



Respectful

Inclusive

Safe

Kind



P5M Home Learning Grid

1st June- 14th June 2020

Here are some suggested activities for you to try at home. These will be updated on the website every fortnight.

<https://blogs.glowscotland.org.uk/st/braeheadprimaryschool/>

Literacy – Spelling



Unscramble the words – Can you unscramble the Fairtrade words on the sheet?

Spelling rule – making words ending with ‘f’, ‘ff’ and ‘fe’ plural. See attached sheet and choose your level of challenge. Think of a fun way to learn the words you choose and ask a family member to test you on these words.

Creativity



LOCKDOWN PICTURES

We are considering how best to support our children make the transition back to school in August. We thought that photographs showing what life in lockdown has been like for our children would help support discussion on this topic. In line with GDPR please be aware any photos submitted will be shared with staff and pupils in Braehead Primary School.

Literacy –writing



Note taking -Watch the video ‘The world’s largest smelliest flower’ on youtube by Maddie Moate and write down as many facts as you can.

Acrostic poem – Using the facts you have learned about Fairtrade, write an Acrostic Fairtrade poem and decorate with some Fairtrade products around the edge.

Persuasive writing – Look at the pictures of some much-loved food chains found on our High Streets. Sadly they all had to shut down because of Covid-19. However as Lockdown restrictions begin to lift you have the power to re-open three. Which 3 do you open and why? Write 3 short paragraphs giving clear reasons for your choices.

Literacy – Reading











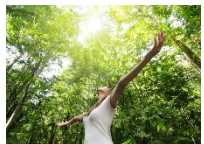
What is Fairtrade? -read the passages (Choose your level) about Fairtrade and use this information to help you with the related Fairtrade tasks in the grid. Useful links to learn about Fairtrade:-

www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/fair-trade
https://kids.kiddle.co/Fair_trade

Fairtrade Flowers – Read the facts about Fairtrade flowers and answer the comprehension questions.

Blether cards – Discuss the ethical issues on the 10 blether cards with a family member. Do you agree or disagree on the issues? Give yourself thinking time to gather your thoughts before presenting your opinion and remember to listen carefully to the opinions of others even if you disagree.

Keep reading! Pick and choose from the many different free e-books in the ‘free e-book library’ on www.oxfordowl.co.uk. Log in and access for free. Any books you do read then please remember to record in your ‘First Minister’s Reading Challenge passport’ or if you don’t have that then a piece of paper will do so you can add it in at another time.

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Numeracy and Maths</u></p> <p>Multiplication of 2 and 3 digit numbers by a single digit. Have a go at calculating these sums and extend yourself by writing a 4,5 or even 6 digit number and multiply in by a single digit in the same format.</p> <p>Sumdog Challenges- new challenges have been set. There will be coins to be earned.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Numeracy and Maths</u></p> <p>Fairtrade Problem Solving – Can you solve the Fairtrade problems? Choose between the ‘Tricky’ and ‘Trickier’ level of Challenge.</p> <p>Adding and subtracting 11 What is the strategy you use to quickly add or subtract 11 to a number? One of the ways to add 11 is to add 10 then add another 1.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Numeracy and Maths</u></p> <p>How much money is in my jar? -Choose the level of challenge or do all three!</p> <p>Fairtrade prices – complete the money task attached.</p> <p>Toy Shop Money Game on www.topmarks.co.uk Coins Game on www.topmarks.co.uk</p> 
<p style="text-align: center;"><u>HWB</u></p> <p>Fairtrade baking – Have a go at trying these Fairtrade recipes</p> <p>Lemonade </p> <p>Chocolate brownies </p> <p>Banana Split </p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Creativity</u></p> <p>Fairtrade Board Game- design your own Board game using all the facts you have learned about Fairtrade. Give your board game an exciting title and remember to write instructions for how to play it. You can use the example attached to help you.</p> <p>‘Scared Pepper’ Science Challenge. Follow the instructions on the Challenge Card to see if you can ‘scare the pepper’ away from you without you touching it.</p> 	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Outdoor / Active</u></p> <p>French counting and fitness Challenge – try some of these fitness challenges whilst practising your counting in French. Use the sheets attached to help.</p> 

We miss you all, stay safe and we hope to see you all soon.



Mrs MacAlpine and Mrs McNab

Fair Trade Word Unscramble

Unscramble to words below and write the answers on the lines.

- 1. ffocee _____
- 2. rmafrse _____
- 3. hitclae _____
- 4. wrgingo _____
- 5. pcors _____
- 6. kersorw _____
- 7. drtea _____
- 8. ansanba _____
- 9. ocholtcea _____
- 10. sesriafn _____
- 11. toncot _____
- 12. repic _____
- 13. ryube _____
- 14. prusrmketaes _____



f ff fe

This rule is changing a word ending in **f**, **ff** or **fe** into the plural forms.

Most words ending in **f** change to **ves**

Words ending in **ff** add **s**

Words ending in **fe** change to **ves**

f ff fe	f ff fe	f ff fe
loaf	elf	chief
loaves	elves	chiefs
wolf	shelf	belief
wolves	shelves	beliefs
half	sniff	(note these words above take 's' to form their plural – they don't follow the rule stated at the top)
halves	sniffs	
cliff	life	
cliffs	lives	
wife	wife	scarf
wives	wives	scarves
		thief
		thieves
		bluff
		bluffs
		life
		lives
		knife
		knives

Persuasive Writing task



Fairtrade

What Is Fairtrade?

The Fairtrade Foundation began in the United Kingdom in 1992. Fair trade means farmers receive a fair price for the goods they produce. Trade is unfair when bigger companies sell the goods without giving the farmers a fair price.

What Does Fairtrade Mean to the Farmers?

Fairtrade means that farmers get a regular wage for their goods. They can also get extra money to develop their community and protect their environment.

The Fairtrade Mark

You can identify Fairtrade products by looking for this Fairtrade logo.



Did You Know?

The Fairtrade system...

- supports 1.65 million farmers and farm workers.
- includes 1226 producer organisations.

Fairtrade Products

Every day in the UK, we drink more than 8 million Fairtrade drinks. One in three bananas bought in the United Kingdom is Fairtrade! You can choose to buy Fairtrade products and help people around the world have a better life. You can buy goods such as:



bicycles to help workers get to work



education



Where Can You Find Fairtrade Organisations?

Fairtrade works in 74 countries across 4 continents.



Glossary

community - group of people living in the same place, having things in common

trade - buying and selling goods

wage - a regular fixed amount earned for work or services

environment - the surroundings a person lives in

Fairtrade

What Is Fairtrade?

The Fairtrade Foundation was established in 1992. It aims to give farmers in poor communities around the world a better deal. By becoming a Fairtrade farmer or worker, you can:

- Plan for the future because you have a regular income.
- Own 50% of the business, giving you an equal voice in decision making.
- Larger plantation companies must protect workers' rights, keeping them safe and healthy.

Fairtrade Premium is an additional sum of money, which goes towards developing the farming community, protecting the environment farmers live and work in.

Fairtrade Price is a guaranteed minimum price for goods, which covers the cost of sustainable production and provides a good standard of living.



The Fairtrade Mark



This is the Fairtrade logo.

Did You Know?

The Fairtrade system...

- supports 1.65 million farmers and farm workers.
- includes 1226 producer organisations.

Fairtrade Products

One in three bananas bought in the United Kingdom is Fairtrade! You can identify Fairtrade products around your home by looking for the Fairtrade logo. Examples of Fairtrade products include coffee, tea, bananas, flowers, chocolate, gold and cotton.



Where Can You Find Fairtrade Organisations?

Fairtrade works in 74 countries across 4 continents.



Papua New Guinea
Certified farmers: 3241
Certified organisations: 5
Fact: Until 1933, people here used seashells as currency.

Mexico
Certified farmers: 35 339
Certified organisations: 59
Fact: Mexico introduced chocolate, corn and chillies to the world.

Uganda
Certified farmers: 48 048
Certified organisations: 14
Fact: Many people depend on farming as a main source of income. 90% of women in rural communities are farm workers.

Fairtrade Facts

- An average coffee farmer lives on just £1.37.
- You can become a Fairtrade School. There are currently around 1100 Fairtrade Schools in the UK.
- Most cocoa farmers have never tasted chocolate!
- Cocoa farmers in Ghana live on less than \$1 a day.
- Every day in the UK we drink more than 8 million Fairtrade drinks.
- More than 3000 products have been licensed as Fairtrade.

Glossary

- community** - group of people living in the same place, having things in common
- income** - money received, on a regular basis, for work
- plantation** - an estate or area where crops are grown
- workers' rights** - the legal entitlement to pay, benefits and safe working conditions
- sustainable** - able to be maintained at a certain rate or level

Fairtrade information – Trickiest

Fairtrade

Trade Not Aid

Established in 1992, the Fairtrade Foundation aims to give small-scale farmers a better deal, offering families in rural communities a stable income enabling them to plan for their future. A Fairtrade deal is 50% owned by farmers and workers which gives them an equal voice in decision making. Larger plantation companies must protect workers' rights, keeping them safe and healthy.

The benefits of being a Fairtrade farmer include a **Fairtrade Premium**. This is an additional sum of money, which goes towards developing the farming community, protecting the environment farmers live and work in. A **Fairtrade Price** is a guaranteed minimum price, which covers the cost of sustainable production. This means decent working conditions and a living wage.

The Fairtrade Mark

Buying items with the Fairtrade mark (shown below) means you are helping to support farmers and workers around the world, giving them a fair price for their products.



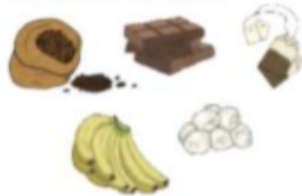
Did You Know?

The Fairtrade system...

- supports 1.65 million farmers and farm workers.
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Fairtrade Products

One in three bananas bought in the United Kingdom is Fairtrade. This makes a huge difference to farmers, workers and their families. You can identify Fairtrade products around your home by looking for the Fairtrade logo. Examples of Fairtrade products include coffee, tea, bananas, flowers, chocolate, gold and cotton.



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Fairtrade Facts

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Glossary

rural - an area in the countryside rather than the town

income - money received, on a regular basis, for work

plantation - an estate or area where crops are grown

workers' rights - the legal entitlement to pay, benefits and safe working conditions

sustainable - able to be maintained at a certain rate or level

living wage - a wage high enough to maintain a normal standard of living

FAIRTRADE FLOWERS



Fairtrade means farmers and workers across the world receive better prices for the goods that they produce. There are over 50,000 flower workers working with Fairtrade to get a better deal. They work hard to grow, harvest and pack the flowers so we can enjoy them all year round!

WHERE DO FAIRTRADE FLOWERS GROW?

Almost all Fairtrade flowers come from East African countries including Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Uganda. You can also find Fairtrade flower farms in Ecuador and Sri Lanka.



WHAT DOES FAIRTRADE MEAN FOR FLOWER WORKERS?

Working on a Fairtrade certified flower farm has many benefits! Fairtrade have set a **minimum wage** for flower workers, which means they cannot be paid below a certain amount.

The workers also receive a **Fairtrade Premium** for every flower stem they sell. This is an extra amount of money that can be used to benefit the whole community. The workers decide together what to spend the money on.

FAIRTRADE STANDARDS

The **Fairtrade Standards** help farmers to farm in a way that does not harm the environment. Fairtrade flower farms must limit the amount of chemicals and pesticides they use.

DID YOU KNOW?

Greenhouse gas emissions from growing roses in the Netherlands are **6.6 times higher** than Fairtrade roses grown in Kenya!

There are **69 shades** of Fairtrade flower available in the UK. What is your favourite colour of flower?



Grace works on a Fairtrade certified flower farm in Kenya. Grace and her community have used the Fairtrade Premium for buying medicine, school fees for the children, and cookers for their homes.



Here are six types of Fairtrade flowers. How many can you name?



FAIRTRADE FLOWERS COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS



1. How many flowers workers benefit from Fairtrade?
2. Name 4 countries in East Africa where you can find Fairtrade flowers.
3. What is the Fairtrade minimum wage for flower farmers?
4. How do the Fairtrade Standards help to protect the environment?
5. Which country produces less greenhouse gas emissions from the production of roses?
 - Netherlands
 - Kenya
6. Draw and label three types of Fairtrade flower

Blether Cards

1 Ethical Trade Blether Stations



In the production of bananas, who do you think should make the most money? Why?

- the farmer who grew the bananas
- the company that exports the bananas from where they are grown to the UK
- the supermarket that sells bananas





2 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

Should we care about the people in other countries who grow our food? Think about your reasons and explain.





3 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

What are food miles and why should we be concerned about them?





4 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

What difference do you think getting a fair price for their products makes to the farmers and their families?





5 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

What could you do to encourage more people to buy products that pay farmers a fair price?



6 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

Make a list of any products you know about that you can get that pay a fair price to their farmers?



7 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

Some companies who buy food from farmers in developing countries give farmers extra money to invest in their communities.



If you oversaw the extra money, what types of services do you think would benefit a community the most?



8 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

Money is not the only thing which is important for workers in any country; the rights workers have are also crucial. Rank these rights from the one you think is the most important to the one you think is the least:



- Maternity leave
- Right to join a Trade Union
- Fair wage
- Safe working conditions
- Holiday pay
- Right to not be discriminated against



9 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

Martin Luther King Jr once said, "Before you finish eating breakfast this morning, you've depended on more than half the world."



Think of a meal you ate recently. What did you eat and where do you think the different ingredients might have come from?



10 Ethical Trade Blether Stations

Anna Lappe once said, "Every time you spend money, you are casting a vote for the kind of world you want."

What do you think Anna meant when she said this? What sort of world do you think someone is voting for when they buy products which ensure a fair price for farmers?



Fair Trade Prices

Lay out the coins that you would need to buy the following items.

	£1.55	
	£2.40	
	£3.75	
	£3.10	
	£1.96	
	£1.37	

Extension:

- What do you notice about the price of the Fairtrade products versus the other one?
- If you bought a bunch of Fairtrade flowers and paid with a £5 note, what change would you get?
- List your change in the coins you may be given. Can you find two different ways?
- What is the difference between the price of a Fairtrade coffee and the other coffee?
- How much would 5 Fairtrade t-shirts cost in total?
- How much change would I get if I paid for the 5 Fairtrade t-shirts with a £20 note?

Multiplying Two-Digit Numbers by One-Digit Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 24 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 22 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 18 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4. \quad 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5. \quad 12 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6. \quad 48 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7. \quad 41 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8. \quad 31 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9. \quad 44 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10. \quad 32 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11. \quad 62 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 12. \quad 66 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13. \quad 82 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 14. \quad 87 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 15. \quad 94 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 16. \quad 53 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 17. \quad 85 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 18. \quad 75 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19. \quad 68 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 20. \quad 78 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 973 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 344 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 575 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 897 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 919 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 843 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 427 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 784 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 148 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 991 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 987 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 328 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 684 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 143 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 281 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 696 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 643 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 867 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 891 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 849 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 166 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Multiplying 3-Digit Numbers by 1-Digit Numbers

$$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Adding and subtracting 11 to a number

Add 11 to :

- (1) 3
- (2) 5
- (3) 2
- (4) 9
- (5) 6
- (6) 14
- (7) 19
- (8) 24
- (9) 38
- (10) 52

Subtract 11 from :

- (11) 53
- (12) 48
- (13) 98
- (14) 67
- (15) 82
- (16) 61
- (17) 283
- (18) 85

Adding and subtracting 11 to a number

Add 11 to :

- (1) 24
- (2) 52
- (3) 82
- (4) 135
- (5) 334
- (6) 278
- (7) 816
- (8) 938
- (9) 747
- (10) 993

Subtract 11 from:

- (11) 77
- (12) 58
- (13) 97
- (14) 128
- (15) 233
- (16) 844
- (17) 678
- (18) 904

Adding and subtracting 11 to a number

Add 11 to :

- (1) 528
- (2) 719
- (3) 937
- (4) 1 263
- (5) 4 256
- (6) 4 190
- (7) 7 278
- (8) 9 959
- (9) 8 004
- (10) 7 022







Subtract 11 from:

- (11) 4 561
- (12) 7 298
- (13) 9 036
- (14) 12 883
- (15) 36 299
- (16) 82 996
- (17) 94 228
- (18) 99 331



Fairtrade Problem Solving (Tricky)

For each problem please show your working. (write the calculation down or you might use the strategy 'draw a picture'.) Answer the problem in a sentence.

- (1) Hannah bought 18 bananas. She gave $\frac{1}{2}$ of them to her friend. How many bananas did Hannah have left for herself? 
 - (2) Mark had a bar of chocolate. The bar had 12 squares. He ate 8 squares and gave 3 to his brother. Did Mark have any chocolate left? If so, how much? 
 - (3) A bag of rice costs £1.50 Jane buys 2 bags of rice. How much change will she get from £5? 
 - (4) There are 16 pineapples in a box. The shopkeeper ordered 4 boxes. How many pineapples did the shop keeper order? 
 - (5) There are 20 nuts in a bag. Anna needs 55 nuts for her cake recipe. How many bags of nuts will she need to buy? 
 - (6) Mr Smith drinks 10 cups of coffee a week at work. Each coffee costs £1.20 How much money does he spend each week on coffee? 
-




Fairtrade Problem Solving (Trickier)

For each problem please show your working. (write the calculation down or you might use the strategy 'draw a picture'.)

Answer the problem in a sentence.

- (1) Katie bought 18 bananas. She gave $\frac{1}{2}$ of them to her Sarah, $\frac{1}{3}$ of them to Gregor. How many bananas did Katie have left for herself? 🍌

- (2) John had 3 bars of chocolate. Each bar had 12 squares. He ate 8 squares himself, he gave 8 squares to his brother and he gave the rest to his little brother. How much did Mark's little brother get? 


- (3) A bag of rice costs £1.50 Fiona buys 7 bags of rice. How much change will she get from £20?



- (4) There are 16 pineapples in a box. The shopkeeper requires 120 pineapples to sell in his shop. How many boxes must the shop keeper order? 🍍

- (5) There are 30 nuts in a bag. Anna buys 3 bags. She uses $\frac{3}{5}$ of the nuts to decorate the cake and $\frac{1}{5}$ of the nuts are used for making the cake. How many

nuts are left over in the bag? 

- (6) Mr Smith drinks 15 cups of coffee a week at work. If each cup of coffee costs £1.35, how much does he spend in total each week? 

How much money is in my jar?



How much money is in my jar?



How much money is in my jar?

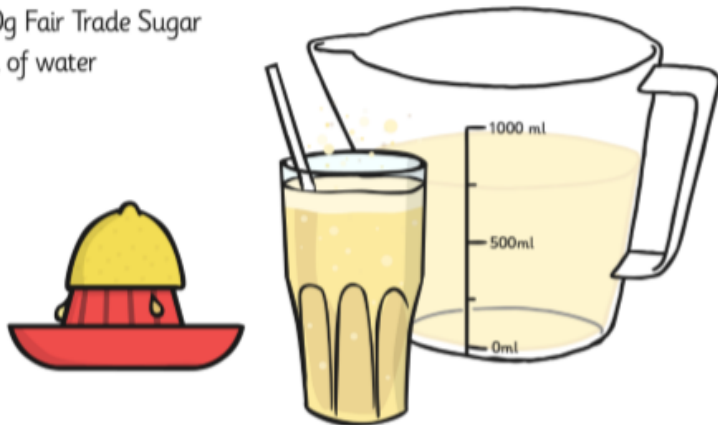




Fairtrade Fortnight How to Make Lemonade

You will need:

- 6 lemons
- 200g Fair Trade Sugar
- 1.5l of water



Directions

1. Juice the lemons to make as much juice as you can. To make job easier, roll the lemons firmly on a work surface, pushing down with the heel of your hand before cutting in half and juicing.
2. Mix all the ingredients in a big jug and adjust the amounts until you have a flavour you are happy with. Continue stirring until all the sugar is dissolved.
3. Chill and serve with ice. Enjoy the taste of Fairtrade!



Fairtrade Fortnight Banana Split with Easy Chocolate Sauce

You will need (serves 2):

For the chocolate sauce:

- 75g Fairtrade (70% Cocoa) chocolate broken into squares
- 25ml whipping cream
- 25g unsalted butter, cubed
- 25g Fairtrade Golden Syrup

For the banana splits:

- 2 medium Fairtrade bananas, peeled and sliced lengthways
- 25g Fairtrade Golden Caster Sugar
- 4 scoops Fairtrade vanilla ice cream, to serve
- Fairtrade Golden Syrup to drizzle



Directions

1. Place a heatproof bowl over a saucepan of simmering water making sure the bowl doesn't touch the water.
2. Add the chocolate, cream, butter and Golden Syrup® and stir with a wooden spoon for 1-2 minutes until melted and all the ingredients are combined.
3. Turn off the heat as the water beneath the bowl will keep the sauce warm.
4. Preheat the grill.
5. Place the bananas on a baking tray cut side uppermost, sprinkle over the golden caster sugar and grill until golden and caramelised for 3-4 minutes.
6. Place 2 scoops of ice cream on each plate and arrange the banana halves beside them. Drizzle some golden syrup over the grilled bananas and chocolate sauce over the ice cream.
7. Serve and enjoy the taste of Fairtrade!



Brownies

Ingredients

185g unsalted butter

185g best dark

Fairtrade chocolate

85g plain flour

40g Fairtrade cocoa powder

50g Fairtrade white chocolate

50g Fairtrade milk chocolate

3 large eggs

275g Fairtrade golden caster sugar



Method

1. Turn the oven on to fan 160C/conventional 180C/gas
2. Cut the butter into small cubes, tip into a medium heatproof bowl and add the dark chocolate broken into chunks. Place the bowl over a saucepan of simmering water (making sure the bowl doesn't touch the water) until the butter and chocolate have melted, stirring occasionally to mix them. Remove the bowl from the pan and leave the melted mixture to cool to room temperature.
3. Using a shallow 20cm square tin, cut out a square of non-stick baking parchment to line the base.
4. Sieve the flour and cocoa powder into another medium bowl.
5. Chop or bash the white chocolate and the milk chocolate into rough squares- these will form chunks in your finished brownies.



6. Break the eggs into a large bowl and add the golden caster sugar. Whisk the eggs and sugar together until they look thick and creamy, like a milk shake. This can take as long as 10 minutes even with a powerful whisk so be patient. It is ready when the mixture becomes really pale and there is about twice as much of it as there was to start with.
7. Pour the cooled chocolate mixture over the egg mousse, then gently fold together with a rubber spatula. You are trying to combine the mixtures here without knocking out the air so be really gentle and slow.
8. Gently tap out your sieved cocoa and flour on to the top of the egg and chocolate mix and fold it in with the spatula working from bottom to top. Although the mixture will seem dry at first, as you patiently continue to fold it will become more moist and fudgy. Continue until all the powder has gone then stir in the white and milk chocolate chunks until they're evenly spread throughout the mix.
9. Pour the mixture into the prepared tin and use your spatula to scrape out every last drop. Spread evenly into the corners. Bake in the oven for 25 minutes. After 25 minutes take the tray out and wobble it. If the brownies wobble too they may need another 5 minutes.
10. Wait until the brownies are completely cool to slice in whichever way you like.
11. Serve and enjoy the taste of Fairtrade!

Fairtrade

Start

Finish!



Saved to this PC
Move forward 3 spaces.



Go back 2 spaces.

Go back 3 spaces.



Go back 3 spaces

Move back 3 spaces.

Move forward 3 spaces.

Move forward 3 spaces.



Go back 3 spaces.

Move forward 3 spaces.



True or False

Fairtrade Fortnight falls in December.

False. It runs for two weeks from February to March.

True or False

You can get Fairtrade footballs.

True.

True or False

Fairtrade products are not tested on animals.

True.

True or False

Fairtrade helps farmers get a fair price for their products

True.

True or False

Fairtrade products are usually cheaper than other options.

False.

True or False

Free trade is the same as fair trade.

False.

Fairtrade Board Game Instructions

You will need:

- Dice
- Counters
- Game cards

Each player receives a counter. The player who is youngest begins first by throwing the dice.

They move their counter from the 'Start' position the number of places that they rolled.

If they land on a fairly traded banana, they must pick a card from the pile and pass it to the player to their left. The player to their left asks the question.

If the player answers correctly, they may move forward two spaces.

If the player lands on a space with words, they must read the statement and move forward or backwards accordingly.

The first player to reach the star at the finish line wins.

SCARED PEPPER



SCARED PEPPER

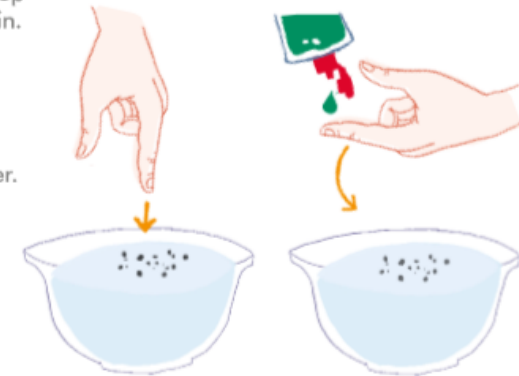
Designed by Robyn,
James Dyson
Foundation executive

The brief

Move pepper away from you without touching it.

The method

1. Fill the bowl with water.
2. Add some pepper to the top of the water, do not stir it in.
3. Dip your finger into the water, note down what happens.
4. Put a small amount of dish soap on your finger.
5. Dip it back into the water.
6. What happens to the pepper?

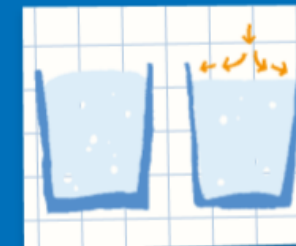


Materials

Ground black pepper
A bowl
Water and dish soap

How does it work?

Water normally bulges up a bit. You can see this by looking at a raindrop or by filling a glass slightly over the rim – the water will not spill out. When soap is added to water, surface tension is lowered. The water tries to spread out. As the top of the water flattens out, the pepper on the surface is carried to the edge of the bowl.



Did you know?

In the cosmetics industry the surface friction and consistency of various liquids are regularly changed in order to make them easier to pour or spray.



French counting and fitness challenge!



- Below you'll find a mixture of active and counting challenges!
- Choose which ones you would like to try and count each one in French as you are doing it. Use the French numbers sheet to help you.
- Write your total number in the boxes below.
- Share your counting with your family and with us!

0 zéro 1 un 2 deux 3 trois 4 quatre 5 cinq 6 six 7 sept 8 huit 9 neuf	10 dix 11 onze 12 douze 13 treize 14 quatorze 15 quinze 16 seize 17 dix-sept 18 dix-huit 19 dix-neuf	20 vingt 21 vingt et un 22 vingt-deux 23 vingt-trois 24 vingt-quatre 25 vingt-cinq 26 vingt-six 27 vingt-sept 28 vingt-huit 29 vingt-neuf	30 trente 31 trente et un 32 trente-deux 33 trente-trois 34 trente-quatre 35 trente-cinq 36 trente-six 37 trente-sept 38 trente-huit 39 trente-neuf
40 quarante 41 quarante et un 42 quarante-deux 43 quarante-trois 44 quarante-quatre 45 quarante-cinq 46 quarante-six 47 quarante-sept 48 quarante-huit 49 quarante-neuf	50 cinquante 51 cinquante et un 52 cinquante-deux 53 cinquante-trois 54 cinquante-quatre 55 cinquante-cinq 56 cinquante-six 57 cinquante-sept 58 cinquante-huit 59 cinquante-neuf	60 soixante 61 soixante et un 62 soixante-deux 63 soixante-trois 64 soixante-quatre 65 soixante-cinq 66 soixante-six 67 soixante-sept 68 soixante-huit 69 soixante-neuf	70 soixante-dix 71 soixante-onze 72 soixante-douze 73 soixante-treize 74 soixante-quatorze 75 soixante-quinze 76 soixante-seize 77 soixante-dix-sept 78 soixante-dix-huit 79 soixante-dix-neuf
80 quatre-vingts 81 quatre-vingt-un 82 quatre-vingt-deux 83 quatre-vingt-trois 84 quatre-vingt-quatre 85 quatre-vingt-cinq 86 quatre-vingt-six 87 quatre-vingt-sept 88 quatre-vingt-huit 89 quatre-vingt-neuf	90 quatre-vingt-dix 91 quatre-vingt-onze 92 quatre-vingt-douze 93 quatre-vingt-treize 94 quatre-vingt-quatorze 95 quatre-vingt-quinze 96 quatre-vingt-seize 97 quatre-vingt-dix-sept 98 quatre-vingt-dix-huit 99 quatre-vingt-dix-neuf		100 cent 101 cent-un 102 cent-deux 200 deux cents 202 deux-cent-deux 300 trois cent 500 cinq cent 1000 mille 200 deux-mille 1000000 un million

<p>Saute à la cordel</p> 	<p>Compte les voitures dans la rue</p> 	<p>Compte des arbres</p> 
<p>Compte des oiseaux</p> 	<p>Rebondi une balle</p> 	<p>Fais la planche</p> 
<p>Joue à la marelle</p> 	<p>Fais des "keepie uppies!"</p> 	<p>Fais des sautes d'étoile</p> 
<p>Pose comme un arbre</p> 	<p>Danse le floss</p> 	<p>Compte les insectes</p> 

French	English	Notes
Saute à la corde	Skip	You can do this using a skipping rope or just skipping!
Compte les voitures dans la rue	Count the cars in the street	Count the cars you can see parked or which pass
Compte des arbres	Count trees	Count the trees you see on a walk, in your garden or around your house!
Compte des oiseaux	Count birds	Pick a location and watch for a set time, how many birds can you see?
Rebondi une balle	Bounce a ball	Bounce a ball as many times as you can. Count in French as you're doing it and note your highest score!
Fais la planche	Do a plank	Hold it for as long as you can and count in French!
Joue à la marelle	Play hopscotch	Make a hopscotch grid outside and say the numbers in French as you play!
Fais des "keepie uppies"	Do some keepie uppies!	Do as many as you can and count them up in French as you go!
Fais des sautes d'étoiles	Do some star jumps	Do as many as you can and count them in French as you go!
Pose comme un arbre	Do a yoga tree pose	Hold it for as long as you can and count in French!
Danse le floss	Dance the floss	Do as many flosses as you can and count them in French. Switch to other dances if you know them!
Compte les insectes	Count insects	Do a minibeast count. In an area outside, see how many insects you can find and note your numbers in French.