

Maths – Number Sequences

1. $6, 13, 20, \underline{27}, 34, 41, \underline{48}$

2. $35, 28, \underline{22}, 17, 13, \underline{10}, 8$

3. $1, \underline{8}, 27, 64, 216$

4. $5, 6, 10, 9, 15, \underline{12}, \underline{20}$

5. $7, 9, 13, 19, \underline{27}, 37, \underline{49}$

6. $5, \underline{3}, -1, -9, -25, -57, \underline{-121}$

Which of the numbers below is a common multiple of 3 and 8?

- ☐ a) 12
☐ b) 64
☐ c) 90
☐ d) 32
☒ e) 72

What is 66 812 rounded to the nearest ten thousand?

- ☐ a) 66 000
☐ b) 67 000
☐ c) 60 000
☐ d) 66 800
☒ e) 70 000

Sabine has some medieval relics. She orders her relics by how many years old they are, starting from the oldest.

Which of the following lists shows the ages of Sabine's relics in order?

- ☐ a) 1089, 1297, 982, 820, 708
☐ b) 1297, 982, 1089, 820, 708
☐ c) 1297, 1089, 708, 982, 820
☐ d) 1297, 1089, 982, 708, 820
☒ e) 1297, 1089, 982, 820, 708

Term 1 Session 5

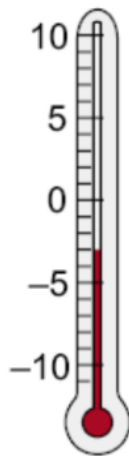
Daymond is driving from Plymouth to Inverness, a distance of 643 miles.

What is this distance rounded to the nearest ten miles?

- ☐ a) 500 miles
- ☐ b) 630 miles
- ☐ c) 600 miles
- ☒ d) 640 miles
- ☐ e) 650 miles

The thermometer below shows the temperature in °C.

If it gets 10 °C hotter, what temperature will the thermometer show?



- ☐ a) 6 °C
- ☐ b) 3 °C
- ☐ c) 10 °C
- ☐ d) 13 °C
- ☒ e) 7 °C

A bag of sand weighs 19.38 kg.

What is this figure rounded to the nearest kilogram?

- ☐ a) 10 kg
- ☒ b) 19 kg
- ☐ c) 19.4 kg
- ☐ d) 20 kg
- ☐ e) 18 kg

English – Underline the adverbs.

The bell rang sonorously – it would soon be time to go home from school. I was terribly excited as it was my birthday, and I was anticipating a warm welcome from my family when I got home. Eventually, after a long wait for my friend to catch up with me, we raced merrily down the street. I was thinking about the delicious chocolate birthday cake that I had baked with Dad yesterday. I couldn't wait to gobble it up greedily when I got home.

Verbal Reasoning – Word codes

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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

If the code for TREE is USFF, what does CVTI mean?

BUSH

If the code for LARK is JCPM, what does EWJN mean?

GULL

If the code for WHISPER is YGKRRDT, what does NZWFJSGQ mean?

LAUGHTER

1. If the code for ⁺¹FISH is GJTI, what is the code for TANK?

JBOL

2. If the code for ⁻¹ROSE is QNRD, what is the code for BUSH?

ATRG

3. If the code for ⁻²POST is NMQR, what is ⁺²QJSE the code for?

SLVG

4. If the code for ⁺³STAR is VWDU, what is the code for MOON?

PRRQ

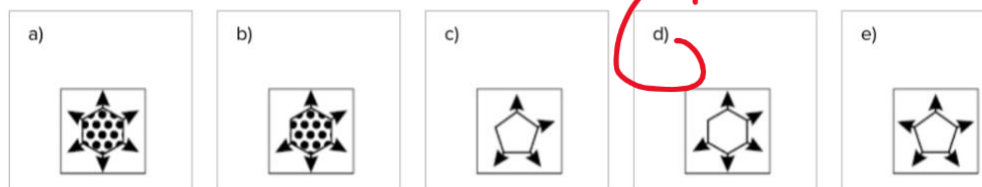
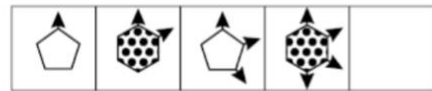
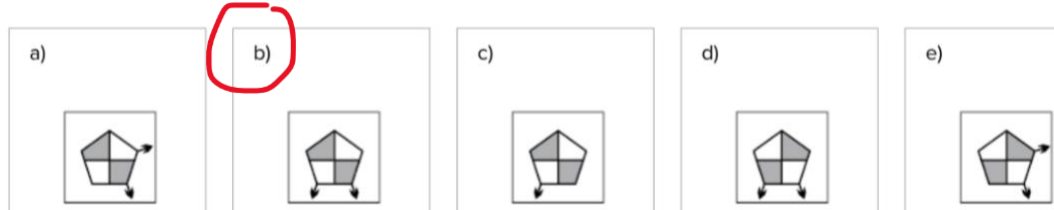
5. If the code for ⁺⁴PINK is TMRO, what is ⁻⁴FPYI the code for?

BLUE

6. If the code for **METAL** is **LGSKK**, what is the code for **BRASS**?
 $-1 + 2 - 1 + 2$
A T Z V R
7. If the code for **PHONE** is **SHRNH**, what is the code for **GHOUL**?
 $+1 0 + 2 0$
J H R V G
8. If code for **BROAD** is **DPQYF**, what is **UOWYV** the code for?
 $+2 - 2 + 2$ $-2 + 2 - 2 + 2$
S Q V A T
9. If the code for **ACE** is **ZXV**, what is **YZW** the code for?
 Letter Partner
B A D
10. If the code for **JELLY** is **LHNOA**, what is the code for **CREAM**?
 $+2 + 5 + 2 + 3$
E U G D O

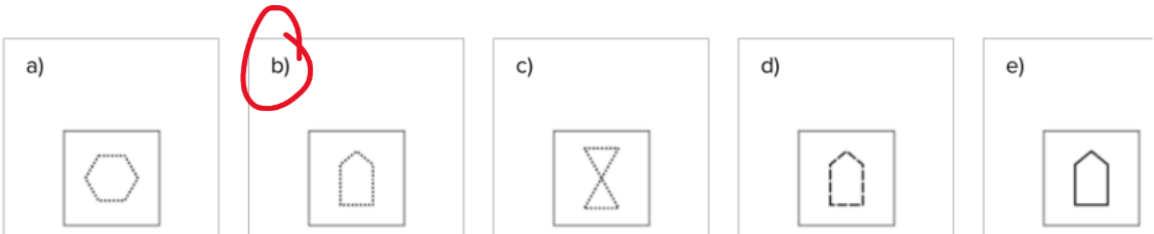
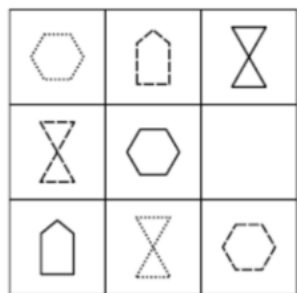
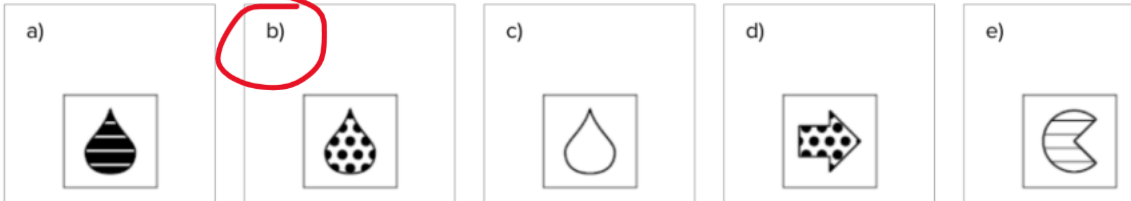
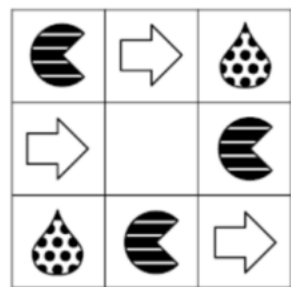
Non – Verbal Reasoning (Think about shape, colour, number, size)

Complete the series

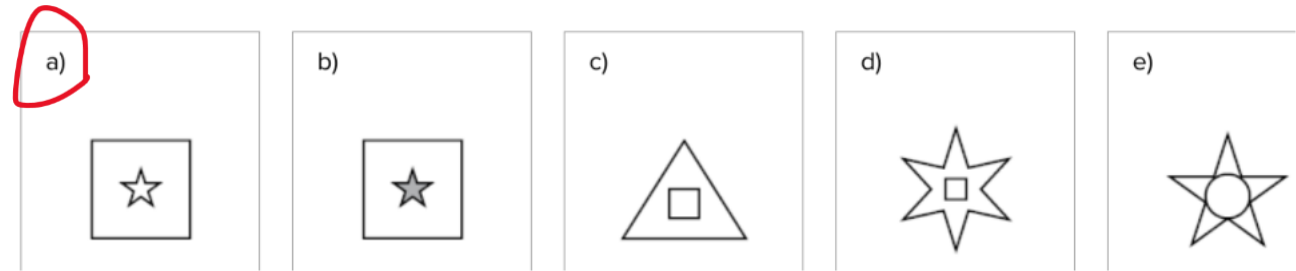
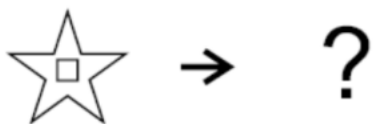


Term 1 Session 5

Complete the grid



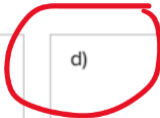
Complete the pair



Find the figure like the first two



a) 	b) 	c) 	d) 	e)
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a) 	b) 	c) 	d) 	e)
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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.

- 5** 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
- 10** 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.

- 15** 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.

- 20** 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
11. "they were built out of wood, so they caught fire easily" (lines 20-21). Which of these words is an adverb?
- A** they
 - B** built
 - C** wood
 - D** fire
 - E** easily
12. "deep" (line 8) and "cheap" (line 19) are examples of which part of speech?
- A** Adjectives
 - B** Adverbs
 - C** Nouns
 - D** Verbs
 - E** Pronouns

