

P.6/5

Cross Curricular Learning



Home Learning
Edition ☺

#stayhomestaysafe

#p6/5areawesome

P.6/5

Cross Curricular Learning


What to expect!

- At the beginning of each week we will upload 3 PowerPoints into the January Home Learning folder on teams. Literacy, Numeracy and General.
- Teachers will be on hand to support throughout the school day.
- Teachers will host daily live meets at 9.35am and 1pm where they will talk through your task. These will be for help, support, check ins and fun will take place! Feel free to join whenever you can.
- You can work through the activities at your own pace, choosing activities you would like to complete 😊

#p6/5areoutofthisworld

Suggested Timetable

P6/5 Home Learning Suggested Timetable

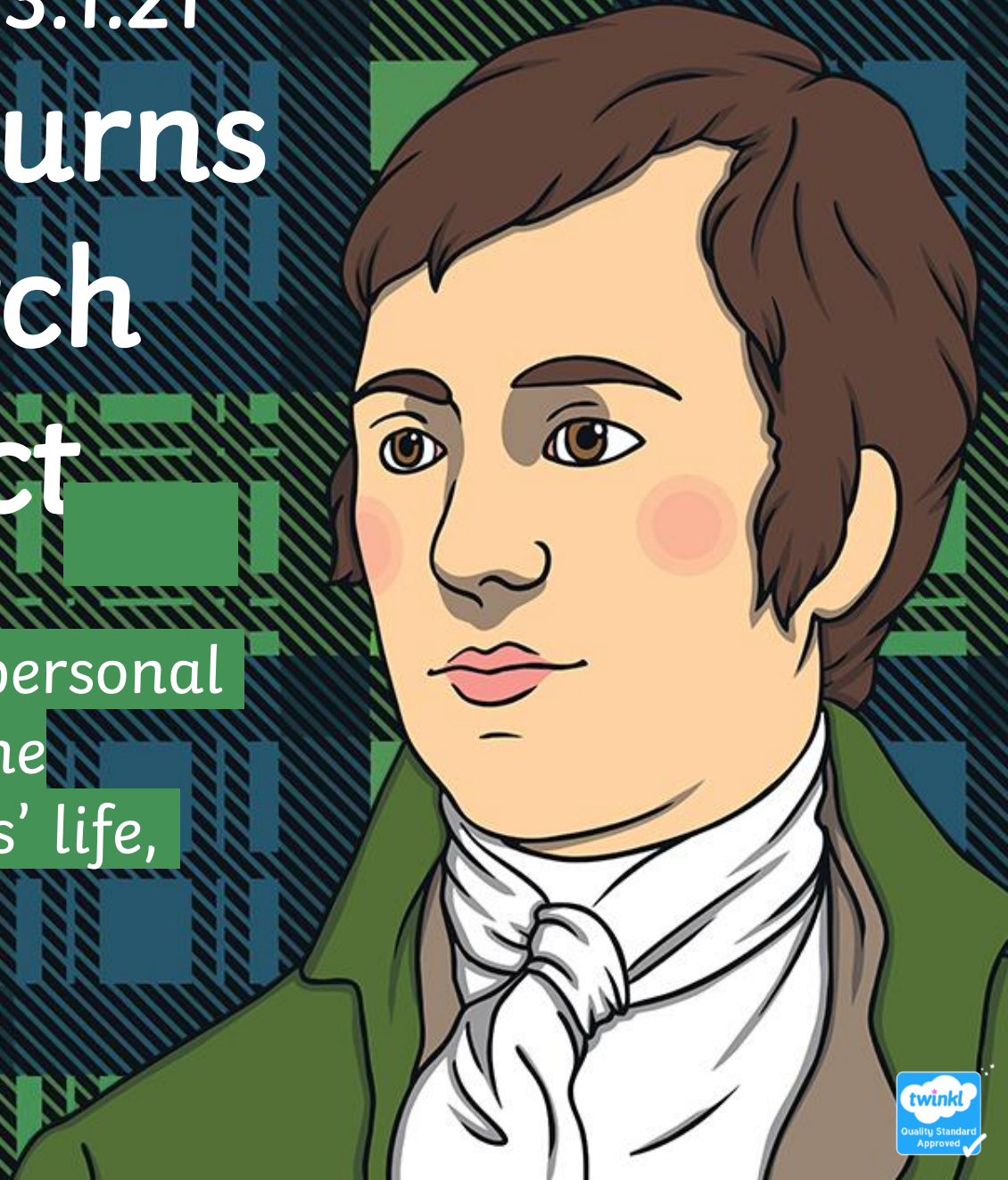
	9:00-9:30	9:35-12:00	Lunch 12:00 - 1:00	1:00-2:00	2:00-3:00
Monday	Move your body! Joe Wicks or Just dance				Robert Burns Project
Tuesday		Mindfulness		Topic Space	
Wednesday	Move your body! Joe Wicks or Just dance			Robert Burns Project	
Thursday		Mindfulness		RME	
Friday	Move your body! Joe Wicks or Just dance				Topic Space

Your Teacher will be Live on Teams every day at 9:35am and 1pm

11.2.21 and 13.1.21

Robert Burns Research Project

LI: to take part in a personal research project on the study of Robert Burns' life, work and influence.



Research Project Task

- The aim of this project is to select information from a range of sources (PowerPoints, videos and websites) to build up a clearer awareness of the life of Robert Burns.
- You will research and create a personal project in the written form.
- This can be completed as a Word document, PowerPoint, poster or however you wish to create your project.

Information to include:

- Robert Burns' early life and family.
- His working life (farmer, mill worker, poet).
- His married life / girlfriends.
- Places Robert Burns visited.
- Burns' Supper celebrations.
- Significant events for Burns in Kilmarnock, Edinburgh and Dumfries.

Read the following slides to gather some important information on Robert Burns.

Take notes as you go along as you will need this information for your research project.

All about Robert Burns

My name is Robert Burns. I am a Scottish poet.
I lived in Ayrshire, Scotland over 250 years ago.
Most of my poems were written in Scots and standard English.
My most famous poem, 'Auld Lang Syne',
is sung all over the world on Hogmanay.

Have you heard the
song 'Auld Lang Syne'?



Did You Know?



Auld Lang Syne is in the Guinness Book of World Records. It is one of the three most popular songs sang in the English language.

Can you guess which song is first?

Click to reveal answer

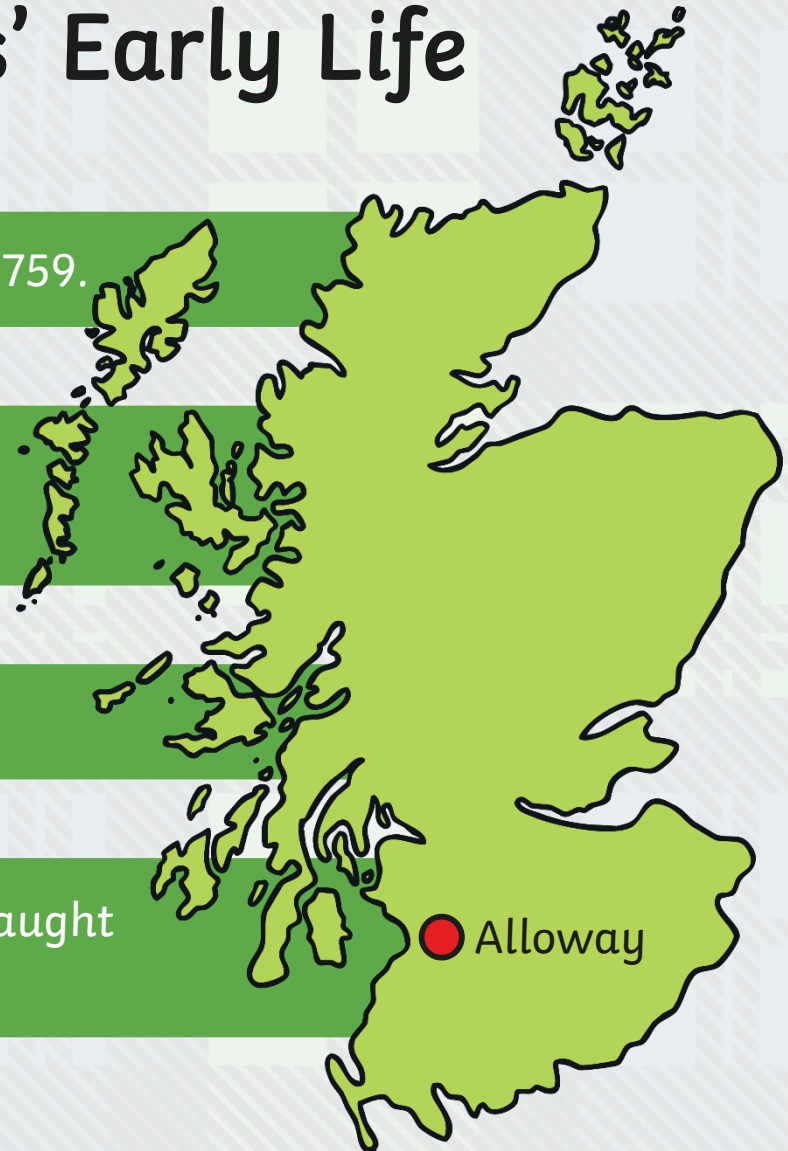
Robert Burns' Early Life

I was born in Alloway, Ayrshire in 1759.

My parents were called William and Agnes.

I was the eldest of seven children.

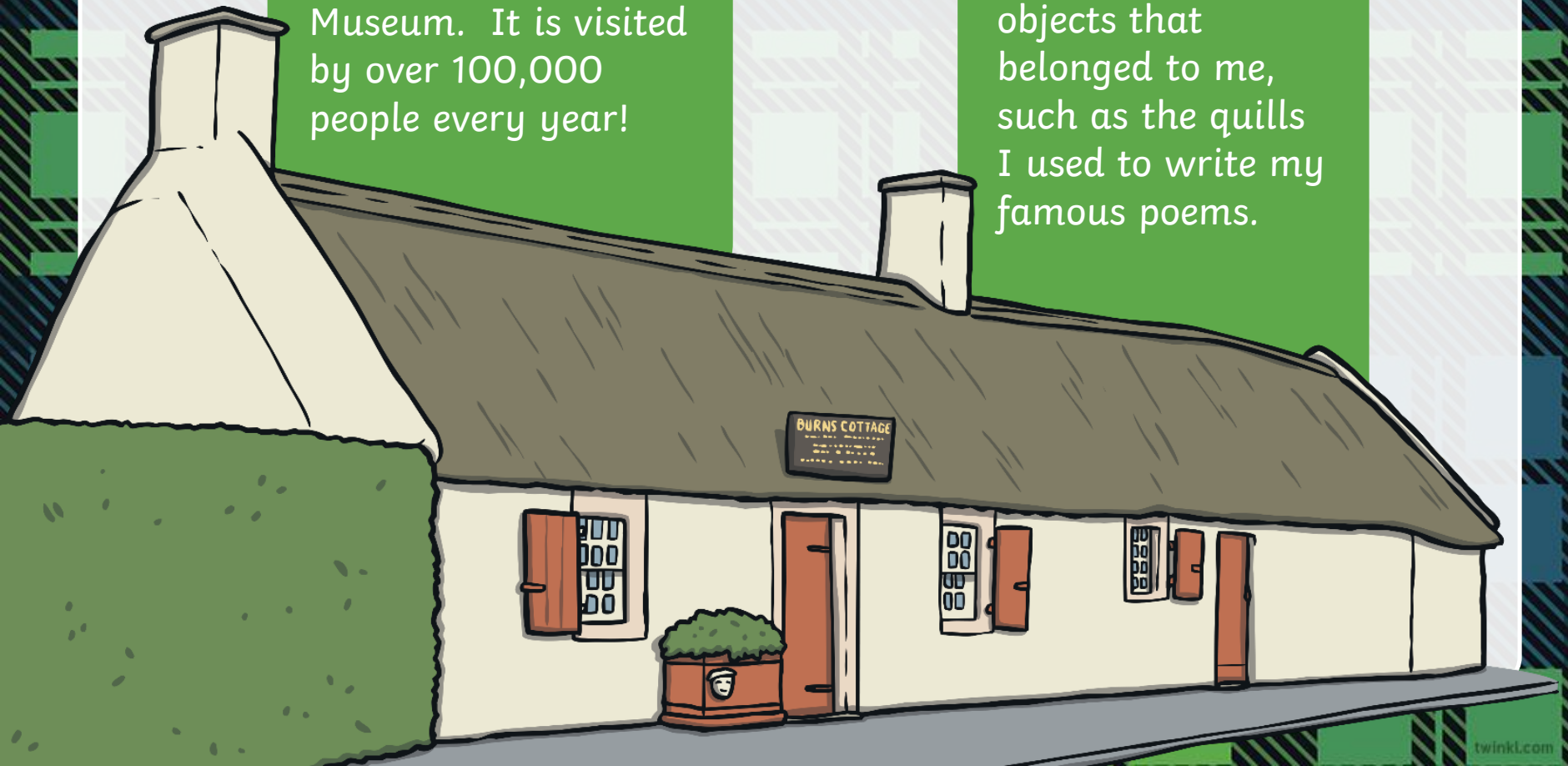
My family were poor, but my father taught us how to read and write.



Did You Know?

The house I was born in is now the Robert Burns Birthplace Museum. It is visited by over 100,000 people every year!

In the museum, there are hundreds of objects that belonged to me, such as the quills I used to write my famous poems.



Robert Burns' Early Life

My father was a tenant farmer and I had to help him on the farm from a young age.

This inspired me to write poems about the different things I saw.
During this time, I wrote my famous poems about a mouse and a woodlouse!

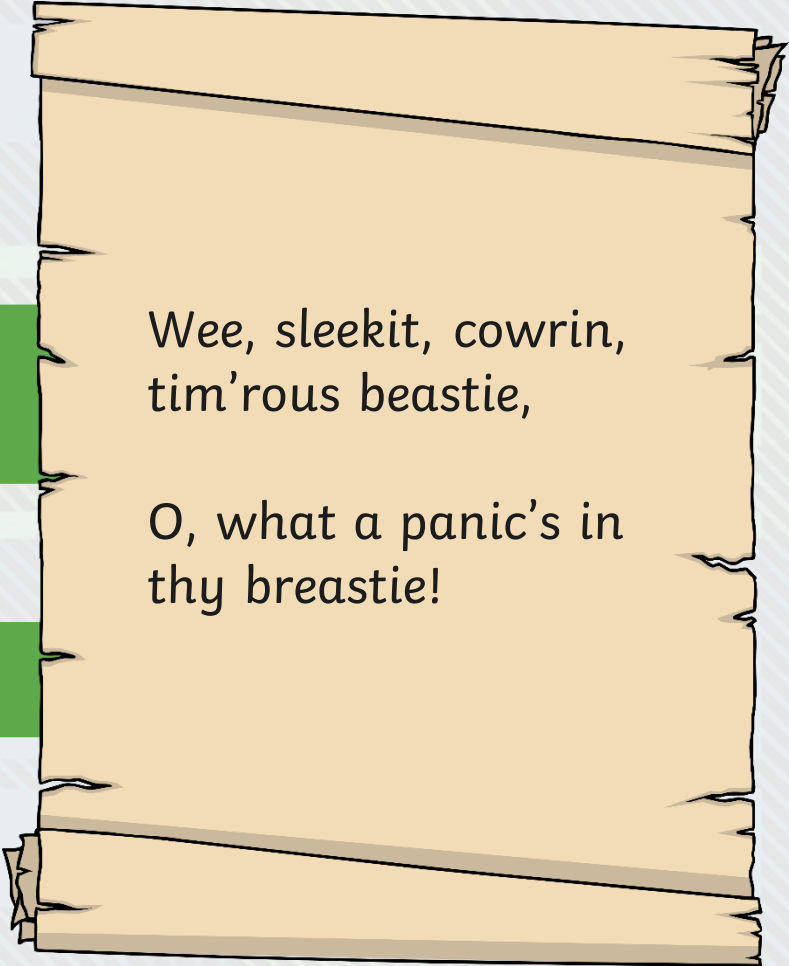


To a Mouse

In 1785, I wrote 'To a Mouse' after I turned over a tiny field mouse's nest with my plough.

Can you guess what the first two lines of the poem mean?

Who is the beastie?




Wee, sleekit, cowrin,
tim'rous beastie,

O, what a panic's in
thy breastie!

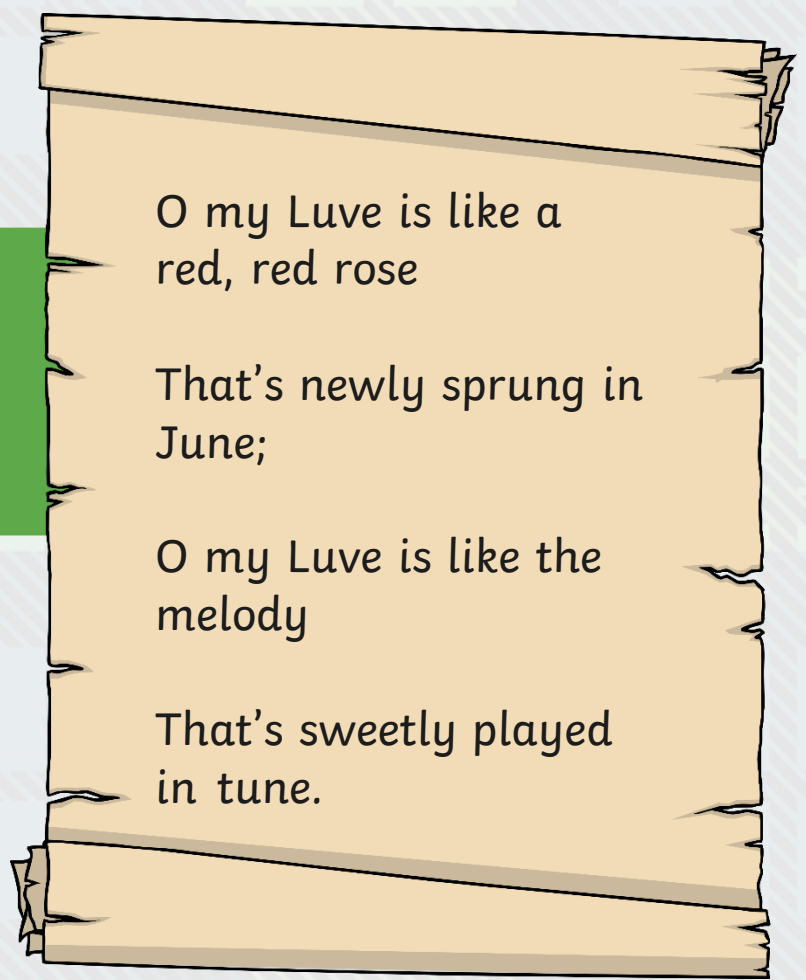
A Red, Red Rose

The inspiration for many of my poems and ballads was about falling in love.

A ballad is a type of poem, often a story set to music. Usually the second and fourth lines in each stanza rhyme.



Is 'A Red, Red Rose' a ballad?



O my Luve is like a
red, red rose

That's newly sprung in
June;

O my Luve is like the
melody

That's sweetly played
in tune.

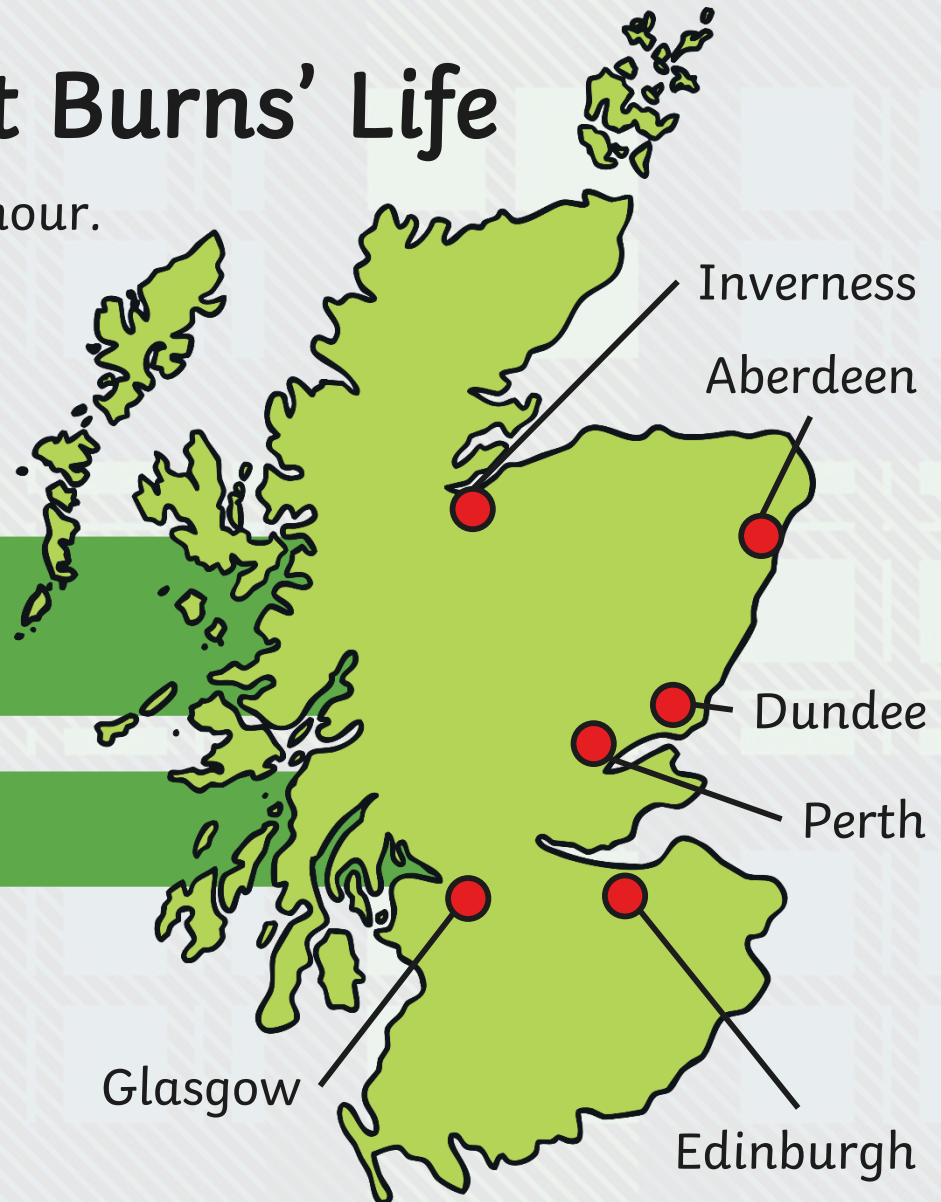
Robert Burns' Life

In 1788 I married Jean Armour.
That year, I also travelled
around Scotland collecting
local songs and writing
about my travels.

Here are just some of the
places I travelled to.

Can you name them?

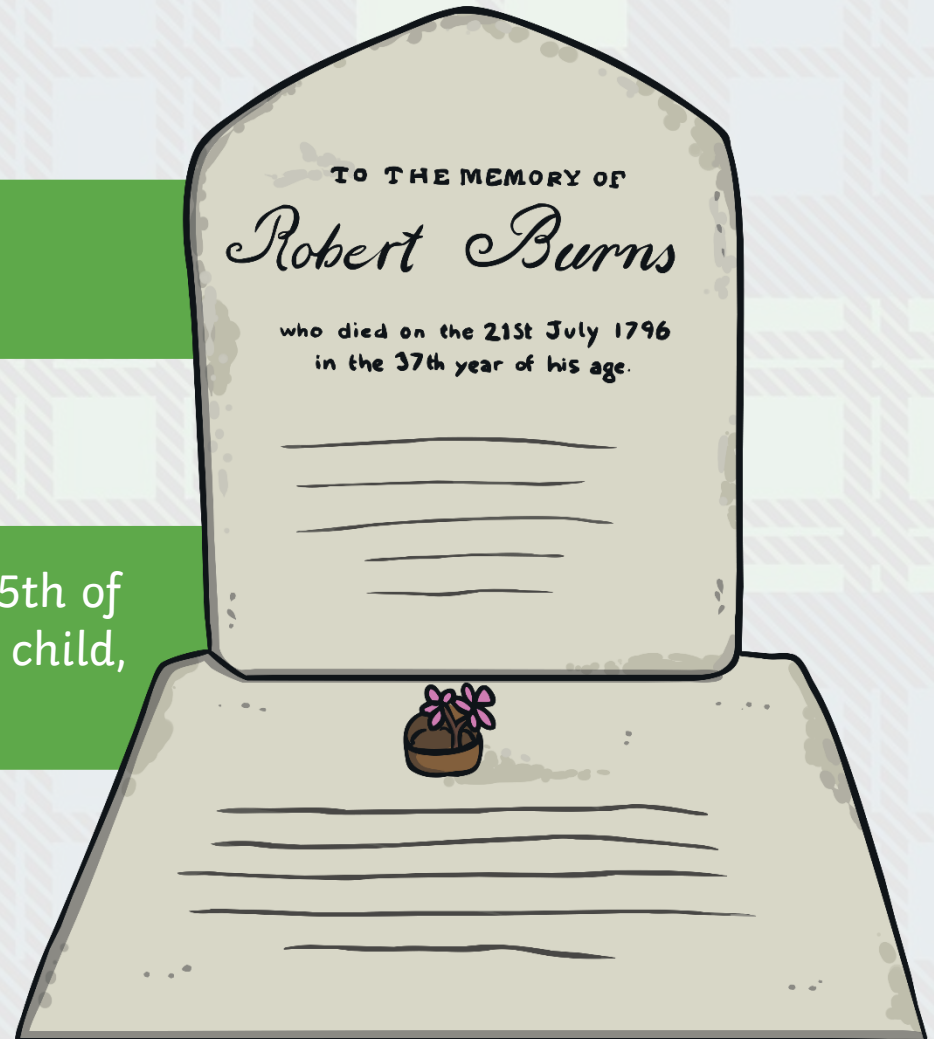
Click on the red dot to
reveal the place name!



Robert Burns' Death

I died on 21st July 1796,
at the age of 37.

My funeral took place on the 25th of
July, the same day my twelfth child,
Maxwell, was born.



Did You Know?

After Queen Victoria and Christopher Columbus, there are more statues of me around the world than any other non-religious person.

Guess how many there are?

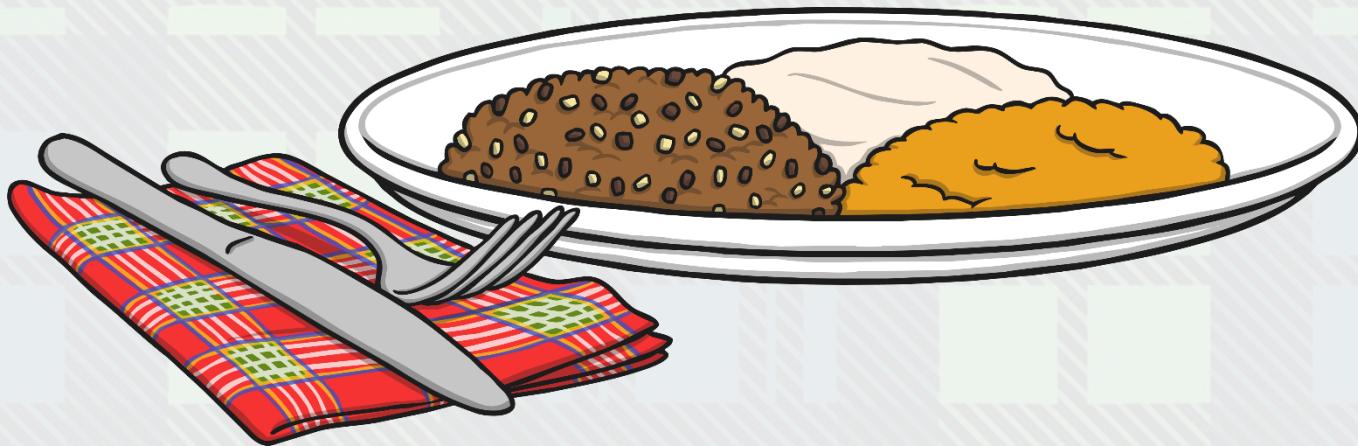
Click to reveal answer



Burns' Night

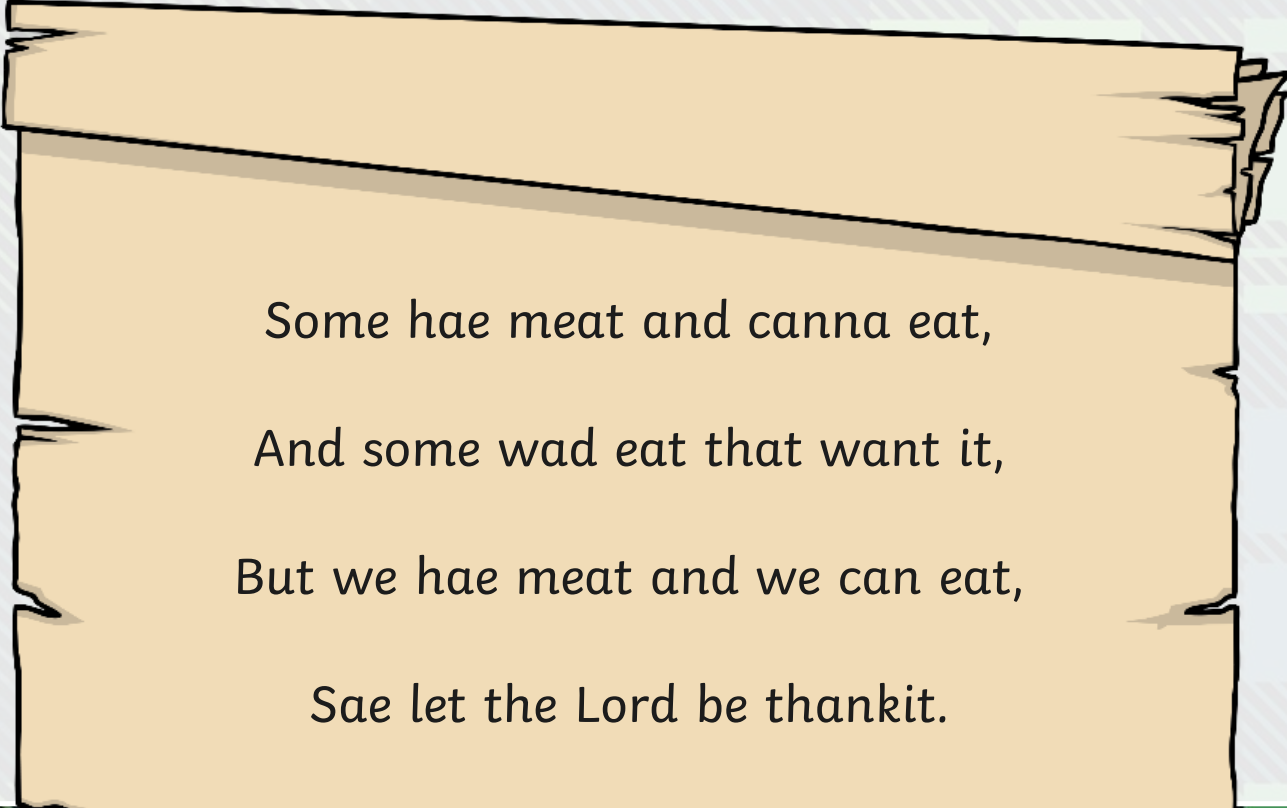
The first Burns' Supper was organised by my friends.
They wanted to celebrate my life and read my poems.

Today, every year on what would have been my birthday,
people all around the world celebrate Burns' Night.
They eat haggis, neeps and tatties and recite my poems!



Selkirk Grace

Now it's your turn to recite one of my famous poems.
It is read at a Burns' Night before people eat their haggis,
neeps and tatties. It is called the Selkirk Grace.



Some hae meat and canna eat,
And some wad eat that want it,
But we hae meat and we can eat,
Sae let the Lord be thankit.

Useful Links

Here are a few links which contain useful information about Robert Burns to get you started:

- <https://www.nts.org.uk/visit/places/robert-burns-birthplace-museum/the-life-of-robert-burns>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qMxIBqpryGO>
- <https://www.scotsman.com/whats-on/arts-and-entertainment/robert-burns-interesting-facts-explained-kids-606652>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/16722720>

Now have a look for yourself and see if you can find some useful sources to complete your research project.

Can't wait to see your projects! 😊

IDL – 12.1.21

L.I. – To order space travel events in the correct order.

Have a look at the Space Travel Timeline powerpoint.

Then using the worksheet cut and stick the timeline pictures in the correct order. You can stick them on to a piece of paper. If you can't print the worksheet, write the statements out in the correct order.

Space Travel Timeline

1940 to 2020



twinkl

Click anywhere to start the timeline.

1942

In 1942, the V2 was the first rocket to reach 100km from the Earth's surface. It was designed by a German engineer called Wernher Von Braun.



1949

The first monkey was sent to space. His name was Albert II and he was a Rhesus monkey. He set off on 14th June in an American rocket and flew 83 miles away from Earth!

1940

1945

1950

1947

The first animals were sent to space. Fruit flies were used to see how they would react to the environment of space. The flies were sent to space with some corn for food.



1957

In November, Laika the Russian space dog became the first animal to orbit the earth. She travelled in a spacecraft called Sputnik 2 and her name means 'barker' in Russian. She was sent to see whether survival by humans in space was possible.

1957

On the 4th October, Russia launched Sputnik, the first satellite into space. 'Sputnik' means 'satellite' in Russian. From this day on, the space age had begun!

1950

1955

1960

1959

Russian and American scientists were in a competition to send a spacecraft to the moon. Russia succeeded first. A space probe called Lunar 2 was sent and it travelled at such an immense speed that it would have killed a person if they were inside it!



1961

Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. His spacecraft, Vostok 1, completed one orbit of the earth in 2 hours. He had to land by parachute as the craft was designed to crash land.

1963

Russian cosmonaut Valentina Tershkova is the first woman in space and a crater on the far side of the moon is named after her!

1960

1965

1970

1966

A robot spaceship was sent to the moon on 30th May by NASA to ensure a safe landing. The robot was called Surveyor 1 and it took photographs of the moon's surface and sent them back to excited scientists on Earth. The information was used to figure out if a safe landing was possible.

1969

On the 20th July, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin set foot on the moon! Their spaceship, Apollo 11 flew them 250,000 miles and the first words said on the moon were 'the Eagle has landed'.



1971

From this year on, American astronauts embarked on their fifth and sixth missions and the Lunar Rover was used to travel on it.

Lunar Rover



1970

1975

1980

1973

A Russian probe was sent to explore Mars. It stayed in orbit for a year but it was destroyed when the parachute failed to open upon landing.



1986

A terrible tragedy occurred as a rocket exploded shortly after it launched, killing seven astronauts. This happened on January 28th and reminded everyone just how dangerous space travel is and how brave astronauts are.

1980

1985

1990

1991

Helen Sharman, born in 1963, Sheffield, won a competition to become the first British astronaut in space. She had to undergo 18 months of intensive training and was part of a mission to the MIR space station.

1990

1995

2000



MIR Space Station

2001

On 28th April, American millionaire Dennis Tito became the first space tourist in a Russian spacecraft. He paid 20 million dollars for the privilege!.

2003

In mid 2003, the 'Nasa Mars Exploration Rover Mission' was launched. This space mission involved two rovers, Spirit and Opportunity. The rovers were given the task of exploring Mars and sending any data back to Earth.

2000

2005

2010

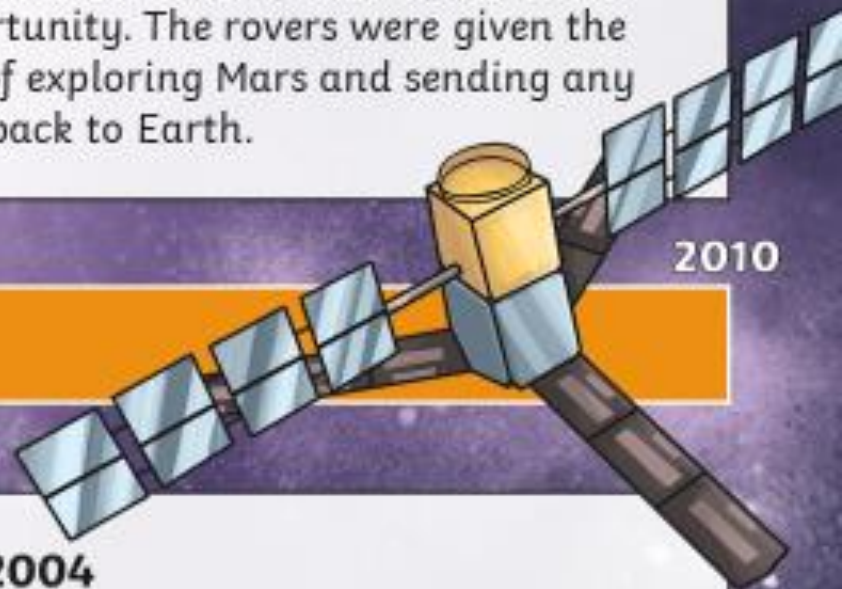
2004

On June 21st, the company SpaceShipOne launched the first ever privately funded flights into space. Tickets for places on the spacecraft are available to buy now.



2004

The Rosetta/Philae mission began 2nd March 2004 and was completed late in 2014. Philae was detached from the Rosetta aircraft where it would land successfully on the surface of a comet and transmit data back to Earth.





Philae Spacecraft

2015

Scientists found evidence of liquid water on Mars for the first time. This furthers the possibility of sustaining life on the planet.

The Rosetta mission achieved its first ever landing of a probe on a comet in deep space.

2010

2015

2020

2015

Tim Peake became the first British ESA Astronaut and the sixth British-born person to visit the International Space Station.



Tim Peake

2020

The European Space Agency's Solar Orbiter probe takes the closest ever photographs of the Sun. The probe gets to within 77 million km of the surface of the sun and records images of mini solar flares.

14.1.21
Christianity
and Christian
Beliefs



Learning Intentions

- I can explain who founded Christianity and where it was founded.
- I can describe who Jesus was and His importance to Christians.
- I can explain the main beliefs of Christianity.

<https://youtu.be/4kjbScEs4xs>

For today's lesson you will need:

- ✓ Your home learning jotter or paper
- ✓ Pencil
- ✓ Colour pencils or pens, wax crayons



Star words

- ★ Christianity
- ★ Middle East
- ★ Jesus Christ
- ★ Christians
- ★ Trinity



What is Christianity?

Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of *Jesus Christ*.

Jesus Christ, was a preacher and a healer and was born to an ordinary Jewish couple, Mary and Joseph, in *Bethlehem* in the Middle East over 2,000 years ago.

Christians got their name because of their belief in Jesus Christ.

About 1/3 of the world's population are Christians.



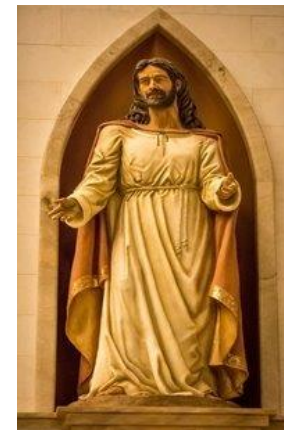
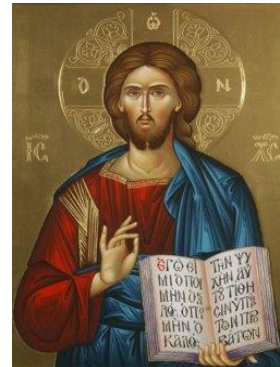
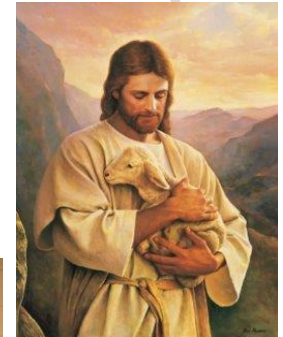
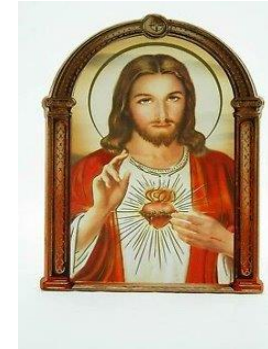
Christians believe that *Jesus was the son of God, sent down to earth to save people and teach them about God.*

The word Christ comes from a Greek word meaning Messiah, *God's chosen one* (χριστός = christos).

Jesus is also known by other names, as:

- *Son of God*
- *Light of the World*
- *Lamb of God*
- *The Good Shepherd*

Jesus is depicted in various ways within the several branches of Christianity, based on the culture and their ways of worship.



Christian Beliefs

Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

- *God the Father*
- *God the Son*
- *The Holy Spirit*

This is called the ***Trinity***.

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.



The Holy Trinity

Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humanity from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.

Christians believe that through the death and resurrection of Jesus this broken relationship with God is restored.



Activity

Look at artwork of Jesus on the lesson presentation.

Note the different skin and hair colourings and who and/or what Jesus is with.

On an A4 paper or in your Home Learning jotter create an illustration of Jesus using materials available at home (colour pastels, pens, colour pens, wax crayons, chalk etc).

Think about how you would represent Jesus. How do you visualise him?

Give a heading to your picture based on the names of Jesus that you can think of.

IDL – 15.1.21

- ▶ L.I. – To create a line drawing of an astronaut.
- ▶ Using the link below, follow the step by step instructions for drawing an astronaut.
- ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HjnRYnSEuG4>

