



## 2020 AUTOMATIC REPOSSES

### Year 5

In life everyone needs a set of automatic responses to be able to live in society- look right, look left and look right again; 100c = \$1; 30 days in September; 1000g = 1 Kg etc. These Automatic Responses are also the “tools of trade” for higher level learning and skill development, and in our school we see the need for every student to learn this material.

Parents can help their children by going through these lists in an encouraging, playful way at home.

Thank you,

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### ***Mental Maths*** **Number**

Fraction	Decimal equiv.	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 <sup>1</sup> /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 <sup>2</sup> /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: cm<sup>2</sup>, m<sup>2</sup>, ha, km<sup>2</sup>

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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.
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### **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 sssss 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 stave (“Notes in the space spell FACE”)
- Know the note names EGBDF on the stave (Every Good Boy Deserves Fruit – on the lines)
- Rest Values - Semibreve, Dotted Minim, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver

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- 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