

What Will My Child Learn In Year 5?

If your child is about to begin Year 5, or is currently working in that year, you might be wondering what they will be learning. This can depend on the school, your child and the time of year however this document is meant as a general guide, covering the sorts of things that your child might be working on.

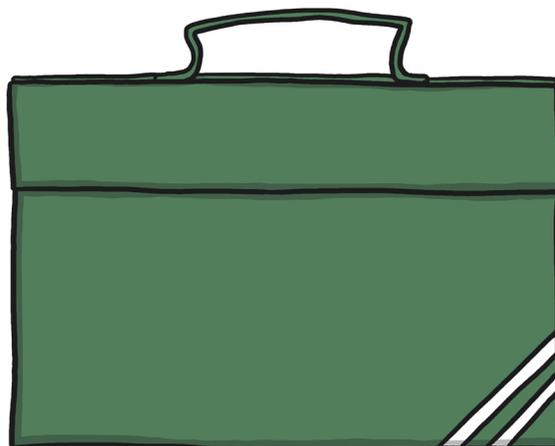
English

Reading Comprehension

- Children in Year 5 will be encouraged to read a wide range of may listen to and discuss a variety of stories, non-fiction texts, poetry, plays and textbooks in order to understand that texts are structured in different ways and written for different purposes.
- Children may be more exposed to traditional stories, myths, legends and books from other cultures, becoming very clear on the structure and typical features of this style of text.
- They might be encouraged to complete book reviews, giving reasons for their opinions and making comparisons with other texts.
- Regarding poetry, they will, at some point in the next two years work on learning different poems off by heart, ready to perform, showing an understanding of how to perform by using the right tone, volume, timing and intonation so that it can be clearly understood by the audience.
- Children will be reminded to check their reading makes sense, discussing their understanding of the meaning of certain vocabulary as they read. They might also be encouraged to ask questions about the text to further develop their understanding of what is going on and draw inference about character actions, speech or motives, providing evidence. Inference involves using the clues in the story or picture to make a good guess. It involves figuring something out which isn't fully explained and draws on a child's existing knowledge of the world.
- Children might be encouraged to make predictions based on what they've already read, summarise key points to show good comprehension and look out for interesting phrases that authors uses.
- In Year 5, children will practise distinguishing between fact and opinion, answer questions by referring back to the text and confidently challenge others in an appropriate manner about their opinions.

Handwriting

- By Year 5, your child may have developed their own handwriting style. They will be expected to write legibly and fluently, in accordance with the school's handwriting policy. They may possibly be writing in pen, rather than pencil by this stage and in most cases, should be expected to join all the time. They might still need reminding of certain rules such as – never join capital letters to the following letter!





Writing and Spelling

- Your child may specifically learn how to spell words with silent letters e.g solemn and knowledge.
- They may also work on spelling a wider range of homophones (words which sound the same but have different meanings), ensuring they use the correct form based on the context of their writing, for example practise /practice, advice /advise.
- Your child may be encouraged to use dictionaries to check the spellings of words and a thesaurus to further develop the use of vocabulary.
- At some point over the next two years, children will learn to spell words ending in the following suffixes: -ant, -ancy, -ance, -ation, -ent, -ence, -ency, -able, -ible, -ably and -ibly.
- Children may also work on learning the spelling rules for adding the endings -fer, -cial, -tial, -cious, -tious and words with the letter string 'ough'.
- Children might also be introduced to the hyphen in words such as co-ordinate and re-enter.
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Writing - Composition

- Planning writing – Your child may be taught how to identify the audience and select the correct style and tone. They might be encouraged to note and develop their ideas and using their reading knowledge to plan interesting characters (if fiction) and settings.
- Drafting and writing – Year 5 Children may practise selecting the correct grammar and vocabulary to match the reading audience and work on including dialogue and linking paragraphs together so that their writing flows nicely.
- Children may be taught to carefully select the correct structure for their text, including any necessary features such as bullet points, headings or captions.
- Evaluate and edit – Children will be encouraged to regularly assess the effectiveness of their own writing and pieces written by others, focusing specifically on punctuation, grammar, vocabulary and spelling.
- Finally, children will be taught how to use intonation when reading their writing out loud and how they could vary the volume and include movement.



Writing - Vocabulary, Grammar and Punctuation

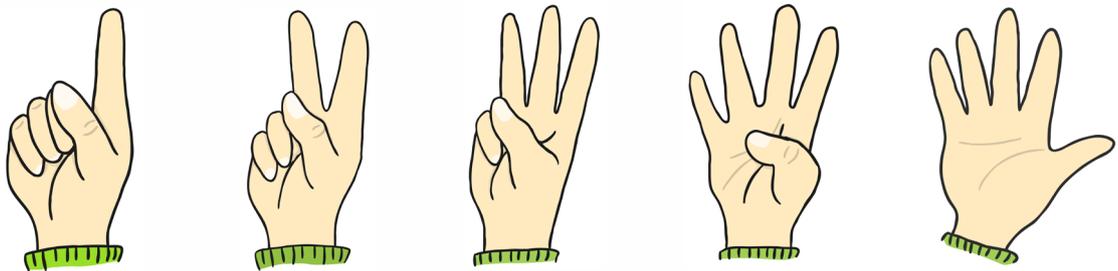
- In Year 5, your child may work on converting adjectives or nouns into verbs using suffixes such as -ify, -ise and -ate and practise adding prefixes for example de-, mis- and re-.
- Your child may also work on relative clauses, clauses beginning with relative pronouns such as where, which, whose, that and who, for example, 'The boy, who fell and grazed his knee, cried.
- Children may also be encouraged to include adverbs such as perhaps and surely as well as modal verbs such as will, must or might in order to indicate degrees of possibility.
- This year children in this year group might work on making sure their writing flows nicely and ideas link cohesively, linking ideas across paragraphs using adverbials of time (later, after, before), number (secondly, thirdly) or place (in the distance).
- They may also learn how to use parenthesis (brackets), colons (:) and semi-colons (;) and refer to these new grammatical terms correctly.

Number - Number and Place Value

- Your child may learn to read, write, compare and order numbers to at least one million, understanding the value of each digit.
- Children might also work on rounding any number to the nearest 10, 100, 1000, 10,000 and 100,000.
- With negative numbers, children may practise counting forwards and backwards across zero.
- Children might learn how to read Roman numerals to 1000, recognising years which are written in these numerals.
- Using all their number knowledge, children might be faced with word problems involving the above.

Number - Addition and Subtraction

- In Year 5, your child may be taught how to use formal column written methods to add and subtract numbers with more than four digits. (The methods and the order in which they are taught can vary between schools, your child's school will probably have a calculation policy that they would be willing to share with you).
- They may also be required to mentally calculate larger numbers e.g $11,550 - 4,300$, using rounding to check answers.
- Finally, children might be faced with solving subtraction and addition problems which involves two or more calculations to solve.



Number - Multiplication and Division

- Your child may work on being able to identify factors (a whole number which divides equally into another whole number so there is never a remainder). They may also look for factor pairs, for example, the factor pairs of 9 are: 1 and 9 and 3 and 3, because $1 \times 9 = 9$ and $3 \times 3 = 9$.
- They may also learn about prime numbers up to 100, numbers which have no positive divisor other than itself and 1, understanding that a composite number is a non-prime number.
- Children might learn how to multiply up to four digits by a one or two digit number using formal methods, including long multiplication for two digit numbers. They will also work on multiplying and dividing mentally using their knowledge of number facts.
- Regarding division of numbers, children will divide up to four digits by a one digit number using formal written methods of short division, including remainders. They will also work on multiplying and dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1000.
- Next may involve learning about square and cube numbers. Square numbers are the answer to a number multiplied by itself e.g $2 \times 2 = 4$, $3 \times 3 = 9$, $4 \times 4 = 16$. Cube numbers are created by multiplying a digit by itself three times, eg $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$ and $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$.
- Children will then use their knowledge to solve word problems involving multiplication and division.

Number - Fractions

- In Year 5, children may be taught how to compare and order fractions where denominators (lower number in the fraction) are multiples of the same number, e.g $1/5$, $3/15$, $9/25$.
- Your child might also work on writing equivalent fractions (fractions which have the same value), including tenths and hundredths.
- It is likely that your child will also learn about mixed number fractions which are made up of a whole number and a fraction. The fraction in a mixed number fraction is known as a proper fraction, where the top number (numerator) is smaller than the lower number (denominator).
- They will also learn about improper fractions where the denominator is smaller than the numerator and be taught how to change mixed number fractions into proper fractions and vice versa!
- Your child might also work on adding and subtracting fractions which have the same denominator or denominators that are the multiples of the same number.
- They will also learn how to multiply mixed number fractions and proper fractions by whole numbers.
- Decimals: This year they may learn how to write and read decimals as fractions, e.g $0.83 = 83/100$. Your child may also be taught how to recognise and use thousandths.
- Children in Year 5 might also work on rounding decimals with two decimal places to one decimal place or the nearest whole number.
- In addition to this, your child may write, read, compare and order numbers with up to three decimal places and solving problems based around these numbers.
- They should begin to recognise the percentage symbol % understanding that 'per cent' means number as part of a hundred. They will write percentages as a fraction e.g $67\% = 67/100$ and as a decimal, 0.67.
- Finally, the word 'proportion' may be introduced so that children understand that fractions, percentages and decimals all represent proportions of something.

Geometry - Properties of Shape

- They might work on measuring angles in degrees, estimating angles too.
- In addition to this, your child will be drawing angles and working out missing angle and length measurements within shapes.
- Your child may be taught the difference between regular and irregular polygons (a 2D shape with straight lines). To clarify, this means knowing that a regular polygon has equal angles and sides, otherwise it is irregular.
- Finally, teachers may check that your child is secure at naming a wide range of 3D shapes.

Geometry - Position and Direction

- Your child is likely to be taught reflection (creating a symmetrical picture when a mirror line is drawn) and translation (moving a shape into a different position), understanding that the shape hasn't actually changed

Statistics

- Children might learn to solve problems using information presented in a line graph and interpret information presented in timetables.



Measurement

- This year, children may be taught how to convert between different units of measure for example centimetres and metres, grams and kilograms, metres and kilometres etc.
- They may also learn the equivalence between metric and imperial units such as pints and pounds.
- Regarding perimeter, your child may be taught how to measure and calculate in both centimetres and metres.
- They might also work on calculating the area of shapes using units such as cm^2 (square centimetres) and m^2 (square metres) and also estimate the area of an irregular shape. Children might also do some guess work with volume and capacity.
- Time: Children may be faced with solving time conversion problems such as converting hours into seconds, weeks into days or minutes into hours.
- At some point within Years 5 or 6, children will be expected to attempt problem solving using all four operations involving measures, decimals and scaling.

