

CURRICULUM VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT

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Year 5

Personal Development Vocabulary

Protected Characteristics

Age	How old someone is. We must treat people fairly no matter their age.
Disability	When someone's body or mind works differently, and they may need extra help.
Gender reassignment	When a person chooses to live as a different gender.
Marriage and civil partnership	When adults choose to make a special legal promise to be partners.
Pregnancy and maternity	When someone is having a baby or has just had a baby.
Race	The group someone belongs to because of their skin colour, country or background.
Religion or belief	What someone believes, including their faith or no faith at all.
Sex	Whether someone is a boy/man or a girl/woman.
Sexual orientation	Who someone loves or likes.

British Values

Democracy	Everyone gets a chance to have a say, like voting for class decisions.
Rule of Law	We have rules to keep people safe & understand what happens if rules are broken.
Individual Liberty	We are free to make our own choices, as long as we don't hurt others.
Mutual Respect	We are kind and polite to everyone, even if they are different from us.
Tolerance of Different Faiths & Beliefs	We accept and respect people who believe different things or come from different

Sandal Magna Values

To have Integrity	Always being honest and doing the right thing, even when no one is watching
To show Respect	Treating people, places and things with kindness and care
To be Articulate	Be able to share your thoughts and ideas clearly, so others can understand you
To have Courage	Being brave and trying your best, even when something feels difficult or scary

PE

Autumn 1 – Football

Control	Being able to move your body or the ball smoothly and accurately, without losing balance or aim.
Intercepting	Stopping or catching a pass before it reaches the player it was meant for.
Consistently	Doing something the same way again and again
Possession	When your team has the ball and is in control of it.
Conceding	When your team lets in a goal or point
Foul	Breaking a rule in a game, which usually gives the other team an advantage or free play.
Outwit	Using clever moves or ideas to beat an opponent or get past them.

Autumn 2 - Dance

Levels	The height you move at — low (near the floor), medium, or high.
Actions	The movements you do with your body, such as jumping, turning, stretching, rolling, or balancing.
Formation	The shape or pattern a group makes when standing or moving together,
Timing	Moving or performing at the right moment, often matching the beat or rhythm.
Relationship	How dancers or performers work together,
Performance	Showing your movement or dance to an audience,
Expression	Using your face and body to show an emotion

Spring 1 – Volleyball

Return	To hit the ball back to the other team after they send it over the net
Co-operatively	Working together as a team, helping each other to succeed
Volley	Hitting the ball before it touches the ground
Serve	The first hit that starts a rally by sending the ball over the net.
Attack	Trying to score a point by sending the ball strongly into the other team's court.
Defensive	Actions that help your team stop the other team from scoring.
Ready position	A way of standing so you are prepared to move quickly

Spring 2 – OAA

Tactical	Using smart ideas and plans to help you succeed in an activity or game.
Control card	A card you mark or punch during orienteering to show you have visited each checkpoint.
Critical thinking	Using your brain to think carefully, solve problems, and make good decisions.
Co-operatively	Working well with others, sharing ideas and helping your team.
Navigation	Finding your way by using maps, directions, and landmarks.
Orientate	To turn the map so it matches the real world, helping you see where to go.
Boundaries	The edges or limits of the area you must stay inside during an activity.

Summer 1 - Cricket

Fielding	Stopping, catching, or picking up the ball when your team is not batting.
Support	Helping your teammates by being in a good position
Wicket	The set of stumps the bowler aims at and the batter protects.
Tracking	Following and staying close to a player or ball so you can react quickly.
Obstruction	When a player gets in the way on purpose, stopping someone else from moving or playing fairly.
Wicket keeper	The fielder who stands behind the batter to catch the ball and stop runs.
Retrieve	To go and get the ball and bring it back quickly and accurately

Summer 2 - Athletics

Technique	The way you do a skill so you can do it safely, smoothly, and well.
Determination	Not giving up, even when something is difficult. It means staying focused and trying your best.
Compete	To take part in a race or event to try to do your best or win.
Continuous	Something that keeps going without stopping, like a steady run.
Pace	The speed you choose to move at — slow, steady, or fast.
Momentum	The power you build up when you move,

History

Autumn – Industrial Revolution

Industrial Revolution	a time when people started using machines instead of making things by hand
The domestic system	when people made things at home instead of in factories
Steam-powered engine	a machine that uses hot steam to do work
Census	a survey to count people and learn about them in a country
The Great Exhibition (1851)	a big show where people displayed new inventions and technology from around the world
Economic wellbeing	how money affects your thoughts, feelings, and life

Spring – Anglo-Saxons

Anglo-Saxons	the name given to the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons who settled in England long ago
Invasion	when an army or group enters land by force to take control
The Dark Ages	a time in British history when there were very few written records (CE 410–1066)
Kingdom	an area of land ruled by a king or queen
Chronology	putting events in the order they happened
Settlement	a place where people live and work

Summer 1 – Vikings

Norsemen	people from the north, especially from Scandinavia, at the time of the Vikings
Danelaw	the part of England that was ruled by Danish Vikings
Jorvik	the capital city of Danelaw, now called York
Longship	a special Viking boat used for travel and battles
Civilisation	people living and working together in a community
Trade	giving or selling things to other people
Hierarchy	putting people in order of importance

Summer 2 – Wonderful Wakefield

Community	a group of people who live, work, or spend time together
Medieval	a long time ago, when castles, kings, and knights were common
War of the Roses	a famous war in England between two families for the throne
Social	about people and how they live and work together
Local	near you
Regional	in your area
National	in your country

Geography

Autumn 1 - Brazil

Continent	A very large area of land, such as Africa or Asia.
Country	A place with its own government, people and borders.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of Earth where it is usually hot.
Hemisphere	Half of the Earth — northern, southern, eastern or western.
Tectonic plates	Huge pieces of Earth's crust that move and can cause earthquakes and volcanoes.
Population	Population: how many people live in a place. Population density:
Population density	how crowded a place is.
Land use	How land is used — for homes, farming, industry, shops or nature.

Autumn 2 – Rivers

Source	The place where a river begins, often a spring or mountain.
Mouth	Where a river ends and flows into the sea or a lake
River course	The path a river takes from its source to its mouth
Meander	A bend or curve in a river.
Erosion	When water wears away rock and soil.
Valley	A low area of land between hills, often with a river running through it
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a bigger river.
Confluence	The point where two rivers meet.
Delta	land formed where a river drops silt at its mouth
Estuary	where a river meets the sea and mixes with salty water

Summer 1 - Biomes

Biome	A large area with its own climate, plants and animals.
Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of Earth where it is usually hot
Latitude / Longitude	Lines on a map that help us find exact locations.
Ecosystem	Living things and their environment working together
Vegetation	Plants that grow in an area
Precipitation	Water that falls from the sky, like rain or snow.
Qualitative data	Data descriptions
Quantitative data	Data numbers
Grid references	Numbers on a map that help you find a place exactly

RE

Autumn 1

Omnipotent	God is all powerful
Omniscient	God knows all things
Eternal	Everlasting
Injustice	A lack of fairness
Atheist	A person who does not believe in a god
Agnostic	A person who believes that nothing is known
Theist	A person who believes in the existence of a god or gods
Holy	Sacred or dedicated to a god for a religious purpose

Autumn 2

Messiah	The promised deliverer of the Jewish nation. Regarded as the saviour
Incarnation	In the flesh.
Prophecy	A prediction of what will happen in the future.
Saviour	A person who rescues someone.
Anointed one	Chosen by God.
Resurrection	A return to life after death.

Spring 1

Passover	Jewish festival that remembers the escape of the Israelites from slavery
Shabbat	Jewish day of rest
Mitzvot	Commandments
Kosher	The laws around the types of food that Jews can eat.
Torah	Handwritten scroll containing laws of God as revealed to Moses.
Orthodox	Following the laws, traditions, beliefs and practices of Judaism strictly.
Progressive	Jews who reconcile their faith with modern life
Shema	Jewish prayer

Spring 2

Sacrifice	Offering to God
Martyr	A person who is killed for their religious belief
Crucifixion	Death on a cross
Holy Communion	A part of a service where Christians eat bread and drink wine.
Last Supper	A meal that Jesus shared with his disciples before his arrest
Sanhedrin	Supreme council of Jews
Salvation	The act of being saved

Summer 1

Sermon	A talk on a religious or moral subject
Good News	The Good News that Jesus brings- salvation, liberation from sin, estrangement from God
Healing	Making someone healthy again
Community	a group of people living in the same place
Forgiveness	To forgive someone for doing something wrong to them or others
Biblical Text	Things that are written in the Christian Bible
Gospels	the record of Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament

Summer 2

After Life	Life after death
Bereavement	Experience of losing someone important to us
Moksha	the freedom from the eternal cycle of life, death, and rebirth
Karma	actions have consequences, both in this life and future lives
Reincarnation	the rebirth of a soul in another body

Science- Year 5

Autumn 1 – forces

Motion	The movement of an object from one place to another.
Air resistance	A force that slows down moving objects as they move through air.
Water resistance	A force that slows down moving objects as they move through water.
Streamline	A shape designed to move easily through air or water with less resistance.
Surface area	The amount of space on the outside of a 3D object.
Gravity	The force that pulls objects towards the centre of the Earth.
Weight	The force caused by gravity acting on an object.
Lever	A simple machine that helps lift or move objects using a bar that turns on a pivot.
Gear	A wheel with teeth that turns another gear to change speed or force.
Pulley	A wheel with a rope or chain used to lift or move objects more easily.

Autumn 2 – space / global warming

Solar System	The Sun and all the objects that move around it, including planets and moons.
Planets	Large round objects that orbit a star like the Sun.
Spherical	Shaped like a ball.
Orbit	The path a planet or object takes around a star or planet.
Surface	The outer layer or top of a planet or object.
Gravitational force	The force that attracts objects towards each other.
Axis	An imaginary line that a planet spins around.
Rotation	The spinning of a planet on its axis.
Satellite	A natural or artificial object that orbits a planet.
Fossil fuels	Natural fuels like coal, oil, and gas formed from ancient plants and animals.
Global warming	The gradual increase in Earth's temperature.
Greenhouse gases	Gases in the atmosphere that trap heat from the Sun.
Climate change	Long-term changes in Earth's weather patterns and temperatures.

Spring 1 – materials

Magnetism	The force that attracts or repels magnetic materials.
Hardness	How difficult it is to scratch or damage a material.
Electrical conductor	A material that allows electricity to flow through it easily.
Insulator	A material that does not allow electricity to flow through it easily.
Thermal insulator	A material that slows down the transfer of heat.
Properties	The characteristics of a material, such as hardness, flexibility, or conductivity.

Spring 2 – animals including humans / lifecycles

Foetus	An unborn baby animal developing inside the womb.
Womb	The place inside a female where a baby grows before birth.
Period	A stage in the female reproductive cycle when the womb lining is shed.
Reproduce	To produce offspring.
Puberty	The stage when a child's body changes into an adult body.
Hormone	A chemical that controls changes and processes in the body.
Life expectancy	The average number of years a living thing is expected to live.
Gestation	The time a baby spends developing in the womb before birth.
Offspring	The young of a living thing.
Monotreme	A mammal that lays eggs, such as a platypus.
Mammary gland	A gland in mammals that produces milk for young.
Pupa	A stage in some insects' life cycle where they change inside a protective case.
Metamorphosis	The process of changing from a young form to an adult form.
Chrysalis	The protective case where a butterfly changes from pupa to adult.
Hatchling	A young animal that has just come out of an egg.
Nestling	A young bird that is not yet ready to leave the nest.
Fledgling	A young bird that has left the nest but is still learning to fly.

Summer 1 – reproduction / changes	
Fertilisation	When male and female cells join to form a new plant or animal.
Embryo	A young organism developing before birth or hatching.
Sperm cells	Male reproductive cells.
Egg cells	Female reproductive cells.
Anther	The part of a flower that produces pollen.
Stigma	The part of a flower that receives pollen.
Filament	The stalk that supports the anther.
Ovule	The part of the flower that develops into a seed after fertilisation.
Ovary	The part of the flower that contains ovules.
Dissolve	When a substance mixes evenly into a liquid.
Soluble	A substance that can dissolve in a liquid.
Insoluble	A substance that does not dissolve in a liquid.
Solution	A mixture where a solid has dissolved in a liquid.
Substance	A type of material.
Sieve	A tool used to separate larger solids from smaller ones.
Filter	A way of separating solids from liquids.
Reversible	A change that can be undone.
Irreversible	A change that cannot be undone.
Mixture	Two or more substances combined but not chemically joined.
Summer 2 – reproduction / plastic pollution	
Landfill	A place where waste is buried underground.
Pollution	Harmful substances entering the environment.
Microplastics	Very small pieces of plastic that pollute water and land.

Autumn – I need space	
Blending	Mixing colours or pencil tones together gently so they look smooth.
Concertina	A long strip of paper folded into a zig-zag shape like an accordion.
Cross hatching	Drawing sets of overlapping lines to create dark areas and shadows.
Expression	Using art to show a feeling, a mood, or a specific look on a face.
Hatching	Making many close, parallel lines to show light or shade in a drawing.
Mark-making	The different dots, lines, and patterns you create with your art tools.
Stippling	Creating a picture or shading by using hundreds of tiny, separate dots.
Storyboard	A series of drawings in boxes that show the plan for a story or film.
Texture	The way the surface of a piece of art looks or feels, such as rough or silky.
Spring - Mixed Media	
Atmosphere	The mood or feeling created in a piece of art, such as being calm or spooky.
Composition	How you arrange the different parts of your artwork to make it look balanced.
Continuous line drawing	A drawing made without lifting your pencil off the paper even once.
Mixed media	Using different types of materials, like paint and charcoal, in one picture.
Monoprint	A unique, one-off print made by pressing paper onto a flat, inked surface.
Multi media	Art that uses different types of technology, like photos, video, or sound.
Paint wash	A thin, watery layer of paint used to cover a large area with soft colour.
Self-portrait	A picture that an artist creates of their own face.
Texture	The way a surface looks or feels, such as being rough, smooth, or bumpy.
Transfer	To move a design or image from one surface onto another.
Summer – Sculpture	
Elements	The basic parts of a piece of art, such as line, shape, and colour.
Influence	To have an effect on another artist's ideas, style, or way of working.
Installation art	Large-scale art made for a specific space that you can often walk inside.
Mixed media	An artwork created by using many different materials together.
Performance art	A type of art where the artist uses their body or voice to tell a story.
Props	Objects used by an artist or performer to help explain an idea.
Revolution	A big, sudden change in the way art is made or how people think about it.
Scale	The size of an object compared to the space or people around it.
Scaled down	Making a version of something that is much smaller than the real thing.
Stencil	A card or plastic sheet with a cut-out shape used to print a design.

Music

Autumn 1	
Rhythm	A pattern of long and short sounds that is organised in time and fits with the beat.
Tempo	The speed of the music — how fast or slow a piece is played.
Dynamics	The volume of the music, showing when it should be loud, quiet, or change gradually.
Percussion	Instruments that make sound when they are hit, shaken, or scraped
Autumn 2	
Chords	Two or more notes played at the same time to create harmony.
Call and response	A musical pattern where one part plays or sings a phrase (the call) and another part answers it.
Improvisation	Making up music as you go, without planning or writing it down first.
Poly rhythms	When two or more different rhythms are played at the same time.
Ostinato	A short musical idea or pattern that repeats many times.
Spring 2	
Dynamics	How loud or quiet the music is, and how the volume changes across a piece
Texture	How many musical parts are heard at once, and how they fit together.
Graphic score	A way of showing music using pictures, shapes, or symbols instead of traditional notes.
Soundtrack	The music used in a film, TV show, or video game to match the action and mood.
Summer 2	
Composition	A piece of music that is created by organising sounds, rhythms, and melodies.
Ensemble	A group of musicians who perform together.
Pitch	How high or low a musical note sounds.
Notation	The written symbols that show musicians what and how to play.

DT

Autumn – Adapting a Recipe

Adaptation	Changing a recipe or a plan to make it better for a specific reason.
Balanced	Eating a wide variety of foods in the right amounts to stay healthy.
Cross-contamination	When bacteria spread from one food or surface to another, making it unsafe.
Design	To create a detailed plan or drawing before you start making something.
Evaluate	To look back at your work and judge how successful it was.
Hygiene	The practice of keeping yourself and your tools clean to prevent illness.
Ingredients	The individual food items that are combined to make a dish.
Nutrition	How the food you eat helps your body grow, heal, and stay strong.
Nutritional value	A measure of how many good things, like vitamins, are in a certain food.
Process	The series of steps you take to turn raw ingredients into a finished meal.
Spring – Doodlers	
Circuit component	An individual part of a circuit, such as a battery, motor, or switch.
Configuration	The way that different parts are arranged or put together.
Develop	To improve your ideas by testing them and making changes.
DIY	Standing for "Do It Yourself," which means making or fixing things on your own.
Investigate	To carry out tests to find out how something works or why it failed.
Motorised	Something that is powered by a motor to make it move or spin.
Product analysis	Looking closely at an object to see how it was made and how it works.
Series circuit	A circuit where electricity flows through every part in one single loop.
Stable	Something that is firm, steady, and not likely to fall over or break.
Target user	The specific person or group of people who will be using the product.
Summer – Pop Up Books	
Criteria	A list of goals or requirements that a finished product must meet.
Design	To create a plan, drawing, or set of ideas for how something will work.
Input	The start of a movement or the energy put into a machine.
Mechanism	A set of parts that work together to change an input into a different output.
Model	A 3D version of a design used to show how the final thing might look.
Motion	The act of moving or the way in which something moves.
Reinforce	To make a structure stronger by adding extra materials or support.
Research	Finding out facts and information to help you solve a problem.

Computing

Autumn 1

Autumn 2	
Spring 1	
Spring 2	
Summer 1	
CAD	Computer aided design.
Design Brief	the details and goal of the project
Points	the points on the 3D net that create the corners
Net	what a 3D shape looks like if it was unfolded
Template	a model for others to copy
Concept	an idea in the form of a question
Connection	a relationship or link between two ideas
Concept map	a tool for organising and showing knowledge
Summer 2	
Sensor	an input that senses things in the real world such as movement or temperature
LED	light emitting diode – the micro:bit has 25 lights
Variable	this can be a name or a value – this is something that the computer can change
Crocodile clip	wires used to connect devices to the micro:bit
Pins	Small connection areas on the micro:bit

PSHE

Autumn 1 - What decisions can people make with money?

Cash	coins, notes, or ways to pay without using coins or notes
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Bank	places to keep, send, or manage your money
Money decisions	choices about how to use or keep your money wisely
Store cards / Credit cards	ways to borrow or use money and pay it back
Economic wellbeing	how money affects your thoughts, feelings, and life
Autumn 2 - What makes up identity?	
Identity	The set of qualities, beliefs, and experiences that make a person who they are.
Stereotype	A fixed, oversimplified, and often unfair idea about what a particular type of person or thing is like.
Individuality	The qualities or character traits that make a person different from other
Diversity	The range of many different things or people being included together; celebrating our differences.
Ethnicity	A person's identification with a group based on shared factors like culture, language, or ancestry
Biological	The physical traits that a person is born with.
Gender Identity	A person's internal sense of being a gender, which may or may not be the same as they were born
Assumption	Something that you believe to be true without having any proof.
Spring 1 - How can we help in an accident or emergency?	
Basic first aid	simple ways to help someone who is hurt or sick
Seek support	ask a grown-up for help
Emergency services	people and vehicles who help in emergencies
Dial / Call	using a phone to contact help and tell them what's wrong
Burn	An injury to the skin caused by heat
Scald	When your skin is hurt by hot liquid or steam
Spring 2 - How can friends communicate safely?	
Relationships	how people know, interact with, and care for each other
Giving consent	asking permission and saying "yes"
Inappropriate contact	unwanted or unsafe content
Communicate	ways to talk or share messages with others
Content	things you share or see, like photos, names, or details about yourself online
Risk	things that could be dangerous
Summer 1 - How can drugs common to everyday life affect health?	
Drugs	substances people take that can change how their body or mind works
Medicines	Drugs that help you feel better
Trusted adult	someone you can ask for help when something worries you
Well-being	how your mind feels and works
Prevent	To stop harm
Legal / Illegal	rules about what people are allowed or not allowed to do
Risks	things that could be dangerous
Summer 2 - What jobs would you like?	
Decisions	choosing what to do
Wage	money you get for working
Influence	things or ideas that affect what you think or expect about jobs
Broad range	lots of different kinds of work or things you like
Voluntary	work you do without being paid
Skills	things you are good at or have learned that help you do a job

MFL

Autumn 1	
le corps	the body

la tête	the head
la bouche	the mouth
le nez	the nose
les yeux	the eyes
les pieds	the feet
les bras	the arms
les jambes	the legs
les dents	the teeth
la queue	the tail
Autumn 2	
trente	Thirty
quarante	Fourty
cinquante	Fifty
soixante	Sixty
soixante-dix	Seventy
quatre-vingts	Eighty
quatre-vingt-dix	Ninety
cent	One hundred
ça fait ...	That makes / that equals
c'est combien ?	How much is it
Spring 1	
chanter	to sing
courir	to run
danser	to dance
dormir	to sleep
écrire	to write
jouer	to play
lire	to read
manger	to eat
nager	to swim
aimer	to like / to love
Summer 1	
mon frère	My brother
ma soeur	My sister
filz/fille unique	Only son / only daughter
mon père	My father
ma mère	My mother
mes parents	My parents
mon grand-père	My grandfather
ma grand-mère	My grandmother
mon oncle	My uncle
ma tante	My aunt