



BROAD HORIZON
— TUITION CENTRE —

11 Plus Assessment Paper

Name: _____ **Age:** _____

Date: _____ **School Year:** _____

School name: _____

Basic Assessment Results

20 mins – Maths	/160	%
20 mins – English and Comprehension	/40	%
Total	/200	%

Basic Assessment Pass Mark = 85% Maths and 85% English

5 mins – Vocabulary	/30	
3 mins – Non-Verbal Reasoning	/10	
Total	/40	%

Late Year 5 Entry Test Results

16 mins – Maths	/28	%
20 mins – Reading Comprehension	/24	%

Late Entry Pass Mark = 70% Maths and 70% Reading

Send Assessment Images via [WhatsApp](#) to 07494 075 063

BASIC ARITHMETIC TEST

A D D

$$\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ + 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 47 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 51 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 66 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 71 \\ + 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 213 \\ + 654 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ + 378 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 624 \\ + 799 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 6794 \\ + 8913 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

S U B T R A C T

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ - 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ - 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 47 \\ - 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ - 10 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ - 123 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ - 217 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 482 \\ - 213 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 821 \\ - 537 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 7568 \\ - 4999 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

M U L T I P L Y

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times 97 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 67 \\ \times 83 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 74 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

D I V I D E

(Bus stop method – OR use any other method which you know and ask for working out paper if you need it.)

$$3 \overline{) 51}$$

$$2 \overline{) 84}$$

$$4 \overline{) 68}$$

$$5 \overline{) 85}$$

$$6 \overline{) 114}$$

$$7 \overline{) 91}$$

$$8 \overline{) 128}$$

$$9 \overline{) 351}$$

(8)

S O L V E T H E F O L L O W I N G

(Worth 3 marks each)

$$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

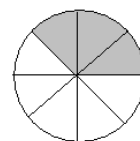
$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{2}{6} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

(12)

What fraction of each shape is shaded in?



(5)

WORD PROBLEMS (Worth 3 marks each)**ANSWERS**

1. Write in figures eight thousand, four hundred and sixty-nine
2. In a large garden there are 27 beech trees and 15 birch trees. How many trees is their altogether?
3. On the shelves of a class library are 42 books, while 19 other books are on loan to the pupils. How many books are there altogether?
4. A large batch of 64 biscuits is divided up into 8 smaller batches. How many biscuits are in each smaller batch?
5. In an aeroplane there are 156 second-class and 79 first-class passengers. How many is this altogether?
6. A girl is given a 20m start in a race of 300 m. How far does she have to run?
7. Our garden is 42m long and our neighbour's garden is 71m long. How much longer is their garden than ours?
8. A child takes 24 marbles from a bag containing 57. How many are left in the bag?
9. In a primary school of 639 students, 24 are absent. How many are present?
10. A farmer bought 9 boxes of chicken feed each weighing 25kg. How much chicken feed did he buy?
11. There are 24 hours in a day. How many hours are there in a week?
12. How many eggs are there in a box of three dozen?
13. At a birthday party there were 228 children, and 6 sat at each table, how many tables were needed?
14. My house has 16 windows with 8 panes of glass in each. How many panes of glass are there altogether?

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	
11.	
12.	
13.	
14.	

(42)**Round these figures to the nearest 100** (Worth 3 marks each)

- a. 4688 b. 9845 c. 2501 d. 6499 e. 27,650

(15)**Stop here****Go back and check your answers.****DO NOT TURN OVER**

TIMES TABLES TEST

You will have 90 seconds to complete the table below.

1) $4 \times 5 =$	2) $7 \times 8 =$	3) $6 \times 3 =$
4) $12 \times 7 =$	5) $6 \times 7 =$	6) $4 \times 8 =$
7) $3 \times 9 =$	8) $5 \times 12 =$	9) $9 \times 12 =$
10) $9 \times 7 =$	11) $8 \times 9 =$	12) $2 \times 3 =$
13) $7 \times 3 =$	14) $6 \times 8 =$	15) $5 \times 6 =$
16) $9 \times 5 =$	17) $6 \times 6 =$	18) $3 \times 8 =$
19) $11 \times 12 =$	20) $5 \times 7 =$	21) $8 \times 8 =$
22) $7 \times 7 =$	23) $12 \times 8 =$	24) $6 \times 4 =$
25) $8 \times 5 =$	26) $12 \times 9 =$	27) $4 \times 12 =$
28) $6 \times 9 =$	29) $9 \times 4 =$	30) $7 \times 4 =$

(30 marks)

Stop here

DO NOT TURN OVER

QUICK MENTAL MATHS

You will have 100 seconds to complete the following.

- 1) Halve 56 =
- 2) $56 \div 100 =$
- 3) Double 37 =
- 4) $58 + 19 =$
- 5) Double 19 =
- 6) Halve 93 =
- 7) Halve 234 =
- 8) Double 427 =
- 9) $965 \div 10 =$
- 10) Halve 1450 =
- 11) $45 \times 4 =$
- 12) Double 74 =
- 13) Halve 92 =
- 14) Double 142 =
- 15) Halve 350 =
- 16) Double 28 =
- 17) $540 \div 1000 =$
- 18) $75 \times 4 =$
- 19) $60 \times 7 =$
- 20) $8 \times 90 =$
- 21) $560 \div 7 =$
- 22) $14 \times 4 =$

End of Maths Section

DO NOT TURN OVER

Late Year 5 Entry Test

Mixed Maths Questions

1) $4.67 \times 100 =$ (1)

2) $1739 \div 1000 =$ (1)

3) $3^2 \div 9 + 1 =$ (1)

4) $9 \times 48 \div (3 + 5) - 4^2 =$ (1)

5) For this set of numbers: 8, 4, 4, 8, 9, 7, 2

Work out the following:

Mean: Median: Mode: Range: (4)

6) Work out the difference between 9:47am and 1:46pm.

..... Hours Minutes (1)

7) $67 - 89 =$ (1)

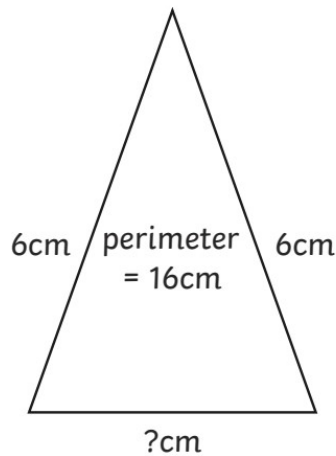
8) Fill in the missing numbers in the sequence below.

20 , 42 , 64 , 86 , 108 , , (2)

9) Write all the factors of 48 below.

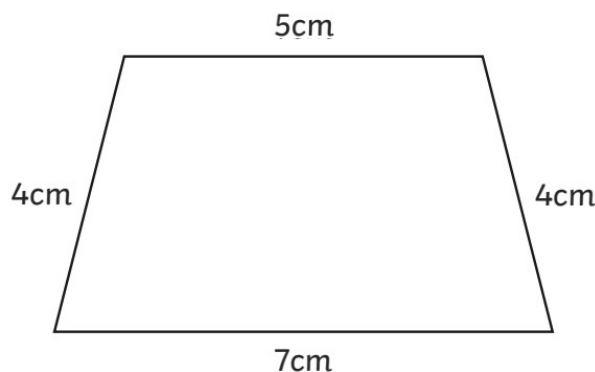
..... (1)

10) Work out the missing side of the triangle below.



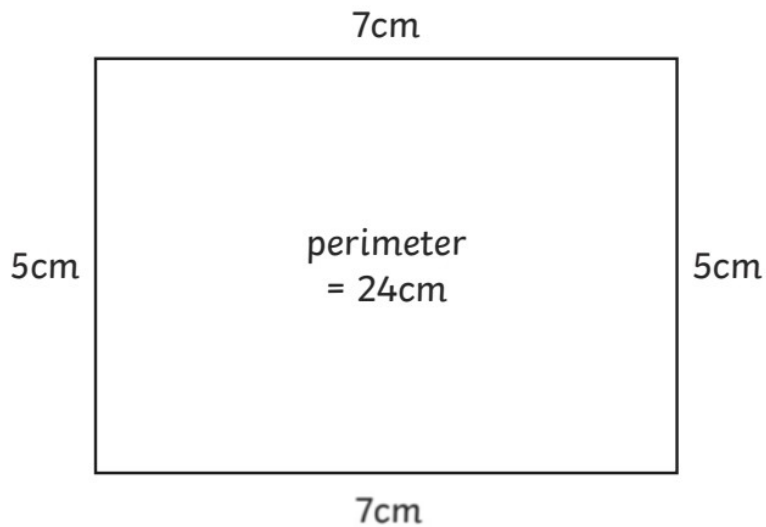
(1)
..... cm

11) What is the perimeter of the trapezium?



(1)
Perimeter = cm

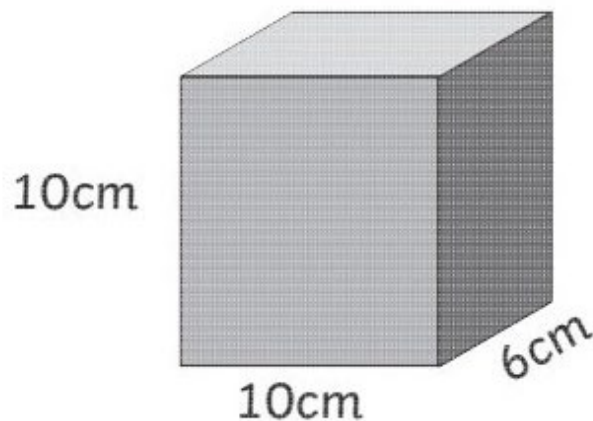
12) Find out the area of the following shape and write your answer below with the correct units.



(2)

Area =

13) Figure out the volume of the cuboid and write your answer in the box below with the correct units.



Volume =

(2)

14) Find $\frac{5}{12}$ of 660 =

(1)

15) $\frac{3}{12} + \frac{3}{5} =$ (1)

16) $\frac{5}{7} - \frac{1}{4} =$ (1)

17) Convert the following fractions into percentages.

$\frac{22}{100} =$ _____

$\frac{13}{20} =$ _____ (2)

18) What is 35% of 280? (1)

19) Ben's Mom gives £100 to Ben and his brother John in the ratio of 7:3.

Work how much money they each get.

John: £..... Ben: £..... (2)

20) Find 720 increased by 10%. (1)

End of Maths Section (28)

Go back and check your answers if you have time.

English and Comprehension Test



When Eddie Dickens was eleven years old, both his parents caught some awful disease that made them turn yellow, go a bit crinkly around the edges, and smell of old hot-water bottles.

There were lots of diseases like that in those days. Perhaps it had something to do with all that thick fog, those knobbly cobbled streets and the fact that everyone went everywhere by horse ... even to the bathroom. Who knows?

'It's very contagious,' said his father.

'And catching,' said his mother, sucking on an ice cube shaped like a famous general.

They were in Eddie's parents' bedroom, which was very dark and dingy and had no furniture in it except for a large double bed, an even larger wardrobe, and thirty-two different types of chair designed to make you sit up straight even if your wrists were handcuffed to your ankles.

'Why are you sucking an ice cube shaped like a famous general?' Eddie asked his parents, who were propped up against piles of pillows in their impressively ugly double bed.

'Doctor Muffin says that it helps with the swelling,' said his mother. In fact, because she had a famous-general-shaped ice cube in her mouth, what she actually said was, 'Dotter Muffin schez va it hewlpz wiva schwelln,' but Eddie managed to translate.

'What swelling?' he asked politely.

His mother shrugged, then suddenly looked even more yellow and even more crinkly round the edges.

'And why do they have to be famous-general-shaped?' asked Eddie. He always asked lots of questions and whenever he asked lots of questions his father would say: 'Questions! Questions!'

'Questions! Questions!' said his father.

Told you.

5

10

15

20

25

'But why a famous general?' Eddie repeated. 'Surely the shape of the ice cube can't make any difference?' 30

'Shows sow muck chew no,' muttered his mother, which meant (and still means), 'Shows how much you know.'

His father rustled the bedclothes. 'One does not question the good doctor,' he said. 'Especially when one is a child.' He was a small man except for when he was sitting up in bed. In this position, he looked extremely tall. 35

Then Eddie's mother rustled the bedclothes. It was easy to make them rustle because they were made entirely from brown paper bags glued together with those extra strips of gummed paper you sometimes get if you buy more than one stamp at the post office. 40

Postage stamps were a pretty new idea back then, and everyone – except for a great-great-great-aunt on my mother's side of the family – was excited about them.

From A House Called Awful End by Philip Ardagh

Underline the right answers.

- 1 Why did Eddie think there were lots of diseases 'in those days'?
(because it was cold, because people did not eat enough, because it was foggy)
- 2 Eddie's parents' bedroom had (no, a little, lots of) furniture in it.
- 3 Why had Doctor Muffin recommended chewing ice cubes?
(because they were cool, because they were easy to make, because they helped with a swelling)

Answer these questions.

- 4 What happened to Eddie's parents when he was eleven?

- 5 What does 'contagious' mean in line 8?

- 6 Why was it easy to rustle the bedclothes?

- 7-8 List two details from the story that show that it was set a long time ago.

9 Say in your own words why you think this is going to be a rather strange story.

Underline the two **antonyms** in each line.

- 10 right back left correct
11 dark light day winter
12 young happy dirty clean
13 funny rich poor ill
14 danger safety crash freedom
15 here now then where

Add the missing commas to these sentences.

- 16 Diane is making a blouse a skirt and a dress.
17-18 Steven bought some potatoes carrots cabbages and onions.
19-21 At school we study English mathematics history geography and art.

Add the **suffix** *ness* or *ment* to each of these words.

- 22 weak _____ 23 agree _____
24 pay _____ 25 enjoy _____
26 blind _____ 27 state _____
28 quiet _____ 29 ill _____

Underline an **adjective** that best describes the word in bold.

- 30 **station** three pink heavy busy
31 **pencil** wet sharp sleepy hot
32 **hands** ten happy clean first
33 **June** sunny foggy dark frosty
34 **hair** sticky sweet quiet straight

Match each word with its meaning. Write the number next to the word.

- 35 carrot _____ (1) a funny picture
36 carpet _____ (2) he makes things out of wood
37 carton _____ (3) a vegetable
38 cartoon _____ (4) a cardboard box
39 carol _____ (5) floor covering
40 carpenter _____ (6) a song

Late Year 5 Entry Test

Comprehension Test 1

You will have **10 minutes** to complete **12 questions**

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Most Dangerous Race in the World?

For 50 weeks of the year, the Isle of Man is a quiet island with a population of less than 90 000. For the other fortnight, it hosts what has been labelled one of the most dangerous racing events in the world — the TT Festival (or Tourist Trophy, as it is sometimes known). Over 40 000 motorbike enthusiasts arrive on the island, with
5 many ferrying themselves and their bikes from nearby ports in Liverpool, Belfast and Dublin. It's therefore not surprising that the event brings a lot of trade to the Isle of Man — the festival has generated millions of pounds in recent years.

The festival is split into one week of practice rides and one week of competitive racing. During the races, bikers don't ride at the same time. Instead, they go round
10 the course one at a time and are ranked based on how fast they complete the circuit. There are races for motorbikes of different types, including one that features two riders — one on a motorbike and another in a small passenger sidecar.

Part of what makes the TT Festival so dangerous is that the races take place on the Isle of Man's public roads, though these roads are closed to the public during the
15 racing. Bikes will often hit 200 mph before having to slow rapidly to manoeuvre sharp bends, stone walls and even houses. What's more, conditions aren't always suitable, with rain and even hail sometimes occurring during races. This has meant there have been serious accidents in the past.

Despite this, competitors and fans flock to the island in their thousands each year.
20 One of the biggest draws is 'Mad Sunday', where visitors can ride the TT course themselves. After all, there's no other way a fan could get a sense of the thrill that their biking heroes feel tackling these historical, intense and heart-pounding races.

Answer these questions about the text that you've just read.
Circle the letter that matches the correct answer.

1. According to the text, how many people live on the Isle of Man?
 - A Less than 40 000
 - B Less than 90 000
 - C About 130 000
 - D 6.8 million
2. How long does the TT Festival last?
 - A 1 year
 - B 50 weeks
 - C 2 weeks
 - D 1 week
3. According to the text, how do many people get to the Isle of Man for the TT Festival?
 - A Riding their bikes
 - B Taking a boat
 - C Driving a racing car
 - D Flying on a plane
4. According to the text, how does the Isle of Man benefit from hosting the TT Festival?
 - A The island gets to keep hold of the Tourist Trophy.
 - B The island's residents get to meet lots of new people.
 - C The island receives a lot of motorbikes.
 - D Tourism brings a lot of money to the island.

5. Which of the following statements about the races must be false?
- A** Riders are likely to do better if they can overtake other riders.
 - B** The first seven days of the festival help riders get used to the track.
 - C** Different types of motorbike are used in the races.
 - D** Sidecars are used in one event.
6. According to the text, bikes “will often hit 200 mph” (line 15). This means that:
- A** bikes will crash into stone walls at 200 mph.
 - B** bikes will reach high speeds.
 - C** bikes will travel as far as two hundred miles during the race.
 - D** the speed limit for bikes during the race is 200 mph.
7. Which of the following do riders have to be wary of while racing?
- 1. Sharp bends
 - 2. Cars on public roads
 - 3. Houses
 - 4. Passenger sidecars
- A** 1 and 2
 - B** 1 and 3
 - C** 2 and 3
 - D** 3 and 4
8. According to the text, which of the following sometimes makes conditions worse for riders?
- A** Bad weather
 - B** Spectators on the race track
 - C** Fans causing serious accidents
 - D** Noisy fans

9. According to the text, “fans flock to the island in their thousands each year” (line 19). This means that:
- A the Isle of Man suffers from overcrowding during the TT Festival.
 - B it is often difficult for fans to get a good view.
 - C there has been an increase in the number of spectators.
 - D many people attend the event each year.
10. Which of the following words would you use to describe how ‘Mad Sunday’ makes fans feel?
- A Exhilarated
 - B Underwhelmed
 - C Miserable
 - D Exhausted
11. What does “manoeuvre” (line 15) mean?
- A Collide with
 - B Examine
 - C Navigate
 - D Park alongside
12. What does “tackling” (line 22) mean?
- A Fouling
 - B Stopping
 - C Losing
 - D Undertaking

END OF TEST

Comprehension Test 2

You will have **10 minutes** to complete **12 questions**

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Greenland Sharks

Greenland sharks live in the dark, icy waters of the Arctic Ocean and the North Atlantic Ocean, at depths ranging from the sea's surface to over 2000 metres (although they spend the majority of their time at the deeper end of that range). They can grow up to a remarkable seven metres (23 feet) in length and have grey or brown colouration and rounded snouts.

- 5
- Like their more famous cousin, the great white shark, Greenland sharks are carnivores* — they have been known to eat everything from eels to smaller sharks. Some Greenland sharks have been found to have eaten land animals like moose or reindeer, which have fallen through the ice into the water below.
- 10
- The most notable characteristic of the Greenland shark is its life-span — it's believed that they live for hundreds of years. This makes them the longest living vertebrates** on the planet. Some Greenland sharks that have been caught by scientists are estimated to be over 500 years old. This means that there could be Greenland sharks swimming around today which were alive when the
- 15
- Great Plague, the Great Fire of London and the sinking of the *Titanic* all happened. Because Greenland sharks swim at such great depths, few scientific studies have been conducted on them. Consequently, it is still a mystery how Greenland sharks can live for so long, but there are suggestions that the freezing temperatures of the water they live in can slow down the rate at which their bodies age.
- 20
- Until 1960, fishermen caught Greenland sharks to harvest the valuable oil that comes from their livers. Thousands of sharks were caught, causing their numbers to decline. As a result, Greenland sharks are now classified as a 'Near Threatened' species, which means they could be at risk of extinction in the future. Nowadays, there are only a few fishing operations which catch Greenland sharks.

*carnivores — animals that eat other animals

**vertebrates — animals that have bones

TURN OVER 

Answer these questions about the text that you've just read.
Circle the letter that matches the correct answer.

1. Which of the following statements about Greenland sharks is false?
 - A They can swim at the sea's surface.
 - B They normally swim deeper than the sea's surface.
 - C They cannot swim deeper than 2000 metres below the sea's surface.
 - D They spend most of their time in deeper water.

2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A A Greenland shark could be seven metres long and brown coloured.
 - B A Greenland shark could be eight metres long and grey coloured.
 - C A Greenland shark could be six metres long and green coloured.
 - D A Greenland shark could be eight metres long and black coloured.

3. The text refers to the great white shark as the Greenland shark's "cousin" (line 6). This is because:
 - A they can be found in the same oceans.
 - B they are both species of shark.
 - C Greenland sharks are less well known than great white sharks.
 - D they are both carnivores.

4. Greenland sharks have been found to have eaten reindeer that have fallen through ice. What does this suggest about reindeer?
 - A Reindeer are often found in water.
 - B Reindeer are a 'Near Threatened' species.
 - C Some reindeer live in areas near the sea.
 - D Reindeer are the favourite prey of Greenland sharks.

5. Scientists have “estimated” (line 13) the age of some Greenland sharks. This means:
- A scientists know the exact age of these sharks.
 - B scientists haven’t come to their conclusions yet.
 - C scientists cannot ever know the exact age of the sharks.
 - D scientists know the approximate age of the sharks.
6. According to the text, which of the following statements must be false?
- A Cold temperatures could explain why Greenland sharks live so long.
 - B Cold temperatures could make Greenland sharks age more slowly.
 - C Greenland sharks were spotted during the sinking of the *Titanic*.
 - D Greenland sharks can live over 500 years.
7. According to the text, why have there not been many studies conducted on Greenland sharks?
- A Because Greenland sharks are too dangerous
 - B Because it is hard to reach where Greenland sharks live
 - C Because Greenland sharks are almost extinct
 - D Because the studies would be too expensive
8. Why do you think fisherman wanted to catch Greenland sharks before 1960?
- A They wanted the sharks’ liver oil so they could sell it.
 - B Greenland sharks were eating too many reindeer.
 - C There were too many Greenland sharks in the ocean.
 - D They wanted to eat the Greenland sharks.

9. Greenland sharks are “Near Threatened” (lines 22-23). This means:
- A they might become extinct one day.
 - B they will definitely become extinct in the future.
 - C they will never become extinct.
 - D they are already extinct.
10. According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
- A More fishermen catch Greenland sharks these days than before 1960.
 - B Fewer fishermen catch Greenland sharks these days than before 1960.
 - C Fishermen do not catch Greenland sharks anymore.
 - D It is no longer profitable for fishermen to catch Greenland sharks.
11. What does “remarkable” (line 4) mean?
- A Ordinary
 - B Extraordinary
 - C Strange
 - D Exciting
12. What does “conducted” (line 17) mean?
- A Experimented
 - B Abandoned
 - C Carried out
 - D Recommended

END OF TEST

End of English Section

Go back and check your answers.

**DO NOT TURN OVER
UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

Non-Verbal Reasoning Test

Section 5 – Reflect the Figure

Work out which option would look like the figure on the left if it was reflected over the line.

Example: Reflect



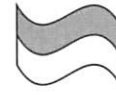
a



b



c

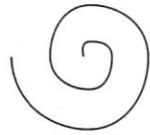
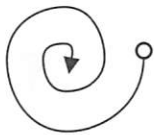


d

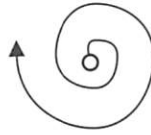
Answer: a

1

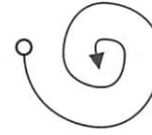
Reflect



a



b



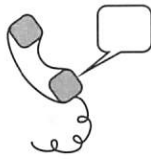
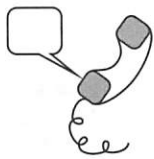
c



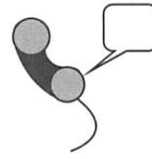
d

2

Reflect



a



b



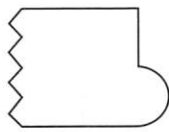
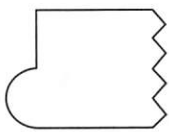
c



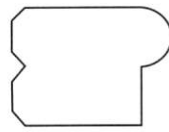
d

3

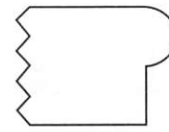
Reflect



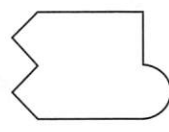
a



b



c



d

4

Reflect



a



b



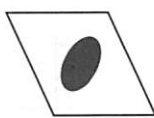
c



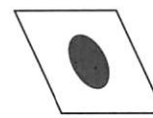
d

5

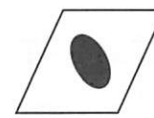
Reflect



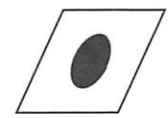
a



b



c



d

Section 2 – Find the Figure Like the First Three

Work out which option is the most like the three figures on the left.

Example:



a

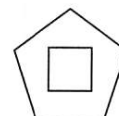
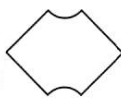
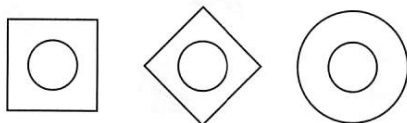
b

c

d

Answer: b

1



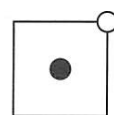
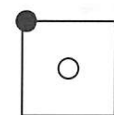
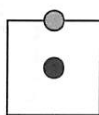
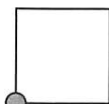
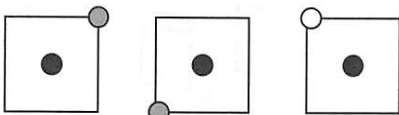
a

b

c

d

2



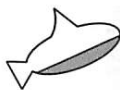
a

b

c

d

3



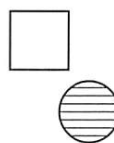
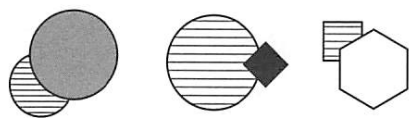
a

b

c

d

4



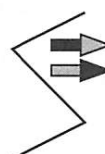
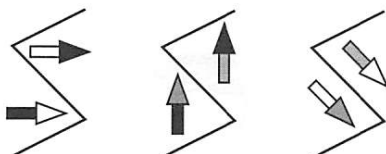
a

b

c

d

5



a

b

c

d

(5)

Stop here

DO NOT TURN OVER

Vocabulary Test

Underline the word that means the same, or nearly the same, as the word on the left. Look at this example:

FAST rapid slow chase fly

1. **AFRAID** brave spooky fearful precise

2. **LAUGH** happy sob rumble chuckle

3. **BITE** meal nibble tooth take

4. **SWEET** sour chocolate sugary tasty

5. **DIRTY** messy wet filthy tidy



/ 5

6. **LUCKY** rich fortunate happy winner

7. **BRAVE** strong angry confident heroic

8. **HOLD** pull catch grasp take

9. **ALLOW** deny confess agree permit

10. **LIVELY** active angry energy happy

/ 5

11. **CUNNING** clever sly thoughtful stupid

12. **SPARE** over enough provide extra

13. **CRAMPED** crowded gathered busy plenty

14. **SAME** similar alike identical related

15. **COMPLETE** end whole part perfect

Hint: Think about what the word in capitals means before you look at the options.

/ 5

Closest Meaning

Complete the word on the right so that it means the same, or nearly the same, as the word on the left. Look at this example:

foe e n e m y

1. wide b r _ _ d

2. uneven b u _ _ y

3. walk _ t r _ l l

4. tiny _ m a _ l

5. powerful s _ r _ n g

Hint: Make sure you consider all possible meanings of the word on the left to help you think of the right answer.

/5

6. create _ a k _

7. intelligent c _ e _ e r

8. sociable f _ i _ _ d l y

9. discover _ i n _

10. grumble m _ _ n

/5

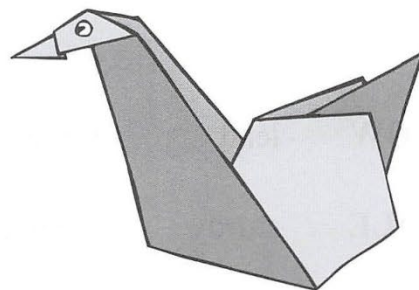
11. relaxed c a _ _

12. unclear b l u _ _ _ d

13. beautiful _ r e t _ _

14. bend f _ _ d

15. organised p _ _ _ a r e d



/5

End of Assessment

(15)