

London Trip

On Monday the unlucky young couple discovered London was flooded. The husband was generous enough to pay the taxi driver £100 to take them back to the country guest house. They had hoped to see Buckingham Palace, London dungeons and the famous Madame Tussauds wax museum. It was too dangerous to visit, so they listened to the thunder, the rough winds and flood warnings. They were hungry and it was no trouble for the café to make steak and onion pie smothered in gravy.



Section 2 Test 5

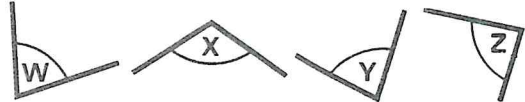
A ANSWER

- 1 $4 + 40 + 400$ 444
- 2 $840 = \square$ tens tens
84
- 3 $18 \text{ cm} = \square$ mm 180 mm
- 4 Write the missing numbers in this series.
 $750, 800, 850, 900, \square, \square$ 950 1000
- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ hour $- 20$ min $= \square$ min 25 min
- 6 $(9 \times 0) + 3$ 3
- 7 $2\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} \times 7$ 17\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg}
- 8 $\pounds 3 = \square$ TWENTIES 15
TWENTIES
- 9 (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 40 (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 40 (a) 5 (b) 15
- 10 $\pounds 1.50 \div 6 = \square$ p 25p

B ANSWER

- 1 8 plus 8 plus 8 plus 8 32
- 2 Write 5 m 60 cm to the nearest metre. 6 m
- 3 Write the fifteenth of September 1977 in figures. 15 9 '77
- 4 Multiply 38p by 10. \pounds 3.80
- 5 How many sevens in seven hundred? 100
- 6 $2\frac{1}{2}$ minus $1\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$
- 7 How much change from a FIFTY after buying six 8p tickets? 2p
- 8 Add 15, 0 and 17. 32
- 9 Find the difference between 19 and 35. 16
- 10 Which number is 9 times larger than 7? 63

C ANSWER

- 1  Which of these angles is an obtuse angle? X
- 2 Find the cost of 150 cm of material at 80p a metre. \pounds 1.20
- 3 John buys 4 biscuits at 9p each. How much change has he from a FIFTY? 14
- 4 Peter's father is 36 years old. Peter is one quarter as old. How old will Peter be in 5 years time? 1
- 5 Samina had $\pounds 1$'s worth of FIVES and $\pounds 1$'s worth of TENS. How many coins had she altogether? 3
- 6 Tim is 90 cm tall. Jane is one and a half times his height. How tall is Jane? 135 c
- 7 Andrew has $\pounds 1.50$. Pamela has 85p less than Andrew. How much has Pamela? 6\pounds
- 8 What is the difference between 10 times 85 and 10 times 100? 15
- 9 $\frac{1}{3}$ of a number is 8. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number? 12
- 10

a	44p
b	69p
c	58p

 Which amount, a, b or c, can be paid exactly using some of these coins? c

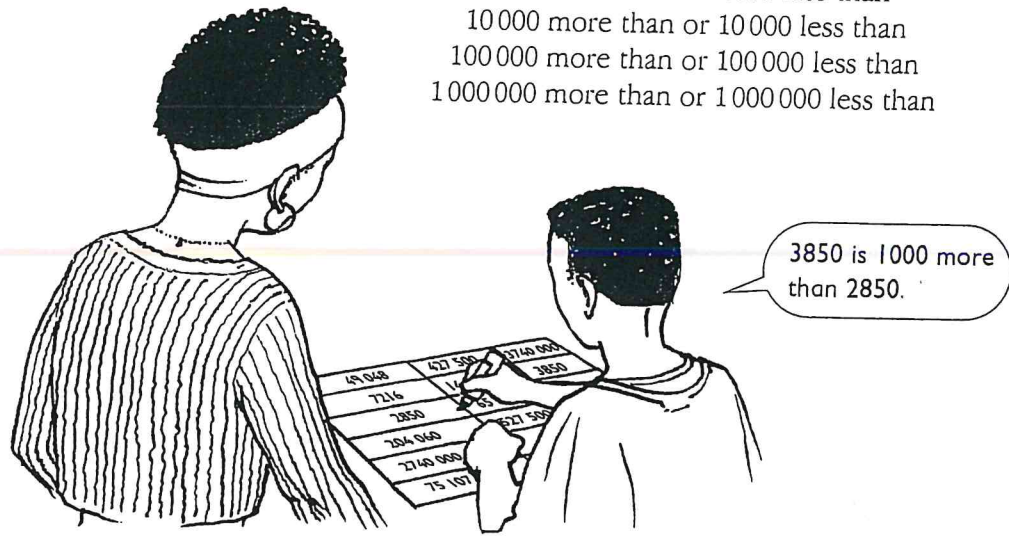


Name: _____

1000, 10 000, 100 000, 1 000 000 more/less



- Each player, in turn, chooses 2 numbers which are linked in one of the following ways:
 1000 more than or 1000 less than
 10 000 more than or 10 000 less than
 100 000 more than or 100 000 less than
 1 000 000 more than or 1 000 000 less than



- If correct, ticks/crosses the numbers.
- The player with more numbers marked is the winner.

49 048	427 500	3 740 000
7216	1 480 000	3850
2850	65 107	225 000
204 060	527 500	39 048
2 740 000	8216	325 000
75 107	104 060	2 480 000

What is a Pantomime?

At Christmas time in Great Britain people go to the theatre to see a special kind of play called a pantomime. The theme is usually a well known fairy story such as Cinderella, Mother Goose or Jack and the Beanstalk. The show always includes music, singing, dancing and jokes. The show often has a very traditional format which includes the following elements:

The Principal Boy

The principal boy is usually played by a female although the role is that of a boy hero. The female playing the principal boy usually dresses in a short tunic accompanied by knee-high leather boots and tights. This tradition has grown out of times when ladies were required to wear ankle length dresses in the street but on stage could show off their legs.

The Principal Girl

The principal girl is nearly always played by the prettiest female in the cast. She is usually called on to sing a solo and always ends up 'living apply ever after' with the principal boy.

The Dame

The pantomime dame, usually the hero's mother such as 'Dame Trott' in Jack and the Beanstalk, was a creation that emerged from the early music halls of the Victorian era. This part is traditionally played by a man dressed as an older, unattractive, fairly common woman, all qualities which she believes she is the exact opposite of. She befriends the two principals early in the story and often ends up 'living happily ever after' either with the principal girl's kindly old widowed father, uncle or guardian. The dame frequently changes her costume which are often very outrageous in looks. The dame's entrances during the show are frequently more extravagant and exaggerated than any other character.

Baddies, Animals and Slapstick

The fairy queen and demon king appear in all pantos although alternative names may be used. They represent good and evil with good always winning over evil at the end of the day. Every memorable pantomime contains a comic horse or other animal played by two actors covered with an animal skin. Slapstick usually involves a comic chase and a fight with custard pies or something equally as messy.

The Chorus

The element of song and dance in Pantomime is extremely important so every show has its chorus of singers and dancers often involving young people and children.

The Plot

The pantomime usually starts in a sea port or a market-place where chorus members wander about singing until the main characters arrive to introduce themselves, some suffering undeserved poverty and others enjoying equally undeserved riches. As the pantomime goes on, the heroes or heroines win their way to riches, weddings and living happily ever after.

Audience Participation

The audience are actively encouraged to boo the villain whenever he enters, argue with the dame and warn the principal boy when the villain is behind him, by shouting out, "He's behind you!"

The Future

A visit to a pantomime may be a child's first experience of live theatre. If that experience is magical enough it can leave a lasting impression and help the tradition to continue.

Page 33 - Cinderella

Section A

- 1) daughters
- 2) slipper.
- 3) night
- 4) her.
- 5) Cinders
- 6) ball

Section B

- 1) She wanted to be the one the slipper fitted.
- 2) She wanted to marry the Prince.
- 3) She was desperate to try the slipper on/was glad it didn't fit Doris.
- 4) She liked him/wanted to be the princess.
- 5) He thought he might have missed someone.
- 6) She was angry/upset/annoyed.
- 7) She thought she had been dreaming.
- 8) He was amazed/delighted to see Cinders wearing the slipper.

Page 35 - What is a Pantomime?

Section A

- 1) fairy
- 2) girl.
- 3) solo.
- 4) woman
- 5) queen
- 6) villain

Section B

- 1) Christmas time
- 2) A female/ girl.
- 3) Older, unattractive, common.
- 4) Shockingly bad/ wildly exaggerated/ excessive/ improbable.
- 5) good/ fairy queen.
- 6) A comic chase involving a fight with something messy like custard pies.
- 7) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that 'undeserved' means 'not merited earned or warranted'.
- 8) To boo the villain/ shout "He's behind you" to warn the principal boy
- 9) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that the pantomime is happening in front of the audience/is not a film or recording.

Page 37 - Come and see our Panto Cinderella

Section A

- 1) cheer
- 2) the Prince
- 3) church
- 4) 13th
- 5) £5
- 6) Homes

Section B

- 1) Buttons.
- 2) Accept an answer that indicates an understanding that the word 'grandeur' refers to something that is splendid/magnificent.
- 3) 8
- 4) £1
- 5) Methodist Homes for the Aged.
- 6) Provide care homes, housing and support services for the elderly.
- 7) It was started almost 70 years ago/ the charity is almost 70 years old.
- 8) Looks after people in residential, nursing and care homes. Provides sheltered housing and involves older people in community projects.

The Ant and the Grasshopper

1. Cloze

Use your own words to fill in the missing words in the story.

A grasshopper was chirping, singing and hopping about in a field one wonderful summer's _____¹. An ant struggled past, carrying an ear

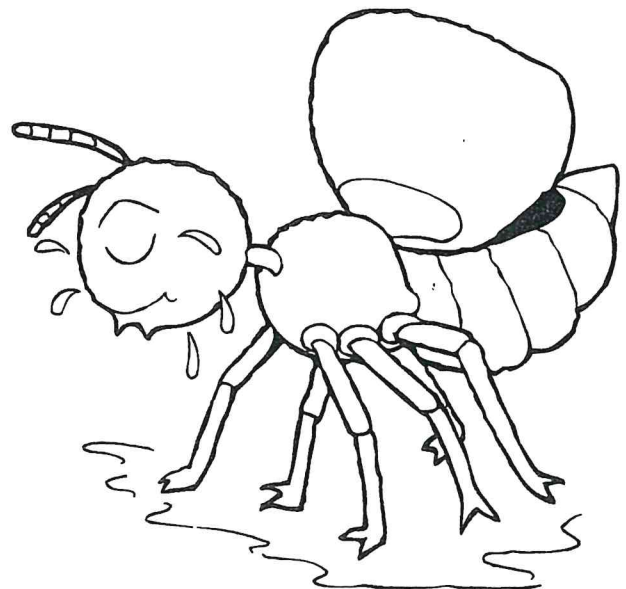
_____² corn on his way to _____³ nest.

'Why don't you come and play _____⁴ me instead of working so _____⁵?' asked the grasshopper.

'No way,' replied the ant. 'I _____⁶ to help accumulate a supply of food for the _____⁷ winter.'

'Why worry about winter right _____⁸?' scoffed the grasshopper. 'It is such a wonderfully warm, balmy day and there is plenty of food available now, so _____⁹ enjoy ourselves.' The ant ignored this advice and continued his toil.

When winter _____¹⁰, the grasshopper, weak and hungry, enviously watched the ants distributing food from their plentiful supply.



The Ant and the Grasshopper

2. Dictionary Skills

(a) Use a dictionary to find the meaning of these words.

(i) *balmy* _____

(ii) *scoffed* _____

(iii) *toil* _____

(b) Find a word that means the same.

(i) *accumulate*

(ii) *wonderful*

(iii) *envious*

(c) Find a word that means the opposite.

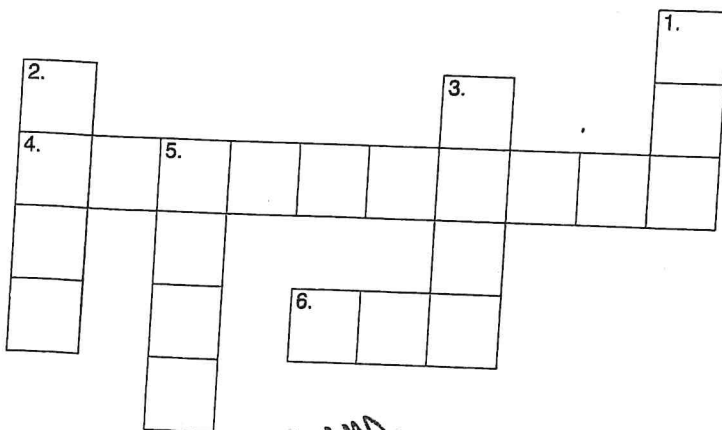
(i) *come* _____

(ii) *winter* _____

(iii) *weak* _____

(iv) *play* _____

(d) Complete the crossword. All words are found in the story.



Across

- 4. To gather or collect
- 6. The opposite of night

Down

- 1. _____, two, three
- 2. Neither hot nor cold
- 3. The opposite of work
- 5. A grain plant



Section 2 Test 6

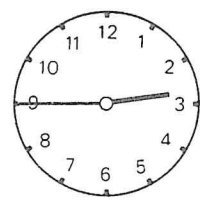
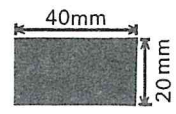
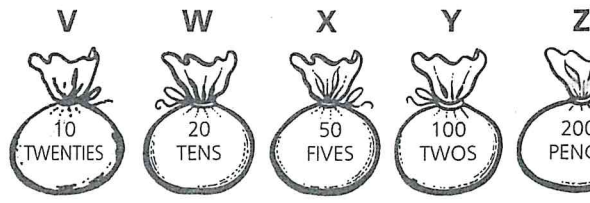
A ANSWER

- 1 Write the missing numbers in this series.
2150, 2100, 2050, 2000, 1950
- 2 $150 + 200 + \square = 600$ 250
- 3 $259 = \square \text{ tens} + 9$ tens
25
- 4 $£5.00 - £2.40$ £2.60
- 5 $£4.16 \div 4$ £1.04
- 6 $(8 \times 6) + 5$ 53
- 7 $£0.15 + £0.09 + £0.26 = \square \text{ p}$ 50p
- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ kg costs 10p. Find the cost of 5 kg. £1.00
- 9 $(8 \times 9) = 7 \text{ tens} + \square \text{ units}$ 2
- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ of 24p 18p

B ANSWER

- 1 How many sixes are equal to 42? 7
- 2 $4p \times 8 = 3 \text{ TENS} + \square \text{ p}$ 2p
- 3 $880 \text{ g} + 200 \text{ g} = 1 \text{ kg} + \square \text{ g}$ 80 g
- 4 Divide £3.00 by 10. 30p
- 5 What is the total of 13, 14 and 15? 42
- 6 How many pennies have the same value as £4.56? 456p
- 7 Subtract 150 grams from $\frac{1}{2}$ kilogram. 350 g
- 8 How many times smaller is 54 than 540? 10
- 9 Decrease $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres by 80 cm. 70 cm
- 10 1 kg costs 50p. $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg cost £ £1.75

C ANSWER

- 1 How much more is $18p + 17p$ than $2 \times 15p$? 5p
- 2  The clock is 20 minutes slow. Write the correct time in figures using a.m. or p.m. 3.05 p.m.
- 3 $x \overline{)72}$ What does x stand for? 12
- 4  What is the distance round this rectangle? 120 mm
- 5 Find the change from £3 after spending £1.40 and 80p. £0.80
- 6 There are 150 children in a school. Two thirds of the children have school meals. How many children is that? 100
- 7  Which bag contains the most money? X
- 8 1 kg costs 80p. What is the cost of (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ kg (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ kg? (a) 20p (b) 60p
- 9 If Christmas Day falls on a Sunday, on which day will New Year's Day fall? Sunday
- 10 Beads are 10 for 30p. How much will 100 beads cost? £3.00

The Ant and the Grasshopper

Page 2

Cloze

1. Accept meaningful substitutions.
(1) day (2) of (3) his (4) with (5)
hard (6) need (7) approaching
(8) now (9) let's (10) came

Page 3

Dictionary Skills

2. (a) (i) fine or pleasant
(ii) mocked or jeered
(iii) to work hard for a long
time

Accept all appropriate
responses for (b) and (c).

- (b) (i) collect (ii) excellent
(iii) jealous
(c) (i) go (ii) summer (iii) strong
(iv) work
(d)

									¹ O
² W						³ P			N
⁴ A	C	⁵ C	U	M	U	L	A	T	E
R		O				A			
M		R	⁶ D	A	Y				
		N							