ASSESSMENT TEST 1 ANSWERS — CGP 11+ ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

1. **B** — *Mi Nuong is lonely because "Her father kept her locked away at the top of the palace's tallest tower."*

2. **E** — *Mi Nuong sits at her window "embroidering" — this is another word for sewing.*

3. **C** — *In the passage it says Mi Nuong's father locks her in a tower "to keep her out of harm's way."*

4. **C** — *Sunlight is the only option that isn't mentioned in the passage.*

5. **B** — *The song makes Mi Nuong feel enthralled and wishful — the music is "captivating" and gives her a "glimmer of hope".*

6. **D** — *The man is fishing — he stands on a "golden fishing boat" and he has a net.*

7. **C** — *In the passage it says "Mi Nuong leaned out as far out as she could to try to catch sight of the singer" — she wants to get a better look at the man on the fishing boat.*

8. **A** — *In the passage it says "A sudden glimmer of hope lit up in her heart" and "Perhaps this man had come to release her from the tower" — she is hopeful that the man has come to rescue her.*

9. **C** — *"forlorn" is closest in meaning to 'miserable'. It means that Mi Nuong is unhappy.*

10. **B** — *The phrase "floating on air" is an idiom which means 'to be overjoyed'.*

11. **B** — *The phrase means that Mi Nuong thinks she is meant to marry him — "destined" means the same as 'meant'.*

12. **C** — *This is a simile because the author is saying that Mi Nuong is like a moth.*

13. **A** — *"unwary" is an adjective because it is describing a noun.*

14. **B** — *"glimpsed" is a verb. It is the action word in this sentence.*

15. **B** — *In the passage it says that "She could see nothing, in fact, but a dense darkness on either side."*

16. **D** — *In the passage the only thing Mrs Medlock doesn't mention is water.*

17. **B** — *Mary feels anxious as she doesn't know anything about the moor and she says that she does not like it.*

18. **C** — *In the passage Mrs Medlock describes the moor as "wild" and that nothing grows on the moor "but heather and gorse".*

19. **B** — *Mary can only see darkness around her, which she thinks could be the sea.*

20. **E** — *In the passage it says "Mary felt as if the drive would never come to an end", and she's uncertain about where they are, which means that she is disorientated.*

21. **A** — *The author creates an unsettling mood because the moor is described as uncertain and mysterious.*

22. **D** — *This is a story so it's a fiction text.*

23. **E** — *"presently" means the same as 'before long'.*

24. **C** — *"expanse" is closest in meaning to 'area'.*

25. **A** — *"singular" is closest in meaning to 'strange'.*

26. **D** — *"beneath" is a preposition because it tells you where the water is in relation to the bridge.*

27. **B** — *This is a metaphor because the moor is described as an ocean.*

28. **C** — *These words are common nouns because they are names for types of things.*

29. **N** — *There are no mistakes in this line.*

30. **D** — *'desents' should be 'descents' — there is a silent 'c' after the first 's'.*

31. **A** — *'plentyful' should be 'plentiful' — the 'y' changes to an 'i' when the suffix 'ful' is added to the word 'plenty'.*

32. **C** — *'begginners" should be 'beginners' — the root word is 'begin' so there is only one 'g'.*

33. **D** — *'residant' should be 'resident' — the ending should be 'ent'.*

34. **C** — *'restaraunt' should be 'restaurant' — the 'u' comes before the second 'r' and the ending is 'ant'.*

35. **C** — *'Asked' should be 'asked'. This word doesn't need a capital letter because it follows speech, even though the speech is a full sentence.*

36. **N** — *There are no mistakes in this line.*

37. **D** — *There should be a full stop after 'disease', but before the speech marks.*

38. **C** — *There should be a semicolon after 'huge' to separate two main clauses which are related.*

39. **D** — *'it's' should be 'its' — there shouldn't be an apostrophe because 'its' shows possession in this sentence.*

40. **A** — *The comma should be after 'listened', not after 'thought'.*

41. **B** — *'was' is the correct past tense form of the verb 'be'.*

42. **C** — *This is the correct tense to use to complete the clause 'it's what we were all worried we'd do'. It must be 'we'd do' to agree with 'we were all worried'.*

43. **B** — *'had' is the correct past tense form of 'have', to agree with 'Mum', so the correct option is 'had to'.*

44. **A** — *'worse' is correct — it is used to compare two bad situations.*

45. **A** — *'were' is the correct past tense form of the verb 'be' and agrees with 'Year 7s' which is plural.*

46. **D** — *'to' is correct because it completes the phrase is 'in order to'.*

47. **A** — *'off' is the only preposition which makes sense here.*

48. **A** — *'By lunch' is the only option which makes sense.*

49. **B** — *'have forgotten' is the correct past tense form to use — 'have' agrees with 'everyone' and 'forgotten' is the correct spelling to use here.*

50. **D** — *This is the correct past tense form of 'write' and agrees with the singular noun, 'a word'.*

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