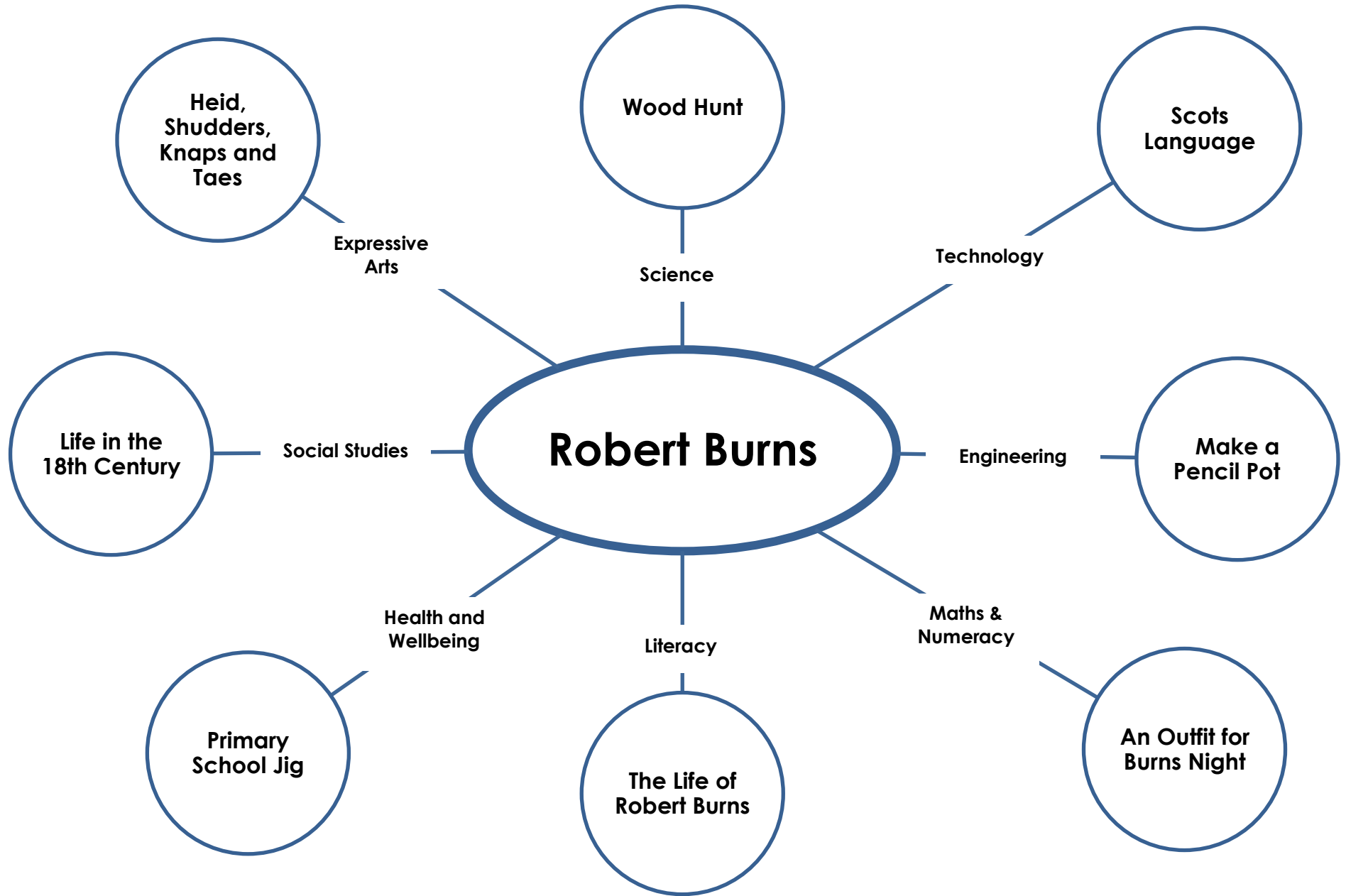


Learning from Home



Science Challenge



Wood Hunt

When Robert Burns was alive wood was a very important material used for building many things from houses, furniture, horse drawn carriages and even farm equipment like ploughs. Today we have many more options including plastics and different metals as well as having the option of combining different materials.

Today you will be going on a wood hunt in our own home to see how many things we have that still use wood today.

You will need: Paper, pencil and an adult to talk to about the activity

Task:
How many things in your home can you see that are made of wood? Write down or draw pictures of all the things you find in the table below. (Or draw your own on paper)
Look really carefully as you might notice that some objects are made partly of wood and partly of another material. And you might spot that some objects made of wood have been painted – how many of these can you find?

Adult support required

Wood	Plastic	Metal	More than 1 Material

***Talk to an adult about** the kind of objects that are made of wood. Why do you think they are made from wood? Do you know what kind of tree the wood has come from?
What are the advantages and disadvantages of making things out of wood?
What if the objects were made from another material like plastic or metal – would this be as good?



The Science: People choose to make things out of wood because it is relatively cheap, not difficult to obtain, and it is easily shaped. Wood is a renewable material: we can plant more trees to replace what we use. Wood is often used in construction because it is strong and stiff, but also flexible, and it is lighter than other building materials like steel. Hardwoods usually come from deciduous trees like oak, walnut or ash, and they are good for outdoor use. Softwoods like pine or cedar usually come from evergreen trees and they are better for indoor use as they can easily rot if they get wet.

Activity and images from Science Sparks and the Primary Science Teaching Trust



Technology Challenge

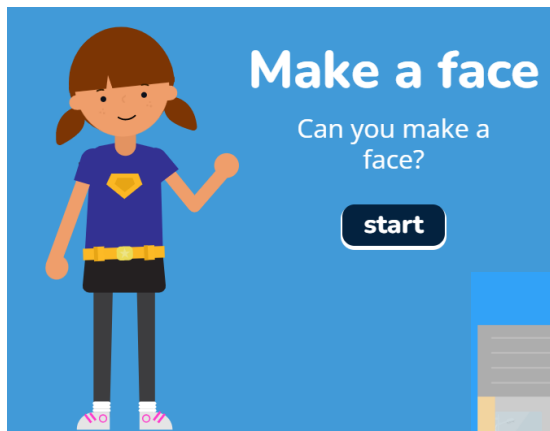


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Scots Language

Computers can help us learn in a fun and interactive way. Our work this week is looking at Robert Burns and Scots language. Robert was a Scottish poet, and he wrote in English and Scots.

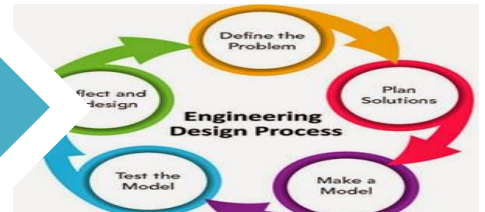
Go to <https://www.scotslanguage.com/learning?activity=5350> to explore an interactive 'Make a Face' activity but listen carefully as some words may be unfamiliar to you.



Now click here <https://www.scotslanguage.com/learning?activity=5541> to play another game. Again, you must listen very carefully.

Activity and Images from <https://www.scotslanguage.com/>

Engineering Challenge



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Make a Pencil Pot




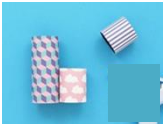


Robert Burns was famous for writing poems and songs. He would often make them up in his head while working out on the land and then write them down later.

Today you can build your own pencil pot so can store your pens and pencils safely. Who knows – you may come up with an idea and want to write it down quickly!

If you have your pencil pot ready you won't forget your idea while you search for something to write it down with!

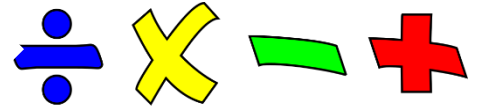
You will need: 5 clean toilet roll tubes, empty tissue box, ruler, pencil, paint, paintbrush, wrapping paper, scissors, glue.

Instructions:

<p>1. Cut the toilet rolls to size. Carefully measure and cut the toilet roll tubes down to several different lengths. You can do as many as you like – the more you do the bigger and more varied your pencil pot will be!</p>	
<p>2. Paint the insides of the tubes. Next, paint the insides of the tubes in different colours to match your wrapping paper, and leave to dry.</p>	
<p>3. Cover the outsides with wrapping paper. Place the tubes on the wrapping paper and measure and cut pieces to cover the outsides. Then neatly wrap and stick in place with glue.</p>	
<p>4. Glue the tubes together. Glue the tubes together one by one in a group</p>	
<p>5. Stick on the base. Open and flatten the empty tissue box and glue the group to the middle. When dry, draw around the bottom edges of the tubes with a pencil, and cut it out.</p>	
<p>6. Pop some pens in! Admire your finished pen pot and fill it with your favourite stationary. You can even store rulers, rubbers and paintbrushes in your DIY pencil holder.</p>	

Activity and images from <https://www.cushelle.com/>

Maths & Numeracy Challenge



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An Outfit for Burns Night

Megan is picking out her clothes to wear for her schools Burns Supper. She can choose red, blue and green for the outfit. Her outfit is a dress, some shoes and a cardigan. The outfit must use **red**, **blue** and **green** for only one item of the outfit.

Here are two different ways the outfit could be made.



Dress	Green
Shoes	Red
Cardigan	Blue

Dress	Red
Shoes	Blue
Cardigan	Green

Colour in the tables below to show all the different ways Megan could choose to make up her outfit.

Dress	
Shoes	
Cardigan	

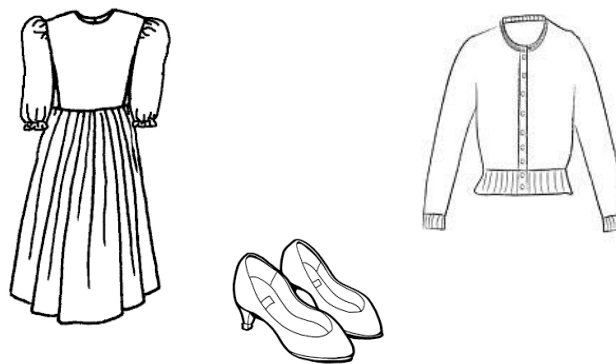
Dress	
Shoes	
Cardigan	

Dress	
Shoes	
Cardigan	

Dress	
Shoes	
Cardigan	

Dress	
Shoes	
Cardigan	

Dress	
Shoes	
Cardigan	



Activity adapted from <http://www.mathematicshed.com/>

Images from <http://clipart-library.com/>

Literacy Challenge



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The Life of Robert Burns

Ask a grown up to help you read the information below. Then have a go at answering the questions.

Robert Burns is the national poet of Scotland. He wrote poems and songs and is still remembered and celebrated all over the world.

Robert was born on January 25th, 1759, in Alloway, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Robert read a lot as a boy. After his father died, Robert worked hard on the family farm, but he often wrote poems in his head while he worked.

Robert's first book was a great success. Most Scots, rich and poor, loved it. The poems were about the lives and world of simple Scottish farmers. One poem, "To a Mouse," is told from the point of view of a field mouse dug up by a plow.

Robert was also a very gifted songwriter.

Robert moved to Edinburgh for a while, but he then returned to Ayrshire and farming. He later got a job as a tax inspector in Dumfries. He continued to write poems and songs. Robert was married to Jean Armour, and they had 9 children.

Robert Burns died in Dumfries on July 21st, 1796, at the young age of just 37.

Questions

1. When was Robert born?
2. Where did Robert grow up?
3. Where did Robert move to after his first book was published?
4. Did Robert only write poems?
5. Where did Robert live when he worked as a tax inspector?
6. Have you read or heard any of Robert's poems?
7. How many children did Robert and his wife Jean have?
8. How old was Robert when he died?



To watch a video of **To a Mouse** click here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cy8lehO7nqg>



Health & Wellbeing Challenge

Primary School Jig

At this time of year, children will often spend time learning different Scottish country dances. When the dances have been learned and practised, people have great fun performing them during Burns Night celebrations.

Burns Night is held on the 25th of January each year (the anniversary of Robert's birthday) and it is an annual celebration of the Scottish poet and songwriter Robert Burns. People celebrate this day all over the world!

Today you are going to learn the **Primary School Jig**. (With a focus on rhythm and timing)

Ask a family member to join in with you or you might want to dance with your favourite toy or teddy.

Click here for the video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RIPsFhDWCKM>



Social Studies Challenge



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Life in the 18th Century

A **museum** is a building which stores, cares for and displays a collection of objects (or **artifacts**) which are of historical importance. Some of the artifacts can be very very old. Museums can help us learn about the past.

Below you can see three objects from the **Robert Burns Birthplace Museum** in Ayr, Scotland. Life was very different when Robert was alive.

Pocket-sized writing set owned by Robert Burns



This object tells us ...

This object tells us ...

Robert Burns' riding crop
(This is like a whip)



A sock with the initials 'R.B.' stitched into it



This object tells us ...

Have a look at the objects – what do you think they can tell us about what life was like back in the 18th Century?

Computers and phones did not exist. People wrote everything down. If they wanted to contact someone, they sent a letter which could take a long time to be delivered.

People did not have cars or buses, trains or airplanes. Robert used to walk or travel by horseback.

Where did people get their clothes from? People couldn't just pop to the shops or order clothes online. Most people made their own from wool or linen. Only wealthy people could afford to have clothes specially made for them.

Do you think you would have liked to be alive in the 18th century? Can you tell a grown up why? What would you miss the most from modern times?

To find out more click here <https://www.nts.org.uk/visit/places/robert-burns-birthplace-museum>



Expressive Arts Challenge



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Heid, Shudders, Knaps and Taes

Cut out the boxes at the bottom of the page or write the Scots words down on some scraps of paper. Now stick them onto the body outline.

Sing **Heid, Shudders, Knaps n' Taes** (to the tune of Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes). Try to get all the way through using the Scots words.

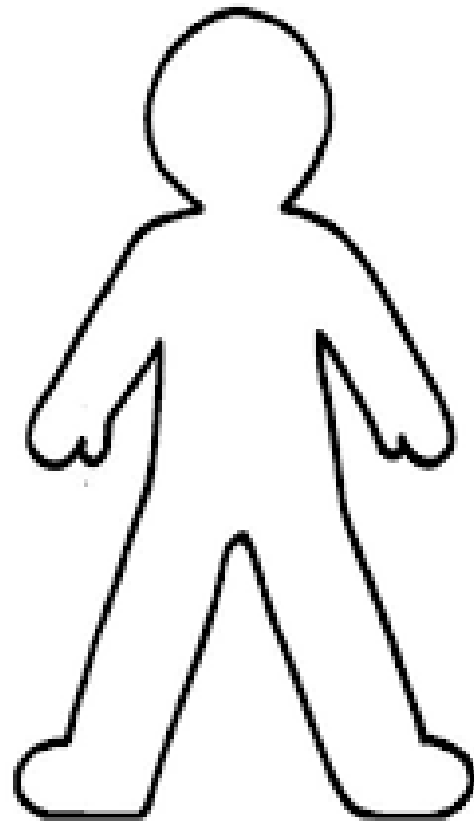
Share the song with a grown up at home. Can they sing along too without making any mistakes?

Click here to watch a video of the song and to find out where the body parts are (just in case you're not sure) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfusP_NpLR

Can you find and sing any other Scots songs?

"Heids, shudders, knaps and
taes,
Knaps and taes!
Heids, shudders knaps and taes,
Knaps and taes,
And een and lugs and mooth
and neb,
Heids, shudders, knaps and
taes,
Knaps and taes!"

heid	shudders	knaps
taes	een	lugs
mooth	neb	



Activity adapted from <https://digital.nls.uk/>