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P R E S E N T S

Primary Exit Profile (PEP)

ABILITY

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

6
GRADE

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- ✓ one 40-questions test
- ✓ Answers and explanations included
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and a Team of Educators*

January
2021
Edition



THIS BOOK BELONGS TO

WHO WANTS TO BECOME

A/AN _____

BY (enter date) _____

STUDENT'S SIGNATURE _____

DATE SIGNED _____

PARENT/GUARDIAN SIGNATURE _____

DATE

SIGNED _____



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HONOUR SYSTEM

You will notice that this workbook includes the answers for most, if not all, of the questions. We are providing you with these answer keys based on the “**Honour System**”, which is closely associated with the act of having a **conscience** and displaying of **integrity**.

Honour System is “an arrangement by which persons are trusted to act honestly and therefore not directly monitored, even though persons might obtain a benefit from acting dishonestly.” www.yourdictionary.com

If you choose not to abide by the **Honour System**, then you are cheating yourself. We ask, and expect, that you do not review the answers until AFTER you have made all attempts to solve the questions on your own.

Take our CHEETAH™ **Honour System** Pledge today!



CHEETAH'S™ HONOUR SYSTEM PLEDGE

I, _____,
of _____
school, Grade _____, located at _____
_____,
agrees to abide by the Honour System, as explained in this book.

Sign: _____

Dated: _____

Witnessed By: _____

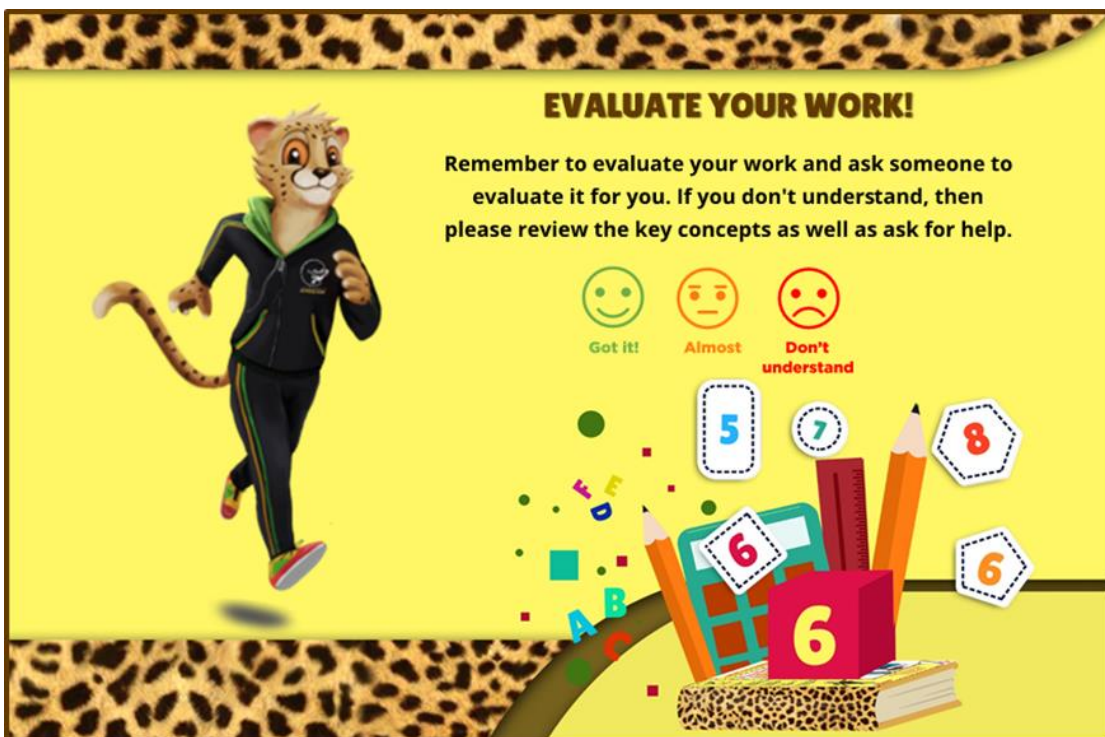


ABOUT THIS BOOK

Welcome to CHEETAH PEP Ability Practice Questions Workbook. The overall goal of this workbook is to improve your critical thinking skills and help you prepare for the upcoming PEP Ability Exam. We are therefore providing a complete guide and a practical tool for students, teachers and parents.

We will follow our **CHEETAH CAPE** © principle in 4 easy steps.

1. We want you to **C - COMPREHEND** the concept - the rule, key principle or concept related to a specific topic.
2. We will **A -apply** your knowledge of the concepts by working together on some examples.
3. We will allow you to **P- PRACTISE** on your own, using our starter test and the other 40-questions test.
4. We ask that you occasionally **E - EVALUATE** your work or ask someone to evaluate it for you.



EVALUATE YOUR WORK!

Remember to evaluate your work and ask someone to evaluate it for you. If you don't understand, then please review the key concepts as well as ask for help.

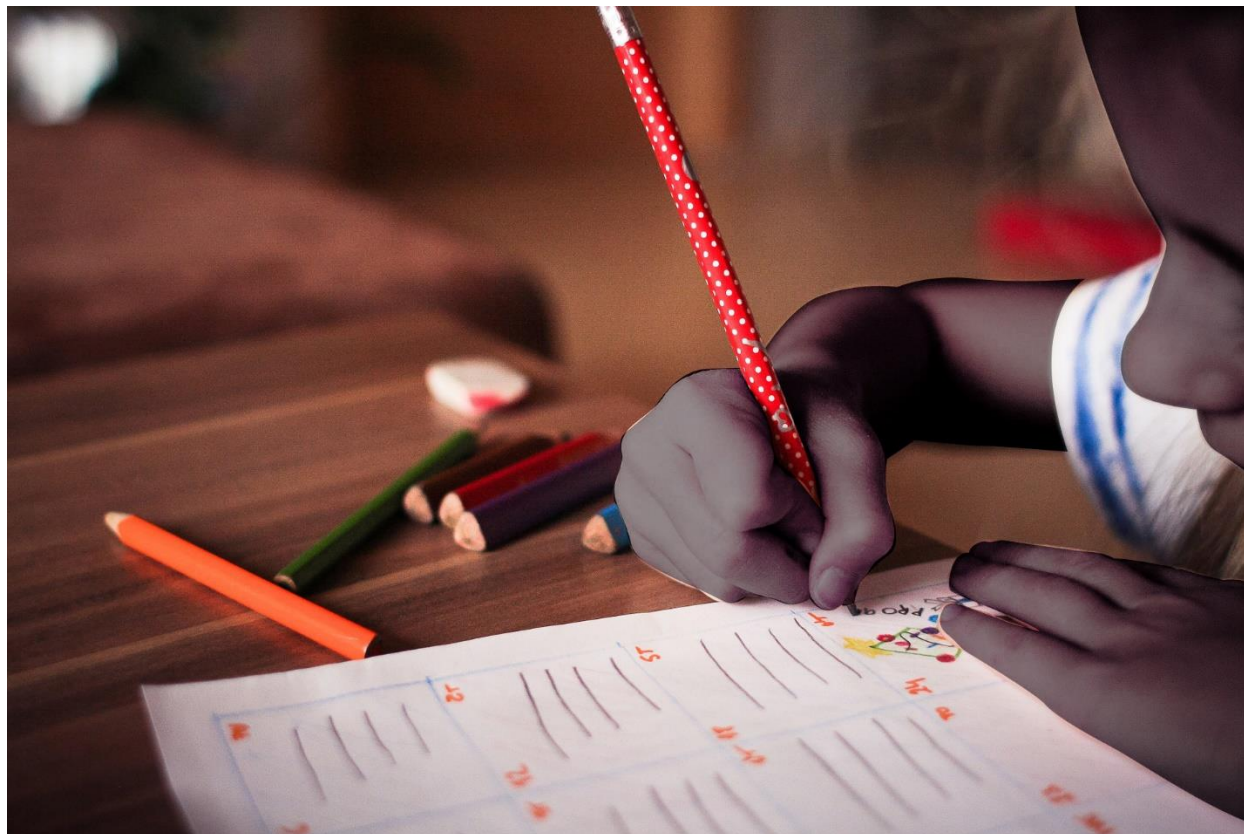
Got it! Almost Don't understand



This workbook is packed with a lot of interesting features that will enhance the learning experience. These include:

1. key concepts
2. starter test
3. peer review sessions
4. 40-questions' tests
5. answers & explanations
6. cheetah top tips
7. curriculum drivers
8. special assignments

You are encouraged to write in this workbook and review the contents multiple times while preparing for the PEP Ability Exam.



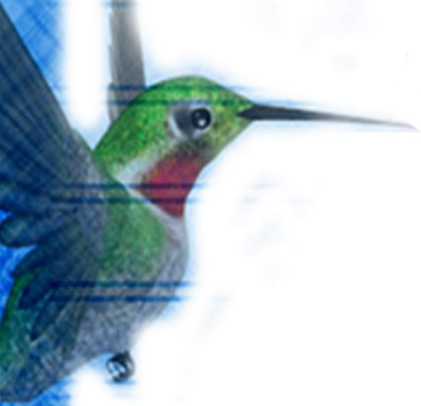


Practise with me, the
one and only, LaChase
The Cheetah,
and
you could earn prizes
and surprises!!!

**Let's go!
Let's go!
Let's prep
for PEP!**



ABILITY PEP EXAM KEY CONCEPTS





ABILITY TESTS: What are they and how do I pass them?



Ability tests are designed to assess your power to think! They feature many different types of questions and problems, all requiring little or no previous knowledge to answer. In each case, you will instead be asked to use different **reasoning skills**, work out rules, and establish relationships and structures to make the correct choice from a set of four possible options. The ultimate goal of every question is the same – to **assess your understanding and ability** to make the right decision



On the day of your Primary Exit Profile (PEP) Ability Test, you will be given 40 multiple-choice questions to be completed within 1 hour and 30 minutes. For each question, there will be four possible answers. You must choose the correct answer or answers. Please read the instructions carefully.

These questions will NOT be based on specific content but will focus on reasoning skills. **So, how will you know what will be on the exam?**

According to the Ministry of Education, Youth & Information (MOEYI), the ability test will:

"ASSESS STUDENTS' APTITUDE IN AREAS OF NUMERACY, VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL REASONING, AND ABSTRACT THINKING ABILITIES AND REQUIRES STUDENTS TO READ ANALYTICALLY AND DEMONSTRATE QUANTITATIVE REASONING SKILLS."



Based on the description and the sample questions that the Ministry of Education Youth and Information (MOEYI) provided, we believe that the questions on the Ability PEP Exam COULD include logical reasoning that focuses on two main categories of verbal and non-verbal reasoning questions.

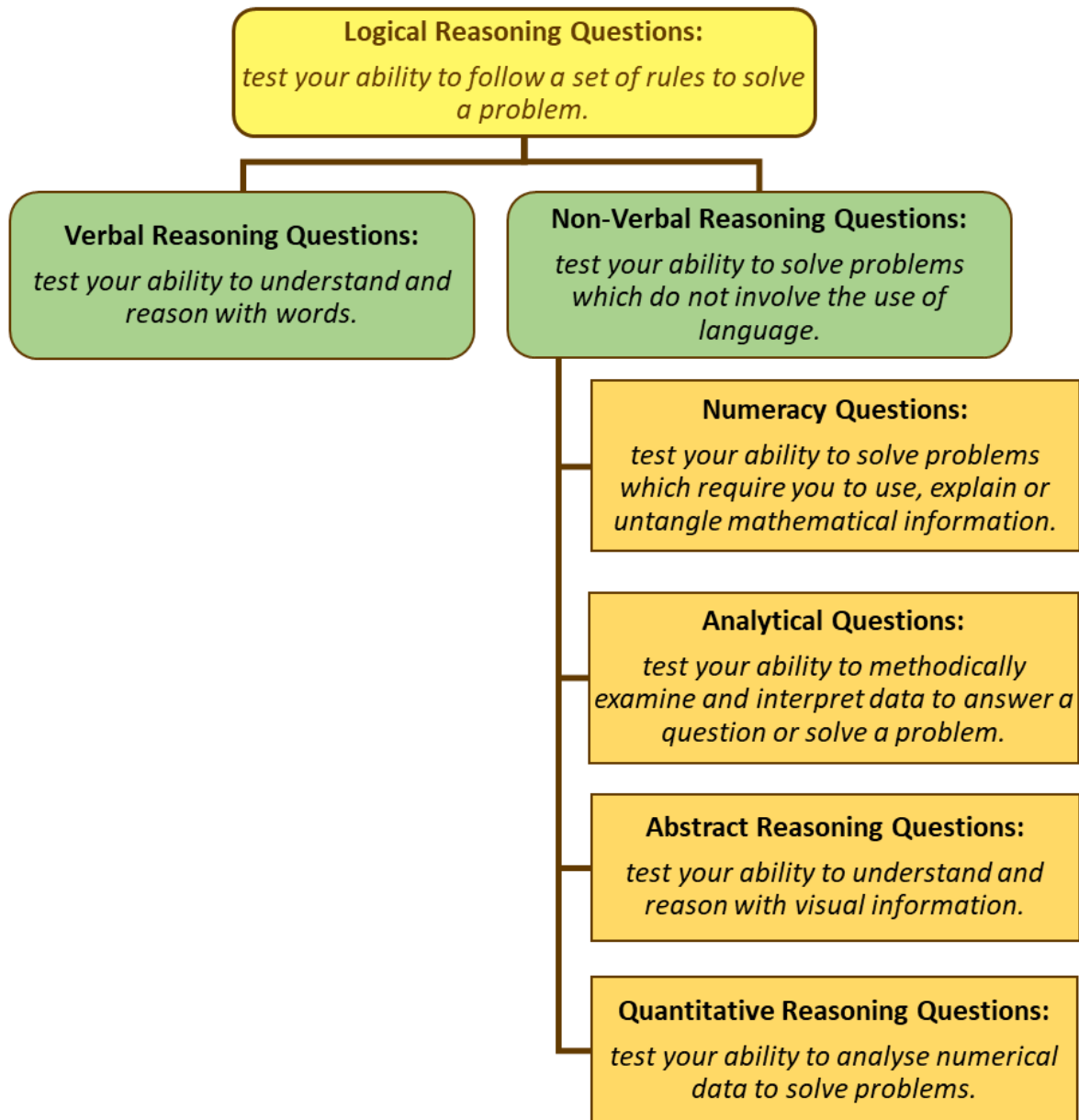
Let us review what these categories mean.



I am LaChase, The Cheetah. I will be educating, entertaining, and inspiring you. Confucius said that “A journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.” You and I are readers and leaders chasing and capturing our educational goals one step at a time. Let’s go. Let’s prep for PEP.



ABILITY TESTS: Question Types



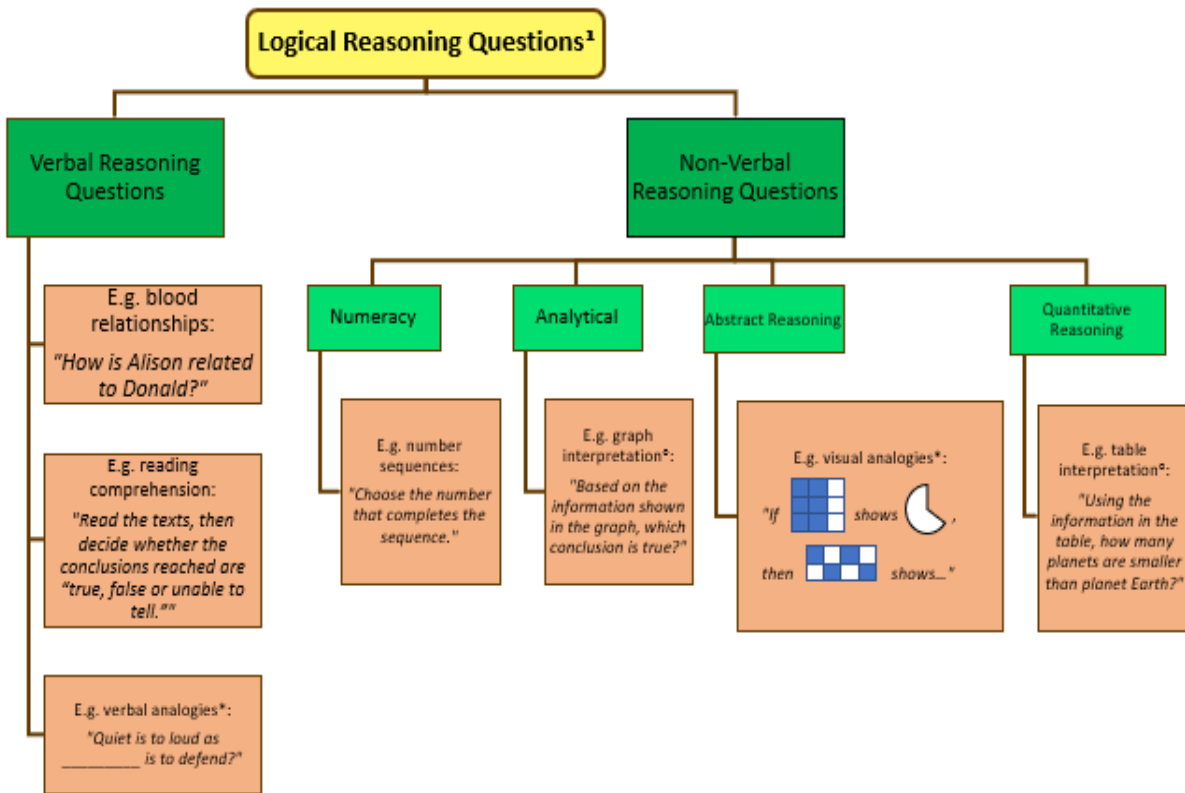
¹ Often, there is overlap in the categories of logical reasoning questions.

* Analogies can be either verbal or non-verbal, in the form of words or diagrams.

° Tables organise data, whilst graphs present data for pattern analysis.



ABILITY TESTS: Question Examples Overview



LOGICAL REASONING QUESTIONS

Logic is a way of thinking that is **reasonable** and uses sound judgement. Using logic helps you to reach a conclusion of whether something is true or false.

Logical reasoning questions will test your ability to follow a set of rules to **solve a problem**. You can think of them as providing the instructions needed to find and decide on the best solution. How you must approach these problems can vary greatly, but there are some **general strategies** that will help with whatever you are faced with.

Very often it is best to try to figure out the solution **before** you look at the answer options. If you have applied logic to reach an answer which is offered as an option, you can be confident it is correct. However, some questions may prove tricky, in

CHEETAH® TOP TIP!

Practice makes perfect! The more you practise logical reasoning questions, the more you will sharpen the skills required to reach the correct conclusion.



which case you may be better off working backwards. This is known as using a **process of elimination**. It means that if you are struggling to solve a problem, you can try starting with the answers, eliminating those which are impossible to be left with the correct answer.

Verbal Reasoning Questions

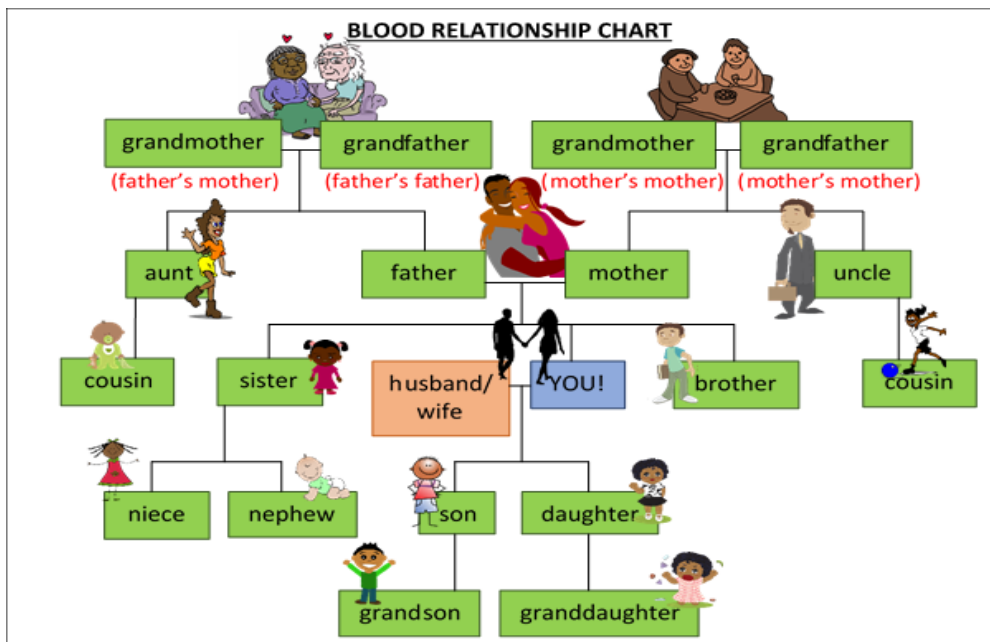
Verbal is a word used to describe anything related to words. Verbal reasoning is the action of thinking about written material in a logical, sensible way. Verbal reasoning questions will therefore test your ability to **solve word problems**.

EXAMPLE: Blood Relationships

Questions about **family relationships** are often included on ability tests. It is therefore a good idea to have an understanding of family relations and family trees to speed up your ability to reach a correct answer. Talking to your own family about how everyone is related is a great way to practise this. If you understand the following chart, you will have a great basis from which to logically solve blood relationship problems.

CHEETAH® TOP TIP!

Regularly reading a range of texts and playing word games will widen your vocabulary and make verbal reasoning questions much easier to solve.





Let's take a look at a question about blood relationships:

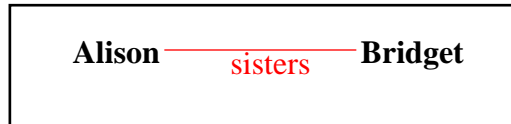
Alison is Bridget's sister. Cassie is Bridget's mother. Donald is Cassie's father. Eleanor is Donald's mother. Then, how is Alison related to Donald?

- A. Alison is Donald's grandmother.**
- B. Donald is Alison's grandfather.**
- C. Alison is Donald's daughter.**
- D. Donald is Alison's brother.**

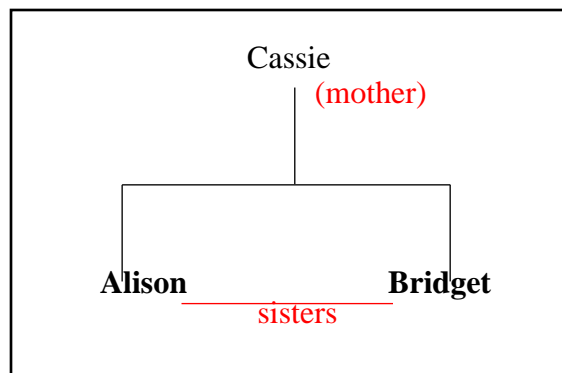
Can you determine how all these family members are **related** to one another?

Can you **logically decide** how Alison is related to Donald?

1. Often with logical reasoning questions, it can be helpful to first use the information you have been given in a diagram. Let's take the information a step at a time and build a visual picture of the family.
2. First, Alison is Bridget's sister:

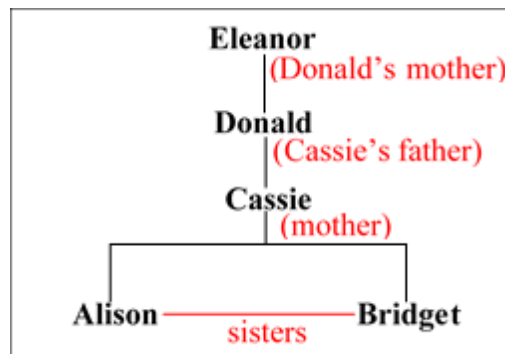


3. The next piece of information we are given is that Cassie is Bridget's mother. As Alison and Bridget are sisters, both girls must be Cassie's children. We'll add that information to the diagram:





4. Donald is Cassie's father, and Eleanor is Donald's mother. When we add these relationships to the diagram, the information looks like this:



5. With the help of the diagram, the family relationships are so much clearer! If Donald is the father of Alison's mother, he must be Alison's grandfather. The correct answer is therefore option B. Donald is Alison's grandfather.

EXAMPLE: Comprehension

All levels of ability tests are likely to include comprehension questions. These questions test your ability to read a passage of text and answer questions about it. Often, the topic of the passage will be a subject you know nothing about. This is to your advantage, because you will be expected to answer the questions based only on the information in the text, without drawing on any prior knowledge.

A similar format is usually followed by comprehension questions. Using only the information in the passage, you will be asked to evaluate a statement as one of the following:

- **True** – The statement is correct, based on the information in the passage.
- **False** – The statement is incorrect, based on the information in the passage.
- **Both true and false** – The statement is partially correct, but not entirely.
- **Cannot say** – The information in the passage is not enough to decide whether the statement is true or false.

Let's take a look at a comprehension question.

Below are two boxes, each containing an extract. Read the texts, then decide whether the conclusion reached is "true, false or unable to tell."



Extract 1

Native to Jamaica, the Homerus Swallowtail is the largest species of butterfly found in the Western Hemisphere. A Swedish botanist named many swallowtail butterfly species after Greek figures, including this gigantic insect, which is named after the Greek poet, Homer.

Though a symbol of Jamaican national pride, this species suffers habitat destruction and illegal trade, and is now protected both nationally and internationally.

Extract 2

Queen Alexandra's birdwing is an endangered species of butterfly found in the forests of Papua New Guinea. With females boasting a wingspan of up to 30 cm, it is the largest butterfly in the world.

This butterfly was discovered by an English natural history specimen collector, who shot the first specimen down with a shotgun! Later specimens were bred from caterpillars and chrysalides.

The Homerus Swallowtail is the second largest species of butterfly in the world.

- A. true
- B. false
- C. both true and false
- D. unable to tell

Have you read both passages thoroughly?

Have you read the conclusion carefully?

Is there enough information to evaluate the statement as true or false?

In order to evaluate the statements, we will need to look for evidence in the passages. Let's take a look at what we are told about the *size* of both butterflies.

- A. Extract 2 describes the Queen Alexandra's birdwing as "the largest butterfly in the world," suggesting that it is possible that the Homerus Swallowtail *could* be the second largest. We now need to look for further evidence in Extract 1.
- B. Extract 1 states that the Homerus Swallowtail is "largest species of butterfly found in the Western Hemisphere" and "gigantic," but there is no information to confirm that there is not another species of butterfly, outside of the Western Hemisphere,



that is bigger than the Homerus Swallowtail but smaller than the Queen Alexandra's birdwing.

- C. As we cannot conclude whether the statement is true or false, we must therefore give the answer 'unable to tell' for the statement that "The Homerus Swallowtail is the second largest species of butterfly in the world."

EXAMPLE: Verbal Analogies

An analogy compares two largely different things that have something in common. You will often be presented with analogy questions, which test your ability to recognise relationships between pairs of words. Once you have worked out the relationship between the pair or words you have been presented with, you can use this information to deduce the correct option for a word missing its partner.

There are many different types of word relationship that may be presented to you in a question. Here are some of the most common ones:

Analogy Type	Explanation	Example
Antonyms	The two words are opposites.	<i>Hot is to cold as night is to day.</i>
Synonyms	The two words have the same meaning.	<i>True is to correct as happiness is to joy.</i>
Cause & effect	One word is the reason that the other word has happened.	<i>Tired is to yawn as itch is to scratch.</i>
Part & whole	One word is a part of the whole represented by the other.	<i>Page is to book as feather is to bird.</i>
Category & example	One word is an example of something which fits the category described by the other.	<i>Spoon is to cutlery as iguana is to reptile.</i>



Ready to take a look at a question?

Quiet is to loud as _____ is to defend?

- A. shout**
- B. stand**
- C. attack**
- D. block**

Can you spot the relationship between these words?

What is the connection between them?

Could you use this information to complete the sentence?

Here is a suggested strategy:

- 1.** By looking for a **connection between the words**, you should reach the conclusion that *quiet* and *loud* are antonyms, which mean they have opposite meanings.
- 2.** Presented with the answer options A. *shout*, B. *stand*, C. *attack*, and D. *block*, you would need to decide which is the **antonym** for *defend*.
- 3.** Option C. *attack* has the **opposite meaning** to *defend* and so would be the correct answer to the problem.

NON-VERBAL REASONING QUESTIONS

Non-verbal is used to describe anything not relating to words. Non-verbal reasoning questions will therefore test your ability to solve problems which do not focus on words. Such problems can be categorised as 'numeracy questions', 'analytical reasoning questions', '**Abstract Reasoning** Questions,' and 'quantitative reasoning questions'. Let's take a look at each of these types of question in turn.

CHEETAH® TOP TIP!

Practising your times tables will make it much easier and quicker to solve problems requiring multiplication and division skills.



NUMERACY QUESTIONS

Numeracy is the ability to understand and use numbers. It is basically your understanding of maths!

Numeracy questions will therefore test your ability to solve problems which require you to use, explain or untangle mathematical information. For this you will need addition, subtraction, division and multiplication skills. Other common numeracy questions require knowledge of probability, fractions, decimals and percentages.

EXAMPLE: Number sequences.

You may be asked to choose the correct number to complete a sequence. In order to do this, you must first think about the rules the sequence follows, then use these rules to work out which number would come next.

Take a look at this question:

Choose the number that completes the following sequence:

10, 22, 35, 49, 64, ?

- A. 71
- B. 75
- C. 79
- D. 80

Can you spot the rule that the numbers are following?

Can you use this rule to calculate which number would come after 64?

1. To move from 10 to 22, 12 has been added to the number 10.
2. To move from 22 to 35, 13 has been added to the number 22. Are you beginning to see the pattern?



3. First 12 was added and then 13, so perhaps 14 will be added next time. $35 + 14 = 49$, which fits the rule!
4. Continuing the rule along the sequence, $49 + 15 = 64$, so the next number in the sequence must follow suit... $64 + 16 = 80$.
5. Therefore, the number that would follow 64 in the sequence is 80. The answer is D. 80.

ANALYTICAL REASONING QUESTIONS

Analytical reasoning requires looking into the details of things to find out more. Analytical reasoning involves carefully separating a bigger picture into parts, and examining each element in a logical, critical way.

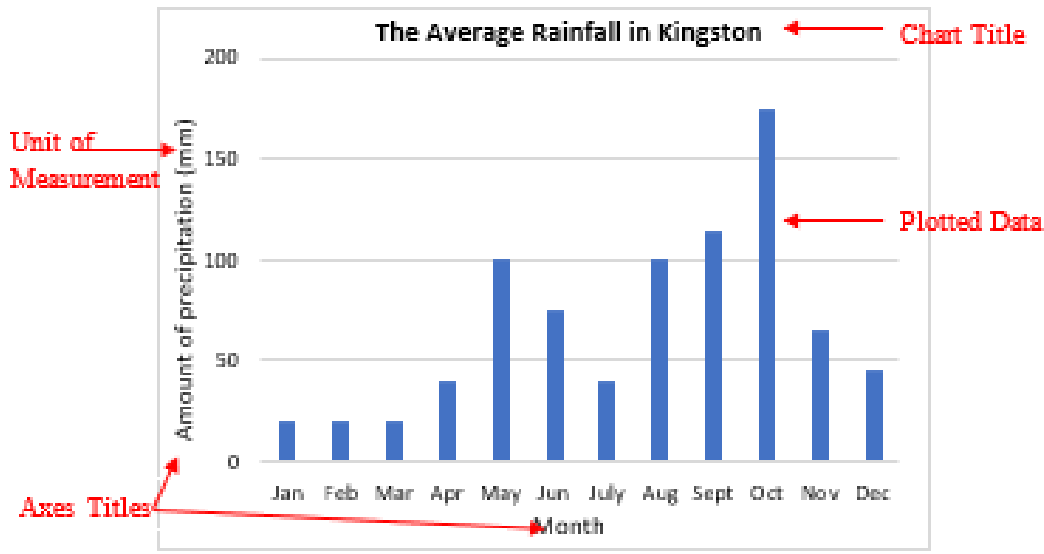
Analytical reasoning questions will ask you to methodically **examine and interpret data** to answer a question or solve a problem. These questions may also, therefore, be referred to as numeric or quantitative reasoning problems if the data involved is numbers! In such cases, you will be presented with descriptive or numerical data to consider and draw conclusions from.

CHEETAH® TOP TIP!

Do not make assumptions! Base your conclusions only on the information given.

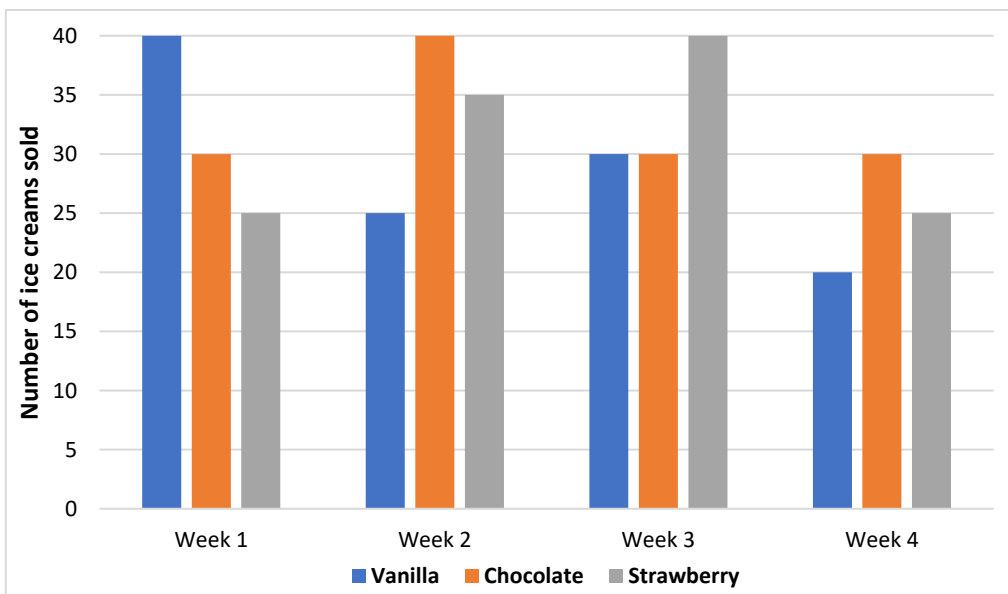
EXAMPLE: Graph Interpretation

You may be asked to interpret data presented in a chart to reach a conclusion. This could be a line graph, a bar chart, a pie chart, a **table**, or a graph you may never have seen before! In each case, you should carefully consider all the information shown. Read the question carefully, read the graph and axes titles, understand how the data has been plotted, then correctly interpret the data to select the correct answer.



Take a look at this question:

Look at the following graph. It shows an ice cream stall's sales of different flavours, over a period of four weeks.





Based on the information shown in the graph, which conclusion is true?

- A. Strawberry was the least popular flavour over the four-week period.**
- B. The ice cream seller sold more than 400 ice creams over the four-week period.**
- C. Chocolate was the most popular flavour over the four-week period.**
- D. The sales of vanilla ice cream steadily increased over the four-week period.**

Have you read the axis titles and the legend on the graph? Do you understand what the bars represent? Can you see what data is required to check whether each statement is true or false?

1. Unfortunately, there is no shortcut to a question like this. Each statement will need to be carefully considered.
2. For Statement A, you will need to add the sales of each flavour of ice cream over the four-week period. We will begin with vanilla. 40 ice creams of this flavour were sold in week 1, 25 in week 2, 30 in week 3 and 20 in week 4. $40+25+30+20 = 115$ vanilla ice creams sold in 4 weeks.
3. Following the same process, you will find the calculation required for chocolate is $30+40+30+30 = 130$ chocolate ice creams sold. Finally, strawberry sales were $35+35+40+25$, which equals 125 strawberry ice creams sold.
4. As ten more strawberry ice creams were sold compared to vanilla, strawberry was NOT the least popular flavour, and statement A is false.
5. To verify statement B, you will need to add up ALL of the ice cream sales to find the total number of sales over the four-week period. Thankfully, some of this calculating has already been done!
6. You already know that the total number of vanilla sales was 115, the total number of chocolate sales 130, and the total number of strawberry sales 125. Adding these numbers together gives a total of 370 ice creams sold, which is LESS than 400. Statement B is therefore also false.



- 7. For statement C, you again already have the answers to the calculations required. Chocolate sales were 130 ice creams in total, compared to 125 strawberry and 115 vanilla. With the most sales, chocolate was indeed the most popular flavour over the four-week period, and statement C is true!
- 8. It never hurts to be doubly sure that you have the right answer, so let's have a very quick look at statement D. In order to have steadily increased, vanilla sales will need to increase a little week on week. Looking at the bars on the graph, this was not the case. From a high number of sales in week 1 (40), sales dropped to 25 ice creams in week 2 increased to 30 in week 3, then dropped again in week 4 to 20. Statement D is therefore also false.
- 9. With all statements carefully analysed, you can be confident that the correct answer is C. Chocolate was the most popular flavour over the four-week period..

ABSTRACT REASONING QUESTIONS

Abstract describes a thought or idea that is often represented by shapes or colours. **Abstract** reasoning is the action of thinking of pictures, shapes and diagrams (rather than words) in a logical, sensible way.

Abstract reasoning questions will therefore test your ability to understand and reason with visual information. You will be provided with pictures or diagrams, shapes or images, from which you must identify patterns and rules to solve problems.

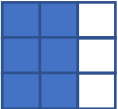
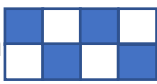
CHEETAH® TOP TIP!

Looking for repetition of colour, shape or size can help you to notice a pattern

EXAMPLE: Analogies

Yes! You may be presented with visual analogies as well as verbal ones! Rather than looking for relationships between pairs of words, in this case you will be asked to recognise relationships between images. The key to solving a **visual analogy** is to look at the images carefully, understand what you see, and recognise the relationship or rule that connects the pair. This relationship can then be applied to selecting another pair's missing partner correctly:



If  shows , then  shows...



Can you see a relationship between the grid and the pie? Could you use this relationship to work out the missing partner for the second grid?

1. If you think of the shapes as representing fractions, you will see that 6 squares of 9 are blue in the first grid, which can be simplified to two thirds.
2. Two thirds is also represented by the pie proportion it has been paired with, so the fractions represented are the same!
3. Using this information, the fraction represented by the second grid can be calculated: 4 squares of 8 have been shaded blue, which simplifies to one half.
4. Option B. shows half of a pie – the equivalent fraction and the correct answer.

QUANTITATIVE REASONING QUESTIONS

Quantitative is used to refer to an amount that expresses a quantity or a measurement. Quantitative reasoning is the application of maths skills to examine such numbers and statistics.

Quantitative reasoning questions therefore test your ability to analyse numerical data to solve problems. These questions will often include graphs, charts and tables for you to interpret, which are often testing your analytical reasoning skills too!

CHEETAH® TOP TIP!

Double check you have found all the numbers you need from the table before settling on your answer to the problem.

**EXAMPLE: Tables**

A **table** displays information, or data, in rows and columns. It is important to understand the context or background of the data by carefully reading any information before or after the **table** is displayed. The column headings are also integral to understanding what the words and numbers mean.

Take a look at this question:

The **table** below shows information about the eight planets in our solar system.

Planet	Distance from Sun (million km)	Diameter (km)	Number of Confirmed Moons
Earth	149.6	12,756	1
Jupiter	778.4	142,984	53
Mars	227.9	6,794	2
Mercury	57.9	4,879	0
Neptune	4498.3	49,528	14
Saturn	1426.7	120,536	53
Uranus	2871.0	51,118	27
Venus	108.2	12,104	0

Use the information in the **table** to answer the following question.

How many planets are smaller than planet Earth?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4



Can you see which column displays the data you need for this question? Do you know how to use this data to find the answer?

1. The question concerns the size of the planets, so you will first need to read the column headings to establish which part of the **table** contains the information you need.
2. The planet names are listed in the first column, so this column will be important in solving the question.
3. The second column tells you the distance of each planet from the sun, while the fourth column lists the number of each planet's moons. Both subjects are irrelevant to the question you have been asked.
4. It is therefore the third column, with the title 'diameter' that holds the information needed to solve the problem. Your mathematical knowledge will confirm that the word diameter refers to the distance across the centre of a sphere, so these numbers do indeed give information about each planet's size.
5. Finding 'Earth' in the first column and following the row across to the 'diameter' column, you will see that the distance across the centre of our planet is 12,756 km.
6. As the question asks how many planets are smaller than Earth, you will need to look for numbers in the 'diameter' column that are less than 12,756.
7. You will see there are three numbers less than 12,756: 6,794; 4,879 and 12,104. These are the diameters of Mars, Mercury and Venus.
8. As there are three planets with smaller diameters than planet Earth, the correct answer is option C: 3.



Are you ready to try some questions?

Some of these questions may seem tricky at first - an ability test often looks like a big collection of riddles and puzzles to begin with! But with practise, you will quickly be able to recognise what a question is looking for. Always take your time to read and understand the information given before using your reasoning prowess to choose your answer. With your newfound skills, you'll conquer the ability test in no time!

**Let us P –
Practise!
Let's go!
Let's prep
for PEP!**

PEER REVIEW PAGE

I have a special assignment for you. Work with your peer (another student) to review each other's responses for the next set of questions.

What exactly will you be doing? After you have both completed the test, you will be reviewing and critiquing how the other person responded to the questions and then provide feedback. Here are some suggestions for giving useful feedback:

1. Review 10 questions at a time.
2. Spend a few minutes to review all the answers.
3. Explain your partner's strengths and weakness. What did the person do well and what could be improved?
4. Offer any suggestions, for example study tips or concepts that your peer may be missing.
5. Be as clear and specific as possible.
6. Be courteous and kind; don't be rude with your feedback.
7. Refer to any additional resources, for example online research, for any concept that is unclear to you both.
8. Have fun and learn from each other.



40-QUESTIONS TEST

ANSWER SHEET

The next page has a Answer Sheet (what you will use to record your answers), which is similar to what you will most likely use during your PEP exams. Please remove this page.

(OPTIONAL HELPFUL INFORMATION)

TEST # : _____

START TIME : _____

END TIME : _____

SCORE : _____

"The heights by great men reached and kept were not attained by sudden flight but they were toiling upward in the night."

- HENRY LONGFELLOW -

START THIS TEST WHENEVER YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO OR WHENEVER YOU ARE READY





40-QUESTIONS TEST #4



Name: _____ I. D No. _____ Age: _____

School: _____ School Address: _____

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

Score _____ out of 40



"It's not that I'm so smart, it's just that I stay with problems longer."

-ALBERT EINSTEIN-

**40-QUESTIONS TEST**

For questions 1 to 3, choose the best word to complete each statement.

1. A shepherd _____ to their flock.
 - A. rends
 - B. stands
 - C. tends
 - D. hands

2. The bird _____ high above the rooftops.
 - A. flew
 - B. flu
 - C. flue
 - D. flow

3. The boy _____ with his brother over whose turn it is to do the chores.
 - A. altercations
 - B. tiffs
 - C. disputes
 - D. squabbles

4. Antony estimated that there were 40,000 people at the football final. Of the following numbers, which could **not** be the actual number of people at the match?
 - A. 39,567
 - B. 40,571
 - C. 39,985
 - D. 40,475



The table below shows how different age groups in a small town spend their leisure time. The information focuses on socialising, exercising and entertainment viewing, and how much time is spent on each activity.

Activity	Hours of Leisure Time Per Year			
	Teens	20-39 year olds	40-59 year olds	60+ year olds
Watching TV/DVDs	400	600	600	900
Streaming	1,200	700	150	50
Going to the cinema	100	200	100	50
Socialising with 3 or less people	150	300	200	200
Socialising with 4 or more people	400	350	100	50
Exercising alone	100	300	200	200
Exercising in a group/ playing sport	600	200	50	0

Use the information in the table to answer the following questions.

- Which age group spends the most time **socialising**?
 - Teens
 - 20–29-year-olds
 - 40-59 year olds
 - 60+ year olds
- How many **more** hours per year are adults over the age of 60 spending exercising alone when compared to teens?
 - 50 hours
 - 75 hours
 - 100 hours
 - 125 hours



7. Jada is half as tall as Ajani. Kevin is 5cm shorter than Ajani, and Adam is the tallest. Which is the correct order of the children by height, from shortest to tallest?
- A. Jada, Kevin, Adam, Ajani
 - B. Kevin, Jada, Ajani, Adam
 - C. Jada, Kevin, Ajani, Adam
 - D. Adam, Ajani, Kevin, Jada
8. Choose the right option to complete the sequence.
Egg, caterpillar, chrysalis, _____
- A. wings
 - B. butterfly
 - C. fly
 - D. antennae

For the next questions, choose the word that is an essential part of the word in capital letters.

9. SIEVE
- A. metal
 - B. handle
 - C. holes
 - D. plastic
10. AEROPLANE
- A. wings
 - B. seats
 - C. pilot
 - D. windows



Below are two boxes, each containing an extract. Read the texts then decide whether the conclusions reached in questions 11 and 12 are “true, false or unable to tell.”

Extract 1

Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand, located on the North Island. It lies on and around a narrow piece of land connecting the Northland Peninsula to the rest of New Zealand's North Island.

In 1950, Auckland hosted its first Commonwealth Games, where Malaysia and Nigeria made their first appearance.

Extract 2

Kingston is the largest city of Jamaica, and the capital. It is situated on the south-eastern coast of the island, on a natural harbour protected by a long sand spit.

In 1966, Kingston hosted the Commonwealth Games. For the first time since 1950, the event programme was altered to include Badminton and Shooting instead of Rowing and Lawn Bowls.

11. Auckland is the capital city of New Zealand.

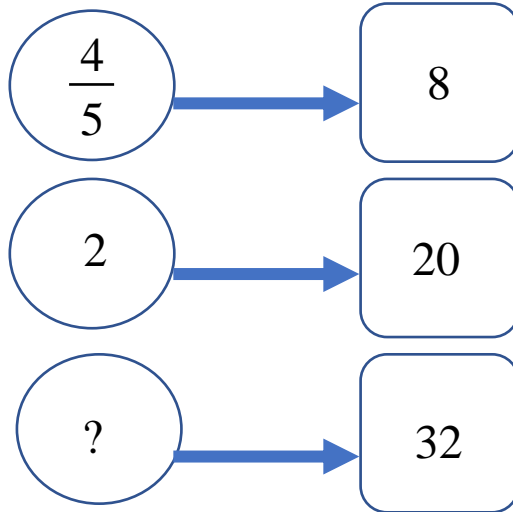
- D. true
- E. false
- F. both true and false
- G. unable to tell

12. Badminton was played at the Vancouver hosted Commonwealth games in 1954.

- A. true
- B. false
- C. both true and false
- D. unable to tell



13. Look at the pattern shown below. Use the first two rows to work out the missing number in the third row.



- A. 44
- B. 8
- C. $\frac{16}{5}$
- D. $\frac{22}{5}$

14. On a market stall a variety of fruit is presented in a basket. There are half the number of papayas compared to the number of guavas. There is the same number of mangoes as papayas. Which of the following **could not** be the number of fruits in the basket?

- A. 12
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

Read the passage below before answering questions 15, 16 and 17.

There are few people in the world who have not heard of Usain Bolt, widely regarded to be the greatest sprinter of all time. Born in Montego Bay, Jamaica, Bolt had won gold in the 200m by the age of 15, making him the youngest-ever male world junior champion in any event. He has gone on to become the only athlete to win gold medals for the 100m and 200m sprints at three Olympic Games in a row.

Interestingly, as a child Bolt was in fact drawn towards the sports of cricket and football, before being steered towards athletics by his school coaches. He was a big fan of Real Madrid and Manchester United and, after retiring from the track, tried to pursue a career in professional football. However, after spending time on trial with several clubs, Bolt is now focussing on being a businessman.



15. _____ means the same as "in a row."

- A. well-attended
- B. important
- C. European
- D. Consecutive



16. Which of these people would also be considered an “athlete”?

- A. a chef
- B. a tennis player
- C. a writer
- D. a musician

17. What is the writer most surprised about?

- A. that Usain Bolt was drawn towards cricket and football before athletics
- B. that Usain Bolt won so many gold medals
- C. that there are few people in the world who have not heard of Usain Bolt
- D. that Usain Bolt is now focussing on being a businessman

For each of the questions below, choose the word that DOES NOT fit the group.

18. A. mother

- B. father
- C. uncle
- D. brother

19. A. sandals

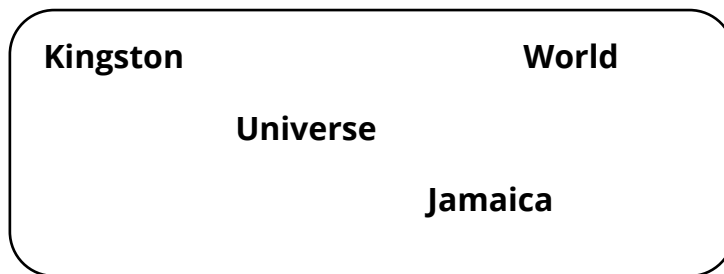
- B. slippers
- C. socks
- D. sneakers



20.A. terminate

- B. end
- C. finish
- D. discard

21. Look closely at the words in the box, then choose the logical sequence.



- A. Jamaica, Kingston, Universe, World
- B. Kingston, Jamaica, World, Universe
- C. World, Universe, Jamaica, Kingston
- D. Universe, World, Kingston, Jamaica

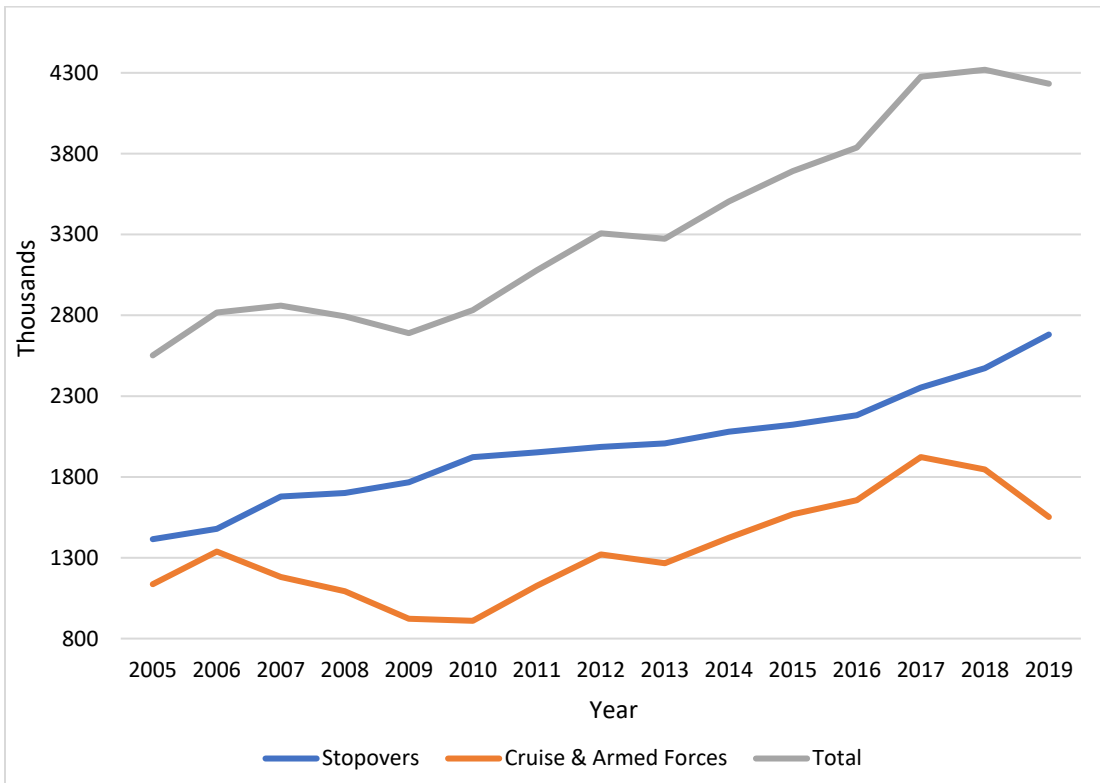
22. Choose the numbers that complete the following sequence:

6 | ? | 9 | ? | 12 | 13 | 15

- A. 8, 10
- B. 8, 11
- C. 7, 11
- D. 7, 10



23. Look at the graph below. It shows the change in the numbers of people visiting Jamaica between 2005 and 2019.



Source: <https://www.jibonline.org/report-and-statistics/>

Based on the information shown in the graph, which conclusion is true?

- A. More people visited in 2009 compared to 2008.
- B. Fewer people visit for stopovers compared to cruises and arm forces visits.
- C. 2018 saw the greatest numbers of visitors to Jamaica.
- D. The number of people visiting with cruises or armed forces has steadily increased.

Look at the words in bold. They are taken from an invented language. Next to each word is its English meaning.

- ugnetsyt** means ride horse
- pangopugnet** means fairground ride
- ugnetklipt** means ride bicycle



24. Which word may mean black horse?

- A. ugnetpangop
- B. sytklipt
- C. revilsyt
- D. kliptklipt

25. Ten pairs of matching socks were in the washing basket. Some of the pairs of socks were blue. Which of the numbers below could **not** be the number of blue socks?

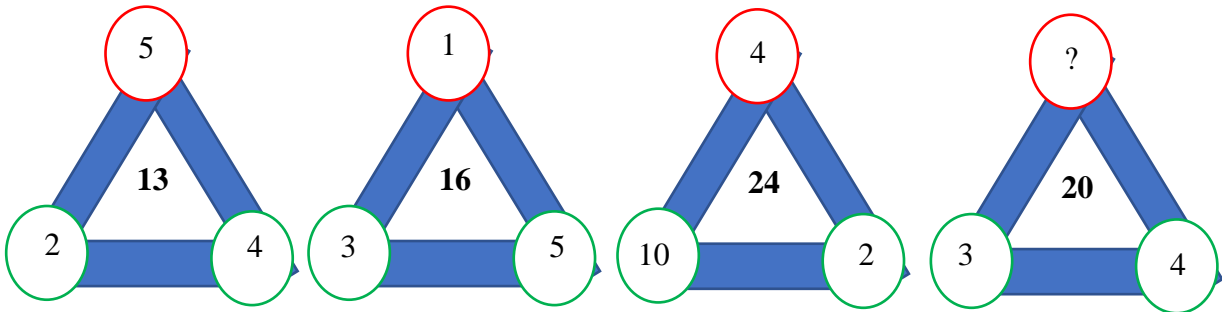
- A. 9
- B. 4
- C. 12
- D. 2

26. Toby is heading home from school, when his teacher asks him to collect some tinned pineapple from the market for the school fair. Toby has a backpack and can carry a total of 10 tins at any one time but already has 4 tins of tomatoes packed for his mother. How many pick-ups will be needed to carry 20 tins of pineapple to the teacher before Toby can head home to his mother with her tomatoes?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5



27. Each diagram below contains numbers that follow the same rule. Use the information in the first three diagrams to work out the missing number in the last diagram.

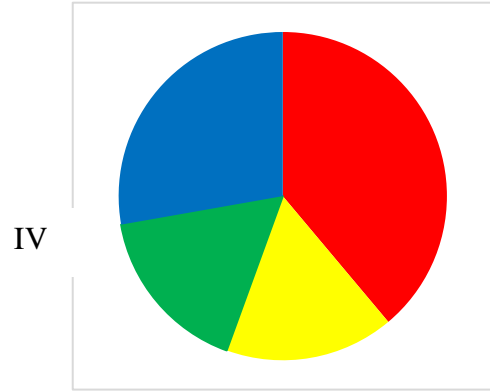
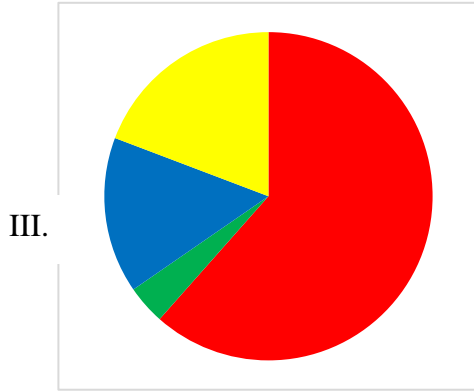
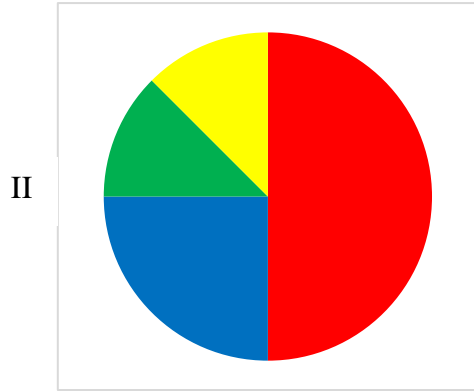
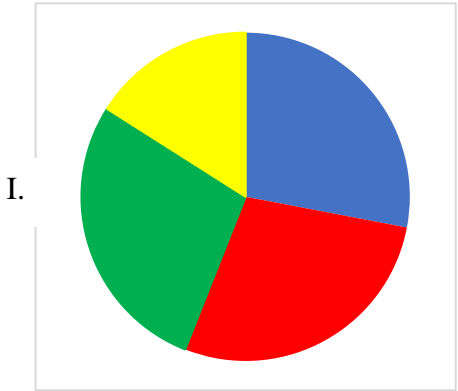
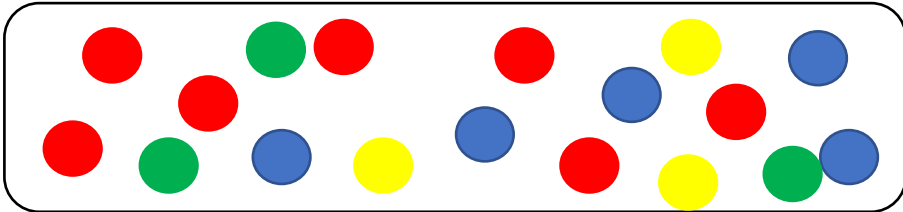


- A. 9
- B. 8
- C. 7
- D. 6

28. Sam wants to add marbles to a plastic toy boat until it sinks in her swimming pool. What information is necessary for her to work out how many marbles she will need?

- A. The weight required to sink the plastic toy boat.
- B. The capacity of the plastic toy boat.
- C. The circumference of each marble.
- D. The number of marbles she has access to.

29. Look at the circles in the box below. Richard has shown the information on a chart.

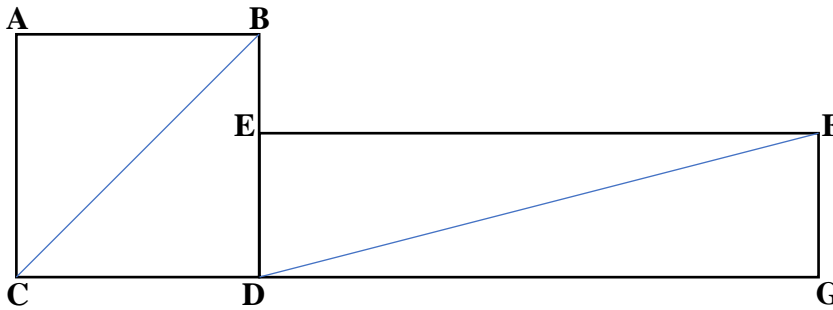


Which chart shows the information correctly?

- A. I.
- B. II.
- C. III.
- D. IV.










30. Below is a diagram of a square (ABCD) joined to a rectangle (DEFG).



The greatest length is shown by which of the following?

- A. AC + DG
- B. BE + DF
- C. DG + EF
- D. CG + DF

31. If  shows , then  shows...

- C. 
- D. 
- E. 
- F. 



For the questions below, choose the word that best finishes the sentence.

32. Snow is to winter as sunshine is to _____.

- A. summer
- B. warmth
- C. light
- D. day

33. Butterfly is to caterpillar as _____ is to tadpole.

- A. lizard
- B. frog
- C. dragonfly
- D. fish

34. Wide is to narrow as early is to _____.

- A. time
- B. quick
- C. morning
- D. late

35. Stop is to go as _____ is to rough.

- A. smooth
- B. bumpy
- C. kind
- D. texture

36. Jasmine is reading an alphabet book to her younger brother. She notices that the letter 'A' appears on a right-hand page. When she turns the page over, the letter 'B' is on the left-hand side and faces the letter 'C' on the right. Which of the following pairs of letters will also face each other?

- A. I and J
- B. N and O
- C. Q and R
- D. U and V

The steps of making a burger are shown in the pictures below.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.

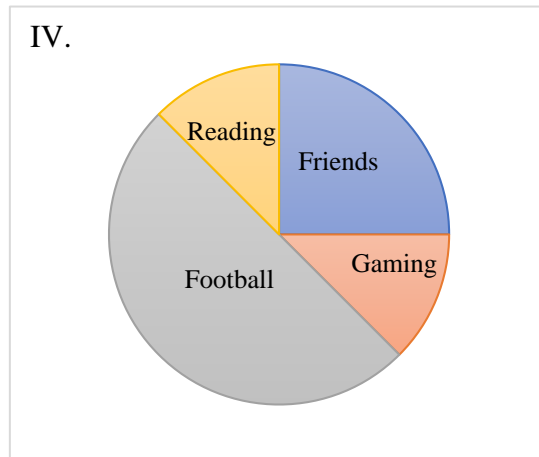
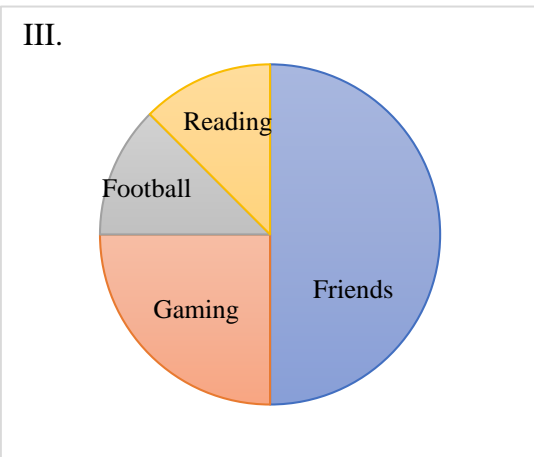
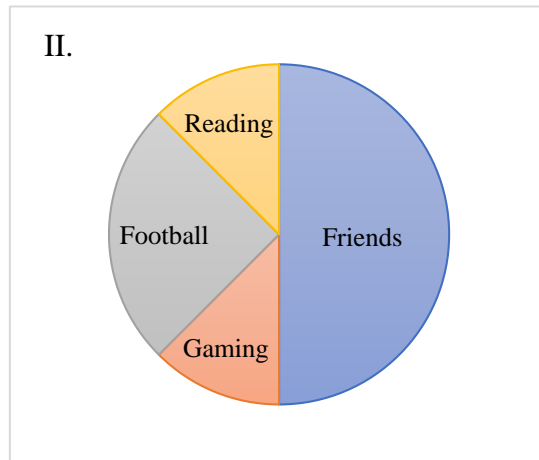
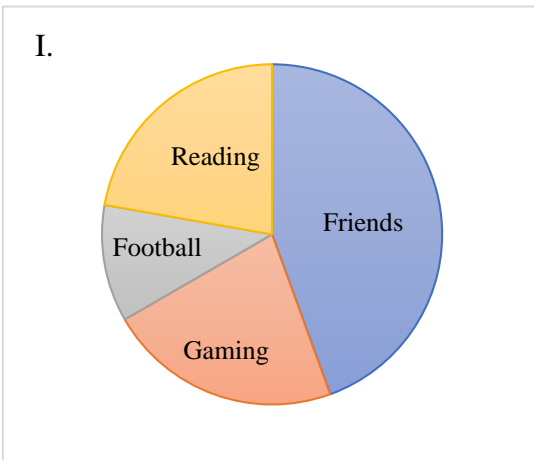
37. Which of the following sequences puts the steps of making a burger into a logical order?

- A. 4, 5, 3, 1, 2
- B. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2
- C. 3, 5, 4, 1, 2
- D. 1, 4, 5, 2, 3



38. In a survey, 80 grade six students were asked about their favourite way to spend their spare time.

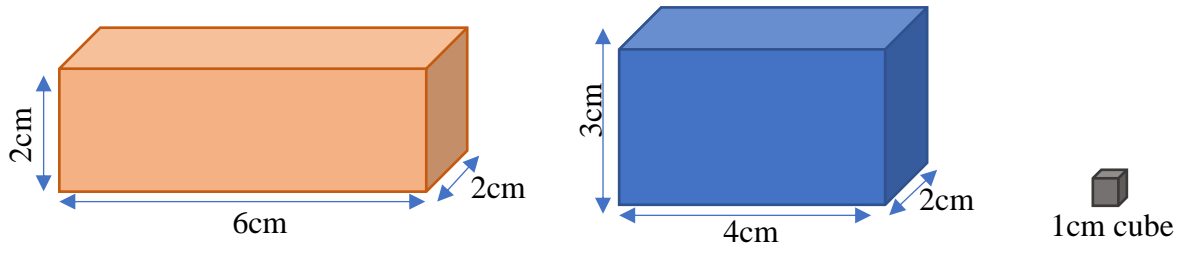
- Most children's favourite way to spend their spare time was playing with friends.
- The same amount of students chose reading as those who chose playing a gaming console.
- Less students chose reading compared with playing football.



Which chart shows the information correctly?

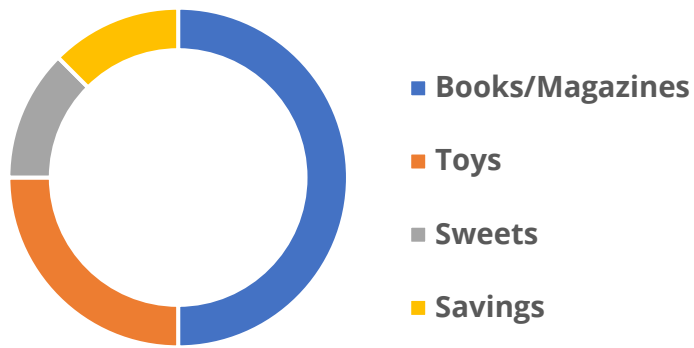
- A. Chart I.
- B. Chart II.
- C. Chart III.
- D. Chart IV.

The diagram below shows 2 rectangular boxes, and a small cube.



39. Using the information given, which of the following statements is correct?
- A. The orange box can hold the same number of 1cm cubes as the blue box.
 - B. The orange box can hold a greater number of 1cm cubes than the blue box.
 - C. The orange box can hold a fewer number of 1cm cubes than the blue box.
 - D. It is impossible to determine the answer based on the information given.

40. The diagram below shows how Sarah spent her pocket money last month.



If Sarah spent J\$150 on sweets, how much money did she spend on books and magazines?

- A. J\$300
- B. J\$450
- C. J\$600
- D. J\$750

EVALUATE YOUR WORK!

Remember to evaluate your work and ask someone to evaluate it for you. If you don't understand, then please review the key concepts as well as ask for help.



Got it!



Almost



Don't understand



My evaluation of the test: _____

What is your plan of action? What will you do next?

.....

.....

.....

.....

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"How did you do? Did you finish all the questions within the 1 hour and 30 minutes? Share your results with your teacher and discuss the wrong answers.

Remember that

"The only place where success comes before work is in the dictionary." **Vidal Sassoon**



**Let's go!
Let's go!
Let's prep
for PEP!**



ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS



ARE YOU READY FOR THE
ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS!

**Remember Our Honour
System.**

Do Not Review This Section
Until AFTER You Have
Completed the Questions!

**DO NOT CHEAT
YOURSELF!!!**





40-QUESTIONS TEST

Answer Key

1. C. tends

Explanation: To tend is to care, look after or pay attention to, as a shepherd must to keep their flock of sheep safe.

2. A. flew

Explanation: Flew is the past tense of fly, referring to how creatures with wings move through the air.

3. D. squabbles

Explanation: Squabbles can refer to disagreements as a noun but can also be used as a verb to describe the action of arguing.

4. B. 40,571

Explanation: 40,471 would round up to 41,000 people, not 40,000.

5. B. 20-39 year olds

Explanation: 20-39 year olds spend 300 hours per year socialising with 3 or less people, and 350 hours per year socialising with 4 or more people, making 650 hours per year in total.

6. D. 100 hours

Explanation: Adults over the age of 60 are spending 200 hours per year exercising alone, compared to the 100 hours per year teens spend exercising alone.



7. C. Jada, Kevin, Ajani, Adam

Explanation: It is stated that Adam is the tallest. Ajani is twice the height of Jada, making him second tallest as Kevin is 5cm shorter than him.

8. B. butterfly

Explanation: An egg develops into a caterpillar. A caterpillar develops into a chrysalis, from which a butterfly then emerges.

9. C. holes

Explanation: A sieve may have a handle, and may be made from metal or plastic, but without holes it would be unable to perform its function of separating solids.

10. A. wings

Explanation: An aeroplane may or may not have seats, a pilot and windows, but must have wings to be considered an aeroplane.

11. D. unable to tell

Explanation: Auckland is described as the largest city of New Zealand, but that does not necessarily mean it is also the capital.

12. B. false

Explanation: From 1950-1966, the event program was unaltered. If in 1966 the event program was altered to include badminton, it cannot have been played at the Vancouver hosted Commonwealth Games in 1954.



13. C.

Explanation: If $\frac{4}{5}$ is represented by the number 8, dividing 8 by 4 means 2 must represent $\frac{1}{5}$. Dividing the number 32 by 2 tells us that 32 represents 16 fifths.

14. C. 30

Explanation: For each papaya there is one mango, and there are double the number of guavas, making the ratio 1:1:2. The total number of fruits in the basket must therefore be divisible by 4 for the ratio to be possible, and 30 is not divisible by 4.

15. D. consecutive

Explanation: If events take place "in a row", they happen one after the other, or consecutively.

16. B. a tennis player

Explanation: An athlete is a person who is very skilled at sports.

17. A. that Usain Bolt was drawn towards cricket and football before athletics

Explanation: The writer uses the word 'interestingly' and the phrase 'in fact' to describe how Bolt was drawn to other sports before athletics, suggesting this is contradictory to what would have been expected.

18. A. mother

Explanation: Father, uncle and brother are all male relations, whilst mother is a female relation.



19. C. socks

Explanation: Sandals, slippers and sneakers are all forms of shoe, whilst socks might be worn on the feet but are not a shoe.

20. D. discard

Explanation: Terminate, end and finish all describe something coming to its final point, whilst discard means to get rid of something.

21. B. Kingston, Jamaica, World, Universe

Explanation: Kingston a city in Jamaica. Jamaica is a country in the World, which is in the Universe.

22. D. 7, 10

Explanation: The rule of the sequence is +1, +2. Working backwards, the difference between 13 and 15 is 2, and between 12 and 13 is 1. 12 therefore needs to have a difference of 2 with the number before it in the sequence, i.e. 10. 10 and 9 have a difference of 1, so again, 9 needs to have a difference of 7 with the number that precedes it, i.e. 7.

23. C. 2018 saw the greatest numbers of visitors to Jamaica.

Explanation: In 2018, cruise and armed forces visits dropped, but the number of stopovers increased, making the total number of visitors the highest of all the years between 2005 and 2019.



24. C. revilsyt

Explanation: If “ugnetsyt” means ride horse, we may expect black horse to share the same ending, i.e “syt.” While we have no way of knowing what “revil” means, we do know that “klipt” could mean bicycle, which eliminates “sytklipt” as a possible answer. The words “ugnetpangop” and “kliptklipt” don’t contain “syt” at all, so are unlikely to be horse related.

25. A. 12

Explanation: There cannot be 9 blue socks because all of the socks in the washing basket formed matching pairs.

26. C. 4

Explanation: The 4 tins of tomatoes will be present for every trip, meaning that 6 tins of pineapple can be transported each time. $6 \text{ tins} \times 4 \text{ pick-ups} = \text{space to transport 24 tins in total, covering the 20 tins of pineapple required.}$

27. B. 8

Explanation: Multiplying the bottom 2 numbers and adding the result to the top number in the triangle produces the number in the centre. So for the last triangle, $(3 \times 4) + ? = 20$, so the missing number is 8.

28. A. The weight required to sink the plastic toy boat.

Explanation: If Sam knows the weight required to sink the plastic toy boat, she can divide this weight by the weight of a single marble to accurately calculate how many marbles she will need altogether.



29. D. IV.

Explanation: There are 18 circles altogether. 7 of the circles are red, which is the greatest colour represented but less than half of the total. The next biggest segment is 5 blue circles, and finally there is an equal number of green to yellow (both 3 circles out of 18 altogether).

30. D. CG + DF

Explanation: The greatest length of all offered in the answers is CG, which runs along one edge of the square and one edge of the rectangle. The next greatest length the length it is added to – DF – which is the diagonal of the rectangle.

31. C.

Explanation: Three quarters of the rectangle is shaded, which is the same as the circular segment which is three quarters of a whole circle.

32. A. summer

Explanation: While snow is a product of the cold winter season, sunshine is a product of the warm summer season.

33. B. frog

Explanation: While caterpillars are the younger form of butterflies, tadpoles are the younger form of frogs.

34. D. late

Explanation: While the opposite of wide is narrow, the opposite of early is late.

35. A. smooth

Explanation: While the opposite of stop is go, the opposite of rough is smooth.



36. B. N and O

Explanation: Pairing the letters of the alphabet with numbers (i.e. A=1, B=2, C=3 etc), odd letters will always appear on the right-hand pages, and even letters on the left. N is the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, appearing on the left-hand page, while O (the fifteenth letter) will face N on the right.

37. C. 3, 5, 4, 1, 2

Explanation: The raw ingredients feature in image 3, which are chopped up in image 5. Image shows all of the ingredients prepared and ready to go. The meat is being grilled in image 1, whilst image 2 is of the final burger being assembled, ready to serve.

38. B. Chart II.

Explanation: Reading and gaming have equal sized segments, which are both smaller than the segment representing playing football. By far the biggest segment of the circle is playing with friends.

39. A. The orange box can hold the same number of 1 cm cubes as the blue box.

Explanation: The capacity of the orange box is 24 centimetres cubed ($6\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$). The capacity of the blue box is also 24 cubed centimetres ($4\text{cm} \times 3\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm}$). They can both, therefore, hold the same number of cubes.

40. C. J\$600

Explanation: The sweets segment is one eighth of the chart. Book/magazines are represented by half of the chart, or four eighths, so $4 \times \text{J\$}150$ is J\$600 spent on books and magazines.



NOTES:

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Did you complete all of the questions in this book? If you did, **CONGRATULATIONS!!!** Your hard work and dedication will give you the rewards you deserve. Let me know how you did. I look forward to hearing from you.

LEARNING NEVER STOPS, SO LET'S GO. LET'S GO. LET'S PREP FOR LIFE.



NOTES:

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing notes, spanning the width of the page.

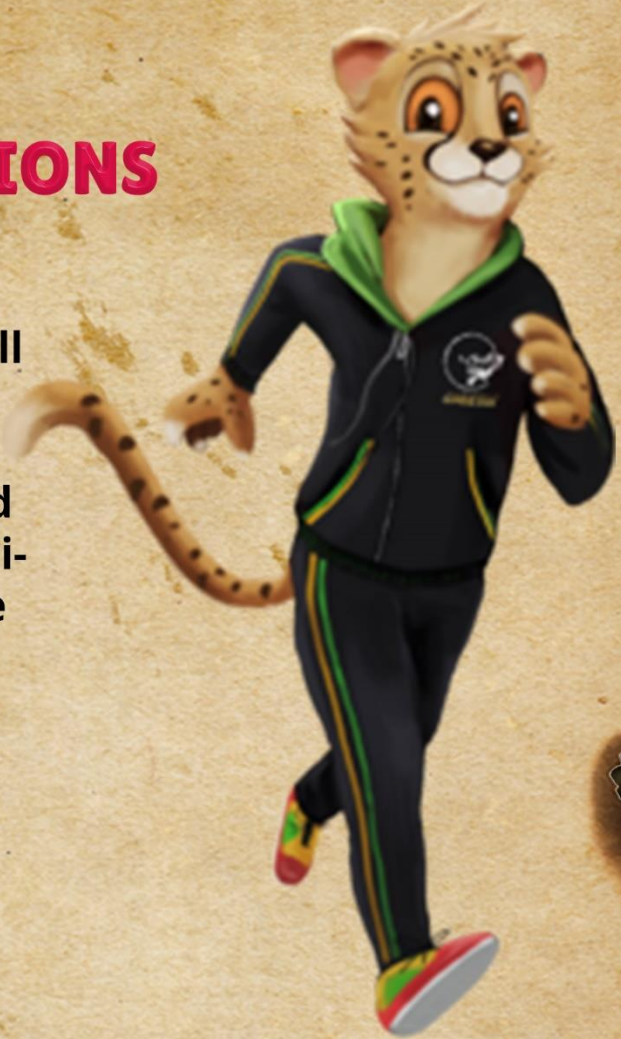


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