YOUNG EDUCATION SERVICES
GREENWICH
Y6

Name: **Date:** Summer Term Pack 13

Prepared by: D. Bell-Duane

COMPREHENSION: 'The way through the woods', 'Chocolate'.

Read & answer the questions.

MATHS: King Specimen Paper 1

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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The way through the woods

Rudyard Kipling was the British writer and poet who wrote *The Jungle Book* and the *Just So Stories*, which are still popular with children today. He wrote 'The way through the woods' for a young girl called Christabel, who was a friend of his daughter. When he asked Christabel if she had enjoyed a recent holiday in the New Forest, she told Kipling that she had been frightened of ghosts there. Her remark inspired him to write this poem.

They shut the road through the woods
Seventy years ago.
Weather and rain have undone it again,
And now you would never know
There was once a road through the woods
Before they planted the trees.
It is underneath the coppice and heath
And the thin anemones.
Only the keeper sees
That, where the ring-dove broods,
And the badgers roll at ease,
There was once a road through the woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods
Of a summer evening late,
When the night air cools on the trout-ringed pools
Where the otter whistles his mate,
(They fear not men in the woods,
Because they see so few),
You will hear the beat of a horse's feet,
And the swish of a skirt in the dew,
Steadily cantering through
The misty solitudes,
As though they perfectly knew
The old lost road through the woods.
But there is no road through the woods.

Rudyard Kipling (1865–1936)

1. Name the flowers that grow where the road once ran through the woods.

_____ 1 mark

2. What clues are there that few people walk in the woods?

_____

_____ 1 mark

3. What clues are there that the horse and rider were not really there?

_____

_____ 1 mark

4. Apart from the horse's hooves and the swish of the skirt, what other sound can be heard in the woods?

_____ 1 mark

5. Explain the meaning of 'solitudes'.

_____ 1 mark

6. What causes rings to appear on the surface of the pools?

_____ 1 mark

7. If you were reciting the poem, where might you

a) change tempo?

b) change volume?

Explain **how** and **why**.

a) _____

_____

_____

b) _____

_____

_____ 4 marks

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total out of 10

Chocolate

Roald Dahl is best known for his children's novels – including *Matilda* (which features in **Key Stage 2 Comprehension Book 3**), *The BFG* and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. This extract is taken from *Boy*, in which Roald Dahl describes his time at Repton School. It explains the origin of his lifelong love of chocolate – and the source of inspiration for one of his books.

Every now and again, a plain grey cardboard box was dished out to each boy in our House, and this, believe it or not, was a present from the great chocolate manufacturers, Cadbury. Inside the box there were twelve bars of chocolate, all of different shapes, all with different fillings and all with numbers from one to twelve stamped on the chocolate underneath. Eleven of these bars were new inventions from the factory. The twelfth was the 'control' bar, one that we all knew well, usually a Cadbury's Coffee Cream bar. Also in the box was a sheet of paper with the numbers one to twelve on it as well as two blank columns, one for giving marks to each chocolate from nought to ten, and the other for comments.

All we were required to do in return for this splendid gift was to taste very carefully each bar of chocolate, give it marks and make an intelligent comment on why we liked it or disliked it.

It was a clever stunt. Cadbury's were using some of the greatest chocolate-bar experts in the world to test out their new inventions. We were of a sensible age, between thirteen and eighteen, and we knew intimately every chocolate bar in existence, from the Milk Flake to the Lemon Marshmallow. Quite obviously our opinions on anything new would be valuable. All of us entered into this game with great gusto, sitting in our studies and nibbling each bar with the air of connoisseurs, giving our marks and making our comments. 'Too subtle for the common palate,' was one note that I remember writing down.

For me, the importance of all this was that I began to realize that the large chocolate companies actually did possess inventing rooms and they took their inventing very seriously. I used to picture a long white room like a laboratory with pots of chocolate and fudge and all sorts of other delicious fillings bubbling away on the stoves, while men and women in white coats moved between the bubbling pots, tasting and mixing and concocting their wonderful new inventions. I used to imagine myself working in one of these labs and suddenly I would come up with something so absolutely unbearably delicious that I would grab it in my hand and go rushing out of the lab and along the corridor and right into the office of the great Mr Cadbury himself. "I've got it, sir!" I would shout, putting the chocolate in front of him. "It's fantastic! It's fabulous! It's marvellous! It's irresistible!"

From *Boy, Tales of Childhood*
Roald Dahl (1916–1990)

1. Roald Dahl is well known as a **fiction** writer. What makes this extract **non-fiction**?

_____ 1 mark

2. The memories described here inspired Roald Dahl to write one of his novels. Which novel was this?

_____ 1 mark

3. Why do you think the samples of new chocolate bars were stamped with numbers and not names?

_____

_____ 1 mark

4. a) Which chocolate bar was usually used as a 'control bar'?

_____ 1 mark

b) What would be its purpose?

_____ 1 mark

5. **In your own words**, explain the meaning of the phrase 'entered into this game with great gusto' (line 17).

_____ 1 mark

6. a) Why did Dahl consider the boys of Repton School to be 'experts' in the consumption and enjoyment of chocolate?

_____ 1 mark

b) Which other word does Dahl use that means 'knowledgeable experts'?

_____ 1 mark

7. What do you think Dahl meant by 'too subtle for the common palate' (line 19)?

_____ 1 mark

8. In Dahl's imagination he invents the perfect chocolate bar. Of the four enthusiastic adjectives he uses to describe it, which one suggests that people won't be able to stop themselves from eating it?

_____ 1 mark

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total out of 10

1. Calculate the following, showing your working clearly

(i) $12.31+1.75$

Answer.....

(ii) $2.76-1.842$

Answer.....

(iii) 128×47

Answer.....

(iv) 110×0.2

Answer.....

2. Place the following numbers in order of size from smallest to largest:

4.2101 4.1021 4.0121 4.0211

Answer ....

3. Circle the amounts below which can be made using three UK coins

71p 72p 73p 74p 75p

4. Divide 623 by 8, giving your answer and the remainder.

Answer.....remainder .....

5. Complete the boxes with $+, -, \times, \div$ to make the statements correct. The first one has been done for you as an example.

$8 \boxed{\times} 3 = 28 \boxed{-} 4$

(i) $21 \boxed{} 3 = 5 \boxed{} 2$

(ii) $18 \boxed{} 6 = 120 \boxed{} 12$

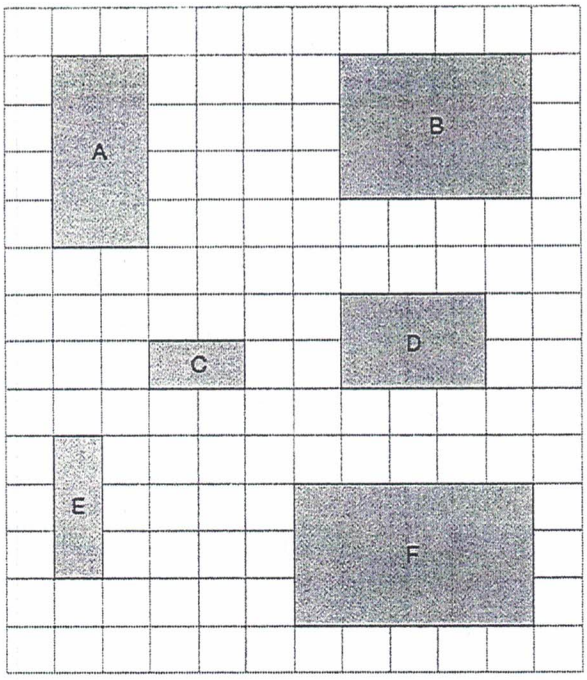
6. (i) Round 12.7 to the nearest whole number

Answer.....

(ii) Round 44 350 to the nearest 1000

Answer.....

7. Two of the shapes below fit together to make a square. Which are they?



Answer..... and .....

8. Write these fractions in order of size from the smallest to the largest.

$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{5}{12}$ $\frac{7}{24}$

....

9. Write down the next term for each of these sequences.

(i) 3 7 11 15 .....

(ii) 303 300 297 294 .....

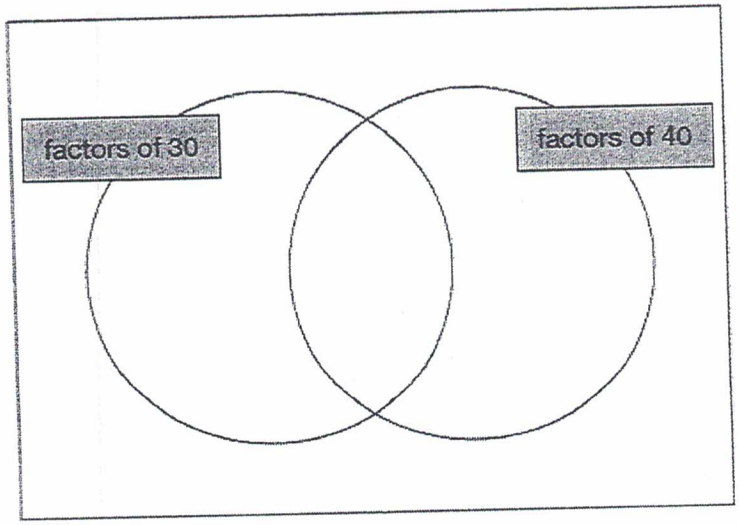
(iii) 1 1 2 3 5 8 .....

Find the 100^{th} term of the sequence in part (ii).

Answer.....

10. Put the following numbers into the correct positions in the diagram below:

5 6 7 8

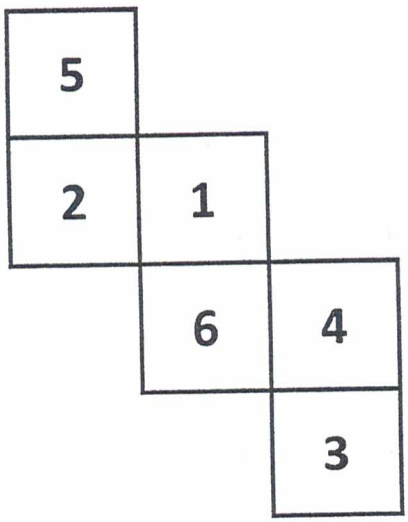


11. Fill in the missing values in the table below to show the fraction, decimal and percentage equivalents of the numbers.

Give the fractions in their simplest form.

	Fraction	Decimal	%
A	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.3	30%
B	$\frac{1}{5}$		
C			24%
D		0.34	

12. Alice makes a die from the net below.



Which number will be opposite

(i) The number 1

Answer.....

(ii) The number 2

Answer.....

13. Mayur is making vegetable soup.

$\frac{1}{3}$ of the soup is made from carrots

$\frac{1}{2}$ is made from lentils

$\frac{1}{12}$ is made from parsnips

The rest is made from tomatoes.

If he makes 600g of soup in total,

(i) How much carrot does he need?

Answer..... g

(ii) How much tomato does he need?

Answer..... g

14. James counts down in 9's starting from 345 until he passes zero. Which will be the last positive number which he counts?

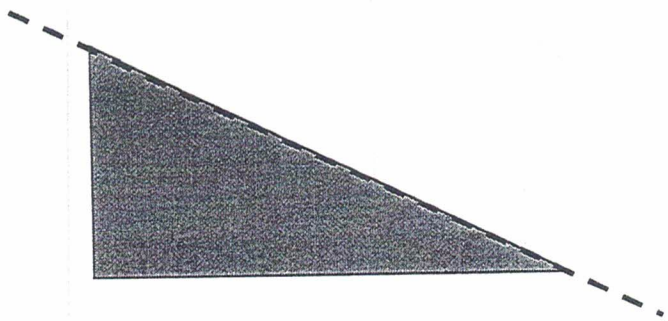
Answer.....

15. A website advertises that, as a special offer, a new mobile phone game will cost 40% less to download next week.

If the game costs 80p this week, how much will it cost next week?

Answer.....

16. The diagram shows part of a shape together with its line of symmetry. Draw in the remainder of the shape.

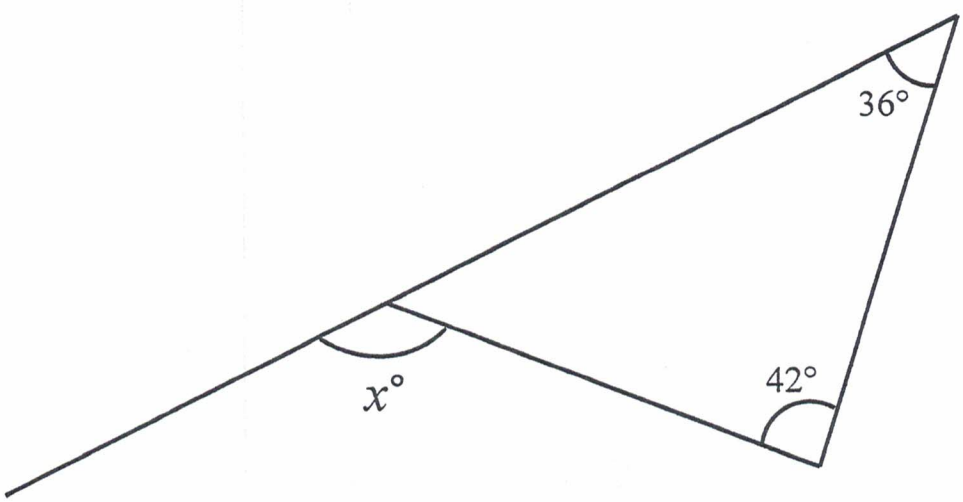


17. 3 x's balance with 10 y's.

If one x weighs 1.5g, how much does one y weigh?

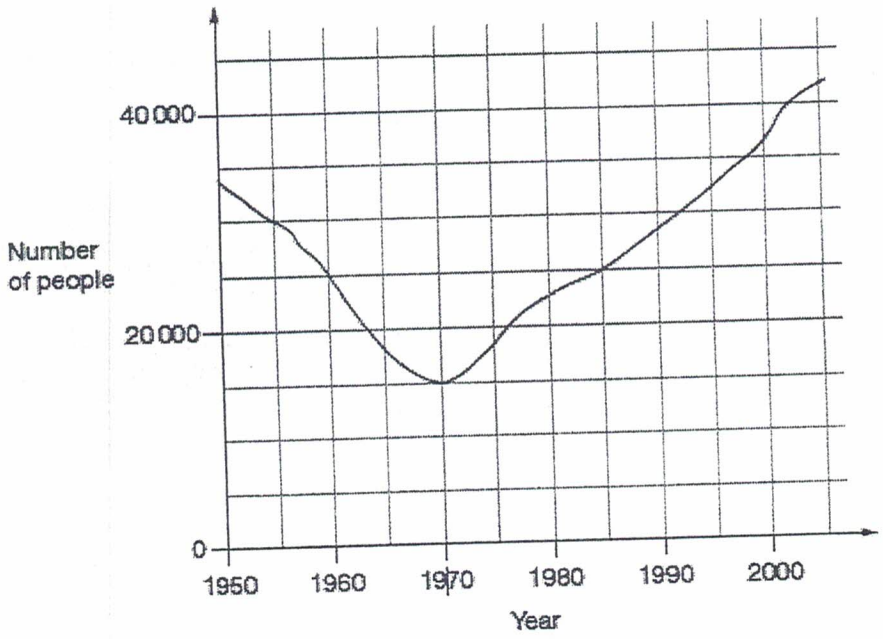
Answer.....

18. Work out the value of the angle labelled x in the diagram below. The diagram is **NOT** drawn to scale.



Answer..... °

19.



The graph shows the number of people living in Puddletown from 1950 onwards.

(i) How many people lived in Puddletown in 1955?

Answer.....

(ii) In which other year was the number of people the same as in 1960?

Answer.....

(iii) When did the population first fall below 30 000?

Answer.....

(iv) On the graph, mark the point at which the population is growing fastest.

20. In a lucky dip there are 10 envelopes.

6 envelopes contain a note saying "Better luck next time!"

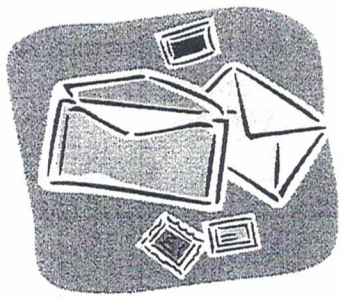
The other 4 envelopes contain prizes:

One contains £1

One contains £2

One contains £5

One contains £10



(i) Nina pulls one envelope from the lucky dip.
What is the probability that she has won a prize?

Answer.....

(ii) Find the mean average of £1, £2, £5 and £10.

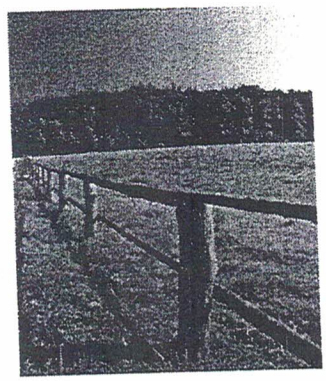
Answer £.....

21. Jack has thought of two numbers.
When he multiplies them together he gets 96.
When he takes one number away from the other, he gets 4.

What are the two numbers?

Answer.....

22. A farmer wants to put a fence along one edge of his field, which is 480m long. Every 4m, a post is needed to hold the rails up.



How many posts does he need?

Answer.....

23.

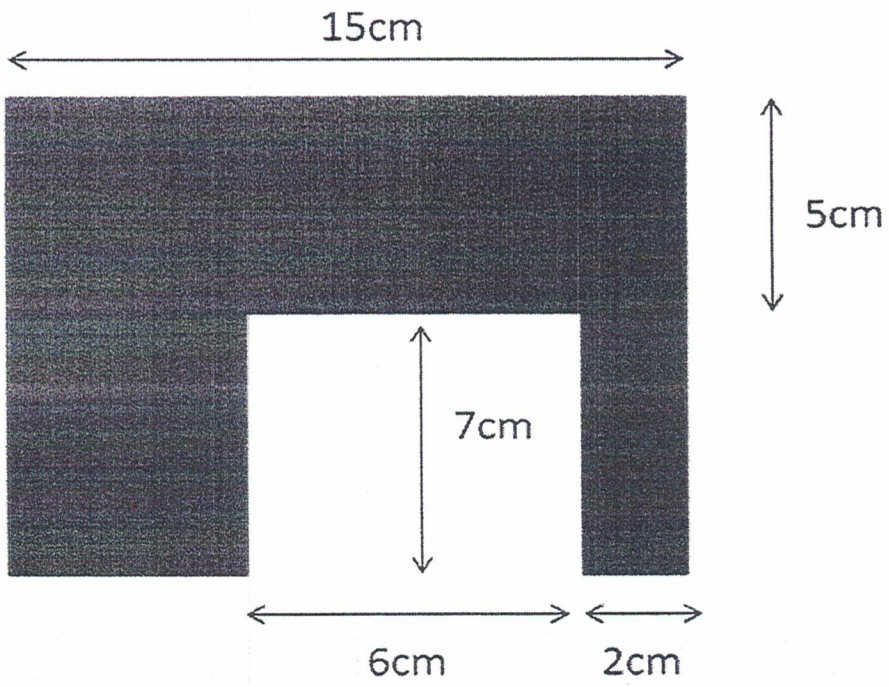


Diagram NOT to scale

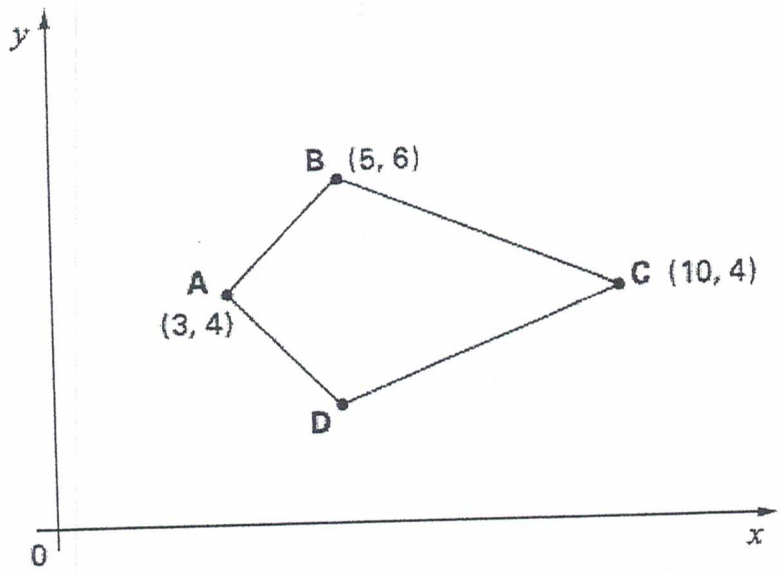
(i) Find the perimeter of the shape above.

Answer..... cm

(ii) Find its area.

Answer..... cm^2

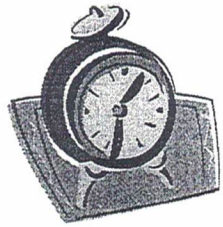
24.



ABCD is a kite.
Write down the coordinates of vertex D.

Answer.....

25. How many minutes are there from 11:11 until 23:23 on the same day?



Answer..... minutes

26. In Matt's pocket there are 8 watermelon jellybeans, 4 vanilla jellybeans and 4 butter popcorn jellybeans. What is the smallest number of jellybeans that he must take out of his pocket to be certain that he takes at least one of each flavour?

Answer.....

END OF EXAMINATION