Term 3 Session 2

Verbal Reasoning – Letter Sequence

Key Question

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

Look at this example:

AB BC CD DE EF (FG)

1. CS CS DT DT EU (EU)
2. NE OE PD QC RB (SA)
3. CJ FM IP LS OV (RY)
4. GR HT IV JX KZ (LB)
5. PE RG TI VK XM (ZS)
6. CV YZ UD QH ML (IP)
7. BS DP FM HI JG (LD)
8. CA AE YI WM UQ (SU)
9. LL ON RP UR XT (AV)
10. US SP QM OJ MG (KD)
11. ZV WS TT QQ NR (KO)
12. CC DE FG GI IK (JM)

Term 3 Session 2

English – Commas

Commas

Circle the incorrect comma in each sentence. For example:

Don't worry, we've got plenty, of time.

1. The hedgehog, which was only a baby, had been, in an accident.
2. When the sitting room, fills with light at sunset, it is delightful.
3. There was lightning that lit up the sky, thunder and, heavy rain.
4. While you're at the butcher's, can you pick up, some pork pies for lunch?
5. When I was little, I couldn't wait, until I was tall enough to go on a roller coaster.
6. The ship, which was heading for Port Arthur, struck rocks, on the way.
7. The town, which was miles from the coast, had a stone, lighthouse.

Hint: Try reading the sentences aloud — commas often go where you pause.

/ 7

Commas

Put a comma into each sentence to separate the two parts of the sentence. For example:

Until Wednesday , I had never visited the zoo before.

8. Before dinner, I practised playing the accordion.
9. As we entered the maze, Mum led the way towards the centre.
10. Because of my stage fright, I get nervous before our concerts.
11. Despite the bad weather forecast, we took a risk and went for a walk.
12. Once you've mixed in the water, stir the dough for five minutes.
13. Even during the summer, the rooms in the castle remain cool.
14. After you've finished painting, don't forget to clean your brushes.

/ 7

Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes

Underline the word with the correct prefix from the brackets to complete each sentence. For example:

The garage was an (**independent** **imdependent**) business.

1. Another word for naughty is (**disobedient** **inobedient**).
2. (**Reheat** **Forheat**) the soup, making sure that it's piping hot before you eat it.
3. Mustafa was very (**unkind** **diskind**) to me yesterday.
4. Natalie had (**inusually** **unusually**) bright green eyes.
5. Tina was talking (**nonsense** **unsense**) again.
6. Kayla can be (**unpolite** **impolite**) if she's not on her best behaviour.
7. I was (**unable** **inable**) to see over the head of the man in front.

/ 7

Maths – Comparing fractions

Group A - Comparing fractions (like numerators)

Use the correct symbol <, > or = to show how the fractions compare:

1) $\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3}$

2) $\frac{1}{9} < \frac{1}{8}$

3) $\frac{1}{4} > \frac{1}{5}$

4) $\frac{3}{9} < \frac{3}{7}$

5) $\frac{2}{7} > \frac{2}{9}$

6) $\frac{5}{7} > \frac{5}{9}$

Group B - Comparing fractions (common denominators)

Use the correct symbol <, > or = to show how the fractions compare:

1) $\frac{1}{10} < \frac{2}{10}$

2) $\frac{7}{10} = \frac{7}{10}$

3) $\frac{5}{10} > \frac{2}{10}$

4) $\frac{3}{8} < \frac{5}{8}$

5) $\frac{7}{8} > \frac{4}{8}$

6) $\frac{9}{8} > \frac{7}{8}$

Group C - Comparing fractions (different denominators)

Use the correct symbol <, > or = to show how the fractions compare:

1) $\frac{2}{9} < \frac{3}{7}$

2) $\frac{2}{3} > \frac{1}{2}$

3) $\frac{7}{12} < \frac{3}{4}$

4) $\frac{3}{5} > \frac{1}{15}$

5) $\frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{12}$

6) $\frac{3}{7} < \frac{1}{2}$

1) In a class, $\frac{7}{9}$ of the students are girls, and $\frac{14}{63}$ are boys.

$\frac{49}{63}$

Are there more boys or girls in the class?

2) A rugby team wins $\frac{3}{8}$ of their matches in a season.

$\frac{9}{24}$

The same team loses $\frac{1}{3}$ of their matches.

$\frac{8}{24}$ $\frac{9}{24}$ $7\frac{8}{24}$

Show that the team wins more matches than they lose.

3) Which of the following fractions is nearest to $\frac{9}{10}$?

$\frac{72}{80}$

Show your working.

$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{11}{20}$ $\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{50}{80}$ $\frac{60}{80}$ $\frac{44}{80}$ $\frac{48}{80}$

4) Janine's annual salary increases by $\frac{3}{7}$ = 15/35

Lawton's annual salary increases by $\frac{2}{5}$ = 14/35

Janine says her salary will increase by more money than Lawton's.

Explain why she may not be correct.

Depends who already earns more as the increase is so small in difference

5) Four friends are ordering pizza.

Martin eats $\frac{4}{5}$ of a pizza. 96/120

Carla eats $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pizza. 90/120

Graham eats $\frac{7}{8}$ of a pizza. 105/120

Trevor eats $\frac{5}{6}$ of a pizza. 100/120

Which person eats the most pizza?

Here are two fractions.

$\frac{5}{7}$ 25/35 $\frac{7}{5}$ 49/35

Work out which of the fractions is closer to 1.

Here are two fractions.

$\frac{3}{10}$ 24/80 $\frac{5}{8}$ 50/80

Work out which of the fractions is closer to $\frac{1}{2}$. 40/80

Write down the largest of these three fractions.

$\frac{3}{5}$ 12/20 $\frac{11}{20}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 10/20

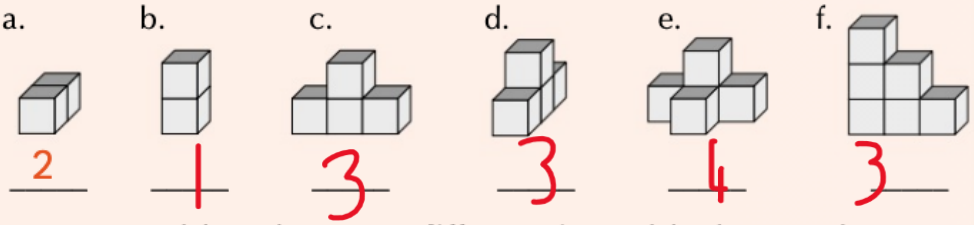
Non-Verbal – 3D shapes as 2D shapes

You might need to imagine what a 3D shape would look like from different angles.

Warm Up

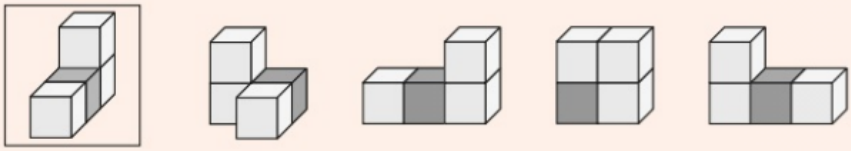
1. If you looked at each figure from above, how **many** blocks could you see?

a. b. c. d. e. f.



2 1 3 3 4 3

2. How many of these figures are **different views** of the figure in the square?

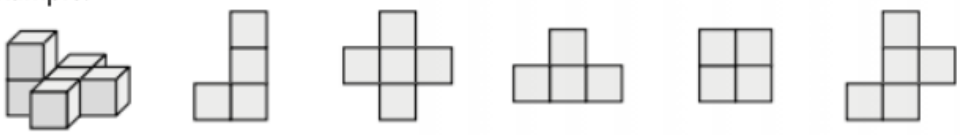


Number of figures: 2

2D Views of 3D Shapes

Work out which option is a top-down 2D view of the 3D figure on the left.

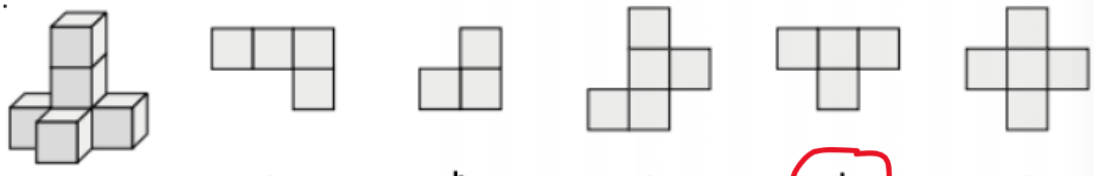
Example:



a b c d e (b)

Five blocks are visible from the top and there is one cube at the front of the figure.

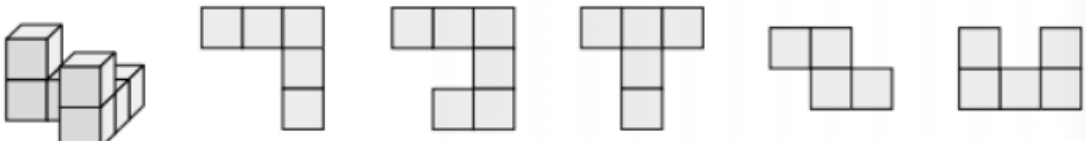
3.



a b c d e

(d)

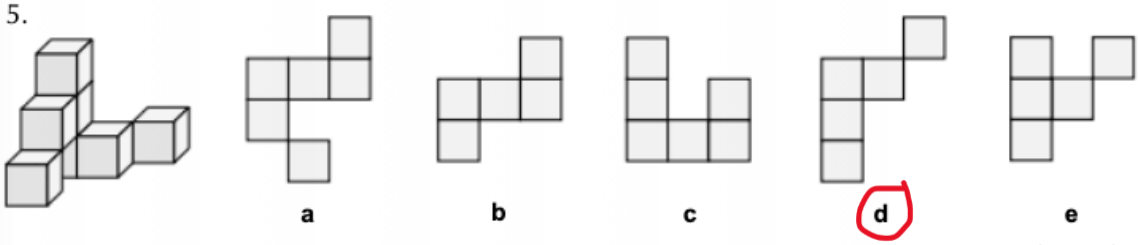
4.



a b c d e

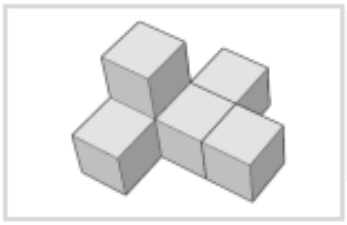
(a)

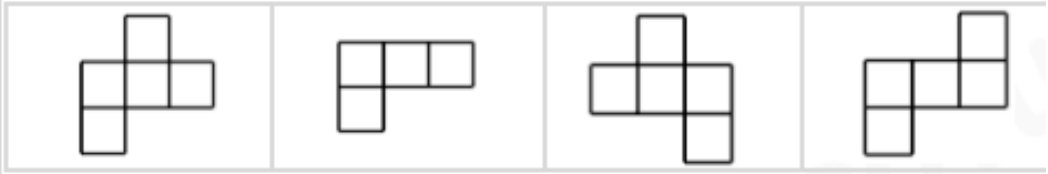
5.



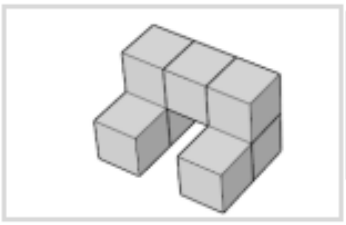
a b c d e

(d)

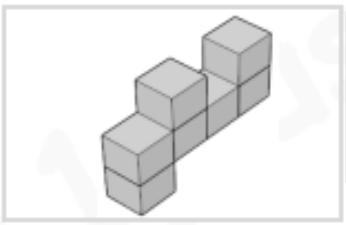


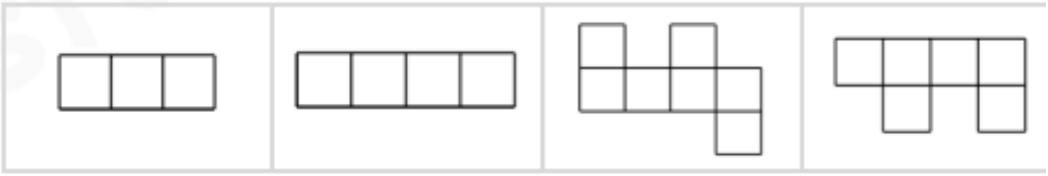


a b c d

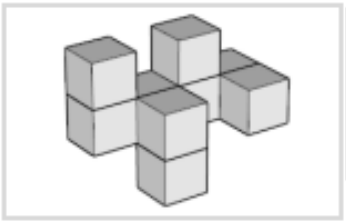


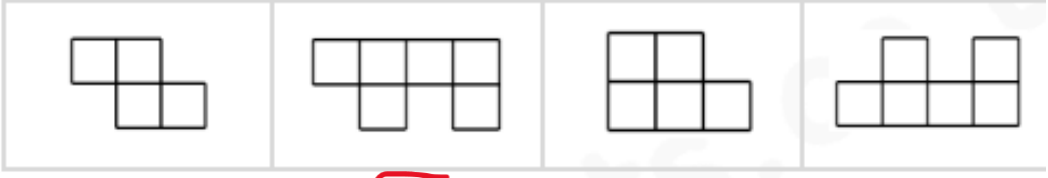
a b c d



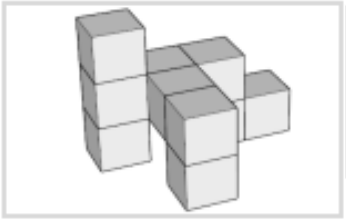


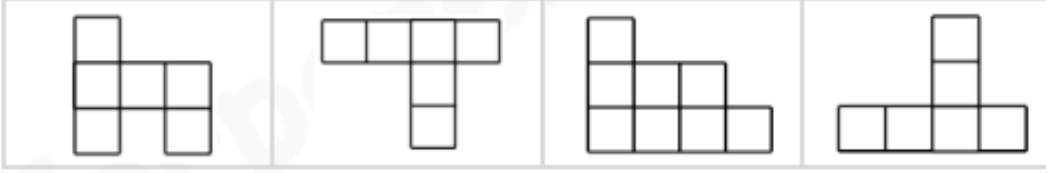
a b c d



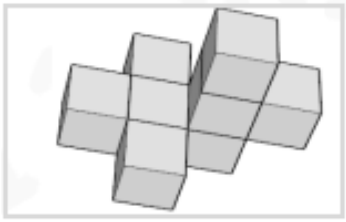


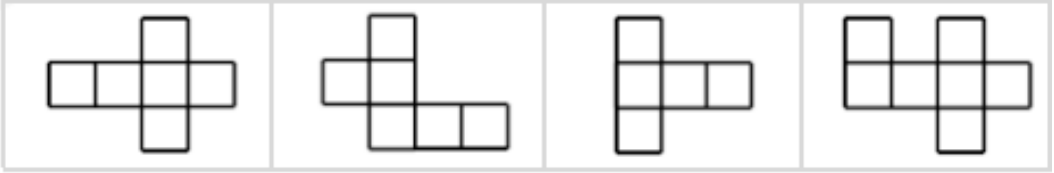
a b c d





a b c d





a b c d