



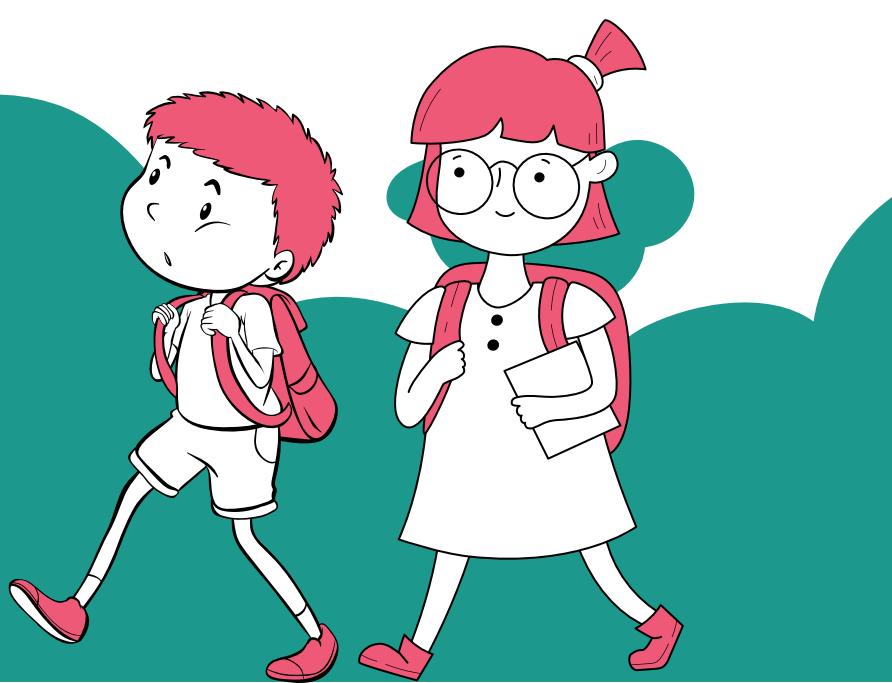
YEAR 5

WEEK 23 HOMEWORK

Name: _____

Hand in date: _____

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



This passage is set in Victorian London.

Mr. Utterson, the lawyer, was a man of a rugged countenance that was never lit by a smile; cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment; lean, long, dusty, dreary, and yet somehow lovable. At friendly meetings, and when the wine was to his taste, something eminently human beaconed from his eye; something indeed which never found its way into his talk, but which spoke not only in these silent symbols of the after-dinner face, but more often and loudly in the acts of his life. He was austere with himself; drank gin when he was alone, to mortify a taste for vintages; and though he enjoyed the theatre, had not crossed the doors of one for twenty years. But he had an approved tolerance for others; sometimes wondering, almost with envy, at the high pressure of spirits involved in their misdeeds; and in any extremity inclined to help rather than to reprove.

"I incline to Cain's¹ heresy," he used to say quaintly: "I let my brother go to the devil in his own way." In this character, it was frequently his fortune to be the last reputable acquaintance and the last good influence in the lives of down-going men. And to such as these, so long as they came about his chambers, he never marked a shade of change in his demeanour.

No doubt the feat was easy to Mr. Utterson; for he was undemonstrative at the best, and even his friendship seemed to be founded in a similar catholicity of good-nature. It is the mark of a modest man to accept his friendly circle ready-made from the hands of opportunity; and that was the lawyer's way. His friends were those of his own blood or those whom he had known the longest; his affections, like ivy, were the growth of time, they implied no aptness in the object. Hence, no doubt, the bond that united him to Mr. Richard Enfield, his distant kinsman, the well-known man about town. It was a nut to crack for many, what these two could see in each other, or what subject they could find in common. It was reported by those who encountered them in their Sunday walks, that they said nothing, looked singularly dull, and would hail with obvious relief the appearance of a friend. For all that, the two men put the greatest store by these excursions, counted them the chief jewel of each week, and not only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business, that they might enjoy them uninterrupted.

It chanced on one of these rambles that their way led them down a by-street in a busy quarter of London. The street was small and what is called quiet, but it drove a thriving trade on weekdays. The inhabitants were all doing well, it seemed, and all emulously hoping to do better still, and laying out the surplus of their gains in coquetry; so that the shop fronts stood along that thoroughfare with an air of invitation, like rows of smiling saleswomen. Even on Sunday, when it veiled its more florid charms and lay comparatively empty of passage, the street shone out in contrast to its dingy neighbourhood, like a fire in a forest; and with its freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses, and general cleanliness and gaiety of note, instantly caught and pleased the eye of the passenger.

Two doors from one corner, on the left hand going east, the line was broken by

¹ Cain = biblical character who murdered his own brother out of jealousy

45 the entry of a court; and just at that point, a certain sinister block of building thrust forward its gable on the street. It was two stories high; showed no window, nothing but a door on the lower story and a blind forehead of discoloured wall on the upper; and bore in every feature, the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence. The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor
50 knocker, was blistered and distained. Tramps slouched into the recess and struck matches on the panels; children kept shop upon the steps; the schoolboy had tried his knife on the mouldings; and for close on a generation, no one had appeared to drive away these random visitors or to repair their ravages.
Mr. Enfield and the lawyer were on the other side of the by-street; but when
55 they came abreast of the entry, the former lifted up his cane and pointed.
"Did you ever remark that door?" he asked; and when his companion had replied in the affirmative, "It is connected in my mind," added he, "with a very odd story."
"Indeed?" said Mr. Utterson, with a slight change of voice, "and what was that?"
60 "Well, it was this way," returned Mr. Enfield: "I was coming home from some place at the end of the world, about three o'clock of a black winter morning, and my way lay through a part of town where there was literally nothing to be seen but lamps. Street after street, and all the folks asleep—street after street, all lighted up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church—till at last I got
65 into that state of mind when a man listens and listens and begins to long for the sight of a policeman. All at once, I saw two figures: one a little man who was stumping along eastward at a good walk, and the other a girl of maybe eight or ten who was running as hard as she was able down a cross street. Well, sir, the two ran into one another naturally enough at the corner; and then came the
70 horrible part of the thing; for the man trampled calmly over the child's body and left her screaming on the ground. It sounds nothing to hear, but it was hellish to see. It wasn't like a man; it was like some damned Juggernaut. I gave a cry, took to my heels, collared my gentleman, and brought him back to where there was already quite a group about the screaming child. He was perfectly cool and made no resistance, but gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat
75 on me like running.

From *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by Robert Louis Stevenson

1. Look at the description of Mr. Utterson from line 1 ('Mr. Utterson, the lawyer...') to line 24 ('...they implied no aptness in the object.'). Do you find it surprising that the writer describes him as 'somehow lovable' (line 3)? Give reasons for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. Why is the phrase 'smiling saleswomen' (line 38) used and what narrative purpose does it serve?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What do you think the writer means when he describes the Sunday walks as 'the chief jewel of each week' (line 30)?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Reread the description of the by-street that Mr. Utterson and Mr. Enfield walk down from line 33 ('It chanced on one of these rambles...') to line 55 ('...and pointed.'). How does the writer show the contrast in social circumstances in Victorian Britain in this description?

5. Why do you think that Mr. Enfield began to 'long for the sight of a policeman' (lines 65-66)?

6. What do you think the writer means by 'down-going men' (lines 15-16)?

7. What kind of person is Mr. Enfield? Write a paragraph about him, mentioning two separate things that he says or does and what these tell us about him.

8. Reread the description of the man who knocked the child over from line 66 ('All at once, I saw two figures...') to line 76 ('...like running.'). What does the writer's choice of words tell us about how Mr. Enfield felt about the man?

9. Imagine that you are the girl who got knocked over. Write a diary entry about what happened.

10. Imagine that you witnessed the man knocking down the girl.
Write a letter to your local newspaper in which you express your outrage.

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK ALL YOUR ANSWERS

1) $765 \times 2.1 =$

2) Subtract 2.07 from 15.103

3) What is $\frac{1}{7} \div \frac{1}{14}$?

4) I have 98 p. What is the smallest number of coins that I could have?

5) What fraction of 1 week is 8 hours?
Write your answer in its lowest terms.

6) What is 95% of 1600?

7) Pens are sold in packs of 15. 7 packs of pens cost £18.90.
What is the cost of 1 pen?

p

8) A cube has a volume of 1 cm³.
What is the volume of the cube in mm³?

mm³

9) A school has 540 students.
There are 18 more boys than girls.
How many girls attend the school?

10) In each question, use the clues to work out the missing number:

(a) I am a multiple of 20.

I am a 3-digit number with no repeated digits.

I am less than 450.

All my digits are even.

My 1st digit is larger than my second digit.

(b) I am a 4-digit number formed from 2 pairs of identical digits.

The sum of my digits is 30. No digit is divisible by 3.

No two identical digits are next to each other.

The last digit is greater than the 1st.

(c) I am a 2-digit number.

I am greater than 31 but less than 50.

I am a prime number.

Both of my digits are also prime numbers.

(d) I am a square number with 2 digits.

One of my digits is twice the value of the other.

- 11) 32 children take part in a draughts knockout tournament.

The first round sees 16 games played, with 16 winners going on to the second round.
The next round sees half the number of matches and again, the losers get knocked out.
The winners keep going through to the next round until there is only one person left in
the competition. That person is declared the winner.

- (a) How many rounds will have to take place to find a winner?

- (b) How many games of draughts are played in total before only two players are left in the competition?

- (c) Girls are paired against boys as much as possible in the opening round.

No girls play each other in the first round, although 40% of the boys have to play
against other boys.

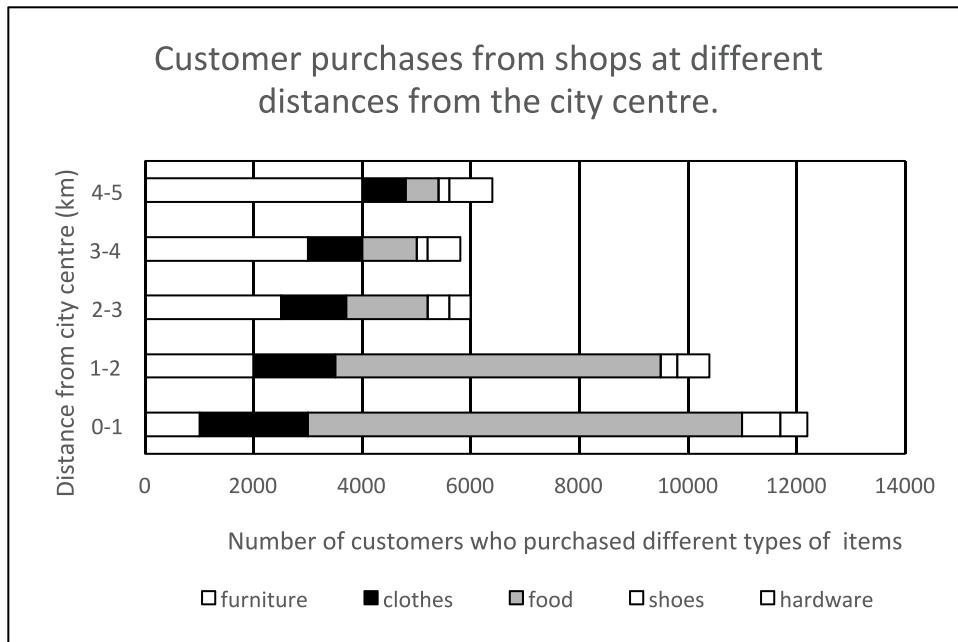
How many girls are competing in the event?

- (d) The entry fee for the event is £5 per child. The organisers pay £100 for the venue, and
want to spend the rest of the entry fees on prizes for the two children in the final.

If the money for the two prizes is spent in the ratio of 2:1 for the children in 1st and 2nd
place respectively, what is the difference in prize money received by the winner and by
the runner-up?

£_____

- 12) This stacked bar chart shows the number of customers who purchased different types of item from shops located at different distances from the city centre.
Study the graph and then answer the questions below.



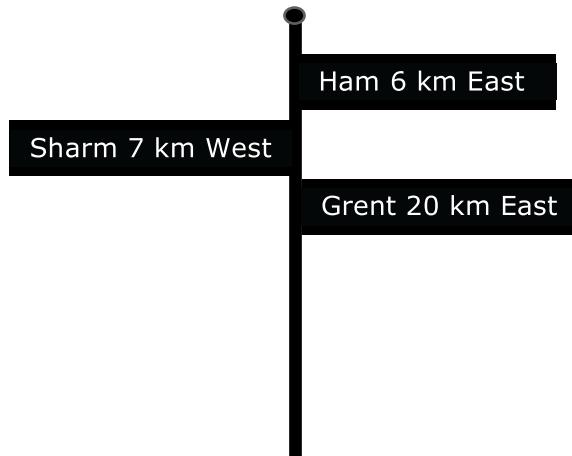
- (a) Which of the following statements must be true? Circle A, B or C.

- A** More people live near the centre of the town than 5 km away.
B There are more food shops than clothes shops within 1 km of the city centre.
C More people purchased furniture than clothes.

- (b) How many customers purchased food within 1 km of the city centre?

- (c) Approximately how many customers purchased shoes within 4 km of the city centre?

- 13) This signpost shows the distances of three towns from the village where Peter lives.
Peter can cycle to each town along a straight road from his village. He must pass through Ham to get to Grent.



- (a) On Monday, Peter cycles to Grent in 2 hours.
What is Peter's speed in kilometres per hour (kph)?

_____ kph

- (b) Peter then cycles from Grent to Ham, which takes him 1.25 hours. Peter enters a restaurant for lunch at 12.50 p.m. and leaves at 1.32 p.m. For how long is Peter inside the restaurant?

_____ minutes

- (c) Peter then cycles from Ham to Sharm in 1.5 hours, where he visits his grandmother. Peter leaves his grandmother's house at 4 p.m. and cycles back to arrive home at 5.15 p.m.
What is Peter's average cycling speed during the whole day?

_____ kph

- 14) The hour hand of a clock points to the number 2. It is then rotated clockwise by 120° .
To which number does it now point?

- 15) Fill the empty boxes with the numbers 3, 4 or 9 to create correct calculations.
You may use each number as often as you like. Each box must be filled by one number.

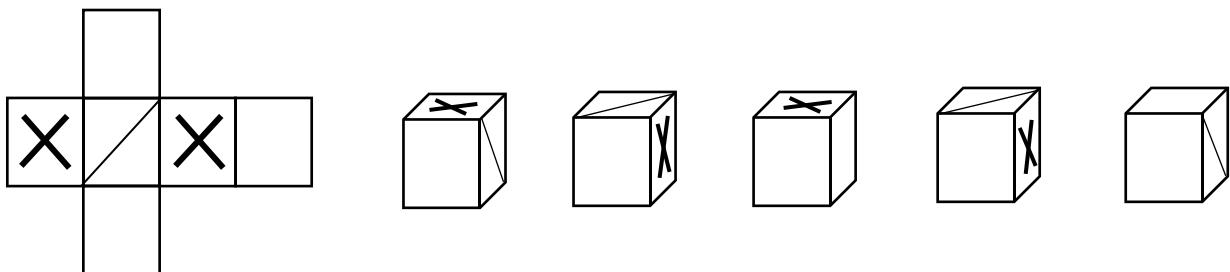
(a) $\boxed{}\boxed{} - \boxed{} = \boxed{}\boxed{}$

(b) $\boxed{}\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}\boxed{}$

(c) $\boxed{} \times \boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}\boxed{6}$

- 16) Which number between 500 and 600 is a multiple of 3, 5 and 7?

17) Circle the cube that cannot be made from the given net.

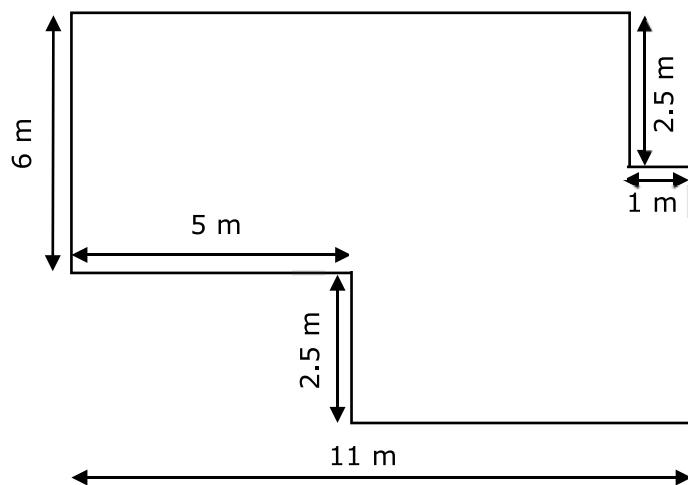


18) A room is to be decorated with flag sections. There are five flags per section.



The end of each section is attached to the wall using a sticky star. Adjacent sections share a star, as shown. At each corner of the room, one additional star is needed to fix the sections in place. One section (5 flags) measures 50 cm.

The measurements of the room to be decorated are shown.



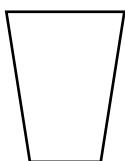
(a) What is the area of the room?

_____ m^2

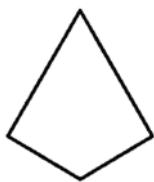
(b) How many sections are required to decorate the perimeter of the room?

(c) How many stars are required to fix the sections in place?

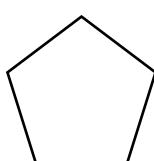
19) Look at the following shapes.



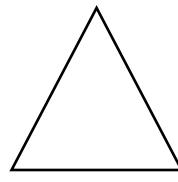
Regular
Trapezium



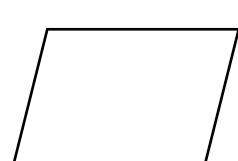
Kite



Regular
Pentagon



Equilateral
Triangle



Parallelogram

(a) How many of the shapes have at least one line of symmetry?

(b) How many of the shapes have rotational symmetry?

(c) How many of the shapes have internal angles with a sum of 360° ?

(d) How many different diagonals in total can be drawn inside the five shapes?

(e) What is the size of one internal angle in a regular hexagon?

Clue: think about the relationship between a regular hexagon and equilateral triangles.

°

NOW GO BACK AND CHECK ALL YOUR ANSWERS



ANSWERS

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

HOMEWORK

ENGLISH

The sample answers below are designed to highlight some of the points that could be mentioned in your responses. The number of marks available is shown at the end of each sample answer.

1. Your response to this question should show understanding of the significance of the word 'somehow' and that there is a big difference between 'somehow lovable' (which implies that someone is lovable, despite there not being anything obviously lovable about them) and 'lovable'.

I do find it surprising that the writer describes Mr. Utterson as 'somehow lovable' as, prior to this, he is described as 'cold, scanty and embarrassed in discourse; backward in sentiment', which paints a picture of someone who is unemotional and uncomfortable to be around. The writer's use of the word 'somehow' shows that he too is aware of this juxtaposition and how surprising it is.

The word 'somehow' also shows that it is not clear how he is lovable. He does not sound at all lovable as the text says that he 'was never lit by a smile'. For somebody to be lovable, you would expect them to be warm, friendly and smile a lot. Furthermore, we are told that he is 'undemonstrative'. This means that he does not show affection towards people and so we would not expect people to feel affectionate towards him. (4 marks)

2. Your response should mention that the phrase is part of a simile and should show an understanding of the image that the words create.

The phrase 'smiling saleswomen' is used in a simile. It is a creative way of describing the shop fronts to conjure an image in the reader's mind that they can relate to. Saleswomen dress smartly and tend to be welcoming and encouraging, so the simile impresses upon us how presentable and attractive the shop fronts are. (4 marks)

3. Your response should show awareness that a metaphor is used. It should also show an understanding of the significance of the words 'chief' and 'jewel'.

The writer means that the Sunday walks are important to both men. It is a precious part of the week, just as jewels are precious. The phrase 'chief jewel' is in its singular form and 'chief' means most important, so it tells us that their Sunday walk is the singular most important part of their week. It is a metaphor that helps to

impress on the reader the value attributed to these walks by the two men. (4 marks)

4. Your response needs to include direct quotes from the text that show the two contrasting aspects of the street. There should be some explanation of the quoted text.

We can see the contrast in social circumstances in Victorian Britain in the description of the by-street. On the one hand, we have the smart shop fronts with the 'freshly painted shutters, well-polished brasses and general cleanliness', but, on the other hand, we are told about how this is in contrast to the 'dingy neighbourhood'. The word 'dingy' suggests that the rest of the area is run-down. The building is also described as bearing 'the marks of prolonged and sordid negligence' and has tramps 'slouched into the recess'. The word 'negligence' acts in sharp contrast to 'cleanliness'. One suggests poverty and neglect, whilst the other suggests affluence and care. (8 marks)

5. Your response needs to show an awareness that it is the middle of the night and that the streets are empty and that this must cause Mr. Enfield to be nervous.

I think that Mr. Enfield began to 'long for the sight of a policeman' because he was nervous. If he was feeling safe and secure, he would have no particular desire to see a policeman. The fact that it is the middle of the night and that the streets are empty would be enough to make most people feel rather vulnerable. The absence of people is made to feel strange and sinister, reflecting his feeling of unease: 'street after street, all lit up as if for a procession and all as empty as a church.' (6 marks)

6. *The writer is referring to men who are down on their luck. The words 'down-going men' suggests that they were once managing relatively well, but are not anymore and that their lives are actively getting worse (the word used is 'going', rather than gone, suggesting that the process is on-going).* (4 marks)
7. Your two examples should be backed up by quotes and explained properly.

Mr. Enfield is a brave man. We know this because he chased after the man who knocked the girl down and 'collared' him. This means he grabbed hold of him, despite the fact that this entailed personal risk as he could have easily have been injured in the process. He is also a person of great loyalty. He always goes on his Sunday walk with Mr. Utterson and does not allow himself to cancel: 'not

only set aside occasions of pleasure, but even resisted the calls of business'. The fact that he put Mr. Utterson before business suggests that loyalty is more important to him than money.
(8 marks)

8. You should select specific words from the passage and explain their relevance.

Mr. Enfield does not like the man at all and the author's choice of words tells us that Mr. Enfield sees the man almost as non-human. The words 'stumping' and 'trampled' are used, which make the man sound more like an animal than a person. Also, the words 'calmly' and 'cool' are used. These words make it seem as though the man has no emotions at all and can hurt a child without feeling a flicker of remorse. We would expect a decent human being to be incapable of such behaviour.

Mr. Enfield is clearly unimpressed with the man and describes the incident as 'hellish to see'. The word 'hellish' suggests that Mr. Enfield views the man's actions in a negative light.

Lastly, Mr. Enfield clearly feels that there is something very unsettling and scary about the man: 'He...gave me one look, so ugly that it brought out the sweat on me like running'. This reaction suggests that Mr. Enfield must have found the man truly terrifying and distasteful. (14 marks)

9. Your response should include specific details from Mr. Enfield's account. You should also adapt your style of writing to suit a diary entry and aim to include language that reflects the Victorian setting. You should address why a child was out on the streets at 3 a.m. in the morning.

Dear Diary,
You won't believe what happened to me last night. It was AWFUL. REALLY, REALLY AWFUL! It was an ominously silent night and I was outside. Mum had sent me to fetch Doctor Hetherington but he was not home, so I ran back as fast as I could to inform her.
Nobody else was about and I was petrified that somebody would suddenly appear and grab me. I ran faster than I have ever sprinted before but then, suddenly, a man collided into me and sent me flying. He then trampled right over me and carried on in his way. Ghastly! I thought it was an accident at first and that he would help me up, but when he trampled on me and continued on, I realised that he must be quite evil. I wailed and cried at the top of my lungs. My throat was hoarse but I did not relent.
Suddenly, I seemed to be surrounded by a concerned crowd and one quite courageous man got hold of the perpetrator and dragged him back to the scene of his misdeed. I was trembling in shock and

pain; a kind lady helped me up and accompanied me home. I don't know what happened to my assailant, but I can assure you that I am never venturing out into the darkness again. I haven't even told Mum because she has too much to worry about right now; you are my sole confidant!

Anyway, I must run as I have errands to complete. Hopefully I will have something nicer to write about tomorrow... (24 marks)

10. You should show that you know how to set out a formal letter and the content should be written in a formal style. You should also convey your sense of outrage and include details of what happened.

10 Whitechapel Lane,
London,
SW1 1TU

10 February 1880

*East End Newspaper,
Somerset Road,
SW1 4GU*

Dear Editor,

I am writing to express my disgust at the state of society today. It seems that there are people that live amongst us who lack any morals and common decency. My question is: what are we going to do about it? Back in my day, such individuals would not have been tolerated.

I was absolutely outraged last night to see a man knock a young girl clean over. Clearly not satisfied, he then trampled right on top of her! It was truly shocking and I know I will never forget the poor girl's piercing screams. These shrieks did not seem to perturb the man at all, making obvious to all the hideous nature of his character. It chills me to the bone that a man such as this is free to roam where decent folk live. It should not be allowed. It is about time that we put more policemen on the streets to protect us innocent people and lock up these thugs that are no better than wild animals.

I invite your newspaper to start a campaign to fight for more policemen on our streets. You will have a huge amount of support, I can assure you. We, as a society, need to do act. I exhort you to listen to your conscience and do what is right!

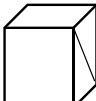
Yours faithfully,

Mr. Williams

(24 marks)

HOMEWORK

MATHS

| | |
|---|---|
| 1) 1606.5 or $1606\frac{1}{2}$ | 2 marks |
| 2) 13.033 | 2 marks |
| 3) 2 | 2 marks |
| 4) 6 coins | 2 marks |
| 5) $\frac{1}{2}1$ | 3 marks |
| 6) 1520 | 2 marks |
| 7) 18 | 3 marks |
| 8) 1000 | 2 marks |
| 9) 261 girls | 2 marks |
| 10) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 420 b) 7878 c) 37 d) 36 | 3 marks 4 marks 3 marks 3 marks |
| 11) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 5 rounds b) 30 games c) 12 girls d) 20 | 3 marks 3 marks 4 marks 3 marks |
| 12) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) C b) 8000 customers c) Accept answers between 1000 customers and 2000 customers | 1 mark 2 marks 3 marks |
| 13) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 10 b) 42 c) 9 | 2 marks 2 marks 4 marks |
| 14) 6 | 2 marks |
| 15) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) $43 - 9 = 34$ or $43 - 4 = 39$ b) $33 \times 3 = 99$ c) $3 \times 4 \times 3 = 36$ | 3 marks 3 marks 3 marks |
| 16) 525 | 4 marks |
| 17) 5 th cube | 3 marks |
|  | |
| 18) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 78.5 b) 78 sections c) 86 stars | 3 marks 4 marks 3 marks |
| 19) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 4 b) 3 c) 3 d) 11 diagonals e) 120° | 1 marks 2 marks 2 marks 3 marks 4 marks |

Total: 100 marks