

Dear Families,

Another week has passed and I am so proud of the school community in the way we are coping. Thank you to those that completed the parent survey. I will publish a summary of the results next week and as a staff body we are reviewing our offer and will adapt as is possible. I am also aware how many children and parents are feeling anxious with the work and completing it all. I must stress that there is no need for the home schooling to create arguments and stress in the home. I know how hard it is at the moment to juggle it all. Working and supporting children with school work is almost impossible. Support your child where and when you can and when we all return to school we will support the children with their learning.

I would like to celebrate the learning that has taken this week so well done to the following children for their wonderful effort and work.

Nursery - Well done Elmira yozkan and her family, she completes her challenges every day!



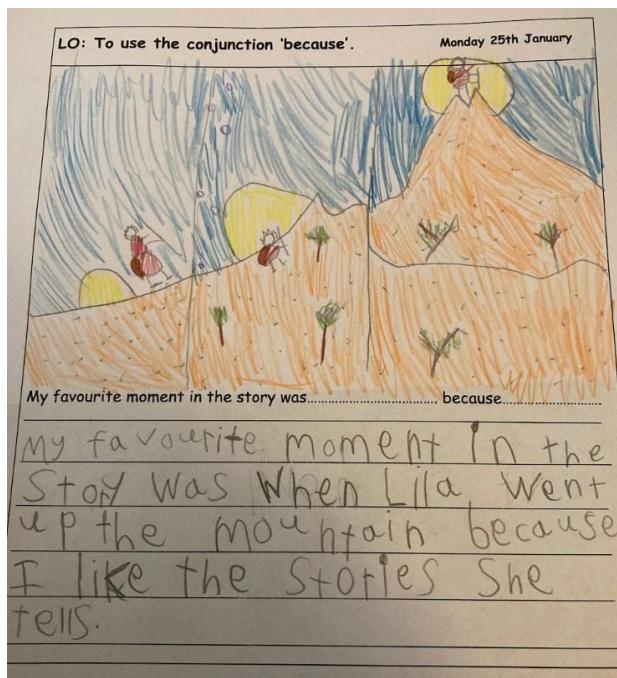
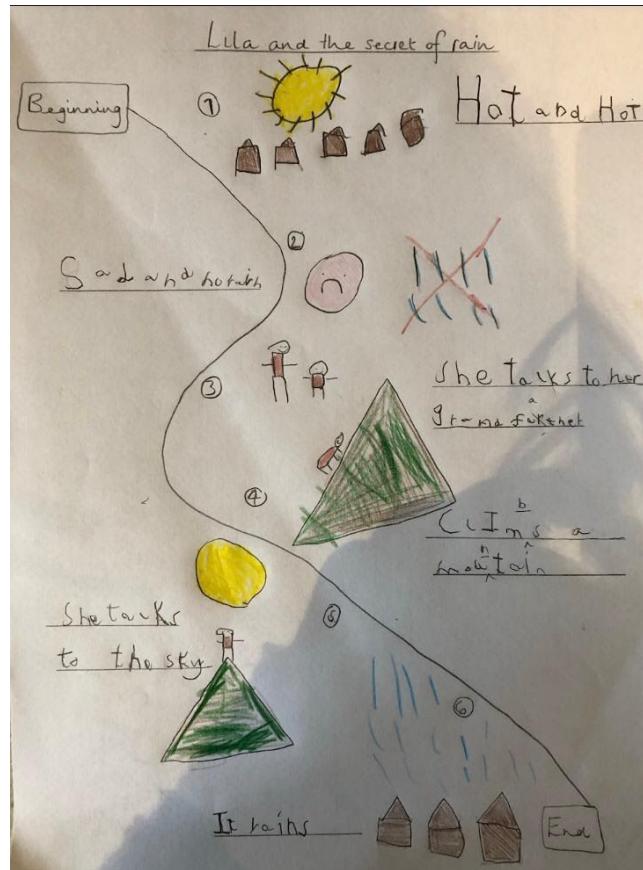
Donaldson - In Reception they have been learning all about bridges, specifically the dragon bridge in Vietnam. Lily has made some excellent bridges at home:



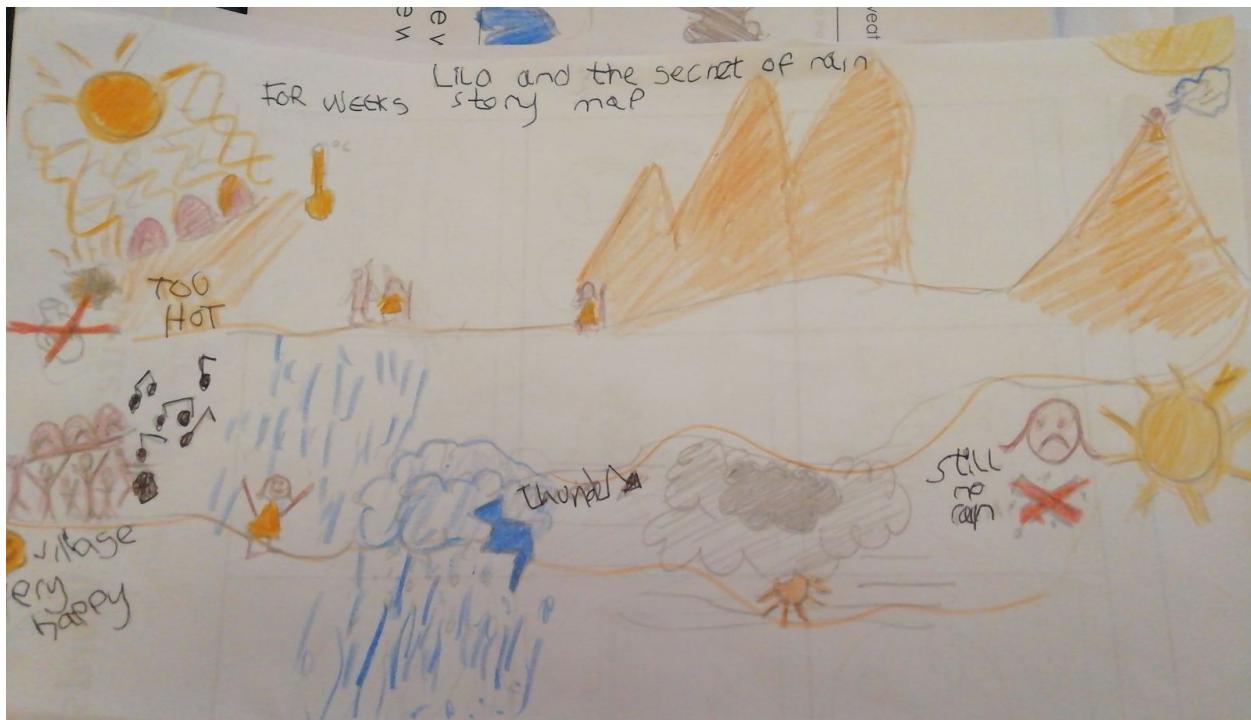
Ahlberg - George has also made an excellent bridge at home



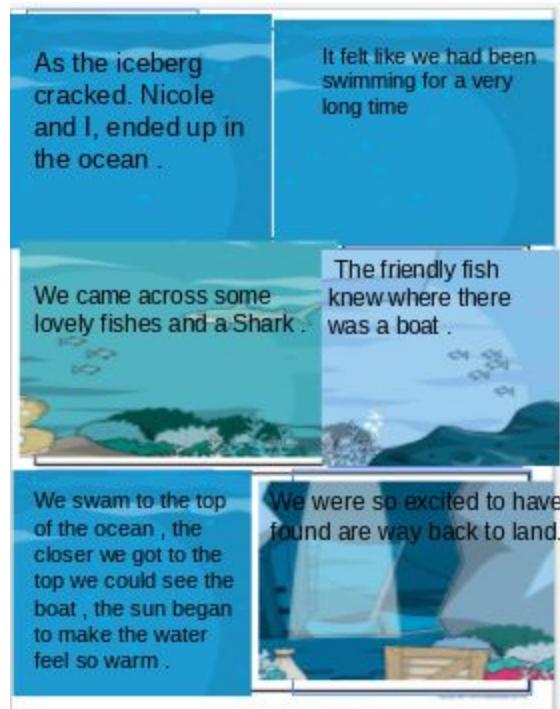
Hadid - Well done to Jack for his fantastic story map of Lila and the secret of the rain and Molly for some great use of conjunctions in her writing.



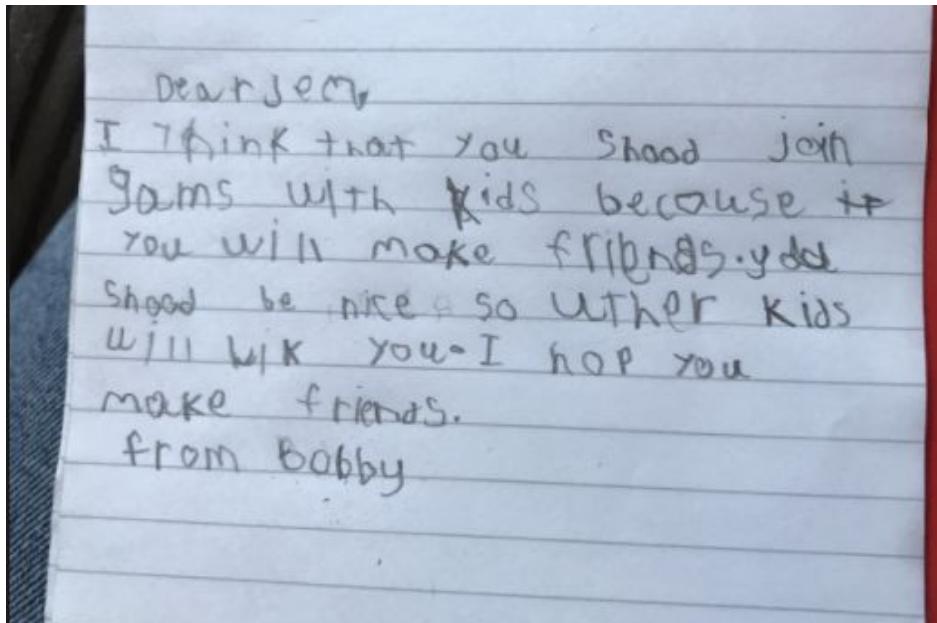
Mozart: Rayan has also worked very hard to create a great story map of Lila and the rain.



Bolt: Shania has worked really hard to create a planning frame for her story which she is going to create a pixton frame for.



Seacole: In Seacole class they were thinking about ways to help other children make friends. I love Leo's suggestions to help make friends.



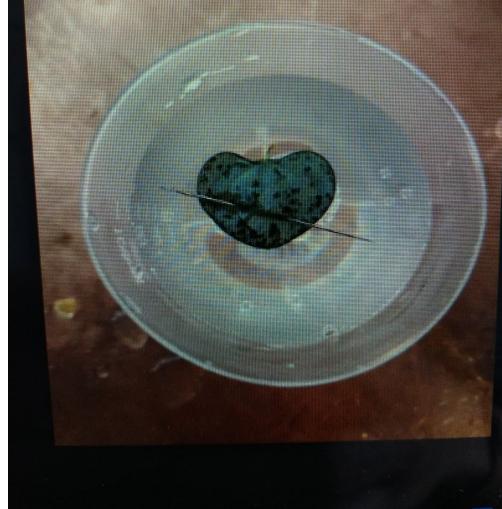
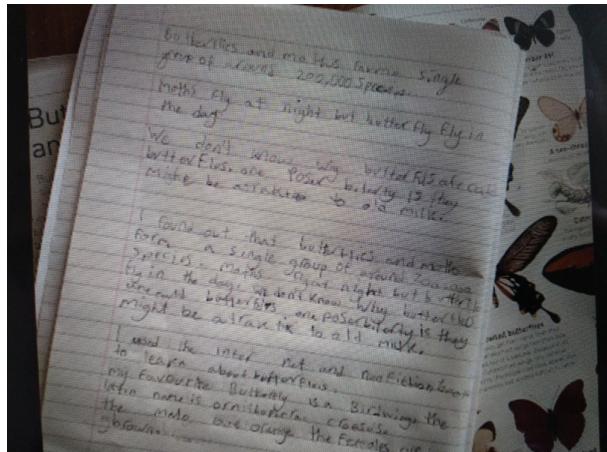
Attenborough:

In year 3 they have been making their own compasses. Here is Ryan's excellent home made compass. Can you tell which direction it is pointing?



Dahl:

Booker also made his own compass and Ida wrote a non fiction text, having researched herself, about butterflies.



Fibonacci: In Year 4 they have been learning about the Romans. I love Henry's creativity in creating a Roman style mosaic.



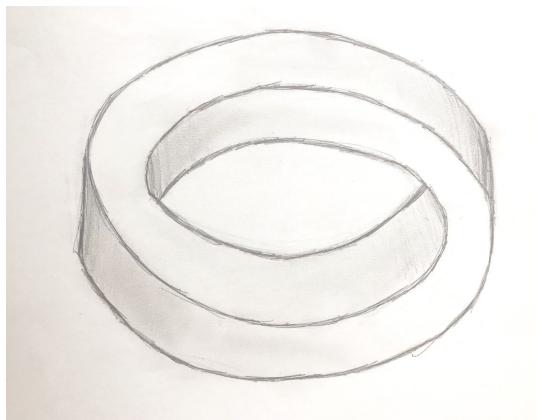
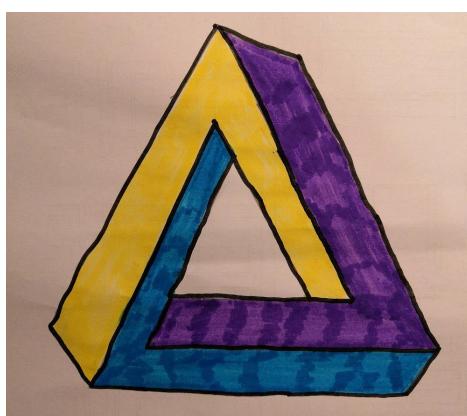
Gandhi:

Mia used dried food at home to make this amazing mosaic



Pankhurst:

In Art, Pankhurst class has been learning how to draw optical illusions. I am not sure I could create ones as good as this! Well done Ashton and Dulcie.



Thompson: In Year 5 they have been learning to write instructions.

Peter has written a recipe for slime, can you follow the instructions to make your own slime?

The Invincible Slime recipe!

Step one: Get 20 ml of water and approximately 200 grams of cornflour.

Step two: Mix until it turns all gooey and liquidy.

Step three: Punch your invincible slime and it will become solid.

Step four: Have fun!

Or can you follow Dulcie's instructions to create a paper butterfly:

How to make a paper butterfly

1. Take a square piece of plain/coloured paper.
2. Fold down the middle of the square lengthways.
3. Unfold the paper and cut down the crease to make 2 rectangles.
4. Fold one of the halves lengthways.
5. Fold (or cut) all the corners off one of your rectangles.
6. Fold the bottom half up leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.
7. Fold down again the other way, creating a fan effect, repeat steps 6-7 on the other side.
8. Fold it in half.
9. Make a fan out of your unused rectangle, portrait way up, each fold approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ cm width.
10. Fold this in half as well.
11. Connect the two pieces together with glue/string.
12. Enjoy looking at your little paper butterfly!



Year 6: In Maths the children have to explain their reasoning about the method they've used working out 2 of the questions from the worksheet, well done Fizzah and Genevieve for your clear explanations.

Answer to Question **3A: 312 and 156**

Explain how you got your answers and what you noticed:

To get my answer of 50% of 624 I first took a look at the bottom of the bar chart. If 100% is equivalent to 624 then 50% (which is half of 100 percent) must be half of 624. I know that half of 24 is 12 and half of 600 is 300. I add those together and get 312. 50% of 624 is 312.

To get 25% of 624 I can either half 50%, which is 312, or divide 624 by 4. I will divide 312 by 2 because it is more efficient. My answer is 156. 25% of 624 is 156.

Answer to Question **5:**

Aisha is not correct.

Explain your method and your reasoning:

Tommy scored 40/50 on a Maths test.

Aisha got 78% of the test correct.

Aisha thinks she has done better because 78 is greater than 40

I'm going to convert both into hundredths. 40/50 has to be multiplied by 2/2 to get a denominator of 100 so that would be 80/100. Then 78% would be 78/100 so Tommy got 2/100 more than Aisha. For extra, I can calculate how many Aisha got on the test, which would be 39/50.

In English **Year 6** have written a non-chronological report about WW2 and some creative writing in continuing the story of the Snow Goose. Well done Ajlan and Isaac.

Why it all started: WW2

WW2 had begun, On the 1st September 1939 it all started Germany invaded Poland from the West causing the UK and France to Declare war on Germany in response to the invasion of Poland. 2 days later, on 3rd September Uk and France Joined WW2. The Nazi party and the Axis power had planned to get their Victory of Europe, whilst the UK and the Allies power were against them. Due to various arguments and events have led up to the beginning of the war, which in this report we will go into more detail.

The Treaty of Versailles

In June 1919, at the end of WW1, Germany was fined as a consequence of them losing WW1. Germany was fined for its colonies and was banned from having any military power. The Treaty of Versailles was signed by leaders all over the world, in the Versailles palace, France. Germany was fined 132 Billion gold marks and (US) \$ 33 billion, in repetition of covering the damage in WW1. Germany suffered crazily, making life tough for people, many people lost their jobs due from these colonies. The Treaty was seen as incredibly unfair for people living in Germany. The Treaty was set out that not only paying a lot of money, they also had to give away land they had won in WW1. Understandably, People were upset by these harsh rules making life tough for people.

Philip Rhyador's small sailboat swept towards the beach with the snow goose overhead guiding the small, distorted man. Lonely as ever, he passed other small fishing boats and seeked out for long lines of soldiers through the foggy, grey sea. He stared in horror as he watched soldiers-wounded and exhausted- bundle into small boats made for just a person or two to go fishing in, but he knew he had to go on if he truly wanted to be a man.

When he arrived at the shore he helped two young, injured men aboard by putting his arms around them and gently dragging them to his small boat and letting them lay down on the deck. Back he went to retrieve more men. He found a man lying on the floor, trying to nurse a deep, bloody gash on his leg and when he saw Philip he asked for help. Philip picked him up and carried him back to yacht, where five, weary but relieved men already lay, meaning this was the last man aboard, before coming back again. For the first time, people didn't focus on his physical looks. At the wheel, Philip called back to the men telling them to hold onto something and that this would be a rough journey. A quarter of an hour later, Philip helped to load the hurt onto the huge Navy transporter.

After half a dozen trips, he arrived at the shore again, just as tired as any of the soldiers, but he still was determined. He went to pick up and carry one man who looked half-dead and had deep, heavy bags under his eyes, when he spotted a German man pointing a rifle right at Philip's head. And that was when he fired...

At the last second, one soldier had managed to rise to his knees and was able to tackle the enemy around the waist, so the shot went high, and a snow-coloured bird dropped out of the sky.