

PE days:

News and reminders

Year 5: Monday

Year 6: Tuesday

Children should come into school in their correct PE kit. The year 5's that are swimming please remember to bring your kit on a Monday. No earrings should be worn on a PE day.

Year 5 should still be completing their homework as per our homework policy. Year 6 should now be using LBQ to complete their SATS revision tasks.

Library days: **Year 5:** Friday **Y6 Whitebeam:** Wednesday

Year 6 Walnut: Friday

Diary dates

- Monday 5th May: Bank holiday (school closed)
- W/C 12th May: Year 6 SATs week
- W/C 19th May: Year 6 residential
- Thursday 22nd May: sponsored bounce
- Friday 23rd May: Finish at 3:15pm for half term.

Superstar Learners in September

Well done to these children who have received a Christian Value certificate:

	Spruce	Sycamore	Whitebeam	Walnut
1st April	Aadiya Responsibility	Theo Responsibility	Marley - Cooperation	Pearl - Love
2nd May	Clara Responsibility	Dan Bernadette Love	Manha - Cooperation	Anastasia - cooperation



Last week the author of the treehouse books, Andy Griffiths, came all the way from his home in Australia to talk to us about his life, what he gets inspired by and how he comes up with ideas for his books. The children were very excited to be visited by a 'proper celebrity'!

Literacy

We have started by looking at different examples of diary writing and looking for the features that you find in this style of writing. We discussed the purpose and audience of a diary and explored formal and informal language to help us to understand the different language you would use in a diary.

Science

Our new topic this half term is "Animals including humans". Our first lesson was about the human life cycle where we explored what happens at the different stages. In the coming weeks, we will be completing an experiment link to age and hand size.

P.S.H.E.

This half term we will be completing a unit linked to economic wellbeing. We will be learning about the differences between wants and needs and how to make a budget.

History

The children have really enjoyed our start to this unit - WW2. They have had lots of questions and are so enthusiastic to find out more. We started by looking at the short and long term causes of the war. We will also be looking at the Battle of Britain and the impact that the war had here at home.



Maths

We have been learning how to use a protractor to measure and draw angles. We will also be learning about angles in different shapes.



L4L

This half term has started with us looking at basic first aid. We have discussed what first aid is and what to do if you are with someone who needs first aid. The children also had the opportunity to practice the recovery position.

Art

We have started a unit based on architecture. We have tried to draw some different buildings and looked at how to add detail. We have tried to recall and draw our own front doors in detail. After this we decided it was easier to draw something in detail if you can see it as from memory it is harder to remember all the small details.

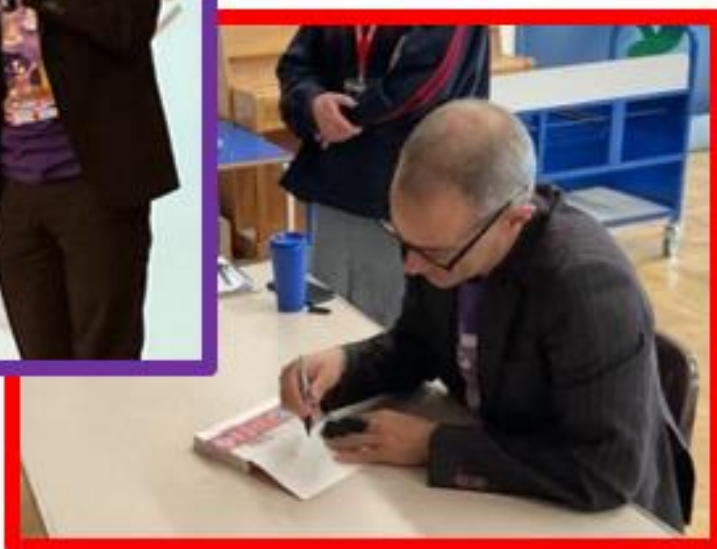


P.E.

This half term in P.E. we will be doing rounders and athletics on the field.

ANDY GRIFFITHS VISITS BIERTON!

Wow! We were huge lucky last week to welcome internationally famous author Andy Griffiths to Bierton. Andy is the co-author of the highly popular- and hysterically funny - 'Treehouse' books. These books have proven to be invaluable in encouraging children to read with their mixture of fun and high-speed silliness. During his visit Andy talked about his new series of books and took us on an animated adventure to the Land of Lost Things. It was possibly one of the best assemblies ever!



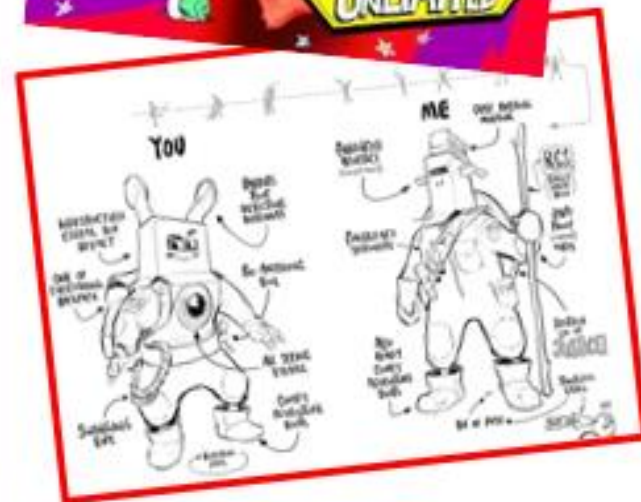
What we thought...

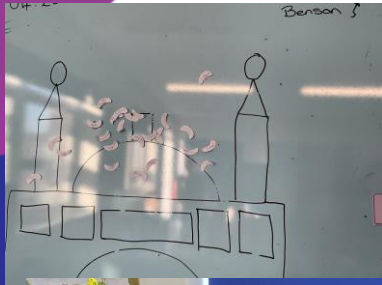
"Andy is hyper and kept up with the craziness of the crowd! He was inspiring!"

Reuben (Year 5)

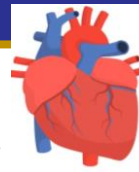
"Andy Griffith was awesome and his books are interesting and exciting."

Jessica (Year 3)









Literacy

In literacy we have started our new unit of explanation writing. The children have looked at different explanation texts about exercise and how it affects different parts of our body. At the end of this unit, they will plan & write their own non-fiction explanation texts on the cardiovascular system.

Science

In Science we have moved on to our next topic "Animals including humans" where we will be finding out all about the circulatory system and how to human body works. This week the children learned about the different food groups & were able to explain why a healthy diet is important. The children researched each food group & wrote about the importance of each other & gave examples associated with the food group.



PE

This term the children will be doing cricket & athletics on the field.



Spanish

Our new unit in Spanish is, 'At school'. In the first lesson the children learned how to say the different subjects that they do in school. They also learned how to say the subjects that they like & could say what time they have a particular lesson.



Eid party

On Tuesday 1st April we celebrated Eid in our class. Some children in our class shared what they did during Eid & explained what Eid was. The children made their own Eid decorations. It was a lovely day celebrating as a class!



Maths

In Maths we have been revising for SATs. This week we have focused on translation, reflection, negative numbers and reading & plotting coordinates on a grid. LBQ has been a great resource that we have been using frequently in class.

Humanities

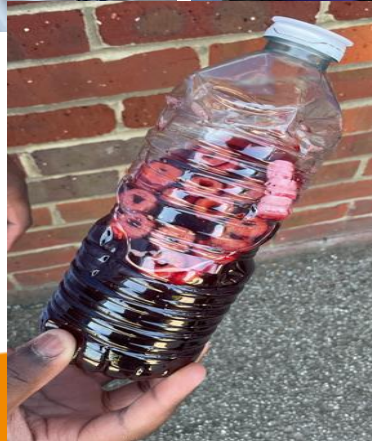
We have started our new Geography unit, 'Europe (focusing on Greece)'. So far, the children have been able to locate Europe and investigate key information about its principal counties. They all researched their own European country; they then played bingo which involved them learning about each other's chosen country & their key facts.



Whitebeam photos



Walnut photos



Knowledge Organiser

Unit: Animals, Including Humans

	Date	LP	
Can I identify the key stages of a mammal's life cycle?			P- P= P+
Can I explore the gestation periods of mammals?			P- P= P+
Can I recognise the stages of development during childhood and understand the needs of children?			P- P= P+
Can I investigate the hand span of differently aged children?			P- P= P+
Can I investigate the hand span of differently aged children?			P- P= P+
Can I learn about the changes experienced in puberty?			P- P= P+
Can I describe the changes humans may experience during old age?			P- P= P+

Human Youngsters (4-11 years*)

Human and other mammal youngsters walk **independently**, eat independently and toilet independently. They begin to learn new skills.



Human Gestation Period (9 months*)

The gestation period is when the **foetus** develops inside the **female**. It is different in all **mammals**.



Some animals give birth to 1 baby - the North American Opossum has between 16 and 20!

- Humans - 9 months
- Elephants - 23 months
- Basking shark - 42 months
- North American Opossum - 12 days

Human Young (0-3years*)

Young mammals (babies) are **dependent** - they:

- need milk
- have poor muscle control
- need lots of sleep
- cannot control toileting

Puppies are born with their eyes closed.

Human babies see light and dark.

Toddlers begin walking between 1-2 years.



Human Adults (21-100 years*)

- Adults are fully grown.
- A dog reaches adulthood at about 2 years.
- Adults reproduce so the whole cycle starts again.



A middle-aged adult



An elderly adult

Human Adolescents/Young Adults (12-21 years*)

- Shoulders broaden
- More muscly
- Hair on legs, chest and face
- Penis and scrotum develops
- Voice breaks

- During puberty, hormones cause physical, mental and emotional changes. Some are the same for boys and girls:
- Hair on armpits and groin.
 - Greasy skin/spots
 - Mood swings

- Hips broaden
- Breasts develop
- Menstruation starts (periods)

Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Meaning
offspring	a child or young animal
foetus	the term for an unborn offspring still within the female mammal's body
dependent	an offspring needing others to look after it
adolescent	a mammal's young adult offspring
puberty	the period of life when a human's sexual organs mature
gestation	the period of time an animal is pregnant for
pregnant	when an animal contains a foetus within the body
toddler	the name of the stage given to a young child when they start to walk
prenatal	the stage before birth when the foetus is developing in the womb
breeding	mating and producing offspring
embryo	the name of the unborn offspring in the first few weeks of development
hormones	chemical messengers produced by the body









*These are approximate ages – every individual is different.



WORLD WAR II KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Main Participating Countries

ALLIED POWERS			AXIS POWERS		
Country	Date Joined	Death Toll	Country	Date Joined	Death Toll
FRANCE 	3 rd Sep, 1939	600,000 1.44% of population in 1939	GERMANY 	1 st Sep, 1939	approx. 7,200,000 8.5% of population in 1939
UK 	3 rd Sep, 1939	450,900 0.94% of population in 1939	ITALY 	11 th Jun, 1940	approx. 500,000 1.14% of population in 1939
SOVIET UNION 	22 nd Jun, 1941	approx. 24,000,000 13.7% of population in 1939	HUNGARY 	27 th Jun, 1941	464,000 5.08% of population in 1939
USA 	8 th Dec, 1941	419,400 0.32% of population in 1939	JAPAN 	7 th Dec, 1941	approx. 3,000,000 4.1% of population in 1939

Key People

Sir Winston Churchill – (1874-1965) was a British politician who served as the Prime Minister between 1940 and 1945 and again from 1951 to 1955. He took over after a disastrous start to the war in which Nazi Germany conquered much of Europe. He did his best to rally the nation in defiance of Adolf Hitler, possessed excellent military knowledge and forged crucial alliances with both the USA and Russia. Churchill is often characterised for his extraordinary leadership throughout World War II – he was bold, brave, and tireless in his resolve to take on the might of Nazi Germany.








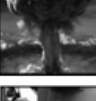

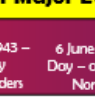



Adolf Hitler – (1889-1945) was a German politician who was the leader of the Nazi party, Chancellor of Germany from 1933-1945, and the Führer of Germany from 1934-1945. In 1923, Hitler had attempted to seize power via a failed coup, and was arrested. However, he began to gain a loyal following through his populist ideas, powerful speeches and charisma. Hitler's Germany invaded Poland in Sep 1939 to start the war, and he initiated the Holocaust. He is therefore significantly responsible for millions of deaths. He committed suicide on 30th Apr 1945, when the war was clearly lost.



	Date	LP	Presentation
I can understand the basics- Where, when and why WW2 took place.			
I can investigate and research the Battle of Britain			
I can explore what life was like for an evacuee			
I can investigate how women took part in the war and design my own propaganda poster.			
I can research an area of WW2 that personally interest me			

Major Events

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
WWII Begins		On 1 st September 1939, Germany invaded Poland, utilising the 'Blitzkrieg' strategy. Britain and France (Poland's allies) gave a notice period for the Germans to withdraw their troops from Poland. When they did not, Britain and France declared war on 3 rd September. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany. Nearly six years of war in Europe was to follow.	1 st -3 rd September 1939	Hitler claimed to attack Poland to give the German people 'Lebensraum' – living space.
Evacuation of Children		People expected cities to be bombed, as enemy planes tried to hit targets, for example warehouses and factories. This put would have put city children (in schools and houses close by) in grave danger, and so thousands were evacuated to the countryside. Many were extremely homesick, but some enjoyed their new lives.	September 1939 onwards	About 800,000 children left their homes throughout the war.
The Holocaust		The Holocaust was a genocide committed by Germany and its allies before and during WWII. It involved the systematic murder of 6 million Jews, and millions of 'undesirable' others (around 9-12 million in total). Many were gassed, starved, or died of disease in concentration camps. Conditions in the camps diabolical.	1933-1945	During the Holocaust, about two thirds of the Jews in Europe were killed.
Evacuation of Dunkirk		Large numbers of British, French, and Belgian troops were surrounded by German soldiers at the French coastal town of Dunkirk, and seemed set to perish. Remarkably, 338,226 were saved by a fleet of 800 small boats. The event is also known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk.'	26 th May – 4 th June 1940	Many was the first queen to rule England in her own right.
Battle of Britain		In the Battle of Britain, the Royal Air Force (RAF) successfully defended UK against attacks by Nazi Germany's air force: Luftwaffe. It has been described as the first military campaign fought entirely by air forces.	10 th July – 31 st October 1940	This was seen by many as Germany's first major defeat in the war.
Attack on Pearl Harbor		This was a surprise military attack by Japan on the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor. It led to the US joining the Allies in the war. The attack commenced at 7.48am Hawaiian time, and was carried out by 353 Imperial Japanese aircraft.	7 th December 1941	188 aircraft were destroyed and 2,403 Americans were killed.
D-Day Landings		The Normandy Landings, also known as D-Day, were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim back Europe. It was the largest seaborne invasion in history. The operation began the liberation of north-western Europe from being under German control.	6 th June 1944	Between 14,000 and 19,000 men died in the D-Day landings.
Hitler's Suicide		With the Germans facing defeat, Hitler married his long-time love Eva Braun on 29 th April. The next day, they committed suicide, reportedly by gunshot.	30 th April 1945	There is debate as to how they killed themselves.
Germany Surrenders		The Allies had gradually forced the surrender of Axis troops across Europe in April and early May, 1945. On 7 th May, Germany officially surrendered to the Allies, bringing to an end the European fighting in World War II.	7 th May 1945	VE (Victory in Europe) Day is still celebrated on 8 th May.
America drops the atomic bombs		Japan refused to surrender to the terms of the Potsdam Declaration in July 1945, pledging to fight onto the bitter end. The US considered an invasion, but would have lost around 500,000 men. Instead, they dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima (6 th Aug) and Nagasaki (9 th Aug).	6 th -9 th August 1945	It is thought that 135,000 people died in Hiroshima and 70,000 in Nagasaki.
WWII Ends		The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945. On August 28 th , the Occupation of Japan, led by the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, began. Japan formally signed for surrender on 2 nd September 1945, aboard the US Navy battleship USS Missouri. Allied civilians and military celebrated the end of war. The use of atomic bombs to force the surrender is still debated.	2 nd September 1945	Some rogue Japanese soldiers and pilots refused to surrender even into the 1970s!

Timeline of Major Events

1 Sep, 1939 – Germany invades Poland – WWII begins Apr-Jun 1940 – Germany invades Denmark and Norway May-Jun 1940 – Germany takes over most of Western Europe Jul-Oct 1941 – The Battle of Britain 22 Jun 1941 – The Axis attack Russia 7-8 Dec 1941 – Japan attack US. US joins Allies 4 Jun 1942 – Battle of Midway. US beats Japan 3 Sep 1943 – Italy surrenders 6 Jun 1944 – D-Day – allies invade Normandy 25 Aug 1944 – Paris liberated from German control 7 May 1945 – Germany surrenders Aug 1945 – The US drops atomic bombs on Japan 2 Sep 1945 – Japan surrenders – WWII is over.

Knowledge organiser – European Region (Greece)

What will we be learning?

- The location of Europe and its countries.
- Why tourists visit the Mediterranean.
- The reasons why people migrate to Greece.
- The features of Greece's varied landscape.
- The main features of Athens.
- To compare daily life in Athens with my own.

Key facts

The countries in the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (Czechia), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.

Key knowledge

Modern-day Greece is a country in the European Union. Its capital city, Athens, is rich in sites of human and historical interest.

Greece, with its warm climate, varied landscape and location on the Mediterranean Sea, is a popular destination for tourists.

It has also become a place that people migrate to from countries such as Syria. There are many reasons that can push and pull people away from their homes to live somewhere else.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Athens Belgium European Union Germany Greece Mediterranean Sea	currency migrant retail service industry tourism vegetation belt	easterly northerly southerly westerly

Glossary

border: A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.

European Union: a group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life.

Knowledge Organiser Unit: Animals, Including Humans

Key Vocabulary

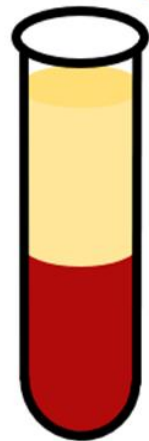
Key Word	Meaning
transfusion	The process of adding an amount of blood to the body.
plasma	A thin yellow liquid which the formed elements are suspended in.
pancreas	A gland which sits behind the stomach, produces enzymes for digestion.
diabetes	A condition that occurs when the body can't use glucose.
transportation	The movement of something from one place to another.
spleen	An organ which removed damaged red blood cells from the blood.
alveoli	Tiny sacks which in the lungs which fill with air to allow oxygen to enter the blood.
bacteria	A type of microscopic unicellular organism.

Bacteria can help break down decaying material so nutrients are free to be used by plants.

Diabetes

- Diabetes is an illness of the pancreas, where it can't produce enough insulin.
- It means the amount of sugar in the blood can't easily be controlled.
- People who suffer from diabetes may have to inject themselves with insulin.

Our blood



Plasma

Formed elements

- Red blood cells
- White blood cells
- Platelets

A phlebotomist is the name given to a nurse who takes blood samples to find a diagnosis.



FACTOIDS:

Can you find out more?

Q1. What is blood?

Blood is composed of a liquid called plasma, red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets.

Q2. Are all bacteria bad?

No! The bacteria which lives in our gut helps us stay healthy.

Q3. Why does blood need to be filtered?

To remove damaged red blood cells and to remove substances which could make us ill.

This unit will help you learn about blood and how our body looks after it. You will learn about some diseases that can't be avoided and some that can, by leading a healthy lifestyle. You will also begin thinking about bacteria and how some types of bacteria help us stay healthy.

This may help you think about your own lifestyle and think about how to stay fit and healthy in your teenage and adult years.

Karl Landsteiner was a scientist who found that there is more than one blood type in humans.

• To find out how scientific ideas about food and diet were tested in the past.

To investigate food groups and understand the importance of a healthy diet.

Can I explore the composition of blood and understand the role of the blood vessels?

• Can I learn how the body transports water and nutrients?

Can I investigate what happens to the heart when we exercise and why?

Can I investigate how muscles move the skeleton

Can I find out about the impact of drugs and alcohol on the body?