

Dinosaur Planet

Year 1/2/3



The children returned to school this week to find a large dinosaur egg had been laid in the class garden. This prompted lots of discussion about the different types of dinosaurs the children knew about as well as different ways they could care for the egg. The children decided that the egg needed to be kept warm (like the duckling eggs were in Reception class.) Working as a team they created a warm, comfy nest using moss, grass,

sticks and leaves to help the dinosaur hatch. The children then made a prediction about what type of dinosaur they thought would hatch out of the egg. We all hoped that it wouldn't be a carnivore!!



Dinosaur Planet Year 1/2/3



L.O. To make a prediction based on clues left in a setting. Tuesday 7th June 2022

Dinosaur Egg Prediction Sheet

Which dinosaur do you think is inside the egg?

herbivore

spiky tail

spike protection

CC-mouse logo

horns

4 legs

Name of dinosaur: Stegosaurus

Circle the features you think the dinosaur might have.

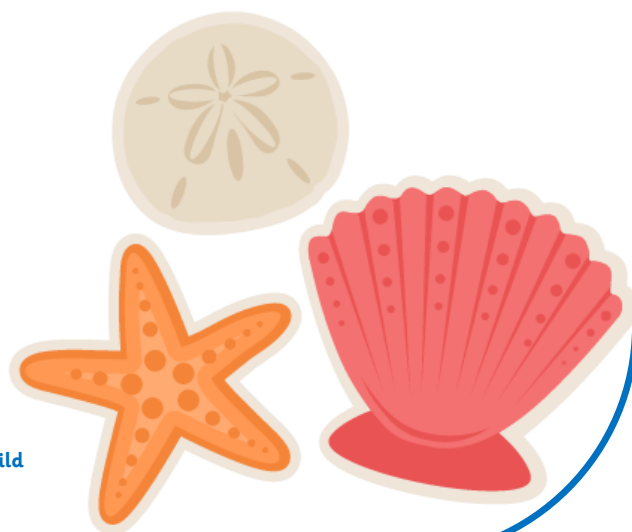
Legs	arms	wings	small arms	long neck
short neck	long tail	short tail	4 legs	horns
spikes	sharp teeth	spiky tail	2 legs	spines on their back

Nursery & Reception

On the Beach



Reception and Nursery have started a new learning theme called 'On the beach'. To immerse ourselves in the topic we spent the day at our classroom beach. A mysterious suitcase appeared, and the children examined the contents to work out who the owner could be and where they might be going. The children then spent time playing in the sand and dipping their feet into the water. They also explored a range of seaside objects such as shells and sea creatures. We finished off our day with a cooling ice cream!



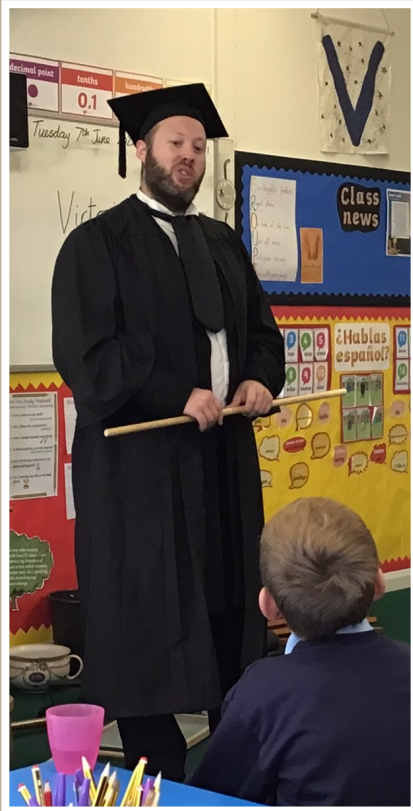
Nursery & Reception On the Beach



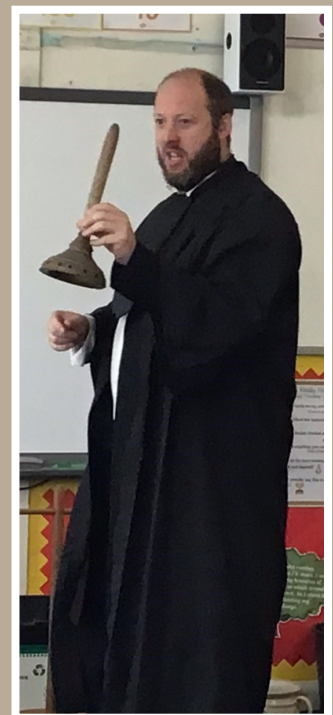
Revolution

Year 4/5/6

On Tuesday, the children in Mrs Cox's class had a visit from a Victorian teacher! After performing classroom 'drill', they learnt the basics of the Victorian 'three R's' (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic).

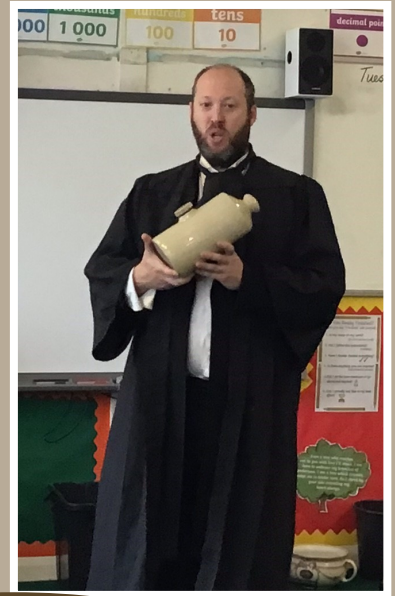
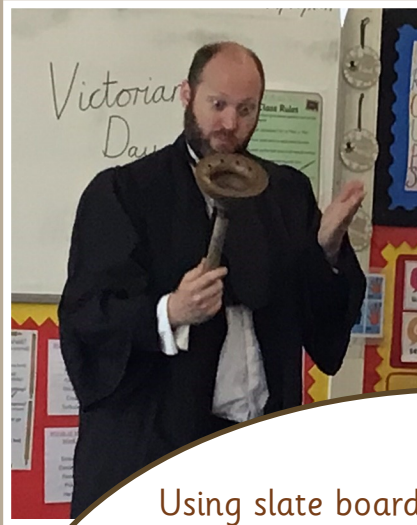


The children learnt about different methods of historical enquiry and how evidence is used to make historical claims about life in Victorian times by exploring primary historical sources.



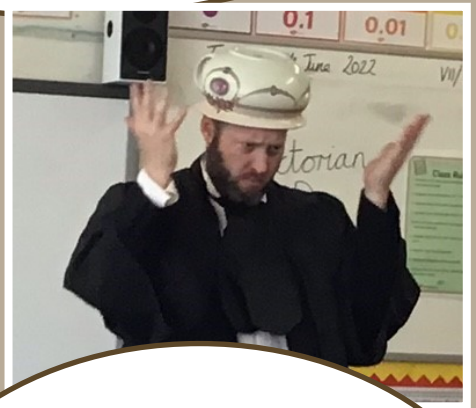
Revolution

Year 4/5/6



Using slate boards and pens, the children were given an 'object lesson', where they were asked to identify what 13 real Victorian artefacts were originally used for, including a hot water bottle, chamber pot, snuffer, iron, wash board, bed pan, leg saw, carbolic soap, washing dolly and a cannon ball!

The day ended with the chance to play 'Old Maid' and Snap (traditional Victorian card games) and they learned the meaning of the song 'Pop Goes the Weasel' and how the Victorians would have danced to the song.



The children discovered what it was like during the Victorian era, outside of school life. They recreated the Crimean war (including the Charge of the Light Brigade).



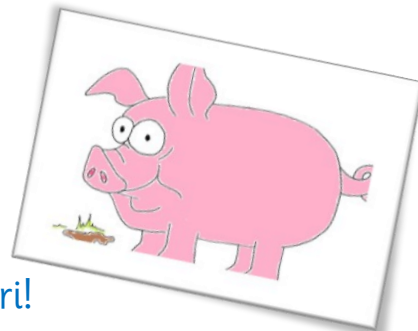
Lighthorne Heath Learning Heroes

Nursery and Reception

Mrs Hartley's and Mrs Manley's Nursery and Reception class hero this week is Hari because he is so enthusiastic about everything we learn at school. What a wonderfully positive attitude to learning, Hari!



Co-operate



Have a go

Year 1/2/3

Mrs Hill's and Miss Singh's hero this week is Aaron for always taking great pride and care with the work that he completes. Aaron is a talented artist, who takes care to illustrate his work by including extra detail and colour. He is remembering to use his neatest handwriting in his written work too. Well done Aaron!



Persevere



Concentrate

Year 4/5/6

Mrs Cox's hero this week is Dylan. He completed a fantastic diary from the perspective of a child in Victorian times in his home learning. This meant he was ready to start our new topic 'Revolution' with some great prior knowledge. Keep up the good work, Dylan.



Keep on improving



Be curious



Use your imagi-



UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 29: Goals of education



Enjoy learn-

Diary Dates

Friday 10th June 2022	UNICEF Soccer Aid
20th –24th June	Shakespeare Week
Thursday 23rd June 2022	Whole School Sports Day 10am-11.30am (Reserve Date: Thursday 30th June, in case of poor weather)
Friday 24th June 2022	MUFTI Day—bring 50p to wear non-uniform
Monday 4th—Friday 8th July	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	

Reception and Nursery Stay & Play

We'd like to invite current Reception and Nursery parents to a 'Stay and Play' session on Wednesday 13th July between 8.55 and 10am. There will be an opportunity to join in with a range of activities with your child, see their learning, talk to staff, join in with some songs, as enjoy some refreshments at the end. We have also invited our new Reception starters for September to join us.



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

On the Beach

Nursery and Reception

This project teaches children about the plants and animals that live at the seaside. It also explores holidays in the past and the importance of keeping safe in the sun.

On the Beach

Nursery & Reception Key Vocabulary



The seashore is the land along the sea or ocean. A beach is an area of sandy, pebbly or rocky land that is usually by the sea.



Rock pools are shallow pools of seawater on the rocky part of the seashore. Some only appear at low tide. They are habitats for many animals, such as starfish and crabs.



Carnivores eat other animals. Herbivores eat plants. Omnivores eat plants and other animals.



The ocean is a body of salt water that covers over two thirds of the surface of the Earth. The largest ocean is the Pacific Ocean.



Fish use gills to breathe. They use their tails to swim and have fins to keep them upright.



Leaving litter on beaches can harm and even kill the animals that live in the sea or on the



beach



carnivore



crab



fin



fish



gills



habitat



herbivore



litter



low tide



ocean



omnivore



rock pool



sea



seashore



starfish



tail

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

Dinosaur Planet

Year 1/2/3

Watch out everyone – the dinosaurs are on the prowl. They're rampaging across the dusty earth, swishing their enormous tails and baring their fearsome teeth. Let's explore the Dinosaur Planet. Imagine you're a palaeontologist (that's a scientist who studies bones and fossils). Dig deep and discover dazzling dinosaur facts. Create a dinosaur museum and invite visitors to see your awesome dinosaur artefacts. You could even do a dinosaur dance or produce some prehistoric percussion. Which is your favourite dinosaur?

The *Tyrannosaurus*, the *Brachiosaurus* or the *Micropachycephalosaurus*? Do you think he saw us? Yes, he did. Run!



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.

Dinosaur Planet

Living things

Animals are living things. Living things need food, water, air and shelter to survive.

Dinosaurs

Dinosaurs were once living things. They lived on Earth over 200 million years ago before becoming extinct.



Tyrannosaurus



Diplodocus



Velociraptor



Stegosaurus

Reptiles

Dinosaurs were reptiles. Reptiles lay eggs and are cold-blooded so they need to sit in the sunshine to get warm. Other reptiles include snakes, lizards, crocodiles, turtles and tortoises.

Animal groups

Animals can be sorted into six different groups. These are mammals, amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles and invertebrates.



Brown bears are mammals.



Frogs are amphibians.



Kingfishers are birds.



Clownfish are fish.











Tortoises are reptiles.



Snails are invertebrates.

Dinosaur sizes

Dinosaurs were all different shapes and sizes. Some were huge, such as the *Diplodocus*, and others were tiny, such as the *Compsognathus*.

	Name	Length	Height (at the hip)
	<i>Compsognathus</i>	1m	25cm
	<i>Velociraptor</i>	2m	50cm
	<i>Stegosaurus</i>	9m	3m
	<i>Triceratops</i>	9m	3m
	<i>Parasaurolophus</i>	11m	3m
	<i>Tyrannosaurus</i>	12m	4m
	<i>Apatosaurus</i>	21m	5m
	<i>Diplodocus</i>	26m	5m

Dinosaur teeth

Dinosaurs like the *Tyrannosaurus* were carnivores. They had sharp, pointed teeth to cut and tear meat. Dinosaurs like the *Diplodocus* were herbivores. They had flat teeth to grind and chew plants.



carnivore teeth



herbivore teeth

Fossils

Fossils are found in rock. They are the remains or traces of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago. Palaeontologists are people who study fossils. Fossils can tell us about animals and plants that lived millions of years ago.



fossilised fern



fossilised fish



fossilised dinosaur



fossilised shell

Mary Anning

Mary Anning was a British palaeontologist, who was born in 1799. She made many important fossil discoveries.



Portrait of Mary Anning

Important discoveries

In 1811, Mary found the fossilised skeleton of a dinosaur named an *Ichthyosaurus* and in 1823 she found a fossilised *Plesiosaurus* skeleton. Many of Mary's fossils are now on display in the Natural History Museum in London.



Plesiosaurus skeleton

Extinction

Living things become extinct when there are no more of them alive. Dinosaurs became extinct around 65 million years ago. Other animals, like the dodo and the Western black rhino, are now extinct.



dodo



Western black rhino

Glossary

carnivore	An animal that eats other animals.
dinosaur	Reptiles that lived a long time ago.
fossil	The remains or traces of a once living plant or animal that are preserved as rock.
herbivore	An animal that eats plants.
invertebrate	Animals, such as insects, without a backbone or bony skeleton.
omnivore	An animal that eats both plants and animals.
palaeontologist	A person who studies fossils.



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.

amphibian

A cold-blooded vertebrate that lives on land and in water. Frogs and newts are amphibians.

carnivore

An animal that eats other animals.

dinosaur

A prehistoric reptile.

excavate

To uncover objects buried in the ground.

extinct

Describes animals or plants that don't exist any more.

fossil

The marks of a plant or animal, protected inside rock.

habitat

The place where a plant or animal lives.

herbivore

An animal that eats plants.

invertebrate

An animal with no backbone. Worms are invertebrates.

landscape

Things you can see on the land.

map

A picture of an area of the Earth.



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.

marine

Found in the sea.

.....

museum

A building where old or important objects are displayed.

.....

omnivore

An animal that eats plants and other animals.

.....

palaeontologist

A scientist who studies fossils.

.....

predator

An animal that hunts and eats other animals.

.....

prehistoric

The time before history was written down.

.....

prey

An animal that predators hunt down and eat.

.....

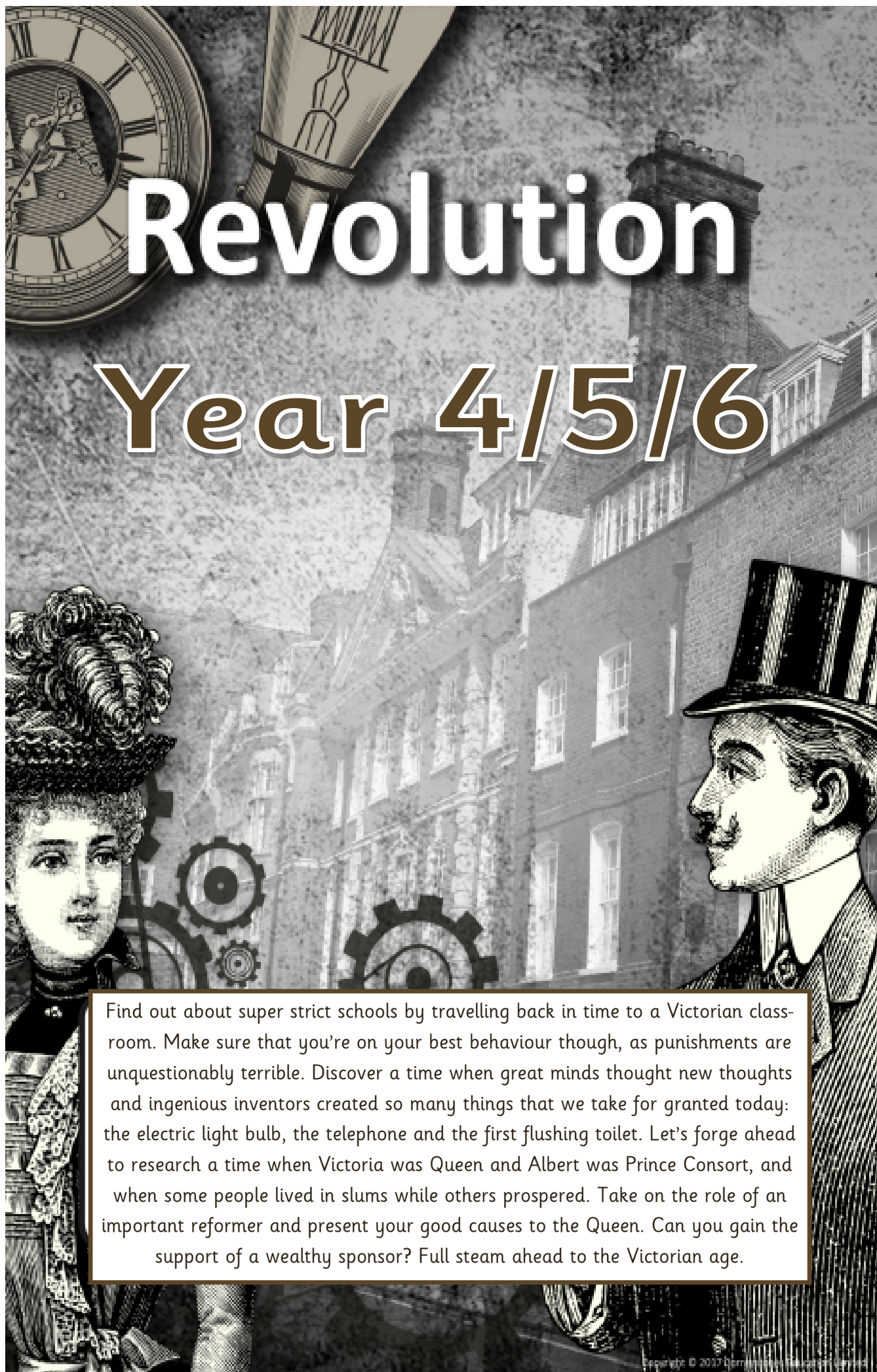
reptile

A cold-blooded vertebrate that breathes air, lays eggs and is covered in scales. Snakes and lizards are reptiles.

.....

vertebrate

An animal with a backbone. Mammals are vertebrates.



Find out about super strict schools by travelling back in time to a Victorian classroom. Make sure that you're on your best behaviour though, as punishments are unquestionably terrible. Discover a time when great minds thought new thoughts and ingenious inventors created so many things that we take for granted today: the electric light bulb, the telephone and the first flushing toilet. Let's forge ahead to research a time when Victoria was Queen and Albert was Prince Consort, and when some people lived in slums while others prospered. Take on the role of an important reformer and present your good causes to the Queen. Can you gain the support of a wealthy sponsor? Full steam ahead to the Victorian age.



Revolution

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.

Revolution

Victorian era

The Victorian era was the time when Queen Victoria was on the throne. It lasted from 1837 until 1901. It was a time of huge change in Britain. The introduction of steam power revolutionised transport, factories, and farming, leading to the Industrial Revolution. Social change saw the rise of the suffrage movement, the struggle for women's right to vote. Working conditions and education also improved during the Victorian era.

Schools in Victorian times

When Queen Victoria first came to the throne, most children did not go to school. However, during her reign, it became law that all children between five and 13 must attend school. There could be 70 to 80 children in a class. Lessons were very formal and teachers were strict. Children sat in rows and recited their times tables or copied words or calculations from the blackboard onto a slate. Children from rich families were taught at home by an educated lady called a governess, until the age of 10, when boys were sent away to boarding school. Girls continued to be taught at home.



Queen Victoria

Victoria was born in 1819 and became queen in 1837. She married her cousin, a German prince called Albert, in 1840. They had nine children. Queen Victoria reigned for 63 years. During that time, Britain became the most powerful country in the world. Its empire spread across the world, the population more than doubled and industry expanded. Queen Victoria became well-known for her high moral standards. Prince Albert died in 1861 and Queen Victoria was so grief-stricken that she wore black mourning dress for the rest of her life.



Rich and poor

There was a huge difference between the lives of the rich and poor in Victorian times. Rich Victorians lived in large, comfortable houses with servants and children were looked after by a nanny. Poor people often lived in cold, damp houses in areas called slums. Poor children were sent out to work because their families needed money. Very poor people with no home and no money were sent to the workhouse, where they had to live and work in terrible conditions.

Crime and punishment

The main punishments for serious crimes in Victorian times were hanging or transportation to Australia. Thieves or debtors who owed people money were sent to prison. Many new prisons were built in the Victorian era to replace old prison ships, called hulks. Crime prevention also improved at this time. The first police force was formed in 1829 by Sir Robert Peel so the first police officers became known as 'Bobbies' or 'Peelers' after him.

Great Exhibition

The Great Exhibition was held in Hyde Park in London, in 1851. It was organised by Prince Albert and Sir Henry Cole. Inventions, new technology, objects from across the empire and works of art were displayed in a huge iron and glass building called the Crystal Palace. The exhibition was designed to show that Britain was a world leader in modern technology and design. The show was enormously successful and the huge profits were used to open the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Science Museum and the Natural History Museum in London.



Victorian timeline

1819	Victoria is born.
1825	The Stockton and Darlington Railway opens. It is the first steam railway in the world.
1829	Robert Peel starts the police force.
1834	A new Poor Law is passed that stops people giving money to the poor. Anyone who is poor or in need must go into the workhouse instead.
1837	Victoria becomes Queen.
1837	The Houses of Parliament are built.
1840	Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert.
1842	The Mines and Collieries Act prevents underground work for women and girls, and boys under 10.
1851	The Great Exhibition opens at Crystal Palace.
1853	The Crimean War begins.
1859	Charles Darwin's <i>On the Origin of Species</i> is published.
1861	Prince Albert dies.
1870	The Education Act makes education compulsory for children between the ages of five and 13.
1879	Thomas Edison makes the first electric light bulb.
1891	The Elementary Education Act makes school free for all children up to age 15.
1901	Queen Victoria dies.

Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution was a time of great progress when machines began to do the work that had been done by hand. Mills and factories full of new machines produced more goods than ever before. Coal was mined in vast quantities to feed the newly invented steam engines and people moved from small farming communities to large towns to find work. Many business owners became incredibly rich but workers suffered because working conditions were dirty and dangerous. Laws to protect workers were passed during the Victorian era to make working conditions safer.

Famous Victorians

There was a lot of social change, innovation and creativity during the Victorian era. Many important and well-known people were working during this time.



Dr Barnardo
founder of the Barnardo's charity for orphaned children



Elizabeth Fry
prison reformer



Florence Nightingale
nurse and social reformer



Isambard Kingdom Brunel
engineer



Charles Dickens
author



Lewis Carroll
author



Alexander Graham Bell
inventor of the telephone



William Morris
designer

Glossary

empire	A group of countries ruled by one monarch.
factory	A place where goods are manufactured.
Industrial Revolution	The rapid development of industry that took place during the late 1700s and early 1800s, brought about by the introduction of machinery.
moral	Relating to behaviour that is considered by most people to be correct.
orphan	A child whose parents have died.
population	The people living in a country or area.
punishment	Inflicting a negative consequence as a result of someone's crime.
reign	The time when a king or queen is on the throne.
revolutionise	To change something completely.
slum	An overcrowded area where poor people live.
social reformer	A person who tries to improve the lives of people in society.
suffragette	A woman who campaigned for the right for women to vote.
Victorian	Relating to the time when Queen Victoria reigned.
workhouse	A place where poor people lived and worked, usually in terrible conditions.



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.

affluent

Having a lot of money.

boarding school

A school where students live for part of the year whilst studying.

butler

A male servant in a wealthy household. Usually in charge of the dining room, wine cellar and pantry.

Charles Dickens

An English writer, famous for writing books and plays such as *A Christmas Carol* and *Oliver Twist*.

coal

A black, sedimentary rock which is used as a fuel.

crime

An action which is punishable by law.

descendant

A person that is descended from a particular ancestor.

domestic

Relates to a household or family.

Emmeline Pankhurst

A British political activist and leader of the suffragette movement.

factory

A place where goods are manufactured.

Florence Nightingale

An English social reformer who is most well known as the founder of modern nursing.

footman

A male servant whose duties may have included polishing silver, serving meals or opening and closing doors.



Year 4/5/6 Topic Glossary

Industrial Revolution

The rapid development of industry that took place during the late 1700s and early 1800s, brought about by the introduction of machinery.

invention

A new creation.

limerick

Five-line poetry with a strict rhyme scheme of AABBA.

maid

A female servant whose duties may have included cleaning, cooking, washing, lighting fires and serving refreshments.

mill

A building equipped with machinery to grind or crush solid substances, such as grain into flour.

mine

A large hole made in the earth to extract minerals such as coal.

pick pocket

A thief who steals from people's pockets.

posser

A tool used to mix laundry while handwashing.

poverty

The state of being extremely poor.

prime minister

The head of the government.

Prince Albert

The husband of Queen Victoria.

punishment

Inflicting a consequence as a result of someone's wrongdoing.



Revolution

Year 4/5/6 Topic Glossary

Queen

A female ruler.

Sir Robert Peel

A social reformer who championed prison reforms and supported the Poor Laws.

slum

An overcrowded area where poor people live.

social reformer

Someone who tries to reform a certain area of society.

steam power

Power that is generated by steam.

suffragette

A woman who campaigned for the right for women to vote.

The Great Exhibition

The first international exhibition of manufactured products, held in 1851.

Victorian

Relating to the era in which Queen Victoria reigned.

washboard

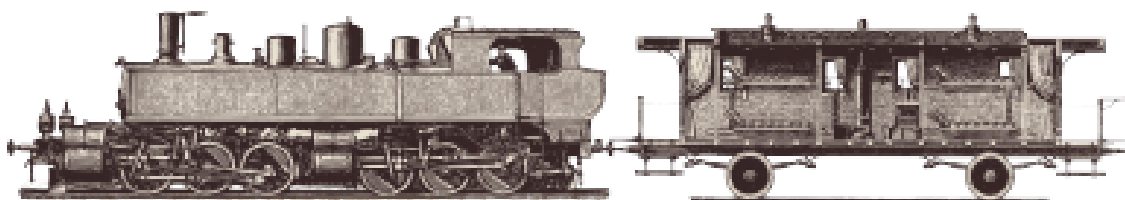
A tool used to remove dirt during handwashing.

William Morris

An influential Victorian artist, craftsman, designer and retailer.

workhouse

Where poor people used to work and live, typically in bad conditions.





Mental Health in Schools Team (MHST)

Tips For Wellness:

Empathy

Empathy is the ability to step into the shoes of another person and understand what they are experiencing. Empathy is all about focusing on another person but it can also benefit you! Feeling and understanding the experiences of others bonds you to people in a deep and meaningful way, which nurtures our need for attachment and connection. When we empathise with others, we regulate our own emotions, which is a skill that allows us to de-stress. Research has even found that when we build our empathic abilities, we also build our skills at handling difficult situations, communicate more effectively and feel better understood.

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

1. Think about an act of kindness you have done recently. How did it make you feel? How do you think it made the other person feel? How do you think you would feel if you had chosen to be unkind instead of kind?
2. Look out for someone who appears sad or worried, or just check in with someone anyway. Ask them how they are feeling and whether you can do anything to make them feel better.

Key dates this month:

Pride Month

Tourette's Awareness Month

8th National Best Friends Day

9th Empathy Day

10th Brake's Kids Walk

#ThanksKids recognises the super efforts and kindness of young people and thanks them via personalised #NHSSStars certificates and pin badges. Please spread this message amongst your school community, all you need to do is let us know by nominating the young person using this email address: cwp-tr.thankskids@nhs.net and we'll do the rest!!

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.

Community Information

Warwickshire County Council

Adult and Community Learning

Playing Games with Your Child

Family Learning

FREE SESSION

Lighthorne Heath Children & Family Centre



Come and play some games with your child.

Enjoy a drink and snack

Tuesday 14th June 15:00-16:30

places are limited so please book your place with the centre

