Term 2 Session 2

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.
She catches a total of 152 balls. How many points does she get?

- a) 1.52
- b) 1520 ✓
- c) 15 200
- d) 152
- e) 15.2

What is 87.5 × 1000?

- a) 8750
- b) 87 500 ✓
- c) 0.875
- d) 8.75
- 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

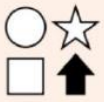
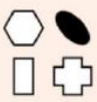
1.	big (bin) tin	sad (Sag) dig
2.	fan (ant) tap	gel (elk) koi
3.	mark (tar) tell	fort (nor) name
4.	pile (top) atom	note (can) scar
5.	fall (lit) sift	time (map) carp
6.	bust (tub) trim	dump (bud) base

7. part (eat) tune — dark (lad) 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 (lame) 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 (let) told
16. fond (din) rind — page (big) limb
17. sigh (his) shin — doll (lid) foil
18. mess (same) bale — port (rope) more

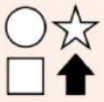
Non-Verbal Reasoning – Position (order)

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

a.  b.  c.  d.  e. 

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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

a.  b.  c.  d.  e. 

star	pentagon	hexagon	heart	star

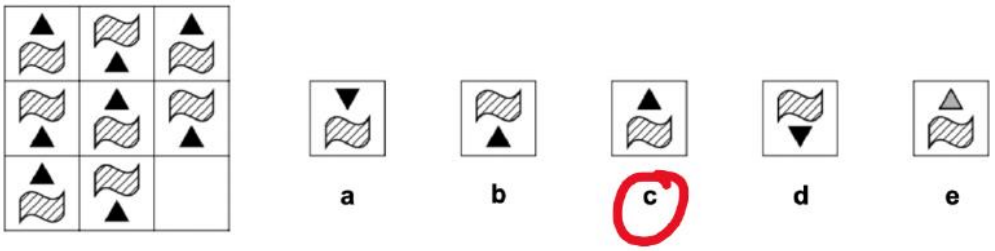
3. How many of these figures have a triangle in the **same position** as the figure in the square?



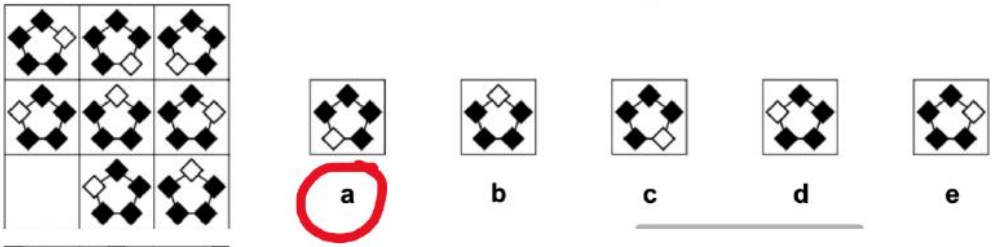
Number of figures: 3

Term 2 Session 2

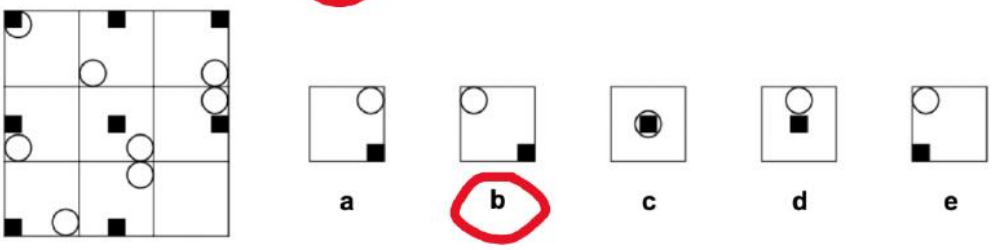
4.



5.



6.



7.

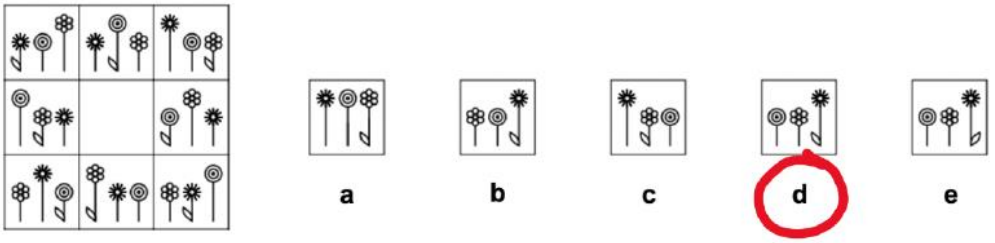
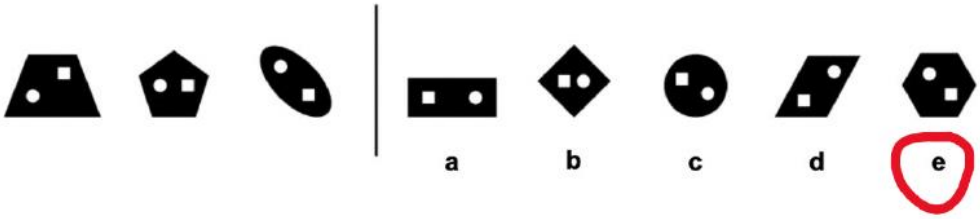
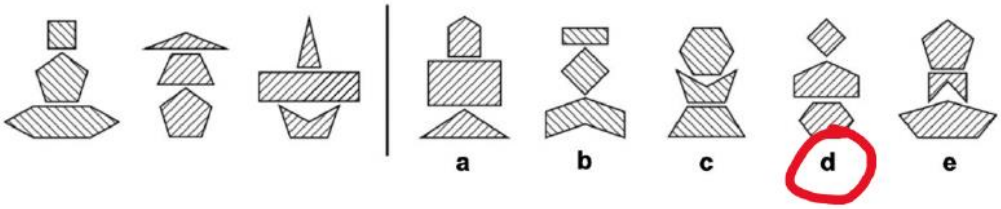


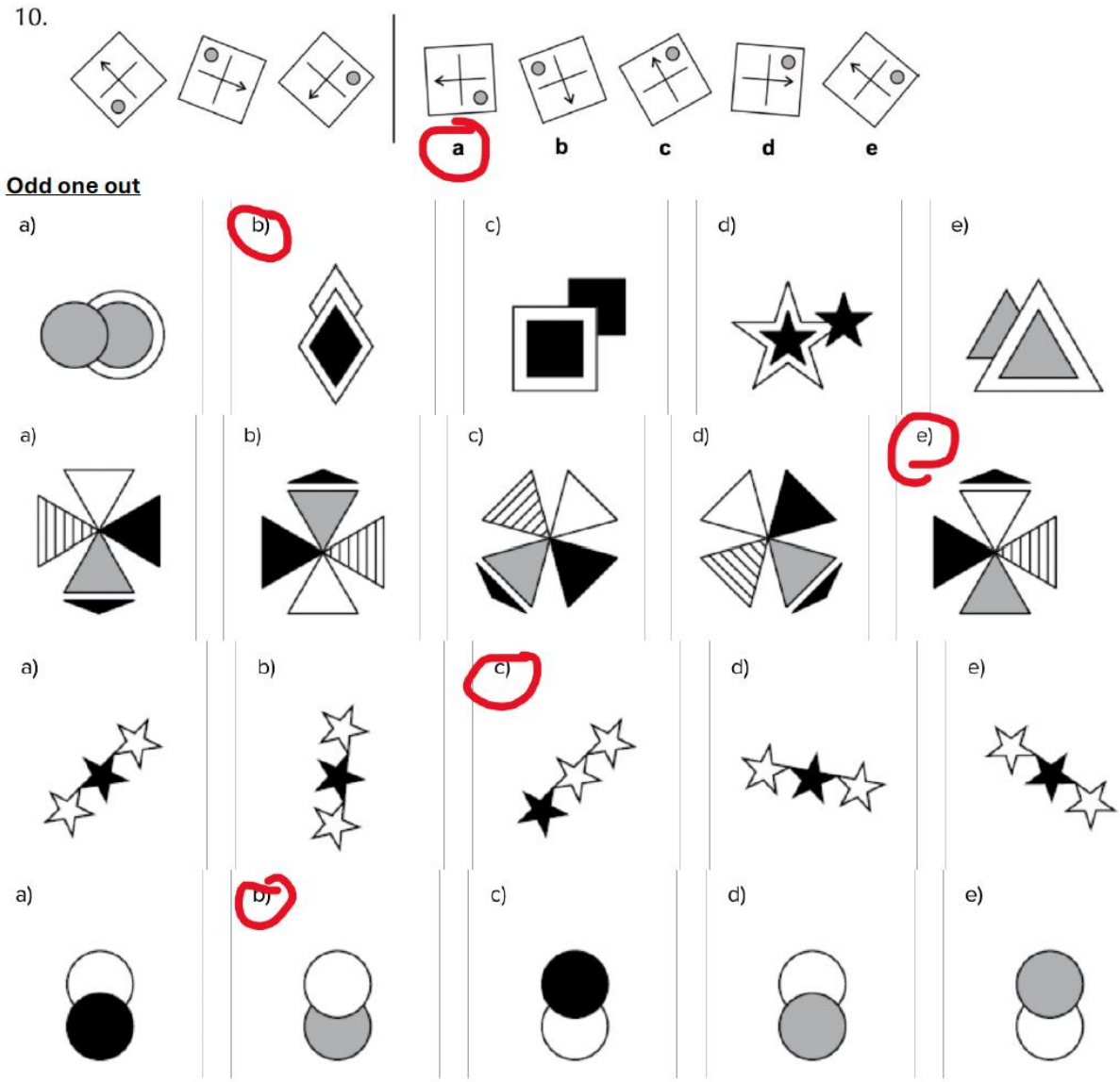
Figure like the first three

8.



9.





Reading comprehension

Lighthouses

Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions on the next page. Choose one answer for each question.

For hundreds of years, sailors have used lighthouses to help them travel safely near the coast. Rocks and shallow water can be difficult to see, especially at night or during a storm. A lighthouse warns ships about these dangers by sending a powerful beam of light across the sea.

Early lighthouses were much simpler than the towers we recognise today. Some were stone platforms with fires burning on top. Keeping these fires alight was difficult in strong winds and heavy rain. Later, lamps replaced the fires. Special lenses helped to gather the light and send it much further out to sea.

Many lighthouses were built on cliffs or small rocky islands, where they could be seen from a great distance. Building on an isolated rock was dangerous work. Workers had to bring stone, tools and food by boat. Rough seas could stop the boats from landing, so building work sometimes took several years.

In the past, lighthouse keepers lived beside the light. Their most important duty was to make sure it kept shining. They cleaned the lenses, checked the machinery and carried out repairs. Keepers also recorded the weather and watched for ships in trouble. On remote islands, they might spend weeks away from their families.

Each lighthouse had its own pattern of flashes. Sailors could compare this pattern with information on their charts to work out which lighthouse they were passing. The light did not guide ships into every harbour; instead, it helped sailors recognise their position and avoid nearby hazards.

Today, most lighthouses work automatically. Electric lamps and machines control the light, so a keeper no longer needs to live inside the tower. Modern ships also use satellite navigation, but lighthouse beams remain useful. If electronic equipment fails, a familiar flashing light can still help a crew find a safer route.

1. What is the main purpose of a lighthouse?

A To store food for sailors

B To warn ships about dangers

C To measure the depth of the sea

D To provide a home for every sailor

E To make storms less powerful

2. What was used to produce light in some early lighthouses?

A Electric lamps

B Candles in windows

C Fires on stone platforms

D Satellite signals

E Flashing mirrors

3. Why were special lenses useful?

A They kept the tower warm

B They stopped the rain

C They made ships travel faster

D They sent the light further out to sea

E They made the rocks easier to climb

4. Why could building on a rocky island take several years?

A The light was too bright

B Keepers refused to live there

C Ships could not see the island

D Stone towers were never finished

E Rough seas could prevent supplies from arriving

5. Which task is NOT mentioned as a lighthouse keeper's duty?

A Cleaning the lenses

B Checking machinery

C Selling tickets to visitors

D Recording the weather

E Watching for ships in trouble

6. What helped sailors recognise a particular lighthouse?

A Its pattern of flashes

B The number of keepers

C The food stored inside

D Its building date

E The size of its door

7. What does "isolated" mean in the third paragraph?

A Crowded

B Far away from other places

C Covered in trees

D Easy to reach

E Very warm

8. Which word is closest in meaning to "hazards"?

A Harbours

B Patterns

C Repairs

D Dangers

E Islands

9. Why do most lighthouses no longer need a keeper living inside?

A Ships never sail at night

B The towers have all closed

C Their lights work automatically

D There are no rocks near the coast

E Sailors repair every lighthouse

10. Which statement is supported by the final paragraph?

A Satellite navigation always fails

B Lighthouse beams can help when electronic equipment fails

C All modern ships have stopped using charts

D Every lighthouse has been rebuilt

E Lighthouse keepers control satellite navigation