




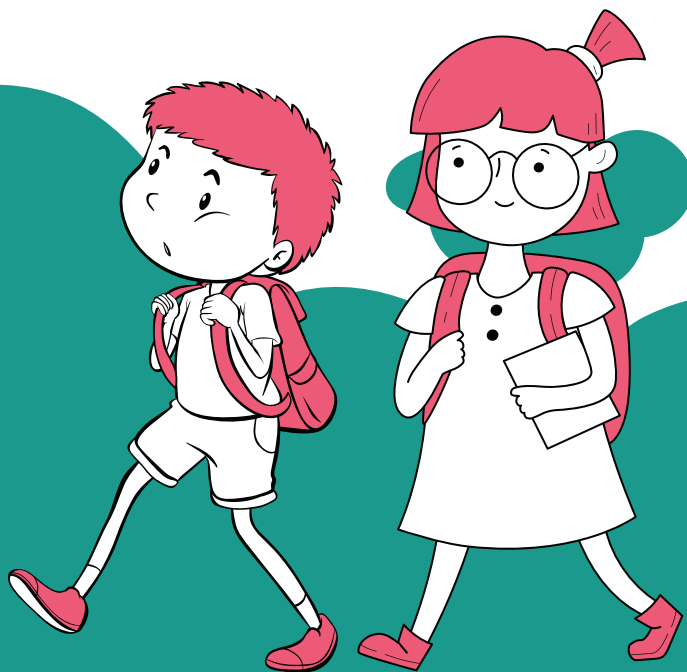




# YEAR 5 WEEK 21

## TEACHER ANSWERS

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## English Reading Starter - Mark Scheme

Read again the first part of the source, from **lines 1 to 4**.

List **four** things about Rosie from this part of the source.

**[4 marks]**

### **Indicative content**

Students may include:

- She has just moved house
- She is in a new house
- She sees a stranger child
- She sees a child she does not know/recognise
- She is standing at the sink
- She is washing up
- Her hands are in the water
- She has too much to do/overwhelmed
- She is tired
- She drove up from London the evening before
- She is looking at the garden
- Rosie has a car
- Rosie drives
- Rosie has a house
- She has a garden
- She has two children

How does the writer use language to describe the garden?

You could include the writer's choice of:

- words and phrases
- language features and techniques
- sentence forms.

**[4 marks]**

The writer develops the image of the mulberry tree as a dominating and supernatural force in the garden. Adjectives like 'massive' and 'twisted' establish the authoritative size and complexity of the tree and this is further developed with the simile 'like a gigantic malformed hand'. This personifies the tree and gives it a sense of deliberate intent, as if it rules over the elements of the garden around it. The 'hand' could imply a supernatural power that has a sinister influence over the rest of the garden.

**PRACTICE TYPE  
TWENTY-ONE:**

Y  
D  
H  
R  
T  
P  
K  
S  
B  
R  
H  
A  
P  
T  
N  
G  
T  
E  
S  
B

**TEST PAPER 9:**

1. encounter meet
2. lazy indolent
3. edible eatable
4. dry parched
5. succulent juicy
6. artificial false T7/1
7. Y F
8. N
9. H
10. QT
11. AX
12. N J
13. G T T16/2
14. PEST
15. NEAR
16. DUST
17. MOOD
18. LEAN
19. RUST T22/2

20. earwig
21. rotten
22. method
23. orbit
24. restless
25. noon
26. booklet T4/1
27. D
28. A B C D E T15/2
29. 5 2 1 3 4
30. 2 4 5 3 1
31. 3 4 2 1 5
32. 5 2 3 1 4
33. 4 5 3 2 1 T17/2
34. H T15/2
35. 30
36. 12
37. 16
38. 6
39. 32
40. 4 T28/3

41. d T31/4
42. T
43. E
44. Y
45. T
46. E
47. H
48. T
49. L T21/2
50. TENT
51. TABLE
52. RING
53. KLHG
54. LADY
55. CAST T32/4
56. come lame
57. seventy hundred
58. wrote went
59. pale sale
60. aeroplane car
61. solid liquid T2/1

62. ill
63. ice
64. age
65. lid
66. too
67. pen
68. ear
69. bin T20/2
70. EAR BRING
71. TEAK SOUGHT
72. BEAD CART
73. CANE BOUT
74. SALE CLAY
75. SPED MOIST T3/1
76. 12
77. DAVID
78. 4 years
79. 15
80. 1 T30/3
81. 357358
82. 85737

83. 753358
84. TERROR
85. SORTER
86. ROOSTER T33/4
87. flee
88. red
89. range
90. mat
91. pay
92. pit T8/1
93. teacher
94. spread
95. street
96. portion
97. patch T14/2
98. PIP ARE YEN
99. ASK SEE HAG
100. LID ACE PEN T9/1

## Book 1 Grammar

### Grammar Test Your Knowledge Quiz 2 Answer Sheet

1. I'm I am

Where's Where is

Where've Where have

I've I have

2. The headteachers' headteacher's conference was very busy. They discussed the children's childrens' work and the next steps for the term ahead.

3. It is, it has

What is , what has

4. (Its It's nicer to go out when the sun is shining. Its It's my favourite time to play sport. I love going to the park as its it's flowers are beautiful.

5. Big and fast

6. Mary 's Marys' dogs go to the dog groomers on Thursday.

The groomer trims ten cats' cat's tails a day.

The dogs dog's owner always pay at the end.

7. I had not thought about making dinner.

There is no bread in the fridge.

8. The womens' women's hair styles were all different. The mans' man's hat was lying on the floor.

9. Aren't Are not

You'll You will

They'd They had or they would

Won't will not

10. Pretty and brave

11. It's It is

I'd I had or I would

You'll You will

Haven't Have not

12. Two children's childrens' hats were hanging on a coat stand. The stand's stands' leg

### Answers (Paper 27)

Total Marks: 30

Question	Answer	Marks
1.	<p>E. A dense thicket</p> <p>[Refer lines 1-15. The boy with fair hair is making his way towards the lagoon through the undergrowth (thicket) when he meets the plump boy with spectacles. A thicket is a dense growth of trees, bushes and shrubbery.]</p>	1 mark
2.	<p>A. A basin of sea water separated from the ocean by a natural barrier</p> <p>[A lagoon is a pool of sea water separated from the ocean by a line of rocks or reef]</p>	1 Mark
3.	<p>B. The area where the plane hit</p> <p>[A full reading of the given passage tells us that the plane carrying a group of boys was attacked and crash-landed on an uninhabited island. Now, refer lines 3-4: All round him the long scar smashed into the jungle was a bath of heat.</p> <p>The words “smashed into” and a “bath of heat” (flames) refer to the plane hitting the seashore. “Scar” therefore refers to the damaged part of the shore/wood where the plane would have landed or crashed]</p>	1 mark
4.	<p>E. The author describes what the characters think and feel</p> <p>[Options B and D refer to dialogue used in the story. Dialogue uses pronouns I, me, us etc. and does not indicate whether the story is in first person or third person. Option A is false. The author uses ‘The boy with fair hair’ to refer to the character. Option C is also false. The story uses the pronouns he, it, they etc.]</p>	1 mark
5.	<p>B. metaphor</p>	1 mark

	[Comparison to an unrelated thing without the use of 'like' or 'as']	
<b>6.</b>	<p><b>D. Words like Home Counties and tube used by the characters</b></p> <p>[Tube refers to the underground railway network. The Home Counties are the counties of England that surround London, like Berkshire, Kent, Surrey etc.]</p> <p><b>A.</b> The boy with fair hair is wearing a school uniform with stockings (school uniform can be worn by children of any country, not necessarily England)</p> <p><b>B.</b> The fat boy with spectacles uses ungrammatical and colloquial English (ungrammatical English shows that he might belong to a working class or poor family)</p> <p><b>C.</b> The island seems to have a lagoon and a coral reef (has no connection to nationality of the two boys)</p> <p><b>E.</b> They are wearing warm clothes such as sweaters and stockings (Same clothes can be worn by children from cold countries such as the US, New Zealand, Canada etc.)]</p>	1 mark
<b>7.</b>	<p><b>C.</b> Their plane has crashed</p> <p>[Option E: Lines 39-44 indicate that the plane was attacked leading to its crash. Also, there was fire in one part of the plane. All this evidence points to the pilot and the man with the megaphone not surviving.]</p>	1 mark
<b>8.</b>	<p><b>B.</b> It explains the background</p> <p>[The readers are made aware of the plane crash or what the boys are doing on the island through the conversation/dialogue between the two boys. Background means the circumstances leading to a particular incident or event. The dialogue does not address or speak to the reader (using 'you' to refer to the reader)]</p>	1 mark
<b>9.</b>	<p><b>D.</b> While the fair-haired boy is delighted, the fat spectacled boy is worried</p>	1 mark

	<p>[The fair-haired boy initially becomes 'solemn,' but then 'the delight of realized ambition' overcomes him. He is thrilled by the idea of no adults or rules. He can do whatever he wants. He stands on his head and grins at the other boy.</p> <p>The spectacled boy, instead, becomes thoughtful and quiet, showing he might be worried. Also, he is the one who asks questions about the safety or survival of the other kids and the pilot.]</p>	
<b>10.</b>	<p>D. Hyperbole</p> <p>(The idea of continuous rain is exaggerated)</p>	1 mark
<b>11.</b>	<p><b>E.</b> Onomatopoeia</p> <p>[Snapped—sound word]</p>	1 mark
<b>12.</b>	<p><b>C.</b> To be obsessed about something</p> <p>[If you have a bee in your bonnet, you keep talking about something because you find it upsetting or exciting]</p>	1 mark
<b>13.</b>	<p>C. To be unresponsive</p> <p>[to not remember something or be unable to say something]</p>	1 mark
<b>14.</b>	<p>B. Horses</p>	1 mark
<b>15.</b>	<p>E. Vaguely</p> <p>[Obviously means clearly.</p> <p>Vague is not sure or unclear]</p>	1 mark
<b>16.</b>	<b>B. Ten</b>	1 mark
<b>17.</b>	<b>D. German</b>	1 mark

	[A fest is a party or celebration. The word comes from Germany where Oktoberfest is celebrated annually.]	
<b>18.</b>	<b>A. called</b>  [To 'call a meeting' is to organise it. Adjourn means to delay a meeting, which is not the case here. Complaints or voices are heard or discussed, not a meeting.]	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>19.</b>	<b>C. them</b>  ['Them' refers to the boys at the meeting. It is required of them or the boys to remain calm.]	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>20.</b>	<b>B. has</b>  [We need to use present tense as the entire paragraph is in present tense. 'Has' is a verb denoting ownership. The island has enough food for all.]	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>21.</b>	<b>E. healthy</b>  [Only 'healthy' goes with 'food' and 'fed']	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>22.</b>	<b>B. with</b>  ['Supply' is followed by the preposition 'with']	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>23.</b>	<b>D. there</b>	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>A. tension</b>  [Jack tries to dominate the meeting. This indicates drama and tension (worry, anxiety and anger)]	<b>1 mark</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>E. proceedings</b>	<b>1 mark</b>



	<p>['Proceedings' means goings-on, actions or happenings at a meeting or event.</p> <p>Progression means going forward or developing.</p> <p>Profession is a job.</p> <p>Procession is a parade.</p> <p>Procedure is a method]</p>	
26.	<p>E. Piggy, always clumsy, came and stood by Ralph's side.</p> <p>A. ["I expect there's more to come," said the Aunt.</p> <p>B. "I can't see very much," said Piggy, "but have we got any smoke?"</p> <p>C. "Ow, stop it! You are hurting me," cried the boy.</p> <p>D. William Golding's father was a schoolmaster and his mother was in the women's movement.]</p>	1 mark
27.	<p><b>C. Length—Noun</b></p> <p>[The—article Heat-haze—noun Its—possessive pronoun Through—preposition]</p>	1 mark
28.	<p>D. The occasional breeze stirred up clouds of dust</p> <p>[The children coming along the beach, <b>singly</b> or in twos, <b>leapt</b> into visibility as they approached closer</p> <p>The cake would be ready in <b>approximately</b> half an hour</p> <p>I expect nothing but <b>obedience</b> from all</p> <p>The heat in the tropics is <b>unbearable</b>]</p>	1 mark
29.	<p>C. He rubbed his glasses and squinted at the sea</p> <p>[My <b>furniture</b> got damaged due to the flood (furniture is uncountable and always in singular form)</p> <p>Does anyone <b>know</b> who has done this? ('Does' uses a plural verb)</p>	1 mark

	<p>The new television that I bought yesterday <b>cost</b> me an arm and a leg (past form of 'cost' is 'cost' itself)</p> <p>We have to <b>discuss your</b> poor academic performance ('discuss' and 'describe' are never followed by the preposition 'about']</p>	
30.	<p><b>E.</b> The river is teeming with fish</p> <p>[The last <b>piece</b> of news was disturbing for all The boy took his <b>cue</b> (hint) from the other children in the class and remained silent An <b>hour</b> is not sufficient to finish this pile of homework He is the <b>heir</b> (successor) to the throne of England ]</p>	1 mark

### Difficult Words

1. **Clambering:** climb
2. **Multitude:** a huge number
3. **Undergrowth:** a dense growth of shrubs and other plants
4. **Lodgements:** places
5. **Offhand:** indifferent or casual

Week 21:

Which metric unit would you use to measure the following?

- 1) Distance from London to Berlin? Km
- 2) Weight of a tennis ball? Grams
- 3) Volume of a beaker? ml (allow  $\text{cm}^3$ )
- 4) Length of a mouse pad? cm
- 5) Speed of a car? Allow km per hour or metres per second. Do NOT allow miles per hour since question asks for metric units.
- 6) Length of a garden? m
- 7) Time taken to cook a pizza? Minute
- 8) Diameter of a pea? Mm
- 9) Weight of an elephant? Kg (allow tonnes)
- 10) Length of a matchbox? Cm
- 11) Living space of a house?  $\text{M}^2$
- 12) Walking speed? Metres per second
- 13) Volume of a handbag?  $\text{Cm}^3$
- 14) Diameter of the sun? km
- 15) Weight of 1 grain of rice? Mg

## Test 21

- Q1 E** Each figure on the left consists of a cross with three sides joined, a short angled line and a triangle with a dot. The short line is always angled outwards away from the cross.

Therefore, the answer is E.

- Q2 D** Each figure on the left consists of an arrow with two straight lines crossing it, one of which is bold.

Therefore, the answer is D.

- Q3 E** Each figure on the left consists of two matching, overlapping shapes, one with a bold edge. There is an arrow pointing to the shape with the bold edge.

Therefore, the answer is E.

- Q4 D** Each figure on the left consists of an arrow pointing clockwise. At least one section of the arrow is a straight line.

Therefore, the answer is D.

- Q5 C** Each figure on the left consists of two identical quadrilaterals overlapping a different, regular shape in the middle.

Therefore, the answer is C.

- Q6 B** Each figure on the left consists of two arrows: one curved arrow and one shorter, straight arrow with at least one short line at the end.

Therefore, the answer is B.

- Q7 C** Each figure on the left consists of a dashed square with one side extending beyond the square. In each figure, the style of dash is consistent and there is an L-shape line parallel with one corner, a small black shape and a single line.

Therefore, the answer is C.

- Q8 E** Each figure on the left consists of a semicircle with one line running parallel to the straight side and two different small, white shapes inside. The internal shapes and lines do not cross or overlap.

Therefore, the answer is E.

- Q9 D** Each figure on the left consists of a pipe shape with two dashed curved sides and two straight, solid ends. Inside, there are two identical small shapes, the bottom one coloured black, and a cross.

Therefore, the answer is D.

- Q10 C** Each figure on the left consists of two overlapping ovals, with one diagonal striped segment in one oval and a dot in the other. Each oval has a short line from it.

Therefore, the answer is C.

- Q11 A** Each figure on the left consists of a quadrilateral overlapping an oval. The overlapping area is black and the part of the quadrilateral that does not overlap is shaded with vertical lines.

Therefore, the answer is A.

- Q12 B** Each figure on the left consists of a shape with two convex curved lines and three straight lines. Each shape has two L-shapes inside.

Therefore, the answer is B.

## Year 5 Week 21

1. a) metres b) grams c) millilitres/litres d) kilograms e) metres f) kilometres  
g) centimetres h) tonnes i) millilitres
2. a) 300 b) 8000 c) 3.5 d) 20 e) 4 f) 2m, 0.003km, 400cm
3. 2.8km
4. 7.78kg OR 7780g
5. 8.2kg
6. a) km b) ml c) g d) l
7. a) 27-30kg b) 27000-30000g
8. a) 85mm b) 0.35l
9. 2.1kg
10. a) centimetres b) metres-squared c) millilitres d) tonnes
11. 3250m OR 3.25km
12. a)  $12\text{m}^2$  b)  $120,000\text{cm}^2$
13.  $400,000\text{cm}^3$
14.  $63,000\text{cm}^2$
15. 8m/s

16.

	Metric	Imperial
The height of a bus	metres	feet
The distance between two towns	kilometres	miles

17. 560cm

18.

	Metric	Imperial
The weight of a chicken	grams	pounds
The volume of water in a petrol tanker	metres <sup>3</sup>	gallons
The length of a finger	centimetres	inches

19. 5 miles

20. a) 1 b) 2 c) 8 d) 24

21.

	Metric	Imperial
The weight of a bicycle	kilograms	pounds
The volume of water in a watering can	$\text{cm}^3$	pints
The length of this page	centimetres	inches

22. a) 1 mile = 1.6km b) 10 miles = 16km c) 40 miles = 64km d) 120 miles = 192km

23) 3.79

24) a) 2 pints = 1140ml b) 7 pints = 3990ml c) 35 pints = 19950ml d) 50 pints = 28500ml

25) 120

26) 320

27) a) 1 stone = 14 lbs b) 13 stone = 182 lbs c) 25 stone = 350 lbs d) 50 stone = 700 lbs