Year 5

Summer Term

June Exam

ENGLISH

First name:_____

Last name: _____

This paper contains <u>40 marks</u>

a. This paper consists of a 30 minute test.

b. Read the instructions carefully.

c. Do not begin the test or open the booklet until told to do so.

d. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

ENGLISH
(30 minutes)

Comprehension: Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow. Text adapted from Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson, which is in the public domain.

1   It was not very long after this that there occurred the first of the mysterious events that rid us at last of the captain, though not, as you will see, of his affairs. It was a bitter cold winter, with long, hard frosts and heavy gales; and it was plain from the first that my poor father was little likely to see the spring. He sank

5   daily, and my mother and I had all the inn upon our hands; and were kept busy enough, without paying much regard to our unpleasant guest.

It was one January morning, very early - a pinching, frosty morning - the cove all grey with hoar-frost, the ripple lapping softly on the stones, the sun still low and only touching the hilltops and shining far to seaward. The captain had risen

10   earlier than usual, and set out down the beach, his cutlass swinging under the broad skirts of the old blue coat, his brass telescope under his arm, his hat tilted back upon his head. I remember his breath hanging like smoke in his wake as he strode off, and the last sound I heard of him, as he turned the big rock, was a loud snort of indignation, as though his mind was still running upon Dr. Livesey.

15   Well, mother was upstairs with father; and I was laying the breakfast-table against the captain's return, when the parlour door opened, and a man stepped in on whom I had never set my eyes before. He was a pale, tallowy creature, wanting two fingers of the left hand; and, though he wore a cutlass, he did not look much like a fighter. I had always my eye open for seafaring men, with one

20   leg or two, and I remember this one puzzled me. He was not sailorly, and yet he
.   had a smack of the sea about him too.

I asked him what was for his service, and he said he would take rum; but as I was going out of the room to fetch it he sat down upon a table, and motioned me to draw near. I paused where I was, with my napkin in my hand.

25   "Come here, sonny," says he. "Come nearer here."

I took a step nearer.

"Is this here table for my mate Bill?" he asked, with a kind of leer.

I told him I did not know his mate Bill; and this was for a person who stayed in our house, whom we called the captain.

30   "Well," said he, "my mate Bill would be called the captain, as like as not. He has a cut on one cheek, and a mighty pleasant way with him, particularly in drink, has my mate Bill. We'll put it, for argument like, that your captain has a cut on one cheek and we'll put it, if you like, that that cheek's the right one. Ah, well! I told you. Now, is my mate Bill in this here house?"

35 I told him he was out walking.

"Which way, sonny? Which way is he gone?"

And when I had pointed out the rock and told him how the captain was likely to return, and how soon, and answered a few other questions, "Ah," said he, "this'll be as good as drink to my mate Bill."

40 The expression of his face as he said these words was not at all pleasant, and I had my own reasons for thinking that the stranger was mistaken, even supposing he meant what he said. But it was no affair of mine, I thought; and, besides, it was difficult to know what to do. The stranger kept hanging about just inside the inn door, peering round the corner like a cat waiting for a mouse.

45 Once I stepped out myself into the road, but he immediately called me back, and, as I did not obey quick enough for his fancy, a most horrible change came over his tallowy face, and he ordered me in, with an oath that made me jump. As soon as I was back again he returned to his former manner, half fawning, half sneering, patted me on the shoulder, told me I was a good boy, and he had
50 taken quite a fancy to me. "I have a son of my own," he said, "as like you as two blocks, and he's all the pride of my 'art. But the great thing for boys is discipline, sonny, discipline. Now, if you had sailed along of Bill, you wouldn't have stood there to be spoke to twice - not you. That was never Bill's way, nor the way of such as sailed with him.

55 So saying, the stranger backed along with me into the parlour, and put me behind him in the corner, so that we were both hidden by the open door. I was very uneasy and alarmed, as you may fancy, and it rather added to my fears to observe that the stranger was certainly frightened himself. He cleared the hilt of his cutlass and loosened the blade in the sheath; and all the time we were
60 waiting there he kept swallowing as if he felt what we used to call a lump in the throat.

At last in strode the captain, slammed the door behind him, without looking to the right or left, and marched straight across the room to where his breakfast awaited him.

65 "Bill," said the stranger, in a voice that I thought he had tried to make bold and big.

The captain spun round on his heel and fronted us; all the colour had gone out of his face; he had the look of a man who sees a ghost, or the evil one, or something worse, if anything can be; and, upon my word, I felt sorry to see him, all in a moment, turn so old and sick.

1. What sort of winter had it been?

A. A normal type of winter.
B. A calm winter.
C. A really bad winter.
D. An unusually mild winter.
E. We are not told.

2. From what the narrator says in lines 1-2, what do you think he thought of the captain?

A. He respected him very much.
B. He was glad to finally be rid of him.
C. He was surprised how quickly he had departed.
D. He was sad to finally be rid of him.
E. He was like a father to him.

3. Why do you think that his "poor father was little likely to see the spring"? (line 4)

A. Because he was so unwell he was unlikely to survive.
B. Because his boat was slowly sinking.
C. Because he was slowly going blind.
D. Because the weather was so bad.
E. Because the captain was going to try and kill him.

4. What type of word is "unpleasant" as used in line 6?

A. pronoun
B. verb
C. common noun
D. adverb
E. adjective

5. What type of word is "softly" as used in line 8?

A. pronoun
B. verb
C. common noun
D. adverb
E. adjective

6. How is it confirmed to the reader that it was "very early"? (line 7).

A. because the narrator was so tired.
B. because the sea was only lapping softly.
C. because the sun was still low and there was frost still around.
D. because it was January.
E. because the captain had arisen.

7. What was the captain's "cutlass"? (line 10)

A. His map.
B. His companion.
C. His musket.
D. His sword.
E. His medal.

8. What was the captain's mood the last time the narrator saw him?

A. happy
B. sad
C. annoyed
D. excited
E. scared

9. In the third paragraph, what was the narrator's relationship to the man who entered the parlour?

A. brother
B. friend
C. enemy
D. shipmate
E. none

10. What puzzled the narrator about the man in the third paragraph?

A. Why he was missing some fingers.
B. Why he was missing a leg
C. Why a sailor could look like a fighter.
D. Why he didn't look like a sailor, when he seemed to be one.
E. Why he looked like a sailor, when he seemed not be one.

11. What type of word is "puzzled" as used in line 20?

A. verb
B. adjective
C. common noun
D. adverb
E. abstract noun

12. Why did the narrator ask the man "what was for his service"? (line 22)

A. He wanted to find out if he was a sailor.
B. He wanted to know if his ship needed mending.
C. He wanted to know if he would like something to drink.
D. He wanted to know which religion he followed.
E. He wanted to know what he was doing there.

13. What does "a kind of leer" mean? (line 27).

A. That the man looked at him unpleasantly.
B. That the man had a kindly look about him.
C. That the man was swaying on his chair.
D. That the man had a strange accent.
E. That the man was threatening him with a sword.

14. Did the narrator actually know the man's friend Bill?

A. No, he did not know him at all.
B. Yes, he was his brother.
C. Yes, he was his father.
D. Yes, although he didn't know from the name, it was the Captain.
E. No, the man thought Bill was the captain, but he actually wasn't.

15. Why did the narrator not interfere even though he thought the man was mistaken?

A. Because he was too scared.
B. Because he thought it was none of his business and he didn't know what to do.
C. He wanted to, but he didn't know what to do.
D. Because he was worried about his father.
E. Because he was worried about the captain.

16. "peering around the corner like a cat waiting for a mouse" (line 44). This is an example of....

A. a simile
B. hyperbole
C. alliteration
D. onomatopoeia
E. a metaphor

17. What tells us that the narrator had misgivings about the man's intentions with the captain? Choose TWO things.

1. that he didn't like the look on his face
2. that he was brandishing his weapon
3. that he was so rude
4. that he looked tallowy
5. that he compared him to a cat waiting for a mouse.

A. 1 and 4
B. 2 and 5
C. 3 and 5
D. 1 and 5
E. 1 and 3

18. What caused "a most horrible change" to come over the man's face?

A. He saw the captain.
B. That the narrator didn't return quick enough.
C. That the narrator had stepped into the road.
D. That the rum was undrinkable.
E. That the cat had caught the mouse.

19. And why did he return to his "former manner"?

A. Because he had seen the captain.
B. Because he now knew the truth about the captain.
C. Because he loved the boy like his own son.
D. Because the narrator had returned from the road.
E. Because the narrator had got him another rum.

20. What do you think the man meant by "as like you as two blocks"?

A. That the narrator obeyed him like his son.
B. That both his son and the narrator blocked his wishes.
C. That the narrator was very similar to his son.
D. That he likes the narrator as much as two blocks.
E. That he likes his son as much as two blocks.

21. What do we learn that the man thought about the captain's leadership?

A. That it was weak.
B. That it was awful.
C. That it was very strong.
D. That he was very relaxed.
E. That he was never there.

22. How many adjectives are there in line 49?

A. none
B. one
C. two
D. three
E. four

23. Why do you think the man moved the narrator to "behind him in the corner"?

A. So that no-one would see him threaten the narrator.
B. To protect them from the biting cold.
C. So that he could tell him when the captain was in sight.
D. So that the captain would not see them.
E. To protect him from the captain.

24. Why was the narrator even more "uneasy and alarmed"?

A. Because he saw the man's cutlass
B. Because he saw the man was also scared.
C. Because he knew the captain would attack them.
D. Because he had a bad feeling.
E. Because he saw the captain was frightened.

25. How do we know that the man was ready to fight?

A. Because he looked so frightened.
B. Because he had a lump in his throat.
C. Because he put on a different voice.
D. Because he prepared his sword.
E. Because he was brandishing his sword.

English – SPELLING

In the sentence there is either one spelling mistake (within A-D) or no mistakes at all (answer N). Mark your answers on the answer sheet provided.

26.

We were disappointed that the celeberity who turned up wasn't really very famous at all.
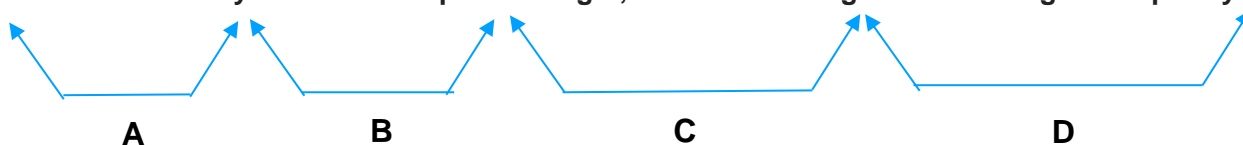
    A   B   C   D

27.

Eventually all the friends decided to return to their original positions, wisely perhaps.
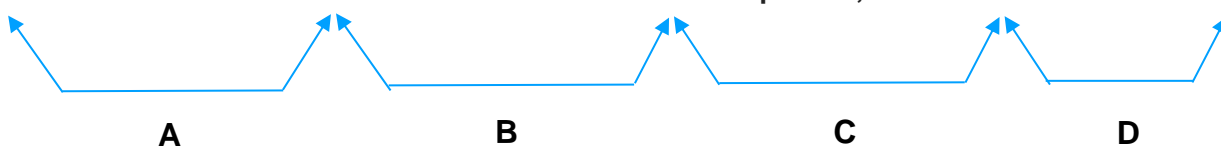
    A   B   C   D

28.

I've acheived very little over the past fortnight, but I am blaming that on feeling rather poorly.

    A   B   C   D

29.

It's fantastic to succeed where others have failed in the passed, but don't be too ambitious.

    A   B   C   D

30.

My friends approached the suspected theives and bravely questioned them about the robbery.

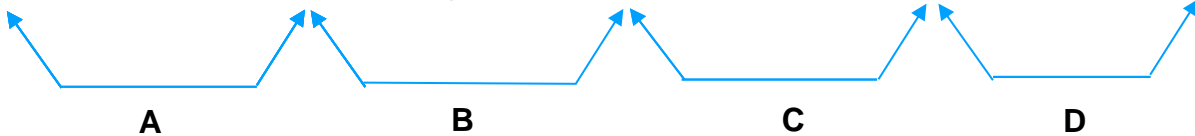   A   B   C   D

English – PUNCTUATION

In the sentences there is either one punctuation mistake (within A-D) or no mistakes at all (answer N). Mark your answers on the answer sheet provided.

31.

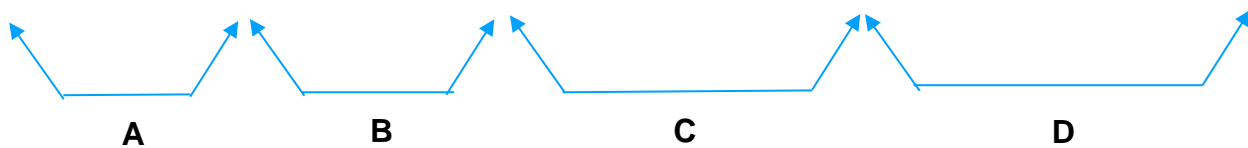**The Robinson family decided to go to the sea. They drove, down the motorway in their**

      A   **B**   **C**   **D**

32.

car. "Isn't it such a lovely day" said Angelina, the mother. "Perfect to go swimming in

      A   **B**   **C**   **D**

33.

the sea"! Then all the rest of the clan agreed wholeheartedly. It was really set to be such an

      A   **B**   **C**   **D**

34.

exciting day for them. At last, despite a couple of long traffic jams, they finally arrived at

      A   **B**   **C**   **D**
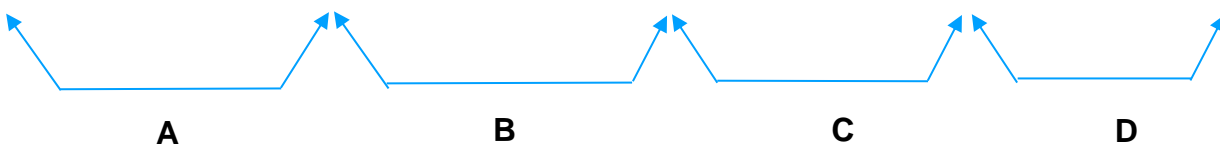
35.

their destination. John, the eldest, brother was in the sea before anybody else even got ready!

      A   **B**   **C**   **D**
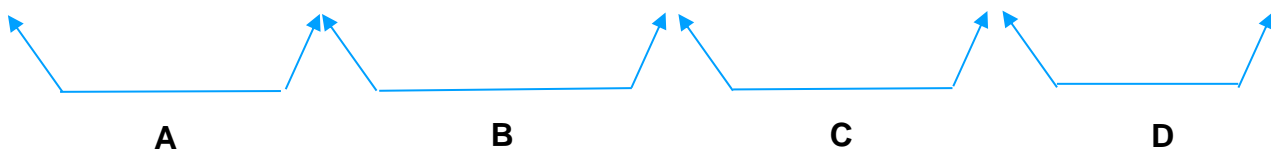
CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORD

In this passage you have to choose the best word, or group of words, to complete each numbered line so that it makes sense and is written in correct English. Choose the best answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

36.

All of the students were so | thrilled | thrills | thrilling | to be thrilled | have thrilled
A | B | C | D | E

37.

to be going on | them | there | they're | their | those | first school
A | B | C | D | E

38.

trip. Many of the children had | always | not | now | perhaps | quite | been
A | B | C | D | E

39.

on a plane before so it was | special | especially | specific | under | new | exciting.
A | B | C | D | E

40.

After | Soon | Quite | Before | Finally | long, they were on board the plane and
A | B | C | D | E

41.

reading | real | ready | combined | started | for takeoff. The power of the jet
A | B | C | D | E

42.

engines | slumped | strode | pushed | prodded | claimed | them back into their seats.
A | B | C | D | E

43.

After only a few hours they | achieved | arrived | launched | came | departed | **at their**

A   B   C   D   E

destination.

END OF TEST

Year 5

Summer Term
June Exam
VERBAL

First name: _____

Last name: _____

This paper contains <u>34 marks</u>

a. This paper consists of a 20 minute test.

b. Read the instructions carefully.

c. Do not begin the test or open the booklet until told to do so.

d. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

VERBAL REASONING TEST

There are two pairs of words. There are five possible answers.
Only one word will go with both pairs.

1. (body torso) (box trunk)

A	pelvis	B	limb	C	chest	D	casket	E	crate

2. (delight mesmerize) (hallway lobby)

A	entrance	B	stairway	C	daze	D	cloak	E	charm

3. (preserve marmalade) (shove press)

A	current	B	slide	C	push	D	jam	E	currant

4. (stamp burn) (label logo)

A	type	B	fantastic	C	kind	D	scorch	E	brand

5. (thin delicate) (forfeit penalty)

A	narrow	B	ticket	C	think	D	fine	E	curse

6. (ghost phantom) (liquor vodka)

A	shadow	B	gin	C	beer	D	spirit	E	waves

Complete the following sentences by choosing one word in each case, to make best sense. Circle the two correct words.

7. **Correct** is to   (wrong   cross   make)

     as **misery** is to   (stingy   crying   happiness)

8. **Poppy** is to   (petal   earth   flower)

     as **radish** is to   (fruit   tree   vegetable)

9. **Green** is to   (emerald   jealous   new)

     as **blue** is to   (cosmos   ocean   sapphire)

10. **Solar** is to   (panel   moon   sun)

     as **stellar** is to   (refreshment   spaceship   stars)

11. **Sum** is to   (some   add   square)

     as **product** is to (shop   multiply   buy)

12. **Pair** is to   (two   pear   socks)

     as **bear** is to   (bare   animal   violent)

13. **Narrow** is to   (thin   wide   near)

     as **plump** is to   (overweight   fruity   warm)

In the following questions, find the next number in the sequence.

14. 5, 6, 11, 17, 28, (?)

A	35	B	48	C	37	D	50	E	45

15. 26, 37, 48, 59, (?)

A	50	B	59	C	70	D	61	E	12

16. 480, 240, 120, 60, (?)

A	30	B	25	C	15	D	20	E	40

17. 4, 16, 36, 64, 100, (?)

A	121	B	144	C	169	D	122	E	130

18. 3, 3, 4, 6, 5, 12, (?)

A	6	B	8	C	24	D	15	E	8

19. -4, 0, 5, 11, 18, (?)

A	29	B	24	C	25	D	26	E	22

20. 1, 3, 4, 12, 13, (?)

A	39	B	45	C	41	D	67	E	63

21. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, (?)

A	31	B	35	C	46	D	36	E	41

In these questions, find two words, one from each group, that are most similar in meaning.

22. (famished snack gobble)

     (food starving cynical)

23. (ornament pocket miserable)

     (angry slip trinket)

24. (ordinary seldom special)

     (unique always silly)

25. (shrug hedge shoulder)

     (shrub hog humour)

26. (annoying irate placid)

     (angry palpable unsettled)

27. (regal reign snobby)

     (royal humble tyrant)

28. (stress slope novelist)

     (gradient pier journal)

29. (wry whisper wilt)

     (quiet wither whistle)

The alphabet is here to help you with these questions.

Find the next pair of letters in the series:

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

30. JL, ML, PL, SL, VL, (?)

A	ZL	B	YL	C	VL	D	XL	E	UL

31. BE, CJ, EN, HQ, LS, (?)

A	QS	B	QT	C	MS	D	ST	E	MT

32. MD, KZ, IV, (?)

A	GP	B	VR	C	GH	D	RK	E	GR

33. FL, EK, GM, DJ, HN, (?)

A	MI	B	DJ	C	CJ	D	MS	E	CI

34. CZ, XY, DX, WW, EV, (?)

A	VT	B	IU	C	YU	D	VU	E	FV

END OF VERBAL SECTION

Year 5
Summer Term
June Exam

NON- VERBAL

First name: _____

Last name: _____

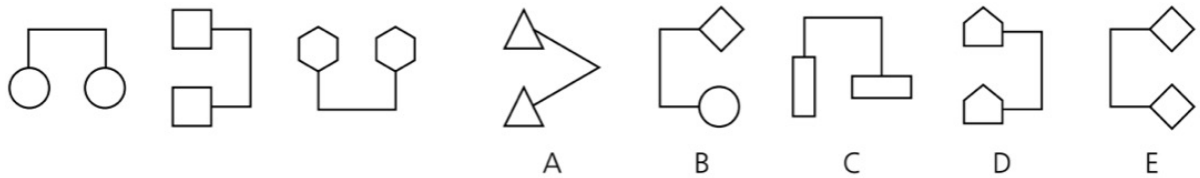**This paper contains <u>16 Marks</u>**

a. **This paper consists of two 4-minute sub tests.**

b. **Read the instructions carefully.**

c. **Do not begin the test or open the booklet until told to do so.**

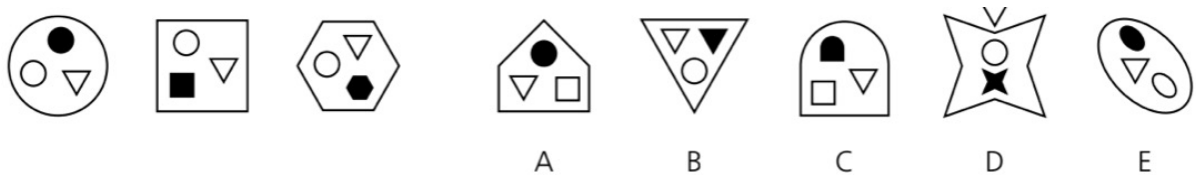d. **Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.**

NON-VERBAL REASONING TEST 1

Three figures on left have something in common. Select one of the five figures on the right that belongs to the same set.
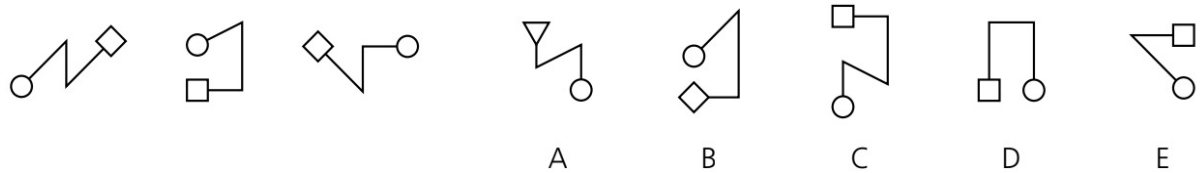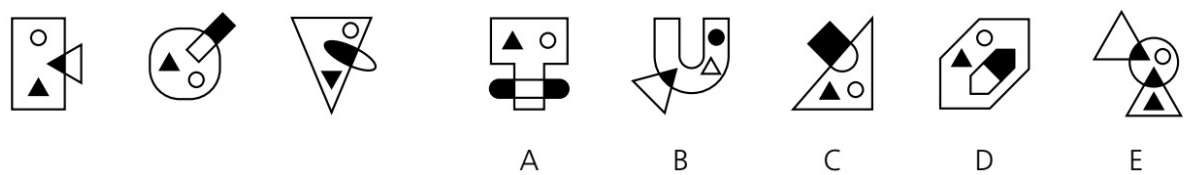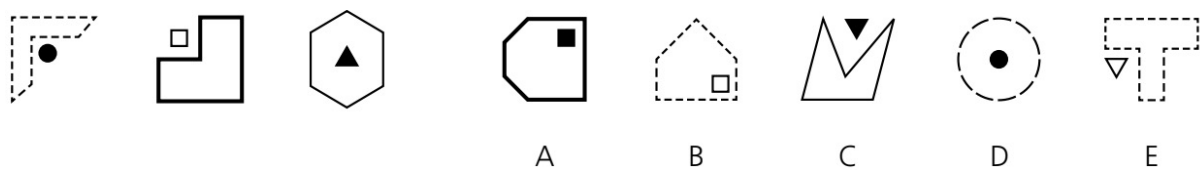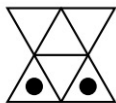
1.

A   B   C   D   E

2.

A   B   C   D   E

3.

A   B   C   D   E

4.

A   B   C   D   E

5.

A   B   C   D   E

6.

A	B	C	D	E

7.

A	B	C	D	E

8.
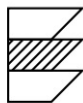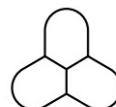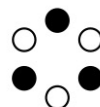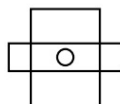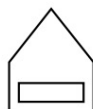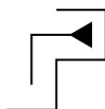
A	B	C	D	E
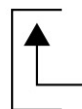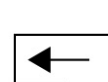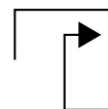
END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 1
DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO.

NON-VERBAL REASONING TEST 2

Look at the two pictures on the left connected by an arrow. Decide how the first figure has been changed to look like the second. Apply the same changes onto the third shape and choose how it has been changed from the five options on the right.

1.

A   B   C   D   E

2.

A   B   C   D   E

3.

A   B   C   D   E

4.

A   B   C   D   E

5.

A   B   C   D   E

6.

A   B   C   D   E

7.

A   B   C   D   E

8.

A   B   C   D   E
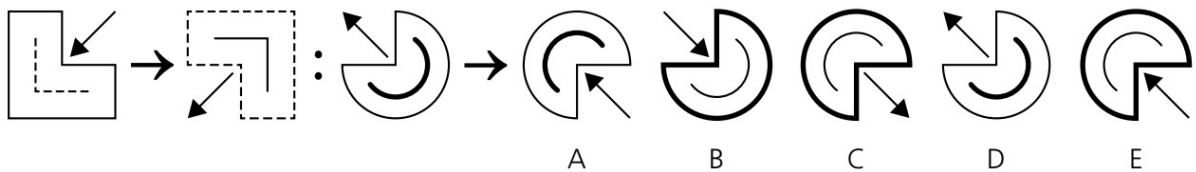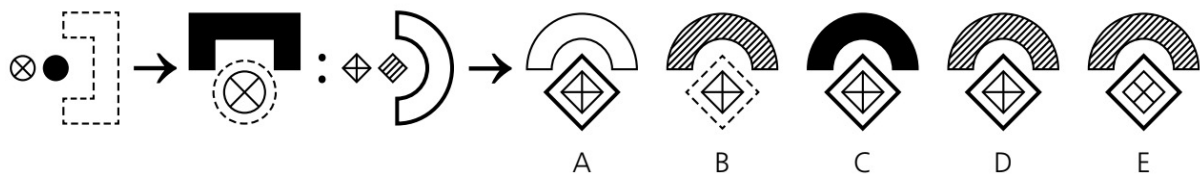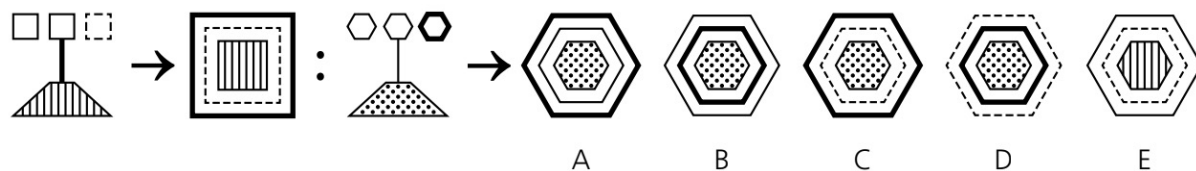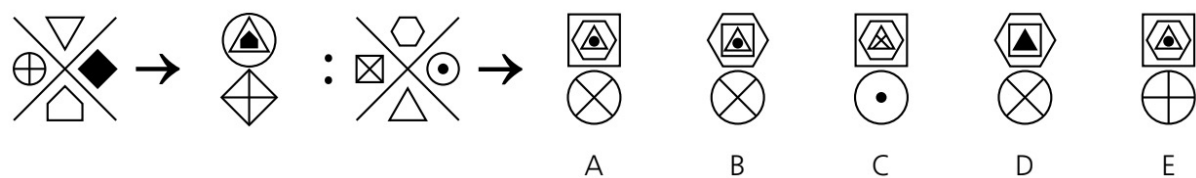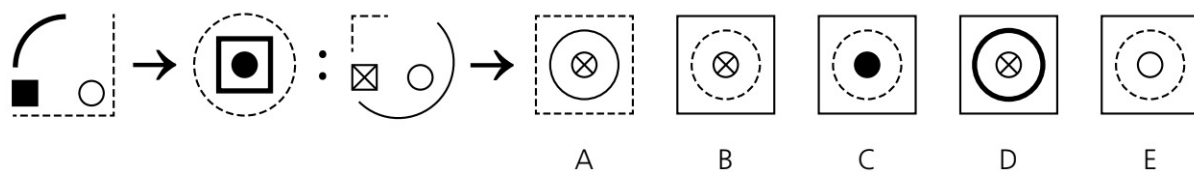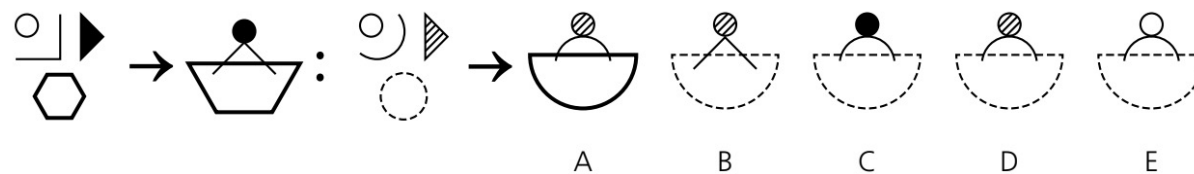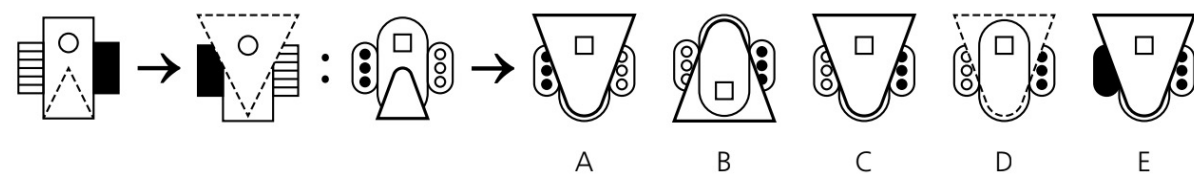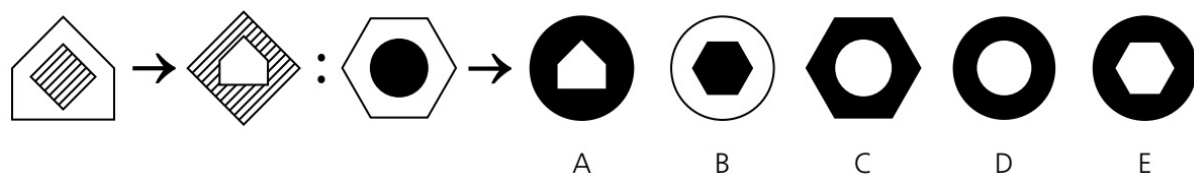
END OF NON-VERBAL REASONING SUBTEST 2

Year 5

Summer Term
June Exam

MATHS

First name: _____

Last name: _____

This paper contains <u>40 marks</u>

a. This paper consists of a 30 minute test.

b. Read the instructions carefully.

c. Do not begin the test or open the booklet until told to do so.

d. Work as quickly and as carefully as you can.

1.   **What is two fifths of one hundred and twenty five?**

A 75   **B** 28   **C** 35   **D** 50   **E** 25

2.   **Calculate 35.5 x 2**

A 70   **B** 71   **C** 75   **D** 355   **E** 80

3.   **Wayne has two pizzas. He gives away three quarters of one pizza and two thirds of the other pizza. How much pizza is he left with in total?**

A A third   **B** Two thirds   **C** A quarter   **D** Seven twelfths   **E** A half

4.   **Paul's bags are 2.19kg and 589g. Mo's are 1.78kg and 492g. How much heavier is Paul's luggage than Mo's?**

A 605g   **B** 480g   **C** 507g   **D** 540g   **E** 497g

5.   **What is $7^3 \times 5^2$?**

A 210   **B** 9,355   **C** 8,875   **D** 9,000   **E** 8,575

6.   **Jacob wants to work out the volume of a cube. He measures the length of one of its sides as 5cm. What is the volume of Jacob's cube?**

A $25cm^3$ **B** $125cm^3$ **C** $30cm^3$ **D** $750cm^3$ **E** $825cm^3$

7.   **If 9a + 3b = 69 and 12b + a = 31, what is the value of a?**

A 4   **B** 8   **C** 5   **D** 7   **E** 9

8. This number machine divided by 5, multiplies by 3, then adds 40. What number was input if the output is 82?

    INPUT >>> DIVIDE BY 5>>> MULTIPLY BY 3 >>> ADD 40 >>> OUTPUT

A 90   **B** 70   **C** 60   **D** 14   **E** 50

9. Aimee is working with the formula $8n^3 - 6$. What is n when the output she gets is 210?

A 4   **B** 3   **C** 6   **D** 5   **E** 7

10. Winston makes a phone call. For the first four minutes he is charged 9p per minute. Thereafter, the next 16 minutes are 5p per minute. Every minute after that is free. How much does Winston get charged for a 28 minute phone call?

A £1.06   **B** £1.16   **C** £1.56   **D** £1.55   **E** £0

11. Deepak is working with two equilateral triangles and a rhombus. What are the total lines of symmetry he can identify?

A 4   **B** 5   **C** 8   **D** 3   **E** 7

12. Sam has saved £396 towards his new gaming accessory. It was £750 but has been reduced by 20% in the sale. How much more does he need to save in order to buy it in the sale?

A £200   **B** £202   **C** £204   **D** £350   **E** £356

13. Chrissie is looking at her train timetable. She wants to spend the least possible amount of time on the train. She will be getting on at Station A and leaving the train at Station C. She notes that there is a twelve minute delay at Station B for all trains. If she gets the best train, how long will she spend on the train?

Station	Train 1	Train 2
A	1425	1534
B	1559	1650
C	1735	1830
D	1859	1945

A 188 minutes   **B** 202 minutes   **C** 176 minutes   **D** 212 minutes   **E** 206 minutes

14. Year 5 pupils were asked for their favourite lunches. The results were recorded in a Venn diagram. What percentage of pupils only liked Salad or none of the options at all?

A 20%   **B** 33%   **C** 23%   **D** 25%   **E** 30%

15. 472 people are on the train. For every 3 people who are wearing a jumper, there are 5 who are not. How many people are not wearing jumpers?

A 5   **B** 310   **C** 295   **D** 300   **E** 320

16. What is the probability of tossing three tails in a row when tossing a coin?
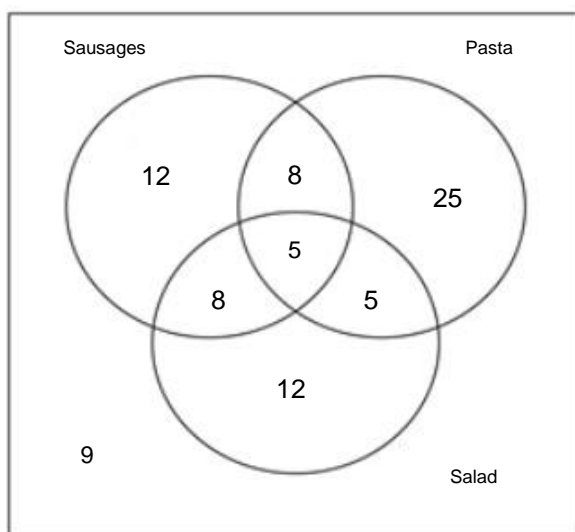
A A quarter   **B** A half   **C** An eighth   **D** A sixth   **E** A tenth

17. What's the next number in this sequence?

23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, …

A 47   **B** 44   **C** 45   **D** 49   **E** 51

18. The value A is 4,995 rounded to the nearest 100. The value B is 375 rounded to the nearest 10. What is the value of A minus B?

A 4,626   **B** 4,620   **C** 4,615   **D** 4,640   **E** 4,610

19. The restaurant sells 67 set price lunches at £8 each. In the evening, they sell 95 dinners at £12 each. If they gave away 5 lunches and 5 dinners out of the sold meals for free due to complaints, how much money did they take?

A £1,600   **B** £1,676   **C** £1,570   **D** £1,495   **E** £1,576

20. In the chart below, mark the missing label C on the triangle ABC. Then reflect the triangle in the x axis. What are the new coordinates of point C?
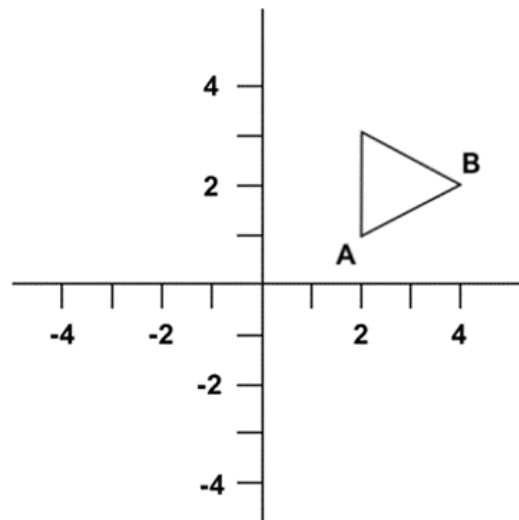
A (2, –3)   **B** (–2, –3)   **C** (3, –2)   **D** (4, –2)   **E** (2, –4)

21. What fraction is halfway between $\frac{2}{13}$ and $\frac{3}{13}$?

A $\frac{3}{13}$ **B** $\frac{5}{13}$ **C** $\frac{5}{26}$ **D** $\frac{1}{8}$ **E** $\frac{1}{5}$

22. Which of these numbers is the largest?

0.09422   0.095   0.00999   0.09501   0.0892

A 0.09422   **B** 0.095   **C** 0.00999   **D** 0.09501   **E** 0.0892

23. Value A is 1500 × 0.36. Value B is 100 × 0.095. What is the value of A minus B?

A 549.5   **B** 5495   **C** 54.95   **D** 529.5   **E** 530.5

24. Calculate the size of angle A (not drawn to scale):
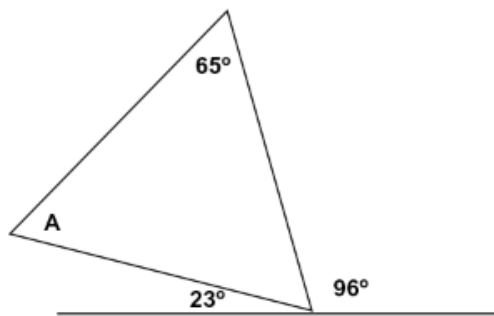
A 64˚   **B** 56˚   **C** 54˚   **D** 58˚   **E** 44˚

25. Jack plays for the local football team. In the last six seasons he has scored 9, 0, 5, 12, 0 and 10 goals. How many goals will he need to score next season to make his annual average of goals exactly 7 goals?

A 9   **B** 13   **C** 12   **D** 10   **E** 20

26. In the question above (Q25), what is the mode number of goals in a year that Jack scores?

A 12   **B** 5   **C** 7   **D** 0   **E** 3

27. The cost of going to the cinema can be expressed in pounds as 15F + 4.5G where F = the number of adults and G = the number of children. If a family of 4 adults and 4 children go to the match, how much will it cost in total?

A £75   B £78   C £76.50   D £80   E £74

28. If a cup holds 600ml, how many cups would it take to fill a 12 litre bottle?

A 20   B 2   C 200   D 2,000   E 0.2

29. Four children were asked how many games they had played and the answers represented in this pictogram. What is the mean number of games the children had played?

Key: = 20 games

A 4   B 40   C 400   D 15   E 20

30. Mushtaq leaves his house at 7:24am. He arrives at school at 7:54am. If he was travelling at 8 miles an hour, how far is it from his house to his school?

A 8 miles   B 2 miles   C 4 miles   D 6 miles   E 3 miles

31. My friends and I split our sweets into the ratio 9:8:7 with Robert getting the most sweets, Ali the next highest amount and me the least. If we had 192 sweets between us, how many sweets did I end up with?

A 7   **B** 63   **C** 56   **D** 45   **E** 46

32. What is the size of an interior angle of a regular hexagon?

A 90°   **B** 60°   **C** 120°   **D** 115°   **E** 135°

33. Add the two perfect numbers between 1 and 40. What do you get?

A 34   **B** 41   **C** 36   **D** 54   **E** 3

34. What is the Highest Common Factor of 126 and 420?

A 420   **B** 126   **C** 42   **D** 64   **E** 63

35. Jim tosses a coin five times and it lands Heads every time. What is the possibility it will land on Heads on the sixth time?

A 50%   **B** 10%   **C** 18%   **D** 25%   **E** 12.5%

36. What is 124,505 rounded to the nearest ten?

A 124,000   **B** 124,500   **C** 124,510   **D** 120,000   **E** 125,000

37. There are 14 pounds in a stone and approximately 454g in a pound. If I weigh 12 stone 7 ounces, what is my approximate weight in kg?

A 79.45kg   **B** 794.5kg   **C** 7.945kg   **D** 65.45kg   **E** 654.5kg

38. What is seventeen multiplied by thirteen?

A 213   **B** 221   **C** 220   **D** 224   **E** 240

39. Colin is looking at a square. It has a side length of 12y. What is the area of the square?

A $12y^2$ **B** $144y^2$ **C** $48y$ **D** $48y^2$ **E** $144y$

40. If 29.47 x 64.03 = 1886.9641, what is 0.2947 x 0.6403?

A 1.8869541   **B** 0.18869641   **C** 18.869641   **D** 188.69641   **E** 1886.9641

English Answers

1 C
2 B
3 A
4 E
5 D
6 C
7 D
8 C
9 E
10 D
11 A
12 C
13 A
14 D
15 B
16 A
17 D
18 B
19 D
20 C
21 C
22 C
23 D
24 B
25 D
26 B
27 N
28 A
29 C
30 B
31 C
32 B
33 A
34 N
35 B
36 A
37 D
38 B
39 B
40 D
41 C
42 C
43 B

Verbal Reasoning

1.	C
2.	A
3.	D
4.	E
5.	D
6.	D
7.	Wrong & happiness
8.	Flower & vegetable
9.	Emerald & sapphire
10.	Sun & stars
11.	Add & multiply
12.	Pear & bare
13.	Thin & overweight
14.	E – (add the previous 2 terms)
15.	C – (+ 11)
16.	A – (divide by 2)
17.	B – (next even square number)
18.	A – (alternate pattern + 1)
19.	D (adding one more each time)
20.	A (x 3, + 1)
21.	D (+7)
22.	Famished & starving
23.	Ornament & trinket
24.	Special & Unique
25.	Hedge & Shrub
26.	Irate & angry
27.	Regal & royal
28.	Slope & Gradient
29.	Wilt & Wither
30.	B
31.	B
32.	E
33.	E
34.	D

Non-Verbal Reasoning

Section 1

1. **E**
   symmetry – each picture has three straight lines, two identical small shapes and one line of symmetry.
2. **B**
   shape/position – each picture contains three small shapes inside a large shape: there is always a small white circle and a small white triangle; shape/shading – each picture contains a small black shape that is a smaller version of the large shape.
3. **D**
   shape/number – each picture contains a circle and a square that are connected by three straight lines to a side of the square.
4. **C**
   shape/shading – each large shape contains a small black triangle and a small white circle; position/shading – a third medium-sized shape overlaps the large outer shape once; the section of the shape that overlaps is shaded in the opposite colour to the section that is outside the large shape.
5. **A**
   number – each large shape is made up of six lines. Distractors: shape – the small shape is unimportant; line style – the line style of the large shape is unimportant.
6. **B**
   proportion – one-third of each picture contains a pattern or shading.
7. **D**
   shape – each picture contains a triangle.
8. **D**
   position – each picture contains an arrowhead that is fully enclosed by a straight line on each side; direction – the arrow points towards the middle line of this enclosure.

Section 2

1. **E**
   rotation – the whole picture rotates 180°; line style – the large 'L' shape and the small 'L' shape swap line styles; direction – the arrow flips 180°.
2. **D**
   rotation – the whole picture rotates 90° anticlockwise; shading/line style – the large shape adopts the shading pattern of the small shape on the right and the small shape on the right adopts the shading pattern/line style of the large shape; position/size – the small shape on the left moves inside the small shape on the right, with both increasing in size.
3. **B**
   position/size – the three small shapes at the top of the picture increase in size and move inside each other; shading – the central shape then takes its shading from the shape at the base of the original picture; line style – the middle-sized shape adopts its line style from the original far right small shape and the largest of the new shapes takes its line style from the vertical rule.
4. **A**
   size/position/shading – the new bottom shape is taken from the centre right shape, which increases in size and adopts the shading colour/pattern of the shape on the left; the outer shape above is taken from the middle left shape, increasing in size with its shading pattern removed; the bottom shape in the original picture decreases in size, moves to the centre of the new top shape and adopts the shading colour/pattern of the original centre right shape; reflection/position – the top shape in the original picture reflects on the

horizontal then moves inside the new top shape.

5. B
line style – the top left corner line and the bottom right corner line switch line styles; shape/proportion –the top left corner line (proportion of a regular shape) expands to form the whole shape; the bottom right corner line (proportion of a regular shape) expands to form the whole shape; shading – the small bottom

6. D size/proportion – the bottom large shape increases in size but then its top half is removed; shading – the top left circle adopts the colour/pattern of the top right triangle; rotation – the line rotates 135° anticlockwise; translation/position – the line moves to sit on top of the large shape (with a slight overlap) and the circle moves to the centre of the line.

7. C shading – the small rectangle on the left and the small rectangle on the right switch shading patterns; reflection – the triangular shape flips on a horizontal plane; size – the triangular shape increases in size, covering most of the original large shape.

8. E
size/position – the large shape and the small shape swap places: the large shape decreases in size to become the inner shape and the small shape increases in size to become the outer shape; shading/pattern – both shapes retain their shading.

Maths Answers

 1 D
 2 B
 3 D
 4 C
 5 E
 6 B
 7 D
 8 B
 9 B
10 B
11 C
12 C
13 A
14 D
15 C
16 C
17 A
18 B
19 E
20 A
21 C
22 D
23 E
24 C
25 B
26 D
27 B
28 A
29 B
30 C
31 C
32 C
33 A
34 C
35 A
36 C
37 A
38 B
39 B
40 B