

11 Plus Programme – GL Vocabulary, English 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, English and Verbal Reasoning elements of the GL 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 GL 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, English and Verbal Reasoning.

N.B. This is our shortest Vocabulary, English 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 GL 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 words properly?

Vocabulary, English and Verbal Reasoning Boost - Part 4

This time you have an English paper featuring a comprehension exercise from *The Jungle Book* by Rudyard Kipling.

English and Vocabulary Development

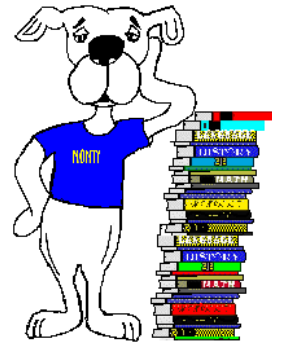
- Reading:** Reading for half an hour every day also helps children improve their comprehension skills as well as developing a wide vocabulary.

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.

so given you a paired reading.
- Your Personal Words:** Lists at the front of the course. See if you can design a little test to see if you know what they all mean. Keep revising the words.

Front Sheets
We let you know how to approach each activity and why it is important.
- Synonyms:** This section includes words such as **deficient**. Think you have really learnt the words. Please wait until you have tested yourself again to make sure the words have been learnt.
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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.
- 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.
15. **Find the Mistakes:** Have you been a brilliant teacher this week and found all the mistakes?
16. **Tasks and Tools:** Which task matches which tool?
17. **Using the Opposite Meaning:** Useful work to improve your use of accurate vocabulary, especially adjectives.
18. **Correction of Sentences:** How good is your grammar?
19. **Timed English Paper.** Another timed paper for you. Now and again try doing an English Paper and then take a half hour break before doing another paper such as a Maths paper. This will replicate the stamina you may need during the exam.

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

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.

GL Verbal Reasoning

- We will be introducing you to every verbal reasoning question type you will find in the exam. Please read the specified technique for each question type very carefully. Go over any mistakes you make in the example questions in detail.

GL Verbal Reasoning question types 13, 14, 15 and 16:

Read the technique carefully first, then do the questions.

20. **Investigate the facts** - Introduction and technique and 10 questions
21. **Letter connections** - Introduction and technique and 10 questions
22. **Letter sequences** - Introduction and technique and 10 questions
23. **Letters instead of numbers** - Introduction and technique and 10 questions



- 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.

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

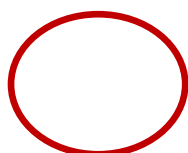


Synonyms

FOLD

Harder Word		Easier Word
abandon	<i>Synonyms</i> <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>	leave
abridge		shorten
abode		dwelling
abrupt		sudden
abundant		plentiful
account		room
accurate		correct
acute		sharp
adhere		stick
adversity		misfortune
affectionate	<i>We cover hundreds of synonyms during the course. Children will know some of them but be less familiar with or not know others.</i>	
aggressive		
aid		
ally		
altitude		height
amazement		wonder
amiable	<i>They are encouraged to make a note of less familiar words in their personal words list.</i>	friendly
ample		plentiful
ancient		old
animosity		hatred

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.

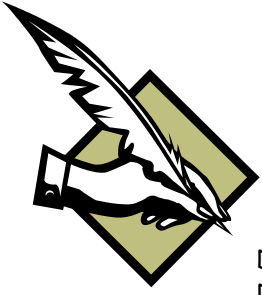
annual	arrogant	attired	beverages
anonymous	assembly	audacity	broad
<p>Synonyms match-up</p> <p>A few days after the latest batch of synonyms have been learnt properly we encourage children to do this at revision exercise.</p>		austere	catastrophe
		avaricious	cautious
		bombard	cease
careful			
clothes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

- A quadruped has _____ legs; two hind legs and two _____ legs. **four fore**
- Cutlery is usually made _____.
- Queen Elizabeth is our _____.
- Chloe decided to _____.
- The miners dug a tunnel _____.
- Most people _____.
- Millions of people speak _____.
- In the _____ the rider used the _____ to guide the horse along the muddy track. **rein rain**
- She placed the rubbish in the _____ bin. **waist waste**
- 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.

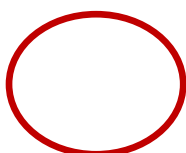
You should learn these off by heart.



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</i>	victory	
17. depend	<i>opposites during the course.</i>	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 _____ .

A. Arthur Lee's school work for marking

When I red about sailors feading choclates to whales I did not beleive it for one minit. It could not possibly be troo, could it. Someone must have invented the storey for the newspaper's.

Everyone knose that whales only eat plankton and other see creatures.

On t
with
parti
desp

Find the mistakes
This is a type of exercise we use throughout the course to help children focus on spotting mistakes. This is particularly important, not only in terms of their spelling development but also because GL have used spot the mistake type questions in past English tests.

it?

How many mistakes in spelling or grammar did you spot?

Connectives

- A **connective** is a word such as 'and', 'but', or 'because', that we use to **join** two ideas or short sentences together.
- **For example:** 'Timothy likes bananas. He doesn't like apples'. These two short sentences can be **combined** by using the connective 'but'. The new sentence would read 'Timothy likes bananas **but** he doesn't like apples'.
- Connectives are **useful** as they allow us to write **longer, more interesting** sentences.

Exercise 1:

Use an appropriate connective from the box to join these short sentences together. One has been done for you.

and ~~but~~ because before after although whilst

1. Kira likes rugby. She doesn't like football.

Kira likes rugby but she doesn't like football.

2. Gary ran to school. He was late.

3. Toby brushed his teeth. He had eaten his breakfast.

4. Dad was singing loudly. He was in the shower.

5. I revise for 3 months. I have an exam.

6. Miranda hates raisins. She also hates mushrooms.

7. Chloe went to the cinema. She didn't want to.

Exercise 2:

Match up the start of these sentences to the correct ending and underline each connective. One has been done for you.

Ashir was good at maths

Jamie got the bus to work

Tristan didn't want to go to the party

It started to rain heavily

unless his sister was going too.

so they decided to eat inside.

and he always did well in tests.

because his car had broken down.

THREE MEN IN A BOAT – Jerome K. Jerome

This is a humorous novel that follows the adventures of three friends embarking on a boat trip along the River Thames. The extract below comes from the beginning of the story where the two of the three characters are starting out on their trip and getting ready to camp out on their first night. The narrator imagines past camping trips spent by the river before thinking about the trip he is on, where it is raining. The narrator is one of the three men; his friends are called Harris and George.

George and I

Slowly the go
sorrowing ch
harsh croak o
breathes out

From the dir
noiseless trea
feet, above t
throne, folds
pale stars, rei

Then we run

cooked and eaten. Then the big pipes are filled and lighted, and the pleasant chat goes round in musical undertone; while, in the pauses of our talk, the river, playing round the boat, prattles strange old tales and secrets, sings low the old child's song that it has sung so many thousand years—will sing so many thousand years to come, before its voice grows harsh and old—a song that we, who have learnt to love its changing face, who have so often nestled on its yielding bosom, think, somehow, we understand, though we could not tell you in mere words the story that we listen to.

And we sit there, by its margin, while the moon, who loves it too, stoops down to kiss it with a sister's kiss, and throws her silver arms around it clingingly; and we watch it as it flows, ever singing, ever whispering, out to meet its king, the sea—till our voices die away in silence, and the pipes go out—till we, common-place, everyday young men enough, feel strangely full of thoughts, half sad, half sweet, and do not care or want to speak—till we laugh, and, rising, knock the ashes from our burnt-out pipes, and say "Good-night," and, lulled by the lapping water and the rustling trees, we fall asleep beneath the great, still stars, and dream that the world is young again—young and sweet as she used to be ere the centuries of fret and care had furrowed her fair face, ere her children's sins and follies had made old her loving heart—sweet as she was in those bygone days when, a new-made mother, she nursed us, her children, upon her own deep breast—ere the wiles of painted civilization had lured us away from her fond arms, and the poisoned sneers of artificiality had made us ashamed of the simple life we led with her, and the simple, stately home where mankind was born so many thousands years ago.

Harris said:

Timed English Papers

Our English papers always include a comprehension exercise. This one uses a difficult classic book text to ensure children are prepared for every eventuality. It is delivered as a timed 11 Plus English paper with further questions dealing with punctuation and grammar.

Metamorphosis

In the following passage there are some spelling mistakes. On each numbered line there is either one mistake, two mistakes or no mistakes. Each line is divided into groups of words with a letter underneath. If there is a mistake, ring the correct letter(s). If there is no mistake ring X.

- 1) "How about if I sleep a little bit longer and forget all this nonsense", he thought,
A B C D X
- 2) but that was something he was unable to do becuse he was used to sleeping on
X
- 3) his rigt
X
- 4) hard he
X
- 5) He mu
X
- 6) look at the flowndering legs, and only stopped when he began to feel a
A B C D X
- 7) mild, dull pain there that he had never felt before.
A B C D X

Timed English Papers - Mistakes Section

Our papers also include sections on using correct spelling, punctuation and grammar in addition to the comprehension elements. These questions mirror the type of questions children may face in the exam.

In the following sentences, there are either one or two mistakes in punctuation. Rewrite each sentence using the correct punctuation in the space provided.

- 8) The singer's voice was known as one of the country's best; his' dancing was known as the worst.

- 9) Catherine his wife of many years had decided to go and live in Spain.

- 10) Fred was asked to hold-up the picture.

- 11) My parents' house is in one of the citys nicest areas, said Josh.

Words Closest in Meaning

This is a real test of vocabulary. As with other vocabulary based tests if words are not known - learn them. Remember results in this area will only improve alongside vocabulary growth.

As this is a vocabulary test there is very little technique to learn - but the more questions you do the better your vocabulary will get.

Find two words from the first set which are closest in meaning.
(Tip - remember to choose the word which is closest in meaning - not opposite, not close - but not the same. For example, dear and divinity are close in meaning.)

Technique Guides

There are 21 different GL Verbal Reasoning question types. We provide a detailed technique guide for each one.

Technique

Remember you are looking for the actual meaning not word association (which is a common mistake). You are also looking for the actual meaning not word association (which is a common mistake).

- 1) You should just work methodically through the words. Take the first word in the first set of words and compare it to each of the words in the second set. Are any similar?
- 2) Then do the same with the second word and then the third word.
- 3) It may well be that you will quickly arrive at the word which is closest in meaning (not an opposite).
- 4) If you do not know the answer then you should consider some options. If so, your guess will have a higher chance of being correct.

Children with a wider vocabulary can do better. You should read and learn the meaning of new words that you find.

Remember this technique will not lead you directly to the answer but working in a systemised way is the best approach. It helps save time and cuts out errors.

Compound Words

Now try these questions:

In each question choose one word from each group to make a whole longer word.

Practice Questions

- 1) (life) (sur)
In each case we show you the technique then
- 2) (key) (lead)
provide ten 11 plus standard questions to
- 3) (teak) (own)
work through.

- 4) (fore might slam) (shut not close)

- 5) (dark moon black) (might)

- 6) (all next over) (together)

- 7) (jam butter bread) (not nut)

- 8) (dame book unner) (caller seller story)

- 9) (ampoo canter)

- 10) (ard guard)

Most books don't strike the right balance between teaching technique.

Doing ten questions as part of the process of learning technique helps children develop their skills fully.

Letter Connections

This type of question requires a strong alphabetical knowledge but doesn't test vocabulary or spelling.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

The question

More Technique Guides

Some GL Verbal Reasoning questions require highly developed technique, these questions are not vocabulary based.

to FM

is to ___

answer

C

The T

1) Always help y

require highly developed technique, these questions are not vocabulary based.

2)

compare the first PAIR. Instead you should be comparing the first letter of the first pair to the first letter of the second pair. So in our example:

CG is to FM as QW is to ___?

What is the relationship between C and F? apply the same to the second section.

As QW is to ___? From Q, 3 forwards is T

3) Then we do the same with the second

CG is to FM as QW is to T_?

The relationship between G and M is forward answer is forward six. $W + 6 = C$

4) With multiple choice questions if only one answer option started with a T then that would be the correct one. (realising this may have saved time.)5)

In these cases we provide very full technique guidance to ensure children can tackle the questions properly.

then

d the

Word Letter Codes

Now try these questions:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

1) If the code for MAKE is LKJBA what is the code for CRIME?

2) If the code for PUPIL is NRLDF what does OEJYA mean?

3) If the code for STYLE is QVWUX what is the code for CRACK?

4) If the code for CRIME is LARVN what does BCAJY mean?

5) If the code for TENNIS is HSBWVG what is the code for NORMAL?

6) If the code for NEVER is PUXUJ what does QVWUX mean?

7) If the code for PUPIL is NRLDF what does QVWUX mean?

8) If the code for CRACK is DUFJG what does QVWUX mean?

9) If the code for SOUND is PLRKA what is the code for TAPES?

10) If the code for SHOE is HSLV what does OZHG mean?

Practice Questions

We provide ten practice questions as part of the technique development process.

Doing these 11 plus standard questions helps ensure children have fully grasped the technique required.

Find two words, one from each group, that are closest in meaning.

Example

(devil)
(desperate)

Revision Papers

Once we have been through the question types we then start on regular revision.

Answer

QUESTION

(delusion, gift, arrangement)
(contract, signature, stable)

Identify the words with the most opposite meanings (one from each set of three).

Example

(rich, plentiful, feeble)
(weak, scarce, enough)

Answer

scarce is the opposite of plentiful

QUESTION 2

(reduction, reduce, small)
(increase, minute, many)

Find a single word which goes equally well with both pairs of words. Choose from the selection below each question.

Example

(PLANT CULTIVATE) (PIG BOAR)
soil, grow, hog, produce, sow

Answer

sow

QUESTION 3

(SMALL THIN) (BRIGHT LUMINOUS)
agile, light, torch, radiant

GO STRAIGHT ON

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

Example
Vertical is to (flat, across, vertical)
Retreat is to (attack, backwards, defend)
Vertical is to vertical, as retreat is to attack (because they are opposites)

QUESTION 4

are is to (not, aren't, era)
as avid is to (keen, diva, sharp)

In each question choose one word from each group to make a whole longer word.

These revision papers cover all 21 different types of question ensuring children have regular exposure to each type.

(felt, mass)
(age, acre)
sacred

QUESTION 2

(to, for, me)
(have, time, get)

In each pair the second word is formed from the letters of the first word in the same way each time. Find the missing word in the third pair.

Example

(stones nest) (stewed west) (deacon ?)

Answer

code

QUESTION 6

(spot pot) (stop top) (four ?)

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

15

16

17	
15	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	<input type="checkbox"/>

18	
JMTE	<input type="checkbox"/>
LNUB	<input type="checkbox"/>
JMTC	<input type="checkbox"/>
KLTC	<input type="checkbox"/>

Answer Sheets

In their exam children will be faced with particular kinds of answer sheets.

19A

19D			
62524	<input type="checkbox"/>	TREAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
63534	<input type="checkbox"/>	DRAFT	<input type="checkbox"/>
62534	<input type="checkbox"/>	DREAD	<input type="checkbox"/>
63524	<input type="checkbox"/>	TREND	<input type="checkbox"/>

20	
javelin	<input type="checkbox"/>
football	<input type="checkbox"/>
netball	<input type="checkbox"/>
running	<input type="checkbox"/>
hockey	<input type="checkbox"/>

21	
SNIP	<input type="checkbox"/>
PINS	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIPS	<input type="checkbox"/>
SNAP	<input type="checkbox"/>
NAPS	<input type="checkbox"/>

In these revision papers we show children how to use the answer sheets so they get used to the process.

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

Example

drain

Full Timed Test Papers

We provide full timed test papers for children in a GL style.

Answer

rain

In each line find the two words that are different from the remaining three.

ber, boot, stocking, sandal, sock

Answer

the answer is stocking and sock. The other three words are all types of shoe - slipper, boot, sandal

QUESTION

1

start lid

QUESTION

8

release, seize, clasp, grip, lose

QUESTION

2

QUESTION

9

dined one

These papers include 11 plus standard questions.

turtle, dolphin

QUESTION

3

trip sill

Africa, Europe

QUESTION

4

QUESTION

11

harm sip

gossip, conference, quarrel, dispute, argument

QUESTION

5

QUESTION

12

climb, summit, fall, peak, top

QUESTION

There are 85 questions on each paper and a time allowance of 50 minutes which reflects what they'll face in an exam.

QUESTION

13

Thames, Severn, Clyde, Seine, Amazon

QUESTIONS

7

QUESTION

14

deny man

Tenerife, Lanzarote, Spain, Madrid, Fuerteventura

GO STRAIGHT ON

GO STRAIGHT ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

ANSWERS - VOCABULARY BOOST - PART 7

Synonyms Match-up

nimble
option
persuade
moisture
mute
myth
plume
minimum
necessity
peculiar
penetrate
pathetic
peruse
melancholy
perceive
omen
odour
motionless
obstinate
pandemonium

Words from Past Paper

inhabit
lodge
scripture
empire
composition
debate
cultivate
appeal
convert
pretence
origin
sacred
declare
stout
traitor

Opposites 7 Match-up

juvenile
none
never
liberty
lean
miserable
light
minority
new
motorist
loud

Homographs 13

1 rose
2 row
3 ruler

4 sack
5 safe
6 subject
7 saw
8 scales
9 school
10 score

Opposites 8 Match-up

nowhere
numerous
past
out
plain

Homographs 14

1 seal
2 second
3 serve
4 shed
5 sink
6 slip
7 sole
8 sound
9 spell
10 spirit

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.

ANSWERS - VOCABULARY BOOST - PART 7

Synonyms Revision

invaluable
mammoth
matrimony
industrious
jovial
insane
inquire
intoxicated
maximum
lubricate
mariner
lofty
insolent
infuriated

interior
invincible
meagre
malady
loathe
mechanism

More Difficult Opposites

Secure
Jaded
Irreverent
Progress
Honesty
Serious
Fragile
Energetic
Endure
Sparse

Paired Reading

1a) courteous
b) prodigious
c) embark
d) impulsive
e) sufficient

2a) peculiar
b) confidence
c) faithful
d) famished
e) charming

ANSWERS - VOCABULARY BOOST - PART 7

3a) interrogate

b) repress

c) massive

d) deceive

e) successful

4a) The lady apologised profusely that she was late to her appointment

Leah motioned for the dog to come back

Chris found the speed of the car astonishing

Leanne was upset that tickets to see her favourite band were no longer available

The shop worker replenished the stock daily