Week 2 -Year 4 Home Learning Challenges- Topic, Art, PSHCE, RE + Science

Challenge 1: Science

Do Gases Weigh Anything?

You will carry out a fair and comparative test.

You will weigh each fizzy drink, then shake it until it is flat and weigh it again.

The difference between the two weights will tell you how much carbon dioxide is in each drink.

How will we make sure this is a reliable and fair test?

What do we need to keep the same? What can we change?

Make a prediction:

These children are talking about the weight of gas. Who do you agree with? Why?

Gases are lighter than air, so they do not weigh anything.	Gas has no weight because it is invisible.	A gas does have weight because it is a material.

Carry out the experiment and write your results in the table. Then make a final conclusion.

Challenge 2: Art

Design and create your own dragon – we are creating one for English on Tuesday so you might want to do this first. You may use any art media – playdough, paint, crayon. It can be 3D if you can make it like this using junk modelling etc. Use the dragon picture sheet to help you with ideas.

Challenge 3: PSHCE-Healthy Me

Read through this situation and complete the sentences.

It is Sabine's birthday and she is having a sleepover party. It's getting very late and the children are still awake after Sabine's Mum has gone to bed. Jacob suggests they send people in their school some rude messages using the mobile phone Sabine had for a present. Shane doesn't want to because he thinks they will get into trouble. Sabine says it's her birthday and everyone has to do what she wants. Jacob tells Shane he is a baby and then starts writing the first message. Sofia doesn't feel good doing this, but goes along with it because she is Sabine's best friend.

In this friendship group the children have different roles.

I think _____ is the leader, because _____
_____.

I think _____ is a follower, because _____
_____.

This scenario could be solved by _____
_____.

Name of drink:	Weight when fizzy:	Weight when flat:	Weight of carbon dioxide (the difference between the two weights):

What is can you conclude from this investigation?

My prediction was **correct/incorrect** because the investigation proved _____

_____

_____

_____ .

Challenge 4 – Topic – Egyptian Gods and Goddesses

Read through the information page about Egyptian Gods and their skills.

GODS AND GODDESSES
ANCIENT EGYPTIAN RELIGION

There were more than 2000 gods in ancient Egypt. Most took human form but some had the heads of animals. Here is a selection of the more important gods that Egyptians would have worshipped.

1. Ra: Ra was god of the Sun and the lord of the gods. He is shown to have the body of a human and the head of a falcon. Above his head sits a sun disc with a sacred cobra twisted round it. It is said that Ra sailed the heavens in a boat called 'Barque of Millions of Years'. At the end of every day many thought Ra had died as he sailed through the night in the Underworld leaving the Moon to light the night sky until he was born again at dawn.

2. Amun: Amun was an important god because it is said that he created all things. However, there are not many stories or pictures of him as he was invisible. Many of the pictures of him come from when he mixes with another god like Ra, when he becomes Amun-Ra. Amun is usually in human form but sometimes has a ram's head.

3. Horus: Horus has the head a hawk which makes him look similar to Ra but Horus has a crown made to look like the two parts of Egypt, the red and the white to show that he ruled all of the land. Horus was the god of the sky and it was believed that the pharaohs were a living version of Horus making them godlike.

4. Thoth: Thoth was the god of wisdom, writing, time and the moon. The ancient Egyptians believed that Thoth created hieroglyphics and kept a record of all knowledge. He has the head of an ibis bird, a long beaked bird common in Egypt.

5. Ma'at: Ma'at was the goddess of truth, justice and harmony and the wife of Thoth. A pharaoh had to promise to follow Ma'at and be a fair and honest leader.
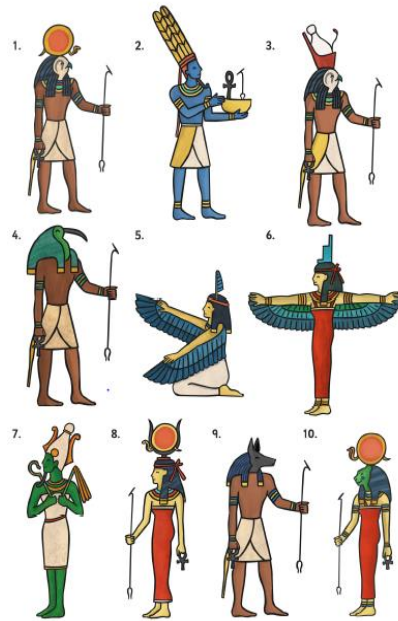
6. Isis: Isis is the mother of Horus and the queen of the goddesses. Sometimes she is shown to have a throne on her head and other times she has a sun disk similar to Hathor.

7. Osiris: Osiris is the god of the dead and husband of Isis. He is shown wearing the white linen wrapping from a mummy. He wears a white crown with large feathers. Although he was the god of the Underworld, Egyptians still liked him for helping people pass on to the next life.

8. Hathor: Hathor was the goddess of love, music and dance. She looked after all women in life and death. Hathor sometimes took the form of a cow with a sun disk above her head.

9. Anubis: Anubis was the god of embalming, the mummification ritual. It is believed he made the first mummy, Osiris. Anubis was the guide of the dead, he helped them pass to the next life. It was said that Anubis would wait for you in the hall of the dead to weigh your heart. If your heart was lighter than Ma'at's feather, you would live forever. If it was heavier, your heart would be eaten by the demon Ammit. Anubis had the head of a jackal.

10. Sekhmet: Sekhmet was goddess of war, fire and medicine. She has a head of a lion, the best hunter known to the Egyptians and her breath is said to have created the desert.

Choose one God that you think is the most important and fill in the 'Ancient Egypt's got Talent' sheet – you are aiming to convince the judges that YOUR God is the most important.

Challenge 5: RE – Second Salvation lesson

Part 1 – watch the video clip to remind yourself of what happens during the last supper.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zrfgkqt

Part 2 – Look at the Bible reading below from Matthew

[26] While they were eating, Jesus took bread, and when he had given thanks, he broke it and gave it to his disciples, saying, "Take and eat; this is my body."

[27] Then he took a cup, and when he had given thanks, he gave it to them, saying, "Drink from it, all of you. [28] This is my blood of the[b] covenant, which is poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins. [29] I tell you, I will not drink from this fruit of the vine from now on until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom."

[30] When they had sung a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives.

Why do you think these pictures are important to Christians? Jesus wanted them to remember him. How do these pictures do that?

Complete the sheet matching the pictures of the symbols of the last supper to the meaning.