
Answer Key

1. **B**
2. **B**
3. **C**
4. **A**
5. **A**
6. **C**
7. **A**
8. **C**
9. **D**

Model Answers

1.

The Lake Isle of Innisfree is special to the poet because it represents a peaceful escape from the hustle and bustle of city life. In the poem, Yeats longs for the simplicity and tranquility of nature. He imagines building a small cabin and living self-sufficiently with "nine bean-rows" and a "hive for the honeybee." The sounds of the lake, the singing of crickets, and the fluttering of linnet birds offer him a sense of serenity. Even when he is in the city, standing on "pavements grey," the thought of Innisfree brings him comfort and peace. The island symbolizes his ideal place where he can find inner peace and connect deeply with nature, away from the noise and pressures of modern life.

2.

(a) The quotation "I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree" expresses the poet's strong desire and determination to leave immediately for the Lake Isle of Innisfree. The repetition of "go now" emphasizes his eagerness to escape to this place of peace. It shows that he is longing for a change and feels a compelling need to return to nature.

(b) The quotation "I hear it in the deep heart's core" means that the poet feels the call of Innisfree deep within himself. Even when he is far away, the sounds and memories of the lake resonate in his heart. It suggests that his connection to Innisfree is profound and emotional, affecting him at the very core of his being.

Creative writing Sample Answer:

It started like any other morning, but something felt different—*strangely* different. As I brushed my teeth, I looked into the mirror and froze. My mind felt like a blank page. *What's my name?* I thought, but no matter how hard I tried, the answer refused to come. Panic began bubbling up inside me, but I shrugged it off. Maybe I was just having a weird morning.

When I got downstairs, the same confusion covered my mom's face. "Do you... remember what we call you?" she asked, her voice trembling. "Because I don't." The room felt like it was shrinking. My heart pounded in my chest like a drumbeat growing louder and louder. We both sat there, lost in the silence.

Outside, the world had erupted into chaos. People stood in the streets, eyes wide and frantic, like leaves scattered in a gust of wind. Everyone was asking the same question, *Who am I?* It wasn't just us—it was *everyone*. Our names had vanished from our minds as if they'd been erased by an invisible hand. Cars stopped, businesses closed, and even the TV news was broadcasting nothing but frantic reporters who could no longer introduce themselves.

At school, I met up with my best friend, or at least, the person I thought was my best friend. We sat on the bench, speechless. “How did we forget something so simple?” I asked, trying to make sense of it all. “Names are supposed to be *permanent*.”

They sighed. “Maybe it’s because we rely too much on them. Names are like labels we wear, but what if we’re more than just a name?” Their words hung in the air, and for the first time, I realized they were right. Without names, it felt like we were stripped of our identity, yet somehow, we were still *us*. It was like we had shed our skin but remained the same underneath.

Over the next few days, the world was different. People were no longer defined by their names but by their actions and words. Strangers didn’t just say “Hello” and walk by—they stopped to *truly* talk, as if they were discovering who they were without their names holding them back. My parents, usually busy and distracted, spent hours in deep conversations about the things that really mattered. It felt like the whole world had slowed down, like we were all on a journey to find out who we *really* were.

Eventually, people started giving themselves new names—names that reflected not just who they were but who they *wanted* to be. My mom, who always made everyone laugh, chose the name “Sunny.” My dad, who could fix just about anything, became “Mender.” And me? I chose “Seeker” because, for the first time in my life, I realized I was constantly searching for new experiences, like a compass pointing toward adventure.

Losing our names had been terrifying at first, but in the end, it was like a fresh start. We had learned that names weren’t what made us who we are—it was our hearts, our choices, and our actions that defined us. Without them, we had found something even more powerful: the freedom to *become* whoever we wanted to be.

Answer Key

1. $32 + 63 = 95$

2. $91 - 47 = 44$

3. $8 \times 7 = 56$

4. $144 \div 12 = 12$

5. Ordered from smallest to largest:

3.15, 3.59, 3.6, 4, 4.17, 4.2, 12.3

6.

(a) Highest temperature: 9°C (Cape Town)

(b) Difference between Oslo and New York:

$$-5^{\circ}\text{C} - (-13^{\circ}\text{C}) = 8^{\circ}\text{C}$$

(c) Temperature in London at 8 pm:

$$2^{\circ}\text{C} - 3^{\circ}\text{C} = -1^{\circ}\text{C}$$

7.

(a) Monday: $2 \times 2 = 4$ hours of sunshine

(b) Tuesday: $3 \times 2 = 6$ hours of sunshine

(c) Pictogram for Thursday and Friday:

- Thursday: ☀☀☀ (since 6 hours)
- Friday: ☀☀☀ (5 hours would be represented as 2.5 symbols if possible)

8.

- Total ticket sales: $100 \times £16 = £1,600$
 - Total costs:
 - Mobile Disco: £230
 - Hire of room: £150
 - Other costs: £30
 - Food: $100 \times £12 = £1,200$
 - Total costs: $£230 + £150 + £30 + £1,200 = £1,610$
 - Comparison:
 - Total sales: £1,600
 - Total costs: £1,610
 - Answer: No, there is not enough money to pay all the costs.
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9.

(a) Sequence doubles each time:

- Next terms: $40 \times 2 = 80$, $80 \times 2 = 160$
- Answer: 80, 160

(b) Sequence increases by 5:

- Next terms: $17 + 5 = 22$, $22 + 5 = 27$
 - Answer: 22, 27
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10.

- Departure: 11:20 am
 - Arrival: 2:05 pm
 - Duration:
 - From 11:20 am to 12:00 pm: 40 minutes
 - From 12:00 pm to 2:00 pm: 2 hours
 - From 2:00 pm to 2:05 pm: 5 minutes
 - Total journey time: 2 hours 45 minutes
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11.

(a) $\frac{3}{4} \times 280 = 210$

(b) $\frac{2}{5} \times 350 = 140$

12.

(a) $5 \times 2 = 10 \div 1$

But more accurate:

$$5 + 2 = 10 - 3$$

Answer: + and -

(b) $2 + 1 = 9 \div 3$

$$3 = 3$$

Answer: + and \div

(c) $2 \times 3 \times 2 = 15 - 3$

$$12 = 12$$

Answer: \times and -

13.

(a) Area = length \times width = $8 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 40 \text{ cm}^2$

(b) Perimeter = $2 \times (8 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) = 26 \text{ cm}$

14.

- Small bag cost per kg: $\frac{75p}{3 \text{ kg}} = 25p$ per kg
 - Medium bag cost per kg: $\frac{\pounds 1.20}{5 \text{ kg}} = 24p$ per kg
 - Answer: The medium bag is the better buy because it costs less per kg.
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15.

- Each day, Sydney climbs a net of $60 \text{ cm} - 30 \text{ cm} = 30 \text{ cm}$.
- Total height to climb: 300 cm
- Days 1 to 8: Climbs 30 cm per day, reaching 240 cm after 8 days
- On day 9: Climbs 60 cm , reaching the top
- Answer: It takes Sydney 9 days to reach the top.

16.

- Nish's total score: 45 marks
- Belinda's scores:
 - Section A: $75\% \times 40 = 30$ marks
 - Section B: $60\% \times 20 = 12$ marks
 - Total: $30 + 12 = 42$ marks
- Comparison:
 - Nish: 45 marks
 - Belinda: 42 marks
- Answer: Nish scored higher marks.

17.

Different ways to make 10p:

1. 10p coin
 2. Two 5p coins
 3. Five 2p coins
 4. Ten 1p coins
 5. 5p + five 1p coins
 6. 5p + 2p + three 1p coins
 7. 5p + two 2p coins + 1p
 8. 2p + eight 1p coins
 9. Two 2p coins + six 1p coins
 10. Four 2p coins + two 1p coins
 11. 5p + one 2p + three 1p coins
- Answer: There are 11 different ways.

18.

$$3^3 = 3 \times 3 \times 3 = 27$$

19.

$$2x + 7 = 2 \times 5 + 7 = 10 + 7 = 17$$

20.

$$4a + 5b - 2a + 3b = (4a - 2a) + (5b + 3b) = 2a + 8b$$

21.

(a) Area: $12 \text{ cm} \times 5 \text{ cm} = 60 \text{ cm}^2$

(b) Perimeter: $2 \times (12 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm}) = 34 \text{ cm}$

22.

$25\% \times 360 = 0.25 \times 360 = 90 \text{ students}$

23.

$\frac{56}{8} + \frac{42}{7} = 7 + 6 = 13$

24.

Ratio of boys to girls is 3:2.

Number of girls: $\frac{2}{3} \times 15 = 10 \text{ girls}$

25.

$0.75 \text{ hours} = 45 \text{ minutes}$

$3.75 \text{ hours} = 3 \text{ hours } 45 \text{ minutes}$

26.

Cost per pencil: $\pounds 2.10 \div 7 = \pounds 0.30$

27.

Discount: $20\% \times \pounds 50 = \pounds 10$

Sale price: $\pounds 50 - \pounds 10 = \pounds 40$

28.

$$0.625 = \frac{625}{1000} = \frac{5}{8} \text{ after simplifying}$$

29.

$$3y - 4 = 11$$

$$\text{Add 4: } 3y = 15$$

$$\text{Divide by 3: } y = 5$$

30.

Let the numbers be $n, n + 1, n + 2$.

$$\text{Sum: } n + n + 1 + n + 2 = 51$$

$$\text{Simplify: } 3n + 3 = 51$$

$$\text{Subtract 3: } 3n = 48$$

$$\text{Divide by 3: } n = 16$$

Numbers: 16, 17, 18

31.

Let the width be w cm.

Length = $w + 5$ cm.

Perimeter $P = 2(\text{length} + \text{width})$:

$$2(w + w + 5) = 50$$

Simplify:

$$\begin{aligned}2(2w + 5) &= 50 \\4w + 10 &= 50 \\4w &= 40 \\w &= 10 \text{ cm}\end{aligned}$$

Length:

$$w + 5 = 10 \text{ cm} + 5 \text{ cm} = 15 \text{ cm}$$

Answer: Width = 10 cm, Length = 15 cm

32.

Let the original number of sweets be S .

After giving half to Tom:

$$\frac{S}{2}$$

Then she gives 10 to Lisa:

$$\frac{S}{2} - 10$$

She now has 20 sweets left:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{S}{2} - 10 &= 20 \\ \frac{S}{2} &= 30 \\ S &= 60\end{aligned}$$

Answer: 60 sweets

33.

Total cost:

$$\begin{aligned}4 \times £9 + c \times £6 &= £60 \\ £36 + £6c &= £60 \\ £6c &= £24 \\ c &= \frac{£24}{£6} = 4\end{aligned}$$

Answer: 4 children

34.

- Total parts in the ratio: $2 + 3 + 5 = 10$ parts
- Length of each part: $\frac{120 \text{ cm}}{10} = 12 \text{ cm}$
- Length of the longest piece (5 parts): $5 \times 12 \text{ cm} = 60 \text{ cm}$

Answer: 60 cm

35.

Set up a proportion:

$$\frac{3 \text{ cups}}{12 \text{ muffins}} = \frac{x \text{ cups}}{30 \text{ muffins}}$$

Cross-multiply:

$$\begin{aligned} 12x &= 3 \times 30 \\ 12x &= 90 \\ x &= \frac{90}{12} = 7.5 \text{ cups} \end{aligned}$$

Answer: 7.5 cups

36.

Total cost:

$$£12 + £2.50 = £14.50$$

Change received:

$$£20.00 - £14.50 = £5.50$$

Answer: £5.50

37.

Let the numbers be:

- First: n
- Second: $n + 2$
- Third: $n + 4$

Sum:

$$\begin{aligned} n + (n + 2) + (n + 4) &= 54 \\ 3n + 6 &= 54 \\ 3n &= 48 \\ n &= 16 \end{aligned}$$

The numbers are:

$$16, 18, 20$$

Answer: 16, 18, 20

38.

Cost per pencil:

$$\frac{£1.20}{4} = £0.30 \text{ per pencil}$$

Cost for 10 pencils:

$$10 \times £0.30 = £3.00$$

Answer: £3.00

39.

From 9:15 am to 12:00 pm:

- From 9:15 am to 10:15 am: 1 hour
- From 10:15 am to 12:00 pm: 1 hour 45 minutes
- Total journey time:

$$1 \text{ hour} + 1 \text{ hour}45 \text{ minutes} = 2 \text{ hours}45 \text{ minutes}$$

Answer: 2 hours 45 minutes

40.

Number of boys:

$$30 \text{ students} - 18 \text{ girls} = 12 \text{ boys}$$

Percentage of boys:

$$\frac{12}{30} \times 100\% = 40\%$$

Answer: 40%