




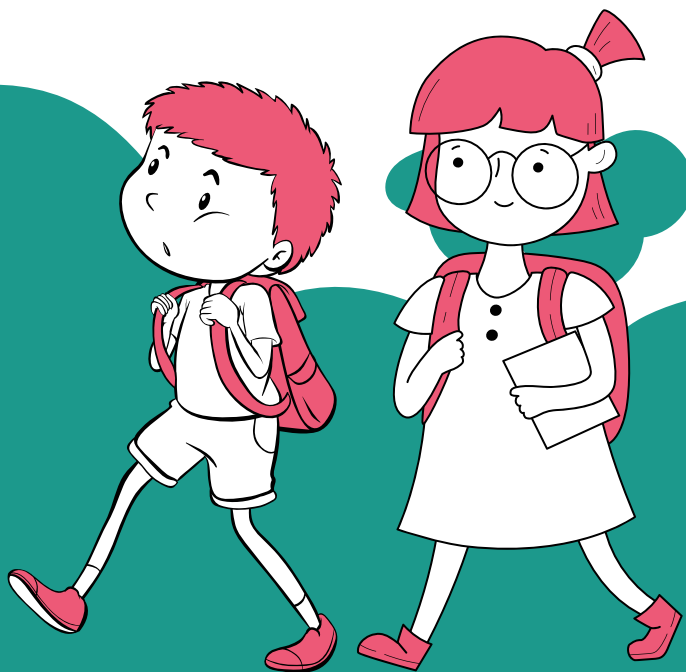




# YEAR 5 WEEK 17

## TEACHER ANSWERS

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## **English Reading Starter - Mark Scheme**

**/Sfi From paragraph one (Alexey, our park ranger...), give two reasons why the writer and his companions were in danger from the bear. [2]**

- They were confronted by a (disturbed) adult/(very) large bear.
- It was protecting/worried about its cub/mother and cub were separated/they were between the mother and the cub.
- They had intruded on its territory (after it was feeding).

Note: **Accept** direct lift of '...we were in the one spot humans should never be' as alternative for bullet point 3.

**Do not accept:** bears are dangerous/they were feeding/they were confronted by a bear with no other explanation.

*1 mark per point up to a maximum of 2.*

**(b) What is surprising about the way that the 'intruders' reacted when the mother bear stared straight at them (line 5)? [2]**

- They did not run away.
- They did not appear to show any fear for their lives.
- They raised their cameras to photograph/take pictures of the bear.

*1 mark per point up to a maximum of 2. Allow a direct lift of part or all of the key sentence.*

**(c) Why is it difficult to gather information about the size of the bear population in Kamchatka (paragraph three: The Kamchatka Peninsula...)? [1]**

- It is a very large/huge (unpopulated) area.

*Accept lift of final sentence.*

**(d) Using your own words, explain the reactions of the birdwatchers when they saw the sea eagles (paragraph five: If you're after...). [2]**

- They became (frantically) excited (or synonym which conveys the frenzy of their reaction – 'happy', for example, would not be acceptable)
- They looked (through their binoculars) in all directions/did not know where to look.

*1 mark for each point clearly made in own words, up to a maximum of 2.*

*1 mark for a partial explanation.*

*Lift of 'the bird-watchers' to 'Sideways?' = 0*

**(e) (i) Give one fact about Mount Koryaksky from the final paragraph. [1]**

- 28 kilometres from capital/last erupted in 2009/it is a Decade Volcano/constantly monitored/it has been called 'the land of fire and ice'.

**(ii) What is suggested by the word 'Decade' in line 39? [1]**

- That they (such volcanoes) erupt every 10 years.

# **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 PAPER 5:**

1. robust strong  
 2. help aid  
 3. bright shining  
 4. difficult hard  
 5. feeble weak  
 6. lofty high  
 7. peculiar strange T7/1  
 8. TQ  
 9. SQ  
 10. UW  
 11. FB  
 12. DK  
 13. HM T16/2  
 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 T2/1  
 88. LAMP CHOP  
 89. SCAR FRAIL  
 90. ASH FORM  
 91. CAR RATE  
 92. BEAK TRAP T3/1  
 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

## Grammar Test Your Knowledge Quiz 1

### Answer Sheet

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| 1. beautiful – adjective, Mourne –<br>noun, conveniently – adverb,<br>located – verb                      |  | 5. envy <u>envious</u><br>force <u>forceful</u><br>health <u>healthy</u><br>loss <u>lost</u>                     |
| 2. memory <u>to memorise</u><br>teacher <u>to teach</u><br>runner <u>to run</u><br>writer <u>to write</u> |  | 6. buy <u>bought</u><br>sting <u>stung</u><br>fetch <u>fetches</u>   |
| 3. ambled <u>amble</u><br>went <u>go</u><br>pondered <u>ponder</u><br>cried <u>cry</u>                    |  | 7. blessed – verb, accommodation –<br>noun, wonderful – adjective, truly<br>– adverb                             |
| 4. chequered – adjective, chess –<br>noun, played – verb, between –<br>adverb                             |  | 8. Russia <u>Russian</u><br>Scotland <u>Scottish</u><br>Shakespeare <u>Shakespearean</u><br>Italy <u>Italian</u> |
|   |  | 9. swim <u>swam</u><br>forget <u>forgot</u><br>shake <u>shook</u><br>make <u>made</u>                            |
| 10. Shih Tzu – noun, primarily –<br>adverb, wish – verb, better –<br>adjective                            |  | 11. pleasure <u>pleasant</u><br>badness <u>bad</u><br>annoyance <u>annoying</u><br>belief <u>believable</u>      |
|   |  | 12. drove <u>drive</u><br>flew <u>flew</u><br>gave <u>gave</u><br>chose <u>chose</u>                             |

## Answers (Paper 22 )

Total Marks: 20

Question	Answer	Marks
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sleek: shows that the water surface is shining or glossy due to the reflection of the sun</li><li>2. Sinuous: the river is long and meandering; it turns and twists along its path like a snake</li><li>3. Full-bodied: it is abundantly filled with water</li></ol>	3 marks
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It looks warm and comfortable (<i>snug dwelling-place</i>)</li><li>2. Offers a great view of the river</li><li>3. It is at a perfect height: cannot be flooded during rains</li><li>4. It is away from noise and dirt</li></ol>	2 marks
3.	<p>Simile—twinkled like a tiny star Metaphor—heart of it (it being ‘the hole’)</p> <p>[Other such metaphors—heart of the ocean, heart of the jungle, heart of the story etc.]</p>	2 marks
4.	<p>The twinkling could not be due to a star, as a star is not found in a hole in the ground (<i>‘an unlikely situation’</i>). Further, the light is too bright and small for it to be a glow-worm.</p>	2 marks
5.	<p>One line paragraphs create impact (shock or surprise) and slow down the passage (step by step revealing the identity of the figure with twinkling eyes in the hole). This (slowed text) creates an atmosphere of suspense and mystery.</p>	2 marks
6.	<p>Stern is the back part of a boat or a ship. The front part is called the bow.</p>	1 mark
7.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. The Rat is familiar with the ways of sailing: fastening and unfastening of ropes (<i>The Rat sculled smartly across and made fast</i>)</li><li>b. Mole does not know how to step into a boat (<i>stepped gingerly down</i>); he needs Rat’s help to get on the boat.</li></ol>	3 marks
8.	<p>Mole does not know how to sail a boat or the uses of a boat, but he is fascinated by the little blue and white boat the moment he sees it (<i>Mole’s whole heart went out to it at once</i>). Once he is safely sitting in the boat, he is filled with</p>	1 mark

	intense delight ( <i>rapture</i> )	
9.	Nautical  [The root word 'nau' means ship or boat]	1 mark
10.	<p>1. The author uses personification (<i>full-bodied animal</i>, storyteller) to create an emotional effect for the reader because it makes the river sound as if it were living and breathing. The river is a storyteller who like a magician has enchanted the Mole (trots along the river) with his tales from the heart of the earth. This image creates a sense of closeness and confidence between the two (two friends sharing secrets).</p> <p>2. Also, onomatopoeia (babble, gurgle, chuckle etc.) heightens the impression of the river being a human being. The variety of onomatopoeia creates sound effects and shows that the river is bubbling with noise and activity.</p> <p>3. Long sentences punctuated with commas and repeated use of 'and' are used to make the description of the river rich (plenty). The reader gets the impression that there are too many details (of the river) to be described and all cannot fit in a single sentence.</p> <p>4. Use of poetic language (a-shake and a-shiver) makes the image of everything moving and vibrating more real or vivid (the words themselves are trembling or unstable while the reader utters them).</p>	3 marks

**Difficult words:**

1. **Meander:** wander, go here and there
2. **Sinuous:** winding, not straight
3. **Bewitched:** fascinated, delighted
4. **Entranced:** bewitched
5. **Insatiable:** greedy, impossible to satisfy
6. **Babbling:** talk rapidly in a foolish and excited manner
7. **Procession:** a series or march
8. **Snug:** warm and comfortable
9. **Dwelling:** house
10. **Remote:** far away
11. **Bijou:** small and elegant
12. **Sculled:** to move a boat forward with an oar
13. **Gingerly:** carefully
14. **Rapture:** extreme happiness

## Year 5 starters

### Week 17:

1. A square has an area of  $49 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the perimeter of the square?  
28 cm
2. A square has an area of  $4 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the perimeter of the square?  
8 cm
3. A square has an area of  $169 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the perimeter of the square?  
52 cm
4. A square has an area of  $9 \text{ cm}^2$ . What is the perimeter of the square?  
12 cm
5. A rectangle has an area of  $17 \text{ cm}^2$ . (All side lengths are whole numbers). What is the perimeter of the rectangle?  
36 cm
6. A square has a perimeter of 16cm. What is its area?  
 $16 \text{ cm}^2$
7. A square has a perimeter of 12cm. What is its area?  
 $9 \text{ cm}^2$
8. A square has a perimeter of 32cm. What is its area?  
 $64 \text{ cm}^2$
9. A square has a perimeter of 68cm. What is its area?  
 $289 \text{ cm}^2$
10. A rectangle has a perimeter of 6cm. (All side lengths are whole numbers).  
What is its area?  
 $3 \text{ cm}^2$
11. A square's perimeter is the same as its area. What is its side length?  
4 cm
12. A square's perimeter is half its area. What is its side length?  
8 cm

## Test 17

**Q1 B** The upper letter signifies the shading; the lower letter signifies the orientation of the parallelogram.

O = black

Z = dotted

R = white

Q = vertical parallelogram slanted left

S = vertical parallelogram slanted right

T = horizontal parallelogram slanted right

Therefore, the code is RQ.

**Q2 B** The upper letter signifies the shield shape; the lower letter signifies the dots inside.

F = scalloped shield

O = curved shield

S = flat shield

N = no dots

Y = vertical dots

T = horizontal dots

Therefore, the code is FY.

**Q3 A** The upper letter signifies the number of lines; the lower letter signifies the orientation of the lines.

X = 3 lines

H = 2 lines

N = 1 line

G = horizontal lines

M = vertical lines

Therefore, the code is NM.

**Q4 E** The upper letter signifies the colour of the small dots; the lower letter signifies the orientation of the bold line.

B = black dots

P = white dots

E = white dots with line through

L = horizontal bold line

U = vertical bold line

T = diagonal bold line

Therefore, the code is EL.

**Q5 C** The upper letter signifies the line thickness; the lower letter signifies the type of shape.

S = upper shape bold

L = lower shape bold

N = neither shape bold

R = both shapes bold

V = circles

M = triangle and square

K = squares

Therefore, the code is RM.

**Q6 A** The upper letter signifies the number of petals; the lower letter signifies the placement of the flower.

A = 4 petals

C = 5 petals

F = 6 petals

D = flower in top left quarter

P = flower in bottom left quarter

G = flower in bottom right quarter

Therefore, the code is FP.

**Q7 E** The upper letter signifies the number of shaded sections; the lower letter signifies the number of sections the figure is divided into.

E = 2 shaded sections

N = 1 shaded section

W = 3 shaded sections

V = divided into 8

G = divided into 4

J = divided into 6

Therefore, the code is NJ.

**Q8 D** The upper letter signifies the shading of the heart; the lower letter signifies the position of the heart.

X = no shading

Y = diagonal (top right to bottom left) shading

H = black shading

P = diagonal (top left to bottom right) shading

O = heart at top

V = heart in middle

U = heart at bottom

**Q9 A** The upper letter signifies the shading in the centre of the shape; the lower letter signifies whether the shapes are identical or different.

S = crosshatch

P = horizontal stripe

O = dots

Q = vertical stripe

V = shapes different

Z = shapes identical

Therefore, the code is OZ.

**Q10 D** The upper letter signifies the small black shape; the lower letter signifies the number of sides of the large shape.

S = black square

K = black circle

R = black triangle

B = large quadrilateral (4 sides)

H = large hexagon (6 sides)

A = large pentagon (5 sides)

Therefore, the code is KA.



**Year 5 Week 17**

- |      |       |       |       |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 10. B | 19. C | 28. E |
| 2. C | 11. C | 20. D | 29. A |
| 3. B | 12. A | 21. A | 30. C |
| 4. A | 13. A | 22. E | 31. B |
| 5. C | 14. D | 23. D | 32. A |
| 6. D | 15. B | 24. B | 33. D |
| 7. A | 16. A | 25. E |       |
| 8. B | 17. E | 26. A |       |
| 9. B | 18. A | 27. D |       |