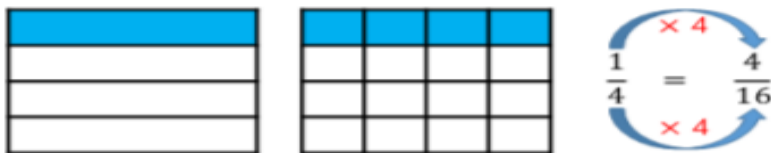


Year 5 Maths – Autumn 2

Adding Fractions with different denominators

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{9}{5} + \frac{14}{7} &= \frac{63}{35} + \frac{70}{35} \\ &= \frac{63 + 70}{35} \\ &= \frac{133}{35} \end{aligned}$$

Equivalent Fraction



To find an equivalent fraction, you do the same to the numerator as you do to the denominator.

Vocabulary

Average — The most common amount.

Factors— Numbers that can be multiplied together to reach an amount.

Prime numbers — A number greater than 1 that can only equally be divided by itself and 1.

Square numbers— A number multiplied by itself twice, e.g. $2 \times 2 = 4$, $3 \times 3 = 9$

Fraction - a numerical amount

Numerator — Number of parts we have in a fraction (Top number)

Denominator —Total parts in whole (bottom number)

Equivalent Fraction — A fraction that names that same number in its simplest form

Mixed number - A whole number and a proper fraction

Unit Fraction — The numerator is always one

Non unit Fraction— The numerator is greater than one..

Proper Fraction — A fraction where the numerator is less than the denominator

Improper Fraction— A fraction where the denominator is higher than the numerator

FRACTIONS

$\frac{1}{5}$ Proper Fraction
The numerator is smaller than the denominator.

$\frac{6}{2}$ Improper Fraction
The numerator is greater than the denominator.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ Mixed fraction
A whole number and a proper fraction together.

Multiplication

		1	4	5	
X			1	2	
			2	9	0
+	1	4	5	0	
	1	7	4	0	

1. Write the largest number on the top line and the smallest number below in the correct place value
2. Multiply 145×2
3. Put a 0 in the ones column of the second row as you are multiplying by 10
4. Then multiply each digit by 1
5. When complete, add the two products together to calculate the answer.

Written Division

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 8 \overline{) 8,192} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

How many 8s in 8?
 $8 \div 8 = 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,0 \\ 8 \overline{) 8,192} \\ \underline{8} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

How many 8s in 1?
 $1 \div 8 = 0 \text{ r } 1$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,02 \\ 8 \overline{) 8,192} \\ \underline{8} \\ 19 \end{array}$$

How many 8s in 19?
 $19 \div 8 = 2 \text{ r } 3$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,024 \\ 8 \overline{) 8,192} \\ \underline{8} \\ 19 \end{array}$$

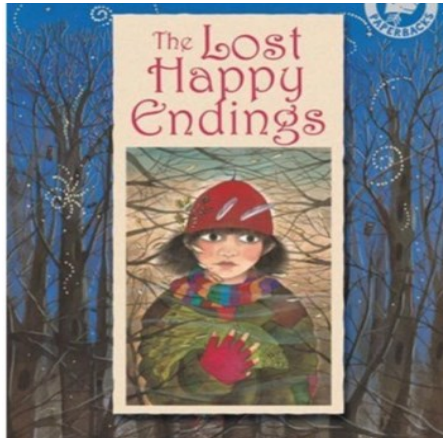
How many 8s in 32?
 $32 \div 8 = 4$



Year 5 English –Autumn 2

Writing Outcome

To write a traditional tale focusing on describing settings, characters and an alternative ending.



NC Word List – Years 5 and 6	
ancient	mischievous
accompany	neighbour
aggressive	nuisance
community	recognise
conscience	sufficient
environment	variety
familiar	

Developing Vocabulary

Villainous—relating to, constituting, or guilty of wicked or criminal behaviour	sad
vicious—deliberately cruel or violent	seized—take hold of suddenly and forcibly
hobbled—walk in an awkward way, typically because of pain from an injury	hideously—in an extremely unpleasant manner
hysterical—affected by or deriving from wildly uncontrolled emotion	sullen—bad-tempered and sulky
wailing—crying with pain, grief, or anger	remains—the parts left over after other parts have been removed, used, or destroyed
sorrow—the state of being	kindling—small sticks or twigs used for lighting fires
	Spittle- saliva, especially as

Punctuation and Grammar

Non-negotiables

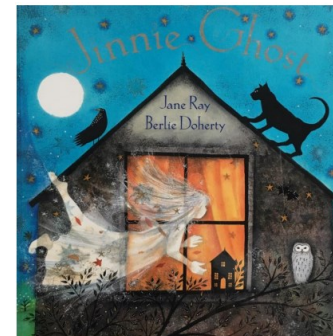
- ◆ Use punctuation at Y4 standard correctly (full stops, capital letters, exclamation marks, question marks, commas in a list, commas after fronted adverbials, apostrophes for contraction and possession)
- ◆ Use a variety of verb forms consistently and correctly
- ◆ Organise paragraphs around a theme
- ◆ Use a range of sentences with

more than one clause (when, if, because, although)

Year 5 Expectations

- ◆ Use expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely
- ◆ Describe settings, characters and atmosphere
- ◆ Integrate dialogue to convey character and advance the action
- ◆ Use of inverted commas and other punctuation to punctuate direct speech

Additional Text covered



Vocabulary

Materials— a state of matter that is either a solid, liquid or gas

Irreversible — a change that cannot be changed back

Dissolving — when something mixed with a liquid and becomes another solution

Insulator — a thermal insulator stops heat from travelling, an electrical insulator stops electricity to travel

Variable - a thing that is changed

Insoluble - when something is added to a liquid, it stays the same

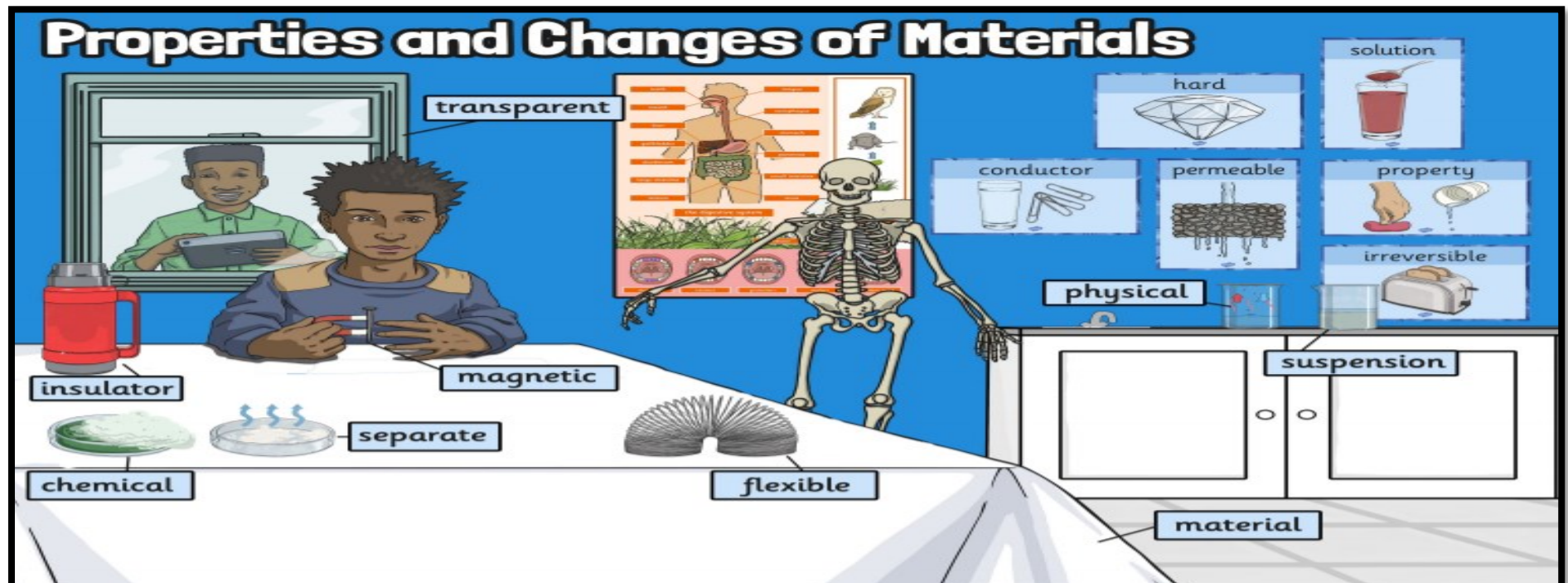
Matter - What makes up a gas, liquid or solid

Properties — anything that can be measured e.g size, mass

Separating - when two separate substances can be taken away from each other

Conductor - a thermal conductor allows heat to travel, an electrical conductor allows electricity to travel

Soluble - when something is added to liquid it disappears



Unit: 5.2 – Online Safety

Key Learning

To gain a greater understanding of the impact that sharing digital content can have.

To review sources of support when using technology and children's responsibility to one another in their online behaviour.

To know how to maintain secure passwords.

To understand the advantages, disadvantages, permissions and purposes of altering an image digitally and the reasons for this.

To be aware of appropriate and inappropriate text, photographs and videos and the impact of sharing these online.

To learn about how to reference sources in their work

To search the Internet with a consideration for the reliability of the results of sources to check validity and understand the impact of incorrect information.

Key Vocabulary

Online safety – Refers to staying safe when having a presence online.

Smart rules – A set of rules based around the word SMART designed to help you stay safe when online.

Password – A string of characters that allows access to a computer system or service.

Reputable – Having a good reputation.

Encryption – The process of converting information or data into a code, especially to prevent unauthorized access.

Identity theft – The practice of using another person's name and personal information in order to obtain credit, loans, etc.

Shared image – A picture that is shared online for other people to see.

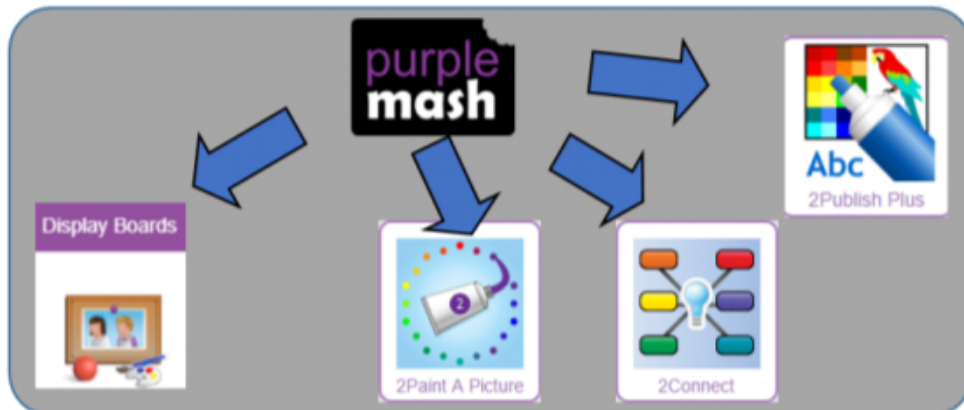
Plagiarism – The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.

Citations – A quotation from or reference to a book, paper, or author, especially in an academic work

Reference – A mention of a source of information in a book or article including online.

Bibliography – A list of all the books and articles used in a piece of work.

Key Resources



Unit: 5.2 – Online Safety

SMART rules - S



SMART rules - M



SMART rules - A



SMART rules - R



SMART rules - T



Who do I tell if I see anything online that makes me upset or scared?

When you are at school you should tell the teacher or another adult. At home you should tell your parent or guardian or another adult that you trust.

Why are passwords so important?

Passwords protect your information and stop other people accessing it. Passwords are like a toothbrush; they should not be shared with anyone else.

Why is it important to reference sources in my work?

If you use a book or article written by someone else, then you must reference it, so people know where you got the information from. If you don't do this then it is known as plagiarism.

The Shang Dynasty

Year 5 History – Autumn Term 2

Key dates

1600 BC - The start of the Shang Dynasty

1650 BC - City States begin to form

1500 BC - Large scale bronze productions occurs

1400 BC - Capital of dynasty is at Yin, near Anyang

1200BC - Death of Lady Fu Hao

1046BC - The End of Shang Dynasty

1928 AD - The year that the Shang Dynasty was proven to have existed



Key Information

The Shang Dynasty were united under the leadership of Cheng Tang.

There were thirty Shang Emperors; a dynasty is a succession of rulers from the same family or line.

Shang society was divided into different classes. At the top were the royal family, then came priests, then came warriors, craftsmen, traders and farmers.

Most people were farmers.

The Shang were specialists in bronze work and many beautiful artefacts have been recovered from their tombs.

The Shang believed in a supreme God, Shang Di, as well as subsidiary powers or spirits.

The Shang were the first Chinese to develop writing. They used pictographs, characters which could convey more than one meaning.



Vocabulary

Dynasty — a line of rulers of a country

Society — how people live together as a community

Subsidiary Gods — less important Gods to Shang Di

Civilization — a way of life in a particular area

Artefacts— an object made by a human being, usually one of cultural or historical interest

Tombs— a place where people who died would be buried

Pictographs— a picture that would convey a meaning

Chronological — the order of events

Historical Sources — Something that tells us about history, some examples include a book, poem, picture or witness account.

The Shang Dynasty



Crucial Knowledge D & T: Autumn Year 5– Chinese Inventions



Mechanical Systems

- I can explore how different transmissions create different movements.
- I can use a crank to change the mo-

Compass



Moveable-type printing



Gunpowder



Paper



Inventions and Achievements

- I can explain how the invention of paper helped shape the world.
- I can explain the traditional method for making paper.
- I can test a variety of types of paper for strength, absorbency, opacity, etc.
- I can make recycled paper.
- I know how gunpowder was invented.
- I can explain how the invention of gunpowder helped shape the world.
- I can explain how the invention of the compass changed the world.
- I can make a hanging/floating compass.
- I can design and label my own compass.
- I can explain what water-powered machines are and how they helped change the