Writing Mat

Expected Year 5

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Use a mixture of simple, compound and complex sentences. Use a thesaurus to up-level your vocabulary choices.

Check for tense, subject/verb agreement, person, paragraphs and genre features!

Marvellous Modals!

Include modal verbs to show possibility:

can could should
might must may
would will ought

(and their negative versions)

Could you pop in an adverb of possibility?

surely possibly
certainly perhaps

Super Suffixes!

-ation preparation sensation
-ous courageous curious serious
-ly gently angrily frantically

Super Subordination!

Use these conjunctions to create super complex sentences:

if because as
before after until
that since when

Front it Out!

Link your sentences and paragraphs:

Time

At that moment, On Saturday, Finally,

Place

Over the bridge, Inside the chest, Beyond the clouds,

Frequency

Every few weeks, Never before, Occasionally, Often,

Manner/ Behaviour

Breathing heavily, Waiting anxiously, Without warning,

It's All Relative!

Use a 'which', 'who' or 'that' relative clause to add extra information:

The Queen, who has reigned for 60 years, has four children.

Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.

The stench was so putrid that it made her eyes water.

Spellings... I need to know most of these:

accommodate	correspond	hindrance	recognise
accompany	criticise	individual	recommend
according	curiosity	interfere	relevant
achieve	definite	interrupt	restaurant
aggressive	desperate	language	rhyme
amateur	determined	leisure	rhythm
ancient	develop	lightning	sacrifice
apparent	dictionary	marvellous	secretary
appreciate	embarrass	mischievous	shoulder
attached	environment	muscle	sincere
available	equip(-ped)	necessary	sincerely
average	equipment	neighbour	soldier
awkward	especially	nuisance	stomach
bargain	exaggerate	occupy	sufficient
bruise	excellent	occur	suggest
category	existence	opportunity	symbol
committee	explanation	parliament	system
communicate	familiar	physical	temperature
community	foreign	prejudice	thorough
competition	forty	privilege	twelfth
conscience	frequently	profession	variety
conscious	government	programme	vegetable
controversy	guarantee	pronunciation	vehicle
convenience	harass	queue	yacht

Expanded Noun Phrases:

Get Descriptive!
the ferocious, snarling beast inside the cage
the breath-taking, scenic view beyond the valley

Punctuation Reminders:

A	Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns.
.	Full stops.
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks.
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters and to mark missing letters in contracted words, e.g. didn't.
,	Commas in lists , and to mark parenthesis, fronted adverbials and clauses.
" "	Inverted commas for speech. (Don't forget the commas too!)
-	Hyphen to connect words together.
-	Dashes to show longer pauses or parenthesis.
( )	Brackets for parenthesis.

Fractions

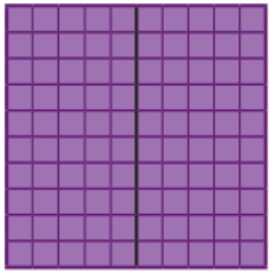
Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary

- numerator
- denominator
- unit fraction
- non-unit fraction
- whole
- equivalent
- mixed number
- improper fraction
- simplest form
- multiple
- common denominator
- common numerator

Equivalent Fractions

To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.



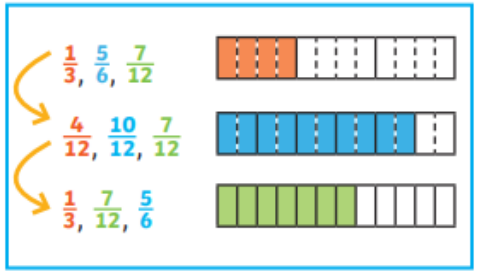
$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{10} = \frac{50}{100}$

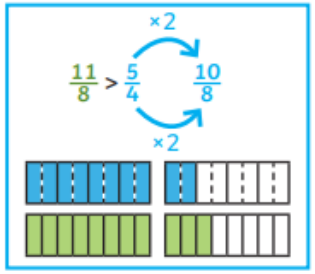
×5 ×10

×5 ×10

Compare and Order Fractions

We can compare and order fractions by using common denominators.





Mixed Numbers

Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction.

whole → $2\frac{1}{4}$ ← fraction

Improper Fractions

An improper fraction has a numerator which is greater than or equal to the denominator.

$\frac{5}{3}$

Convert an Improper Fraction to a Mixed Number

$\frac{9}{4}$

$9 \div 4 = 2r1$ → $2\frac{1}{4}$

Divide the numerator by the denominator.

This shows you the whole number and the fraction.

Convert a Mixed Number to an Improper Fraction

Multiply the whole by the denominator to make an improper fraction.

$2\frac{5}{6} = \frac{12}{6} + \frac{5}{6} = \frac{17}{6}$

Add the fractions together.

Adding and Subtracting Fractions

To add or subtract fractions with denominators that are multiples of the same number, we must change one fraction to have the same denominator.

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{4}{5} - \frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{5}$

$\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{5}{6} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6} - \frac{4}{6} = \frac{1}{6}$

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Fractions

Knowledge Organiser

Add Fractions Where the Total is Greater Than 1

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{4}{8} + \frac{6}{8} + \frac{5}{8} = \frac{15}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$

Add Mixed Numbers

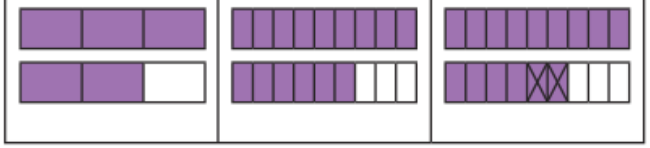
$1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{2}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = 1 + \frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

$1\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{10}{8} + \frac{3}{8} = \frac{13}{8} = 1\frac{5}{8}$

Subtract from a Mixed Number

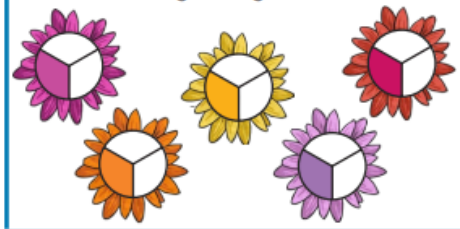
$1\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{6}{9} - \frac{2}{9} = 1\frac{4}{9}$

starting number	find the equivalent fraction	subtract



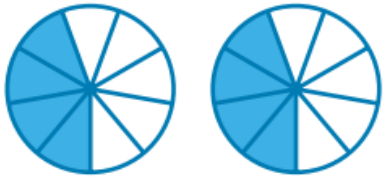
Multiply Unit Fractions by an Integer

$\frac{1}{3} \times 5 = \frac{5}{3}$



Multiply Non-Unit Fractions by an Integer

$2 \times \frac{4}{9} = \frac{8}{9}$



Subtract Two Mixed Numbers

$2\frac{3}{4} - 1\frac{5}{8} = 1\frac{1}{8}$

$2 - 1 = 1$

$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{5}{8} = \frac{1}{8}$

Multiply Mixed Numbers by Integers

Convert to an improper fraction and multiply the numerator by the integer.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = \frac{9}{4} \times 2 = \frac{18}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

Use repeated addition.

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2 = 2\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{1}{4} = 4\frac{2}{4} = 4\frac{1}{2}$

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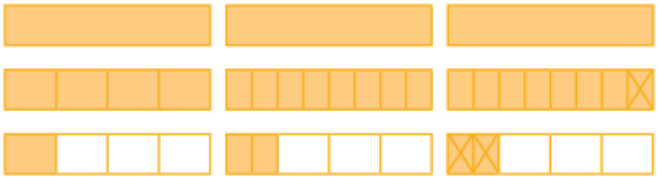
Subtract from a Mixed Number - Breaking the Whole

$2\frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{8} = 2\frac{2}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{10}{8} - \frac{3}{8} = 1\frac{7}{8}$



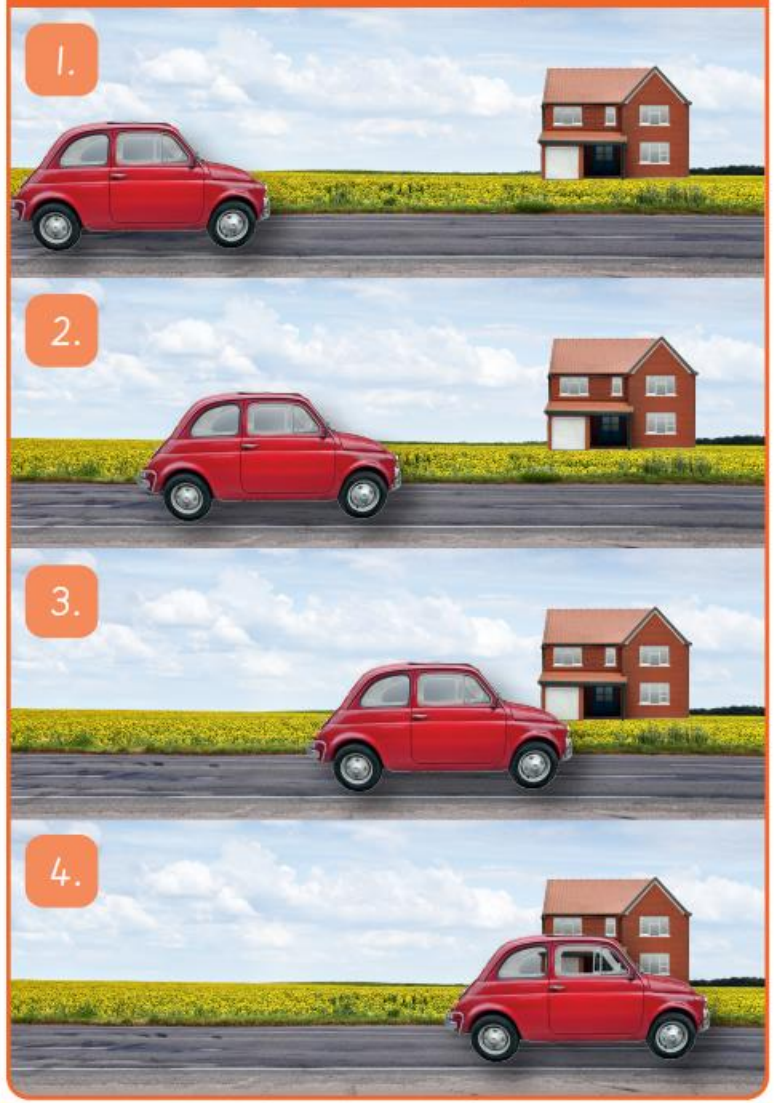
Year 5 - Stop Motion animation

Animation	Pictures or photographs in a sequence to give the illusion of movement.
Animator	Someone who specialises in the creation of animations.
Background	What can be seen behind the main objects or people in a picture.
Decompose	To break something down into smaller chunks.
Duplicate	To make an exact copy of something.
Editing	The process of making changes to a text or film.
Frame	Each picture or page in an animation.
Illusion	Something that is not how it appears to be.
Onion Skinning	A way of seeing the previous frame to help create the next frame in an animation.
Stop Motion	A sequence of images or photographs used to create an animation.
Storyboard	A sequence of sketches to show what will be included within an animation or video.

The onion-skinning tool helps to create more flowing animations.

Key facts

The stop motion animation process.



Year 5 History Knowledge Organiser- The Birth of the British Empire

Key vocabulary	Definition
Empire	An empire is a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruler
Imperial	Belonging or relating to an empire
Trade	Buying, selling or exchanging goods between people, companies or countries
Colony	A country or area controlled by another country that is often far away
Slave	A person who is considered to be owned by another person and has to obey them
Merchant	A person involved in trading goods

Key people	
John Cabot	An Italian explorer, funded by England, who 'discovered' lands in North America
Sir Walter Raleigh	Founded a colony in Virginia
Emperor Jahangir	Mughal Emperor who allowed the East India Company to trade in India
Major-General Robert Clive	A military commander who helped secure an Indian empire for Britain
Elizabeth I	Queen of England 1508-1603. She gave royal approval to the East India Company
General Wolfe	He led Britain to victory at the Battle of Quebec

1526: The Mughal Empire is established in India

1600: Elizabeth I grants royal approval to the East India Company

1757: Battle of Plassey

1497: John Cabot is paid by the British to 'discover' new land in North America

1585: Sir Walter Raleigh sets up the first British settlement in North America

1756: The Seven Years War begins

1763: The Seven Years War ends and Britain takes land from France

Sir Walter Raleigh

Knowledge Organiser-Year 5-People of God-how can following God bring freedom and justice?

Key People

Moses	A prophet who led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt
Abraham	A prophet who is regarded as the father of the Jewish, Muslim and Christian faiths. Also known as Abram and Ibrahim.
Pharaoh	Ruler of Ancient Egypt
Desmond Tutu	A South African former Archbishop, who was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984, and is known for his work as a human rights activist.
Malala Yousafzai	A Pakistani activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Peace Prize recipient.

Key Vocabulary

Hebrew	A member of an ancient people. In the Bible, they are descended from Jacob, grandson of Abraham. After the Exodus, they established the kingdoms of Israel and Judah
Israelite	The name given to the people formerly known as Hebrews, after the conquest of the land of Canaan.
Exodus	The movement of a lot of people from a place. In the Bible, this refers to the departure of the Hebrews, led by Moses, from slavery in Egypt, which was made possible by the ten plagues.
Covenant	An agreement or promise between two or more people. God made a covenant with Abraham, and with Moses.
Plague	In the Bible, a plague is any painful affliction, disease or disaster sent as a judgement from God. There were ten Plagues of Egypt preceding the exodus of the Hebrews.

Key Places

Egypt	A country in North Africa where the Bible tells us the Hebrews were slaves.
Canaan	The land promised to Abraham by God.
The Promised Land	The land promised by God, to Abraham and his descendants. Also known as Canaan.
Mount Sinai	The mountain named in the Bible as the place where Moses received the Ten Commandments from God
Red (Reed) Sea	The sea which was parted by God to enable the exodus from Egypt.

Knowledge Organiser – Chinese Art (Visual Arts - Year Five)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
dynasty	A line of rulers of a country from the same family. Parts of modern-day China were ruled by different dynasties for thousands of years.
Ming dynasty	Chinese dynasty from 1368-1644 C.E.
calligraphy	Decorative handwriting
character	Chinese writing symbols
rice paper	Thin paper used for Chinese painting.
scroll	A roll of paper or silk for writing or painting on. When rolled up, stored in a box.
hand scroll	A long, narrow, horizontal scroll, viewed by being held by the viewer, maybe on a table.
hanging scroll	A scroll displayed vertically on a wall for a short period of time.
ink stick	A solid stick of ink.
ink stone	A stone for grinding ink on.
ceramic	Fired clay.
porcelain	A white translucent ceramic.
Ming ware	Ming dynasty ceramics.
cobalt blue	A deep blue pigment

Ming Ware

Early 15th century,
Porcelain with cobalt blue

Late 17th century
Porcelain with cobalt blue, for European market

Paintings and Calligraphy

Finches and Bamboo
Early 12th century
Handscroll - ink and colour on silk

Fisherman (with poem)
c.1350
Handscroll - ink on paper

Summer Mountains
c.1050
Handscroll ink and colour on silk

Forces

Knowledge Organiser

Term	Definition
Force	A push or a pull.
Gravity	A force that pulls objects towards the centre of the earth.
Friction	A force caused by two surfaces touching each other.
Air Resistance	A kind of friction that slows objects down when they travel through air.
Water Resistance	A kind of friction that slows objects down when they travel through water.
Buoyancy	An object's ability to float.
Upthrust	A force that pushes objects up in water or air
Streamline	To shape an object in a way that reduces the effect of air resistance or water resistance.

Air Resistance

Air resistance (sometimes referred to as drag) acts against gravity on falling or moving objects. It's what you feel on your hair when riding fast on a bike or it's what fills a parachute to help slow you down when falling from the sky. Object such as aeroplanes reduce air resistance because of their streamlined shape.

Water Resistance

Water resistance is a type of ***friction***, which can slow things down in the water. Water acts upon objects making them harder to pass through. A fish has a *streamlined* body-shape to help it swim through water more easily. *Upthrust* is the name of the force, which keeps things afloat in water. When gravity is greater than upthrust, the object sinks. When the two are the same, the object floats.

Gravity

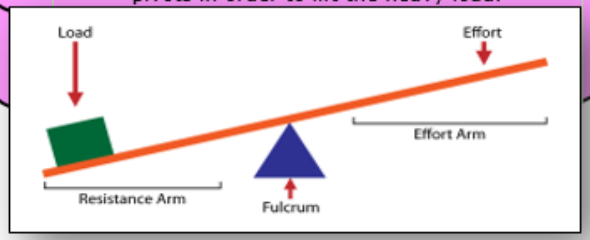
Gravity is a force that holds things to Earth's surface and prevents things from floating off into the atmosphere. It ensures that unsupported objects to fall back down to Earth.

It is said that the famous scientist Isaac Newton was sitting under a tree when an apple fell on his head. He identified it was a force pulling the object down. We now measure gravity in Newtons (N) because of this.

There is gravity on the moon but it is much less than on Earth, so during the moon landings of 1969, astronauts could jump higher for longer due to the weaker pull of gravity.

LEVERS

A way to lift heavy weights using the least amount of effort. The longer the lever, the easier it is to lift. The fulcrum is where the lever pivots in order to lift the heavy load.



PULLEYS

Used like levers to lift loads with less effort but for longer distances. Rope is passed through a pulley, which is attached to an anchor point and returned back to the ground to be pulled.

Friction

When objects are pushed or pulled, an opposing force can be felt. This opposite force is called 'friction'. Friction causes things to slow down or stop. The grip on our shoes stops us slipping. Therefore, friction is great. An ice-skate on an ice-rink will move for a long time because there is very little friction. The rougher the surfaces, the greater the friction. This rubbing of two surfaces can release energy, causing heat. (Try rubbing your hands together!)

Food - What could be healthier?

Beef	Meat that comes from a cow.
Cross-contamination	Cross-contamination is how bacteria can spread. It happens when liquid from raw meats or germs from unclean objects touch cooked or ready-to-eat foods.
Farm	Land or water used to produce crops or raise animals for food.
Method	Following a process or list of instructions.
Packaging	The packet which holds a product safe, ready to be sold and has information on about the product.
Research	The collecting of information about a subject.
Welfare	The health and happiness of a person or animal.

Key facts

A balanced diet consists of measured amounts of different foods to keep us healthy. Use the NHS Eatwell Guide to see how much you should eat from each food group.

The different food groups are dairy, fruits and vegetables, protein, carbohydrates, fats and sugars.

Eating the right mix of nutrients will help your body grow and develop, many foods have labels which tell you the amount of each nutrient it has.

It is important to know how to avoid cross-contamination to keep safe when preparing and cooking different foods.

In farming, it is important that the animals are cared for properly during their lifetime. There are ethical rules which ensure that the animals receive a good level of welfare.

The Farm to Fork Process

Always ask an adult's permission before cooking in the kitchen. Remember to wear an apron and wash your hands.

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