








# YEAR 5

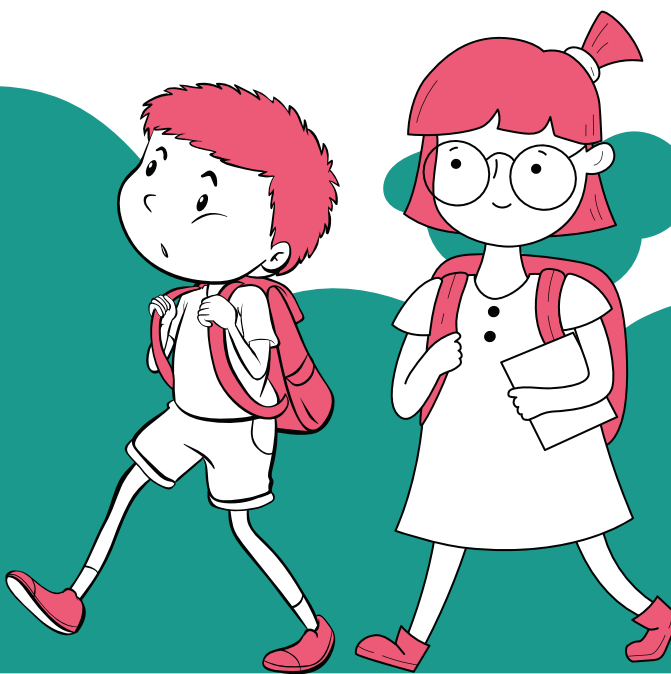
## WEEK 13 CLASSWORK

**Wednesday & Saturday**

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## YEAR 5 - READING STARTER 13

### Into The Heart of Darkness

**adapted from a piece of travel writing by Ben Mallalieu**

*In this passage, the writer recounts a journey he made to the Bolivian rainforest in South America.*



It wasn't a good journey; it was never going to be a good journey, but it must have seemed like a good idea at the time – as most bad ideas do, particularly when stuck in an unpleasant office and wanting to be somewhere else, anywhere else. I had put forward an idea for a travel article for a magazine about seeing how far I could get into the wilds and be back at my desk seven days later, all bright and eager, refreshed by the excitement of travel. I should have known better.

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As my final jumping-off place into the heart of darkness, I had chosen Rurrenabaque in the Bolivian rainforest for no better reason than it is one of those wonderfully romantic place names like Zanzibar or Timbuktu. It was also the starting point for some of the better journeys of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century explorer, Colonel Percy Fawcett. He memorably described it as 'a dismal heap on the way into the jungle, and a city on the way out'. From there, I could take a dug-out canoe upriver.

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But Fawcett is not a good role model, not someone in whose footsteps it is wise to tread if you intend to get back in one piece (he 'disappeared' in Brazil in 1925). Furthermore, I had left planning my journey much too late and even getting to the Bolivian capital of La Paz required zigzagging between a disturbingly large number of South American airports, all identical except for being in a different time zone.

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Eventually I arrived in La Paz at 4,000 metres above sea level in the middle of a hot, humid and very black night. Fawcett was an intrepid traveller, never happier than when reduced to eating his own boots or when one false step would spell certain ruin, and he hardly had a day's illness in his life, but he did warn about altitude sickness in La Paz. As well as

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causing almost total weakness and incapacity, altitude sickness has all the disadvantages of being drunk with none of the benefits – headache, nausea, disorientation...

In the morning, I got up too early.

I had booked a taxi for 6 am. My hotel was impenetrably dark, I couldn't find any light switches and in my hurry to pack before leaving England I had forgotten to include a torch. Outside there was no sign of my taxi and it was getting dangerously late, so I waved down the first taxi that came. Unfortunately the driver had no English but when I showed him my airline ticket (probably the wrong one) he seemed to understand. 25

The airport he took me to was not the one I had arrived at the day before – it was much smaller and practically deserted. None of the officials spoke any English but my taxi driver explained the situation (I think); there was sudden panic and two of the officials rushed out to flag down an ancient turbo-prop military plane taxiing on the runway ready to depart, and I was bundled on board without having my ticket checked. An ageing air force officer offered me some cotton wool to put in my ears, and a mug of industrial-strength coffee. We dipped and swerved between the mountains over cold, beautiful valleys where planes like ours have a history of finding their final resting place. 30 35

An hour later, we landed on a bumpy grass airstrip surrounded by jungle, a very long way from Heathrow but only a brief truck ride into town. Rurrenabaque had hardly changed from the photograph in Fawcett's book, only one paved road and just a few brick buildings among the old shacks. A dump yes, but dismal no – I felt very relieved to be there. I also enjoyed the trip upriver but I did not like the rainforest, too 'in your face', in your hair, in your clothes and under your skin. And I didn't have a torch. It was a relief three days later to get back to Rurrenabaque where the bright lights dazzled, just like a city. At the Jungle Bar Moskito, people almost outnumbered the mosquitoes. 40 45

My flight back to La Paz was better than I feared, arriving in the early hours at another deserted airport where the first person I saw was my original taxi driver. He seemed almost as pleased to see me as I was to see him, but what he was doing there I never discovered - as he didn't speak any English.

1 Using the first paragraph, give **one** reason the writer wants to go on a journey.

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2 Using lines 25–29, state **one** of the problems the writer encountered.

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# 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





## PRACTICE TYPE THIRTEEN

Underline the word that would come in the MIDDLE if the following were put in order of size, sequence or position.

**For Example:**

( football golf ball tennis ball volley ball marble )

**Now try these:**

( 221 21 121 112 212 )

( Tuesday Saturday Friday Wednesday Monday )

( quartet duet octet solo trio )

( pentagon octagon triangle rectangle hexagon )

( July May October March August )

( month day week hour year )

( 00.45 6.15 p.m. 21.10 3.00 a.m. 06.30 )

( 1.4 4.1 1.1 4.04 2.3 )

( cloud stream river ocean rain )

( cottage mansion house caravan palace )

( lorry car bicycle motorbike van )

( alley lane motorway road street )

( beaker cup keg vat thimble )

( £0.33 £33.00 £3.03 £3.00 £3.30 )

( shrub bush seed tree flower )

( ninth fifth second first sixth )

( lieutenant sergeant colonel major corporal )

( toddler adult embryo youth child )

( trunk suitcase purse handbag shopping bag )

( hamlet county village town city )



In each of the following questions you must change one letter in the top word to make a new sensible word. By changing a different letter in this new word it is possible to make the bottom word which is given. Write out the sensible word on the line provided. Here is an example:

R O A D

\_\_\_\_\_

F O A M

becomes

R O A D

R O A M

F O A M

Here there were two letters that needed changing in the first word to make the second word ( R to F, and D to M ). If the R remains unchanged while the D changes to an M we make the sensible word **ROAM**. The R changes to F on the second stage to make the word given, **FOAM**. Now answer the following questions:

1. M O S T

\_\_\_\_\_

M E A T

2. L O N G

\_\_\_\_\_

L A N E

3. S L A Y

\_\_\_\_\_

S L I P

4. S N O W

\_\_\_\_\_

S H O P

5. S T E M

\_\_\_\_\_

S T O P

There is a connection between the 2 words on the outside of the brackets and TWO of the words inside the brackets. Underline the two words. For Example:

DOG HAMSTER ( cat, doll, pet, rabbit, black )

6. OATS BARLEY... ( cereal, wheat, corn, flour, field )

7. COD SALMON... ( fish, sea, river, haddock, trout )

8. KNEE ELBOW... ( wrist, ear, ankle, muscle, body )

9. PRINCE MAN... ( lady, queen, lord, boy, person )

10. ROSE DAFFODIL ( petal, flower, snowdrop, garden, lupin )



11. GIRL QUEEN . . . . ( princess, king, woman, crown, dress )
12. IRON GOLD . . . . . ( metal, radiator, silver, shiny, lead )
13. DRESS COAT . . . . ( clothes, cotton, jumper, shirt, button )

**Underline the TWO words which should change places with each other in order to make sense of the following sentences. Here is an example:**

**The mat sat on the cat.**

14. Every school I go to day.
15. I television to watch like.
16. I don't vegetables like.
17. Play the is on Tuesday.
18. Cars go can fast on motorways.
19. I books a lot of read.
20. At books I keep my school in my desk.
21. My Sally is called dog.
22. Four added to three makes one.

**Below there are 5 groups of words labelled A, B, C, D and E. There is a connection between each member of each group, but there is no connection between the different groups.**

A	B	C	D	E
sparrow	potato	France	dagger	bathroom
swallow	carrot	Spain	gun	bedroom
robin	beans	America	spear	dining room

**Below are 9 words. Identify the group to which each one belongs and write the letter of this group in the brackets next to the word.**

- |                  |                   |                 |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 23. lance ( )    | 24. blackbird ( ) | 25. cannon ( )  |
| 26. kitchen ( )  | 27. cabbage ( )   | 28. lounge ( )  |
| 29. starling ( ) | 30. Wales ( )     | 31. sprouts ( ) |

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 proper words are formed which are correctly spelt. All the other letters must remain in the same position. For Example:

B A T H and T E N become ( \_ B A T \_ ) and ( \_ T H E N \_ )  
           ^                  ^

32. M A T E and S A T become (            ) and (            )
33. B A N G and S A G become (            ) and (            )
34. C R O W and L A Y become (            ) and (            )
35. F L I P and S C A R become (            ) and (            )
36. F A T E and T U B become (            ) and (            )
37. T O R N and T I P become (            ) and (            )
38. N E A T and M E T become (            ) and (            )

Underline the word which would come in the MIDDLE if the following were put in order of size, sequence or position. Here is an example:

( youth adult child toddler baby )

39. ( Thursday Monday Friday Tuesday Wednesday )
40. ( £3.00 £0.33 £13.00 £3.30 £30.00 )
41. ( 170 117 771 770 77 )
42. ( horse dog elephant mouse cat )
43. ( melon grapefruit tomato orange cherry )
44. ( second year week minute hour )

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. For Example:

slay lay / slate late / cream ( \_ream\_ )

45. slip lip / shop hop / cram (            )
46. mesh mess / lash lass / mash (            )

- |     |        |       |   |        |       |   |        |         |
|-----|--------|-------|---|--------|-------|---|--------|---------|
| 47. | stride | ride  | / | stripe | ripe  | / | strung | (_____) |
| 48. | dents  | den   | / | catch  | cat   | / | ladle  | (_____) |
| 49. | scare  | cares | / | spray  | prays | / | swing  | (_____) |
| 50. | matter | mate  | / | fatter | fate  | / | sitter | (_____) |
| 51. | stop   | tops  | / | slay   | lays  | / | shop   | (_____) |
| 52. | cart   | dart  | / | boat   | coat  | / | good   | (_____) |

**Underline TWO words, one from each set of words, which have the OPPOSITE meaning to each other. Here is an example:**

up in out : round down under

- |     |           |            |        |   |          |        |         |
|-----|-----------|------------|--------|---|----------|--------|---------|
| 53. | pool      | shallow    | swim   | : | paddle   | deep   | dive    |
| 54. | school    | absent     | doctor | : | present  | ill    | away    |
| 55. | knowledge | hand       | answer | : | question | class  | teacher |
| 56. | arrive    | here       | guest  | : | house    | come   | depart  |
| 57. | bed       | awake      | sleep  | : | asleep   | pillow | dream   |
| 58. | back      | underneath | over   | : | inside   | front  | face    |

**A word on the left-hand side will join together with a word on the right-hand side to form a completely new and proper word. The word on the left-hand side always begins this new word. Underline the two words, one from each group. For Example:**

tar / won / ton : get / in / low

- |     |       |   |      |   |       |   |      |   |      |   |       |
|-----|-------|---|------|---|-------|---|------|---|------|---|-------|
| 59. | be    | / | bed  | / | sit   | : | on   | / | have | / | top   |
| 60. | foot  | / | play | / | kick  | : | net  | / | boot | / | ball  |
| 61. | then  | / | soon | / | know  | : | up   | / | down | / | ledge |
| 62. | in    | / | on   | / | round | : | come | / | go   | / | out   |
| 63. | power | / | move | / | go    | : | full | / | less | / | let   |
| 64. | a     | / | if   | / | now   | : | way  | / | on   | / | gone  |
| 65. | pass  | / | won  | / | win   | : | in   | / | out  | / | age   |

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. For Example:

Car is to ( road, wheel, garage ) as barge is to ( coal, lock, canal )

66. Apple is to ( pip, core, fruit ) as potato is to ( scrape, chips, vegetable )
67. Trousers is to ( clothes, man, grey ) as skirt is to ( pretty, lady, blouse )
68. Brick is to ( tile, house, clay ) as stone is to ( wall, throw, heavy )
69. Yacht is to ( sail, sea, crew ) as aeroplane is to ( pilot, sky, airport )
70. Train is to ( station, track, platform ) as car is to  
( motorway, driver, passenger )
71. Dog is to ( bone, paw, bark ) as horse is to ( saddle, rider, hoof )

Find the FOUR-letter word which is hidden in each of the following sentences. Each four-letter word can be found by studying the letters at the end of one word and the beginning of the next word. Write this word in the brackets. Here is an example:

Is Tom asking me? . . . . . ( mask )

72. One and one make two . . . . . ( )
73. You can expect the train soon. . . . . ( )
74. The white ambulance sped past. . . . . ( )
75. The boy wore a flat hat. . . . . ( )
76. Brian likes kippers for supper . . . . . ( )
77. James wandered along the path . . . . . ( )



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. For Example:

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76. Brian likes kippers for supper . . . . . ( )
77. James wandered along the path . . . . . ( )

The following are a type of crossword. Complete each puzzle by fitting the five words on the right-hand side of the grid horizontally and vertically into the correct positions. One word has been included already. Here is an example:

A	P	E

**SAM**  
**MEN**  
**TEN**  
**APE**  
**SAT**

becomes

S	A	M
A	P	E
T	E	N

78.

A	P	T

PEA  
EMU  
IMP  
PIN  
NUT

79.

P		
A		
W		

AGE  
AGO  
TOT  
WET  
PAT

80.

	A	
	G	
	O	

WAG  
AGE  
WAN  
NET  
GOT

81.

		N
		E
		T

ARE  
IRE  
FIG  
GET  
FAN

**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 following questions are all concerned with the alphabet.

82. Which letter is the next but one after the third vowel? (\_\_\_\_\_)
83. If the alphabet were written out backwards, what would be the new sixth letter? (\_\_\_\_\_)
84. Which letter in BRAKED occupies the same position in the word as it does in the alphabet? (\_\_\_\_\_)
85. What position in the alphabet does the middle letter of the word MOUTH occupy? (\_\_\_\_\_)
86. Make a two letter word from the letters that occur most often in the word HESITATION. (\_\_\_\_\_)
87. If the day before yesterday begins with the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, what is the second letter of today? (\_\_\_\_\_)

**Each of the following pairs of brackets has ONE word which does not belong to the rest. Underline this 'odd one out'.**

- 88. ( wasp butterfly midge mouse bee )
- 89. ( sock shirt cotton tie dress )
- 90. ( bumper radiator rubber wheel headlamp )
- 91. ( sock slipper book wellington trainer )
- 92. ( banana pip orange apple pear )
- 93. ( stem tulip rose pansy lupin )
- 94. ( aunt cousin mummy person brother )
- 95. ( soccer ball cricket rounders rugby )
- 96. ( water oil cup soup lemonade )

**Underline the ONE word inside the brackets which CANNOT be made using the letters of the word outside the brackets.**

- 97. CASSEROLE ( reel soles cease roller class )
- 98. HELICOPTER ( police tropic chop pellet pile )
- 99. MONUMENT ( mount noun meant tune mute )
- 100. CREATION ( train ration track care tear )

**YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE TEST**

**GO BACK AND CHECK**

**REMEMBER : CHECKING MEANS RETHINKING**



## SECTION A: Reading

Question Number	A01 Read and understand a variety of texts, selecting and interpreting information, ideas and perspectives.	Mark
1	One mark for any <b>one</b> of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• it seemed like a good idea at the time</li><li>• he is stuck in an unpleasant office</li><li>• he wants to be somewhere else/he wants to be anywhere else</li><li>• he needs the experience in order to write the travel article</li><li>• he wants to see how far he can go and be back at his desk seven days later</li><li>• he wants to be refreshed by the excitement of travel</li></ul>	(1)

Question Number	A01 Read and understand a variety of texts, selecting and interpreting information, ideas and perspectives.	Mark
2	One mark for any <b>one</b> of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• it was (impenetrably) dark</li><li>• he couldn't find any light switches</li><li>• he had forgotten to pack a torch</li><li>• there was no sign of his taxi</li><li>• it was getting late</li><li>• the driver did not speak English</li></ul>	(1)

## PRACTICE TYPE THIRTEEN:

121  
Wednesday  
trio  
pentagon  
July  
week  
06.30  
2.3  
stream  
house  
car  
street  
beaker  
£3.03  
shrub  
fifth  
lieutenant  
child  
shopping bag  
town

### TEST PAPER 1:

1. MOAT
2. LONE
3. SLAP
4. SHOW
5. STEP T6/1
6. wheat corn
7. haddock trout
8. wrist ankle
9. lord boy
10. snowdrop lupin
11. princess woman
12. silver lead
13. jumper shirt T10/1
14. day school
15. television like
16. vegetables like
17. play the
18. go can
19. books read

20. books school
21. Sally dog
22. four one T1/1
23. D
24. A
25. D
26. E
27. B
28. E
29. A
30. C
31. B T11/1
32. MAT SEAT
33. BAG SANG
34. ROW CLAY
35. LIP SCARF
36. FAT TUBE
37. TON TRIP
38. NET MEAT T3/1
39. Wednesday
40. £3.30

41. 170
42. dog
43. orange
44. hour T13/1
45. ram
46. mass
47. rung
48. lad
49. wings
50. site
51. hops
52. hood T8/1
53. shallow deep
54. absent present
55. answer question
56. arrive depart
57. awake asleep
58. back front T7/1
59. behave
60. football
61. knowledge

62. income
63. powerless
64. away
65. passage T4/1
66. fruit vegetable
67. man lady
68. house wall
69. sea sky
70. track motorway
71. paw hoof T2/1
72. done
73. cane
74. team
75. that
76. skip
77. swan T5/1
78. PIN EMU APT
79. PAT AGO WET
80. WAN AGE GOT
81. FAN IRE GET T9/1
82. K

83. U
84. E
85. 21st
86. it
87. E T15/2
88. mouse
89. cotton
90. rubber
91. book
92. pip
93. stem
94. person
95. ball
96. cup T12/1
97. roller
98. pellet
99. meant
100. track T14/2