



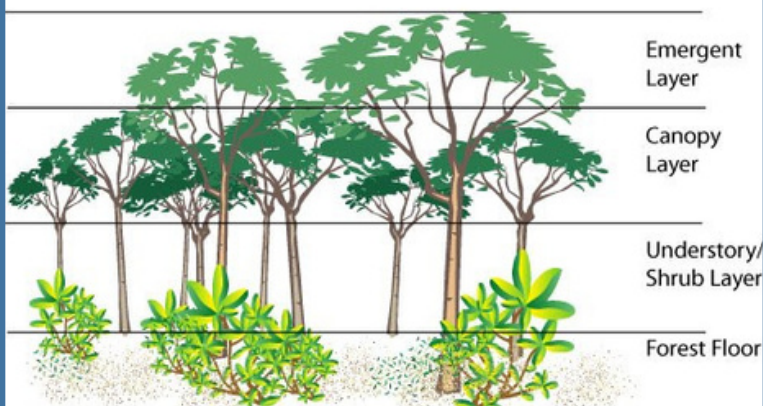
South America is a continent of extremes. It is home to the world's largest river as well as the world's driest place. It's physical features include: mountains, river basins, rainforests and coastal plains. With an unparalleled number of plant and animal species, South America's rich biodiversity is unique among the world's continents.

The **Amazon** is the world's largest tropical rainforest. Covering over 5.5 million square kilometres.

- The Amazon is in South America, spanning across many countries including Brazil, Bolivia and Peru
- The Amazon Basin is in the equatorial region which is hot and humid all year.
- Running through the north of the rainforest is the Amazon River - a network of many hundreds of waterways.
- The Amazon has an incredibly rich ecosystem – there are around 40,000 plant species, 1,300 bird species, 3,000 types of fish, 430 mammals and 2.5 million different insects.
- This area of immense natural beauty plays an important role in limiting climate change.
- Deforestation is one of the major issues effecting The Amazon Rainforest.
- There are many descendants of indigenous people living in and around the Amazon Basin. One group of people are the caboclos, who mainly work as rubber-tappers, fishermen and small farmers near the rivers' margins

| Vocabulary | Definitions |
|---------------|---|
| Amazon basin | The part of the amazon which is drained by the Amazon river and its tributaries. |
| Rainforest | A tall, dense forest which receives lots of rain. Found oaround the equator. |
| Continent | A large continuous mass of |
| Agriculture | The practice of farming including the growing of crops and rearing of animals. |
| Population | All the inhabitants of a particu- |
| Equator | A line around the widest part of the earth dividing it into the northern and southern hemisphere. |
| Hemisphere | A half of the earth, divided by |
| Tributaries | A stream or rive which flows |
| Deforestation | The action of clearing a wide |

Rainforest Structure



The Amazon Rainforest is so big that the UK would fit into it over 17 times! However, trees are constantly being cut down (deforestation) and the rainforest is shrinking by the day.

How does physical geography affect population?

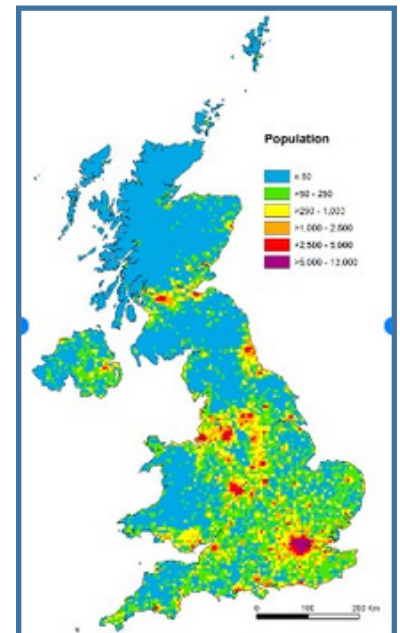
| Vocabulary | Definitions |
|--------------------|--|
| Birth rate | The number of births per 1000 people per year. |
| Climate | The typical weather conditions in a region, including temperature, rainfall, and wind patterns. |
| Death rate | The number of deaths per 1000 people per year. |
| Densely populated | Many people live in one area. |
| Food insecurity | Being without reliable access to enough affordable and nutritious food. |
| Food production | Growing food for people to eat. |
| Life expectancy | The average age that a person is expected to live to. |
| Migration | The movement of people from one place to another, often for better living conditions or job opportunities. |
| Natural resources | Materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain. |
| Population | The number of people living in a particular place. |
| Population density | The number of people living in one square kilometre. Very few people live in the area. |
| Sparsely populated | |

Physical factors that affect population density include:

- water supply,
- climate,
- relief (shape of the land),
- vegetation
- soils
- availability of natural resources and energy.

During prehistoric times, early humans lived near sources of water and fertile land for farming. The as empires grew, major cities were established near rivers and coasts for trade and transportation but most people still lived rurally until the Industrial Revolution: Urban areas grew rapidly due to factories and job opportunities.

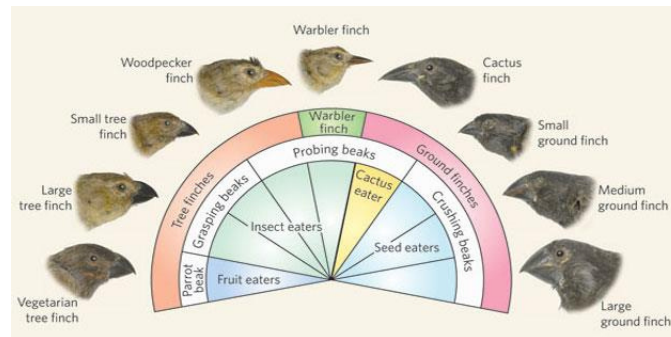
To keep up with growing populations, governments must ensure that the people's needs are met through their infrastructure.



VOCABULARY

- Offspring-** children or young of a particular parent
- Adapted-** to adjust or modify fittingly
- Survival -**the act of surviving, especially under adverse or unusual circumstances
- Sexual reproduction-** method of producing plants and animals in which male seed and a female egg join
- Environment-** the air, water and land in or on which people, animals and plants live.
- Evolution-** the way in which living things change and develop over millions of years.
- Variance-** the fact that two or more things are different or the amount by which they are different.
- Inherited-** received by transmission of hereditary traits.
- Genetics-** the study of how, in all living things, the characteristics and qualities of parents are given to their children by their genes.
- Characteristics-** a typical or noticeable quality of someone or something.
- Species-** a set of animals or plants in which members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other.
- Living thing-** an organism which: moves, breathes, sensitive to environment, nutrients, excretes, reproduce and grows.

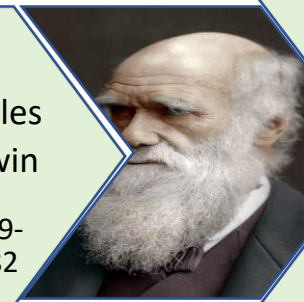
Darwin's finches



Science Capital (Scientists)

Charles Darwin

1809-1882



English naturalist, geologist and biologist, known for his contributions to the science of evolution. He transformed the way we understand the natural world.

Natural selection



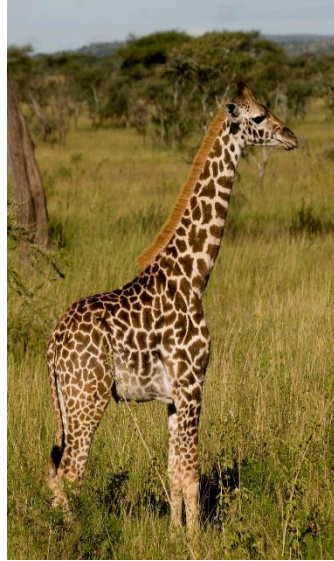
What is natural selection?

The process in which populations of living things adapt and change. Individuals in the population of an organism have traits which are better suited to the environment in which they live and are therefore more likely to survive. These individuals then pass the desirable traits to their offspring and over time these become more common within the population.





Adaptation



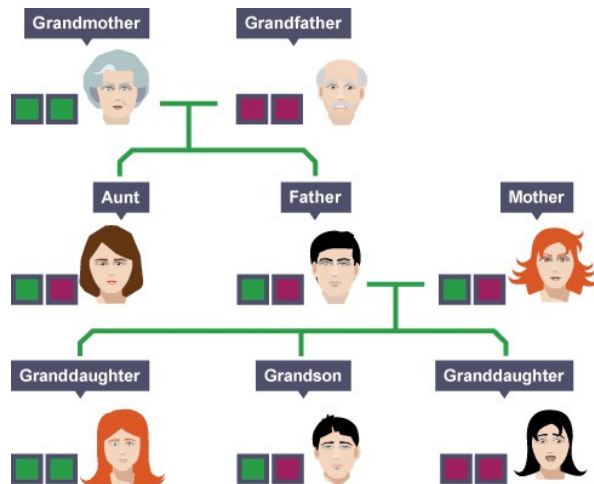
Giraffes have long necks because their ancestors' necks became longer as they stretched to reach leaves high in trees.

This indicates a change can occur within a lifetime of an organism which of course it cannot. Charles Darwin proposed that instead of an ancestor having a long neck, there would have been several species of giraffe living at the same time. Due to some sort of event such as a drought that caused a reduction of flora nearer the ground, the shorter-necked giraffes would have died out due to over feeding and sources of food being scarce.

Evolution

The theory of evolution is the story of all life. Through the process of evolution, living things have changed and adapted over time to live all over our planet. The theory of evolution describes how all living things make up one large family tree that stretches back over 3 billion years. We are all descended from a single common ancestor, with modern humans only appearing around 200,000 years ago.

Inheritance



Offspring can inherit characteristics from their parents through genetics. Genes determine what eye colour, hair colour, height and even things like ear lobe shape. These are called **inherited characteristics**. Some inherited characteristics can be altered such as dying your hair or having plastic surgery.

Acquired characteristics are not inherited they involve changes to the structure or function of a living thing during its lifetime. They could include making muscles stronger by going to the gym or an injury which causes a change.



VOCABULARY

Organism- An organic living system composed of cells

Microorganism- organism of microscopic size.

Fungus- part of Fungi kingdom includes yeast, rust, molds and mushrooms.

Bacteria- small single cell organisms found every where on earth.

Virus- microscopic parasites generally smaller than bacteria.

Fish- aquatic gill bearing animals

Amphibian- coldblooded vertebrate animal.

Insect- smallarthropod animal which has 6 legs and generally one or two pairs of wings.

Reptile- a vertebrate animal typically with dry scaly skin and lay soft shelled eggs on land.

Bird- warm blooded egg laying vertebrate animal with feathers, wings and a beak.

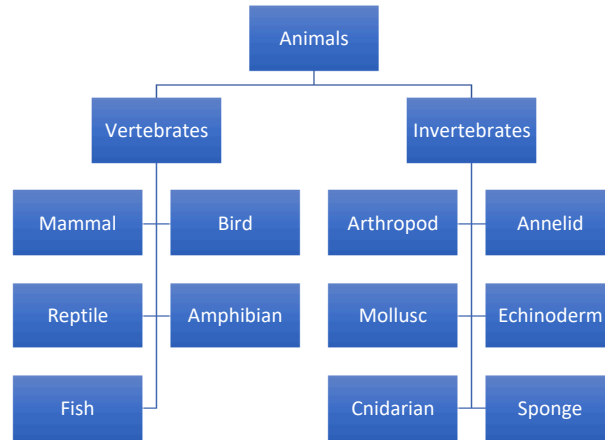
Arachnid- anarthropod e.g. spiders and scorpions.

Mollusc- an invertebrate including snails, slugs, mussels and octopuses.

Vertebrate- animal with backbone

Invertebrate- animal without backbone. -

Classification



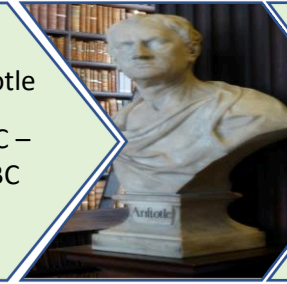
The Seven Level of Linnaeus' System

The Seven Levels of Linnaeus' System



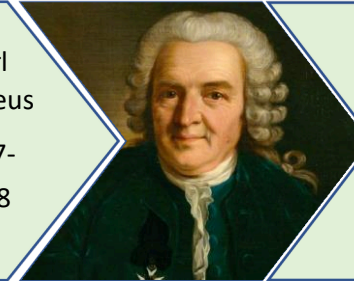
Science Capital (Scientists)

Aristotle
384BC – 322BC



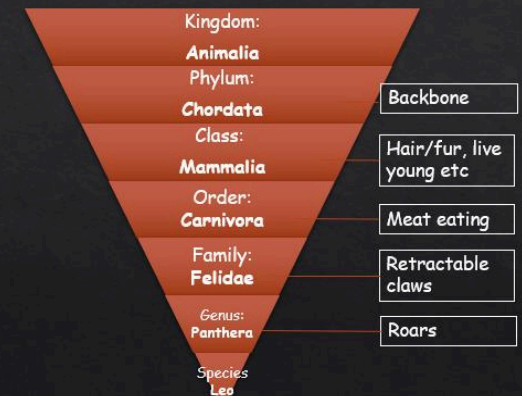
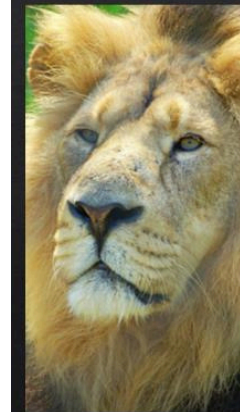
Aristotle was the first person to try and classify living things into groups.

Carl Linnaeus
1707- 1778



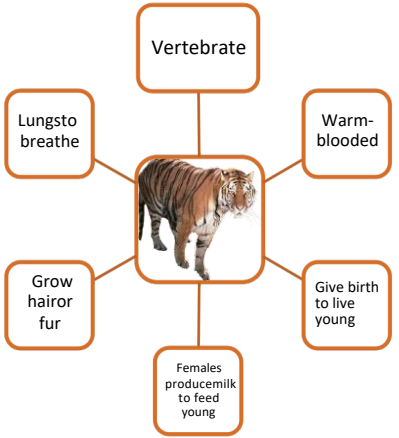
Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who believed it was very important to have a standard system of classification.

Panthera leo (lion)

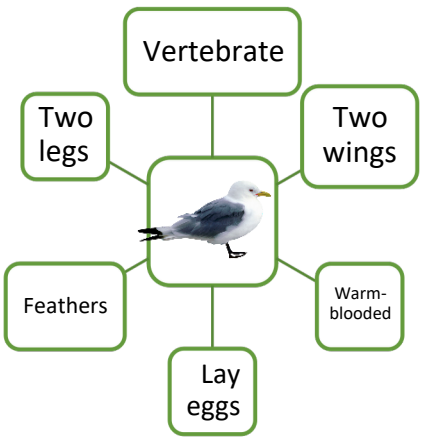


Taxonomy

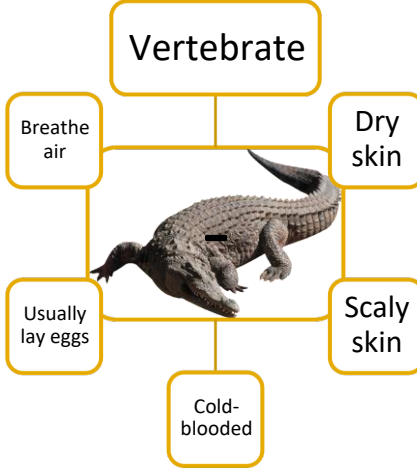
Mammals
(Phylum *Chordata*, Class *mammalia*)



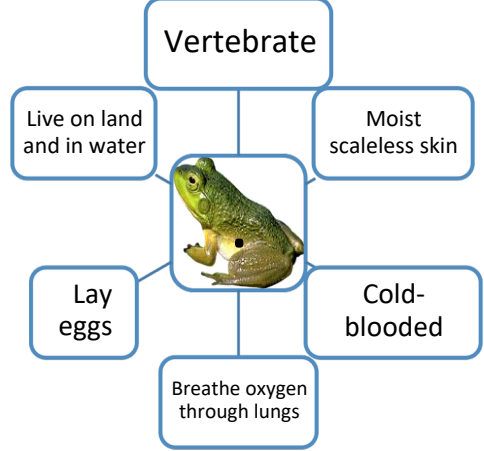
Birds
(Phylum *Chordata*, Class *aves*)



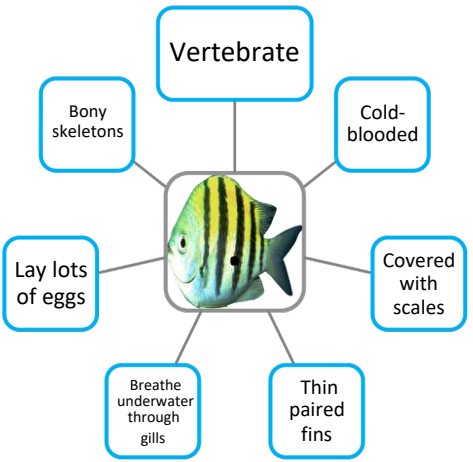
Reptiles
(Phylum *Chordata*, Class *reptilia*)



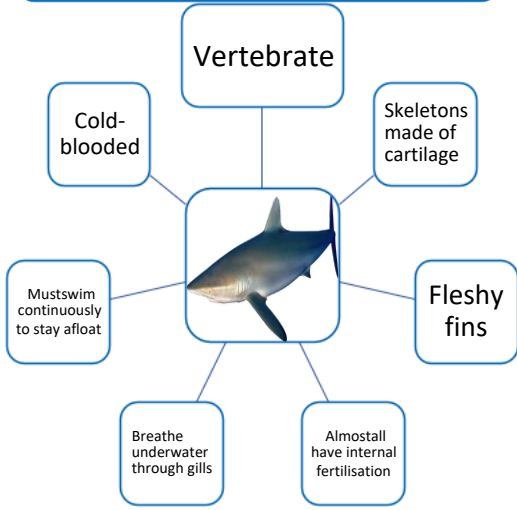
Amphibians
(Phylum *Chordata*, Class *Lissamphibia*)



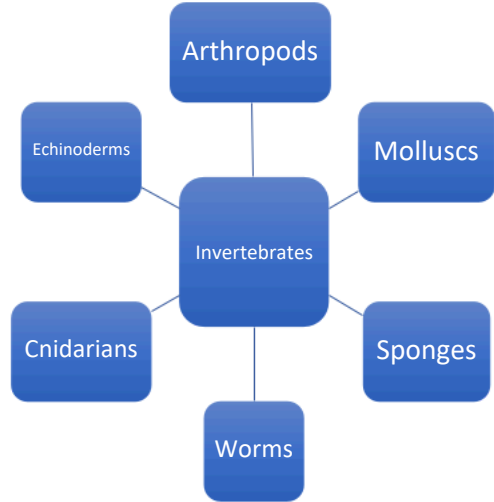
Fish
(Phylum *Chordata*, Class *Osteichthyes*)



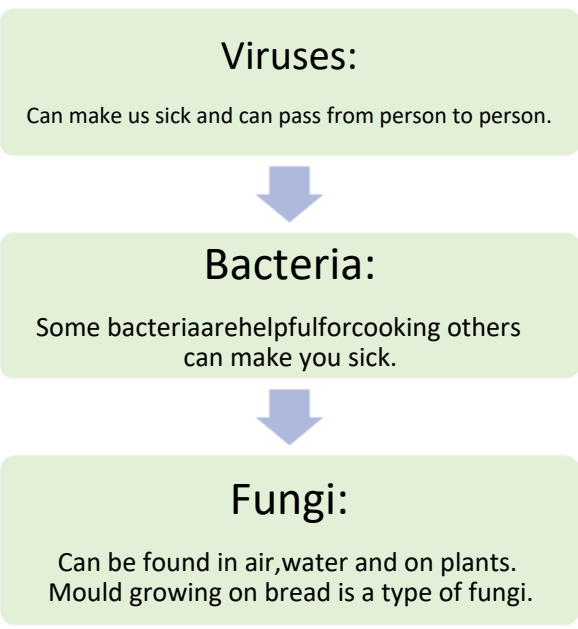
Cartilaginous Fish
(Phylum *Chordata*, Class *Chondrichthyes*)



Invertebrates



Microbes



Famous Scientists:
Edward Jenner: discovery of smallpox
Alexander Fleming: penicillin.



Islam's Sacred Text and Traditions

The Quran is believed by Muslims to be God's own divine speech providing a complete code of conduct across all facets of life. Muslims believe that God revealed the words orally to the prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel. It is considered to be Muhammad's most important miracle, and proof of his prophethood.



Allah has many different descriptions and it is hard to represent him in a few words, so the Qur'an teaches that Allah has 99 names. Each of the 99 names relates to a particular attribute of Allah, making him easier to understand and relate to.

Al-Hakim (The Wise), Al-Hakam (The Judge) and Al-Rahim (The Most Merciful) are examples of Allah's 99 names in the Qur'an. Subhah beads are used in prayer when Muslims are remembering the 99 names of Allah.

Social Justice and a Global Response

Muslims are influenced by the Qur'an and the examples of the Prophet and other Prophets to promote a just and peaceful society

| Key Principle | Teaching and Action |
|--------------------|--|
| Justice | Adl is a core principle. Muslims are commanded to stand up for the oppressed and maintain social order. <i>Example: Bilal, a former slave, was freed by the Prophet and became the first Muezzin (caller to prayer), demonstrating equality.</i> |
| Charity | Zakat and Sadaqah are vital for helping the needy and neighbours, protecting human rights, and reducing inequality. |
| Dignity & Equality | The Dignity of All People is paramount. The Qur'an teaches fairness and equality for everyone, regardless of background. |
| Peace and Morality | Muslims strive for peace in their behaviour within the family and community by being respectful and helpful. |
| Care for Creation | Muslims have a duty to be guardians of the Earth. This includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Cleaning and keeping the environment pure. * Emphasis on planting trees (The Prophet said planting a tree is a form of Sadaqah). * Modern examples like the Eco/green sustainable Mosque in Cambridge show this commitment. |
| Global Aid | Organisations like the Red Crescent (the Islamic equivalent of the Red Cross) and other Muslim charities provide international aid and humanitarian assistance. |



Muslims respond to local issues through a combination of religious obligation, community-led initiatives, and institutional outreach. These actions are often guided by the Islamic principles of Zakat (mandatory charity), Sadaqah (voluntary charity), and Khidma (service).

The Cambridge Central Mosque (also known as the Cambridge Eco-Mosque) is Europe's first purpose-built eco-friendly mosque. It is built from sustainable materials, is powered by renewable energy, and is also designed to be highly inclusive.

| Principle | Meaning | Local Application |
|-----------|-----------------------|---|
| Adl | Justice | Standing up for the rights of the marginalized in local council meetings. |
| Ihsan | Excellence/Compassion | Doing "more than what is required" when helping a neighbor in need. |
| Khalifa | Stewardship | Taking care of the local environment and public spaces. |
| Ummah | Community | While often meaning the global Muslim community, it is locally applied as a duty to one's immediate "neighbors" (defined in some traditions as the 40 houses in every direction). |

Welcome to Sadaka

A helping hand for those **in need**

We are a non-profit charity based in Reading, UK with an ethos of giving without judgment or bias. Working within Reading, we aim to provide food and long-life consumables to those who are struggling financially.

Music - Baroque




| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Baroque period | The years between 1600-1750 when a particular type of music was being composed across Europe. |
| ostinato | A repeating part; can be a tune or a rhythm. |
| polyphonic | A musical texture in which different parts weave in and out of each other. |

treble clef

bass clef

Claudio Monteverdi
1567 - 1643




opera

A dramatic performance in which a story is told using music and singing.

recitative

A section of an opera or oratorio where the sung melody imitates speech.


Johann Pachelbel
1653 - 1706



canon

Music in which very similar parts are introduced one by one to overlap.


Henry Purcell
1659 - 1695



ground bass

A repeating melody in the bass part, usually played by a cello, and most commonly found in Baroque music.


Johann Sebastian Bach
1685 - 1750



fugue

Music in multiple parts where a main theme (subject) and secondary theme (counter subject) appear over and over in different parts and at different pitches.

George Frideric Handel
1685 - 1759



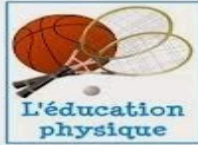
oratorio

A dramatic vocal work on a religious theme, like an opera, but sung without staging.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------|---|
| Pitch | How high or low a sound is | Duration | How long each note is played for (long or short) |
| Dynamics | The volume of the music (loud or quiet) | Timbre | The quality of the sound (e.g. smooth, twinkly, scratchy) |
| Tempo | The speed of the music (fast or slow) | Structure | How the music is organised into different sections |
| Texture | How many layers of sound the music has (thick or thin) | | |

Les matières scolaires

Les matières scolaires



Les langues vivantes:



phonics

qu

sound in:

- informatique
- musique

ç

sound in:

- français

an

sound in:

- amansant
- interessant

en

sound in:

- sciences

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'aimes' and the 'x' is silent in the word 'ennuyeux'.

The nouns and determiners for 10 subjects:



The 7 days of the week in French:

Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Sun



J'étudie le français à neuf heures.

Language to describe what subjects I like/do not like and why:

J'adore le français parce que c'est amusant.

I love French because it is fun.

Vocabulary

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of determiners.

le français

Singular determiner 'le' for masculine nouns.

la musique

Singular determiner 'la' for feminine nouns.

les sciences

Plural determiner 'les' for plural nouns.

The 1st person conjugation of the verb 'étudier' (to study)

J'étudie le français.

I study French.

grammar

Key Learning

- 1: I will learn the nouns and determiners for 10 classroom objects in French.
- 2: I will learn how to create a short phrase in French in a subject using I like and I do not like.
- 3: I will learn how to answer the question 'Quelle heure est-il ?' (What time is it?) on the hour in French.
- 4: I will learn how to say at what time I study a particular subject in French.
- 5: I will use all my new knowledge from the unit to present my school preferences to the class in spoken and/or written form.



| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  Je vais en ville |  Je vais au cinéma |  Je vais à la piscine |
|  Je fais une promenade |  Je fais mes devoirs |  Je fais du shopping |
|  Je regarde la télé |  Je joue à l'ordinateur |  J'écoute de la musique |

phonics

sound in:

qu

- informatique
- musique

sound in:

an

- bandes dessinées

sound in:

en

- Je prends mon déjeuner

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'heures'. The 't' is silent in 'amusant', 'fatigant' and 'barbant'.

liaison

The normally silent 'x' on 'deux' is pronounced when followed by 'heures'. The 'x' almost sounds like an 'z'. This is called a liaison.

Vocabulary

Telling the time around the clock in French:

 **Il est deux heures moins vingt.**

10 activities we may do at the weekend:



Extended phrases including an activity, a time and an opinion.

Le week-end je regarde la télé à dix heures et quart. C'est génial !

At the weekend I watch TV at 10.15. It's great!

grammar

To make sentences longer, more complex and interesting with opinions.

Le week-end je regarde la télé à dix heures et quart et à onze heures et demie je vais à la piscine. C'est génial !

At the weekend I watch TV at 10.15 and at 11.30 I go to the swimming pool. It's great!

To use a wider range of conjunctions:

après **aussi** **plus tard**

after *also* *later*

The 1st person conjugation of a wider range of verbs.

j'écoute **je lis** **je regarde**

I listen *I read* *I watch*

Key Learning

- 1: I will learn how to tell the time around the clock in French.
- 2: I will learn 10 activities in French that I may do at the weekend.
- 3: I will consolidate my learning and focus on the spellings in French for the 10 activities.
- 4: I will integrate 'at...' plus a time into my spoken and written work about weekend activities. Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge from the unit to present to the class in spoken and/or written form.