













Key Vocabulary

Evolution: the process by which different kinds

of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.

Adaptation (biology): the process of

change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment.

Offspring: an animal or person's young.

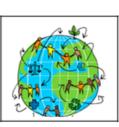
Inheritance (biology): these are

characteristics that offspring inherit from their parents.

Variation: these are characteristics that are

influenced by the environment the living thing lives in.

Fossils: the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.





Eye of the Wolf

How does the author use figurative language for effect?

What impression do you get of the wolf? The boy? What tells you this?

In what ways are animals adapted to their environment?

What is the theory of evolution?

What climate zone do we live in?

What is the tallest mountain in England?

Key Character: The Theory of evolution



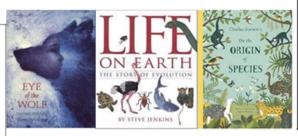
Charles

Darwin (1809)

From a young age Charles Darwin was fascinated by living things and studied them. He trained to be a doctor but could not deal with all the blood! So he studied plants and animals instead. When he was 22 years old I was able to go on the most

fascinating journey to the Galapagos Islands, which took 5 years! It was in the Galapagos Islands where he studied different animals and started to come up with his greatest theory: the theory of evolution. It was the different types of finches (and nightingales) that really got him thinking.

Suggested Reading



Global citizens: someone who is aware of and understands the wider world - and their place in it. They take an active role in their community, and work with others to make our planet more equal, fair and sustainable.

Global warming: global warming is the ongoing rise of the average temperature of the Earth's climate system. It is a major aspect of climate change generally thought to be caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.















Key Vocabulary

Where does our Energy come from?

Renewable energy: Energy that comes from sources we can use again and again, like the sun, wind, and water.

Non-renewable energy: Energy that comes from things like coal, oil, and gas, which will run out if we use too much.

Biofuel: Fuel made from plants or waste that can be burned to make energy.

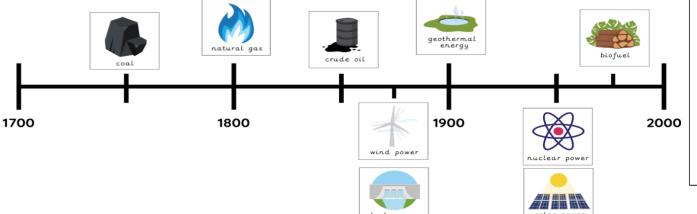
Hydropower: Energy made from moving water, like rivers or waterfalls.

Geothermal energy: Energy that comes from the heat inside the Earth.

Nuclear energy: Energy made when tiny particles inside atoms are split apart.

Crude oil: Thick, dark liquid from the ground that can be turned into things like gasoline and plastic.

Natural gas: A gas from deep underground that we burn for heat, cooking, or making electricity.









Henry Purcell,

JS Bach,

George Frideric Handel

Key Vocabulary

Baroque: A style of music from the 17th and 18th centuries.

Opera: An opera is a theatrical piece that tells a story totally through the music. It consists of recitatives which provide the narrative plot line and elaborate chorus singing, along with duets.

Recitatives: A style of singing without a fixed rhythm that imitates speech and is used sometimes in operas. Ground Bass: a musical technique in which a bass line, or the lowest line of music, is repeated throughout a composition.

Henry Purcell: a famous English composer from the 1600s who wrote beautiful music for choirs, instruments, and even plays.

Johann Sebastian Bach: was a famous German composer from the 1700s who wrote music for the church, choirs, and instruments like the piano and organ.

George Frideric Handel: was a famous composer from the 1700s who wrote exciting music, including the famous "Hallelujah" chorus, for concerts, operas, and royal events.