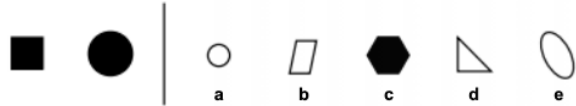


Homework Term 6 Session 3 – Non-Verbal

Section 1 — Find the Figure Like the First Two

For each question below there are two figures that are like each other in some way. Find which of the five figures on the right is most like the two figures on the left.

Example:



Answer: c

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Section 5 — Vertical Code

Each question has some shapes on the left with code letters that describe them. You need to work out what the code letters mean. There is then a shape on its own next to a choice of five codes. Work out which code describes this shape.

Example:

	P			P	Q	T	S	R
	Q			a	b	c	d	e
	R							

Answer: a

The arrow pointing right has the letter code P, the arrow pointing left has the letter code R, and the arrow pointing up has the letter code Q. The new shape is an arrow pointing right, so the code must be P and the answer is a.

Example:

	BT			BC	CR	CT	BS	BR
	CS			a	b	c	d	e
	BR							

Answer: d

Both black shapes have the letter code B, and the white shape has a C, so the first letter is for shading. The second letter code must be the code for shape. T stands for a pentagon, S for a circle and R for a triangle. The new shape must have a B because it is black, and an S because it is a circle. The code must be BS and the answer is d.

①

	SY			TU	SZ	SY	TZ	TY
	TZ			a	b	c	d	e
	TY							

②

	CJ			BK	DK	DJ	CJ	CK
	DJ			a	b	c	d	e
	CK							

③

	RN			RM	TM	SN	SM	RN
	SN			a	b	c	d	e
	TM							

④

	CK			DL	CK	DK	LC	CL
	DK			a	b	c	d	e
	CL							

⑤

	JV			KW	JV	LW	KV	LV
	KV			a	b	c	d	e
	LW							

⑥

	DV			BW	CV	DW	CW	BV
	CV			a	b	c	d	e
	BW							

⑦

	FR			GS	HR	FS	HS	GR
	HS			a	b	c	d	e
	GR							

⑧

	BK			DK	CL	BL	BM	DM
	CM			a	b	c	d	e
	CL							

Homework Term 6 Session 3 – Verbal

Find the pair of letters that continues each sequence in the best way.
Use the alphabet 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

Example: AA BA CA DA (EA)

3. LA NB PC RD (TE)
4. WZ RU MP HK (CF)
5. JM IO HQ GS (FU)
6. TX QW NV KU (HT)
7. TM RO PQ NS (LV)
8. AX EU IR MO (GL)

Mark the word outside the brackets that has a similar meaning to the words in both sets of brackets.

Example: (charge fee) (sunny bright) summer cost fine

51. (harden solidify) (group type) jelly kind set
52. (solid tough) (difficult tricky) hard easy uneven
53. (see notice) (pimple blackhead) look spot stain
54. (tin container) (could able) vessel can capable
55. (stick racket) (knock strike) bat hurt hit

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. **Either** mark the letter on the answer sheet,
or write it on the line.

Example: car (?) ame se (?) erm (t)

56. bat (?) at as (?) am (h)
57. ja (?) ost har (?) ake (m)
58. sto (?) od lea (?) it (p)
59. rot (?) nd se (?) pe (a)
60. sti (?) ail oa (?) at (r)

Three of the words in each list are linked.
Mark the two words that are not related to these three.

Example: pen pencil paper card crayon

9. big huge mini tiny gigantic
10. fox cat dog hamster badger
11. nose finger eye foot mouth
12. earring scarf jumper necklace bracelet
13. apple carrot cabbage cauliflower strawberry

Find the missing number to complete each sum.

Example: $10 + 5 = (\underline{15})$

14. $18 \div 3 = (\underline{6})$
15. $21 - 8 = (\underline{13})$
16. $7 \times 2 = (\underline{14})$
17. $12 \times 2 - 2 = (\underline{22})$
18. $8 \div 2 + 12 = (\underline{16})$

Find the three-letter word that completes the word in capital letters, and so finishes the sentence in a sensible way.

Example: I played **FOOTB** at the weekend. (ALL)

19. We took buckets and **SES** with us to the beach. (PAD)
20. The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn and **TER**. (WIN)
21. I bought a new scarf when I went **SPING** in town. (HOP)
22. A **MERM** has the tail of a fish and the body of a woman. (AID)
23. The film is **SING** at the cinema at 7pm. (HOW)

Homework Term 6 Session 3 - English

In this passage, there are some punctuation mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

30. Gripping tightly to the rope: both boys shuffled forward so slowly that they barely moved.
A B C D N
31. The water was freezing, causing them to shiver almost uncontrollably. Javed felt it pulling
A B C D N
32. vigorously at his ankles. As they approached the island in the centre of the River dee, Lewis
A B C D N
33. turned and called, "This is no fun, is it? but his voice was carried away on the breeze. Tears
A B C D N
34. streaming down his face and lips quivering he clenched his teeth bravely and struggled on.
A B C D N

In this passage, there are some spelling mistakes. Circle the letter which matches the part of the sentence with the mistake. If there's no mistake, circle N.

25. Suntime Foods wishes to announse a new breakfast product designed for young families.
A B C D N
26. Containing a range of delicious and nutritious ingrediants, it's tasty, crunchy, colourful
A B C D N
27. and guaranteed to be a breakfast serial of exceptional quality. Our farmers harvest their
A B C D N
28. organic crops with extra care to ensure perfect freshness every time. It's delightfull with
A B C D N
29. or without a splash of chilled milk, so why not start your day with a bowl of "Oat Pops"?
A B C D N

Choose the right word or phrase to fill the gap. Circle the letter which matches the correct word.

35. Natalie **was were is did had** watching the front door with eager anticipation. She had
A B C D E
36. **be being been was did** given some wonderful presents for her birthday, but she was waiting
A B C D E
37. **of at to for on** the postman to deliver her cards. She hoped that her favourite uncle
A B C D E
38. had remembered to send her a birthday card all the way **to in for of from** New Zealand.
A B C D E
39. Natalie tapped her fingers impatiently. When **must may can could would** the postman come?
A B C D E
40. Then her mum, **what who how which that** was in the kitchen, heard an excited yell!
A B C D E

Homework Term 6 Session 3- Maths

1. Write fifty three thousand and twenty four in figures.

Answer: 53024

2. Which three of these numbers add up to 100? 25 55 45 75 10 40 30
A 25, 55, 30 **B** 55, 10, 30 **C** 45, 40, 10 **D** 45, 30, 25 **E** 75, 10, 25

3. Look at these shapes. What type of polygon are they?
A pentagon **C** quadrilateral **E** heptagon
B octagon **D** hexagon



4. Which of these is the best estimate of the weight of a horse?
A 40 g **B** 40 kg **C** 4 g **D** 400 kg **E** 400 g

5. Mark has a 180 g and a 90 g parcel to post.

Use the information in the table to work out the minimum amount that Mark could pay to post his parcels.

Weight	Postage cost	
	1st Class	2nd Class
Up to 100 g	90p	69p
100 – 250 g	120p	110p
251 – 500 g	160p	140p
Over 500 g	230p	190p

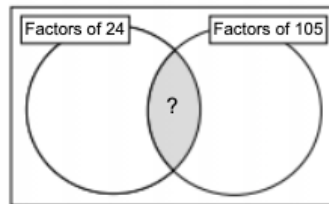
Answer: £ 1.79

6. What is the next number in this sequence?

145 146 148 151 155 ? Answer: 160

7. Which of these numbers can be placed into the shaded area of this Venn diagram?

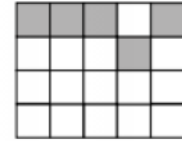
- A** 2
- B** 3
- C** 5
- D** 7
- E** 12



/ 7

8. The diagram shows the pattern of floor tiles in Andy's kitchen. What percentage of the floor tiles are shaded?

- A** 20%
- B** 30%
- C** 50%
- D** 25%
- E** 5%



9. $24 \times 4 = 96$ What is 24×400 ?

Answer: 9600

10. Chunni measures the circumference of her bicycle wheel. Which of these is most likely to be the circumference of the wheel?

- A** 1.70 cm
- B** 17 cm
- C** 17 m
- D** 17000 mm
- E** 1.7 m

11. Look at these models:



Write down the numbers of the two models that are identical.

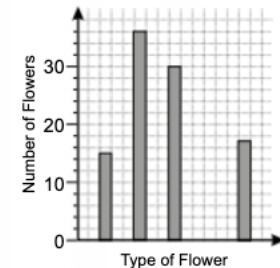
Answer: 1 and 5

12. The times below are shown on a 24-hour digital clock. Which time is closest to midnight?

- A** 00:35
- B** 01:02
- C** 22:55
- D** 23:35
- E** 00:55

13. This tally chart and bar chart show the number of different types of flowers in a flower bed. The data for one type of flower has not been drawn on the bar chart.

Flower	Tally	Total
Daisies		30
Buttercups		19
Dandelions		15
Stitchwort		17
Chickweed		36



Which type of flower is missing from the bar chart?

Answer: Buttercups

/ 6