# Worked solutions

**How to use this booklet.** After marking, look up each question your child got wrong. Read the steps together, look at the picture, then check the "Watch out!" box: it shows the trap answer and why it is tempting. Then try a similar question from the practice pack for that topic.

## English

**1** According to Mrs Pengelly, for how long either side of low water is it safe to cross the causeway?

**B** **B: forty minutes**

1. Mrs Pengelly tells Tom: "Forty minutes either side of low water, and not a second more." Thirty-five minutes is how much time had already passed when Tom checked his watch.

**2** Why had Tom stayed on the island for too long?

**E** **E: He had been searching the rock pools for a crab worth photographing.**

1. The passage says "he had dawdled on the island, scrambling over the rock pools in search of a crab worth photographing".

**3** "The sea doesn't negotiate" (line 8). What does Mrs Pengelly mean?

**A** **A: The tide comes in at its own time whatever people want, so the time limit must be obeyed.**

1. To "negotiate" is to bargain and agree a deal.
2. You cannot bargain with the sea for a few extra minutes, which is why she says "not a second more".

**4** "Panic, his grandfather used to say, was a thief: it stole your common sense" (line 12). What does this comparison suggest?

**D** **D: Panic takes away your ability to think clearly.**

1. A thief takes things from you.
2. The grandfather says panic "stole your common sense", so panicking robs you of clear thinking.
3. That is why Tom makes himself "breathe slowly".

**5** "Water was already seeping between the stones, glossing them with a treacherous sheen" (line 19). In this sentence, "treacherous" means

**C** **C: dangerous, in a way that could easily catch you out**

1. The shiny wet stones look harmless but are slippery: straight afterwards, "Twice his trainers skidded".
2. Something treacherous hides a danger.

**6** When the cobbles suddenly end (line 21), why does Tom stop dead?

**E** **E: He fears he has wandered off the causeway and no longer knows where he is.**

1. Earlier he told himself that if he "kept the cobbles beneath his feet, he could not go far wrong".
2. Now there is only sand, and he asks, "Had he strayed off the path?"

**7** How do Tom's feelings about the warning bell change during the passage?

**B** **B: He used to find it a mild annoyance, but now he is overjoyed to hear it because it guides him to safety.**

1. He had "dismissed it as a quaint nuisance", but now "it sounded like the sweetest music in the world".
2. He runs towards it and reaches the slipway.

**8** "Her voice was stern, but her hand on his arm was trembling" (line 36). What does this show about Mrs Pengelly?

**A** **A: She sounds cross with Tom, but she has been very frightened for his safety.**

1 Her "stern" voice tells Tom off for "cutting it a bit fine", but the word "but" points to a different feeling underneath: her trembling hand shows how scared she was.

**9** Which word is spelt correctly?

**D** **D: disappeared**

1 "Disappeared" is "dis" + "appeared": one s and a double p.

**10** Which sentence is punctuated correctly?

**C** **C: "Cutting it a bit fine, weren't you?" said Mrs Pengelly.**

1 The question mark goes inside the speech marks, "weren't" needs an apostrophe for the missing letter, and "said" stays lower case because the sentence carries on after the speech.

**11** Which sentence is written correctly?

**E** **E: Tom and I were soaked by the time we reached the slipway.**

1 "I" is used for the person doing the action (you would say "I was soaked", not "me was soaked"); two people need "were"; and "reached" keeps the whole sentence in the past.

**12** Mrs Pengelly "had been emphatic". Which word is closest in meaning to "emphatic"?

**B** **B: forceful**

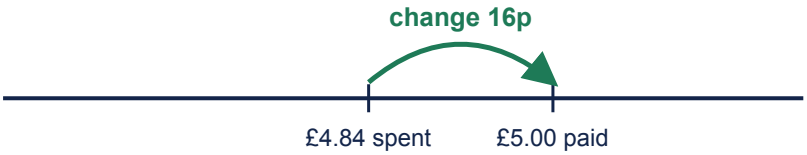
1 Someone who is emphatic says something firmly and clearly so that it cannot be ignored, just as Mrs Pengelly does with "not a second more".

# Maths

**1** Kofi buys a pencil case for £1.99 and a sandwich for £2.85. Kofi pays with a £5 note. How much change should Kofi get?

**E** **E: 16p**

1. Total cost £4.84.
2. Change = £5.00 − £4.84 = 16p.




**Watch out!** Be careful with 6p: you get that if you make a slip in the tens when subtracting.

**2** How many metres are there in 9.32 kilometres?

**B** **B: 9,320 m**

1. There are 1000 metres in 1 kilometre.
2. 9.32 × 1000 = 9,320.

| kilometres | metres |
|---|---|
| 1 | 1000 |
| 9.32 | 9,320 |

**Watch out!** Be careful with 932 m: you get that if you multiply by 100.

**3** The first four numbers in a sequence are 24, 30, 36, 42. What is the 8th number in the sequence?

**B** **B: 66**

1. The sequence goes up by 6.
2. The 8th number is 24 + 7 × 6 = 66.




**Watch out!** Be careful with 48: you get that if you ignored the starting number.

**4** A recipe for 6 people uses 240 g of oats. How much oats is needed for 10 people?

**C** **C: 400 g**

1. For 1 person: 240 ÷ 6 = 40 g.
2. For 10 people: 40 × 10 = 400 g.

| People | g |
|---|---|
| 6 | 240 |
| 1 | 40 |
| 10 | 400 |

**Watch out!** Be careful with 244 g: you get that if you add the number of extra people to the grams.

**5** On a map, 1 cm stands for 10 km. Two towns are 80 km apart. How far apart are they on the map?

**D** **D: 8 cm**

1. Each centimetre is 10 km.
2. 80 ÷ 10 = 8 cm.

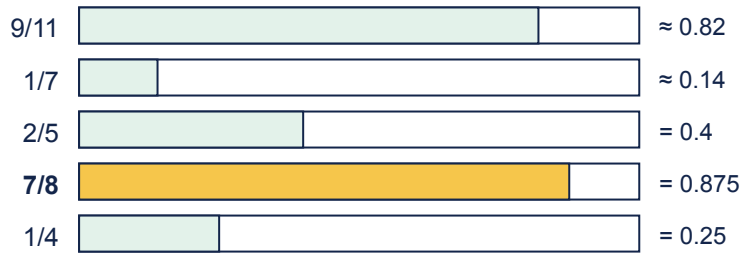
| Map (cm) | Real (km) |
|---|---|
| 1 | 10 |
| 8 | 80 |

**Watch out!** Be careful with 800 cm: you get that if you multiply instead of dividing.

**6** Which of these fractions is the largest?

**C** **C: 7/8**

1. Change them to a common denominator, or to decimals: 9/11 ≈ 0.82, 1/7 ≈ 0.14, 2/5 = 0.4, 7/8 = 0.875, 1/4 = 0.25.
2. The largest is 7/8.

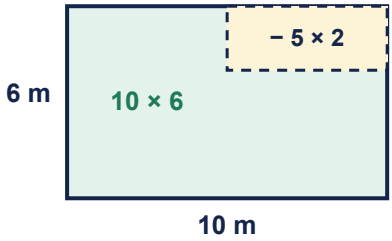



**Watch out!** Be careful with 9/11: you get that if you think a bigger denominator means a bigger fraction.

**7** The diagram shows an L-shaped garden. It is not drawn exactly to scale. What is the area of the garden?

**A** **A: 50 m²**

1. Area of the whole rectangle: 10 × 6 = 60 m².
2. Take away the missing corner: 5 × 2 = 10 m².
3. 60 − 10 = 50 m².

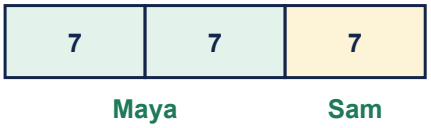



**Watch out!** Be careful with 60 m²: you get that if you find the area of the whole rectangle and forget to take away the corner.

**8** Maya is 2 times as old as her brother Sam. In 5 years' time, their ages will add up to 31. How old is Maya now?

**C** **C: 14**

1. Now, their ages add up to 31 − 10 = 21.
2. That is 3 equal parts (2 for Maya, 1 for Sam), so one part is 7.
3. Maya is 2 × 7 = 14.




**Watch out!** Be careful with 7: you get that if you give the age of Sam.

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