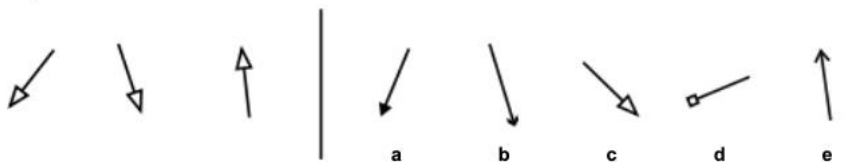


Homework Term 6 Session 5 – Non-Verbal

Section 4 — Find the Figure Like the First Three

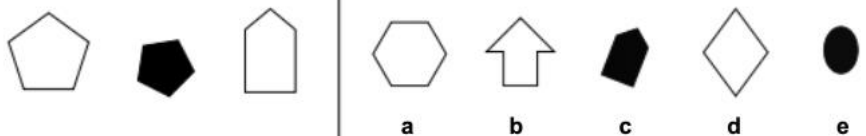
For each of the questions below there are three figures that are like each other in some way. Find which of the five figures on the right is most like the three figures on the left.

Example:

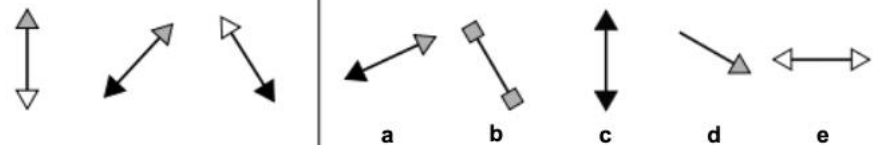


Answer: c

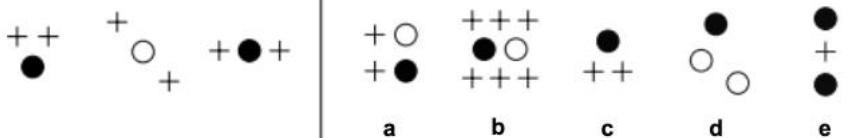
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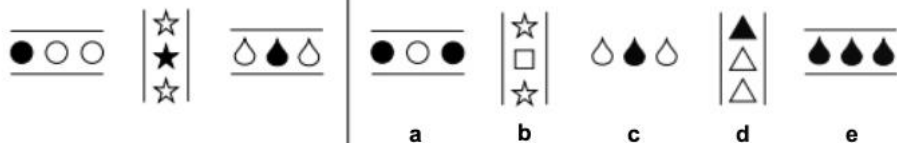
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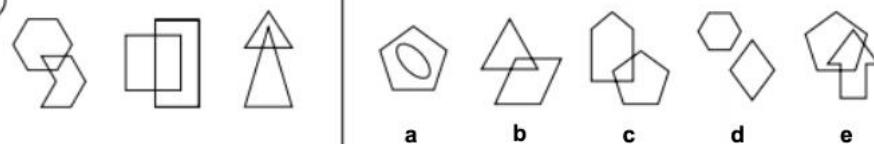
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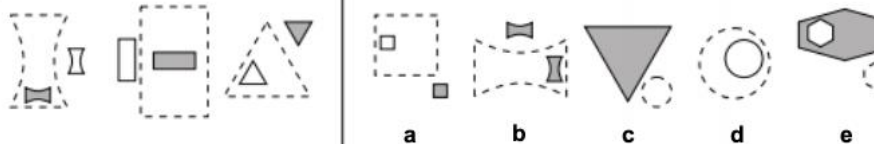
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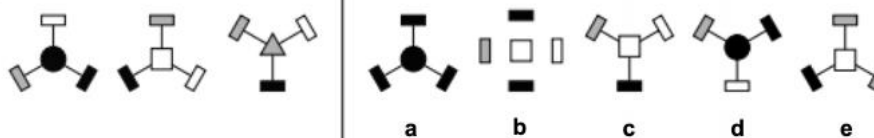
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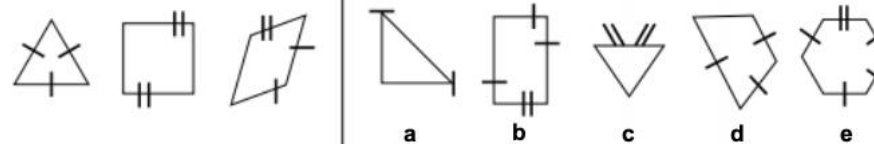
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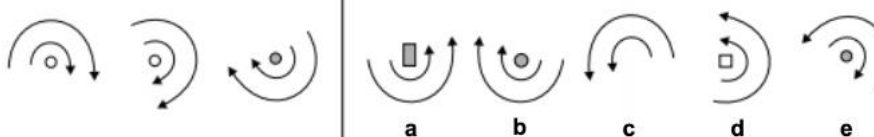
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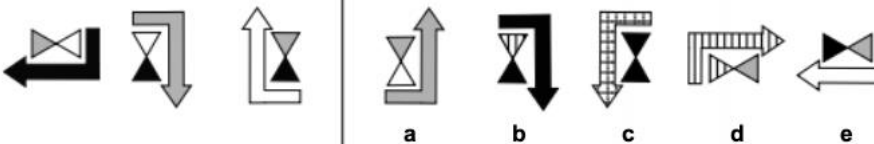
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9



10

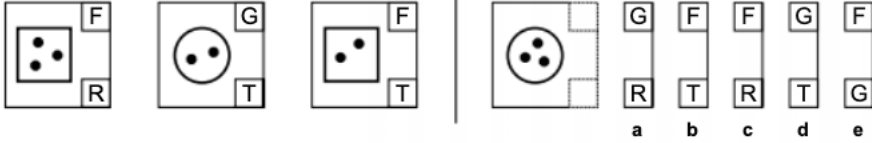


Homework Term 6 Session 5 – Non-Verbal

Section 5 — Horizontal Code

In the boxes on the left are shapes with code letters. The top letters have a different meaning to the bottom ones. Work out how the letters go with the shapes and then find the code for the new shape from the five codes on the right.

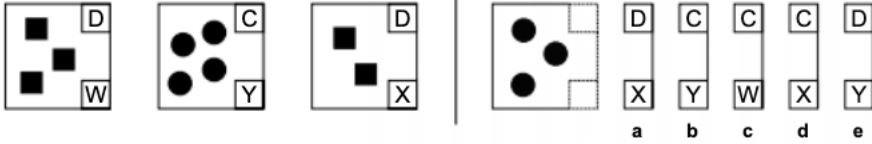
Example:



Answer: a

Both squares have an F at the top, but the circle has a G, so the top code letter must stand for shape. This means that the bottom code letter must be for the number of dots. R is for 3 dots and T is for 2 dots. The new figure must have a G because it is a circle and an R because it has 3 dots. The code must be GR and the answer is a.

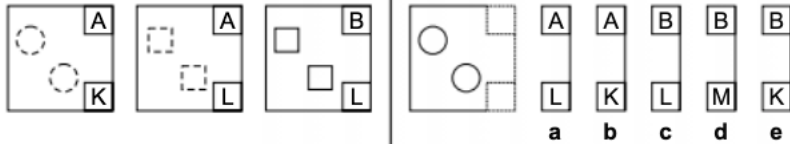
Example:



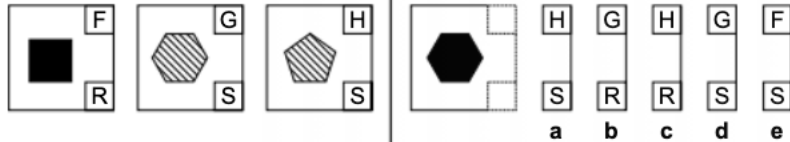
Answer: c

Both figures with squares have a D at the top, and the figure with circles has a C, so the top code letter must be for shape. The bottom code letter must be for the number of shapes. W is for 3 shapes, Y is for 4 and X is for 2. The new figure must have a C because it is made of circles and a W because there are 3 of them. The code must be CW and the answer is c.

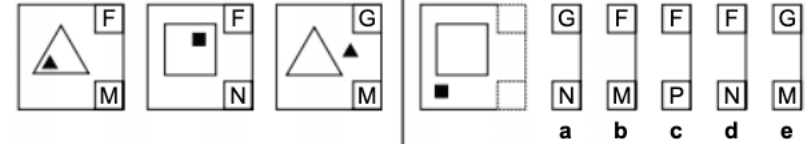
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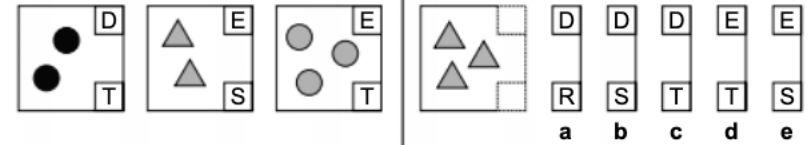
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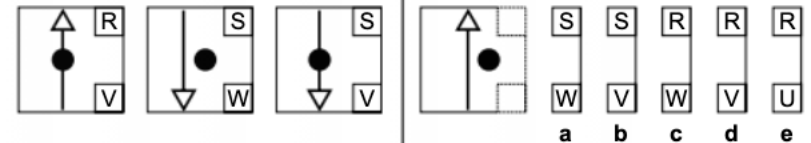
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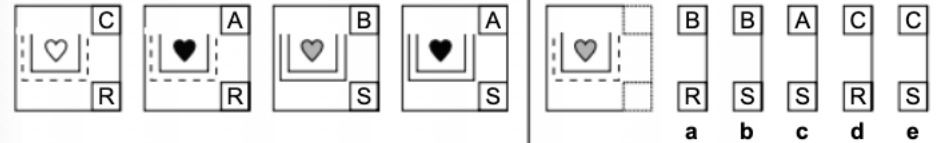
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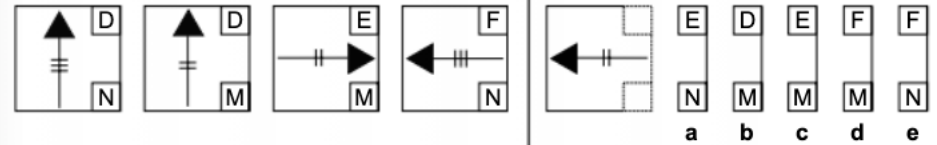
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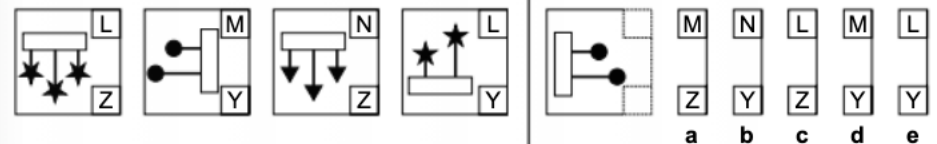
6



7



8



Homework Term 6 Session 5 - Maths

27. What is 872.63 rounded to the nearest tenth?

Answer: _____

28. 378 fish were divided equally between 9 fish tanks.
How many fish were put in each tank?

Answer: _____

29. This shape is made from four identical rectangles each measuring 8 cm by 2 cm.
What is the perimeter of this shape?

Answer: _____ cm



30. A shop sells mugs in small packs of 4 for £5.50, or large packs of 12 for £15.
Caleb buys one large pack and two small packs of mugs.

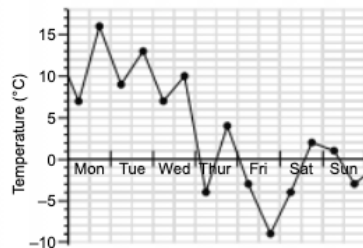
What was the mean price he paid for a mug?

Answer: £ _____

31. This line graph shows how the temperature changed during one week.

What was the difference between the highest temperature and the lowest temperature during the week?

Answer: _____ °C



32. Sandy bought 6 postcards at 49p each and 5 postcards at 99p each.
How much change did she receive from £10?

Answer: £ _____

33. The instructions on the bottle of lemon squash are to dilute one measure of juice with five measures of water.
Nico pours squash into the measuring jug, as shown in the diagram, and then adds the correct amount of water.

How much squash does he make?

- A** 0.6 litres **C** 9 litres **E** 600 litres
B 0.9 litres **D** 900 litres



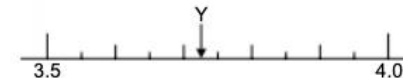
17

34. A car can travel 8.5 miles per litre of fuel.
How many miles can it travel on 40 litres of fuel?

Answer: _____ miles

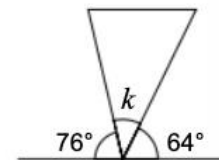
35. Look at this number line.
Which of these statements is true?

- A** $Y > 3.75$ **D** $Y < 3.65$
B $Y > 3.8$ **E** $Y = 3.80$
C $Y < 3.75$



36. What is the size of angle k ?

Answer: _____ °



37. Joe rings 26 friends to invite them to his party. Phone calls cost 12p a minute to a landline and 25p a minute to a mobile phone. He rings 16 of his friends on their mobile phones and 10 of his friends on their landlines. Each phone call lasts for 2 minutes.

How much will it cost him to phone all 26 friends?

Answer: £ _____

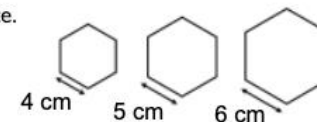
38. Which pair of fractions are equivalent?

- A** $\frac{8}{12}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$ **C** $\frac{4}{12}$ and $\frac{18}{24}$ **E** $\frac{10}{18}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$
B $\frac{18}{24}$ and $\frac{6}{9}$ **D** $\frac{8}{12}$ and $\frac{18}{24}$

39. The diagram on the right shows the first 3 hexagons in a sequence.
The hexagons are all regular.

What is the perimeter of the 6th hexagon in the sequence?

Answer: _____ cm



40. Tom rides his bike twice as far as his brother, Lewis. Lewis rode Y miles.
How far did both of them ride altogether?

- A** $2Y$ **B** $1 + 2Y$ **C** $Y \times Y + 1$ **D** $1.5Y$ **E** $3Y$

17

Homework Term 6 Session 5- Verbal Reasoning

The number codes for three of these four words are listed in a random order. Work out the code to answer the questions.

BEND DINT TEEN TIDE
4321 5162 4116

14. Find the code for the word **DINT**. (_____)
15. Find the code for the word **BITE**. (_____)
16. Find the word that has the number code **5362**. (_____)

/ 3

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

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Example: AA BA CA DA (EA)

17. JJ IK HL GM (_____)
18. XG AE BC EA (_____)
19. PH NL LP JT (_____)
20. QG NJ KI HL (_____)
21. JF LC NZ PW (_____)

/ 5

Each question uses a different code. Use the alphabet to help you work out the answer to each question.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Example: If the code for **FOUR** is **CLRO**, what is **CFSB** the code for? (FIVE)

22. If the code for **DRINK** is **FTKPM**, what is the code for **GLASS**? (_____)
23. If the code for **CAT** is **XZG**, what is **WLT** the code for? (_____)
24. If the code for **SNAIL** is **TMBHM**, what is **TGFKM** the code for? (_____)
25. If the code for **ELM** is **VON**, what is **LZP** the code for? (_____)
26. If the code for **STIFF** is **NVDHA**, what is **GQJRT** the code for? (_____)
27. If the code for **SNOW** is **SKOT**, what is **SIIM** the code for? (_____)

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that have the most similar meaning.

Example: (young mother old) (elderly new brother)

51. (beach wave certain) (fish shore cliff)
52. (taste drink meal) (fork menu lunch)
53. (ring rock gem) (crown jewel gold)
54. (coat skirt trousers) (jacket scarf socks)
55. (chew smile wink) (grin frown laugh)

/ 5

Find the pair of letters that completes each sentence in the most sensible way. Use the alphabet to help you.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Example: **AB** is to **BC** as **DE** is to (EF).

56. **XO** is to **UL** as **PK** is to (_____).
57. **LO** is to **MN** as **JQ** is to (_____).
58. **DW** is to **BY** as **HS** is to (_____).
59. **QM** is to **MO** as **TJ** is to (_____).
60. **CM** is to **EK** as **HT** is to (_____).

/ 5

Mark two words, one from each set of brackets, that complete the sentence in the most sensible way.

Example: **Train** is to (carriage ticket track) as **car** is to (petrol wheel road).

51. **Boy** is to (young loud man) as **girl** is to (old mother woman).
52. **Ice** is to (drink cold winter) as **fire** is to (hot summer chestnuts).
53. **Shy** is to (happy sad timid) as **confident** is to (young assured big).
54. **Book** is to (library page park) as **food** is to (ground eat supermarket).
55. **Cow** is to (milk field herd) as **sheep** is to (flock dog graze).

/ 5

Homework Term 6 Session 5- English

Read this poem carefully and answer the questions that follow.

An extract from 'The Spider and the Fly'

"Will you walk into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly;

"'Tis the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy.

The way into my parlour is up a winding stair,

And I have many curious things to shew when you are there."

- 5 "Oh no, no," said the little fly; "to ask me is in vain,
For who goes up your winding stair can ne'er come down again."

"I'm sure you must be weary, dear, with soaring up so high.

Will you rest upon my little bed?" said the spider to the fly.

"There are pretty curtains drawn around; the sheets are fine and thin,

- 10 And if you like to rest awhile, I'll snugly tuck you in!"

"Oh no, no," said the little fly, "for I've often heard it said,

They never, never wake again who sleep upon your bed!"

"Sweet creature!" said the spider, "you're witty and you're wise;

How handsome are your gauzy wings; how brilliant are your eyes!

- 15 I have a little looking-glass upon my parlour shelf;

If you'll step in one moment, dear, you shall behold yourself."

"I thank you, gentle sir," she said, "for what you're pleased to say,

And, bidding you good morning now, I'll call another day."

by Mary Howitt

Answer these questions about the text that you've just read.
Circle the letter that matches the correct answer.

13. How does the spider try to get the fly into his parlour in the first verse?
- A By tempting the fly
 - B By flattering the fly
 - C By threatening the fly
 - D By upsetting the fly
 - E By teasing the fly
14. Which of the following does the spider claim to have in his parlour?
- A A bed with a warm quilt
 - B Interesting objects
 - C A winding staircase
 - D Glass ornaments
 - E Attractive curtains over the windows

15. Why does the fly turn down the spider's offer?

- A She doesn't want to climb the staircase.
- B She is not interested in seeing the spider's parlour.
- C She is too vain to accept the offer.
- D She would rather soar up high in the sky.
- E She thinks she will never escape from the parlour.

16. Why does the spider say that the fly might need to lie on the bed?

- A She will be tired from walking up the stairs.
- B The bed is very comfortable.
- C She will need to rest after looking at the curious things.
- D She is tired from all her flying.
- E The spider loves having visitors to stay.

17. How would you describe the fly's attitude towards the spider?

- A Irritated
- B Curious
- C Distrustful
- D Grateful
- E Angry

18. In the third verse, what does the spider promise to show the fly?

- A What she looks like
- B A looking glass
- C The parlour shelf
- D Some pretty curtains
- E A pair of spectacles

19. The language used by the spider in the third verse could best be described as:

- A polite.
- B kind.
- C flattering.
- D genuine.
- E envious.

20. Which word is closest in meaning to "gauzy" (line 14)?

- A Opaque
- B Tiny
- C Thin
- D Reflective
- E Shiny

21. Which word is closest in meaning to "behold" (line 16)?

- A Understand
- B View
- C Grasp
- D Approve
- E Believe

22. The word "witty" (line 13) could be most accurately replaced by:

- A friendly.
- B amusing.
- C beautiful.
- D joyful.
- E peculiar.

23. "'Tis" (line 2) and "ne'er" (line 6) are examples of:

- A possessives.
- B conjunctions.
- C exclamations.
- D adjectives.
- E abbreviations.

24. What part of speech is "winding" (line 6)?

- A Adverb
- B Adjective
- C Noun
- D Pronoun
- E Verb