

Oak Class

Summer Term newsletter 2023

Welcome to the Summer Term. The children are all working really hard - especially Y6s in the run up to SATs. Booster classes before school have been well attended, thank you for your support. (SATs week is on the week commencing 8.5.23.)

We have got lots of exciting activities planned for the children. Our history topic this half term is World War 2 - How could Hitler have convinced a nation like Germany to follow him to war? We will be visiting the Holocaust museum after half term, further details will follow soon. We will be looking to link this in Literacy activities to 'Goodnight Mr Tom, written by Michelle Magorian. If you would like to purchase a copy for your child to use in school, that would be great, although there is no obligation. After half term, we will be looking at mapping skills and the local area. Our text is 'Kensuke's Kingdom written by Michael Morpurgo.

Other links will be made across our Science topics. We will be learning about 'Forces' and 'Light'. If you wish to read other recommended books with your child, please see below, along with the main themes of learning so that you may encourage the children at home with their studies at home.

Work in Mathematics will include Shape, Position and Direction, Decimals, Number, Converting Units and Geometry. Mathletics is an excellent curriculum resource which I would encourage you to utilise at home with the children to complement work being taught in the classroom. Children can log on wherever they have use of the internet. All children have usernames and passwords in their reading diary. Please encourage your child to practise maths topics at home. We are working through times tables, which we practise most days in school. Again, it would be helpful if you could support your child by helping them to learn these. They need to be able to answer lots of quick-fire multiplication and division questions in a short time to be able to progress to the next level. Most of us know our tables quite well but need to get much faster at recalling the answers! 'Hit the Button' is a great online free resource.

Please keep reading diaries up to date when you hear your children read daily. Reading Eggs is another highly useful resource which can be assessed at home as well as in school. There is a huge selection of books to read and quizzes to complete to help improve your child's reading ages. The children are given new spellings every Monday, to learn for a test on the following Monday. These are the Y5 and Y6 recommended words, which the children all have a copy of in their spelling books and Reading Diaries. Please support the children by helping them to practise these at home.


I will use Microsoft Teams for some of the work that we are completing in class, where appropriate. This will be useful for parents to be able to keep track of mathematics and utilise some of our resources if appropriate.


PE will be on Mondays (with Mrs Francis) and Thursdays (with Miss Bateman). Children wearing suitable PE kits to school on both of those days is working well. Please ensure earrings are removed on PE days. Mr Nolan is supporting with PE lessons on Mondays and we were thrilled to be involved in a recent football match against Bleasby, which he organised.

Please see our 'Sticky Knowledge' grids below containing the main themes of learning so that you can support your children at home with their learning.

World War 2: KS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline	Sticky Knowledge
axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	1 st September 1939	World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).	1939 Onwards	Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany – World War II had begun.
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	10 th May 1940	During the course of the war, German forces advanced through Europe. By the summer of 1941 they had invaded France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia and the USSR.
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	June 1940	Millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they didn't fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the 'best' and strongest race – and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities.
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.	6 th June 1944	The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events – the Holocaust. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing World War I and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	7 th May 1945	The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States at their Naval Base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. On 8 December 1941 (the very next day), the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.	8 th May 1945	Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland – who chose not to join either side.
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	6 th August 1945	The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended.
Lufwaffe	The German Airforce.		
RAF	The Royal Airforce (British).		
refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.		
Kindertransport	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries.		







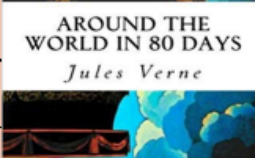



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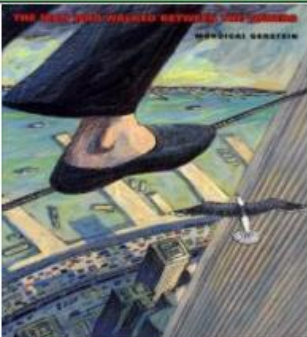


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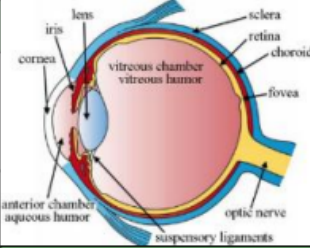
Map Reading KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
Ordnance Survey	An Ordnance Survey map is a detailed map produced by mapping agency of the United Kingdom (UK).		
symbol	Map symbols are used to represent real objects. Both shapes and colours can be used for symbols on maps.	Sticky Knowledge about Map Reading <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cartography is the study of maps and map making. Someone who makes maps is called a cartographer. There are two norths: true north and magnetic north. True north is the direction of the geographic North Pole. Magnetic north is the direction the north end of a needle in a compass points. Throughout Medieval times in Europe most maps of the world, known as Mappae Mundi, were expensive to create by hand, so were used by royals and nobles as displays of wealth rather than for practical purposes. The world map that is familiar to most of us is the Mercator projection, but it is full of distortions so some countries appear larger or smaller than they actually are. North may be at the top of maps today, but that wasn't always the case. During the middle ages, most Western maps put east at the top instead. 	AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS <i>Jules Verne</i>
hemisphere	A hemisphere is formed by dividing the earth into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the equator.		
latitude	The lines extending around the Earth horizontally are called lines of latitude.		OS Map Symbols
longitude	The lines extending around the Earth vertically are called lines of longitude.		
time zones	Time zones give specific areas on the Earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones.		
grid reference	Numerical grid references consist of an even number of digits. Eastings are written before Northings.		
aerial photograph	Aerial photography is the taking of photographs of the ground from an elevated/direct-down position.		
Greenwich meridian	The prime meridian is the imaginary line that divides Earth into two equal parts: the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere, often called the Greenwich meridian.		
tropics	The tropics are regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe.		

Year 5: Forces Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about Forces
friction	Friction is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.		<input type="checkbox"/> Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.
gravity	Gravity is a force which tries to pull two objects towards each other.		<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.
air resistance	Air resistance is a type of friction between air and another material. For example, when an aeroplane flies through the air.		<input type="checkbox"/> Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.
water resistance	If you go swimming, there is friction between your skin and the water particles.		<input type="checkbox"/> Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.
levers	A lever can be described as a long rigid body with a fulcrum along its length.		<input type="checkbox"/> Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky. Air resistance affects how fast or slowly objects move through the air.
pulleys	Pulley is a simple machine and comprises of a wheel on a fixed axle, with a groove along the edges to guide a rope or cable.		<input type="checkbox"/> Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.
gears	Gears are wheels with teeth that slot together. When one gear is turned the other one turns as well.		<input type="checkbox"/> Magnetic force is an invisible force created by electrons. Magnetic force controls magnetism and electricity.
parachute	A parachute is a device used to slow down an object that is falling towards the ground. As the parachute opens, the air resistance increases.	Important facts to know by the end of the forces topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what gravity is and its impact on our lives. Identify and know the effect of air resistance. Identify and know the effect of water resistance. Identify and know the effect of friction. Explain how levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect. Know who Isaac Newton and Galileo were. 	
Galileo	Galileo developed the telescope to enable close observation of the night sky.		
Newton	During his lifetime, Newton developed the theory of gravity and made breakthroughs in the area of optics, such as the reflecting telescope.		

Year 6: Light Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Sticky Knowledge about Light
light wave	One of the characteristics of light is that it behaves like a wave. Light can be defined by its wavelength and frequency. The frequency is how fast the waves vibrate up and down.		
light source	Light, or illumination, is a form of energy that travels in waves, like sound. You can find different sources of light, such as a candle or the sun.	Important facts to know by the end of the light topic: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that light travels in straight lines. • Understand that because light travels in straight lines objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye. • Know that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes. • Know that light travels in straight lines and therefore shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them. 	<input type="checkbox"/> Light will travel in a completely straight line until it hits an object that will reflect it.
concave	Is a lens that curves inwards and reflects light differently as a result.		<input type="checkbox"/> Space does not have any light. We can see things in space due to light bouncing off of the objects in space.
convex	Is a lens that curves outwards and reflects light differently as a result.		<input type="checkbox"/> Light doesn't travel as fast when it has to pass through mediums that are different, such as air, water or glass.
filters	A filter is a transparent material that absorbs some colours and allows others to pass through.		<input type="checkbox"/> The light that we see from the sun actually left the sun ten minutes before we see it.
lens	A lens is a curved piece of glass or plastic designed to refract light in a specific way.		<input type="checkbox"/> Light can be controlled and produced in so many ways. A camera can control the amount of light that comes into the camera lens. We also use light in televisions, medical systems, copy machines, telescopes and satellites.
retina	The retina is at the back of your eye and it has light-sensitive cells called rods and cones.		<input type="checkbox"/> Light is used by plants to convert the light into energy as their 'food'. The process is called 'photosynthesis' and converts carbon dioxide through the energy of the light.
cornea	The cornea is thin, clear and covers your eye. It's important because it helps you see by focusing light as it enters the eye.		
iris	By opening and closing the pupil, the iris can control the amount of light that enters the eye.		
pupil	The pupil can be compared with the shutter of a camera. It is surrounded by the iris which is the coloured part of the eye.		

If you have any questions, then please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Thank you for your continued support.

Mrs T. Francis