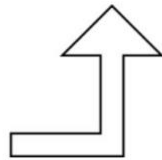


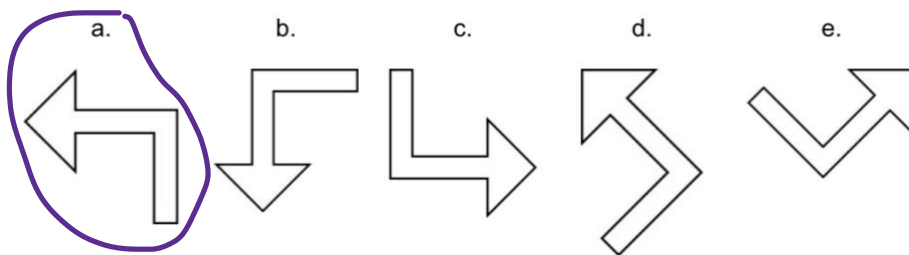
Homework Term 4 - Week 1

Maths

Look at the shape below.



The shape is turned 90° anticlockwise. Choose the resulting shape.



Steve creates a sequence using the rule 'multiply the previous number by 3, then subtract 2 from the result'. Choose Steve's sequence from the options below.

- a. 1, 2, 4...
- b. 2, 4, 10...
- c. 2, 4, 8...
- d. 3, 9, 27...
- e. 3, 7, 18...

The price list for a barber's shop is shown below.

✂️ GAVIN'S ✂️	
Buzz Cut	£5.50
Flat Top	£9.00
Mohawk	£

One weekend, Gavin does 10 buzz cuts, 5 flat tops and 4 mohawks. He earns £144. How much does Gavin charge for a mohawk? Choose the correct answer.

- a. £9.50
- b. £9.00
- c. £10.50
- d. £7.50
- e. £11.00

Rose is thinking of a number. Her number rounded to the nearest 10 is 1110. Choose the smallest number she could be thinking of.

- a. 1110
- b. 1100
- c. 1105
- d. 1115
- e. 1104

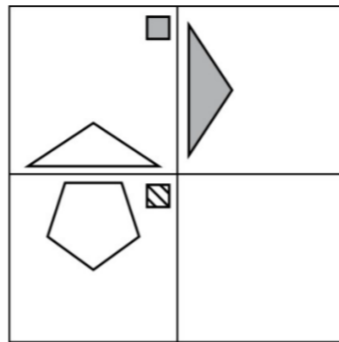
Gina has a collection of stamps. One fifth of all her stamps are from Britain, one third are from France, and one quarter are from Sweden.

Which of the following could be the number of stamps in Gina's collection? Choose the correct answer.

- a. 50
- b. 40
- c. 30
- d. 60
- e. 20

Non – Verbal Reasoning

Choose the option which should replace the empty square in the grid.



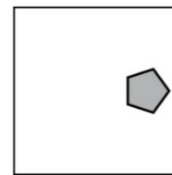
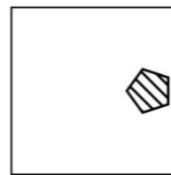
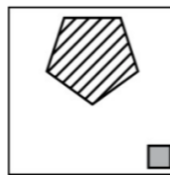
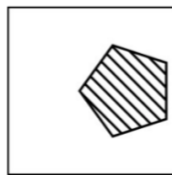
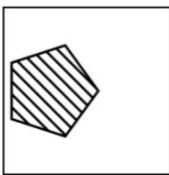
a.

b.

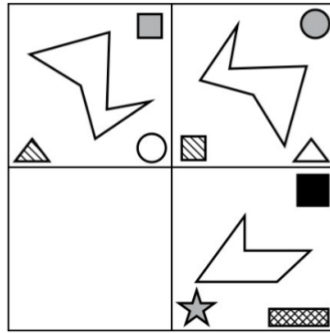
c.

d.

e.



Choose the option which should replace the empty square in the grid.



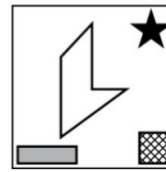
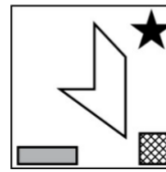
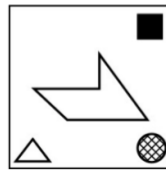
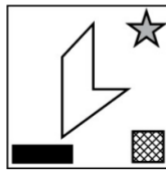
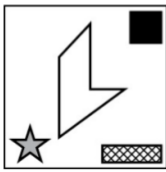
a.

b.

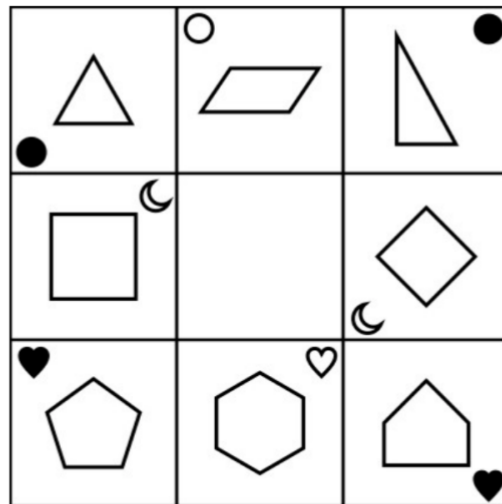
c.

d.

e.



Choose the option which should replace the empty square in the grid.



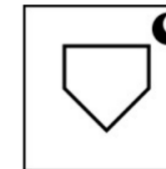
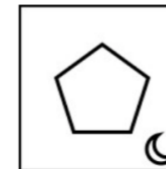
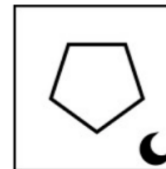
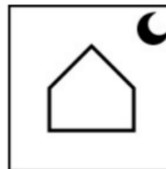
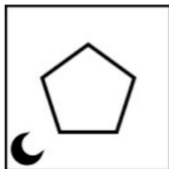
a.

b.

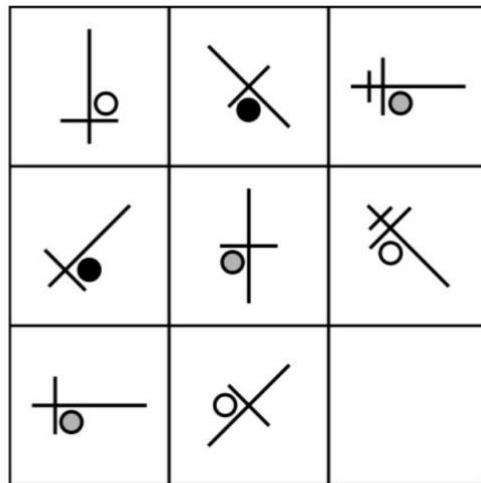
c.

d.

e.



Choose the option which should replace the empty square in the grid.



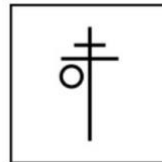
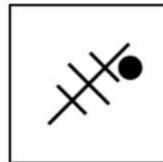
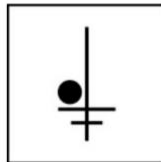
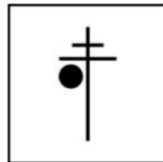
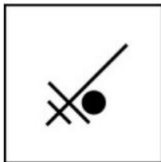
a.

b.

c.

d.

e.



Verbal Reasoning

Missing Letters

Key Question

Find the letter that will finish the first word and start the second word of each pair. The same letter must be used for both pairs.

Look at this example:

kis (?) at ga (?) et s (kiss, sat, gas and set.)

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| . sa (?) ay | ja (?) on | <u>w</u> |
| . bu (?) ow | pi (?) ice | <u>n</u> |
| . eas (?) ard | pa (?) awn | <u>y</u> |
| . si (?) ag | car (?) ale | <u>t</u> |
| . pa (?) in | se (?) et | <u>w</u> |
| . se (?) arn | mil (?) we | <u>e</u> |