



2022 AUTOMATIC REPOSSES

YEAR 5

Mental Maths **Number**

Fraction	Decimal	Percent	Part of \$1
1/10	0.1	10%	10c
1/5 = 2/10	0.2	20%	20c
1/4	0.25	25%	25c
3/10	0.3	30%	30c
1/3	0.33 recurring	33 ¹ /3%	33c
4/10 = 2/5	0.4	40%	40c
5/10 = 1/2	0.5	50%	50c
6/10 = 3/5	0.6	60%	60c
2/3	0.66 recurring	66 ² /3%	67c
7/10	0.7	70%	70c
3/4	0.75	75%	75c
8/10 = 4/5	0.8	80%	80c
9/10	0.9	90%	90c
10/10 = 1 whole	1.0	100%	100c

Addition - addend, sum

Subtraction - difference

Multiply - product, multiplicand

Divide - quotient, divisor, dividend

Factors and multiples

Geometry

Polygons, quadrilaterals, vertices, faces, edges, intersect

Measurement

Time

60sec = 1min

60min = 1hr

24hr = 1 day

7 days = 1 week

52 weeks = 1 year

365 days = 1 year (366 days = leap year)

Length

10mm = 1cm

100cm = 1m

1000m = 1km

Area and Perimeter

Area: cm², m², ha, km²

Area = Length x Width

Perimeter = (L + W) x 2

Grammar

Defining Parts of Speech -

Noun – proper, common, collective, possessive

Verb - tenses

Adjective

Adverb

Pronouns

Prepositions

Conjunctions FANBOYS- for, and, nor, but, or yet,

so. Prefixes

Suffixes

Contractions

Antonyms- opposites: happy,

unhappy. Synonyms- same as:

happy, joyful.

Comparatives and superlatives – hot, hotter, hottest

Homographs

Homonyms

Acronyms

Recognising Punctuation –

Capital letters, question marks, commas, exclamation marks, semi colon, full stops, apostrophes, dot points

Understanding tenses – past, present and future

Recognising 1st, 2nd and 3rd person

Identifying simple, compound and complex sentences

Identifying text type and features eg narrative must have a setting, characters, complication, and resolution.

Figurative Language –

Alliteration- Peter Piper picked a pepper. Similes:

She was as rich as the Queen of England.

Metaphors: He was an elephant in

the china shop. Idioms: I am feeling crook today.

Hyperbole: I could eat a horse. (exaggeration)

Onomatopoeia- squish, splat, burp, ker-plunk.
(sounds)

Recognising Punctuation:

- capital letters, questions marks, commas, exclamation marks, semi colon, full stops, apostrophes, dot points

Defining Parts of Speech:

Noun – proper, common, collective, possessive

Verb – tenses

Adjective

Pronouns

Prepositions

Conjunctions – FANBOYS (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so)

Prefixes

Suffixes

Contractions

Antonyms – opposites (happy/unhappy)

Synonyms – same as (happy/joyful)

Comparatives and superlatives – hot, hotter, hottest

Homographs

Homonyms

Acronyms

Understanding tenses – past, present and future

- Recognising 1st, 2nd and 3rd person
- Identifying simple, compound and complex sentences
- Identifying text type and features eg narrative must have a setting, characters, complication, and resolution.

Figurative Language:

- Alliteration- Peter Piper picked a pepper.
- Similes: She was as rich as the Queen of England.

- Metaphors: He was an elephant in the china shop.
- Idioms: I am feeling crook today.
- Hyperbole: I could eat a horse. (exaggeration)
- Onomatopoeia- squish, splat, burp, ker-plunk. (sounds)

Spelling Rules

- Follows a short vowel, it's spelt ck
- e at the end of a word makes the vowel say its name (magic e)
- ch follows short vowel it's spelt tch
- identifying short and long vowels
- u and i eat fruit together e.g. fruit, build, suit
- f, l, s, z doubled after 5 short vowels e.g. piss off
- ed shows past tense
- a c precedes an e makes an ssss sound e.g. foce, cent
- word building – e goes away when ing goes to play
- double the consonant to make vowel short
- y changes to i and add es, ed
- f changes to v e.g. hoof = hooves

Poetry

Elements of Poetry

structure
rhythm
rhyme
sound devices
figurative language

HASS

Geography:

Australia – States, Capital Cities, surroundings, state/national emblem,
Australia's neighbours
The World – continents
Lines of latitude and longitude

History:

ANZAC day and acronym
Australia Day
First Settlement & First Fleet (1788)

Federation (1901)

Name of Prime Minister, Premier and Mayor

Science

- Forces are a form of energy.
- Forces that act from a distance are gravity and magnetism.
- Direct contact forces require touching and include pushes, pulls and friction.
- Natural and processed materials have physical properties that suit different purposes
- Properties are features or characteristics (waterproof, stretchy, biodegradable).
- Human activities that change the Earth's surface include farming, mining, burning, building and construction.
- Natural processes that change the Earth's surface include weathering, erosion, Earth movements and the growth and decay of living things.
- Weathering is the breaking down and crumbling of rocks into smaller particles.
- Erosion is where rock and soil is broken loose from the Earth's surface and carried away by water and wind.
- Flowering plants all go through the same life cycle – seed, germinated seed, seedling, flowers and fruit.
- Seeds need certain conditions to germinate.
- The flower of a plant needs to be pollinated so that it can reproduce.
- Many flowering plants depend on insects, such as ants or bees, to be pollinated.
- Predict and use scientific language in the reason.
- Identify variables in an experiment.
- Explain results shown in column and line graphs.

LOTE

Indonesian

Greetings

- Halo! *Hello!*
- Siapa nama kamu? *What is your name?*
- Nama saya *My name is*
- Sala, kenal *Nice to meet you*
- Apa kabar? *How are you?*
- Baik-baik saja! *I am very well!*
- Biasa saja – *I am okay*
- Hebat! – *Great!*
- Kurang baik – *not so fine*
- Fantastic! – *fantastik!*

- Selamat pagi! *Good morning!*
- Selamat siang! *Good (middle of the day!)*
- Selamat sore! *Good (late) afternoon!*
- Selamat malam! *Good evening/night!*
- Sampai jumpa! *See you later!*

- Bu *Miss/Mrs/Ms*
- Pak *Mr/Sir*
- Ibu *Mother*
- Ayah *Father*
- Anak-anak *children*

Pleasantries

- Terima kasih! *thank you!*
- Silahkan *please*
- Sama sama *you're welcome*
- Permisi *excuse me*
- Tidak *no*
- Iya *yes*

- Bolehkah saya pergi ke toilet? *May I go to the toilet?*
- Boleh saya minum? *May I get a drink?*

Numbers 1-20

- Satu 1
- Dua 2
- Tiga 3
- Empat 4
- Lima 5
- Enam 6
- Tujuh 7
- Delapan 8
- Sembilan 9
- Sepuluh 10
- Sebelas 11
- Duabelas 12
- Tigabelas 13
- Empat belas 14
- Lima belas 15
- Enambelas 16
- Tujuh belas 17
- Delapan belas 18
- Sembilan belas 19

Dua puluh 20

Colours

Hijau green
kuning yellow
biru blue
hitam black
putih white
coklat brown
ungu purple
merah red
oranye orange
merah muda pink
abu-abu/kelabu grey

The Arts

Music – Semibreve = 4 beats

- Dotted Minim = 3 beats
- Minim = 2 beats
- Crotchet = 1 beat
- Quaver = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat (use either 2 quavers joined=1 beat OR separately 1 quaver= $\frac{1}{2}$ beat)
- Triplet = 1 beat
- Semiquaver = $\frac{1}{4}$ beat (use either 4 joined=1 beat or 2 joined = $\frac{1}{2}$ beat)
- Definition of Verse, Middle 8 and Chorus
- Know the note names FACE on the staff (“Notes in the space spell

FACE”)

- Know the note names EGBDF on the staff (Every Good Boy Deserves


Fruit – on

the lines)

- Rest Values - Semibreve, Dotted Minim, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver,

Semiquaver

- p = piano = softly
- f = forte = loudly
- pp = pianissimo = very softly
- ff = fortissimo = very loudly
- mp = moderately soft
- mf = moderately loud
- Crescendo/Decrescendo
- Lento = slowly
- Presto = quickly



Dance/Drama – On Stage/Off Stage/ Centre Stage/Stage Left & Right/Up
Stage/Down Stage

- Tabs/Wings/Backstage
- Audience

Manners

Use please, thank you and excuse me appropriately in social situations
Greet people with appropriate body language, including eye contact

