

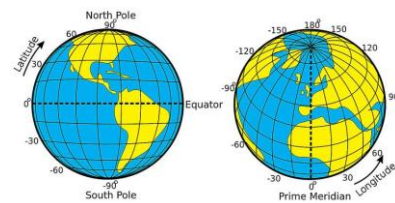
**Darwin's Delights!**  
Year 5/6  
Autumn 2

**Key Questions:**

How did Darwin's discoveries influence the way we think about adaptation?  
Why are some animals endangered if they are able to adapt?  
What is our response to global threats to species' populations?  
What does it mean to be assertive and why is it important?

**Geography**

The **lines** from pole to pole are **lines of constant longitude**, or meridians. The circles parallel to the Equator are circles of constant **latitude**, or parallels.



4 figure grid references enable us to find a section on a map.  
6 figure grid references enable accuracy in locating points on a map.

Ordinance Survey maps use symbols, contour lines and scales to enable us to find locations and visualise places without being there.

Contour lines are lines on a map joining points of equal height above or below sea level. When joined, they often form loops or ridges to indicate hills, valleys and mountains.

The topography of an area can be seen using contours.  
Topography is the arrangement of physical features e.g. hills on the land.

Physical geography shows us the different land formations and climates of a certain area.



A compass and an OS map can be used to navigate. We can apply this knowledge to take part in orienteering.

The North Star, famous landmarks (natural/man-made) and a shadow stick are other ways to navigate without a compass.

**RE – Was Jesus the Messiah?**

Jesus was Jewish. Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh. They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God.

The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. Christians see Jesus as their Saviour.

The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David), they have to learn new ways of following God. The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt. Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food and justice.

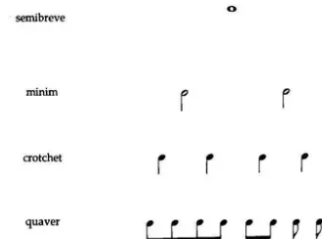
**Computing:**

Inserting images into a powerpoint can be done with different types of copy and paste techniques.  
Transitions affect how information is shown on pages.  
Transitions enable pages to be turned with differing styles.  
Audiofiles create excitement and interest to a powerpoint.  
I can use all of these techniques to create and display a working powerpoint presentation.

**PSHE**

I know that my relationships are all different and that different ways of behaving are appropriate to different types of relationships.  
I can accept and appreciate people's friendship and try not to demand more than they are able or wish to give.  
I know that sometimes difference can be a barrier to friendship.  
I know how it might feel to be excluded or treated badly because of being different in some way.  
I can use my skills for solving problems peacefully to help other people resolve conflict.

**Music**



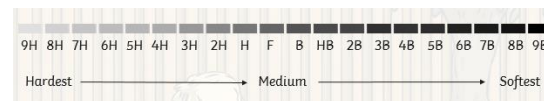
Musical notes are written on a staff.  
Each staff contains five lines and four spaces.  
To understand that the musical alphabet consists of 7 letters and each letter represents a different pitch.  
Use semibreve (4 beats) crotchets (1 beat), quaver (1/2 beat) and minim (2 beats) to represent rhythmic frequency.

**PE - Gymnastics**



Gymnastics uses control and stamina in all areas of the body.  
Balances should be steady and strong  
Paired balances should support my partner and show control.  
A sequence is a set number of balances with floorwork linked.  
Using apparatus for balance and jumps needs control and precision.

**Art:**



An HB pencil is what you write with in school.  
Different pencils give different tones.  
Tone is the degree of light or dark.  
Texture is the feeling, appearance or consistency of an object or material. It can be natural or man-made, functional or decorative. Artists try to replicate the texture of the subject to make their work look as realistic as possible.  
Artists use layers of shading to achieve light, medium and dark tones. You may also use cross-hatching to achieve tone. Cross-hatching is when an artist uses layers of line to create highlights and shadows within a drawing.

**Public Speaking**

Public speaking is used whenever we speak to a group of people about a topic.  
Public speaking develops confidence when onstage or speaking to a large group.  
I can deliver a 2 minute speech about a subject of my choosing.



**Science –**

What are the advantages and disadvantages of adaptation?

Adaptation is the way that animals have changed over long period of time in order to survive and thrive in their natural habitats. You will be able to give a wide range of examples of animals and specific adaptations by the end of this unit.

Evolution - In biology, evolution is the change in the characteristics of a species over several generations and relies on the process of natural selection

Genetic inheritance – characteristics that have been passed down to you/ an animal by their parents/ relatives.

Selective breeding – Using an understanding of genetics in order to breed for specific traits e.g. working dogs.

Offspring – the young of two parents. They often share similar characteristics but are not identical to their parents.

We use our knowledge of adaptations to identify the habits, habitats and appearance of animals that are now extinct. Darwin used this knowledge to identify the habitats and behaviours of finches living on the Galapagos islands.

Fossil - the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved

Palaeontologist – A person whose work includes the study of fossils to determine organisms' evolution and interactions with each other and their environments.

**French**



- The days of the week in French are lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche (they are not capitalised in French).
- The months of the year are janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, aout, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre (they are not capitalised in French either).
- We will be using a range of adjectives to describe objects and ourselves.

In general, French adjectives are placed **after** the noun they describe. But there are some **exceptions!** These adjectives are placed **BEFORE**:

**B R A G S**

<b>B</b> BEAUTY beau joli	<b>R</b> RANK premier deuxième etc	<b>A</b> AGE jeune vieux nouveau	<b>G</b> GOODNESS bon mauvais meilleur	<b>S</b> SIZE petit grand gros long bref
↓ un beau livre	↓ le premier jour du mois	↓ un jeune homme	↓ un bon film	↓ un petit chat