

Year 5 Spring Vocabulary Knowledge Organiser

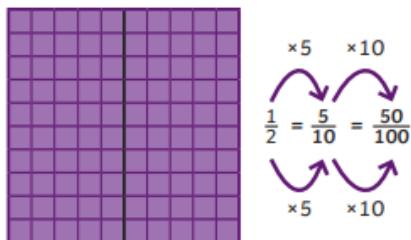
Maths

Fractions and Decimals

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

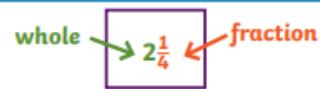
Equivalent Fractions

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



Mixed Numbers

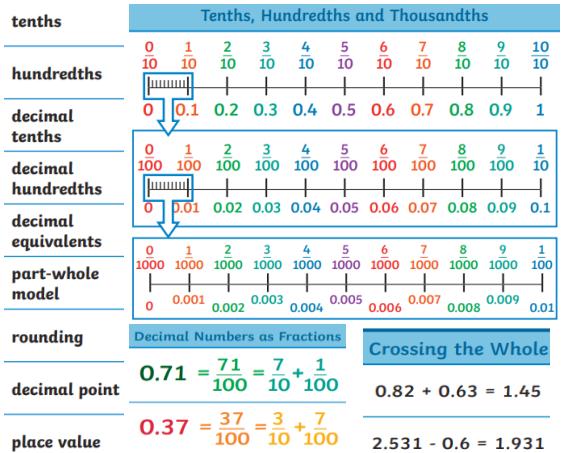
Mixed numbers contain a whole number and a fraction.



Improper Fractions

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

$$\frac{5}{3}$$



Art

'Every picture tells a story'

Looking at the meaning behind art, Analyse the intentions of Banksy; Make ink symmetry prints inspired by psychologist Rorschach; Tell a story using emojis; Use drama to recreate a poignant war scene;

Be inspired by the ceramic work of Magdalene Odundo



Science

Studying Living Things

Scientific enquiry:

- Know about the life and work of scientists
- Describe the life cycles of different plants and animals
- Compare reproductive processes in different living things

Scientific vocabulary:

Naturalist: an expert in natural sciences and history.
 Metamorphosis: when insects & animals develop into adult forms through a cycle of changes.
 Endangered: A species of animal with very few alive.
 Documentary: a film or programme that researches, studies & provides a factual report on a subject.
 Asexual: something that reproduces on it's own
 Reproduction: to make offspring.

English

Modal verb: Modal verbs are used to show the level of possibility, indicate ability, show obligation or give permission. Modal verbs behave differently to 'ordinary' verbs. The most common modal verbs are: would, should, could, may, can, shall, ought to, must

Relative pronoun: Takes the place of a noun or pronoun. They are called relative pronouns because they always relate back to something or someone else. They are used to join two sentences about the same person or thing.

Relative clause: a certain type of subordinate clause that alters, describes or adjusts a noun. Relative clauses are used to add information in sentences by using a relative pronoun.

Parenthesis: is adding extra information to a sentence using brackets (), dashes -- or commas ,. It adds extra information to a sentence or a paragraph but the passage should still make sense without it.

Common Exception Works

amateur, bargain, bruise, desperate, embarrass, foreign, government, interrupt, language, necessary, physical, queue, recognise, rhyme, soldier, temperature, vegetable, variety, rhyme

Books of the Term



History/Geography

Rainforests

Deforestation - The destruction of trees in a large area.
Forest floor - The ground beneath the trees of a forest consisting of roots and soil
Understory - the layer of the rainforest underneath the canopy. It is hot and damp. Bushes and young trees grow here.
Canopy - a layer of overlapping trees and plants above the ground.
Emergent - The top layer of the rainforest. There is a lot of sunlight and the tallest trees grow to this level.
Habitat - the natural environment where an animal or plant normally lives.
Biome - large area inhabited by plants and animals that live together e.g. rainforest, desert.
Indigenous - belonging to the country in which they are found, rather than being brought there from another country.
Tribe - a group of people who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history.
Agriculture - science of farming & methods that are used to raise and look after crops & animals.
Caiman - type of alligator. Lie in shallow water & feed on land animals that come close to water

Map of South America



Computing

Vocabulary	SEARCH ENGINES
Algorithm	Online
Data leak	Page rank
Data privacy	Search engine
Fake news	TASK
Index	Web crawler
Keywords	Website
Network	Develop research skills & understand not everything we find online is true / real.
Inaccurate information	Find out how to check this.

French

What are your **hobbies**? - Quels sont vos hobbies?
 I like playing football. - J'aime jouer au football
 I like dancing - J'aime la danse
 I like reading - J'aime lire
School trip - Voyage scolaire.
 We are going to the zoo - Nous allons au zoo
 We are visiting a museum - Nous visitons un musée
 We are visiting Paris - Nous visitons Paris
 We are going to the beach - Nous allons à la plage

PE

Bounce Pass: Passing the ball by bouncing it on the ground to another player.
Chest Pass: Pass the ball with two hands from your chest - aimed at the chest of your teammate.
Dodge / Dodging: A quick change of direction to try and send your opponent the wrong way.
Intercept / Interception: Anticipate the pass made by an opponent and regaining possession to set up an attack.
Technique: A way of performing specific activities correctly and effectively.