Spelling Journal

Rush Green Primary School

Name:



Year Five — Autumn Term



Dear Parents/Carers.

Please work with your child to help them become good spellers.

Use their spelling journal to practise spellings that are set for them each week. Help them learn the spelling rule and apply it and talk about exceptions to each rule. Help your child with the tricky part of words and also discuss how word patterns, endings, etc., can help them remember how to spell certain words. Put each word into a sentence so they can see the word in context. This often makes it easier for a child to remember.

At Rush Green Primary School we have high expectations of learners at all times. Included in this journal is a list of 'Zero Tolerance' words that children are expected to spell correctly at all times in their work. Please practise these words with your child regularly too. Spelling rules and patterns have been taught on a weekly basis and are based on what children may be learning in class during phonic lessons, spelling lessons or words they may need to know for a particular topic. There may be additional spellings sent home should the need arise during the term.

The ability to spell confidently enables an individual to become a more effective and fluent writer. Learning to spell should not be just learning lists of words (although this is a necessary first phase in establishing later automatic use) but a means of applying strategies appropriately, and building on known facts. This spelling journal will help support your child in these aims.

Thank you for your continued support.

Strategy - Roots

"To learn my word I can find the word root. I can see whether the root has been changed when the new letters are added, e.g. for a prefix, suffix, or a tense change", for example



Strategy - Mnemonics

"To learn my word I can make up a sentence to help me remember it, or use sayings to help with tricky letters.

." E.g. could -ou lucky duck;

people – people eat orange peel like elephants.

because — big elephants can't always use small exits

"It's necessary to have I collar and 2 sleeves."



Strategy - Analogy



"To learn my word I can use words that I already know to help me."

e.g. could, would, should.

ght- light, bright, tight, might, flight, fight, uptight, lighter, sightseeing... **pl**- play, plan, plastic, plenty, plain, plonk...

spr-spring, sprung, spritz, sprat, spray, sprinkle...

Good spellers know letter patterns and use them to help recall spellings or guess the spelling. Knowing common letter patterns is a fantastic strategy to help you improve your spelling and to spell well.

Strategy — Word Families

Learn word families that are linked by meaning and pattern. This is a very interesting strategy and can help spelling by helping you love words and taking in interest in them.



ject- (from Latin-throw) re **ject** (throw away!), re **ject**ion, pro jection, (to throw light on something), pro jectile, de jection, objection, adjective (to throw light on nouns!), in jection

rupt (from Latin for broken) **rupt**ure, inter**rupt**, dis**rupt**ion, eruption, bankrupt, corrupt, abrupt...

Strategy — **Handwriting**



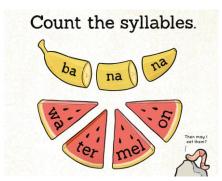
"To learn my word I can remember and practise the direction and movement of my pencil when I am writing it."



Strategy - Syllables and Phonemes



Use syllable breakdown "To learn my word I can listen to how many syllables there are so I can break it into smaller bits to remember. Then I can identify the phonemes in each syllable." E.g. Sep-tem-ber.



Year 3 and 4 Word List

Practise these words with your children as often as you can. They must be able to spell them all

fruit accident (ally) qrammar actual(ly) group address quard answer guide appear heard arrive heart believe height bicycle history breath imagine breathe increase build important busy/business interest calendar island knowledge caught learn centre length century library certain material circle medicine complete mention consider minute continue natural decide naughty describe notice different occasion (ally) difficult often disappear opposite early ordinary earth particular eight/eighth peculiar enough perhaps exercise popular experience position experiment possess (ion) extreme possible famous potatoes favourite pressure February forward(s)

probably promise purpose quarter question recent regular reign remember sentence separate special straight strange strength suppose surprise there fore though/although thought through various weight woman/women

Year 5 and 6 Word List

Practise these words with your children as often as you can. They must be able to spell them all!

develop

dictionary disastrous

accommodate accompany according achieve aggressive amateur ancient apparent appreciate attached available average awkward bargain bruise category cemetery committee communicate community competition conscience* conscious* controversy convenience correspond criticise (critic + ise) curiosity definite desperate determined develop dictionary disastrous determined

embarrass environment equip (-ped, -ment) especially exaggerate excellent existence explanation familiar foreign forty frequently government quarantee harass hindrance identity immediate(ly) individual interfere interrupt language leisure lightning marvellous mischievous muscle necessary neighbour nuisance occupy occur opportunity parliament

persuade physical pre judice privilege profession programme pronunciation queue recognise recommend relevant restaurant rhyme rhythm sacrifice secretary shoulder signature sincere(ly) soldier stomach sufficient suggest symbol system temperature thorough twel fth variety vegetable vehicle yacht

. Liok Study the word and practise spelling it out loud.		2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the rule		6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week I	
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children	
Spelling Rule:	To revise the spelling of words <i>Usin</i> If the root word ends in ce e.g. spaends in tion e.g. nutrition, remove t	ce, remove the e and replace with ious. If the root word	
I	J	spacious	
2		malicious	
3		gracious	
4	ambitious		
5	infectious		
6	nutritious		
7	delicious		
8		superstitious	
9		repetitious	
10		conscious	
		atrocious	
12		scrumptious	
13	fractious		
4	cautious		
15	precious		
16	ferocious		
17	vicious		
18	increase		
19	straight		
20	circle		

A
Activity I — ABC order
Write all of your spelling words in alphabetical (ABC) order.
Activity 2 — Word parts
Write your words. Then use a coloured pencil to divide the words into syllables. e.g. jump ing, cat er pill ar

Spelling Test	Week I
I	
2	12
3	13
4	
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

. LOOK Study the word	l and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the rule		6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 2	
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children	
Spelling Rule:	How to use 'tial' and 'cial' at the e Use -cial after a vowel. Use -tial after a consonant.	end of words	
1	Ţ	official	
2		special	
3	crucial		
4	confidential		
5	essential		
6	impartial		
7	arti ficial		
8	glacial		
9		controversial	
10		potential	
II		influential	
12		judicial	
13	sacrificial		
14	superficial		
15	social		
16	early		
17	perhaps		
18	potatoes		
19	surprise		
20	weight		

Activity I —	Other handed
Write each word as you	word 5 times, switching the hand you write it with each time. Say the spell it.
	- Vowel spotlight
	words using one colour for the vowels and another colour for the (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)

Spelling Test	Week 2
	II
2	12
3	13
4	IL+
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

. LOOK Study the word	d and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
		6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 3	
Teacher/Group	All Year 5 Children		
Spelling Rule:	To use —ance or —ancy as a suffix. Use —ance when the root word is an adjective that ends in —ant (Example, important -> importance) Use —ancy is the root word is a verb that ends in —ate.		
1		tolerance	
2		distance	
3	elegance		
4	hesitancy		
5	vacancy		
6	vibrancy		
7	vigilance		
8	observance		
9	signi ficance		
О	relevancy		
	expectancy		
12		extravagancy	
13	hesitancy		
4	truancy		
15	infancy		
16	early		
17	enough		
18	consider		
19	busy		
20	disappear		

s p	
s p e	
s p e l	
s p e l l	
s pelli	
spellin	
s pellin g	
r make them boat shaped, star, smiley face, etc.)	

Activity 2 — Ransom words					
If you do not have newspaper	at home,	ask your	teacher	for	some.

"Write" your words by cutting letters out of a newspaper or magazine and gluing the letters below to spell your words.



Spelling Test	Week 3
	II
2	12
3	13
4	
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

. LOOK Study the word	l and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.
		6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 4
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children
Spelling Rule:	9 9	used if a word has a soft c, a soft g or a qu sound, or vord has a clear e sound near the end.
[silent
2		silence
3		excellent
4		excellence
5	patient	
6	resilient	
7		resilience
8		independent
9		independence
Ю		convenient
		convenience
12		component
13	document	
4	parliament	
15	orient	
16	naughty	
17	often	
18	various	
19	separate	
20	probably	

Activity I — Rainbow words					
Write your spelling words	Write your spelling words with coloured pencils.				
Make each letter a diffe	•				
Activity 2 — Scrambled word	ls				
Write your words. Then write the Can you unscramble them again	em again with the letters mixed up the next day?				
e.g. watch	chwta	watch			

Spelling Test	Week 4
2	12
3	13
4	L
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

. LOOK Study the word and practise spelling it out loud.		2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the	: rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 5	
Teacher/Group	J	All Year 5 Children	
Spelling Rule:		e' to root words. we drop the y and add —ible. If the root word ends in able. If the root word ends in —e, then we drop this	
]		invisible	
2		inedible	
3		flexible	
4	valuable		
5	suitable		
6	dependable		
7	audible		
8	incredible		
9	destructible		
Ю	admirable		
11	un forgettable		
12	unreasonable		
13	collapsible		
4	responsible		
15	plausible.		
16	popular		
17		famous	
18		favourite	
19	therefore		
20	history		

Activity I — Silly sentences
Write a silly story using all your spelling words. Remember, it must make
sense even though it is silly!

Spelling Test	Week 5
1	
2	12
3	13
4	
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

. LOOK Study the word and practise spelling it out loud.		2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the	e rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 6	
Teacher/Group	3	All Year 5 Children	
Spelling Rule:	Adding suffixes to words ending 'fer' If the 'fer' syllable is stressed, double the last letter before adding suffix. E.g. In the word prefer, the syllable fer is stressed so when adding suffixes —ing or —ed, the r letter is double. Preferring, preferred If the 'fer' syllable is not stressed, you just add the suffix. E.g. In the word preference, the 'fer' syllable is not stressed so you just add the suffix —ence without doubling the r.		
		referee	
2		referred	
3		reference	
4	preferred		
5	preference		
6	inference		
7	inferred		
8	sufferance		
9	transferred		
Ю	transference		
	suffered		
12	stuffer		
13	roofer		
4	pilfer		
15	surfers		
16	earth		
l7		forward	
18		opposite	
19	bicycle		
20	quarter		

Activity I — Picture and a sentence		
Draw a picture defining 6 of your spelling words. Write a sentence about your picture using the word.		
picture	sentence	

Spelling Test	Week 6
	II
2	12
3	13
4	4
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

2. LOOK Study the word	d and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the	e rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 7	
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children	
Spelling Rule:	To revise the spelling of days of VI	Vords with the 'i' sound spelt ei after c.	
		rule is 'i' before 'e' except after 'c'. are taken from the Year 3/4 spelling list.	
		ceiling	
2		eighty	
3		receipt	
4	deceit		
5	deceive		
6	perceive		
7	receive		
8	science		
9	weight		
10	ancient		
	conceited		
12	deceit ful		
13	deceived		
4	eighteen		
15	scienti fic		
16	perceived		
17	weighted		
18	earth		
19	enough		
20	exercise		

Activity I -	- Word cla	isses					
Sort your spe							
Be careful -							
noun	verb	ad jective	adverb	pronoun	preposition	con junction	determiner
Activity 2							
Write jokes	containing a	t least 10 of	your spelling	words. Can	you use 2 s	pelling words i	n I joke?

Spelling Test	Week 7
2	12
3	13
4	
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

2. LOOK Study the word and practise spelling it out loud.		2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.	
3. Write the	word you covered.	4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the	. rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)	
	at follow the rule.	Week 8	
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children	
Spelling Rule:	Words containing the letter string of 5 different sounds:	ough. Ough is one of the trickiest spellings because it has	
		although	
2		borough	
3		brought	
4		coughed	
5	doughnut		
6	drought		
7	ploughing		
8	thoroughly		
9	thoughtfully		
10	through		
	fought		
12	toughened		
13	bough		
4	hiccough		
15	roughly		
16	thought		
17	amount		
18	famous		
19	favourite		
20	February		

Activity I —	Other handed
Write each word as you	word 5 times, switching the hand you write it with each time. Say the i spell it.
Activity 2 -	- Vowel spotlight
	words using one colour for the vowels and another colour for the (vowels: a, e, i, o, u)

Spelling Test	Week 8
	II
2	12
3	13
4	IL+
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

•	l and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.
3. Write the	word you covered.	4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.
5. Learn the	. rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)
Spellings that follow the rule.		Week 9
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children
Spelling Rule:	Words with 'silent' letters. Some letters which are no longer sounded used to be sounded hundreds of years ago: e.g. in knight, there was a 'k' sound before the 'n'.	
[knowledge	
2	answer	
3	doubt	
4	subtle	
5	glisten	
6	assign	
7	debt	
8	foreign	
9	signpost	
10	knitting	
	plumber	
12	thumb	
13	guessing	
4	knead	
15	knight	
16	autumn	
17	library	
18	forward	
19	fruit	
20	group	

$\lambda \lambda \lambda \cdot \hat{\lambda} = 0$ and $\lambda \in C$. Here $\lambda \in C$ is a sum of $\lambda \in C$.
Write questions with half of your spelling words. Then use the other half to answer the questions.
Underline the words you used.
For example:
When shall I see a <u>knight</u> in the play? — In the <u>autumn</u> scene.
Activity 2 — Rhyming words
Write your spelling words out with a rhyming word next to them. Remember that words do not need
to have the same spelling pattern to rhyme.
e.g. fruit and loop

Spelling Test	Week 9
	II
2	12
3	13
4	I
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

2. LOOK Study the word	d and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.
3. Write the	word you covered.	4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.
5. Learn the	: rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)
	at follow the rule.	Week 10
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children
Spelling Rule:	The suffixes -tion / -sion 1tion usually used when the root word ends in a t or te. 2sion is used when the root word ends in d, de or s, se.	
1	introduction	
2	organisation	
3	provision	
4	resolution	
5	collision	
6	completion	
7	decision	
8	direction	
9	division	
10	subtraction	
11	pollution	
12	television	
13	accommodation	
4	conclusion	
15	description	
16	occasion	
17	persuasion	
18	guide	
19	heard	
20	height	

Activity I — Rainbow words				
Write your spelling words with coloured pencils.				
Make each letter a diffe	•			
Activity 2 — Scrambled word	ls			
Write your words. Then write the Can you unscramble them again	em again with the letters mixed up the next day?			
e.g. watch	chwta	Watch		

Spelling Test	Week 10
	II
2	12
3	13
4	
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

2. LOOK Study the word	d and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.
3. Write the	the word you covered. 4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.	
5. Learn the	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to the rule)	
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week II
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children
Spelling Rule:	Plurals The suffixes cian / ssion. I. 'cian' is used when the root word ends in c or cs. 2. 'ssion' is used when the root word ends in ss or mit.	
1	2. SSIGHT IS USER WHEN THE FOO	confession
2		discussion
3		obsession
4	professionally	
5	admission	
6	clinician	
7	commission	
8	compassion	
q	impression	
Ю	magician	
	mathematician	
12	statistician	
13	optician	
4	possession	
15	technician	
16	musician	
17	varieties	
18	properties	
19	ponies	
20	lollies	

Activity I — Picture and a sentence				
Draw a picture defining 5 of your spelling words. Write a sentence about your picture using the word.				
picture	Sentence			

Spelling Test	Week II
	II
2	12
3	13
4	L
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

. LÔÔK Study the word	d and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.
3. Write the	word you covered.	4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.
5. Learn the	e rule	6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 12
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children
Spelling Rule:	Words ending in 'ably' and 'ibly' 1. To turn -ible and -able adjectives into adverbs, we replace the -le ending of the adjective with -ly.	
I	•	believably
2		fashionably
3		legibly
4		comfortably
5	reasonably	
6	presumably	
7	incredibly	
8	visibly	
9	responsibly	
10	possibly	
	sensibly	
12	suitably	
13	unbelievably	
 	unfashionably	
I5	uncomfortably	
16	disagreeably	
17	irresistibly	
18	knowledge	
19	learn	
20	Length	

Activity I — Riddles	
Write a riddle for 10 of your spelling words. Don't forget to answer them.	
Riddle	Answer
I am grumpy. I hate doing what I'm told.	teenager!
Activity 2 – Writing race	
Set a timer for 2 minutes. See how many times you can write each word perfect	ctly during that time.
	_ <u>2:00</u>
	Time Remaining

Spelling Test	Week 12
I	II
2	12
3	13
4	
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

1. LOOK Study the word	l and practise spelling it out loud.	2. Use a piece of paper to cover your word.
3. Write the word you covered.		4. Check to see if you spell your word correctly.
5. Learn the rule		6. Apply the rule (remember that there may be exceptions to this rule)
Spellings th	at follow the rule.	Week 13
Teacher/Group		All Year 5 Children
Spelling Rule:	far this term.	to recap the spelling rules you have learnt so by words that you do not know how to spell.
		rg Rules
The Rule:		Examples:
The Rule:	The Rule: Examples:	
The Rule:		Examples:

Vibrant Vocabulary

Good writers use the best words for the job! Never use a boring word just because you know how to spell it - HAVE A GO at using the best word. If you're not sure how to spell it - DON'T PANIC! Put a wiggly line underneath and look it up when you've finished writing.

Copy it below to use again another time.

AMAZING ADJECTIVES	POWERFUL VERBS	ASTOUNDING ADVERBS

Spelling Test	Week 13
I	
2	12
3	13
4	IL-
5	15
6	16
7	17
8	18
9	19
IO	20

Topic Vocabulary for the Autumn Term

Here is a list of all the topic words you will come across in your lessons, along with a pictorial representation and their definition. You will come across these words over the course of the autumn term.

<u>Autumn 1 Science</u>		
Solute	solute	The minor component in a solution, dissolved in the solvent
Solvent	Solvent O Ethal v. Con F	The liquid in which a solute is dissolved to form a solution.
Saturation point		The stage at which no more of a substance can be absorbed into a vapour or dissolved into a solution
Irreversible change	Held	When something cannot be changed back to its original form
Oxidation		A chemical reaction that takes place when a substance comes into contact with oxygen

Evaporation



The process of turning from liquid into vapour

Autumn 2 Science - Space		
Planet		Any of the large bodies that revolve around the sun in the solar system.
Solar system	inner planets outer planets outer planets outer planets outer planets	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun, together with smaller bodies in the form of asteroids, meteoroids, and comets.
Geocentric	SATURIN SATURIN VENUS EARTH MERCURY D FOR THE MOON MARS MARS	Having the Earth as its centre
Rotation	ROTATION B	Movement in a circle around a fixed point

Tilt	Plane of the Ediptic Axis of Rotation	A sloping position or movement.
Time zone	North America South America Asia Africa Does fast detervir Equiper Soung Time Australia / Oceania . North America Asia Africa Does fast detervir Equiper Soung Time Australia / Oceania . North America Asia Asia	A geographic region within which the same standard time is used.

Autumn 1 Religious Education		
Temptation		The act of considering or causing to consider doing something wrong or unwise
Creation		Belief that nature, and aspects such as the universe, Earth, life, and humans, originated with supernatural acts of divine creation
Acceptance		The action of consenting to receive or undertake something offered

Human Nature	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Refers to the characteristics of mankind. This means ways of thinking, feeling and acting which humans have naturally.	
Inner forces		Forces that are within us. They can vivify us, support us, make us active and give us a boost to fulfil our dreams	
Beliefs	FAITH	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof	
Autumn 2 Religious Education			
Epiphany		Epiphany celebrates the visit of the wise men to the baby Jesus	

Advent		The period of preparation for the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ at Christmas and also of preparation for the Second Coming of Christ
Christmas		Celebrated to remember the birth of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe is the Son of God
Gospels	CHAPTER 1 IN the beginning "was the Word and the Word word was with Good and risk food and with Good and with thing were made beginning without him were made beginning to that was made. Not any thing thin was life; and the life." In the Gospel According to John 1 State and the Word grace and truth. It is a solid to the same was in the beginning without him were made beginning to the was made. Not any thing the was made. Not any thing the was made. It is a solid to the life. The word and of his any the life. The word and of his any the word and of his any the word and the life. The word and the word and the life. The word and the life. The word and	Any of four biblical narratives covering the life and death of Jesus Christ
Vestments		Liturgical garments and articles associated primarily with the Christian religion

Wise	Mer



The noble pilgrims
"from the East" who
followed a
miraculous guiding
star to Bethlehem,
where they paid
homage to the infant
Jesus as king of the
Jews

<u>History - Vikings</u>

۷/i	kin	σς
VI	VII I	გა



Vikings is the modern name given to people originally from <u>Scandinavia</u> who from the late 8th to the late 11th centuries raided, traded and settled throughout parts of Europe.

Raid



A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft, or other armed forces.

Anglo-Saxons



The Anglo-Saxons were a <u>cultural</u> group who inhabited England in the <u>Early Middle Ages</u>.

Scandinavia	NORWAY DEMARK	Scandinavia is a group of countries in Northern Europe, made up of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Migration		Migration is the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location.
Monarch		A sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.

<u>Geography</u>		
Economy	PRODUCERS CONSUMERS	The way in which goods and services are made, sold, and used in a country or area
Trade		The action of buying and selling goods and services.

Local	Relating or restricted to a particular area, which is usually small
National	Relating to a whole nation
International	Existing or occurring between nations.
Goods	Merchandise or possessions, usually sold during trading

Art - Drawing		
Portrait	Fig. M. France Stat	A painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders.
Proportions	Top of the head Eyebrows Eyes line Ears Nose line Mouth line Chin	Proportion refers to the relationships between height, width and depth.

Still life		A painting or drawing of an arrangement of objects
Culture	Food Culture Faith/ Religion Customs Customs	The ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society
Heritage	What is Heritage? Heritage Things that are passed on from generation to generation. All of the people born and living at about the same time Heritage Fest Brown Day	Features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, that were created in the past and still have historical importance
Composition	DT – Frame Structur	The act of combining parts or elements to form a whole. It could be written (e.g. a poem), a piece of music or a piece of art.
A rigid structure that		
Frame		surrounds something such as a picture, door, windowpane or forms the shape of a building.

Structure	A building or other object constructed from several parts.
Camouflage	A condition in which the appearance of someone or something when placed against a background makes the person or thing difficult or impossible to see
Triangulation	Formation of or division into triangles.
Prototype	A first version of an invention from which other forms are developed.
Bird hide	A bird hide is a shelter, often camouflaged, that is used to observe wildlife, especially birds.

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Balance		A movement held still for around 3-5 seconds

Canon		A 'wave' of movements by various people that starts off one after another
Unison		A sequence/movement by various people that starts off at the same time
Counter balance	t	A balance held perfectly still whereby partners support the weight of each other
Tension		Contraction of the muscles in a hold / balance
Extension		The elegant poise of long levers held in a balance / hold