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ALDERMAN COGAN'S C.E. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Name Form 1A1 Date of birth 9 yrs 3 months

1. Trains can often be seen standing in a railway (engine, driver, box, station)
2. If you write with a pen, you also need (crayons, money, help, ink).
3. Children go to school in order to (sleep, run, cry, learn).
4. A horse is an animal with four (tails, eyes, legs, ears).
5. People usually go on their holidays to (enjoy, re-imburse, spits, employ) themselves
6. Coal is usually (yellow, black, white, pink).
7. Boys like to climb up (bees, tents, trials, trees).
8. The first meal of the day is called (dinner, breakfast, tea, supper).
9. Books are made of (patent, paper, pamper, pepper).
10. Oranges and bananas are both (fronts, fruit, poisonous, animals).
11. Grass is (blue, green, white, red).
12. Before we eat meat, it should be (swallowed, stroked, cooked, crooked).
13. Mr. Smith is limping because, yesterday, whilst getting off the bus, he slipped and twisted his (armlet, neck, ankle, umbrella).
14. Shoes, are usually made of (leather, lather, laces, soles).
15. A giant is a (short, tall, thin, hungry) man.
16. Men's socks are usually (matter, stolen, wasted, knitted).
17. Motor-cars are driven along by petrol being exploded inside the (cabin, pump, engine steering-wheel).
18. When we go out to a friend's house for tea, we often find that the table is already laid with cups and (visitors, sand, sausages, saucers).
19. Most houses in this country today are lit by means of (candles, oil-lamps, electricity, tapers).
20. If the road is very bumpy, a ride on a bus can be very (uncomforting, uncomfortable, uncontrolled, unconverted).
21. Liquids are usually kept in (boxes, fires, drinks, bottles).
22. A locomotive usually runs on (rails, reels, stoves, signals).
23. One of the best ways of keeping healthy is to take plenty of (examination, examples, excitement, exercise).
24. When we send a letter to a friend, it is usual to fold it and put it into an (address, appliance, affluence, envelope).
25. The season of the year when young green buds appear on the trees is called autumn, spring, winter, October).
26. The typhoon blew so hard that three thousand houses were (destroyed, annoyed, demonstrated, burst).
27. Unless one is very experienced, rock-climbing can be (lucrative, temporary, dangerous, degenerative).
28. A place where films are shown is called a (theatre, cinema, gallery, house).
29. A bald man has little (feet, hair, nose, cap) on his head.
30. A male child is called a (boy, girl, dwarf, nuisance).
31. The head teacher granted (permission, presentation, permutation, refusal) for the boy to be absent from school on the day of his brother's wedding.
32. A prisoner usually longs for his (sentence, toleration, serenade, freedom).
33. When people are ill they are often visited by the doctor who prescribes (prevention, disease, radio, medicine) for them.
34. In this country, the commonest fuel used for open house fires is (wood, oil, smoke, coal).
35. The case for the prosecution so impressed the Jury that they found the prisoner (dirty, guiltless, wicked, guilty).
36. A mushroom is an edible (fugitive, fungus, parlour, fantasy).
37. We use soap to wash clothes because it helps to remove the (grease, dye, geese, shrubs) from them.

38. If there is one nearby, you should always cross the road at a (pedestal, railway, channel, pedestrian) crossing.
39. The visitor went to the manager's office and politely asked the secretary if he could have an (interruption, extradition, interest, interview) with the manager.
40. If you want to make sure that the plants in your garden will grow well, it is a good plan to sprinkle them with (seeds, roots, fertiliser, worms).
41. When bombs drop on an undefended city, it is almost certain that they will cause a great deal of (demonstration, suspicion, destruction, conservation).
42. A city has a bigger (popularity, population, rainfall postulation) than a village.
43. The most important female participant in a wedding is the (groomsman, bridegroom, mother, bride).
44. A man who translates the conversation of two people who cannot speak each other's language is called an (interpreter, interloper, annotator, exploiter).
45. Ships sail from port to port, crossing the seas and oceans carrying (mercenaries, mensuration, meridians, merchandise) to all parts of the world.
46. In spring the farmer is often very busy ploughing the fields, in order to make them ready for (stewing, cattle, sowing, grazing).
47. When two armies are engaged in battle, one of the two (adjectives, adversaries, explosions, swords) usually ends up as the victor.
48. The wheels on a motor-car (rotund, retreat, rotate, excavate).
49. When walking in the woods you must be careful not to throw down lighted matches or you may cause a serious (contemplation, conflagration, stipulation, conflict).
50. The explorers who first reached the South Pole found that the intense cold and the fierce blizzards (receded, impressed, impeded, imposed) their progress.