



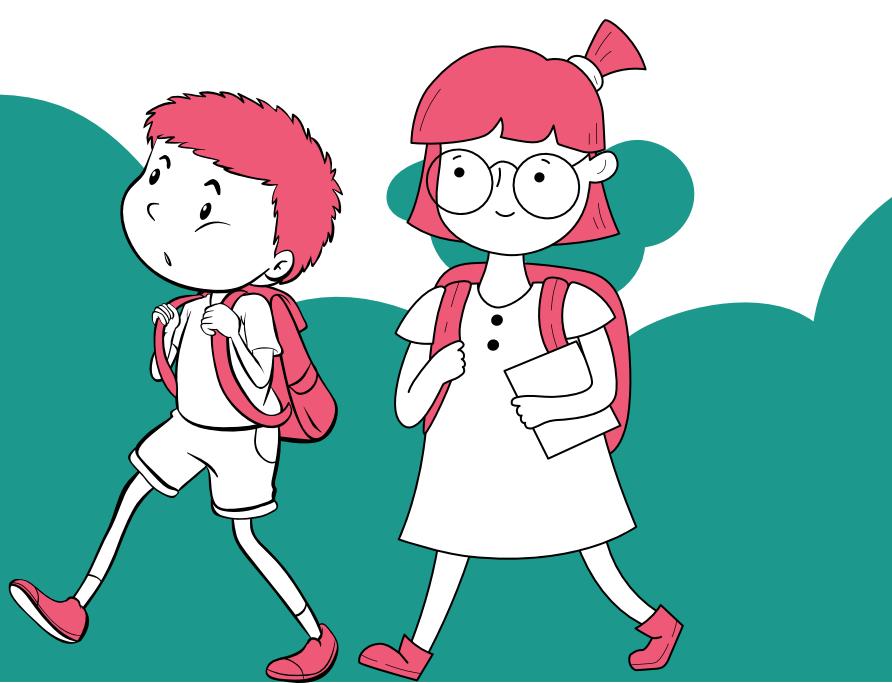
YEAR 5

WEEK 33 HOMEWORK

Name: _____

Hand in date: _____

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



Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions.

The Story of Ancient Rome

- 1 Rome, as a place, first seems to have developed in the 9th century BC, when an Iron Age settlement was established on what is now known as the Palatine Hill. It had no name until 753 BC, when the brothers Romulus and Remus – who, legend would have it, were raised by wolves – fought, and Romulus won. As a result, Romulus gave the newly formed city its name. Today, this legend is still in evidence all over the city.
- 2 Rome, at first, had kings and not emperors. Tarquinius Priscus was one of the first kings and his family ruled for over a century until 509 BC, when they were deposed and the people of the area created a republic.
- 3 Over the next few centuries, Rome grew, but also suffered many attacks from various European tribes. In 390 BC it was captured by the Gauls from what we now call France. Shortly after this, a huge wall was built around the city to try and protect it from attack. This didn't stop many forces trying to attack though, as they would do for many centuries afterwards.
- 4 The next centuries were unsettled – in 73 BC there was a slave revolt headed by a man named Spartacus, whose story was made into a largely fictitious film, nearly 2000 years later! In the years between 65 and 60 BC, a man appeared whose name has come to be associated with the growth of the Roman Empire – Julius Caesar. He won many important battles and held many high-ranking posts in the Roman system of government. At first, Julius Caesar jointly ruled Rome with Crassus and Pompey, but after a successful invasion and colonisation of Gaul (France) he returned and crossed the Rubicon river. There, Julius Caesar started a civil war with Pompey, which Caesar finally won.
- 5 His victory did not last, however, and in 44 BC Julius Caesar was assassinated. Once again, Rome had a period when it had many different leaders – Antony, Augustus, Caligula, Claudius and Nero all achieved different reputations, not all of them good, especially in the case of Caligula and Nero. The phrase 'fiddle while Rome burns' – meaning someone who stands by and does nothing when something bad is happening – was supposed to have been based on the behaviour of the Emperor Nero after a huge city-wide fire in 64 AD.
- 6 It wasn't until 69 AD and the Emperor Vespasian that order returned to the city of Rome. Vespasian built the famous Colosseum, which still stands today. Trajan became Emperor in 98 AD and ruled over one of the most stable times in Roman history up until this point. He was followed by Hadrian – famous for giving his name to the wall that divides England and Scotland, but he did far more than this and he expanded the Roman Empire, increasing its wealth and power. Members of the Roman Army no longer came from just Rome – archaeological evidence shows that soldiers serving Rome came from all over Europe and North Africa. Quite what men originally from warmer Mediterranean countries thought of having to serve in the cold south

of Scotland is not fully known, but from what little evidence we have, it seems as though it wasn't the most popular posting for a Roman soldier!

- 7 For the next couple of hundred years, Rome's power and lands grew, but its golden age was probably over. In 306, Constantine became the empire's first Christian emperor. He also moved the centre of the empire away from Rome, to a city then called Byzantium, now known as Istanbul. Rome's empire was becoming too large and very difficult to control, however, and it was difficult for the emperor and his system of government to keep control over lands that were so far away. In 410, the Roman Empire suffered a huge blow, when the city of Rome was captured by a tribe called the Visigoths. This was the first time that the city had been captured by foreign forces in over 800 years, and it was a clear sign that Rome was no longer the power that it once had been. Over the next 100 years, the city was attacked again and its population fell to around 30,000 – it had been a city of over a million in its heyday.
- 8 After this time, the story of Rome changes from one of rival emperors and tribes to one of rival families, countries and beliefs. The Rome that lives long in our imagination, however, has survived remarkably well into the modern age. Anyone who visits Rome today will still see many features of ancient times, some untouched, some changed and some still being uncovered.
- 9 The Pantheon, a massive dome-like building which later became a church, gives us some idea of the scale of the buildings in ancient times. Compared to what existed in most of

Western Europe at that time, buildings like the Pantheon must surely have amazed ancient visitors. The Colosseum, which is the size of a modern sports stadium – and the model for most stadiums in the world today – has had a great deal of its stone taken away, but still stands as a Roman icon. Next door to the Colosseum is the Roman Forum, where the main buildings, like the Senate, important temples and the homes of some of the emperors could be found. In the 17th and 18th centuries it was believed to be essential, as part of the education of a wealthy young man, to travel Europe and do a trip called 'The Grand Tour' in order to see these wonders of the ancient world. Even after nearly one and a half thousand years, people were still in awe of the achievements of the ancient Romans.

- 10 As you walk around modern-day Rome, it is still easy to see parts of the ancient city all around you – a part of a wall here, a broken statue there – all merged into the modern-day Roman world. As new buildings are created, more digging takes place and even more secrets of the ancient world are revealed. Such is the care that has to be taken when building in Rome, so as not to disturb and destroy the past, that new developments take place quite slowly. When time and care are taken, however, the stories that are revealed to us bring to life the past in many fascinating ways.
- 11 Although ancient Rome's golden age was over by the 4th century AD, it is still affecting the lives of modern-day Romans and millions of tourists every year. Who knows what still lies beneath the streets and who knows what we will learn about the ancient past, at some time in the future?

Now answer these questions, looking at the passage again if you need to. Choose the most suitable answer in each case. Mark it on your answer sheet.

1. When did Rome first develop as a place?
 - A In the Bronze Age.
 - B On the Palatine hill.
 - C In the 9th century AD.
 - D In the 9th century BC.
 - E In Italy.

2. How did Rome get its name?
 - A It was named after a hill.
 - B It was named after a river.
 - C It was named after Romulus.
 - D It was named after Remus.
 - E It was named after a wolf.

3. What was Rome ruled by before it became a republic?
 - A A king.
 - B An emperor.
 - C A queen.
 - D A prince.
 - E A regent.

4. Why was a wall built around Rome?
 - A To keep the Gauls in.
 - B To help the forces outside Rome.
 - C To show the border of Rome.
 - D To protect Rome.
 - E To capture attackers.

5. Why is Spartacus famous?
 - A He was in a film.
 - B He was a slave.
 - C He told stories.
 - D He spearheaded a revolt.
 - E He ruled Rome.
6. Which of these is not a factor which helped Julius to become emperor?
 - A He won many salient battles.
 - B He colonised Gaul.
 - C He held many high-ranking posts in Roman society.
 - D He spent time away from Rome.
 - E He was a joint ruler before he became sole ruler.
7. Which of these men did not rule after Julius Caesar?
 - A Pompey
 - B Nero
 - C Trajan
 - D Caligula
 - E Cladius
8. According to the passage, why did Nero get a bad reputation?
 - A He was an unsatisfactory virtuoso.
 - B He set fire to Roman enclaves.
 - C He stood by and did nothing while Rome burnt.
 - D He wasn't good at putting out fires.
 - E He was friends with Caligula.
9. What does the passage imply Vespasian is most famous for?
 - A Ruling Rome.
 - B Building the Colosseum.
 - C Giving orders.
 - D Being emperor.
 - E Ruling before Hadrian.

10. Why was Hadrian important?
- A He built a wall dividing England and Scotland.
 - B He expanded the Roman Empire.
 - C He increased the Empire's wealth.
 - D Answers A, B and C.
 - E Answers A and C.
11. According to the passage, why wasn't a posting to Hadrian's Wall likely to be popular for Roman soldiers?
- A There was no entertainment.
 - B The Scots were troublesome.
 - C It was cold.
 - D It was dark.
 - E The locals weren't friendly.
12. How do we know from the passage that Roman soldiers came from more places than just Rome?
- A Archaeological evidence tells us.
 - B Historians tell us.
 - C Annalists tell us.
 - D Recent historiographic sources tell us.
 - E English books tell us.
13. Why was the Roman Empire having problems in the 4th century?
- A It had a different centre.
 - B It had a new emperor.
 - C It was becoming too large to run.
 - D It was getting smaller.
 - E Its best days were over.
14. What did the invasion of the Visigoths demonstrate?
- A That Rome's power had weakened.
 - B That Rome had no army.
 - C That all Rome's soldiers were somewhere else.
 - D That the Visigoths knew the Roman ingress.
 - E That Rome's denizens had decreased in number.

15. How much of Ancient Rome has survived, according to the information in the passage?
- A Nothing at all.
 - B Only a few buildings like the Colosseum and the Pantheon.
 - C Quite a lot.
 - D All of it.
 - E Just the Colosseum, the Pantheon and the Forum.
16. According to the passage, how has the Colosseum influenced modern buildings?
- A Its vast size inspired modern skyscrapers.
 - B It was built from stone.
 - C It was built to last.
 - D Its design influenced modern stadiums.
 - E Its iconic design inspires modern architecture.
17. What was ‘The Grand Tour’?
- A A peregrination around Rome.
 - B A Roman ritual.
 - C Part of the education of wealthy young men in the past.
 - D A very expensive pilgrimage.
 - E A pleasure break.
18. What does the writer think about the secrets of Ancient Rome?
- A They have been thoroughly disclosed.
 - B Many of them have been eradicated.
 - C They will never be unearthed.
 - D There are more still to be revealed.
 - E They shouldn’t be disturbed.

Now answer the following questions about the meanings of these words and phrases as they are used in the story.

19. In paragraph two, what does ‘deposed’ mean?
 - A testified
 - B removed from power
 - C designated
 - D put in charge
 - E unmodified

20. What does ‘fictitious’ mean in paragraph four?
 - A real
 - B famous
 - C interesting
 - D historical
 - E made up

21. What does ‘golden age’ in paragraph seven mean?
 - A best times
 - B treasure
 - C duration
 - D century
 - E worst times

22. What does ‘merged’ mean in paragraph ten?
 - A built
 - B constructed
 - C broken
 - D mixed in with
 - E apart from

Now answer the following questions about words and phrases and how they are used in the passage.

23. What types of words are these?

Pantheon **Rome** **Colosseum** **Vespasian**

- A Common nouns.
- B Adverbs.
- C Abstract nouns.
- D Proper nouns.
- E Adjectives.

24. ‘Over the next few centuries, Rome grew...’ Which of these words is a verb?

- A Over
- B centuries
- C Rome
- D next
- E grew

25. ‘**Rome**, at first, had **kings** and not **emperors**.’ Which of these describes the words that are in **bold** type?

- A Nouns.
- B Prepositions.
- C Clauses.
- D Verbs.
- E Adjectives.

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

The Sea Journey

26. Many years ago, a ship's captin sailed in search of new lands far away

A B C D

27. across the sea. He knew that their would be many dangers to face and

A B C D

28. many problems too conquer. His crew consisted of men who had served

A B C D

29. him well on many previous voyages. They where all brave, courageous and bold and

A B C D

30. not easily scared. However, nothing could have easily prepared them for what

A B C D

31. they were about to encounter on this fated voyage. Three short daze into

A B C D

32. the journey, the look-out spotted a dark shape on the horizon. As they

A B C D

33. sailed closer, it turned out to be a gigantic see creature they had never seen before.

A B C D

In the following passage there are some mistakes to do with punctuation and capital letters. In each numbered line, you will find either one mistake or no mistake at all. Find the group of words with the mistake in it and mark its letter on your answer sheet. If there is no mistake, mark the letter N.

The First Day

34. on your first day at a new school, there are lots of things that might

A B C D

35. go wrong. You might catch the wrong bus and arrive late turn up at

A B C D

36. the wrong school or even forget to switch on the alarm clock and over-sleep.

A B C D

37. Wearing the wrong uniform would be a bad thing to do. “why are you

A B C D

38. wearing that purple tie, young lady? would be the question. That would

A B C D

39. be difficult to answer if your own schools tie was green or red.

A B C D

40. it would be even more embarrassing if you joined the wrong class and spent

A B C D

41. the day with people in a different younger age group.

A B C D

In the following section, you need to pick the most appropriate word or group of words so that the passage makes sense. Choose one of the five answers on each line and mark its letter on your answer sheet.

The Spooky House

42. One day, Jenny and Craig decided visit the

43. old house on the corner of street.

44. It stood tall, dark and alone, it had been

empty for years,

45. abandoned by owners. Craig

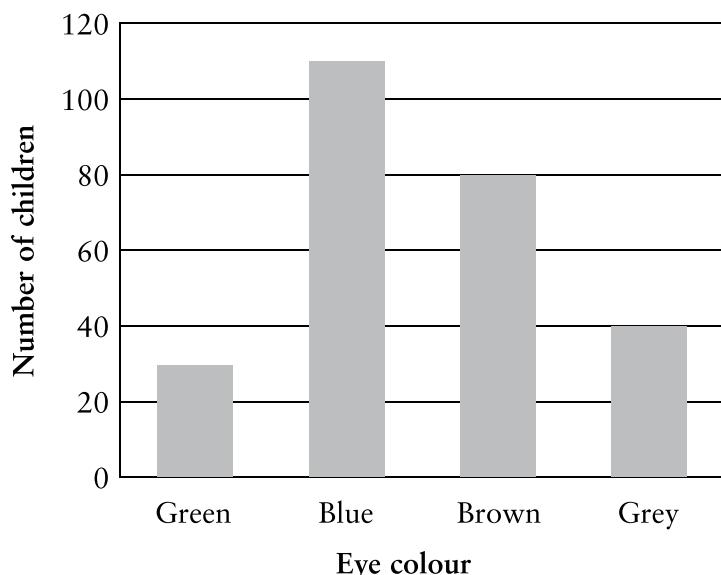
46. understand why no-one

47. had visited it before. It looked scarier in the dark,

48. moonlight cast a strange glow over it. why

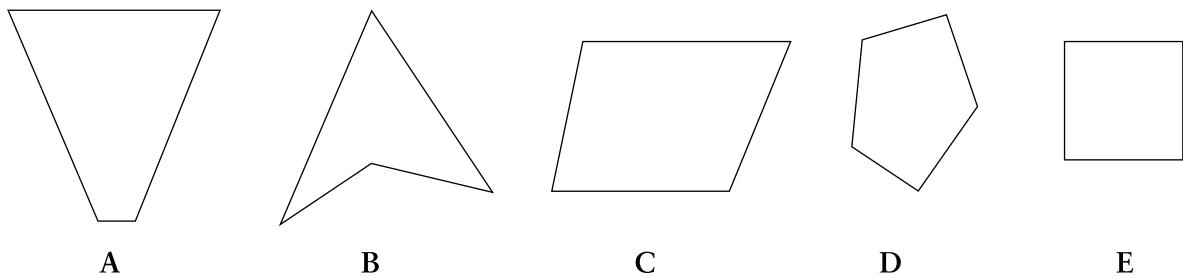
49. Craig decided that to visit at night would be the time.

- What is the number when 4586 is rounded to the nearest ten?
- The bar chart shows the eye colour of the children in a school.



How many children do **not** have green eyes?

- Which of these shapes is **not** a quadrilateral?



- The table shows the number of medals won by a team at an athletics competition over three years.

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
2007	3	7	10
2008	6	5	11
2009	4	4	9

How many more medals did the team win in 2008 than in 2009?

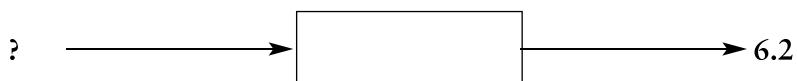
5. The time is ‘quarter to seven in the evening’.

What is this time as a 24-hour clock time?

6. 31,642

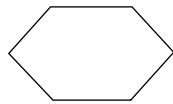
What is the number 3 worth in this number?

7. This number machine multiplies a number by 2 and subtracts 2.2.



What number must be put into the machine?

8. Which one of these shapes does **not** have any lines of symmetry?



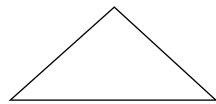
A



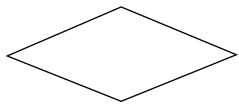
B



C



D

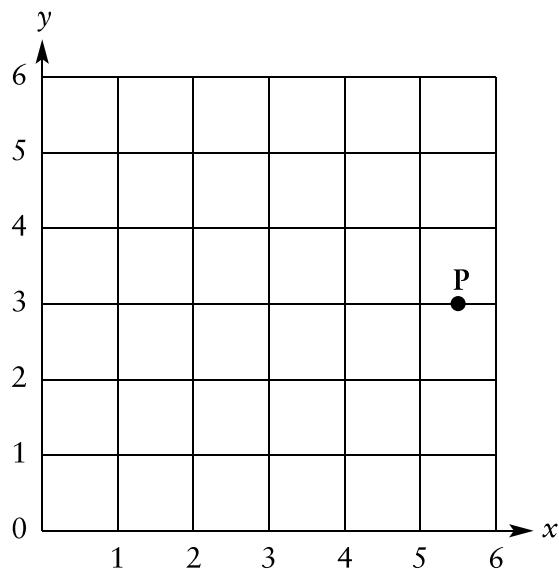


E

9. A magazine costs £1.35.

How much will 6 magazines cost?

10. What are the co-ordinates of the point P?



11. A bag contains 28 sweets.

Three-quarters of the sweets are toffees.

How many of the sweets are **not** toffees?

12. The average temperature was recorded for five days one week during January.

Here are the temperatures:

0°C

-3°C

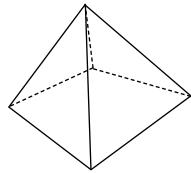
-4°C

1°C

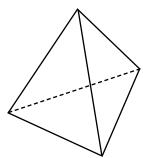
-1°C

Which is the coldest temperature?

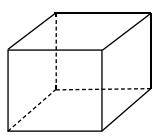
13. Which two 3D shapes each have five faces?



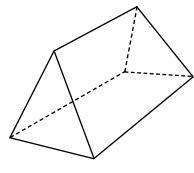
P



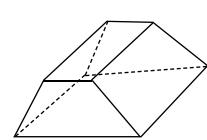
Q



R



S



T

14. What is the next number in the sequence?

5.2

2.6

1.3

0.65

?

15. Which number is exactly divisible by both 9 and 12?

228

252

198

321

306

16. The jug contains orange juice.



0.2 litres of orange juice is poured into a large glass.

How many millilitres of orange juice are left in the jug?

17. There are 200 drawing pins in a box.

How many drawing pins are in 148 boxes?

18. 736.6985

What is this number when rounded to 1 decimal place?

19. Cricket balls are packed in boxes of nine.

John has 110 cricket balls.

How many boxes can he fill?

20. Which of these lengths is the shortest?

3 m

330 cm

3000 mm

300 mm

3 m 10 cm

21. Which of these is the smallest?

0.08

2.09%

$\frac{1}{20}$

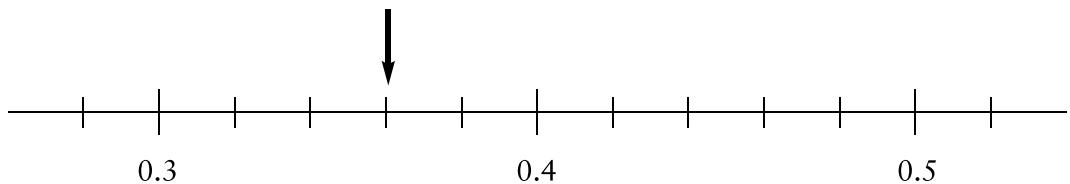
2.4%

0.25

22. What is the median of this set of numbers?

6 3 5 5 6 2 2 8 9

23. Look at the number line.



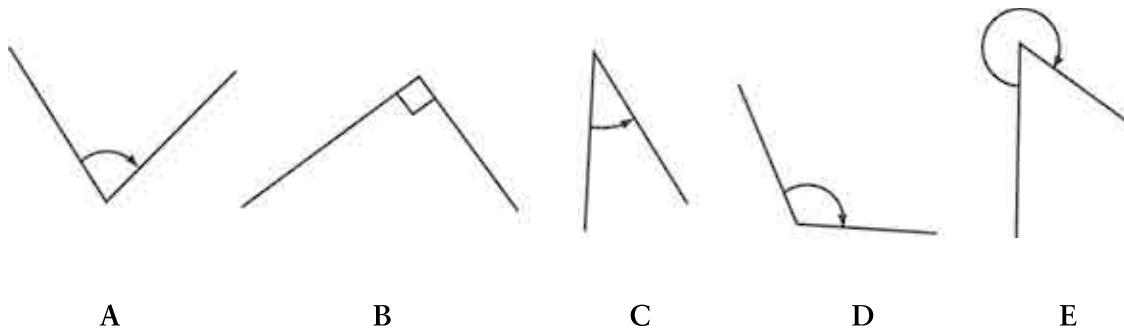
What number is the arrow pointing to?

24. Janine bought 7 pens and paid for them with a £5 note.

She was given 59p change.

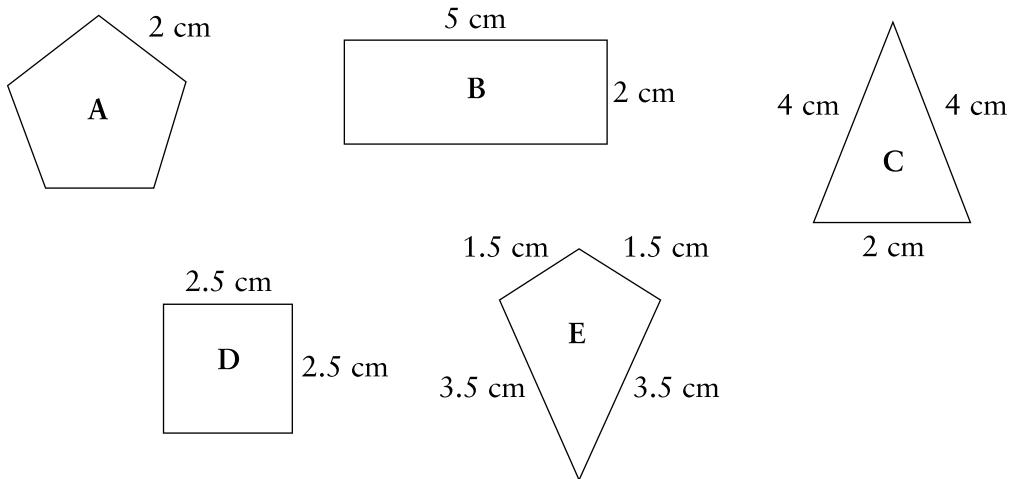
What is the price of one pen?

25. Which of these angles is obtuse?

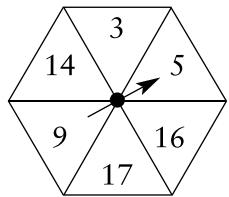


26. What is 11% of £420?

27. Which of these shapes has a different perimeter from the other four shapes?



28. Here is a spinner.



What is the probability that the spinner lands on an odd number?

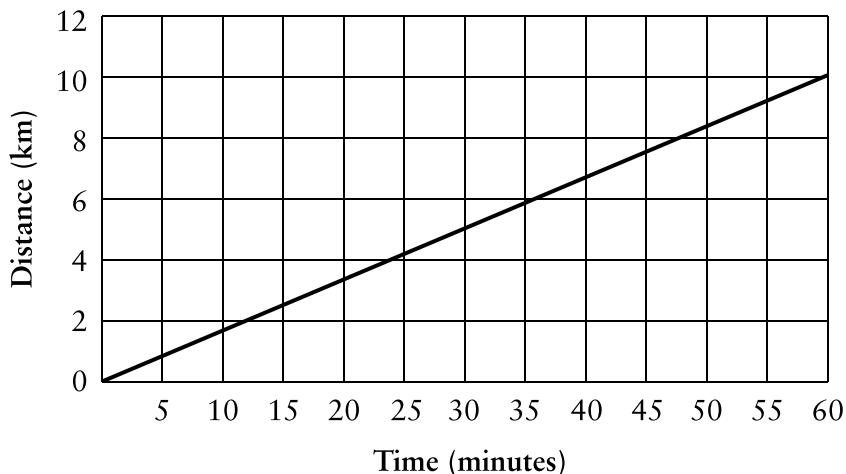
29. Katy is saving to buy a new mobile phone costing £85.

She saves £6.50 a week and already has £27 in savings.

How many weeks will she have to save before she has enough money to buy the phone?

30. The graph shows the distance Patrick runs against the time it takes.

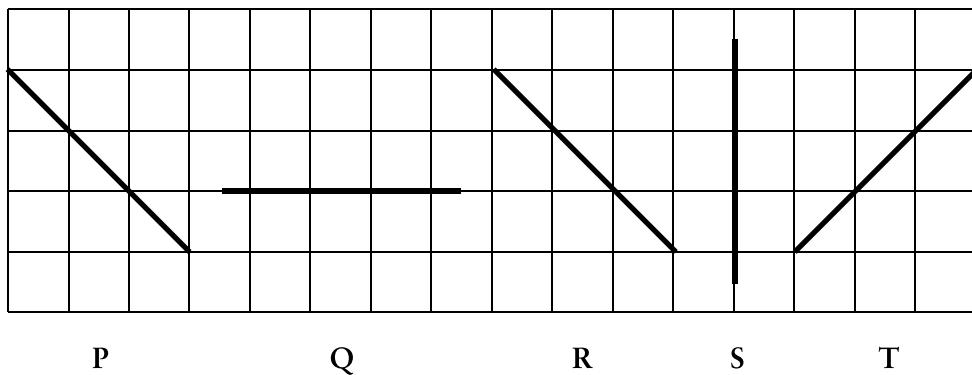
Use the graph to predict how long it will take Patrick to run 16 km.



31. How many of the following shapes have two pairs of equal sides of different lengths?

kite parallelogram trapezium square rhombus

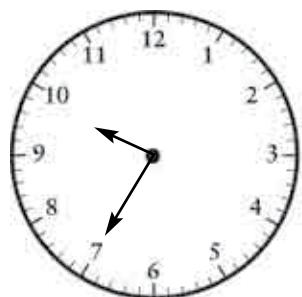
32. Here are five lines on a grid.



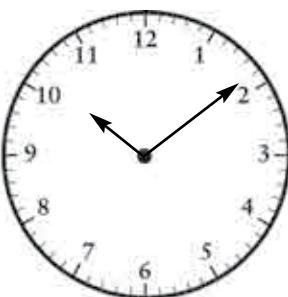
Which of the following statements is **not** true?

- A P and R are parallel
- B Q is horizontal
- C P and T are parallel
- D S is vertical
- E Q is not parallel to S

33. Clock A is running 16 minutes slow. Clock B is running fast.



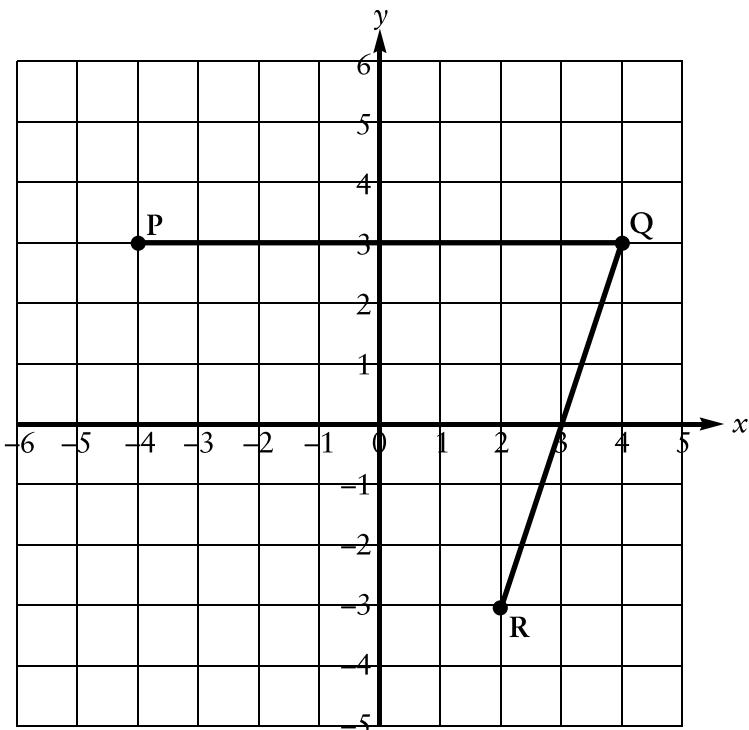
Clock A



Clock B

How many minutes fast is clock B?

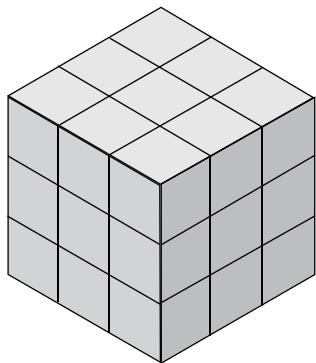
34. The points P, Q and R are plotted on the grid.



They are three of the four corners of a trapezium that has one line of symmetry.

What are the co-ordinates of point S that make the fourth corner?

35. How many small cubes have been used to make this larger cube?



36. Andrew and Matthew share 96 sweets between them in the ratio of 5:3.

How many more sweets does Andrew get than Matthew?

37. There are 96 cars in a car park.

28 of the cars are silver.

$\frac{3}{8}$ of the cars are red.

What fraction of the cars are neither red nor silver?

38. Alice and Bryony each write down a number.

Alice's number, a , is multiplied by 5 and added to Bryony's number, b which has been multiplied by 3, to give a total of 32.

What are Alice and Bryony's numbers?

$$a = 4 \text{ and } b = 3$$

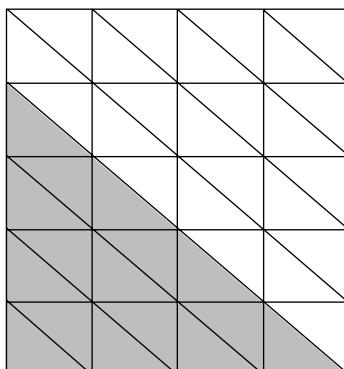
$$a = 5 \text{ and } b = 2$$

$$a = 4 \text{ and } b = 4$$

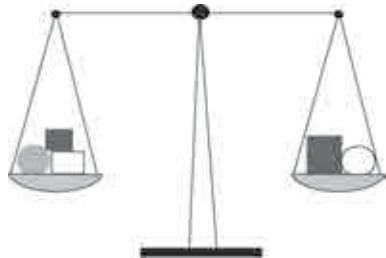
$$a = 6 \text{ and } b = 1$$

$$a = 3 \text{ and } b = 3$$

39. What percentage of the shape is shaded?



40. Imran places objects weighing 2.1 kg, 800 g and 0.45 kg on one side of a balance. He places two objects on the other side so that both sides balance. If one of these two objects weighs 1600 g, what is the weight of the other object in kilograms?



41. $5a + 3b - c = T$
If $a = 2$, $b = 5$ and $c = 10$, what is the value of T ?

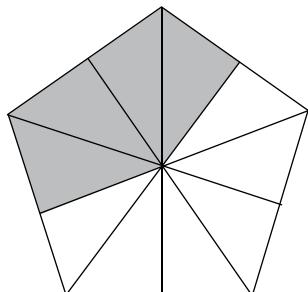
42. $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5 = ?$

What does ? stand for?

- A 4×5
- B 4^5
- C 125
- D 5^4
- E $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4$

43. Cups cost $\text{£}x$ each and saucers cost $\text{£}y$ each.
What is the cost of eight cups and saucers?

44. The shaded area in the regular pentagon is 6 cm^2 .



What is the total area of the regular pentagon in mm^2 ?

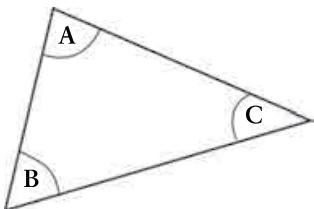
- 15 mm^2
- 18 mm^2
- 150 mm^2
- 180 mm^2
- 1500 mm^2

45. This is part of a table that can be used for converting between grams and ounces.

Grams	Ounces
24	0.85
40	1.41
5	0.18

Use the information in the table to convert 69 grams to ounces.

46. A scalene triangle has three angles, A, B and C.



Angle A is twice the size of angle C.

Angle B is 20° smaller than A.

What is the size of angle C?

47. A large box holds 8 peaches and a small box holds 4 peaches.

Which of the following does not contain the same number of peaches as the other four?

- A 2 large boxes and 4 small boxes
- B 3 large boxes and 2 small boxes
- C 1 large box and 6 small boxes
- D 4 large boxes
- E 3 large boxes and 1 small box

48. Gavin is 65 inches tall.

Which is closest to his height in metres?

- 1.9 m
- 1.5 m
- 1.6 m
- 1.3 m
- 1.4 m

49. $472 \times 34 = 16,048$

Which of the following is incorrect?

- A $236 \times 17 = 8024$
- B $16,048 \div 34 = 472$
- C $236 \times 68 = 16,048$
- D $471 \times 34 = 16,014$
- E $34 = 16,048 \div 472$

50. The mean of five numbers is 7.

Three of the five numbers are 5, 10 and 12.

The other two numbers are the same.

What is the value of both of these numbers?

In the following questions, choose one word from each set which best completes the sentences. Mark both words on the answer sheet, remembering to use one word from each set.

Example: Black is to (dark, white, old) as good is to (new, young, bad).

Answer: white bad

1. Arctic is to (white, polar, glacier) as equatorial is to (snakes, rain, tropical).
2. Fresh is to (bread, new, stale) as sweet is to (sugar, juicy, sour).
3. Campanology is to (tents, bells, flowers) as ecology is to (fish, pollution, habitats).
4. Singing is to (musician, celebrity, song) as acting is to (performance, play, theatre).
5. Yellow is to (butter, sunflower, cheerful) as green is to (cricket, sick, shamrock).
6. Fence is to (field, wire, cattle) as wall is to (building, tower, stone).
7. Mason is to (statues, chisel, stone) as carpenter is to (nails, wood, carving).

In the following questions, you need to take one letter from the word on the left and add it to the word on the right to make two new, proper words. The order of the letters within each word must not be changed. Mark the letter that moves on the answer sheet.

Example: paint men

Answer: a (pint) (mean)

8. drake boy
9. block tale
10. freight blow
11. found morning
12. mince metal
13. blend keel
14. hewn hereof

In the following questions, there are two sets of words. Choose the two words, one from each set, that are closest in meaning. Mark them both on the answer sheet.

Example: (race, shop, start) (flag, end, begin)

Answer: start begin

15. (grizzly, bag, carry) (heavy, bear, load)

16. (smooth, softly, whisper) (baby, loud, gently)

17. (miserable, menace, miserly) (rich, mean, kind)

18. (coil, circumference, bounce) (rubber, spiral, stairs)

19. (alarm, fire, escape) (emergency, flee, exit)

20. (fastest, medal, champion) (gold, famous, victor)

21. (ancient, seabed, wreckage) (accident, debris, disaster)

In the following sentences, a four-letter word is hidden between two words that are next to each other. Find the hidden word and mark the two words on the answer sheet.

Example: The child fell over the stone.

Answer: fell over (hidden word: love)

22. He was running late as usual.

23. They waited quietly and were very still.

24. The fish swam into the sea.

25. She was playing with the ball.

26. Please wait for me.

27. The road was steep and windy.

28. He deals out the cards.

Read the information below. Choose the correct letter and mark it on the answer sheet.

29. Spiders have eight legs. Flies are insects.

Spiders eat flies. All insects have three pairs of legs.

Which of the following statements **cannot** be true?

- A Flies have six legs.
- B Spiders eat ants.
- C Spiders are insects.
- D Flies are bigger than spiders.
- E Flies are insects.

In the following sentences, one word written in capital letters has had three letters removed.

These three missing letters make a three-letter word. Work out the three-letter word.

Try out each of the options on the answer sheet to see which one works.

Example: There was a strange CR by the pond.

Answer: O A K

30. Everything was quiet and PEFUL.

31. He was excited about meeting the PRESIT.

32. The river MEERED across the plain.

33. It is ERATIVE that you get this right!

34. His REGIT were sent on active service.

35. MIGT workers need a visa in that country.

36. The SOR was taken ill at sea.

In the following sets of five words, find the two words that are different from the rest. Mark them both on the answer sheet.

Example: March, Monday, July, December, Christmas

Answer: Monday, Christmas

37. loaf, pie, roll, biscuit, baguette

38. gold, crown, regal, sceptre, orb

39. hockey, badminton, tennis, cricket, swimming

40. copse, pasture, thicket, paddock, coppice
41. anxious, satisfied, worried, pleased, contented
42. ascend, descend, elevate, traverse, rise
43. magazine, novel, journal, periodical, calendar
-

What number continues the pattern in each series? Mark it on the answer sheet.

Example: 2, 4, 6, 8, ?

Answer: 10

Example: 5, 23, 10, 21, 15, ?

Answer: 19

44. 61, 57, 53, 49, ?
45. 13, 19, 25, 31, ?
46. 2, 4, 6, 12, 14, ?
47. 10, 21, 11, 20, 14, 17, 19, ?
48. 60, 23, 51, 32, 42, 41, ?
49. 56, 28, 32, 16, 20, ?
50. 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, ?
-

The alphabet is given here to help you with the following questions.

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

Complete the second pair of letters in the same way as the first pair. Mark the correct letter pair on the answer sheet.

Example: AB is to CD as MN is to ?

Answer: OP

51. GH is to FI as UV is to ?
52. EP is to DQ as BM is to ?
53. LN is to RP as RT is to ?

54. MI is to NR as UQ is to ?
55. EB is to HK as OL is to ?
56. GA is to MS as NH is to ?
57. TV is to PR as JL is to ?
-

In the following questions, find the two words, one from each set, which will combine together to make one new word, spelt correctly. You cannot change the order of the letters and the word from the left-hand side always comes first. Mark both words on the answer sheet.

Example: (red, garden, green) (jumper, house, rose)

Answer: green house greenhouse

58. (con, ant, car) (tip, ate, ton)
59. (pan, disc, on) (all, take, over)
60. (band, fact, pan) (cage, try, edge)
61. (jump, stop, band) (pit, star, age)
62. (run, track, step) (suit, line, speed)
63. (he, she, the) (inch, not, me)
64. (pup, sup, tar) (ton, pet, use)
-

Use the information below to find the answer to the question. Choose the correct letter and mark it on the answer sheet.

65. Suli has a red purse.

There is £5.39 in Suli's purse.

Suli bought a drink for 50p.

Which of the following statements **must** be true?

- A Suli has notes and coins.
- B Suli paid for her drink with a 50p coin.
- C There are coins in her purse.
- D Suli's favourite colour is red.
- E The purse has a zip.

In the following questions, the letters stand for numbers. Work out the answer to the sum as a letter and then mark the answer on the answer sheet.

Example: If $A = 1$, $B = 2$, $C = 4$, $D = 10$, $E = 8$
the answer to this sum, written as a letter is:
 $B \times C + B = ?$

Answer: D

66. If $A = 84$, $B = 22$, $C = 12$, $D = 4$, $E = 10$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $B \times D - A = ?$
67. If $A = 22$, $B = 13$, $C = 3$, $D = 35$, $E = 11$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $E \times C - A = ?$
68. If $A = 130$, $B = 20$, $C = 10$, $D = 2500$, $E = 100$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $A \times B - D = ?$
69. If $A = 2$, $B = 12$, $C = 42$, $D = 3$, $E = 7$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $D \times E \times A = ?$
70. If $A = 16$, $B = 10$, $C = 7$, $D = 2$, $E = 20$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $C \times D + B + A - E = ?$
71. If $A = 33$, $B = 22$, $C = 37$, $D = 11$, $E = 40$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $C + E - B - A = ?$
72. If $A = 8$, $B = 5$, $C = 13$, $D = 27$, $E = 11$
Write the answer to this sum as a letter:
 $D - C + A - E = ?$

In the following questions, one letter can be used to end the first word and start the second word to make a proper word. The same letter must be used to complete both pairs of words. Mark the letter on the answer sheet.

Example: MEA (?) ABLE COS (?) ENNIS

Answer: T

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 73. PRIC (?) NIT | RIN (?) ITE |
| 74. PAL (?) ALE | SEA (?) INT |
| 75. LIL (?) EACH | CUR (?) ROUGH |
| 76. MAN (?) ELL | STOR (?) EW |
| 77. PLANE (?) ACT | CAS (?) ANGLE |
| 78. LAM (?) ROOK | COM (?) READ |

In the following questions, the three words on the right-hand side go together in the same way as the three words on the left-hand side. Work out the missing word and mark it on the answer sheet.

Example: duck (cat) flat : mate (?) chip

Answer: tip

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|
| 79. ought (gauze) | craze | : | other | (?) | beach |
| 80. mouse (foams) | fairy | : | blush | (?) | curly |
| 81. sound (dunes) | crest | : | feast | (?) | later |
| 82. heart (train) | neigh | : | shelf | (?) | kicks |
| 83. death (other) | world | : | table | (?) | opted |
| 84. miser (music) | cough | : | level | (?) | drove |
| 85. cower (ochre) | cheer | : | poise | (?) | camel |

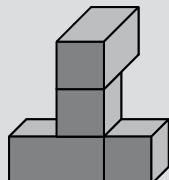
Test 3

You have 6 minutes to complete this test.

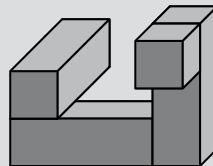
You have 12 questions to complete within the given time.



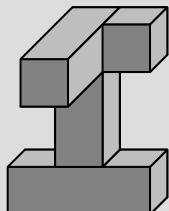
In each question, one of the 3D figures below has been rotated to create the figure shown. Circle the letter of the figure that has been rotated.



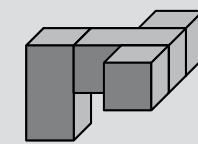
A



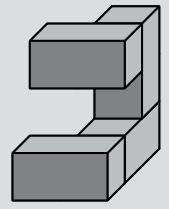
D



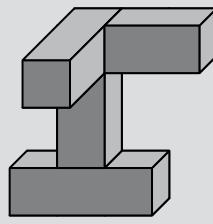
B



E

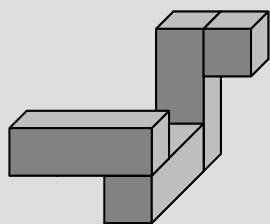


C



F

EXAMPLE

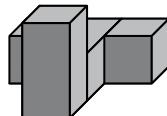


A **D**

B E

C F

1

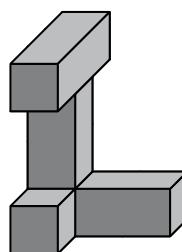


A D

B E

C F

2

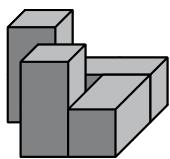


A D

B E

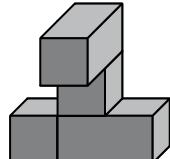
C F

3



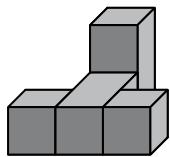
- A D
B E
C F

4



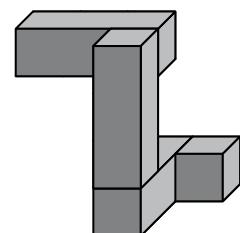
- A D
B E
C F

5



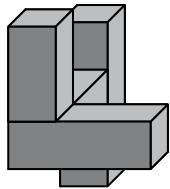
- A D
B E
C F

6



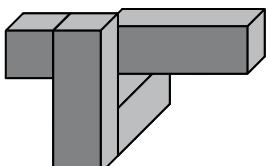
- A D
B E
C F

7



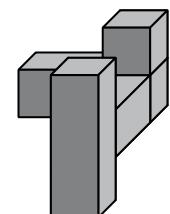
- A D
B E
C F

8



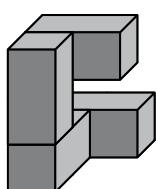
- A D
B E
C F

9



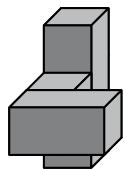
- A D
B E
C F

10



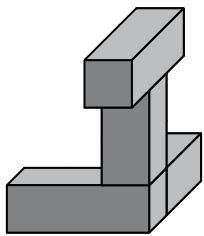
- A D
B E
C F

11



- A D
B E
C F

12



- A D
B E
C F

Test 4

You have 5 minutes to complete this test.

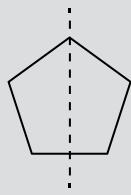
You have 10 questions to complete within the given time.



In each question, circle the letter below the figure that shows how the left-hand figure will look when folded along the dotted line.

The fold should be made towards the dotted line, not away from it.

EXAMPLE



(A)



B



C



D

(1)



A



B

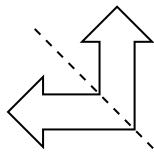


C

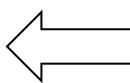


D

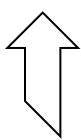
(2)



A



B

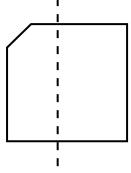


C



D

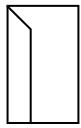
(3)



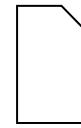
A



B



C



D

(4)



A



B



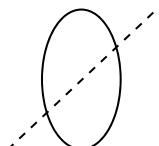
C



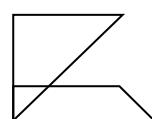
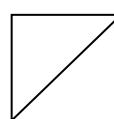
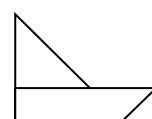
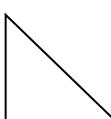
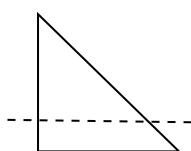
D



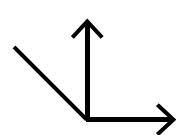
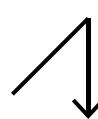
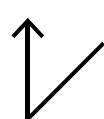
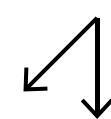
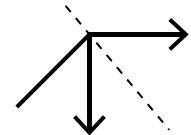
5



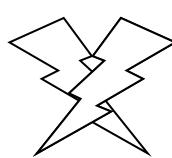
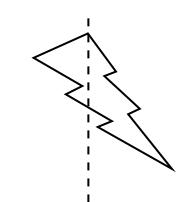
6



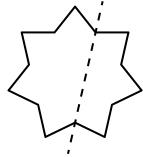
7



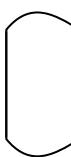
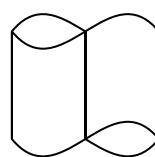
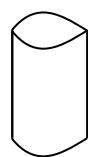
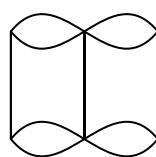
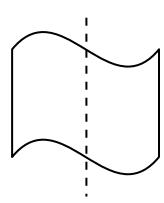
8



9



10





YEAR 5

WEEK 33 HOMEWORK ANSWERS

Name: _____

Hand in date: _____

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



Practice Test D Answers and Explanations

1. D
Straightforward recall from text – paragraph one.
2. C
Paragraph one tells us ‘Romulus gave the newly formed city its name.’
3. A
Rome was ruled by kings until they were deposed by the people of the area, who created the republic (paragraph two).
4. D
Paragraph three tells us explicitly that a wall was built around Rome to ‘protect it from attack’.
5. D
The fact that he was in a film was only because he was famous for spearheading a revolt.
6. D
All the other answers are true (see paragraph four) but time spent away from Rome is not explicitly mentioned.
7. A
All the other men are mentioned as rulers who came after Julius Caesar. Pompey ruled Rome alongside Caesar and Crassus (paragraph four).
8. C
Paragraph five reveals that it is thought Nero stood by and did nothing while Rome burnt. There is no reference to any of the other answers.
9. B
Paragraph six tells us explicitly that ‘Vespasian built the famous Colosseum’. Although he was an emperor, the implication is that he is remembered more for the Colosseum ‘which still stands today’.
10. D
He did all three things referred to in A, B and C as outlined in paragraph six.
11. C
In paragraph six, the writer wonders what men from warm countries must have thought about coming to ‘serve in the cold south of Scotland’, then goes on to say ‘it seems as though it wasn’t the most popular posting for a Roman soldier!’
12. A
Paragraph six tells us ‘archaeological evidence shows that soldiers serving Rome came from all over Europe and North Africa’.
13. C
Paragraph seven explains that Rome in the 4th century ‘was becoming too large and very difficult to control.’
14. A
The invasion of the Visigoths showed that ‘Rome was no longer the power that it once had been’ (paragraph seven), meaning its power had weakened.
15. C
In paragraph eight the writer tells us that Rome has ‘survived remarkably well into the modern age’, which implies ‘quite a lot’. Furthermore, he tells us that visitors to Rome will still see ‘many features of ancient times’.
16. D
In paragraph nine, the writer says that the Colosseum is ‘the model for most stadiums in the world today’.
17. C
In the past, young men travelled to Europe to see the wonders of the ancient world – this was called ‘The Grand Tour’ (see paragraph nine).
18. D
In paragraph ten the writer says that ‘even more secrets of the ancient are revealed’ as more digging takes place.
19. B
‘Deposed’ means removed from power. None of the other answers would make sense.
20. E
‘Fictitious’ means made up, in the same way that fiction writing, or story writing, is made up.
21. A
None of the other answers make sense. Gold is usually associated with glamour so ‘golden age’ is going to have a positive meaning.
22. D
No other answer makes sense. ‘Merging’ things together means putting them together or mixing them in.
23. D
Proper nouns always start with a capital. They name people and places.
24. E
A verb is a ‘doing’ word; none of the other answers are verbs.
25. A
All three are nouns – nouns are naming words for people, places and things.
26. B
The misspelt word is ‘captin’, which should be spelled ‘captain’.
27. B
The misspelt word is ‘their’, which should be spelled ‘there’.
28. A
The misspelt word is ‘too’, which should be spelled ‘to’.
29. C
The misspelt word is ‘where’, which should be spelled ‘were’.
30. N
There are no misspelt words in these groups.
31. D
The misspelt word is ‘daze’, which should be spelled ‘days’.
32. A
The misspelt word is ‘jurney’, which should be spelled ‘journey’.
33. C
The misspelt word is ‘see’, which should be spelled ‘sea’.
34. A
The word ‘on’ should start with a capital letter, as it is the start of a sentence.
35. D
There should be a comma after the word ‘late’, as the writer is listing the various things that could go wrong.
36. A
There should be a comma after the word ‘school’.
37. D
The word ‘why’ should start with a capital letter because it is the start of direct speech.

38. B

There should be inverted commas after the question mark to indicate the end of direct speech.

39. C

There should be an apostrophe after the letter l in the word ‘schools’ to indicate possession: ‘the school’s tie’.

40. A

The word ‘it’ should start with a capital letter because it is the start of a sentence.

41. C

There should be a comma between the words ‘different’ and ‘younger’.

42. B

No other word or spelling makes sense. The word ‘too’ means ‘as well’ or the idea of having ‘too much’ of something.

43. D

‘Their’ is the possessive pronoun indicating the street ‘belonging’ to Jenny and Craig.

44. D

‘Because’ is a conjunction introducing the subordinate clause which tells us why the house was tall, dark and alone.

45. B

‘Its’ is the possessive pronoun referring to the house’s owners. ‘It’s’ means ‘it is’ so that wouldn’t make sense.

46. D

No other word(s) makes sense.

47. A

‘Because’ is a conjunction introducing the subordinate clause which tells us why the house was scarier in the dark.

48. D

No other answer makes sense.

49. A

No other answer makes sense.

HOMEWORK

ENGLISH

Practice Test D Answers and Explanations

1. **4590**
 $4586 = 4590$ to the nearest 10 as 86 is nearer to 90 than 80.
2. **230**
Number of blue eyes = 110, number of brown eyes = 80, number of grey eyes = 40; number of non-green eyes = $110 + 80 + 40 = 230$
3. **D**
D is a pentagon with 5 sides, not a quadrilateral with 4 sides.
4. **5**
2008 total = 22, 2009 total = 17;
there were 5 ($22 - 17$) more medals in 2008.
5. **18:45**
Quarter to seven in the evening is 6.45 p.m. Add 12 hours to the p.m. time for 24-hour time. 6.45 p.m. becomes 18:45.
6. **Thirty thousand**
The number 3 is in the 10,000 column. Its value is 30,000.
7. **4.2**
Reverse procedure to find original number;
 $6.2 + 2.2 = 8.4 \div 2 = 4.2$
8. **B**
B is a trapezium with 4 different sides. It does not have lines of symmetry.
9. **£8.10**
Cost = $6 \times £1.35 = £8.10$
10. **(5.5, 3)**
 x coordinate = 5.5, y coordinate = 3; P is the point (5.5, 3)
11. **7**
A quarter of the sweets are not toffees = $\frac{1}{4} \times 28 = 7$
12. **-4°C**
The coldest temperature is -4°C . It is 4 degrees below zero.
13. **P and S**
P and S both have 5 faces. Count carefully.
14. **0.325**
Each term is $\frac{1}{2}$ the previous term. The next term = $0.65 \div 2 = 0.325$.
15. **252**
Test first term by dividing by 9. If answer is a whole number, then try 12. The next term gives $252 \div 9 = 28$ and $252 \div 12 = 21$. There is no need to go any further.
16. **120ml**
 $0.2l = 200\text{ ml}$; juice left = $320 - 200 = 120\text{ ml}$
17. **29,600**
Number of drawing pins = $200 \times 148 = 29,600$; it is easier to multiply 148 by 2 and add two noughts.
18. **736.7**
2nd dp is 9, so add 1 to 1st dp giving 736.7
19. **12**
110 balls will fit into $110 \div 9 = 12$ boxes with 2 remaining balls.
20. **300mm**
Change all measurements to cm to compare: 300, 330, 300, 30, 310; shortest = 30 cm = 300 mm
21. **2.09%**
Change to decimals to compare: 0.08, 0.0209, 0.05, 0.024, 0.25 or 100ths: $\frac{8}{100}, \frac{2.09}{100}, \frac{5}{100}, \frac{2.4}{100}, \frac{25}{100}$
Smallest = 2.09%
22. **5**
Put in order to find median (middle):
2, 2, 3, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9; median = 5
23. **0.36**
Each division = 0.02. Arrow points to 0.36.
24. **63p**
She spent $500 - 59 = 441$; $441 \div 7 = 63$ p
25. **D**
D is the only obtuse angle (between 90° and 180°)
26. **£46.20**
 $11\% \text{ of } £420 = 0.11 \times £420 = £46.20$
27. **B**
A, C, D, E all have a perimeter of 10 cm. B has a perimeter of 14 cm.
28. **$\frac{2}{3}$**
There are 4 odd numbers out of 6.
 $P(\text{odd number}) = \frac{4}{6} = \frac{2}{3}$; divide by 2 to have probability in lowest terms.
29. **9**
She needs $£85 - £27 = £58$; number of weeks needed = $£58 \div £6.50 = 8.9$; she needs 9 weeks' savings.
30. **96 minutes**
Patrick takes 60 mins to run 10km. Multiply 60 by $\frac{16}{10}$ to find predicted time. He should take $\frac{16}{10} \times 60 = 96$ minutes.
31. **2**
A square and a rhombus have 4 equal sides. A trapezium has 4 different sides. 2 shapes, a kite and a parallelogram, have 2 pairs of equal sides of different lengths.
32. **C**
P and T are not parallel. All the other statements are true.
33. **18 minutes**
Time on clock A should be $09:35 + 16\text{ mins} = 09:51$; time on clock B is 10:09. It is 18 mins fast.
34. **(-2, -3)**
The one line of symmetry is the y -axis giving S (-2, -3)
35. **27**
Number of small cubes = $3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$
36. **24**
Total of ratio parts = $5 + 3 = 8$;
1 ratio part = $96 \div 8 = 12$; Andrew has 2 more parts than Matthew. He has $2 \times 12 = 24$ more sweets.
37. **$\frac{1}{3}$**
Number of silver = 28; number of red = $\frac{3}{8} \times 96 = 36$;
other cars = $96 - (28 + 36) = 96 - 64 = 32$;
fraction of other cars = $\frac{32}{96} = \frac{1}{3}$;
divide by 32 to have fraction in lowest terms.
38. **$a = 4$ and $b = 4$**
Substitute given values in $5a + 3b$ until total of 32 is found. $a = 4$, $b = 4$
39. **40%**
Shaded triangles = 16; total triangles = 40;
 $\% \text{ shaded} = \frac{16}{40} \times 100 = 40\%$
40. **1.75kg**
Convert all weights to kg. LHS total = $2.1 + 0.8 + 0.45 = 3.35$ kg; other object weighs $3.35 - 1.6 = 1.75$ kg.
41. **15**
Substitute given values in formula: $(5 \times 2) + (3 \times 5) - 10 = 10 + 15 - 10 = 15$; T = 15
42. **D**
 $5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 5$ can be written as 5^4 (4 lots of 5 multiply each other)

- 43.** $8x + 8y$
Cost = $(8 \times x) + (8 \times y) = 8x + 8y$
- 44.** 1500 mm²
 $6 \text{ cm}^2 = 600 \text{ mm}^2$; total area = $\frac{10}{4} \times 600 = 1500 \text{ mm}^2$
- 45. 2.44 ounces**
Left column total = 69 g; right column total = 0.85 + 1.41 + 0.18 = 2.44 ounces.
- 46. 40°**
 $A = 2C$, $B = A - 20^\circ$
Angle sum of triangle = $A + B + C = 180^\circ$
 $2C + (2C - 20^\circ) + C = 180^\circ$
 $2C + 2C + C = 180^\circ + 20^\circ$
 $5C = 200^\circ$
 $C = 40^\circ$
- 47. E**
A: $(2 \times 8) + (4 \times 4) = 16 + 16 = 32$
B: $(3 \times 8) + (2 \times 4) = 24 + 8 = 32$
C: $(1 \times 8) + (6 \times 4) = 8 + 24 = 32$
D: $(4 \times 8) = 32$
E is different: $(3 \times 8) + (1 \times 4) = 24 + 4 = 28$
- 48. 1.6 m**
1 inch \approx 2.5 cm: $65 \times 2.5 \approx 162.5 \text{ cm} = 1.625 \text{ m}$;
Gavin's height is approximately 1.6 m
- 49. A**
If $472 \times 34 = 16,048$, then $236(472 \div 2) \times 17(34 \div 2) = 16,048 \div 4 = 4012$
- 50. 4**
Total of the numbers = $7 \times 5 = 35$;
other two numbers each equal $[35 - (5 + 10 + 12)] \div 2 = [35 - 27] \div 2 = 8 \div 2 = 4$

BLACK SPATIAL TESTS

Test 3

Q1 E

A 90° horizontal rotation clockwise. A 180° vertical rotation.

Q2 B

A 90° horizontal rotation anticlockwise. A 180° vertical rotation.

Q3 C

A 90° horizontal rotation clockwise. A 90° vertical rotation forwards.

Q4 A

A 180° horizontal rotation.

Q5 E

A 90° horizontal rotation anticlockwise. A 180° vertical rotation.

Q6 D

A 90° horizontal rotation anticlockwise. A 90° vertical rotation backwards.

Q7 F

A 90° horizontal rotation anticlockwise. A 90° vertical rotation forwards.

Q8 D

A 90° horizontal rotation clockwise.

Q9 B

A 90° horizontal rotation clockwise. A 90° vertical rotation backwards.

Q10 C

A 180° horizontal rotation.

Q11 A

A 90° horizontal rotation clockwise. A 90° vertical rotation forwards.

Q12 F

A 90° horizontal rotation clockwise. A 180° vertical rotation.

Test 4

Q1 C

The left-hand side folds over the right-hand side.

Q2 B

The left-hand side folds directly on top of the right-hand side.

Q3 C

The right-hand side folds on top of the left-hand side.

Q4 A

The bottom section folds on top of the top section.

Q5 D

The bottom section folds over the top section.

Q6 B

The bottom section folds over the top section.

Q7 C

The top right section folds over the bottom left section.

Q8 B

The left-hand side folds over the right-hand side.

Q9 A

The right-hand side folds on top of the left-hand side.

Q10 B

The right-hand side folds on top of the left-hand side.

HOMEWORK

REASONING

Practice Test D Answers and Explanations

1. polar, tropical

Arctic is to polar as equatorial is to tropical because both polar and tropical describe the climate at the arctic and equator respectively.

2. stale, sour

Fresh is to stale as sweet is to sour because both are opposites.

3. bells, habitats

Campanology is to bells as ecology is to habitats because both words are the study of bells and habitats respectively.

4. song, play

Singing is to song as acting is to play because both song and play are what you might perform when singing and acting respectively.

5. sunflower, shamrock

Yellow is to sunflower as green is to shamrock because both yellow and green are the colour of sunflowers and shamrocks respectively.

6. field, building

Fence is to field as wall is to building because both can define the perimeter of a field and building respectively.

7. stone, wood

Mason is to stone as carpenter is to wood because the material that a mason and a carpenter work with is stone and wood respectively.

8. d

Take the **d** from drake to make **rake**; add it to **boy** to make **body**.

9. b

Take the **b** from **block** to make **lock**; add it to **tale** to make **table**.

10. e

Take the **e** from **freight** to make **fright**; add it to **blow** to make **below**.

11. u

Take the **u** from **found** to make **fund**; add it to **morning** to make **mourning**.

12. n

Take the **n** from **mince** to make **mice**; add it to **metal** to make **mental**.

13. n

Take the **n** from **blend** to make **bled**; add it to **keel** to make **kneel**.

14. w

Take the **w** from **hewn** to make **hen**; add it to **hereof** to make **whereof**.

15. carry and bear

because both are verbs meaning the same thing, to bear a load = to carry a load.

16. softly and gently

because both are adverbs meaning the same thing.

17. miserly and mean

because both are adjectives meaning the same thing, not kind/ungenerous.

18. coil and spiral

because both mean the same thing, winding.

19. escape and flee

because both are verbs meaning the same thing, run away from.

20. champion and victor

because both are nouns meaning the winner.

21. wreckage and debris

because both are nouns meaning the remains of something damaged or destroyed.

22. teas from late as.

23. ever from were very.

24. mint from swam into.

25. wasp from was playing.

26. form from for me.

27. hero from the road.

28. also from deals out.

29. C because spiders can't be insects if they have 8 legs; three pairs of legs is equal to six.

30. ACE which is missing from PEACEFUL.

31. DEN which is missing from PRESIDENT.

32. AND which is missing from MEANDEDER.

33. IMP which is missing from IMPERATIVE.

34. MEN which is missing from REGIMENT.

35. RAN which is missing from MIGRANT.

36. AIL which is missing from SAILOR.

37. pie and biscuit because the others are types of bread.

38. gold and regal because the others are items a monarch might possess.

39. badminton and swimming because the others are played with a ball.

40. pasture and paddock because they are open areas while the others mean a dense growth of bushes or trees.

41. anxious and worried because they are similar in meaning and a negative emotion while the others are all similar in meaning and a positive emotion.

42. descend and traverse because the others are similar in meaning (to go up).

43. novel and calendar because the others are similar types of publications which are published regularly, e.g. daily, weekly or monthly. A calendar is only printed once a year and a novel is unrelated as it's a fictional story.

44. 45

Rule: - 4.

45. 37

Rule: + 6.

46. 28

Rule: double alternate numbers to get next number.

47. 12

Rule: add consecutive odd numbers to alternate numbers starting with 1; subtract consecutive odd numbers from interim numbers.

48. 33

Rule: + 9 then - 9 to alternate numbers.

49. 10

Rule: halve preceding number to get next, then add 4.

50. 29

Rule: add the 2 previous numbers to get next.

51. TW because rule for GH to FI is -1, +1

$U - 1 = T, V + 1 = W$

52. AN because rule for EP to DQ is -1, +1

$B - 1 = A, M + 1 = N$

53. XV because rule for LN to RP is +6, +2

$R + 6 = X, T + 2 = V$

54. VZ because rule for MI to NR is +1, +9

$U + 1 = V, Q + 9 = Z$

55. RU because rule for EB to HK is +3, +9
 $O + 3 = R$, $L + 9 = U$
56. TZ because GA to MS is +6, +18,
 $N + 6 = T$, $H + 18 = Z$
57. FH because TV to PR is -4, -4
 $J - 4 = F$, $L - 4 = H$
58. car + ton = carton; no other words make a proper word.
59. disc + over = discover; no other words make a proper word.
60. pan + try = pantry; no other words make a proper word.
61. band + age = bandage; no other words make a proper word.
62. track + suit = tracksuit; no other words make a proper word.
63. the + me = theme; no other words make a proper word.
64. pup + pet = puppet; no other words make a proper word.
65. C
There is no evidence that Suli has notes and coins, or that she used a 50p coin to pay for the drink. Just because Suli's purse is red, does not mean her favourite colour is red. No evidence that her purse has a zip. C is the only possible answer – there must be coins in the purse because even if she has a £5 note, the 39p can only be made from coins.
66. D because $22 \times 4 = 88$; $88 - 84 = 4$
 $D = 4$
67. E because $11 \times 3 = 33$; $33 - 22 = 11$
 $E = 11$
68. E because $130 \times 20 = 2600$; $2600 - 2500 = 100$
 $E = 100$
69. C because $3 \times 7 = 21$; $21 \times 2 = 42$
 $C = 42$
70. E because $7 \times 2 = 14$; $14 + 10 = 24$; $24 + 16 = 40$;
 $40 - 20 = 20$
 $E = 20$
71. B because $37 + 40 = 77$; $77 - 22 = 55$; $55 - 33 = 22$
 $B = 22$
72. E because $27 - 13 = 14$; $14 + 8 = 22$; $22 - 11 = 11$
 $E = 11$
73. K
PRICK, KNIT, RINK, KITE
74. M
PALM, MALE, SEAM, MINT
75. T
LILT, TEACH, CURT, TROUGH
76. Y
MANY, YELL, STORY, YEW
77. T
PLANET, TACT, CAST, TANGLE
78. B
LAMB, BROOK, COMB, BREAD
79. hatch because gauze is made from 3rd letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of right-hand word, 2nd letter of left-hand word, 4th letter of right-hand word and 5th letter of right-hand word. Hatch is made the same way.
80. clubs because foams is made from 1st letter of right-hand word, 2nd letter of left-hand word, 2nd letter of right-hand word, 1st letter of left-hand word and 4th letter of left-hand word. Clubs is made the same way.
81. taste because dunes is made from 5th letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of left-hand word, 4th letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of right-hand word and 4th letter of right-hand word. Taste is made the same way.
82. fleck because train is made from 5th letter of left-hand word, 4th letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of right-hand word and 1st letter of right-hand word. Fleck is made the same way.
83. pleat because other is made from 2nd letter of right-hand word, 4th letter of left-hand word, 5th letter of left-hand word, 2nd letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of right-hand word. Pleat is made the same way.
84. loved because music is made from 1st letter of left-hand word, 3rd letter of right-hand word, 3rd letter of left-hand word, 2nd letter of left-hand word and 1st letter of right-hand word. Loved is made the same way.
85. opals because ochre is made from 2nd letter of left-hand word, 1st letter of left-hand word, 2nd letter of right-hand word, 5th letter of right-hand word and 4th letter of left-hand word. Opals is made the same way.