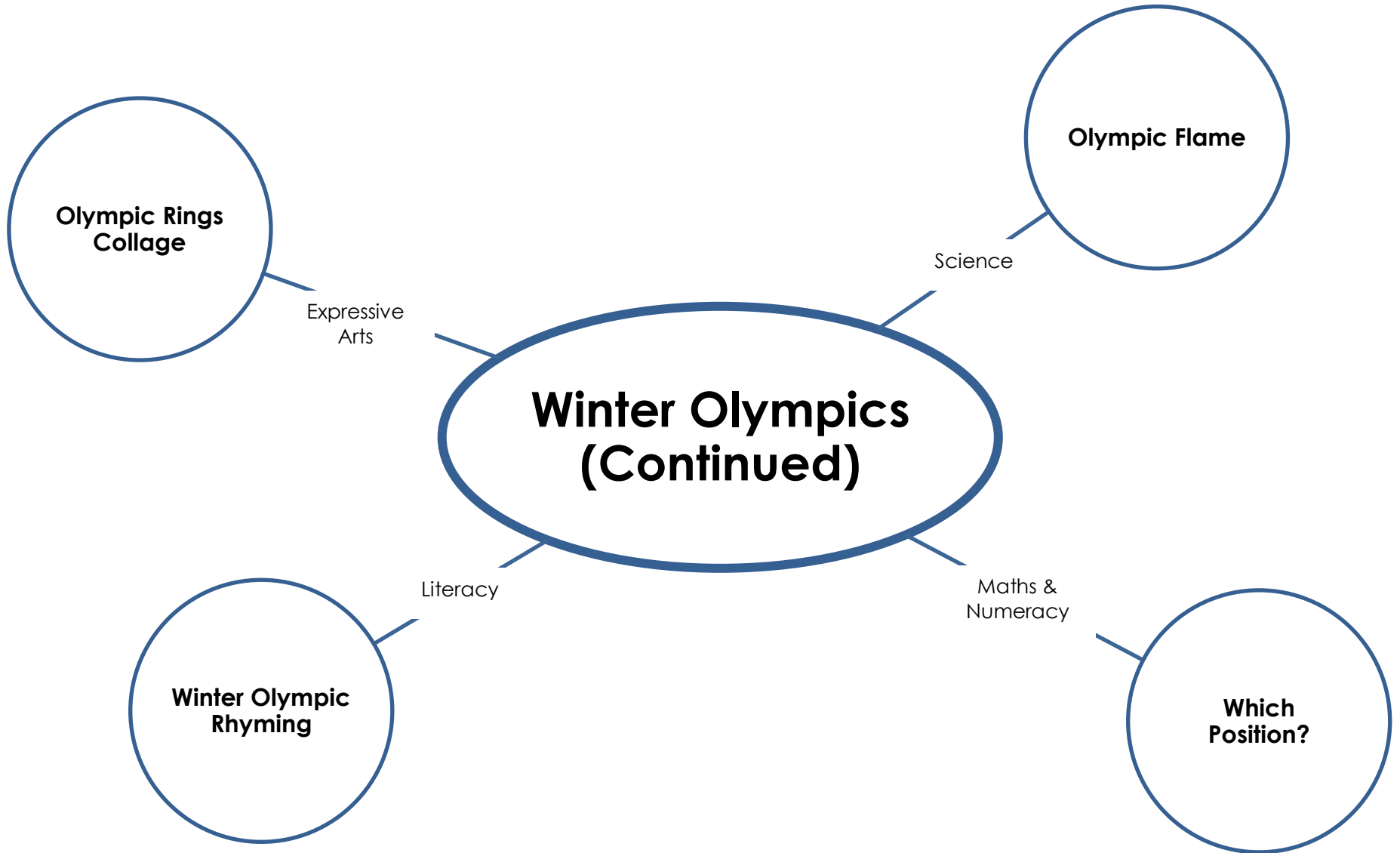


Learning from Home



Science Challenge



Olympic Flame

Constant Adult Supervision and Assistance Required!

Months before the games begin, the Olympic flame is lit at Olympia, Greece. This ceremony starts the Olympic torch relay, which ends with the lighting of the Olympic cauldron during the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games. The flame then continues to burn in the cauldron for the duration of the Games, until it is extinguished during the Olympic closing ceremony.

So, what does a flame need to keep burning?

Air (oxygen), **heat**, and **fuel** (something to burn) are frequently referred to as the "**fire triangle**". If you take one of these things away, the fire will go out.

To test whether this is true we can try an experiment:



You will need:

3 tealight candles and 3 glass jars (1 large, 1 small, and 1 medium), matches/lighter for the grown up to use to light the candles.

Method:

1. Talk to a grown up about what you think (**predict**) will happen when a flame is covered up with a jar. Will it matter what size the jar is? Why?
2. Ask the grown up to light three candles of the same size and then cover them with the three jars. (**Do not do this by yourself!**)
3. Watch what happens then discuss this with the grown up.

You should see that the flame in the small jar quickly goes out. The candle in the medium jar may last twice as long, and the candle in the large jar much longer.

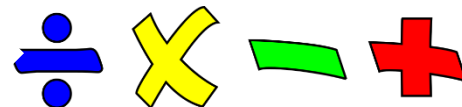
The Science:

This experiment shows that fire needs air (oxygen) just like we do. If a fire can't get air, then it will go out. There is more air in the large jar, so the flame burns longer.

Removal of oxygen from a small fire can be achieved by using a fire extinguisher or by using a fire blanket. Fire doors can also be helpful at blocking any more air from getting into a room where an active fire is burning.

If you ever find an unexpected fire in your house get out and call 999 for the fire brigade.

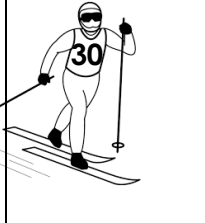



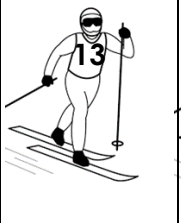



Maths & Numeracy Challenge



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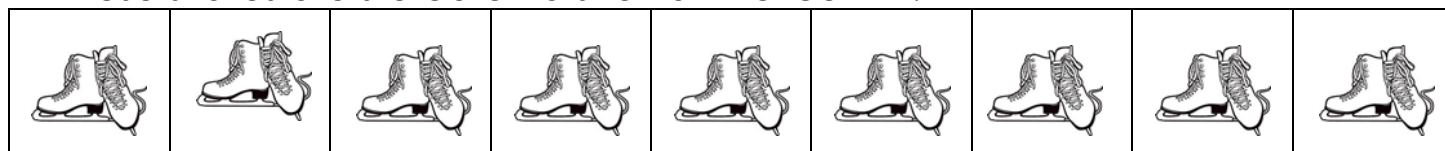
Which Position?

These were the competitors in the Women's Cross-Country Skiing event in the order that they finished the race. Their athlete number is on their vest.

							
Austria			USA	GB	Norway	China	Norway
Messner	Rossi	Piccard		Scott	Lund	Chén	Jans
	2nd						8th

1. Complete the bottom row of the table.
2. Which number did the 1st placed athlete wear?
3. Who came in 5th place?
4. What position did number 26 come in?
5. Who came last?
6. What position did Piccard achieve?
7. One country had 2 athletes in the race. What positions did they achieve?
8. Where did athlete number 13 finish and what country were they from?
9. Miller came 4th. add her name to the table.
10. Italy came 2nd and France came 3rd. Add this to the table.

These skates are stored on a shelf at the ice rink.



11. Colour the 3rd pair of skates red.
12. Colour the 8th pair yellow.
13. Colour the 9th pair green.
14. Colour the 4th pair blue.

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Literacy Challenge



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Winter Olympic Rhyming

Have a look at these pictures. Find the words in the word bank which rhyme with each and write them underneath.

Word Bank

names	nice	wait
bow	dinner	old
bold	late	sold
rice	dice	date
mate	lice	mice
price	frames	flow
blames	tames	glow
thinner	rate	know
mould	cold	beginner

		
skate	ice	games
		
snow	gold	winner

Select three of the original words and three of the rhyming words and include these in six sentences. Remember to use capital letters and full stops.

Images from www.clipart-library.com

Expressive Arts Challenge



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Olympic Ring Collage

Adult Support Required

The five interlocking Olympic Rings represent the five continents that were present at the 1912 Games. These were: Africa, the Americas, Oceania, Asia, and Europe. No one lives in Antarctica, so it doesn't get a ring. The six colors on the Olympic flag; red, blue, yellow, green, black, and the white background are also used to represent the colors that appear on nearly every country's flag.



Your Task is to make an Olympic ring collage.

You will need:

Card (from cereal box), 2 cups or jars (one larger than the other), pencil, scissors, glue, tape, coloured paper / magazines / comics

Instructions:

1. Draw around the edge of your cups or jars to make your circles. The larger one will be the outside edge and the smaller jar will go inside it making the inside edge.
2. Use your scissors to cut out your circles. (*Ask an adult for help*)
3. Cut once across each ring giving you a flap so that you can join them up later on.
4. Sort out your paper and pictures into the 5 different colours you will need. (Red, blue, yellow, green and black)
5. Rip (or cut) your paper into smaller pieces – they do not need to be perfect shapes.
6. Stick down your colours onto your rings.
7. Leave the rings to dry.
8. When dry, connect your rings together using the slits you made earlier.
9. Secure the back of each ring with tape to stop them from separating.

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