



YEAR 5

WEEK 19 CLASSWORK

Wednesday & Saturday

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YEAR 5 - READING STARTER 19

Project Mammoth

This text is an article about a new scientific project.

Of all the incredible possibilities presented by controversial new scientific techniques, perhaps the most intriguing are efforts to bring animals back from extinction. Candidates for 'de-extinction', as the process is known, include species like the passenger pigeon (the last one died in captivity in 1914) and the dodo (last seen in 1662).

These projects are not just distant dreams.

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Scientists working on such projects estimate that a variation of the first new woolly mammoth (which disappeared some 4 000 years ago) may soon be born. They hope these animals will play a role in slowing or reversing the effects of climate change.

The basic idea behind how it would work is that scientists would first retrieve DNA from the remains of a woolly mammoth that had been preserved for centuries in the frozen tundra¹ and use that to alter the DNA of modern Asian elephants. According to scientists, the two species are so closely related that if mammoths were alive today they could successfully breed with elephants. Tweaking the Asian elephants' DNA to more closely resemble that of their ancient relatives could mean elephants might be able to give birth to a furrier, fattier hybrid.

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Scientists say this work is decidedly not about creating Mammoth Park – the creature would not be a perfect copy of a mammoth anyway. The hope is that these mammoth-like Asian elephants will be more resistant to cold and will repopulate the tundra and coniferous forest in Eurasia and North America. Scientists feel that this will help to protect endangered Asian elephants and revive an ancient grassland in the tundra, which could prevent the melting of Siberia's permafrost.

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The project is not without its critics who claim the idea is no more than a gimmick, seducing scientists into thinking they are saving the world and distracting us from guaranteeing our planet's biodiversity for future generations with promises of being able to fix mistakes later.

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Scientists defending the idea explain, 'We're just bringing DNA back from the past to improve modern survival and diversity. The Asian elephant faces threats to its existence – it's going extinct, just like the mammoth did, and mainly because of humans. Bits of mammoth DNA can give them a better chance of survival.'

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¹ **tundra:** a vast treeless plain in the Arctic where the subsoil is permanently frozen



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

Question 1

(a) Give **two** examples of extinct species (other than the mammoth) according to the text.

-
- [1]

(b) **Using your own words**, explain what the text means by:

(i) 'candidates for "de-extinction"' (line 2):
..... [2]

(ii) 'not just distant dreams.' (line 5):
..... [2]

(c) Re-read paragraph 3, ('Scientists working on such projects ... climate change.').

Give **two** reasons why scientists might be excited by the possible birth of a woolly mammoth.

-
- [2]

(d) Re-read paragraphs 4 and 5, ('The basic idea ... Siberia's permafrost.').

(i) Identify **two** main tasks that scientists will need to complete in order to breed the hybrid.

-
- [2]

(ii) Explain why Asian elephants were chosen for Project Mammoth.

-
-
- [3]



YEAR 5 - WRITING TASK

Planning Sheet

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

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



Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Descriptive language and other ideas:

Interesting Vocabulary



YEAR 5 - WRITING TASK

PRACTICE TYPE NINETEEN

Each of the following has one word with its letters jumbled up. Using the 'clue' rearrange the letters and write the correct word in the brackets.

For Example:

U T E T B R Can be spread on bread . . . (BUTTER)

Now try these:

O W F A R R D	Opposite to reverse	(_____)
K A B E	You do this in an oven	(_____)
K I N	You write with this	(_____)
L C T N E E O I S	You can vote at this time	(_____)
G I A T N P I N	A hobby or pastime	(_____)
C N F E N G I	A dangerous sport	(_____)
S T N I A R U C	Found near a window	(_____)
C A A E L P	A monarch lives here	(_____)
O O T Y A W M R	Use this to drive quickly from place to place	(_____)
E A G R A G	A place to store a car	(_____)
T T R C O A R	You see this on a farm	(_____)
M A T S E	This comes from water	(_____)
S E Y A T	Use this to make bread	(_____)
G I T H R	Correct. Accurate	(_____)
U J E P M R	An article of clothing	(_____)
T T A E S L	The most recent	(_____)
R H A L C	A type of tree	(_____)
G M D O D E S	A ride at the fun fare	(_____)
S T T D N I E	He looks after your teeth	(_____)
E A O W L W M N R	A garden tool	(_____)

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

1. (complete partial whole entire total)
2. (destitute affluent rich wealthy prosperous)
3. (opponent foe rival adversary ally)
4. (deluge flood torrent drought surge)
5. (abundance scarcity wealth profusion surplus)
6. (beckon summon dismiss invite request)
7. (gesture motion wave signal hand)
8. (strange normal unusual curious weird)

In a secret code W S X O P Y N D B G P S X stands for C O N S I D E R A T I O N. Using the same code word work out how the following words should be written:

9. C O R O N A T I O N (_____)
10. D I S T R I C T (_____)
11. T R E N D (_____)
12. D E C I S I O N (_____)

Using the same code word work out what the following code words say:

13. Y P O G D P W G (_____)
14. O W B X X N D (_____)
15. W S G G S X (_____)
16. G D B P X (_____)

17. My watch is 8 minutes slow and the 6.47 p.m. train from Doncaster is 17 minutes late. What time does my watch say when the train arrives? (_____ p.m. _____)

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:

Scientific papers and books . . . (sand)

18. We miss it every time (_____)
19. The calf is hurt (_____)
20. The cab left the boy behind (_____)
21. He is writing on expensive paper (_____)
22. The pop group is on tour again (_____)
23. Come and see us soon (_____)

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

A C is to B D as M O is to (NP)

24. D V is to F T as C Y is to (_____)
25. I Z is to G V as H X is to (_____)
26. B N is to F J as E K is to (_____)
27. C E is to K J as G I is to (_____)
28. C D is to X W as K L is to (_____)
29. D H is to Y M as B K is to (_____)

Each of the following has one word with its letters jumbled up. Using the ‘clue’, rearrange the letters and write the correct word in the brackets. Here is an example:

D W F A R R O Opposite to reverse . . . (FORWARD)

30. E G P N O S Used to wash your face . . . (_____)
31. N T E I R T E H Is a number (_____)
32. T N G Y C E A baby bird (_____)
33. W B G L A U N O A type of dwelling. (_____)
34. A K O S D E Thoroughly wet through (_____)
35. U N O R Y P A G L D A safe place to play. (_____)

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

B O O (T) A K E : L A S (T) R A C K

36. F L O (____) O N : C R E (____) E T
37. L O O (____) A I N : S N A (____) E T
38. B A (____) O N E : P L A (____) U L L
39. R A (____) E A R : S A (____) E L
40. S T A (____) E A R : B R A (____) O U R
41. L A N (____) A R N : A R (____) A S T

Underline one word in each pair of brackets in order to make the most sensible sentence:

42. (While, What, Where) is the (book, boy, rabbit) who lost his (building, tortoise, sky) ?
43. The (bicycle, aeroplane, cat) made a smooth (nest, pillow, landing) on the (tree, runway, bedroom).
44. The (robot, school boy, housewife) put his (cap, horse, desk) on his (pocket, stable, head).
45. The (choir, wind, nightingale) sang a (music, song, composer) at the (orchestra, rhapsody, concert).

There is a connection between the 3 words on the outside of the brackets and TWO of the words inside the brackets. Underline the two words. Here is an example:

QUEEN LADY MOTHER (king lord aunt prince princess)

46. GIRAFFE MONKEY ELEPHANT (pig hen cheetah dog lion)
47. DEN DREY SET..... (tent nest warren pack house)
48. CAP BOWLER STETSON. (beret gun sombrero cricket head)
49. SYCAMORE ASH LARCH..... (tree oak pine key forest)

50. HOCKEY LACROSSE CRICKET .(snooker ludo game pitch golf)
 51. ELBOW ANKLE KNEE (limb joint body shoulder hip)
 52. MARS SARTURN PLUTO ... (earth sun star planet Venus)

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

heir her / baby bay / pain (pan)
 ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^

- | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|-------------|---|--------|---------|
| 53. | laden lead | / | baker beak | / | pater | (_____) |
| 54. | suit situ | / | team tame | / | meal | (_____) |
| 55. | beat feat | / | save wave | / | hook | (_____) |
| 56. | stop hops | / | slit hits | / | seat | (_____) |
| 57. | neat mate | / | team same | / | heat | (_____) |
| 58. | star rats | / | step pets | / | part | (_____) |
| 59. | hair hire | / | fair fire | / | suit | (_____) |
| 60. | tariff fair | / | motors root | / | sepals | (_____) |

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

TRAP PEAR TEAR RATE
5432 6245 3546

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

61. What is the missing code? (_____)
62. What word has the number code 5432? (_____)
63. What is the code for the word TREAT? (_____)
64. What is the code for the word PART? (_____)
65. What word has the number code 526243? (_____)

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

	2	(7)	14	7	(3)	21	4	(5)	20
66.	4	(8)	3	6	(12)	5	9	(_____)	4
67.	3	(14)	4	6	(22)	5	9	(_____)	4
68.	11	(18)	3	12	(17)	5	15	(_____)	9
69.	15	(14)	8	16	(20)	6	19	(_____)	4
70.	6	(10)	2	7	(10)	4	12	(_____)	2
71.	24	(11)	3	30	(9)	5	27	(_____)	3

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

72.

T	E	N

YON
SAT
AGO
SAY
AGE

73.

M		
A		
N		

MAP
POT
AGO
AGE
NET

74.

	D	
	O	
	N	

ADO
ODE
ONE
GOD
AGO

75.

		D
		O
		E

AND
NOW
TOO
ATE
EWE

76. If two days after tomorrow is Sunday, what is the second letter of the day which comes four days before today? (_____)

77. Which letter appears twice in T R A N S P A R E N T,
twice in I N V I T A T I O N but only once in
I N T R O S P E C T I V E ? (_____)

In each of the following number series there is a different connection between the numbers. Find each connection and continue the series placing your answer in the brackets. Here is an example:

- | | | 1.5 | 3 | 6 | 12 | (_24_) | (_48_) |
|-----|----------|----------|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 78. | 4 | (____) | 16 | 25 | (____) | 49 | |
| 79. | 4 | 4 | 8 | 24 | (____) | 480 | |
| 80. | (____) | 49 | 38 | 27 | (____) | 5 | |
| 81. | 96 | (____) | 24 | 12 | (____) | 3 | 1.5 |
| 82. | 58 | 47 | 56 | 49 | 54 | (____) | (____) |
| 83. | 31 | (____) | 36 | 40 | 45 | 51 | (____) |
| 84. | 325 | 436 | 547 | (____) | (____) | | |

There are 5 books A, B, C, D and E on a shelf. E is one book from the right-hand end and has A immediately on its left. Two books to the right of A is C which is 4 books to the right of B.
Now answer the following questions:

85. Which book is in the middle? (_____)
86. Which book is farthest left? (_____)
87. Which books are on either side of A? (_____)

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

(thimble jug mug cup egg cup)

88. (64 46 644 446 614)
89. (00.45 16.25 11.05 p.m. 9.30 a.m. 06.15)
90. (melon tomato cherry orange grapefruit)

91. (pentagon triangle octagon heptagon rectangle)
 92. (corporal major private sergeant colonel)
 93. (cottage mansion palace house flat)

Below are set out the marks five boys scored in school tests. The maximum score for each test is written in brackets under each subject heading.

	Eng (20)	Maths (20)	Science (15)	Hist (20)	Geog (15)	Art (15)
David	16	20	14	18	12	10
Matthew	13	16	12	16	12	9
James	18	19	15	17	13	14
Tom	18	15	12	20	14	13
Mandeep	17	16	10	19	9	12

94. How many children scored full marks for a test? (_____)
 95. How many children were better in Maths than English ? (_____)
 96. How many children scored fewer than 35 marks for English and Maths? (_____)
 97. Which children scored higher in Maths than English or History ? (_____)
 98. Which child had the smallest variation in marks in English, Maths and History? (_____)
 99. Which child is better at Geography than Art or Science? (_____)
 100. How many children did better in Science than Art? (_____)

YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE TEST

GO BACK AND CHECK

REMEMBER : CHECKING MEANS RETHINKING

Question	Answer
1(a)	<p>Give <u>two</u> examples of extinct species (other than the mammoth) according to the text.</p> <p>Award 1 mark for both responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • passenger pigeon • dodo
1(b)(i)	<p><u>Using your own words</u>, explain what the text means by:</p> <p>'candidates for “de-extinction”' (line 2)</p> <p>Award 2 marks for full explanation (both strands). Award 1 mark for partial explanation. Credit alternatives explaining whole phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possible choices / (extinct) species they might choose / animals being considered • bringing back (a species that has died out)
1(b)(ii)	<p><u>Using your own words</u>, explain what the text means by:</p> <p>'not just distant dreams.' (line 5)</p> <p>Award 2 marks for full explanation (both strands). Award 1 mark for partial explanation. Credit alternatives explaining whole phrase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (de-extinction for scientists) is more than a hope / not just an ambition / not a fantasy; (de-extinction) is a realistic possibility / could work • (likely to be) not far off / imminent / in the near future / projects are already underway
1(c)	<p>Re-read paragraph 3, ('Scientists working on such projects ... climate change.').</p> <p>Give <u>two</u> reasons why scientists might be excited by the possible birth of a woolly mammoth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • woolly mammoths disappeared some 4000 years ago / mammoths have been extinct for 4000 years. (1) • they hope mammoths will play a key role in slowing or reversing the effects of climate change. (1)
1(d)(i)	<p>Re-read paragraphs 4 and 5, ('The basic idea ... Siberia's permafrost.').</p> <p>Identify <u>two</u> main tasks that scientists will need to complete in order to breed the hybrid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retrieve DNA from (frozen remains of a woolly) mammoth (1) • (use that mammoth DNA to) alter the DNA of a (modern) Asian elephant (1)
1(d)(ii)	<p>Re-read paragraphs 4 and 5, ('The basic idea ... Siberia's permafrost.').</p> <p>Explain why Asian elephants were chosen for Project Mammoth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • closely related to mammoths / DNA very similar • potential to breed with mammoths • (Asian elephants are) under threat of extinction from humans • project could improve chances of survival

**PRACTICE TYPE
NINETEEN:**

FORWARD
BAKE
INK
ELECTIONS
PAINTING
FENCING
CURTAINS
PALACE
MOTORWAY
GARAGE
TRACTOR
STEAM
YEAST
RIGHT
JUMPER
LATEST
LARCH
DODGEMS
DENTIST
LAWNMOWER

TEST PAPER 7:

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. partial | 20. able |
| 2. destitute | 21. gone |
| 3. ally | 22. onto |
| 4. drought | 23. mean |
| 5. scarcity | 24. EW |
| 6. dismiss | 25. FT |
| 7. hand | 26. IG |
| 8. normal | 27. ON |
| | 28. PO |
| | 29. WP |
| 9. WSDSXBGPSX | T12/1 |
| 10. YPOGDPWG | T16/2 |
| 11. GDNXY | |
| 12. YNWPOPSX | |
| 13. DISTRICT | |
| 14. SCANNER | |
| 15. COTTON | |
| 16. TRAIN | T34/4 |
| 17. 6.56 p.m. | T30/3 |
| 18. site | |
| 19. fish | |

41. E	T21/2	61. 3245	82. 51 52
42. Where boy tortoise		62. RATE	83. 33 58
43. aeroplane landing		63. 35243	84. 658 769
runway		64. 6453	T26/3
44. school boy cap head		65. REPEAT	T33/4
45. choir song concert	T18/2	66. 14	
46. cheetah lion		67. 26	
47. nest warren		68. 16	
48. beret sombrero		69. 30	
49. oak pine		70. 22	
50. snooker golf		71. 12	T28/3
51. shoulder hip		72. SAY AGO TEN	
52. earth venus	T10/1	73. MAP AGO NET	
53. peat		74. ADO GOD ONE	
54. male		75. AND TOO EWE	T9/1
55. look		76. u	
56. hats		77. N	T15/2
57. gate		78. 9 36	
58. trap		79. 96	
59. site		80. 60 16	
60. leap	T8/1	81. 48 6	T13/1
			94. 3
			95. 3
			96. 3
			97. David James
			98. James
			99. Tom
			100. 3
			T29/3