



NEW VERBAL REASONING

Practice Exercises

For the CEM(Durham University) Test

11+

BOOK 1

Ages
10-11

Practice Makes Perfect
Success at your finger-

Acknowledgements

First and foremost I would like to thank god who has given me the guidance and knowledge to make this series of book. My heartfelt thanks goes to my family for their tremendous support and encouragement throughout the making of this book.

I express my gratitude towards Nijeja , Sharugi and Sarukesi who have provided their valuable time to proof read and design this book . Last but not least I express my gratitude towards my students for their inspiration and progressive feedback which has only led me to improve this book.

M.Nat

First Edition 2014

Second Edition 2016

Third Edition 2018

Fourth Edition 2019

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Published by LEC Publishers, 101A Blyth Road, Hayes, UB3 1DB

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Designed by LEC direct.

EASY GOING

Verbal Reasoning

Book 1

For the CEM
(Durham University) Test

M. Nat

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PLURALS

A) Underline the correct plural, from the brackets to complete each sentence.

Example: There are three big (tree / trees) in my garden.

1. These (church / churches) are very old.
2. The (thiefes / thieves) are in jail.
3. There are two (mouses / mice) under the chair.
4. The dogs were at the park, but I can't see (it / them) anymore.
5. There are two (woman / women) in the office.

B) Write the plural for the following words.

6. library _____
7. piano _____
8. chief _____
9. turkey _____
10. louse _____
11. peach _____

C) Write the singular form of these words.

12. halves _____
13. moose _____
14. leaves _____
15. dice _____
16. these _____
17. people _____

D) Write the correct plural form of the word in brackets to complete each .

18. Tokyo and Colombo are amongst the warmest _____ (city) in the world.
19. I received two _____ (letter) today.
20. The farmer has seven _____ (sheep) in his farm.
21. How many _____ (child) do you have?
22. Three _____ (monkey) have escaped from the zoo.

HOMOPHONES

A) Underline the correct homophone from the brackets, to complete each sentence.

Example: The wind (blue / blew) the newspaper right out of my hand.

1. The boy applied shampoo to his (**hare** / **hair**).
2. Gajan got chased by a large (**bare** / **bear**).
3. Seetha couldn't wait to (**meet** / **meat**) her friend.
4. (**Its** / **It's**) going to be freezing cold today.
5. I have some money so you can buy (**too** / **two**) hot dogs.
6. We won the basketball game (**by** / **buy**) only four points.

B) Write the suitable homophone for each word.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 7. aural _____ | 8. axel _____ |
| 9. boy _____ | 10. allowed _____ |
| 11. sole _____ | 12. descent _____ |

C) Use the homophone of the word in brackets to correctly complete each sentence.

Example: I tripped over the _____ **stairs** _____ (stares).

13. That _____ (**pour**) man lost his bike yesterday.
14. _____ (**wear**) are you going?
15. Have you _____ (**red**) this story?
16. I had a strange dream last _____ (**knight**).
17. My brother gave me a _____ (**peace**) of cake.

PREFIXES

A) Fill in the gaps using a suitable prefix from the list below, to correctly complete each sentence.

mis un pre re dis im ir

Example: I am unhappy because I didn't pass my exams.

1. I am going to _____ **apply** for the job.
2. I _____ **spelt** the word.
3. I am going to _____ **construct** my house.
4. Annie _____ **likes** drinking milk.
5. Can I _____ **wrap** my birthday presents?

B) Complete each word by using a suitable prefix from the list below.

Inter tele trans sub auto

6. _____ lude
7. _____ pathy
8. _____ stitution
9. _____ motive
10. _____ parent

C) Underline the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence.

11. I tried to speak to the teacher, but he was (unavailable / misavailable).
12. I think I (nonunderstood / misunderstood) the question.
13. I think it is a bad idea. I totally (inagree / disagree) with it.
14. The picture is not clear. Can you (undraw / redraw) it?
15. He has a weak memory, therefore he is (misable / unable) to remember things.

D) Circle the word with a prefix in each list.

16. A) advert B) saturday C) plural D) changed
17. A) clockwise B) planning C) antisocial D) birthday
18. A) guarantee B) subject C) zoology D) login
19. A) closure B) spellbound C) fiction D) supernatural
20. A) butterfly B) stationary C) Phone D) incent

SUFFIXES

Complete the sentences by adding an appropriate suffix, from the list below, to the words in the brackets. Write the newly formed word in the space given.

less ing ed ly ment ship hood ness

Example: Superman saves people because he is fearless (fear).

1. Please be quiet. I'm _____ (concentrate).
2. He cleaned the house until it was _____ (spot).
3. He is _____ (use) at sport.
4. For some reason I keep _____ (lose) my Maths book.
5. The police _____ (stop) the traffic.
6. LEC students are _____ (work) hard to pass the exam.
7. The teacher is always _____ (tell) me to work harder.
8. The concert is _____ (take) place next weekend.
9. What is the name of the hotel you _____ (stay) at?
10. Max is very _____ (friend).
11. Priya _____ (notice) that her purse was missing.
12. Rose cried _____ (loud) when Peter broke her bicycle.
13. He _____ (play) several test matches for England.
14. I am _____ (go) to write a novel in the near future.
15. I was _____ (encourage) by my uncle to be good.
16. True _____ (friend) bound them together.
17. Every country's _____ (develop) depends on its people.
18. They have finally come to an _____ (agree).
19. It is a rough _____ (neighbour).
20. _____ (lonely) can make people very sad.

ASSOCIATION

Three of the words in each list are linked. Circle the two words, which are not linked to these three.

	Example: apple	orange	book	banana	pen
1.	teeth	tongue	palate	chin	hand
2.	milk	orange	snow	teeth	apple
3.	onion	apple	potato	beans	garlic
4.	3	6	5	7	8
5.	ears	hands	fingers	eyes	nose
6.	cat	rabbit	daffodil	dog	dandelion
7.	sympathy	hatred	help	adoration	service
8.	Mars	Moon	Saturn	Sun	Venus
9.	circle	rhombus	square	pentagon	trapezium
10.	topple	move	slip	skip	fall
11.	triangle	tangent	square	line	pentagon
12.	2 : 4	3 : 6	4 : 10	4 : 8	6 : 8
13.	3 + 5	10 - 2	11 - 4	4 + 4	5 - 4
14.	square	rectangle	pentagon	cube	hexagon
15.	addition	subtraction	fraction	number	multiplication
16.	mother	brother	sister	daughter	father
17.	sky	star	planet	comet	blue
18.	lemon	mango	citron	lime	banana
19.	mother	sister	brother	aunt	grandma
20.	repay	cash	refund	money	pound

OPPOSITE WORDS 1

Circle the opposite word to the word in bold on the left.

Example: Up	run	walk	smile	laugh	down
-------------	-----	------	-------	-------	------

1. **agreeable** agreement | betrayal | awkward | offensive | hold
2. **agreement** agreeable | new | conflict | progress | modern
3. **agile** band | banal | cleave | lifeless | hold
4. **banal** basic | calm | hold | original | now
5. **basic** calm | betrayal | secondary | hold | decline
6. **betray** choose | passive | take | conceal | distant
7. **bold** fearless | undaunted | friendly | sad | timid
8. **calm** carefree | change | hold | agitated | decline
9. **carefree** careworn | hold | distant | check | change
10. **careful** mindful | careless | cautious | alert | aware
11. **cheap** expensive | inferior | reasonable | abundant | gaudy
12. **choose** classic | close | new | cleave | decline
13. **chronic** classic | close | hold | occasional | now
14. **classy** close | passive | gaudy | offensive | awkward
15. **close** passive | past | calm | decline | distant
16. **combative** bold | past | hold | distant | peaceable
17. **passive** past | patience | cleave | active | hold
18. **past** patience | change | present | active | distant
19. **patience** agitation | active | hold | past | close
20. **permit** close | classic | forbid | allow | inaccurately

OPPOSITE WORDS 2

Find the opposite word to the word in bold on the left, then fill in the gaps to correctly complete the word.

Example: Up		d	o	w	n				
1. knowledge	i	g		o		a		c	e
2. dangerous	s		f						
3. landlord		e		a		t			
4. lawful		n		a		f			l
5. harmful		a		m	l		s	s	
6. increase		e			e		s	e	
7. tame			l	d					
8. include		x		l		d			
9. captive		r		e					
10. generous		t	i			y			
11. join		e	p		r				e
12. maximum		i		i	m				
13. take		i		e					
14. plural		i	n		u		a		
15. raise		o		e					
16. rapid		l	o						
17. best		o			t				
18. rare	c		m		o				
19. dead		l			e				
20. beautiful		g		y					

VERBS

A verb is a doing word. The tense of a verb tells us when an action takes place.

A) Underline a verb from each bracket to correctly complete the sentence.

Example: The teacher (arrive, arrived) just after I had (finish, finished) my homework.

1. He (**gave, given**) me the book before he (**flown, flew**) abroad.
2. I (**finishes, finished**) my work before I (**go, went**) to bed.
3. Africa (**produces, producing**) and (**exported, exports**) bananas.
4. Peter (**claps, clapped**) when his friend (**come, came**) on stage.
5. Meera (**eat, ate**) her lunch before (**leaving, left**) for work.
6. I suddenly (**remembered, remembers**) that I (**leaves, had left**) my purse behind.
7. Here (**is, are**) the textbook, but where (**is, are**) the worksheets?
8. She (**run, runs**) for a mile each day before (**go, going**) to school.
9. He enjoys (**go, going**) to school because he likes (**learning, learned**) new things.
10. Suki's uncle (**visit, visited**) India when he (**is, was**) twenty years old.

B) Underline the correct verb from the brackets to complete each sentence.

11. Rose is (**listens, listen, listening**) to her favourite song.
12. Peter (**hit, hits, hitting**) the ball over the fence.
13. The neighbour's dog (**bark, barks, barking**) loudly every morning.
14. The roof of the house is (**leaks, leaked, leaking**).
15. The girls (**dances, danced, dancing**) gracefully.
16. I (**am, is, are**) going to India next Saturday.
17. My father and my brother, Gopi are (**coming, comes, came**) with me.
18. We (**have, has, had**) gathered all the equipment we need.
19. During the flight, I (**will, would, should**) go to sleep.
20. The three of us might (**sing, sings, singing**) as we walk.

LINKING WORDS

A) Use the following linking words to complete each sentence. Each word, may only be used once.

which until although however so if therefore since because who

1. I am not allowed to watch any television _____ I have finished my revision.
2. I arrived late this morning _____ of the heavy rain.
3. The water didn't look clean _____ we didn't go swimming.
4. I don't know _____ you're talking about.
5. His parents will be happy _____ he passes his exams.
6. We have been living in this house _____ 1990.
7. This is the house _____ Toby built.
8. I don't agree _____ I will do as you say.
9. _____ we live in the same road we hardly see each other.
10. The weather was terrible _____ we decided to delay our trip.

B) Underline the correct linking word from the brackets to complete each sentence.

11. I closed the door (**so**, **if**, **because**) it was cold.
12. I can come home early (**unless**, **if**, **because**) you would like me to.
13. It was raining hard (**because**, **since**, **when**) I left the office.
14. The neighbourhood is not very interesting. I like the house (**though**, **so**, **since**).
15. We have enough teachers in our centre, (**thus**, **however**, **though**) we will finish the syllabus on time.
16. Would you like jelly (**however**, **or**, **though**) ice cream?
17. I liked the car (**since**, **so**, **though**) I bought it.
18. She asked me (**so**, **if**, **since**) I knew Tom's address.

CORRECTING GRAMMAR 1

A) Each sentence has one grammatical error. Underline the error and write the correction in the space given.

Example: Alicia go to the library and studies every day.

goes

1. Peter speak four languages. _____
2. Saru is a teacher. She teach Mathematics to young children. _____
3. The school close at 4 o'clock. _____
4. Water boil at 100°C. _____
5. Clothes is very expensive. They cost a lot of money. _____

B) Complete these sentences using *am*, *is* or *are*.

Example: The weather is nice today.

6. My father _____ a teacher.
7. The keys _____ on the table.
8. My brother and I _____ good football players.
9. I _____ not an intelligent student.
10. I _____ a Maths teacher and my brother _____ a Chemistry teacher.

C) Form a suitable question using the phrases below.

Example: you / a book **Do you have a book? OR Do you have a book on zoology?**

11. how many toys / you

12. Rose / how many / people / party

13. you / an identity card

14. your father / a car

15. you / a dog

CORRECTING GRAMMAR 2

Each sentence has one grammatical error. Underline the error and write the correction in the space given.

Example: Alicia go to the library and studies every day.

goes

1. Lord Thistle pay his servants every week. _____
2. The men is working very hard. _____
3. Which are the first bank holiday of this year? _____
4. They has answered all the questions in the paper. _____
5. They has no idea how to answer the question. _____
6. He travel to school by bus. _____
7. They are married for six years. _____
8. Anil is been to India and Sri Lanka. _____
9. Mary has in the UK at the moment. _____
10. Mohan is been unable to work since November. _____
11. My friend is a writer. He write children's books. _____
12. I saw an accident yesterday. Two people is taken to hospital. _____
13. Is you feeling alright? _____
14. I wash my hands because they were dirty. _____
15. Somebody have broken the vase. _____
16. I have phone you tomorrow. _____
17. I has to go to the bank tomorrow. _____
18. We have to walk home last night. _____
19. Do you like a chocolate? _____
20. My teacher, Mrs Jones are not happy with me. _____

LANGUAGE OUTCOME

Read the passage below then answer the questions which follow.

- 1 The drums pounded along with the thumping feet.
- 2 "Ugh..." Mark groaned sleepily. He opened one eye and rolled over.
- 3 He stared right into the contorted face of his commander.
- 4 "Soldier, if you would like to sleep do it at home, not here!" the commander
- 5 yelled, spraying spittle all over Mark's face. With furrowed brows and cheeks
- 6 hot with anger the commander grabbed his pack and rifle, shouldered the gun
- 7 and walked off.
- 8 Mark was fully awake now; he jumped up and shoved his blankets into his
- 9 huge, dark green bag. He pulled on his blue uniform.
- 10 He hoisted the bag onto his back. Then he grabbed his blue cap with the
- 11 American seal on the front and, with his rifle against his shoulder,
- 12 he slipped into the back lines of the marching troop.
- 13 Drums tapped and boomed along with the clomp of heavy boots hitting the
- 14 dry earth.

(Revolutionary War by Patrick S)

1. *"Ugh..." Mark groaned sleepily (line 2), how do you think Mark is feeling?*

a) He is annoyed b) He is unwell c) He is tired
2. *"He stared right into the contorted face of his commander" (line 3). How do you think the commander is feeling?*

a) He is angry b) He is happy c) He is miserable
3. *"he jumped up and shoved his blankets into his huge, dark green bag" (lines 8-9). Pick the adverb which best describes how Mark moves.*

a) Slowly b) Gracefully c) Quickly

CLASSIFICATION

Four of the words in each list are linked. Underline the odd word.

	Example:	brown	red	blue	white	<u>apple</u>
1.	ears	hands		fingers	eyes	legs
2.	bud	branch		leaf	root	plant
3.	psrq	cgef		jmlk	vyxw	adcb
4.	green	violet		brown	yellow	orange
5.	under	near		beside	above	where
6.	Sun	Moon		Venus	Mars	Earth
7.	microphone	microscope		spectacles	telescope	binocular
8.	milk	syrup		squash	tea	cake
9.	ink	pen		pencil	brush	chalk
10.	gold	silver		bronze	iron	zinc
11.	book	pages		index	chapters	title
12.	huge	tiny		heavy	small	big
13.	needle	pencil		spade	candle	spoon
14.	violin	guitar		sitar	veena	piano
15.	basket	barrel		bag	bucket	barrow
16.	125	216		27	121	61
17.	4	8		16	9	25
18.	43	53		63	73	83
19.	415	369		279	159	819
20.	27	124		728	64	216

MULTIPLE MEANINGS

Underline the word which is closest in meaning to BOTH set of words in the brackets on the left.

Example: [dish basin] [roll throw]

Bowl

1. (tax, levy) (responsibility, commitment) duty | teach | pair | income
2. (teach, train) (bus, transport) car | run | coach | bicycle
3. (build, construct) (upright, straight) erect | contract | manufacture | state
4. (amount, quantity) (count, calculate) circle | pentagon | round | number
5. (soar, travel) (insect, bug) hover | fly | bee | flutter
6. (law, regulation) (regime, reign) kingship | habit | influence | rule
7. (existing, current) (gift, offering) recent | donation | charity | present
8. (shrine, sanctuary) (head, forehead) brow | religious | belief | temple
9. (jump, leap) (season, weather) bound | hop | spring | recoil
10. (floor, earth) (establish, found) employ | detention | ground | table
11. (rubbish, junk) (clutter, disarrange) kind | litter | debris | refuse
12. (drop, plummet) (decline, weaken) decay | environment | sink | sky
13. (write, scribble) (enclosure, coop) compound | pen | note | pound
14. (strict, harsh) (back, rear) stern | tail | hard | severe
15. (slope, incline) (edge, side) brink | embankment | bank | margin
16. (clear, obvious) (completely, totally) original | plain | lucid | unintelligible
17. (deed, feat) (bill, law) actor | act | cater | court
18. (examine, inspect) (stop, halt) obstruction | study | sugar | check
19. (cost, price) (accusation, allegation) charge | lesson | attack | onslaught
20. (flap, flutter) (swell, surf) stream | wave | neck | surge

CLOSEST MEANING 1

Circle the word which is closest in meaning to the word in bold on the left.

Example: evil	good	action	dark	ghost	foul
----------------------	------	--------	------	-------	------

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. perfect | displease absolute confer option describe |
| 2. chief | assistant cook person main hunter |
| 3. infant | baby adult man confer main |
| 4. cherish | discourage adore challenge arbitrate contort |
| 5. choice | crash fresh option absolute displease |
| 6. chuckle | crash down laugh describe confer |
| 7. clarity | clearness option encourage describe lump |
| 8. clash | contort option main crash displease |
| 9. clean | confer burden spotless feeble fellow |
| 10. dare | caster challenge crumble cascade casual |
| 11. dark | binge bionic bilge bicker black |
| 12. decide | dwelt resolve appraise appoint appease |
| 13. define | describe dormitory ductile digital drought |
| 14. deform | deface cringe crescent displease lump |
| 15. depth | duo duration deepness casual describe |
| 16. determined | challenge resolute contract displeased describe |
| 17. disagreeable | challenge unpleasant deepness lovely agreeable |
| 18. discuss | consent conclude confer contradict challenge |
| 19. dish | cup plate contort fresh crash |
| 20. disgust | consent conclusion contradict confer revulsion |

CLOSEST MEANING 2

Find the similar word to the word in bold on the left, then fill in the gaps to correctly complete the word.

Example: evil					f	o	u	l				
1.	ability	c		p	a		i		y			
2.	appearance	a		p			t					
3.	character	r		p	u		a		i		n	
4.	correct	r		c		i		y				
5.	feeling	s		n		i		e		t		
6.	custom		a	b		t						
7.	crawl		r		e	p						
8.	fancy	i		a		i		a		i		n
9.	cure		e		l							
10.	complete		i	n		s						
11.	fluid		i		u	i						
12.	clothing		o		t		m					
13.	common		u	t			l					
14.	bring	f		t		h						
15.	adhere		o		e		e					
16.	ache		a	i								
17.	assent	c	o		s		n	t				
18.	aware	c		n		c		o		s		
19.	cosy	s	n									
20.	dumb	m			e							

COMPOUND WORDS

Choose a word from the brackets, that will join the end of the word in bold on the left, to form a new compound word. Write the new word in the space provided.

Example:	wind	(note, age, ram, now, <u>screen</u>)	<u>windscreen</u>
1.	life	(ball, where, time, mother, come)	_____
2.	pony	(made, tail, port, ward, road)	_____
3.	back	(flies, ball, meat, bone, word)	_____
4.	baby	(hold, warm, storm, sitter, up)	_____
5.	cheese	(ever, cake, ship, by, paste)	_____
6.	honey	(maker, body, shore, moon, end)	_____
7.	boot	(paste, warm, end, maker, strap)	_____
8.	card	(thing, pass, made, board, walk)	_____
9.	in	(bold, works, come, flower, pass)	_____
10.	river	(meat, flower, side, ball, road)	_____
11.	over	(meat, thing, in, come, mint)	_____
12.	wall	(in, port, paper, things, lift)	_____
13.	master	(road, goat, piece, self, meat)	_____
14.	fire	(back, meat, place, port, day)	_____
15.	earth	(meat, ward, board, quake, came)	_____
16.	air	(road, meat, flower, craft, came)	_____
17.	fox	(smith, east, glove, by, paste)	_____
18.	scare	(shore, by, crow, down, paste)	_____
19.	sleep	(down, walk, stone, pick, back)	_____
20.	heart	(side, drive, stone, paste, beat)	_____

JUMBLED SENTENCES 1

In the following sentences two words should change places with each other, so that the sentence makes sense. Circle BOTH words.

Example: He cut the knife with a bread.

1. The witch's house of made was sweets.
2. Mrs Peterson of overcome by the beauty was the view.
3. He and a very old man is walks slowly.
4. He looks well but in is some pain.
5. There the the spot where is horse fell heavily.
6. Henry is a abbot and Robert an prior.
7. I always go by work to car.
8. I'm in interested not sports.
9. There in lots of noise was the street last night.
10. The horse over jumping is the gate.
11. The police officers the caught have thief.
12. He moved the chair the the corner of to room.
13. Farmers of Canada grow vast quantities in wheat.
14. She will pay of grocer at the end the the day.
15. The news can be heard at the wireless on 8'o clock.
16. The treasure wooden in a was chest.
17. There the no bread in is cupboard.
18. Calculate in total resistance the the circuit.
19. The size is the current of determined by the resistance.
20. James has of same number the 10p and 50p coins.

JUMBLER SENTENCES 2

Rearrange the words so that each sentence makes sense. Circle the word which doesn't fit into the sentence.

Example: evening | you | I | this | will | that | see (I will see you this evening)

1. Tea | i | drink | don't | is
2. Late | always | He | has | arrives
3. Is | kitchen | charge | are | She | of | in | the
4. Into | is | Water | turns | when | steam | heated
5. Breathe | release | Plants | when | oxygen | are | they
6. Light | out | The | gives | is | Sun
7. Are | How | have | you | old | ?
8. From | is | are | Where | you | ?
9. Toilets | left | have | Are | the | on | the | ?
10. Number | What's | are | telephone | your | ?
11. Surname | are | your | What's | ?
12. French | Do | have | speak | you | ?
13. Spend | money | is | We | that | much | didn't
14. To | again | We | seeing | forward | you | will | look
15. Pay | card | Can | by | i | are | credit
16. Some | hair | have | having | long | girls
17. The | me | soup | waiter | is | a | bowl | brought | of
18. Doctor | am | are | going | see | i | to | tomorrow | the
19. Their | starters | are | have | lots | of | introduced | They | new
| in | menu
20. Is | garden | there | a | are | house | back | the | of | At | the

JUMBLLED WORDS

The letters of the words are all jumbled up. Use the given clue to identify and rearrange each word.

Example:	ydrai	<i>(a book containing a daily record of events)</i>	<u>diary</u>
-----------------	--------------	---	---------------------

1. **reeatws** (a garment for the upper part of the body) _____
2. **mbyslo** (a thing that stands for something else) _____
3. **dmin** (the faculty of thought) _____
4. **aveaucet** (leave a dangerous place) _____
5. **tevne** (a thing that takes place) _____
6. **nremofa** (a person who supervises a group of workers) _____
7. **htruefr** (in addition) _____
8. **ifosnu** (a mixture) _____
9. **ttille** (small) _____
10. **tiguar** (a stringed instrument) _____
11. **nadtame** (an official order to do something) _____
12. **onimsis** (specific task) _____
13. **ekcatp** (a paper container) _____
14. **saelruep** (happiness) _____
15. **arullp** (more than one) _____
16. **yeortvp** (the state of being extremely poor) _____
17. **racdtosp** (a card for sending a message) _____
18. **tsaecirp** (to do something regularly) _____
19. **dwopre** (tiny loose particles) _____
20. **sierm** (a person who spends very little money) _____

LOGICAL STATEMENTS

Read the following questions and give your answer in the space provided.

1. Peter walks 4km due south. He then turns left and travels a further 6km. Finally he turns right and walks another 4km. How far is he from his starting point?

2. Tony starts walking due south. After walking 15 metres, he turns left and walks another 15 metres. He turns to his left again and walks a further 15 metres. How far is he from his original position and in which direction is he facing?

3. Mary's position from the left in a row of students is 12th and Peter's position from the right is 20th. After swapping places with Peter, Mary becomes 22nd from the left. How many students are in the row?

4. "Rose is the wife of the grandson of my mother," said Peter. How is Peter related to the girl? Circle your answer

a) fatherb) father-in-lawc) grandfatherd) husband

5. The day before yesterday was Sunday so tomorrow is:

a) Saturdayb) Tuesdayc) Wednesdayd) Thursday

6. Natalie has twice as many foreign stamps as Anthony and Anthony has half the number owned by Lucy. Use this information to circle the correct statement.

a) Lucy owns the most foreign stamps.

b) Natalie has more foreign stamps than Lucy.

c) Lucy and Natalie have the same number of foreign stamps.

d) Natalie has fewer foreign stamps than Lucy.

LOGICAL STATEMENTS

7. How many 4's immediately preceded by 5 but not immediately followed by 7 are there in the following series of numbers?

5 4 8 7 4 9 5 4 7 7 4 5 5 4
6 5 4 7 5 4 7 3 2 4 7

8. "The only sister of your brother is my mother," said Max to Lily. How is Max related to Lily?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Five cities A, B, C, D and E are famous for different reasons. These include: lovely gardens, fancy jewellery, educational institutes, blue pottery and scents.

Remember:

- (1) Neither A nor D are famous for their educational institutes.
- (2) B and E are not famous for jewellery or blue pottery.
- (3) A and E are not famous for scents or jewellery.
- (4) D is not famous for its gardens or jewellery.
- (5) C is not famous for its educational institute.

9. Which cities are famous for their gardens?

10. Where can you get blue pottery?

11. Give the features, city E is famous for:

Study the following information and answer the questions which follow.

- (1) J, K, L, M, N and O are six family members with different professions.
- (2) There are two married couples in the family.
- (3) M is a doctor and his wife is an engineer.
- (4) J is the granddaughter of O and the sister of L. L is a typist.
- (5) K is the grandfather of L and is married to a teacher.
- (6) J's mother, who is an engineer, is the daughter-in-law of a lawyer.

12. Who are the married couples? _____

13. Who is M's wife? _____

Read the following statements and conclusions and answer the following questions.

Statement 1:	Some singers are actors.
Statement 2:	All actors are dancers.
Conclusion 1:	All singers are dancers.
Conclusion 2:	No singer is a dancer.
Conclusion 3:	Some singers are dancers.
Conclusion 4:	All dancers are singers.

14. Which of these conclusions can be drawn from BOTH statements?

Statement 1:	Some politicians are cyclists.
Statement 2:	All cyclists are environmentally friendly.
Conclusion 1:	All politicians are environmentally friendly.
Conclusion 2:	All environmentalists are politicians.
Conclusion 3:	No politician is environmentally friendly.
Conclusion 4:	Some politicians are environmentally friendly.

15. Which of these conclusions can be drawn from BOTH statements?

LOGICAL STATEMENTS

Statement 1: Some comedians are celebrities.

Statement 2: All celebrities are famous.

Conclusion 1: No comedian is famous.

Conclusion 2: Some comedians are famous.

Conclusion 3: All comedians are famous.

Conclusion 4: All celebrities are comedians.

16. Which of these conclusions can be drawn from BOTH statements?

Rosie's birthday is on the 28th of December. Meera's birthday is 6 days after Rosie's and Karan's birthday is exactly 5 weeks before Rosie's.

17. When is Meera's birthday?

18. When is Karan's birthday?

Read the following information carefully and answer the questions which follow.

P, Q, R, S and T have new cars.

Q and S have red cars, the others have green cars.

P, R and T also have red shoes. The others have black shoes.

P, Q, and R wear white socks, whilst the others wear purple socks.

19. Who has red cars and black shoes?

20. Who has green cars and black shoes?

RULES OF ENGLISH

Circle the correct word from the brackets to complete each sentence.

Example: It was raining (**early** | earlier | **earliest**).

1. Most people (**am** | **is** | **are**) afraid of dogs.
2. Rose studies (**less** | **little** | **few** | **fewer**) than her brother.
3. Mary can speak English but she (**no** | **not** | **can** | **can't**) write it very well.
4. Mr. Peterson (**goes** | **left** | **has gone** | **had gone**) Spain several years ago.
5. Where is my (**math's book** | **book of maths** | **maths book** | **book's maths**)?
6. What time (**did you left** | **you did leave** | **did you leave** | **you left**)?
7. A thief (**will** | **has** | **have**) just stolen the rich woman's jewels.
8. Farmers (**at** | **in** | **on**) Canada grow vast quantities of wheat.
9. Nelson is (**the most eldest** | **oldest** | **the oldest**) student in his class.
10. I will tell him as soon as he (**arrives** | **arrived** | **will be arrived** | **will arrive**).
11. I didn't like the movie. I thought it was very (**bore** | **bores** | **bored** | **boring**).
12. I won't go to the party (**despite** | **unlike** | **unless** | **yet**) you come with me.
13. (**Although** | **Unlike** | **Unless** | **Yet**) his brother, Tom is a very good student.
14. Our house, (**which** | **what** | **that**) was built 50 years ago, is being remodelled.
15. (**Will it** | **Hasn't** | **Will** | **Don't**) you come with me?
16. Did you (**forgot** | **forgotten** | **forget**) her birthday?
17. Did you listen to the news (**in** | **on** | **at**) the wireless last night?
18. He acted (**as much** | **much though** | **as though**) nothing had happened.
19. Mrs Hall is (**very** | **such** | **so** | **such a**) nice teacher, she is liked by everyone.
20. (**Because** | **Even** | **However** | **Although**) old age may slow down people's brains, it shouldn't stop them from being active.

WHICH OF THESE IS CORRECT?

For the following questions, identify either; the correct spellings or the sentence, which is grammatically correct. Circle your answer.

Example: A) liaison B) liason

1. A) Separate B) Seperate
2. A) Travelling makes me nauseous. B) Travelling makes me nouseous.
3. A) Definitely B) Definatly
4. A) I never lend Rose anything, because she always loses things.
B) I never lend Rose anything, since she always loses things.
C) I never lend Rose anything, because she always looses things.
D) I never lend Rose anything, since she always looses things.
5. A) I really liked him, but I couldn't see the relationship going any farther.
B) I really liked him, but I couldn't see the relationship going any further.
6. A) The car alarm sounded continual for an hour.
B) The car alarm sounded continuously for an hour.
7. A) Wierd B) Weird
8. A) Manouvre B) Manoeuvre
9. A) I don't know whether I should dye my hair green.
B) I don't know whether I should die my hair green.
10. A) Compliments B) Complimunts
11. A) Occurance B) Occurrence C) Ocurence D) Occurance
12. A) Independence B) Independance
13. A) Please stop talking about your new boyfriend. I am misinterested.
B) Please stop talking about your new boyfriend. I am uninterested.
14. A) Necesary B) Necessary C) Neccessary D) Neccesary
15. A) Embaras B) Embarrass C) Embarras D) Embarass

MISSING LETTERS 1

Complete the boxes, by filling in the missing letters for the correct words, to ensure the text makes sense.

The practice of agriculture is 1.

k	n			n
---	---	--	--	---

 as 'farming'. Many scientists, inventors and other individuals are 2.

d	e		o		e	
---	---	--	---	--	---	--

 to improving farming 3.

m	e		h			s
---	---	--	---	--	--	---

 and the implements used in 4.

a	g		i		u		t		r	
---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

. Subsistence farming involves using limited 5.

r		s		u		c	e
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---

 inputs. It only produces enough 6.

f			d
---	--	--	---

 to meet the needs of the farmer's family.

On the other end of the scale, is commercial,

7.

i		t		n		i		e
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---

 farming; this is also known as

8.

i		d		s		r		a	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

 agriculture. Such farming

involves 9.

l		r		e
---	--	---	--	---

 fields and/or numbers of animals, large

resource 10.

i		p		t	s
---	--	---	--	---	---

 (pesticides, fertilizers, etc.), and a high

level of mechanisation. These operations generally

11.

a		t		m		t
---	--	---	--	---	--	---

 to maximize financial

12.

i		c		m	e
---	--	---	--	---	---

. Modern agriculture extends well

13.

b		y		n	d
---	--	---	--	---	---

 the traditional

14.

p		o		u		t		o	n
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---

 of food for humans and animal

feeds. Other agricultural goods 15.

i		c				e
---	--	---	--	--	--	---

 timber,

fertilizers, 16.

a		i			l
---	--	---	--	--	---

 hides, leather, industrial chemicals

(starch, sugar, alcohols and resins), 17.

f		b		e	s
---	--	---	--	---	---

 (cotton, wool,

hemp, silk and flax), 18.

f		e		s
---	--	---	--	---

 (methane from biomass, ethanol

and biodiesel), 19.

p		a		t	s
---	--	---	--	---	---

 and both legal and

20.

i		l		g		l
---	--	---	--	---	--	---

 drugs.

MISSING LETTERS 2

Complete the boxes, by filling in the missing letters for the correct words, to ensure the text makes sense.

The flight is busy and the last few passengers to 1.

b		a		d
---	--	---	--	---

 are searching for places to stow their hand 2.

l		g		a		e
---	--	---	--	---	--	---

. The Asian woman in the seat 3.

	e	x	
--	---	---	--

 to me is in her late twenties, probably travelling on business. She's wearing an 4.

	x		e		s		v	e
--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---

 perfume, which seems 5.

f		m		l		a	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--

 though I can't quite place it. I am wondering, if I should talk to her 6.

w		e	
---	--	---	--

 the man in the window seat shows up and we have to let him in. She 7.

s		t		l		s
---	--	---	--	---	--	---

 back in the middle seat. When I try to 8.

s		r		p
---	--	---	--	---

 myself back in, I find that she has picked up the buckle of my belt by 9.

	c	c		d		n	
--	---	---	--	---	--	---	--

 and we look at each other and 10.

l		u		h
---	--	---	--	---

. "What have you been doing in Bangalore?" I ask. "My 11.

o		f			e
---	--	---	--	--	---

 is there. It's where I'm based". She has a North American accent 12.

w		t		o		t
---	--	---	--	---	--	---

 a trace of the English as spoken in the 13.

s		b		o		t		n			t
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	---

. She tells me she works for a multinational 14.

	o	m		a		y
--	---	---	--	---	--	---

 that makes clothing and 15.

	h		t
--	---	--	---

 she is on her way to Thailand.

(Night Flight by Simon Collings)

COMPREHENSION 1

Read the passage below then answer the questions which follow. Circle your answer.

The History and Development of The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China is not a continuous wall but a collection of short walls. The Great Wall of China, known locally as “Long Wall of 10,000 Li”, is approximately 8850 kilometres (5500 miles) long.

A first set of walls, designed to keep Mongol nomads out of China, was built from earth and stones in wooden frames during the Qin Dynasty (221 - 206 BCE). Some additions and modifications were made to these simple walls over the next millennium, but the major construction of the modern walls began in the Ming Dynasty (1388 - 1644 CE).

The Ming fortifications were up to 25 feet (7.6 metres) high, 15 to 30 feet (4.6 to 9.1 metres) wide at the base and approximately 9 to 12 feet (2.7 to 3.7 metres) wide at the top (wide enough for marching troops or wagons). Guard stations and watchtowers were built at regular intervals along the wall.

Unfortunately, the Great Wall was eventually abandoned due to its poor design. In addition, a policy of mollification during the subsequent Ch’ing Dynasty also helped to limit the need for the wall.

During later years, the Great Wall of China became a tourist attraction as China developed relations with the West. Restoration and rebuilding took place in the 20th century and in 1987 the Great Wall of China was made a, “World Heritage Site”. Today, a portion of the Great Wall of China receives thousands of tourists each day.

(Adapted from an article entitled, ‘The History and Development of The Great Wall of China’ by Matt Rosenberg.)

1. Which of these statement is TRUE?
 - a) The Great Wall of China is a continuous wall.
 - b) The Great Wall of China is a single wall.
 - c) The Great Wall of China is not a continuous wall but a collection of short walls.
 - d) The Great Wall is not in China.

2. How long is The Great Wall of China?
 - a) 5000 miles
 - b) 8000 km
 - c) 10,000 Li
 - d) 110,000 Li

3. The real reason behind the construction of the wall was:
 - a) China's safety.
 - b) to attract tourists.
 - c) to keep Mongol nomads out of China.
 - d) to intimidate other countries.

4. The Great Wall of China was initially built using:
 - a) cement and sand only.
 - b) earth and stones in wooden frames.
 - c) cement only.
 - d) none of the above.

5. The Qin dynasty lasted between:

a) 220 - 208 BCE	b) 210 - 190 BCE
c) 209 - 200 BCE	d) 221 - 206 BCE

6. The construction of the 'modern' walls began in the:
 - a) Ming Dynasty.
 - b) Qin Dynasty.
 - c) during the Mongol invasion.
 - d) Ch'ing Dynasty.

7. What were the dimensions of the 'modern' walls?
 - a) Height 7.6 metres, width 15 - 30 feet.
 - b) Height 25 feet, width 7.6 metres.
 - c) Height 4.6 to 9.1 metres, width 25 feet.
 - d) The height and width were equal.

8. The word mollification means:
 - a) the act of appeasing some one.
 - b) the act of appealing to a state
 - c) state authorization.
 - d) the reconstruction of something.

9. Restoration of the wall took place during the:
 - a) 16th century
 - b) 20th century
 - c) 18th century
 - d) 17th century

10. The Great Wall of China was made a World Heritage site in:
 - a) 1986
 - b) 1988
 - c) 1987
 - d) 1984

COMPREHENSION 2

Read the passage below then answer the questions which follow. Remember to answer in full sentences.

Ways We Fail Our Gifted

Traditional education seems to have a love/hate relationship with gifted students. On the one hand, gifted students are much admired and desired. After all, their scores tend to raise the average and they are easy to teach. On the other hand, to reach their full potential they need special circumstances - these may be difficult to achieve in traditional classrooms.

Expectations

When students are considered gifted we expect them to be exceptional students across the board. When their performance is not exceptional in all subjects they are often accused of being lazy or not trying. The truth is that gifted students often have asynchronous abilities. As teachers we need to understand that gifted students might be grades ahead in one subject but average or even behind in other subjects.

We need to adapt our expectations. Just because a student is gifted does not mean that they will be easy to teach or even cooperative. We also need to adapt our expectations so that they do not cause the gifted student more stress. One example of this might be the expectation that a gifted student will automatically do well on tests and eventually go to college. Just because a student is gifted does not mean that he/she will want to follow such a plan for his/her future.

Difficulties

In many traditional classroom models it is difficult to accommodate gifted students because they do not behave or learn like the average student or the below average student. Most classrooms are geared to teach the masses, meaning that at best the curriculum is geared to the average student. In recent years, the 'No Child Left Behind' model has meant that the classroom is often geared to making sure that the lowest ability students will be accommodated. But where does that leave the gifted student?

Sometimes the traditional system will "lose" a gifted student because that student is frustrated and bored. Worse still, is the practice of pairing them with students who "need" extra help. Whilst some gifted students thrive in this situation, others become even more frustrated because they are forced to share responsibility for another student's success. If we do not allow the gifted student to soar where they can, then it is truly a waste of a gift.

(Adapted from an article entitled, 'Ways We Fail Our Gifted')

1. What difficulties do teachers face when trying to teach a gifted student?

2. Why might teachers blame gifted students for being lazy?

3. Explain the phrase “asynchronous abilities.”

4. *“We need to adapt our expectations.”*

a) Who is the author addressing? _____

b) What expectations is the author referring to?

5. Why are normal classrooms not suitable for gifted students?

MISSING WORDS 1

Use the words in the box below to correctly complete the passage. Each word can only be used once.

and still land at meet the Then into know because
grow if off whipped splashed panting smile play nice across

Bill walked outside (1) _____ stood still. He held his arm and index finger straight out in front of him. He hoped a raindrop or a bug or a bird would (2) _____ on it. Soon a dragonfly landed on it. "Buzz Buzz", said Bill. The dragonfly looked intently (3) _____ him. "Buzz Buzz", it replied. Bill stared at the dragonfly, not quite sure if he was dreaming. (4) _____ the dragonfly asked, "What does Buzz Buzz mean?" Bill stood very (5) _____ and said, "It means hello, (6) _____ to meet you".

"Well I do not (7) _____ about that", said the dragonfly, "but hello and nice to (8) _____ you too". "Do you like to play?" Bill asked (9) _____ dragonfly. "Why, yes I do. I like to fly and skim along the pond and dip (10) _____ the water and then fly some more". But that made Bill feel sad (11) _____ he could not fly. "I wonder why", said the dragonfly.

"Perhaps you need to (12) _____ some wings". Bill nodded but he wasn't sure how to grow wings. Then he had an idea. "I can run with you, (13) _____ you fly slowly. If I run beside you, I might feel like I'm flying". The dragonfly agreed. "On the count of three, we'll race to the tree (14) _____ the pond", the dragonfly said. "One, Two, Three!" They were (15) _____ ! The wind (16) _____ against Bill's face as he ran. He (17) _____ across the water and collapsed under the tree, (18) _____. But the dragonfly was already there. Bill couldn't help but (19) _____. He didn't mind that he'd lost. He'd finally found someone to (20) _____ with.

MISSING WORDS 2

Each of the following sentences have an incomplete word. Each word needs to be completed using three letters, which also form another word on their own. Fill in the missing letters.

Example: Jessica arrived at the P

A	R	T
---	---	---

 Y two hours late.

1. We are going to buy a new **TELEPH**

--	--	--

.
2. They all stood **TO**

--	--	--

HER surveying the mess.
3. She **H**

--	--	--

D the concert, as it was too boring.
4. Peter **CHE**

--	--	--

D in the history exam.
5. It had been a **PE**

--	--	--

FUL afternoon in Moscow.
6. His **DISAPPOINT**

--	--	--

T was severe.
7. It is very isolated but the land has **PO**

--	--	--

TIAL.
8. They have moved into an **UN**

--	--	--

NISHED house.
9. The air grew **C**

--	--	--

ER as the evening progressed.
10. His **MO**

--	--	--

R began to worry about his attitude.
11. She **CLIM**

--	--	--

 up the mountain.
12. The children **SH**

--	--	--

D the pizza.
13. The **POL**

--	--	--

MAN arrested the thief.
14. Peter **PL**

--	--	--

D his glasses on the table.
15. He is **ST**

--	--	--

ING at the side of the road.
16. There was only a **C**

--	--	--

TAKER and three guests in residence.
17. I shared my **COMP**

--	--	--

MENT with a Russian engineer.
18. He will not be **W**

--	--	--

ING his uniform today.
19. "Oh no!" cried Aisha in **CONSTERNAT**

--	--	--

.
20. There are lots of sharp **B**

--	--	--

S on this road.

APPENDIX 1 (ANTONYMS)

absent	present	false	true	mature	immature
abundant	scarce	famous	unknown	maximum	minimum
accept	decline	far	near	nadir	zenith
accurate	inaccurate	fast	slow	narrow	wide
admit	deny	fat	thin	near	far, distant
advantage	disadvantage	feeble	strong	neat	messy, untidy
against	for	generous	stingy	obedient	disobedient
agree	disagree	gentle	rough	odd	even
backward	forward	receive	give	ordinary	extraordinary
bad	good	giant	tiny, dwarf	old	young
beautiful	ugly	girl	boy	past	present
before	after	happy	sad	patient	impatient
begin	end	hard	easy	peace	war
below	above	hard	soft	permanent	temporary
bent	straight	harmful	harmless	plentiful	scarce
best	worst	harsh	mild	plural	singular
calm	excited	hate	love	qualified	unqualified
can	cannot, can't	hurried	leisurely	raise	lower
capable	incapable	ill	healthy, well	rapid	slow
captive	free	immense	tiny, small	rare	common
careful	careless	important	trivial	regular	irregular
cheap	expensive	in	out	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
cheerful	dreary, sad	include	exclude	secure	insecure
clear	cloudy, opaque	increase	decrease	scatter	collect
clever	stupid	join	separate	seldom	often
dangerous	safe	knowledge	ignorance	shallow	deep
dark	light	landlord	tenant	tall	short
day	night	large	small	tame	wild
daytime	night-time	last	first	true	false
dead	alive	laugh	cry	vile	pleasant
decline	accept	lawful	unlawful		
decrease	increase	lazy	industrious		
early	late	leader	follower		
east	west	left	right		
easy	hard, difficult	lend	borrow		
empty	full	mad	happy, sane		
fade	brighten	major	minor		
fail	succeed	many	few		

APPENDIX 2 (SYNONYMS)

ability	capacity	childish	childlike	equal	equivalent
abstain	refrain	cite	quote	esteem	respect
abstinence	temperance	claim	assert	evidence	proof
accept	agree	clothing	costume	exchange	interchange
accept	receive	comfort	ease	exempt	immune
ache	pain	commercial	mercantile	expedite	facilitate
adhere	cohere	common	mutual	efficiency	efficacy
adjacent	adjoining	compliment	praise	eldest	oldest
admission	admittance	complement	supplement	elude	evade
admit	confess	complete	finish	enough	sufficient
adverse	unfavourable	composure	poise	equable	moderate
advice	counsel	compulsion	obligation	essential	necessary
aggravate	irritate	congratulate	felicitate	exacerbate	aggravate
allusion	suggestion	consecutive	successive	exact	precise
allusion	reference	continuation	continuance	excuse	pardon
amateur	novice	corporal	corporeal	expect	suppose
ambiguous	equivocal	correct	rectify	fascinate	captivate
anticipate	expect	cosy	snug	fancy	imagination
appearance	aspect	crawl	creep	feeling	sentiment
apprehend	seize	credible	believable	fervent	ardent
artist	painter	credit	approval	fluid	liquid
ascent	rise	cure	heal	food	nourishment
ascent	assent	custom	habit	force	strength
ascribe	impute	decisive	determined	familiar	intimate
assembly	gathering	definite	definitive	further	additional
assent	consent	deprecate	depreciate	feminine	effeminate
avenge	revenge	descent	fall	fewer	less
aware	conscious	discovery	invention	foreign	alien
balance	equilibrium	discriminate	distinguish	forgive	pardon
bashful	modest	dismayed	upset	gaiety	cheerfulness
behaviour	conduct	disposition	nature	gentle	kind
belief	faith	dissatisfied	discontented	glance	glimpse
benign	kind	distinct	distinctive	grieve	mourn
bent	crooked	dramatic	theatrical	genius	talent
blanch	whiten	dry	arid	genuine	authentic
blessing	benediction	dumb	mute	grateful	thankful
blockade	siege	durable	lasting	harassed	distraught
bravery	bravado	earth	ground	happiness	pleasure
bring	fetch	egoism	egotism	hear	listen
broad	wide	elemental	elementary	honourable	honest
bury	inter	emigrate	migrate	human	mortal
character	reputation	envy	jealousy	healthy	fit

APPENDIX 2 (SYNONYMS)

heathen	pagan	majority	most	pitiable	pitiful
horrible	horrid	marine	maritime	pity	sympathy
illegible	unreadable	martial	military	pleasant	pleasing
image	picture	moderate	temperate	politician	statesman
imaginary	illusory	mood	humour	practical	realistic
imperious	overbearing	moral	ethical	precipitous	steep
impending	approaching	moral	religious	precision	accuracy
imply	infer	mutual	reciprocal	prejudice	bias
inability	incapacity	myth	legend	prelude	overture
ingenious	clever	native	local	pride	vanity
insinuation	innuendo	nautical	naval	principle	standard
intelligent	intellectual	near	close	process	procedure
instinct	intuition	necessities	requirements	procure	secure
irony	sarcasm	needy	needful	professor	teacher
irretrievable	irrecoverable	notorious	infamous	progress	development
involve	implicate	novice	beginner	propitious	auspicious
judicious	sensible	observation	examination	proposal	proposition
just	fair	observe	perceive	quiet	calm, silent
justify	warrant	obsolete	archaic	raise	lift, hoist
lack	want	omnipresent	ubiquitous	ransom	payment
languor	indolence	oppose	resist	rare	scarce
later	afterwards	opposite	contrary	reason	explanation
lawful	legal	oppress	depress	reasonable	rational
lax	slack	pale	pallid	recollect	remember
leave	depart	passionate	impassioned	regal	royal
lend	loan	pathos	pity	reliable	trustworthy
liable	responsible	patron	supporter	requirement	requisite
libel	slander	peculiar	unusual	restive	restless
lie	recline	perspicuity	eloquence		
like	love	permeate	pervade		
linger	loiter	permit	allow		
look	see	perseverance	persistence		
loose	wobbly	pertain	appertain		
luxurious	lavish	picturesque	charming		

APPENDIX 3 (REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS)

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
book	books	studio	studios
table	tables	kimono	kimonos
boy	boys	piano	pianos
girl	girls	chimney	chimneys
bush	bushes	taco	tacos
spell	spells	disco	discos
match	matches	life	lives
coach	coaches	wife	wives
butterfly	butterflies	lady	ladies
sky	skies	baby	babies
party	parties	dragon	dragons
theory	theories	scribble	scribbles
wolf	wolves	curse	curses
elf	elves	ball	balls
loaf	loaves	mat	mats
shelf	shelves	rock	rocks
diary	diaries	cape	capes
thief	thieves	car	cars
bus	buses	floor	floors
sheaf	sheaves	pew	pews
duo	duos	wish	wishes
radio	radios	factory	factories
stereo	stereos	supermarket	supermarkets

APPENDIX 4 (IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS)

SINGULAR	PLURAL	SINGULAR	PLURAL
alumnus	alumni	genus	genera
focus	foci / focuses	medium	Media / mediums
fungus	fungi / funguses	memorandum	memoranda
nucleus	nuclei	phenomenon	phenomena
radius	radii	stratum	strata
stimulus	stimuli	deer	deer
axis	axes	fish	fish
analysis	analyses	potato	potatoes
basis	bases	tomato	tomatoes
crisis	crises	hero	heroes
paralysis	paralyses	sheep	sheep
thesis	theses	tooth	teeth
appendix	appendices	foot	feet
ox	oxen	goose	geese
matrix	matrices	mouse	mice
child	children	antenna	antennae
man	men	formula	formulae
cliff	cliffs	nebula	nebulae
woman	women	vertebra	vertebrae
bacterium	bacteria	series	series
corpus	Corpora / corpuses	scissors	scissors
criterion	criteria	belief	beliefs
curriculum	curricula	chief	chiefs
datum	data	roof	roofs

APPENDIX 5 (HOMOPHONES)

air, heir	blew, blue	close, cloze
aisle, I'll, isle	boar, bore	coal, kohl
all, awl	board, bored	coarse, course
allowed, aloud	boarder, border	colonel, kernel
alms, arms	bold, bowled	complacent, complaisant
altar, alter	born, borne	complement, compliment
arc, ark	bough, bow	coo, coup
aren't, aunt	boy, buoy	cops, copse
ate, eight	braid, brayed	council, counsel
aural, oral	braise, brays, braze	creak, creek
awe, oar, or, ore	brake, break	crews, cruise
axel, axle	bread, bred	cue, queue
eye, I	brews, bruise	curb, kerb
bail, bale	bridal, bridle	currant, current
bait, bate	broach, brooch	cymbal, symbol
baize, bays	but, butt	dam, damn
bald, bawled	buy, by, bye	days, daze
ball, bawl	buyer, byre	dear, deer
band, banned	call, caul	descent, dissent
bard, barred	canvas, canvass	desert, dessert
bare, bear	cast, caste	deviser, divisor
bark, barque	caught, court	dew, due
baron, barren	cede, seed	die, dye
base, bass	ceiling, sealing	discreet, discrete
bazaar, bizarre	cell, sell	doe, dough
be, bee	censer, censor, sensor	done, dun
beach, beech	cent, scent, sent	douse, dowse
bean, been	cereal, serial	draft, draught
beat, beet	cheap, cheep	dual, duel
beau, bow	check, cheque	earn, urn
beer, bier	choir, quire	yew, you
berry, bury	chord, cord	faint, feint
berth, birth	cite, sight, site	fair, fare
bite, byte	clack, claque	farther, father
billed, build	clew, clue	fate, fête
bitten, bittern	climb, clime	faun, fawn

GLOSSARY

- **Adjective:** An adjective is a word which describes a noun.
- **Adverb:** An adverb is a word that modifies the meaning of a *verb*. Most adverbs in English are formed by adding *-ly* to a verb.
- **Antonym:** A word which is opposite in meaning to another word.
- **Article:** A, AN and THE are called articles. THE is the *definite article*. A and AN are both *indefinite articles*.
- **Conjunction:** A conjunction is a word used to connect clauses or sentences. It can also be used to connect words in the same clause. *E.g.: and, but, however, until etc.*
- **Consonant:** Any letter of the alphabet which is not a vowel.
- **Gender:** A class into which nouns and pronouns are placed in some languages. The different gender classes are: masculine, feminine, common or neuter. *E.g. lion (male), lioness (female) waiter (male), waitress (female).*
- **Grammar:** The structure of a language; the way words combine, the order they come in, the way they change according to their relationship to other words, how they build up into units like a sentence etc.
- **Homophones:** Words which sound alike but are different in spelling and meaning.
- **Noun:** A noun is a word which is used to refer to a person, an animal, objects, substances, states, events and feelings. Nouns can be a subject or an object of a verb; they can be modified by an *adjective* and can take an *article* or *determiner*.
- **Plural Noun:** Denotes more than one person or thing. *E.g. She arrived yesterday (She - one person: singular). They are leaving soon (They - more than one person: plural).*
- **Prefix:** A prefix is a group of letters which is placed before a word to modify its meaning.
- **Sentence:** A sentence is a group of words which is complete in itself. It typically contains a subject and a verb. It begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop, exclamation mark or question mark.
- **Simile:** A simile is a figure of speech involving the comparison of two different things. It is designed to create an unusual or interesting effect and usually uses words such as 'like' or 'as ... as'. *E.g. Mithun was as strong as a lion.*
- **Singular Noun:** Denotes one person or thing. *E.g. A girl (1 girl; singular) Two girls (plural).*
- **Subject:** The subject of a sentence is the *noun, pronoun or noun phrase* that precedes and governs the *main verb*.
- **Suffix:** A suffix is a group of letters which can be placed before a word to modify its meaning.
- **Synonym:** A word which is similar in meaning to another word.
- **Vowel:** One of the five letters (*a, e, i, o, u*).

OUR PUBLICATIONS (LEC)

NO	Year Group	NAME	STATUS	AUTHOR
1	2	English Classwork Book	Published	R. Myra
2	2	English Homework Book	Published	R. Myra
3	3	Mathematics Classwork Book	Published	M. Nat
4	3	Mathematics Homework Book	Published	M. Nat
5	3	English Book 1	Published	J. Suki
6	3	English Book 2	Published	J. Suki
7	4	Mathematics Classwork Book	Published	M. Nat
8	4	Mathematics Homework Book	Published	M. Nat
9	4	Verbal Reasoning Book 1	Published	M. Nat
10	4	Non-Verbal Reasoning	Published	M. Nat
11	5	Mathematics Book 1	Published	M. Nat
12	5	Mathematics Book 2	Published	M. Nat
13	5	Mathematics Book 3	Published	M. Nat
14	5	Mathematics Book 4	Published	M. Nat
15	5	Mathematics Book 5	Published	M. Nat
16	5	Verbal Reasoning Book 1	Published	M. Nat
17	5	Verbal Reasoning Book 2	Published	M. Nat
18	5	Verbal Reasoning GLS Book	Published	M. Nat
19	5	Comprehension Book 1	Published	R. Myra
20	5	Non Verbal Reasoning Book 1	Published	M. Nat
21	5	Non Verbal Reasoning Book 2	Published	M. Nat
22	6	Mathematics Classwork Book	Published	M. Nat
23	6	Mathematics Arithmetic Book	Published	M. Nat
24	6	Maths Practice Paper Book	Published	M. Nat
25	7	Mathematics Book 1	Published	M. Nat
26	7	Mathematics Book 2	Published	M. Nat
27	8	Mathematics Book 1	Published	M. Nat
28	8	Mathematics Book 2	Published	M. Nat
29	9	Mathematics Book 1	Published	M. Nat
30	9	Mathematics Book 2	Published	M. Nat
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