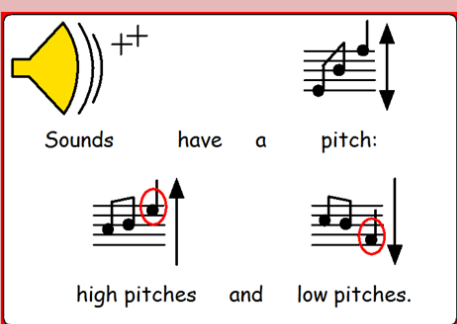


Year 4 Home Learning Challenges- Topic, Art, PSHCE, RE + Science

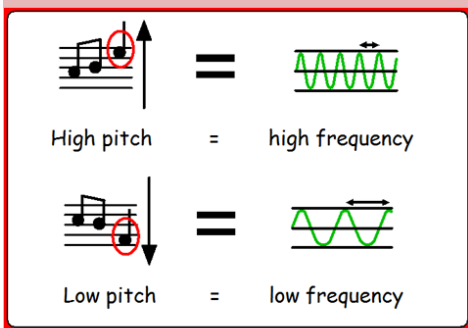
Challenge 1: Science

Sound - Today we are looking at the pitch of sound



Sounds have a pitch:

high pitches and low pitches.



High pitch = high frequency

Low pitch = low frequency

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z9h6n39>

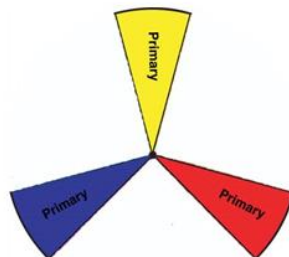
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/ztptsbk>

Task 1

- Use a metal spoon and find items around your house that create different pitches. If you tap the spoon on the side of the items, you should be able to hear low and high pitches.

Challenge 2: Art

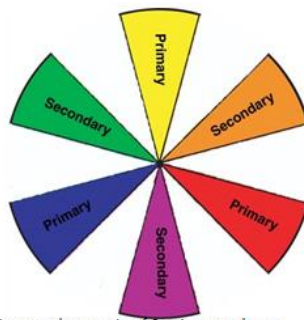
Primary Colours



- Cannot be made from any other colours
- All other colours are made from these
- Equal distance from each other on colour wheel

Use the sheet provided to help you create your own colour wheel. You must start with red, blue and yellow.

Secondary Colours



- Made by mixing equal amounts of 2 primary colours
- Found halfway between the primary colours on the wheel

Challenge 3: PSHCE

Read the situations and think about/discuss:

- How it might feel?
- What might the person do in that situation?
- How could they overcome the hurt that this situation might cause?
- How could they be more resilient?

Emma and Oliver are promised a puppy which is then not allowed in the flats where they live.

Farida breaks her leg before her gymnastics competition.

What advice would you give someone who is disappointed because their dream has been broken? Draw or write your answer.

Try to include these key words:

- Resilience
- Perseverance
- Hope
- Positive attitude
- Determination

Task 2 (you need to check with a grown up)

- Glass Sounds
- Pour water into glasses (try to use the same sized glass) at different levels
Gently hit the spoon against the glass – what do you hear?
- What is the difference in sound with different levels of water?
- Record your findings on the table provided .

Tertiary Colours



Made by mixing equal amounts of adjoining primary and secondary colours.

If you don't have paint, use colouring pencil to mix the colours.

Challenge 4 - Topic

LI: What was important in Ancient Egypt?

Read through this information on papyrus then answer the questions.

Challenge 5: Topic

LI: What was important in Ancient Egypt?

- The papyrus plant was used to make paper as early as 3000 BC and was used for over 4000 years.
- Ancient people wrote on papyrus long before paper was invented. Sheets of papyrus were exported from Egypt and used as a writing material by the Greeks and Romans.
- The English word for paper comes from the word papyrus.

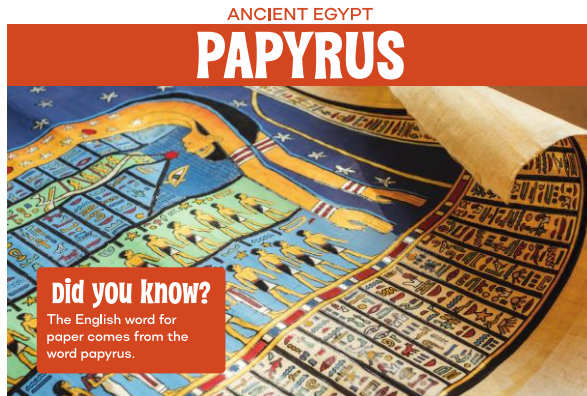


Watch this video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6nhIR-MK08E>

Make your own papyrus paper by following these

Challenge 6: RE

LI: How might a Christian follow the example of Jesus?



ANCIENT EGYPT PAPYRUS

Did you know?

The English word for paper comes from the word papyrus.

The papyrus plant was used by the ancient Egyptians for thousands of years to make many things including paper.



The papyrus plant has a triangular stem with a dense cluster of thin stems on top.

THE PLANT

The papyrus plant, *Cyperus papyrus*, grows in the Nile Delta and Nile River Valley. It had a long triangular stalk that grew up to 5 metres tall. In the time of the ancient Egyptians, large amounts of papyrus grew in the mud on the banks the Nile, but the papyrus plant is less common today.

USES OF PAPYRUS

The most well-known use of papyrus is papyrus paper, but Egyptians had many uses for the plant. Papyrus was a staple food for Egyptians. They would bake the root and eat it, using it much like we use potatoes. The outer skin of the papyrus plant was used to make many items including furniture,

rope, sandals, boxes, baskets and even small boats! And that's not all, papyrus flower was used to make perfume and medicines.

PAPYRUS PAPER

Papyrus is not only the name of the plant, but also the paper that is made from the plant. Papyrus was used to make paper as early as 3,000 BC and was used for thousands of years.

Papyrus paper was expensive to make, so it was mainly used for religious and official documents. Most Egyptians couldn't afford papyrus, so they would write on other materials, like stone or wood. Even scribes had to practise on wood before they could start writing on papyrus.

Papyrus paper was strong and durable. Many ancient papyrus documents have been preserved. These include literature, religious texts, drawings, criminal investigations, official records medical textbooks, math problems, magical texts and cartoons.

Ancient Egypt Unit © The Primary Topic Shop

<https://www.tes.com/teaching-resources/shop/PrimaryTopicShop>

instructions:

MAKING PAPYRUS

Make papyrus like the Ancient Egyptians did! The papyrus plant is harder to come by these days, but you can get an idea of the process they used with paper from a brown paper bag and some glue.



SUPPLIES NEEDED



Brown paper bag
White glue
Water
Wax paper
Bowl
Stir Stick

WHAT TO DO

Step 1

Rip the brown paper bag into one inch wide strips of equal length.

Step 2

In a bowl make a mixture of half glue and half water. (To make one sheet of papyrus you only need about 1/4 cup of each.)

Step 3

Dip the brown paper strips in the glue mixture and remove excess glue.

Step 4

Lay the strips side by side on the wax paper, overlapping them slightly.

Step 5

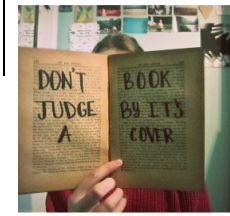
Apply another layer of strips at a right angle to the first layer.

Step 6

Let the paper dry overnight.

Step 7

Decorate your creation with paints or crayons.



➤ What does this phrase mean?

To judge - To form an opinion or conclusion about someone or something (positive or negative) without information or understanding.

Read this Bible passage from the book of Mark in the New Testament.

Mark 1:40-44, International Children's Bible

⁴⁰ A man who had a harmful skin disease [leprosy] came to Jesus. The man fell to his knees and begged Jesus, "I know that you can heal me if you will."
⁴¹ Jesus felt sorry for the man. So, he touched him and said, "I want to heal you. Be healed!" ⁴² At once the disease left the man, and he was healed. ⁴³ Jesus told the man to go at once. But Jesus warned him strongly, ⁴⁴ "Don't tell anyone about what I did for you. But go and show yourself to the priest. And offer a gift to God because you have been healed. Offer the gift that Moses commanded. This will show the people that you are healed."



Leprosy, or Hansen disease, is a disease of the skin and nerves. In advanced cases, the disease disfigures the body, or ruins its normal appearance.

In Bible times, those suffering from the disease used to be called lepers and were often separated from the rest of society, living away from their families, on the outskirts of the towns or villages

to prevent other people from catching it. People believed it was highly infectious, so would not touch or go near people out of fear of becoming infected themselves. There were no cures for Leprosy then, so those suffering lived a miserable, painful life unable to work or spend time with their families. They were also not thought of being good enough to meet with God because of this disease. Those few who did get better had to prove they were free of Leprosy by being checked by the Temple Priest. It is actually quite hard to catch leprosy from someone else. Today, there are very few cases of leprosy as it can be treated effectively with antibiotics.

- Why was it so surprising that the leper came to Jesus?
- Why did Jesus touch and healed the leper? Why was this surprising?
- What might this account teach Christians about how God wants them to treat people?
- If everyone didn't judge people for how they looked and 'loved their neighbour' how might the world be different?

ANCIENT EGYPT | PAPYRUS



Sayed Farag demonstrates the making of papyrus at the Nefertiti Papyrus Institute in Luxor, Egypt.

MAKING PAPYRUS

These are the steps Egyptians used to make papyrus paper after the stalk was harvested.

1. The outer fibre was peeled away.
2. The stem was cut into thin strips.
3. The strips were rolled or beaten with a mallet and soaked in water for six days.
4. A layer of papyrus strips were laid side by side, overlapping slightly.
5. Another layer of strips were placed at a right angle to the first layer.
6. The layers were pressed and dried in the sun.
7. The papyrus sheet was rubbed with a stone to make it smooth.

Sheets of papyrus could be attached to each other to make long rolls which could be transported easily or made into a scroll.

- What kind of world did Jesus want?
How do you know?

1

How tall does the papyrus plant grow?

2

Where did papyrus grow in the time of the ancient Egyptians?

3

Name five uses the ancient Egyptians had for the papyrus plant:

4

What did scribes practise on before using papyrus?

5

Fill in the blanks in the list of steps for making papyrus:

1. The outer fibre was _____.
2. The stem was cut into _____.
3. The strips were beaten with a mallet and soaked in water for _____.
4. A layer of papyrus strips were laid side by side, _____ slightly.
5. Another layer of strips were placed at a right angle to the first layer.
6. The layers were pressed and _____.
7. The papyrus sheet was rubbed with a _____ to make it smooth.