



Ludlow Primary School

Reception Newsletter

Summer Term 1 2022



Welcome to the Summer Term and let us hope for some lovely weather over the coming months!

We hope that you have all had a wonderful Easter break and have been enjoying the lovely weather. It is hard to believe that we are now heading into our final term together in Reception!

We are starting the first half term with our dinosaur topic – something which the children are going to be very excited about! We shall then move on to our growing and change topic when we shall learn the story of The Enormous Turnip.

This is also a very important time of the year for the children as it is their final term in EYFS and we will begin to start the gradual transition into KS1 by further developing independence and resilience.

If you have any queries that you would like to talk through, please let the school know and we will happily phone you to discuss.

Thank you,

The Early Years Team

NOTICES

Please remember

- ♣ a named sun hat for outside areas and to apply sun cream before school now that the weather is improving
- ♣ to name all items brought to school including PE kits
- ♣ book bag containing reading book and diary every day
- ♣ if you would like your child to bring a water bottle in on very warm days, then please ensure it is named and filled with water only, thank you

Wrens PE—Wednesday

Robins PE—Thursday

Attendance and punctuality remains a top priority in our school. We monitor attendance very closely across school and will be contacting parents if the attendance percentage persistently drops below. Everyday of missed school has an impact on your child's learning. If they are not in school then please call the school office to inform us of the reason.

What are we learning about?

Knowledge Organiser EYFS: What if the dinosaurs came back?

History: Prehistoric

Dinosaurs were a large group of **reptiles** that appeared around **251 million** years ago, at the start of the **Triassic period** of prehistory. They are now **extinct**.

Science: Fossils

Fossils are preserved remains, impressions or traces of once living things. Many prehistoric remains have been discovered all over the world, including dinosaur remains.

Science: Diet

Meat eaters – Carnivores

Some dinosaurs only ate meat and were called carnivores. Carnivores usually had long strong legs so they could run fast after their prey. They also had big strong jaws, sharp teeth and deadly claws.

Science: Diet

Plant eater – Herbivores

Most dinosaurs ate plants and were called herbivores. Herbivores had blunt teeth good for stripping vegetation. Some had long necks so they could reach the leaves on tall trees, others were small and ate bushes and shrubs. They had rounded feet.

Fossilisation

An animal dies. It gets covered with **sediments** which eventually become rock.

More layers of rock cover it. Only hard parts of the creature remain, e.g. bones, shells and teeth.

Over thousands of years, **sediment** might enter the mould to make a **cast fossil**. Bones may change to mineral but will stay the same shape.

Changes in sea level take place over a long period.

As **erosion** and weathering take place, eventually the fossil becomes exposed.



Key Events

Fossil discovery	In 1836, Mary Anning found prehistoric remains on the Jurassic coast. She called them 'curiosities'.
Triassic period	200-250 million years ago the first dinosaurs appeared. Hot dry climate mainly covered in large deserts.
Jurassic period	200-145 million years ago. Many other animals extinct – dinosaurs survive. Fall in temperature and rainfall rises - Good conditions for plants to grow.
Cretaceous period	Land separated. More plants and animals.

Vocabulary

Dinosaur	'a terrible lizard'
Paleontologist	A scientist who studies fossils.
Extinct	When a particular animal or species is no longer alive anywhere in the world and the species has died out.
Fossil	The remains of a prehistoric animal or plant.
Diet	What an animal eats or drinks.
Habitat	Where an animals lives.
Predator	An animal that hunts others.
Marine	Something related to or found in the sea.

Selected examples of dinosaurs



Subject: History

People: Mary Anning

A scientist who studies fossils is called a Palaeontologist. Mary Anning was a famous fossil hunter and collector. She found and identified many prehistoric fossils from the time of the dinosaurs and sold them to make money for her family. Anning was one of the earliest fossil hunters to identify pre-historic fossils.

Feeling Curious?

Links to more knowledge

[Lyme Regis Museum- Mary Anning](#)
[CBBC- Mary Anning Fossil Hunter](#)
[Nick Cope- Dinosaurs](#)
[Andy's Dinosaur Adventures](#)
[Natural History Museum](#)

Books

The Usborne Big Book of Dinosaurs by Alex Frith.
 Stone Girl Bone Girl by Laurence Anholt.
 Complete Book of Dinosaurs by Dougal Dixon

'Know more and remember more' about these interesting facts about summer, garden plants and animals.



A plant is a living thing. A sunflower is a type of plant.



Plants need air, sunlight, warmth, water and nutrients from soil to grow.



Insects have six legs, two antennae and a hard outer shell. Some insects have wings.



Parts of a plant include the roots, stem, leaves, flowers and petals.



An animal is a living thing. A butterfly is an animal. It is a type of insect.



In summer, on hot, sunny days, it is important to wear sun cream, sun hats, sunglasses and drink plenty of water.

As **readers and writers**, we continue to apply the phonic sounds that we have learnt and build our knowledge of reading and writing high frequency words. We will continue to write for different purposes such as labels, lists, stories, recounts. We will be trying hard to remember to sound out each word carefully whilst remembering to use capital letters, finger spaces and full stops correctly.

As **mathematicians**, we continue to practise recognising our numbers from 0-20 and counting in 1s, 2s, 5s and 10s. We will be using our knowledge of addition and subtraction to solve practical problems and be recording this in a variety of ways. We will also be solving problems involving doubling, halving and sharing.

As **scientists**, we will explore our natural world looking for similarities and differences. We will find out about life cycles by watching how caterpillars develop. We will also plant seeds and find out what they need to grow big and strong.

As **communicators**, we will be encouraging the children to share their experiences and achievements. We will also be thinking about ways we can solve problems with others by using “kind” words and actions.

As **independent learners**, we will explore the learning opportunities in both our outdoor and indoor classrooms. We will collaborate with others, listen and share ideas. We will solve problems and challenge ourselves.

As **healthy learners**, we will be getting ourselves ready for Sports Day and thinking about ways we can keep ourselves healthy.

As **artists**, we will experiment with different media and materials. We will learn new songs, how to play a rhythm and act out familiar stories.

