

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:

<b>A</b>	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.

# Number and Place Value

# Knowledge Organiser

Key Vocabulary	Compare and Order														
millions	equals	greater than	less than												
thousands	$26 + 38 = 8 \times 8$	$23\ 873 > 8256$	$901\ 198 < 1\ 091\ 098$												
hundreds	Both calculations have the value 64.	The number on the left has 2 ten thousands and the number on the right has 0 ten thousands.	The number on the right has 1 million and the number on the left has 0 millions.												
tens															
ones															
zero															
place value	smallest	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px 10px;">898</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px 10px;">6735</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px 10px;">6835</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px 10px;">7019</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px 10px;">9002</div> <div style="border: 1px solid orange; padding: 2px 10px;">11 235</div> </div>	greatest												
greater than	Negative Numbers														
less than															
order	Counting in Powers of 10														
round	Counting in 10s	Counting in 100s													
rounded	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>365</td><td>375</td><td>385</td><td>395</td><td>405</td><td>415</td> </tr> </table>	365	375	385	395	405	415	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>2841</td><td>2941</td><td>3041</td><td>3141</td><td>3241</td><td>3341</td> </tr> </table>		2841	2941	3041	3141	3241	3341
365	375	385	395	405	415										
2841	2941	3041	3141	3241	3341										
negative number	The tens increase until 9 tens becomes one more hundred and 0 tens.	The hundreds increase until 9 hundreds becomes one more thousand and 0 hundreds.													
partition	Counting in 10 000s	Counting in 100 000s													
digit	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>276 109</td><td>286 109</td><td>296 109</td><td>306 109</td> </tr> </table>	276 109	286 109	296 109	306 109	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>2 972 151</td><td>3 072 151</td><td>3 172 151</td><td>3 272 151</td> </tr> </table>		2 972 151	3 072 151	3 172 151	3 272 151				
276 109	286 109	296 109	306 109												
2 972 151	3 072 151	3 172 151	3 272 151												
interval	The ten thousands increase until 9 ten thousands become one more hundred thousand and 0 ten thousands.	The hundred thousands increase until 9 hundred thousands becomes one more million and 0 hundred thousands.													
sequence															
linear sequence															
visit <a href="https://www.twinkl.com">twinkl.com</a>															

## Number and Place Value

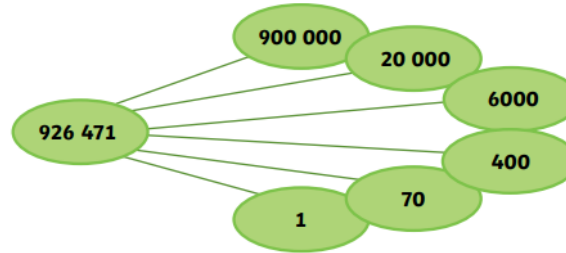
## Knowledge Organiser

### Numbers to One Million

**926 471**

Hundred Thousands	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
9	2	6	4	7	1

nine hundred and twenty-six thousand, four hundred and seventy-one

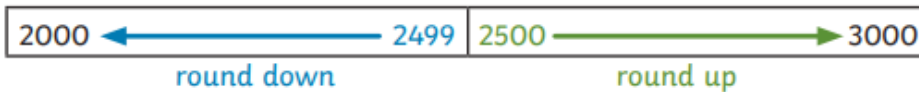


## Rounding

Rounding to the nearest 10



Rounding to the nearest 1000



Rounding to the nearest 100 000



## Roman Numerals

Can you count by only using letters?

I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9	D	500
X	10	M	1,000
XX	20	MD	1,500



## Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 Art-Style

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Style	How a piece of art looks. Style is often divided into the style of a period of time in history, a country, a group of artists, art which is about a particular idea or how an artist creates a work of art.
technique	A way of doing something, like painting a picture.
brushstroke	The mark made by a paintbrush.
Rococo	A style of art and design from the 1700s which uses elaborate decoration, curvy lines and light colours. The style is light-hearted and pretty.
Asymmetrical	Not symmetrical, different on one side of the design to the other.
Modernist	A style of art and design starting in the 1850s that rejected previous artistic styles, was often abstract, experimental and focussed on materials.
Abstract	Art that doesn't try to look like something, but uses shapes, colours, lines and form to achieve an effect.
Colour theory	Information about how to create different colours by mixing (e.g. how to mix primary colours to make secondary colours) and the effect of different colour combinations (e.g. what happens when you put two complementary colours next to each other).
Complementary colours	Any two colours which are opposite each other on the colour wheel, for example yellow and purple are complementary to each other.

Rococo Style	
	Antoine Watteau, <i>The Pilgrimage to the Isle of Cythera</i> , (1717)
	Thomas Chippendale, <i>Ribbon-backed Chair</i> , (designed 1754)

Modernist Style	
	Theo van <u>Doesburg</u> , <i>Contra-Composition of Dissonances XVI</i> , (1925)
	Marcel Breuer, <i>Wassily Chair</i> , (1925-1926)

## Year 5 - Online safety

App	Shortened word for 'Application'. An application (app) - a type of computer program typically found on smart phones and tablets.
Bullying	The deliberate act of harming, intimidating or threatening someone else to cause them physical or emotional distress. Bullying can occur both online and offline.
Health	The mental and physical condition of a person or living thing.
Judgement	To come to a sensible conclusion about a matter or a person.
Memes	An image (photo, video, text) with some (usually humorous) writing added to it.
Online communication	The way people communicate (share and receive information) with each other over a computer network, such as the internet.
Permission	The action of allowing something to happen.
Wellbeing	The state of your mind, health and happiness.

A strong password contains:

Symbols e.g  
& £%

At least 15  
characters

Numbers e.g  
123

Lowercase e.g  
abcd

Uppercase e.g  
ABCD

## Key facts

Apps require our permission for things such as accessing your location or photo library. It is important to know where these settings are.



Any form of online communication can be misinterpreted. Text may be misread and emojis or memes could be misunderstood.



Technology can have both positive and negative effects on our health and wellbeing.



Tell a trusted adult if you are getting bullied online. You can also get help from these places:

Childline  
<https://www.childline.org.uk/>

NSPCC  
<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/>



## Knowledge Organiser- Year 5- History: Baghdad 900 CE

### Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Mesopotamia	In the continent of Asia, between the River Tigris and the River Euphrates, there was a warm and pleasant region called Mesopotamia, meaning 'the place between two rivers'.
Cuneiform	Cuneiform is believed to be one of the oldest writing systems in the world. It was developed in Mesopotamia.
Civilisation	A civilisation is a nation, or group of people, that share a common culture, common laws, a common economy, and typically a common faith or religion. Baghdad 900 CE was referred to as the 'City of Peace'.
House of Wisdom	The House of Wisdom was a place in Baghdad where texts were translated and where people came to learn and read. It is remembered as one of the world's greatest libraries.
Mongols	The Mongols (originally from Mongolia) were a tribe of nomads who rode on horseback across central and northern Asia.

### Timeline of Baghdad: 762-1258

**762 CE**

The construction of Baghdad began in 762 CE when Caliph Al-Mansur laid the first brick

**900 CE**

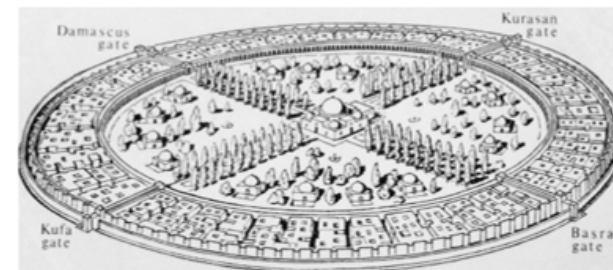
Baghdad became a hugely significant city by CE 900 and people came from all over the world to visit the city.

**1258 CE**

Mongol forces invaded and destroyed the city. Much of the population was killed.

### Key People-What did they do?

<b>Caliph Al-Mansur</b>		He was a religious leader who is remembered for founding the city of Baghdad.
<b>Al Tabari</b>		He was an influential scholar, historian and translator/interpreter.
<b>Hulago Khan</b>		A Mongolian ruler who invaded Baghdad in 1258 and destroyed the city.





# Forces

## Knowledge Organiser

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



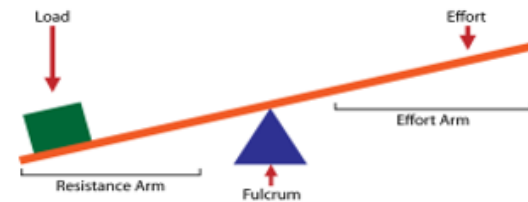
It is said that the famous scientist Isaac Newton was sitting under a tree when an apple fell on his head. He identified it was a force pulling the object down. We now measure gravity in Newtons (N) because of this.



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!)





Blues music is often sad and emotional, which is why we say we have 'the blues' when we feel sad. Its main features are the 12-bar blues and the blues scale, and it includes a lot of improvisation.

### The Blues scale

The Blues scale to accompany our 12-bar Blues is made up of these notes:



### Vocabulary

**12-bar blues** A series of chords played in a specific order.

1	CCCC	2	CCCC	3	CCCC	4	CCCC
5	FFFF	6	FFFF	7	CCCC	8	CCCC
9	GGGG	10	FFFF	11	CCCC	12	CCCC

<b>chord</b>	Two or more notes that are played at the same time and work in harmony.
<b>scale</b>	Any set of musical notes which are in order of their pitch.
<b>ascending scale</b>	A scale in which the pitch of the notes goes up.
<b>descending scale</b>	A scale in which the pitch of the notes goes down.
<b>blues scale</b>	A set of notes used to play a melody over a 12-bar blues.
<b>improvisation</b>	Making up music as it is played or performed.
<b>bent notes</b>	A musical note that varies in pitch usually going up slightly at the end.
<b>bar</b>	A section of music with a specific number of beats (in blues there are usually 4 beats in a bar).
<b>quaver</b>	A note which last for half a beat.