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admin2064@welearn365.com

Car Design Competition Winners

Before Christmas, we ran a 'Design a Super Car' competition in partnership with Barratt Nomes. Congratulations to our two super-star winners who were selected by Barratt Homes. They have both won family passes to The British Motor Museum.



Starting School September 2022

Children in Warwickshire can start school (Reception) in the September after their fourth birthday. You can apply for a place from September in the year before your child turns 4 years of age. If your child was born between 1 September 2017 and 31 August 2018, you must apply for their Reception place by 15 January 2022
(5pm). Applications made after this date will be classed as late and not considered until the first allocation of school places has finished on 19 April 2022. Many schools are likely to have filled all their available places by then.

https://www.warwickshire.gov.uk/applying-school-place-reception

uper Star Reade

Congratulations to John Fashinu in Reception for being this week's Super Star Reader! It's fantastic that John and other children at Lighthorne Heath are developing a passion for reading books! Keep it up, John!













The nurture group network 2222





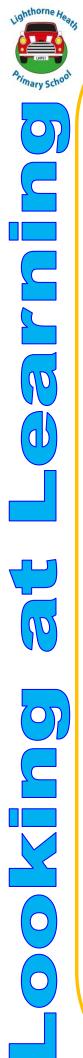




ighthorne Heath Primary School Newslet

To launch our new topic, Marvellous Machines, we went on a hunt around our classroom and then the rest of our school to see what machines we could find. We found lots of different machines! Our aim of the topic is to learn about the technology that is part of our daily lives and to understand how machines can help us. Our hunt ended with an exciting discovery of a bubble machine which we enjoyed playing with in our garden.

Nursery and Reception Marvellous nunt around our est of our school





We learnt about QR codes this week as part of our topic 'Marvellous Machines'. We used the QR codes as part of a treasure hunt in our classroom garden to practice our phonics. As part of the National Curriculum, children should explore different technologies through a range of play opportunities including using ICT hardware to interact with age-appropriate software. The children used an iPad to scan the QR code which gave them a simple sentence to read to give them the clue for the next image.















Year 1, 2 and 3 had a very exciting surprise. Whilst they were working, a spaceship crash landed in the school garden. We all went outside to have a look at the crash. We found parts of a broken ship and some glittery green footprints. We returned back to the classroom to discuss what could have possibly happened and wrote down some ideas.







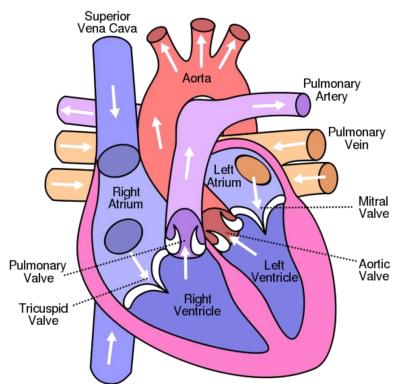


The children in 4/5/6 have been introduced to this term's topic-Blood Heart. They began by watching the dissection of a sheep's heart (online) and then they went of a hunt for vocabulary. There are lots of tricky new words this term and so the children had to search around the room to match the words with their definitions. By the end of the lesson, they had a handy glossary to support them with their learning throughout the term. They also learned how to measure their heart rate and enjoyed collecting and presenting the data on a graph.



Lighthorne Hears

mary Schoo





Inferior Vena Cava







Marvellous Machines Nursery and Reception

This interest-led project teaches children about the technology that is part of their daily lives and how machines help us. The project gives children the opportunity to build and create marvellous machines.





aeroplane



device



battery

digger



boat



bus



car



helicopter



lorry



machine



electric

mechanic



engine



torch

eception



toy



transport



vehicle



A machine is a man-made device.



Batteries power some devices, such as torches and toys. A battery is a store of electric power.



A mechanic is a skilled worker who repairs and maintains vehicle engines and other machinery.



Machines need electric power to make them move or work.



Vehicles, such as aeroplanes, cars, buses, lorries, boats, helicopters and diggers, are machines that transport people or goods.



A robot is a machine that does a task. They only do the tasks for which they have been built.

Parents and carers,

You can support your child's learning this halfterm by helping them to learn and understand the topic-related vocabulary and key knowledge on this page.

robot

Nurser





Are you ready for take off Year 1? Hold tight. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1... LIFT OFF!



You can support your child's learning this half-term by helping them to learn and understand the topic-related vocabulary in the glossary below.

alien A creat

planet

Moon Zoom!

A creature from another world.
astronaut A person who uses a spacecraft to travel in space.
····
constellation A group of stars that make a pattern in the sky.
crash-land To suddenly land an aeroplane or spacecraft because of an emergency.
gravity The force that pulls things to the ground on Earth and other planets.
Martian Someone or something from the planet Mars.
moon A natural object that moves around a planet.
moon buggy A vehicle used by astronauts to explore the Moon.
NASA The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is an American organisation that is in charge of the science and technology needed to explore air and space.
outer space
The universe, especially beyond our Solar System.

A large, round object in space that moves around the Sun or another star.



When the force of gravity is weak and anything that isn't tied down floats.

Moon Zoom! Year 123 Knowledge Organ

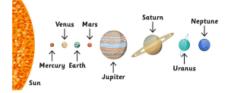
A knowledge organiser is a set of key facts or information that pupils need to know and be able to recall in order to **master** a unit or topic. Please share this with your child to help her / him to visualise the layout of the page, which in turn helps them to memorise the information better.

Moon Zoom!

The Solar System

Our Solar System is made up of the Sun and everything that orbits around it. There are eight planets in our Solar System. They are called Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury is closest to the Sun and Neptune is furthest away. There are also asteroids, moons and dwarf planets in our Solar System. Pluto is a dwarf planet.

We live on Earth. Earth is the third planet from the Sun. It is the only planet in our Solar System where life is currently found.



Astronauts

An astronaut is a person who has trained to travel into space. They have to train for a long time. Astronauts travel into space in a rocket. Some astronauts have visited the Moon. Others have orbited Earth or visited the International Space Station.

Electricity

kettle

Electricity is a type of energy. It is used to power many everyday items.







Electricity can also come from batteries. Batteries eventually run out of power and need to be recycled or recharged. Batteries power devices that can be carried around



mobile phone



torch





Russian pilot and an astronaut. He is famous for being the first man to go into space on 12th April 1961.

Neil Armstrong was an American astronaut. He was the first man to walk on the Moon on 20th July 1969.

Helen Sharman was the first British astronaut to travel into space, visiting the Russian Mir space station in 1991.

Tim Peake is a British astronaut who spent 185 days in space aboard the International Space Station in 2015 and 2016.

Everyday materials

A material is anything that is used to build or make something. Objects can be made from many kinds of materials. Materials have different properties so they can be used in a range of ways. Some objects are made from more than one material.

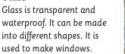
Wood

Wood is hard, strong and can be cut. It is used to make houses and furniture.

Plastic

Plastic can be made into any shape. It can be soft or hard. It is used to make tous and bottles.

Glass



Metal Metal is very strong, hard and shiny. It can be made into different shapes. It is

used to make cars and coins.









Moons

A moon is a natural object that orbits a planet. Earth has one moon. Mars has two moons and Jupiter has over 60 moons.

Earth's moon is made

from rock. The Moon



does not give off light. It reflects the Sun's light like a mirror. The Moon is always in the sky but the Sun shines so brightly in the day that it is hard to see.

Moon buggies

A moon buggy, or lunar roving vehicle, was used to transport astronauts on the surface of the Moon. It had a battery-powered motor and four special wheels that could move easily over the dusty surface. The chassis held some of the equipment the astronauts needed.



Glossary

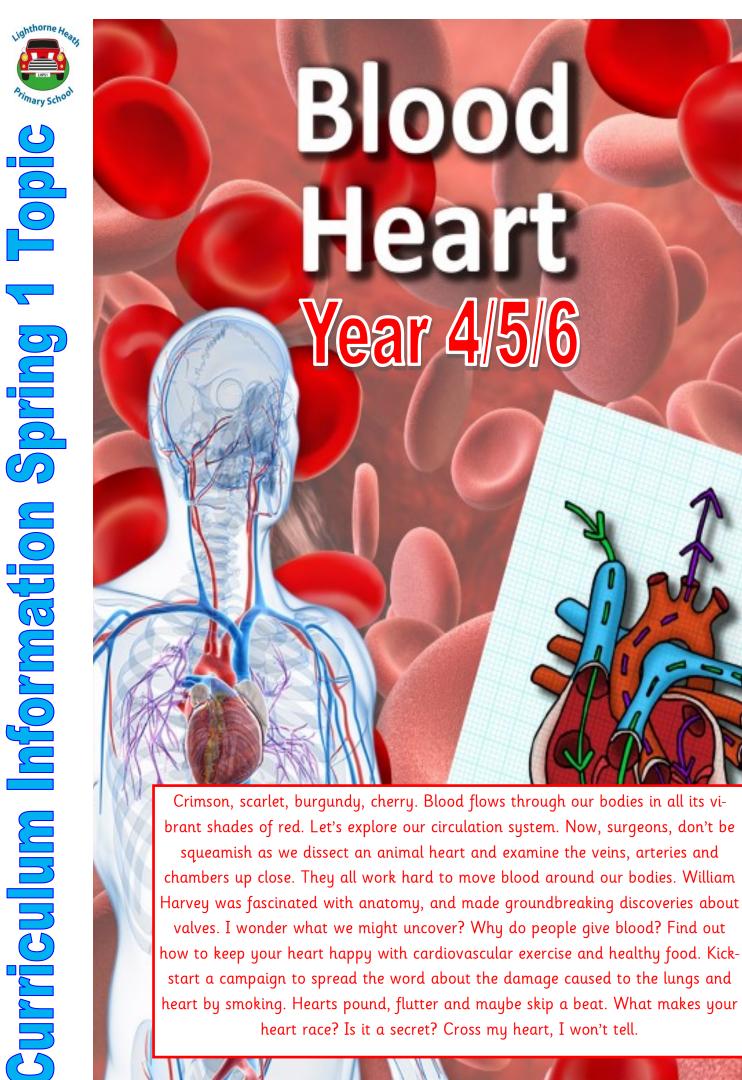
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Parents and carers,

You can support your child's learning this half-term by helping them to learn and understand the topic-related vocabulary in the glossary below.

ABO blood groups

There are four main blood groups in the ABO blood group system: A, B, AB or O, which are inherited from both parents.

arteries

Blood vessels that transport blood containing oxygen away from the heart to the rest of the body.

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blood donor

A person who gives their blood to be used for transfusions and other medical treatments.

blood groups

Blood can be grouped according to special markers (antigens) found on the surface of red blood cells. There are 33 different blood group systems; the ABO blood groups are one of the most important.

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blood pressure

The force exerted by the heart when pumping blood.

blood vessels

Tubes that help to transport blood around the body. There are three main types of blood vessels: the arteries, the veins and the capillaries.

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capillaries

Very small blood vessels, that connect arteries to veins and deliver oxygen to all parts of the body.

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circulation

The movement of blood around the body.

heart

A fist-sized muscular organ which pumps blood through blood vessels around the body.

intravenous

The process of adding a liquid substance directly into someone's vein.







platelet

Blood cells which help the blood to clot. Their job is to clump together, blocking holes and stopping bleeding.

plasma

A pale yellow liquid that forms the greatest proportion of blood. It carries and supports the blood cells and platelets as well as carrying hormones, nutrients and other proteins.

red blood cells

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Blood cells that bind to and carry oxygen from the lungs and deliver it to the body's organs and tissues.

transfusion

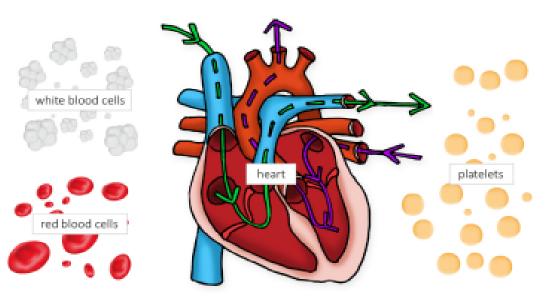
A medical procedure where blood is given intravenously to a person (a recipient) who needs it following surgery or injury.

vein

Blood vessels that typically transport deoxygenated blood from capillaries in the body's organs and tissues back to the heart.

white blood cells

Blood cells that circulate in the blood, helping to fight infections from bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.



urriculum Information Spring

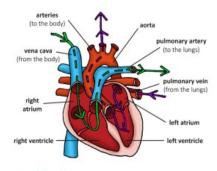


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Blood Heart

The heart

The heart is a muscle that is found in the chest cavity between the lungs. It is responsible for pumping blood around the body, through the circulatory system. The heart is made up of four chambers known as the left atrium, right atrium, left ventricle and right ventricle.



Healthy heart

The heart is a hardworking organ and it is important to keep it healthy. A balanced diet and regular exercise are vital for heart health. A balanced diet should include plenty of fruits and vegetables, whole grains, low-fat dairy products, lean meat and fish, nuts and pulses and good fats. Eating foods that are high in salt, sugar and fat can be bad for the heart and lead to blockages in the arteries. This means that the heart must work harder to pump blood around the body.

Smoking and circulation

More than 80,000 people die of smoking-related diseases in England each year. For every two people that smoke, one will die of a disease that results from smoking. More than 4000 chemicals are found in cigarettes. When smoke is breathed into the body, the poisonous chemicals enter the bloodstream and thicken the blood, make the heart beat faster and narrow the arteries. This can lead to a higher risk of heart disease, a heart attack, a stroke, damaged blood vessels, blood clots, lung disease, pneumonia, emphysema and cancer.

Karl Landsteiner timeline

An Austrian scientist, Karl Landsteiner, found that humans had different blood groups. It was an important discovery because if the wrong blood type is given to a person during a blood transfusion, they can become extremely unwell.

1868	Karl Landsteiner is born on 14th June in Vienna, Austria
1891	Landsteiner graduates with a degree in medicine and publishes his first scientific work
1896	Landsteiner studies immunity and antibodies
1901	Landsteiner discovers that humans have different blood types
1927	Landsteiner discovers new blood groups, important for future research on diseases and ancestry
1930	Landsteiner wins the Nobel Prize for his work on blood groups
1943	Landsteiner dies of a heart attack on 26th June

Blood

Blood is made up of red blood cells, white blood cells, platelets and plasma. Each part is made in a different area of the body and has a special role.



Plasma is the main component of blood. It is the liquid that carries the red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets around the body. It also carries nutrients, hormones and proteins to where they are needed and takes away waste products.

White blood cells

White blood cells protect against illness and disease. They produce antibodies that kill bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.

Platelets

Platelets are small blood cells that help the body to stop bleeding after a cut or scrape.

Red blood cells

Red blood cells contain a protein called haemoglobin that carries oxygen from the lungs to different parts of the body. They also take waste carbon dioxide to the lungs to be breathed out.

Blood donation

The blood used during blood transfusions comes from volunteer blood donors. Most healthy people can give blood if they are over the age of 17 and fit the criteria. Blood can be donated every 12–16 weeks. Blood donors visit donation centres where blood is taken from a vein in the arm and collected into a bag. Around 4% of people in the UK give blood and nearly 200,000 new donors are needed every year.



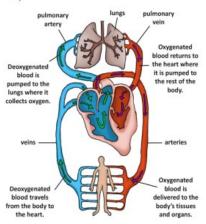
Blood groups and transfusions

A blood group describes the type of blood a person has. Humans have four main blood groups: A, B, AB and O. Each of these groups can also be described as Rhesus positive or Rhesus negative, depending on the presence or absence of a protein in the blood.

If a person has lost blood following surgery or injury, or if they have a disease, such as cancer, they might be given a blood transfusion. It is important that a patient is given donated blood that has been matched to their blood type. During a blood transfusion, a needle is inserted into a vein in the patient's arm or hand and attached to a bag of blood. It can take almost four hours for one bag of blood to go into the body.

The circulatory system

The circulatory system is made up of the heart, blood vessels and blood. It is responsible for transporting nutrients, oxygen, water and waste products around the body.



Circulation

In the 1600s, an English doctor called William Harvey discovered how blood travels around the body. He was the first to establish that the body has a fixed amount of blood flowing through the arteries, which travels through the veins and back to the heart in a cycle. The heart pumps between four and six litres of blood around the body every day. The heart rate, also known as the pulse, is the number of times the heart beats in a minute. The heart pumps faster during exercise to deliver more oxygen around the body.

Glossary

antibody	A protein produced by the body's immune system that fights disease and infection.
blood vessel	A tube that transports blood around the body. Arteries, veins and capillaries are al types of blood vessel.
haemoglobin	A red protein that is responsible for carrying oxygen around the body.
hormone	A chemical that carries messages around the body to control major bodily functions, such as hunger or emotions.
immunity	The body's way of fighting disease or infection.
nutrient	An essential substance that the body needs for life and growth, including proteins, vitamins and minerals.
protein	An essential part of all living organisms, found in living tissue including muscle and skin. Also an important dietary requirement.
pulmonary artery	The blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to the lungs to collect oxygen.
pulmonary vein	The blood vessel that carries oxygenated blood from the lungs to the heart.
virus	A microorganism that invades living cells and causes disease and illness.



Lighthorne Hears



Before the Christmas holidays, our three Play Leaders met with Mrs Hartley. We were very excited to have received an anonymous donation of £150 towards new board games.

Esme, Charlie and Isla have spent time researching and selecting suitable board games for all age ranges. Their order arrived this week and we are now looking ahead to opportunities for children to play. We are intending to start a board game club— look out for further details soon!

Thank you very much to our anonymous donor.



UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 12: Respect the Views of the Child Article 31: Leisure, Play and Culture

Lighthorne Heath earning Heroes

Nursery and Reception

Mrs Hartley and Mrs Manley's class hero this week is Alma because she has come back to school full of smiles and she has been enthusiastic about joining in with our

discussions and songs. Her answers show good Have a go understanding and listening despite English not being her first language. Well done Alma!

Year 1/2/3

Lighthorne Hears

mary Schoo

Co-operate

Persevere

Mrs Hill's and Mrs Singh's hero this week is Zach. He has been showing such a positive attitude to his learning. He has concentrated well on the learning activities, which is helping him to make good progress. Zach has also been trying really hard to extend his vocabulary and learn new words. Fantastic, Zach!

Year 4/5/6

Keep on improving Mrs Cox's hero this week is Falak. She has made a fantastic start to her time here at Lighthorne Heath Primary and embraced every challenge, concentrating and working hard. She has participated well in discussion and been brave to share her thoughts with the class. Keep it up!

Use your imagination



Enjoy learning

Concentrate

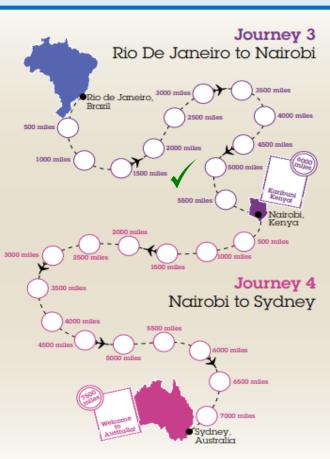
Be curious



Primary School Newslet

ighthorne Heath

We are now in week 7 of our Reading Miles Global Challenge. I really enjoyed having a break over the holidays and getting stuck into a good book. I made the most of being a member of our local library and read a mix of physical books and some on the digital service 'Borrowbox'. Borrowbox is a free digital library service if you have a Warwickshire library card. There are hundreds of children's books and audiobooks.







Mrs Hartley's journey so far... I am very close to completing the challenge. Please come and see me if you finish the challenge and there will

be a small reward!





Happy reading, everyone! Mrs Hartley



UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 29: Goals of Education

Friday 28th January 2022	MUFTI Day—bring 50p to wear non-uniform
Tuesday 15th February 2022	Online Parent Conferencing evening: pupil progress reviews
Wednesday 16th February 2022	Online Parent Conferencing evening: pupil progress reviews
Thursday 17th February 2022	Online Parent Conferencing evening: pupil progress reviews
Friday 18th February 2022	Break up for Half-Term holiday
Monday 21st —Fr	iday 25th February School Closed for half-term holiday
School	re-opens on Monday 28th February 2022
Thursday 3rd March 2022	World Book Day (25th Anniversary!)
Thursday10th March 2022	School Nurse Annual Health Needs Assessment Year 6
Thursday 10th March 2022	School Nurse National Child Measurement Programme Year 6 and Reception
Wednesday 23rd March 2022	Whole school Silent Disco
	MUFTI Day—bring 50p to wear non-uniform
Friday 8th April 2022	Break up for Easter holiday
Monday 11th —	-Friday 22nd April School Closed for Easter holidays
Schoo	ol re-opens on Monday 25th April 2022
Friday 29th April 2022	MUFTI Day—bring 50p to wear non-uniform
Monday 2nd	May School Closed for Early May Bank Holiday
Scho	ol re-opens on Tuesday 3rd May 2022
Wednesday 25th May 2022	Queen Elizabeth II Big Platinum Jubilee Celebrations
Friday 27th May 2022	Break up for Half-Term holiday
Monday 30th May	
Monday 6th June	2022—School closed for teacher training (INSET Day)
Sch	ool re-opens on Tuesday 7th June 2022
Friday 24th June	MUFTI Day—bring 50p to wear non-uniform
Thursday 21st July 2022	Break up for Summer holidays
Friday 22nd July—Frid	ay 2nd September 2022 School Closed for Summer Holidays
Monday 5th September 2022	2—School closed for LA Designated teacher training (INSET Day

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Lighthorne Heath Primary School Newsletter



Lighthorne Hears



Mental Health in Schools Team (MHST) Tips For Wellness:

Happy New Year

We hope you all had a fantastic Christmas and are feeling fresh and ready for the start of a brand new year! Sometimes the start of a new year can be a bit a daunting, and there might be a lot that we need to do, there may be some things that we aren't looking forward to, but there will also be so many things to be excited for and so many opportunities to be had. So lets focus on the positives and think about what we are thankful for. It's a time to reflect on the year of 2021 and set goals for 2022.

Try one, or all, of the below activities throughout this week:

1. Write down your top 3 highlights from the last year (2021)

2. Write down 3 goals you want to set yourself for this next year (2022). Write down ways in which you can support yourself over this next year if there might be difficult times.

Useful link: https://www.annafreud.org/on-my-mind/self-care/

MHST are available to support you and your school throughout the school year including term time and school holidays. Please contact your school's Mental Health Lead for information and advice.



UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 24: Health and Health Services

Sleep Workshop

A FREE 2-hour workshop for parents and carers being held at:

Lighthorne Heath Children and Families Centre, Stratford Road, CV33 9TW Monday 7th February 2022 12:30-2:30p.m.

Issues with sleep are common for children and young people and can have a huge impact on the quality of family life. This two-hour interactive workshop looks at the importance of sleep, understanding of sleep science, causes of sleep issues and strategies to help.

This workshop is suitable for parents/carers whose children are aged 1+ years







Limited places available To book a place please email: anneparker@warwickshire.gov.uk michellewallace@warwickshire.gov.uk

or

visit: https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/e/face-2face-sleep-workshop-in-lighthorne-heathstratford-area-tickets-241203114007 Or scan the QR code on this poster.



UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 24: Health and Health Services Lighthorne Hears

Understanding Your Child's Behaviour

A FREE 2-hour workshop for parents and carers being held at:

Lighthorne Heath Children and Family Centre Stratford Road, CV33 9TW Monday 28th February 2022 9:30-11:30 a.m.

Being a parent is exciting and rewarding but there are also times when children behave in ways that are challenging. This 2-hour interactive workshop looks at some of the reasons children behave the way they do and offers insight and strategies to help guide their behaviour.







Limited places available To book a place please email: anneparker@warwickshire.gov.uk michellewallace@warwickshire.gov.uk visit: https://www.eventbrite.co.uk/ e/241180606687



Or scan the QR code.





UN Convention on the Rights of the Child Article 24: Health and Health Services ighthorne H

Other Information

<u>Temporary suspension of confirmatory PCR tests in education</u> and childcare settings

Confirmatory PCR testing following a positive result on a lateral flow device (LFD) were temporarily suspended from Tuesday 11 January. This means that for all education and childcare settings, staff and students who have tested (either at home or through ATS) and reported a positive LFD result will no longer be advised to get a confirmatory PCR test.

This change is informed by public health advice. With high COVID-19 rates, the risk of a positive LFD result being false is very small. The government therefore don't need to ask people to do a confirmatory PCR unless they:

- have symptoms (in which case they need to follow the stay at home guidance, self-isolate and order a PCR test)
- wish to claim the Test and Trace Support Payment
- have been advised to take a PCR test because they are in a clinically vulnerable group

have been advised to do so as part of a research or surveillance programme

Education and childcare settings are not expected to trace contacts of a positive case as this will remain the responsibility of NHS Test and Trace. From today, Tuesday 11 January, contact tracing is triggered once a positive LFD test is reported.

Students should be strongly encouraged to test twice weekly at home and to <u>report all results to NHS Test and Trace</u> and to their setting. Anyone with a positive LFD test result should self-isolate and follow self -isolation guidance.

Information on the new arrangements can be found in the <u>stay at</u> <u>home: guidance for households with possible or confirmed COVID-19</u> <u>infection</u>.

With best wishes from Mrs Westwood and all the staff at Lighthorne Heath.