' means 'to stop something from falling'.
22. **arrival**
'departure' means 'leaving', whereas 'arrival' means 'coming in'.

23. chuckle

All the words are types of laughter.

24. goal

All the words mean 'something you plan to achieve'.

25. roam

All the words describe ways of walking.

26. beetle

All the words are types of insect.

Test 6 — pages 20-23**1. D**

Line 4 states that "the temperature felt pleasant". This suggests that the narrator is pleased about the weather.

2. A

Lines 9-10 state "I was suspicious. I was certain that no-one had lived in the house for a long time." This suggests that the narrator didn't think anyone lived in the house with Alice.

3. D

Lines 15-16 state "The sun was incredibly bright and I had to squint to make out the source of the noise." This shows that it is the brightness of the sun that stops the narrator from seeing the source of the rustling straight away.

4. C

Lines 20-21 state "I'd lost track of whoever had been making the noise during my fall".

5. B

Lines 21-22 state that the person in the field had "left a tiny piece of pink plastic." The narrator states that it "was unmistakably Alice's hair clip." This suggests that the only way the narrator knew it was Alice in the field was from her hairclip.

6. C

'dense' means 'thick'.

7. A

'wisp' means 'strand'.

8. bench

All the words are types of seat.

9. chickenpox

All the words are types of illness.

10. fearless

All the words mean 'not feeling fear'.

11. falcon

All the words are types of bird of prey.

12. Earth

All the words are names of planets.

13. trombone

All the words are types of brass musical instrument.

14. rugby

All the words are types of team sport.

15. mock

Both words mean 'to make fun of'.

16. soreness

Both words mean 'a painful feeling'.

17. stammer

Both words mean 'unable to get your words out'.

18. talented

Both words mean 'naturally skilled'.

19. clasp

Both words mean 'to grasp something tightly'.

20. slant

Both words mean 'to lean'.

Puzzles 2 — page 24

Mystery Meeting

haystacks

crossroad

lighthouse

sundial

clockwise

Test 7 — pages 25-27

1. **land** — 'Iceland is a land of extremes.'
2. **number** — 'a large number of active volcanoes.'
3. **named** — 'a volcano named Eyjafjallajökull'
4. **released** — 'causing huge amounts of dust to be released into the air.'
5. **average** — 'every four years on average.'
6. **might** — 'While Iceland's name might suggest'
7. **addition** — 'In addition, the high temperatures'
8. **heat** — 'the high temperatures heat pools of water'
9. **popular** — 'very popular with tourists.'
10. **brehtaking** — 'its breathtaking landscape.'
11. **enjoys** — 'Iceland enjoys nearly continuous sunlight'
12. **dark** — 'it doesn't get dark.'
13. **onion**
The other four are types of herb.
14. **expert**
The other four are people who have a keen interest in something but aren't an authority on it.
15. **nettle**
The other four are types of flower.
16. **sock**
The other four are types of hat.
17. **book**
The other four are types of traditional story.
18. **marsh**
Both words mean 'an area of wet, muddy ground'.
19. **bill**
Both words mean 'a bird's nose and mouth'.
20. **fortunate**
Both words mean 'because of good luck'.

21. outgoing

Both words mean 'friendly and talkative'.

22. toaster

All the words are types of kitchen appliance.

23. petal

All the words are parts of a plant.

24. grin

All the words are types of facial expression.

25. jellyfish

All the words are types of sea creature.

26. hill

All the words are types of higher land.

Test 8 — pages 28-31

1. A

Lines 7-8 state that "Richard was buried in a friary". Lines 1-2 state that his grave was found in a car park. This suggests that the site was a friary and is now a car park.

2. A

Lines 10-12 state that "They tracked down the location of the former friary, began excavating and eventually found a human skeleton." We know that Richard's skeleton was found in a car park, therefore we can presume that they knew they would find the site of the graveyard under the car park.

3. B

Lines 14-15 state that it was "Six months later" that the body was confirmed to be Richard's.

4. D

Lines 14-15 state that "the University of Leicester used DNA evidence to confirm that (the bones) were in fact Richard III's".

5. C

Lines 3-4 state that the symbol of Richard's family was "the white rose".

6. A

Line 18 states that it was "in honour of the king" that the streets were lined. This suggests that it was because he was a king that he had such a grand funeral.

7. C

Lines 3-4 state that "Richard was part of the House of York", suggesting that is the reason why some people thought he should have been buried in York.

8. van

The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Carla felt sick on the bus.'

9. ate

The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I paid for two ice creams.'

10. fork

The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'I brought pork pies for the picnic.'

11. kangaroo

The words can be rearranged into the sentence 'Koalas live in the forests of Australia.'

29. Synonyms

1. middle, 2. loyal, 3. feeble, 4. volume, 5. abroad, 6. transform, 7. gather,
8. sprint, 9. sparkle, 10. mimic

30. Antonyms

1. biased, 2. deprive, 3. dawn, 4. humid, 5. plant, 6. failure, 7. opponent,
8. sink, 9. praise, 10. inferior

31. No Sitting on the Fence

Agree – concur, accord, tally, concord, match, consent, accept, assent

Disagree – differ, dissent, discord, refuse, contradict, diverge, clash,
counter

To sit on the fence means to not take sides.

32. Synonyms

1. opposite, 2. eager, 3. operate, 4. allocate, 5. order, 6. argue, 7. far,
8. position, 9. component, 10. perfect

33. Antonyms

1. noon, 2. spend, 3. junior, 4. consonant, 5. funny, 6. blunt, 7. seldom,
8. woman, 9. sombre, 10. toasty

Test 1 — pages 8-11

1. **B**

Option A is a 90 degree clockwise rotation. In option C, the white shape has not been reflected. In option D, the black circle is in the wrong place.

2. **B**

In option A, the figure has not changed. Option C is a rotated reflection. In option D, the drop has been reflected downwards.

3. **B**

Option A is a 180 degree rotation. In option C, the short line has not been reflected. In option D, the long line and circle have not been reflected.

4. **D**

In options A and C, the large triangle has an extra dashed side and in option C the small shape has not been reflected. In option B, the shape inside the triangle has been rotated.

5. **D**

In options A and C, the semicircle has not been reflected. Options B and C have the wrong shading.

6. **C**

In all other figures, the small square has a dashed outline.

7. **C**

In all other figures, there are only four shapes.

8. **C**

In all other figures, the arrow is pointing towards the circle.

9. **B**

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

10. **E**

All other figures are rotations of each other.

11. **B**

There are four blocks visible from the top, which rules out options A and D. There are only two blocks visible at the front, which rules out option C.

12. **A**

There are five blocks visible from the top, which rules out options B and C. There is one block visible on the left, which rules out option D.

13. **D**

There are five blocks visible from the top, which rules out option A. There are two blocks visible at the front, which rules out options B and C.

14. **A**

There are two blocks visible on the left, which rules out options B and D. There are only two blocks visible at the front, which rules out option C.

15. **B**

Going in a clockwise direction from the middle bottom hexagon, the number of sides of each shape increases by one.

16. **B**

Each figure reflects across the middle of the hexagonal grid.

17. **C**

Shapes on opposite sides of the hexagonal grid are the same. The hatching alternates between going diagonally down to the right and going diagonally down to the left.

18. **D**

Each hexagon reflects across the middle of the hexagonal grid. The shadings of the two outer squares then swap.

Test 2 — pages 12-15

1. **A**

The shapes swap places.

2. **D**

The figure rotates 90 degrees clockwise. The smaller shapes turn black.

3. **C**

The large shape becomes small and moves in front and to the right of the top smaller shape. The bottom small shape becomes the large shape.

4. **C**

The top shape moves to the bottom and the other shapes all move one place up. The shading then moves one shape down.

5. **B**

The figure is rotated 135 degrees clockwise. In option A, the white and grey shapes have been rotated by different amounts. Options C and D are the wrong shape.

6. **C**

The figure is rotated 45 degrees clockwise. In option A, the arrow has two arrowheads. Option B is a rotated reflection. In option D, the arrow is in the wrong place.

7. **B**

The figure is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. In option A, the star is on the wrong corner. In option C, the star has moved. The star in option D has the wrong number of points.

8. **D**

The figure is rotated 135 degrees clockwise. Options A and C are reflections. Option B is the wrong shape.

9. **C**

The figure is rotated 135 degrees clockwise. Option A has the wrong number of circles. In options B and D, the circle is on the wrong side of the arrowhead.

10. **B**

Option A is ruled out because the net does not have a white shape. Option C is ruled out because the net does not have two black triangles. Option D is ruled out because the triangle and the black stripe must be on opposite sides.

11. **A**

Options B and D are ruled out because the diamond and the black quarter-circles must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the circle and the white arrow must be on opposite sides.

12. **B**

Option A is ruled out because the white star should be pointing towards the three lines. Option C is ruled out because the black arch and the three lines must be on opposite sides. Option D is ruled out because the black circle and grey cross must be on opposite sides.

13. **D**

Option A is ruled out because if the grey part-circle is on the front and the white rectangle is on top, then the white part-circle should be on the right. Option B is ruled out because the white rectangle and black hexagon must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the black face and grey part-circle must be on opposite sides.

14. **C**

In each series square, the dotted arrow gets smaller, and a new solid line appears.

15. **C**

In each series square, another triangle is added. The new triangles alternate between white and black.

16. **B**

The squares in this series are in two pairs. In each pair, the large shape is reflected down and the single line at the bottom becomes a cross.

17. **D**

In each series square, the top and bottom lines are reflected across. The rectangle increases its shading by a quarter.

18. D

In each series square, moving clockwise from the top left square, one square gains a dashed side. The new dashed side is one side anticlockwise from the dashed side on the previous square.

Test 3 — pages 16-19

1. C

All other figures have an arrow pointing to black dots.

2. A

In all other figures, the hatching goes diagonally down to the right.

3. E

All other figures have a black shape at the front.

4. C

In all other figures, the dotted arrow points to the left.

5. A

Option B is ruled out because the white triangle and the T-shape must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the net does not have two identical faces. Option D is ruled out because the net does not have a W-shape.

6. B

Option A is ruled out because the two triangles and the black semicircle must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the net does not have a black star. Option D is ruled out because the net does not have two identical faces.

7. B

Option A is ruled out because the black rectangle and the black triangle must be on opposite sides. Option C is ruled out because the net does not have a black circle. Option D is ruled out because the black arch and the grey shape must be on opposite sides.

8. C

Option A is ruled out because the white arrow and the cross with circles must be on opposite sides. Option B is ruled out because if the triangle is on the front and the drop is on top, the cross with circles should be on the right. Option D is ruled out because the grey square and the white drop must be on opposite sides.

9. D

The shading on the bug's body segments moves down one segment. The shading on the bottom segment becomes the shading on the top segment.

10. A

The bug's feet and the spots inside the bug's body swap shapes.

11. D

The bug reflects across and loses one pair of legs.

12. D

The body of the bug divides into two and the two halves change sides. The bug gains circles on its antennae.

13. C

The bug reflects down, and gains another line on each wing.

14. B

Working from left to right, the line in each shape rotates 45 degrees clockwise.

15. D

In each row, the figure in the first grid square becomes the small shape in the third grid square and turns white. The middle figure in each row turns black in the third grid square of each row.

16. E

Each shape (pentagon, trapezium and triangle) and each type of shading (grey, hatched and white) only appears once in each row and column.

17. A

Each direction of line (pointing top, pointing bottom left and pointing bottom right) and each end of line (black circle, line and white circle) only appears once in each row.

2. C

In each series square, the figure is rotated 90 degrees clockwise. The shading alternates between black and grey.

3. A

The squares in this series are in two pairs. In each pair, the figure is reflected across.

4. B

In each series square, the arrow gets smaller and the grey shading of the rectangle increases by a quarter.

5. D

In each series square, the grey shading of the arrow moves one place clockwise. A black dot is added to each corner of the square in a clockwise direction.

6. E

In each row, the figure in the first grid square is added to the figure in the middle grid square to make the figure in the third grid square.

7. A

In each row, the number of sides of each shape increases by one, and the number of lines increases by one. The shading in each column stays the same.

8. D

In each column, the small shape stays the same. Each large shape (trapezium, drop and curved arrow) appears once in each row and column.

9. E

Working from left to right, the line with the white shape rotates 180 degrees round the centre of the grid square. The line with the arrowhead rotates 90 degrees clockwise round the centre of the grid square.

10. A

There are four blocks visible from the top, which rules out option D. There is one block on the left, which rules out option B. There is one block visible at the front, which rules out option C.

11. C

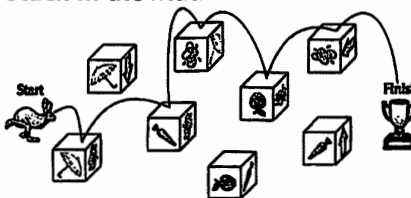
There are five blocks visible from the top, which rules out options B and D. There are two blocks visible on the left, which rules out option A.

12. C

There are four blocks visible from the top, which rules out option B. There are three blocks visible at the front, which rules out options A and D.

Puzzles 1 — page 20

Stuck in the Mud



Soldiers on Parade

B, D, C, A

Test 4 — pages 21-24

1. C

In each series square, the small white circle moves 90 degrees clockwise round the big circle. A black circle appears where the white circle was.

Test 13

1. he lay down and went to sleep on the sofa
stool
2. the fireworks lit up the night sky
day
3. they sat down and had a nice cup of tea
pot
4. they hid in the cellar when the tornado came
seller
5. the mountain peak was covered in snow
hail
6. mother koalas keep their babies in a pouch
pocket
7. the puppy dog wagged his tail enthusiastically
basket
8. the children collected shells from the beach
tortoise
9. many snakes are venomous
scales
10. African elephants have very large ears
tail

Test 14

1. the red dragon is the symbol of Wales
cymbal
2. he regretted starting the battle immediately
it had begun
sorry
3. I savoured my very large strawberry ice
cream
melt
4. the boy soon began to get a stitch while run-
ning
sewing
5. the ecstatic explorer stared at the golden
treasure
green
6. the terrified boy made his way through the
forest
leaves
7. the otter swam peacefully as the waves
crashed against the rocks
pool
8. the sailor who was stranded on the island sud-
denly felt very lonely
wanted
9. the crab scuttled across the sand into the sea
see
10. the man lay on the sand feeling happy
sun

Vocabulary 9

Exercise A

1. concept
2. original
3. principle
4. ingredient
5. fascination
6. narrator
7. dreadful
8. mishap
9. reckless
10. remembrance

Exercise B

1. mishap
2. reckless
3. remembrance
4. original
5. concept
6. narrator
7. fascination
8. ingredient
9. principle
10. dreadful