



HRH The Queen's Platinum Jubilee



In 2022, Her Majesty The Queen will become the first British Monarch to celebrate a Platinum Jubilee after 70 years of service.

At Lighthorne Heath Primary School, we'll be getting involved in celebrating Her Majesty's historic reign in the run up to the Platinum Jubilee Central Weekend which takes place from 2nd to 5th June.

The children will be deepening their historical knowledge of Monarchy and the HRH The Queen's reign, and taking part in a range of activities, including a celebratory tea party, to which parents and carers will be invited. Each child will be making a crown to wear to the tea party on **Wednesday 25th May at 2pm**, and we'd love everyone to wear red, white and blue for the day.



Every child has the right
to the best possible health.



Walk to School Week!

We will be taking part in **Walk to School Week**
from **Monday 16th May to Friday 20th May**.

Walking is fun, sociable, healthy and, by helping to reduce the number of cars on the road, it's also good for the environment. With all of these benefits, we would be thrilled if as many families as possible could travel to school by foot during **Walk to School week**.

If you usually drive to school, why not try parking a few streets away so that you are increasing the distance you would normally walk?

Throughout the week, classes will work together to make as many active journeys as possible. They'll track their progress each day on the classroom wallchart, unlocking new levels and knowledge as they go.

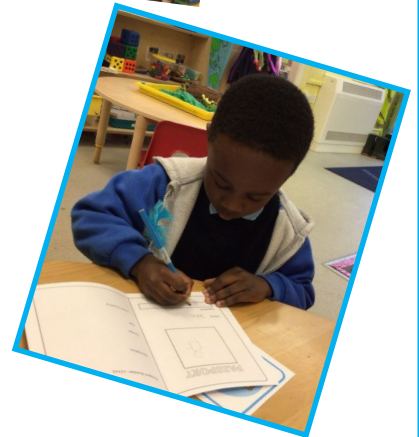
Every pupil who takes part will also receive a certificate!





Nursery and Reception Come Fly with Me!

This week, Reception and Nursery imagined what it would be like to go on a plane journey as part of our topic 'Big Wide World'. The children arrived at school to find they each had a ticket and a passport to go on Lighthorne Airways. They were very excited to be travelling to the beach. First they added a self-portrait to their passport to make it their own. We then checked in our bags at the terminal and went through passport control where John checked our passports. Some of the children took on job roles such as pilot and flight attendants.



Year 1/2/3 English

During the last couple of weeks we have been looking at the work of the poet, Shirley Hughes and in particular her poem 'Wind', from her book 'Out and About'. As part of our literacy lesson, we spent some time going outside and immersing ourselves in the wind. The children were asked to use and think about their 5 senses, then discuss what they could see, feel, smell, hear and taste. The children

spent some time learning the text orally and adding some actions to help them to understand the meaning and purpose of the poem. The children did a superb job at memorising the poem.



It looks like a very stormy day. The wind is blowing crazily and whistling down the street.

Deedee

The family look like they are enjoying going for a walk on a blustery day.

Sadiye

Year 1/2/3 English



Wind

I like the wind.

The soft, summery, gentle kind,
The gusty, blustery, fierce kind.
Ballooning out the curtains,
Blowing things about,
Wild and wilful everywhere.
I *do* like the wind.

It looks like it's
blowing a gale, and
the cold wind is gust-
ing down the road.
The wind is very
strong and forceful.

Jessica



The warm, and gentle
Summer breeze is helping
to dry the washing on the
line.

Jessica

The children are enjoying feeling the
brisk breeze as they look out of the
window. The curtains are dancing in
the light wind and the leaves are
swirling about.

Thomas



Year 4/5/6 I.D.



This week the children in 4,5,6, have been looking at different crime scene investigation (CSI) techniques and learning in more detail about fingerprints. They have lifted fingerprints from the classroom, dusting with cornflower and a brush and then used tape and black paper to capture the print. They looked at the print and were able to identify the print type. Some of the children even collected fingerprints at home from their family members. During English lessons they have gathered further information about fingerprints and we compiled a class list of the most interesting facts. We will be using our findings to create non-chronological reports.

Fingerprint Facts

- There are 66 lines in the fingerprint.
- The scientific name for a fingerprint is dermatoglyph.
- Your fingerprints are made of several layers of twisted skin that formed prior to birth.
- If you press your finger onto an inkpad and then press it onto a piece of paper you can make a fingerprint.
- For more than a century, fingerprints have been the basis of identification.
- Koalas have fingerprints.
- In the USA the first legal conviction was based on fingerprint evidence.
- In 1892, Juan Vickich, an Argentine chief police officer created the first method of recording fingerprints on individuals on file.
- Fingerprints help us to grip objects.
- The chance of finding 2 matching fingerprints is 1 in 64 billion.
- Not all materials will have fingerprints transferred onto them.
- People with the rare disease adematologaphia do not have fingerprints.
- Nobody has the same fingerprints even if they are identical twins.
- Fingerprints don't change over time, even if you get cut, the fingerprint grows back the same.
- Did you know 60-65% people have loop 35% have whorl and 5% have arches
- There are 7 types of fingerprint:
 - The radial loop
 - The ulnar loop
 - The double loop
 - The central pocket loop
 - The plain arch
 - The tented arch and
 - The plain whorl



Reading News

Alex Bellos Author Visit- change of date

Unfortunately, we have had to delay our visit by author, Alex Bellos. He will now visit on **Tuesday 17th May**. If you would like to order a signed copy of one of Alex's books, then please complete the order form sent out and return by Friday 6th May.



Be a Super Star Reader!



Congratulations to Izzy in Y4/5/6 for being this week's Super Star Reader!

It's fantastic that Izzy and other children at Lighthorne Heath are developing a passion for reading books! Keep it up, Izzy!

Happy reading, everyone!





Mental Health in Schools Team (MHST)

Tips For Wellness:

Challenge

Challenges are a normal part of life that we all face no matter how big or small they are! Some of these challenges may be hard and we need support to manage it and others will be easier for us to manage by ourselves. All challenges push us outside of our comfort zone but help us to grow and learn new interests, more about the world and who we are!

Every day, we can challenge ourselves to do small things that push us, like a doing jumping jacks, playing new games, or writing your own short story!

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

1. Choose one of the challenges to do below. Before you start the challenge, write down how you feel about it and how confident you are! Once you have finished, write down how it went and what you learnt while doing it!

Examples: Build a house of cards, Try to do 30 jumping jacks in a row without stopping, Find out how to say 'Hi how are you?' in a different language, Draw a picture or doing your friends makeup while blindfolded, Talk to someone new at school

2. Try to make a list of a few goals which you'd like to set yourself to reach this time next year (long term goals). Perhaps these can be things you've always wanted to do but never tried before. Break this goal down into medium-term goals and short term goals (goals you can set to work towards the long term goal in a few weeks or months).

May Dates 2022:

National Walking Month

4th World Maternal Mental Health Day

7th NCPCC Number Day

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.

Big Wide World

Nursery and Reception

This project teaches children about the global community to which they belong and explores how living things, communities and climates differ around the world.



Nursery & Reception Key Vocabulary



We live on a planet called Earth. A 3-D model of Earth is called a globe.



The land on Earth is surrounded by seas and oceans. Maps show a 2-D image of land, seas and oceans.



We can travel between places on Earth by using vehicles, such as cars, buses, trains, boats and aeroplanes.



On Earth, the climate and weather changes depending on location. Some places are very cold, some are very hot and some are wet or dry.



A habitat is the place where an animal or plant lives. Every habitat has a different group of animals or plants that live there.



Habitats include oceans, mountains, forests, savannahs, woodlands, rivers and deserts.



aeroplane



animal



boat



bus



car



desert



Earth



forest



globe



habitat



land



map



mountain



ocean



plant



river



savannah



sea



train



travel



weather



woodland

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.

Nursery
and
Reception
Key
Knowledge

Splendid Skies

Year 1/2/3

Imagine floating high above land and sea on a bed of clouds, silently sweeping by on a billowing breeze. Back down to earth, let's take a walk outdoors.

But what should we wear? Wellington boots? A sun hat? Maybe a warm coat? How do we know what the weather will be like today? Read and write poems and postcards, and, if you don't like today's weather report, why not write your own? Make a weather station to find out more about the weather in your area. What weather do you prefer? Sunshine, snow, storms or showers? Get your wellies on and let's go.



Splendid Skies

Year 1/2/3 Knowledge Organiser

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.

Splendid Skies

Seasons

The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather is different each season. In the winter the days are short and the weather is usually cold. In the spring the days start to become longer and the temperature begins to rise.



spring



summer



autumn



winter

Changing environments

The environment changes each season. For example, in spring, green leaves and buds appear on the trees and plants begin to grow. In autumn, leaves begin to change colour and fall off the trees.

Weather

There are different types of weather. These include sun, rain, snow, cloud, fog and wind. People who forecast the weather are called meteorologists.

Weather symbols

Symbols are used to show different types of weather.



sun



cloud



rain



storm



hail



snow



wind



fog

Weather equipment

Weather can be measured using simple equipment.



A thermometer is used to measure the temperature.



A rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rainfall.



An anemometer is used to measure wind speed.



A weather vane is used to show the wind direction.

Extreme weather

There are many types of extreme weather. Extreme weather can be dangerous to both humans and the environment.



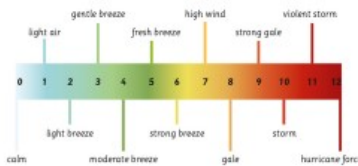
flood



storm

Beaufort Scale

Sir Francis Beaufort was an admiral who created the Beaufort Scale. The Beaufort Scale helps sailors to understand wind conditions.



World weather

The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator.



Key: Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, North America, South America, Antarctica

Comparing climates

Weather and climate mean different things. Weather is rain, sun or snow and it is changing all the time. Climate is the pattern of weather over a longer time. There are differences in the climate between continents across the world.



Antarctica is far away from the equator and has a cold climate.



Africa is close to the equator and has a hot climate.

Shadows

All light travels in straight lines. Light can travel through transparent materials but not through opaque materials. A shadow is formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.



Glossary

continent	A large mass of land.
equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
extreme	Very serious or intense.
flood	A large amount of water that covers the land.
hemisphere	A half of the Earth.
opaque	A material that does not allow light to pass through.
storm	A type of weather that includes heavy rain, strong winds or snow.
translucent	A material that allows some light to pass through.
transparent	A material that allows light to pass through.
weather forecast	A prediction of the weather.



Year 1/2/3 Topic Glossary

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.

aerial

From or in the air.

anemometer

A tool that measures the speed of the wind.

bird's eye view

To look at something from above.

cloud

A large group of tiny water droplets or ice crystals in the sky.

drought

A long time with no rain.

flood

A lot of water covering the land.

lightning

A flash of light in the sky during a storm.

rain

Drops of water that fall from clouds.

rainbow

A colourful curve in the sky when it is sunny and raining.

season

There are four seasons called spring, summer, autumn and winter.

sunshine

Light and heat that comes from the Sun.

temperature

How hot or cold it is.



Splendid Skies

Year 1/2/3 Topic Glossary

thermometer

A tool that is used for measuring the temperature.

.....

thunder

The loud bang that you can hear after a flash of lightning.

.....

weather

How hot, cold, windy, wet or dry it is outside.

.....

wind

Air that moves over the Earth.

.....

windmill

A building with sails that turn in the wind to make power.

ID

Year 4/5/6

Who do you think you are? Are you an extrovert or an introvert, a singleton, a twin or even a triplet? Let's discover what makes you, you. From your fingerprints and footprints, to your genes and DNA, everything is unique to you. So why do you look like Mum or Dad, or even Auntie Rose? Explore the world of human identity and how our unique features can be used to tell us apart from others or help to solve a crime. Write reports, adverts and poems on the theme of identity and express your opinions, views and beliefs. Do you like the same things as others, or are your tastes uniquely yours? Then, it's time for some detective work. In the case of the stolen handbag, use your knowledge and skills to solve the crime and identify the culprit. And remember to love being you. Why? Because there's only one you. You're one of a kind.



Year 4/5/6 Knowledge Organiser

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.

ID

Identity

Each human being has characteristics that make them who they are. These characteristics include physical appearance, personality, beliefs and opinions, likes and dislikes and hobbies. The different characteristics that a person has make up their identity. All people are unique.



Genes and DNA

Some characteristics that make up a person's identity, such as their eye colour, are inherited from their parents. These characteristics are passed on by genes. Genes are made up of a chemical called DNA, which carries information that controls how living things look and develop. Genes are inherited from both parents, half from the mother and half from the father.

Inherited characteristics

Inherited characteristics include eye colour, hair colour, skin colour, freckles, dimples, earlobe attachment, tongue rolling and height. By inheriting characteristics from their parents, children usually look a little like their mother and father but are never identical to either parent. Condition such as colour blindness or diabetes can also be inherited.



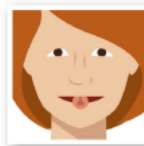
freckles



widow's peak



earlobe attachment



tongue rolling



dimples



cleft chin

Nature vs nurture debate

The nature vs nurture debate revolves around whether a person's behaviour is inherited through their genes (nature) or developed through their life experiences (nurture).

Nature

inherited characteristics

Nurture

childhood experiences
family relationships
friendships
culture
surroundings

Scientists and psychologists are still researching and debating whether nature or nurture has the greatest effect on human behaviour.

Fingerprints

Fingerprints are the marks made by the lines, known as friction ridges, on the underside tip of a finger or thumb. Fingerprints are unique to every person, even identical twins. There are three main fingerprint patterns: the loop, arch and whorl.



loop



arch



whorl

Fingerprints are left on every surface a person touches. The police collect fingerprints to identify criminals. Officers dust powder onto objects to reveal any fingerprints and compare them to the fingerprints of suspects.

Biometrics timeline

- 1686** Professor Marcello Malpighi discovers that fingerprints have whorl, loop and arch patterns.
- 1858** William Herschel discovers that different people have different fingerprints.
- 1879** Alphonse Bertillon creates a system of identification using body measurements, photographs and physical descriptions.
- 1880** Dr Henry Faulds describes how fingerprints could be used to identify criminals.
- 1892** An Argentine police officer makes the first fingerprint identification at a crime scene.
- 1901** The UK's Fingerprint Bureau is founded to hold a database of criminals' fingerprints.
- 1903** The Bertillon system of identification collapses when two criminals are found to have the same measurements.
- 1953** FH Adler writes that the markings of the iris in the eye are unique and could be used like fingerprints for identification.
- 1984** Scientist Alec Jeffreys invents DNA fingerprinting when he discovers that each person has a unique pattern of DNA.
- 1986** DNA fingerprinting is used as evidence in a criminal investigation for the first time.
- 2013** Apple include fingerprint scanners into their mobile phones.
- 2016** Iris recognition is added to some smartphones as a security measure.

Solving a crime

When a crime has been committed, the police use many different techniques to identify the criminal.

Physical evidence

Officers gather items such as belongings and clothing and seal them in plastic bags and boxes. The items are tested for fingerprints and DNA linked directly to the criminal.

Electrical Facial Identification Technique

An operator asks a witness to describe the criminal's face, hair, features and clothes. The operator makes an image of the criminal on a computer screen to use on posters and during TV appeals.

DNA fingerprinting

Officers collect human material such as hair, blood or saliva from a crime scene. Scientists analyse the DNA from the sample and compare it to the DNA of suspects.

Identity parade

The police place a suspect in a line-up with other people of a similar height, build and skin tone. Witnesses to the crime look at each person to identify the criminal.

Fingerprints

The police collect fingerprints from the crime scene and compare them to the fingerprints of suspects.



Glossary

biometrics	The use of information about someone's body such as fingerprints, iris patterns or DNA profile to prove who they are.
characteristic	A quality or feature of a person that makes them identifiable.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid. The chemical at the centre of the cells of living things that carry genetic information.
DNA fingerprinting	A technique used to identify a person using a sample of their DNA.
experience	An event that has happened that affects how a person feels and behaves.
identical	Refers to two things or people that are exactly the same.
inherit	To be born with a characteristic that has been passed on from a parent.
nature vs nurture debate	The debate about whether aspects of behaviour are inherited (nature) or learned (nurture).
opinion	A belief or thought about someone or something.
personality	A combination of thoughts, feelings and behaviours that make a person different to others.
suspect	A person who is believed to have committed a crime.
witness	A person who sees an event happening, such as a crime.
unique	The only one of its kind.



Year 4/5/6 Topic Glossary

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.

appearance

The way an object or person looks.

arch

A curved fingerprint pattern that starts on one side of a fingerprint and ends on the other side.

avatar

An image or character that represents an online user.

characteristic

A quality or feature of a person that makes them identifiable.

chromosome

A structure found in living cells that contain genetic information.

classify

To arrange things in groups according to their qualities or type.

communicate

To share or transmit information to others.

community

People living in the same area, or people who share the same interests, social group or nationality.

contribution

The part a person plays in helping something to be successful.

criterion

A standard you use to judge or decide something.

DNA

Deoxyribonucleic acid. The chemical at the centre of the cells of living things. It carries genetic information and controls the structure and purpose of every cell.



Year 4/5/6

Topic Glossary

dominant

A dominant gene always results in a certain characteristic being inherited. For example, brown eyes are likely to be inherited from parents because the gene for brown eyes is dominant.

e-safety

Keeping safe online and when using other electronic devices such as mobile phones.

fingerprint

The pattern of marks on the tip of a finger or thumb that is unique to every person.

gender

The state of being male or female.

gene

A part of DNA that carries information which decides your traits.

GPS (Global positioning system)

A radio navigation system that uses satellite signals to show the exact position of a person or thing by finding the location of a radio receiver.

grandparent

A parent of a person's father or mother.

identity

The qualities of a person that make them who they are.

influence

To affect how a person behaves, develops or thinks.

inherit

To be born with a characteristic from one of your parents.

IQ

Intelligence quotient. A measure of a person's intelligence based on special tests.

loop

A fingerprint pattern where the ridges start and end on the same side of the finger.



Year 4/5/6 Topic Glossary

microchip

A small circuit that contains information. It may contain a GPS tracking device for locating the microchip.

.....

nature

The features or character that a person is born with because of their genes.

.....

nurture

The life experiences, upbringing and environment that affect who we are.

.....

parent

A person's mother or father.

.....

personality

The emotions, feelings, thoughts and behaviour that form a person's character.

.....

physical

Relating to the body rather than the mind.

.....

preference

The fact that you like one option more than another.

.....

psychology

The scientific study of the mind and behaviour.

.....

recessive

Genes that only appear in a child if both parents provide the controlling gene. For example, blue eye colour is a recessive trait. If someone has a blue eye gene and a brown eye gene, their eyes will be brown. If someone has two blue eye genes, their eyes will be blue.

.....

resemblance

The fact that two people look alike or are similar in another way.

.....

sibling

A sister or brother.



Year 4/5/6 Topic Glossary

society

A large group of living things who live together in an organised way and depend on each other.

strength

The quality of being physically or emotionally strong. It can also refer to a positive quality or trait.

trait

A quality that belongs to a person, which might be inherited.

tribute

A speech, act or piece of writing that shows your respect or admiration for a person.

unique

Unusual or special.

virtual reality

Images or sounds made by a computer to recreate a place or situation in which a person can take part.

weakness

A quality of not being powerful or strong.

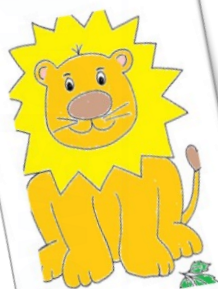
whorl

A fingerprint pattern where the ridges create either a circle or spiral pattern.

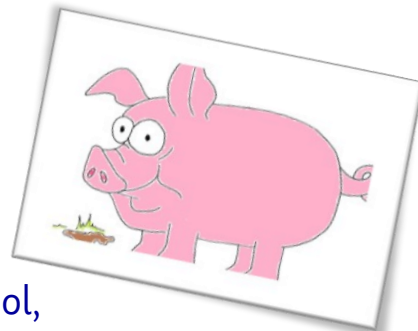
Lighthorne Heath Learning Heroes

Nursery and Reception

Mrs Hartley and Mrs Manley's class hero this week is John because he has shown a good understanding of patterns. Around school, John has been observing patterns and has been identifying what would come next in a repeated pattern.



Co-operate



Have a go



Persevere

Year 1/2/3

Mrs Hill's and Mrs Singh's have chosen Adan as their hero this week. Adan has made great progress with his spelling, reading and writing. Adan has consistently shown a great attitude towards learning and is an excellent role model to his peers. Keep up the superb work Adan!



Concentrate

Year 4/5/6

Mrs Cox's hero this week is Charlie. He has shown that he can concentrate and manage any distractions around him. He has grown in confidence towards his learning and has produced some high quality work in both maths and English. Keep it up Charlie!



Keep on improving



Be curious

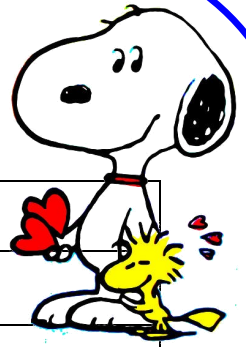


Use your imagination



Enjoy learning

Diary Dates



W/C 16th May 2022	History Week
Monday 16th May 2022	Zoolab Visit to Year 1/2/3
Tuesday 17th May 2022	Author Visit by Alex Bellos
Monday 23rd May 2022	Year 1/2/3/4/5/6 Visit to Leamington Gurdwara
Wednesday 25th May 2022	Queen Elizabeth II Big Platinum Jubilee Celebrations Tea Party pm
Wednesday 25th May 2022	Road Safety Workshop for Year 1/2/3/4/5/6 —morning
Thursday 26th May 2022	School Class Photographs
Friday 27th May 2022	Break up for Half-Term holiday
Monday 30th May—Friday 3rd June School Closed for Half-Term Holiday	
Monday 6th June 2022—School closed for teacher training (INSET Day)	
School re-opens on Tuesday 7th June 2022	
Monday 20th –Friday 24th June	Shakespeare Week
Friday 24th June 2022	MUFTI Day—bring 50p to wear non-uniform
Monday 4th—Friday 8th July 2022	Arts Week
Friday 15th July 2022	Year 6 Leavers' Assembly at 9.30am
Thursday 21st July 2022	Break up for Summer holidays
Friday 22nd July—Friday 2nd September 2022 School Closed for Summer Holidays	
Monday 5th September 2022—School closed for LA Designated teacher training (INSET Day)	
School re-opens on Tuesday 6th September 2022	



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