

Maths – Multiplying and dividing 10,100,1000

A sword weighs 3.25 kg. It's stuck in a boulder, which is 100 times heavier than the sword.
How heavy is the boulder?

- ☐ a) 32.5 kg
- ☐ b) 3250 kg
- ☐ c) 0.325 kg
- ☒ d) 325 kg
- ☐ e) 32 500 kg

A cake shop sells 10 pieces of flapjack for £5.26. Nathan buys 100 pieces of flapjack.
How much money does Nathan spend on flapjack?

- ☐ a) £520.60
- ☐ b) £526
- ☒ c) £52.60
- ☐ d) £5260
- ☐ e) £50.26

An orchard sells apples in crates of 100. Charlie buys 73 crates from the orchard.
In total, how many apples has Charlie bought?

- ☐ a) 7000
- ☐ b) 70 300
- ☐ c) 730
- ☒ d) 7300
- ☐ e) 73 000

Suwayda gets 10 points for each ball she catches in a ball game. What is 87.5×1000 ?
She catches a total of 152 balls. How many points does she get?

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ a) 1.52 | ☐ a) 8750 |
| ☒ b) 1520 | ☒ b) 87 500 |
| ☐ c) 15 200 | ☐ c) 0.875 |
| ☐ d) 152 | ☐ d) 8.75 |
| ☐ e) 15.2 | ☐ e) 870 |

Term 2 Session 2

Gabby has baked a Swiss roll which is exactly 68.2 cm long. She wants to divide it into 10 pieces of equal length. How long should she make each piece of Swiss roll?

- ☐ a) 0.682 cm
- ☐ b) 6.02 cm
- ☒ c) 6.82 cm
- ☐ d) 682 cm
- ☐ e) 68.2 cm

English – Determiners – Circle the determiners in the sentences.

1. Which cup should I take from the cupboard?
2. Those books are so dirty; they need to be cleaned.
3. His coat was blue, just like his eyes.
4. That is the tree which used to have a swing on it.
5. Five bees were buzzing around the sunflower.
6. Could I have less ice cream please?
7. Some people think that this town is boring.
8. It is good to brush your teeth twice a day.
9. She bound her pens together using an elastic band.
10. Our greatest challenge will be crossing the river without being seen by the guard in that tower.

Verbal Reasoning – Use a rule to make a word

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. big (bin) tin | sad (<u>Sag</u>) dig |
| 2. fan (ant) tap | gel (<u>elk</u>) koi |
| 3. mark (tar) tell | fort (<u>nor</u>) name |
| 4. pile (top) atom | note (<u>car</u>) scar |
| 5. fall (lit) sift | time (<u>may</u>) carp |
| 6. bust (tub) trim | dump (<u>bud</u>) base |
-

7. part (eat) tune

dark (law) deal

8. miss (sin) dune

redo (den) tank

9. rain (kin) rank

main (tin) mist

10. mile (lit) bits

mask (sad) tide

11. mice (rice) tore

tame (lane) tall

12. flip (lip) pink

came (ape) open

13. boil (lob) able

ring (gig) ages

14. gape (peg) grip

fame (met) task

15. bait (pat) tape

gave (lot) told

16. fond (din) rind

page (big) limb

17. sigh (his) shin

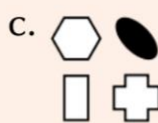
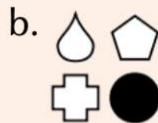
doll (lid) foil

18. mess (same) bale

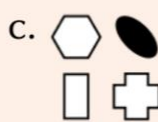
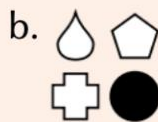
port (rope) more

Non-Verbal Reasoning – Position (order)

1. Which shape is in the **bottom left hand corner** of the figure?



2. Which shape is **one space anticlockwise** around the figure from the black shape?



star

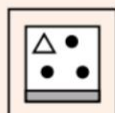
pentagon

hexagon

heart

star

3. How many of these figures have a triangle in the **same position** as the figure in the square?



Number of figures: 3

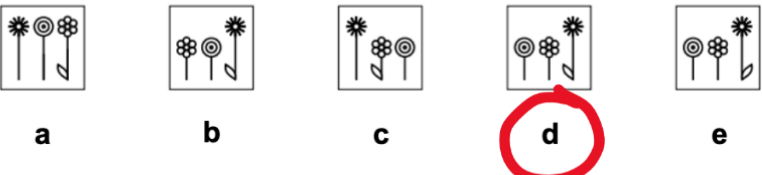
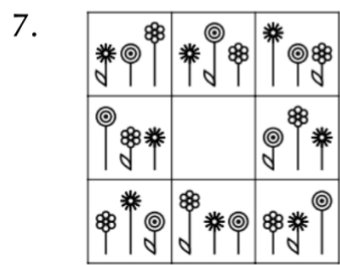
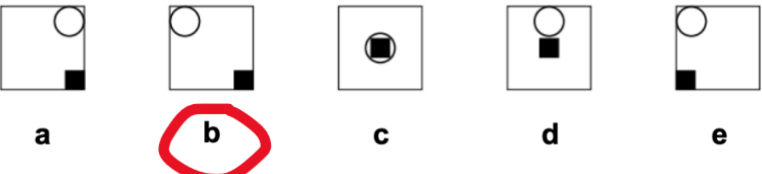
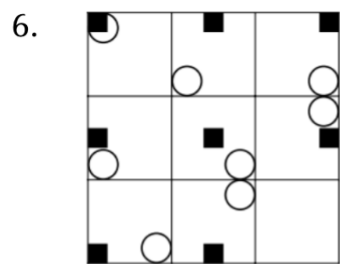
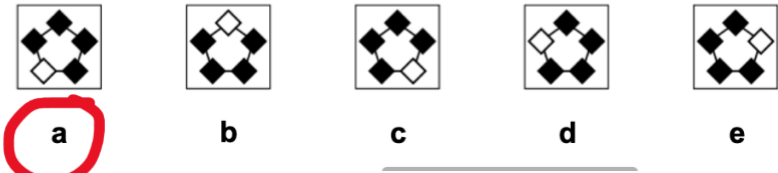
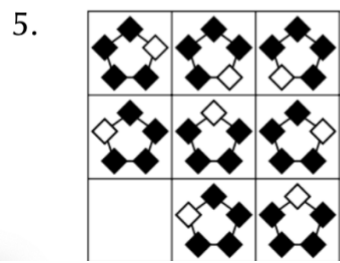
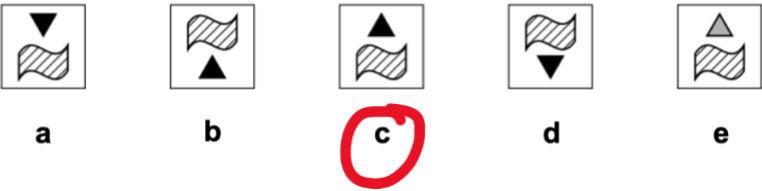
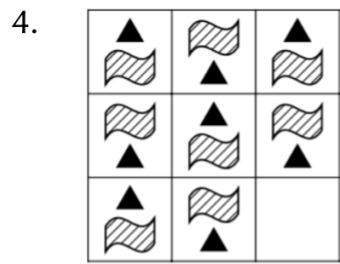
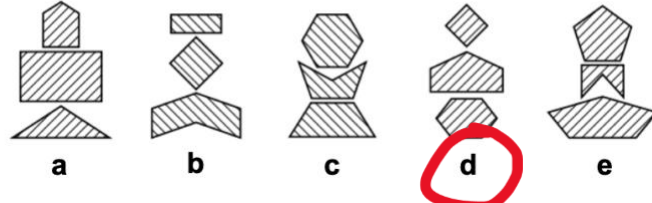
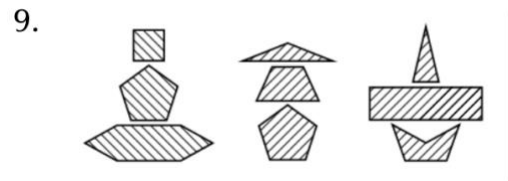
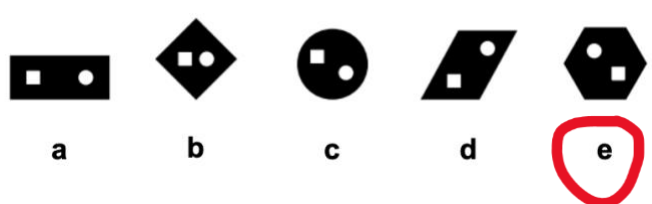
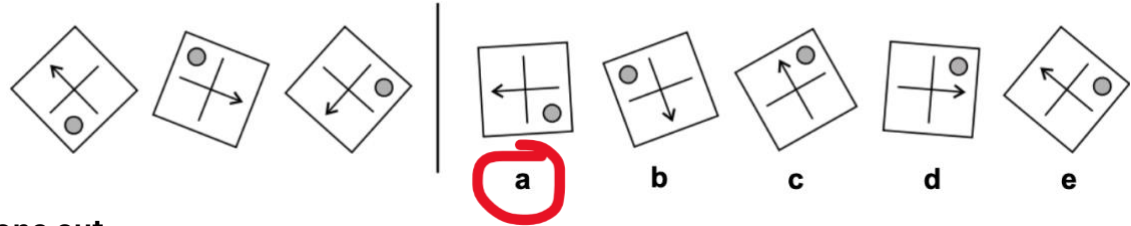


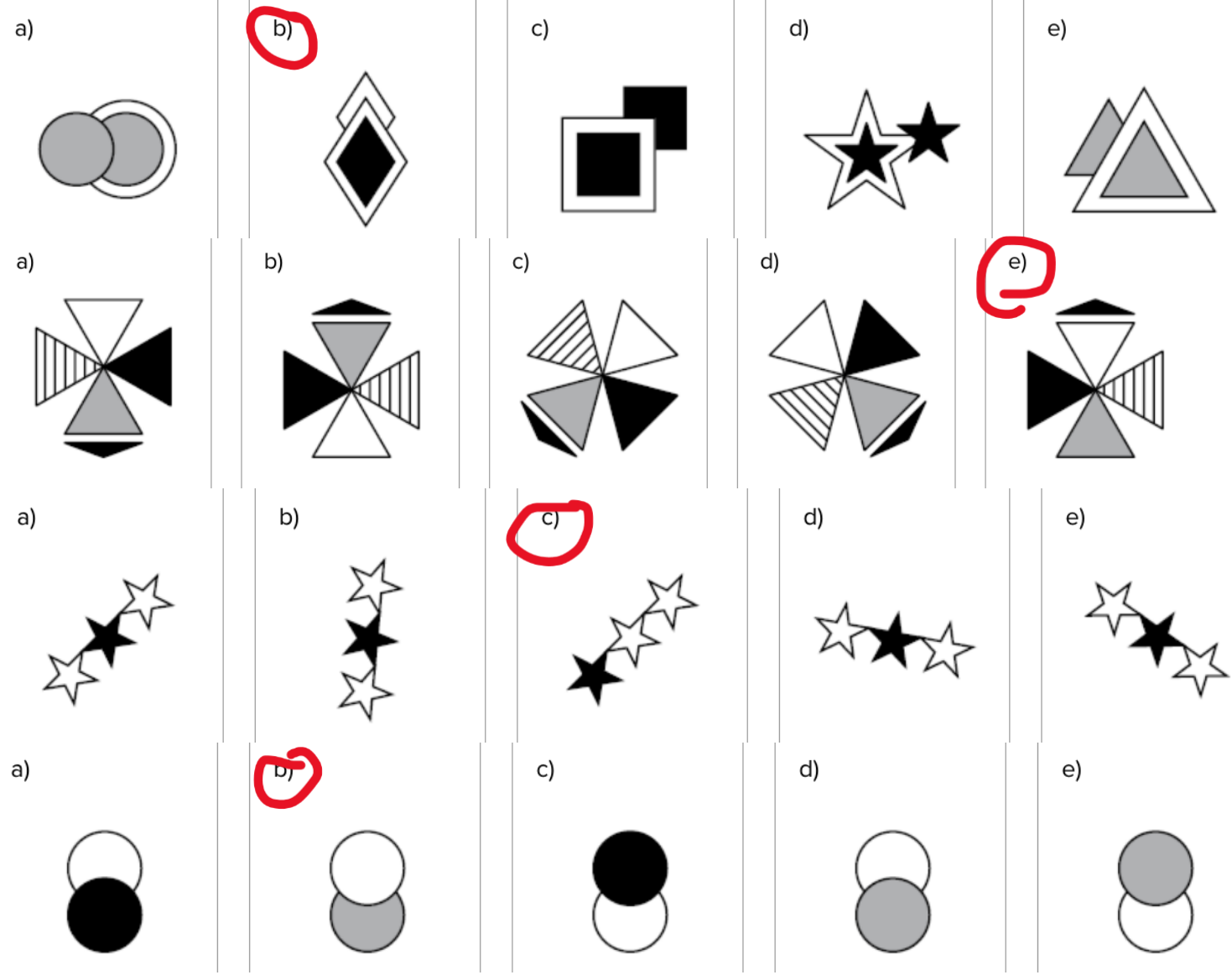
Figure like the first three



10.



Odd one out



Castles

After the Normans invaded England in 1066, they immediately started to build castles all around the country. These castles were not just ordinary buildings, but were fortresses to protect Norman soldiers from their enemies.

- The earliest Norman castles were either made within an existing Roman fort or were 'motte and bailey' castles. The word 'motte' means a natural or man-made mound and the word 'bailey' means an enclosure. The bailey was a yard area which was surrounded by a wall. These castles were built by local peasants and could be constructed quickly. Once they had dug a deep, circular ditch, they piled the earth from the ditch into the centre to form the high hill known as the motte. A wooden building called a 'keep' was built on top of the motte as a look-out point. The keep was at the top of the motte, so it would have been difficult for enemy troops to attack it. The deep ditch around the castle also helped to protect it from invaders.

- A courtyard was built next to the motte, and this was known as the bailey. There were many buildings within the bailey, including stables, storerooms, kitchens and living quarters. Many of the castle's workers lived and worked inside the bailey. The bailey was often surrounded by a palisade. This was a tall fence made using wooden stakes and was an important part of the castle's defence.

- Motte and bailey castles were quick and cheap to build and provided good defence against the enemy. However, they were built out of wood, so they caught fire easily. Over time, people started building castles out of stone because they lasted longer and to prevent them from burning down.

1. According to the text, what is a 'bailey'?

A A hill
B A courtyard
C A fortress
D A Roman soldier
E A castle

2. Which of the following was an important part of the castle's defence?

A The bailey
B The kitchens
C The palisade
D Local peasants
E The wooden buildings

3. Which of the following is not given as a reason why the Normans built motte and bailey castles?

A They were very big.
B They were quick to build.
C They were difficult to attack.
D They were cheap to build.
E They provided good defence.

4. According to the text, which of the following buildings was not in the bailey?
- A** The kitchens
 - B** The stables
 - C** Living quarters
 - D** Storerooms
 - E** The school
5. Which of the following does not describe a 'motte'?
- A** A natural mound
 - B** A heap of earth
 - C** A high hill
 - D** A Roman fort
 - E** Part of a castle
6. According to the text, what was the purpose of the castle's 'keep'?
- A** To attack from
 - B** To keep animals in
 - C** To store weapons in
 - D** To watch for enemies
 - E** To walk around
7. According to the passage, why were later castles built out of stone instead of wood?
- A** Stone was cheaper.
 - B** Wood was running out.
 - C** There was more stone available.
 - D** Wood could catch fire.
 - E** Stone was difficult to attack.
8. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "prevent" (line 22)?
- A** Help
 - B** Watch
 - C** Rescue
 - D** Stop
 - E** Go
9. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "invaders" (line 13)?
- A** Armies
 - B** Attackers
 - C** Friends
 - D** Defenders
 - E** Builders
10. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "circular" (line 8)?
- A** Long
 - B** Round
 - C** Around
 - D** Wide
 - E** Smooth