



YEAR 5

WEEK 17 CLASSWORK

Wednesday & Saturday

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YEAR 5 - READING STARTER 17

Barry Stone, the writer, describes a trip to Kamchatka, a remote area of Russia.

Russia's Far East

Alexey, our park ranger, released the safety catch on his shotgun, and moved a hand toward the flare gun on his belt—always the preferred option when confronted by an adult bear and the threat of danger. We didn't intend to come between the mother and her cub, but the river in which they'd been gorging themselves on salmon moments earlier had separated them. Its glacial current was carrying the cub downstream and past our huddled group of 16 intruders. Now, through no fault of our own, we were in the one spot humans should never be. When the mother bear raised herself to a height of two metres and looked straight through us in search of her cub, our many cameras clicked as one. This was despite there being nothing between us and death, except for just a few metres of Kamchatkan scrub and Alexey's powerful rifle. 5

Fortunately this story had a happy ending. Kamchatkan brown bears are nowhere near as aggressive as their cousins, the American grizzly, and feed almost exclusively on the region's plentiful supplies of salmon, supplementing their diets with pine nuts, berries, and the occasional rodent. According to Alexey, only one in every hundred encounters here ends in a bear attack. That said, having spotted maybe 150 bears over the last three days, I was probably overdue for a mauling. But who dwells on statistics when they're having the time of their life? 10 15

The Kamchatka Peninsula is in the Russian Far East, a little over two hours' flying time from Tokyo. It hangs off the end of Siberia like a fish tail, with the Sea of Okhotsk on one side and the Bering Sea on the other. How many bears live here? Nobody knows. Estimates range from as few as 8,000 to more than twice that number. Gathering information about bear populations (or anything else for that matter) in such a huge and unpopulated region isn't easy. 20

Remote Kurilskoye Lake is the largest breeding ground for red salmon in Eurasia. From the comfort of our lodge on its shores, we watched bears chase one another over open meadows, mother bears feeding their young, and cubs nestling with siblings. We saw them strolling along the perimeter of the electric fence, and we watched as 650-kilo adult males barged their way through crystal-clear rivers in their hunt for salmon. 25

If you're after real nature, then it's hard to beat Kamchatka. Every encounter was wild, spontaneous and thrilling (and even potentially fatal, like the time a bear lumbered out from behind a bush as we collected driftwood along the lakeshore for the evening bonfire). When our first pair of sea eagles appeared overhead showing off two-metre wingspans, one with a full-grown salmon hanging limply from its claws, the birdwatchers among us went into a frenzy. Where were you supposed to point your binoculars in this place? Up? Down? Sideways? 30

Kamchatka is not easy to get to. Even though it is attached to the mainland, it might as well be an island, as the terrain is so impenetrable that no road has ever been built and more than half of Kamchatka's 400,000 residents live in the capital. In an area that has a population of fewer than one person per square kilometre, and where almost a third of the land is designated a wilderness reserve, once you leave the city, it won't be long until you're at one with nature. 35

And what nature! More than 300 snow-dusted volcanoes, of which 29 are active, protrude from the harsh landscape. It has been called the Land of Fire and Ice. Mount Koryaksky, just 28 kilometres from the capital, looks positively menacing. It's a 'Decade Volcano', one of just 16 in the world constantly watched because of their eruptive history and proximity to significant population centres. Koryaksky last erupted in 2009, when it ejected an enormous ash plume into the sky—which is as good a reason as any to get out of town. 40

Answer the questions carefully. You should refer back to the text.

- (a) From paragraph one (Alexey, our park ranger...), give **two** reasons why the writer and his companions were in danger from the bear.

-
-
-

[2]

- (b) What is surprising about the way that the ‘intruders’ reacted when the mother bear stared straight at them (line 5)?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

- (c) Why is it difficult to gather information about the size of the bear population in Kamchatka (paragraph three: The Kamchatka Peninsula...)?

.....
.....

[1]

- (d) **Using your own words**, explain the reactions of the birdwatchers when they saw the sea eagles (paragraph five: If you’re after...).

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

[2]

- (e) (i) Give **one** fact about Mount Koryaksky from the final paragraph.

.....

[1]

- (ii) What is suggested by the word ‘Decade’ in line 39?

.....
.....

[1]



YEAR 5 - WRITING TASK

Planning Sheet

When planning a new piece of writing, you need to think about why you are writing and who will be reading it. There are many ways to plan a piece of writing:

- write a list of ideas or points
- think of some good vocabulary that you could use
- jot down some similes, metaphors or an alliteration



Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Descriptive language and other ideas:

Interesting Vocabulary



YEAR 5 - WRITING TASK

PRACTICE TYPE SEVENTEEN

These questions are all concerned with alphabetical order. Put the following in alphabetical order by writing your answers 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 in the brackets.

black () blue () blank () blunt () blink ()
knell () knave () knee () knife () knight ()
string () strip () stripe () strike () strength ()
doom () dome () double () doubt () domestic ()
mane () manager () mandible () mandate () mankind ()
greet () great () gentle () gift () grant ()
bronze () brand () brandish () brown () brim ()
scarf () scuttle () scrum () scale () scar ()
outstay () outcome () outside () outfit () outface ()
long () lounge () locate () location () louvre ()
compel () compare () company () compose () condemn ()
spring () sprig () spill () spark () sunshine ()
bond () bound () bomb () bullet () big ()
ring () round () rig () robust () robber ()
angel () axis () angle () angler () axiom ()

In the following questions you must imagine that the words given are written BACKWARDS and then arranged in alphabetical order.

Underline the correct answer:

Which of these would come FOURTH?

frighten brighten pattern soften flatten

Which of these would come THIRD? official essential comical conical biblical

Which of these would come FOURTH?

timetable capable stable comparable equitable

Which of these would come FOURTH?

camping comparing coping capping staring

Which of these would come THIRD?

thoughtless softness success careless selfless

There are two groups of words in each question below. Choose TWO words, one from each group which are CLOSEST in meaning to each other. For Example:

big / *empty* / man : rich / bank / *vacant*

1. robust / weak / great : open / strong / red
2. rough / help / small : aid / calm / stop
3. down / bright / sun : moon / shining / up
4. sponge / top / difficult : hard / soft / easy
5. feeble / strong / lion : weak / lamb / iron
6. ladder / lofty / up : high / attic / top
7. peculiar / join / gain : take / give / strange

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

In the questions below there are two pairs of letters that are related in some way. Write in the brackets the pair of letters that completes the second relationship in the same way. Here is an example:

A C is to B D as M O is to (*_NP_*)

8. F K is to J O as P M is to (_____)
9. D F is to W U as H J is to (_____)
10. T N is to R P as W U is to (_____)
11. C S is to Y O as J F is to (_____)
12. Q R is to N U as G H is to (_____)
13. E F is to C H as J K is to (_____)

In two years time James will be twice as old as Tom will be then. Tom was six last year. Now answer the following questions:

14. How old is Tom now? (_____)
15. How old is James now? (_____)
16. How old will Tom be in two years time? (_____)
17. How old will James be then? (_____)

18. If the day after tomorrow is Saturday what was the second letter of yesterday? (_____)

There is a different rule connecting each of the numbers in the following rows. Find the next number in each of the series and write it in the brackets.

19. 4 16 64 (____)
20. 120 60 30 (____) (____)
21. 21 24 29 (____) 45 (____)
22. 17 19 23 29 37 (____)
23. 20 15 22 17 (____) (____)
24. 14 28 34 68 74 (____) (____)

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

The above alphabet will help you to find the answers to the following code questions. Write your answers in the brackets.

25. If L A K E is written 11 0 10 4 how do you write P A L M ? (_____)
26. If U F H V is the code for F U S E what is the code for P L U G ? (_____)
27. If P O S T is written as R N U S then R Q C X means? (_____)
28. If F E N C E is written D D N D G then S O I L is? . . (_____)
29. If C A N E is written C A A B N C E D how do you write C A R D ? (_____)

30. Which day comes two days after the day that begins with the sixth letter of the alphabet? (_____)

31. If all the days of the week were arranged in alphabetical order which day would be third? (_____)

**Here you must find the FOUR-letter word which is hidden
BETWEEN the words in each of the following sentences. Write this
word in the brackets. Here is an example:**

Save some for another day (herd)

32. There's plenty to do next week (_____)
33. Clare is top of the class in Maths (_____)
34. You can come as well as Tom (_____)
35. The rascal fell off the wall (_____)
36. Your teeth are nice and white (_____)
37. Lets end the story tomorrow (_____)

In these questions you must find the number that completes the sum correctly. Write your answers in the brackets. Here is an example:

$$6 + 6 = 9 + (\underline{3})$$

38. $5 \times 7 + 7 = 6 \times 6 + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
39. $36 \div 4 - 3 = 72 \div 9 - (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
40. $5 \times 9 + 15 = 4 \times 11 + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
41. $7 + 4 + 11 = 8 \times 4 - (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
42. $7 \times 12 + 11 = 11 \times 11 - (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
43. $144 \div 12 + 9 = 6 \times 7 \div (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
44. $31 - 9 + 5 = 52 \div 2 + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$
45. $42 \div 6 \times 2 = 54 \div 9 + (\underline{\hspace{1cm}})$

If T = 8, U = 4, V = 5, W = 2 and X = 3 find the value of the following:

46. $\frac{2 \times T}{U}$ Give your answer as a LETTER (_____)
47. Subtract the sum of X and W from T.
Give your answer as a LETTER (_____)

48. Add V to T subtract X and divide your answer by W.
Give your answer as a LETTER (_____)
49. Multiply together U, W and X and divide your answer by T.
Give your answer as a LETTER (_____)
50. Divide T by W and add V. Give your answer as a NUMBER (_____)

51. My watch was 8 minutes faster than Emily's watch when Emily's watch stopped. If Emily's watch stopped at 5.05 p.m. what time does my watch show 10 minutes later? (_____)

Write in brackets the word needed to complete the third pair of words. This pair follows the same pattern as the first two pairs of words. Here is an example:

stone tone / slate late / cream (_ream_)

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|------|---|-------|------|---|-------|---------|
| 52. | shame | ham | / | scare | car | / | chats | (_____) |
| 53. | shop | hops | / | scar | cars | / | plum | (_____) |
| 54. | evil | live | / | pets | step | / | loot | (_____) |
| 55. | stunt | nut | / | store | rot | / | stabs | (_____) |
| 56. | slip | lips | / | ship | hips | / | shut | (_____) |
| 57. | bare | care | / | soot | toot | / | cone | (_____) |
| 58. | stain | tan | / | train | ran | / | scant | (_____) |
| 59. | mace | came | / | mate | tame | / | tabs | (_____) |

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

Using the above alphabet to help you, continue the letter series in each of the examples below, and fill in the empty brackets. For example:

H I G J F (_K_) (_E_)

60. Q N K H (____) (____)
61. D E G J N (____)

62. M N L M K (____)
63. R Q S P T (____)
64. A Z C Y E X G W (____)
65. H J L N P R T (____)
66. A H D F G D J B (____) (____)

In each question below, underline the ONE word on the SECOND line that will go equally well with BOTH PAIRS of words in the brackets. Here is an example:

(flat horizontal) (standard stage)
base level platform phase plain

67. (attack assault) (price payment)
 battle amount charge expense rate
68. (possess retain) (stronghold castle)
 have own defend keep fortress
69. (gift donation) (demonstrate exhibit)
 show present contribution display grant
70. (excursion journey) (misstep stumble)
 tumble tour slip trip outing
71. (job position) (mail correspondence)
 letters post employment rank parcel
72. (school class) (document questionnaire)
 group paper form application year
73. (deal undertake) (challenge block)
 tackle halt solve attempt stop

74. In a race, sail boat A is east of B and south of C . The boats are sailing southwards. Now which of the following statements must be TRUE?

- a. A is winning.
- b. C is winning.
- c. C is losing.
- d. The wind is blowing from the south-west.

In the following questions write in the brackets the ONE letter which will finish the first word and begin the second word of each pair. The same letter is used for both pairs of words. Here is an example:

D O O (_M_) A K E : S L I (_M_) E A T

- | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|----------|-------|---|-------|----------|---------|
| 75. | C A S | (____) | A R N | : | L A C | (____) | V I L |
| 76. | B O R | (____) | E A R | : | L E A | (____) | E X T |
| 77. | S T A | (____) | L O T | : | C L U | (____) | R I C K |
| 78. | S T R A | (____) | O R T | : | L E A | (____) | R A Y |
| 79. | S E N | (____) | R A M | : | L O O | (____) | R I P |
| 80. | S L O | (____) | O O D | : | F E | (____) | A S H |

In each of the following, there is the SAME connection between the word outside each set of brackets and one word inside each set of brackets. You must find this same connection and underline the two words, one from each set of brackets. Here is an example:

Cat is to (fur, paw, milk) as bird is to (nest, feather, beak)

81. Pig is to (pork, sow, piglet) as cow is to (grass, milk, beef)
82. Finger is to (ring, hand, point) as toe is to (sock, nail, foot)
83. Two is to (double, eyes, four) as three is to (triple, one, pigs)
84. Gun is to (bullet, target, shoot) as knife is to (cut, sharp, dagger)
85. Shout is to (whisper, loud, voice) as run is to (shoe, track, walk)
86. Egg is to (bird, shell, crack) as orange is to (fruit, juice, rind)
87. June is to (hot, July, tennis) as April is to (fool, showers, May)

One letter from the word on the left-hand side must be taken and placed into or added to the word on the right-hand side so that TWO new and sensible words are formed which are correctly spelt. All the other letters must remain in the same position. For example:

C A S T and B E T become (_C A T_) and (_B E S T_)

88. C L A M P and H O P become (_____) and (_____)

89. S C A R F and R A I L become (_____) and (_____)
90. M A S H and F O R become (_____) and (_____)
91. C A R E and R A T become (_____) and (_____)
92. B R E A K and T A P become (_____) and (_____)

The number codes for three of the following four words are given below. These codes are not written in the same order as the words and one of the codes is missing.

A B L E

L A M E

B A R E

M E A L

4 3 1 5

2 3 6 5

3 2 4 5

Work out the correct code for each word and answer the following questions by writing your answer in the brackets.

93. What is the missing code? (_____)
94. What is the code for the word M A R B L E ? (_____)
95. What word has the number code 4 3 2 5 4 ? (_____)

The three numbers in each group are related in the same way. Two groups have been completed for you. Find the rule that connects them and complete the third group of numbers in the same way by writing your answer in the brackets. Here is an example:

2	(7)	14	7	(3)	21	4	(5)	20
---	-------	----	---	-------	----	---	-------	----

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----|--------|---|----|--------|---|----|----------|---|
| 96. | 4 | (26) | 9 | 3 | (22) | 8 | 5 | (____) | 8 |
| 97. | 15 | (9) | 3 | 20 | (8) | 6 | 12 | (____) | 2 |
| 98. | 15 | (6) | 3 | 28 | (12) | 4 | 16 | (____) | 2 |
| 99. | 20 | (2) | 5 | 24 | (3) | 4 | 30 | (____) | 5 |
| 100. | 20 | (8) | 2 | 24 | (6) | 6 | 30 | (____) | 3 |

YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE TEST

GO BACK AND CHECK

REMEMBER : CHECKING MEANS RETHINKING

**PRACTICE TYPE
SEVENTEEN:**

1	4	2	5	3
3	1	2	4	5
3	4	5	2	1
3	1	4	5	2
4	1	3	2	5
5	4	1	2	3
4	1	2	5	3
3	5	4	1	2
5	1	4	3	2
3	4	1	2	5
3	2	1	4	5
4	3	2	1	5
3	4	2	5	1
2	5	1	4	3
1	5	2	3	4
flatten				
conical				
equitable				
comparing				
selfless				

TEST PAPER5:

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---------|
| 1. | robust | strong |
| 2. | help | aid |
| 3. | bright | shining |
| 4. | difficult | hard |
| 5. | feeble | weak |
| 6. | lofty | high |
| 7. | peculiar | strange |
| 8. | TQ | |
| 9. | SQ | |
| 10. | UW | |
| 11. | FB | |
| 12. | DK | |
| 13. | HM | T7/1 |
| 14. | 7 | |
| 15. | 16 | |
| 16. | 9 | |
| 17. | 18 | T30/3 |
| 18. | E | T15/2 |
| 19. | 256 | |
| 20. | 15 | 7.5 |
| 21. | 36 | 56 |
| 22. | 47 | |
| 23. | 24 | 19 |
| 24. | 148 | 154 |
| | | T26/3 |
| 25. | 15 | 0 11 12 |
| 26. | K O F T | |
| 27. | PRAY | |
| 28. | Q N I M | |
| 29. | C A A B R C D D | T32/4 |
| 30. | Sunday | |
| 31. | Saturday | T15/2 |
| 32. | done | |
| 33. | stop | |
| 34. | last | |
| 35. | calf | |
| 36. | hare | |
| 37. | send | T5/1 |
| 38. | 6 | |
| 39. | 2 | |
| 40. | 16 | |

41.	10	
42.	26	
43.	2	
44.	1	
45.	8	Equations
46.	U	
47.	X	
48.	V	
49.	X	
50.	9	T35/3
51.	5.23 p.m.	T30/3
52.	hat	
53.	lump	
54.	tool	
55.	bat	
56.	huts	
57.	done	
58.	cat	
59.	bats	T8/1
60.	E B	
61.	S	

- | | | |
|------|-------------|--------|
| 62. | L | |
| 63. | O | |
| 64. | IV | |
| 65. | V | |
| 66. | MZ PX | T16/2 |
| 67. | charge | |
| 68. | keep | |
| 69. | present | |
| 70. | trip | |
| 71. | post | |
| 72. | form | |
| 73. | tackle | T7/1 |
| 74. | c | T31/3 |
| 75. | E | |
| 76. | N | |
| 77. | B | |
| 78. | P | |
| 79. | T | |
| 80. | W | T21/2 |
| 81. | pork | beef |
| 82. | hand | foot |
| 83. | double | triple |
| 84. | shoot | cut |
| 85. | whisper | walk |
| 86. | shell | rind |
| 87. | July | May |
| 88. | LAMP | CHOP |
| 89. | SCAR | FRAIL |
| 90. | ASH | FORM |
| 91. | CAR | RATE |
| 92. | BEAK | TRAP |
| 93. | 1 5 3 4 | |
| 94. | 1 3 6 2 4 5 | |
| 95. | LABEL | T33/4 |
| 96. | 26 | |
| 97. | 8 | |
| 98. | 7 | |
| 99. | 3 | |
| 100. | 12 | T28/3 |