

Year 4 - W.C. 13th July

Hi Year 4,

After a particularly strange end to the school year, the summer is upon us. A time for you to put your pens and pencils down and enjoy some quality time with your families. It is a time to reflect on your lockdown experience. What have you enjoyed about it? What have

Promise me you'll always remember:
You're braver than you believe, stronger
than you seem, and smarter
than you think



you least enjoyed about it? How do you feel about returning to school in September? We cannot wait to see you all as we reunite in the Autumn but until then, stay safe and have fun!

Here are your activities for the week. We would still love to see what you are all up to. Keep up to date on daily challenges and catch up with friends and teachers via our blog: <https://app.seesaw.me/#/login>

If you can **DREAM** it,
you can do it. 
WALT DISNEY

Enjoy and we shall see you all again very soon,

Miss Spittlehouse and Mr Cummings <3

Xx

Maths

Monday: To interpret data from a pictogram

Go through the PowerPoint.

Easier Task - See attached document, 'Favourite Animals'

Harder Task - See attached document, 'Rainy Days'

Challenge:

- Class 2 are doing a survey.
They ask 20 children this question.
"How do you travel to school?"
Some results are shown in the pictogram.

Method of travel	Number of children
Walk	
Car	
Other	

 = 2 children

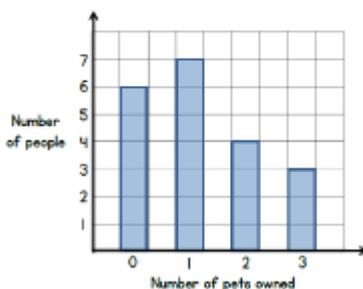
The number of children who travel by car is half the number who walk to school.
Complete the pictogram.

Tuesday: To interpret data from a bar chart

Go through the PowerPoint

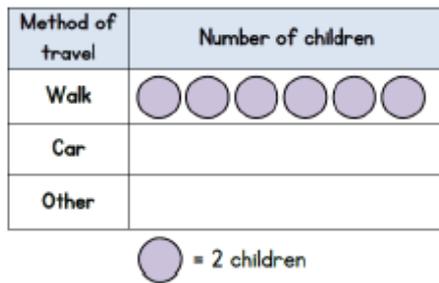
See attached file, 'Bar charts Tuesday'. There are three sheets - easier, middle and harder.
You may choose which sheet to complete and then have a go at the challenges below.

- Year 4 are doing a survey.
They ask 20 people the question 'How many pets do you own?'
The results are shown in this bar chart.



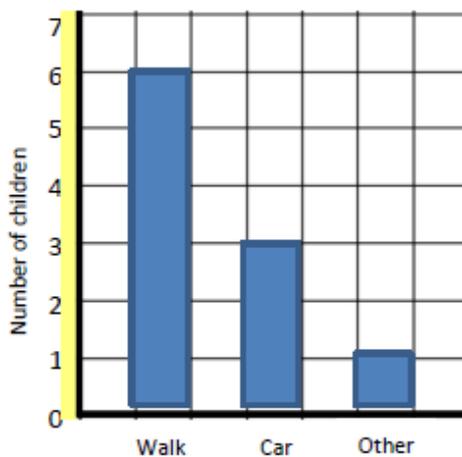
How many pets in total do these people own?

- Class 2 are doing a survey.
They ask 20 children this question.
"How do you travel to school?"
Some results are shown in the pictogram.



The number of children who travel by car is half the number who walk to school.
Complete the pictogram.

- Here is a bar graph showing the same data as above.
Explain what mistake has been made.



[Wednesday: Problem Solving - See attached document: Y4 Science Museum Problem Solving](#)

Focus on Slides 1-7

[Thursday: Problem Solving - See attached document: Y4 Sports Day Problem Solving](#)

[Challenge Friday - Plan a holiday. See attached documents:](#)

- [Budget planner](#)
- [Become a holiday planner](#)

English

Monday - Reading Comprehension

There is only one comprehension task for you today and it focuses on retrieval questions - reading the information and picking out the correct answers directly from the text. Try to underline the key words to help you.

Dragon Descriptions

Match the description to the picture. Look carefully at the picture for clues and read the writing looking for any links.

Dwarf Dragon

Dwarf dragons are small and naturally mischievous. They can be tamed but will bite their owners. They eat dragonflies and other smaller insects. They live in colonies. They have a large head with a prominent nose horn.

Gargouille

Masters of camouflage, gargouilles can be found perching amidst the stonework of city buildings. This species has spread throughout cities in Europe - feeding on rats, bats, cats and occasionally human food. Their small wings prevent them from being accomplished fliers, so they rely on surprise attacks from above. They sit without moving for days. Their body is covered in leathery skin, which can withstand any amount of heat.

Knucker

The knucker chooses to live in a damp location. It enjoys eating fish, rabbits and farm animals. Larger species have been known to take deer and even stray children. A knucker's call is a low gurgling noise that sounds like water draining away. Knucker's have small heads and a long body. They are flightless.

European Dragon

European dragons have learnt many languages and can now be found in mountainous regions throughout the world. This dragon loves to collect treasure. Gold is the metal that it seeks most. They have an intelligent appearance. Their bellies are smoother and paler than the rest of their bodies and have less armour than their back and sides.

Japanese Ryu

Japanese Ryu love water and are found all over the islands of Japan. Their lairs are situated underwater. They eat a wide range of foods, from wild boar to carp but they are particularly fond of cherries. They can communicate in writing, using their tails as brushes. They have antler-like horns and prominent whiskers.

Hydra

A hydra's preferred food is other dragons' chicks. Individuals have three to seven heads which are known to fight among themselves. They reproduce by splitting - one head separates from the body to form a new creature. They are able to learn many languages and have been friends to humans.

Questions:

1. What do dwarf dragons eat?
2. Why do gargouilles launch surprise attacks?
3. What is special about a gargouilles' skin?
4. Name one type of dragon that cannot fly?
5. Which metal do European dragons most like?
6. Where do European dragons live?
7. Which fruit do Japanese ryu enjoy?
8. What do Japanese ryu use for writing?
9. How many heads does a hydra have?
10. What do hydra prefer to eat?

Challenge: Can you match the dragon description with its picture?



A



B



C



D



E



F

Challenge Two: Invent your own dragon:

- Draw your own dragon. Write a description of it. You can make up your information!
- Look at the *Top Trumps Example*. Make a Top Trump card for your dragon. You could make Top Trump cards for the six other dragons too.



Tuesday - Punctuation and Grammar

The activities today need you to work with a grown-up or someone your age (or a bit older). If there's no-one around today to do that, then you might be best to miss this day out for now and do another one instead.

1. Make some strange sentences

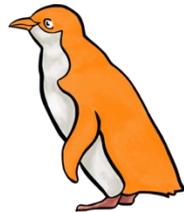
- Read *Strange Sentences*. What do you imagine in your head when you read them? Can you work out how they have been made?
- Follow the instructions on *Make your own Strange Sentence* to make your own.

2. Make a strange story

- Read the *Strange Story*. Can you work out how it has been made?
- Follow the instructions on *Make your own Strange Story* to make your own.

Strange Sentences

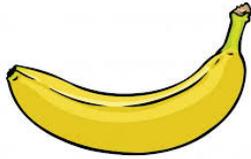
The orange familiar penguin stumbled towards some unlucky quaint eels.



Silent picturesque trees explored late precious violins.



The confused, heart-warming banana stirred the solitary delightful fork.



Make your own Strange Sentence

You will need

At least one other person to work with

Strange Sentence Maker

1. Write five different adjectives in the first column without the other person seeing.
2. Fold the paper so that this column cannot be seen
3. Give the paper to the other person.
4. They write five adjectives in the second column without you seeing.
5. They fold the paper so the column is also hidden.
6. Take the paper and write five nouns. Fold the paper and hand back to them.
7. Keep repeating until the last column is complete.
8. Unfold the paper and read the sentences that you have created. You may have to add some extra words to make them make 'sense'.

Strange Sentence Maker - Examples

Adjective	Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adjective	Noun
orange	familiar	penguin	stumbled	unlucky	quaint	eels
angry	succulent	pencil	trekked	extreme	courageous	phone
serious	icy	bottle	jostled	annoyed	striking	tissue
confused	heart-warming	banana	stirred	solitary	delightful	fork
silent	picturesque	trees	explored	late	precious	violins

Strange Sentence Maker

Adjective	Adjective	Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adjective	Noun

Strange Story



JK Rowling met Prince Charles at the edge of the forest. She said, "I wanted to buy some fish." He said, "Umbrellas are only useful in light rain." She did some break-dancing. He flapped his wings and tried to escape. The consequence was that they managed to unlock the door.

Make your own Strange Story

You will need

At least one other person to work with
Strange Story Maker

1. Each person starts with a copy of Strange Story Maker. Each person writes the name of a famous woman as the first step in a story, and then fold the paper to hide the name before passing it to the next person.
2. Everyone then writes the name of a famous man, folds and passes on their paper.
3. Carry on until all the sections are filled.
4. Unfold your paper and read your stories.

Strange Story Maker

Name of a famous woman

Name of a famous man

met

The place that they meet

in/at/on

She said:

He said:

What she does

She

What he does

He

What happened

The consequence was

Wednesday - Spelling

Here are your next ten spellings from the Year 3 / 4 spelling list. Try to learn them using some of the fun and exciting ways shown on the next pages. Can your parents/ carers test you at the end of the week? How many did you get?

1. **although**
2. **answer**
3. **appear**
4. **arrive**
5. **believe**
6. **bicycle**
7. **breathe**
8. **breath**
9. **build**

Silly Spelling Sentences!



Spelling word

Can you put your spelling words into a funny sentence?

Pick 5 of your spelling words and see if you can make a sentence to make me, or a friend laugh out loud!

Silly sentence

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

Rainbow Spellings

Can you write your spelling words out using multi-colours?

Spelling Word	Multi-coloured Spelling Word
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Thursday - Punctuation and Grammar

Task One - Can you rewrite this passage from the past tense to the present tense? **Clue - look at the verbs!**

Yesterday, I got up at about 8 'o'clock and hurried downstairs for some delicious breakfast which was beans on toast. Leisurely, I strolled down to the shop and I purchased a tasty banana and some scrumptious orange juice. Soon after, I raced back home and made myself a cup of tea. After a while, I listened to the football on the radio before I went and met some friends at the cinema. I then watched a film called *Alice in Wonderland* and then I went back home. Later on, I cooked some chicken and pasta for my dinner and I ate it quickly because I was hungry.

Activity Two - Write five amazing sentences about the picture below. Remember to include:

- Fronted adverbials
- Conjunctions
- Punctuation
- Adjectives
- WOW verbs
- Adverbs



Activity Three - Replace these nouns with the correct pronouns

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a proper noun.

e.g. The children played in the park. The children came home early.

The children played in the park. **They** came home early.

Write out the sentence and change the red words into a pronoun.

1. Michael was late for school and **Michael** was going to get into trouble!
2. Sarah was going to Gran's house for tea and **Sarah** was very excited.
3. The kittens were very playful all morning and now **the kittens** were tired.
4. Gemma and I were swimming yesterday and **Gemma and I** swam fifty lengths together.

Write two sentences of your own that include pronouns.

Friday - Creating writing

1. Make up a revolting menu

- Read **Menu**. What would you choose to eat? What do you think your friends and family would eat?
- Read **Betty's Butty**. Which, in your opinion, is the worst food described?
- Make a menu for Betty's Butty. Write short descriptions of some of the meals, add your own ideas for revolting food and add pictures too.

BIG ONES



Big breakfasts for hungry folk!

THE FULL ENGLISH

£6.95

Two fried eggs, two rashers of back bacon, Lincolnshire sausage, sautéed mushrooms, grilled tomato and baked beans, served with two slices of toasted white bloomer and butter.

VEGGIE BREAKFAST

£5.95

Two fried eggs, two Quorn sausages, sautéed mushrooms, grilled tomato and baked beans, served with two slices of toasted white bloomer and butter.

2-4-1 ON ALL BIG BREAKFASTS!!



TOASTIES



For all you bread lovers out there!

1 FILLING £2.50

2 FILLINGS £3.50

4 FILLINGS £4.50

Choose your fillings:

GRILLED BACK BACON

LINCOLNSHIRE SAUSAGES

QUORN SAUSAGES

FRIED EGGS

MONTEREY JACK CHEESE

GRILLED PORTOBELLO

MUSHROOMS

EXTRAS



All breakfast extras 75p each:

Farmhouse sausage • rasher of bacon
fried egg • grilled tomato • baked beans
button mushrooms • hash brown • toast

LOVELY DRINKS



What do you fancy?

FAIRTRADE HOT DRINKS

£2

ESPRESSO

A small measure with a golden crema.

AMERICANO

Espresso and hot water.

CAPPUCCINO

Espresso with steamed and foamed milk.

CAFFE LATTE

Espresso and steamed milk.

HOT CHOCOLATE

Steamed milk blended with the finest cocoa.

CAFFE MOCHA

Espresso with cocoa and steamed milk.

POT OF TEA

Pure Kenyan tea.

FRUIT JUICES

Please ask about our selection of juices.



REVOLUTION
MILTON KEYNES

Betty's Butty

At Betty's Butty you will find

Delicious food of every kind:

Fried rats' tails and slugs on toast -

Though beetle dung's a tasty roast.

At Betty's Butty try the worms -

Oh come on! Don't sit there and squirm.

Mixed with spaghetti, they're a treat

Though some might find them rather sweet.

At Betty's Butty, there's much more

Which hungry children will adore:

Shredded boots and old-shoe stew -

These delicacies are good for you.

At Betty's Butty - try her cakes!!!

They're often made from rotting snakes

But with rat sauce and sweet poo spice

I think you'd find them rather nice.

At Betty's Butty - - Oh! Come back-

I haven't started yet on snacks!

Well, since you don't want help from me

I'm off to get some green grass tea.



By Josie Whitehead

Roald Dahl Recipes



Choose one of the imaginary foods from Roald Dahl's books. Make up a recipe for making this food.

Include a picture, ingredients and a method in your recipe.

Choose one of these foods:

- Stink Bugs' Eggs (James and the Giant Peach)
- Crispy Wasp Stings on a Piece of Buttered Toast (James and the Giant Peach)
 - Fresh Mudburgers (James and the Giant Peach)
 - Hot Frogs (James and the Giant Peach)
 - Lickable Wallpaper (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory)
 - Frobscottle (A green drink - The BFG)
- Eatable Marshmallow Pillows (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory)
- Stickjaw for Talkative Parents (Charlie and the Chocolate Factory)

Science

As we are nearing the end of the year, we are reflecting on the many fun and exciting experiments you have experienced this year: from mixing bananas, crackers and orange juice in your stomach (a sandwich bag) to squeezing all the waste through the intestines (a pair of tights), from popping balloons to weighing carbon dioxide and from going on a mini-beast hunt to exploring different animals and their habitats. Year 4 has been full of fascinating experiments to get you excited about Science; from carrying them out in the classroom to exploring them at home. We hope we have instilled a love of all things 'Science' and we hope that you carry this enthusiasm into Year 5. For now, we shall leave you with a variety of 'do it yourself' experiments that you can enjoy at home with your families this summer. Enjoy!

Lava Lamp

Materials:

- A clean plastic bottle, try to use one with smooth sides
- water
- Vegetable Oil (or you could use Mineral or Baby Oil instead)
- Fizzing tablets (such as Alka Seltzer)
- Food Colouring

Instructions:

1. Fill the bottle up about $\frac{1}{4}$ (1 quarter) with water.
2. Pour the vegetable oil in the bottle until it is almost full. You may want to use a measuring cup with a spout or a funnel. You may have to wait a couple of minutes for the oil and water to separate.
3. Add a few drops of your favourite food colouring. Watch as the colour sinks through the oil. Did your drops of colour mix with the water immediately or float in between for a few minutes?
4. Break your fizzy tablet in half and drop part of it into the bottle. Get ready ... here come the bubbly blobs!
5. You can even get a torch, turn off the lights and drop in another half tablet. This time shine the flashlight through the lava lamp while the blobs are bubbling!

How it Works:

The oil floats on top of the water because it is less dense or lighter than water. The food colouring has the same density as the water so it sink through the oil and mixes with the water. When you add the tablet it sinks to the bottom then starts to dissolve. As it dissolves it makes gas, carbon dioxide. Gas or air, is lighter than water so it floats to the top. The air bubbles bring some coloured water with them to the top. When the air comes out of the coloured water blob, the water gets heavy again and sinks. It does this over and over again until the tablet is completely dissolved.

Extra Experiments:

What happens if you put the cap on after dropping the fizzy tablet in?

What if you drop a whole tablet in?

When it stops bubbling, try sprinkling some salt into your lava lamp. What happens?

Storm in a Glass

Materials

- Shaving foam
- A large glass
- water
- Food colouring
- A spoon

Instructions:

1. Fill the glass 1/2 full with water
2. Spray some shaving cream on top of the water to fill the glass to $\frac{3}{4}$ full.
3. Use your finger or a spoon to spread the shaving cream evenly over the top of the water. The top of the shaving cream should be flat.
4. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ -cup water with 10 drops of food coloring in a separate container. Gently add the colored water, spoonful by spoonful, to the top of the shaving cream. When it gets too heavy, watch it storm!

How does it work?

Clouds in the sky hold onto water. They can hold millions of gallons! The layer of shaving cream is our pretend cloud in this experiment. The shaving cream layer can also hold onto water. Clouds can't keep storing more and more water forever, eventually they get too heavy. When that happens, the water falls out (precipitates) as rain, snow, sleet, or hail.

Further Experiments

- Try more water and less shaving cream, or less water and more shaving cream. Which one looks more like a drizzle, and which one looks like a downpour?

Dry Erase



Materials:

- A glass plate, bowl, or picture frame
- Dry marker pen
- Water

Instructions:

1. Draw a simple picture on the glass. A stick figure is a good one to start with
2. Pour water onto the plate or into the bowl slowly to lift up the drawing
3. Swirl the water around to make the picture dance and move

How does it work?

The marker leaves behind mixture of pigments and a type of alcohol mixed together. The alcohol dissolves and the pigments are left behind as a solid. Glass is so smooth that the solid slides right off when it gets wet.

How to make a Volcano



Materials:

- 10 ml of washing up liquid
- 100 ml of cold water
- 400 ml of white vinegar
- Food colouring
- Baking soda slurry (fill a cup about $\frac{1}{2}$ with baking soda, then fill the rest of the way with water.)
- Empty 2 litre cola bottle

Instructions:

NOTE: This should be done outside due to the mess.

1. Combine the vinegar, water, washing up liquid and 2 drops of food colouring into the empty coke bottle.
2. Use a spoon to mix the baking soda slurry until it is all a liquid.
3. Eruption time! ... Pour the baking soda slurry into the coke bottle quickly and step back!

How it Works:

A chemical reaction between vinegar and baking soda creates a gas called carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the same type of gas used to make the carbonation in coke. What happens if you shake up a coke? The gas gets very excited and tries to spread out. There is not enough room in the bottle for the gas to spread out so it leaves through the opening very quickly, causing an eruption!

Extra Experiments:

1. Does the amount of vinegar change the eruption?
2. Does the amount of water change the eruption?
3. Does the amount of baking soda change the eruption?

Home Made Play Dough

Makes 1 coloured ball

Prep 10 mins

Materials:

- 8 tbsp plain flour
- 2 tbsp table salt
- 60ml warm water
- food colouring
- 1 tbsp vegetable oil

Instructions:

*Junior Scientists must have a responsible adult assistant to help!

1. Mix the flour and salt in a large bowl. In a separate bowl mix together the water, a few drops of food colouring and the oil.
2. Pour the coloured water into the flour mix and bring together with a spoon.
3. Dust a work surface with a little flour and turn out the dough. Knead together for a few minutes to form a smooth, pliable dough. If you want a more intense colour you can work in a few extra drops of food colouring.
4. Store in a plastic sandwich bag (squeeze out the air) in the fridge to keep it fresh. You can make a batch of colours and give away as kids' party bag favours or hold a playdough party for your child's next birthday.

Snow Fluff

Materials:

- 130g corn flour
- 130g shaving foam
- Food colouring

Instructions:

1. Pour the cup of corn flour into a large bowl. Use a spoon to scoop the shaving foam on top of it. Put 5-10 drops of food colouring on top. Stir to mix.
2. When the mixture looks like grated cheese, use your hands to squish the mixture even more.
3. Pretty soon the shaving foam and corn flour will form a ball, about the same texture as dough.
4. If your mixture is really wet and sticky after mixing, it needs a little more corn flour. If it won't stick together and falls into pieces, add a little more shaving cream.
5. That's it! Try sculpting snow angels, snowmen, or make a tiny snow fort!

How does it work?

The tiny pieces of corn foam get mixed into the shaving cream and suspended in the mixture. Shaving foam is made of tiny tiny bubbles, and the surface tension on the surface of the bubbles helps 'float' the corn starch particles when the two mix.

Super Cool Cola

Materials

- 1 (or 2) bottles of water, cola, or juice

Instructions

1. Put the bottle into the freezer for 45 minutes.
2. Wait 45 minutes.
3. Test to see if it is supercooled: put an ice cube in a glass and pour a little liquid out of the bottle. If it is supercooled, it will turn the consistency of a milkshake.
4. If it is still completely liquid, put the bottle back into the freezer with the lid screwed on for 15 minutes.
5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 until you have a supercool treat. If your bottle freezes solid in the freezer, you can try the backup bottle (if you used two bottles) or run the frozen bottle under warm water until it thaws.

How does it work?

Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, 0 degrees Celsius. It is possible to bring it below 32 degrees F, but usually only for a little while, and only if there

are no ice crystals formed in the water yet. Once the supercool water forms a crystal or touches another piece of ice, it freezes in a hurry!

Dancing Hearts



Materials:

- 12 ounce drinking glass
- 8 oz of 7-up or Sprite
- 12 candy conversation hearts

Instructions:

1. Fill drinking glass with the sprite
2. Drop all the conversation hearts into the sprite
3. Observe the hearts dance up and down in the drink

How it Works:

The carbon dioxide picks the candy hearts up and throws them to the top of the glass. When they reach the top, the bubbles burst and the candy works its way down again.

Extra Experiments:

1. Try doing several glasses, but in each glass have only one colour of conversation hearts inside. Does one colour of conversation heart do better than others? If so, why could that be?
2. Try using several different types of fizzy drinks (eg. Dr. Pepper, Pepsi, Coke, etc.). Which drink works the best?

3. Try using diet coke versus regular coke. Which coke works the best?

Massive Expanding Soap



Materials:

- Ivory Soap
- Large Microwave-safe Bowl

Instructions:

1. Place the bar of soap in the bowl, and microwave it on high power for two minutes.
2. Watch it grow!
3. Wait 2 minutes for the bowl and foam to cool.

How does it work?

Ivory soap has lots of little air bubbles in it. As the air bubbles are heated in the microwave, they get bigger. The soap is a solid, so once it expands, it stays expanded (although it does shrink a little as it cools).

Further Experiments:

- The soap still works as soap, so you can use it by breaking off pieces to wash your hands. The whole bowl of foam can be used to make a bubble bath, or you can create some Clean Clay with the soap, 1 cup of hot water, and a new roll of toilet paper.
- Put the expanded soap in a container large enough to hold it all, then pour the hot water over it. Stir and squish the soap until most of the lumps are gone.

- Unroll the toilet paper a few feet at a time, and add it to the soapy water. Squish and mix them as you add more paper. For thick toilet paper, you will only need half a roll. For thin paper, use the whole roll.
- Squish and mix the Clean Clay, breaking up lumps, until it is the texture of clay. Then sculpt it and experiment however you want! After you're finished, you can clean your hands just by washing them in the sink. You already have soap on your hands!

Dyed Flowers

Materials:

- 3 White carnations
- 3 bottles of food colouring in assorted colours
- 3 Clear 450ml plastic cups
- Water
- Scissors

Instructions:

1. Fill each cup with water half way.
2. Add 3 drops of food colouring into each of the cups. Each cup should be a different colour.
3. Carefully cut the end of each of the flower's stem.
4. Place each stem in a different coloured water cup.
5. Wait one hour and observe your flowers' petals.
6. Wait one day and observe your flowers' petals.

How it Works:

The Xylem of the flower works like an elevator and brings the water from the cup all the way up the plant's stem and into the plant's petals. When it brings the dyed water up it ends up dying the plant's petals. The Xylem is what allows the plant to get water from the roots all the way to the petals.

Extra Experiments:

1. What happens if you try doing 5 drops of food colouring instead of 3 drops?
2. Keep a picture log of your flower. Take a picture each day, and see how many days does it take for your flower's petals to look the most saturated in colour.

3. Try using other types of flowers. Do they work as well? Why do you think we suggested using white flowers?

Rain, Rain, Don't Go Away Rain Gauge

Materials:

- 2 litre plastic bottle
- Scissors
- Duct tape
- Sand
- Sharpie Marker
- Ruler

Instructions:

1. Empty and wash out the 2 litre bottle so it's nice and clean.
2. Take the scissors and cut off the spout top right where the taper or curve begins.
3. Fill bottom of the bottle with 1/2 inch of sand. This will keep the bottle from falling over on those windy days.
4. Pour in just enough water so you can see the water level above the sand. Yes, your sand will be wet! This is called your saturation point.
5. Use the Sharpie Marker to draw a line at the saturation point above the sand. Next to the line write "starting point".
6. Line the ruler up (from the starting/saturation point) and draw a line for every inch up to the top of the bottle.
7. Take the top "cut off" spout portion of the bottle and flip it upside down. Insert it into the bottle and use some duct tape to secure it. This part will help catch and collect the rainfall by funneling into your bottle.
8. Now it's time to find a good place for your rain gauge outside and record your rain data.

How it Works:

The rain gauge collects water. When the water drips or pours into your rain gauge you can accurately measure how much rainfall has occurred.

Extra Experiments:

1. Make multiple rain gauges. Place one in an open area outside, one underneath a tree, and one by edge of your roof. Are you getting different measurements of rainfall? If so, why do you think that is? And which one do you think is the most accurate reading?
2. Add 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 inch spots onto your rain gauge so you get a more specific and accurate reading.

Blossoming Beans

Materials:

- 1 pinto bean
- 1 Ziploc bag
- 1 paper towel
- Spray bottle for holding water

Instructions:

1. Dampen paper towel with spray bottle
2. Place wet paper towel in Ziploc Bag
3. Place bean on top of wet paper towel
4. Close Ziploc Bag
5. Place Ziploc Bag in a warm, sunny spot
6. Add water to paper towel when it dries out
7. Observe your plant growing in 3-5 days!

How it Works:

What's going on? *Germination!* That means the plant is sprouting its roots. Awesome! Usually, you can't see the roots sprout when the seed is under soil, but since there is no soil in this experiment you can see the whole process.

Extra Experiments:

1. Prepare two bean plants, but put one in a sunny area and one in a dark area. Observe their similarities and differences and chart them down.
2. Chart your bean plant's growth each day using a ruler.
3. After 2 weeks, move your bean plant to some soil. Don't forget to water it and give it some sun!

Polishing Pennies

Materials:

- Lemon Juice
- Dirty Pennies
- A cup
- Paper Towels

Instructions:

1. Put a dirty penny in the cup and cover it with lemon juice.
2. Wait about five minutes then remove the penny and wipe it off with a paper towel.

How it Works:

Pennies are made out of a metal called copper. The copper mixes with oxygen, the same gas that we breathe. This causes something called oxidation and makes the penny look dirty. Lemon juice has acid in it that removes the dirty colour or oxidation and makes the penny nice and shiny again!



Extra Experiments:

Does vinegar work?

If you colour the penny with marker does it come off?

Does it work with silver and gold coins?

Enjoy, stay safe and HAVE FUN!

PE

Use the bingo sheet below to mark off the movement skills you see being acted out by your family member or friend (take it in turns to be the actor). When you have marked off a line, either horizontally or vertically call BINGO and switch actors. Maybe the winner could win a biscuit from the biscuit tin?

Leaping	Pulling	Catching	Balancing	Rolling
Pushing	Galloping	Twisting	Jumping	Throwing
Pivoting	Kicking	Hopping	Bouncing	Crawling
Lifting	Stopping	Turning	Skipping	Grasping

Challenge: Can you come up with your own bingo card with your own activities?

RE

In some of our RE lessons, we have been exploring prayer and what it means to us and others.

Have a read of the prayers written below. Can you discuss what these prayers reveal to us about God and Christian belief?

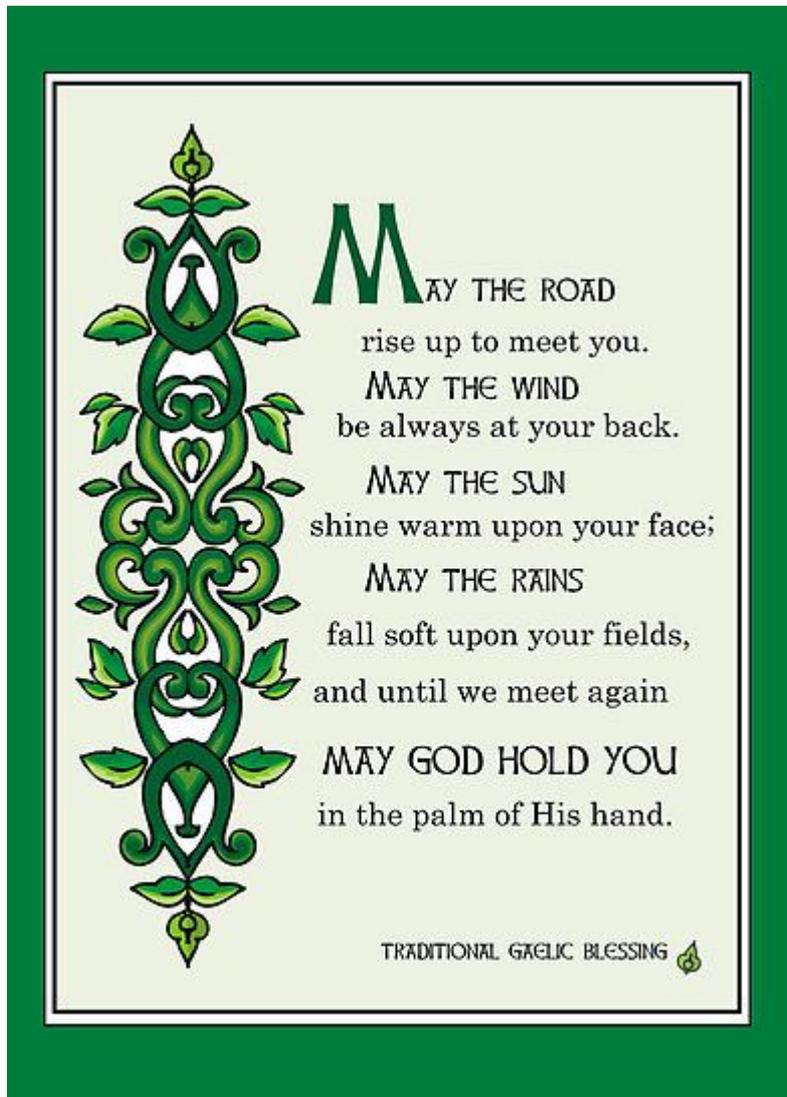
The Prayer of St. Francis

Lord, make me an instrument of your peace:
where there is hatred, let me sow love;
where there is injury, pardon;
where there is doubt, faith;
where there is despair, hope;
where there is darkness, light;
where there is sadness, joy.

O divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek
to be consoled as to console,
to be understood as to understand,
to be loved as to love.

For it is in giving that we receive,
it is in pardoning that we are pardoned,
and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life.
Amen.

The Irish Blessing, 'May the road rise up to meet you'.



Task Two

Christians are not the only people who pray. Can you research how/where the following religions pray? What are their similarities? What are their differences?

- Islam
- Judaism
- Hinduism

- Sikhism
- Buddhism

PSHE

'Life after Lockdown' - please see the attached PowerPoint for this lesson.

Music

<https://www.derbyshiremusicclub.org.uk/get-involved/music-at-home/junior/junior.aspx>
Please visit this site for a range of fun and exciting home learning music lessons.

Art/DT

Why not partake in a bake sale and raise some money for an important cause such as the NHS? Miss Spittlehouse has spent hours during this lockdown, baking goodies for her family. Why not have a go yourself? Jane has written some mouth-watering recipes for you to try - <https://www.janespatisserie.com/> Miss Spittlehouse has made numerous cheesecakes, brownies, cookie cups, muffins, cookies and many more. This is your challenge - bake some goodies and offer them to your family and friends for a small price. This money could then go to a charity of your choice to say thank you for all the work they have done during this time. Happy Baking!

Topic

You have been working hard to research interesting facts about Liverpool and why it is such a 'cool' place to live. Mr Cummings and Miss Spittlehouse are not from Liverpool. We were not born here so we had to do our own research too. Have a little read of the PowerPoint attached to the website. Did you find the same information as us? Write a paragraph or two to detail what you've learnt about this magnificent city you call home.