



Additional information - Reading, Writing and Maths units - Spring 2

Reading

Reading includes a focus on key reading comprehension skills: vocabulary, inference, predicting, explaining, retrieval and summarising.

Children will learn strategies and recognise when to apply these to corresponding skills whilst also improving their reading fluency with exposure to an engaging, vocabulary-rich text.

A reading teaching and learning cycle will include:

- the text as a whole (where context and understanding as whole is applied to achieve higher order thinking)
- exploring and analysing extracts of a text (with a skill focus primarily being word meaning, retrieval and inference)
- understanding the themes and conventions of a text and understanding its purpose
- applying learnt strategies to multi-skills lessons

Writing

Year 5 Spring 2

Text Structure, Sentence, Useful Vocabulary, Word Classes, Punctuation

Story

Year 5

Text Structure	Sentence	Useful Vocabulary	Word Classes	Punctuation
<p>Sequence of plot may be disrupted for effect, e.g. flashback.</p> <p>Opening and resolution shape the story.</p> <p>Structural features of narrative are included, e.g. repetition for effect.</p> <p>Paragraphs varied in length and structure.</p> <p>Pronouns used to hide the doer of the action, e.g. it crept into the woods.</p>	<p>Sentence length varied, e.g. short/long.</p> <p>Active and passive voice used deliberately to heighten engagement. e.g. the ring was removed from the drawer.</p> <p>Wide range of subordinate connectives, e.g. whilst, until, despite.</p> <p>Embedded subordinate clauses are used for economy or emphasis.</p> <p>Figurative language used to build description (sometimes clichéd), e.g. the crowd charged like bulls.</p> <p>Repetition is used for effect, e.g. the boys ran and ran until they could run no more.</p>	<p>Year 5 ambitious vocabulary used</p>	<p><u>Noun</u> Locate and identify expanded noun phrases.</p> <p><u>Verbs</u> Use modal verbs. Prefixes for verbs; dis, de, mis, over, ise, ify. Convert adjectives into verbs using suffixes; ate, ise, ify.</p> <p><u>Adjectives</u> Choose appropriate adjectives.</p> <p><u>Connectives/conjunctions</u> Use a wide range of connectives.</p> <p><u>Tense</u> Change tense according to features of the genre.</p> <p><u>Adverbs</u> Know what an adverbial phrase is. Fronted adverbials. Comma after fronted adverbials. Adverbials of time, place and number.</p>	<p>Consolidate all previous learning.</p> <p>Brackets Dashes Colons Semi-colons</p>

Year 5 Spring 2

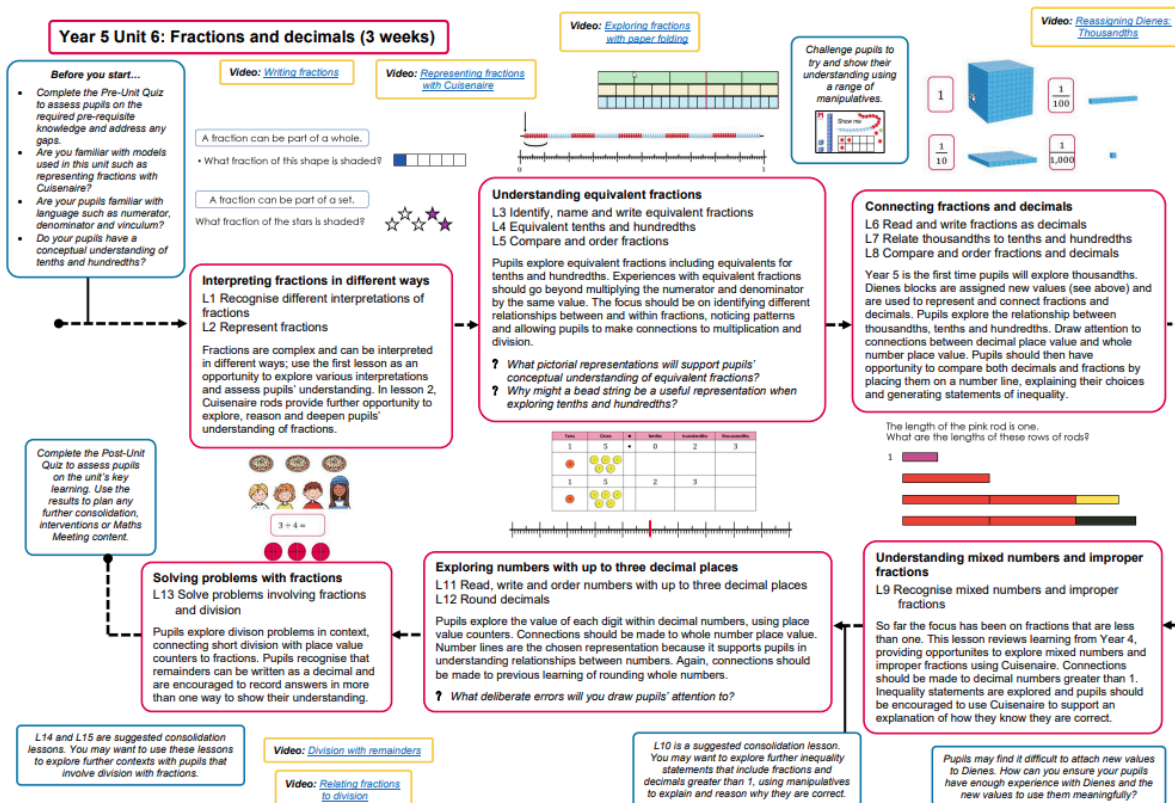
Spelling list

Word list – years 5 and 6

accommodate	embarrass	persuade
accompany	environment	physical
according	equip (–ped, –ment)	prejudice
achieve	especially	privilege
aggressive	exaggerate	profession
amateur	excellent	programme
ancient	existence	pronunciation
apparent	explanation	queue
appreciate	familiar	recognise
attached	foreign	recommend
available	forty	relevant
average	frequently	restaurant
awkward	government	rhyme
bargain	guarantee	rhythm
bruise	harass	sacrifice
category	hindrance	secretary
cemetery	identity	shoulder
committee	immediate(ly)	signature
communicate	individual	sincere(ly)
community	interfere	soldier
competition	interrupt	stomach
conscience*	language	sufficient
conscious*	leisure	suggest
controversy	lightning	symbol
convenience	marvellous	system
correspond	mischievous	temperature
criticise (critic + ise)	muscle	thorough
curiosity	necessary	twelfth
definite	neighbour	variety
desperate	nuisance	vegetable
determined	occupy	vehicle
develop	occur	yacht
dictionary	opportunity	
disastrous	parliament	

Maths - Year 5

Unit journey



Key vocabulary

Year 5	Definition	Example
Fraction	1. A part of a whole number, quantity or shape. 2. Expressing a division relationship between two integers in the form $\frac{a}{b}$.	I have shared my sweets into four equal parts. Everyone will get a fraction of the whole quantity of sweets. One group is a quarter of the whole.
Denominator	The number written below the vinculum in a fraction. In a measure context, it indicates the number of equal parts into which the whole is divided. In a division context, it is the divisor.	In the fraction one quarter, four is the denominator
Vinculum	A horizontal line that separates the numerator and the denominator in a fraction.	$\frac{1}{4}$ ← vinculum
Dividend	The amount that you want to divide.	In ' $12 \div 3 = 4$ ', 12 is the dividend .
Divisor	The number you divide by.	In ' $12 \div 3 = 4$ ', 3 is the divisor .
Improper fraction	A fraction where the numerator is bigger than the denominator. These fractions are therefore greater than one whole.	$\frac{12}{11}$
Mixed numbers	Numbers consisting of an integer and fractional part.	$1\frac{1}{2}$; $3\frac{3}{4}$
Proper fraction	A fraction with a value less than one.	$\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$
Simplify	To write a number or equation in its simplest form.	I can simplify $\frac{8}{10}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$.
Percentage	The number of parts per hundred which is written using the % symbol.	30% means for every 100 there are 30.

Times tables

This term Year 5 are practising all their **times tables to 12 and related division facts**

	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn 1	1 & 2	9	Mixed times and divide	Primes
Autumn 2	5 & 10	7		Square
Spring 1	3	(9) 12		Cubes
Spring 2	6	11		Mixed
Summer 1	4	Mixed		
Summer 2	8			