

RaWV - Thematic - Who am I – and where do I belong?

- Someone's identity may come from their personality, beliefs, education, background and/or experiences.
- Most Christian, Jewish and Muslim people have words, festivals and customs which shape their identity, beliefs and communities.
- Being a part of the Echelford school community, supports the transition to secondary school and help prepare for other changes in life.



An Exceptional Voyage

Key Words:

Identity	Sustainability
Worldview	Trade
Striking	Urban
Fielding	Rural
Bowler	Exports
Batter	Imports
Evolution	Climate
Fossils	Industry
Inheritance	Agriculture
Adaptation	Economic
Proportion	Hue
Tone	Chroma
Value	Tint



Science: Evolution and Inheritance

When living things reproduce they pass on characteristics to their offspring. This is known as inheritance. Evolution explains how the living things on our planet today have slowly developed from simpler life forms that lived millions of years ago. Charles Darwin observed that although individuals in a species shared similarities, they were not exact copies of each other; there were small differences or variations between them. He also noticed that everything in the natural world was competing to survive. The winners were those which adapted or adjusted their characteristics to increase their chance of survival in the environment they were in. Mary Anning was a fossil collector and palaeontologist Anning became famous for her finds made in Jurassic marine fossil beds. Some of Mary Anning's discoveries include the Ichthyosaur, the Plesiosaur and the Dimorphodon. Alfred Wallace noticed distinct differences between areas where certain animals were found. Wallace concluded that species adapted and changed to suit their environment, passing on their characteristics to their offspring. If a species couldn't adapt, it would die out.

Art: Still-life sketching

Proportion refers to the size relationships between objects. When drawing a subject or scene with accurate proportions, you must employ proper techniques and train your eyes over time. Drawing in proportion shows the relative size, shape and location of different features of what is being drawn.

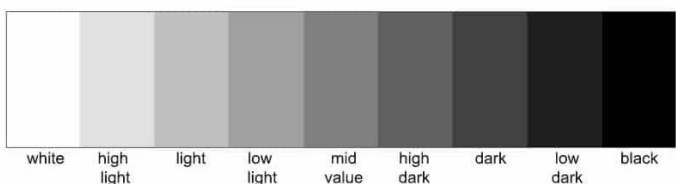
Black and white can be used to create shades and tints. A tint is a mixture of colour with white which increases lightness. Shade is a mixture of colour with black to increase darkness.

Hue is another word for colour. Hue is when we refer to a colour by its name. This is most clear when using colour charts, and colour wheels as names of hues are dominant and familiar to us, for example RED, BLUE, YELLOW, GREEN, etc...

Tone is how light or dark something is.

Chroma is also known as a saturation or intensity. It describes how brilliant or subdued the colour looks.

Value means how light or dark a tone is. Often, the more contrast between the lightest and darkest areas of your picture, the more effective it will be.



Computing:

Online content can include stereotypes based on jobs and hobbies. These stereotypes can be shown in images, comments or targeted ads. The issues online that make someone feel sad, worried, uncomfortable or frightened could be: Scary images, unkind messages, talking to a stranger etc. You can get help online or offline by reporting the content on an app, calling childline, calling the CEOP or speaking with a trusted adult.

Variables are used in computer programming to store information. Variables could be used to store the score in a game, the number of cars in a car park or the cost of items on a till.

Geography: How do South America and Europe compare?

In regards to the economy, trade and land use, South America's biggest industry is agriculture. This means a lot of the money they make comes from selling things they grow on land. Countries like Colombia and Ecuador, for example, export a lot of bananas because they have the perfect climate for growing the fruit. South America is famous for its coffee and countries like Colombia, Peru and Brazil produce a large proportion of the world's coffee. Brazil's biggest export is soya beans. The UK's biggest exports are gold and cars. The biggest imports to Europe are electronic products, along with petroleum and natural gases. The largest exports are machinery and motor vehicles.



PE: Striking and fielding (Cricket, Rounders and Tennis)

Cricket is a bat and ball game that is played between two teams. The teams are made up of eleven players, and they play outside on a cricket field. One of these teams fields (catches the ball), while the other team bats (hits the ball). The object of the game is to score more runs than the opposing team.

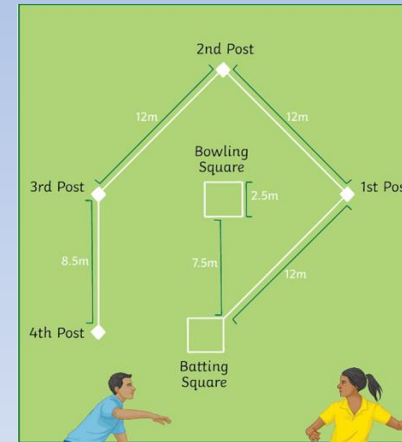
Rules:

- A player must bowl the ball in between the two cones (the crease) and aim for the wicket.
- A batter can hit a 4 (if the ball rolls over the boundary) or a 6 (if the ball flies over the boundary in the air).
- A batter can gain 2 points if they receive a wide ball.
- A bowler bowls 6 balls to the batter and then they rotate.
- A batter will score as many runs as possible until they are out.
- A player can be caught out, bowled out (if the ball hits the wicket), stumped out (if a fielder or wicket keeper throws the ball to the stumps when the batter is not in the crease – in between the two cones).

Rounders is played between two teams with a minimum of 6 players. One team bats while the other team fields and bowls.

Rules:

- A good ball is classed when it is bowled above the knee and below the shoulder.
- A player must run if they have been bowled a good ball, whether they hit it or not.
- If a player hits the ball backwards, they must run to 1st base only until the ball is back in play.
- If a player hits the ball and makes it to 2nd base in one go, they score ½ a rounder.
- If a player hits the ball and makes it all the way to 4th base in one go, they score 1 rounder.
- If a player does not hit it, but runs to 4th base in one go, they score only ½ rounder.



Tennis is a racket sport that is played either 1v1 (singles) or 2v2 (doubles). Tennis is played on a rectangular court with a net placed in the middle. The main objective of the game of tennis is to hit the ball over the net, so that it bounces in the opponent's court in such a way that the opponent can't return it over the net.

Tactics for defending

- Give yourself more time to recover by hitting the ball higher over the net and deeper in to the court
- Hitting crosscourt is often the best option as the net is lower in the centre
- If your opponent is attacking by approaching the net, you can hit it over them, past them or to their feet so they have to hit it up.

Tactics for attacking

- Choosing the right time to attack is key. For example, if you have managed to move your opponent off the court with a deep or wide shot, this is a good time to attack
- You can attack by hitting the ball harder which takes time away from your opponent and puts them under pressure
- You can hit the ball into the space away from your opponent. Players make more mistakes when on the run
- When attacking you should generally be inside the court and moving forwards towards the net putting pressure on your opponent
- Identify your opponent's weaknesses. Hitting the ball to your opponents weaker side should win you more points

French: Les opinions, Les nombres (0-100) et la météo

- J'adore – I love
- J'aime bien – I like
- Je n'aime pas – I do not like
- Je déteste – I hate
- parce que – because
- c'est – it is
- forty – quarante
- fifty – cinquante
- sixty – soixante
- seventy – soixante-dix
- eighty – quatre-vingt
- ninety – quatre-vingt-dix
- one hundred – cent

Music: Leavers
Production and Assembly

Ensemble singing describes how a choir of many voices blends together to sound like one voice.



PSHE: Changing Me

A baby develops from conception through the nine months of pregnancy. As well as exploring vocabulary around puberty, we will also be using the following words: foetus, placenta, labour, umbilical cord, contractions. We can experience a number of feelings around starting Secondary School, however we can prepare for this exciting change.