

DOHA
BRITISH
SCHOOL
WAKRA

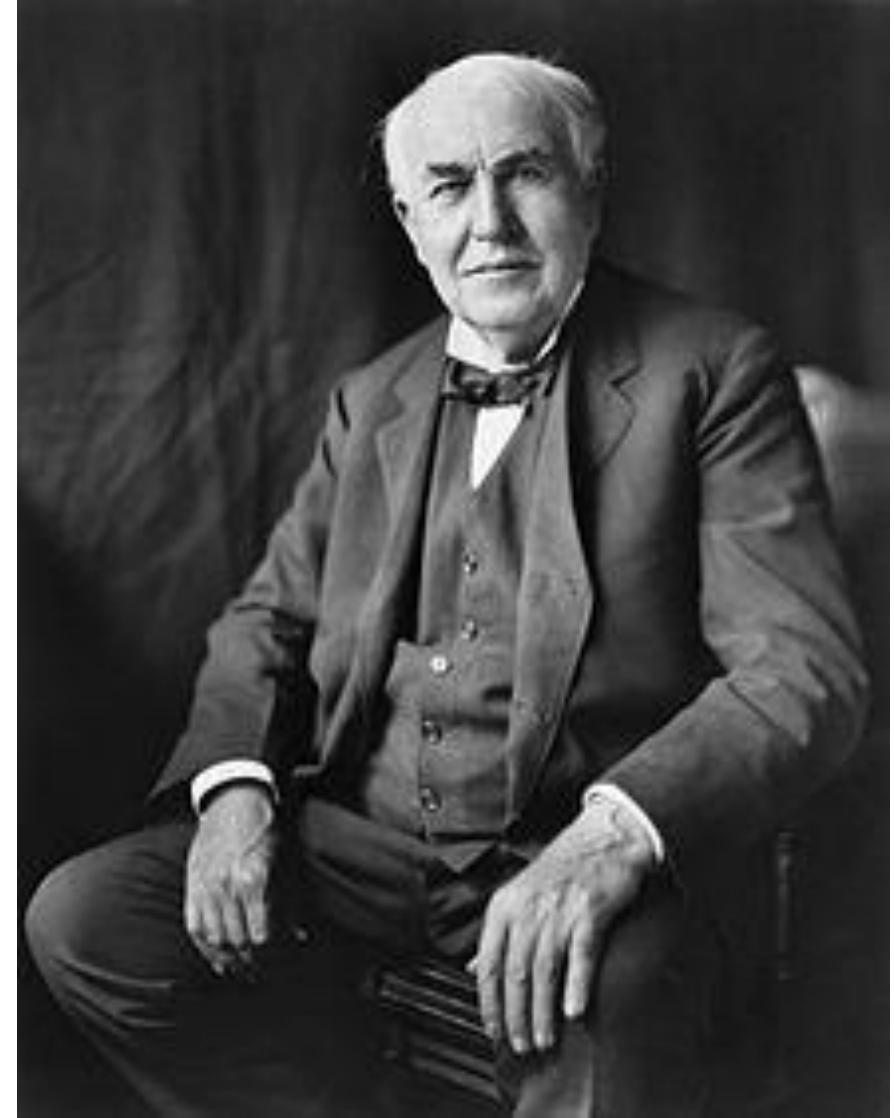
Year 5
Knowledge
Organiser

Autumn Term
2021

Thomas Edison

*I have not failed.
I've just found 10,000 ways
that won't work.*

Thomas A. Edison



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What are Knowledge Organisers?

What are knowledge organisers?

- A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to master a unit or topic.
- Knowledge organisers outline the essential knowledge that the teachers are covering across a unit of work: including, key dates, key people, vocabulary, definitions and other information.
- The curriculum has a greater focus on retrieval and application of knowledge this puts increasing pressure on our children to know and retain even more information for longer.
- The secret to success is to regularly revisit the knowledge to be learned (known as 'spaced retrieval'). This helps transfer the knowledge from the short-term memory to the long term memory.



How to use a Knowledge Organiser?

How to use these knowledge organisers

Every week you should be studying one section of these knowledge organisers in order to be prepared for quizzes in class. The quizzes will test the knowledge from the organisers plus knowledge learnt in class that week.

You should be using your notes to self test yourself on the knowledge you have studied in your organiser.

You can do this in a number of different ways, here are a few suggestions:

- Read through the organiser
- Teach someone the knowledge in the organiser to see if you understand it
- Write the keywords in your book then cover your KO and see if you can write out the definitions.
- Use the 'Look, Cover, Write, Check and Correct' technique.
- Make up questions from your organiser and answer them later.
- Create a mind map or revision clock and test yourself.
- Read out loud the knowledge organiser into a microphone and listen back to the recording



Year _ Timetable 2021-21

5B – Mr Ashraf's Timetable

	Registration	Period 1	B r e a k	Period 2	Period 3	L u n c h	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6
Sunday		English		Arabic	Maths		Reading	Skills	Spanish/Arabic
Monday		English		Spanish/Islamic Studies	Maths		Science	Science	Music
Tuesday		English		P.E	Maths		Reading	Spanish/Arabic	Library
Wednesday		English extended reading session		Maths	Qatar History		Islamic Studies	Reading	ICT
Thursday		English		Maths	Foundation		Foundation / Reading	Arabic	P.E



5D – Miss Pearson's Timetable

Year 5D Lobster Class Timetable 2021-21

	Registration 7:10-7:30AM	Period 1 7:30-8:20AM	B r e a k	Period 2 8:40 - 9:30AM	Period 3 9:30 - 10:20AM	L u n c h	Period 4 11:00 - 11:50AM	Period 5 11:50 - 12:40PM	Period 6 12:40 - 13:30PM
Sunday - wk2		English		Arabic	Maths		Reading	Wk 2: ITC computer lab	Spanish/Arabic
Monday - wk1		English		Spanish/Islamic Studies	Maths		5D MUSIC	Skills Lesson and 1:1 readers	5D Reading
Tuesday - wk2		English		P.E	Maths		Reading	PSHE/ Foundation/ Skills lesson/ 1:1 readers	Spanish/Arabic
Wednesday - wk1		English		Maths	Foundation (wk 1) / Qatar History (wk 2)		Islamic Studies	Science	Science
Thursday - wk1		English Extended Reading session		Maths	Foundation (wk 2) / Qatar History (wk 1)		Library 5D / Foundation	Arabic	P.E



English - Grammar

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prefix	A group of words added at the beginning of a word (Eg. ll- ir- un- re-)	Homophone	Two words which sound the same but are written differently	Modal verb	A verb which expresses possibility (Eg. Must, should, will)
Suffix	A group of words at the end of a word (Eg. -ing -ed -ness)	Pronoun	Word that takes the place of a noun. Eg. It, he, she.	Adverb	A word that modifies the verb
Adjective	A descriptive word used before a noun	Tense	Shows whether you are writing in past, present or future	Adverbial	Links ideas across paragraphs. Time (later) a place (nearby) a number (firstly)
Fronted adverbial	Words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence to describe an action that follows	Passive/ active	Active: Mike is baking a cake Passive: A cake is being baked by Mike	Subject/ object	The subject is the person or thing doing something. The object is having something done to it
Command	Something you have to do	Exclamation	When something is exclaimed	Noun phrase	A phrase involving an adjective before the noun
Synonym	Words meaning the same	Clause	A group of words which contains a verb	Antonym	Words meaning the opposite
Indirect/ reported speech	Summarising what has been said	Determiner	A modifying word that determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group	Subordinate clause	Introduced by a conjunction, that forms a part of and is dependent on a main clause
Statement	State a fact or something that has happened	Conjunction	A word used to connect clauses or sentences	Preposition	A word which shows where something is in relation to another
Verb	A doing word	Noun	A person, place or thing	Question	Ask something



English – Punctuation

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Capital letter	Used as an initial letter of a proper noun or the first word of a sentence A B C D	Exclamation mark	Used to exclaim strong feelings or high volume !	Semi-colon	To mark the boundary between independent clauses ;
Full stop	Used at the end of a sentence ●	Parenthesis – Brackets, dashes	A word or phrase inserted as an explanation ()	Colon	Used to introduce a list, a quotation or explanation :
Comma	Indicating a pause between parts of a sentence or separating items in a list. ,	Ellipsis	Indicates an intentional omission of a word or sentence ...	Apostrophe	To show ownership or to indicate the omission of a letter to contract '
Question mark	Used at the end of a question ?	Speech marks	Used around the spoken words. “ ”	Hyphen	Used to avoid ambiguity —



English – Spelling Rules for Year 5

Key Spelling Rule	Examples of words	Word in a sentence
Suffix –cial usually after a vowel	Special, beneficial, commercial, crucial	Completing homework is beneficial to your education.
Suffix –tial usually after a consonant	Confidential, influential, initial, substantial	This letter is confidential; it is for your parents.
-ent	Frequent, absent, imminent, patient	They were in imminent danger of being swept away.
Suffix -ence/-ency	Innocence, frequency, transparency	There is an increase in the frequency of accidents at school play time.
R is doubled if –fer is stressed	Referring, transferring, referral	He is transferring his money to the bank.
R is not doubled if –fer is not stressed	Referee, preference, reference	The referee was on the football pitch.
I before e except after c	Receive, ceiling, receipt	Please keep your receipt.
Words with silent letters	Doubt, island, solemn, autumn	If you are in doubt, ask for help.
Homophones	Heard/herd, devise/devise, guessed/guest	The farmer had heard that the thief was after his herd!



English – Common Exception words

Year 5 Common Exception words					
achieve	conscience	excellent	Interfere	privilege	sufficient
aggressive	conscious	existence	lightning	queue	temperature
amateur	controversy	explanation	marvellous	recognise	thorough
attached	curiosity	frequently	mischievous	recommend	twelfth
available	definite	government	nuisance	rhythm	
average	desperate	guarantee	occupy	sacrifice	
category	Disastrous	immediate	occur	secretary	
cemetery	embarrass	immediately	physical	soldier	
committee	environment	Individual	prejudice	stomach	

English – Reading

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Comprehension / comprehend	Understanding what has been read	Inference/ infer	Making assumptions about what is happening	Prediction	Saying what will happen next or as a result of something
Retrieval/ retrieve	Finding information from a text	Deduction / deduce	Using evidence in a text to support an idea	Summarise	Give a brief statement of the main points
Explain	Give a reason to justify a point of view or answer	Question	Ask questions about the text to further understanding	Clarify	To make clear or easier to understand

Recommended Reading List Year 5			
Author	Title	Author	Title
Phillippa Pearce	Tom's Midnight Garden	Ross Welford	The 1000 year old boy
Jules Verne	Around the World in 80 Days	Lemony Snicket	A series of Unfortunate events
Alfred Noyes	The Highwayman	Anthony Horowitz	Stormbreaker
Frances Hodgson Burnett	The Secret Garden	Patrick Ness	A Monster Calls
Charles Dickens	Oliver Twist	Berlie Doherty	Street Child
Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe	Roald Dahl	Danny the Champion of the World
Michael Morpurgo	An Eagle in the Snow	Lewis Carroll	Alice in Wonderland
R.J. Palacio	Wonder	Louis Sachar	Holes



English – Tier 2 vocabulary

Abstract	Concrete	Academic	Alter	Assess
Assume	Assumption	Brief	Clarify	Consider
Consistent	Current	Develop	Display	Dispute
Distinguish	Effectively	Essential	Exaggerate	Examine
Formation	Highlight	Influence	Information	



Maths – Place Value

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Negative numbers	Number of a lesser value than 0.	Value	How much something is worth.	Number line	A line with numbers on.

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

Negative Numbers

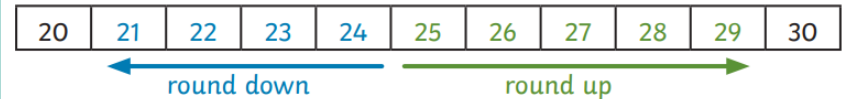


Roman Numerals

	I = 1	II = 2	III = 3	
IV = 4	V = 5	VI = 6	VII = 7	VIII = 8
IX = 9	X = 10	XI = 11	XX = 20	XXX = 30
XL = 40	L = 50	LX = 60	LXX = 70	LXXX = 80
XC = 90	C = 100	CL = 150	CC = 200	CCC = 300
CD = 400	D = 500	DC = 600	DCC = 700	DCCC = 800
CM = 900	M = 1000	MC = 1100	MD = 1500	MM = 2000

Rounding

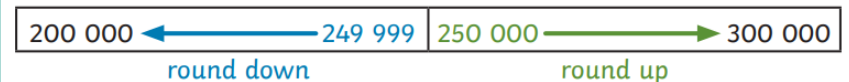
Rounding to the nearest 10



Rounding to the nearest 1000



Rounding to the nearest 100 000



Maths – Addition and Subtraction

Written methods for addition

- Line up the digits in the correct columns
- Start from RIGHT to LEFT

Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 4873 \\ + 3762 \\ \hline 8635 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Column Addition

$$\begin{array}{r} 787567 \\ + 446278 \\ \hline 1233845 \\ \hline 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

Written methods for subtraction

- Line up the digits in the correct columns
- Start from RIGHT to LEFT

Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \quad 19 \quad 13 \quad 1 \\ \cancel{5}042 \\ - 1776 \\ \hline 3266 \end{array}$$

Column Subtraction

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \quad 1 \quad 7 \quad 12 \quad 1 \\ \cancel{7}4\cancel{2}8\cancel{3}1 \\ - 427358 \\ \hline 315473 \end{array}$$

Mental methods for addition

- Start from LEFT to RIGHT

Example 1 - think of:

$$45 + 32 \text{ as } 45 + 30 + 2$$

- But in your head say:
45 75 77

Example 2 - think of:

$$1236 + 415 \text{ as } 1236 + 400 + 10 + 5$$

- But in your head say:
1236 1636 1646 1651

Mental methods for subtraction

Example 1 - think of:

$$56 - 32 \text{ as } 56 - 30 - 2$$

- But in your head say:
56 26 24

Example 2 - think of:

$$1236 - 415 \text{ as } 1236 - 400 - 10 - 5$$

- But in your head say:
1236 836 826 821

ADDITION

plus combined increase
sum add join total
altogether more in all both

ANSWER IS THE SUM.

SUBTRACTION

subtract minus difference
leave deduct remain fewer
decrease how much more take away

ANSWER IS THE DIFFERENCE.

MULTIPLICATION

lots of product multiply
times per by twice
as much equal groups

ANSWER IS THE PRODUCT.

DIVISION

divide goes into every
average out of quotient ratio
equal parts each how many times

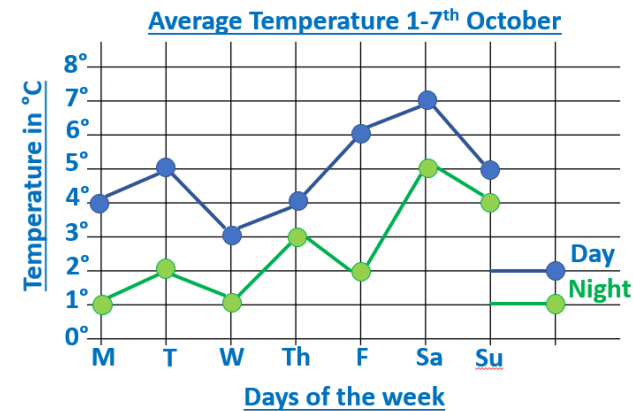
ANSWER IS THE QUOTIENT.



Maths - Statistics

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Axis	A graph has horizontal and vertical edges called the y and x axis.	Plot	To mark data on a graph.	Data	Statistics collected together for analysis.
Table	Data which is organised into columns.	Graph	A diagram showing the relation between variable quantities	Tally	A record of a score or amount. Usually done with lines in groups of 5.

A line graph shows continuous data that changes over time.



We use timetables to find out the time and duration of an event or service.

Doha Metro Timetable

West Bay	8:17	9:54	11:03	12:49
Al Bidda	9:21	11:00	12:07	13:53
Mshreib	10:09	11:48	12:55	14:41
Lusail	11:07	12:46	13:53	15:39
Al Wakra	12:40	14:19	15:26	17:12

Here is a table with information about Jane's school sports day.

	Beanbag Throwing	Javelin	Welly Wanging
Jane	6.2m	5.8m	3.9m
Marlon	4.5m	8.2m	4.1m
Caleb	7.1m	9.9m	8.2m
Asha	8.4m	6.7m	7.3m



1. Who threw the furthest welly?
2. Who lost the beanbag throwing?
3. Write the order Jane's friends came in in the javelin.
4. What is the difference between how far Marlon and Asha threw the javelin?
5. What is the difference between Caleb's distances in the beanbag throwing and welly wanging?



Maths – Number – Multiplication and Division

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Multiply	A number specified a number of times	Divide	Separate an amount into parts	Prime numbers	A number that is divisible only by 1 and itself.
Multiple	A number that may be divided by another a certain number of times with no remainder (E.g. 10, 15, 20... are multiples of 5)	Common multiples	A number that is a multiple of 2 or more numbers. (Eg. Common multiples of 3 and 4 are 12, 24, 48 etc)	Common factors	When you find the factors of 2 or more numbers and then find some factors are the same. (Eg. 4 is a common factor of 8,16 and 32)
Factor	A number than when multiplied by another produces a given number. (Eg. 2 and 6 are factors of 12)	Square numbers	A number which is a product of itself. (Eg. $3 \times 3 = 9$)	Cubed numbers	A number multiplied by itself 3 times (Eg. $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$)

M8c: Column Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r}
 3647 \\
 \times 4 \\
 \hline
 14588 \\
 \hline
 212
 \end{array}$$

M10b: Long Multiplication

$$\begin{array}{r}
 243 \\
 \times 68 \\
 \hline
 1944 \quad (243 \times 8) \\
 + 14580 \quad (243 \times 60) \\
 \hline
 16524
 \end{array}$$

D10c: Short Division

$$\begin{array}{r}
 145 \div 6 = 24r1 \\
 6 \overline{) 145} \\
 \underline{12} \\
 25 \\
 \underline{24} \\
 1
 \end{array}$$



Maths – Area and Perimeter

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition
Area	The measurement of the space within a shape.	Perimeter	The measurement of shape all the way around the outside.	Compound	Compound area is where a shape can be made up of other shapes.

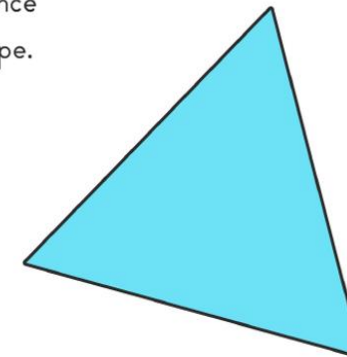
Finding the Area

The **area** is the total amount of surface a 2D shape covers.



Area is measured in square units:
 squared centimetres (cm^2)
 squared metres (m^2)
 squared kilometres (km^2)

The **perimeter** is the total distance around the outside of a 2D shape.

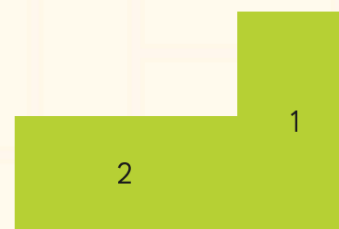


To find the perimeter of any shape with straight sides, simply add together the length of all the sides.

Compound area is where a shape can be made up of other shapes.

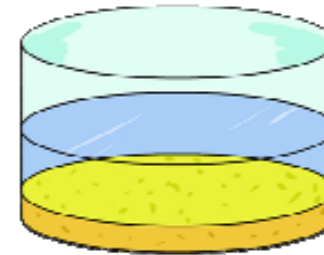
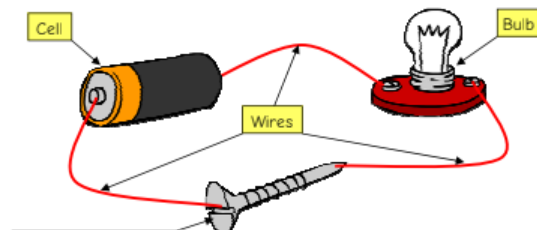
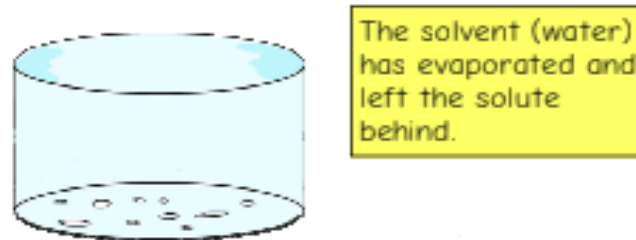
The area of a compound shape can be found by calculating the area of the shapes from which they can be formed, and adding these together.

Here is a compound shape made of 2 rectangles.



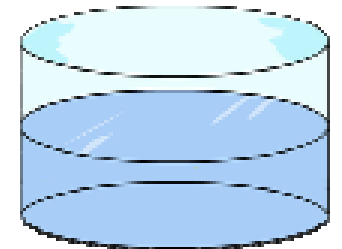
Science – Properties and changes of materials

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key vocabulary	Definition
Property	A quality or trait of something	Conductor	Allows energy to transfer easily	Thermal	Concerned with heat
Dissolve	To mix entirely with something else and become transparent	Transparent	See- through	Electrical	Concerned with electricity
Insulator	Doesn't allow energy to transfer easily	Buoyant	Float on liquids	Magnetic	Attraction force without contact (touching)
Soluble	Can dissolve. Becomes a transparent mixture.	Insoluble	Will not dissolve. Forms a sediment	reversible	Something can be undone
Solvent	The thing that something else dissolves into.	Solute	The thing that had dissolved before	Evaporation	The process of liquid becoming gas



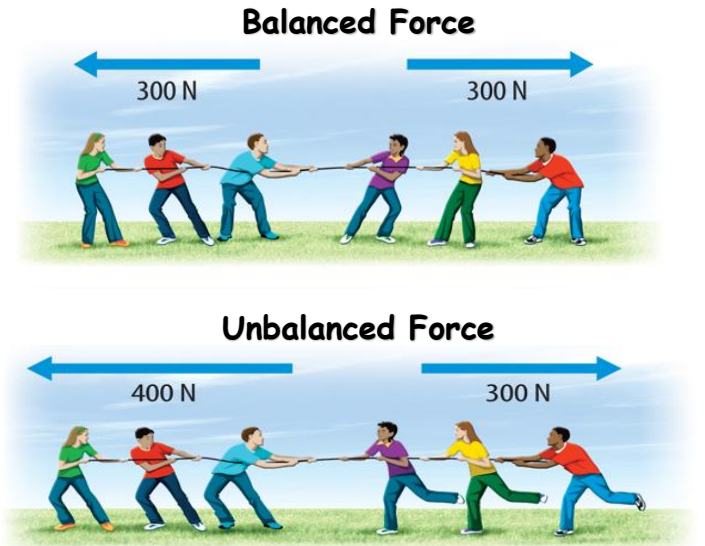
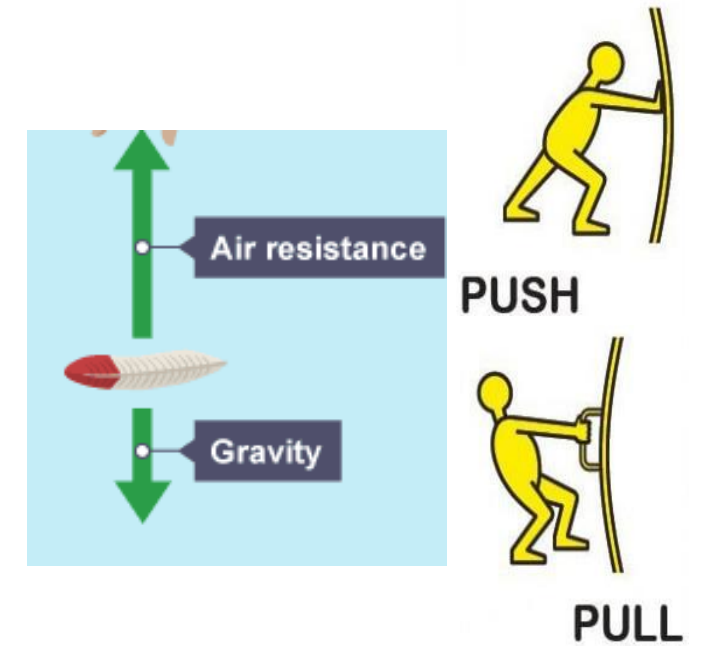
Sediment – a solid object that is insoluble and can be separated

Solution– a solid object that is soluble and has dissolved and now is transparent.



Science – Forces

Key Word	Definition
Air resistance	A force that is caused by air with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object moving through the air
Force	A push or pull upon an object resulting from its interaction with another object
Friction	The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another
Gears	A toothed wheel that works with others to alter the relation between the speed of a driving mechanism (e.g. engine) and the speed of the driven parts (e.g. the wheels)
Gravity	The force that attracts a body towards the centre of the earth
Lever	A rigid bar resting on a pivot that is used to move a heavy or firmly fixed load
Mass	The weight measured by an objects acceleration under a given force or by the force exerted on it by gravity
Pull force	To draw or haul towards oneself or itself, in a particular direction
Pulleys	A wheel with a grooved rim around that changes the direction of a force applied to the cord
Push Force	To move something in a specific way by exerting force
Water Resistance	A force that is caused by water with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object moving through the water



History - Invaders and Settlers

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Timeline	Definition	Key people	Definition
AD	Is medieval Latin for 'Anno Domini' and means in the year of the lord.	350AD	Anglo-Saxons begin raids on England but are beaten back by the Romans	Edward III (the Confessor)	A famous Anglo-Saxon. Responsible for building the Westminster Abbey and was buried there after his death in 1066.
		459AD	Angles and Saxons invade		
Tribes	A traditional society consisting of families or communities, typically having a recognised leader.	597 AD	Augustine comes to spread Christianity	Alfred the great	Born in 849AD and died in 899AD. He fought the Vikings before making peace so that they could all settle down to live together.
Conquer	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force	789 AD	First recorded Viking attack happens in Dorset	Augustine	Was sent by the Pope to lead the Pagan Anglo-Saxons to Christian faith.
Settle	To make one's permanent residence in a particular place	886 AD	Vikings and Alfred, the King of Wessex, divide England	Summary The Anglo-Saxons were a group of farmer warriors who lived in Britain thousands of years ago. They were made up of three tribes who came over from Europe; Angle, Saxon and Jute tribes. The two largest tribes were the Angle and Saxon, which is why we know them today as the Anglo-Saxons. The Vikings invaded Anglo-Saxon Britain and raided towns and villages along the coastline until eventually they settled in different parts of the country.	
Invade	To enter a country or region with military force so to occupy it.	899 AD	King Alfred 'the Great' dies		
Raid	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops or military forces.	1066 AD	Edward (the Confessor) dies. Harold Godwinson becomes the last Anglo-Saxon king of England. He is defeated by William Normandy at the Battle of Hastings.		



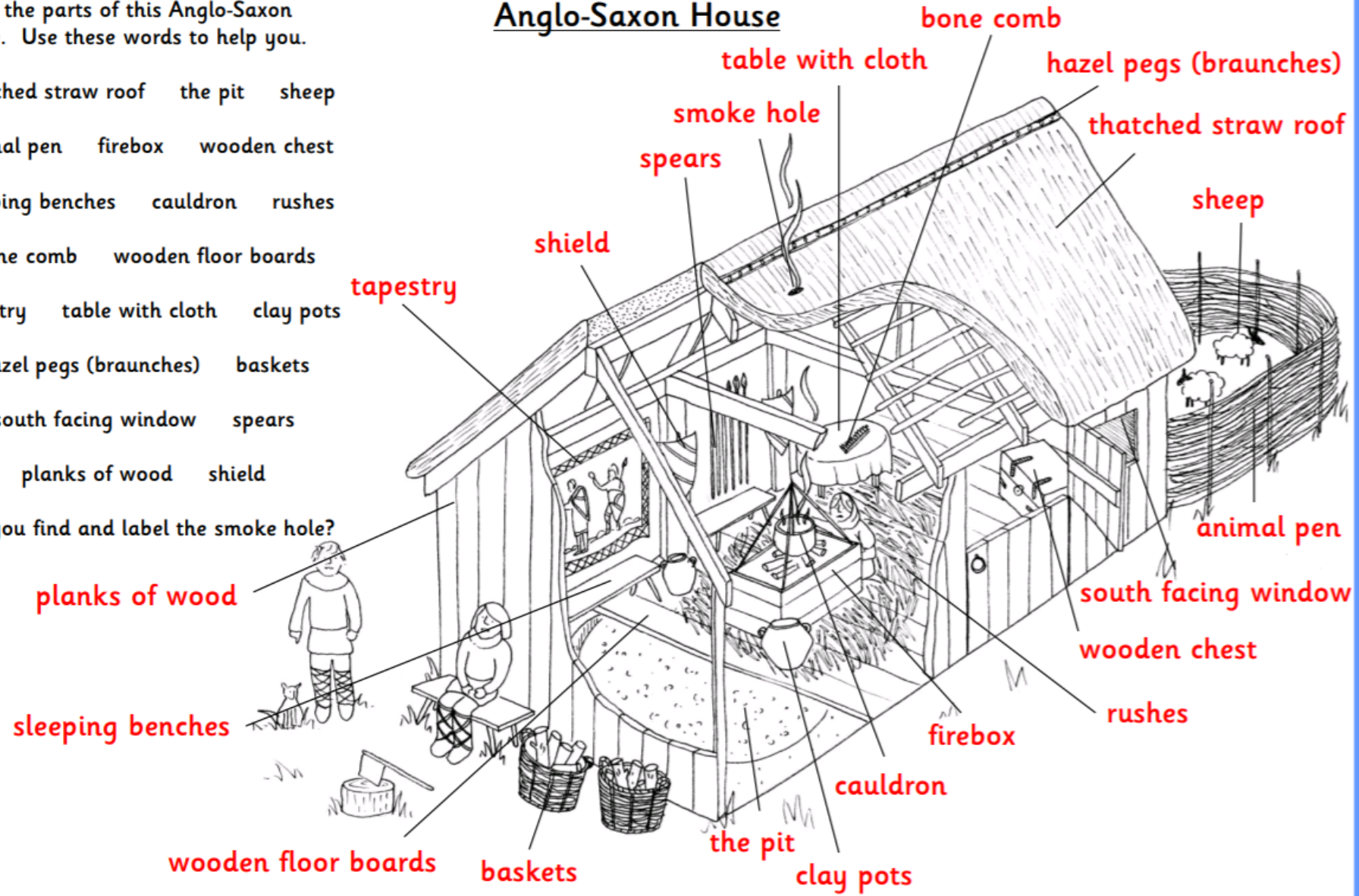
History – Invaders and Settlers

Label the parts of this Anglo-Saxon house. Use these words to help you.

- thatched straw roof the pit sheep
- animal pen firebox wooden chest
- sleeping benches cauldron rushes
- bone comb wooden floor boards
- tapestry table with cloth clay pots
- hazel pegs (braunches) baskets
- south facing window spears
- planks of wood shield

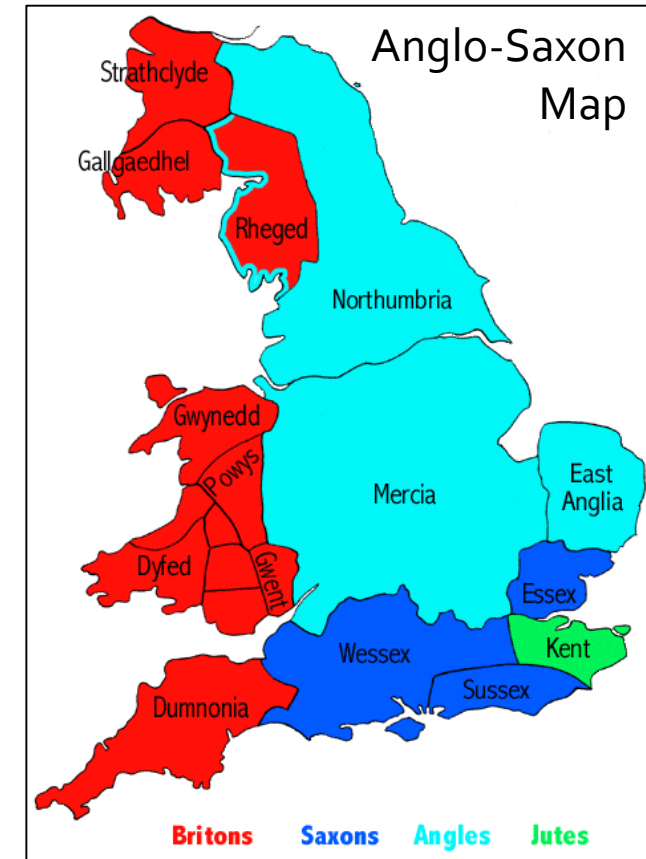
Can you find and label the smoke hole?

Anglo-Saxon House



Geography - Invaders and Settlers

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Key Places	Definition
Town	A built-up area with a name. it is larger than a village but smaller than a city.	England	Comes from the Saxon word 'Angle-Land.'
Village	A group of houses and buildings situated in a rural area.	Kent, England	The Jutes settled here
Coastline	The land along a coast.	East Anglia, England	The Angles settled here
Voyage	A long journey involving travel by sea or space.	Essex, Sussex and Wessex	The Saxons settled in these areas.

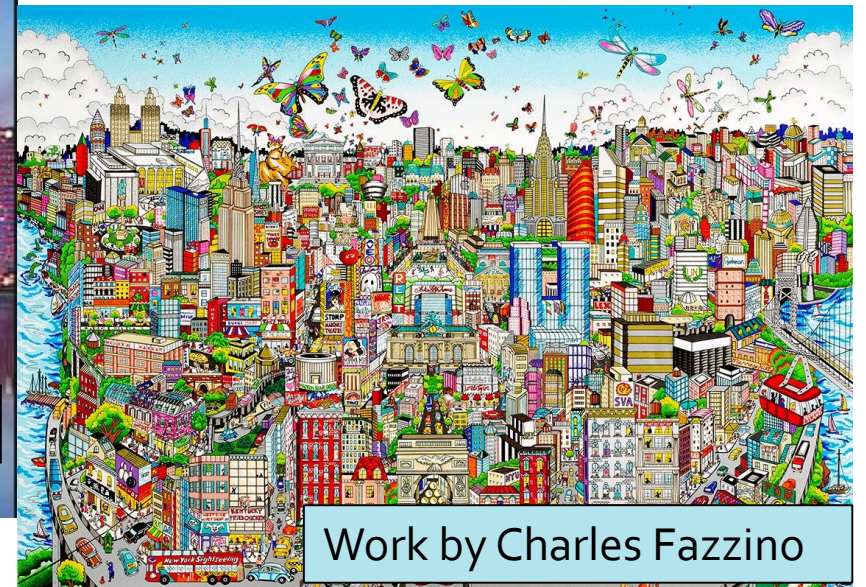


Art - Cityscapes

Key Vocabulary	Definition	Charles Fazzino Born: 1955 Age: 62 (2018) Nationality: American Known for: His painting and sculptures in 3D pop art style.
Cityscape	The visual appearance of a city or urban area; a city landscape	<p>He is an American artist, who was born in New York. He created 3D looking prints of cityscapes, which display a bright, cartoon-like image. This type of art is 3D pop art. Pop art is based on modern culture; using images from the media and interests of people.</p>
Landscape	All the visible features of an area of land	
Perspective	The art of representing a 3D object on a 2D surface	
Reflection	The throwing back by a body or surface of light, high or sound without absorbing it	
Shade	A slight degree of difference between colours	
Sketch	A rough or unfinished drawing; made to assist a finished picture	
Tone	The level of darkness or lightness	



Doha Cityscape



Work by Charles Fazzino

Notation

- \bigcirc = SEMIBREVE - 4 BEATS
 - ♩ = MINIM - 2 BEATS
 - ♪ = CROTCHET - 1 BEAT
 - $\text{♩} \text{ ♩}$ = QUAVEN - $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT (FLAGS ARE ATTACHED IF IN GROUPS)
 - $\text{♩} \text{ |}$ = CROTCHET / 1 BEAT REST
 - $\text{♩} \text{ |}$ = MINIM / 2 BEAT REST
 - $\text{♩} \text{ |}$ = FULL BAR REST
 - $\text{♪} \text{ |}$ = QUAVEN / $\frac{1}{2}$ BEAT REST
- $\bigcirc \cdot / \text{♩} \cdot / \text{♪} \cdot / \text{♩} \cdot$ - A DOT AFTER A NOTE INCREASES IT BY HALF ITS VALUE.

Music

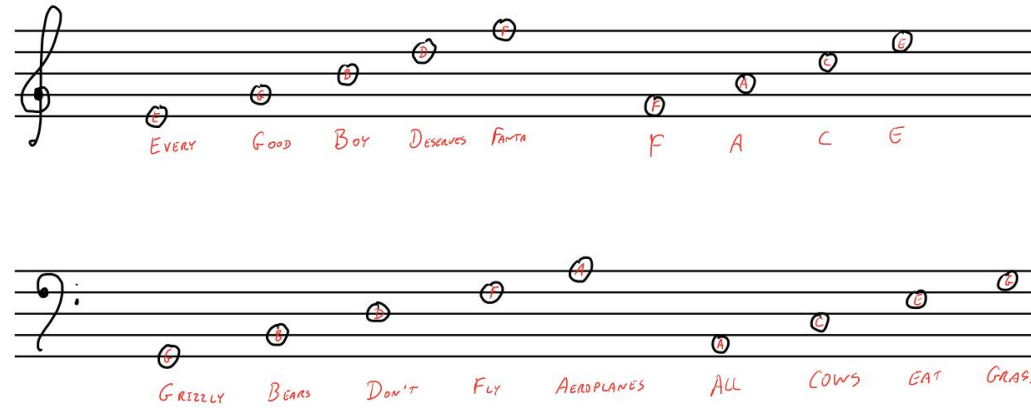
Time Signatures

NUMBER OF BEATS PER BAR →	4	3	2
TYPE OF BEAT BEING COUNTED →	4	4	4

Ukulele Chords

Music

Mnemonics



Instrument Families



Key Terms

Composer	- A person who writes music
Tempo	- The speed of the music
Allegro	- Fast
Andante	- A walking speed
Lentos	- Slow
Presto/Vivace	- Very fast
Dynamics	- The volume of the music
ff	- Fortissimo - Very loud
f	- Forte - Loud
mf	- Mezzo forte - Medium loud
mp	- Mezzo piano - Medium soft
p	- Piano - Soft
pp	- Pianissimo - Very soft
Orchestra	- A large group of musicians who play together
Conductor	- The leader of the orchestra

Knowledge Organiser PE Term 1 KS2

Health and Fitness



Eat 5 portions of fruit and vegetables everyday



SIXTY
Minutes of
exercise
everyday!

Ways to keep active at home: (Youtube)

- Just Dance
- Joe Wicks
- Go Noodle
- Change4Life activities (website)

What is Health & Fitness?

A healthy active lifestyle involves contributing positively to your physical, mental and social well being. This includes regular exercise and physical activity. Within PE, you will learn about different types of exercise we can do to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

Why is it important to learn about health and fitness?

A lot of factors play a role in staying healthy. Participating in physical activity regularly can lead to good health which can help to prevent injury. It can also decrease your risk of developing some diseases. Maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can greatly impact your life and make you happier!

Key Words:

Health, fitness, sport, nutrition, heart rate, stamina, strength, heart rate, aerobic, power, balance, flexibility, exercise, skill related fitness, health related fitness.

Spanish

Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 Term 1 Autumn 1

Key vocabulary

*Números del 1-1000		**Países Europeos y Nacionalidades		**Para preguntar por la nacionalidad: ¿De dónde + Verbo SER = ¿De dónde eres?		Instrucciones de clase-Class commands	
0 cero	21-29 Veinti (1-9)			Decir la nacionalidad:		Silencio por favor	Silence please
1 uno	30 treinta			SER + Nacionalidad = Soy Español.		Escuchad	Listen
2 dos	40 cuarenta	Estados Unidos	United States	SER + de + PAIS = Soy de España		Sentaos	Sit down
3 tres	50 cincuenta	España	Español/a	Masculino - o	Femenino - a	Levantaos	Stand up
4 cuatro	60 sesenta	Reino Unido	Inglés/a			Repetid	Repeat
5 cinco	70 setenta	Francia	Francés/a			Abri el libro	Open the book
6 seis	80 ochenta	Paquistán	Paquistaní	Italiano	Italiana	Cerrad los libros	Close the book
7 siete	90 noventa	México	Mexicano/a	Mexicano	Mexicana	Leed	Read
8 ocho	31 - 99 Tens y Units	Alemania	Alemán/a	Nigeriano	Nigeriana	Escribir	Write
9 nueve	100 cien	Irlanda	Irlandés/a	Masculino - consonante	Femenino - consonante + a	Mirad la pizarra	Look at the board
10 diez	101 - 199 ciento	Italia	Italiano/a			Cortad el papel	Cut the paper
11 once	200 doscientos	Gales	Galés/a			A la papelera	Throw it in the bin
12 doce	300 trescientos	Nigeria	Nigeriano/a	Francés	Francesa	A la fila	Line up
13 trece	400 cuatrocientos	Escocia	Escocés/a	Escocés	Escocesa	Levanta la mano	Put your hands up
14 catorce	500 quinientos	Jamaica	Jamaicano/a	Inglés	Inglesa	No entiendo	I don't understand
15 quince	600 seiscientos	Austria	Austriano/a			Parad	Stop
16 dieciseis	700 setecientos	**VERBO SER - TO BE				Un voluntario	A voutureer
17 diecisiete	800 Ochocientos	Verbo - ser (to be)		When the masculine ends in -a, -e, -i		¿Me puede ayudar por favor?	Can you help me please
18 dieciocho	900 Novecientos	(I) yo soy	(we) nosotros somos	The feminine will not change.		¿Puedo beber agua por favor?	Can I drink some water please?
19 diecinueve	1000 Mil	(you) tú eres	(you pl.) vosotros sois	(Estadounidense - Estadounidense)		Necesito papel	I need paper
20 veinte		(he) él es	(they m.) ellos son			¿Cómo se dice " ____ " en español?	How do you say " ____ " in Spanish?
		(she) ella es	(they f.) ellas son			¿Qué significa " ____ " en español?	What does " ____ " mean in Spanish?
		(you polite) usted	(you pl. polite) ustedes				

Partes del ordenador-Parts of the computer

Arroba	@	La tecla	Key
Los auriculares	Earphones	El teclado	Keyboard
Barra	Forward Slash	Entra en el sistema	Log on
Botón	Button	Escribe la dirección	Write the address
La contraseña	Password	Busca en la red	Search on the net
El disco compacto	CD	Mete el disco compacto	Put in the CD
El disquete	Floppy disk	Salva el trabajo	Save your work
El micrófono	Microphone	Envía un correo electrónico	Send an e-mail
El número de identidad	Identity number	Imprime el trabajo	Print your work
la Pantalla	Screen	sal del sistema	Log off
El ratón	Mouse		

Saludos y presentaciones/Greetings

There are 2 ways of saying YOU in Spanish

Tú for friends, people your own age and children.

Usted for adults and people you don't know.

This changes the way you say things


	Tú	Usted
What is your name?	¿Cómo te llamas?	¿Cómo se llama?
How are you?	¿Cómo estás?	¿Cómo está?
And you?	¿Y tú?	¿Y usted?

Verb "llamarse" (to be called) / Present tense	
Me llamo	My name is
Te llamas	Your name is
Se llama	His/Her/Your (formal) name is
Nos llamamos	Our name is
Os llamáis	Your name is
Se llaman	Their name is

Spanish

Spanish Knowledge Organiser for Year 5 Term 1 Autumn 2

Key vocabulary

La familia-The family		*Instrumentos musicales - Musical instruments		Mascotas - Pets		**Mi estuche - My pencil case		El Día de los Muertos-The Day of the Dead															
Padre	Father			Gato	Cat	Lápiz	Pencil	Cementerio	Cemetery														
Madre	Mother	Piano	Piano	Perro	Dog	Colores	Colours	Flores	Flowers														
Hermano	Brother	Tambor	Drum	Pájaro	Bird	Sacapuntas	Sharpener	Velas	Candles														
Hermana	Sister	Flauta	Flute	Cobala	Guinea pig	Goma	Eraser	Calaveras	Skulls														
Hijo	Son	Batería	set of drums	Caballo	Horse	Regla	Ruler	Muerto	Dead														
Hija	Daughter	Trompeta	Trumpet	Conejo	Rabbit	Pegamento	Glue	Foto	Photo														
Abuelo	Grandfather	Guitarra	Guitar	Pez	Fish	Tijeras	Scissors	Altar	Altar														
Abuela	Grandmother	Saxofón	Saxophone	Ratón	Mouse	Estuche	Pencil case	Ofrenda	Offering														
Tío	Uncle	Violín	Violin	Hámster	Hamster	Celo	Tape	Comida	Food														
Tía	Aunt	*VERBO TOCAR - TO PLAY		tortuga	turtle	Bolígrafo/Boli	Pen	Recordar	To remember														
Primo	Cousin (m)	(I) Yo	toco	Serpiente	Snak	Rotulador	Markers	Esqueleto	Skeleton														
Prima	Cousin (f)	(you) Tú	tocas	Bueno	Good	Florescente	Highlighter	Huesos	Bones														
Padrastra	Stepfather	(He/she) él/ella	tocas	Malo	Bad	Grapadora	Stapler	Pan de muerto	Dead bread														
Madrastra	Stepmother	(we) Nosotros/as	tocamos	Grande	Big	Clip	Clip	Papel picado	Perforated paper														
Hermanastro	Stepbrother	(you) Vosotros/as	tocais	Pequeño	Small	**VERBO TENER - TO HAVE		Alfeñiques	Sugared Skulls														
Hermanastra	Stepsister	(they) Ellos/ellas	tocan	Rápido	Fast	HAVE		<i>Research the Mexican festival "The Day of the Dead"</i>															
Cuñado	Brother in law	*The verb TOCAR will be linked to "Instrumentos musicales" children will be able to create sentences. i.e. Nosotros tocamos la trompeta. Ellas tocan el piano. Yo toco el violín.		Lento	Slow	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Los Pronombres Personales</th> <th>El Verbo</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yo</td> <td>tergo</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tú</td> <td>te nes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Él</td> <td>tie ne</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nosotros</td> <td>tenemos</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vosotros</td> <td>tenéis</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ellos</td> <td>tienen</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Los Pronombres Personales	El Verbo	Yo	tergo	Tú	te nes	Él	tie ne	Nosotros	tenemos	Vosotros	tenéis	Ellos	tienen		
Los Pronombres Personales	El Verbo																						
Yo	tergo																						
Tú	te nes																						
Él	tie ne																						
Nosotros	tenemos																						
Vosotros	tenéis																						
Ellos	tienen																						
Cuñada	Sister in law	** In addition to this topic "Animales" and "Mi estuche" we will be looking at singular/plural . See below the rules : Plural: All words ending in vowel you will need to add "S" i.e: libro = libros. If the word ends in consonant then "ES" will be added at the end, e.g: Color = Colores . If a word ends in "Z" , this will be replaced with a "C" then add "ES" = "CES" e.g. lápiz = lápices .		Inteligente	Intelligent	**The verb TENER will be linked to "Animales" and "Mi estuche" children will be able to create sentences. i.e. Nosotros tenemos cuatro conejos. Ellas tienen rotuladores. Yo tengo un perro.																	
Nieto	Grandchild			Estúpido	Stupid																		
Nieta	Granddaughter.			Bonito	Nice																		
Números Ordinales				Feo	Nasty																		
* primer/o/a	1st first			Feroz	Fierce																		
segundo/a	2nd second			Tierno	Gentle																		
* tercer/o/a	3rd third			Adjectives																			
cuarto/a	4th fourth			Adjectives agree with the noun they describe, so they have masculine, feminine and plural forms:																			
quinto/a	5th fifth			El perro grande																			
sexto/a	6th sixth			Los perros grandes																			
séptimo/a	7th seventh			La perra grande																			
octavo/a	8th eighth			Las perras grandes																			
noveno/a	9th ninth																						
décimo/a	10th tenth																						

Resources

English	https://www.literacyplanet.com/ https://play.edshed.com/ www.century.tech.com
Maths	https://www.mymaths.co.uk/ https://trockstars.com/ www.century.tech.com
Vocabulary Flash Cards	https://www.scholastic.com/parents/games/flash-card-maker.html
Reading	https://readtheory.org/ www.century.tech.com
Science	www.century.tech.com www.legendsoflearning.com

