1. Which letter occurs twice in NARROWNESS but only once in ROADWAY?   (_____)

2. Which letter occurs twice as often in CONVERSE as it does in CONVEX?   (_____)

3. Which letter occurs twice in CHOCOLATE, twice in COCONUT but only
   once in COMPETITION?   (_____)

4. Half of a number is 6 more than the product of 3 and 6. What is in the number?   (_____)

5. A boy spent ¹/₆ of his money on sweets and ¹/₄ on comics.
   If he finished with £3.50 how much had he at the start?   (_____)

In the sentences below TWO words must change places in order for the sentences to make sense.
Underline the TWO words which must change places.

Look at this example: The <u>wood</u> was made of <u>table</u>.

6. A narrow over led road the mountains.

7. Was plane the delayed by fog.

8. The birthday had card a clown on it.

9. This boat was to last the leave port.

10. A red delight at night is a shepherd's sky.

The table below gives information about the addition of the numbers in the top row to those in the left hand column.
Complete the table correctly.

	+	27	36	
11,				
12. 13.		32	41	
14.	4		40	11
15.		40	49	20

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In each line below write in the brackets one letter which completes the word in front of the brackets and the word after the brackets.

Look at this example: ROA (D) OOR

16. INHAL (_____) JECT   17.   FLA (_____) OLE

18. JEWE (_____) UMP   19.   INFIR (_____) INSTREL

20. PATC (_____) AGGLE

In each line below underline TWO words, ONE from each side, which together make ONE correctly spelt word. The word on the left always comes first.

Look at this example: **BLACK** ALL TOP   AND **BIRD** BOY

21.	AT	HER	SO		OUT	TEND	BAR
22.	ROW	FOOT	SOW		BARN	PATH	CAN
23.	BLACK	TIT	COW		BARN	BAT	OUT
24.	TART	FLAG	BY		HEN	ON	OUT
25.	TEST	CAR	AT		AGE	GIRL	TEMPT

In the following questions a letter can be taken from the first word and put into the second word to form TWO new words. Write both NEW words.

Look at this example.   THEN   TANK   (TEN)   (THANK)

The H moves from THEN to TANK and makes the new words TEN and THANK.

26.   FLARED   HER   (_____)   (_____)

27.   BEGAN   BRIDE   (_____)   (_____)

28.   BLEACH   EAR   (_____)   (_____)

29.   BRASS   ASH   (_____)   (_____)

30.   FALLOW   BEE   (_____)   (_____)

Put these words in the order that you would find them in a dictionary.

SUPERVISE   SUPERSEDE   SUPERB   SUPPLE   SUPERIOR

31. (_____)   32. (_____)   33. (_____)

34. (_____)   35. (_____)

Complete the sequences by inserting the correct numbers in the brackets.

36.   9.3,   7,   4.7,   2.4,   (_____)

37.   0.6,   1.2,   2.4,   4.8,   (_____)

38.   8,   12,   18,   26,   (_____)

39.   (17,58)   (30,45)   (43,32)   (56,19)   (___,___)

40.   0.4   1.2   3.6   10.8   (_____)

41 - 45. In the paragraph below five words are missing. Choose the most appropriate words from the lists. One word from list A fills the space at A, one word from list B fills the space at B and so on.

Underline the words you choose.

Darren was always (A). At the first opportunity he would open the (B) door and take (C) from its icy interior. His (D) loved to bake apple tarts and she gave some to Darren, and told him not to touch the rest, which she put in the fridge. She was very (E) when she caught her son taking tart from the fridge.

41. A	42. B	43. C	44. D	45. E
THIRSTY	HOUSE	TART	COUSIN	HAPPY
TIRED	CUPBOARD	ICE CREAM	SISTER	ARROGANT
HUNGRY	WARDROBE	BREAD	FATHER	ANGRY
DIRTY	KITCHEN	SAUSAGES	BROTHER	PLEASED
READING	FRIDGE	JELLY	MOTHER	AMBITIOUS

The following table gives the number of bottles of milk, lemonade and orange juice that three children drank in one year.

	MILK	LEMONADE	ORANGE JUICE
ALISON	171	88	57
RAYMOND	129	86	52
GEOFF	114	90	58

46. Which child drank half as many bottles of orange juice as Geoff drank bottles of milk? (_____)

47. Which child drank three times as many bottles of milk as bottles of orange juice? (_____)

48. Which child drank most bottles of orange juice? (_____)

49. For which child was the difference between the number of bottles of lemonade drunk and the number of bottles of orange juice drunk the greatest? (_____)

50. Which child drank one and a half times as many bottles of milk as bottles of lemonade? (_____)

In the questions below one word can be put in front of the other words to form four new words. Write the correct word in the brackets.

Look at this example: FLY   PROOF   WORKS   MAN   (FIRE)

51. LONG	HIND	LOW	FRIEND	(_____)
52. MADE	WRITING	SOME	CUFFS	(_____)
53. COVER	ROOM	CLOTHES	TIME	(_____)
54. LOOK	REACH	SIDE	GOING	(_____)
55. CRAFT	GUN	LINE	MAIL	(_____)
56. HEAD	TIME	HAUL	BOARD	(_____)

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

In a certain code some words are written as shown.

EXAMPLE	is written as	FYBNQMF
PHRASE	is written as	QISBTF
STRAIGHT	is written as	TUSBJHIU

What would these coded words be in English?

57. HSBQFT (_____)   58. SFBNT (_____)   59. SBQJFS (_____)

Write these words in code

60. HEIGHT (_____)   61. PAPER (_____)   62. STAR (_____)

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Underline the word in the brackets that the object outside the brackets always has.

Look at this example:

A cat always has   (KITTENS, MILK, FISH, <u>FUR</u>)

63. A horse always has   (SADDLE, REINS, HAY, HOOFS)

64. Water is always   (COLD, WARM, TEPID, WET)

65. A shoe always has   (LACES, STRAPS, SOLE, LEATHER)

66. Sandra is always a   (GIRL, LADY, NAME, AUNT)

67. A room always has   (LIGHTS, WINDOWS, FLOOR, PLUGS)

68. A sewing machine always has a   (NEEDLE, MOTOR, PATTERN, HANDLE)

Four children, Pat, Sean, Alan and Sam all had a birthday today.
In one years time Sam will be the age Pat is now.
Alan is half of Sean's age and is three years younger than Sam.
Sam is 11 years old.

69. What age is Pat now?   (_____)

70. What age is Sean now?   (_____)

71. What age will Alan be when Sam is 15 years old?   (_____)

72. What age is Alan now?   (_____)

In each question 73 - 78 the numbers in the second column are formed from the numbers in the first column by using a certain rule. A different rule is used in each question.
Put the correct answer opposite the arrow.

73. 14 ⟶ 12   74. 4 ⟶ 22   75. 6 ⟶ 70
    12 ⟶ 11   5 ⟶ 31   10 ⟶ 110
    10 ⟶ 10   6 ⟶ 42   25 ⟶ 260
    8 ⟶   7 ⟶   47 ⟶

76. 144 ⟶ 9   77. 64 ⟶ 4   78. 2 ⟶ 12
    121 ⟶ 8   27 ⟶ 3   3 ⟶ 17
    100 ⟶ 7   8 ⟶ 2   6 ⟶ 32
    9 ⟶   1 ⟶   8 ⟶

In a certain system of counting

3	is written as	)
4	is written as	) <
5	is written as	) /
6	is written as	))

79.   1   (_____)

80.   2   (_____)

81.   8   (_____)

82.   7   (_____)

83.   10   (_____)

84.   9   (_____)

85.   11   (_____)