Prímrose Hill Prímary School Weekly Newsletter

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@NW1PrimroseHill

Curileles

@primrosehillprimaryschool



Dear Primrose Hill Families,

Welcome back! This week Primrose Hill children have been scientists as we celebrated British Science Week 2023. We have had a visit from staff at the Francis Crick Museum and there was a real buzz around the school. I always think about science as the gateway to opening your curious mind. I wanted to introduce our new science leaders of learning—Emma and Georgia—who will be championing the subject. Our science curriculum develops pupils skills in:

Asking questions

Asking questions that can be answered using a scientific enquiry.



Questions children may ask:

What features do animals living at the North Pole have? Children might use books, websites or watch videos to find out (research).

Do all flowers have five petals? Children may suggest carrying out a survey of flowers in the school grounds (pattern seeking).

Which shoes have most grip? Children could investigate the forces needed to pull shoes across different surfaces (a comparative test).

When is the bulb brightest? Children could investigate the effect of changing the number of batteries or the thickness / length of the wire in their circuit (fair tests).

Making predictions Using prior knowledge to suggest what will happen in an enquiry.



Predictions that children may make:

I think that the biggest egg will hatch first. You could have an egg hatching kit in the classroom for chicks (observation over time).

I think that some objects can be hard and soft. Children could identify classroom objects as hard and/or soft and place into labelled hoops (Identifying, grouping and classifying). Will the hoops need to overlap because some objects are hard and soft?

I think this is the strongest magnet. Children could measure the greatest distance that different types of magnet attract a paperclip (fair test).

I think the puddle on the in the sun will evaporate sooner than the puddle in the shade. Children may investigate by measuring the perimeter of the puddle or taking photographs during the day (observation over time and a comparative test).

Setting up tests Deciding on the method and equipment to use to carry out an enquiry.



Planning an investigation with children often starts with a question and then discussion about the method and equipment needed. Sometimes it is appropriate to provide the equipment and let the children decide their method independently. Sometimes you might have a class discussion to plan how the children will carry out the investigation but leave the children to select the equipment they need.

What changes do you notice across the four seasons? Children may decide to observe one tree across the year and ask to photograph it using a camera or tablet (observation over time).

How do rocks vary? Children may use hand lenses or microscopes to help them identify whether they have grains, crystals or fossils in them (identifying, grouping and classifying).

How will you separate this mixture of sand, stones and salt? You may provide a range of sieves, spoons, filter paper and funnels so that the children can explore how to do this most effectively (problem solving).

Observing and measuring Using senses and measuring equipment to make observations about the enquiry.



Using different senses - you may use 'feely' bags or smelling pots to encourage young children to use their sense of touch and smell to identify different objects (identifying, grouping and classifying).

Measuring with rulers - children might investigate what happens to a seed or bulb as they grow into mature plants and measure the length of the stem (observation over time).

Using a thermometer - children might investigate the effect of temperature on the time it takes sugar to dissolve (fair test).

Using data loggers - children could record sound made by a ticking clock as the distance from the source increases (pattern seeking).

Recording data Using tables, drawings and other means to note observations and measurements.



Using drawings or annotated diagrams - children investigating the effect of light, water and temperature on plant growth might draw diagrams of the plants every few days (observation over time).

Using tables - children investigating materials that conduct electricity might record their findings in a table (comparative test).

Using graphs - children investigating whether people with the longest legs run fastest could plot a scatter graph and draw a 'line of best fit' to see whether there is a direct relationship (pattern seeking).

Interpreting and communicating results Using information from the data to say what you found out.



Children may communicate their results in many ways:

Orally - young children could explain to the class which items sink and float after they have each tested some objects (identifying, grouping and classifying).

Drama - children describe pollination of flowers by insects after watching some film clips (research)

Power point - older children could present a power point to their peers after finding out about the life cycle of a chosen animal (research).

Diagrams - children could create a classification key to identify mini beasts or plants after carrying out a survey in their local environment (identifying, grouping and classifying)

Poster/leaflet - children could suggest which drinks would be best for your teeth after investigating the effect of different liquids on egg shells (observation over time & fair test).

Sticky note/paragraph - children could write a short paragraph to explain how to make the best string telephone after testing various pots and threads (pattern seeking).

Evaluating Reflecting on the success of the enquiry approach and identifying further questions for enquiry.



Pupils may evaluate their practical investigations orally or in written forms:

Informal discussion between pupil and teacher - a pupil may explain that the rocket mouse did not travel far because the bottle was small (comparative test).

Class discussion - pupils may agree that they did not find many mini beasts when they went out to survey the school grounds because it was a cold/wet day (identifying, grouping and classifying).

Written paragraph - a child may explain an anomalous result on a graph. For example, when investigating the effect of different shapes on water resistance (fair test), 'We found it difficult to start the stop watch exactly at the time the shape touched the surface of the liquid so the times are not very accurate.'

Meet New Headteacher

Liam Frost, our new Headteacher, is coming in to school next

Friday 3rd March.

He is inviting parents and carers for coffee morning to meet him at **9:00am!**

We looking forward to see as many of you there.

A is for attendance Our whole school target is 96% This week's attendance is 93.25% and



our late numbers are a disappointing **65**. Well done to **Squirrels** who managed **96%**. One of the most important ways in which you can support us and your children in 2023 (and beyond) is to ensure that your children attend school every day. Attendance in school is of paramount importance - any absence can have a profoundly negative impact on your child's learning as important aspects of a sequence of work can be missed.



https://www.science-sparks.com/science-at-home-experiments-for-kids/

Follow the above link and you will find lots of home experiments that you can do in the comfort of your own homes.



https://www.crick.ac.uk/whats-on/public-events/meet-a-scientist-virtually

https://www.nhm.ac.uk/events/schools-meet-the-scientist.html

https://www.britishscienceweek.org/smashing-stereotypes/

When I asked my niece (Year 4) to imagine what a scientist looks like? She pictured a male/ female, wearing a lab coat, googles and holding a flask. I came across the above website and shared that with her and she was fascinated by all the different roles. After sharing these websites and some discussion she has become more curious and was fascinated by the variety of careers in science

I hope science week has ignited the passion for science in our children so that they will think about careers in science.



Dear All,

Every child can come to the hut and take a book home. These are free.

I was thinking on their way into school in the morning.

8:45: Y2-Y6 Child can pick up a book from the hut.

Any child from the below classes that would like to take a free book home:

Visiting time:

Tadpoles 9:30

Froglets: 10:30

Ladybirds: 1:00

Butterflies: Afternoon

Dragonflies: Afternoon

I hope these books give our children a love for reading!

Books do not have to be returned.

Don't forget to get creative, closing date is 10th March How would you like your art work displayed in the **Royal Academy?**



Artists are at the heart of everything they do at the Royal Academy of Arts - they believe in nurturing and celebrating the

next generation of artists. Taking inspiration from the <u>Summer</u> Exhibition, the Young Artists' Summer Show is a free, open submission exhibition for young artists aged 4-19 years studying in the UK

Each student can submit one artwork and there is no theme. Please give your artwork a title and a sentence about your artwork, why you made it and do not forget to write your full name and age (do not write this information on the front of your work, put it on the back). The deadline is Friday the 10th of March

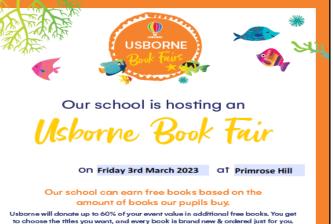
Your artwork will be seen by a panel of judges and the selected pieces will be shown in their online exhibition. Some of the artworks will also be shown at the Royal Academy of Arts.

The artwork can be made using any material; it can be a painting, sculpture, photograph, drawing, or a combination. There is no theme so artworks can be of any subject and they don't mind when you made the artwork as long as you are between 4-19. years old when you submit it. We also welcome collaborative pieces made by more than one student.

Please return your artwork to your teacher by the 10th March.

Have fun! Maria Felstead Art and Design lead





orne will donate up to 60% of your event value in additional free books. You get choose the titles you want, and every book is brand new & ordered just for you. Event value Free books earned Over £600 £360+ (60%)

> £12+ (10%) ge your class to visit the b ook fair to help

£75+ (30%)





£250 - £599.99

£120 - £249.99



This year we are going to have a GREAT BIG SHARE A BOOK FESTIVAL.

Your job is have a BOOK TO SHARE. You need to BE ABLE TO READ YOUR BOOK OR FAVOURITE PART OF YOUR BOOK

On the day, you will read to others in your in class. Your class will vote on the book reading they enjoyed the most and the

Winner will receive a book token!

Don't forget to dress up the day too! Be a character from your book,

You don't need to buy a costume; we want to see imaginative home-made costumes. How can you adapt what you already have? What object or possession could your character be carrying around with them?



