

News and reminders

PE/forest/library days next week:

Please note dates for PE and forest school in Key Stage One will be including in the Friday round up each week. Next week is as follows:

Monday - Beech class PE

Tuesday - Birch class forest school

Wednesday -Beech class forest school, Cedar and Cherry class PE

Thursday - Birch PE

Friday - Cedar and Cherry class PE

Please can you ensure children have wellies in school for their forest days.



Science magic! – We conducted an experiment where we made a rainbow by using colour that absorbed into kitchen roll via the water molecules in the pot. Children were very excited to create their own rainbows and watch them spread.

Diary dates

- Saturday 22nd June (2pm) Summer fair
- Tuesday July 2nd- Children in new classes in the afternoon
- Wednesday 3rd July- Children in new classes all day
- Monday 8th July- DT morning in year 2
- Monday 15th July- Reports sent out to parents
- Thursday 18th June - Summer disco
- Tuesday 23rd July - Break up for summer holiday (1pm)

Homework

Just a reminder that homework is set on a Monday and is due by the following Monday.

The homework requirements in Year 1 and 2 are:

- Maths task to be completed on paper for Year 1.
- Spelling task to be completed on Purple Mash
- 15 minutes across the week on Numbots
- 15 minutes across the week on TTRockstars
- Daily reading; either phonics book and book bag book or Accelerated Reader book (complete at least two quizzes on Accelerated Reader each week)
- Website for Accelerated Reader: <https://global-zone61.renaissance-go.com/educatorportal/entry?t=6703196>

Maths

This half term we have looking at a range of maths skills. We started to look at money and coins. We will be moving on to look at measuring volume and length. Over this half term we will continue to work on our addition and subtraction skills ready for year 2.

Science

In Science we are continuing to look at plants. We have looked at different types of trees and the foods which come from plants.

PSHE

In PSHE we are looking out our wellbeing. We have been focusing on our emotions. We will also start to think about moving to year 2 and the change to the classroom and learning.

PE

We have enjoyed practicing for sports day. We will be using the skills we have learnt to play games on the field.

Literacy

In Literacy we have started to look at non-fiction reports. We have been on a vital safari and we are writing a report about the things we saw on the safari. We are continuing to use of phonics to support our writing.

Humanities

In history we have at Amy Johnson and her travels. This week we have been to the De Havilland museum to learn more about Amy Johnson and the planes she flew.

Phonics

The children have started in their new groups and are showing off their amazing reading skills. We will be continuing to practice our reading and writing skills ready for year 2.

Art.

In art we are exploring "woven wonders". We will be looking at looking a weaving a range of materials to create a piece of art.

Learning in Year 1








Come and try it day.

Sports Day



De Havilland Aircraft Museum



						
1903	1929	1930	1932	1934	1940	1941
Amy Johnson was born in Hull.	Amy got her pilots and ground engineers licenses	Amy flew solo to Australia	Amy set a world record for a solo flight to South Africa.	Amy and her husband set a flight time record to India.	Amy joined the ATA in WW2	Amy's plane crashed into the Thames estuary



Historical Skills Vocabulary

primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	Interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.

Key vocabulary

Gipsy moth - the aircraft that Amy Johnson flew across the world.

War - a time of fighting between countries.

Record - a written account of information.

Solo - done by one person alone.

Pilot - a person who operates an aircraft.

Top Takeaways

I can describe who Amy Johnson is.

I can say when her flight happened.

I can explain what is happening in the key historical photographs.

I can explain how Amy Johnson has influenced the present.

I can explain the importance of the key historical artefacts.



Knowledge Organiser Unit: Plants

Key Question 1
• What do seeds grow into?

Key Question 2
• Can I identify the basic parts of a plant and tree?

Key Question 3
• Can I understand that different plants can grow in the same environment?

Key Question 4
• What are the differences between deciduous and evergreen trees?

Key Question 5
• Can I understand that fruit trees and vegetables are varieties of plants?

Key Question 6
• Can I record the growth of a plant?



Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Meaning
seed	A small round or oval object produced by a plant.
root	The part of a plant that grows down into the earth to get water and food.
flower	The blossom of a plant.
stem	Stick-like central part of a plant that grows above the ground from which leaves grow.
crop	The name given to vegetable, cereal or grain that is grown to sell.
leaf	The flat, green part of a plant joined at one end to the stem.
fruit	Made by plants and usually come from flowers, we eat fruit and they are healthy.
grain	Wheat or other cereal grown to be used as food.
deciduous	A tree that loses its leaves in the autumn every year
evergreen	A tree that has leaves all year round

Literacy

The children have been looking at a new fiction text called 'The Floofbird' and have been working very hard on their presentation and handwriting resulting in some children getting onto a pen trial. We have also been developing the skill of editing to pick up little errors in preparation for year 3.

Science

We have been working on different practical experiments this half term, following a process and analyzing the results. So far we have planned an investigation to make our own rainbows using water, kitchen roll and gravity.

Spirituality

We have been looking at identity through the mirror of the Euros. Children have been discussing their heritage and which countries they are linked to and supporting. We then searched for the different countries

R.E.

We have been working on our new unit based on the big question: 'Where do some people talk to God?' We have looked at different places of worship and how some muslims and Christians choose to worship. We also visited St James' church to look at the different symbolic artefacts. We discussed how not all believers choose to do the same things and how this is often a choice made by an individual.

Maths - We completed our arithmetic and reasoning assessments and then moved on to our new topic of time. We are looking at analogue clocks (with hands) and learning to tell the time to the nearest 5 minutes. If you are able, it would be really beneficial to test the children's knowledge of time as the more this is visited the better they will get. This is always a rather complicated area for children so the more practice they get telling the time the better.

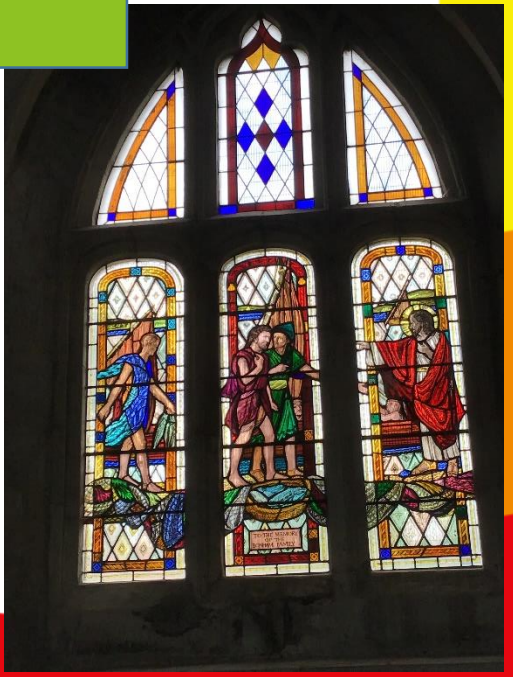
Humanities

The children have been enjoying their new geography topic, 'Hot and Cold' where we have been exploring different habitats around the world and the animals that live within them. We have also been measuring temperature in Bierton and Manaus in Brazil and comparing them over time.



Fun in the forest – creating nests for birds in the forest out of twigs, leaves, mud and feathers.

We visited St James' church linked to look at the features of a Christian church. We learnt that there had been a church on this site for over 800 years!



What will we be learning?

- Identifying hot and cold places.
- Locating hot and cold places.
- Features of a hot or cold place.
- How animals adapt to a hot or cold place.
- How to pack for a hot or cold holiday.

Key facts

- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the **centre** of the Earth.
- The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator.
- A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator.
- A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole.

Key knowledge

- Rainforests are often close to the Equator. They are hot, with lots of rain!
- Hot deserts are quite near to the Equator. They are very dry.
- The North and South Poles are the coldest places on the planet.
- Antarctica is very cold, with snow and ice covering much of the area.
- How hot or cold a place is affects what plants or animals can live there.
- People need to wear and use different things for hot places from those for cold ones.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon Rainforest Atacama Desert Canada Norway Russia Sahara Desert	adapt desert habitat iceberg rainforest savanna	Antarctic Circle Arctic Circle The Equator North Pole South Pole

Glossary

adapt: find ways to survive in a place (such as using less water in a desert or keeping warm near the North Pole)

The Equator: an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth, halfway between the North and South Poles

habitat: the natural home of an animal or plant



Humanities - Geography Unit
Year 2 - Hot & Cold places



Learning Question	Short date	Pupil: LP = 1,2,3	Presentation P- P= P+
LQ1: Can I identify hot and cold places and locate them on a map?			
LQ2: Can I recognise the features of a hot and a cold place?			
LQ3: Can I identify the features of a rainforest?			
LQ4: Can I identify the animals that live in hot and cold places and compare how they adapt?			
LQ5: Can I describe what I would see in a hot place (rainforest)?			



- Child has achieved the LQ
- Child has partially achieved the LQ
- Child has not met the LQ

