

## Our Planet

- The UK is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.
- Human features (man-made) and physical features (natural) can be found across the UK.
- England is split into 9 regions, like the South East, Midlands and London.
- A region is an area of land with similar characteristics: language, physical geography and politics.
- Climate change is affecting our planet. It contributes to the warming of the planet (global warming), melting ice-caps, rising sea levels and more unpredictable weather.
- The Greenhouse Effect is where the radiation from the sun is absorbed by the earth's surface thus resulting in warmth.
- Greenhouse Gases (such as carbon dioxide and methane) can affect our climate.
- Land patterns and topographical features of our planet have changed over time, due to a change in climate.
- Recycling is crucial - by recycling, less rubbish ends up in landfill, energy can be saved and wildlife can be preserved.
- The Arctic and Antarctic circles can be found at the top and bottom of the earth.



## Music

- Lyrics are important in a song. They can convey emotion and meaning through word choice, like in the song 'What a Wonderful World' by Louis Armstrong.
- Music can be found in nature. The dawn chorus is an example of this, where birds tweet and chirp from the months March-July (the first sign of Spring).
- Music can be described in many ways, such as its dynamics (loud or quiet), timbre (the tone), tempo (the speed) and structure (the arrangement and order of parts in a piece).



## Cultural Appreciation

- Sikhism: Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara.
- A Gurdwara is made up of many features:
- The Divan Hall is the prayer hall where Sikhs pray on a Sunday.
- The Classroom is a space where Sikhs, and anyone, can learn more about the religion.
- The Langar is the offering of food for anyone at a Gurdwara.
- The Sach Khand is a bedroom for the Guru Granth Sahib (the Sikh holy book).
- The Nishan Sahib is an orange flag which flies outside, containing the Sikh symbol: the Khanda.
- Buddhism: Buddha's teachings are called 'dharma'. He taught: wisdom, kindness, patience, generosity and compassion.
- Buddhists believe that life is a cycle of suffering and rebirth, yet if someone reaches enlightenment (nirvana), they can escape this cycle. Siddhartha Guatama was the first to achieve this.

## Climate Change - Be The Change! Project Learning Review

## Food

- Food can either be grown, caught or reared.
- Fruits and vegetables are grown; fish and seafood is caught; and meat is reared.
- Food can be presented in various ways: processed, fresh or pre-cooked.
- Seasonality affects when food is available for harvesting due to growing conditions, for example strawberries are grown in the summer due to needing consistent sunlight.
- A healthy diet can be achieved by eating foods from a variety of food groups. Protein helps support growth and repair; carbohydrates provides long lasting energy; fats provide short term energy; and fibre helps your gut.
- A balanced, healthy lifestyle can reduce potential health risks.



## Living Things

- Living things are classified into broad groups.
- Living things are classified based on common, observable characteristics such as: vertebrate or invertebrate.
- Classification keys with key questions help us to classify animals.
- Living things have changed over a long period of time, fossils help us to recognise this. This is called evolution.
- Living things produce offspring of the same kind but they may vary, for example they might inherit certain features from their parents.
- Plants and animals adapt to their environment - this is called adaptation.



## Art

- Colour and tone can be used to represent mood or atmosphere in artwork.
- Van Gogh used cool colours (dark blues, purples, greys) in his piece Starry Night over the Rhone; he also used warm colours (reds, yellows, oranges) in Wheat Field with Reaper and Sun.
- A hue is a pure colour; a tone is a hue + grey; a tint is a hue + white; a shade is a hue + black.
- A colour wheel is made up of primary, secondary and tertiary colours. Opposite colours on the wheel are complementary, for example: red and green.
- Texture can be added to artwork to create a new dimension.
- Collages are made by sticking different materials, such as photos, fabric and paper, onto a backing surface.

