

Writing Mat

Expected Year 5

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

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,

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

Super Suffixes!

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

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.

Super Subordination!

Use these conjunctions to create super complex sentences:

if because as
before after until
that since when

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.

Decimals

Key Vocabulary	Tenths, Hundredths and Thousandths
tenths	
hundredths	
decimal tenths	
decimal hundredths	
decimal equivalents	
part-whole model	
rounding	
decimal point	
place value	

Knowledge Organiser

Order and Compare Numbers with Three Decimal Places

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$

0 . 2 1 3

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
1		$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$

1 . 0 2 2

Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
2	$\frac{1}{10}$		$\frac{1}{1000}$

2 . 1 0 3

Decimal Numbers as Fractions

$$0.71 = \frac{71}{100} = \frac{7}{10} + \frac{1}{100}$$

$$0.37 = \frac{37}{100} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{7}{100}$$

Decimals

Knowledge Organiser

Multiplying and Dividing by 10, 100 and 1000

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
$\div 10$				
	3	8		
3	8			
$\times 10$				
	3	8		

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
$\div 100$				
	0	3	8	
3	8			
$\times 100$				
	0	3	8	

Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
3	8			
$\div 1000$				
	0	0	3	8
3	8			
$\times 1000$				
	0	0	3	8

Adding and Subtracting Decimals

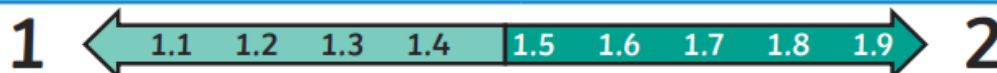
$$0.8 + 0.001 = 0.801$$

$$1.031 - 0.23 = 0.801$$

$$0.4005 + 0.4005 = 0.801$$

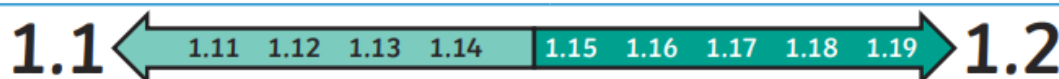


Rounding Decimals



If the tenths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest whole number.

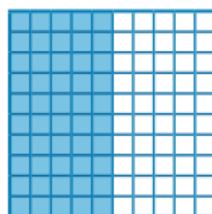
If the tenths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest whole number.



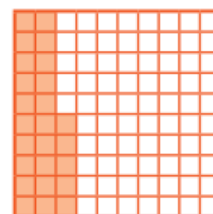
If the hundredths digit is 1, 2, 3 or 4, we round down to the nearest tenth.

If the hundredths digit is 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, we round up to the nearest tenth.

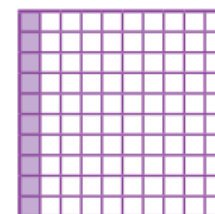
Percentage and Decimal Equivalents



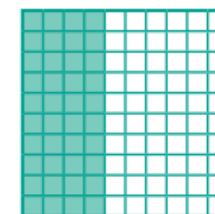
$$50\% = \frac{50}{100} = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$



$$25\% = \frac{25}{100} = \frac{1}{4} = 0.25$$



$$10\% = \frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10} = 0.1$$

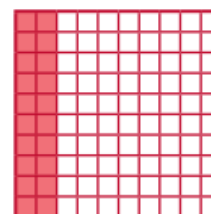


$$40\% = \frac{40}{100} = \frac{2}{5} = 0.4$$

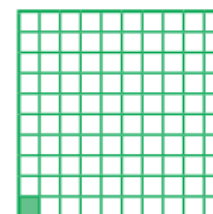
Crossing the Whole

$$0.82 + 0.63 = 1.45$$

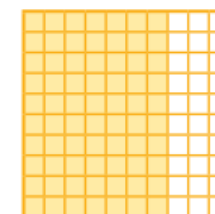
$$2.531 - 0.6 = 1.931$$



$$20\% = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$



$$1\% = \frac{1}{100} = 0.01$$



$$70\% = \frac{70}{100} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7$$



Mars Rover 1

Binary code	A code used in computers, based around the binary values of 0 and 1.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Data transmission	The movement of information from one or more points to another.
Discovery	When something is intentionally or unintentionally found.
Distance	The amount of space between two places or objects.
Input	Information sent to a computer by an input device such as a keyboard or mouse for processing.
Mars Rover	A robotic vehicle, that explores, investigates and returns data about the terrain on Mars.
Moon	Orbits round planet Earth and is Earth's only natural satellite.
Numerical data	Information that is based on numbers and digits.
Output	Information or data that is sent by the computer to an output device such as a printer or speakers.
Planet	A large natural object that orbits around a star.
Radio signal	A radio wave that is sent or received to somewhere.
Scientist	A person who studies within the fields of Science, such as Physics, Biology and Chemistry.
Sequence	A set order or pattern for something to follow.
Signal	A voltage, current or electromagnetic wave that is either sent or obtained.
Computer simulation	Computer generated imitation of something such as a program test or product prototype.
Space (astronomy)	A vast area around and beyond planet Earth, which is not inhabited.



Key facts

Kapow
Primary

The Mars Rover had to travel 380,000km to get to Mars, it took eight and a half months.



It is approximately 31,666,666 double-decker buses in distance!

Binary:



When a robot thinks independently, it needs to be able to calculate a range of data. All decisions carried out by a robot, or any computer, are done in binary - including the Mars Rover.

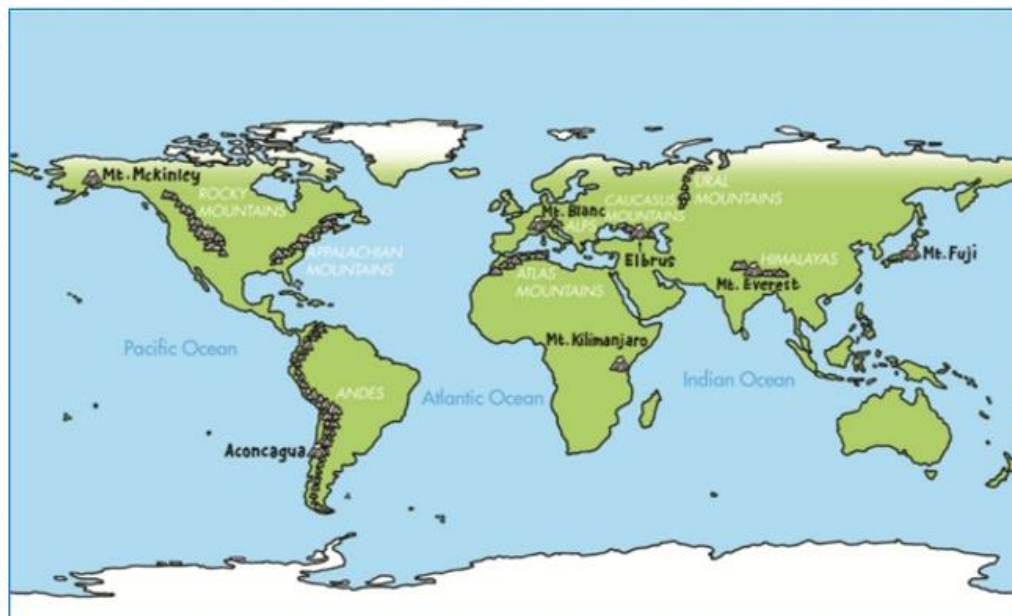
Binary value	Decimal value
0 0 0 0	0 zero
0 0 0 1	1 one
0 0 1 0	2 two
0 0 1 1	3 three
0 1 0 0	4 four
0 1 0 1	5 five
0 1 1 0	6 six
0 1 1 1	7 seven
1 0 0 0	8 eight
1 0 0 1	9 nine
1 0 1 0	10 ten



Knowledge Organiser-Year 5-Geography-Mountains





Key Vocabulary	Definition
peak	The top of the mountain.
range	A group of mountains.
 Edmund Hillary	A well-known mountaineer from New Zealand who was one of the first to climb Mount Everest in 1953.
 Tenzing Norgay	Edmund Hillary's mountaineer guide who also climbed Mount Everest in 1953.
The Andes	A mountain range in South America that stretches from the southern tip of the continent to the Caribbean coast.
Machu Picchu	A famous Inca city built on top of a mountain in the Andes.
Mount Kilimanjaro	The tallest mountain in Africa.
erosion	The process of something being worn down or destroyed over time.






Mountains formed at a plate boundary:






Alps	Himalayas	Rockies	Andes
			




Knowledge Organiser-Year 5-RE-Salvation

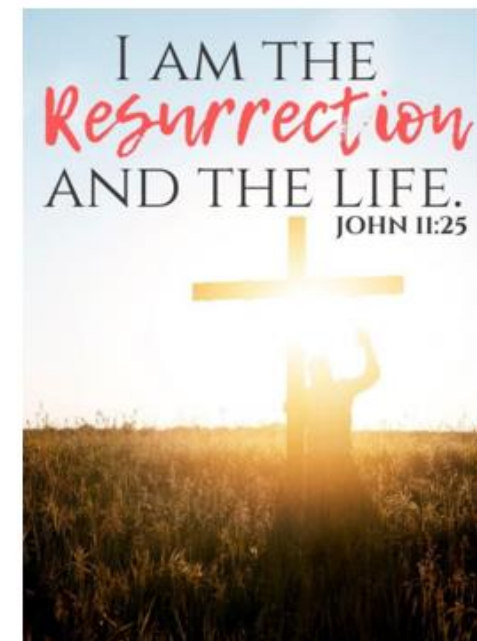
Vital Vocabulary:

Salvation	Passover	Holy Week
		
Salvation means to 'save' or 'rescue' Christians believe that God sent Jesus to earth to save and rescue humans from all the wrong things they have done.	Passover is a Jewish festival, where they remember God's faithfulness when they were slaves in Egypt. As Jesus and his disciples were Jewish, they shared in the Passover meal on the night before he died. This meal is also called 'The last supper'	Holy Week is the name given to the events leading up to Jesus's death and resurrection. It starts with Palm Sunday and goes to Easter Sunday.

Crucifixion	Resurrection	Sacrifice
		
Crucifixion was a way that Roman soldiers killed people.	Resurrection is the word used to describe how Jesus came back to life after dying on the cross.	In Bible times, God's people would offer sacrifices to God to ask for his forgiveness or as a gift of thanks. The object or animal that was sacrificed had to be something of value to be worth giving up to be sacrificed.

Key People:

Christians	God	Jesus
		
People who follow the religion Christianity are called Christians.	Christians believe in God, who created the world and all the things on it. Christians learn about God by reading the Bible, which is their holy book.	Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, whose death is remembered at Easter.



Properties and changes of materials



Key Vocabulary	
materials	The substance that something is made out of, e.g. wood, plastic, metal.
solids	One of the three states of matter. Solid particles are very close together, meaning solids , such as wood and glass, hold their shape.
liquids	This state of matter can flow and take the shape of the container because the particles are more loosely packed than solids and can move around each other. Examples of liquids include water and milk.
gases	One of the three states of matter. Gas particles are further apart than solid or liquid particles and they are free to move around. Examples of gases are oxygen and helium.
melting	The process of heating a solid until it changes into a liquid .
freezing	When a liquid cools and turns into a solid .
evaporating	When a liquid turns into a gas or vapour.
condensing	When a gas , such as water vapour, cools and turns into a liquid .

Key Knowledge

Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and **transparent**. Oven gloves are made from a thermal **insulator** to keep the heat from burning your hand.



Changes of State



The **solid** **melts**.

The **liquid** **freezes**.



The **gas** **condenses**.

The **liquid** **evaporates**.



Properties and changes of materials



Key Vocabulary

conductor	A conductor is a material that heat or electricity can easily travel through. Most metals are both thermal conductors (they conduct heat) and electrical conductors (they conduct electricity).
insulator	An insulator is a material that does not let heat or electricity travel through them. Wood and plastic are both thermal and electrical insulators .
transparency	A transparent object lets light through so the object can be looked through, for example glass or some plastics.

Key Knowledge

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

Sieving	Filtering	Evaporating
Smaller materials are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.	The solid particles will get caught in the filter paper but the liquid will be able to get through.	The liquid changes into a gas , leaving the solid particles behind.

Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.



Sand is an insoluble **material**.



Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old **materials** (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.



Knowledge Organiser: Year 5 Handball



Prior Learning: Developed 3 step rule incorporating bounce. Defended and prevent attacks by blocking and intercepting. Passed and move with the ball to set up attacks. Demonstrated and implement the rules of handball.

Equipment needed: Handballs, cones, bibs, stopwatch, hoops, goals.



Jump shot

Key Vocabulary/Skills

Practice and attempt jump shot.

Closing angles as goalkeeper.

Use offensive dribbling.

Pivoting to make successful passes.

Set plays.

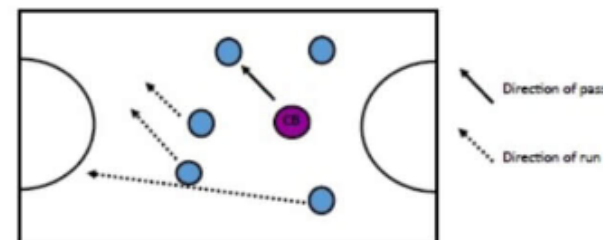
Dribble, block, screen, pivoting, steps, double fault, offensive foul, free throw.

Unit Focus:

Use specific handball skills in games. Begin to play effectively in different positions. Increase power and strength of passes, moving the ball over longer distances. Use a wide range of handball rules consistently.

Key Questions:

1. Which areas of handball do you feel you need to work on?
2. What is a set play?
3. Can you name any other sports that would use set plays?



Head: Play in formations and execute 'set plays' in game situations

Hand: Use an offensive dribble to progress quickly up the court.

Heart: Explain how a team's passage of play was successful.

Rules:

- You cannot pull or hit the ball out of a player's hand, but you can have your hands up in front of them to attempt to block the pass
- Play with 'throw offs' which are used at the start of each half and after a goal scored.



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