



Recognition assembly – Years 4, 5 & 6
18th September 2025

Year 4



Year 4



The journey

10.09.26

Annoyingly, there was a traffic jam on the journey there. Beep! Beep! What I could hear was the loud cars honking and long trains screeching. To me and the Harry started to get bored so we began tapping window game game as though it was a drum. A huge s. Dad bellowed "Would you keep it down you're giving me a headache!"

Year 5



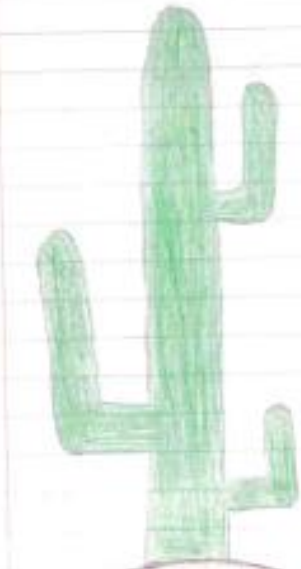
Year 6



Hot... cold... rocky... or sandy, deserts are one of the most dangerous places on our planet. These barren wastelands cover over one-fifth of the world. Unlike rainforests, deserts receive less than 250ml of rain every year! That's under 5% of the earth's precipitation! Because of this, few animals and plants can survive in this harsh biome. Many shrubs only survive a few days before dying. Ones that do survive live cacti and succulents have adapted to withstand the scorching heat. Like

Fun Facts:

- only 20% of deserts are actually sandy! The rest are rocky, gravel, salt flats or clay
- there are not deserts on the equator even though they are often hot
- you can also get cold deserts like Antarctica
- hot deserts are boiling in the day but freezing at night
- The desert is very arid due to its lack of precipitation.



Plants and Animals

Lots of plants and animals like cacti and scorpions have to thrive in the desert. Cacti have adapted to have thick stems to store water, they also have a smooth, waxy coating so they don't lose as much moisture. Their wide shallow root system allows them to gather more water like the spines that provide shade, slow the air movement and protect it from predators as well. It also has other features like the stomata. The stomata opens at night so that the cacti also does not lose water but still inhales CO₂. Plants aren't the only things that have had to adapt to the desert though. Animals have to too. The death scorpion does not drink. Instead, it gains water from its food. It can survive a year if it has to.

Nomadic People

The Bedouin people live a semi-nomadic lifestyle in the Sahara and Arabian deserts. They live in tents so they can move around easily when it gets too hot. They wear a shirt dress called a thobe and thobe and a hat called a ghutra held down by a rope called an agal. These are to protect them from the heat and sand storms. There are also the Mongolian nomadic shepherds. They wear more modern clothing and like the Bedouin people, herd and eat goats and sheep and sometimes camels. Their tent is called a ger where they all live together. But they don't stay in one place. They move with the seasons. They wear