# SELECTION IN JAMAICA

**A. Deans Peggs**

### Volume II: 'ERU' TESTS

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As these tests are currently being used by Education Authorities in the British Caribbean, it would be appreciated if they were to be regarded as being **STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL**.
Do not turn over or open this book until you are told

ERU TESTS

By

A. DEANS PEGGS and Assistants, Education Research Unit, Jamaica

TEST I

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name..............................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl): ................................................................................................................

Age last Birthday..................................................................................................................

Date of your Birthday..........................................................................................................

Date Month Year

School you now attend........................................................................................................

Standard you are in............................................................................................................

Today's Date.........................................................................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have one hour, and you will be told the time every fifteen minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.

Do not turn over until you are told
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next; do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. If the letters of the alphabet were written backwards, beginning with Z, which letter would then come 7th? ..........................................

2. Which letter comes once in the word PINNACLE and twice in the word HAIRPIN? ..........................................

3. Which letter is found most often in the word ACCESSIBILITY? ..........................................

4. Which letter is in both the first and last months of the year? ..........................................

5. Which letter is in the word RELATION but is not in the word ALTERNATIVE? ..........................................

In the next questions the letters of a word are all mixed up. Move the letters around to get the proper word and then write the LAST LETTER of the word.

Look at this example:

ERBDA is something we eat. Write the last letter of the proper word (D)

The thing we eat is BREAD: the letters ERBDA are just the letters of BREAD mixed up. D is the last letter of BREAD, so we write D in the brackets.

Now do these. Write in the brackets ONE letter and only one letter.

6. NJHO is a boy's name. Write the last letter of the proper word ..........................................

7. BABARSOD is an island. Write the last letter of the proper word ..........................................

8. EEUUORP is a continent. Write the last letter of the proper word ..........................................

9. SEOHR is a common animal. Write the last letter of the proper word ..........................................

10. HEELBIZAT is a girl's name. Write the last letter of the proper word ..........................................

11. ANOMG is a fruit. Write the last letter of the proper word ..........................................

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Look at this example:—

Hand is to Glove as Foot is to (clothes | shoe | arm | body | finger)

"Shoe" is underlined because a Shoe is worn on a Foot in the same way as a
Glove is worn on a Hand.

Here is another example:—

Boy is to Man as Girl is to (infant | niece | brother | parent | woman)

"Woman" is underlined because just as a Boy grows into a Man so does a Girl
grow into a Woman.

Now underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions:—

12. Pup is to Dog as Kitten is to (rat | mother | pet | cat | mouse | fur)
13. Fin is to Fish as Wing is to (feather | air | bird | sail | fly | arm)
14. A is to B as Sunday is to (Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday)
15. Laugh is to Joy as Weep is to (frown | cry | sorrow | clown | surprise | happiness)
16. Pound is to Ten Shillings as Shilling is to (florin | sixpence | penny | half-crown | threepence | farthing)
17. Subtract is to Minus as Add is to (divide | plus | problem | multiply | sum | arithmetic)

Look at this example:—

green | colour | blue | yellow | red

"Green," "blue," "yellow," and "red" are all colours. "Colour" is thus the
general word which describes the others, so we have underlined "colour" as the answer.
The general word is the word of which the others are examples.

Here is another example:—

Margaret | Samuel | James | Name | Agnes

"Name" has been underlined. It is the general word. The other words are examples
of names.

Now underline the general word in the next questions:—

18. horse | cow | animal | donkey | cat | mule
19. cricket | basketball | football | softball | game | tennis
20. desk | table | furniture | chair | bed | cupboard
21. onion | potato | yam | cho-cho | vegetable | cassava
22. sense | hearing | seeing | smelling | tasting | feeling
23. shilling | penny | coin | half-crown | farthing | florin

In each of the next questions underline that word in the brackets which means the
OPPOSITE of the word in capital letters.

Look at this example:—

LARGE (wide | fat | height | small | clumsy)

"Small" has been underlined because it is the opposite of "large."

Now do these. Underline in the brackets the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to
the word in capital letters.

24. WEAK (strong | ill | foolish | light | feeble)
25. SWEET (sugar | nasty | sour | cane | hot | rancid)
26. WRONG (incorrect | true | right | good | false | left)
27. LOST (gone | discover | most | seek | found | disappear)
28. LIFT (carry | drop | bring | move | throw | turn)
29. SUMMER (spring | December | winter | autumn | heat | July)

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you have to find out what real word the code word means, and then underline this word in the brackets. You may use the alphabet printed above to help you.

Here is an example:
2-1-7 means (bad | cad | bag | beg | ace | cab)
The 2nd letter of the alphabet is B.
The 1st letter of the alphabet is A.
The 7th letter of the alphabet is G.
Therefore the code word 2-1-7 stands for BAG. So we underline "bag" in the brackets.

Now do these.

30. 2-1-4 means (fad | cad | bad | lad | bay | cab)
31. 16-21-19-8 means (rugs | rush | push | pure | push | ours)
32. 16-1-14 means (pig | pan | pun | pen | oat | oar)
33. 5-12-6 means (end | elm | elf | fen | dog | den)
34. 19-1-12-5 means (tale | sake | rake | same | sale | seal)
35. 15-9-12 means (rim | sin | oil | pin | tin | pit)

Put the answer to the next question in the brackets.

36. One month of the year begins with the letter S. What is the third letter of this month?

Look at this example:
Orange is to Fruit as (cabbage | robin | sheep) is to (fish | vegetable | insect).
"Cabbage" and "vegetable" are underlined because just as an Orange is a Fruit so a Cabbage is a Vegetable.

Here is another example:
Kitten is to Cat as (calf | puppy | lamb) is to (horse | lion | dog).
"Puppy" and "dog" are underlined because just as a Kitten is a young Cat so a Puppy is a young Dog.

Now do these. In each question underline TWO words, one in each pair of brackets.

37. One is to First as (two | three | four) is to (next | second | now)
38. Day is to Night as (summer | Monday | morning) is to (week | winter | year)
39. Ring is to Finger as (brooch | necklace | flower) is to (arm | bracelet | neck)
40. Swim is to Fish as (air | fly | sea) is to (bird | cow | animal)
41. Water is to Boat as (air | railway | train) is to (engine | street | aeroplane)
42. Ceiling is to Room as (lid | window | floor) is to (shingles | box | door)

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions:

43. John has an uncle whose name is (William | Mary | father | Elizabeth | strong | man)
44. I bought a twopenny stamp and gave the postal clerk a shilling. I received (2d. | 8d. | 9d. | 10d. | 11d.) change
4

READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

45. Which letter in the word AVARICIOUS comes latest in the alphabet? (......................)

46. What letter is found twice in the word LAMENTABLE and twice in the word MELODRAMATIC? (......................)

47. If a certain number is taken away from the sum of 8 and 7 the answer is 10. What is the number? (......................)

48. A man, who is now 50 years old, was 32 when his son was born. How old is his son now? (......................years)

Here is an ADDITION sum with some of the figures missed out. Dots take the place of the missing figures. Write the missing figures where the dots are.

49. 50. 51. 1 6 3 8 2 4 6 1 7 8 0

Fill in the missing numbers in this SUBTRACTION sum where the dots are.

52. 53. 54. 6 7 2 5 2 7

Read this:

There are five boys—John, Tom, Harry, Bill and Ronald.

Harry and Bill are short; the others are tall.

Tom, Harry and Ronald have bicycles; the others walk to school.

Bill and Ronald wear black shoes; the others wear white.

Now underline the right answer in each of the next questions:

55. Which boy wears black shoes and has a bicycle? (John | Tom | Harry | Bill | Ronald)

56. Which of the short boys wears black shoes? (John | Tom | Harry | Bill | Ronald)

57. Which of the tall boys walks to school? (John | Tom | Harry | Bill | Ronald)

58. Which of the short boys rides a bicycle to school? (John | Tom | Harry | Bill | Ronald)

59. Which of the short boys does not wear black shoes? (John | Tom | Harry | Bill | Ronald)

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions find the TWO words that are OPPOSITE in meaning and underline them.

Here is an example:—

happy | good | beautiful | bad | right | cold

"Good" is the opposite of "bad," so we have underlined "good" and "bad."

Now do these. Underline two words in each question.

5. WRITE CLEARLY

60. north | winter | south | east | Monday
61. climb | up | along | down | move
62. safe | calm | dangerous | uncertain | quick
63. run | pull | go | carry | push
64. top | low | below | high | under
65. believe | trust | true | weak | false

In the next questions there are TWO things which are like each other in some way but are different from the others in the question. You have to find these two and underline them.

Here is an example:—

tree | ocean | blue | green | cloud

"Blue" and "green" are both colours, and so we have underlined them.

Now do these. Find the TWO that are most like each other in some way, and underline them.

66. spoon | cup | towel | saucer | tea
67. gold | silk | silver | corn | stone
68. picture | bat | child | key | ball
69. open | look | drop | shut | move
70. dress | boot | hat | glove | shoe
71. verb | grammar | paragraph | noun | comma

Look at these words:—
dog | cat | sheep | grass | goat

All the words except "grass" are alike because they are the names of animals. "Grass" is different from the rest and so it has been underlined.

In the same way in each of the next questions all but one of the things are alike in some way. Underline the different one.

72. green | blue | cloudy | yellow | pink | purple
73. swift | speedy | fast | rapid | strong | quick
74. Jane | Alice | Ruth | Ben | Elizabeth | Mary
75. scissors | knife | razor | shears | fork | cutlass
76. Aa | Ce | Dd | oO | Rr | Ss
77. 2A | 3B | CC | 4D | 5E | 6F
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

78. George started to cycle a distance of 25 miles. At the end of the twelfth mile he had a puncture. He pushed the bicycle 4 miles before a truck picked him up and took him to the end of his journey. How far did George travel by truck? 
79. If the days of the week came in the opposite order, so that Saturday was the first day and Sunday the last, what would be the first letter of the third day of the week?

The words in each of the next questions can be arranged in order according to a certain rule, which you have to find out. When you have thus arranged them in your mind, you must underline the FIRST and the LAST of the new order.

Here is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>shilling</th>
<th>penny</th>
<th>pound</th>
<th>half-crown</th>
<th>sixpence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

These can be arranged according to their value thus:

| penny | sixpence | shilling | half-crown | pound |

The first and last words in our new order are "penny" and "pound," so we have underlined them.

Here is another example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>purple</th>
<th>red</th>
<th>white</th>
<th>pink</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

We can arrange these, starting from "white," so that the colour gets darker. The new order is:

| white | pink | red | purple |

and so we have underlined "white" and "purple."

Now do these. Be sure to underline TWO and only two things in each question.

80. Tuesday | Thursday | Wednesday | Monday | Friday
81. sixth | second | tenth | eighth | fourth
82. 786 | 678 | 867 | 687 | 876
83. teaspoon | cup | tablespoon | two cups | half-cup
84. youth | baby | boy | old age | middle age
85. bus | train | bicycle | motor car | aeroplane

Look at the words below:

If a word has both A and E put 1 in the brackets.
If a word has an A but not an E put 2 in the brackets.
If a word has an E but not an A put 3 in the brackets.
If a word has neither A nor E put 4 in the brackets.

Here is an example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEMON</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The word "lemon" has an E but not an A. Therefore, the right answer is 3. The answer has been put in the brackets for you.

Now do these. Write a number in the brackets in each case.

86. ELDERLY
87. ILLUSTRIOUS
88. FRANCE
89. LAME
90. ACTOR

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you are given the real meaning of one code word and from this you have to find the real meaning of another code word.

Here is an example:—

NPRS means "team." What does SPN mean?

( men | mat | set | sat | met | man )

Since in the above code NPRS means "team"—

N must stand for t
P must stand for e
R must stand for a
S must stand for m

In the same code, therefore, SPN must mean "met," and so we have underlined "met" in the brackets.

Now do these. Remember the code is different in each question.

91. LN M K Y W means "petrol." What does KYLN mean?

( reel | told | rope | tell | pole | roll )

92. XEFBOUEW means "ordinary." What does EXUF mean?

( yard | road | yarn | roar | rain | door )

93. MOXUEF means "island." What does OUMX mean?

( land | date | sail | laid | nail | sale )

94. TUXN means "ream." What does XTU mean?

( are | ram | ear | bee | mar | arm )

95. WXYZ means "beat." What does ZXY mean?

( eat | bet | tea | beet | bate | ate )

96. JCDPJ means "eagle." What does PJD mean?

( egg | rag | leg | nail | sale )

Look at these numbers:—

......, 4, 7, 10, 13, ......

Each number is found by adding 3 to the number before it. Therefore in the blank space at the beginning we write 1 because we get 4 by adding 3 to 1. In the blank space at the end we write 16 because 16 is 3 more than 13.

Thus:—

1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16.

In the next questions, find out the rule which tells how one number is found from those coming before or after it and then write in each of the two blank spaces the number that should go there.

Remember you have to fill in TWO blank spaces in each question, one before the series of numbers and one after the series.

97. ......, 4, 6, 8, 10, ......

98. ......, 28, 26, 24, 22, ......

99. ......, 21, 18, 15, 12, ......

100. ......, 2, 4, 8, 16, ......

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP

MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE NOT MISSED A PAGE
Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name...........................................................................................................................

Index Number......................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl)...................................................................................................................

Age last Birthday................................................................................................................

Date of your Birthday...........................................................................................................

Parish where you were born............................................................................................... 

School you now attend.........................................................................................................

Standard you are in.............................................................................................................

Parish where you live...........................................................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do any rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have three-quarters of an hour, and you will be told the time every fifteen minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

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

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. What is the seventh letter of the alphabet? Put your answer in the brackets

2. Which letter occurs three times in both the words SEPTEMBER and ENVELOPE?

3. If the letters C and E were taken out of the alphabet, which would be the fifth letter of those remaining?

4. One day of the week begins with the letter which comes just before X in the alphabet. Write the second letter of this day

5. If the letters of the word REFUSING were put in alphabetical order, which would then be the last letter?

In the next questions the letters of a word are all mixed up. Move the letters around to get the proper word and then write the LAST LETTER of the word.

Look at this example:—

ERBDA is something we eat. Write the last letter of the proper word (D)

The thing we eat is BREAD: the letters ERBDA are just the letters of BREAD mixed up. D is the last letter of BREAD, so we write D in the brackets.

Now do these. Write in the brackets ONE letter and only one letter.

6. IECKRCT is a popular game. Write the last letter of the proper word

7. AAAJIMC is an island. Write the last letter of the proper word

8. BBIEL is a book. Write the last letter of the proper word

9. COOHLS is a building. Write the last letter of the proper word

10. LIONVI is a musical instrument. Write the last letter of the proper word

11. EEOTELPHN is a means of communication. Write the last letter of the proper word

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read every word carefully

Look at this example:

Hand is to Glove as Foot is to (clothes | shoe | arm | body | finger)

"Shoe" is underlined because a Shoe is worn on a Foot in the same way as a Glove is worn on a Hand.

Here is another example:

Boy is to Man as Girl is to (infant | niece | brother | parent | woman)

"Woman" is underlined because just as a Boy grows into a Man so does a Girl grow into a Woman.

Now underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions:

12. School is to Teacher as Church is to (student | pupil | old | minister | spire | pulpit)

13. Mother is to Daughter as Father is to (man | girl | boy | child | youth | son)

14. Chalk is to Blackboard as Pencil is to (lead | write | pen | paper | ink | point)

15. Bird is to Feathers as Cat is to (milk | paws | mouse | tail | mat | fur)

16. Horse is to Foal as Cow is to (milk | grass | calf | cart | field | stable)

17. 56 is to 67 as 78 is to (65 | 79 | 89 | 98 | 76 | 45)

Look at this example:

Green | colour | blue | yellow | red

"Green," "blue," "yellow," and "red" are all colours. "Colour" is thus the general word which describes the others, so we have underlined "colour" as the answer.
The general word is the word of which the others are examples.

Here is another example:

Margaret | Samuel | James | Name | Agnes

"Name" has been underlined. It is the general word. The other words are examples of names.

Now underline the general word in the next questions:

18. banana | mango | orange | pineapple | lime | fruit

19. Arctic | Pacific | Antarctic | Ocean | Atlantic | Indian


21. hammer | saw | axe | screw-driver | tool | chisel

22. cocoa | tea | milk | drink | coffee | lime, juice

23. house | palace | cottage | dwelling | bungalow | mansion

In each of the next questions underline that word in the brackets which means the opposite of the word in capital letters.

Look at this example:

LARGE (wide | fat | height | small | clumsy)

"Small" has been underlined because it is the opposite of "large."

Now do these. Underline in the brackets the word which is opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters.

24. CLEAN (polish | muddy | wet | scrubbed | dirty | soap)

25. HERE (now | there | when | hear | why | place)

26. IDLE (busy | tired | clever | strong | poor | ill)

27. LATE (time | ready | early | soon | habit | energetic)

28. RIGHT (correct | front | left | up | write | hand)

29. ADVANCE (retreat | continue | stop | backward | proceed | hinder)

Go on to page 3. Do not wait to be told
Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you have to find out what real word the code word means, and then underline this word in the brackets. You may use the alphabet printed above to help you.

Here is an example:

2–1–7 means . . . . (bad | cad | bag | beg | ace | cab)

The 2nd letter of the alphabet is B.
The 1st letter of the alphabet is A.
The 7th letter of the alphabet is G.

Therefore the code word 2–1–7 stands for BAG. So we underline “bag” in the brackets.

Now do these.

30. 8–5–1–18 means . . . . (tear | hear | rear | heap | heat | seal)

31. 7–21–13 means . . . . (don | gun | fun | hem | hem | gun)

32. 4–15–7 means . . . . (log | dog | fog | cog | end | dog)

33. 5–12–11 means . . . . (ell | elm | elk | fen | don | den)

34. 18–21–7 means . . . . (rug | run | urn | sun | tug | rub)

Put the answers to the next questions in the brackets.

35. A large box has three small boxes inside it, and each of the small boxes has a still smaller box inside it. How many boxes are there altogether?

36. One day I travelled by bus leaving Kingston at 12.30. The journey was supposed to take half an hour but we arrived 15 minutes late. When did we arrive?

Look at this example:

Orange is to Fruit as (cabbage | robin | sheep) is to (fish | vegetable | insect).

“Cabbage” and “vegetable” are underlined because just as an Orange is a Fruit so a Cabbage is a Vegetable.

Here is another example:

Kitten is to Cat as (calf | puppy | lamb) is to (horse | lion | dog).

“Puppy” and “dog” are underlined because just as a Kitten is a young Cat so a Puppy is a young Dog.

Now do these. In each question underline TWO words, one in each pair of brackets.

37. Fat is to Thin as . . . . (big | healthy | strong) is to (short | little | scarce)

38. Bee is to Swarm as . . . . (dog | sheep | insect) is to (flock | crowd | nest)

39. Fire is to Cook as . . . . (water | basket | tub) is to (dust | wash | dry)

40. Elephant is to Trunk as . . . . (dog | pig | cat) is to (neck | snout | tail)

41. Am is to Was as . . . . (have | been | were) is to (has | had | will)

42. Foot is to Man as . . . . (paw | finger | shoe) is to (hand | dog | horse)

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Here is an ADDITION sum with some of the figures missed out. Dots take the place of the missing figures. Write the missing figures where the dots are.

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45. 1 . 6 2 6

Fill in the missing numbers in this SUBTRACTION sum where the dots are.

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Put your answers to these questions in the brackets.

49. If F and G changed places in the alphabet what would then be the seventh letter? (......................)
50. What number when multiplied by itself is 2 more than 2? (......................)
51. The half of X is twice 3. What number does X stand for? (......................)

In the above square, the ROWS of letters read from left to right. They are numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 so that the bottom ROW, which contains the letters D O N E, is called Row 8.

The COLUMNS of letters read from top to bottom. They are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 so that the right-hand COLUMN, which contains the letters K Y O E, is called Column 4.

The letter D which is underlined is called 81 because it is in Row 8 and Column 1.

Now put the right answers to the next questions in the brackets.

52. Which letter appears most often in the square? (......................)
53. What is the number of the ROW which does not form a word? (......................)
54. What is the number of the ROW in which the letter N does not occur? (......................)
55. Which of the letters in the square comes latest in the alphabet? (......................)
56. All the letters of Row 7 are the same but one. In which Column does the different one come? (......................)
Read this:

A little girl has five dolls named Betty, Alice, Ruth, Jean, and Nancy. Betty and Ruth are sleeping dolls. The others are not. Betty, Jean, and Nancy say "Ma-ma." The others do not. Alice and Jean wear blue dresses. Ruth, Betty, and Nancy wear yellow dresses.

Now underline the right answer in each of the next questions.

57. Which doll can sleep and say "Ma-ma"? (Betty | Alice | Ruth | Jean | Nancy)
58. Which doll wears a blue dress and cannot say "Ma-ma"? (Betty | Alice | Ruth | Jean | Nancy)
59. Which doll wears a yellow dress and cannot sleep? (Betty | Alice | Ruth | Jean | Nancy)
60. Which doll can say "Ma-ma" and wears a blue dress? (Betty | Alice | Ruth | Jean | Nancy)
61. Which doll can sleep but cannot say "Ma-ma"? (Betty | Alice | Ruth | Jean | Nancy)

In each of the next questions the three words in capital letters are alike in some way. In the brackets there is ONE word which is like these three words in the same way but different from all the others. You have to underline the word.

Here is an example:

PLUM, MANGO, ORANGE . . (lettuce | wheat | grass | apple | onion)

"Plum," "Mango," and "Orange" are fruits; "apple" is the only fruit mentioned in the brackets, and so we have underlined "apple."

Now do these. Underline only one word in each question.

62. TRUMPET, HORN, BELL (noise | shout | mouth-organ | silence | call | sound)
63. AUTOMOBILE, AEROPLANE, CARRIAGE (travel | train | engine | speed | holiday | rails)
64. SILENT, NOISELESS, MUTE (sound | quiet | noisy | gentle | shouting | restless)
65. MARY, BETTY, RUTH (Tom | name | Anne | boy | Smith | Henry)
66. SMALL, SHORT, TINY (less | weak | large | extra | little | size)
67. DINNER, BREAKFAST, LUNCH (food | meal | supper | coffee | bread | boy)

In the next questions find the TWO words that are OPPOSITE in meaning and underline them.

Here is an example:

happy | good | beautiful | bad | right | cold

"Good" is the opposite of "bad," so we have underlined "good" and "bad."

Now do these. Underline TWO words in each question.

68. . . . . . . . . . . . hard | brittle | broken | iron | soft
69. . . . . . . . . . . . beyond | far | place | distance | near
70. . . . . . . . . . . . sickly | safely | slowly | fairly | healthy | truly
71. . . . . . . . . . . . blue | light | dark | shining | dusty
72. . . . . . . . . . . . question | copy | correct | answer | speak | reply
73. . . . . . . . . . . . carefree | untidy | brave | wise | thoughtful | polite
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

74. If a certain number is added to the difference of 9 and 5 the answer is 12. What is the number? ........................................

75. What letter comes once in the second month of the year and twice in the eighth month? ........................................

76. If A and H were left out of the alphabet, which would be the eighth letter of those remaining? ........................................

The words in each of the next questions can be arranged in order according to a certain rule, which you have to find out. When you have thus arranged them in your mind, you must underline the FIRST and the LAST of the new order.

Here is an example:

- shilling | penny | pound | half-crown | sixpence

These can be arranged according to their value thus:

- penny | sixpence | shilling | half-crown | pound

The first and last words in our new order are “penny” and “pound,” so we have underlined them.

Here is another example:

- purple | red | white | pink

We can arrange these, starting from “white,” so that the colour gets darker. The new order is:

- white | pink | red | purple

and so we have underlined “white” and “purple.”

Now do these. Be sure to underline TWO and only two things in each question.

77. ........................................
78. ........................................
79. ........................................
80. ........................................
81. ........................................
82. ........................................

In the next questions there are TWO things which are like each other in some way but are different from the others in the question. You have to find these two and underline them.

Here is an example:

- tree | ocean | blue | green | cloud

“blue” and “green” are both colours, and so we have underlined them.

Now do these. Find the TWO that are most like each other in some way, and underline them.

83. ........................................
84. ........................................
85. ........................................
86. ........................................
87. ........................................
88. ........................................

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at these words:—

dog | cat | sheep | grass | goat

All the words except “grass” are alike because they are the names of animals. “Grass” is different from the rest and so it has been underlined.

In the same way in each of the next questions all but one of the things are alike in some way. Underline the different one.

89. rain | water | wine | cotton | milk | juice
90. cup | saucer | spoon | bread | fork | knife
91. house | shed | church | garage | school | dog
92. run | walk | gallop | sleep | skip | hop
94. hot | freezing | cold | wet | warm | cool

Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you are given the real meaning of one code word and from this you have to find the real meaning of another code word.

Here is an example:—

NPRS means “team.” What does SPN mean?

( men | mat | set | sat | met | man )

Since in the above code NPRS means “team”

N must stand for t
P must stand for e
R must stand for a
S must stand for m

In the same code, therefore, SPN must mean “met,” and so we have underlined “met” in the brackets.

Now do these. Remember the code is different in each question.

95. If BALMCD means “strife,” LDBA means

( west | rose | rest | test | pest | ripe )

96. If NODPQ means “eight,” PODP means

( hall | hind | high | hill | home | gone )

97. If BOXNS means “water,” XNOS means

( sear | team | peas | pear | reap | tear )

98. If BGCAON means “silver,” AGCO means

( vine | vile | tile | wine | wild | wise )

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions:

99. If all small creatures could move faster than larger ones, which of the following could move the fastest?

( lion | horse | donkey | cat | lizard | bee )

100. Aunt Mary has a niece whose name is

( Jack | small | Ruth | Tom | short | Smith )
Test 3

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name..........................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl).............................................. Index Number..........

Age last Birthday.............................................. Years

Date of your Birthday Date Month Year

Parish where you were born..............................................

School you now attend..........................................................

Standard you are in.........................................................

Parish where you live......................................................

To-day’s Date.........................................................19.............

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do any rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have three-quarters of an hour, and you will be told the time every fifteen minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next; do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. Write the letter that comes immediately after P in the alphabet. (..................)
2. Write the letter that comes in the alphabet between R and T. (..................)
3. Which letter appears most often in the word REMEMBER? (..................)
4. Which letter appears least often in the word REMEMBER? (..................)
5. Which letter appears twice in the word INCONCEIVABLE but only once in the word RESIGNATION? (..................)

In the next questions the letters of a word are all mixed up. Move the letters around to get the proper word and then write the LAST LETTER of the word.

Look at this example:

ERBDA is something we eat. Write the last letter of the proper word (D)

The thing we eat is BREAD: the letters ERBDA are just the letters of BREAD mixed up. D is the last letter of BREAD, so we write D in the brackets.

Now do these. Write in the brackets ONE letter and only one letter.

6. MFARNIG is an occupation. Write the last letter of the proper word (..................)
7. EACKTJ is an article of clothing. Write the last letter of the proper word (..................)
8. OLONND is a city. Write the last letter of the proper word (..................)
9. CAIRARF is a continent. Write the last letter of the proper word (..................)
10. AIRNT is used for travelling. Write the last letter of the proper word (..................)
11. ANIOP is a musical instrument. Write the last letter of the proper word (..................)
Look at this example:—
Hand is to Glove as Foot is to (clothes|shoe|arm|body|finger)

"Shoe" is underlined because a Shoe is worn on a Foot in the same way as a Glove is worn on a Hand.

Here is another example:—
Boy is to Man as Girl is to (infant|niece|brother|parent|woman)

"Woman" is underlined because just as a Boy grows into a Man so does a Girl grow into a Woman.

Now underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions.

12. Finger is to Hand as Toe is to .
   (ankle|nail|leg|shoe|foot|knee)

13. Sight is to Eye as Hearing is to .
   (ear|mouth|nose|noise|drum|head)

14. Butter is to Cream as Bread is to .
   (meat|flour|pan|yeast|store|food)

15. Long is to Short as Fat is to .
   (tiny|plump|large|thin|tall|man)

16. Garage is to Motor-car as House is to
   (home|tree|bicycle|window|door|man)

17. 373 is to 262 as 595 is to .
   (678|848|484|494|323|123)

Look at this example:—
green|colour|blue|yellow|red

"Green," "blue," "yellow," and "red" are all colours. "Colour" is thus the general word which describes the others, so we have underlined "colour" as the answer.

The general word is the word of which the others are examples.

Here is another example:—
Margaret | Samuel | James | Name | Agnes

"Name" has been underlined. It is the general word. The other words are examples of names.

Now underline the general word in the next questions.

18. Trinidad | Cuba | Barbados | Island | Jamaica | Haiti
19. Africa | Europe | Continent | North America | Asia | Australia
20. balls | hoops | toys | tops | marbles | blocks
21. bougainvillea | lily | poinsettia | flower | rose | hibiscus
22. Kingston | London | New York | City | Havana | Nassau
23. clothing | hat | shoe | coat | blouse | shirt
24. ham | pork | mutton | lamb | meat | beef

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions. Underline only ONE word in each question.

25. A horse always has .
   (harness|saddle|oats|wagon|ears)
26. A pen always has .
   (ink|paper|nib|hand|clip|pocket)
27. A house always has .
   (a chimney|dishes|people|walls|a garden|a telephone)
28. A river always has .
   (frogs|bridge|banks|boat|fish|waves)
29. A tree always has .
   (leaves|a bird's nest|flowers|a trunk|fruit)
WRITE CLEARLY

In each of the next questions underline that word in the brackets which means the OPPOSITE of the word in capital letters.

Look at this example:

LARGE

"Small" has been underlined because it is the opposite of "large."

Now do these. Underline in the brackets the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in capital letters.

30. DRY

31. COME

32. OVER

33. BRIGHT

34. INTERESTED

Here is an ADDITION sum with some of the figures missed out. Dots take the place of the missing figures. Write the missing figures where the dots are.

35. 6 0 5
36. 3 . 2 7
37. 8 1 6 3

38. 1 8 1 . 4

Fill in the missing numbers in this SUBTRACTION sum where the dots are.

39. 4 0 7
40. 8 3 9

41. 1 2 . 7

Look at the words below:

If a word has both A and E put 1 in the brackets.
If a word has an A but not an E put 2 in the brackets.
If a word has an E but not an A put 3 in the brackets.
If a word has neither A nor E put 4 in the brackets.

Here is an example:

LEMON

The word "lemon" has an E but not an A. Therefore, the right answer is 3.

The answer has been put in the brackets for you.

Now do these. Write a number in the brackets in each case.

41. AEGEAN
42. LAMP
43. NUMEROUS
44. MISSISSIPPI
45. NOMINAL

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you have to find out what real word the code word means, and then underline this word in the brackets. You may use the alphabet printed above to help you.

Here is an example:

2-1-7 means (bad | cad | bag | beg | ace | cab)
The 2nd letter of the alphabet is B.
The 1st letter of the alphabet is A.
The 7th letter of the alphabet is G.
Therefore the code word 2-1-7 stands for BAG. So we underline "bag" in the brackets.

Now do these.

46. 18-15-1-4 means (toad | roof | road | roam | loam | rood)
47. 6-9-18-5 means (hire | mire | fine | fire | rife | rame)
48. 19-21-14 means (sum | run | sun | ton | tin | son)
49. 2-15-23 means (cow | cox | box | bow | boy | any)

In each of the following questions the three words in capital letters are alike in some way. In the brackets there is ONE word which is like these three words in the same way but different from all the others. You have to underline this word.

Here is an example:

PLUM, MANGO, ORANGE (lettuce | wheat | grass | apple | onion)
"Plum," "Mango," and "Orange" are fruits; "apple" is the only fruit mentioned in the brackets, and so we have underlined "apple."

Now do these. Underline ONE word and only one word in each question.

50. CANOE, BOAT, STEAMER (ocean | sea | ship | river | sail | water)
51. HORSE, COW, DONKEY (bird | dog | animal | goose | milk | cart)
52. PENNY, SHILLING, POUND (money | half-crown | value | buy | dollar | franc)
53. CHICKEN, HEN, TURKEY (animal | duck | bird | eggs | feathers | rabbit)
54. HIBISCUS, POINSETTIA, ROSE (leaf | bouquet | red | flower | lily | perfume)

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

55. If May 4th were a Sunday what day of the week would fall on May 9th? (..................)
56. Tom is four months older than Alice and Alice is six months older than Robert. By how many months is Tom older than Robert? (..................)
57. Straight lines are drawn from a point inside a square to each of the four corners. Into how many parts is the square divided? (..................)

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions find the TWO words that are OPPOSITE in meaning and underline them.

Here is an example:

happy | good | beautiful | bad | right | cold

"Good" is the opposite of "bad," so we have underlined "good" and "bad."

Now do these. Underline two words in each question.

58. upstairs | below | under | downstairs | up
59. quick | turn | move | walk | slow
60. repair | sew | damage | improve | colour
61. sure | safe | simple | uncertain | true
62. weep | sorrow | grin | murmur | laugh
63. doubt | sure | believe | question | fear

Read the following:

Tom, Bill, Harry, John and Joe went fishing.
John and Bill wore hats. The others did not.
Tom and John had no lines. The others had.
Harry and John carried bait. The others did not.

Now underline the proper answer in each of the following questions.

64. Which boy wore a hat and carried a line?
65. Which boy carried both bait and a line?
66. Which boy carried bait but did not carry a line?
67. Which boy carried bait but did not wear a hat?
68. Which boy had neither hat, line nor bait?

Look at these words:

all the words except "grass" are alike because they are the names of animals. "Grass" is different from the rest and so it has been underlined.

In the same way in each of the next questions all but one of the things are alike in some way. Underline the different one.

69. lamp | lantern | torch | flashlight | radio | candle
70. wheat | oats | barley | potatoes | rye | corn
71. gurgle | whistle | sing | shout | murmur | pocket
72. beautiful | lovely | delightful | charming | displeasing | pretty
73. | 44 | 77 | 23 | 88 | 66 | 11
74. beef | ham | lamb | pork | cake | bacon

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Suppose that A = 1, B = 3, C = 4, D = 5 and E = 7.

In each of the next questions a number is given and you have to express it as the sum of three of the above letters. No letter may be used more than once in each question.

Look at this example:—

8 ................................................................................................................. (A B C)

In the brackets we have written A B C, since A + B + C = 1 + 3 + 4 = 8.

Now do these. Remember that in each question you have to write THREE, and only three letters in the brackets. All these letters must be different.

75. 13 .........................................................................................................................

76. 16 .........................................................................................................................

77. 14 .........................................................................................................................

78. 15 .........................................................................................................................

In the next questions there are TWO things which are like each other in some way but are different from the others in the question. You have to find these two and underline them.

Here is an example:—

tree | ocean | blue | green | cloud

"Blue" and "green" are both colours, and so we have underlined them.

Now do these. Find the TWO that are most like each other in some way, and underline them.

79. ...........................................................................................................................

80. ...........................................................................................................................

81. ...........................................................................................................................

82. ...........................................................................................................................

83. ...........................................................................................................................

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

84. Which letter in the word MISADVENTURE comes latest in the alphabet? (..............)

85. Which letter occurs in both the words SEPTEMBER and APRIL but not in the word COUNTRY? (..............)

86. Which letter is found once in the second month and twice in the eleventh month of the year? (..............)

87. If the letters D and G were removed from the alphabet, which would be the sixth letter of those remaining? (..............)

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at this example:—

Orange is to Fruit as ( cabbage | robin | sheep ) is to ( fish | vegetable | insect ).

“Cabbage” and “vegetable” are underlined because just as an Orange is a Fruit so a Cabbage is a vegetable.

Here is another example:—

Kitten is to Cat as ( calf | puppy | lamb ) is to ( horse | lion | dog ).

“Puppy” and “dog” are underlined because just as a Kitten is a young Cat so a Puppy is a young Dog.

Now do these. In each question underline TWO words, one in each pair of brackets.

88. Shingle is to Roof as ( brick | sand | door ) is to ( floor | car | wall )
89. Fish is to Water as ( wren | bird | mouse ) is to ( wing | air | cloud )
90. Egg is to Shell as ( orange | yoke | skin ) is to ( peel | seed | chicken )
91. Where is to Here as ( when | how | which ) is to ( who | time | now )

In a certain code or secret writing, letters stand for numbers. A stands for 1, B for 2, C for 4, D for 6. In other words, A = 1, B = 2, C = 4, D = 6.

Now put the answers to the next questions in the brackets.

92. Find the sum of A, C and D. Write the answer in the form of a number (....................)
93. What number must be added to A to get the sum of B and D ? (....................)
94. Work out the following: B + D - C. Write the letter that stands for the answer (....................)
95. Work out the following: A + B + C - D. Write the letter that stands for the answer (....................)

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions.

96. Which of the following has both a spout and a lid ? ( jam-pot | sugar-bowl | cup | water-pitcher | tea-pot | pail )
97. Jack is three years older than his brother Fred who was born in 1920. Jack was born in ( 1915 | 1917 | 1919 | 1921 | 1923 | 1925 )
98. There are four children in the Brown family, Betty, Frank, Ruth and Tom. Betty is twice as old as Frank. Tom is one year older than Betty. Frank is much younger than Ruth. Which is the youngest ? ( Betty | Frank | Ruth | Tom )
99. I had a sixpence but spent a penny for candy and twopence for a pencil.

I had ( 1d. | 2d. | 3d. | 4d. | 5d. | 6d. ) left.

100. Which of the following words occurs EARLIEST in a dictionary ? ( return | ramp | run | rinse | rover | risk )

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP
MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE NOT MISSED A PAGE

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ERU TESTS
BY
A. Deans Peggs and Assistants Education Research, Unit, Jamaica

SUPPLEMENTARY TEST I

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name......................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl)........................................................................................................

Age last Birthday .................................................................................................Years

Date of your Birthday .........................................................................................19_...

Date Month Year

School you now attend.............................................................................................

Standard you are in.................................................................................................

To-day's Date ...............................................................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have half an hour and you will be told the time every ten minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next; do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

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

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. If the letters of the word CLOTHES were rearranged in alphabetical order, which would then be the middle letter? ..........................

2. Which letter is as many letters after M in the alphabet as C is after A? ..........................

3. Which letter has the same number of letters after it as D has before it? ..........................

In each of the next questions underline that word in the brackets which means the OPPOSITE of the word in capital letters.

Look at this example:—

LARGE .......................................................... ( wide | fat | height | small | clumsy )

“Small” has been underlined because it is the opposite of “large.”

Now do these. Underline in the brackets the word which is OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in capital letters.

4. GLOOMY .......................................................... ( dull | ill | well | merry | active | lucky )

5. ANNOY .......................................................... ( disturb | irritate | laugh | please | quarrel | agree )

6. POLITE .......................................................... ( courteous | poor | proud | ignorant | manners | rude )

7. GENUINE .......................................................... ( honest | foreign | reasonable | false | true | serious )

Read this:—

Jack and Bill each have a watch. Jack’s watch keeps perfect time, but Bill’s loses 5 minutes in every hour. On Tuesday morning at 10 A.M. both watches were correct.

Now do these questions:—

8. What was the time on Bill’s watch when Jack’s watch read 12 noon on Tuesday? ........................................

9. What was the time on Bill’s watch when Jack’s watch read 8 P.M. on Tuesday evening? ........................................

10. What will Bill’s watch read at 10 A.M. on Wednesday morning? ........................................

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the above square, the ROWS of letters read from left to right. They are numbered 5, 6, 7, and 8 so that the bottom ROW, which contains the letters DONE, is called Row 8.

The COLUMNS of letters read from top to bottom. They are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4 so that the right-hand COLUMN, which contains the letters KYOE, is called Column 4.

The letter D which is underlined is called 81 because it is in Row 8 and Column 1.

Write in the brackets the right answers to the next questions.

11. What is the letter whose position is 54? ........................................

12. What is the letter whose position is 63? ........................................

13. What is the number of the COLUMN which forms a word when read from top to bottom? ........................................

14. What is the number of the COLUMN which contains the letter “O” twice and only twice? ........................................

15. What word can you make using the letters whose positions are 84, 51, and 81? ........................................

Write your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

16. A man walks 6 miles west and then cycles 17 miles east. How many miles is he from his starting point? ........................................ miles

17. If a certain number is added to the difference of 9 and 5 the answer is 12. What is the number? ........................................

18. Two times “R” is three times 8. What number does “R” stand for? ........................................

19. A man has 3 sixpences, 7 pennies, 3 half-pennies, ten shillings worth of half-crowns and a shilling. How many coins has he altogether? ........................................ coins

20. A man, now 44 years old, was 36 when his son was born. How old will his son be in 10 years’ time? ........................................ years

21. A bus journey took me 20 minutes. The time by my watch when I started was 10.30 but my watch was 10 minutes fast. What was the correct time at the end of the journey? ........................................

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at this example:

Hand is to Glove as Foot is to (clothes | shoe | arm | body | finger)

"Shoe" is underlined because a Shoe is worn on a Foot in the same way as a Glove is worn on a Hand.

Here is another example:

Boy is to Man as Girl is to (infant | niece | brother | parent | woman)

"Woman" is underlined because just as a Boy grows into a Man so does a Girl grow into a Woman.

Now underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the following:

22. Soldier is to Army as Sailor is to (captain | boat | navy | gun | trench | sail)
23. Moo is to Heehaw as Cow is to (donkey | hen | dog | bark | horse | bray)
24. GFE is to EFG as TSR is to (GEF | GTR | STU | TRS | RST | EGG)
25. Mountain is to Peak as Church is to (window | steeple | seats | pulpit | sermon | minister)

In each of the next questions the three words in capital letters are alike in some way. In the brackets there is ONE word which is like these three words in the same way but different from all the others. You have to underline this word.

Here is an example:

PLUM, MANGO, ORANGE . . . (lettuce | wheat | grass | apple | onion)

"Plum," "Mango," "Orange" are fruits; "apple" is the only fruit mentioned in the brackets, and so we have underlined "apple."

Now do these. Underline only ONE word in each question.

26. RIVER, LAKE, SEA . . . (ice | ocean | fish | boat | bucket | swimming)
27. ROAST, BAKE, BOIL . . . (fire | eat | food | fry | oven | dinner)
28. CRICKET, BASKETBALL, TENNIS (net | bat | sport | football | field | racket)
29. DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD (ring | sapphire | treasure | jewel | stone | coal)
30. BIG, LARGE, TALL . . . (small | size | little | heavy | huge | strong)

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

The words in each of the next questions can be arranged in order according to a certain rule, which you have to find out. When you have thus arranged them in your mind, you must underline the FIRST and the LAST of the new order.

Here is an example:

shilling | penny | pound | half-crown | sixpence.

These can be arranged according to their value thus:

penny | sixpence | shilling | half-crown | pound.

The first and last words in our new order are "penny" and "pound," so we have underlined them.

Here is another example:

purple | red | white | pink.

We can arrange these, starting from "white," so that the colour gets darker. The new order is:

white | pink | red | purple,

and so we have underlined "white" and "purple."

Now do these. Be sure to underline TWO and only two things in each question.

31. ninth | second | fifth | tenth | seventh
32. short | very short | tall | very tall | average
33. gallon | pint | half-pint | bushel | quart
34. ground | wall | roof | ceiling | floor
35. hot | cool | boiling | warm | cold

In the next questions find the TWO words that are OPPOSITE in meaning and underline them.

Here is an example:

happy | good | beautiful | bad | right | cold.

"Good" is the opposite of "bad," so we have underlined "good" and "bad."

Now do these. Underline TWO words in each question.

36. exit | passage | opening | entrance | door | hall
37. satisfied | famous | bad | favourite | unknown | dishonest
38. always | never | here | sometimes | future
39. lose | vanish | descend | appear | search
40. look | reveal | show | conceal | notice

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at these letters:

...... D, F, H, .......

In the alphabet F comes two letters after D, and H comes two letters after F. In the first blank space, therefore, we must write B, because D is two letters after B, and in the second blank space we must write J because J is two letters after H.

Thus:

B, D, F, H, J.

In the next questions, find out the rule which tells how one letter is found from those coming before or after it and then write in each of the two blank spaces the letter or letters that should go there.

Remember you have to fill in TWO blank spaces in each question, one before the series of letters and one after the series.

The alphabet is printed here to help you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>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</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41. .......... T, S, R, Q, ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42. .......... HH, GG, FF, EE, ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. .......... J, N, R, V, ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. .......... EF, GH, IJ, KL, ..........</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. .......... KL, LM, MN, NO, ..........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Look at these numbers:

...... 4, 7, 10, 13, .......

Each number is found by adding 3 to the number before it. Therefore in the blank space at the beginning we write 1 because we get 4 by adding 3 to 1. In the blank space at the end we write 16 because 16 is 3 more than 13.

Thus:

1, 4, 7, 10, 18, 16.

In the next questions, find out the rule which tells how one number is found from those coming before or after it and then write in each of the two blank spaces the number that should go there.

Remember you have to fill in TWO blank spaces in each question, one before the series of numbers and one after the series.

46. .......... 22, 33, 44, 55, .......... |
| 47. .......... 24, 30, 36, 42, .......... |
| 48. .......... 20, 17, 14, 11, .......... |
| 49. .......... 45, 56, 67, 78, .......... |
| 50. .......... 2, 3½, 5, 6½, .......... |

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP

MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE NOT MISSED A PAGE

Printed in Great Britain at The Darien Press Ltd., Edinburgh
SUPPLEMENTARY INTELLIGENCE TEST

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name ........................................................................................
Index Number ........................................................................................
Sex (Boy or Girl) ....................................................................................
Age last Birthday ..............................................................................
Date of your Birth ..............................................................................
Parish where you were born ................................................................
School you now attend ........................................................................
Parish where you live .........................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.
2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.
3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.
4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.
5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.
6. You may do any rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.
7. You will have half an hour, and you will be told the time every ten minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.
8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.
9. Ask no questions at all.
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next. Do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. One day of the week begins with the letter W. Write the fourth letter of this day . . . . . . . . . . . . . (..................)
2. Two letters of the word EXAMINER are the same. Write that letter which comes midway between these two letters in the word . (...............)

Look at this example:—

Hand is to Glove as Foot is to ( clothes | shoe | arm | body | finger )

"Shoe" is underlined because a Shoe is worn on a Foot in the same way as Glove is worn on a Hand.

Here is another example:—

Boy is to Man as Girl is to ( infant | niece | brother | parent | woman )

"Woman" is underlined because just as a Boy grows into a Man so does a Girl grow into a Woman.

Now underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the following:—

3. Hard is to Soft as Sweet is to ( sharp | syrup | sour | nice | lemon | sugar )
4. Soldier is to Army as Sailor is to ( captain | boat | navy | gun | trench | sail )
5. Smoke is to Chimney as Water is to ( river | pipe | boat | rain | umbrella | house )
6. Ship is to Sea as Aeroplane is to ( speed | land | air | pilot | wings | propeller )
7. Mountain is to Peak as Church is to ( window | steeple | seats | pulpit | sermon | minister )

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions. Underline only ONE word in each question.

8. A violin always has ( strings | a guitar | sound | music-stand | an orchestra | a fiddler )
9. A lake always has ( a pier | boats | an island | a shore | mountains | a river )

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Suppose that $A=1$, $B=3$, $C=4$, $D=5$, and $E=7$.

In each of the next questions a number is given and you have to express it as the sum of three of the above letters. No letter may be used more than once in the same question.

Look at this example:

$$8$$

In the brackets we have written $A B C$, since

$$A + B + C = 1 + 3 + 4 = 8.$$ 

Now do these. Remember that in each question you have to write THREE, and only three letters in the brackets. All these letters must be different.

10. 13
11. 10
12. 11
13. 9

--------

Read this:—

Betty, Jane, Tom, Peter, and George were standing in a circle playing a game. They were facing the centre of the circle.

Tom stood on Betty’s right.
George stood between Betty and Peter.
Jane stood between Tom and Peter.

Now underline the right answer in each of the next questions. Underline ONE word only.

14. Who stood between Betty and Jane?  
   (Betty | Jane | Tom | Peter | George)
15. Who stood between Tom and George?  
   (Betty | Jane | Tom | Peter | George)
16. Who stood between George and Jane?  
   (Betty | Jane | Tom | Peter | George)
17. Who stood on Peter’s left?  
   (Betty | Jane | Tom | Peter | George)
18. Who stood on George’s right?  
   (Betty | Jane | Tom | Peter | George)

--------

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

19. If the days of the week came in the opposite order, so that Saturday was the first day and Sunday the last, what would be the second letter of the second day of the week?  
   (..................)
20. If Tuesday were the first day of the week, what would be the second letter of the third day of the week?  
   (..................)
21. Two times “R” is three times 8. What number does “R” stand for?  
   (..................)

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at this example:

Orange is to Fruit as (cabbage | robin | sheep) is to (fish | vegetable | insect)

“Cabbage” and “vegetable” are underlined because just as an Orange is a Fruit
so a Cabbage is a Vegetable.

Here is another example:

Kitten is to Cat as (call | puppy | lamb) is to (horse | lion | dog).

“Puppy” and “dog” are underlined because just as a Kitten is a young Cat so a
Puppy is a young Dog.

Now do these. In each question underline TWO words, one in each pair of brackets.

22. Ink is to Pen as (eraser | lead | hand) is to (pencil | paper | crayon)
23. Is is to Are as (was | have | will) is to (has | shall | were)
24. Duck is to Bird as (feathers | iron | animal) is to (goose | gold | metal)
25. Water is to Boat as (air | railway | train) is to (engine | street | aeroplane)
26. January is to Year as (Tuesday | Sunday | March) is to (month | day | week)

Look at this example:

find lose; large small; alive (..........................)

“Lose” is the opposite of “find” and “small” is the opposite of “large.”

There are four crosses under the line where the answer is to be written, so we have
to find a word with four letters, one for each cross, which is the opposite of “alive.”

The word is “dead,” so we put “dead” in the blank space, thus:

find lose; large small; alive (dead)

In each of the next questions find out the rule which tells you how the given words
are connected and then fill in the blank space. Remember the rule is not the same in
different questions. Write only one letter for each cross that appears under the line.

27. head hat; foot shoe; hand (..........................)
28. top pot; nod don; tar (..........................)
29. earn learn; omen women; often (..........................)
30. bake cake; lake make; rake (..........................)

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
The words in each of the next questions can be arranged in order according to a certain rule, which you have to find out. When you have thus arranged them in your mind, you must underline the FIRST and the LAST of the new order.

Here is an example:—

shilling | penny | pound | half-crown | sixpence

These can be arranged according to their value thus:—
penny | sixpence | shilling | half-crown | pound

The first and last words in our new order are “penny” and “pound,” so we have underlined them.

Here is another example:—
purple | red | white | pink

We can arrange these, starting from “white,” so that the colour gets darker. The new order is:—
white | pink | red | purple
and so we have underlined “white” and “purple.”

Now do these. Be sure to underline TWO and only two things in each question.

31. teaspoon | cup | tablespoon | two cups | half-cup
32. this morning | yesterday | this afternoon | now | to-morrow
33. calf | cat | cow | ant | mouse
34. hour | week | minute | second | day
35. socks | hat | shirt | shoes | trousers

Here is a SUBTRACTION sum with some of the figures missed out. Dots take the place of the missing figures. Write the missing figures where the dots are.

36. 
37. 2  6 .
38. . 2 9

39. Find out which of the following words comes LATEST in a dictionary and underline it. (apple | answer | after | addition | amplify | arrow)

40. A man has 3 sixpences, ten shillings’ worth of half-crowns, 7 pennies, 3 half pennies, and a shilling. How many coins has he altogether? . . . (..................)

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Write clearly

Look at these letters:—

\[ \ldots, \text{D, F, H}, \ldots \]

In the alphabet F comes two letters after D, and H comes two letters after F. In the first blank space, therefore, we must write B, because D is two letters after B. In the second blank space we must write J because J is two letters after H.

Thus:

\[ \text{B, D, F, H, J} \]

In the next questions, find out the rule which tells how one letter is found from those coming before or after it and then write in each of the two blank spaces the letter or letters that should go there.

Remember you have to fill in TWO blank spaces in each question, one before the series of letters and one after the series.

The alphabet is printed here to help you.

\[
\text{ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ}
\]

41. \[ \ldots, \text{U, V, W, X}, \ldots \]
42. \[ \ldots, \text{D, G, J, M}, \ldots \]
43. \[ \ldots, \text{I, G, E, C}, \ldots \]
44. Questions 44 and 45 need TWO letters in EACH blank space.
45. \[ \ldots, \text{ML, LK, KJ, JI}, \ldots \]

Look at these numbers:—

\[ \ldots, 4, 7, 10, 13, \ldots \]

Each number is found by adding 3 to the number before it. Therefore in the blank space at the beginning we write 1 because we get 4 by adding 3 to 1. In the blank space at the end we write 16 because 16 is 3 more than 13.

Thus:

\[ 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16 \]

In the next questions, find out the rule which tells how one number is found from those coming before or after it and then write in each of the two blank spaces the number that should go there.

Remember you have to fill in TWO blank spaces in each question, one before the series of numbers and one after the series.

46. \[ \ldots, 20, 17, 14, 11, \ldots \]
47. \[ \ldots, 2, 3\frac{1}{2}, 5, 6\frac{1}{2}, \ldots \]
48. \[ \ldots, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8, \ldots \]
49. \[ \ldots, 6, 12, 24, 48, \ldots \]
50. \[ \ldots, 3, 5, 8, 12, \ldots \]

Look over your work till time is up

Make sure that you have not missed a page

 Printed in Great Britain at THE DARIEN PRESS LTD., Edinburgh
Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name.............................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl)........................................... Index Number........................................

Age last Birthday................................................ Years

Date of your Birthday........................................ Date Month Year

Parish where you were born..............................

School you now attend........................................

Standard you are in.....................................................

Parish where you live.............................................

To-day's Date....................................................... 19.

Read this carefully:—

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

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If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. If the letter O were removed from the alphabet, which letter would then be midway between L and S? (.................)

2. Which letter occurs in both the words TUESDAY and THURSDAY but not in the word SUNDAY? (....................)

3. What letter comes six places before Q? (......................)

4. Which letter occurs twice in the word CHALLENGER and once in the word ELONGATE? (....................)

5. Two letters in the word ONTARIO are the same. Write the letter which comes midway between these two letters in the word. (.....................)

Look at this example:—

Green | colour | blue | yellow | red

“Green,” “blue,” “yellow,” and “red” are all colours. “Colour” is thus the general word which describes the others, so we have underlined “colour” as the answer. The general word is the word of which the others are examples.

Here is another example:—

Margaret | Samuel | James | Name | Agnes

“Name” has been underlined. It is the general word. The other words are examples of names.

Now underline the general word in each of the following:—

6. motor-car | vehicle | bus | tram-car | train | carriage

7. wood | coal | kerosene | gas | oil | fuel

8. instrument | thermometer | barometer | compass | microscope | telescope

9. medicine | profession | law | engineering | teaching | science

10. tin | metal | steel | lead | aluminium | zinc

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions. Underline only ONE word in each question.

11. Which of the following has wings but not feathers, and does not sting?
   (sparrow | bee | snake | duck | ant | butterfly)

12. Which of the following words occurs LATEST in a dictionary?
   (rubber | corner | done | soon | found | ask)

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you are given the real meaning of one code word and from this you have to find the real meaning of another code word.

Here is an example:—

NPRS means "team." What does SPN mean?

Since in the above code NPRS means "team":—

N must stand for t
P must stand for e
R must stand for a
S must stand for m

In the same code, therefore, SPN must mean "met," and so we have underlined "met" in the brackets.

Now do these. Remember the code is different in each question.

13. VNPX means "gate." What does PXN mean?

14. JFKTL means "rough." What does LFT mean?

15. BEWVH means "plain." What does HWVE mean?

16. GVMNTC means "foster." What does MVCT mean?

17. QFTNSDZ means "special." What does FZDNT mean?

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

18. Which letter occurs in both the words SEPTEMBER and APRIL but not in the word COUNTRY?

19. If May 4th were a Monday, what day of the week would fall on April 29th?

20. If the letters of the word GROUPED were rearranged in alphabetical order, which letter would then be in the middle?

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
WRITE CLEARLY

In the next questions the letters of a word are all mixed up. Move the letters around to get the proper word and then write the LAST LETTER of the word.

Look at this example:

ERBDA is something we eat. Write the last letter of the proper word (D)

The thing we eat is BREAD: the letters ERBDA are just the letters of BREAD mixed up. D is the last letter of BREAD, so we write D in the brackets.

Now do these. Write in the brackets ONE letter and only one letter.

21. MNAAZO is a river. Write the last letter of the proper word (.................)
22. UNOGET is a part of the body. Write the last letter of the proper word (.................)
23. ELTAP is used on the dinner table. Write the last letter of the proper word (.................)
24. FOEFEC is something to drink. Write the last letter of the proper word (.................)
25. TARCRO is a vegetable. Write the last letter of the proper word (.................)

In the next questions find the TWO words that are OPPOSITE in meaning and underline them.

Here is an example:

happy | good | beautiful | bad | right | cold.

"Good" is the opposite of "bad," so we have underlined "good" and "bad."

Now do these. Underline TWO words in each question.

26. time | when | always | never | future
27. kind | bold | cunning | shy | angry
28. rich | fair | lazy | clever | unjust
29. arrive | travel | train | depart | walk
30. friend | army | teacher | soldier | foe

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at these words:

```
dog  cat  sheep  grass  goat
```

All the words except "grass" are alike because they are the names of animals. "Grass" is different from the rest and so it has been underlined.

In the same way in each of the next questions all but one of the things are alike in some way. Underline the different one.

31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36.

```
8a2  6b3  7c8  4e5  632  6s4
```

```
youth  infant  child  boy  grandfather  girl
```

```
slow  tardy  late  behind  healthy  unpunctual
```

```
4S  4T  4D  3Z  4K  4N
```

```
ball  barrel  basket  latch  barrow  bandage
```

```
pup  calf  kitten  cow  foal  lamb
```

In a certain code or secret writing, letters stand for numbers. A stands for 1, B for 2, C for 4, D for 6. In other words, A=1, B=2, C=4, D=6.

Now put the answers to the next questions in the brackets.

37. Find the sum of A, C and D. Write the answer in the form of a number (..........)

38. If I subtract B from D, what letter would stand for the answer? (..........)

39. If I add B and C, what letter would stand for the answer? (..........)

40. If I subtract C from D, what letter would stand for the answer? (..........)

41. If I subtract A from D and then add B, what is the result? Write the answer in the form of a number. (..........)

Underline in the brackets the right answer to each of the next questions. Underline only ONE word in each question.

42. A mountain always has (trees | roads | rivers | height | mist)

43. A dog always has (a bone | a kennel | ears | a leash | a dish | a box)

44. A gun always has (bullets | bull's-eye | trigger | smoke | target | marksman)

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Look at these letters:—

......, D, F, H, ......

In the alphabet F comes two letters after D, and H comes two letters after F. In the first blank space, therefore, we must write B, because D is two letters after B, and in the second blank space we must write J because J is two letters after H.

Thus:

B, D, F, H, J

In the next questions, find out the rule which tells how one letter is found from those coming before or after it and then write in each of the two blank spaces the letter or letters that should go there.

Remember you have to fill in TWO blank spaces in each question, one before the series of letters and one after the series.

The alphabet is printed here to help you.

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

45. .........., P, R, T, V, ..........
46. .........., G, F, E, D, ..........
47. .........., K, N, Q, T, ..........

The next three questions need TWO letters in EACH blank space.

48. .........., RR, QQ, PP, OO, ..........
49. .........., MI, MJ, MK, ML, ..........
50. .........., OP, PQ, QR, RS, ..........

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP

MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE NOT MISSED A PAGE
Here are some questions about secret writings or codes. In each question you are given the real meaning of one code word and from this you have to find the real meaning of another code word.

Here is an example:—

NPRS means "team." What does SPN mean?

( men | mat | set | sat | met | man )

Since in the above code NPRS means "team"—

N must stand for t
P must stand for e
R must stand for a
S must stand for m

In the same code, therefore, SPN must mean "met," and so we have underlined "met" in the brackets.

Now do these. Remember the code is different in each question.

13. VNPX means "gate." What does PXN mean?

( ten | pea | tag | get | tea | pen )

14. JFKTL means "rough." What does LFT mean?

( log | hug | rug | hog | hot | lot )

15. BEWVH means "plain." What does HWVE mean?

( nave | hail | napé | nine | have | nail )

16. GVMNTC means "foster." What does MVCT mean?

( sort | tore | sore | soft | more | toes )

17. QFTNSDZ means "special." What does FZDNT mean?

( plant | place | shape | plate | paint | clasp )

Put your answers to the next questions in the brackets.

18. Which letter occurs in both the words SEPTEMBER and APRIL but not in the word COUNTRY?

19. If May 4th were a Monday, what day of the week would fall on April 29th?

20. If the letters of the word GROUPED were rearranged in alphabetical order, which letter would then be in the middle?

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions the letters of a word are all mixed up. Move the letters around to get the proper word and then write the LAST LETTER of the word.

Look at this example:
ERBDA is something we eat. Write the last letter of the proper word (D)

The thing we eat is BREAD: the letters ERBDA are just the letters of BREAD mixed up. D is the last letter of BREAD, so we write D in the brackets.

Now do these. Write in the brackets ONE letter and only one letter.

21. MNAAZO is a river. Write the last letter of the proper word. (......................)
22. UNOGET is a part of the body. Write the last letter of the proper word (......................)
23. ELTAP is used on the dinner table. Write the last letter of the proper word (......................)
24. FOEFEC is something to drink. Write the last letter of the proper word (......................)
25. TARCRO is a vegetable. Write the last letter of the proper word (......................)

In the next questions find the TWO words that are OPPOSITE in meaning and underline them.

Here is an example:—
happy | good | beautiful | bad | right | cold.

"Good" is the opposite of "bad," so we have underlined "good" and "bad."

Now do these. Underline TWO words in each question.

26. time | when | always | never | future
27. kind | bold | cunning | shy | angry
28. rich | fair | lazy | clever | unjust
29. arrive | travel | train | depart | walk
30. friend | army | teacher | soldier | foe

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name....................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl).............................................................................................................

Age last Birthday............................................................................................................

Date of your Birthday.....................................................................................................

School you now attend....................................................................................................

Standard you are in.......................................................................................................... 

To-day's Date....................................................................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have one hour and you will be told the time every fifteen minutes.

   No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next; do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

Read this carefully:

Tom and Ruth were excited. Betty had asked them to her birthday party and their mother had consented to let them go. They decided to give Betty a book as a birthday present. Tom said he would carry the parcel but Ruth might present it to Betty. On their way to the party they were going to call for Jane and Andrew.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Answer each question by writing the correct word or by underlining the right answer in the brackets.

1. Why were Tom and Ruth excited? (they had a new book | their mother was giving a birthday party for them | their mother said they might go to the movies | they were going to play with Jane and Joe | they were going to a birthday party | they were getting a present)

2. Write the ONE word which tells us their mother gave them her permission. (........................................)

3. Write the name of the person who was having the birthday. ( ........................................)

4. How many people are mentioned in the story? ( 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7)

5. Write the name of the person who was going to hand the book to Betty. (........................................)

Here is an example of the next questions:

TOOTH . The baby cut two teeth yesterday.

In the blank space we have written "TEETH" because that is the plural of the word "TOOTH."

In each of the next sentences, you have to write in the blank space the PLURAL of the word in capital letters. Write it clearly and spell it correctly.

6. CHILD . The ........................................ were playing ball.

7. LEAF . Many ........................................ fell from the tree.

8. WOMAN . Both ........................................ had blue dresses.

9. CHURCH . There were four ........................................ in the parish.

10. DUTY . Do not neglect your ........................................

11. MOUSE . The cat caught three ........................................ yesterday.

12. GOOSE . Six ........................................ waddled down to the river.

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

In each of the next sentences the word which is underlined has some letters missing. Find out what the word is and then write it in the brackets. Spell it correctly.

Here is an example:

The thief was caught by a p   c ma . (policeman)

The word underlined is "POLICEMAN," so we have written "POLICEMAN" in the brackets.

Now do these. Be sure to write the word IN THE BRACKETS. Write the whole word; write it clearly; spell it correctly.

13. St. George's Day is on the 23rd of A   l .
14. Saturday is the day before Sunday .
15. The mother made a new dress for her d   ter .
16. Large ships cross the o   n .
17. Did you re   ber to bring your book?
18. The King lives in Buckingham P   ce .
19. Water is a l   d .

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which means most nearly the same as the word in capital letters.

Here is an example:

Although he has done me harm, I shall PARDON him. (punish | love | reward | forgive | hit | please)

"Pardon" means nearly the same as "forgive," and so we have underlined "forgive" in the brackets.

Now do these.
20. The men HASTENED to work.
21. They tried to climb to the PEAK of the mountain.
22. The boy INJURED his right arm.
23. They lost all their POSSESSIONS.
24. There is no REMEDY for this disease.
25. In spite of his POVERTY he was happy.
26. Long ago Englishmen DREADED the plague.
27. That punishment was JUST.

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
A merry cobbler used to sing as he worked at his shoes from morning till night. Close by lived a rich man who tried to stop the singing. He asked the cobbler how much money he earned in a year. The cobbler said that he only earned fifty crowns but that he was quite happy. Then the rich man gave the cobbler a hundred crowns.

The cobbler was delighted. All the rest of that day he was wondering what he should do with so much money. Then he began to fear that he might lose it. Soon his alarm became so great that he no longer sang at his work, but became very miserable.

—ESOP.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

28. A cobbler is a person who makes (hats | dresses | suits | shoes | books | flour)

29. The amount of money the rich man gave the cobbler was (one | two | three | four | five | six) times as much as the cobbler earned in one year.

30. The cobbler stopped singing because (he had a sore throat | the rich man told him to stop | he was very busy | he forgot the words of the song | he lost his music | he was worried about his money)

31. The moral of the story is (making shoes is not a prosperous business | money carries germs | money does not always bring happiness | we should not accept gifts of money | we should not sing at our work | all rich people are unhappy)

In the next questions, underline in the brackets that word which rhymes with the word in capital letters, or ends in the same sound.

Here is an example:—

KEY . . . . . (they | she | lay | lie | sky | who)

"She" has been underlined because it is the only word which ends in the same sound as "key." You will see that "they" ends in the same letters as "key" but it is not the right answer as it does not end in the same sound as "key."

Now do these.

32. PEACE . . . . . (pace | seek | piece | breeze | pays | pears)

33. BORE . . . . . (board | roar | bored | born | fur | roll)

34. BRUNT . . . . . (fount | hunt | bounce | brown | second | bun)

35. CLIMB . . . . . (limb | rim | line | lain | lame | time)

36. ENOUGH . . . . . (plough | cough | though | through | bough | tough)

37. BREAK . . . . . (beak | reek | ache | crack | shriek | leak)

38. DENY . . . . . (dent | sigh | penny | any | rainy | funny)
One day when they had fished for quite a long time David caught a salmon. It was against the law to keep it. But he could not bring himself to throw it back into the river. So he slipped it down the leg of his brother Charlie's trousers. The villagers of Blantyre were very sympathetic with the boy as he passed with his poor, swollen leg.

—Basil Matthews: “Livingstone the Pathfinder.”

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

39. David and his brothers were . . . . (playing ball | having a picnic | going to see the doctor | going to a meeting of the Boy Scouts | working | fishing)

40. David should have put the fish back into the water because . . (it was no good | it was too large to carry home | people do not eat salmon | the salmon might die | the boys were not allowed to go fishing | it was unlawful to keep it)

41. Where did David hide the fish?
   (along the river bank | in the front of his shirt | in his lunch basket | in his brother’s trousers | under a stone | under Charlie’s coat)

42. Write the ONE word which tells you the people in the village were sorry for Charlie . . (__________________________________________)

43. The people were sorry for Charlie because they thought
   (he would be taken to court because he had broken the law | he would be punished because he had gone fishing | he was going to the doctor | he had a sore arm | he had a swollen leg | he was very tired)

In the next questions underline that word in the brackets which has the SAME meaning as the phrase in capital letters.

44. THE MEN WHO WORK ON A SHIP (gang | crew | party | board | troop | host)

45. TO GIVE UP HOPE . . (weep | break | cheer | despair | repair | begin)

46. NOT REAL . . (natural | true | changed | artificial | foolish | dead)

47. THE WOMAN IN CHARGE OF A HOSPITAL (nurse | sister | matron | mother | housekeeper | doctor)

48. A PERSON WHO ATTENDS SICK PEOPLE (druggist | doctor | grocer | barber | teacher | tailor)

49. A PLACE WHERE MANY BOOKS ARE KEPT (catalogue | collection | school | shelf | library | museum)

50. TO CARRY SOMETHING FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER (transcribe | unsettle | transport | trespass | travel | load)

51. A PLATFORM WHERE PLAYS ARE ACTED (screen | theatre | curtain | balcony | stage | pit)

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read this carefully:

Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore—
No doubt you've heard the name before—
Was a boy who never would shut the door.
The wind might whistle, the wind might roar,
And teeth be aching, and throats be sore,
And still he never would shut the door.

His father would beg, his mother implore,
"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
We really wish you would shut the door."

They rigged out a shutter with sail and oar,
And threatened to pack off Gustavus Gore
On a voyage to far-away Singapore.

But he begged for mercy and said, "No more!
Pray do not send me to Singapore,
On a shutter, and then I will shut the door."

—William Brighty Rands.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each:

52. Godfrey gave trouble to his mother and father because he (was a naughty boy | would stay out late at night | was disobedient | never would close the door | never would eat his food | was very ill)

53. Write the ONE word in the passage which tells you that his mother begged Godfrey to shut the door. (..................................................)

54. To make Godfrey remember to shut the door his parents (bribed him | scolded him | tied him to the door | punished him | sent him to bed without supper | threatened to send him far away from home)

55. Godfrey was to travel by . . . . . . (motor-car | train | bicycle | home-made sail boat with oars | aeroplane | ocean liner)

In these questions underline the right answer in the brackets.

56. Do you remember when you and (me | us | I | him | her | them) went swimming together?

57. The boy (one | wan | losed | won | wonned | loosed) the race.

58. We took some candy (off | of | from | away | too) Jack.

59. The boy was (laying | lain | layed | lying | line | lay) on the ground.

60. She (done | do | did | had done | have done) a very kind deed.

61. He tried but he could not sing (no | not any | more | less | any | no more) louder.

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions find out what the underlined word should be, and then write it clearly and correctly spelt in the brackets.

62. His fr___nd gave him the pen . . . . . . (.................................)
63. M___h is called the windy month . . . . . (.................................)
64. S___er is the warmest season of the year . . (.................................)
65. They use or__ges to make marmalade . . . . . (.................................)
66. I have p___d my bill . . . . . . . (.................................)
67. Were there many g___sts at the wedding ? . . (.................................)
68. The swimmer was carried off his feet by the swift-flowing cu___nt . . . . . (.................................)

In the next questions you have to write in the blank space the correct word formed from the word in capital letters.

Here is an example:

FEED . . . . . . . He was very hungry, so they gave him food

We have to make a word from "FEED" which will best finish the sentence. The word is "FOOD" so we have written "FOOD" in the blank space.

Write the word clearly and spell it correctly.

69. TEACH . . . . The __________________________ helped the girl with her sums.
70. DINE . . . . . . He ate his __________________________________ in the middle of the day.
71. BRITAIN . . . . . We are a part of the __________________________ Empire.
72. TRUE . . . . . . . . He always told the __________________________
73. ART . . . . . The __________________ painted a picture of the mill.
74. HIGH . . . . . The __________________ of the pole was thirty feet.
75. ACT . . . . . . . . . The soldiers went into __________________________

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
WRITE CLEARLY

Underline in the brackets the answers to the next questions.

70. What is the meaning of Dr.? (drink | deliver | doctor | driver | director | drummer)

77. What is the meaning of B.W.I.? (West Indies | Big Win Inn | British Guiana | British East Indies | British West Indies | Board Water Inspector)

78. What is the meaning of Hon.? (honest | Honduras | hundred | honourable | honey | honoured)

79. What is the meaning of Mr.? (marriage | master | mister | minister | my rights | make reply)

80. What is the meaning of etc.? (and so on | and | either | certainly | for example | English Test Cricket)

Read this carefully:—

One day John and Harold set out to climb a high snow-covered mountain. Much to their disappointment, they had to leave their brother Robert at home, for he did not feel well. After four hours’ stiff climbing they reached the summit at noon exactly.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each:—

81. What is the meaning of "summit"? (town | slopes | top | bottom | mountain | something)

82. Harold was John’s . . . (brother | friend | father | uncle | chum | enemy)

83. Robert was . . . (tired | very well | disappointed | sleepy | sick | angry)

84. When did they set out? (7 a.m. | 8 a.m. | 9 a.m. | 10 a.m. | 11 a.m. | 12 noon)

85. Write down the ONE word in the passage which tells you they were sorry to leave Robert at home . (.................................)

GO ON TO PAGE 8. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions underline the right answer in the brackets. There are TWO sets of brackets in each question, and you have to underline one word in each set; that is, underline TWO words for each question.

86. The weather was (to | too | two) pleasant (to | too | two) last.

87. This should (learn | teach | taught) both of (they | them) not to tease dogs.

88. When they arrived (there | their), they sat down and ate (they're | there | their) lunch.

89. I would not (have went | of went | of gone | have gone) if I had (known | knowed | knew) that.

90. (Won't | won't | won't | won't) anybody come to the cricket match with (I | me)?

In the next questions you must underline, in each pair of brackets, the correct punctuation mark. Underline one mark only in each pair of brackets.

91. What shall we do ( , ? : ! )

92. Some of the principal products of Jamaica are ( , ? : !) bananas, sugar and coconuts ( , ? : !)

93. This little reading-book ( , ? : !) which I bought yesterday ( , ? : !) is very interesting.

95. Hush ( , ? : !) make less noise.

96. Are you having holidays ( , ? : !) What a lucky girl ( , ? : !)

GO ON TO PAGE 9. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
I wish I lived in a caravan,
With a A to drive like a pedlar-man.
Where he comes from B knows
Or where he goes to, but on he C ............
His caravan has windows D ..........
And a chimney of tin that the E comes through.
He has a wife, with a baby brown,
And they go riding from town to F ............
—William Brighty Rand.

Now do these questions about the poem.

98. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked A in the poem.
   (motor-car | horse | elephant | aeroplane | duck | ox)

99. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked B in the poem.
   (everybody | anybody | nobody | you | all the people | who)

100. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked C in the poem.
    (runs | walks | rides | hurries | talks | goes)

101. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked D in the poem.
    (one | two | three | four | five | six)

102. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked E in the poem.
    (rain | wind | air | smoke | light | hail)

103. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked F in the poem.
    (country | place | city | home | crown | town)

In each of the next questions underline in the brackets the word which BEST fits the sentence.

104. He dived into the sea and rescued the child. It was a
    (nice | stupid | foolish | beautiful | brave | thoughtful) act.

105. Mary’s eyes sparkled as she opened the wrappings: she was
    (upset | satisfied | sorry | delighted | cross | angry) to receive the parcel.

106. The children spent several weeks trying to
    (rise | raise | rose | erect | add | spend) money to give to the Red Cross.

107. Everywhere we could hear the
    (roaring | braying | barking | grunting | neighing | bellowing) of frightened horses.

108. He was yawning over his book because he found it
    (interesting | amusing | dull | short | terrifying | exciting).
A FRIEND IN THE GARDEN

He is not John the gardener,
And yet the whole day long
Employs himself most usefully
The flower-beds among.

He is not Tom the pussy cat,
And yet the other day,
With stealthy stride and glistening eye.
He crept upon his prey.

He is not Dash the dear old dog,
And yet, perhaps, if you
Took pains with him and petted him
You'd come to love him too.

But in a sunny flower-bed
He has his fixed abode;
He eats the things that eat my plants—
He is a friendly toad.

—Juliana H. Ewing.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

109. Who is the friend in the garden?
   (the owner of the garden | the cat | a toad | the dog | Juliana Ewing | John)

110. The toad has his home
   (in the shade | under the house | in a pond | in a tree | in a hole in the garden | in a flower-bed)

111. How is the toad like John?
   (he is lazy | he sleeps all day | he likes the sun | he helps in the garden | he has bright eyes | he lives in the garden)

112. Why does the owner like to have the toad in the garden?
   (he feeds on harmful insects | he is a pleasant pet | he is company for the dog and cat | he is cheerful | he is very wise | he is pretty)

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which makes the BEST sense or which is most suitable.

113. That is as green as...
   (paint | leaves | grass | bananas | sour-sop | mango)

114. The boy was as quick as
   (a man | an aeroplane | a racer | rain | fairies | lightning)

115. In the room stood the burglar, as cool as
   (an apple | a cucumber | a stone | a fish | a box | a canary)

GO ON TO PAGE 11. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions underline that ONE phrase which means most nearly the SAME as the phrase in capital letters.

116. TO GET INTO HOT WATER means nearly the same as
   To get into trouble.
   To have a hot bath.
   To have a cup of tea.
   To become excited.
   To make a clean breast of it.

117. FROM THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE means nearly the same as
   To burn something and then throw it away.
   From one trouble into another.
   To put out the fire.
   From a warm country to a warmer one.
   To cook over an open fire.

118. I WASH MY HANDS OF THIS AFFAIR means nearly the same as
   I always come to the table with clean hands.
   I take all the blame for this.
   Cleanliness is next to godliness.
   I committed this crime.
   I will have nothing more to do with the matter.

119. TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF means nearly the same as
   To read a new book.
   To mend one's ways.
   To turn over another page.
   To find a new plant.
   To change one's mind.

120. SHE MADE A NAME FOR HERSELF means nearly the same as
   She got married.
   She used a false name.
   She was given a nickname.
   She told a lie.
   She became famous.
DO NOT TURN OVER OR OPEN THIS BOOK UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, JAMAICA

LOCAL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION

ENGLISH (2)

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name..........................................................................................................................................

Index Number......................................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl).................................................................................................................................

Age last Birthday..................................................................................................................................

Date of your Birthday............................................................................................................................

Parish where you were born..................................................................................................................

School you now attend............................................................................................................................

Standard you are in...............................................................................................................................

Parish where you live.............................................................................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do any rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have three-quarters of an hour and you will be told the time every fifteen minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next. Do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

Read this carefully:

The game of bowls is played on a smooth lawn; any number of players may take part in the game. The jack is a yellow ball which is placed on the grass near one end of the lawn. The players take their places at the other end with one bowl each. These bowls are large wooden balls heavier on one side than the other, so that when they are rolled toward the jack they do not, as a rule, roll in a straight line. The person whose bowl stops nearest to the jack wins the game.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

1. Bowls is played on a . (rough ground | diamond | pitch | concrete platform | sandy slope | lawn)
2. A lawn is covered with . (pebbles | gravel | grass | sand | cement | flowers)
3. The jack is a . (bat | wooden ball | yellow ball | black ball | stamp | basket)
4. How many players may take part in the game? (only a few | 4 | an even number | 9 | 17 | any number)
5. The bowls are . . (dishes | large rubber balls | yellow balls | drinking cups | large wooden balls | small wooden balls)
6. The person who wins the game is . (the player whose bowl rolls closest to the jack | the player whose bowl rolls around the jack | the player whose bowl jumps over the jack | the last player | the first player)
7. How many bowls does each player have? (1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6)

Underline in the brackets the answers to the next questions.

8. What is the meaning of P.M.? (principal man | morning | perhaps | after noon | low tide | please move)
9. What is the meaning of e.g.? (because | really | for example | that is | namely | however)
10. What is the meaning of P.T.O.? (cash on delivery | Police Station | please take one | please turn over | Post Office | president)
11. What is the meaning of A.M.? (high tide | before noon | at midday | after meals | after midday | this month)
12. What is the meaning of Co.? (current | co-operative | continent | company | colonel | correct)

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

In each of the next sentences the word which is underlined has some letters missing. Find out what the word is and then write it in the brackets. Spell it correctly.

Here is an example:

The thief was caught by a p     c ma   .   (   policeman   )

The word underlined is “POLICEMAN,” so we have written “POLICEMAN” in the brackets.

Now do these. Be sure to write the word IN THE BRACKETS. Write the whole word; write it clearly; spell it correctly.

13. We went to ch     h on Sunday   .   .   .   (______________________________)

14. John’s M     er called, “Come here, son”   .   .   (______________________________)

15. After Monday comes T     day   .   .   .   (______________________________)

16. New Year’s Day is the first of J     ry   .   .   (______________________________)

17. Did you write an an     r to the letter?   .   .   (______________________________)

18. After the minister had finished his sermon we sang a h   .   (______________________________)

19. I learned to ride my b     le   .   .   .   (______________________________)

20. The man was smoking to     o in his pipe   .   .   (______________________________)

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which means most nearly the same as the word in capital letters.

Here is an example:

Although he has done me harm, I shall PARDON him.

( punish | love | reward | forgive | hit | please )

“Pardon” means nearly the same as “forgive,” and so we have underlined “forgive” in the brackets.

Now do these.

21. The boy was ILL with a cold.   ( sad | glad | sick | late | sorry | worried )

22. The street was very WIDE.   ( narrow | long | winding | straight | short | broad )

23. The king GOVERNED his people justly.   ( taught | judged | obeyed | released | ruled | encouraged )

24. I thought he stole the apples, but he is INNOCENT.   ( guilty | insane | harmless | blameless | forgiven | unfair )

25. His statement was not ACCURATE.   ( accepted | understood | untrue | heard | correct | believed )

26. The teacher helped him to SELECT a book.   ( bind | write | read | find | illustrate | choose )

27. One must be patient if one wishes to OBSERVE birds.   ( train | photograph | catch | call | watch | protect )

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
The Orinoco is a large river, second only to the Amazon. With its tributaries it forms a river system covering a great part of Venezuela. As there are few main highways, people must either travel by river or on muleback to get to distant parts of the country. In the river basin of the Orinoco there are wide, grassy plains known as the llanos. These plains are good grazing grounds for cattle, although in the rainy season they are partly under water. The llaneros, or plainsmen, are the cowboys of Venezuela.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

28. The Orinoco river system flows through
   (Brasil | Bolivia | Argentina | Chile | Venezuela | Peru)

29. The people of Venezuela travel by river or muleback because there are
   (no trains | no aeroplanes | few motor-cars | no buses | so many mountains | few good roads)

30. The llanos are
   (mountains | deserts | rivers | islands | rocky lands | grassy plains)

31. The llanos are used for
   (farming | fishing | lumbering | pasturing cattle | mining | drilling for oil)

32. For part of the year the llanos are
   (flooded | very dry | covered with snow | irrigated | cultivated | planted with wheat)

33. The llaneros are
   (farmers | miners | cowboys | sailors | soldiers | lumbermen)

In the next questions, underline in the brackets that word which rhymes with the word in capital letters, or ends in the same sound.

Here is an example:

**KEY** . . . . . (they | she | lay | lie | sky | who)

"She" has been underlined because it is the only word which ends in the same sound as "key." You will see that "they" ends in the same letters as "key" but it is not the right answer as it does not end in the same sound as "key."

Now do these.

34. SING . . . . . (lime | ring | sign | find | singe | seen)

35. NOSE . . . . . (notes | boats | doze | goose | lose | vase)

36. RHYME . . . . . (rhythm | right | rhymes | dame | whine | crime)

37. HEIGHT . . . . . (hate | lift | eight | weight | spite | straight)

38. CHOIR . . . . . (cure | admire | coin | air | floor | shore)

39. NONE . . . . . (tone | bone | fun | moan | lone | nine)

40. BUY . . . . . (knew | boy | glue | true | truly | busy | sigh)

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
As Margaret and Robert Holmes sat in the house reading, they could hear the rain beginning to splash on the street outside. "Mother," said Robert, "I'm glad we stopped playing and came indoors." Hearing no answer, he looked up, and found, to his surprise, that they were alone.

41. Before he looked up, who did Robert think were in the room with him?
   (Mr. and Mrs. Holmes | Mr. Holmes and Margaret | the boys he had been playing with | nobody | Mrs. Holmes and Margaret | the raindrops)

42. Why was Robert glad they had come indoors?
   (because he liked the rain | because it was dark now | because his mother had told him to come in | because he was tired of playing | because they would have got wet | because Margaret had wanted to come in)

43. What had Margaret and Robert been doing before they came into the house to sit down?
   (watching the rain splashing on the street | sleeping | sitting outside and reading | playing outside | lighting the fire | playing indoors)

44. Why was Robert surprised?
   (because Margaret spoke to him | because he had thought his mother was in the room | because the rain was coming down the chimney | because the rain came on so suddenly | because the room seemed so still | because Margaret had gone away)

45. How many people are mentioned in this story altogether?
   (1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6)

46. What was Margaret doing?
   (staring into the fire | sewing | knitting | reading | sleeping | writing)

In the next questions underline that word in the brackets which has the SAME meaning as the phrase in capital letters.

47. A PERSON WHO HAS CHARGE OF A LIBRARY
   (bookseller | librarian | book-worm | book-lover | reader | writer)

48. A PERSON WHO INSTRUCTS CHILDREN
   (teacher | doctor | nurse | man | woman | poet)

49. A PERSON WHO WRITES POETRY
   (writer | artist | musician | poet | singer | composer)

50. TO GIVE HELP
   (resist | assist | consist | praise | hinder | bother)

51. A PUBLIC NOTICE
   (receipt | sermon | broadcast | advertisement | letter | label)

52. LEAVE OUT
   (omit | permit | admit | allow | lose | abandon)

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read this carefully:

Up, up! ye dames and lasses gay!
To the meadows trip away.
'Tis you must tend the flocks this morn,
And scare the small birds from the corn.
Not a soul at home may stay:
For the shepherds must go
With lance and bow
To hunt the wolf in the woods to-day.

Leave the hearth and leave the house
To the cricket and the mouse:
Find grannam out a sunny seat,
With babe and lambkin at her feet.
Not a soul at home may stay:
For the shepherds must go
With lance and bow
To hunt the wolf in the woods to-day.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

53. What must the women and girls do to-day?
   (mind the flocks and the corn | do the washing | mind the children | stay in the house | go for a visit | clean the house)

54. Why can the men not mind the sheep?
   (they have gone on a holiday | they must hunt the wolf | they must plant the corn | they must go to market | they must stay in the house | they are ill)

55. Who will be left at home?
   (mother | father | sister | brother | grandma | aunt)

56. What will grandma do?
   (cooking the dinner | knit | watch the sheep | mind the baby | sew | kill the wolf)

57. What will the men use to hunt the wolf?
   (rifle | cutlass | dogs | sword and shotgun | lance and bow)

58. Shepherds look after .
   (horses | cows | chickens | sheep | goats | donkeys)

59. Who wrote this poem?
   (a shepherd | Tennyson | Taylor | a lady | Coleridge | Shakespeare)

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD.
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

In the next questions you must underline, in each set of brackets, the correct punctuation mark. Underline one mark only in each question.

60. Have you washed your hands ( , . ? : ! )
62. The principal rivers of Africa are ( , . ? : ! ) the Nile, the Niger and the Congo.
64. Dinner is ready ( , . ? : ! )
65. He bought several articles ( , . ? : ! ) books, pens, pencils and erasers.

In the next questions you have to write in the blank space the correct word formed from the word in capital letters.

Here is an example:

FEED . . . He was very hungry, so they gave him food

We have to make a word from "FEED" which will best finish the sentence. The word is "FOOD" so we have written "FOOD" in the blank space.

Now do these. Write ONE word and only one word in the blank space in each question. Write the word clearly. Spell it correctly.

66. PAINT . . . The ..................................................... is painting the house
67. RIDE . . . The ..................................................... was thrown from his horse.
68. BRING . . . They have ..................................................... their lunch to school.
69. BRIGHT . . . The street lamps will ..................................................... the street.
70. ABSENCE . . . He was ..................................................... on Tuesday.
71. SPAIN . . . Drake defeated the ..................................................... Armada.
72. AMUSE . . . The children enjoyed the ..................................................... story.
73. DECIDE . . . The judge refused to change his .....................................................
74. PROVE . . . Have you any ..................................................... that he stole it?

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which makes the BEST sense or which is most suitable.

75. It is as old as . (the stream | the hills | the sky | the lake | the sea | the water)

76. He is as wise as (an elephant | a tortoise | Solomon | Methuselah | the hills | a fox)

77. He is as old as (Solomon | a mahogany tree | the church | a palm tree | Isaiah | Methuselah)

---

Read this carefully:

Kang was very anxious to distinguish himself in the examinations and thus to bring honour to his parents and his native village. But he found that after he had been studying for some hours he began to get very drowsy, and his head would nod until finally he fell asleep. This distressed him very much, and for some time he did not know what to do to keep awake. At last he thought of a way of doing this. He tied a cord to the end of his pigtail, and then fastened this to a beam in the roof, so that when he slept and his head began to nod, the pull of his pigtail at once aroused him again.

—Chinese Story.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline the BEST answer to each:

78. Kang wished to bring honour to his parents by . . . . (winning a race | doing very well in his examinations | doing a brave deed | studying all night | getting many hours of sleep)

79. Kang was very . . (courageous | healthy | studious | ill | swift | wakeful)

80. Underline the ONE word in the paragraph which tells you that Kang was worried because he fell asleep. Underline only one word. Do not write the word; just underline it.

81. When Kang fell asleep, his head began to nod and he was awakened by (his mother | the cord pulling his hair | a knock on the door | his teacher | a beam falling from the roof)

---

GO ON TO PAGE 8. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Here is an example of the next questions:

TOOTH . . . . . . . . The baby cut two teeth yesterday.

In the blank space we have written TEETH because that is the plural of the word "TOOTH."

In each of the next sentences you have to write in the blank space the PLURAL of the word in capital letters. Write it clearly and spell it correctly.

82. PEN . . . . . . . . The boy had two new ......................................................
83. SHEEP . . . . . . . . The man had fifty ......................................................
84. POTATO . . . . . . . . They planted the ...................................................... in the garden.
85. LADY . . . . . . . . The three ...................................................... went shopping.
86. THIEF . . . . . . . . They caught the two ......................................................
87. CALF . . . . . . . . There were fifteen ...................................................... in the field.
88. OX . . . . . . . . . The man had a team of ......................................................

In the next questions find out what the underlined word should be, and then write it IN THE BRACKETS at the end of the line. Write it clearly. Spell it correctly.

90. Land with water all around it is an island . . . (.........................)
91. Thay comes before Friday . . . . . . . . (.........................)
92. The boy who lifted that stone had great strength . . . (.........................)
93. I have a piece of candy . . . . . . . . (.........................)
94. A piano is a musical instrument . . . . . . . . (.........................)
95. They saw the picture at the theatre . . . (.........................)
96. Did you receive a letter to-day? . . . . . . . . (.........................)
97. I have taken some excellent pictures with my camera . . . (.........................)

GO ON TO PAGE 9. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read this poem. It has six words missed out. In the place of each missing word you will find one of the capital letters: A, B, C or D.

Read the poem first and then do the questions below it.

Down in a green and shady bed
A modest violet grew;
Its stalk was bent, it hung its A
As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely B
Its colour bright and fair;
It might have graced a rosy bower,
Instead of hiding C

Yet thus it was content to bloom,
In modest tints arrayed;
And there diffused a sweet perfume
Within the silent D

—Jane Taylor.

Now do these questions about the poem.

97. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked A in the poem.
   (bloom | leaf | grew | head | stalk | died)

98. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked B in the poem.
   (bloom | plant | tower | flower | scent | blossom)

99. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked C in the poem.
   (here | there | yonder | where | their | then)

100. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked D in the poem.
    (wood | garden | fade | shade | bed | raid)

GO ON TO PAGE 10. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
10

READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

In these questions underline the right answer in the brackets.

101. I have ( broke | broken | break | breaking | broked | breaks ) my pencil.

102. ( Him and me | He and I | He and me | I and he | Him and us | He and them ) are very good friends.

103. He walked ( inn | into | inta | inner | inward | out ) the house.

104. We have ( saw | seed | seen | sawn | see | scene ) the new house.

105. The little boys ( took | taken | have took | takes | taking | was taking ) the new bat.

106. He ( do | did | done | doing | doed ) his work well.

107. He ( wont | wo'nt | w'ont | won't | won'') go away.

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which has the SAME meaning as the word in capital letters.

108. Bees are INDUSTRIOUS insects. ( small | numerous | poisonous | injurious | hard-working | harmless )

109. The policeman ran to ASSIST them. ( arrest | help | rescue | escape | avoid | see )

110. That is my OPINION. ( opportunity | luck | fault | hope | view | truth )

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which has the SAME meaning as the phrase in capital letters.

111. A PERSON WHO CUTS HAIR ( beautician | reaper | trimmer | cutter | barber | barbarian )

112. A PLACE WHERE SOLDIERS LIVE ( fire-station | regiment | mess | drill-hall | battalion | barracks )

113. A PERSON WHO WRITES BOOKS ( reader | author | painter | actor | typist | publisher )

114. A PLACE WHERE DISHES ARE KEPT ( room | ice-box | table | cupboard | box | safe )

GO ON TO PAGE 11. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
115. IT'S NO USE CRYING OVER SPILT MILK means nearly the same as
   Accidents usually cause grief.
   It's no use trying to save spilt milk.
   What's done can't be helped; it's no use lamenting.
   Milk should be carried carefully.
   It does not matter if you spill milk.

116. MAKING A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL means nearly the same as
   Making much money out of catching moles.
   Getting into trouble.
   Making a big fuss about very little.
   Doing a big job, little by little.
   Not realizing the dangers.

117. TO BUILD CASTLES IN THE AIR means nearly the same as
   To day-dream about fine things in the future.
   To build sky-scrappers.
   To dream of battles long ago.
   To build rocket ships.
   To imagine houses in the sky.

118. TO BEAT ABOUT THE BUSH means nearly the same as
   To help beat out forest fires.
   To conduct an orchestra.
   To take a long time to come to the point.
   To design a garden.
   To triumph in the end.

119. TO LOSE HEART means nearly the same as
   To die of heart-failure.
   To be terrified.
   To become discouraged.
   To fall in love.
   To become cruel and heartless.

120. TO LET SLEEPING DOGS LIE means nearly the same as
   To be kind to animals.
   To be afraid of dogs.
   To leave unpleasant matters alone.
   Not to awaken the dogs.
   To stir up trouble.
ERU TESTS

BY

A. Deans Peggs and Assistants, Education Research Unit, Jamaica

ENGLISH 3

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name................................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl)....................................................................................................................

Index Number .......................................................................................................................

Age last Birthday...................................................................................................................

Years

Date of your Birthday...........................................................................................................

Date

Month

Year

Parish where you were born..................................................................................................

School you now attend...........................................................................................................

Standard you are in............................................................................................................... 

Parish where you live............................................................................................................

To-day's Date......................................................................................................................

Page Score

1. 

2.

3. 

4.

5. 

6.

7. 

8.

9. 

10.

11.

TOTAL

Marked:

Checked:

Read this carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.

2. It is very important that you make your letters clearly.

3. If you do not understand a question after trying it once, read your instructions again. If, after doing so, you find that you still cannot do it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

4. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

5. When you finish one page, go on to the next page at once. Do not wait to be told to turn over.

6. You may do any rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

7. You will have three-quarters of an hour and you will be told the time every fifteen minutes. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can.

8. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a mistake, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right answer beside it.

9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
WRITE CLEARLY

Do the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on at once to the next; do not wait to be told.

If you cannot do any question after trying it, do not waste time on it but go on to the next.

Read this carefully:

At sunset, when Betty had come in from High School and taken charge in the kitchen, Mary went into the garden. She called that time of day the really-garden time. Mary sat in a folding chair behind one of the trees. She could watch the birds drinking in the pool from there. When Harry came home from the office he stayed in the house and read his paper until she came in from the garden. It made her unhappy to be disturbed.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Answer each question by underlining the right answer in the brackets.

1. Betty went to . . . . . . (nursery school | college | university | private school | high school | elementary school)
2. Mary sat behind one of the trees because she could watch (the garden | the dog | Harry | Betty | the birds | the trees)
3. Harry worked in a . . . . (school | house | office | garden | store | garage)
4. Harry read his paper . . . . . (in the morning | on the train | in the office | at noon | in the garden | in the house)
5. When Harry came home in the evening he stayed in the house because (he had a cold | he did not like the garden | he wanted to rest | he was tired | he did not want to disturb Mary | he wanted his dinner)
6. How many people are mentioned in this story? (1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6)
7. The birds were . . . . . (eating crumbs | building a nest | drinking water | bathing | flying over the garden wall | hunting for worms)

In the next questions underline that word in the brackets which has the SAME meaning as the phrase in capital letters.

8. A PERSON WHO MAKES BREAD (baker | bread-man | confectioner | grocer | milkman | bread-winner)
9. A PERSON WHO MAKES CLOTHES (dentist | grocer | cobbler | tailor | craftsman | engineer)
10. A VEHICLE FOR CARRYING THE SICK (hospital | truck | ambulance | stretcher | hearse | carriage)

GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In each of the next sentences the word which is underlined has some letters missing. Find out what the word is and then write it in the brackets. Spell it correctly.

Here is an example:

The thief was caught by a p e ma . (policeman)

The word underlined is "POLICEMAN," so we have written "POLICEMAN" in the brackets.

Now do these. Be sure to write the word IN THE BRACKETS. Write the whole word; write it clearly; spell it correctly.

11. The boy was absent from school on F ay . (.................................)
12. He came to school early on Wed day . (.................................)
13. The r r is flowing swiftly at this time of the year (.................................)
14. They caught the th f who took the money . (.................................)
15. The en my withdrew from the attack . . (.................................)
16. That boy is Mr Smith's n ew . . . (.................................)
17. That happened during the re n of King George . (.................................)
18. The m ne the doctor gave me had a nasty taste (.................................)

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which means most nearly the same as the word in capital letters.

Here is an example:

Although he has done me harm, I shall PARDON him.

( punish | love | reward | forgive | hit | please )

"Pardon" means nearly the same as "forgive," and so we have underlined "forgive" in the brackets.

Now do these.

19. The old man was WEARY. ( cheerful | happy | cross | tired | ill | angry )
20. The captain gave the COMMAND to his men. ( report | order | request | control | letter | comrade )
21. The man RESCUED the drowning boy. ( caught | saved | shook | chased | scolded | cured )
22. The little boy was filled with GRIEF when his dog was killed. ( anger | joy | revenge | sorrow | happiness | disappointment )
23. Our school goes for a picnic ANNUALLY. ( every week | once a month | every year | excitedly | after the examinations | all together )
24. The scene was FAMILIAR. ( strange | near | far | well-known | unknown | interesting )

GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read this carefully:—

When you eat a potato, do you ever think of Peru? Perhaps not, but Peru is the original home of the potato. We speak of "Irish potatoes" now, because once potatoes were useful in helping Ireland through a famine, but the "Irish potato" was first Peruvian.

Potatoes are one of our most starchy foods and should not be eaten alone. Meat makes a good combination with potatoes. Sweet potatoes give us more nourishment than white potatoes because they contain sugar. We should always buy potatoes with smooth skins because those with scabs need deep peeling and this wastes the minerals which are just beneath the skins.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

25. The potato grew first in
   \[\text{(Jamaica | Canada | Peru | Ireland | Virginia | England)}\]

26. We call potatoes "Irish potatoes" because
   \[\text{(they grow in Ireland | they helped Ireland through a famine | the first home of the potato was Ireland | the best potatoes grow in Ireland | Irish people like potatoes | Ireland exports potatoes)}\]

27. Underline the ONE word in the paragraph which tells you that food was once very scarce in Ireland. Underline only one word. Do not write the word; just underline it.

28. Potatoes should not be eaten alone because they are
\[\text{(too dry | too starchy | too fattening | vegetables | tasteless | too sweet)}\]

29. What is a good food to eat with potatoes?
\[\text{(rice | bananas | corn | meat | yam | pie)}\]

30. Sweet potatoes are more nourishing than white potatoes because they contain
\[\text{(starch | minerals | water | sugar | proteins | fat)}\]

31. We should buy potatoes with smooth skins so that we may have all the benefit of the
\[\text{(starch | minerals | water | sugar | proteins | fat)}\]

In the next questions underline that word in the brackets which has the SAME meaning as the phrase in capital letters.

32. MEN WHO WORK ON SHIPS AT SEA
\[\text{(navies | soldiers | sailors | labourers | drivers | airmen)}\]

33. TO ASK ABOUT SOMETHING
\[\text{(reply | respond | enquire | explain | describe | obey)}\]

34. A PERSON WHO FLIES A PLANE
\[\text{(navigator | soldier | sailor | pilot | operator | captain)}\]

35. A PERSON WHO WORKS IN A MINE
\[\text{(mineral | miner | mineralogist | minesweeper | submarine | mine)}\]

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

In the next questions you have to write in the blank space the correct word formed from the word in capital letters.

Here is an example:

FEED . . . . He was very hungry, so they gave him food.

We have to make a word from “FEED” which will best finish the sentence. The word is “FOOD” so we have written “FOOD” in the blank space.

Write the word clearly and spell it correctly.

36. EAT . . . . He ............................................. his lunch too quickly.
37. AGREE . . . . At least they came to an ..........................................
38. CRUEL . . . . . He was disliked for his ..........................................
39. SPEAK . . . . Tom has .................................................... to the man about the car.
40. RUN . . . . The first ........................................ in the race wore a white jersey.

In the next questions, underline in the brackets that word which rhymes with the word in capital letters, or ends in the same sound.

Here is an example:

KEY . . . . . ( they | she | lay | lie | sky | who )

“She” has been underlined because it is the only word which ends in the same sound as “key.” You will see that “they” ends in the same letters as “key” but it is not the right answer as it does not end in the same sound as “key.”

Now do these.

41. TOAD . . . . . ( rode | coal | dead | lead | bead | foal )
42. SANE . . . . . ( sign | line | fan | reign | cone | same )
43. FINE . . . . . ( skin | time | wind | chain | scene | sign )
44. CROW . . . . . ( glow | brow | how | now | cow | vow )
45. LIMP . . . . . ( climb | dime | dim | limp | hind | dumb )
46. CHEQUE . . . . . ( blue | hue | cheek | peck | echo | chew )
47. KNOW . . . . . ( go | now | knot | knoll | knew | do )

GO ON TO PAGE 5. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea!
Over the rolling waters go,
Come from the dying moon, and blow,
Blow him again to me;
While my little one, while my pretty one, sleeps.

Sleep and rest, sleep and rest,
Father will come to thee soon;
Rest, rest, on mother's breast,
Father will come to thee soon;
Father will come to his babe in the nest,
Silver sails all out of the west
Under the silver moon:
Sleep, my little one, sleep, my pretty one, sleep.

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

48. The mother wants the west wind . . . . ( to bring back the moon |
\hspace{2cm} to bring her husband home | to blow more fiercely | to bring a storm |
\hspace{2cm} to stop blowing | to bring rain )

49. The father is on a ( row boat | steamer | ocean liner | yacht | canoe | sailing vessel )

50. Underline the ONE word in the poem which tells you that the moon is in its last quarter.
Underline only one word. Do not write the word; just underline it.

51. The mother is . . . . ( praying | singing a lullaby to her baby |
\hspace{2cm} writing a letter to her husband | talking to her father |
\hspace{2cm} feeding the baby his supper | washing the clothes )

52. Who wrote this poem ? ( father | mother | baby | Shakespeare | grandmother | Tennyson )

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
In the early afternoon Jack and Tom were delighted because they had received two new bicycles from their father and mother. Bill said he would teach the boys to ride after supper, but they could not wait. Tom tried his bicycle first but fell off at the first corner. Jack tried his and rode as far as the church before he fell. Mary heard the noise and joined the boys. Tom let her try his bicycle and Mary rode all around the block without any difficulty. The boys were disgusted.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline the BEST answer to each:

53. Early in the day the boys were happy because. (they were going on a picnic | they had a holiday | Mary had a bicycle | they had two new bicycles | they could ride bicycles | Bill had a new bicycle)

54. Jack rode his bicycle. . . . . . (to the first corner | not as far as Tom | farther than Bill | to the Church | up the hill | around the block)

55. The person who rode the bicycle best was (Jack | mother | Tom | father | Mary)

56. Mary came outside because. . . (she saw the bicycles | she heard a noise | she heard Bill | she wanted to play | she had an errand | she was going to shop)

57. The boys were disgusted because . . . . . (they broke their bicycles | they fell off their bicycles | Mary could ride better than they could | it was raining | mother said they must put away the bicycles | Bill would not help them)

In the next questions you must underline, in each pair of brackets, the correct punctuation mark. Underline one mark only in each pair of brackets.

58. Did you bring your coat ( , ? : ! )

59. He had several kinds of fruit ( , ? : ! )

60. peaches, plums ( , ? : ! ) oranges and berries.

61. Hush ( , ? : ! ) the baby is asleep.

62. Please move the basket ( , ? : ! )

63. Open the window ( , ? : ! )

64. I came ( , ? : ! ) I conquered.

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read this carefully:

Mary and her sister Betty returned from their walk earlier than usual to see their cousin Jack, who had come to say good-bye; he was returning to school the next day. After tea the three of them remained indoors for a while until a heavy shower of rain was over, and then at Betty’s suggestion they went to see Jack’s mother.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Underline in the brackets the BEST answer to each.

65. Why did Mary and Betty shorten their walk?
   (because they were going to visit Jack’s mother | because Jack was coming to see them | because it looked like rain | because they had got wet | because they were tired)

66. How many people are mentioned in this story?
   (2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7)

67. Why was Jack visiting Mary and Betty?
   (because Mary and Betty were going away next day | because his mother was out for the afternoon | because it was the last day of his holiday | because they were his cousins | because they lived quite near)

68. When did Mary and Betty visit Jack’s mother?
   (at tea-time | when the rain had stopped | directly after tea | as soon as they had returned from their walk | after Jack had returned to school)

69. What relation was Betty to Jack’s mother?
   (daughter | cousin | sister | aunt | grand-daughter | niece)

In the next questions underline that word in the brackets which has the SAME meaning as the phrase in capital letters.

70. AN UPSTAIRS VERANDAH . (stage | pantry | balcony | roof | attic | look-out)

71. A JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES . . . . (a useless person | a jackanapes | a person who is able to do a little of anything | the fool of the family | a jack-in-the-box)

72. A GROUP OF PEOPLE SELECTED TO CARRY THROUGH SOME BUSINESS (crowd | congregation | committee | audience | spectators | candidates)

73. A PERSON WHO LOOKS ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS (jeweller | artist | fool | optimist | pessimist | prince)

GO ON TO PAGE 8. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Here is an example of the next questions:

TOOTH . . . . The baby cut two teeth yesterday.

In the blank space we have written "TEETH" because that is the plural of the word "TOOTH.''

In each of the next sentences, you have to write in the blank space the PLURAL of the word in capital letters. Write it clearly and spell it correctly.

74. BOOK . . . . He bought ten new ....................................................
75. BOX . . . . . . She had two ....................................................
76. TOMATO . . Did you have many .................................................... in your garden?
77. MILKMAN . . The two .................................................... met at the corner.
78. LAMP . . . . There were two .................................................... on the table.
79. CLASS . . . . There were seven .................................................... in the school.
80. KNIFE . . . . Put all the .................................................... on the table.

In the next questions find out what the underlined word should be, and then write it clearly and correctly spelt in the brackets.

81. Christmas Day comes in the month of D e b ....................................................
82. The ball broke one w do ....................................................
83. There were many ships in New York h b r ....................................................
84. She wore a blue ri n in her hair ....................................................
85. The grocer w ed the sugar very carefully ....................................................
86. The man in the uniform is a s ld r ....................................................
87. She wore a skirt and a bl e ....................................................
88. Her b ty won her many admirers ....................................................

GO ON TO PAGE 9. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
Read this poem. It has six words missed out. In the place of each missing word you will find one of the capital letters: A, B, C, D, E or F.

Read the poem first and then do the questions below it.

The moon is up; the stars are bright:
The wind is fresh and free!
We're out to seek for gold ........A........
Across the silver sea!
The world is growing grey and ........B........
Break out the sails again!
We're out to seek a Realm of Gold
Beyond the Spanish Main.

Beyond the lights of far Cathay,
Beyond all mortal dreams,
Beyond the reach of night and ........C........
Our El Dorado ........D........
Revealing as the skies ........E........
A Star without a stain
The Glory of the Gates of Gold
Beyond the Spanish ........F........

—ALFRED NOYES.

Now do these questions about the poem.

89. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked A in the poem.
   (to-day | yesterday | this evening | to-night | this trip | to-morrow)

90. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked B in the poem.
   (calm | weary | old | dull | blue | young)

91. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked C in the poem.
   (man | day | morning | noon | main | care)

92. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked D in the poem.
   (runs | hides | screams | gleams | comes | is found)

93. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked E in the poem.
   (reveal | unfold | cover | light up | appear | told)

94. Underline the word that BEST fits the space marked F in the poem.
   (coast | colony | country | domain | main | ship)

In each of the next questions underline in the brackets the word which BEST fits the sentence.

95. Bees make honey from . . (milk | sugar | wax | nectar | syrup | honey)

96. When the dog saw his own (self | picture | image | trunk | foot | imagination) in the water, he thought it was another dog.

97. The men stopped when they reached the place where the wood opened into a little
   (plantation | river | beach | mountain | forest | clearing)

GO ON TO PAGE 10. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
One day a large dog jumped into a manger full of hay, and, finding that it was a nice bed, lay down there to sleep. Presently an ox, who was very hungry, came up and wanted to eat the hay.

As soon as the dog heard him it sprang up and barked furiously. The ox again tried to get at the hay, but the dog threatened to bite him if he came near.

The ox then said: "Why will you not let me eat my hay? It is of no use to you, for you cannot eat it yourself."

"That doesn't matter," snarled the dog. "If I can't eat it myself, I won't let anyone else eat it either."

—Æsop.

The next questions are about what you have just read. Answer each question by underlining the right answer in the brackets.

98. The hay was put in a . . ( box | bowl | plate | manger | shed | field )

99. The ox wanted to eat the hay because he was ( tired | thirsty | hungry | thin | weary | sick )

100. The ox thought the dog would let him have the hay because ( the ox wanted to make a bed | it was time for dinner | the dog had his own dinner | the ox wanted the hay | the dog did not need the hay for a bed | the dog could not eat the hay himself )

101. The story teaches us that we should not be ( foolish | kind | thoughtful | sleepy | selfish | ill )

In each of the next questions, write in the blank space the correct word formed from the word in capital letters. Write it clearly. Spell it correctly.

102. CELEBRATE . . . Were you at the ........................................... to-day?

103. WRITE . . . . His letter was ................................................ carefully.

104. WISE . . . . He showed the ........................................ of Solomon.

105. MISERY . . . . His illness made him ........................................

106. WEARY . . . . The tired man walked ........................................ down the road.

GO ON TO PAGE 11. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
READ EVERY WORD CAREFULLY

Read this story. Each sentence of it has a wrong word in it. Each wrong word is underlined. You must write the correct word in the brackets at the end of the line. The correct word must be formed from the wrong word. The first one has been done for you.

Yesterday I ___ my homework early. (did)

107. I went into the garden and ___ to mow the lawn. (begin)

108. I was ___ the work slowly as it was hot. (done)

109. When I was tired Mother ___ out. (come)

110. She ___ me a glass of water and told me to rest on the verandah. (give)

111. As I was lie there I watched the trees. (sit)

112. I see three little birds. (I see)

113. I had never ___ such pretty birds. (never)

114. I told Mother I was going to ___ the birds names. (give)

In the next questions underline in the brackets the word which has the SAME meaning as the word in capital letters.

115. The boy was very CAUTIOUS when he was crossing the dangerous bridge.
   (careless | carefree | careful | care-worn | ill | swift)

116. They came FREQUENTLY.
   (never | sometimes | seldom | always | soon | often)

117. He received a BRIEF note.
   (stamped | short | long | unexpected | typed | written)

118. She is AWKWARD in her movements
   (quick | beautiful | clumsy | charming | slow | free)

119. He was always PUNCTUAL.
   (too late | early | on time | slow | fast | very careful)

120. He refused to leave his COMRADES.
   (enemies | companions | habits | country | soldiers | children)

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP
MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE NOT MISSED A PAGE
ERU TESTS

BY

A. Deans Peggs and Assistants, Education Research Unit, Jamaica

ARITHMETIC I

Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name..............................................................................................................................
Sex (Boy or Girl)................................................................................................................
Age last Birthday ........................................................................................... Years
Date of your Birthday...........................................................................................................
Date Month Year
School you now attend....................................................................................................... Standard you are in...........................................................................................................
Today’s Date....................................................................................................................... 19

Read this carefully:

1. This Test is in two sections. There are four pages in the first section and three pages in the second. Thirty minutes will be allowed for each section.
2. You may work the sums in your head; or you may do your rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.
3. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a wrong figure, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right figure beside it.
4. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can. If you cannot do any question, do not waste time on it, but leave it out and go on to the next.
5. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.
6. When you finish one page, go on to the next at once, but only as far as page 4, and then look over your work till time is up. Do not turn over to page 5 until you are told.
7. Look carefully at the top of each question to see whether it says add, subtract, multiply or divide.
8. When you are told to stop, stop working at once.
9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
SECTION ONE

Be careful to look at the top of each question to see whether it says add, subtract, multiply, or divide. Remember to work as QUICKLY and as CAREFULLY as you can.

You will have 30 minutes for this section. Now begin.

MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

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11. Subtract.
   
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GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
### MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

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GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
### MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>41.</th>
<th>Add.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gal.</td>
<td>pt.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
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<td>1 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
4

MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

42. Add.
yd. ft. in.  14 2 7 1/2
12 2 6 1/4

43. Subtract.
yd. ft. in.  14 2 7 1/2
12 2 6 1/4

44. Subtract.
hour. minute.
12 7 9 8
1 3 2 9

45. Multiply.
bushels gal. 7 5
6

46. Multiply.
bushels gal. 1 2 7 6
3 4

47. Divide.
tons cwt.
4 8 1 0 by 5

48. Divide.
5 0 4 8 8 by 1 9

49. Add.
8 6

50. Subtract.
ft. in. 8 6
5 8

END OF SECTION ONE

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO
If you cannot answer any question after trying it, DO NOT WASTE TIME ON IT, but go to the next. Remember that you may work the sums in your head, or you may do your work on the sides of the page. Work as QUICKLY and as CAREFULLY as you can.

You will have 30 minutes for this section. Now begin.

MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

1. Multiply 7 by 8 and add 9.

2. Write in figures four thousand and sixteen.

3. Take 97 from 105.

4. Divide 84 by 12 and add 3.

5. What number multiplied by itself gives 64?

6. How many inches are there in 2 yd.?

7. There are 9 boys on a softball team. How many teams can I get from a school of 288 boys?

8. How many ounces are there in 9 lb.?

9. School begins at 9 o'clock. I arrived at twenty minutes to ten. How many minutes late was I?

10. If 1 lb. of tobacco costs £1. 14s. 8d., how much will 8 oz. cost?

11. I spent 3s. 6d. at the store and gave the storekeeper 5s. How much change should I get?

12. I bought three handkerchiefs at 8½d. each. How much change did I get out of 2s. 6d.?

13. What is \( \frac{1}{4} \) of £1?

14. An aeroplane travels at 120 miles per hour. How long will it take to travel 360 miles?

15. A book cost 3s. 6d. and is sold for 4s. What is the profit?

16. Write in figures the number which is one less than a thousand.

17. Add \( \frac{1}{2} \) and \( \frac{3}{4} \).

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
18. A man earns 2s. 6d. an hour. How long must he work to earn £1. 5s.? 

19. What number makes 96 when multiplied by 6?

20. How much money must be divided among 6 people in order that each may receive £6?

21. What fraction of 1 lb. is 2 oz.? Give your answer in its lowest terms.

22. How many inches are there in 1/4 of 2 ft.?

23. Add 2 1/3 and 4 1/4.

24. Chocolate bars are 3d. each. How many can I get for 5s.?

25. How many pennies are there in 16s. 7d.?

26. Notebooks are 4d. each. How many can I get for 9s.?

27. What number gives 81 when multiplied by 3?

28. What fraction of a day is six hours? Give your answer in its lowest terms.

29. Find the cost of a lb. of tea at 3s. 6d. and a lb. of butter at 3s. 9d.

30. A garden is 10 ft. long and 6 ft. wide. Find the distance around the garden in feet.

31. Two lengths of wood, 6 yd. 2 ft. and 4 yd. 1 ft. long, are placed end to end. What is their total length?

32. Add 7.3, 0.1, and 3.7.

33. What is half of 4/5?

34. A conductor sold fifteen 2d. tickets and nine 3d. tickets. How much money did he collect?

35. What fraction of £1 is 7s. 6d.?

36. What number divided by 9 gives 12?

GO ON TO PAGE 7. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
37. Eight copies of a book cost me £3. 4s. How much were they each?...

38. What is \( \frac{5}{8} \) of £1?

39. Two numbers when multiplied together give 240. If one of them is 16, what is the other?

40. At what price must I sell a book, which cost 15s. 6d., in order to make a profit of 2s. 9d.?

41. Biscuits cost 1s. 4d. per lb. If there are 16 biscuits to a lb., how many do I get for 4s.?

42. How many inches are there in \( \frac{1}{3} \) of 2 yd.?

43. A new desk cost £5. 10s. It was sold for £3. 5s. 6d. How much was lost on the desk?

44. What number multiplied by itself gives 324?

45. A book contains 200 pages, and each page has 30 lines of 10 words each. How many words are there altogether?

46. I am 5 inches taller than my brother who is 4 ft. 8 in. How tall am I?

47. Add \( \frac{1}{3} \) and \( \frac{5}{6} \).

48. Find the area in square feet of a rug 12 ft. long and 6\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide.

49. Add 6703, 26, and 516.2.

50. Find the cost of painting a floor 9 ft. long and 8 ft. wide at 6d. per square foot.

---

**LOOK OVER YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY**

**TILL TIME IS UP**

**DO NOT TURN BACK TO PAGES 1, 2, 3 AND 4**
Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name............................................................................................................

Index Number...........................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl)......................................................................................................

Age last Birthday....................................................................................................

Date of your Birthday .............................................................................................

Parish where you were born...................................................................................

School you now attend............................................................................................

Standard you are in.................................................................................................

Parish where you live ..............................................................................................

Read this carefully:

1. This Test is in two sections. There are four pages in the first section and three pages in the second. Thirty minutes will be allowed for each section.

2. You may work the sums in your head; or you may do your rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

3. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a wrong figure, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right figure beside it.

4. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can. If you cannot do any question, do not waste time on it, but leave it out and go on to the next.

5. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

6. When you finish one page, go on to the next at once, but only as far as page 4, and then look over your work till time is up. Do not turn over to page 5 until you are told.

7. Look carefully at the top of each question to see whether it says add, subtract, multiply or divide.

8. When you are told to stop, stop working at once.

9. Ask no questions at all.
### SECTION ONE

Be careful to look at the top of each question to see whether it says add, subtract, multiply, or divide. Remember to work as QUICKLY and as CAREFULLY as you can.

You will have 30 minutes for this section. Now begin.

**MAKE CLEAR FIGURES**

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<thead>
<tr>
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**GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD**
### MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

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<tr>
<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subtract.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subtract.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
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<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subtract.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£</td>
<td>s.</td>
<td>d.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
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21. **Multiply.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>479</th>
<th>91</th>
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22. **Multiply.**

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<tr>
<th>st.</th>
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<td>3</td>
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23. **Divide.**

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<tr>
<th>36560</th>
<th>by 80</th>
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24. **Divide.**

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<th>ft.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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25. **Add.**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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26. **Add.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hr.</th>
<th>min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>27</td>
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</table>

27. **Subtract.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

28. **Subtract.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
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29. **Multiply.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yd.</th>
<th>ft.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
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**GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD**
### MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

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<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>tons cwt.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 7 8</td>
<td>5 9 8 by 9</td>
<td>4 6 2 1 by 5</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>33. Add. miles chains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 5 3</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>34. Add. tons cwt.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 1 5</td>
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<td>6 1 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 5 1 9</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>35. Subtract. yd. ft. in.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9 2 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>8 2 7</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 7</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>37. Multiply. st. lb. oz.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 9 4 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 6 4 5</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>38. Multiply. hr. min.</th>
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<tr>
<td>2 3 9</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>39. Divide. yd. ft. in.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 5 1 8 by 8</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>40. Divide. hr. min. sec.</th>
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<table>
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<th>41. Add. gal. pt.</th>
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<td>2 2</td>
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**GO ON TO PAGE 4. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD**
### MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>42. Add.</th>
<th>43. Subtract.</th>
<th>44. Subtract.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yd.</td>
<td>ft.</td>
<td>in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>ft.</th>
<th>in.</th>
<th>hr.</th>
<th>min.</th>
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<th>46. Multiply.</th>
<th>47. Divide.</th>
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<th>qt.</th>
<th>gal.</th>
<th>qt.</th>
<th>tons.</th>
<th>cwt.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>yd.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15003</td>
<td>27</td>
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<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
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<table>
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<th>in.</th>
<th>yd.</th>
<th>ft.</th>
<th>in.</th>
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</table>

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**END OF SECTION ONE**

**LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**
SECTION TWO

If you cannot answer any question after trying it, DO NOT WASTE TIME ON IT, but go to the next. Remember that you may work the sums in your head, or you may do your work on the sides of the page. Work as QUICKLY and as CAREFULLY as you can.

You will have 30 minutes for this section. Now begin.

MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

1. What number multiplied by itself gives 81?

2. Put into figures two thousand and seventy-two.

3. Take 17 from 35.

4. Multiply 9 by 6 and add 8.

5. Add together 6, 50, 372.

6. Put into figures: Five thousand three hundred and two.

7. How many ounces are there in \( \frac{1}{2} \) a lb.

8. Put into figures the number which is seven more than three thousand.

9. How many half-crowns are there in \( £2, 10s. \)?

10. Alice walked 2 miles, rode for 3 miles by car and travelled on a bus for 4 miles. How far did Alice travel altogether?

11. How much money must be divided among five people so that each may receive eight pounds?

12. Mary weighs 97 lb. Her sister weighs 78 lb. How much heavier is Mary than her sister?

13. What change do I get from 10s. after buying 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) dozen penny pencils?

14. A man earns 4s. a day. How long must he work to earn £3?

15. If I bought an article for 2s. 9d. and sold it for 3s. 6d. what was my profit?

16. There are 6 girls in a basketball team. How many teams can I get from 222 girls?

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
17. What is three-quarters of 8?

18. What fraction of £1 is 10s.?

19. What number makes 168 when multiplied by 12?

20. A bus conductor sold eighteen 2d. tickets and eight 3d. tickets. How much money did he collect altogether?

21. A man had 48 banana trees. Mr. Smith had \( \frac{1}{2} \) as many. How many trees did Mr. Smith have?

22. How many pennies are there in 14s. 9d.?

23. Add 4·6, 7·3 and 5·9.

24. Find the cost of 3 jackets at £2. 6s. 8d. each.

25. What number multiplied by itself gives 36?

26. Notebooks cost 6d. each. How many can I buy for 12s. 6d.?

27. Add \( \frac{3}{4} \) and \( \frac{1}{2} \).

28. How many yards are there in a \( \frac{1}{4} \) of a mile?

29. Add Jan and f.

30. Find the total cost of 7 eggs at 3d. each and 2 lb. of butter at 2s. 6d. per lb.

31. Mary is 6 inches taller than her brother who is 4 ft. 9 in. tall. How tall is Mary?

32. Add 6\( \frac{1}{2} \) and 5\( \frac{3}{4} \).

33. I bought \( \frac{1}{2} \) lb. biscuits at 1s. 10d. per lb. and \( \frac{1}{4} \) lb. tea at 3s. 4d. per lb. How much change had I out of 2s. 6d.?

34. A bus was due at 3.15. It arrived at twenty-five minutes to four. How many minutes late was it?

35. How many pounds are there in 3 cwt.?

36. If I paid £1 15s. for 7 yds. of material, what was the cost price of 1 yd.?
37. Find the area in square feet of a mat 6 ft. long and 4 ft. wide.

38. How many minutes are there in 6\(\frac{3}{4}\) hours?

39. A jacket cost £2. 5s. 6d. At what price must it be sold to make a profit of 8s. 2d.?

40. A field is 3 chains long and 2 chains wide. Find the distance around the field.

41. What is \(\frac{1}{2}\) of £200?

42. A ship travels 500 miles each day. How long will it take to travel 4,000 miles?

43. A book cost 3s. 6d. At what price must it be sold to make a profit of 10d.?

44. Put into figures the number which is three less than two thousand and five.

45. What is 25 per cent. of 1,680 lb.?

46. What is \(\frac{3}{8}\) of £1?

47. Two numbers multiplied together give 345. If one of them is 15, what is the other?

48. A man bought 2 shirts for 15s. 6d. each. How much change did he receive from £2?

49. What is the area in square inches of a square whose side is 2 inches?

50. What is 5 per cent. of £300?

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY
TILL TIME IS UP

DO NOT TURN BACK TO PAGES 1, 2, 3 AND 4
Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Name................................................................................................................................

Sex (Boy or Girl)............................................................................................................................... Index Number

Age last Birthday................................................................................................................................. Years

Date of your Birthday.............................................................................................................................. Date Month Year

Parish where you were born.....................................................................................................................

School you now attend.............................................................................................................................

Standard you are in...................................................................................................................................

Parish where you live.................................................................................................................................

To-day’s Date............................................................................................................................................ 19

Read this carefully:

1. This Test is in two sections. There are four pages in the first section and three pages in the second. Thirty minutes will be allowed for each section.

2. You may work the sums in your head; or you may do your rough work on the sides of the pages if you wish.

3. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can. Make any alterations in your answers clearly. If you make a wrong figure, do not rub it out or try to write over it; cross it out and put the right figure beside it.

4. No one is expected to do everything. You must do as much as you can. If you cannot do any question, do not waste time on it, but leave it out and go on to the next.

5. If you break your pencil, do not waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil, or put up your hand and you will be given another.

6. When you finish one page, go on to the next at once, but only as far as page 4, and then look over your work till time is up. Do not turn over to page 5 until you are told.

7. Look carefully at the top of each question to see whether it says add, subtract, multiply or divide.

8. When you are told to stop, stop working at once.

9. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD
**SECTION ONE**

Be careful to look at the top of each question to see whether it says add, subtract, multiply, or divide. Remember to work as QUICKLY and as CAREFULLY as you can.

You will have 30 minutes for this section. Now begin.

**MAKE CLEAR FIGURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7 6</td>
<td>7 1</td>
<td>8 9</td>
<td>4 8 9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>6 2</td>
<td>8 0</td>
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<td>2 3 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 5</td>
<td>5 8 6</td>
<td>7 8 4 by 7</td>
<td>5 7 8 4 by 6</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>4 6</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>9 3 7</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 2</td>
<td>7 8 5</td>
<td>4 2 8</td>
<td>1 5 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 4</td>
<td>2 7 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>6 7 4</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>9 7</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>7 2 4</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>8 3 0 7 2 by 8</td>
<td>3 6 2 6 0 by 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5 7 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**GO ON TO PAGE 2. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD**
**MAKE CLEAR FIGURES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17.</th>
<th>18.</th>
<th>19.</th>
<th>20.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Add.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subtract.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Subtract.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>lb. oz.</td>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>ft. in.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 8 7</td>
<td>7 8</td>
<td>1 5 6 3</td>
<td>6 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 3 6</td>
<td>5 9</td>
<td>7 2 8</td>
<td>4 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb. oz.</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**21. Multiply.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 0 9 6 8 1</td>
<td>4 0 0 4 by 2 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>st.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**24. Divide.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>hr. min.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 7 8</td>
<td>5 1 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 9</td>
<td>1 4 2 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 5</td>
<td>6 2 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ :</td>
<td>hr. min.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**27. Subtract.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>£ s. d.</td>
<td>yd. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2 7 4 1 2</td>
<td>1 6 1 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 2 7</td>
<td>4 1 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>£ :</td>
<td>yd. ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lb. oz.</td>
<td>lb. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:</td>
<td>:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GO ON TO PAGE 3. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD**
### 30. Multiply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 31. Divide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tons</th>
<th>cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>by 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 32. Divide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>£</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>by 4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 33. Add

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>miles</th>
<th>chains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2</td>
<td>2 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>6 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 34. Add

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tons</th>
<th>cwt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 35. Subtract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yd.</th>
<th>ft.</th>
<th>in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 36. Subtract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gal.</th>
<th>pt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 37. Multiply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>st.</th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 38. Multiply

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hr.</th>
<th>min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 39. Divide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yd.</th>
<th>ft.</th>
<th>in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 by 13</td>
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</table>

### 40. Divide

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hr.</th>
<th>min.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 by 9</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

### 41. Add

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gal.</th>
<th>pt.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Go on to page 4. Do not wait to be told.*
### MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yd</td>
<td>ft.</td>
<td>in.</td>
<td>hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yd. ft. in.</th>
<th>hr.</th>
<th>min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>52</td>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yd</td>
<td>ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td>hr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>70325</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yd. ft.</th>
<th>hr.</th>
<th>min.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>by 8</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Divide.</th>
<th>Add.</th>
<th>Subtract.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6919 by 17</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>3785</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18696</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yd. ft. in.</th>
<th>yd. ft. in.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### END OF SECTION ONE

**LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP**

**DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**
If you cannot answer any question after trying it, DO NOT WASTE TIME ON IT, but go on to the next. Remember that you may work the sums in your head, or you may do your working on the sides of the page. Work as QUICKLY and as CAREFULLY as you can.

You will have 30 minutes for this section. Now begin.

MAKE CLEAR FIGURES

1. Take 27 from 45.


3. What number multiplied by itself gives 25?

4. Add 15, 26, 4732.

5. Jane's mother is three times as old as Jane. If Jane is 9 years old, how old is her mother?

6. If the sum of £1 is divided equally among 8 people, how much does each person get?

7. Add 5½ and 8⅝.

8. How many hours are there in one week?


10. Find the cost of 3 dozen notebooks at 3d. each.

11. How many inches are there in 4 yards?

12. Multiply 7 by 8 and double the result.

13. Find the cost of three jackets at £2. 6s. 8d. each.

14. What fraction of 1 foot is 3 inches? Give your answer in its lowest terms.

15. Write in figures twelve thousand six hundred and two.

16. If 4 men can do a piece of work in 12 days, how long will it take 8 men?

17. A new bicycle cost £15. I sold it for £9. 10s. How much did I lose?

GO ON TO PAGE 6. DO NOT WAIT TO BE TOLD
18. Books cost 2s. 6d. each. How many can be bought for 12s. 6d. ?
books

19. Add 2·2, 1·3, and 7·4.

20. What number divided by 9 gives 12?
d.

21. I bought two 2½d. stamps and three 1¾d. stamps. How much change did I get from 1s.?
pints

22. How many pints are there in 6 gallons?

23. By selling an article for £4. 10s. I make a profit of £1. What is the cost price of the article?

24. What number makes 224 when multiplied by 7?

25. I bought ½ lb. of tea at 3s. per lb. and ½ lb. butter at 2s. 6d. per lb. How much change did I get out of 5s.?

26. If 22 bricks, each 3 inches thick, were stacked on top of one another, how high would the pile be? Give the answer in feet and inches.

27. What is ⅓ of £1?

28. Add 7 score + 9 doz. + 253.

29. How many inches are there in ¼ of a yard?

30. A man earns £5. 10s. a week. How long must he work to earn £22?

31. 1 lb. of tobacco costs 18s. 6d. How much will 8 oz. cost?

32. What fraction of one shilling is 7d.? Give your answer in its lowest possible terms.

33. A book cost me 7s. 6d. I sold it for 3s. 8d. How much did I lose?

34. What is the area in square feet of a rectangle 5 ft. long and 3 ft. wide?

35. What is a quarter of ⅔? Give your answer in its lowest terms.

36. Write in figures the number which is one greater than a thousand.
37. How many pounds are there in 7 stones?
38. I waited for a train from a quarter to one until twenty-five minutes past one. How many minutes did I wait?
39. How many mangoes remain after sharing 533 mangoes equally among 6 boys and 4 girls?
40. Find the Simple Interest on £400 for 2 years at 5 per cent.
41. Jane is 7 in. taller than Bob who is 4 ft. 7 in. tall. How tall is Jane?
42. Add $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{4}$. Give your answer in its lowest terms.
43. Candies cost 2s. a lb. If there are 12 candies to a lb., how many candies can I buy for 5s.?
44. What fraction of £1 is 16s.? Give your answer in its lowest terms.
45. How many cubic feet of water can be put in a tank 3 ft. long, 2 ft. wide, and 5 ft. deep?
46. What number makes 156 when multiplied by 12?
47. What is a half of $\frac{3}{4}$? Give your answer in its lowest terms.
48. Find the distance in feet around a building 14$\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide and 25$\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long.
49. I set out with five pounds. I bought two books at 17s. 6d. each and two books at 12s. 6d. each. How much money had I left?
50. What is 3 per cent. of £200?

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK IN THIS SECTION ONLY
TILL TIME IS UP

DO NOT TURN BACK TO PAGES 1, 2, 3 AND 4

Printed in Great Britain by THE DARIEN PRESS LTD., Edinburgh
12 sat
13 bird
14 Monday
15 sorrow
16 sixpence
17 plus
50 bad
31 push
32 pan
33 air
34 sale
35 oil
36 P
37 two, second
38 summer, winter
39 necklace, neck
40 fly, bird
41 air, aeroplane
42 lid, box
43 William
44 10d.
18 animal
19 game
20 furniture
21 vegetable
22 sense
23 coin
24 strong
25 sour
26 right
27 round
28 drop
29 winter
18 animal
19 game
20 furniture
21 vegetable
22 sense
23 coin
24 strong
25 sour
26 right
27 round
28 drop
29 winter
18 animal
19 game
20 furniture
21 vegetable
22 sense
23 coin
24 strong
25 sour
26 right
27 round
28 drop
29 winter
60 North South
61 up, down
62 safe, dangerous
63 pull, push
64 low, high
65 true, false
66 cup, saucer
67 gold, silver
68 bat, ball
69 open, shut
70 boot, shoe
71 verb, noun
72 cloudy
73 strong
74 Ben
75 fork
76 oo
77 CC

78 60
79 T
80 Monday, Friday
81 second, tenth
82 678, 876
83 teaspoon, two cups
84 baby, old age
85 bicycle, aeroplane
86
87
88
89
90
91 rope
92 road
93 sail
94 are
95 tea
96 leg
97 2, 12
98 30, 20
99 2k, 9
100 1, 32
22 navy
23 donkey

11 K
12 L

13 1
14 3
15 Bed

16 11 miles
17 8
18 12

19 18 coins
20 (min) to 11

21 10:40 or
22 sea
23 ocean
24 RST
25 steeple

26 fry
27 football
28 sapphire
29 huge

30 huge
31 second, tenth
32 very short
33 half-pint
34 ground, roof
35 boiling, cold

36 exit, entrance
37 famous
38 always, never
39 vanish, appear
40 reveal, conceal

41 U, P
42 II, DD
43 F, Z
44 CD, MN
45 JK, OP
46 11, 66
47 18, 46
48 23, 8
49 34, 89
50 4, 8

unknown
76 doctor
77 British
West Indies
78 honourable
79 mister
80 and so on
81 top
82 brother
83 sick
84 8 a.m.
85 disappoint-
ament
86 too, to
87 teach,
then
88 there, their
89 have gone, known
90 won't, me
91 ?
92 :
93 *
94 ,
95 :
96 ?
97 :
98 horse
99 nobody
100 goes
101 two
102 smoke
103 town
104 brave
105 delighted
106 raise
107 weighing
108 dull
109 a toad
110 in a flower-bed
111 he helps in the garden
112 he feeds on harmful insects
113 grass
114 lightning
115 cucumber
116 to get into trouble
117 from one trouble into another
118 I will have nothing more to do with the matter
119 to mend one's ways
120 she became famous
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>85 s. 19s. 6d.</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>£66 2s. 6d.</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>11 lb. 12 oz.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5 tons 8 cwt.</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>£5 4s. 7d.</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>£6 5s. 3d.</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>4ft. 9in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>60705</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>27 miles 4 chains</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>28st. 3 lb.</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37 tons 9 cwt.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>1007</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7yd. 0ft. 6in.</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>4yd. 1ft. Rem. 4</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>4 gal. 7pt.</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>11s. 2d. or 4yd. 1ft.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>28st. 8lb. 2oz.</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>£15 15s. 3d.</td>
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<td>193 hr. 5 min.</td>
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19 16 38 12s. 6d.

20 £36 or £36. 0s. 0d.

21 40

22 6 inches

23 6 2/3 or 20

24 20 bars

25 199pennies

26 27 notebooks

27 72 inches

28 45

29 17s. 4d.

30 32 feet

31 11 yd. 0 ft.

32 5s. 0d.

33 5s.

34 4s. 9d.

35 1/3

36 108
As the construction of this test was not completed until the field-work in Jamaica had ended, it was never duplicated in final form. The items selected for inclusion in the test are shown in the drafts which follow. In each sub-test, the first page (which bears the Script Serial Number) begins with Demonstration Items (D) followed by Practice Items (P). Some of these were found to be unsuitable either for Demonstration or for Practice; these are marked 0. Some Practice items were selected as Test items and are marked X. In the second and subsequent pages of each sub-test selected Test items are marked X while items to be used for Practice are marked P. Items unmarked are not required for the first non-verbal test but not all of these would be suitable for the purpose.
DO NOT WRITE IN THIS BOOK. DO NOT MAKE ANY MARK IN IT.
DO NOTHING UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

DO NOTHING MORE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

DO NOT TURN OVER. WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
Always Has

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DO NOTHING MORE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

DO NOT TURN OVER WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
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Your Surname ........................................... (use block capitals)
Christian Name(s) ........................................ (use block capitals)
Sex (M. or F.) ............................................
Name of your School .....................................
Class you are in .........................................
Your age .................................................... Years
Date of your birthday .................................. (write the month as a word)
Today's date ...............................................

ADULT VERBAL

DO NOT TURN OVER OR OPEN THIS BOOK UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

EDUCATION RESEARCH UNIT

Read the following carefully:

1. When you are told to begin, answer the questions as quickly and as carefully as you can.
2. Begin at the beginning and go straight through.
3. If after trying a question you find that you cannot do it, don't waste time but go on to the next.
4. If you break your pencil don't waste time sharpening it. Change it at once for your other pencil.
5. You may do any rough working on the blank pages if you wish.
6. You will have 30 minutes and you will be told the time every 10 minutes. No one is expected to do everything. Just do as much as you can.
7. Make any alterations in your answers clearly.
8. Ask no questions at all.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
Answer the questions in this book as quickly and as carefully as you can. Begin at the beginning and go straight through. When you come to the end of a page go on to the next without waiting to be told.

If you cannot answer any question after trying it, do not waste time on it, but go on to the next.

The alphabet is printed here to help you with some of the questions.

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

Write your answers to these questions in the brackets.

1. If we call the 2nd, 4th, 6th etc. letters of the alphabet the "even" letters, what is the even letter in the word CHECK?

2. Which letter comes as many letters before G in the alphabet as X comes after T?

3. Which is the 3rd letter before the 8th letter after M?

4. Two days of the week and one month of the year begin with the same letter. Write in the brackets the second letter of the second month after the month mentioned.

Underline in the brackets the correct answers to the following questions.

5. Which of the following words occurs LATEST in a dictionary? (laugh / latitude / laundress / late / launch / laundry)

6. Which two of the following numbers are such that the sum of the figures in one equals twice the sum of the figures in the other? Underline both. (4523 / 7201 / 8193 / 6202 / 3467 / 7538)

In each of the next questions underline that word in the brackets which means most nearly the OPPOSITE of the word in capital letters. Look at this example:

NORTH (up / east / west / south / down)

"South" has been underlined because it is the opposite of "North".

Now do these. Underline in the brackets the word which is most nearly OPPOSITE in meaning to the word in capital letters.

7. SHOW (look / reveal / forget / conceal / notice / explain)

8. MAKE (mould / destroy / construct / alter / renew / change)

9. FAMOUS (satisfied / bad / favourite / disrespectful / unknown / dishonest)

10. INFIRM (complex / infirmary / healthy / outside / feeble / uneven)

GO ON TO PAGE 2 WITHOUT WAITING TO BE TOLD.
Look at this example:

find, lose; large small; alive (............) x x x x

"lose" is the opposite of "find"; and "small" is the opposite of "large".

There are four crosses under the line where the answer is to be written, so we have to find a word with four letters, one for each cross, which is the opposite of "alive". The word is "dead", so we have to put "dead" in the blank space, thus:

find, lose; large small; alive (............) x x x x

In each of the following questions find out the rule which tells you how the given words are connected and then fill in the blank space. Remember the rule is not the same in different questions and write only ONE letter for each cross that appears under the line.

11. have had; am (............) x x x
12. sole soul; beat beet; I (............) x x x
13. lay play; ray prey; ant (............) x x x x
14. top pot; live evil; star (............) x x x x
15. pause paws; foul fowl; one (............) x x x

Look at this example:

Apple is to Fruit as (cabbage/robin/sheep) is to (fish/vegetable/ins.

"Cabbage" and "vegetable" are underlined because, just as an apple is a fruit, so a cabbage is a vegetable.

Here is another example:

Kitten is to Cat as (calf/puppy/lamb) is to (horse/lion/dog)

"Puppy" and "dog" are underlined because, just as a kitten is a young cat, so a puppy is a young dog.

Now do these: In each question underline TWO words, one in each pair of brackets.

16. Happy is to Sad as (comedy/history/novel) is to (adventure/tales/tragedy)
17. Tadpole is to (bush/frog/duckling) as Caterpillar is to (butterfly/pond/insect)
18. 4d. is to 1s. as (2s.6d. / 3s. 4d. / 1s. 3d.) is to (10s. / £1.1s. / £1)
19. BC is to CD as (GE / EG / EF) is to (GH / FG / FH)

Go on to page 3 without waiting to be told
The letters in the square above represent 12 men. They are all facing South, that is, towards the bottom of the page.

In the following questions, underline the correct answer in the brackets.

20. If the men turn so that all of them face North, which of the following is in the front row?
   (N/ D/ M/ Q/ P/ S)

21. If the men all face West, which of the following is in the back row?
   (A/ S/ T/ P/ C/ Q)

22. If the men all face West, who is on the immediate left of S?
   (O/ D/ M/ P/ B/ N)

23. If they all face North-West, who is immediately behind S?
   (M/ R/ D/ N/ O/ B)

The words in each of the next questions can be arranged in order according to a certain rule, which you have to find out. When you have thus arranged the words in your mind you must underline the FIRST and the LAST words of the new order.

Here is an example:

scarlet / crimson / pink / white

We can arrange these, starting from white, so that the colour gets darker. The new order is "white / pink / scarlet / crimson", and so we have underlined "white" and "crimson".

Here is another example:

shilling / penny / half-a-crown / pound / sixpence

These can be arranged according to their value, thus:

penny / sixpence / shilling / half-a-crown / pound

The first and last words in our new order are "penny" and "pound", so we have underlined them in the original list.

Now do these. Be sure to underline two, and only two, things in each question.

24. ... ... ... aeroplane / train / motor/horse/tortoise
25. ... ... ... bucket / barrel / teapot / cup
26. ... ... ... Dofg / DEFG / DEfg / defg / DEFg
27. ... ... ice / hot water / steam / cold water / warm water

**GO ON TO PAGE 4 WITHOUT WAITING TO BE TOLD.**
Look at these letters:—

...... D, F, H, ....

F is the second letter in the alphabet after D, and H is the second letter after F. In the first blank space, therefore, we must write B because D is the second letter after B. In the second blank space we must write J because this is the second letter after H. Thus:—

...... B, D, F, H, ....

In the same way, in each of the next questions there is a rule which tells how one letter or group of letters is found from those coming before or after it. Find out what the rule is, and then write in each of the two blank spaces what should go there. Remember you have to fill in 70 blank spaces in each question.

The alphabet is printed here to help you.

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 these questions write TWO letters in each blank space.

28. ...... SS, RR, QQ, PP, ......
29. ...... FG, IJ, LM, OP ......
30. ...... BG, CH, DI, EJ ......
31. ...... CC, PD, CE, NP ......

In these questions write a number in each blank space.

32. ...... 6, 12, 24, 48 ......
33. ...... 4, 2, 1, ½ ......
34. ...... 150, 125, 100, 75 ......
35. ...... 26, 39, 52, 65 ......
36. ...... 24, 12, 6, 3 ......

Write the answers to these questions in the brackets.

37. A man cycled to his work in 15 minutes and arrived 6 minutes too early. He was due to begin work at 7.55 a.m. At what time did he leave home? (........... a.m.)

38. A man walked to the station in 25 minutes and had 4 minutes to wait before catching a train, which left at 9.10 a.m. At what time did he start? (........... a.m.)

39. A man was three times as old as his daughter on his birthday in 1942 and seven years previously his daughter was aged 13. In what year was he born? (.............)

40. A man walks 5 miles north, then 10 miles west and then 5 miles south. How far is he from his starting point? (......... miles)

41. Mary was half as old as her father in 1966 and eight years previously she was 15. In what year was her father born? (.........)

TURN OVER TO PAGE 5 WITHOUT WAITING TO BE TOLD.
Look at these numbers:—

11, 6, 4, 2, 1.

In each of the following questions a number is given, and you have to express it by adding two of the above numbers and subtracting another of them. No number may be used more than once in any answer.

Here is an example:—

10 ≡ \(\frac{11+1-2}{1} \)

Now do these. Use THREE, and only three, of these numbers:—

11, 6, 4, 2, 1*

Write the answer in the brackets, where the plus and minus signs have been put in for you.

42. 14 ≡ \(\frac{...+...-...}{...} \)

43. 5 ≡ \(\frac{...+...-...}{...} \)

44. 4 ≡ \(\frac{...+...-...}{...} \)

45. 12 ≡ \(\frac{...+...-...}{...} \)

46. 6 ≡ \(\frac{...+...-...}{...} \)

In the following questions the three words in capital letters are alike in some way. In the brackets there is one word which is like these three words in the same way, but different from all the others. You have to underline this word.

Here is an example:—

YELLOW, BLUE, BROWN . ( crow / sky / apple / red / bird )

"Yellow", "blue", "brown" are colours; "red" is the only colour mentioned in the brackets, and so we have underlined "red". Now do these:—

47. COAL, PAPER, KEROSENE ( heat / fire / ashes / wood / stove / furnace )

48. AFFECTION, LOVE, HATRED ( marriage / dislike / beauty / death / strength / gain )

49. COAT, BLOUSE, TUNIC ( collar / trousers / socks / shirt / hat / gloves )

50. ? : ! ( \% / \frac{1}{x} / \& / = / ; / e.g. )

LOOK OVER YOUR WORK TILL TIME IS UP.

MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE NOT MISSED A PAGE.
Fill in the following particulars at once:

Your Surname ..............................................

Christian Name(s) .......................................  

Sex (M. or F.) ............................................

Name of your School ....................................

Class you are in ........................................

Your age .................................................... years

Date of your birthday ..................................

Day Month Year

(as a word)

Today's date .............................................. 194...

Not to be filled in by Candidate

Page  | Score
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1.    | 1   |
2.    | 2   |
3.    | 3   |
4.    | 4   |
5.    | 5   |
6.    | 6   |
7.    | 7   |
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Checked:
DO NOTHING UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD WHAT TO DO

DO NOTHING MORE. WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD

NOW TRY THESE

DO NOT TURN OVER. WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
DO NOTHING UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD WHAT TO DO

A

B

C

D

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DO NOT TURN OVER. WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
DO NOT TURN OVER WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
DO NOTHING UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD WHAT TO DO.

**Answer.**

![Diagram of shapes with numbers and answer 3 labeled]

DO NOTHING MORE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

**Answer.**

![Diagram of shapes with numbers and answer 35 labeled]

DO NOTHING MORE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.

**Answer.**

![Diagram of shapes with numbers and answer labeled]

NOW TRY THESE.

**Answer.**

![Diagram of shapes with numbers and answers labeled]

DO NOT TURN OVER. WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD.
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