

Spring 2024 Newsletter for Cherry Class

Welcome back to the Spring Term. I hope you have all had a great relaxing Christmas holiday. I would like to say a huge Thank you for the lovely cards and gifts sent to me. Your kind thoughts were very much appreciated.

We have lots of exciting things to learn about this term and you will find further information in the topic grids that go with this letter. The first half of the term is a Geography based topic focusing on hot and cold places and in the second part of the term we will move to a science-based topic on habitats. The main texts for the first half term are 'Lila and the Secret of Rain' by David Conway and Jude Daly, and Handa's Surprise by Eileen Browne. The main text for the second half of the term is 'The Bog Baby' by Jeanne Willis and Gwen Millward. We will continue to send phonics, spellings and reading books home on a weekly basis. Please try to read daily with your child as it is important, they have further opportunities to practise the skills they are learning at school. Spelling tests take place on a Friday for Year 1 and 2 children. You will find the spelling lists in a grid attached to this letter.

In Maths Year 1 are covering Place value (within 20) as well as Addition and Subtraction. Year 2 are covering Money as well as Multiplication and Division.

Foundation stage 2 children will also be looking at life in Africa and will be focusing on wild animals. They will look at the following texts:

Dear zoo by Rod Campbell
Why Monkeys swing in the Trees by Claudia Lloyd
Bringing the Rain to Kapiti Plain by Vern Aardema
Handa's Surprise by Eileen Browne

In Phonics they will continue to learn and consolidate sounds from set 2.

In Maths they will be focusing on:

- * Subitising and representing numbers 0-5
- * 1 more and 1 less.
- * Mass and capacity.
- * Composition of and representing 6,7,8.
- * Odd and even numbers.

Swimming will resume for Year 1 and 2 later in the Spring Term due to the closure of Southwell pool. PE remains on Thursday and an additional PE session

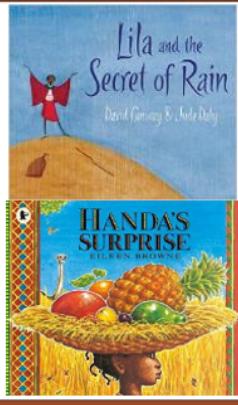
will take place on Friday afternoons so children may continue to come dressed in PE kits.

Parent evening appointments will be available just before half term, so I look forward to speaking to you soon, but should you have any other questions before hand, please don't hesitate to contact me.

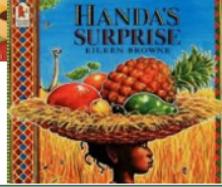
Thank you for your continued support.

Lisa Hammond

Comparative Study (Kenya) KS1 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
European	To be European is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Europe.		
African	To be African is to belong to a group of countries in a continent called Africa.		
wild life	Refers to a group of animals that are wild, that is, they do not live with humans but roam free.		
climate	Climate refers to aspects of weather over a long time. In hot countries the climate is normally warm.	Sticky Knowledge about Kenya	
drought	Drought is a long period without rain, often experienced by African countries.	<input type="checkbox"/> Kenya is situated in Eastern Africa and the capital of Kenya is Nairobi. <input type="checkbox"/> There are two main languages spoken in Kenya: English and Swahili. However there are many other languages spoken in different parts of Kenya.	
government	It refers to a group of people who run a country. In most cases these people are elected.		
palm tree	A tree that grows in tropical regions and has a straight, tall trunk and many large leaves at the top of the trunk.	<input type="checkbox"/> The largest lake in the world, lake Victoria is partly in Kenya. It is also in Tanzania and Uganda.	Kenyan Animals
ebony	Ebony is a very dark black colour, or a south Asian tropical tree with hard, dark-coloured wood.	<input type="checkbox"/> Tea and coffee are important plants grown in Kenya and they also produce many flowers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African elephant • White Rhinoceros • Black Rhinoceros • Hippopotamus • Giraffe • African buffalo • Zebra • Leopard • Parakeet
mud huts	Mud huts are basic houses built from what is available in the area. In Africa, mainly from mud.	<input type="checkbox"/> Large animals such as lions, buffalo, leopards, elephants and rhinoceros are present in Kenya.	
mango	Is a tropical fruit found in hot countries. It is a yellow-red colour with a large stone in the middle.	<input type="checkbox"/> Unfortunately, Kenya is still a developing country and more than half the population live in poverty.	
Kenya	Is a large country situated in East Africa. It is officially known as the Republic of Kenya.	<input type="checkbox"/> In sport, Kenya is perhaps best known for its middle and long distance runners, with the country frequently producing Olympic champions.	

Year 2: Healthy Living Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Books	Sticky Knowledge about healthy living
healthy	Keeping healthy means doing things that are good for your body – things like eating nutritious foods, exercising, brushing your teeth and getting enough sleep.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Keeping healthy means caring for your body so you have enough energy to learn, play and grow.
diet	Eating a balanced diet means choosing foods in the right amounts from each of the food groups.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> All foods contain nutrients which your body needs to stay active throughout the day. Some foods have more nutrients than others.
off-spring	You can refer to a person's children or an animal's young as their off-spring.		
exercise	Means to keep your body healthy by running, walking and playing. You will need to feel out of breath if you have exercised properly.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Everyone should have their '5 a day' – this means five portions of fruit and vegetables, to get the right amount of nutrients.
proteins	Protein is a food group which includes meat, eggs, fish, dairy products, nuts and seeds	Important facts to know by the end of the healthy living topic:	
carbohydrates	Carbohydrates are sugars (such as fructose, glucose, and lactose) and starches, which are found in foods such as starchy vegetables, grains, rice, breads, and cereals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Know that animals, including humans, have young animals that look like them. <input type="checkbox"/> Know that the babies will grow into adults. <input type="checkbox"/> Know what humans need to survive (including food and water). <input type="checkbox"/> Know what animals need to survive. <input type="checkbox"/> Know why it is important to exercise. <input type="checkbox"/> Know why it is important to eat the right amounts of food. <input type="checkbox"/> Know why it is important to keep clean and wash regularly. 	
fats	Fats are found in meat and other animal products, such as butter and cheese.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It's important not to eat too much sugar and salt: sugary foods are bad for your teeth and can be fattening, and salty foods can lead to heart disease. 	
nutrition	Nutrition is the process by which the body nourishes itself by transforming food into energy and body tissues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Keep your mouth healthy by brushing and flossing to have clean teeth and gums. 	
survival	Survive usually means to succeed in keeping alive.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> It's important to have 30-60 minutes of exercise every day. This can include running around and playing games with friends. 	
hygiene	Taking care of our body by being clean and making sure we don't smell.		

Year 1: Animals Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Interesting Book	Sticky Knowledge about animals
fish	A fish is a scaly skinned creature with a spine that swims in water and breathes using gills.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The blue whale can produce the loudest sound of any animal.
amphibians	All amphibians begin their life in water with gills and tails. Examples are frogs and newts.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Horses and cows sleep while standing up.
reptiles	Are animals that are cold-blooded. Most lay eggs and their skin is covered with hard, dry scales.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Giant Arctic jellyfish have tentacles that can reach over 36 metres in length.
birds	Birds have feathers and wings. They lay eggs and are warm-blooded animals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Tigers can grow up to a length of 3 metres and weigh up to 300 kilograms when fully developed.
mammals	Mammals are also warm-blooded animals. They breath air and have a backbone.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> There are about 400 million+ dogs in the entire world. The average life of a dog depending on the breed can vary from 10 to 14 years.
carnivore	A carnivore is a meat-eating animal that gets its food from killing other animals.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dolphins use whistling, clicking and other sounds to communicate with each other.
herbivore	A herbivore eats plants.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Camels can survive up to six months without water or food due to the fatty tissues stored in their humps.
omnivore	An omnivore eats plants and meat.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The cheetah is the fastest animal to roam the earth with top speeds of 113 km per hour.
tame	Domesticated animals that are not frightened of humans and do not try to hurt humans.		
wild	Living in the natural environment and not belonging to humans.		
nocturnal	Animals that are active during the night time.		