

Parts of Speech

Clauses

Underline the main clause in each sentence. For example:

Barry stepped back while the parade passed by.

1. The magician looked up when he heard the strange whirring noise.
2. Maria felt nervous after drinking the sickly cough medicine.
3. When the dog had finished gnawing the bone, it chased the cat.
4. The window cleaner ascended the ladder so that he could reach.
5. After the police had departed, there was another unexpected visitor.
6. Sam is combing the gorilla's hair even though it is dangerous.
7. While nobody was looking, Charles devoured another biscuit.
8. As soon as we had pitched the tent, we had a well-deserved nap.
9. I will play my trumpet loudly while the neighbours are out.

Hint: Check you've found the main clause by covering it up — the sentence won't make sense without it.



/ 9

Nouns

Write down whether the word in bold is a proper noun, a collective noun, a common noun or an abstract noun. For example:

The **bunch** of flowers made her feel nostalgic. collective noun

Hint: Have a look at the glossary on p.78 if you're not sure what a technical term means.

10. He will travel from **Germany** for the exhibition. _____
11. I was pursued through the field by a **herd** of angry cows. _____
12. It was a bleak, starless night when I returned to the **house**. _____
13. I appreciate your **honesty** but I can't forgive you. _____
14. The Pyrenees are a **range** of mountains in Europe. _____
15. **Hunger** struck Mohammed well before lunch. _____
16. The netball **team** celebrated its victory. _____
17. Our greedy dog consumed six sugar-glazed **doughnuts**. _____
18. Cho calmly announced that he was moving to **Bristol**. _____

/ 9

Parts of Speech

Write down whether the word in bold is an adverb, an adjective or a preposition. For example:

The squirrel jumped **over** the fallen tree. preposition

1. The exhausted committee sat **around** the table. _____
2. Pavel arrived **early** for his initial appointment. _____
3. Mary was slightly **concerned** when she heard the news. _____
4. The octopus was a very **talented** pianist. _____
5. The eagle soared **above** the snow-capped mountains. _____
6. **Frantically** he searched for the mislaid keys. _____
7. Although he was poor, he always looked **smart**. _____
8. The baby wandered unsteadily **through** the door. _____
9. Amit contemplated the zip wire **nervously**. _____

Hint: Adverbs often end with '-ly'.

/ 9

Connectives

Underline the most appropriate connective from the brackets to complete each sentence. For example:

It has been six years (**when** **after** since) I saw that film.

10. I reached the crest of the hill (**because** **before** **if**) it started raining.
11. Sue would like to train to be a physician (**while** **when** **if**) she has left school.
12. Mike gobbled some chips (**unless** **despite** **while**) Ben was distracted.
13. I adore pasta (**but** **which** **if**) I am indifferent towards pizza.
14. The lights have been switched on (**although** **if** **because**) it is gloomy.
15. I will make Gran a delicious hot chocolate (**unless** **if** **furthermore**) she would prefer tea.
16. Ned works on Tuesdays (**despite** **whereas** **until**) Catelyn works on Fridays.
17. Dad had a broken leg; (**when** **however** **besides**), he still went to work.
18. The sun was shining, (**hence** **despite** **whereas**) we packed some sun screen.

/ 9

Verbs

Verbs & Subjects

Underline the word or words in each sentence which match the part of speech in brackets. For example:

Paul hurried anxiously down the street. (subject)

1. The monk opened the ancient, rusty door. (subject)
2. The children giggled at the hamster scuttling about in his cage. (subject)
3. Mark and I viewed the gigantic drifts of snow outside. (verb)
4. Khalid and Marcus, the private detectives, resigned. (verb)
5. Outside the saloon, the outlaws defied the cruel sheriff. (verb)
6. Next summer my family are emigrating to France. (subject)
7. Mr Evans sighed as he gave Daniel's sister a new book. (subject)
8. Singing hurts my sore throat. (subject)
9. After a heavy snow fall, Sally's mum abandoned the car. (verb)

Hint: The subject is followed by a verb

Verbs

Write down whether each sentence is active or passive. For example:

Chris threw the ball through the window. active

10. Jean generously invited everyone to her house for refreshments. _____
11. The solo performer was a precocious young girl with talent. _____
12. Abdul, with outstretched hands, caught the rabbit as it fell. _____
13. The driver was prevented from going any further by the police. _____
14. Ed screamed as he heard the scrape of the lock behind him. _____
15. The prizes were presented by the new head teacher. _____
16. I will be given a new set of false teeth for my birthday. _____
17. The door was flung open by a woman with yellow shoes. _____
18. The charities expect to reach their fundraising target by May. _____

Hint: Sentences on the not the

Verbs

Verbs

Underline the correct verb from the brackets to complete each sentence. For example:

I (~~is~~ **be** am) taking extra science classes.

1. When the hurricane was over, the boat (~~sink~~ ~~sank~~ **sinks**) to the sea floor.
2. I (~~were~~ ~~was~~ **am**) suffering last week, but I have improved since then.
3. (**Write** ~~Wrote~~ ~~Writing~~) clearly so people can comprehend what you mean.
4. Leo reached the door, timidly raised his hand and (~~rang~~ ~~rung~~ **ring**) the bell.
5. We (~~continue~~ ~~continuing~~ **continues**) to be terribly anxious about yesterday's events.
6. I (~~have~~ ~~am~~ **had**) just finished my dinner when I heard the shrill scream.
7. You (~~will~~ ~~would~~ **have**) hear the result of the competition next week.
8. The gerbil had (~~forgot~~ ~~forget~~ **forgotten**) where its tail was.
9. This morning I (~~is~~ **am** **will**) be going to work in a spaceship.

/ 9

Verbs

Complete each sentence using the correct form of the verb in brackets. Write your answer on the line. For example:

The rotten piece of cheese was stolen (**to steal**) by the mouse.

10. I _____ (**to speak**) in class, so the teacher shouted at me.
11. Pedro had never _____ (**to lend**) me his favourite CD.
12. Who were you _____ (**to visit**) yesterday?
13. Egbert says he will go to the zoo if Edwina _____ (**to come**) too.
14. Last month I _____ (**to do**) an hour of exercise every day.
15. We were merrily on our way to Wales when we _____ (**to notice**) the deflated tyre.
16. When the boat capsized, the sailor _____ (**to swim**) back to shore.
17. Mr Thomas _____ (**to throw**) his socks in the washing machine yesterday.
18. He _____ (**to bring**) crisps and lemonade to last summer's picnic.

Hint: Make sure the verb agrees with the subject and check that the tenses in each sentence agree.

/ 9

Mixed Grammar Questions

Each sentence has one grammatical error. Underline the word which is wrong and write the correct word on the line. For example:

Sarah and Kevin is getting married in June. are

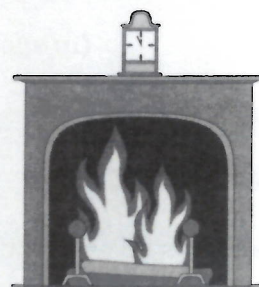
1. We must apologise because Louise ate all theirs lollipops. _____
2. I were going to tell you the story when I arrived. _____
3. The discontented children have wrote a long letter to their MP. _____
4. The rusty car was advancing very slow towards the main road. _____
5. I saw the cricketer throws the ball into the river. _____
6. That ornamental rocking horse used to be my. _____
7. What of these crayons shall I use for this drawing? _____
8. We don't want no unnecessary noise from you. _____
9. There is no available seats on this rickety bus. _____

/ 9

Underline the word in each sentence which matches the part of speech in brackets. For example:

Kieran cleared the table in a hurry. (verb)

10. Charlotte's school was in the centre of the city. (proper noun)
11. The fire was lit swiftly and the room felt warmer. (adjective)
12. The teacher tossed the work back to her disdainfully. (pronoun)
13. The grey elephant sighed regretfully in the circus van. (adverb)
14. In the swimming pool, the children played contentedly. (verb)
15. Alice hurried nervously after the mouse. (common noun)
16. The girl took the penultimate train to Edinburgh. (preposition)
17. The canary-yellow car drew up alongside the shops. (adjective)
18. The thief often hid the stolen jewels under his mattress. (adverb)



Hint: A proper noun starts with a capital letter and names things like people and places.

/ 9

Mixed Grammar Questions

Underline the most appropriate word from the brackets to complete each sentence. For example:

Jonathan (is am be are) going to the match tomorrow.

Hint: Say the sentence out loud to help you work out the missing word.

1. I am not allowed out (**although when because why**) I returned home late last night.
2. Rob was playing the (**worse worst awful badly**) game of rugby of his whole career.
3. The baby (**waked wakes woke woken**) up early and was gurgling quietly.
4. Dan ran ten miles (**because despite yet thus**) the very high temperature.
5. He had (**spoke spoken speak told**) to them about road safety.
6. We told him that the football stickers were (**our ours we us**).

/ 6

7. Bob and his cousin (**likes likely enjoy like**) to go cycling in all conditions.
8. As he (**shake shook shaken shaken**) the groundsheet, a tiny spider sprang out.
9. (**Although Yet But Where**) the man was in agony, he limped to the hospital.
10. Raj (**cut cuts cutted cutting**) his glossy, curly hair when his mother was distracted.
11. There is a warning for all drivers to drive (**safe careful carefully quick**).
12. I discovered the pencil (**what when which where**) I had mislaid.

/ 6

13. I would like to introduce you to my friend who (**going gone went go**) to Norway.
14. (**Therefore When But Moreover**) the puppy could not go outside, it became quite lethargic.
15. Davinda did not admit that she solved all of the equations (**easy easiest easily easiness**).
16. Angus realised that he (**had has have is**) broken his mother's priceless vase.
17. The polar bear (**taken take takes took**) an indirect route yesterday.
18. I enjoy eating trifle (**since whereas besides despite**) Rebecca likes apple pie.

/ 6

Starting and Ending Sentences

Read the passages below. Draw a circle where you would add a capital letter and add a full stop where you would end each sentence. For example:

australia's koalas could be extinct in 30 years.

1. curling is a sport where participants take it in turns to slide sixteen stones across a sheet of ice they are aiming for a target at the end there are usually four people on a curling team and two teams play against each other the winning team is the team with the highest score after ten turns each

/ 4

2. the Ancient Egyptian God of the Sun was called Ra some images of Ra depict him with the head of a falcon and the body of a man he also had a disc representing the Sun resting on his head the Ancient Egyptians believed that all life was created by Ra

/ 4

Write out these sentences, adding punctuation so that they start and finish correctly. For example:

we've won a holiday to Japan We've won a holiday to Japan!

Hint: An ellipsis ('...') is used to show an unfinished thought at the end of a sentence.

3. let's hear you make some noise

4. everything was quiet, but just then

5. "get out of the way!" screamed Alfonso fiercely

6. daniel desperately asked his friend if she would help

7. why don't you go outside

/ 5

Commas and Brackets

Brackets

Each of these sentences is missing a pair of brackets. Add brackets around the correct words in each sentence. For example:

Mr Smith (my neighbour) was mowing his lawn.

1. The M.P. Member of Parliament gave a rousing speech .
2. I. despise vegetables don't tell my mum .
3. I'm catching a long-haul flight this evening Friday .
4. It costs £185 per child 7-11 years .
5. Sprint a verb means to run quickly .
6. I saw Miss Chaudhary my tutor shopping today .
7. Our vehicle is red bright red with a turquoise stripe .
8. Eclairs buns filled with cream are mouth-watering treats .
9. The pencils which belong to class 4 have been lost .

Hint: Remember that brackets are used to add extra information or explanations.

/ 9

Commas

Add one comma to each sentence so that it is correct. For example:

The door, which was bright red, shone in the sunlight.

10. Trembling with anticipation she opened the door.
11. The fox hesitated glared and sauntered away.
12. Mrs Jones, 46 witnessed the dangerous incident.
13. I sold my holiday cottage and moved to Maidstone Kent.
14. The panda just 3 months old, was absolutely adorable.
15. Julie Aunt Kirsty and Gita are intrepid mountaineers.
16. The bandit was a fearsome imposing man.
17. I played superbly although our goalie was abysmal.
18. So, if you feel inspired start writing your own blog.



/ 9

Apostrophes

Apostrophes

One word in each sentence is missing an apostrophe. Underline the word and write out the correct version on the line. For example:

My parents car is old and rusty parents'

1. Nicholas wasnt allowed to play chess. _____
2. The tigers paw was tangled in some yarn. _____
3. We think shell win all the trophies. _____
4. Mr Smiths hat blew away in the breeze. _____
5. Wed like a chocolate-covered cookie. _____
6. The babies rattles were grubby. _____
7. Were a disgruntled group of people. _____
8. The womens handbags were spacious. _____
9. Both the bikes wheels had fallen off. _____

Hint: Look for words that show possession as well as shortened versions of words.

Apostrophes

Use either **it's** or **its** to complete each sentence. For example:

John's scooter fell onto its side.

10. _____ snowing outside; the flakes are tumbling down like feathers.
11. The dog licked _____ paw after the inconsiderate owner stood on it.
12. "_____ been ages since we met!" she gasped excitedly.
13. I think _____ time to go as everyone seems weary.
14. Italy is famous for _____ delicious cuisine.
15. Sometimes _____ hard to apologise, especially when you don't feel remorse.
16. I swerved out of the way as the car flashed _____ lights at me.
17. I hate my uncontrollable frizzy hair, so _____ time for a change!
18. The shop helpfully opened _____ doors early for us.

Speech Marks, Colons and Semicolons

Speech Marks

Rewrite this reported speech as direct speech. For example:

Oliver told his mum that he had eaten the cake.
"I have eaten the cake," Oliver told his mum.

1. She said that the toffees were delicious.

2. Mike claimed that he was on time last night.

3. He asked politely if he could be excused.

4. Carlos explained that it wasn't his fault.

5. He admitted that he started the fire.

/ 5

Colons & Semicolons

Add a colon or a semicolon to complete each sentence. For example:

They were missing the most important thing: a bucket.

6. Here's what you need to bring a towel, sunglasses and some goggles.
7. The shop sold mints as big as fists sweets that fizzed; and dark liquorice balls.
8. Roberto knew what was about to happen he was going to be sick.
9. The referee sent the footballer off Marcus visibly winced as he passed.
10. Julie had visited the following countries Turkey, Hong Kong and Brazil.
11. Cheese gives me nightmares I don't eat it before bedtime.
12. The company director was motivated by one thing money.
13. These are the five vowels in the alphabet a, e, i, o and u.
14. Fiona's book was very interesting she couldn't stop reading it.

Hint: A colon is used to introduce a list or a second clause.

/ 9

Mixed Punctuation Questions

Each of these sentences contains one punctuation error. Underline the word with the mistake and write the correct version on the line. For example:

The clown didnt really like children. didn't

1. The sea is at it's most rough during the winter months. _____
2. The actress paused at the thought of going to spain. _____
3. "It is only a puppet," The comedian said brightly. _____
4. "Who want's cake?" Ryan enquired, waving a spoon. _____
5. The dogs slobbered hungrily all over the mens shoes. _____
6. Balding Men often choose to shave their heads. _____
7. "I could'nt wait to leave the city," whispered Brian. _____
8. Bronagh has bought: Eggs, flour, milk and sugar. _____
9. I'm unable to go to Toms birthday party in two days' time. _____

/ 9

Each of these sentences is missing one punctuation mark. Add the missing punctuation mark to each of the sentences. For example:

Where did you go ?

10. " Don't pop the balloon ! Melissa shouted frantically .
11. " Have those bikes been abandoned " asked the policeman .
12. The sun , which was nearly setting shone in the driver's eyes .
13. Skateboarding is something that children and some adults) are good at .
14. " Make sure your experiment is precise " the professor instructed .
15. Mario smiled with satisfaction the room was spotlessly clean .
16. You will need the following a packed lunch , pencil case and a coat .
17. The latest fashions in a variety of styles and sizes , are on sale now .
18. The lorries number plates were covered in grime and dust .

/ 9

Mixed Punctuation Questions

These short passages have no punctuation. Rewrite the passages with the correct punctuation. Each passage has 10 missing punctuation marks.

1. buster was beaming at him and although he was angry the boy found himself reluctant to shout at the puppy with his glossy fur wet little nose and floppy ears you are so troublesome he muttered

/ 10

2. buttons played by joe greco was the star of the pantomime all the critics agreed that the scenery and lighting could not have been better what a success

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3. my birthday party is being held at carnwick village hall theres going to be a clown and a chocolate gateau it will be the best ever

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Plurals

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Write the correct plural of the word in brackets. For example:

The choir performed in several churches (church).

1. Gita was a scientist who studied sediments and _____ (volcano).
2. There are no _____ (wolf) living wild in England now.
3. The tribe has had three different _____ (chief) in the last decade.
4. The local people campaigned to keep the county's _____ (library) open.
5. The removal man sighed as he saw the _____ (piano) he had to move.
6. Mickey detested eating _____ (tomato), even on pizza!
7. The clumsy _____ (thief) were destined to get caught.
8. Santa's _____ (elf) were back in the workshop on Boxing Day.
9. Snow covered the _____ (roof) of the houses opposite.



/ 9

Plurals

Write the correct plural of the word in brackets. For example:

The cook put cheese in traps to catch the mice (mouse).

10. We stopped at several tropical _____ (oasis) on our walk.
11. Sunita learnt how to identify edible _____ (fungus).
12. I want to purchase _____ (this) football boots.
13. Fillipe and Guy played a game that involved rolling several _____ (die).
14. Cerys went to the park very early in the morning to watch the _____ (deer).
15. There's me, my mum and my two sisters, so my dad is surrounded by _____ (woman).
16. When my brother cooked dinner, it was a long series of _____ (crisis).
17. "Hand over _____ (that) custard pies at once!" my mum said angrily.
18. Many _____ (moose) were grazing peacefully on the plain.

Hint: These words are irregular so sometime letters in the middle of the word will change.

/ 9

Homophones

Choose the correct homophone from the brackets. For example:

Archie tied a strong knot (**knot not**) in the ship's rigging.

1. The farmer had to move his stubborn _____ (**heard herd**) of cows into the barn.
2. Tanay didn't know _____ (**whether weather**) to eat the chocolate cake or the jelly.
3. It's vital to have a good breakfast; eating a nutritious _____ (**cereal serial**) can help.
4. Rebecca flexed the strong _____ (**muscles mussels**) in her arms.
5. The tomato _____ (**source sauce**) was as thick as treacle.
6. The ice-cream van drove _____ (**past passed**) the waiting crowd.
7. The wild wind blew the weather _____ (**vain vane**) off the church roof.
8. The _____ (**soul sole**) of my shoe had a gaping hole in it.
9. Queen Victoria _____ (**reigned reined**) for 63 years.

/ 9

Underline the correct homophone to complete the sentence.
For example:

The ticket will be in (**yore you're your**) wallet.

10. The boomerang landed in the shrubs over (**they're their there**).
11. If it's not (**to two too**) late, I'm going to come to the theatre.
12. Mika wanted to (**by buy bye**) a Christmas gift for his colleague.
13. Amy didn't have the faintest clue (**wear where ware**) she was going.
14. This wasn't the (**write rite right**) time to mention that the test had been postponed.
15. Asif was in (**ore oar awe**) of his older brother's new motorbike.
16. There was a long (**pours paws pause**) as an awkward silence filled the room.
17. (**By Buy Bye**) now for the lowest prices and best deals in town!
18. Matt was given a lot of (**prays preys praise**) for his volunteer work.

/ 9

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes

Choose the correct prefix from the list to complete the word in each sentence: **un, in, pre, mis, re** or **dis**. For example:

Marcie felt very un lucky because she never won anything.

1. I thought she was a coward, but I was _____ taken.
2. The detective was _____ certain that the suspect was guilty.
3. Mum's carrot cake was simply _____ edible!
4. Go back the way you came to _____ trace your steps.
5. It would be _____ honest to say he had left the homework on the bus.
6. There have been many positive _____ views of the new film.
7. Mrs Sajedi was _____ capable of being bad-tempered around the children.
8. The burly men inside the car were obviously having a _____ agreement.
9. Make sure you _____ heat the oven to the right temperature before you start.

*Hint: Remember that
'pre' means 'before'
and 're' means 'again'.*

/ 9

Suffixes

Complete these sentences by adding a suffix to the word in brackets. For example:

That was such a thoughtful (thought) present.

10. The _____ (music) took a deep breath as he took to the stage with his guitar.
11. The army sergeant demands loyalty, hard work and _____ (tidy) from his men.
12. I have fond memories from my _____ (child) when I lived in the countryside.
13. Stacey wanted to avoid getting into an _____ (argue) about the missing book.
14. Many children around the world don't receive any _____ (educate).
15. Daneesh was very _____ (hope) that they would find his gerbil, Patches.
16. My brother has an _____ (imagine) friend called Brutus.
17. The stolen jewellery was precious and very _____ (value).
18. The elderly skydiver was a very _____ (courage) man.

/ 9

Awkward Spellings

Vowels

Add either **ie** or **ei** to form the words correctly. For example:

Jamie had a brief wait at the station before his train arrived.

1. Abdul stood nervously on the stage as he waited to rec ve his prize.
2. The baubles dangling from the c ling were glittering in the lamp light.
3. Ian dec ved his dad by pretending to have done his homework.
4. When the spaceship landed in the garden, Peter knew he was having a really w rd day.
5. The businessman used the newspaper to sh ld himself from the rain.
6. Frankie could perc ve the distant sound of an ice cream van.
7. My dad and my brother are both interested in books set in med val times.
8. Mrs DiFranco loves knitting and going swimming at the l sure centre.
9. The policeman s zed the man by the arm and marched him to the police car.



/ 9

Consonants

Complete these words with the correct pair of consonants so that the sentence makes sense. For example:

The cliffs by the sea looked very difficult to climb.

10. Mina caught her thu in the blades of the issors.
11. The chef cho ed the cabbage with a sharp ife.
12. The kitten's fur, which used to be flu y, was dri ing wet.
13. Grandma was busy itting a jumper for her li le grandson.
14. The hotel's acco odation was very expensive, so they ignored the vacancy si .
15. Jimmy asked his mother if she would ite a note to excuse him from going swi ing.
16. When he jumped into the pu le, the water came up to his ees!
17. The rabbit's flo y ears dangled as he ni led on a carrot.
18. The dashing ight picked up his helmet and ord before going into battle.

Hint: Each letter pair is either a pair of double letters or has one silent letter.

/ 9

Mixed Spelling Questions

Each sentence contains a spelling mistake. Underline the word with the error and write the correct spelling on the line. For example:

Only three contestants remaned in the competition. remained

1. The children were extreamly anxious about their voyage. _____
2. Wolfgang strolled glumly along the corridor, feeling embarased. _____
3. It was the forth time this week that James had missed a deadline. _____
4. Marsha didn't enjoy going on long distance walks in the country. _____
5. Simon knew that his football team were definately going to succeed. _____
6. Mum's casserole was discusting; she wasn't the world's best chef. _____

/ 6

Hint: Once you've identified the error, remember to write the correct spelling on the line.

7. Joe stuck on his fake moustache; it was the final piece of his disgise. _____
8. Gustav tried to convinse the teacher not to give him detention. _____
9. My stomach aches because I've eaten far too much lasagne. _____
10. The coach blew his whistle and expected an imediate response. _____
11. The crowd erupted into applause, which deafend the actors on stage. _____
12. Amy was alarmed by the shriek and glanced behind her hesitently. _____

/ 6

13. The letters were privite, but Adam could not resist reading them. _____
14. Once the seleccion box was opened, Sam rushed to grab a biscuit. _____
15. Anya was desparate to win this year's school talent competition. _____
16. I paid for my taxi but the driver was reluctant to give me a reciept. _____
17. It was ridiculous how much the restaurant charged for desert. _____
18. Gakuya arrived at the concert early so she was garanteed a seat. _____

/ 6

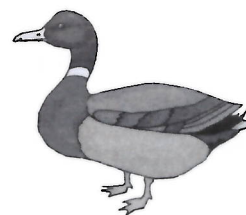
Mixed Spelling Questions

Underline the correct word to complete each sentence. For example:

The pens are in the (stationary stationery) cupboard.

1. Faizah likes to (**practise** **practice**) the piano every Wednesday afternoon.
2. Skateboarding is a skill that takes a lot of (**practise** **practice**).
3. Closing the local shop will have a negative (**effect** **affect**) on the village.
4. Numerous factors can (**affect** **effect**) global climate change.
5. In America, a head teacher is called a (**principle** **principal**).
6. Bijan turned down the job on (**principle** **principal**).
7. There are (**less** **fewer**) ducks on the pond than there were yesterday.
8. I have a lot (**less** **fewer**) money now that I've been on holiday.
9. Christine (**bought** **brought**) her flute to the orchestra recital.
10. Keisha (**bought** **brought**) the last pineapple in the entire market.
11. I was delighted when my sister (**past** **passed**) her driving test.
12. During the (**past** **passed**) year, I've saved enough money to buy a new camera.
13. Agony Aunts often give their readers (**advice** **advise**) on relationships.
14. I would (**advice** **advise**) you to take off your socks before you paddle in the sea.
15. We (**accept** **except**) your apology, but please don't wake us up so early again.
16. Brianne adores all animals (**accept** **except**) snakes and lizards.
17. Professor Tate is trying to (**device** **devise**) a way of travelling through time.
18. My mobile phone is the only (**device** **devise**) I can't live without.

/ 6



/ 6

/ 6

Alliteration and Onomatopoeia

Alliteration

Underline all of the words that form the alliteration. For example:

The baby beamed at the big blue balloon.

1. The giant jumped as the giraffe's jaws grasped the branches.
2. Phil fanned the flames furiously as he fought to phone the firemen.
3. The king crept behind the dusty curtains, which caused him to choke.
4. The pony pranced while the phantom played a prank.
5. Hannah hoped that Henry would not be home an hour late.
6. Nigel knew that he had nearly knocked over the new fence.
7. Wendy watched the writers while they tried on wacky wigs.
8. The gnome graciously guarded the grand and glorious garden.
9. The robber raided the wrong room before he was wrestled to the ground.

Hint: Look out for the same sounds at the beginning of words, not just the same letter.

/9

Onomatopoeia

Underline the onomatopoeic word in each sentence. For example:

The sausages were slowly sizzling in the pan as I threw the egg away.

10. Veronica screamed in fright when the leaves began to rustle.
11. Hissing, the wild cat spun around to inspect its quivering prey.
12. The door banged shut as Achmed stormed out of the room.
13. Fatima heard her brother's wheezing cough echo through the house.
14. I cheered loudly and my friend tooted the horn as his car's engine burst into life.
15. The bicycle whizzed past Alexander at top speed.
16. The lemonade fizzed gently as Sam poured it into the guests' glasses.
17. I yelped when my brother stood on my toe — it made my foot tingle.
18. The boy loved to sit by the crackling fire and watch the flames leap over the logs.



Hint: Look for words that imitate the sound of the action or object.

Imagery

Imagery

Each sentence contains a metaphor, a simile or personification. Write down which technique is being used for each sentence. For example:

Susan was a monkey as she clambered up the tree. metaphor

1. The sun smiled down on the holiday-makers basking below. _____
2. His teacher was a bitter man; he had a heart of pure ice. _____
3. John's grandfather was a wise, old owl perched in his chair. _____
4. The newspapers' headlines screamed "Robbery!" _____
5. The angry man stomped across the room like an elephant. _____
6. The footballer was a streak of lightning as he raced to the goal. _____
7. The moonlight danced on the waves, causing the spray to shimmer. _____
8. The snow was a soft, white blanket covering the town. _____
9. The Christmas lights were as bright as diamonds. _____

Hint: Similes often use the word 'like' or 'as'.

/ 9

Imagery

Complete these similes and metaphors using a suitable word or phrase. For example:

The lorry was as slow as a snail.

10. The hot room was a _____.
11. Her face was as red as a _____.
12. The graceful dancer was a _____.
13. His father shouted as loudly as a _____.
14. Mr Ngema ran along the road like a _____.
15. His knowledge was as valuable as _____.
16. The soldier moved as quickly as a _____.
17. The forest was as dark as _____.
18. Her fat uncle was a _____.

Hint: Use your imagination for these questions but make sure that what you write makes sense.

/ 9

Abbreviations

Abbreviations

Write down the full word for the abbreviation in bold. For example:

Sgt Watson yelled commands at the soldiers. Sergeant

1. The weight of the car was **approx** 1 tonne.
2. His coat had been handed in to the Lost Property **Dept.**
3. Joe had grown 7 **cm** in the last year.
4. The fresh, juicy apple only cost 60**p**.
5. Today's match is Grizebeck Wanderers v Antieul Villa.
6. Her address was 4 Ivy **Ave**, Teddington, Bumbleshire.
7. **Prof** Swine was a famous scientist.
8. He climbed to the very top of **Mt** Lion.
9. The recipe needs 12 **oz** of softened unsalted butter.

/ 9

Write down whether the word in bold is an acronym or an abbreviated word. For example:

She replied to Mike's funny text message with **LOL**. acronym

Hint: Remember that the letters in acronyms stand for words and are usually in upper case.

10. Julia's mother worked for WorkWear **Ltd.**
11. I am fascinated by stars, planets and **NASA**.
12. I am a life-long supporter of Ulverston **Utd.**
13. Marcus Richardson **Jr** would inherit the company.
14. The **max** temperature recorded was 34 °C.
15. **FIFA** funded the construction of a new football stadium.
16. Mike buys his clothes from the Ethical Clothing **Co.**
17. Holidays in **Aug** will not be authorised.
18. France is a member of **NATO**.

/ 9

Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms

Underline the word from the brackets that is the best synonym for the word in bold. For example:

The river was **broad**. (flowing muddy wide)

1. The **ruined** castle was seven miles from his house. (shabby antique derelict)
2. Ben was **apprehensive** about performing in the concert. (suspicious unaware anxious)
3. Mark **comforted** his friend after he lost the tournament. (consoled assisted criticised)
4. The boy was **scolded** for eating the whole cake. (blamed banished teased)
5. Hiro's grandfather was as **amusing** as ever. (talkative entertaining kind)
6. The motor would no longer **rotate**. (function revolve move)
7. Robina felt **intimidated** by the exam. (daunted astonished outraged)
8. They made the **hazardous** journey over the mountain. (cautious lengthy dangerous)
9. Rebecca was **chased** by a big black dog. (pursued assaulted joined)

Hint: Synonyms are words which mean the same thing.

/ 9

Antonyms

Underline the word from the brackets that is the best antonym for the word in bold. For example:

Peter found the visit **dull**. (exciting dreary upsetting)

10. Nigel **loathed** spaghetti because it looked like worms. (preferred relished devoured)
11. The film's ending was quite **bewildering**. (shocking clear serious)
12. The river continued its **sluggish** journey to the sea. (long direct rapid)
13. Jennifer was **aware** of the hysteria in the air. (ignorant uninterested informed)
14. The explorer's companions **hindered** his progress. (helped delayed checked)
15. Mehtab's new haircut made her feel **confident**. (unsure quiet short)
16. Jean-Marc was **appalled** by the state of his flat. (impressed embarrassed fascinated)
17. The goats were **sheltered** on the cliff face. (precarious endangered exposed)
18. His welcoming speech seemed **genuine**. (invalid flawed insincere)

Hint: Antonym means 'opposite meaning'.

/ 9

Spotting and Understanding Devices

Read the passage below, then answer the questions that follow.

- 1 The dreary drops of rain drizzled down. Tom splashed through the puddles and dodged the spray
 2 from the cars that whizzed past. His smile was the only sunlight in the grey day. The smile quickly
 3 faded, however, as uninvited doubts began to go through his mind.
- 4 "What if they don't let me go on the school trip to the sci-fi film festival? What if Mum won't
 5 sign the form? What if Mr Green has filled all the places?"
- 6 "Hey, Tom!" Tom looked up to see his friend William waving at him
 7 from the other side of the street. He looked like a slender elf with his
 8 big ears sticking out from beneath his hat. Tom was about to reply when
 9 a huge lorry screamed past and launched a wave of water over him
 10 before racing away. Tom was drenched!



Hint: The techniques in the passage will only be things that have been covered in this section.

Write down which technique is used in the following:

1. "The dreary drops of rain drizzled down" (line 1) _____
2. "Tom splashed through the puddles" (line 1) _____
3. "His smile was the only sunlight" (line 2) _____
4. "He looked like a slender elf" (line 7) _____

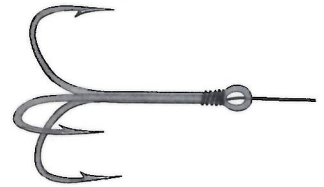
Write down an example from the text of the following:

5. an abbreviation _____
6. personification _____
7. a synonym of 'bleak' _____
8. an antonym of 'dry' _____
9. an antonym of 'chubby' _____
10. a synonym of 'rapidly' _____

Spotting and Understanding Devices

Read the passage below, then answer the questions that follow.
Underline the correct option for each question.

- 1 “You’ve missed again,” the soldier muttered, as the grappling hook just missed its target.
- 2 As he heard the angry shouts in the distance, he was reminded just how important this mission was.
- 3 He looked up at the cruel watchtower nearby.
- 4 “Well, I’ll just have to try again, won’t I?” the other man said, as he took aim once more.
- 5 “After all, everyone knows that that’s where the prisoner is being held. All I have to do is climb
- 6 over that 10-mile high wall, overpower a few hundred guards, break through a steel door and
- 7 rescue him. Easy!”
- 8 The second grappling hook shot through the dark night sky like a rocket,
- 9 and clanged against the top of the wall.
- 10 “Who’s there?” The snarling voice was a dagger ripping through the silence of the night.



Hint: Read all three options before you decide which one to underline.

1. The author says that the soldier “muttered” (line 1). What impression does this give you of the soldier?
A He’s annoyed. B He’s tired. C He’s shy.
2. The author compares the grappling hook to a “rocket” (line 8). What does this tell you about the grappling hook?
A It is dangerous. B It moves quickly. C It makes a banging noise.
3. The hook “clanged” (line 9) against the wall. What effect does this word have on the reader?
A It shocks the reader. B It makes the story scary. C It helps you imagine the noise.
4. The voice is described as a “dagger” (line 10). This shows that the speaker is:
A dangerous. B strong. C brave.
5. The man says that he needs to climb over “that 10-mile wall” (line 6). Why does he say this?
A He’s exaggerating. B He’s intimidated. C He can’t see very well.
6. Why does the man say that overpowering the guards will be “Easy” (line 7)?
A He’s being practical. B He’s being optimistic. C He’s being ironic.

Writing Fiction

Adjectives

You can improve your writing by using a variety of adjectives. Replace the word in **bold** with a different adjective which has the same meaning. For example:

He opened the **old** book. ancient

1. The thief was a **bad** man. _____
2. The **cold** wind made him shiver. _____
3. Mei wished she had not watched the **scary** film. _____
4. The tourists took pictures of the **pretty** view. _____
5. Christopher had never seen such an **angry** teacher. _____
6. They all had a **nice** day at the zoo. _____
7. The orange-flavoured crisps tasted a bit **strange**. _____
8. The new team member was an **amazing** player. _____
9. The class were **noisy** as they waited for the teacher. _____

Hint: Use a thesaurus to help you find suitable adjectives.

/ 9

Clauses

Add a clause to complete these sentences. Make sure your writing is exciting and interesting. For example:

He opened the door, hoping the beast was not waiting for him.

10. Muniza went to school _____
11. Tia ate her dinner _____
12. Mr Greg smiled _____
13. He jumped into the pool _____
14. Tim looked at his bike _____
15. The boy cried _____
16. The netball team lost _____
17. Fiona listened to the singing _____
18. He walked over the bridge _____

/ 9

Writing Fiction

Adjectives

Adjectives make your stories more detailed and interesting. Write three adjectives to describe these characters, settings and events. For example:

A pirate cruel seasick unfriendly

Hint: Use your imagination to picture what each of these is like.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A dragon | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. An island | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. A car chase | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. A cave | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. A wizard | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. A graveyard | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. A competition | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. A party | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. A granny | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. A hut | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. A boat journey | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 12. A pilot | _____ | _____ | _____ |

/ 6

/ 6

Write a plan for each of these titles, then turn your plan into a story. Try to write about 500 words for each.

13. Write a story with the title "My Dream Holiday".
14. Write a story with the title "My Greatest Achievement".
15. Write a story with the title "The Mysterious Locked Door".
16. Write a story with the title "Lost in the Jungle".
17. Write a story that starts with the sentence "I was lying in bed, trying to drift off to sleep, when it hit me like a bolt of lightning; I knew what I needed to do to make the invention work."

Hint: Be original — if you get a question about a dream holiday, a story about a trip to an unusual place will grab the reader's attention.

Writing Non-Fiction

You can improve your own writing by understanding the purpose of different texts. Write down whether each sentence is describing (D), persuading (P) or informing (I). For example:

The Tudors were English monarchs.

I

1. This summer, visit Yardby, where there's lots to do and great beaches. _____
2. The penguin's sleek feathers glistened in the morning sun. _____
3. Donate to 'Cats in Hats' and keep a poor kitten warm this winter. _____
4. Badminton is a sport played with a racket and a shuttlecock. _____
5. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world at over 29 000 ft. _____
6. The day was crisp and bright, with gleaming frost glazing the grass. _____
7. Please don't throw litter into my garden; I'm 72 and it hurts to pick it up. _____



/ 7

Write a plan for these essays. Include a point for the introduction, three points for the middle and a point for your conclusion.

Hint: Take one side of the argument and try to persuade the reader to agree with you.

8. It's better to live in the countryside than in the city. Do you agree?

Intro: _____

Middle 1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

Conclusion: _____

/ 5

9. Should mobile phones be banned in schools?

Intro: _____

Middle 1: _____

2: _____

3: _____

Conclusion: _____

/ 5

Writing Non-Fiction

Write a sentence arguing **for** and **against** these statements.
For example:

People should visit more countries.

For: It's important to learn about other cultures.

Against: Long flights are bad for the environment.

1. All children should wear school uniform.

For: _____

/ 2

Against: _____

2. People should cycle instead of driving.

For: _____

/ 2

Against: _____

3. Everyone should own a pet.

For: _____

/ 2

Against: _____

4. Children should watch more television.

For: _____

/ 2

Against: _____

5. Being fashionable is important.

For: _____

/ 2

Against: _____

Write a plan for each of these titles, then turn your plan into a full answer. Try to write about 500 words for each.

6. Write a letter to your uncle persuading him to let you visit him on his tropical island.
7. Write an article for the school newsletter informing people about a club or hobby.
8. All children should play a musical instrument. Do you agree?
9. Write an essay about the person you admire the most.
10. Write an essay describing your perfect birthday party.

Hint: Make sure that you know how to start and end letters correctly.

Assessment Test 1

The rest of this book contains six assessment tests, which get progressively harder.

Allow 50 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to www.cgplearning.co.uk/11+. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The First Day

Daniel felt as if he was being swallowed alive as he walked down the rowdy corridor and squinted through the thick lenses of his spectacles at the school hall beyond. The corridor was like the throat of a terrifying beast and he was sliding down it into the big belly that was the school hall.

- 5 He knew what would happen when he got there. All the new pupils, like himself, would be sitting in rows waiting for the headmaster to make his welcome address. The headmaster at St. Joseph's was a towering, severe man who could strike fear into any pupil. He was not a man who would put up with any nonsense whatsoever. Daniel knew this. He knew it because when Mr Graham was not busy being the headmaster, he was busy being Daniel's dad. Now, of course, his dad would be able to do both simultaneously and Daniel was sure that he would be teased for it. He felt thoroughly miserable; he would never going to make any friends.

"Hello," a voice said behind him. "You must be new too. My name's Rachael."

The girl was stunning. She thrust her hand out confidently towards Daniel, while he gaped at her.

"Dennis!" he blurted, finally shaking her hand, "I mean... Daniel. My name's Daniel."

"Don't you know your own name?" Rachael laughed. She didn't seem to be nervous at all.

- 15 "You're the head teacher's son, aren't you? Everyone says he's intimidating but my brother Tom (who's in the year above us) says that his bark is worse than his bite. It'll be weird for you, calling you dad "Sir", won't it?"

"Yeah, I suppose," Daniel mumbled. He couldn't believe his luck: Rachael wanted to be his friend. Daniel thought secondary school might not be so bad after all.

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

- Which word best describes how Daniel feels at the start of the passage?
A Anxious
B Excited
C Unlucky
D Confident
E Angry
- Which of these statements is true?
A There is a beast in the school hall.
B Daniel cannot see the school hall.
C There are no other children in the corridor.
D Daniel wears glasses.
E Daniel's father is in the corridor.

3. Which word best describes what Daniel's father looks like?

- A Bald
- B Tall
- C Thin
- D Short
- E Broad

4. Daniel tells Rachael that his name is Dennis at first. Why do you think he does this?

- A She approached him from behind so he was surprised.
- B He doesn't want to be Rachael's friend.
- C His middle name is Dennis.
- D He was nervous because she was so pretty.
- E He did not like being called Daniel.

5. How does Daniel think the other pupils will treat him?

- A They will be kind and friendly.
- B They will be nervous but welcoming.
- C They will be unkind and unfriendly.
- D They will be strange and mumbling.
- E They won't know what to say to him.

6. How do you think Rachael's brother Tom knows what the headmaster is like?

- A Tom is a friend of Daniel's.
- B He has heard what the headmaster is like.
- C He already goes to the school.
- D The headmaster likes him.
- E The headmaster knows Tom's parents.

7. How do you think Daniel feels at the end of the passage?

- A Miserable
- B Uncomfortable
- C Lonely
- D Shocked
- E Relieved

8. Which of the following facts is given in the passage?

- A Rachael's surname
- B Daniel's age
- C Daniel's surname
- D The name of Daniel's new form tutor
- E What Daniel's uniform looks like

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “address” (line 5)?
 - A Direction
 - B Place
 - C Speech
 - D Warning
 - E Location

10. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “severe” (line 6)?
 - A Unreasonable
 - B Dangerous
 - C Miserable
 - D Thin
 - E Strict

11. Which of these is closest in meaning to “simultaneously” (line 9)?
 - A One after the other
 - B In an effective way
 - C In a busy way
 - D By sharing the tasks
 - E At the same time

12. “The corridor was like the throat of a terrifying beast” (lines 2-3).
This is an example of:
 - A a simile.
 - B a metaphor.
 - C alliteration.
 - D an exclamation.
 - E a pun.

13. “Don’t you know your own name?” (line 14).
This is an example of:
 - A onomatopoeia.
 - B personification.
 - C a rhetorical question.
 - D a proverb.
 - E a cliché.

14. Rachael says “his bark is worse than his bite” (line 16).
What do you think this phrase means?
 - A The headmaster only punishes those who deserve it.
 - B The headmaster has a bad temper.
 - C The headmaster never punishes anyone.
 - D The headmaster is not as scary as he seems.
 - E The headmaster barks when he’s angry.



Read this poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Adapted from 'The Brook'

- By thirty hills I hurry down,
Or slip between the ridges,
By twenty thorpes*, a little town,
And half a hundred bridges.
- 5 Till last by Philip's farm I flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.
- I chatter over stony ways,
10 In little sharps and trebles,
I bubble into eddying bays,
I babble on the pebbles.
- I chatter, chatter as I flow
To join the brimming river,
15 For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.
- I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel covers;
I move the sweet forget-me-nots
20 That grow for happy lovers.
- I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance,
Among my skimming swallows;
I make the netted sunbeam dance
Against my sandy shallows.
- 25 And out again I curve and flow
To join the brimming river,
For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever.

by Alfred, Lord Tennyson

*thorpes — *small villages*

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

15. How many bridges does the brook flow under?
- A One hundred
B One hundred and fifty
C Twenty
D Fifty
E Thirty
16. What are we told about the brook in verse 2?
- A It flows over stones.
B It does not pass any buildings.
C It flows into a different river.
D It dries up.
E Men like to sit and watch it flow by.

/ 2

Carry on to the next question → →

Assessment Test 1

17. Which of the following statements is false?
- A There are fish in the brook.
 - B The brook twists and turns.
 - C The brook passes by gardens.
 - D The brook passes by villages.
 - E The brook passes by a farm.
18. What sort of land does the brook flow over in verse 3?
- A It is steep and hilly.
 - B It is marshy and boggy.
 - C It is soft and sandy.
 - D It is thick with mud.
 - E It is covered in stones.
19. What sort of river does the brook flow into?
- A A shallow river with a sandy bed.
 - B A river that is almost overflowing.
 - C A wide and deep river.
 - D A long and winding river.
 - E A fast-flowing river.
20. What kind of weather is mentioned in the poem?
- A Raindrops
 - B Clouds
 - C Hail stones
 - D Sunbeams
 - E Gusts of wind
21. What does the brook sound like in verse 4?
- A People talking
 - B Birds singing
 - C People laughing
 - D Men walking
 - E People shouting
22. "For men may come and men may go,
But I go on for ever" (lines 7-8).
What do these lines mean?
- A Lots of men cross the bridges over the brook.
 - B There is a lot of activity around the brook.
 - C The brook passes by lots of men because it is so long.
 - D The brook will always be there, no matter what happens to the people.
 - E There will always be men living near the brook.



Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. What does the word “skimming” (line 22) mean?
- A To glide across a surface
 - B To dive into
 - C To dip into
 - D To sit near
 - E To sing sweetly
24. Which of these is closest in meaning to the word “babble” (line 12)?
- A Wash over
 - B Jump and leap
 - C Grind and scrape
 - D Drip slowly
 - E Make noise continuously
25. What are “plots” (line 17)?
- A Vegetable patches
 - B Formal gardens
 - C River banks
 - D Pieces of land
 - E Gentle slopes
26. What type of word is “hurry” (line 1)?
- A Adjective
 - B Proper noun
 - C Adverb
 - D Verb
 - E Common noun
27. “I chatter, chatter as I flow” (line 13).
What is this phrase an example of?
- A Personification
 - B A simile
 - C A metaphor
 - D Alliteration
 - E A rhyme
28. In the line “Till last by Philip’s farm I flow” (line 5),
which word is a pronoun?
- A Till
 - B by
 - C Philip’s
 - D farm
 - E I

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

29. I wish to complane about a journey that I made yesterday on one of your trains. It was a most
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
30. unpleasant experience from begining to end. The train was delayed by two hours with no
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
31. explanation, and I had to stand and wait on a freezing platform. When the train finally
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
32. made an appearence, it was so busy that I could not find a seat, even though I had booked
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
33. one in advance. Once I managed to squeeze myself threw to the buffet car, the only choice
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
34. for lunch was a stale ham and cheese sandwich. I look forward to recieving your response.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

35. Most species of Frog live on land, but usually lay their eggs in water. These eggs are
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
36. called 'frogspawn' and resemble clear ball's of jelly with a black dot at the centre. This dot
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
37. quickly begins to grow a head and tail and soon hatches from the egg as a tadpole. As the
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
38. tadpole develops into a frog, several changes occur the gills become covered with skin; the
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
39. back and front legs begin to grow: and the eyes become more pronounced. Eventually the
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
40. tadpoles tail disappears and it looks like a small adult frog. It can then climb out of the water.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

Choose the right word or phrase to complete this passage.
Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

41. The toy shop was dark **accept except expect apart not** for the flickering lights of the
A B C D E
42. electronic toys. Alex and Bertie crept **into by under off out** from their hiding place
A B C D E
43. **inside between among behind on** a giant stuffed panda. A few moments earlier
A B C D E
44. **they'd it they're they've they'll** watched Mrs Dooley, the owner of the shop, close the
A B C D E
45. front door and turn her key in the lock. Then they **will would had have were** listened
A B C D E
46. intently as the sound of her footsteps had **became become been begun be** fainter and fainter
A B C D E
47. until all was silent. They **could can't couldn't cannot can** quite believe they
A B C D E
48. **we're was were where will** alone in Dooley's Emporium, the best toy shop in town. The
A B C D E
49. friends looked at each other, **their there they're those whose** eyes wide with amazement
A B C D E
50. and disbelief. They didn't know **those witch that whose which** toys to play with first.
A B C D E

/10

Total / 50

End of Test

Assessment Test 1

Assessment Test 2

Allow 50 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to www.cgplearning.co.uk/11+. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Tombs of the Ancient Kings

Over four and a half thousand years ago, ancient Egyptians began building pyramids. The pharaohs intended the pyramids to be impressive monuments: eternal resting places to safeguard their souls. Wealthy Egyptians would fill their tombs with the things they would need in the afterlife, but they believed that before their souls were granted eternal life, their actions on Earth were judged rigorously. This judgement happened in the underworld, where the deceased person's heart was weighed against the feather of the goddess Ma'at. If the heart was heavier than the feather, it was deemed unworthy and the person could not enter the afterlife.

Djoser's Step Pyramid was one of the first of these tombs. It is known as a step pyramid because it was built as a series of six successively smaller squares on top of one another. The burial chamber is hidden underground and sealed with a stone weighing 3.5 tonnes, but this did not deter the grave robbers. When the tomb was excavated, almost nothing was left inside.

Perhaps the most famous tomb is the Great Pyramid of Giza, the largest of three pyramids built on the banks of the Nile. By the time it was built, the Egyptians had abandoned the crude stepped design and were building increasingly larger and more imposing structures.

The Great Pyramid at Giza took over twenty years to complete and is 146 metres high. It was the tallest building in the world for over 3,800 years and is the only one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World that is still standing.

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

1. Why did the pharaohs build the pyramids?
 - A To hide their belongings from grave robbers.
 - B To keep their souls safe after they died.
 - C So they would become a Wonder of the Ancient World.
 - D As great palaces to live in.
 - E To show how powerful Egypt was.
2. According to the passage, which statement about Djoser's Step Pyramid is true?
 - A It took over twenty years to complete.
 - B It was built by foreign slaves.
 - C It is an early example of a pyramid.
 - D It was the tallest building in the world at the time.
 - E The burial chamber is in the top of the pyramid.

3. Why do you think there was nothing left inside the burial chamber when Djoser's Step Pyramid was excavated?
- A The Egyptians were not good at preserving bodies.
 - B Djoser was not buried with many valuables.
 - C The tomb was raided and the valuables were stolen.
 - D Everything had crumbled to dust.
 - E The burial chamber was hidden underground.
4. According to the passage, where were the pyramids of Giza built?
- A In the middle of the desert
 - B On the coast
 - C In the city
 - D Close to the river
 - E Underground
5. According to the passage, which of these statements about the Great Pyramid is false?
- A It is 146 metres high.
 - B It is the last remaining Wonder of the Ancient World.
 - C It is the largest of the three pyramids built on the banks of the Nile.
 - D It is famous.
 - E It is 3,800 years old.
6. According to the passage, why did the Ancient Egyptians fill their tombs with objects?
- A As an offering to the gods.
 - B To protect their riches from grave robbers.
 - C So their riches could be weighed against a feather.
 - D So they were prepared for life after death.
 - E So that the gods thought they were wealthy and important.
7. According to the passage, what did the Ancient Egyptians believe?
- A If they built pyramids, the gods would be impressed.
 - B Sinners were not allowed to enter the afterlife.
 - C Pyramids protected the bodies of the dead from the underworld.
 - D They would be able to become gods themselves.
 - E The taller the pyramid, the closer the deceased was to the gods.
8. In which paragraph(s) in this passage can you find information about why the pyramids were built?
- A Paragraphs 2 and 3
 - B Paragraph 1 only
 - C Paragraph 4 only
 - D Paragraphs 1 and 4
 - E Paragraph 2 only

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “rigorously” (line 5)?
- A Quickly
 - B Instantly
 - C Thoroughly
 - D Partially
 - E Harshly
10. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “crude” (line 13)?
- A Impressive
 - B Rough
 - C Cruel
 - D Ancient
 - E Complicated
11. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “imposing” (line 14)?
- A Holy
 - B Honorary
 - C Long-lasting
 - D Impressive
 - E Decorative
12. What type of word is “Djoser” (line 8)?
- A Common noun
 - B Plural
 - C Pronoun
 - D Proper noun
 - E Collective noun
13. In the line, “If the heart was heavier than the feather” (line 6), which word is a verb?
- A If
 - B heart
 - C was
 - D heavier
 - E than
14. What type of words are these?
- rigorously successively increasingly**
- A Adjectives
 - B Verbs
 - C Prepositions
 - D Nouns
 - E Adverbs

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

A Brave Step Forward

It was September, 1921. Eighteen-year-old Antonio and his friend Manolo were very excited; several weeks ago they had left their families on the island of Trinidad and had crossed the Atlantic Ocean in a small cargo ship carrying spices. The journey had been very arduous and he would be glad to reach dry land; he had suffered from sea-sickness on the stormier days of the journey.

5 Now that they had nearly reached Plymouth, Antonio's thoughts turned to his departure from Trinidad all those weeks ago. His mother had hugged him goodbye at the port, and had whispered in his ear that she had promised herself she wouldn't cry because she aspired to be as strong and courageous as he was. But as he stood on the deck of the ship waving farewell to his family, he tasted salty tears in his mouth and he felt an ache in his chest.

10 Although leaving his family had been very difficult, Antonio thought that he had made the right decision. After several years of taking intensive examinations at school, they had been told that they were ready to train as doctors. Antonio's father, who was a doctor himself and had always hoped that at least one of his two children would follow in his footsteps, had advised them that the best place to undertake medical training was London, in one of the big teaching hospitals.

15 As the boat neared the dock, Antonio began to feel slightly apprehensive. He had never left Trinidad before and he had not been away from his parents for any substantial length of time. He thought of his mother and his younger sister, Rosa; they seemed a long way away. He knew he was arriving in Plymouth but he did not have an inkling of how to reach London from there, or where they would spend the night when they arrived there. The closer they came to the dock, the more he felt the
20 knots in his stomach tighten. He had taken a huge step, but was it the right one?

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

15. Why didn't Antonio's mother cry when he left?
- A She was pleased that her son was leaving.
 - B She didn't want Antonio to think she was weak.
 - C She wanted to be as brave as Antonio.
 - D She was proud that he was ambitious.
 - E She was happy that he would be a doctor.
16. Why was Antonio glad that his journey was nearly over?
- A He was looking forward to seeing England.
 - B He had found the journey long and he had been ill.
 - C He wanted to visit London.
 - D He was starting to miss his family.
 - E He wanted to start his medical training.

/ 2

Carry on to the next question → →

17. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?
- A Where the boys had come from.
 - B Which ocean they had sailed across.
 - C How old Manolo is.
 - D The boys' final destination.
 - E How Antonio feels about reaching England.
18. Where was Antonio's final destination?
- A A hospital in London
 - B Plymouth
 - C Trinidad
 - D A hotel in London
 - E School
19. How do you think Antonio's father felt about Antonio leaving home?
- A Despondent
 - B Conceited
 - C Proud
 - D Annoyed
 - E Jealous
20. Which of the following statements about the boys' journey is not true?
- A The journey was stormy.
 - B The journey was long.
 - C The boys travelled on a large ship.
 - D The first stop on the journey was Plymouth.
 - E The ship carried passengers and cargo.
21. Which of the following statements is true?
- A Antonio was the oldest child in his family.
 - B Antonio had a brother.
 - C Antonio's mother was a doctor.
 - D Antonio's mother was called Rosa.
 - E Antonio was an only child.
22. Why do you think Antonio felt "an ache in his chest" (line 9)?
- A His parents had sacrificed a lot so that he could go to England.
 - B He hadn't said goodbye to his father.
 - C He was excited about going to England.
 - D He had lied to his mother about where he was going.
 - E Because he wasn't as brave as his mother thought he was.

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. The students took “intensive examinations” (line 11). This means that the examinations were:
- A important.
 - B final.
 - C detailed.
 - D expensive.
 - E demanding.
24. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “apprehensive” (line 15)?
- A Frightened
 - B Nervous
 - C Excited
 - D Upset
 - E Weary
25. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word “inkling” (line 18)?
- A Hope
 - B Direction
 - C Idea
 - D Chance
 - E Opportunity
26. What type of word is “arduous” (line 3)?
- A Verb
 - B Adjective
 - C Noun
 - D Adverb
 - E Pronoun
27. “As the boat neared the dock” (line 15). Which word in this sentence is a verb?
- A As
 - B the
 - C boat
 - D neared
 - E dock
28. Antonio “felt the knots in his stomach tighten” (line 20). What is this phrase an example of?
- A A metaphor
 - B A simile
 - C A proverb
 - D A synonym
 - E An adjective

Choose the right word or phrase to complete this passage.
Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

29. There are many ways that you can care for **ours** **your** **hour** **are** **you're** environment. Reduce
A B C D E
30. your waste by using a flask in your lunch box **in case** **and** **in spite of** **instead of** **as much as**
A B C D E
31. juice cartons. Reuse materials **whoever** **wherever** **whatever** **whatsoever** **whether** possible,
A B C D E
32. for example, take old carrier bags to use when you go shopping. **Finally** **But** **However** **So** **Yet**,
A B C D E
33. recycle paper, glass, cans and any **one** **extra** **another** **more** **other** objects with the recyclable
A B C D E
34. symbol, so that new items **could** **can** **would** **cannot** **won't** be made from used materials.
A B C D E

/ 6

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

35. To make these delicious fairy cakes you will need: eggs sugar, self-raising flour and butter.
A B C D N
36. Ask an adult to preheat the oven while you line a tray with paper cases! In a bowl, mix
A B C D N
37. together the butter and sugar until light and fluffy. Next, add the egg's, stirring continuously,
A B C D N
38. and then gradually sift in the flour. Once the mixtures smooth, divide it equally between
A B C D N
39. the paper cases. Cook for fifteen to twenty minutes or until golden brown. Once these are
A B C D N
40. cool ice your cakes and decorate with lots of chocolate buttons, sprinkles or jellybeans.
A B C D N

/ 6

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

41. Please help me to find my ginger tabby cat, Lady Marmalade. She is eigth years old and has
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
42. been missing for a hole week, so I am becoming slightly anxious. I last saw her chasing a
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
43. frightened-looking pigeon accross our lawn; as the bird flew away, Lady M (her nickname)
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
44. jumped straight over the garden fence and dissapeared. If you find her, here are several
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
45. things you need to know. She will only eat homemade meals, so do not feed her disgusting
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
46. tinned food. Her favarite activity is exploring the garden, searching for small frogs and mice
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
47. so please ensure she has plenty of opportunitys to play outside. Finally, she will definitely
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
48. not sleep in a cat basket because she spends every night on a special cushion on my
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
49. bed and she will become extremeley cross if you attempt to ignore her. Please contact me
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
50. at the enclosed address if you happen to spot her. I will collect her from you imediately.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

/10

Total / 50

End of Test

Assessment Test 2

Assessment Test 3

Allow 50 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to www.cgplearning.co.uk/11+. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

An extract from 'Jane Eyre'

Five o'clock had hardly struck on the morning of the 19th of January, when Bessie brought a candle into my closet and found me already up and nearly dressed. I had risen half-an-hour before her entrance, and had washed my face, and put on my clothes by the light of a half-moon just setting, whose rays streamed through the narrow window near my crib.

- 5 I was to leave Gateshead that day by a coach which passed the lodge gates at six a.m. Bessie was the only person yet risen; she had lit a fire in the nursery, where she now proceeded to make my breakfast. Few children can eat when excited with the thoughts of a journey; nor could I. Bessie, having pressed me in vain to take a few spoonfuls of the boiled milk and bread she had prepared for me, wrapped some biscuits in a paper and put them into my bag; then she helped me on with my
- 10 pelisse* and bonnet, and wrapping herself in a shawl, she and I left the nursery.

As we passed Mrs. Reed's bedroom she said, "Will you go in and bid Missis good-bye?"

"No, Bessie: she came to my crib last night when you were gone down to supper, and said I need not disturb her in the morning, or my cousins either; and she told me to remember that she had always been my best friend, and to speak of her and be grateful to her accordingly."

- 15 "What did you say, Miss?"

"Nothing. I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall."

"That was wrong, Miss Jane."

"It was quite right, Bessie. Your Missis has not been my friend; she has been my foe."

*pelisse — *winter coat*

by Charlotte Brontë

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

1. At what time did Jane get up?
 - A Five o'clock
 - B Half-past four
 - C Half-past five
 - D Six o'clock
 - E Four o'clock
2. According to the passage, what did Jane eat for breakfast?
 - A Nothing
 - B Biscuits
 - C Boiled milk and bread
 - D Boiled milk
 - E Bread and butter

3. According to the passage, how did Jane dress herself?
- A In complete darkness
 - B By candlelight
 - C By the light of the moon
 - D By firelight
 - E In rays of sunshine
4. Why did Jane not go into Mrs Reed's room to say goodbye?
- A Mrs Reed had told her not to.
 - B Jane had been unhappy at Gateshead.
 - C Jane was in a hurry to leave.
 - D It was too early in the morning.
 - E Jane was too excited.
5. Jane said that she had been right to turn her face to the wall when Mrs Reed spoke to her because:
- A she was too angry to talk to her.
 - B she did not like Mrs Reed.
 - C she was tired and had to wake up early.
 - D she didn't want to say something she might regret.
 - E Mrs Reed had treated Bessie badly.
6. Which word best describes Bessie?
- A Bitter
 - B Helpful
 - C Excitable
 - D Sympathetic
 - E Cheerful
7. Which word best describes how Jane feels about her journey?
- A Anxious
 - B Eager
 - C Agitated
 - D Unenthusiastic
 - E Unhappy
8. Which of the following details is not mentioned in the story?
- A Bessie assists Jane with her preparations.
 - B Jane finds it hard to eat when she's about to travel.
 - C Jane and Bessie were the only people awake at five o'clock.
 - D Mrs Reed is Jane's aunt.
 - E Jane was going to leave at six o'clock.

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. Which of these phrases is closest in meaning to “pressed” (line 8)?
- A Suggested
 - B Encouraged
 - C Demanded
 - D Comforted
 - E Requested
10. What does the word “hardly” mean (line 1)?
- A Only just
 - B Faintly
 - C Suddenly
 - D Gradually
 - E Clearly
11. What is another word for “foe” (line 18)?
- A Superior
 - B Enemy
 - C Captor
 - D Rival
 - E Guardian
12. The moon’s rays “streamed through the narrow window near my crib” (line 4). What is the adjective in this sentence?
- A streamed
 - B through
 - C narrow
 - D window
 - E near
13. What type of word is “children” (line 7)?
- A Proper noun
 - B Collective noun
 - C Common noun
 - D Abstract noun
 - E Pronoun
14. “I covered my face with the bedclothes, and turned from her to the wall.” (line 16) Which are the two prepositions in this sentence?
- A “bedclothes” and “wall”
 - B “I” and “face”
 - C “I” and “her”
 - D “covered” and “turned”
 - E “with” and “from”

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Cornwall

Cornwall is a county of dramatic yet contrasting coastlines that can be best explored by walking Britain's longest marked footpath, the South West Coast Path. From here you can experience the breathtaking bays and gently-sloping beaches of the south, as well as the steep cliffs and sea-lashed rocks of the rugged north coast. The northern coastline is sprinkled with resort towns and fishing villages famous for their cobbled streets and pastel-hued harbours, which dot the landscape like jewels.

- 5 Inland Cornwall also offers plenty for visitors to experience. Follow the steep lanes that lead to remote villages where you can enjoy a hearty pub lunch. Look for wildlife while dipping your feet into the rivers that meander through cool, wooded valleys. Explore the brooding granite heights of Bodmin Moor and bask in the mild climate that allows rare flora and fauna, including the vibrant Cornish heath, to flourish.

- 10 Awash with Celtic heritage, Cornwall's landscape contains many signs of its interesting past. Discover mysterious Bronze Age stone circles and be enchanted by Cornwall's rich folklore — if you're lucky, you might catch a glimpse of a pixie! Feel King Arthur's England come to life by taking a trip to his legendary birthplace at Tintagel. Perched atop wave-battered cliffs, the ruins of Tintagel Castle have fascinated historians, artists and visitors for centuries. Intrepid adventurers can also explore nearby Merlin's Cave, nestled in the cliff-face, where it is said that the wizard Merlin carried a young King Arthur to safety. Cornwall is truly a treasure trove of history and spectacular scenery.

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

15. According to the passage, which statement about Cornwall is false?
- A The roads are flat.
 - B It is an area of natural beauty.
 - C Rivers run through forested areas.
 - D There are villages on the coast and inland.
 - E It has colourful harbours.
16. The "brooding granite heights of Bodmin Moor" (lines 8-9).
How does this description present the moor?
- A Lush and wooded
 - B Dark and rocky
 - C Perilous and exposed
 - D Hilly and cold
 - E Boggy and muddy

/2

Carry on to the next question → →

17. Which of these is not given as a reason to visit Cornwall?
- A The chance to see flowers that you can't see elsewhere
 - B Historical sites
 - C Pleasant weather
 - D Scenic walks
 - E Delicious seafood
18. According to the passage, where was King Arthur born?
- A Near the sea
 - B On the moors
 - C In a cave
 - D Near a stone circle
 - E Close to a harbour
19. "Cornwall is truly a treasure trove of history" (line 17). What does this phrase mean?
- A You can find ancient buried treasure there.
 - B It used to be an interesting place.
 - C There is lots of evidence of Cornwall's past.
 - D There are lots of castles in Cornwall.
 - E Cornwall is an old county.
20. Which of the following phrases is closest in meaning to "Awash with Celtic heritage" (line 11)?
- A A lot of the county's past has been washed away.
 - B The people of Cornwall are proud of their Celtic heritage.
 - C There are only a few remaining Celtic heritage sites.
 - D A lot of Celts live in Cornwall.
 - E There are lots of reminders of Cornwall's Celtic past.
21. Why do you think Cornwall is described as having "contrasting coastlines" (line 1)?
- A The natural beauty of the coast contrasts with Cornwall's historical sites.
 - B The northern coast is very traditional, but the southern coast is very modern.
 - C Cornwall's coastline stretches along both the north and south of the county.
 - D The weather of the northern coastline contrasts with that of the southern coastline.
 - E The dramatic landscape of the northern coastline contrasts with the coastline in the south.
22. Where would you be most likely to find this text?
- A An atlas
 - B A biography
 - C An encyclopedia
 - D A travel brochure
 - E A book of myths and legends

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “remote” (line 7)?
- A Isolated
 - B Beautiful
 - C Tiny
 - D Friendly
 - E Uninhabited
24. The word “meander” (line 8) could most accurately be replaced by:
- A gush and tumble.
 - B flow steadily.
 - C twist and turn.
 - D rush quickly.
 - E trickle slowly.
25. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “Intrepid” (line 15)?
- A Reckless
 - B Courageous
 - C Resourceful
 - D Nimble
 - E Prepared
26. “breathtaking bays and gently-sloping beaches” (line 3). Which technique is used here?
- A Alliteration
 - B Onomatopoeia
 - C Personification
 - D Metaphor
 - E Simile
27. “Cornwall is truly a treasure trove of history” (line 17). Which technique is used here?
- A Metaphor
 - B Onomatopoeia
 - C Irony
 - D Personification
 - E Simile
28. What type of words are “steep” (line 6) and “rugged” (line 4)?
- A Prepositions
 - B Adverbs
 - C Adjectives
 - D Pronouns
 - E Conjunctions

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

29. Earth is the third planet from the Sun, beyond Mercury and Venus, and the fifth largest planet
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
30. in the Solar System. It is unique because it is the only planet currently known to sustane life.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
31. Conditions on Earth are ideal to support humans, animals and plants. Water, necessary for
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
32. life, covers approximatley 70% of the Earth's surface. Earth's air is made up of many
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
33. different gases, including oxygen for us to breath. Also, the distance from the Earth to the
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
34. Sun means the temprature is neither too hot nor too cold, making it a perfect planet for life.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

/ 6

Choose the right word or phrase to complete the passage.
 Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

35. Oakhill's village fair will take place **today yesterday tomorrow next last** afternoon,
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
36. from 1pm until 3pm, **where over in nearby under** the main field at Appleford Farm.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
37. As always, there **have would won't will is** be an array of items to buy, like Mr May's
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
38. superb soup made entirely **off from in out for** vegetables grown in his garden.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
39. There will also be competitions for talented animals. Look **at in up out on** for
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
40. Herbie the sheepdog, who **wins won wonned winning win** first prize last year.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

/ 6

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

41. Last night the resident's of Little Hushing were woken once again by strange noises which
 A B C D N
42. seemed to come from the woods. The small village has now had two weeks of sleepless
 A B C D N
43. nights due to the howling and yelping of an unknown creature. Mr Price: the village butcher,
 A B C D N
44. said this morning, "It sounds rather like a wild cat. However, his neighbour, Mrs Patel,
 A B C D N
45. believes that the noise is in fact a bears fearsome growl. Several sightings of the creature
 A B C D N
46. have been recorded. Year 5 children on a nature walk reported a long-armed and big-eared
 A B C D N
47. animal swinging through the trees. Conversely a cyclist, Joe Jones described a large hairy
 A B C D N
48. figure with enormous feet, plodding slowly along the woodland path. A group of tired, and
 A B C D N
49. concerned locals are camping out tonight in the hope of locating the source of the noise and
 A B C D N
50. solving the mystery. Whatever it is, lets hope that a hush descends on Little Hushing tonight.
 A B C D N

/10

Total / 50

End of Test

Assessment Test 3

Assessment Test 4

Allow 50 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to www.cgplearning.co.uk/11+. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Crystal Heart

Mi Nuong's father was an influential Lord. He ruled all of the lands of the Red River and his palace stood tall and majestic on its broad, sloping banks. Yet, Mi Nuong was forlorn and melancholy. Her father kept her locked away at the top of the palace's tallest tower in order to keep her out of harm's way. Mi Nuong felt trapped; the only company she had was her maid and her daily routine was always the same. Everyday, she would sit by her window embroidering and look out of her window, gazing sorrowfully down at the waters rushing past far below. Often, she dreamed of being carried away in the fast flowing rapids to distant lands.

One morning, Mi Nuong heard music floating through her open window. She hurried over to see where the sound was coming from. There, on the river below, was a little golden fishing boat. Mi Nuong heard the music rise up from the boat, and caught snatches of a song: "My love is like a blossom in the breeze. My love is like a moonbeam on the waves."

The music was captivating, drawing Mi Nuong like a flickering candle flame draws the unwary moth. The voice was clear and sweet and Mi Nuong leaned out as far out as she could to try to catch sight of the singer. As the boat bobbed past, she glimpsed the tiny figure of a man standing on the prow with a net. A sudden glimmer of hope lit up in her heart and she felt as if she was floating on air. Perhaps this man had come to release her from the tower. Perhaps he was a Mandarin's son in disguise; the man she was destined to marry...

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

1. Why was Mi Nuong lonely?
 - A The song she heard reminded her of the world outside.
 - B She was confined to the tower.
 - C She was tired of her daily routine.
 - D Her maid wasn't very good company.
 - E She wanted to be rescued by her true love.
2. What does Mi Nuong usually do to pass the time in her tower?
 - A She sings.
 - B She plays cards.
 - C She dreams of her true love.
 - D She paints.
 - E She sews.

3. What is Mi Nuong's father like?
- A Cruel
 - B Proud
 - C Protective
 - D Resentful
 - E Arrogant
4. Which one of these things isn't mentioned in the story?
- A Water
 - B Fire
 - C Sunlight
 - D Moonlight
 - E Gold
5. How does the music make Mi Nuong feel?
- A Forlorn and lonely
 - B Enthralled and wishful
 - C Powerful and strong
 - D Sorrowful and desperate
 - E Lovesick and anxious
6. Why was the man on the boat?
- A He hopes to persuade Mi Nuong to marry him.
 - B He has come to sing for Mi Nuong's father.
 - C He is delivering goods to the palace.
 - D He is fishing in the river.
 - E He has come to take Mi Nuong to a distant land.
7. Why does Mi Nuong lean as far out of the window as she can?
- A She wants to hear more of the song.
 - B She wants the figure on the fishing boat to see her.
 - C She wants to see the singer.
 - D She is fascinated by the music.
 - E She wants the man on the boat to rescue her.
8. Which of these words best describes how Mi Nuong feels at the end of the passage?
- A Optimistic
 - B Relieved
 - C Infatuated
 - D Besotted
 - E Emotional

30

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word "forlorn" (line 2)?
- A Distracted
 - B Furious
 - C Miserable
 - D Disappointed
 - E Abandoned
10. What is meant by the phrase "she felt as if she was floating on air" (line 15)?
- A She felt light-headed.
 - B She felt joyful.
 - C She couldn't believe what was happening.
 - D She felt carefree.
 - E She was in love.
11. What is meant by the phrase "the man she was destined to marry" (line 17)?
- A She really wants to marry him.
 - B She is meant to marry him.
 - C She is planning to marry him.
 - D Her father intends her to marry him.
 - E He has come especially to ask her to marry him.
12. "like a flickering candle flame draws the unwary moth" (lines 12-13).
What technique is being used here?
- A A proverb
 - B Personification
 - C A simile
 - D An analogy
 - E A metaphor
13. What type of word is "unwary" (line 12)?
- A Adjective
 - B Adverb
 - C Noun
 - D Verb
 - E Pronoun
14. "she glimpsed the tiny figure of a man standing on the prow" (line 14-15).
Which of these words is a verb?
- A she
 - B glimpsed
 - C tiny
 - D figure
 - E man

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

An extract from 'The Secret Garden'

At last the horses began to go more slowly, as if they were climbing up-hill, and presently there seemed to be no more hedges and no more trees. She could see nothing, in fact, but a dense darkness on either side. She leaned forward and pressed her face against the window just as the carriage gave a big jolt.

5 "Eh! We're on the moor now sure enough," said Mrs. Medlock.

The carriage lamps shed a yellow light on a rough-looking road which seemed to be cut through bushes and low-growing things which ended in the great expanse of dark apparently spread out before and around them. A wind was rising and making a singular, wild, low, rushing sound.

"It's—it's not the sea, is it?" said Mary, looking round at her companion.

10 "No, not it," answered Mrs. Medlock. "Nor it isn't fields nor mountains, it's just miles and miles and miles of wild land that nothing grows on but heather and gorse and broom, and nothing lives on but wild ponies and sheep."

"I feel as if it might be the sea, if there were water on it," said Mary. "It sounds like the sea just now."

15 "That's the wind blowing through the bushes," Mrs. Medlock said. "It's a wild, dreary enough place to my mind, though there's plenty that likes it—particularly when the heather's in bloom."

On and on they drove through the darkness, and though the rain stopped, the wind rushed by and whistled and made strange sounds. The road went up and down, and several times the carriage passed over a little bridge beneath which water rushed very fast with a great deal of noise. Mary felt as if the drive would never come to an end and that the wide, bleak moor was a wide expanse of black ocean

20 through which she was passing on a strip of dry land.

"I don't like it," she said to herself. "I don't like it, and she pinched her thin lips more tightly together."

by Frances Hodgson Burnett

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

15. What can Mary see when she first looks out of the carriage?

- A Hedges and trees
- B Darkness
- C The road
- D The sea
- E The moor

16. Which of these things is not mentioned by Mrs Medlock?

- A Moor
- B Gorse
- C Wind
- D Water
- E Sheep

/ 2

Carry on to the next question → →

17. How do you think Mary feels as they travel?
- A Excited
 - B Anxious
 - C Tired
 - D Sick
 - E Enthusiastic
18. How is the moor described in the passage?
- A Treacherous and boggy
 - B Full of wildlife
 - C Untamed and desolate
 - D Mountainous and bare
 - E Dry and barren
19. Why does Mary ask "it's not the sea, is it?" (line 9)?
- A She can hear seagulls above her.
 - B She can see nothing but darkness all around.
 - C She can smell salt in the air.
 - D She can feel the carriage jolting.
 - E She can see water out of the window.
20. Which of these best describes the journey?
- A Uphill and smooth
 - B Fast and exciting
 - C Uncomfortable and lonely
 - D Strange but interesting
 - E Long and disorientating
21. What kind of mood does the author create in lines 16-22?
- A Unsettling
 - B Relaxing
 - C Melancholy
 - D Terrifying
 - E Cheerful
22. What kind of text is this?
- A Biography
 - B Travel writing
 - C A fairy tale
 - D Fiction
 - E A diary

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. What is meant by the word “presently” (line 1)?
- A Eventually
 - B Later
 - C Previously
 - D Straight away
 - E Before long
24. Which of these words is closest in meaning to the word “expanse” (line 7)?
- A Open
 - B View
 - C Area
 - D Boundary
 - E Horizon
25. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “singular” (line 8)?
- A Strange
 - B Loud
 - C Quiet
 - D Lonely
 - E Exciting
26. “the carriage passed over a little bridge beneath which water rushed” (lines 17-18). Which of the words in this sentence is a preposition?
- A the
 - B carriage
 - C little
 - D beneath
 - E rushed
27. “the wide, bleak moor was a wide expanse of black ocean” (line 19). What technique is used here?
- A A simile
 - B A metaphor
 - C An allusion
 - D Onomatopoeia
 - E A cliché
28. What type of words are these?
- ponies sheep mountains bushes**
- A Abstract nouns
 - B Proper nouns
 - C Common nouns
 - D Collective nouns
 - E Pronouns

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

29. The Adventure Trail at Door Hall has the best mountain biking routes in the region. With tough
 A B C D N
30. climbs to the summit through dense forests, followed by exhilarating desents along the
 A B C D N
31. River Door, with plentyful rest stops on the way. The trail takes 3 hours, ideal for an active
 A B C D N
32. day out. There's a whole range of routes including a begginners' circuit with gentle inclines,
 A B C D N
33. and a mini safari around the park boundaries which passes our residant African elephants.
 A B C D N
34. Our hire shop stocks bicycles and accessories and there's a restaraunt serving family favourites.
 A B C D N

/ 6

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

35. "Why is it called 'The Dragons' Chamber'?" Asked Ian, shining his torch around the cave.
 A B C D N
36. "Because of the dragons, of course," Jess said scornfully. "There's supposed to have been
 A B C D N
37. a whole family which terrorised the valley for years until they died from some weird disease"
 A B C D N
38. Peering into the gloom of the cavern, Ian shivered. It was huge the light from his torch
 A B C D N
39. barely reached the far walls. Vicious-looking stalactites hung from it's ceiling. As he
 A B C D N
40. listened he thought, he heard, from deep inside the mountain, a faint but distinct rumbling.
 A B C D N

/ 6

Choose the right word or phrase to complete the passage.
Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

Dear Diary,

41. Today was my first day at my new school and it **be was does went were** awful. First, I missed
A B C D E
42. the bus. It's what we were all worried **we'd done I'd do we'd do we did we'll do**, but I actually
A B C D E
43. did it. Mum **has to had to did have to must have** drive me to school in her pink van with
A B C D E
44. Pam's Pampered Pooches' on the side. What's **worse more worse worser worst most bad**, she
A B C D E
45. kissed me goodbye in front of all the Year 7s who **were was are is are** waiting to be shown their
A B C D E
46. form rooms. I wasn't shown mine as I had to take a detour in order **too that so to for** wash the
A B C D E
47. lipstick mark **off of onto in into** my face, so I got lost. My nice form teacher told everyone
A B C D E
48. off for laughing at me when I fell over a chair. **By In Until To When** lunch, everyone seemed to
A B C D E
49. **had forgot have forgotten had forgotten have forgot has forgotten** my disastrous start, until I
A B C D E
50. opened my lunch box to find 6 biscuits. On each **was wrote wrote write was written was writ**
A B C D E
- a word in bright pink icing. Together they said, 'Good - Luck - On - Your - First - Day'.

/10

Total / 50

End of Test

Assessment Test 4

Assessment Test 5

Allow 50 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to www.cgplearning.co.uk/11+. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Read this poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Way Through the Woods

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>They shut the road through the woods
Seventy years ago.
Weather and rain have undone it again,
And now you would never know</p> <p>5 There was once a road through the woods
Before they planted the trees.
It is underneath the coppice and heath,
And the thin anemones.
Only the keeper sees</p> <p>10 That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the woods.</p> | <p>Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
15 When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools
Where the otter whistles his mate.
(They fear not men in the woods
Because they see so few),
You will hear the beat of a horse's feet</p> <p>20 And the swish of a skirt in the dew,
Steadily cantering through
The misty solitudes,
As though they perfectly knew
The old lost road through the woods...</p> <p>25 But there is no road through the woods.</p> |
|---|--|

by Rudyard Kipling

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

- Which of the following statements about the road is false?
There is no road through the woods because:
 - it was closed.
 - the rain has eroded it.
 - trees have been planted over it.
 - horses have worn it away.
 - it has become overgrown.
- Which of these is not mentioned in the poem?
 - When they shut the road.
 - What the woods are like.
 - The sounds in the wood.
 - Which animals are in the wood.
 - What the road was like.

3. What do lines 7-12 focus on?
- A Who shut the road.
 - B Why the road was closed.
 - C How the poet feels about the woods.
 - D What the woods used to be like.
 - E What the woods are like now.
4. Which word best describes what the animals in the woods are like?
- A Afraid
 - B Endangered
 - C Aggressive
 - D Solitary
 - E Carefree
5. Which adjective best describes the poet's tone in lines 1-2?
- A Pleased
 - B Matter-of-fact
 - C Cautious
 - D Confused
 - E Frustrated
6. The poet describes "trout-ringed pools" (line 15). What do you think they are?
- A Pools of water where the otters drink
 - B Pools of water surrounded by trees
 - C Perfectly round pools of water
 - D Pools where fish are rippling the water's surface
 - E Muddy puddles of water
7. How do the otters feel about men?
- A Intimidated
 - B Indifferent
 - C Fearful
 - D Positive
 - E Angry
8. What is happening in lines 19-24?
- A The poet is lost in the woods.
 - B The poet is hunting animals in the woods.
 - C The poet is imagining that other people are in the woods.
 - D The poet is talking to other people in the woods.
 - E The poet is dancing on the road.

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. What is "the coppice" (line 7)?
 - A A small house
 - B An abandoned building
 - C Small trees and shrubs
 - D Wild flowers
 - E A small lake
10. Which of these is closest in meaning to "broods" (line 10)?
 - A Sleeps
 - B Builds nests
 - C Sings
 - D Cleans itself
 - E Hatches eggs
11. "When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools" (line 15).
Which of these words is a verb?
 - A When
 - B night-air
 - C cools
 - D on
 - E pools
12. "It is underneath the coppice and heath" (line 7).
What type of word is "underneath"?
 - A Adjective
 - B Connective
 - C Adverb
 - D Verb
 - E Preposition
13. "And the swish of a skirt in the dew," (line 20)
What technique is used here?
 - A A metaphor
 - B A simile
 - C Personification
 - D A homophone
 - E Onomatopoeia
14. What is meant by the word "solitudes" (line 22)?
 - A Dark places
 - B Lonely places
 - C Beautiful places
 - D Foggy places
 - E Wild places

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

An extract from 'The Rocking Horse Winner'

There were a boy and two little girls. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves superior to anyone in the neighbourhood.

Although they lived in style, they felt always an anxiety in the house. There was never enough money. The mother had a small income, and the father had a small income, but not nearly enough for the social position which they had to keep up. The father went into town to some office. But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised. There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.

At last the mother said: "I will see if I can't make something." But she did not know where to begin. She racked her brains, and tried this thing and the other, but could not find anything successful.

The failure made deep lines come into her face. Her children were growing up, they would have to go to school. There must be more money, there must be more money. The father, who was always very handsome and expensive in his tastes, seemed as if he never would be able to do anything worth doing. And the mother, who had a great belief in herself, did not succeed any better, and her tastes were just as expensive.

And so the house came to be haunted by the unspoken phrase: There must be more money! There must be more money!

by D. H. Lawrence

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

15. "But though he had good prospects, these prospects never materialised" (lines 5-6).
What is meant by this?
 - A The father was a vain man.
 - B The father was not promoted.
 - C The father was dismissed from his job.
 - D The father worked long hours.
 - E The father did not have any ambitions.
16. Which of the following is not given as a reason why the family needed more money?
 - A The children would have to go to school.
 - B The father had expensive tastes.
 - C The mother had expensive tastes.
 - D They had a social position to keep up.
 - E They lived in a big house.

/ 2

Carry on to the next question → →

17. Why do you think the author repeats the phrase, "There must be more money" (lines 15-16)?
- A Because the father gets a pay rise.
 - B Because the family are desperate for money.
 - C Because they had money but spent it all.
 - D Because they have expensive tastes.
 - E Because they have large debts.
18. Why did the mother fail to make money?
- A She did not have the skills to make anything.
 - B She did not want to sell what she had made.
 - C Everything she tried to make was unsuccessful.
 - D She didn't have any ideas about what to make.
 - E She did not have enough money for materials.
19. Which detail shows that the mother was troubled by the lack of money?
- A Her face was creased.
 - B She had a small income.
 - C She was always deep in thought.
 - D She stopped spending money.
 - E She could not make anything.
20. Which of these words best describes the father in the passage?
- A Unsuccessful
 - B Thoughtful
 - C Downtrodden
 - D Ambitious
 - E Practical
21. In the extract it says that "the house came to be haunted by the unspoken phrase: 'There must be more money!'" (line 15). What does this mean?
- A There were ghosts in the house.
 - B All the family could talk about was money.
 - C The servants were gossips.
 - D The children were not allowed to ask questions.
 - E Nobody dared mention the lack of money.
22. According to the passage, the family "felt themselves superior" (line 2). What does this phrase tell us about the family?
- A They wanted to be famous.
 - B They were richer than their neighbours.
 - C They had the largest house in their street.
 - D They thought they were better than their neighbours.
 - E They had better servants than their neighbours.

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. Which of these is closest in meaning to “anxiety” (line 3)?
- A Fear
 - B Worry
 - C Unhappiness
 - D Desperation
 - E Misery
24. The word “discreet” (line 2) could most accurately be replaced by:
- A tactful.
 - B hard-working.
 - C numerous.
 - D loyal.
 - E reliable.
25. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “grinding” (line 6)?
- A Painful
 - B Upsetting
 - C Annoying
 - D Relentless
 - E Awful
26. What type of word is “handsome” (line 12)?
- A Verb
 - B Adverb
 - C Adjective
 - D Preposition
 - E Noun
27. “There was always the grinding sense of the shortage of money, though the style was always kept up.” (lines 6-7). Which of these words is a conjunction?
- A sense
 - B money
 - C style
 - D though
 - E always
28. “There must be more money!” (line 15). What kind of phrase is this?
- A Abbreviation
 - B Exclamation
 - C Analogy
 - D Command
 - E Comparison

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

29. Mr Sugar's sweet shop was packed. Every shelf was laden with jars of multicoloured bon-bons.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
30. Children were gazing at the smooth, golden toffees, wrapped in gold paper, and the exquisite
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
31. Swiss truffles in gilded boxes. A barrel of gleaming white mints stood by the door opposite a
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
32. display of golden, freshly-baked gingerbread men. There were crunchy honeycomb peices and
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
33. gobstoppers like ping-pong balls. Mr Sugar presided over it all in his striped apron, doling out
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
34. ice creams in every flavour, from butterscotch to cherry cream and mango to rasberry ripple.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

/ 6

Choose the right word or phrase to complete the passage.
 Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

35. Ali watched the twin moons **rose rise arise arose risen** over the barren landscape.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
36. A huge dust cloud **beginning begun were beginning began begins** to form in the distance.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
37. The atmosphere was charged **of from with in under** static electricity and flashes of white
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
38. light burst repeatedly, **filling fills filled were filling fill** the night sky. However long he
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
39. stayed, Ali **wouldn't will would won't has never** get used to the fierce beauty of this planet.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
40. He adjusted his night vision goggles and waited **for to be at since in** rescue.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

/ 6

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

41. Skateboarders old and young staged a protest on Friday against developers plans to close
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
42. a Local skateboard park. Hundreds of people, some as young as seven, gathered with
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
43. their skateboards outside the council's offices to deliver a petition to the mayor, whose support
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
44. for the closure has caused fury amongst locals. "That park's our's. It's the only place we've got
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
45. to practise." said one young protester, "and we're not allowed in the streets." Surprisingly, a
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
46. number of elderly, residents were there to support the skateboarders' cause. "These youngsters
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
47. need somewhere to skate," said Elsie Smith, from Dove Close, next to the park. "It's ridiculous!
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
48. "They've got nowhere else and it stops them from using the road and knocking people over."
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
49. The skate park which was given a £5,000 'face lift' last May with money raised by local people,
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
50. includes half pipes, mini ramps, and flat bars, as well as a snack bar and toilets.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

/10

Total / 50

End of Test

Assessment Test 5

Assessment Test 6

Allow 50 minutes to do each test and work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

You can print **multiple-choice answer sheets** for these questions from our website — go to www.cgplearning.co.uk/11+. If you'd prefer to answer them in standard write-in format, just follow the instructions in the question.

Read this passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

If You Go Down to the Woods Today

Arguments continue to rage as to whether big cats such as panthers, pumas, leopards and lynx are stalking the British countryside. Hundreds, if not thousands, of anxious members of the public have reported sightings of these creatures, and stories of unexplained attacks on livestock continue to appear in local newspapers. Reported sightings come from all over the United Kingdom but some areas produce more reports of mysterious creatures than others, leading to local legends such as Cornwall's famous Beast of Bodmin.

For many, these large felines living in our midst are no more than rural myth and the reports are dismissed as hoaxes, mistakes or fantasies. However, not everybody rejects the idea that these big cats might be living wild in remote parts of our countryside. An increasing number of people believe that there are too many witnesses for the rumours to be unfounded. They also point out that several sightings and reports of attacks on livestock originate from farmers; people who may not know much about big cats but who do know the countryside well.

There are various theories about how these exotic creatures may have come to be resident in our countryside. Some believe that the animals might have escaped from zoos or wildlife parks. Another explanation is that owners abandoned the wild animals when they became too large to handle, or released them when the Dangerous Wild Animals Act was introduced in the 1970s. It's possible that these owners travelled to remote areas of the country where they released animals that they were no longer permitted to keep.

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

1. Which of the following is given as evidence for the existence of big cats in the wild?
 - A Local legend
 - B Newspaper reports
 - C Anxious people
 - D Attacks on animals
 - E Rumours
2. How do people who have reported sightings feel about the possibility of wild cats living in Britain?
 - A Enraged
 - B Concerned
 - C Confused
 - D Sceptical
 - E Indecisive

3. Which of the following is not given as a possible reason for the reported sightings?
- A The sightings are real.
 - B The sightings are jokes.
 - C The sightings are dreams.
 - D The sightings are errors.
 - E The sightings are lies.
4. What reason is given for the growing number of people who believe the reports?
- A The reports have been published in local newspapers, so more people have read them.
 - B The number of attacks on livestock has increased.
 - C The existence of the Beast of Bodmin has been proven.
 - D Several big cats have escaped from zoos, so they must be living in the wild.
 - E There are many reports, so people think they can't all be false.
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A The big cats have attacked members of the public.
 - B The attacks on livestock made national news.
 - C No reports have come from Scotland.
 - D The Beast of Bodmin is a wild cat.
 - E Many sightings have come from Cornwall.
6. According to the passage, what are the farmers' reports like?
- A Trustworthy, because they are familiar with the land.
 - B Accurate, because they have good eyesight.
 - C Reliable, because they live in remote places.
 - D Mistaken, because they spread rumours.
 - E Unreliable, because they don't know much about big cats.
7. Why might owners have released big cats after the Dangerous Wild Animals Act was introduced?
- A Their animals were too dangerous to keep.
 - B The Act allowed the big cats to live only in remote areas.
 - C Keeping big cats became illegal.
 - D They were worried their big cats would attack livestock.
 - E The animals grew too big to be kept indoors.
8. Why do you think the writer says that "Arguments continue to rage" (line 1)?
- A Nobody can agree what kind of animal they have seen.
 - B There have been many sightings in the past.
 - C People feel strongly about the issue.
 - D Farmers are angry about losing livestock.
 - E Most people argue that wild cats exist.

12

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "rural" (line 7)?
- A Suburban
 - B Rustic
 - C Uncommon
 - D Ancient
 - E Wild
10. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "mysterious" (line 5)?
- A Concealed
 - B Reserved
 - C Impossible
 - D Inexplicable
 - E Fabricated
11. Which word could most accurately replace "exotic" (line 13)?
- A Dangerous
 - B Foreign
 - C Wild
 - D Native
 - E Exciting
12. What type of noun is "United Kingdom" (line 4)?
- A Proper noun
 - B Common noun
 - C Collective noun
 - D Pronoun
 - E Abstract noun
13. Which word best describes this type of article?
- A Biased
 - B Factual
 - C Insulting
 - D Mythical
 - E Judgemental
14. What part of speech is "wild" (line 16)?
- A Adverb
 - B Adjective
 - C Noun
 - D Verb
 - E Pronoun

Read this poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

The Tiger

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

What the hammer? what the chain?
In what furnace was thy brain?
15 What the anvil? what dread grasp
Dare its deadly terrors clasp?

5 In what distant deeps or skies
Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
On what wings dare he aspire?
What the hand dare seize the fire?

When the stars threw down their spears,
And watered heaven with their tears,
Did He smile His work to see?
20 Did He who made the lamb make thee?

And what shoulder and what art,
10 Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
And, when thy heart began to beat,
What dread hand and what dread feet?

Tiger, tiger, burning bright
In the forests of the night,
What immortal hand or eye
Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

by William Blake

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

15. Which of these statements best describes how the poet feels about the tiger?

- A The poet is disgusted by the tiger.
- B The poet is jealous of the tiger.
- C The poet loves the tiger.
- D The poet hates the tiger.
- E The poet is afraid of the tiger.

16. Which of the following does the poet not ask about?

- A Who made the tiger
- B Where the tiger was made
- C How the tiger was made
- D When the tiger was made
- E What was used to make the tiger

/ 2

Carry on to the next question → →

17. What do lines 23-24 suggest about the tiger's creator?
- A He is uncertain about the tiger.
 - B He is violent towards the tiger.
 - C He is brave to have made the tiger.
 - D He is proud of the tiger.
 - E He regrets creating the tiger.
18. Why are the "hammer", "chain", "furnace" and "anvil" mentioned in verse 4?
- A These tools were needed to make the tiger.
 - B The poet compares making a tiger to the work of a blacksmith.
 - C They are weapons full of "deadly terrors".
 - D The poet is comparing the tiger's paws to weapons.
 - E The creator used to be a blacksmith.
19. "Did He smile His work to see?" (line 19).
This question is asking:
- A How the tiger felt after being created.
 - B How the tiger felt after seeing the stars.
 - C Whether the stars were happy when the tiger was made.
 - D How the tiger's creator felt after making the animal.
 - E Why the tiger's creator is happy.
20. "Did He who made the lamb make thee?" (line 20).
This question is asking:
- A If the lamb was made before the tiger.
 - B If the tiger was made before the lamb.
 - C If the tiger and the lamb are actually so different.
 - D If the creator preferred the lamb or the tiger.
 - E If the same creator made the tiger and the lamb.
21. Who do you think the poet is addressing in the poem?
- A The lamb
 - B The tiger
 - C The tiger's creator
 - D The reader
 - E Himself
22. Why do you think the poem is made up of unanswered questions?
- A The tiger's creator refuses to answer the poet.
 - B The tiger cannot answer the poet.
 - C The tiger's creator is now in heaven.
 - D The poet won't wait for the tiger's creator to answer.
 - E The creation of the tiger is beyond human understanding.

Answer these questions about the way words and phrases are used in the passage.

23. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “immortal” (line 3)?
- A Enduring
 - B Transitory
 - C Powerful
 - D Temporary
 - E Evolving
24. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “twist” (line 10)?
- A Move
 - B Wind
 - C Make
 - D Reverse
 - E Unravel
25. Which of these words is closest in meaning to “seize” (line 8)?
- A Conquer
 - B Hold
 - C Steal
 - D Grasp
 - E Touch
26. What part of speech is “began” (line 11)?
- A Adverb
 - B Preposition
 - C Adjective
 - D Noun
 - E Verb
27. What technique is used in the line “frame thy fearful symmetry” (line 4)?
- A Metaphor
 - B Cliché
 - C Analogy
 - D Alliteration
 - E Simile
28. The poet says that “The stars threw down their spears” (line 17). What technique is this?
- A Irony
 - B Onomatopoeia
 - C Personification
 - D Proverb
 - E Abbreviation

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

29. You're invited to the grand opening of Mr Tate's Magical Emporium tonight at six 'o clock.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
30. You'll find a range of fantastical, fabulous and phenomenal tricks such as: 'Magical Fingers' (to
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
31. terrify teachers; trick card decks (to confound friends); gruesome gags like thumb tips',
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
32. eyeballs and fake blood; and a variety of trick soaps in night, black, blood red and sick green.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
33. Mr Tate himself will be here to advise. Whether youre a beginner or a master magician, why
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
34. not visit us at the best magic store in town and conjure up 20% discount with this advert.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

/ 6

Choose the right word or phrase to complete the passage.
 Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

35. There are a few things you will need **during after when before while** you can buy a hamster.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
36. You **would may will must could** have a cage with enough space for them to sleep and play.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
37. You'll also need the right food. Hamsters' eating habits **are is be was our** simple. They eat
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
38. dry food made **by in have to from** seeds and grains with occasional bits of raw vegetables
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
39. and fruit as a treat. **Finally After Before Because Yet** hamsters need exercise; running around
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E
40. in a ball is ideal, **therefore when if although but** you should consider getting one of those too.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E

/ 6

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

41. Freddie had a vivid imagenation so it was no surprise when he announced that he would be late
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
42. for tea on Friday because he was going on a school trip to a distent galaxy. The trip was free as
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
43. the alien pupils were providing the spaceship and accomodation. He would require a packed
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
44. lunch and sevaral changes of clothes as they would be travelling for centuries. Smirking,
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
45. Mum sugested putting Astronaut Lollipops in his lunch box. Dad joked about weighing down
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
46. his trainers. Freddie just smiled that secritive smile he reserved for occasions when they clearly
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
47. didn't believe him. The next week, Mum waited patiently with the other parents. At six o'clock,
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
48. there was a brief shudder and a gentle whisper of air, then fourty excited children emerged out
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
49. of nowhere accompanied by an identical number of bright blue aliens with enormous eyes.
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N
50. "Didn't I mention," asked Freddie as Mum's jaw visably dropped, "it's an exchange visit?"
☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ N

/10

Total / 50

End of Test

Assessment Test 6