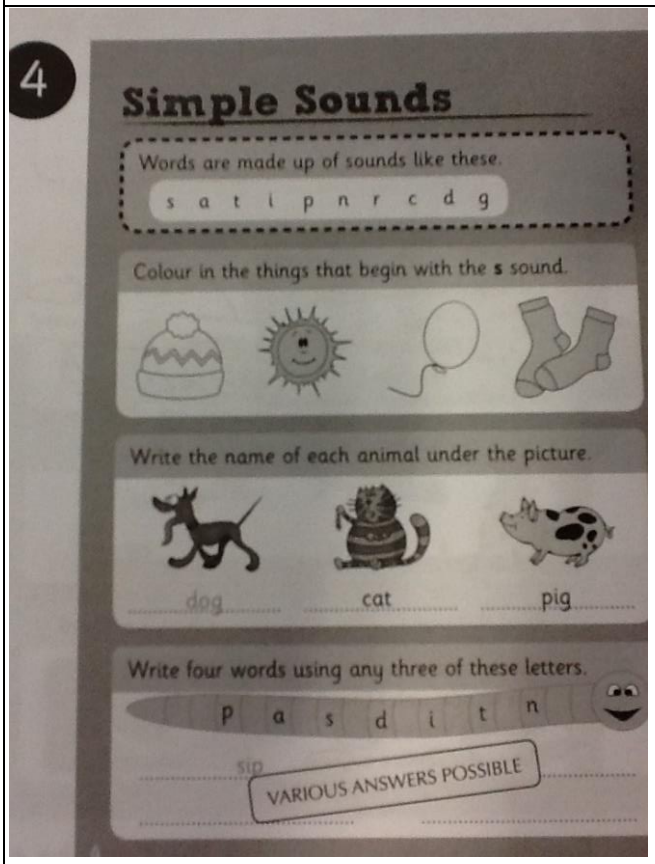
Date: 24/03/20 Tudor English and Maths answers

5-6 Years English (Year 1)



4

Simple Sounds

Words are made up of sounds like these.

s a t i p n r c d g

Colour in the things that begin with the **s** sound.

Write the name of each animal under the picture.

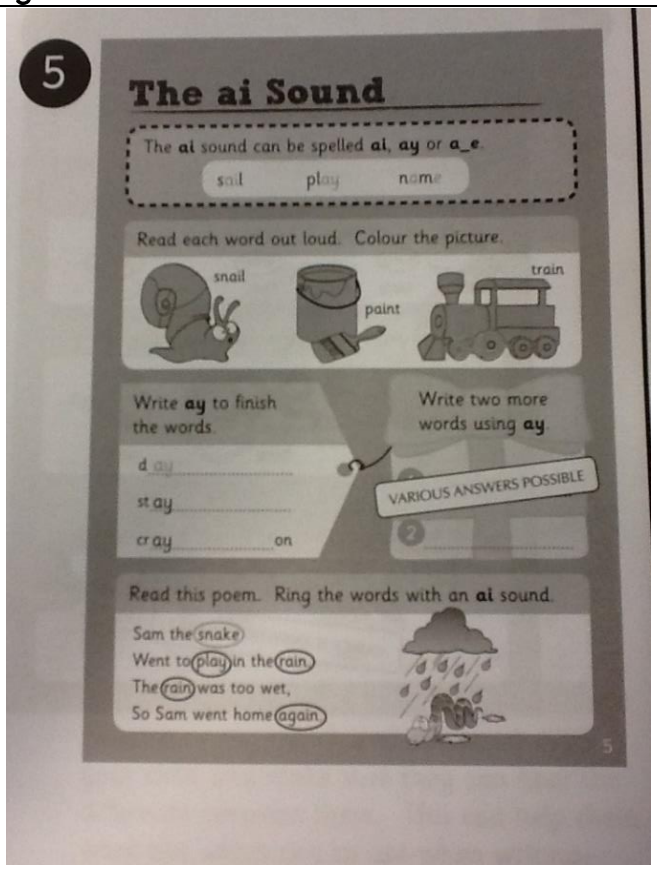
dog cat pig

Write four words using any three of these letters.

p a s d i t n

sip

VARIOUS ANSWERS POSSIBLE



5

The ai Sound

The **ai** sound can be spelled **ai**, **ay** or **a_e**.

sail play name

Read each word out loud. Colour the picture.

snail paint train

Write **ay** to finish the words.

d ay

st ay

cr ay on

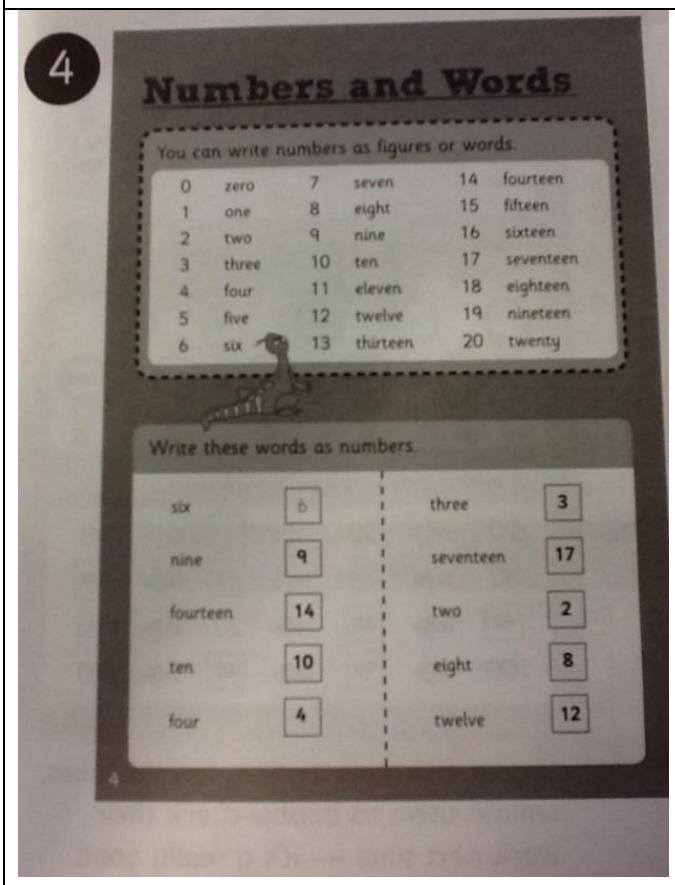
Write two more words using **ay**.

VARIOUS ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Read this poem. Ring the words with an **ai** sound.

Sam the snake
Went to play in the rain.
The rain was too wet,
So Sam went home again.

5-6 Years Maths (Year 1)



4

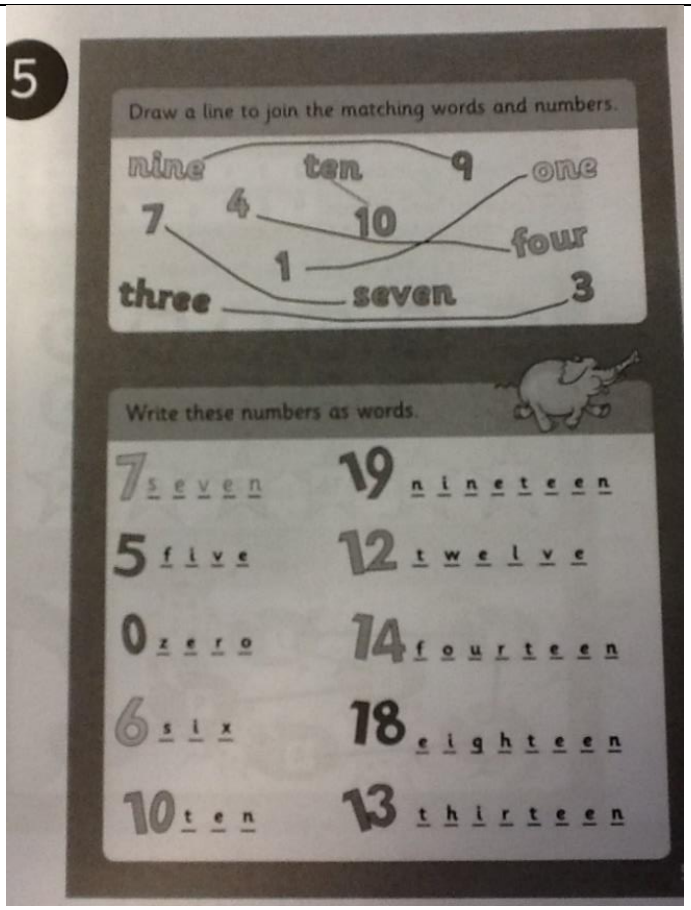
Numbers and Words

You can write numbers as figures or words.

0	zero	7	seven	14	fourteen
1	one	8	eight	15	fifteen
2	two	9	nine	16	sixteen
3	three	10	ten	17	seventeen
4	four	11	eleven	18	eighteen
5	five	12	twelve	19	nineteen
6	six	13	thirteen	20	twenty

Write these words as numbers.

six	6	three	3
nine	9	seventeen	17
fourteen	14	two	2
ten	10	eight	8
four	4	twelve	12



5

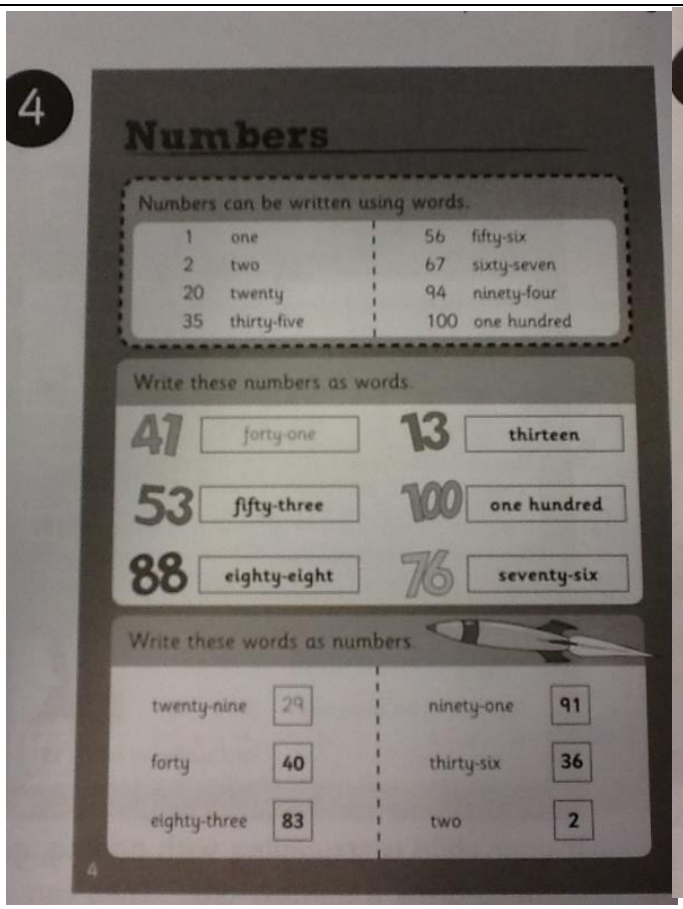
Draw a line to join the matching words and numbers.

nine ten 9 one
7 4 10 four
1
three seven 3

Write these numbers as words.

7 seven 19 nineteen
5 five 12 twelve
0 zero 14 fourteen
6 six 18 eighteen
10 ten 13 thirteen

6-7 Years Maths (Year 2)



4 Numbers

Numbers can be written using words.

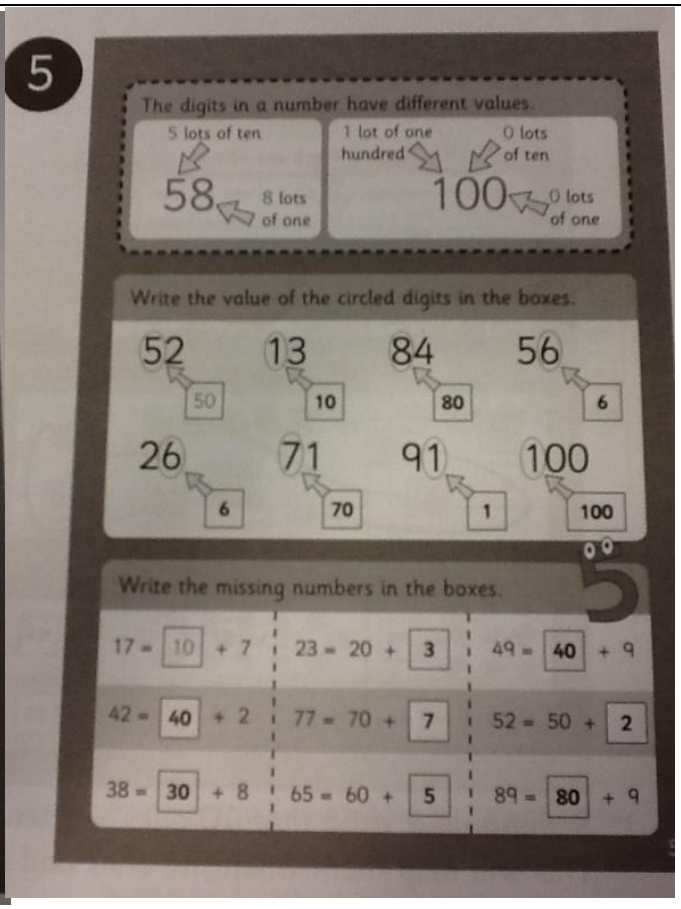
1	one	56	fifty-six
2	two	67	sixty-seven
20	twenty	94	ninety-four
35	thirty-five	100	one hundred

Write these numbers as words.

41 forty-one
13 thirteen
53 fifty-three
100 one hundred
88 eighty-eight
76 seventy-six

Write these words as numbers.

twenty-nine	29	ninety-one	91
forty	40	thirty-six	36
eighty-three	83	two	2



5

The digits in a number have different values.

58: 5 lots of ten, 8 lots of one

100: 1 lot of one hundred, 0 lots of ten, 0 lots of one

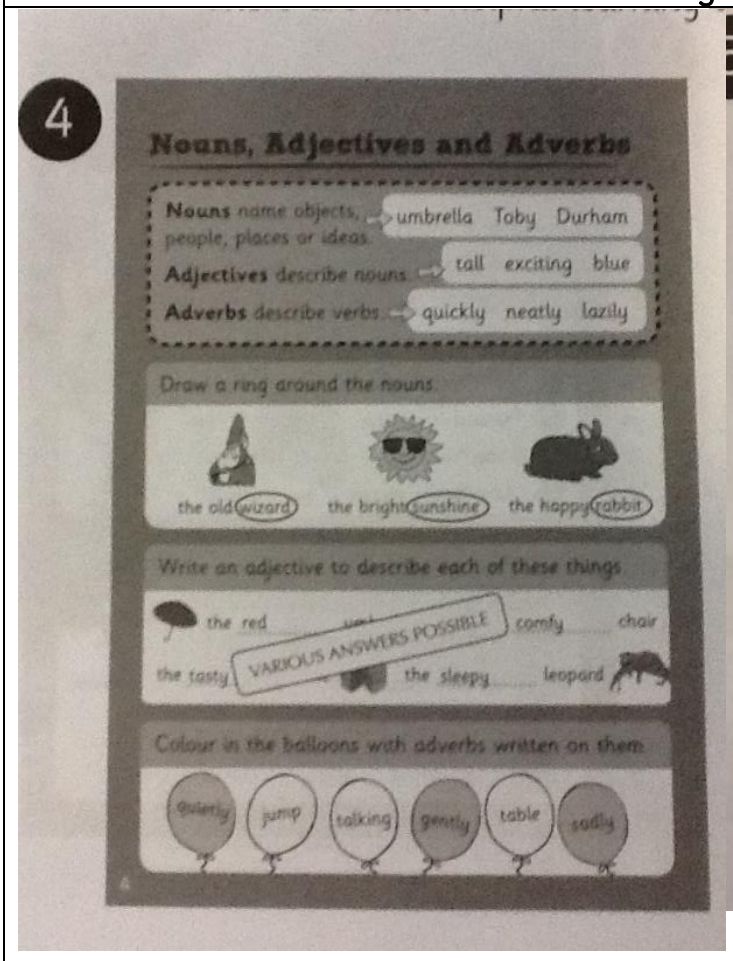
Write the value of the circled digits in the boxes.

52 → 50	13 → 10	84 → 80	56 → 6
26 → 6	71 → 70	91 → 1	100 → 100

Write the missing numbers in the boxes.

17 = 10 + 7	23 = 20 + 3	49 = 40 + 9
42 = 40 + 2	77 = 70 + 7	52 = 50 + 2
38 = 30 + 8	65 = 60 + 5	89 = 80 + 9

6-7 Years English (Year 2)



4 Nouns, Adjectives and Adverbs

Nouns name objects, people, places or ideas. → umbrella Toby Durham

Adjectives describe nouns. → tall exciting blue

Adverbs describe verbs. → quickly neatly lazily

Draw a ring around the nouns.

the old (wizard) the bright (sunshine) the happy (rabbit)

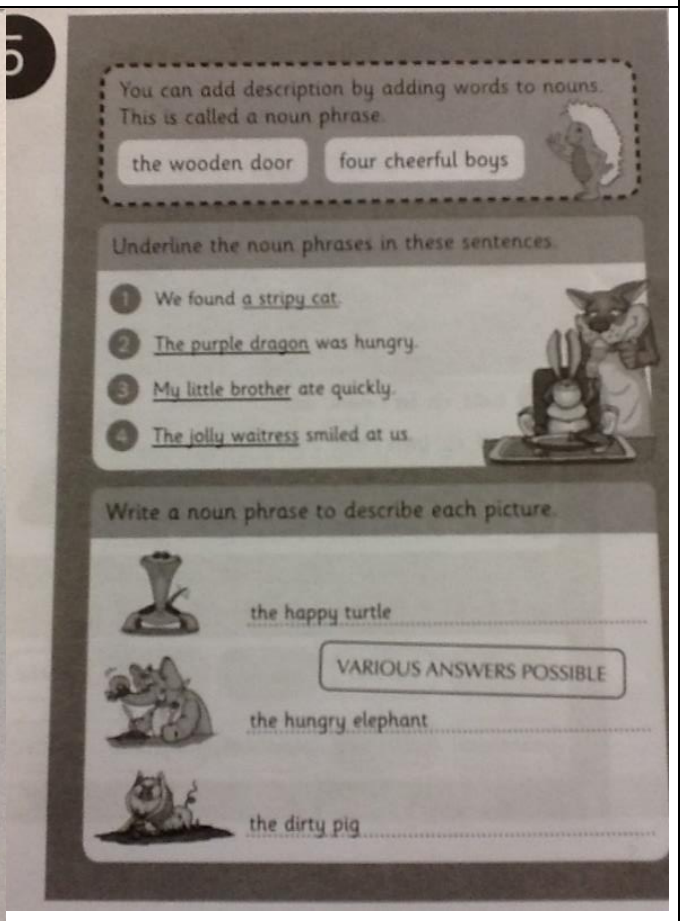
Write an adjective to describe each of these things.

the red VARIOUS ANSWERS POSSIBLE comfy chair

the tasty the sleepy leopard

Colour in the balloons with adverbs written on them.

quietly jump talking gently table sadly



5

You can add description by adding words to nouns. This is called a noun phrase.

the wooden door four cheerful boys

Underline the noun phrases in these sentences.

1. We found a stripy cat.
2. The purple dragon was hungry.
3. My little brother ate quickly.
4. The jolly waitress smiled at us.

Write a noun phrase to describe each picture.

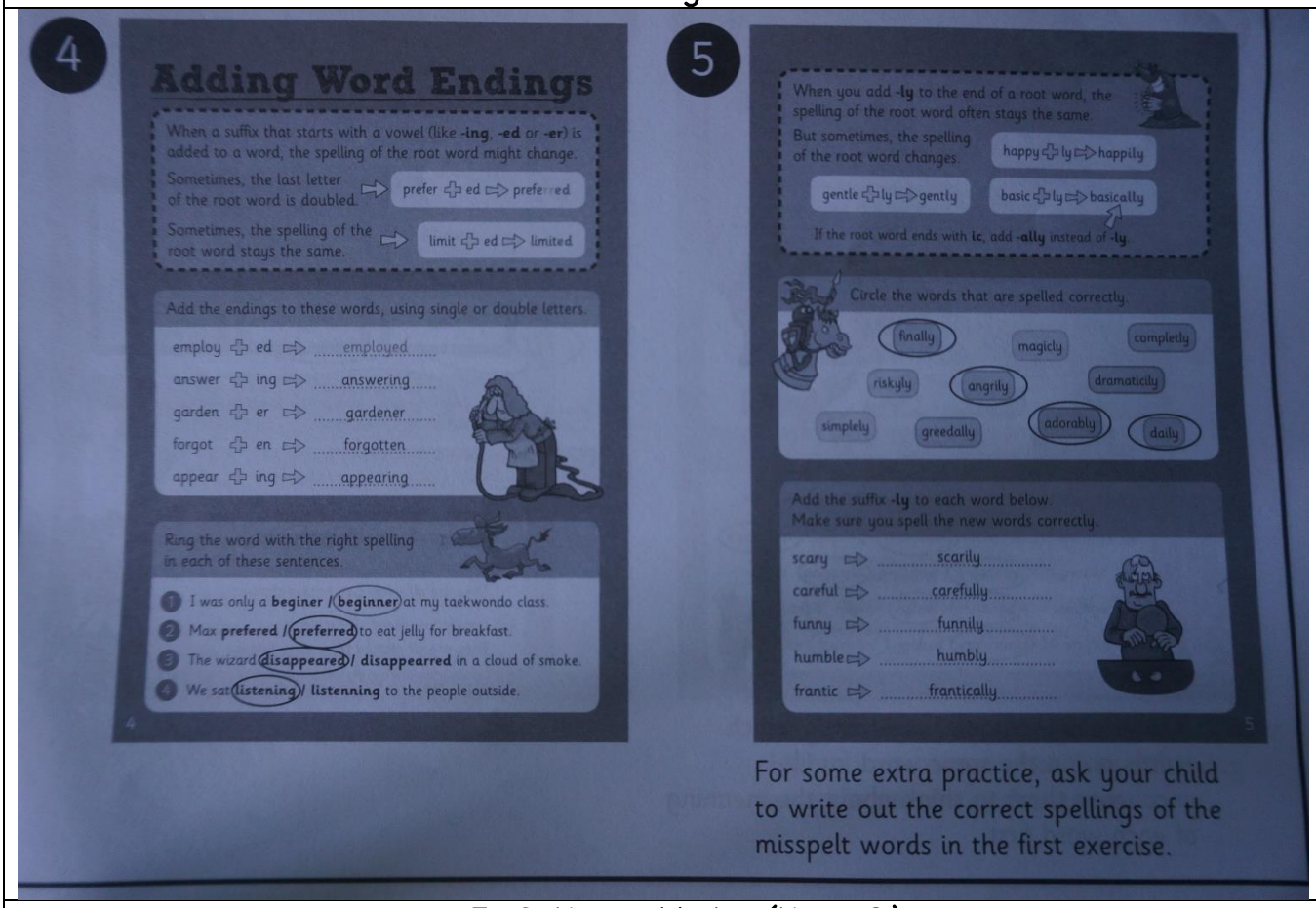
the happy turtle

VARIOUS ANSWERS POSSIBLE

the hungry elephant

the dirty pig

7-8 Years English (Year 3)



4

Adding Word Endings

When a suffix that starts with a vowel (like **-ing**, **-ed** or **-er**) is added to a word, the spelling of the root word might change.

Sometimes, the last letter of the root word is doubled. ⇨ prefer + ed ⇨ preferred

Sometimes, the spelling of the root word stays the same. ⇨ limit + ed ⇨ limited

Add the endings to these words, using single or double letters.

employ + ed ⇨ employed
answer + ing ⇨ answering
garden + er ⇨ gardener
forgot + en ⇨ forgotten
appear + ing ⇨ appearing

Ring the word with the right spelling in each of these sentences.

1. I was only a **beginer** / (**beginner**) at my taekwondo class.
2. Max **prefered** / (**preferred**) to eat jelly for breakfast.
3. The wizard (**disappeared**) / **disappearred** in a cloud of smoke.
4. We sat (**listening**) / **listenning** to the people outside.

5

When you add **-ly** to the end of a root word, the spelling of the root word often stays the same.

But sometimes, the spelling of the root word changes. happy + ly ⇨ happily

gentle + ly ⇨ gently basic + ly ⇨ basically

If the root word ends with **ic**, add **-ally** instead of **-ly**.

Circle the words that are spelled correctly.

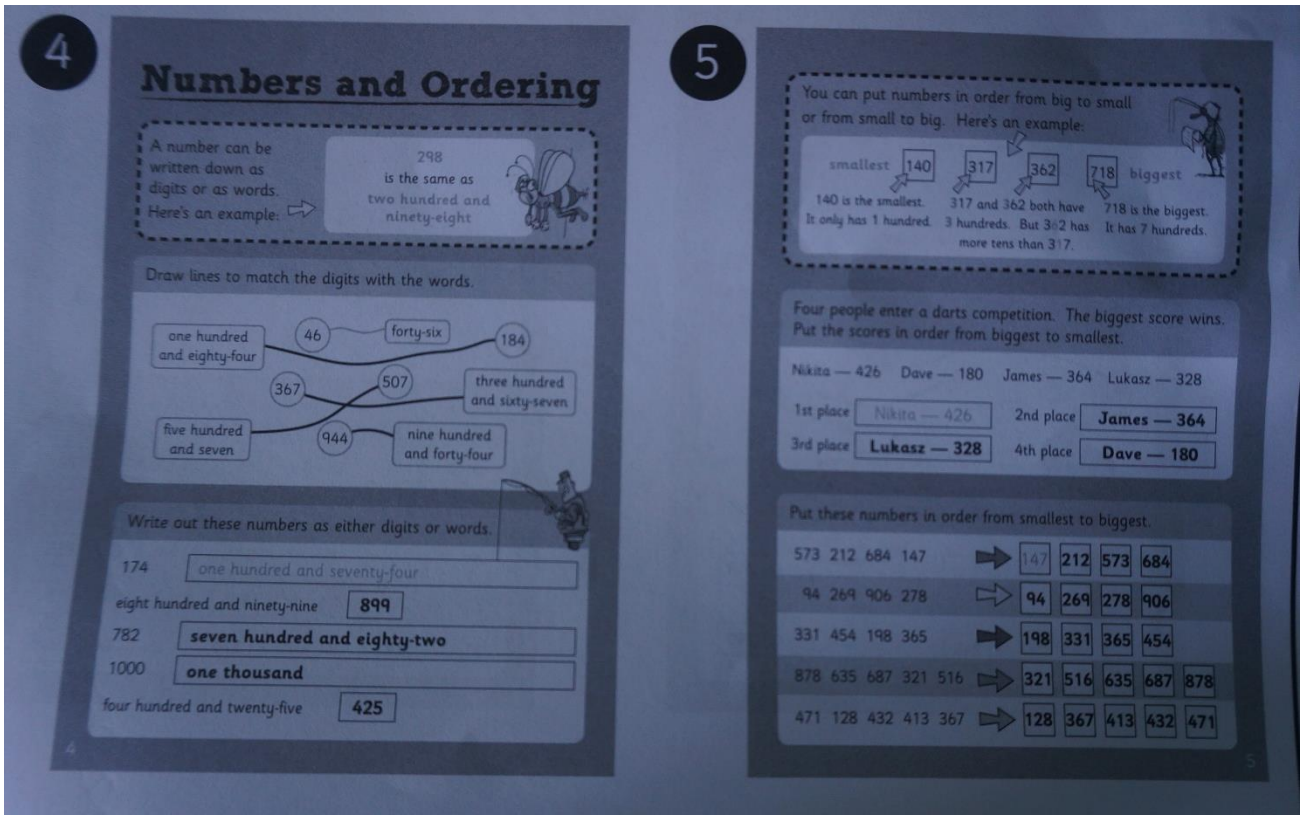
(finally) magicly (completly)
riskyly (angrily) dramaticily
simplely greedally (adorably) (daily)

Add the suffix **-ly** to each word below. Make sure you spell the new words correctly.

scary ⇨ scarily
careful ⇨ carefully
funny ⇨ funnily
humble ⇨ humbly
frantic ⇨ frantically

For some extra practice, ask your child to write out the correct spellings of the misspelt words in the first exercise.

7-8 Years Maths (Year 3)



4

Numbers and Ordering

A number can be written down as digits or as words. Here's an example: 298 is the same as two hundred and ninety-eight

Draw lines to match the digits with the words.

one hundred and eighty-four — 46 — forty-six — 184
367 — 507 — three hundred and sixty-seven
five hundred and seven — 944 — nine hundred and forty-four

Write out these numbers as either digits or words.

174 one hundred and seventy-four
eight hundred and ninety-nine **899**
782 **seven hundred and eighty-two**
1000 **one thousand**
four hundred and twenty-five **425**

5

You can put numbers in order from big to small or from small to big. Here's an example:

smallest 140 317 362 718 biggest

140 is the smallest. It only has 1 hundred. 317 and 362 both have 3 hundreds. But 362 has more tens than 317. 718 is the biggest. It has 7 hundreds.

Four people enter a darts competition. The biggest score wins. Put the scores in order from biggest to smallest.

Nikita — 426 Dave — 180 James — 364 Lukasz — 328

1st place Nikita — 426 2nd place **James — 364**
3rd place **Lukasz — 328** 4th place **Dave — 180**

Put these numbers in order from smallest to biggest.

573 212 684 147 ⇨ 147 212 573 684
94 269 906 278 ⇨ 94 269 278 906
331 454 198 365 ⇨ 198 331 365 454
878 635 687 321 516 ⇨ 321 516 635 687 878
471 128 432 413 367 ⇨ 128 367 413 432 471

8-9 Years English (Year 4)

Homophones

Homophones are words that sound the same but mean different things.

piece ⇔ peace meet ⇔ meat

Draw a line between each word and its meaning.

meddle	To stop quickly
scene	To destroy something
A prize that can be worn around the neck	To have looked at something
seen	Part of a play
break	To interfere
brake	medal

Cross out the word in the sentence that is spelled wrongly.

1. The film had lots of great special **effects** / **affects**.
2. The ~~reign~~ / **rain** stopped before we left the house.
3. We were late and **missed** / ~~mist~~ the start of the film.
4. I have a friend **who's** / **whose** mum is an actress.
5. Jonas remembered everything ~~accept~~ / **except** his book.

If your child needs extra practice, get them to write out some sentences of their own that use different homophones.

Determiners

Determiners usually come before a noun.

They can show whether a noun is general or specific... ⇨ a parrot (general) / the parrot (specific)

... who owns something... ⇨ her sock / my cow

... or how many things there are... ⇨ many frogs / two people

Cross out the incorrect determiner in the sentences below.

1. My mum poured **some** / ~~few~~ water into the vase of flowers.
2. I don't know ~~that~~ / **the** rules to this game.
3. Gerry wants to be ~~a~~ / **an** astronaut when he's older.
4. "Did you make ~~all~~ / **many** mistakes?" the teacher asked.
5. I really wanted a slice of ~~these~~ / **that** pie.

Put a circle around the determiners in these sentences.

1. (Your) room is always (a) mess.
2. We visited (the) library to return (this) book.
3. (Some) dogs like to chase squirrels.
4. (Three) people ate (his) apples.
5. I am going to give (my) auntie (these) chocolates for (her) birthday.

If your child is struggling to spot determiners, ask them to find the nouns first — the determiners are often the words before the nouns.

8-9 Years Maths (Year 4)

Place Value & Ordering

Numbers can be written using words or figures. Here's an example: ⇨ 4128 is the same as four thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight

Write out these numbers as words.

5495	five thousand, four hundred and ninety-five
8613	**eight thousand, six hundred and thirteen**
1247	**one thousand, two hundred and forty-seven**
3034	**three thousand and thirty-four**
9766	**nine thousand, seven hundred and sixty-six**

Write these words as numbers.

six thousand, three hundred and fifty-six	6356
two thousand, five hundred and twenty-three	**2523**
seven thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one	**7871**
three thousand, two hundred and seventy-four	**3274**
one thousand and sixty-nine	**1069**
nine thousand, six hundred and eighteen	**9618**

The place of a digit in a number tells you its value. For example: ⇨ In 3427 there are: Th H T U — 3 thousands, 4 hundreds, 2 tens and 7 ones (units).

Th	H	T	U
3	4	2	7

You can use < or > to show if a number is greater than (>) or less than (<) another number. ⇨ 3 > 2 5 < 9

Write down the value of the bold number in words.

8369	3 hundreds	943	**9 hundreds**
7250	**7 thousands**	1034	**1 thousand**
802	**2 ones/units**	465	**6 tens**

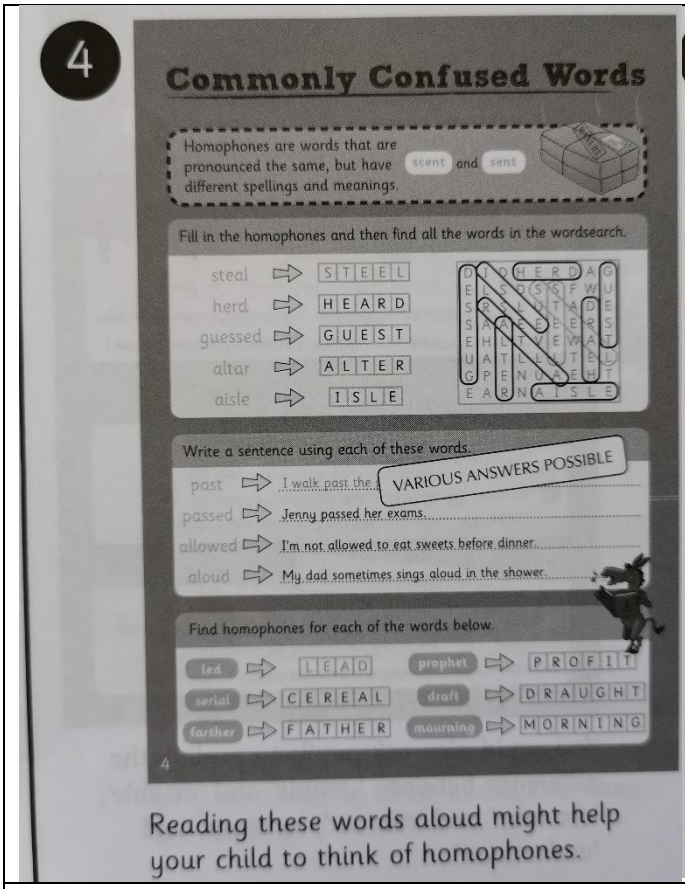
Split the numbers into thousands, hundreds, tens and units.

4983	=	4000	+ 900 + 80 +	3		
2756	=	2000 +	**700**	+ 50 +	**6**	
9135	=	9000 +	**100**	+ **30**	+	**5**
1864	=	**1000**	+ 800 +	**60**	+	**4**

Fill in the blanks with < or >

600	<	610	5 tens	>	47
3 hundreds	<	451	6990	>	6898

9-10 Years English (Year 5)



4

Commonly Confused Words

Homophones are words that are pronounced the same, but have different spellings and meanings. scent and sent

Fill in the homophones and then find all the words in the wordsearch.

steal ⇨ S T E E L
herd ⇨ H E A R D
guessed ⇨ G U E S T
altar ⇨ A L T E R
aisle ⇨ I S L E

Write a sentence using each of these words.

past ⇨ I walk past the ...
passed ⇨ Jenny passed her exams.
allowed ⇨ I'm not allowed to eat sweets before dinner.
aloud ⇨ My dad sometimes sings aloud in the shower.

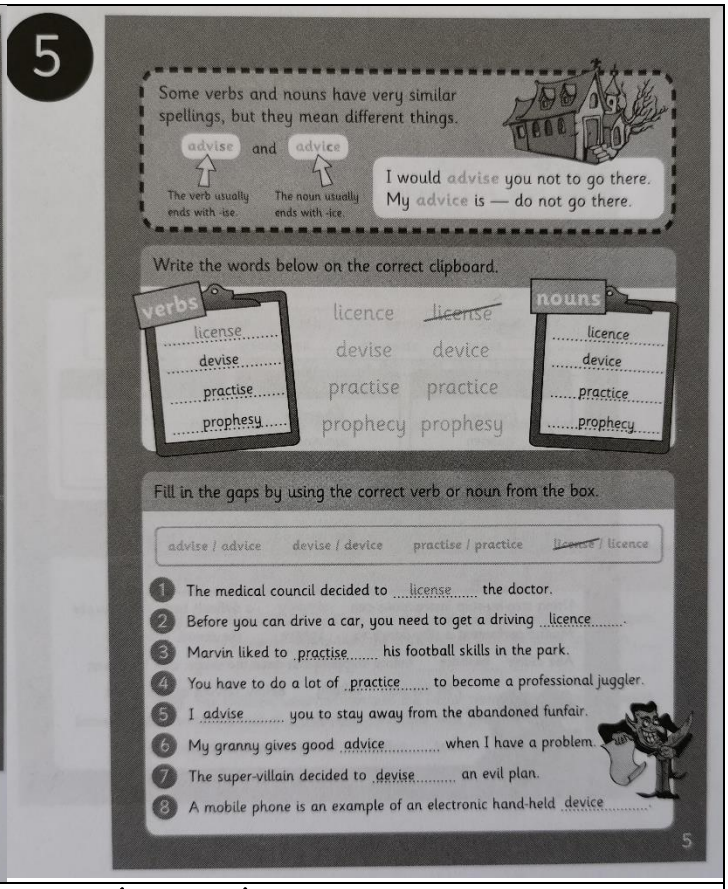
VARIOUS ANSWERS POSSIBLE

Find homophones for each of the words below.

led ⇨ L E A D
serial ⇨ C E R E A L
farther ⇨ F A T H E R
prophet ⇨ P R O F I T
draft ⇨ D R A U G H T
mourning ⇨ M O R N I N G

4

Reading these words aloud might help your child to think of homophones.



5

Some verbs and nouns have very similar spellings, but they mean different things.

advise and advice

The verb usually ends with -ise. The noun usually ends with -ice.

I would advise you not to go there.
My advice is — do not go there.

Write the words below on the correct clipboard.

verbs: license, devise, practise, prophesy

licence ~~license~~
devise device
practise practice
prophecy prophesy

nouns: licence, device, practice, prophecy

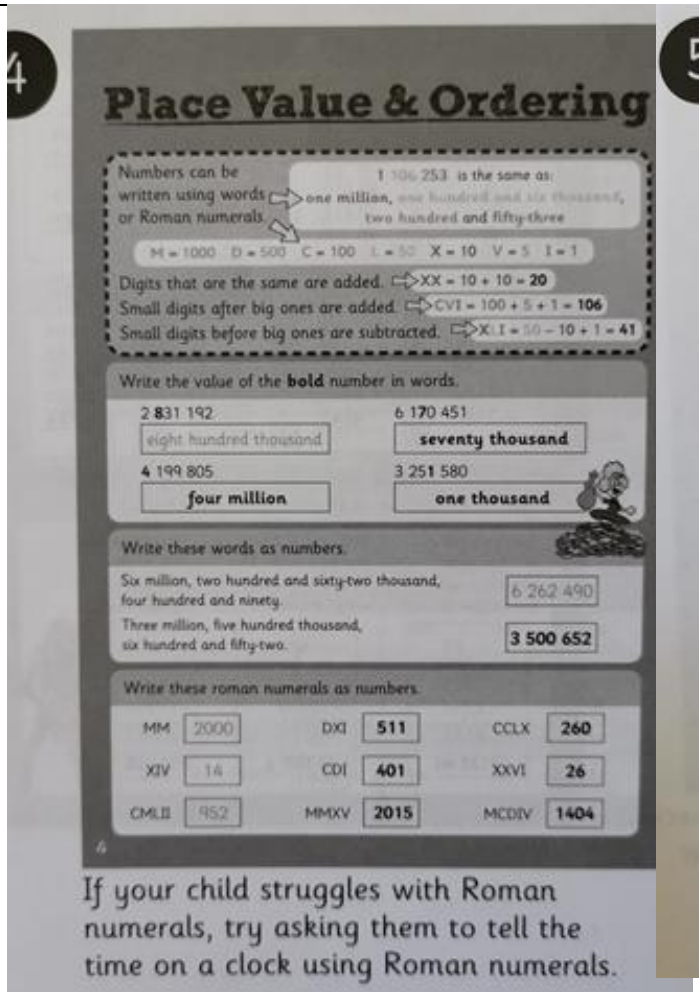
Fill in the gaps by using the correct verb or noun from the box.

advise / advice devise / device practise / practice ~~license~~ / licence

1. The medical council decided to license the doctor.
2. Before you can drive a car, you need to get a driving licence.
3. Marvin liked to practise his football skills in the park.
4. You have to do a lot of practice to become a professional juggler.
5. I advise you to stay away from the abandoned funfair.
6. My granny gives good advice when I have a problem.
7. The super-villain decided to devise an evil plan.
8. A mobile phone is an example of an electronic hand-held device.

5

9-10 Years Maths (Year 5)



4

Place Value & Ordering

Numbers can be written using words or Roman numerals ⇨ 1 106 253 is the same as: one million, one hundred and six thousand, two hundred and fifty-three

M = 1000 D = 500 C = 100 L = 50 X = 10 V = 5 I = 1

Digits that are the same are added. ⇨ XX = 10 + 10 = 20
Small digits after big ones are added. ⇨ CVI = 100 + 5 + 1 = 106
Small digits before big ones are subtracted. ⇨ XL = 50 − 10 = 40

Write the value of the **bold** number in words.

2 831 192 — eight hundred thousand
6 170 451 — seventy thousand
4 199 805 — four million
3 251 580 — one thousand

Write these words as numbers.

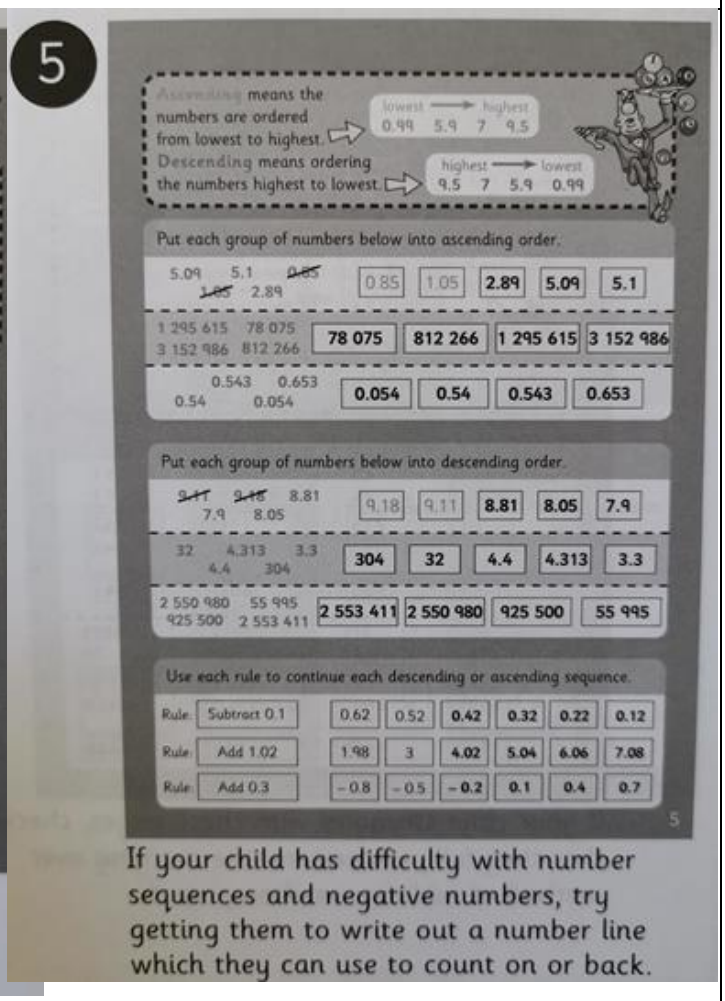
Six million, two hundred and sixty-two thousand, four hundred and ninety. — 6 262 490
Three million, five hundred thousand, six hundred and fifty-two. — 3 500 652

Write these roman numerals as numbers.

MM 2000 DXI 511 CCLX 260
XIV 14 CDI 401 XXVI 26
CMLII 952 MMXV 2015 MCDIV 1404

4

If your child struggles with Roman numerals, try asking them to tell the time on a clock using Roman numerals.



5

Ascending means the numbers are ordered from lowest to highest. ⇨ lowest → highest: 0.99 5.9 7 9.5
Descending means ordering the numbers highest to lowest. ⇨ highest → lowest: 9.5 7 5.9 0.99

Put each group of numbers below into ascending order.

5.09 5.1 ~~0.85~~ ~~1.05~~ 2.89 | 0.85 | 1.05 | 2.89 | 5.09 | 5.1
1 295 615 78 075 3 152 986 812 266 | 78 075 | 812 266 | 1 295 615 | 3 152 986
0.543 0.653 0.54 0.054 | 0.054 | 0.54 | 0.543 | 0.653

Put each group of numbers below into descending order.

~~9.11~~ ~~9.18~~ 8.81 7.9 8.05 | 9.18 | 9.11 | 8.81 | 8.05 | 7.9
32 4.313 3.3 4.4 304 | 304 | 32 | 4.4 | 4.313 | 3.3
2 550 980 55 995 925 500 2 553 411 | 2 553 411 | 2 550 980 | 925 500 | 55 995

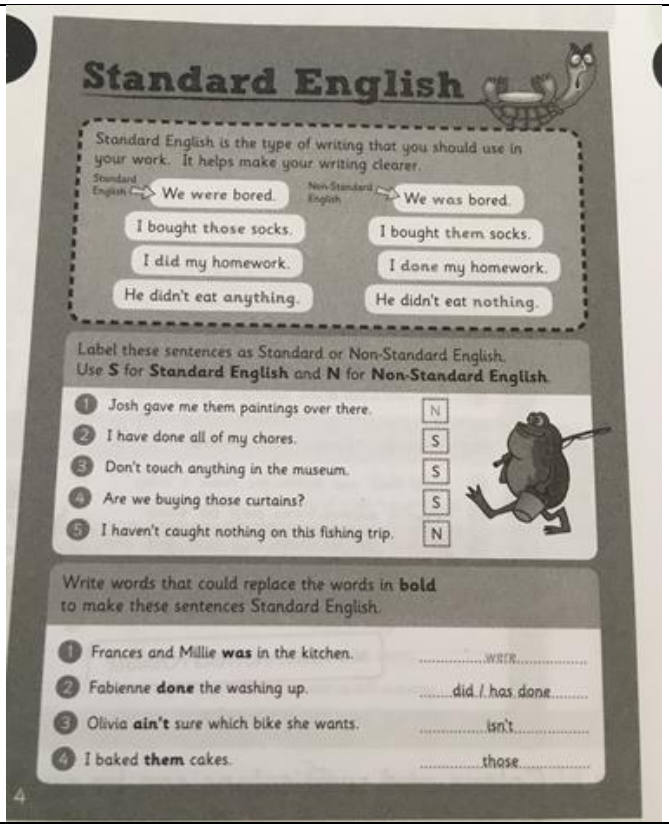
Use each rule to continue each descending or ascending sequence.

Rule: Subtract 0.1 — 0.62 0.52 0.42 0.32 0.22 0.12
Rule: Add 1.02 — 1.98 3 4.02 5.04 6.06 7.08
Rule: Add 0.3 — −0.8 −0.5 −0.2 0.1 0.4 0.7

5

If your child has difficulty with number sequences and negative numbers, try getting them to write out a number line which they can use to count on or back.

10-11 Years English (Year 6)



Standard English

Standard English is the type of writing that you should use in your work. It helps make your writing clearer.

Standard English	Non-Standard English
We were bored.	We was bored.
I bought those socks.	I bought them socks.
I did my homework.	I done my homework.
He didn't eat anything.	He didn't eat nothing.

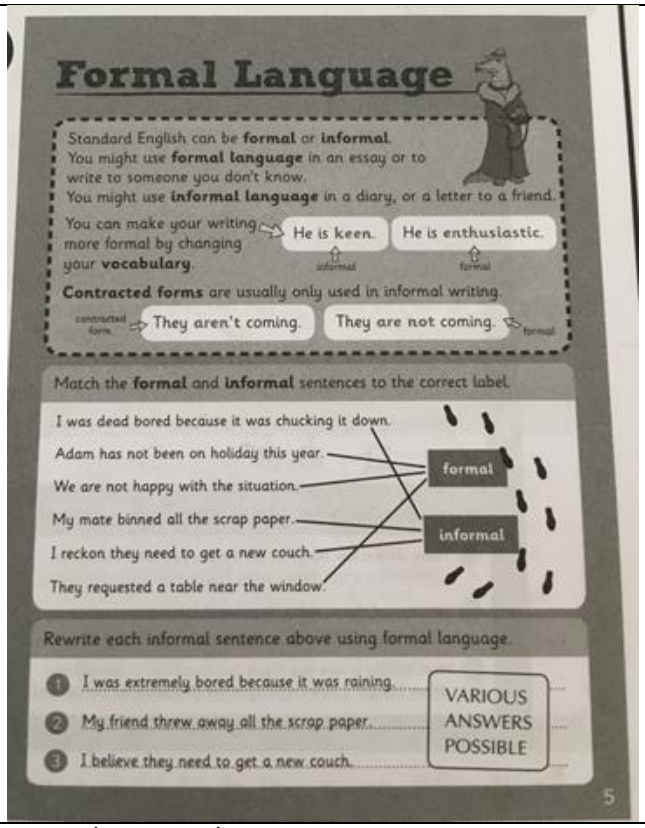
Label these sentences as Standard or Non-Standard English.
Use **S** for **Standard English** and **N** for **Non-Standard English**.

1. Josh gave me them paintings over there. N
2. I have done all of my chores. S
3. Don't touch anything in the museum. S
4. Are we buying those curtains? S
5. I haven't caught nothing on this fishing trip. N

Write words that could replace the words in **bold** to make these sentences Standard English.

1. Frances and Millie **was** in the kitchen. ...were...
2. Fabienne **done** the washing up. ...did / has done...
3. Olivia **ain't** sure which bike she wants. ...isn't...
4. I baked **them** cakes. ...those...

4



Formal Language

Standard English can be **formal** or **informal**.
You might use **formal language** in an essay or to write to someone you don't know.
You might use **informal language** in a diary, or a letter to a friend.

You can make your writing more formal by changing your **vocabulary**.
He is keen. (informal) → He is enthusiastic. (formal)

Contracted forms are usually only used in informal writing.
They aren't coming. (contracted form) → They are not coming. (formal)

Match the **formal** and **informal** sentences to the correct label.

- I was dead bored because it was chucking it down. → informal
- Adam has not been on holiday this year. → formal
- We are not happy with the situation. → formal
- My mate binned all the scrap paper. → informal
- I reckon they need to get a new couch. → informal
- They requested a table near the window. → formal

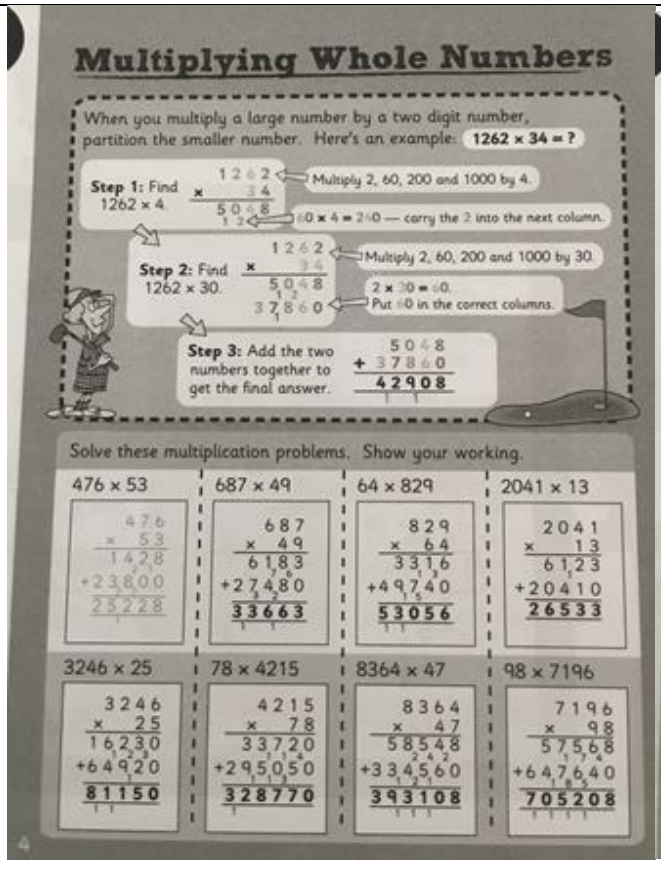
Rewrite each informal sentence above using formal language.

1. I was extremely bored because it was raining.
2. My friend threw away all the scrap paper.
3. I believe they need to get a new couch.

VARIOUS ANSWERS POSSIBLE

5

10-11 Years Maths (Year 6)



Multiplying Whole Numbers

When you multiply a large number by a two digit number, partition the smaller number. Here's an example: **1262 × 34 = ?**

Step 1: Find 1262 × 4.
1262 × 4 = 5048
Multiply 2, 60, 200 and 1000 by 4.
60 × 4 = 240 — carry the 2 into the next column.

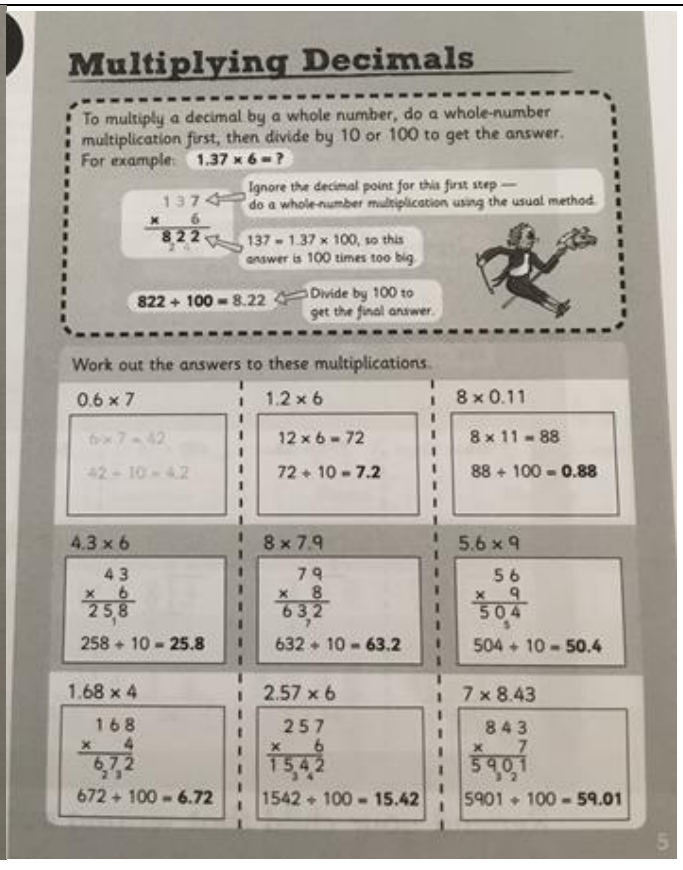
Step 2: Find 1262 × 30.
1262 × 30 = 37860
Multiply 2, 60, 200 and 1000 by 30.
2 × 30 = 60. Put 60 in the correct columns.

Step 3: Add the two numbers together to get the final answer.
5048 + 37860 = 42908

Solve these multiplication problems. Show your working.

476 × 53 = 25228
687 × 49 = 33663
64 × 829 = 53056
2041 × 13 = 26533
3246 × 25 = 81150
78 × 4215 = 328770
8364 × 47 = 393108
98 × 7196 = 705208

4



Multiplying Decimals

To multiply a decimal by a whole number, do a whole-number multiplication first, then divide by 10 or 100 to get the answer.
For example: **1.37 × 6 = ?**

137 × 6 = 822
Ignore the decimal point for this first step — do a whole-number multiplication using the usual method.
137 = 1.37 × 100, so this answer is 100 times too big.
822 ÷ 100 = 8.22
Divide by 100 to get the final answer.

Work out the answers to these multiplications.

0.6 × 7 = 4.2
1.2 × 6 = 12 × 6 = 72; 72 ÷ 10 = **7.2**
8 × 0.11 = 8 × 11 = 88; 88 ÷ 100 = **0.88**
4.3 × 6 = 258; 258 ÷ 10 = **25.8**
8 × 7.9 = 79 × 8 = 632; 632 ÷ 10 = **63.2**
5.6 × 9 = 56 × 9 = 504; 504 ÷ 10 = **50.4**
1.68 × 4 = 672; 672 ÷ 100 = **6.72**
2.57 × 6 = 257 × 6 = 1542; 1542 ÷ 100 = **15.42**
7 × 8.43 = 843 × 7 = 5901; 5901 ÷ 100 = **59.01**

5

10-11 Years Reading (Year 6)

Fiction

Section 1 – Playground Problem

Pages 6-7 — Fact Retrieval Questions

1) the Atlantic Ocean (**1 mark**)
2) the radio (**1 mark**)
3) (two slices of) toast (**1 mark**)
4) The slide was cracked.
   The roundabout was damaged and wouldn't spin.
   Some of the chains on the swings had broken.
   (**1 mark for any of the above answers, 3 marks in total**)
5) To raise funds for repairs to the roof. (**1 mark**)
6) She did some research on the internet. (**1 mark**)
7) He donated £350. (**1 mark**)
8) one month (**1 mark**)
9) E.g. So that she would write an article about the playground. (**1 mark**)
   OR
   E.g. She hoped that Suman Patel would write a report about the playground for the newspaper, and that the council would then change their minds. (**2 marks**)
   OR
   E.g. Louise had seen how Suman Patel's article about the school's roof helped their cause. She thought that if Suman wrote an article about the playground, the council would change their minds about fixing it. (**3 marks**)