YOUNG EDUCATION SERVICES
GREENWICH
Y6

Name: _____ **Date:** Summer Term Pack 7 _____

Prepared by: D. Bell-Duane _____

COMPREHENSION: ISEB Practice Exercises. Read the passage

'The Road to the Pole' then answer the questions. _____

_____

MATHS: ISEB paper 25.1.99 _____

VERBAL/NON-VERBAL REASONING: At tutor's discretion, using

10-minute Test Book or CGP VR/NVR The 11+ Practice Book Ages 10 –

11– practice questions as appropriate (not test papers) _____

_____

PLEASE NOTE – VR/NVR to be discussed and completed in session.

_____

Books and materials to be returned: _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

This homework given in on: _____

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Exercise 1.25

Read the passage and answer the questions which follow, using proper sentences.

The Road to the Pole
from *Shackleton – A Beginner's Guide* by Christopher Edge (2002)

Famous explorer, Sir Ernest Shackleton, and his brave team, suffer further setbacks on their expedition across the frozen wastes of Antarctica, towards the South Pole.

1   After all the preparations for the southern trek were completed and the depots laid along the southern road, Shackleton's team set out in bright sunshine on 29 October 1908. With the ponies pulling the sledges, the men traipsed on foot, averaging over 24 kilometres a day in the first month out. By the end of November they had travelled 480
5   kilometres down the road to the Pole.

However, such rapid progress was not without its costs. In the biting cold of Antarctica the ponies suffered, the ice froze on their exposed bodies and their hooves became wounded by the jagged edges of the sastrugi ridges. At night, while the men camped safely in their tent, the ponies were left standing shivering under woollen blankets,
10   virtually unprotected from the howling Antarctic winds that swept over the ice cap. Shackleton's diary recorded their suffering, '… the ponies struggling gamely … had to plough through truly awful surface.'

On 21 November, the pony Chinaman could go no further as the terrible ice surface had crippled his legs. The ponies Grisi and Quan's strength gave out days later. To spare
15   their suffering the ailing ponies were shot. Their failing was a mixed blessing for the men, as more of the heavy burden of hauling fell upon them, but the meals of fresh pony meat helped to keep scurvy at bay.

… By December the party had passed through Scott's furthest point south and reached a huge glacier leading through the Transatlantic Mountains. Shackleton named this the
20   Beardmore Glacier after his generous expedition backer. The surface underfoot became dangerous as many crevasses littered their path. The remaining pony, Socks, was harnessed to a sledge loaded with equipment and supplies as Wild led it up the glacier. Suddenly, a crevasse opened up beneath Socks and the pony plummeted through the ice to its death. Wild fell back into the newly opened crevasse and only his quick reactions
25   saved him as he clung to the edge, before he was swiftly rescued by the others. The sledge, with its cargo of valuable food and fuel, was miraculously saved as the force of Socks's fall had shattered the wooden bar that attached the pony to the sledge.

Shackleton and his men could now rely only on their own strength and fortitude to conquer the treacherous Beardmore Glacier. As they scaled the glacier, the increasing
30   altitude and terrible snowblindness both took their toll on the group. Every step forward was dogged by the fear of deadly crevasses, as their feet constantly broke through the surface of the ice, with only the harnesses that linked them to the sledge saving them from oblivion.

Christmas Day 1908 saw the men camped at 86° South, 2,850 metres up the glacier.
35 Shackleton allowed them all a celebratory feast consisting of an increased ration of
hoosh, topped with a minute portion of plum pudding, a spoonful of brandy and a
restorative cigar. Even in times of extreme mental stress and physical strain, Shackleton
worked hard to maintain the morale of his men and create an oasis of normality in the
alienating wastes of Antarctica.

1. In line 6, the author describes the cold as 'biting'.
    What effect does this word create? (2)

2. Describe two ways in which the cold affected the ponies. (2)

3. How do you know from the passage that Shackleton was not the only explorer to
    journey across the frozen wastes of Antarctica? (1)

4. Why did Shackleton choose to name the glacier the Beardmore Glacier? (2)

5. What do you think the word 'crevasse' (line 23) means? (2)

6. Although the pony, Socks, was lost in the fall, how was it that the sledge it was
    pulling survived? (3)

7. Explain what is meant by the following words:
    ' ... Shackleton worked hard to maintain the morale of his men...' (lines 37–38) (2)

8. What impression do you get from the passage of Shackleton's leadership qualities?
    Answer as fully as you can, and with close reference to the text. (5)

9. Write a short entry in Shackleton's expedition diary, for Christmas Day 1908.
    Write approximately half a page. (6)

[Total marks: 25]

1. Tom has 348 stamps in his album. John has 96 more than Tom. How many stamps does John have?

Answer: .... (2)

2. The length of a kitchen worktop is 183 cm. Write this measurement in

(i) millimetres

Answer: .... mm (1)

(ii) metres.

Answer: .... m (1)

3. What is the missing number?

$$23 + 12 = \boxed{......} \times 5$$

(2)

4. Grandma gave Mary, Jane, Joe and Paul £18 to share equally. How much did they each receive?

Answer: £ .... (2)

5. (a) A box holds 24 pencils.

How many pencils are there in 16 boxes?

Answer: .... (3)

(b) The school has 1290 pens. How many pen packets can be filled if each packet holds 15 pens?

Answer: .... (2)

6. Write the missing numbers for this calculating machine.

INPUT ⟶ add 10
then
divide by 2 ⟶ OUTPUT
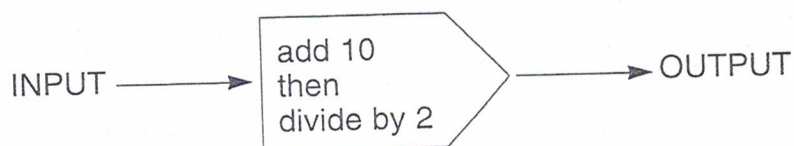
6 ⟶ 8

12 ⟶ ......

...... ⟶ 9

...... ⟶ 10

(5)

7. The mass of one parcel is $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. The mass of a second parcel 436 g more.

   (i) What is the mass of the second parcel?

   Answer: .... g   (2)

   (ii) What is the mean mass of the two parcels?

   Answer: .... g   (2)

8. Look at the numbers below:

   10   36   21   8   7

   From the list, select:

   (i) a square number

   Answer: ....   (1)

   (ii) a factor of 24

   Answer: ....   (1)

   (iii) a multiple of 5

   Answer: ....   (1)

   (iv) a prime number

   Answer: ....   (1)

   (v) the product of 7 and 3

   Answer: ....   (1)

9. (i) Draw accurately triangle *ABC* where *AB* is 7.5 cm, *BC* is 9 cm and angle *ABC* is 70°.

(4)

(ii) Which type of angle is angle *BCA*?

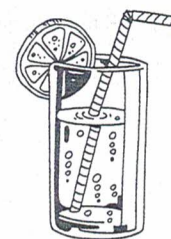Answer: .... (1)

(iii) Measure the length of *AC*.

Answer: .... cm (1)

(iv) What is the length of the perimeter of triangle *ABC*?

Answer: .... cm (2)

10. 20 children attend a party.

They are each given a glass of lemonade.

A glass holds 250 ml.

(i) How many millilitres of lemonade will be needed?

Answer: .... ml   (2)

A bottle of lemonade holds 2 litres.

(ii) How many bottles will be needed?

Answer: ....   (2)

11. (a) Complete the table, showing the equivalent fractions, decimals and percentages.

fraction (in simplest form)	$\frac{1}{2}$	....	....	....	$\frac{7}{10}$
decimal	....	0.25	....	0.1	....
percentage	50%	....	75%	....	....

(5)

(b) Mrs Jones bought a cardigan costing £40.

During the sale the price was reduced by 10%.

(i) What would she have saved if she had bought the cardigan during the sale?

Answer: £ .... (2)

(ii) What was the sale price of the cardigan?

Answer: £ .... (2)

(c) The label on a blouse states:

55% Polyester
35% Cotton

What is wrong with this label?

Answer: ....

.... (2)

12. 150 plastic ducks of different colours were sold for a charity duck race on a local river. The ducks were identical apart from their colour. The chart shows the colours and the numbers of ducks sold.

yellow	50	pink	
red	19	blue	16
white		green	15
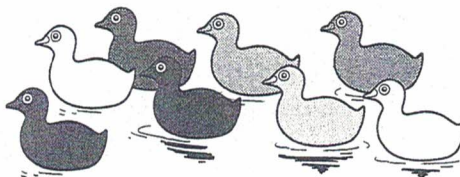
The same number of pink ducks was sold as white ducks.

(i) Complete the table. (2)

(ii) The stall holder bought the ducks for 22p each and he sold them for 50p each. He gave all the profit to charity. What was the total profit made?

Answer: £ .... (3)

(iii) Which colour duck was most likely to win?

Answer: .... (1)

Tom bought 3 yellow ducks.
Jane bought 1 yellow, 1 pink and 1 white duck.
Tom said, 'I stand a better chance of winning because all my ducks are yellow.'
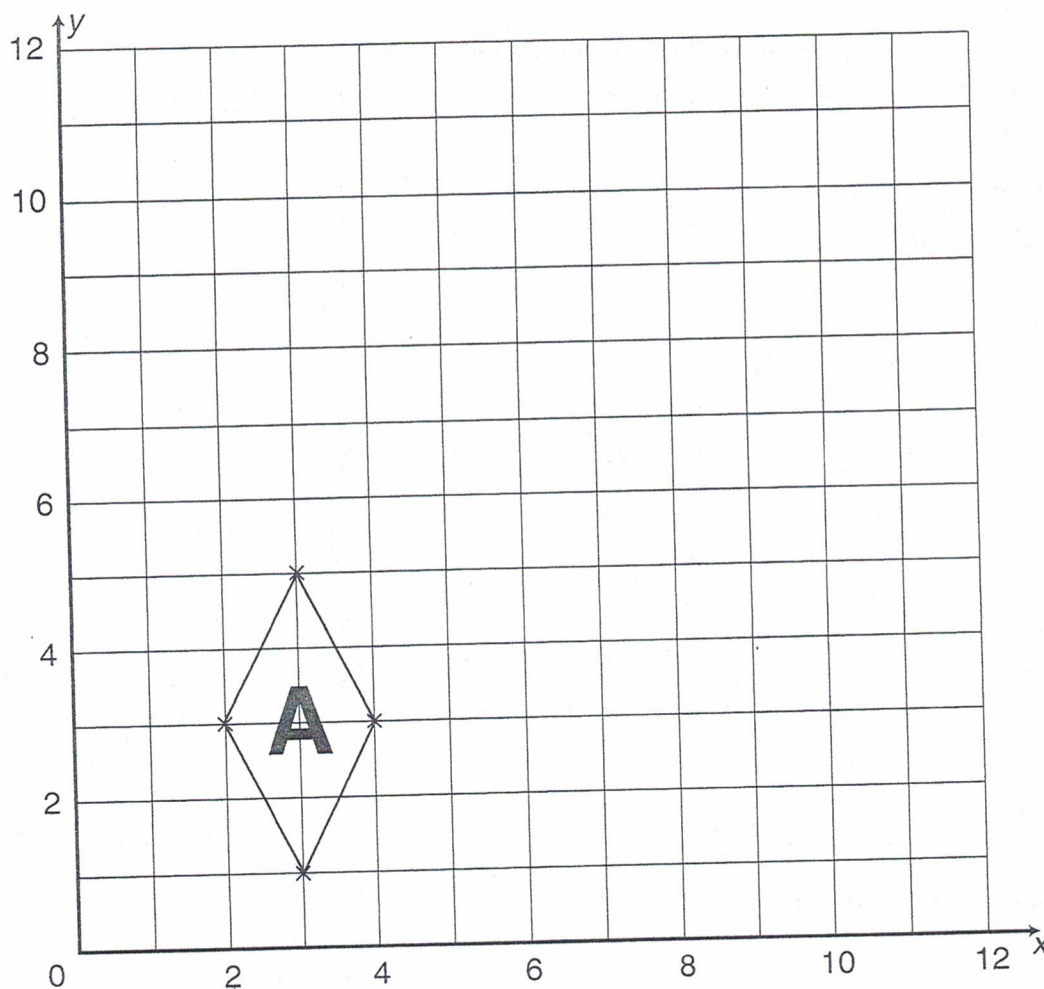
(iv) Is Tom's statement correct? Explain your answer.

Answer: ....

....

.... (2)

13.

On the grid the points (3, 1), (4, 3), (3, 5) and (2, 3) have been joined. The shape has been labelled **A**.

(i) Plot and join the points (2, 7), (6, 7), (5, 10) and (2, 10). Label the shape **B**. (2)

(ii) Plot and join the points (10, 6), (12, 10) and (8, 10). Label the shape **C**. (2)

(iii) Complete the statements.

Shape **A** is a .... (1)

Shape **B** is a .... (1)

Shape **C** is an .... triangle. (1)

(iv) Draw all lines of symmetry on the shapes. (3)

(v) Complete the statement.

Shape .... has rotational symmetry of order 2. (1)

14. Tim and Ben play a game with a pair of dice.

When the dice are thrown the two numbers shown are multiplied together.

The first to reach a total score of 300 wins.

Tim wins the game.

This is a record of Tim's scores.

8	10	4	1	18
24	2	36	1	5
20	20	8	6	36
25	16	6	1	9
15	4	10	3	16

(i) Explain why Tim could not possibly score 14.

Answer: ....

.... (2)

(ii) Complete the tally chart.

scores	tally	frequency
1–6		
7–12		
13–18		
19–24		
25–30		
31–36		
	Total	

(4)

(iii) What is Tim's median score?

Answer: .... (2)

(iv) Use the information from the tally chart to complete the frequency diagram.
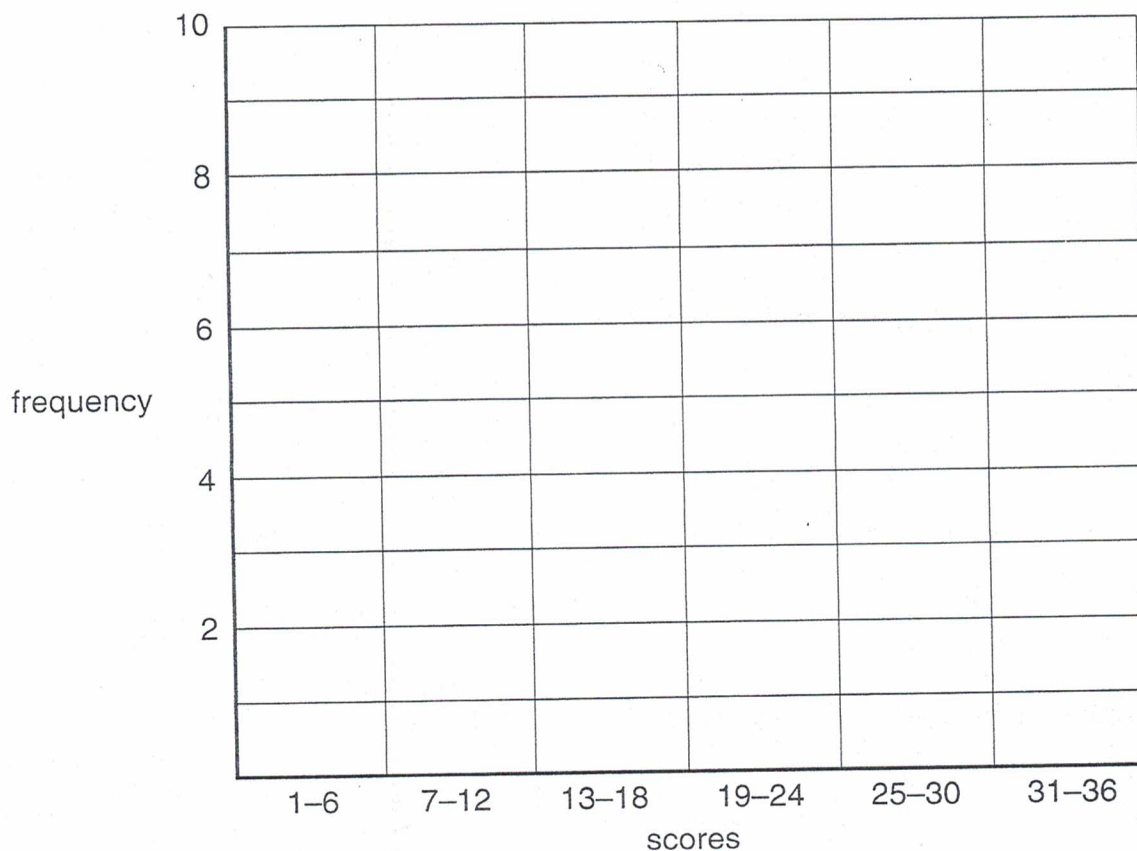
(4)

(v) (a) Which is the modal class interval?

Answer: .... (1)

(b) Explain why you would expect this to be the modal class.

Answer: ....

....

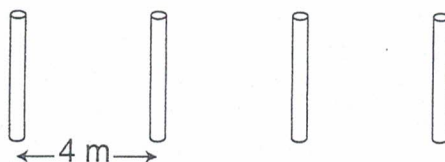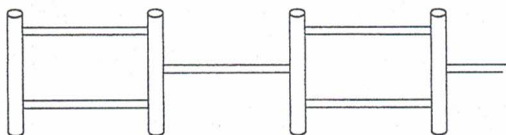... (2)

15. When building a fence 36 metres long, a man uses posts spaced 4 metres apart.

←4 m→

(i) How many posts will he need?

Answer: .... (3)

He then joins these posts with slats, as in the diagram.

(ii) How many slats will he need?

Answer: .... (2)

(iii) What total length of wood will he need for the slats?

Answer: .... m (2)

16. In a pattern, hexagons are laid side by side, as shown.
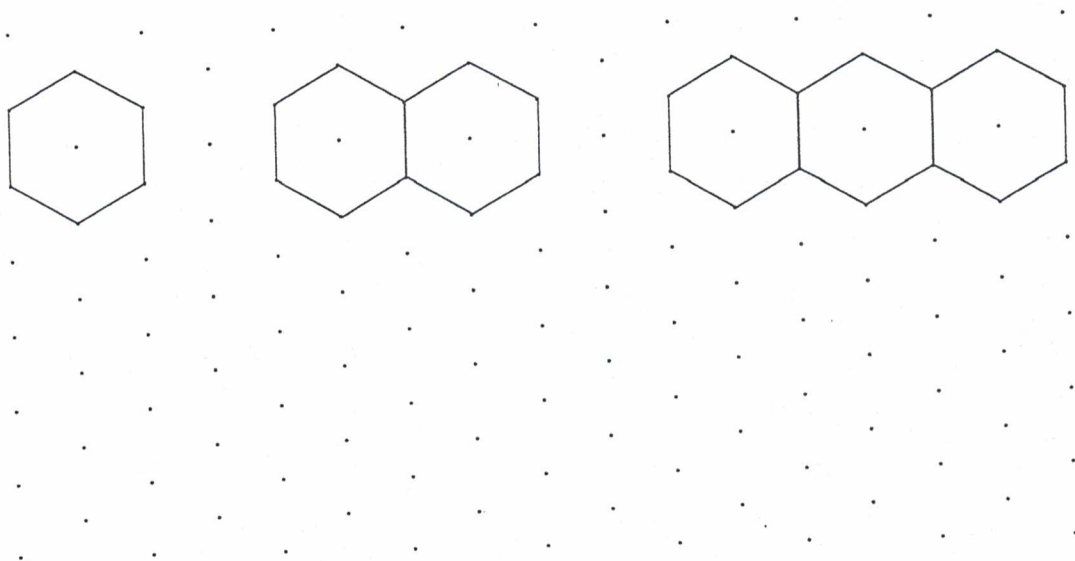
(i) Complete the table.

number of hexagons	1	2	3	4	5	6
number of outside edges	6	10				

(4)

(ii) Complete the statement.

To find the number of outside edges, first ....

the number of hexagons by .... and then

....

(3)

(iii) How many outside edges would there be if 100 hexagons were placed side by side?

Answer: .... (2)

(Total marks: 100)