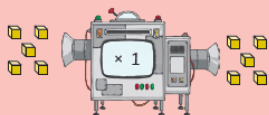
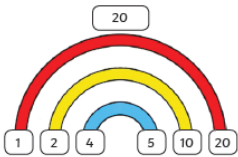



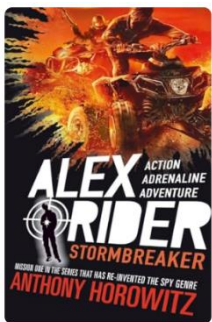
Multiplication and Division													Knowledge Organiser																																															
Key Vocabulary		Multiplication and Division Facts												Use Place Value to Multiply and Divide Mentally																																														
multiply		x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	 <div>5 × 1 = 5 5 ÷ 1 = 5</div>																																													
groups of		1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12																																														
lots of		2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24																																														
times		3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36																																														
divide		4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48																																														
share		5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60																																														
remainder		6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72																																														
		7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84																																														
		8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96																																														
		9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108																																														
		10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120																																														
		11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132																																														
		12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144																																														
		Factor pairs and Commutativity												Multiply Using Formal Written Methods																																														
factor		 <div>20</div> <div>5 × 4 = 20</div> <div>4 × 5 = 20</div> <div>The factors of 20 are 1, 2, 4, 5, 10 and 20.</div> <div>The factor pairs are:</div> <div>1 and 20 2 and 10 4 and 5</div>												<table><thead><tr><th>Th</th><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>x</td><td></td><td></td><td>4</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>(4 × 3)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>(4 × 40)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>(4 × 500)</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>													Th	H	T	O		5	4	3		x			4				1	2	(4 × 3)		1	6	0	(4 × 40)	2	0	0	0	(4 × 500)	2	1	7	2	
Th	H	T	O																																																									
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2	1	7	2																																																									
multiple														<table><thead><tr><th>Th</th><th>H</th><th>T</th><th>O</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td></td><td>5</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>x</td><td></td><td></td><td>4</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td></tr></tbody></table>													Th	H	T	O		5	4	3		x			4							2	1	7	2			1	1							
Th	H	T	O																																																									
	5	4	3																																																									
x			4																																																									
2	1	7	2																																																									
	1	1																																																										
product														<div>Remember to move any regrouped numbers into the next column. After the next multiplication, add the regrouped number to the answer.</div>																																														
																																																												

Pre-teach poster
Year 5
Summer 1



Statistics			Knowledge Organiser		
Key Vocabulary		Discrete and Continuous Data	Bar Charts		
bar chart		Data that is counted in whole numbers is discrete. In discrete data , values between whole numbers cannot be counted.	A bar chart has a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Bars are used to show the data of each category. There must be a gap between each bar.		
pictogram		Data that is measured and therefore can take on infinite values is continuous. In continuous data , values between whole numbers can be counted.	The scale of the bar chart is based on the range of data.		
frequency table					
tally chart					
discrete data					
continuous data					
time graph					
sum					
difference					
comparison					
interpret					

Writing



Vocabulary:

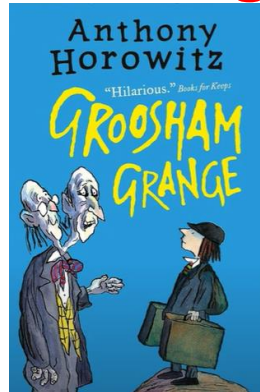
spy, gadget, mission, agent, secret, headquarters, enemy, danger, escape, investigation, suspicious disguise, operation, intruder, detective, security, training, villain, assignment, code, hidden

Use the QR code to listen to the story summary.

Skill: to use subject specific and technical vocabulary.



Reading



Vocabulary:

boarding school, mysterious, midnight, cloak, invitation, spell, creepy, library, potion, disappear, transformation, curious, whisper, enchanted.

Skill: language for effect.

Use the QR code to learn about language for effect and the other to listen to a broadcast of the story.

