

Maths – Percentages

40% of 200 = 80 25% of 40 = 10 5% of 120 = 6

1. A primary school has 212 students. 50% of the students are boys. How many of the students are boys?

106

2. There are 800 fans at a rugby match between Armagh and Malone. 30% of the fans support Malone. How many fans support Malone?

$800 \div 10 = 80 \times 3 = 240$

3. Martin gives 40% of £75 to his sister. How much money does Martin give to his sister?

$75 \div 10 = 7.5 \times 4 = 30$

4. Fredrick is an estate agent in New York and earns 5% commission on every property sold. How much will he receive if he sells a flat for £830,000?

$830000 \div 10 = 83000 \div 2 = 41500$

5. A cake weighs 750g. 40% of the cake is sugar. Work out how many grams of sugar are in the cake.

$750 \div 10 = 75 \times 4 = 300$

6. There are 220 students in Year 7. 15% cycle to school. 60% are driven to school. The rest walk to school.

33

- (a) How many students cycle to school? (b) How many students are driven to school? (c) How many students walk to school?

55

$22 \times 6 = 132$

7. Michael is going to buy a car. The car costs £2400. He pays a deposit of 20%. Michael pays the rest of the money over 20 monthly payments. Work out the cost of each monthly payment.

$2400 \div 10 = 240 \times 2 = 480$

$2400 - 480 = 1920 \div 20 = 96$

Verbal Reasoning – Odd One Out

1. numbers five eleven figures seven

2. hot freezing warm chilly cold

3. like hate dislike love admire

4. whisper shout mutter yell scream

5. house bungalow office flat library

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6. woodland desert glacier rainforest orchard
7. lavender grass daffodil lily oak
8. cooker oven fridge tiles microwave
9. swings slide football cricket seesaw
10. violin harp recorder guitar trumpet
11. scarf shorts coat mittens sandals
12. happy laugh glad pleased chuckle
13. shoes socks gloves slippers earrings
14. roast diced boiled baked peeled
15. sketch portrait orchestra song drawing
16. wool fibreglass leather cotton plastic
17. sing rehearse recite perform practice
18. enter exit leave come go

Non-Verbal Reasoning Vertical Codes



CL



CN



DM



DL



~~DL~~

CM

~~DM~~

CL

~~DN~~

~~a~~

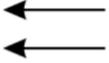
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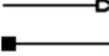
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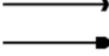
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 PA

 QB

 RB

 DNR

 DMR

 ENS

 DOS

 QD

 PD

 RE

 FA

 GB

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 HA

 SX

 UX

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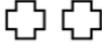
 SY

 QB RB PB QA RA

 a b **c** ~~d~~ ~~e~~

 EOR EOS DOR ENR DMR

a b ~~c~~ ~~d~~ ~~e~~

 RE QE QD RD PE

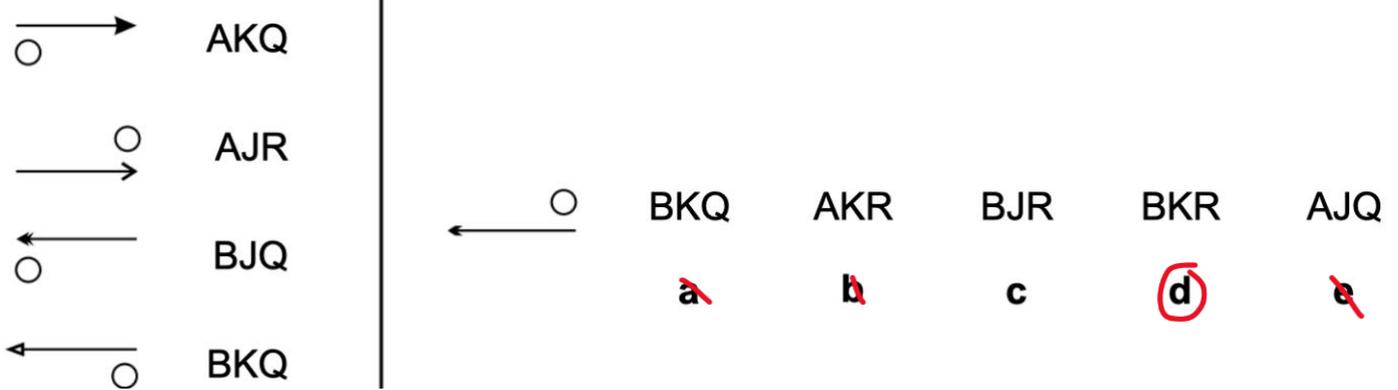
~~a~~ **b** c ~~d~~ ~~e~~

 HB HA GB GA FB

a ~~b~~ ~~c~~ ~~d~~ e

 UY TY TX SX SY

~~a~~ **b** c ~~d~~ ~~e~~



Reading

An adapted extract from 'Little Lord Fauntleroy'

Cedric crossed the threshold into the room. It was a very large and splendid room, with massive carved furniture in it, and shelves upon shelves of books. The furniture was so dark, and the curtains so heavy, the diamond-paned windows were so deep, and it seemed such a distance from one end of it to the other, that, since the sun had gone down, the effect of it all was rather gloomy. For a moment Cedric thought there was nobody in the room, but soon he saw that by the fire burning on the wide hearth there was a large easy-chair and that in that chair someone was sitting — someone who did not at first turn to look at him.

But he had attracted attention in one quarter at least. On the floor, by the arm-chair, lay a dog, a huge tawny* mastiff, with body and limbs almost as big as a lion's; and this great creature rose majestically and slowly, and marched toward the little fellow with a heavy step.

Then the person in the chair spoke. "Dougal," he called, "come back, sir."

But there was no more fear in little Cedric's heart than there was unkindness — he had been a brave little fellow all his life. He put his hand on the big dog's collar in the most natural way in the world, and they ambled forward together, Dougal sniffing as he went.

And then the Earl looked up. What Cedric saw was a large old man with shaggy white hair and eyebrows, and a nose like an eagle's beak between his deep, fierce eyes. What the Earl saw was a graceful, childish figure in a black velvet suit, with a lace collar, and with curls of hair waving about the handsome, manly little face, whose eyes met his with a look of innocent good-fellowship**. There was a sudden glow of exultation in the fiery old Earl's heart as he saw what a strong, beautiful boy this grandson was.

* tawny — yellowish-brown

** good-fellowship — friendliness

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1. Why does the author describe the room as dark and gloomy at the beginning?
A) To show the room is messy
 B) To make the reader feel a little nervous
C) To show Cedric is tired
D) To show the house is empty

2. Why does Cedric think no one is in the room at first?
A) The Earl is hiding
B) Cedric is not looking properly
 C) The room is very large and dark
D) The fire is not lit

3. What does the description of the dog tell us?
A) It is wild and dangerous
 B) It is strong but well-behaved
C) It is scared of Cedric
D) It is very old

4. How does Cedric act when the dog comes toward him?
A) He runs away
B) He freezes in fear
 C) He stays calm and gentle
D) He shouts for help

5. Why is Cedric touching the dog's collar important?
 A) It shows he knows how to stay calm
B) It shows he wants to control the dog
C) It shows he is trying to show off
D) It shows he is careless

6. Why does the Earl speak to the dog before speaking properly to Cedric?
A) He does not like children
 B) He is testing Cedric without saying anything
C) He cannot see Cedric clearly
D) He is angry with the dog

7. What does the difference between the Earl and Cedric's appearances suggest?
A) They will argue a lot
B) They are exactly the same
 C) Cedric may change the Earl for the better
D) Cedric is frightened of the Earl

8. Why does the Earl feel happy and proud when he looks at Cedric?
A) Cedric looks rich
B) Cedric obeys him
 C) Cedric is strong, kind, and brave
D) Cedric is very quiet

9. How does the mood of the extract change by the end?
A) It becomes more frightening
 B) It becomes warmer and happier
C) It stays gloomy
D) It becomes confusing

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10. What can we tell about Cedric from this extract?

- A) He is weak and nervous
- B) He is rude and noisy
- C) He is brave and kind
- D) He is shy and unfriendly

1. Which of the following statements about the room is true?

- A The furnishings are light in colour.
- B The room contains a lot of reading material.
- C The windows are split into square panes.
- D The curtains are light and thin.
- E The room is an average size.

2. According to the text, what causes the dismal atmosphere in the room?

- A There isn't enough furniture to fill the large room, so it looks empty.
- B The Earl doesn't greet Cedric when he walks in.
- C The room is naturally dark and there is a lack of sunlight.
- D The Earl seems lonely sitting by himself.
- E The room has fallen into disrepair.

3. Which of the following best describes how the dog approaches Cedric?

- A Curiously
- B Purposefully
- C Aggressively
- D Cautiously
- E Shyly

4. "He put his hand on the big dog's collar in the most natural way in the world" (lines 15-16). What does this suggest about Cedric?

- A He was being firm with the dog because it was misbehaving.
- B He wasn't really sure about what he was doing.
- C He was not afraid of the dog.
- D He knew the dog very well.
- E He felt more relaxed dealing with the dog than the old man.

5. Which of the following statements about the Earl is false?

- A His nose looks like the beak of a bird.
- B He is elderly.
- C He is small and slight.
- D He has an intense gaze.
- E His hair is somewhat untidy.

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6. There is a "sudden glow of exultation in the fiery old Earl's heart" (lines 22-23) when he sees Cedric. This suggests that:
- A the Earl is immediately annoyed with Cedric.
 - B** the Earl is delighted with Cedric.
 - C the Earl is surprised to see Cedric.
 - D the Earl is suddenly angered by Cedric.
 - E the Earl feels overwhelmed at the sight of Cedric.
7. Which of the following is not mentioned in the text?
- A Where the Earl is when Cedric enters the room
 - B Where the dog is when Cedric enters the room
 - C The name of the Earl's dog
 - D The size of the Earl's dog
 - E** The colour of Cedric's hair
8. Which of the following best describes Cedric?
- A Apprehensive and thoughtful
 - B Adventurous and sympathetic
 - C Determined and tactful
 - D** Courageous and friendly
 - E Assertive and helpful
9. What does the word "splendid" (line 1) mean?
- A Mysterious
 - B Intimidating
 - C Elaborate
 - D Unique
 - E** Magnificent
10. Which of these words is closest in meaning to "ambled" (line 16)?
- A Stomped
 - B Staggered
 - C** Wandered
 - D Ran
 - E Darted

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11. "with body and limbs almost as big as a lion's" (lines 10-11).

This contains an example of:

- A alliteration
- B personification
- C a simile
- D onomatopoeia
- E a metaphor

12. "But there was no more fear in little Cedric's heart than there was unkindness" (line 14). What type of word is "fear" as it is used in this sentence?

- A Verb
- B Adjective
- C Preposition
- D Abstract noun
- E Common noun

What type of word is 'always' in the following sentence?

Sophia always goes to swimming club on Thursday evenings.

- preposition
- determiner
- adverb
- adjective
- modal verb

In the sentence below, which of the words is a determiner?

When Dita last visited this shoe shop, it was closed.

- was
- last
- this
- When
- it