# Year 5 Spring Vocabulary Knowledge Organiser

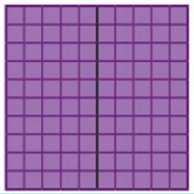
## Maths

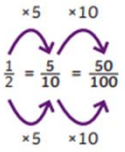
### Fractions and Decimals

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

### Equivalent Fractions

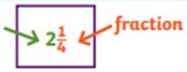
To find equivalent fractions, we multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.





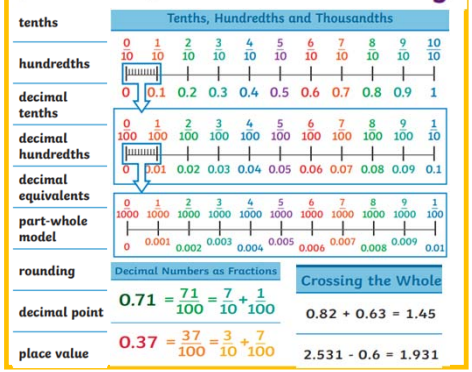

### Mixed Numbers

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. 5/3




## Art

**Themes & Techniques**

Religious stories into paintings.
Pencil shading, tone.
Refining Portraits (Henry VIII)
Tudor houses
God's Eyes
'Stained glass' Tudor Rose

## Science

**Scientific vocabulary**

- Gravity, friction, air resistance, up thrust, weight.
- Measuring forces: Newton meter, Newtons (N)
- Particles, surface area, push, pull. balance.
- Mass - grams and kilograms.
- Mechanical devices - gears, levers, pulleys, springs.

**Scientific enquiry**

What is a force? What does a force do? What is the difference between weight and mass? What is gravity? How do gravitational forces differ? What is friction? What types of resistance are there? What is up thrust? How do we measure force? How can our knowledge of forces help us in everyday life?

**Curriculum Coverage**

- Explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
- Identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
- Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

## History/Geography

**Tudor Vocabulary and Definitions:**

**The Six Wives of Henry VIII**

**Monarch**– A leader of a country, e.g. a King or Queen.

**Heir**– The person next in line to throne who will take over when the current King or Queen dies.

**Reign** – The period of time that a monarch rules.

**Church of England** – Henry VIII created the Church England so that he could divorce his first wife. The catholic church did not permit divorce.

**Reformation** – The act of changing (reforming) something. In this case the reformation of the church to remove the Pope's control.

**Pope**– The head of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Divorce** – The legal end of a marriage.

**Execution** – Being put to death.

**Treason** – to betray your country or monarch.

**Beheading** – A punishment which resulted in your head being chopped off with an axe.

**Gallow**– A wooden structure where people were hung by a piece of rope around their neck.

**Stocks**– A block of wood with two holes for your hands and a hole for your head to go in. Local people threw rubbish and rotten food at the people in the stocks.

## Computing

### Vocabulary

| | |
|---|---|
| Presentation | Insert |
| Animation | Media |
| Hyperlink | Audio |
| Transition | Image |
| Trigger | Copy-write |
| Timed | Search Term |
| Sequence | Crop |
| | Modify |

**E-Safety:**

a. Aware of dangers associated with the internet
b. Fluent in strategies to remain safe online
c. Aware of how to raise/report concerns
d. Able to search effectively

## 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

## 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.

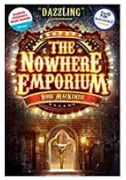
**Relative clause**: a certain type of subordinate clause that alters, describes or adjusts a noun. Relative clauses are used to add information in sentences by using a relative pronoun.

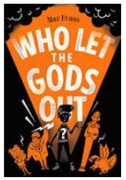
**Parenthesis**: is adding extra information to a sentence using brackets (), dashes -- or commas ,,
It adds extra information to a sentence or a paragraph but the passage should still make sense without it.

**Common Exception Works**

amateur, bruise, desperate, foreign, government, necessary, queue, recognise, temperature, vegetable

**Books of the Term**






## 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 effecitively.