



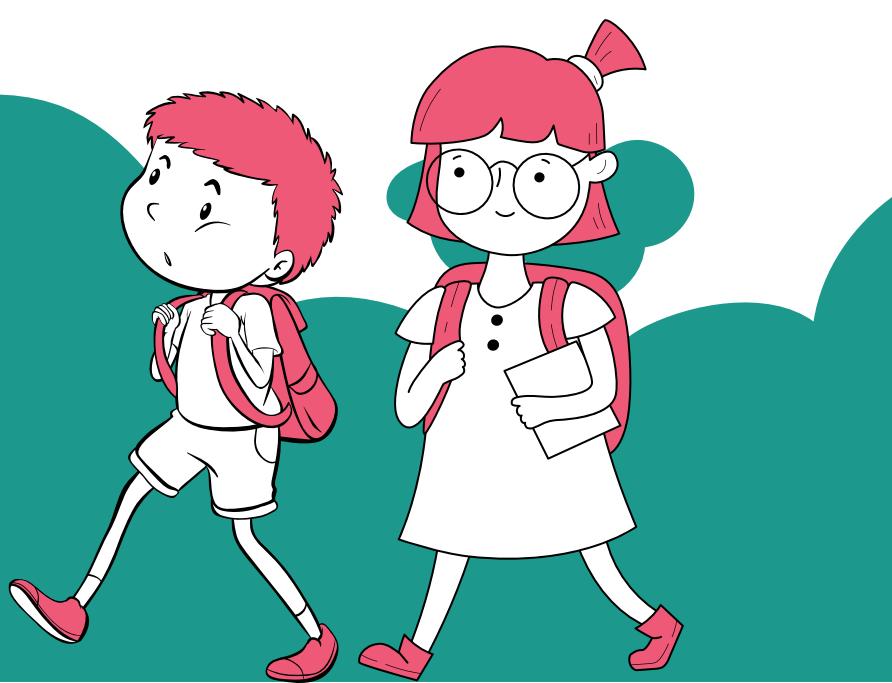
YEAR 5

WEEK 25 HOMEWORK

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Read this passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

Shadows in the Snow

‘Who’s afraid of the big bad wolf?’

Wolf.

The very name sends a shiver down the spine.

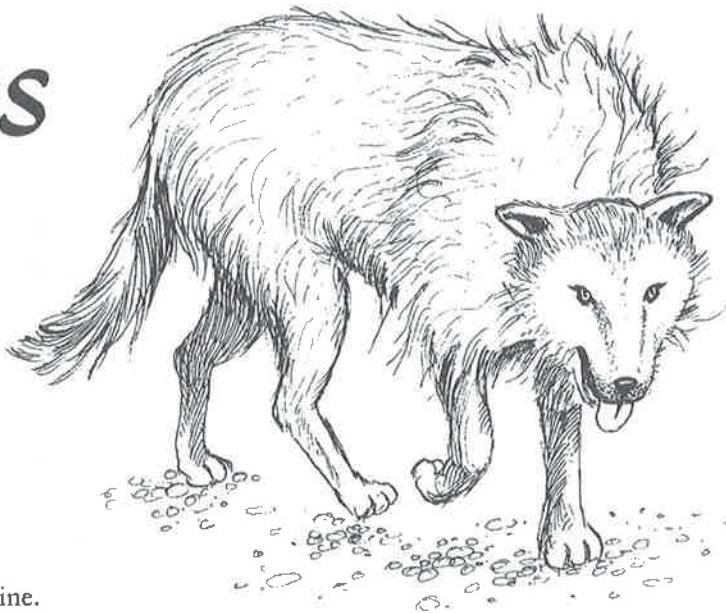
Wolves are fearsome and savage, dangerous and
dark. They fill our folklore. In children’s stories the
wolf blew down the little pigs’ houses and
swallowed Red Riding Hood’s grandmother whole.
In Norse mythology, a wolf tore off the hand of the
god Tyr. There is a legend that the wolf is the devil
in disguise, and that some men become murderous
werewolves when the moon is full.

Dogs and wolves

Poor wolves. They have done little to deserve their
reputation. In biological terms, they are little more
than large dogs, such close relations that they can
easily breed with them.

All our domestic dogs are descended from wolves.
Even the tiniest Yorkie can claim kinship with the
largest, wildest wolf that roams the northern
wilderness.

Some time, more than 15,000 years ago, a few
wolves were domesticated and, over centuries of
breeding, turned into Man’s Best Friend. Without
wolves, we would have no guide dogs or
sheepdogs, no hounds or retrievers, and no doggy
family pets.



Size and shape

Wolves are usually larger than dogs. The shaggy,
grey, thick-furred northern animals weigh around
25–50 kg, the males being slightly larger than the
females. The smaller buff-coloured wolves of Asia
and the Middle East weigh around 18 kg. The
biggest recorded wolf, found in Alaska, was 80 kg.

Their bodies are narrower than dogs’, and their
legs longer – all in all, they are more athletic, and
more intelligent, too. But they cannot be kept as
pets. They are pack animals, unhappy away from
other wolves. They can be destructive, hard to
train, and need enormous areas over which to
roam.

Wild hunters

Our own distant ancestors were hunters, and
competed with wolves, which were much more
numerous than today. But people then probably felt
they had little to fear. Wolves are shy, and unlikely
to attack something as dangerous as a person. Like
many predators, they choose the easiest prey – old,
sick or wounded animals. The native peoples of
North America called them brother and sister
hunters, and respected them.

Changing times

The change in human attitudes came when people became farmers, keeping livestock in fields. Wolves soon learned to take advantage of this. They raided
55 human settlements, and gained a reputation as fearsome thieves, who must be hunted to death.

And so they were. And, as farms replaced forest, their habitat dwindled. Wolves, which used to roam over most of Europe, have disappeared completely
60 from much of the continent.

They are more numerous in North America, where there are believed to be around 8,000 in Alaska alone. There, these fine animals can be seen in the wild, living as they should, under the open sky, in
65 the vast northern forests and tundra.

The pack

It is unlikely that there was ever any truth in the idea of a wolf pack as a horde of ravening beasts terrorising the countryside. There is certainly none
70 today.

Mostly, the packs are small – in Europe numbering only three or four individuals. In America, where they have a larger area in which to live, and larger prey, groups average around six to eight – though
75 in the wilds of Alaska, there have been reports of 30 or more together.

A wolf pack has a complicated social system. It is headed by a breeding pair. The rest, the non-breeding members, each has its own rank, in a
80 complicated social order.

Far from being cruel, they have an almost cosy family life. The pack works co-operatively to look after the cubs, which are born in spring. They bring food for the mother and her young, and even toys –

85 such as bones – to toss about. Wolves enjoy playing – chasing, bouncing through freshly fallen snow – and even, it is said, dancing.

They are clever and graceful: those who study them believe that the world would be poorer without
90 them.

Bring back the wolf?

Wolves were common in Britain in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times. But by the Middle Ages, they had begun to disappear, along with the forests in
95 which they lived.

The last wolf in England was probably killed in the 15th century. In Scotland, they may have lasted until the 1700s, but like the wolves in England and Wales, they were hunted mercilessly.

100 Today, the wolf's admirers are making a case for re-introducing these magnificent creatures to the Scottish Highlands. They argue that the wild open moors and mountains would suit the wolf well, and that they would be less of a problem than many
105 farmers fear. In America, very few sheep are reported as taken by wolves.

In fact, they say, wolves could be useful in keeping down the excessive numbers of deer. They could do a useful job by picking on the weaker animals and
110 leaving the fittest to breed.

But the wolf has been so feared over the centuries that there seems little chance that it will ever have enough supporters to bring it back into Britain. Few Scottish farmers would be happy with the idea
115 of wolves roaming where their flocks now graze.

Our wild open spaces will probably never again be home to these extraordinary creatures.

Please answer these questions. (Look at the passage again if you need to.)
You should choose the *best* answer and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

- QUESTION 1 The main point made in the first paragraph is that
- A Wolves are dangerous.
 - B Literature tells us the wolf is dangerous.
 - C There are lots of wolves in children's stories.
 - D Stories about wolves are very old.
 - E Wolves are fictitious animals.
- QUESTION 2 What does the writer emphasise in the second paragraph?
- A The close relationship between dogs and wolves.
 - B That wolves are much larger than dogs.
 - C The close relationship between dog and man.
 - D The usefulness of the dog to man.
 - E The friendliness of wolves towards man.
- QUESTION 3 In the fourth paragraph, the writer uses phrases such as 'man's best friend' and 'doggy family pets'. What is the likely effect of such phrases on the reader?
- A To make the reader consider keeping a wolf as a pet.
 - B To make the reader feel sorry for wolves.
 - C To make the reader think there is no difference between dogs and wolves.
 - D To make the reader interested in knowing more about dogs.
 - E To make the reader feel positive towards wolves.
- QUESTION 4 Which of the following is the largest?
- A Male Alaskan wolf.
 - B Female Alaskan wolf.
 - C Male Asian and Middle Eastern wolf.
 - D Female Asian and Middle Eastern wolf.
 - E Male werewolf.
- QUESTION 5 Why would wolves be unsuitable as pets?
- A They are too big and too dangerous.
 - B They are too intelligent.
 - C They have to roam free with other wolves.
 - D They are impossible to tame or train.
 - E Other people would be frightened of them.

QUESTION 6 The native people of North America called wolves 'brother and sister hunters'.

What did they mean by this?

- A They thought they were related to wolves.
- B They saw man and wolf as equals.
- C They thought that all wolves came from one large family.
- D They thought that wolves would hunt their own kind.
- E They knew that both male and female wolves hunted for food.

QUESTION 7 Where do wolves mostly live?

- A In cold areas.
- B In mountainous regions.
- C Near human settlements.
- D In large wooded areas.
- E South America.

QUESTION 8 Which two of the following caused the disappearance of the European wolf?

1. Removal of forests
 2. Hunted by humans
 3. Hunted by other, larger animals
 4. Large numbers were caught and tamed
- A 1 and 2
 - B 1 and 3
 - C 2 and 4
 - D 2 and 3
 - E 3 and 4

QUESTION 9 How do wolves live?

- A Alone.
- B In pairs.
- C Parents with their young.
- D In small groups.
- E In herds.

QUESTION 10 Which of the following were the greatest threat to the wolf?

- A Native peoples of North America.
- B Hunters in pre-historic times.
- C Hunters in Anglo-Saxon times.
- D Farmers in the Middle Ages.
- E Other wild animals.

QUESTION 11 Why might farmers be against bringing wolves back to Scotland?

- A They might fear wolves attacking people.
- B They might fear wolves attacking deer.
- C They might fear wolves attacking sheep.
- D They might fear wolves destroying crops.
- E They might fear wolves trespassing on their land.

QUESTION 12 Based on the whole text, what is likely to be the writer's opinion about bringing wolves back to Scotland?

- A The writer would be strongly against it.
- B The writer would be slightly against it.
- C The writer would not have an opinion.
- D The writer would be slightly in favour of it.
- E The writer would be strongly in favour of it.

QUESTION 13 How likely does the writer think it is that wolves will be brought back into Scotland?

- A The writer thinks that wolves will definitely never be introduced back into Scotland.
- B The writer thinks it is unlikely that wolves will ever be brought back into Scotland.
- C The writer does not have a view on this matter.
- D The writer thinks it is quite likely that wolves will be allowed back into Scotland.
- E The writer thinks it is very likely that wolves will be allowed back into Scotland.

QUESTION 14 Much of what we hear about wolves is *not* true. Which of these is *definitely* true?

- A Wolves gather in packs to howl at the moon.
- B Packs of wolves used to roam the country killing livestock.
- C Wolves can dance.
- D Wolves can be trained as guide dogs.
- E Wolves kill sheep.

QUESTION 15 What is the writer's view of wolves, in general?

- A Terrifying but very beautiful.
- B Friendly and quite cute.
- C Unattractive and extremely wild.
- D Intelligent and mostly harmless.
- E Poor, helpless victims.

QUESTION 16 In which of these would you be most likely to read this text?

- A An encyclopedia.
- B A wildlife magazine.
- C A dictionary.
- D A comic.
- E A book of fairy tales

QUESTION 17 Which section of the text tells the reader about ways in which wolves show human-like behaviour?

- A** Dogs and wolves
- B** Size and shape
- C** Wild hunters
- D** Changing times
- E** The pack

QUESTION 18 Information about the disappearance of the wolf is found in which two sections?

1. Dogs and wolves
 2. Size and shape
 3. Wild hunters
 4. Changing times
 5. Bring back the wolf?
- A** 1 and 2
 - B** 2 and 3
 - C** 3 and 4
 - D** 4 and 5
 - E** 3 and 5

Now answer the following questions about the meanings of words as they are used in the passage.

QUESTION 19 The text describes the wolf as ‘fearsome’ (line 4).

What does this mean?

- A** Wolves are rarely seen.
- B** Wolves are easily frightened
- C** Wolves are frightening.
- D** Wolves are wicked.
- E** Wolves are courageous.

QUESTION 20 Which of these is the closest in meaning to ‘domesticated’ (line 22)?

- A** tamed
- B** trapped
- C** house-trained
- D** trained to perform tricks
- E** cave-dwelling

QUESTION 21 Wolves were regarded as ‘ravelling’ beasts (line 68).

What is meant by this description?

- A Hungrily searching for prey.
- B Killing animals for no reason.
- C Starved of food.
- D Ferocious and wild.
- E Far from home.

QUESTION 22 Which description tells the reader that the wolf is a beautiful animal?

- A man’s best friend
- B athletic
- C graceful
- D fearsome
- E extraordinary

Now answer these questions about words and phrases as they are used in the passage.

QUESTION 23 What type of words are the following?

fearsome savage dangerous dark

- A nouns
- B adjectives
- C prepositions
- D verbs
- E adverbs

QUESTION 24 ‘The very name sends a shiver down the spine.’

Which of these words is a verb?

- A very
- B name
- C sends
- D shiver
- E down

QUESTION 25 ‘Who’s afraid of the big bad wolf?’ is

- A a proverb
- B a quotation
- C a myth
- D direct speech
- E a title

In this passage there are some *spelling* mistakes. On each numbered line there is either *one* mistake or *no* mistake. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet. If there is no mistake, mark N.

Eating Out

QUESTION 26 The most delicious meal I have ever enjoyed was hastaly cooked on a camping stove

A B C D N

QUESTION 27 in the middle of a storm. I was on holaday with my cousin and a friend.

A B C D N

QUESTION 28 We had managed to put up our ancient tent, with thunder and lightning rageing around us.

A B C D N

QUESTION 29 Now the weather was quiter and the storm had subsided but for a faint drizzle.

A B C D N

QUESTION 30 Darkness was already beginning to engulf the valley, as it had taken us far longer than expected

A B C D N

QUESTION 31 to reach level ground and find a suitable site to pitch tent for the night. Sossages, eggs,

A B C D N

QUESTION 32 mushrooms and tomatoes are certinly not the most expensive or exotic foods in the world,

A B C D N

QUESTION 33 but that evning I could not imagine that anything would have tasted better.

A B C D N

In this passage there are some mistakes in the use of *capital letters* and *punctuation*. On each numbered line there is either *one* mistake or *no* mistake. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

If there is no mistake, mark N.

The Winning Streak

Marco knew that he only had to use the magic spell in order to win, but

QUESTION 34 his team was still two goals down as the referees whistle went for half-time
A B C D N

QUESTION 35 Anna hurried on with the refreshments and hissed in Marco's ear, 'why
A B C D N

QUESTION 36 haven't you used it yet? You'll lose us the game you idiot!
A B C D N

QUESTION 37 Marco, who was feeling flustered enough without this attack on his tactics, tried
A B C D N

QUESTION 38 to pretend he hadn't heard. He wandered away from the main group and began staring
A B C D N

QUESTION 39 with intense concentration at an imaginary scuff on his shiny new, state-of-the-art boots.
A B C D N

QUESTION 40 On the pretext of making sure he didn't miss out on the snacks, Anna pursued him to his quiet
A B C D N

QUESTION 41 corner. 'Did you hear what I said?' she muttered, 'We're relying on you, you know.'
A B C D N

In each question you have to choose the *best word*, or *group of words*, to complete this passage so that it makes sense and is written in correct English. You should choose one of the five answers and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

A Difficult Case

Inspector Graham put down the receiver and sighed. This case was

QUESTION 42 different to different from different than unlike from dislike
A B C D E

QUESTION 43 any other he had known had knowed has known has knowed had knew .
A B C D E

QUESTION 44 The body of a middle-aged man had been found laying laid lied lying lain
A B C D E

face-down on the beach.

QUESTION 45 It looked as like like as if though as though ,
A B C D E

he had gone out too far and got into difficulties,

QUESTION 46 because since despite whereas however being a strong swimmer.
A B C D E

QUESTION 47 It should of could of might of would have did ought to have been
A B C D E

an open-and-shut case, if it

QUESTION 48 didn't wouldn't have hadn't doesn't hasn't been for the package found
A B C D E

QUESTION 49 hung up hanging from hanged from hanging onto hanged in the bushes nearby.
A B C D E

In the questions below, you must move **one** letter from the word on the left to the word on the right to make two new words. The letters must **not** otherwise be re-arranged. Write **both** new words, **which must make sense**, in the brackets.

Example: TEAR NOT (TAR) (NOTE)

1. COULD BY () ()
2. WHINE AS () ()
3. FLOAT MAN () ()
4. STICK DO () ()
5. GRAIN FIR () ()
6. MINCE LAP () ()
7. THEIR SAKE () ()

In each sentence below, a word of **four letters** is hidden at the **end** of one word and the **beginning** of the next word. Write the hidden word in the brackets, **using all the spaces you are given**. The order of the letters must **not** be changed.

Examples: Cease at once (s e a t)

The film ended happily. (m e n d)

8. They saw that all the cake was gone. (_____)
9. This item is out of stock. (_____)
10. Posters were stuck on the bedroom wall. (_____)
11. School began later during winter months. (_____)
12. The restaurant was famous for seafood. (_____)
13. Experts made skiing look very easy. (_____)
14. Trains were delayed through industrial action. (_____)

15. Katie, Adam, Lucy, Ranjit and Richard all wear school uniform.
Katie, Adam and Ranjit wear ties.
Ranjit wears a shirt.
Richard hates the uniform but wears a shirt and tie.
Lucy and Katie wear sweatshirts.
Adam wears a shirt but no sweatshirt.

Who wears the least items of uniform? ()

In each question below, letters stand for numbers. Work out the answer to the sum and write its **letter** in the brackets. An example has been done for you.

Example: If $A = 1$, $B = 2$, $C = 3$, $D = 6$, what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$A + B + C = (D)$$

16. If $A = 2$, $B = 3$, $C = 5$, $D = 6$, $E = 7$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$E - A = ()$$

17. If $A = 5$, $B = 7$, $C = 8$, $D = 9$, $E = 10$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$B + C - E = ()$$

18. If $A = 4$, $B = 6$, $C = 12$, $D = 18$, $E = 24$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$A \times C - E = ()$$

19. If $A = 2$, $B = 3$, $C = 5$, $D = 10$, $E = 11$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$A \times B + C = ()$$

20. If $A = 1$, $B = 2$, $C = 4$, $D = 8$, $E = 12$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$E - D - B = ()$$

21. If $A = 10$, $B = 20$, $C = 30$, $D = 40$, $E = 50$,
what is the answer to this sum **written as a letter**?

$$D \div B \times A = ()$$

In each question below, underline **two** words, **one** from each set of brackets, that will complete the sentence in the best way.

Example: Big, is to (small, orange, colour) as wide is to (apple, red, narrow).

22. Scales are to (fins, pounds, weight) as ruler is to (tail, length, ounces)
23. Thief is to (take, crime, money) as donor is to (give, victim, blood)
24. Valley is to (below, country, green) as mountain is to (steep, above, jagged)
25. Belt is to (leather, buckle, laces) as shirt is to (collar, trousers, waistcoat)
26. Jump is to (high, walk, up) as crouch is to (down, move, hunch)
27. Strong is to (weak, great, lift) as bold is to (carry, timid, grand)
28. Assist is to (help, stock, block) as hinder is to (falter, fail, delay)

In each question below, underline the **two** words, **one** from each set, that are **closest in meaning**. An example has been done for you.

Example: (office, shop, start) (work, begin, end)

29. (game, trick, harm) (play, hurt, chess)
30. (liquid, bend, soften) (solid, set, melt)
31. (sad, skilful, happy) (concerned, able, lucky)
32. (answer, echo, pretend) (hollow, call, repeat)
33. (raise, level, step) (high, elevate, lower)
34. (flight, customer, collect) (client, tourist, expensive)
35. (daydream, night, awake) (tired, asleep, alert)

In each question below, underline the **two** words that are **different** from the rest. An example has been done for you.

Example: (expensive, costly, cheap, dear, small)

36. (ship, train, canal, tarmac, bus)
 37. (carpet, curtain, blanket, pillow, sheet)
 38. (milk, desert, camel, zebra, cat)
 39. (tennis, racket, rounders, stadium, football)
 40. (spoon, rake, fork, wheel, spade)
 41. (beret, head, cap, bonnet, car)
 42. (star, triangle, oval, circle, square)
-

In each question below, one word, which is in capitals, has had **three** letters next to each other taken out. These **three** letters will make one correctly spelt word without changing the order. Write the **three-letter** word in the brackets.

Example: The cat scratched him with his CS. (LAW)

43. It would be useful to take a SE sweatshirt. ()
44. What is the PR of that? ()
45. They were asked to AD their mistakes. ()
46. The FGE is broken. ()
47. We liked the MON at the zoo. ()
48. The mist in the valley looked like SM rising. ()
49. The speech was not REHSED. ()

50. Natalie, Michelle and Anthony have to be at school by 8.45 a.m.
Michelle is never late for school.
On Monday Anthony was late for school.
If these statements are true, only one of the sentences below **must** be true.

Which one? Circle the correct letter.

- A Natalie is sometimes late for school.
- B Anthony sometimes arrives after Michelle.
- C Natalie sometimes arrives after Michelle.
- D Anthony always arrives after Michelle.
- E Natalie is never late for school.

Find the next letters in the series and write them in the brackets. The alphabet is written to help you.

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

Example: CQ, DQ, EP, FP, (GO)

51. EA, AC, JF, FH, OK, ()
52. BD, CC, CE, DD, DF, EE, ()
53. PO, PR, LK, LN, HG, ()
54. BC, YX, DE, WV, FG, UT, HI, ()
55. QU, RT, SW, TV, UY, ()
56. ZW, WU, UR, RP, PM, ()
57. AC, CF, FJ, JO, ()

In each question below, underline the **two** words, **one** from each set, that together make **one** correctly spelt word, without changing the order of the letters. **The word from the set on the left always comes first.** An example has been done for you.

Example: (out, by, open) (bite, like, side)

58. (fast, have, hope) (like, ping, less)
59. (ball, table, data) (bat, base, basket)
60. (pass, time, over) (tall, by, take)
61. (perm, with, look) (at, on, it)
62. (imp, old, act) (age, in, or)
63. (he, lie, lost) (low, able, art)
64. (gross, fat, long) (her, him, our)
-

In each question below, three words on the right of the sign * * should go together in the **same** way as the three words on the left of the sign. Write the missing word, **which must make sense**, in the brackets on the right of the sign. An example has been done for you.

Example: man (no) old * * era (at) tie

65. spit (tip) past * * sham () tend
66. shop (horn) near * * steal () turn
67. grown (sewn) dose * * bloat () globe
68. tour (tear) reap * * lead () rent
69. rover (roar) board * * flume () tails
70. clamp (calm) male * * grief () lady
71. alter (leer) pearl * * chair () plate

In the brackets, write the number that continues each series in the most sensible way.

Example: 2, 4, 6, 8 (10)

72. 7, 9, 13, 19, 27, ()
73. 4, 7, 13, 25, ()
74. 2, 6, 14, 30, ()
75. 34, 41, 49, 43, 50, 58, 52, 59, ()
76. 13, 12, 17, 15, 21, 18, ()
77. 2, 4, 12, 48, ()
78. 18, 17, 18, 17, 19, 18, 21, 20, ()

In each question below, there are pairs of letters that are related in some way. Write in the brackets the letters that complete the second relationship in the same way as the first. The alphabet is printed to help you.

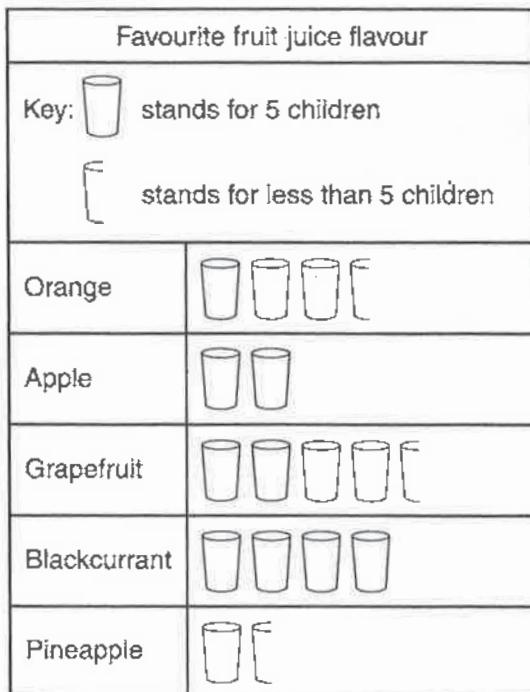
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Example: AB is to CD as PQ is to (RS)

79. CX is to DW as HS is to ()
80. BE is to GJ as CF is to ()
81. AC is to BF as FH is to ()
82. ZX is to AC as VT is to ()
83. VW is to RS as KL is to ()
84. JK is to HL as PS is to ()
85. BH is to WF as CD is to ()

QUESTION 1

Uplands School did a survey on favourite fruit juice flavours.



How many children liked pineapple flavour best?

QUESTION 2

There are 360 children at Hilltop School.

262 children walk to school.

The rest travel by bus or car.

How many children travel by bus or car?

QUESTION 3

Which container will hold about 5 litres?

- a teapot
- a bucket
- a milk bottle
- a teacup
- a teaspoon

QUESTION 4

In 2003, 53 children went on a school trip.

In 2004, twice as many went as in 2003.

In 2005, twice as many went as in 2004.

How many children went in 2005?

QUESTION 5

Which number is divisible by both 5 and 10?

5

25

32

40

55

QUESTION 6

Mr. Miller's supermarket bill is £17.03.

At the checkout, the bill is reduced by £1.45 for vouchers.

What is the new amount he has to pay?

QUESTION 7

A newspaper showed temperatures in 12 cities on a day in December:

London 5°C	Glasgow -3°C
Newcastle -6°C	Birmingham 4°C
Cardiff 6°C	Edinburgh -7°C
Leicester 3°C	Leeds -4°C
Southampton 7°C	Manchester -1°C
Liverpool 2°C	York -5°C

Which was the coldest?

QUESTION 8

Which answer has three numbers that are all multiples of 3 or 4?

- 8, 9, 10
- 9, 10, 12
- 8, 12, 16
- 12, 14, 16
- 14, 15, 16

QUESTION 9

Which of the five large letters has two lines of symmetry?

**QUESTION 10**

Sarah collected the following data during a survey of her friends.

	Favourite Subject		
	Science	Maths	English
Boys	28	6	14
Girls	20	?	10

One hundred pupils completed the survey.

How many girls gave Maths as their favourite subject?

QUESTION 11

I bought 8 small packets of sweets.

I was given 28p change from £1.

How much did each packet cost?

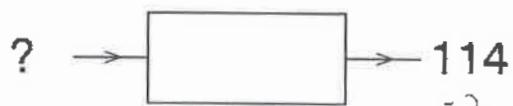
QUESTION 12

Ranjit has a 50 pence piece, two 20 pence pieces, a 10 pence piece and two 2 pence pieces.

How much money does he have?

QUESTION 13

This machine doubles and then adds 2.



Which number has been put in?

QUESTION 14

School books are being packed away in boxes.

Each box holds 48 books.

How many boxes are needed for 960 books?

QUESTION 15

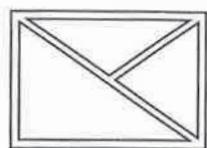
A postman delivers mail to a housing estate.

He does not want to visit the same street more than once, but can pass over the same street corners.

On which housing estate is this possible?



A



B



C



D



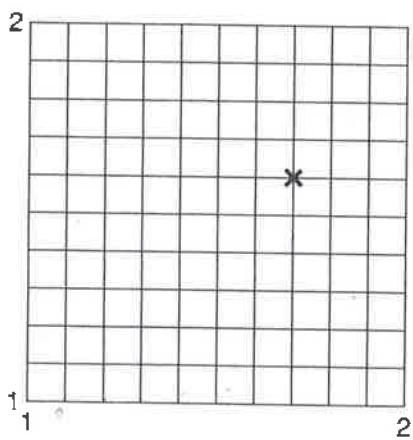
E

QUESTION 16

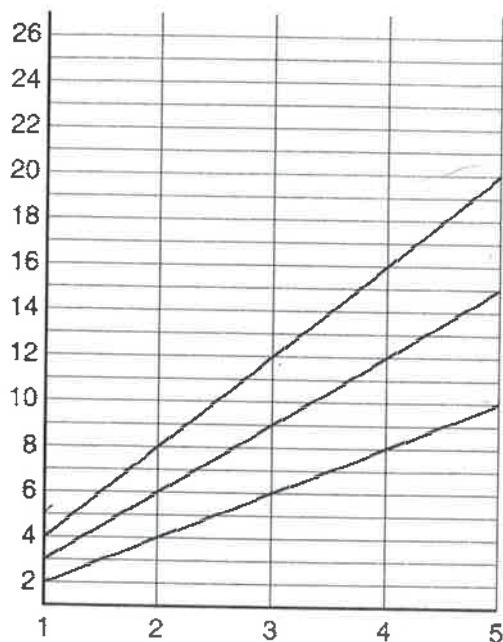
A gardener looks after 100 flower beds.
She plants 412 bulbs in each bed.
How many bulbs does she plant?

QUESTION 17

Batteries cost 89p each.
How much will 7 batteries cost?

QUESTION 18

What are the coordinates of the cross?

QUESTION 19

This graph shows multiplication tables.

The three lines shown start at 2, 3 and 4.

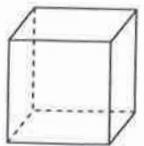
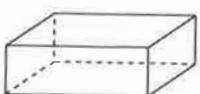
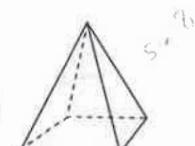
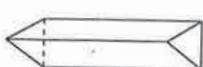
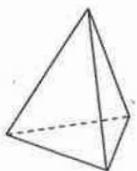
Where will the line starting at 5 stop?

QUESTION 20

Paul draws a plan of his school using a scale of 2 cm to 5 m.

On the plan the school hall is 6 cm long.

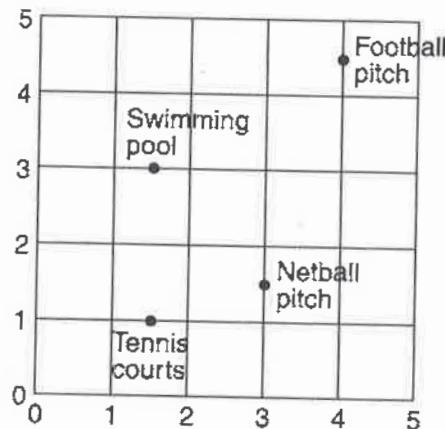
What is the real length of the hall?

QUESTION 21cube
Acuboid
Bsquare-based
pyramid
Ctriangular
prism
Dtriangular
pyramid
E

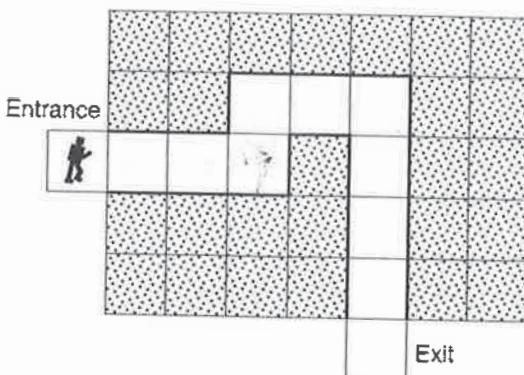
Which solid shape has 5 faces and 9 edges?

QUESTION 22

This shows a sports ground.



Where is the netball pitch?

QUESTION 23

Balbir wants to guide a robot along the white squares through this maze.

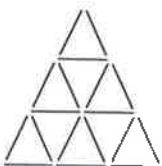
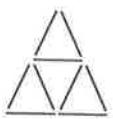
The robot starts on the square marked 'Entrance', and must finish on the square marked 'Exit'.

It can only move FORWARD, TURN RIGHT 90° and TURN LEFT 90°.

Which instructions will guide the robot through the maze?

- A FORWARD 4, TURN LEFT 90°, FORWARD 2, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 3, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 5 ✗
- B FORWARD 3, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 1, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 3, TURN LEFT 90°, FORWARD 3 ✗
- C FORWARD 3, TURN LEFT 90°, FORWARD 1, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 2, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 4
- D FORWARD 3, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 1, TURN LEFT 90°, FORWARD 2, TURN LEFT 90°, FORWARD 4
- E FORWARD 3, TURN LEFT 90°, FORWARD 1, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 3, TURN RIGHT 90°, FORWARD 4

QUESTION 24



How many matchsticks are needed to make the next shape in this sequence?

QUESTION 25

You multiply a number by itself.

The answer is then multiplied by the number you started with.

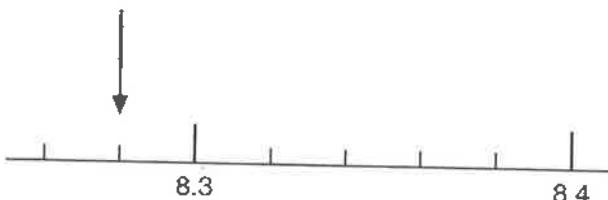
The new number is 64.

What number did you start with?

- 2
- 4
- 6
- 8
- 16

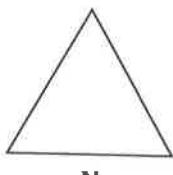
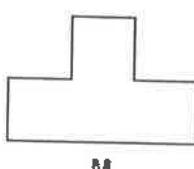
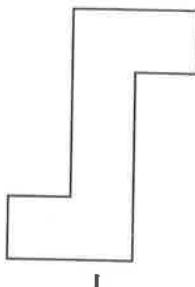
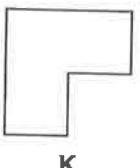
QUESTION 26

Look at this number line.



What number does the arrow point to?

QUESTION 27



Which two shapes have rotational symmetry?

QUESTION 28

There are 200 pupils at a school sports day.

$\frac{2}{5}$ of them run in the relay race.

How many pupils is this?

QUESTION 29

3	6	9
6	?	12
9	12	15

18 30 36
What is the missing number?

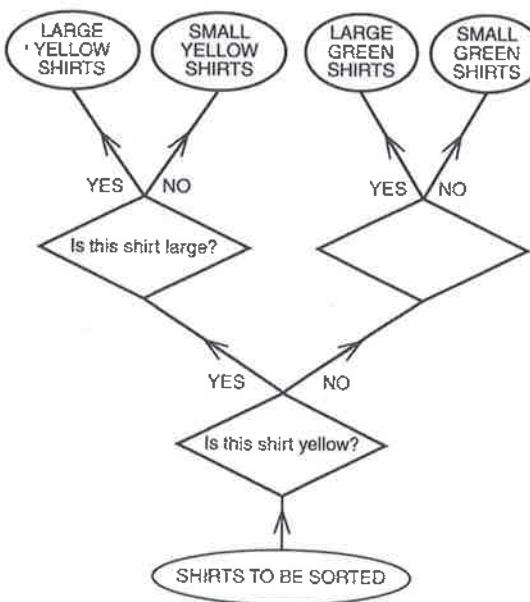
QUESTION 30

For which of these can you work out the probability exactly?

- A It will rain tomorrow when Class B go on a school trip.
- B Mr Wood will pass his driving test.
- C Stuart will miss the 8.30 a.m. bus to school.
- D Emily will throw heads when she tosses a coin.
- E Amy will come third in a swimming competition.

QUESTION 31

Manjit used this decision tree to sort a pile of yellow and green shirts.



What is missing from the empty shape?

GREEN SHIRTS

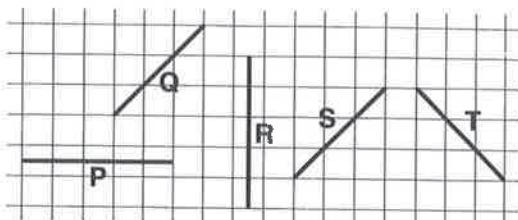
Is this shirt large?

Is this shirt small?

Is this shirt green?

LARGE SHIRTS

QUESTION 32



Which of these statements is correct?

- A Line P is a vertical line.
- B Line R is a horizontal line.
- C Line Q is perpendicular to line P.
- D Line S is parallel to line T.
- E Line T is perpendicular to line Q.

QUESTION 33

These are the months of the year:

January February March April
May June July August
September October November
December

What percentage of the months begin with J?

QUESTION 34

Craig is arranging plates of food for a party.

He has 3 types of sandwich, 2 types of cake, and 4 types of biscuit.

Which shows the number of possible combinations of sandwich, cake and biscuit on a plate?

$$(3 \times 2) + (3 \times 4)$$

$$3 \times 2 \times 4$$

$$(3 \times 4) + (2 \times 4)$$

$$3 + 2 + 4$$

$$(2 \times 3) + (2 \times 4)$$

QUESTION 35

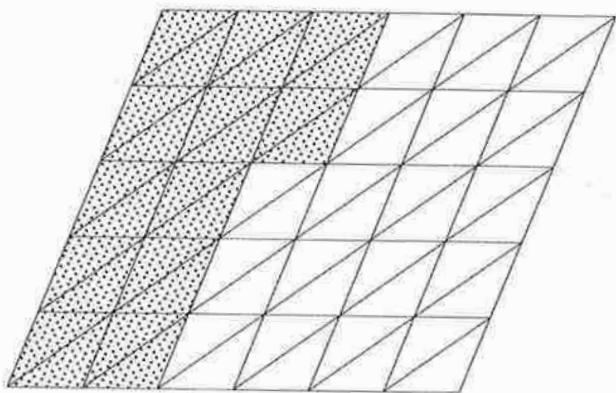
On holiday, Mr Baker buys some perfume for 12 dollars and a book for 5 dollars.

He calculates that the perfume cost £4.80 and the book cost £2.00.

How much would a 7 dollar T-shirt cost in pounds?

QUESTION 36

What percentage of this grid is shaded?

**O QUESTION 37**

Mrs Morgan is 5 feet 7 inches tall.

Which is closest to her height in metres?

- 1.3 m 1.4 m 2 m 1.6 m 1.7 m

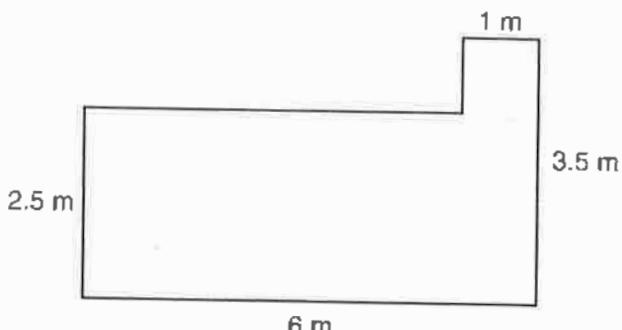
QUESTION 38

Hanif will be x years old 7 years from now.

How old was he 7 years ago?

QUESTION 39

This is a plan of a room.



What area of carpet will be needed?

QUESTION 40

A bag contains 3 oranges, 2 apples and 1 lemon.

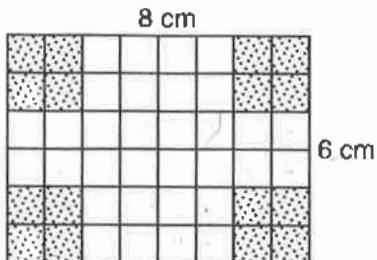
You are asked to close your eyes and pick a piece of fruit.

In which of these are **both** statements true?

- A** You are certain to pick a piece of fruit.
You have a less than even chance of picking an orange.
- B** You have an even chance of picking an orange.
You are certain to pick an apple.
- C** You have an even chance of picking an apple.
You have a more than even chance of picking an orange.
- D** You have an even chance of picking an orange.
You have a less than even chance of picking an apple.
- E** You have an even chance of picking an apple.
You have a less than even chance of picking a lemon.

QUESTION 41

O



The shaded corners are cut out of this flat shape.
It is then folded to make a small open box.

What is the capacity of the box?

QUESTION 42

Which row shows a prime, square and cube number in the correct order?

	Prime number	Square number	Cube number
A	25	17	1
B	21	16	7
C	29	30	8
D	27	25	16
E	29	36	27

QUESTION 43

Which number is closest in value to 1?

1.1

0.988

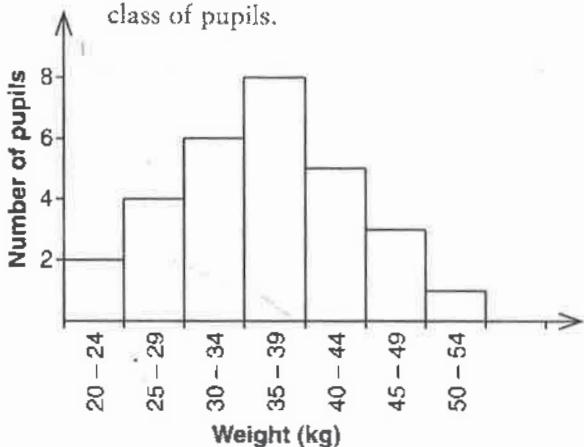
1.009

0.99

1.01

QUESTION 44

This bar chart shows the weights of a class of pupils.



Which statement must be true?

- A 8 children weigh between 35 and 39 kg.
- B 8 children weigh more than 40 kg, but less than 45 kg.
- C 1 child weighs exactly 55 kg.
- D No children weigh less than 21 kg.
- E 5 children weigh at least 45 kg, but less than 50.5 kg.

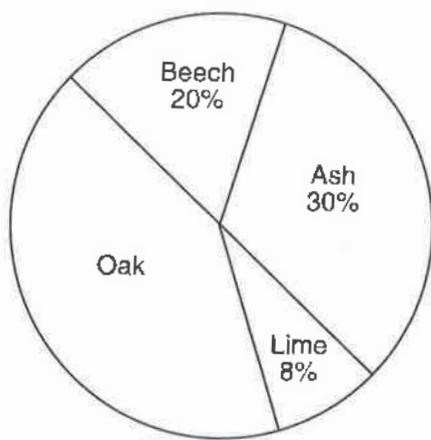
QUESTION 45

What is this number to two decimal places?

4. 1352497

QUESTION 46

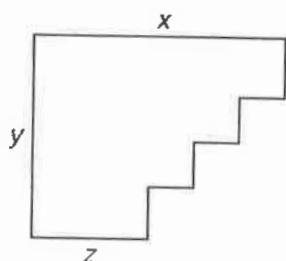
If $3x + 8 = 20 - 3x$, what is x ?

QUESTION 47

This pie chart shows proportions of different trees in a park.

There are 12 lime trees in the park.

How many oak trees are there?

QUESTION 48

What is the perimeter of this shape?

$$2x + 2y$$

$$x + y + 2z$$

$$xy - zy$$

$$xy$$

$$x + 2y + z$$

QUESTION 49

Mrs Fowler keeps chickens.

The table shows how many eggs her chickens laid on each weekday.

Day	Number of eggs
Mon	4
Tues	?
Wed	4
Thurs	3
Fri	11

The mean is 6 and the median is 4.

How many eggs were laid on Tuesday?

QUESTION 50

A milkman and a baker deliver to the same house.

In a period of 28 days, the milkman calls every second day and the baker every third day.

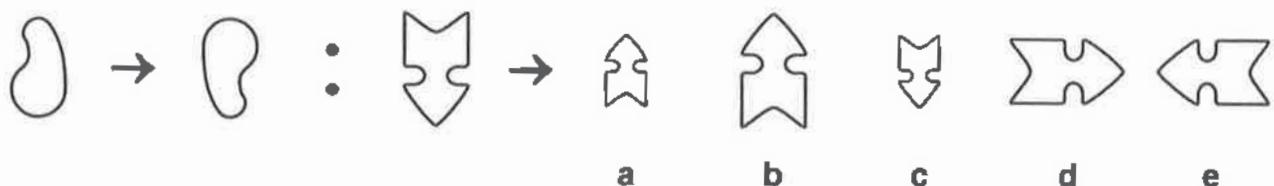
They meet at the house twice in the first 7 days.

How many more times do they meet during the 4 week period?

Section 1

On the left of each of the rows below are two shapes with an arrow between them. Decide how the second is related to the first. After these there is a third shape, then an arrow and then five more shapes. Decide which of the five shapes goes with the third one to make a pair like the two on the left. Mark its letter on your answer sheet.

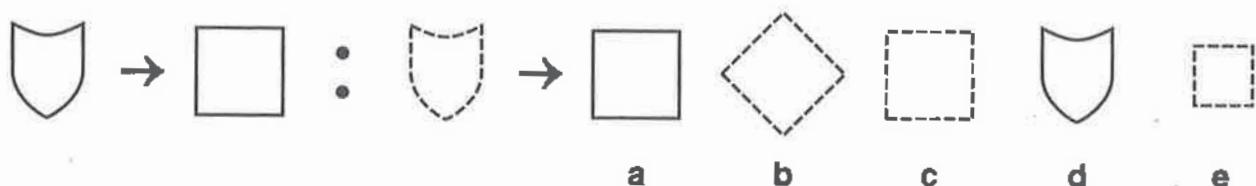
Example



Answer: b

Now do the two practice questions below.

P1



P2

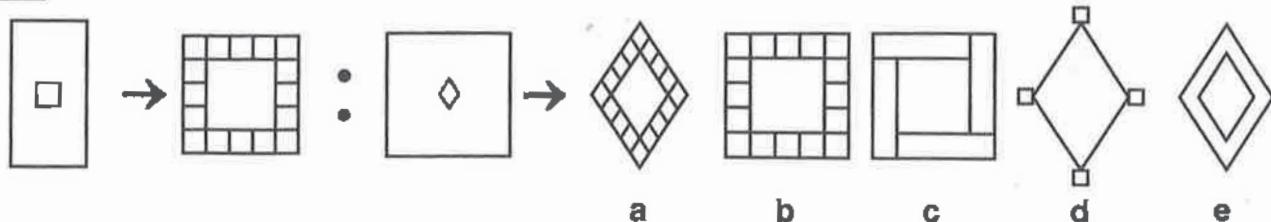


WAIT UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO GO ON

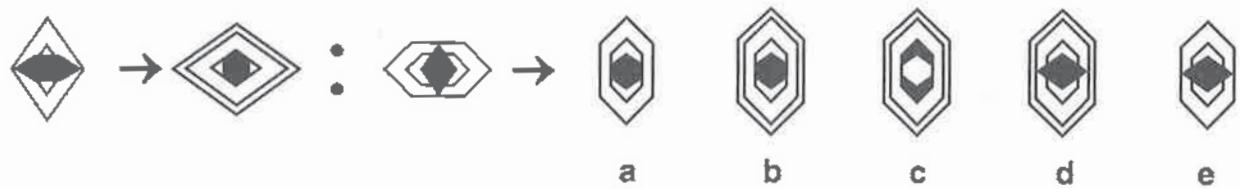
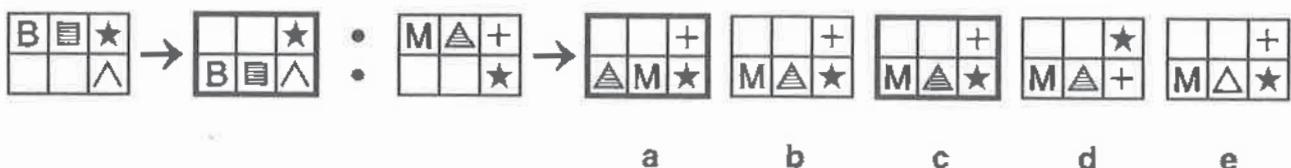
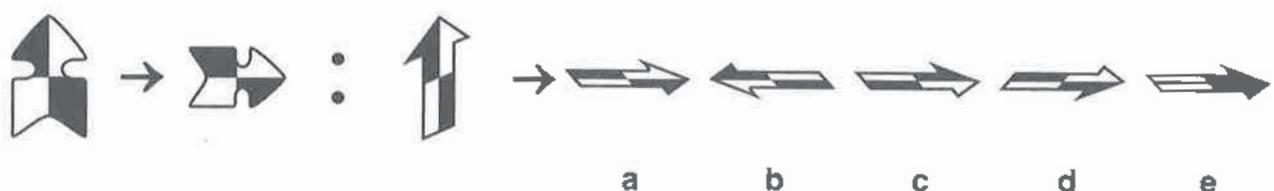
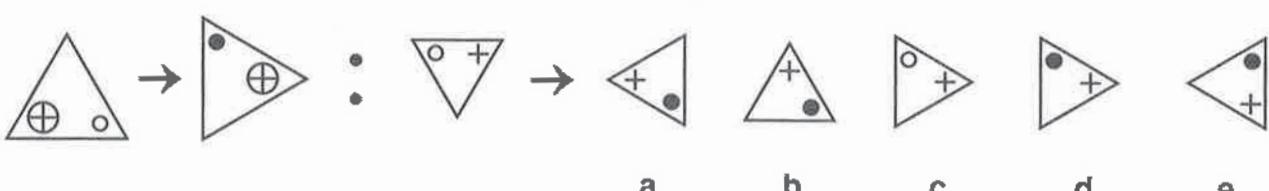
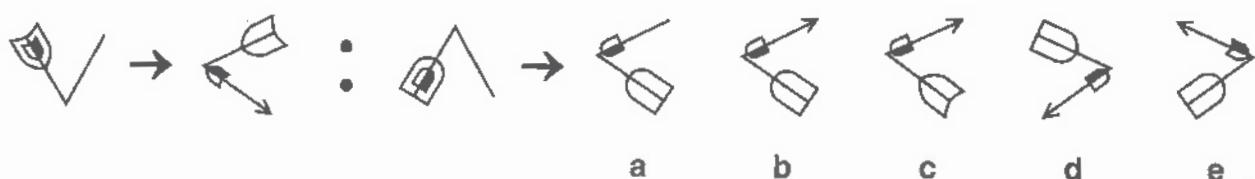
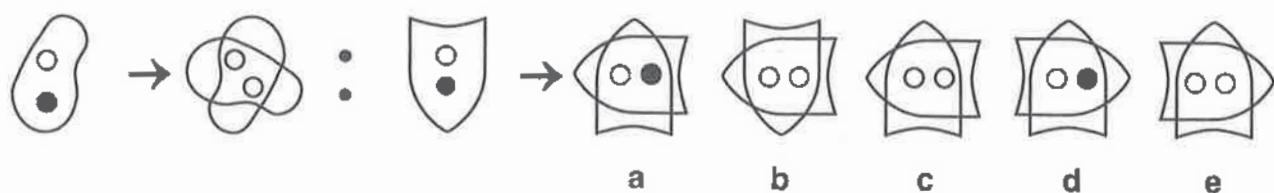
1



2

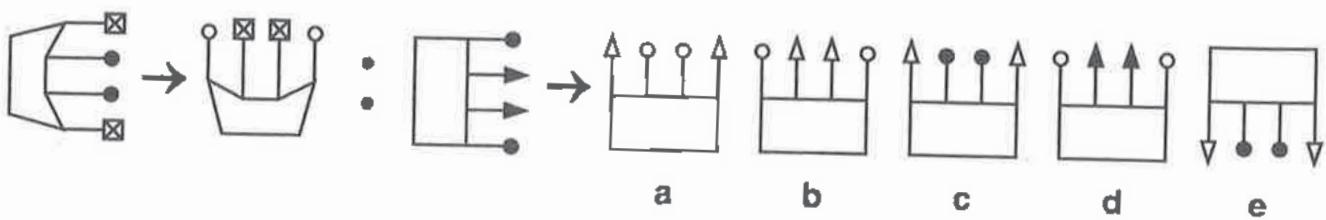


GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

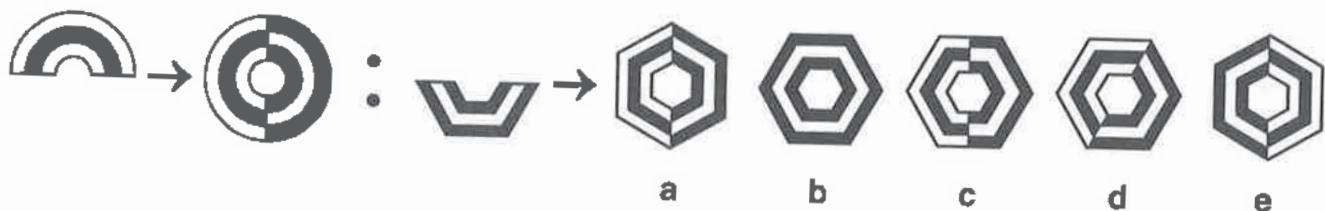
3**4****5****6****7****8**

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE

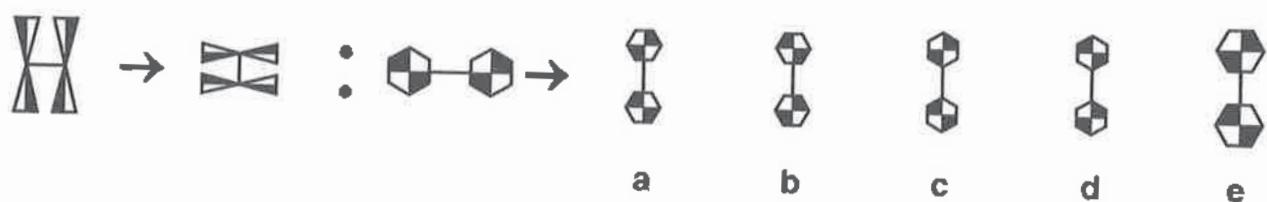
9



10



11



12



DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO



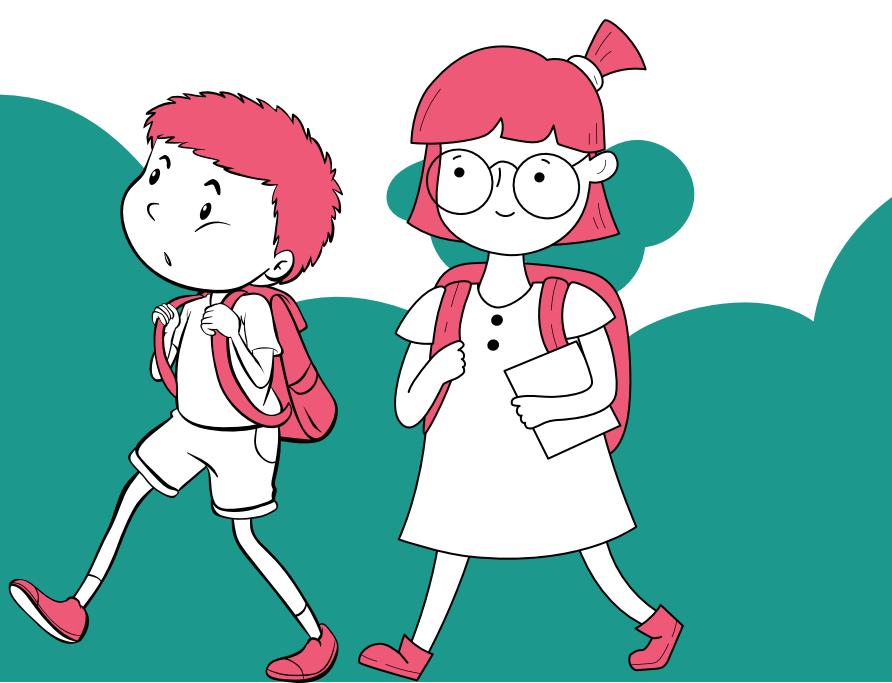
YEAR 5

WEEK 25 HOMEWORK ANSWERS

Name: _____

Hand in date: _____

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-  /FinchleyTutors
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-  info@northfinchleytutors.co.uk
-  www.northfinchleytutors.co.uk



Answer Key

Test 1

Shadows in the Snow

1. B
2. A
3. E
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. C
12. E
13. B
14. E
15. D
16. B
17. E
18. D
19. C
20. A
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. B

Eating Out

26. C
27. B
28. D
29. B
30. N
31. D
32. B
33. A

The Winning Streak

34. C
35. D
36. C
37. N
38. A
39. C
40. B
41. B

A Difficult Case

42. B
43. A
44. D
45. E
46. C
47. D
48. C
49. B

Answer Key for Verbal Reasoning Tests

Test 11A

Choose the correct answer key: Standard for answers written in the test booklet; or Multiple-Choice for answers on an answer sheet.

Standard	Multiple-Choice	Standard	Multiple-Choice	Standard	Multiple-Choice
1. cold, buy	u	31. skilful, able	skilful, able	56. MK	MK
2. wine, has or ash	h	32. echo, repeat	echo, repeat	57. OU	OU
3. flat, moan	o	33. raise, elevate	raise, elevate	58. hope, less	hope, less
4. sick, dot	t	34. customer, client	customer, client	59. data, base	data, base
5. grin, fair	a	35. awake, alert	awake, alert	60. over, take	over, take
6. mine, clap	c	36. canal, tarmac	canal, tarmac	61. perm, it	perm, it
7. heir, stake	t	37. carpet, curtain	carpet, curtain	62. act, or	act, or
8. tall	C	38. milk, desert	milk, desert	63. he, art	he, art
9. site	A	39. racket, stadium	racket, stadium	64. fat, her	fat, her
10. rest	E	40. spoon, wheel	spoon, wheel	65. mat	mat
11. term	E	41. head, car	head, car	66. tent	tent
12. here	B	42. oval, circle	oval, circle	67. beat	beat
13. desk	B	43. PAR	PAR	68. lend	lend
14. hind	Lucy	44. ICE	ICE	69. fail	fail
15. Lucy	that all	45. MEN	MEN	70. girl	girl
16. C	This item	46. RID	RID	71. hilt	hilt
17. A	were stuck	47. SET	SET	72. 37	37
18. E	winter	48. TEA	TEA	73. 49	49
	months.	49. EAR	EAR	74. 62	62
19. E	The	50. B	B	75. 67	67
	restaurant	51. KM	KM	76. 25	25
20. B	made skiing	52. EG	EG	77. 240	240
21. B	through	53. HJ	HJ	78. 24	24
	industrial	54. SR	SR	79. IR	IR
22. weight, length	weight, length	55. VX	VX	80. HK	HK
23. take, give	take, give			81. GK	GK
24. below, above	below, above			82. EG	EG
25. buckle, collar	buckle, collar			83. GH	GH
26. up, down	up, down			84. NT	NT
27. weak, timid	weak, timid			85. XB	XB
28. help, delay	help, delay				
29. harm, hurt	harm, hurt				
30. soften, melt	soften, melt				

Answer Key

Test 1

Choose the correct answer key: Standard for answers written in the test booklet; or Multiple-Choice for answers on an answer sheet.

Standard	Multiple-Choice	Standard	Multiple-Choice	Standard	Multiple-Choice
1. 7	7	21. D	D	36. 1.7 m	40%
2. 98	98	22. (3, 1½)	(3, 1½)	37. $x - 14$	1.7 m
3. 212	a bucket	23. C	C	38. 40%	$x - 14$
4. 40	212	24. 30	30	39. 16 m ²	16 m ²
5. a bucket	40	25. 8.28	4	40. 63	D
6. £15.58	£15.58	26. L and N	8.28	41. 16 cm ³	16 cm ³
7. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	27. 25%	L and N	42. E	E
8. 22	8, 12, 16	28. 4	80	43. A	1.009
9. 8, 12, 16	A	29. 80	9	44. 1.009	A
10. I	22	30. B	D	45. A	4.14
11. 9p	9p	31. 9	Is this shirt large?	46. 4.14	2
12. £1.04	£1.04	32. D	E	47. 2	63
13. 56	56	33. E	25%	48. D	$2x + 2y$
14. 20	20	34. B	$3 \times 2 \times 4$	49. 8	8
15. D	D	35. £2.80	£2.80	50. 3	3
16. 41,200	41,200				
17. £6.23	£6.23				
18. (1.7, 1.6)	(1.7, 1.6)				
19. 25	25				
20. 15 m	15 m				

Section 1

Practice Questions:

P1. c

P2. a

1. a
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. a
7. d
8. c
9. c
10. a
11. a
12. c