

# Vocabulary



## Year 5

This booklet contains some of the key vocabulary and terminology that your child will be using during the Spring Term.

Please use this booklet to support your child at home.  
**Thank you!**

# Maths

Word	Definition
Analogue clock	A clock which tells the time using an hour hand to indicate the hour and a minute hand to indicate minutes to and past the hour.
Clockwise and anti-clockwise	A way of indicating the direction of a turn. Clockwise involves a turn to the right as if following the hands of a clock, anti-clockwise involves a turn to the left, against the direction of a clock's hands.
Digital clock	A clock which tells the time using numbers only.
24 hour clock	The 12 hour clock runs from 1 o'clock to 12 o'clock twice per day. The 24 hour clock runs from 00:00 hours (midnight or 12.00 am) through 24 hours to 23:59 (11.59 pm).
Calculation	Working out the amount or number of something, usually by using one of the four <b>operations</b> .
Commutativity	Addition and multiplication have the property of commutativity – when two numbers are added or multiplied, this can be done in any order and the same answer will be obtained: $3 + 2 = 5$ , $2 + 3 = 5$ ; $4 \times 6 = 24$ , $6 \times 4 = 24$ . Subtraction and division are not commutative.
Divisor	The number of groups that a number is to be divided into as part of a division calculation e.g. in the calculation $10 \div 5$ the divisor is 5.
Isosceles triangle	A <b>triangle</b> with two <b>sides</b> the same length and two <b>angles</b> the same size.
Obtuse angle	An <b>angle</b> greater than $90^\circ$ but less than $180^\circ$ .
Scalene triangle	A triangle with three sides of different lengths and three different angles.

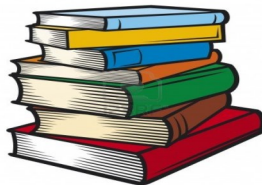
Word	Definition
Parallel	Lines which have exactly the same distance between them for their full length, and never cross.
Prime numbers	A number greater than 1, which cannot be divided exactly by any number except 1 and itself. The first few prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 – all numbers which can only be divided exactly by 1 and themselves.
Product	The product of two numbers is the result achieved when they are <b>multiplied</b> together.
Simplifying fractions	Finding an <b>equivalent fraction</b> where the numbers are reduced as much as possible. For example, the fraction $\frac{16}{24}$ in its simplest form would be $\frac{2}{3}$ .



# English

Word	Definition
Modal Verbs	Modal verbs are used to change the meaning of other verbs. They can express meanings such as certainty, ability, or obligation. The main modal verbs are will, would, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must and ought.
object	An object is normally a noun, pronoun or noun phrase that comes straight after the verb, and shows what the verb is acting upon.
subject	The subject of a verb is normally the noun, noun phrase or pronoun that names the 'do-er' or 'be-er'. The subject's normal position is: just before the verb in a statement, just after the auxiliary verb, in a question.
clause	A clause is a special type of phrase whose head is a verb. Clauses can sometimes be complete sentences. Clauses may be main or subordinate.
relative clause	A relative clause is a special type of subordinate clause that modifies a noun. It often does this by using a relative pronoun such as who or that to refer back to that noun, though the relative pronoun that is often omitted.
Subordinating conjunction	A conjunction that connects a main clause to a subordinating clause. Eg- 'because', 'until', 'when', 'as', 'since', 'whereas', 'even though'.
cohesive device	Cohesive devices are words used to show how the different parts of a text fit together. In other words, they create cohesion. Some examples of cohesive devices are: § determiners and pronouns, which can refer back to earlier words, conjunctions and adverbs, which can make relations between words clear, ellipsis of expected words.

Sentence Type	Example
subordinate clause	A clause which is subordinate to some other part of the same sentence is a subordinate clause; for example, in The apple that I ate was sour, the clause that I ate is subordinate to apple (which it modifies). Subordinate clauses contrast with co-ordinate clauses as in It was sour but looked very tasty. (Contrast: main clause)
3ed sentence	Surprised, pleased, delighted, the girls leant on a tree and were surprised when they fell backwards into a wardrobe.
P/c sentence	It was both cold and unpleasant for him to work there.



# Science

Word	Definition
Puberty	When Adolescents' bodies change to enable reproduction.
Fertilisation	When the male sperm and female egg join to create life.
Life cycle	From fertilisation to late adulthood.
Infancy	From birth to 2 years of age
Menstrual cycle	When a females' uterus lining and unfertilised egg is released from the body.
Young Adulthood	From the ages 18 to 39
Adolescence	From the ages 11 to 17



<b>Word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Pre-natal	The earliest stage of the human life cycle
Pubic hair	The upside triangle of hair that grows on the pubic bone area during puberty
Asexual reproduction	When a new life is formed as cells divide—one parent needed.
Sexual reproduction	When male and female reproductive cells are needed to form new life
Reproduce	The stages from fertilisation to birth in a human life cycle.
Penis	The male sexual organ
Vagina	The female sexual organ
Testosterone	Hormones in the male body that trigger during puberty.
Oestrogen	Hormones in the female body that trigger during puberty.
Testicles	Part of the male sexual reproductive organs - produces sperm
Breasts	Female sex organ, lactation occur to feed new-born baby
Hormone	Chemicals produced in the body that trigger certain changes.
Sperm	Male seed, containing DNA