

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 operations .
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 triangle with two sides the same length and two angles the same size.
Obtuse angle	An angle greater than 90° but less than 180° .
Scalene triangle	A triangle with three sides of different lengths and three different angles.

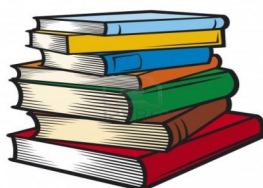
Word	Definition
Parallel	Lines which have exactly the same distance between them for their full length, and never cross.
Prime numbers	A number greater than 1, which cannot be divided exactly by any number except 1 and itself. The first few prime numbers are 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13 – all numbers which can only be divided exactly by 1 and themselves.
Product	The product of two numbers is the result achieved when they are multiplied together.
Simplifying fractions	Finding an equivalent fraction 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
Orbit	An orbit is the curved path in space that is followed by an object going round and round a planet, moon, or star.
Moon	The moon is the object that you can often see in the sky at night. It goes round the Earth once every four weeks, and as it does so its appearance changes from a circle to part of a circle.
Planet	A planet is a large, round object in space that moves around a star. The Earth is a planet.
Solar system	The solar system is the sun and all the planets that go round it.
rotate	When something rotates, it turns with a circular movement.
heliocentric	If something is described as heliocentric, it is described as having the sun at its centre.
geocentric	If something is described as geocentric, it is described as having the earth at its centre



Word	Definition
axis	An axis is an imaginary line through the middle of something.
shadow	A shadow is a dark shape on a surface that is made when something stands between a light and the surface.
galaxy	A galaxy is an extremely large group of stars and planets that extends over many billions of light years.
Life cycle	The life cycle of an animal or plant is the series of changes and developments that it passes through from the beginning of its life until its death.
fertilisation	The union of male and female gametes, during sexual reproduction, to form a zygote
germination	If a seed germinates or if it is germinated, it starts to grow.
disperse	When something disperses, it spreads over a wide area.
pollination	To pollinate a plant or tree means to fertilize it with pollen. This is often done by insects.
stamen	The stamens of a flower are the small, delicate stalks which grow at the flower's centre and produce pollen.
stigma	The stigma of a flower is the top of the centre part which takes in pollen.
petal	The petals of a flower are the thin coloured or white parts which together form the flower.
flowering	Plants producing lots of flowers
Filament	The stalk of a stamen