

11 Plus Programme – CEM Vocabulary and Verbal Reasoning Boost Course Preview

This preview is designed to show you, in some depth, the work we'll go through in this course. It covers the Vocabulary and Verbal Reasoning elements of the CEM 11 Plus exam as thoroughly as possible within the time available.

Who should be doing it?

- The course is designed to boost the skills of pupils going for a CEM 11 Plus Exam.
- It should be central to the work of any child preparing at home.
- It is also very useful for any child using a tutor or going to a tuition centre.
- The course covers Vocabulary and Verbal Reasoning.

N.B. This is our Vocabulary and Verbal Reasoning course. It is very intensive and ideal for those with not long to go before the exam. It is designed for preparation with 6-15 weeks to go until the exam.

Why is the course so successful?

- 11 Plus tests are weighted towards literacy skills over any other skill area. **60% of the marks** focus on literacy skills.
- The course is fully planned which makes life much easier for parents than using books alone. This is especially true when time is tight.
- The course gradually introduces children to timed tests in the right way so that they build their skills and confidence as they go.
- While the course is regularly updated, the core of it has been used for many years with proven success.

Who is this course right for?

This course is ideal for any pupil with around 6-15 weeks to go until the CEM 11 Plus exam. The course is delivered in 10 parts and ideally a week would be spent on each. It could be completed in 6 weeks by working more intensively or in a more relaxed way in 15 weeks.

- **No book covers the ground so completely.**
- **This course is fully structured, revision is built in.**
- **There's much less planning work for parents to do.**

SCROLL DOWN TO SEE COURSE EXAMPLES



Are you making a special effort to learn the words properly?

Vocabulary and Verbal Reasoning Boost - Part 4

This time we include some variety questions in our verbal reasoning revision. It is important to keep your skills flexible as CEM can change their question types.

Vocabulary Development

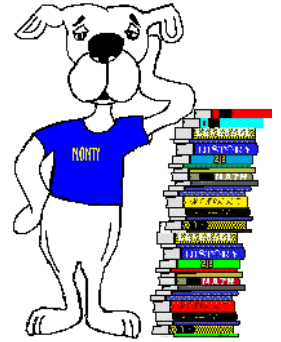
- Reading:** Reading for half an hour every day also helps children improve their comprehension skills as well as developing a wide vocabulary. In this section, you will be given a paired reading text to do in class.
- Your Personal Words:** You will be given a list of personal words at the end of each lesson. We will design a little test to see if you know what they all mean. Keep revising these words.
- Synonyms 4:** Your four personal words will be used in a sentence. You will be given a list of words as **deficiency** and **diminish**. You will have to choose the word that best fits the sentence. Please wait a couple of days before you check your answers. We will have a test to see if you really learnt the words again to make sure the words have really sunk in.
- Synonyms Match-Up Test:** You will be given a list of words that you have learnt these words. Another list of words will be given to you. You will have to match the words more thoroughly. We let you know how to approach each activity and why it is important.
- Words from Past Papers:** These words have come up in published tests before. If you are not sure then add the word to your personal words list. This time words include **company** and **provoke**.
- Opposites 3 Revision:** This page revises all the opposites you learnt last time. If you learnt the words properly then you should get 100%. If you are not regularly scoring high marks in these revision tests then it indicates that you should be learning the words more thoroughly.
- Words from Past Papers:** These words have come up in published tests before. Match each word to its sentence. This time words include **proportion** and **influence**.
- Homophones:** Remember to use the personal words list to note down any that are new and that you were not sure of.

Front Sheets

These sheets come at the front of every part of the course. They let you know what is included in each part of the course.

We let you know how to approach each activity and why it is important.

last four lessons design a test to see if you know what the words mean. We will have a test to see if you really learnt the words again to make sure the words have really sunk in.



9. **More Difficult Opposites:** Come back to this sheet two or three times to try and find the solutions. Remember to note down any unknown words in your personal words list.
10. **Homographs:** Can you think of two meanings for the word hamper? Do the exercise to check your understanding of these words. Learn any you didn't get.
11. **Opposites 4 Revision:** This page revises all the opposites you learnt last time. If you learnt the words properly then you should get 100%. Remember to add any words you are not sure of to your personal words list to ensure you see them with greater frequency.
12. **Homographs:** Can you think of two meanings for the word medium? Do the exercise to check your understanding of these words. Learn any you didn't get.
13. **Synonyms Revision:** This page revises all the synonyms you learnt last time using a CLOZE format. Remember to add any words you are not sure of to your personal words list to ensure you see them with greater frequency.
14. **Paired Reading:** The Lost World by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. If you enjoy the paired reading text then why not read the whole book? Reading classic books not only helps children develop a wide vocabulary but also helps them to develop their comprehension skills.

The whole course is planned for you with revision built in.

CEM Verbal Reasoning

- Remember to use your personal words list for any VR question you don't get correct.

CEM Question type revision:

15. **Shuffled Sentences:** Complete the three sections.
16. **Alternative word CLOZE:** Complete the 5 sentences.
17. **Opposites:** Complete the two sections.
18. **Synonyms:** Complete the two sections.
19. **Comprehension - The Sword in the Stone and Excalibur:** Read the text and answer the questions.

20. CLOZE Comprehension - Christopher Columbus: Complete the words in the text.
21. Verbal Reasoning Variety questions: CEM questions can change without notice. Try this mix of alternative VR questions types focusing on vocabulary and reasoning.



- Please sign below when you have completed everything.
- Your helper may have to test you on some things.

Signed: (Parent/Teacher and Pupil).....

Please do lots of reading throughout this programme.
We hope you enjoyed this part of the course.

Used by Tutors

Private tutors also use this course as the central part of their work with their pupils because it gives a clear structure, not only for lessons, but also for homework. Much more detail on the type of work you will encounter is included below, just scroll down.

Words from past papers

- These words have come up before in 11 Plus past papers and may come up again.
- Insert the right word into each sentence. Watch out because some words will fit more than one sentence but there is only one solution. Use your logic skills to re-adjust if you go wrong.
- If you don't know any of the words then add them to your weekly vocabulary sheet.

quench	flourish	submit	release
pr	Words from past papers		ambition
merc	<i>This series looks at hundreds of challenging words which have come up in past 11 plus papers or in papers produced by publishers.</i>		digest
		tenant	ordeal

1. He needed _____ hundreds of challenging words which have come up in past 11 plus papers or in papers produced by publishers.
2. She gained _____ votes.
3. He was _____ the manufacturing industry.
4. The _____ was shocking.
5. The pop _____ song.
6. Peter tried to _____ his younger sisters decision.
7. The criminal begged for _____.

8. No matter how much water she drank _____ her thirst.
9. She went to _____ her _____.
10. He began to _____.
11. The accident had been a scary _____.
12. He _____ with his _____.
13. She demonstrated her fierce _____ four times a week.
14. He took a few moments to _____.
15. She had been a perfect _____ of the house.

Children will know some of these words but many will be new. Some of the words might seem extreme but they are reflective of the papers children will face.

Marks /15

My Personal Words List

Each week you will find new words or words you haven't quite learnt yet. Familiarisation and a wide vocabulary only develops with frequent exposure. Use this sheet to identify new words, then revise them regularly.

New word (Write the new word here)	Meaning (Write down its meaning in your own words)	New word in sentence (Write a short sentence with your new word in it)
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Personal Words List

This simple sheet is at the heart of everything we do. Children all have a unique vocabulary and our role is to help each child develop their own vocabulary.

These personal word lists should be used by children to identify 20 words (during each part of the course) that they have either not quite learnt properly or discovered through their reading.



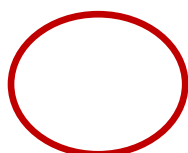
Synonyms

FOLD

Harder Word		Easier Word
abandon	<p>Synonyms</p> <p><i>These sheets ask children to learn words actively, which is something most books don't do as they only include test activities. Children cannot learn by only doing tests.</i></p>	leave
abridge		shorten
abode		dwelling
abrupt		sudden
abundant		plentiful
account		room
accurate		correct
acute		sharp
adhere		stick
adversity		misfortune
affectionate		
aggressive		
aid		
ally		
altitude		height
amazement		wonder
amiable	<p><i>They are encouraged to make a note of less familiar words in their personal words list.</i></p>	friendly
ample		plentiful
ancient		old
animosity		hatred

We cover hundreds of synonyms during the course. Children will know some of them but be less familiar with or not know others.

First attempt



Second attempt



Synonyms Match-up

Below you will see words from the synonyms you have just learnt.
Match each word from the box below with its synonym in the list below.

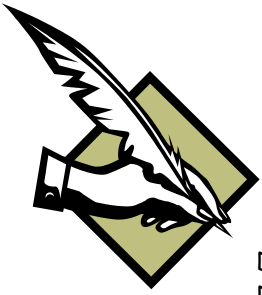
annual	arrogant	attired	beverages
anonymous	assembly	audacity	broad
<p>Synonyms match-up</p> <p>A few days after the latest batch of synonyms have been learnt properly we encourage children to do this at revision exercise.</p>		austere	catastrophe
		avaricious	cautious
		bombard	cease
careful			
clothes			
disaster			
dressed			
drinks			
expect			
gathering			
ghost			
greedy			
haughty			
help			
impure			
name			
pelt			
sever			
stop			
surprise			
wide			
yearly			

Synonyms match-up

A few days after the latest batch of synonyms have been learnt properly we encourage children to do this at revision exercise.

We ask children to wait a few days because the delay will reveal how well the learning activity was completed. Any words they get wrong should be added to their personal words list so that they see it with greater frequency.

The vast majority of vocabulary books only expose children to each word once so there's little chance that they will actually learn the words properly.



Homophones



Some words are pronounced like other words but are different in spelling and meaning, e.g. write and right.

Die	To stop living
Dye	To colour or stain something, e.g. hair
Four	The number after 3

Homophones

These are words which sound the same but have different meanings and are spelt differently.

Children need to actively learn these words so that they become more familiar with this category.

Weight	How heavy a thing is
Waist	Part of the body between the ribs and the hips
Waste	To make poor use of. Rubbish

Choose the correct words from the pair to complete these sentences:

1. A quadruped has _____ legs; two hind legs and two _____ legs. **four fore**
2. Cutlery is usually made _____
3. Queen Elizabeth is our _____
4. Chloe decided to _____
5. The miners dug a tunnel _____
6. Most people _____
7. Millions of people speak _____
8. In the _____ the rider used the _____ to guide the horse along the muddy track. **rein rain**
9. She placed the rubbish in the _____ bin. **waist waste**
10. Her shirt was coming apart at the _____. **seam seem**

Children who have not developed their skills in this area will struggle with verbal reasoning and with some literacy tests.

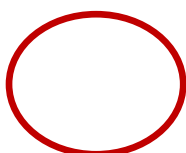
You should learn these off by heart.



Opposites

Easy Words		FOLD
1. come		go
2. Opposites		warm
3. <i>These are similar sheets to our</i>		light/fair
4. <i>synonyms work. We ask children to</i>		night
5. <i>learn these thoroughly over a few days.</i>		shallow
6. defend		attack
7. deny		admit
8. depart		arrive
Harder Words		
9. conceal		reveal
10. condemn	<i>By including some easier words we help ensure everything is covered in a way that also helps boost confidence.</i>	
11. confined		
12. confirm		
13. contract		expand
14. coward		hero
15. damp		dry
16. defeat	<i>Children will cover hundreds of opposites during the course.</i>	victory
17. depth		height
18. drunk		sober

First attempt



Second attempt



More Difficult Opposites

Complete the word on the right so that it has the opposite meaning to the word on the left.

More Difficult Opposites

These sheets extend learning on opposites. The main opposites sheets cover all the basics, these more difficult words will really stretch children and it's likely that they will be writing out a number of these words into their personal words lists for ongoing attention.

AFFIRM

S _ _ _ N

GULLIBLE

_ A _ Y

IRRATIONAL

C _ H _ _ _ NT

ALEERT

D _ _ _ _ Y

It is this mix of stretching and encouraging pupils to interact with words frequently which makes the course so successful.

Marks /10

If you want to improve your vocabulary make sure you read for at least half an hour every day.



CHAPTER IX

-THE STRANGEST HOUSE

ANY ONE EVER LIVED IN-

The Secret Garden is a classic novel which follows the story of Mary Lennox, an orphan who moves into her uncle's mansion. With the help of an enthusiastic

Paired Reading

Paired reading (reading out loud together while both following the text) works magically to improve a child's reading skills and vocabulary knowledge.

*en which she is
er sees Mary's*

*Imagine. The
climbing roses
knew they were
ground was covered*

with grass of a wintry brown and out of it grew clumps of bushes which were surely rosebushes if they were alive. There were numbers of standard roses which had so spread their branches that they were like little trees. There were other trees in the garden, and one loveliest was that climbing tendrils which made each other or at a far made lovely bridges now and Mary did not

It is especially useful to do this with classic texts where children can be exposed to a segment of a book in the same way they might be in a comprehension test.

brown branches and sprays looked like a sort of crazy mantle spreading over everything, walls, and trees, and even brown grass, where they had fallen from their fastenings and run along the ground. It was this hazy tangle from tree to tree which made it all look so mysterious. Mary had thought it must be different from and indeed it was

We use specially selected excerpts from classic books for paired reading which should be enough for a twenty minute session each time.

Questions

The following words are all underlined in the text above:

*Paired reading
vocabulary testing*

*At the end of each
paired reading section
we use these tests to
draw out potentially
new vocabulary.*

*These texts and the
vocabulary in them
really help children to
develop and refine
their comprehension
skills as well as their
vocabulary.*

Unpleasant
Vanished
Excessive
Hectic
Poignant
Overwhelming
Distinguish
Exhilaration
Extreme
Immediately
Frail

**-E, write down a word from the box
matches the following definitions**

busy or full of frantic activity

very impressive and magnificent

disappear suddenly and
completely

having or showing elegance and
sophistication

to be eager or inquisitive about
something

D

E

**2) For the following five sentences, pick a word from the box
above to complete the sentence so that it makes sense**

As they had left hours ago, the arrival of her grandparents was _____ .

The History of Coal Mining in the UK

It is probable that the Romans used outcropping coal ('outcropping' means where the coal comes to the earth's surface or appears in exposed rock faces) when working iron or burning lime for building purposes. There is no mention of coal mining in the Domesday Book of 1086 though lead and iron mines are recorded. In the 13th century there are records of coal digging in Durham and Northumberland, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Lancashire, the Forest of Dean and North and South Wales. At this time coal was referred to as *sea cole*, a reference to coal found on the shore, washed up by the sea from cliffs or undersea.

bell pits where coal was closely packed. They have been found in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Lined shafts to 150 foot deep were used in the 18th century.

Industrial Revolution

Coal production increased and mining gathered pace, as a fuel for the new Watt steam engine. A key development in the 18th century, of coke which was used in the blast furnace. The development of the steam locomotive early in the 19th century gave added impetus, and coal consumption grew rapidly as the railway network expanded through the Victorian period. Coal was widely used for domestic heating owing to its low cost and widespread availability. The manufacture of coke also provided coal gas, which could be used for heating and lighting.

Comprehension Exercises

CEM Verbal Reasoning includes comprehension. We include comprehension exercises throughout the course.

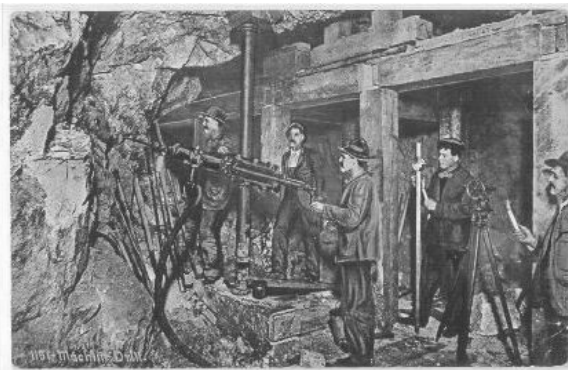
mines were shallow and were worked by bell pits and branches. By 1750 brick lined shafts to 150 foot deep were used in the 18th century.

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Decline

By the 1960s, the coal industry was declining. In March 1968, the last pit in the Black Country closed and pit closures were a regular occurrence in many other areas. In the mid 1970s, 130 million tons of coal was being produced annually, but production started to fall below 100 million tons during the 1980s. Over the next twenty years numerous pit closures were announced as only the most economic could afford to stay in operation. By 1995 only 50 million tons of coal was produced. In January 2008 the last deep mine in South Wales closed when the coal was exhausted. Britain now has to import most of its coal.



Shuffled Sentences



How to approach these questions.

Shuffled sentences are simply sentences that have been jumbled up. Sometimes you will be asked to put them in the correct order. Sometimes a word will be added that doesn't belong in the sentence and you have to identify it.

Technique

1/ Look at the question

- Always write out the sentence.
- When children look at a shuffled sentence, e.g. house kennel dog food

2/ Identify the subject

- **WORK ACTIVELY** - remember is to work actively on the page and it is the most important thing to do. Don't just leap to the answer. The best approach is to work actively. Remember that even if you have done some of these questions before you still have to click on the day and the best way of doing that is to work actively.
- **The best approach** - Identify the subject (look for nouns). If there are more than one list them. Let's take the jumbled sentence below as an example.

Technique

Development

CEM Verbal Reasoning includes several known question types:

Shuffled sentences, synonyms, opposites, comprehension, CLOZE comprehension and alternative word CLOZE

Examples

*house kennel dog food
The dog is called a kennel.*

*house for walked around dog the food looking
The most important thing to do is to work actively on the page and it is the most important thing to do. Don't just leap to the answer. The best approach is to work actively. Remember that even if you have done some of these questions before you still have to click on the day and the best way of doing that is to work actively.*

house for walked around dog the food looking

Subject

Action

Other

house	walked	the
dog	looking	around
food		for
		the

We provide detailed technique guidance for each type, sample questions and ongoing practice throughout the course.

- Then identify action words (verbs) and list them.
- Then list the other words.
- Use a little trial and error. Imagine the sentence. Would you make it work? How about **The house**? How about **The dog**? **The dog** seems most likely.
- Next try some options, **The dog walked**? **The dog looking**? **The dog walked around the house**? Keep trying options and you should get there.
The dog walked around the house looking for food.

Opposites Test

Some of these words will be new to you. Try to find as many as you can. This test includes two styles of question.

Section 1

Fill in the blanks in the left.

smart

mean

childish

diminish

lofty

**Question Type
Revision**

Once we have introduced each CEM question type we then revise them in each part of the course.

opposite meaning to the word on

l _ _ _ y

Section 2

Choose the word on the right which is most opposite in the left.

perimeter

circuit

circumference

interior

border

queasy

ill

nauseous

well

happy

hesitant

particular

aggravated

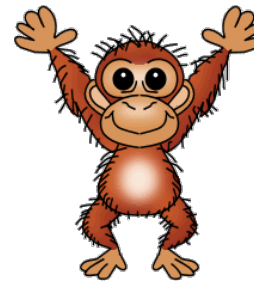
Ongoing revision is given for each and every CEM question type including: comprehension, shuffled sentences, synonyms, opposites, CLOZE comprehension, alternative word CLOZE

decisive

proffered

solace

Orangutans



This is a cloze type exercise. Circle the most appropriate word selection.

Orangutans are found on the island of Sumatra ⁱⁿ _{on} ^{around} _{by} Indonesia.

Orangutans are large apes and live in family groups. They stand quite

tall and an adult is twice the ^{weight} _{length} of many types of gibbon.

Orangutans ^{are} _{is} _{am} herbivores and will eat the fruit, branches and ^{our} _{are} _{is} _{am} leaves that they find in the forest. Their long arms give them the ^{weight} _{length} as well as helping them climb trees.

All Question Types

Covered

This is an alternative word test of the type CEM use.

We cover every known CEM question type.

Orangutans ^{our} _{are} _{is} _{am} herbivores and will eat the fruit, branches and

leaf
leaves
leafs
leives

that they find in the forest.

While many people today ^{thought} _{think} _{thinks} that the name 'orang-utan' comes

from their orange coloured hair, in fact in the Malay language 'orang'

means
mean
meant

'person' and the

translacion
translation
translatian

of 'utan' is 'forest'. Orangutans

are the people of the forest.

Tip - Sometimes you will be given the past/present/future tense of a word. Make sure you use the text to help you decide which is correct.

Compound Word Puzzle

Compound words do not have to be traditional e.g. black and board - blackboard, but can sometimes have an unrelated meaning by themselves

Often you
poppies or

Find ten c
Write out
you don't

pepper

*Development of
thinking skills*

*Because CEM Verbal
Reasoning can change at
any time without notice
we also help children
develop active thinking
skills.*

less

It have an unrelated meaning by

to solve the puzzle e.g. pop and pies -

ts of words. (Use each part only once.)

erneath. Learn meanings and spellings if
exercise, not a test.

over

due

fort

prim

off

ice

mint

spring

rain

ate

night

*This is an example of a difficult
compound word puzzle that we
use.*

*Children are encouraged to
persevere and use the clues to
help them work through the
puzzles.*

base

*We also include anagram and
crossword puzzles using words
they have learnt.*

*These act as revision as well as
developing thinking skills.*

/ _____ 4/ _____

/ _____ 8/ _____

5/ _____

Clues: 1/ A monkey or gorilla 2/ Children 3/ A place of work 4/ two weeks 5/ A place to store information 6/ hold back 7/ late 8/ To thoroughly dig up 9/ A type of herb 10/ forever

Verbal Reasoning variety questions

Underline the two words that are different from the other three:

1/ apple

straw

blue

2/ read

book

draw

3/ Carl

Chloe

Carol

In each question choose the word:

4/ (duffle, tog, coat)

5/ (buy, bee, be)

6/ (bang, left, by)

A word of four letters

Underline the correct

7/ In the end she

8/ I'd left my books at home.

9/ At the first opportunity they stopped for fuel.

Alternative

Questions

CEM questions can

change at any time. We

help children keep their

vocabulary skills

flexible. If question

types change they will

be prepared.

join and make a whole longer

rd and the beginning of the next.

Identify four letter word.

In each question choose two words, one from each group in brackets, that best completes the sentence:

10/ LIGHT is to (shine, dark, sun) as DAY is to (night, afternoon, year)

11/ HELP is to (fall, kind, assist) as HURT is to (hurt, help, pain)

12/ SCARLET is to (pink, lips, red) as BLUE is to (blue, lips, red)

Find one letter that fits in the brackets:

13/ char () etal

poe () agic

14/ bos () alty

onu () tep

15/ blin () eep

cloa () ayak

This sheet is an

example of the type

of variety questions

we cover to aid

flexible preparation.

Move one letter from the word on the left and put it into the word on the right. Two new words should be created: write out the two new words

16/ coat heat

17/ pink aid

18/ share pin

Carefully read through the passage and then answer the questions that follow.

Buck

Buck lived at a big house in the sun-kissed Santa Clara Valley. Judge Miller's place, it was called. It stood back from the road, half hidden among the trees, through which glimpses could be caught of the wide cool veranda that ran around its four sides. The house was approached by gravelled driveways which wound about through wide-spreading lawns and under the interlacing boughs of tall poplars. At the rear things were on every side. There were great stables, where a dozen grooms and boys had their quarters, an endless and orderly array of outhouses, long green lawns, and a pump and plant for the artesian water. Then there was the pumping station. Miller's boys took their morning plunge and kept cool in the swimming tank.

Timed Assessment Tests

We include full timed assessment tests including each CEM question type.

And over this green life. It was true, but it did not count. The Judge's life at the house after the creatures that rarely came here he had lived the four years of his life. Other dogs on so vast a place, but they were not his, or lived obscurely in the recesses of the house. Ysabel, the Mexican hairless,—strange creature. On the other hand, there were the fox terriers, a score of them at least, who yelped fearful promises at Toots and Ysabel looking out of the windows at them and protected by a legion of housemaids armed with brooms and mops.

But Buck was neither house-dog nor kennel-dog. The whole realm was his. He plunged into the swimming tank or went hunting with the Judge's sons; he escorted Mollie and Alice, the Judge's daughters, on long twilight or early morning rambles; on wintry nights he lay at the Judge's feet before the roaring library fire; he carried the Judge's grandsons on his back, or rolled them in the grass, and guarded their footsteps through wild adventures down to the fountain in the stable yard, and even beyond, where the paddocks were, and the berry patches. Among the terriers he stalked imperiously, and Toots and Ysabel he utterly ignored, for he was king,—king over all creeping, crawling, flying things of Judge Miller's place, humans included.

His father, Elmo, a huge St. Bernard, had been the Judge's inseparable companion, and Buck bid fair to follow in the way of his father. He was not so large,—he weighed only one hundred and forty pounds,—for his mother, Shep, had been a Scotch shepherd dog. Nevertheless, one hundred and forty pounds, to which was added the dignity that comes of good living and universal respect, enabled him to carry himself in right royal fashion. During the four years since his puppyhood he had lived the life of a sated aristocrat; he had a fine pride in himself, was even a trifle egotistical, as country gentlemen sometimes become because of their insular situation. But he had saved himself by not becoming a mere pampered house-dog. Hunting and kindred outdoor delights had kept down the fat and hardened his muscles; and to him, as to the cold-tubbing races, the love of water had been a tonic and a health preserver.

And this was the manner of dog Buck was in the fall of 1897, when the Klondike strike dragged men from all the world into the frozen North. But Buck did not read the newspapers, and he did not know that Manuel, one of the gardener's helpers, was an undesirable acquaintance. Manuel had one besetting sin. He loved to play Chinese lottery. Also, in his gambling, he had one besetting weakness—faith in a system; and this made his damnation certain. For to play a system requires money, while the wages of a gardener's helper do not lap over the needs of a wife and numerous progeny.

Timed Assessment 3

Wind in the Willows

- 1/ Mole did not use water and mops to spring clean his house.
- 2/ d. Mole stops spring cleaning because he was so tired that he had to get out.
- 3/ a. The technique is alliteration.
- 4/ c & e. Contemptuous are used to describe A three.
- 5/ b. The most correct 'the breeze is like someone rubbing his forehead'.

- 6/ b & d. Mole sees leaves emerging and nest building on his travels.
- 7/ c. Mole thinks the best thing about being on holiday is watching everyone else working.
- 8/ c & e. Two examples of

Full answers for every question

There are answers provided for every question in each part of the course.

Where a full detailed explanation is needed, we give it.

things with
a laugh'
aymates'.
ngside
river.
xcite
sily.

Shuffled Sentences

Correct Sentence

- 1. The rain was making the dam's water level higher.
- 2. The cow struggled to get out of the water.
- 3. He picked up the carrot with his fork.
- 4. He cut his hand so badly that he called the ambulance.
- 5. Finding a gherkin in your burger is not a crisis.
- 6. The furniture in the dining room was made of oak.
- 7. The flock of birds were flying south.
- 8. Did she ask her how much she had paid?
- 9. She said, "That was a good deal"
- 10. He likes to drink beer.

Odd Word

- lightening
- she
- knife
- blood
- chips
- picture
- where
- shop
- package
- glass

Synonyms Cloze

<u>Answer</u>	<u>Common meaning</u>
1/ elude	dodge
2/ heroic	gallant
3/ combine	mix
4/ peculiar	weird

5/ plume	crest
6/ spectre	spirit
7/ desire	hunger
8/ rigorous	strict
9/ appraise	assess
10/ candid	blunt

Opposites Non-Cloze1/ **tiny**

enormous means
huge, tiny means small

2/ **future** past

means things that have
happened, future means
things that will happen

3/ **condense** expand

means to make bigger,
condense means to make
smaller

4/ **rare**

common means
prevalent, rare means
occasional

5/ **frequently** rarely

means doesn't happen often,
frequently means it happens
often

6/ **strange**

familiar means
common, well known, strange
means unusual

7/ **extravagant** frugal

means thrifty, prudent,
extravagant means
excessive, flashy

8/ **liberate**

repress means to
inhibit, restrict, liberate
means to set free

9/ **please** annoy

means to agitate, please
means to amuse

10/ **top** base is

the lowest point, top is the
highest point

Homographs1/ **step** - a level of
stairs and the action of
moving feet to walk2/ **table** - a sheet
showing information and a
piece of furniture3/ **tip** - can mean to
knock over and the very top4/ **watch** - to look at
and a clock worn on the
body5/ **yarn** - strands of
fibre and to tell a tale6/ **second** - means a
helper and also the shortest
interval of time7/ **flat** - can mean level
and also a home on one level8/ **lean** - can mean
someone or thing without
much fat and also the verb
to lean on9/ **object** - can mean an
item and to also express
disapproval10/ **bar** - a place to have
a drink and also an oblong
piece of solid materialCompound Word Puzzle

Himself

Passport

Redraft

Dosage

Whatever

Nobody

Bathe

Armour

Carnation

Alongside

Revision Anagrams

1. Answer
2. Forward
3. Assemble
4. Barren
5. Descendant
6. Continue
7. Colonies
8. Dispute
9. Bore
10. Tale
11. Tee
12. Backward
13. Abroad
14. Ancient
15. Dismantle

Crossword Revision Puzzle

Down

1. Scent
2. Majestic
4. Arrive
5. Harbour
7. Beautiful
8. Presence
9. February
13. Batteries
14. Lenient
19. Aloud

Across

3. Straight
6. Strawberry
10. Worse
11. Separate
12. Puncture
15. Ancestor
16. Vessel
17. Objection
18. Perhaps
19. Economical