

Answer Key: "The Three Chimneys" Comprehension

1. **C. Three chimneys, a lawn, a white gate, and a green gate**
 - a. **Explanation:** This is stated directly in the first paragraph (lines 1-2).
2. **C. It was reluctant and noisy.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The door gives a "low, protesting groan" and a "horrid shriek," which suggests it is noisy and resistant to opening.
3. **C**
4. **D. The dining-room**
 - a. **Explanation:** Line 24 explicitly says, "They went into the dining-room."
5. **C. She wants to hide her own worries and encourage the children.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The children call it her "'brave-officer' voice," and she uses it right after the children express their dismay about the darkness. This implies she is putting on a brave face for their sake.
6. **B. The house has been empty and neglected for some time.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The "waves and billows of dirty paper," "damp, musty smell," and fireplace "choked with soot" all point to long-term neglect, not a recent or sudden departure.
7. **C. A metaphor**
 - a. **Explanation:** The paper is being compared directly to "waves and billows" without using "like" or "as," which makes it a metaphor.
8. **D. Lighting the fire is the first clear step in making the neglected house feel like a home.**
9. **C. Because they were exploring it in the dark and it was very dirty.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The passage repeatedly emphasizes the darkness and dirt ("dark hall," "beastly place," "damp, musty smell") as the primary reasons for their negative initial reaction.
10. **D. Unhappily and without comfort**
 - a. **Explanation:** "Disconsolately" means to be dejected and without consolation. This fits the children's mood upon seeing the dirty, dark house.
11. **B. To emphasize the amount of effort required to make the house habitable.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The sentence concludes a paragraph describing all the hard work they did (fetching water, washing, scrubbing). Stating their tiredness highlights the scale of the task.
12. **C. flickering (line 18)**
 - a. **Explanation:** "Flickering" is used here as an adjective to describe the noun "light" ("flickering light"). The other '-ing' words are functioning as parts of verbs (gerunds or participles in verb phrases).
13. **C. Their view changes most clearly when they see the house in daylight.**
14. **B. To create a strong and consistent sense of neglect and decay.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The author's repetition of these negative words creates a powerful, oppressive mood and emphasizes the poor state of the house.
15. **B. It was completely blocked and unusable.**
 - a. **Explanation:** The word "choked" implies it was so full of soot that nothing, including smoke, could pass

through it. This is why the fire "roaring up the chimney" later is such a relief.

16. **C.**

17. **C. From despair to optimism**

- a. **Explanation:** They begin by thinking the house is a "beastly place" (despair) but by the end, they feel they are "going to be happy there" (optimism).

18. **E. All of the above.**

- a. **Explanation:** The phrase implies it is physically small and cozy (A), that they have emotionally accepted it (B), that it has a welcoming feel (D), and contextually, that it is not as grand as their previous house (C). All options are correct interpretations.

19. **D. Adverbs**

- a. **Explanation:** These words describe how an action is performed (e.g., to speak uncertainly, to smile cheerfully). They modify verbs and are therefore adverbs.

20. **D. "Oh, what a beastly place!" (line 27)**

- a. **Explanation:** This exclamation from Peter is the strongest and most direct expression of disgust and shock in the passage.

21. **B. She is resilient and determined to make the best of a bad situation.**

- a. **Explanation:** Despite her own voice becoming "a little uncertain," she immediately rallies, saying "We must get it cleaned" and encourages the children, showing her resilience.

22. **B. The house is initially described as dark and dirty, while the garden is described as lovely and beautiful.**

- a. **Explanation:** The author uses negative language ("dark," "dirty," "musty") for the house at first, and positive language ("lovely," "beautiful") for the garden, creating a stark contrast.

23. **B. He is frustrated by the difficulty of opening it.**

- a. **Explanation:** Peter kicks the door right after it gives a "horrid shriek and stuck." Calling it a "beast" is an expression of his frustration with the inanimate object.

Answer Key: Punctuation & Spelling Test

Part 1: Punctuation

24. **A.** A comma is needed after the introductory clause: "Although the forecast predicted rain**,** the team decided..."
25. **E.**
26. **C.**
27. **E.**
28. **A.**
29. **A.**
30. **B**
31. **A**

Part 2: Spelling

32. **D.** The correct spelling is **difficulty**.
32. **A.** The correct spelling is **necessary**.
33. **B**
34. **E**
35. **A.** The correct spelling is **believe**.

36. **E. No mistake.** All words in the sentence, including "expedition," "responsibility," and "courageous," are spelled correctly.
37. **E. No mistake.** All words in the sentence, including "indicated," "boulder," and "definitely," are spelled correctly.
38. **D.** The correct spelling is **sufficient**.
39. **E. No mistake.** All words in the sentence, including "conscious," "echoes," and "mysterious," are spelled correctly.
40. **E. No mistake.** All words in the sentence, including "weathered," "separate," and "ancient-looking," are spelled correctly.

The Case of the Missing Mascot Cloze Test

41. E. and

- a. **Explanation:** This conjunction correctly shows the contrast between the fact that "no one knew" and the fact that "the whole school was buzzing."

42. E. decided

- b. **Explanation:** The narrative is in the past tense, so the simple past verb "decided" is required to describe the main action.

43. D. Its

- c. **Explanation:** "Its" is the possessive pronoun needed to show the water bottle belongs to "it" (the cage). "It's" means "it is."

44. E. leading

- d. **Explanation:** The present participle "leading" is required to act as an adjective modifying "trail." It describes an ongoing state (the trail was leading somewhere).

45. C. had checked

- e. **Explanation:** The past perfect tense "had checked" is needed to show that this action (checking) happened *before* the other past action (opening the cage).

46. B. at

- f. **Explanation:** The preposition "at" is the correct choice to indicate a specific point or location ("at the door").

47. C. deep

- g. **Explanation:** "To take a deep breath" is the correct idiomatic phrase for composing oneself or gathering courage.

48. D. a

- h. **Explanation:** The article "a" is used here because it is one non-specific look of surprise among many possible looks. "The" would imply a specific look already known to the reader.

49. D. aren't you

- i. **Explanation:** The sentence "You're..." (You are...) is a positive statement using the verb "to be." The correct question tag must use the same verb in its negative form, which is "aren't you?"

Maths: Answer Key with Explanations

Section 1

50. C Every option has the sum of 72 except for C.

51. B

- **Explanation:** First, convert the units to be the same. 2.5 metres = 2500 mm. Then, divide the length of the shelf by the width of one book: $2500 \div 25 = 100$.

52. A

- **Explanation:** First, calculate the landing time in London: 09:15 + 13 hours 50 minutes = 23:05. Then, adjust for the time difference in Buenos Aires, which is 4 hours behind: 23:05 - 4 hours = 19:05.

53. B

- **Explanation:** First, find out how much flour is needed for one cupcake: $150g \div 12 = 12.5g$. Then, find how many cupcakes can be made from the 1kg (1000g) bag: $1000g \div 12.5g = 80$ cupcakes.

54. B

- **Explanation:** First, find the area of the larger rectangle: $6m \times 4m = 24m^2$. The total area is $32m^2$, so the area of the smaller rectangle is $32 - 24 = 8m^2$. The sides of the smaller rectangle must be factors of 8, such as 1m and 8m, or 2m and 4m. Calculate the perimeter for each possibility:

- If sides are 1m and 8m, perimeter = $2 \times (1 + 8) = 18m$.
- If sides are 2m and 4m, perimeter = $2 \times (2 + 4) = 12m$.

Option B is a possible perimeter.

55. C

- **Explanation:** To find the first number, work backward from the third number using inverse operations. The rule is "double, then subtract 3". The inverse is "add 3, then halve".
 - Second number: $(27 + 3) \div 2 = 15$.
 - First number: $(15 + 3) \div 2 = 9$.

56. A

- **Explanation:** Convert all values to decimals to compare them:
 - $53 = 0.6$
 - $55\% = 0.55$
 - $0.5 = 0.5$
 - $85 = 0.625$

Ordering these from smallest to largest gives: 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.625. Now match them back to the original format: 0.5, 55%, 53, 85.

57. B

- **Explanation:** The scale 1:50,000 means 1 cm on the map is 50,000 cm in reality.
 - Actual distance in cm: $15 \times 50,000 = 750,000$ cm.
 - Convert cm to m (divide by 100): $750,000 \div 100 = 7,500$ m.
 - Convert m to km (divide by 1000): $7,500 \div 1000 = 7.5$ km.

58. B

- **Explanation:** In a square on a grid, the x-coordinate of Q must be the same as R, and the y-coordinate of Q must be the same as P to maintain the square's properties. Thus, Q is at (9, 7).

59. B

60. C

- **Explanation:** First, find the sum of all interior angles using the formula $(n-2) \times 180^\circ$. For a nonagon, $n=9$.
 - Sum of angles: $(9-2) \times 180^\circ = 7 \times 180^\circ = 1260^\circ$.
 - A regular nonagon has 9 equal angles. Divide the sum by 9: $1260^\circ \div 9 = 140^\circ$.

61. A

- **Explanation:** Calculate the unit price (price per chocolate) for each box.
 - Box A: $\pounds 3.60 = 360\text{p}$. Price per chocolate: $360\text{p} \div 12 = 30\text{p}$.
 - Box B: $\pounds 5.80 = 580\text{p}$. Price per chocolate: $580\text{p} \div 20 = 29\text{p}$.
 - Difference: $30\text{p} - 29\text{p} = 1\text{p}$.

62. A

- **Explanation:** First, identify the prime numbers between 30 and 40. These are 31 and 37. Then, find the sum of the digits for each number.
 - For 31, the sum is $3+1=4$.
 - For 37, the sum is $3+7=10$.

A square number is the result of a number multiplied by itself (e.g., $2 \times 2 = 4$). The number 4 is a square number, so the answer is 31.

63. C

- **Explanation:** Follow the transformations step-by-step.
 - Step 1: Reflect P(4, 6) in the x-axis. The x-coordinate stays the same, the y-coordinate becomes negative. So, Q is (4, -6).
 - Step 2: Translate Q(4, -6) 3 units left and 2 units up. '3 left' means subtract 3 from the x-coordinate. '2 up' means add 2 to the y-coordinate.
 - New x: $4-3=1$. New y: $-6+2=-4$. So, R is (1, -4).

Section 2

64. C

- **Explanation:** First, calculate the total volume of the tank in cm^3 : $50 \times 30 \times 40 = 60,000 \text{ cm}^3$.
 - Next, find 75% of this volume: $60,000 \times 0.75 = 45,000 \text{ cm}^3$.
 - Finally, convert cm^3 to litres by dividing by 1000: $45,000 \div 1000 = 45$ litres.

65. B

66. A

- **Explanation:** First, calculate the 15% reduction: $\pounds 12,500 \times 0.15 = \pounds 1,875$.
 - Calculate the sale price: $\pounds 12,500 - \pounds 1,875 = \pounds 10,625$.
 - Now, calculate the 10% deposit on the sale price: $\pounds 10,625 \times 0.10 = \pounds 1,062.50$.

67. C

- **Explanation:** The sequence consists of cube numbers.
 - $2^3=8$; $3^3=27$; $4^3=64$; The missing number is $5^3=125$; $6^3=216$.

68. B

- **Explanation:** This is a two-step ratio problem.
 - Step 1: Use the red counters to find the number of blue counters. Red:Blue = 2:3. Since there are 16 red counters (8 times the ratio value), there must be $3 \times 8 = 24$ blue counters.
 - Step 2: Use the blue counters to find the yellow ones. Blue:Yellow = 4:5. Since there are 24 blue counters (6 times the ratio value), there must be $5 \times 6 = 30$ yellow counters.

69. B

70. A

- **Explanation:** First, find the amount of salary that is taxable: $\pounds 24,000 - \pounds 12,500 = \pounds 11,500$.
 - Calculate the tax paid (20% of the taxable amount): $\pounds 11,500 \times 0.20 = \pounds 2,300$.

71. C

- **Explanation:** The total area of the two squares if they didn't overlap would be $(6 \times 6) + (6 \times 6) = 72 \text{ cm}^2$. Since the overlapping section is counted in both squares, you must subtract its area once to find the total area of the shape: $72 - 10 = 62 \text{ cm}^2$.

72. C

- **Explanation:** First, calculate the total time from start (10:40 am) to finish (4:05 pm / 16:05). This is 5 hours and 25 minutes. Then, subtract the 25-minute break: 5 hours 25 minutes - 25 minutes = 5 hours.

73. A

74. A

- **Explanation:** First, find the van's fuel efficiency: $45 \text{ miles} \div 5 \text{ litres} = 9 \text{ miles per litre}$.
 - Next, calculate how much fuel is needed for the 162-mile journey: $162 \text{ miles} \div 9 \text{ mpl} = 18 \text{ litres}$.
 - The van has 15 litres, so it needs: $18 - 15 = 3$ more litres.

75. C

- **Explanation:** Substitute the values of a and b into the expression: $3a^2 - 4b = 3 \times (42) - 4 \times (0.5) = 3 \times 16 - 2 = 48 - 2 = 46$.

76. B

- **Explanation:** The sum of angles in a quadrilateral is 360° . A kite has one pair of equal opposite angles (QPS and QRS).
 - Sum of the two known angles: $110^\circ + 50^\circ = 160^\circ$.
 - Remaining sum for the other two angles: $360^\circ - 160^\circ = 200^\circ$.
 - Since angles QPS and QRS are equal, divide the remaining sum by 2: $200^\circ \div 2 = 100^\circ$.

Section 3

77. A

78. C

- **Explanation:** When a rectangle is cut from the corner of a larger rectangle, the perimeter does not change. The two new inside edges created by the cut have lengths equal to the two outside edges they replaced. The perimeter of the original large rectangle was $2 \times (12 + 15) = 54 \text{ cm}$, so the new perimeter is also 54 cm.

79. C

- **Explanation:** First, find out how many pounds you get for one euro: $£10 \div €11.50 \approx £0.8696$ per euro.
 - Now convert €50 to pounds: $€50 \times 0.8696 \approx £43.48$. The closest answer is £43.50.

80. B

- **Explanation:** First, convert 5 minutes to seconds: $5 \times 60 = 300$ seconds.
 - Find out how many 40-second intervals are in 300 seconds: $300 \div 40 = 7.5$.
 - Calculate the total labels printed in this time: $7.5 \times 150 = 1125$.

81. C

- **Explanation:** Work backward using inverse operations. The inverse of "multiply by 0.75, then add 1.5" is "subtract 1.5, then divide by 0.75".
 - Start with the answer 9: $9 - 1.5 = 7.5$.
 - Then divide by 0.75: $7.5 \div 0.75 = 10$.

82. C

- **Explanation:** First, find the difference in degrees between Football and Tennis: $140^\circ - 60^\circ = 80^\circ$.
 - Then, calculate what fraction of the total pupils this represents: $80^\circ \div 360^\circ = 92$.
 - Finally, find this fraction of the total pupils: $92 \times 180 = 40$ pupils.

83. C

- **Explanation:** In a parallelogram, the translation from one vertex to an adjacent one is the same as the translation between the two opposite vertices. The translation from B(5,6) to C(9,6) is $(x+4, y+0)$. Applying this same translation to A(2,2) gives the fourth vertex D: $(2+4, 2+0) = (6, 2)$.

84. B

- **Explanation:** First, find the side length of one cube. The cube root of 64 is 4, so each cube has a side length of 4 cm.
 - When two cubes are stacked, they form a cuboid with dimensions 4cm x 4cm x 8cm.
 - The surface area is calculated as $2 \times (lw + lh + wh) = 2 \times ((4 \times 4) + (4 \times 8) + (4 \times 8)) = 2 \times (16 + 32 + 32) = 2 \times 80 = 160 \text{ cm}^2$.

85. C

- **Explanation:** First, find the actual arrival time: $16:48 + 27 \text{ minutes} = 17:15$.
 - Now, subtract the journey time from the arrival time: $17:15 - 3 \text{ hours } 35 \text{ minutes}$.
 - Subtracting 3 hours gives 14:15. Subtracting a further 35 minutes gives 13:40.

86. A

- **Explanation:** If the average of five numbers is 14, their total sum must be $5 \times 14 = 70$.
 - Sum of the four known numbers: $10 + 12 + 15 + 20 = 57$.
 - The fifth number is the difference between the total sum and the sum of the known numbers: $70 - 57 = 13$.

87. D

- **Explanation:** First, convert litres to ml: 6 litres = 6000 ml.

- o Divide the total volume by the drip rate to find the time in hours: $6000 \text{ ml} \div 50 \text{ ml/hour} = 120 \text{ hours}$.

88. B

- **Explanation:** This is a percentage change problem.
 - o Step 1: Increase £360 by 5%: $£360 \times 1.05 = £378$.
 - o Step 2: Decrease the new price (£378) by 5%: $£378 \times 0.95 = £359.10$.
 - o The final price is lower than the original because the 5% decrease was calculated on a larger number.

89. B

- **Explanation:** The value of the digit 4 is 0.4 (four tenths). The value of the digit 5 is 0.005 (five thousandths).
 - o The difference is $0.4 - 0.005$. This can be written as $0.400 - 0.005 = 0.395$.

VR Answer Key

90. B - The hidden word is **rush** (four **ushered**).

91. B - The hidden word is **pine** (sharp **inert**). **or A**

92. expand and **contract** - These words are opposites.

93. component and **whole** - These words are opposites.

94. support and **oppose** - These words are opposites.

95. C - The letter 't' makes **boat**, **told** and **heat**, **train**.

96. A - The letter 'p' makes **grip**, **pain** and **soup**, **pound**.

97. A - The first letter moves forward 1 place (C → D) and the second letter moves backward 1 place (X → W).

98. A - The pattern is Letter +4, Letter +4. For MO: M+4=Q, O+4=S.

99. C - The answer is **CH**, because the first letter (M) moves 10 places back to C and the second letter (F) moves 2 places forward to H, following the same pattern as the example.

100. B - The left side is 20. The right side is 30. To make them equal, the missing number is 10.

101. A - The left side is 17. The right side is 27. To make them equal, the missing number is 10.

102. B - The new word is formed by rearranging the letters from the 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 6th

103. C - The new word is formed by rearranging the letters from the 5th, 4th, 3rd, and 2nd

104. C - The new word is formed by rearranging the letters from the 3rd, 1st, 5th, and 7th

NVR

105. C, 106. C, 107. A, 108. B, 109. D, 110. D, 111. E, 112. E, 113. A, 114. A, 115. C, 116. D, 117. A, 118. B, 119. E, 120. D, 121. C, 122. C, 123. D, 124. D, 125. B, 126. D, 127. B, 128. A, 129. C, 130. C, 131. E, 132. C, 133. B, 134. A, 135. A, 136. D, 137. B, 138. E, 139. D, 140. A, 141. A, 142. C, 143. B, 144. C, 145. D, 146. D, 147. A, 148. D, 149. A, 150. D, 151. C, 152. B, 153. D, 154. A