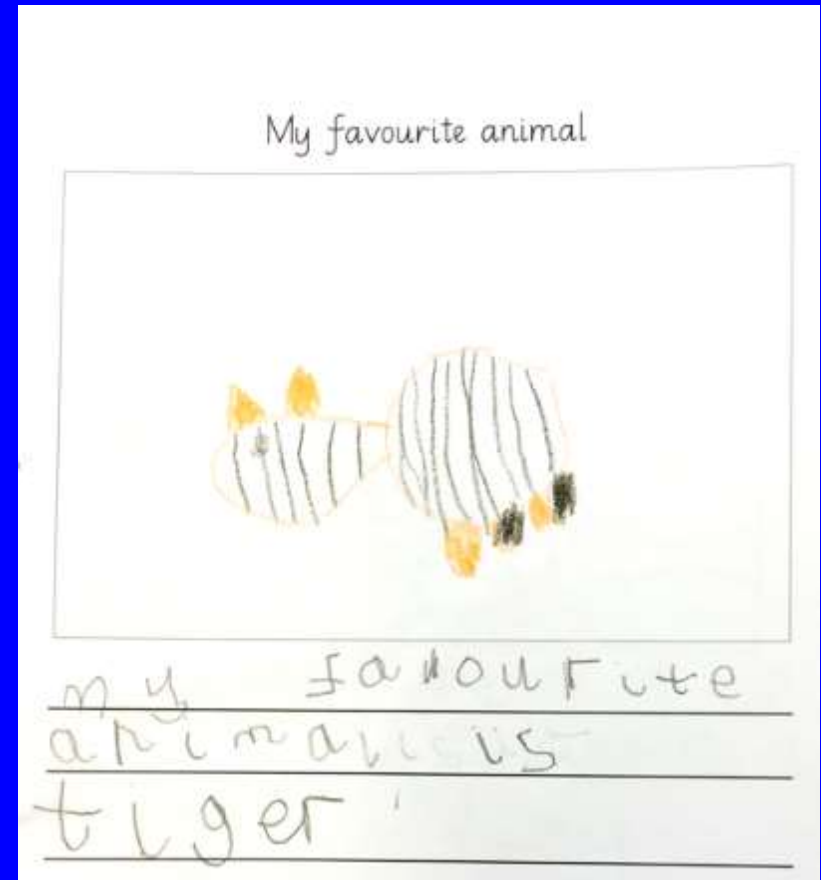


Our topic this term is all about animals and living things. We drew a picture and wrote a sentence about our favourite animal!



Megan J



Maisie

We have been learning about St. David's day and the signs of Spring. We painted some fabulous daffodils!



Year 1 have made daffodil candle holders for St. David's day. They are beautiful!



Maizie



Asa

Year 1 - Charlie and Eloise



Year 2 -
Sophia-Mae
wrote some
instructions
for the
Mayor of
Fairyland
with some
lovely detail!

Learning Objective
I can plan and write a draft set of instructions.

Imperative (short) verbs	✓	✓
Number	✓	✓
Capital letters	✓	✓
Exclamation marks	✓	✓
Question mark	✓	✓
Each instruction on a new line	✓	✓
Use of colour coding	✓	✓

How to find your way from the gate to the castle.
First, go through the gate SLOWLY. Underline

Go on the boat with golden ores.

Stop at the house!

Go under the twisted oak tree.

Give the old lady something.

Lastly, you will see the castle.

Did you enjoy your trip?
TRIP?

Year 2 -
Isabelle B
included some
great details
for her
instructions on
how to find
your way from
the watch
tower to the
wild wood.

2/3/2017

Learning Objective

I can plan and write a draft set of instructions.

Imperative (bossy) verbs	✓	✓
Adverbs	✓	✓
Capital letters	✓	✓
Exclamation marks	✓	✓
Quantifiers	✗	✗
Each instruction on a new line	✓	✓
Some time/amount words	✓	Some

How to find your way from the watch tower to
the wild wood.

Go down the path leading to the pond.

Enter the lily toadstools right in front of you.

Be careful not to trip over them.

Make sure not to fall in the river!

Carefully cross the bridge.

Walk down the path to the Wolf's house.

Do not wake him; he will chase you all around!

Finally, enter the wild wood, in front of you.

Year 3 - Mega maths from Megan this week, subtracting from 3 digit numbers.

1.3.17
 Lo To Subtract numbers up to three digits.

1. $364 - 46 = 318$ ✓
 $+54$ $+264$
 100 364

2. $267 - 72 = 195$ ✓
 $+1328$ $+167$
 100 267

3. $532 - 39 = 493$ ✓
 $+61$ $+432$
 100 532

4. $429 - 58 = 371$ ✓
 $+42$ $+329$
 100 429

5. $841 - 76 = 765$ ✓
 $+24$ $+741$
 100 841

6. $326 - 84 = 242$ ✓
 $+16$ $+226$
 100 326

7. $450 - 92 = 358$ ✓
 $+8$ $+350$
 100 450

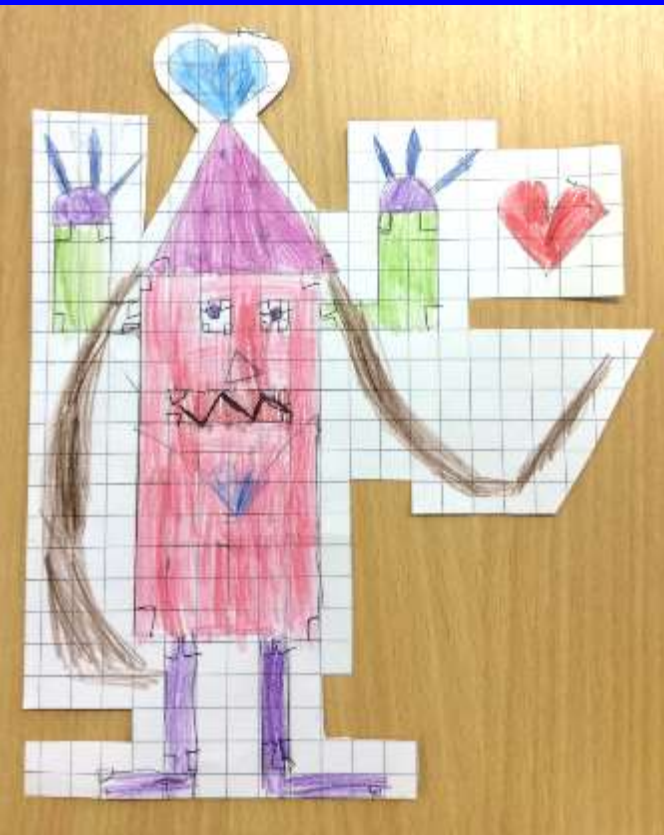
8. $726 - 68 = 658$ ✓
 $+32$ $+626$
 100 726

9. $617 - 53 = 564$ ✓
 $+47$ $+517$
 100 617

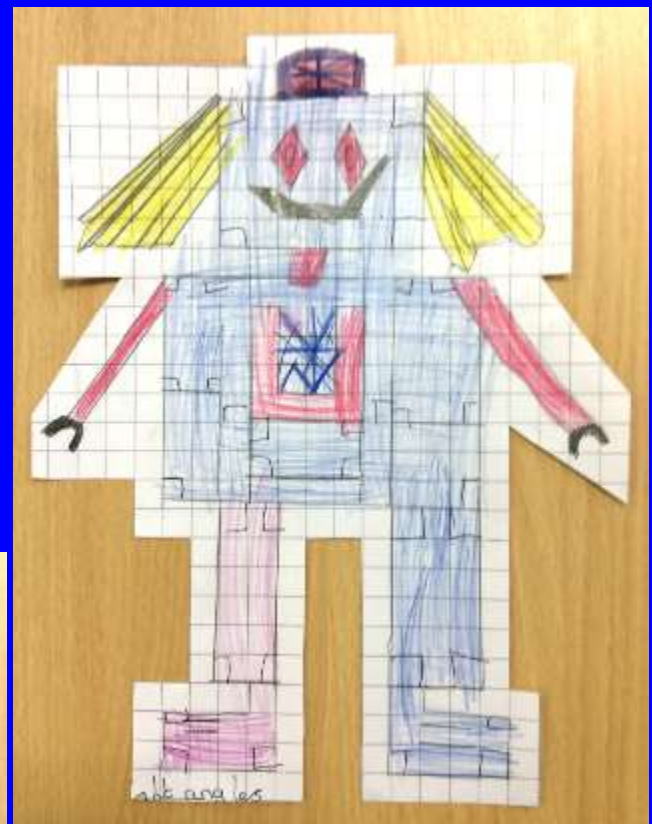
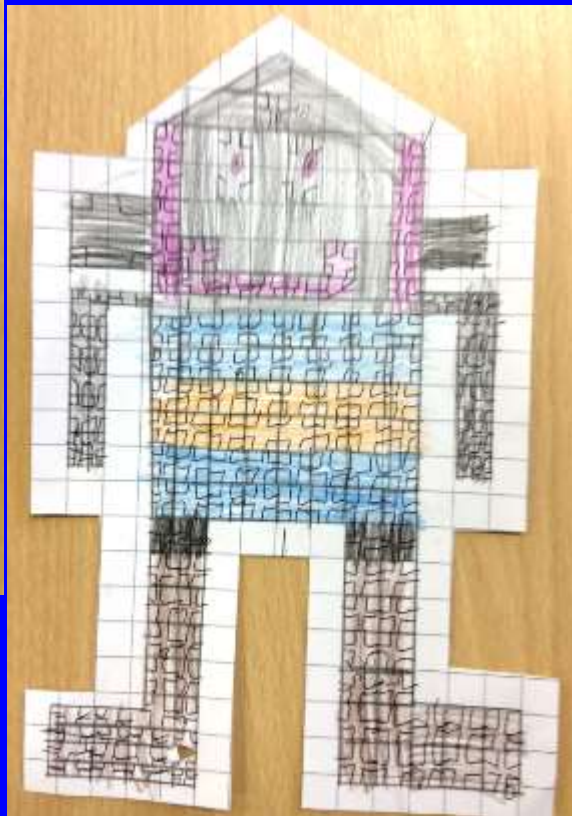
10. $509 - 35 = 474$ ✓
 70
 $+65$ $+405$
 100 509

Super work (14p)

Year 3 - created right-angled robots in Maths



Heidi



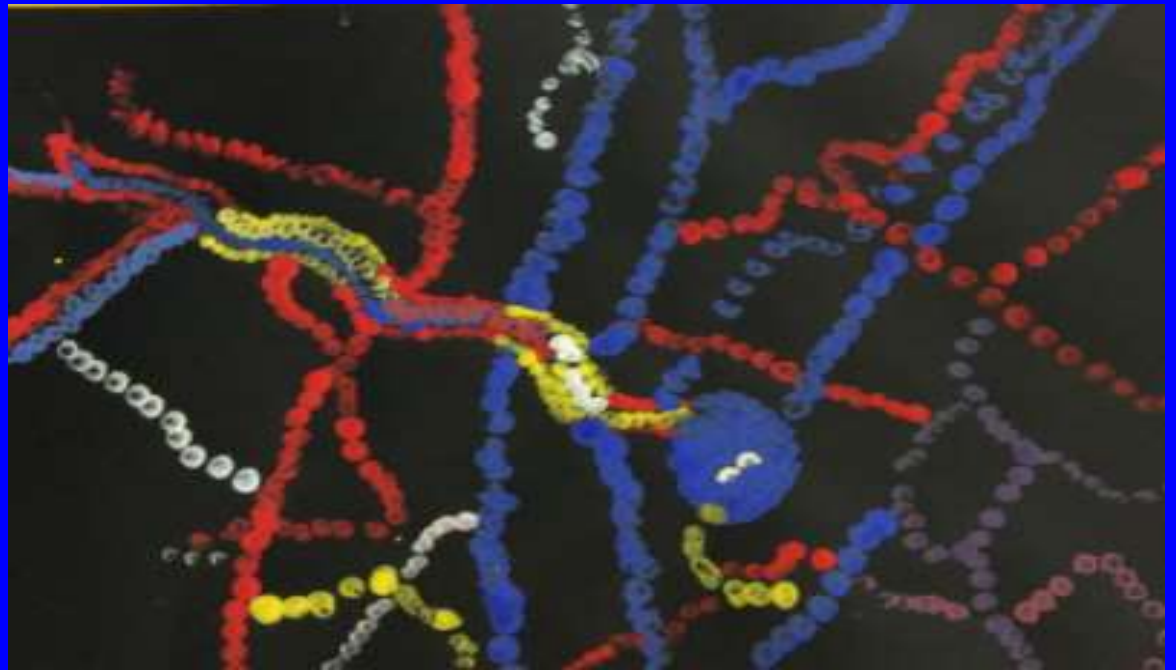
Daisy

Harrison

Year 4: We are studying Dreamtime stories from Australia. We created aboriginal paintings of the Rainbow Serpent. These are by Grace G. and Sophie.



Year 4:
These
are by
Owen
and
Noah.



We wrote acrostic poems about the Rainbow Serpent. These are by Olivia, Edward, Isabelle and Owen.

Running, rushing, racing

Australia's Creator

Invented Beautiful hills, valleys and mountains

Neverending,

but,

over the plain's horizon you might

Water holes

Slithering, slithering like

eye of a snake's

Curving as fast as a boy who

Pursing his escape around the

edge of

noza having behind his children

+ rail

By Isabelle Fagan

Running across the phenomenal desert of Australia

A mysterious vibrant serpent comes

In the waterholes at pitch black night creeping
around the red desert

Nightly, moving, enormous holes and also

Being awfully helpful, making

Our land of Australia

Wonderfully well

Suddenly the people started to be terrified

Even though the

Rainbow serpent

Personally lives

Evenly affected nobody but joined the land

Nobody has ever seen

+ the Rainbow serpent ever since

By Owen Henry

Rushing across the dusty land

A mysterious coloured creature

In roosting around making hill ridges honey bumps

Nearly the serpent is lumbering along the sandy desert

Because the humans were so naive they kept quiet and they stayed out of his way

On the way to find the serpent

Were worried humans

Suffering from water hole to water hole

Every one stayed away inside the sun and the rain
~~approach~~ were

Rising out of the water hole the serpent would appear

Probably using soft water to change at night the sun

Eating a meal by cattle

Never before he has been caught

Time to live he would put up to say hello to Australia

By chess puzzle

Racing, roaring and running

A cross Australian sands

It is

Never to be disturbed

Building mountains and valleys

Out in the desert alone
Water holes are his home

Slippy, scally serpent

Eating and sleeping

Running to water holes

Plays along the land

Eating

Never gets interrupted

Tired of his pool

By Ed and Jackson

Year 5-

Luke thought carefully about the importance of rivers and clearly contributed his ideas to his group

Tuesday 28th February 2017

L.O. To find out why rivers are important

Rivers are important carriers of fresh water.

Water

Rivers play an very important part in the water cycle

Some rivers can be dammed to provide drinking water.

Rivers have been used throughout history.

Transport

To move resources

They take the precipitation from the tops of the mountains and transport it through the land

To transport packaging

To transport people

Water helps fish to breathe

Some of these animals live in water such as ducks, otters and fish

Habitat

Rivers help fishes to live

Home for animals

Hydropower plants can create a great deal of electricity.

Energy

Today water is used on a large scale.

Water energy is one of the oldest forms of renewable energy.

Drinking water gives you energy

They're used irrigation systems for thousands of years.

Farming

Farm animals drink water

Feeds plants

People enjoy swimming

Leisure

You can do activities on water.

Different types of water sports.

You can canoe on water

ex good information about the importance of rivers

Year 5- Reuben and Matthew put great effort into creating a leaflet about St. David's Day

Food

Since it is mainly celebrated in Wales, on St. David's Day, people wear one or both national emblems; The daffodil and the leek. The leek is one of the national symbols of Wales, and can be seen on the Welsh flag.

History

The traditional clothing for St. David's Day is a tall black hat, a white shirt and a long dress.

Food

A soup called Cawl is made and eaten on St. David's Day. Cawl is made of leeks.

Celebrations

To mark St. David's Day, there is a special parade in Cardiff's city centre. Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. There is also traditional music and dancing, as well as traditional dancing. Children can play over on St. David's Day. There are concerts in pubs and clubs as well. It is a time to enjoy every bit of Welsh. There are also other parades in other parts of Wales. It is an important time of year for Welsh people.

History

Wales has an incredible history when it comes to castles. It is said that at one time, Wales had about 400 castles. Now only 100 remain standing. Wales is also one of the countries that make up the United Kingdom. A long time ago, St. David asked the Britons to wear leeks to show who was on their side.



Lawl



Daisy



Leek

random

St. David's Day

St. David's Day is celebrated on the 1st of March. This is because he was said to have died on this day. He was a Christian monk who lived a quiet religious life. He was also the patron saint of Wales.



The Welsh flag

It is used as the national flag of Wales.

Matthew

About St. David's Day

emblems

There are two emblems for St. David. They are leek and daffodils.

This is because leek and daffodils sounds the same in Welsh.

How they celebrate

It is a time to celebrate everything Welsh. It is called St. David's day on the 1st March because that is the day he died. This is an important festival for Wales. They dress up in a tall black hat with a white brim and a long dress.

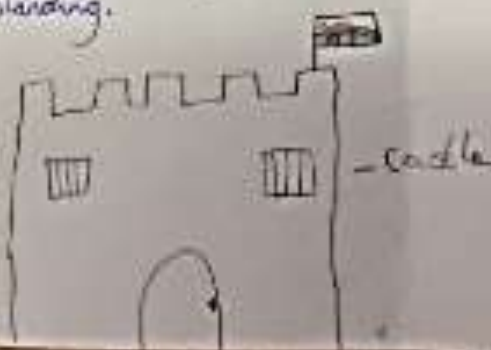
The biggest festival goes through the Cardiff city centre

About Wales

The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. Cardiff has a population of 3 Million people. The Red dragon is the symbol of Wales and it is on the flag. Wales is one of the four countries that make the United Kingdom.

Welsh history

There were ~~over~~ once 400 castles dotted around Wales. Now there is only 100 castles still standing.



Flags

St. David's flag contains:

- A gold/yellow cross
- Black background

The Welsh flag contains:

- A red dragon
- White top/background
- green background/bottom

Food

They eat card (leek soup)



Matthew Tolson



cup

This is made from lake

St. David's Day

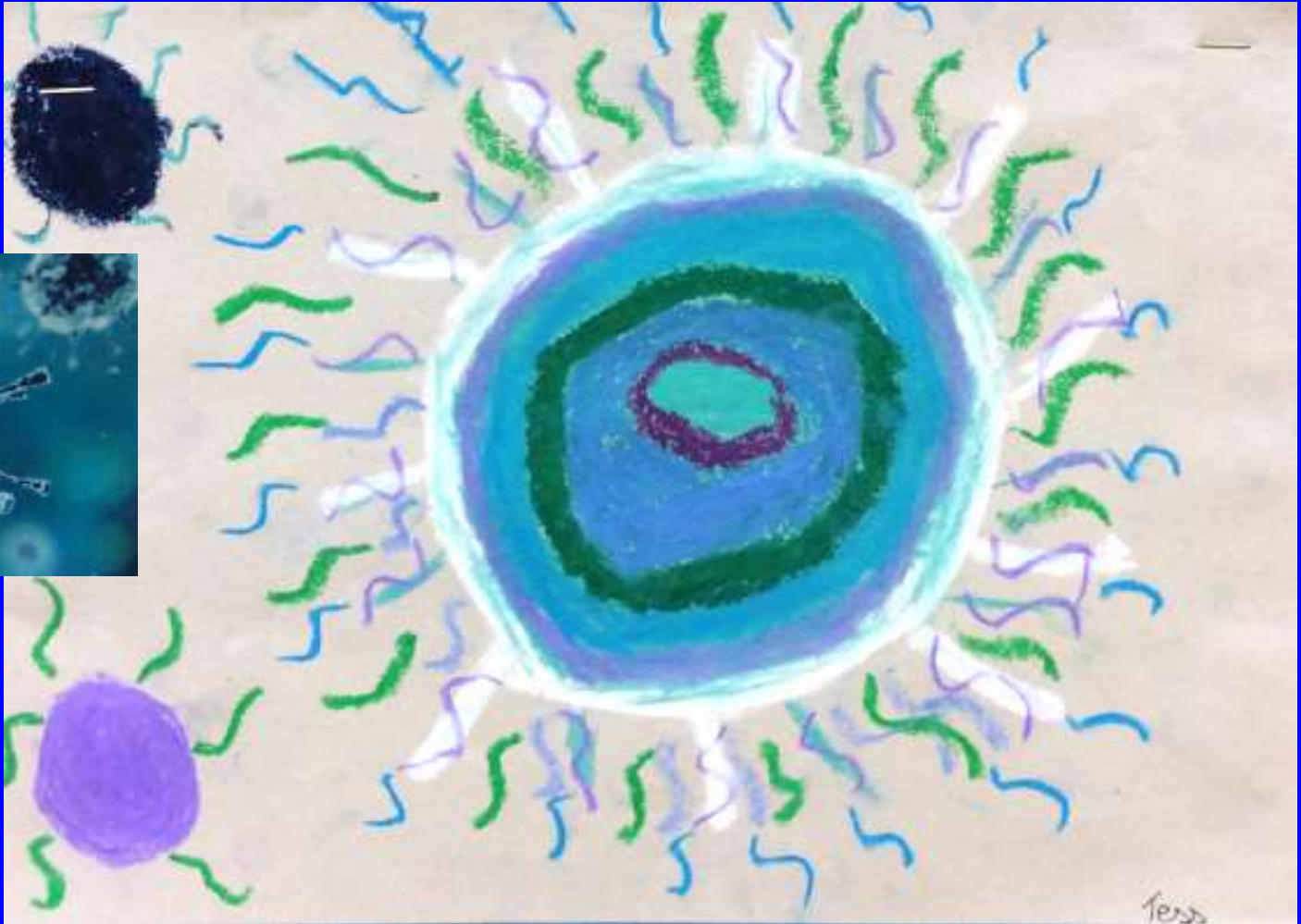
St. David is the patron
 of Wales. He lived over 1400 years
 ago. He was a shepherd and he had
 a just-religious life. He spread the word
 of Christianity all over Wales. He asked
 the Britons to put letters in their hats
 so they could tell if you were paid
 or for. He also made the ground rise
 so everyone could see him.



St. David's
flag

Year 6 This week in science we have been learning about micro-organisms. We drew pastel images of what these tiny living things look like when viewed through powerful microscopes.

Tess



Year 6 Eve



Zack

Tess

MICRO-ORGANISMS

WHAT ARE MICRO-ORGANISMS?

Microorganisms are microscopic things that you can't see with the naked eye, some live in air, soil, water and even us!

WHAT DO MICRO-ORGANISMS LOOK LIKE?

Micro-organisms look like tiny grains some of them look like electric but most of them have antennae.

HOW ARE MICRO-ORGANISMS GROUPED?

Micro-organisms are grouped by: fungi, protists and bacteria all of these can be good and bad.

HOW CAN MICRO-ORGANISMS BE HELPFUL?

They help us by fighting off the bad micro-organisms.

HOW CAN MICRO-ORGANISMS BE HARMFUL?

They can be harmful because they can give us illnesses such as: flu, colds, measles and chicken pox.

MICRO-ORGANISMS

WHAT ARE MICRO-ORGANISMS?

They are very small living things that can not be seen with the naked eye. People have to use microscopes to look at them closer.

WHAT DO MICRO-ORGANISMS LOOK LIKE?

Micro-organisms are very, very small so small that you have to use a microscope just to see them. They are all different shapes and sizes. Some are long and thin and others ball shaped and fat.

HOW ARE MICRO-ORGANISMS GROUPED?

They are grouped into 3 kingdoms: Fungi, Protists and Bacteria. Bacteria is the largest of all the kingdoms. It can be used for food production. Protists usually live in water and consist of one cell. Fungi needs to absorb nutrients from their surroundings.

HOW CAN MICRO-ORGANISMS BE HELPFUL?

They break their food down when they eat it. If they didn't do this then the world would be full of rubbish and dead trees. Micro-organisms also help to make bread, cheese and yoghurt.

HOW CAN MICRO-ORGANISMS BE HARMFUL?

They can cause illness such as: flu, colds, measles, chicken pox, AIDS and tetanus. Micro-organisms can also cause tooth decay.

House Point Winners!

Fourth Place - Chester 185

Third Place - Lincoln 201

Second Place - Durham 235

First Place - York 241

