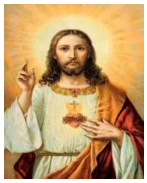
Homelearning - Year 4 – Pack 3 – Part 3 of 4

R.E



Jesus, the Teacher

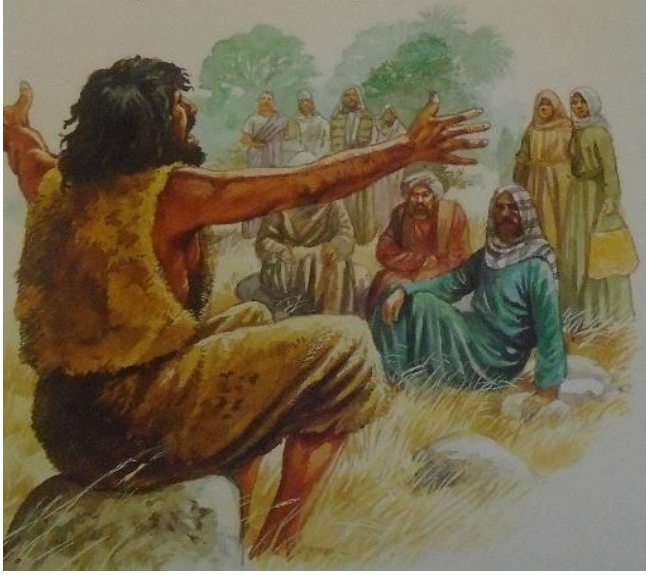
Task 1 – To read 'John the Baptist'

John the Baptist

When John grew up he was a wild character! He lived in the wilderness and wore clothes made of camel hair with a leather belt around his waist and his food was locusts and wild honey.

Crowds flocked into the wilderness to hear John. He announced that the Messiah, the Saviour that they had been waiting for, was coming very soon. He warned the people that they needed to change their ways. **"Repent for the kingdom of God is at hand."**

Then he quoted from the prophet Isaiah,



"A voice cries in the wilderness: Prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight" (Matt. 3:3).

He warned them that God looks into peoples' hearts to see if they have faith and trust in Him. Also, He wants to see if they look after people in need of help.

Use the text to answer these questions.

Who is he referring to when he says, "Messiah" and why is he called "the Saviour"?

What do you think that it meant when he said, **"Prepare the way of the Lord, make his paths straight"?**

What do you think John's purpose was?

Why do you think God chose John?

Why is it important to look after people in need? How can you help people in need?

Challenge – Can you create a list of questions that you would have asked John if you were in the crowd during his announcement?

Here are some question openers to help you.

Why	**When**	**What**	**Where**
Did	**Can**	**How**	**Will**

Task 2 - To read 'Luke 3: 10-14'

The people wanted to know what they had to do to prepare for the Messiah. Use the bible reading below to find out what John asked the people to do in order to prepare for Jesus.

Luke 3: 10-14

10 "What should we do then?" the crowd asked.

11 John answered, "Anyone who has two shirts should share with the one who has none, and anyone who has food should do the same."

12 Even tax collectors came to be baptized. "Teacher," they asked, "what should we do?"

13 "Don't collect any more than you are required to," he told them.

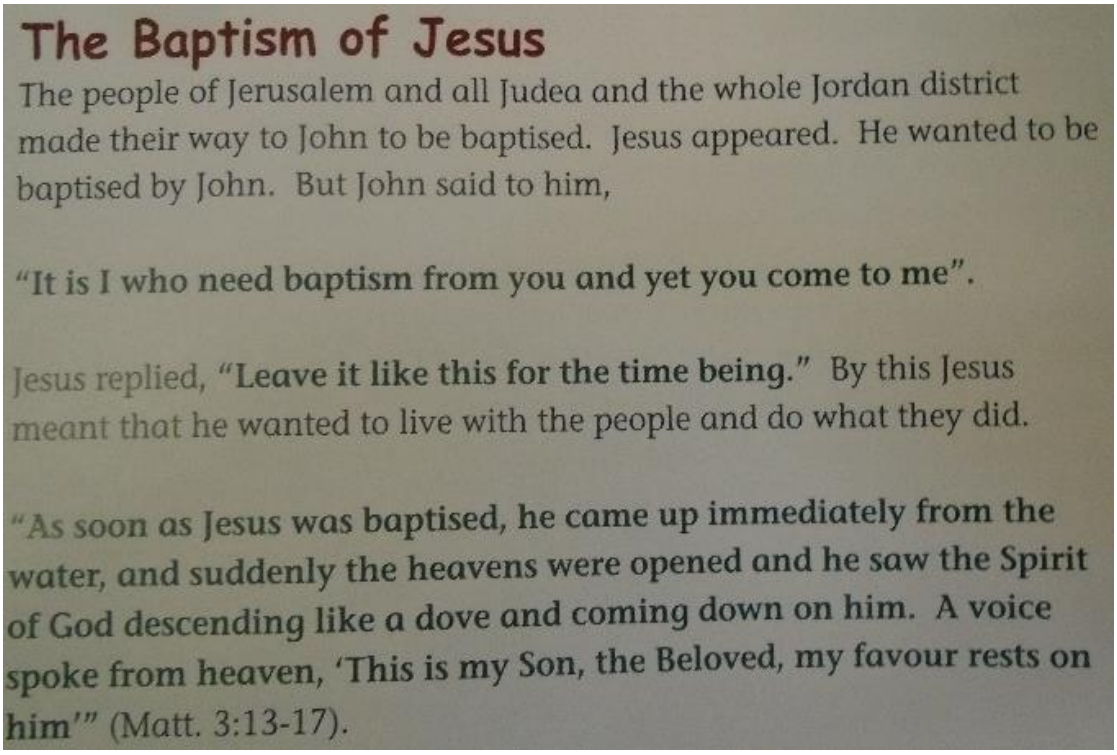
14 Then some soldiers asked him, "And what should we do?"

He replied, "Don't extort money and don't accuse people falsely—be content with your pay."

Here are three different people for you to think about during the bible reading.

The crowd	The tax collector	The soldiers

Task 3 – To read 'The Baptism of Jesus'



The Baptism of Jesus

The people of Jerusalem and all Judea and the whole Jordan district made their way to John to be baptised. Jesus appeared. He wanted to be baptised by John. But John said to him,

"It is I who need baptism from you and yet you come to me".

Jesus replied, "**Leave it like this for the time being.**" By this Jesus meant that he wanted to live with the people and do what they did.

"As soon as Jesus was baptised, he came up immediately from the water, and suddenly the heavens were opened and he saw the Spirit of God descending like a dove and coming down on him. A voice spoke from heaven, 'This is my Son, the Beloved, my favour rests on him'" (Matt. 3:13-17).

Can you paint/draw a picture of this event?

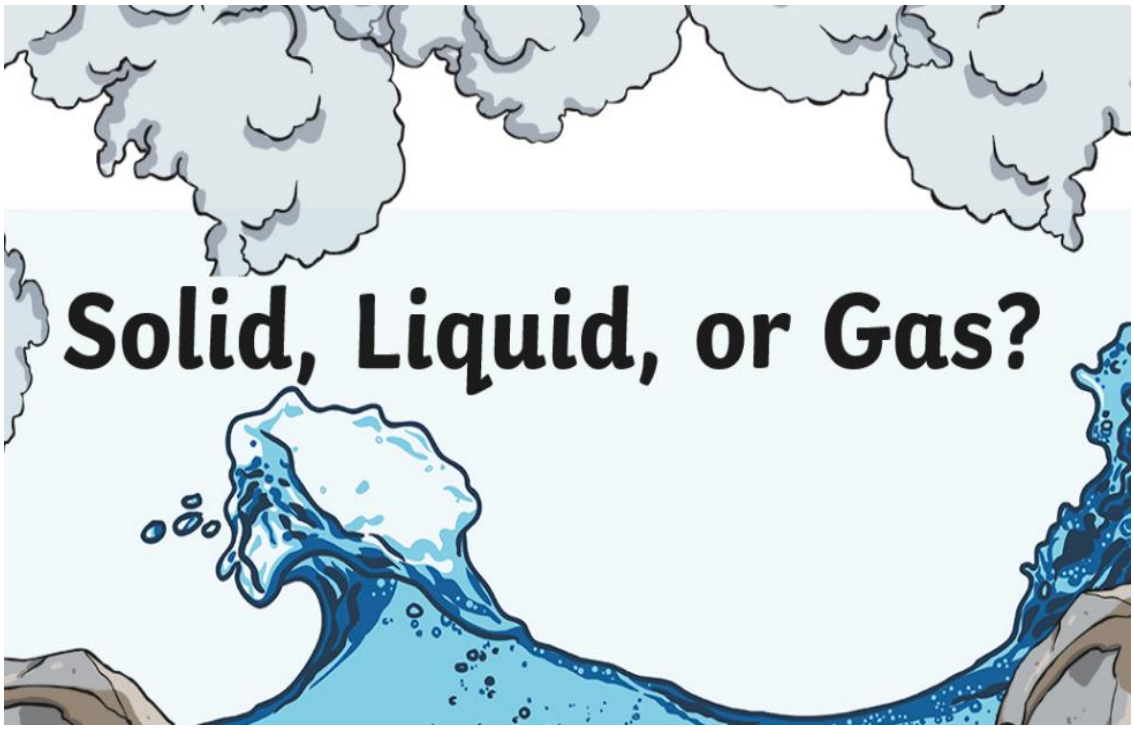
Think about who will be in your picture….

Jesus	John	water	crowd

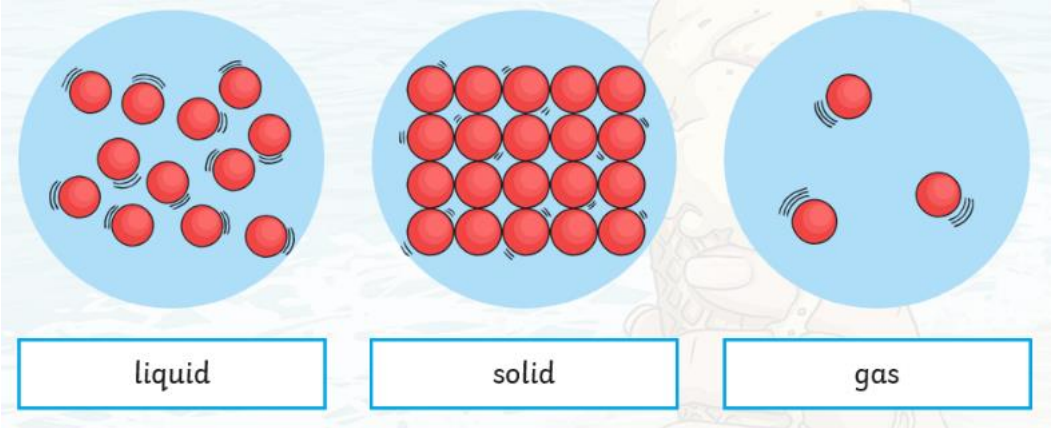
Here is a picture to help you…

Science

States of matter



Below is a video for you to watch that explains the difference between a solid, liquid and a gas.
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkgg87h/articles/zsgwwxs



Solids

Examples of solids include ice, wood and sand.

The properties of solids include:

- Solids stay in one place and can be held.
- Solids keep their shape. They do not flow like liquids.
- Solids always take up the same amount of space. They do not spread out like gases.
- Solids can be cut or shaped.
- Even though they can be poured, sugar, salt and flour are all solids. Each particle of salt, for example, keeps the **same shape** and volume.

Liquids

Examples of liquids include water, honey and milk.

The properties of liquids include:

- Liquids **can flow** or be poured easily. They are not easy to hold.
- Liquids change their shape depending on the container they are in.
- Even when liquids change their shape, they always take up the same amount of space. Their volume stays the same.

Gases

Examples of gases include steam, helium and oxygen.

The properties of gases include:

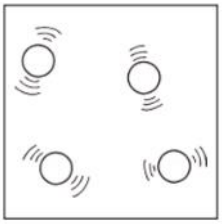
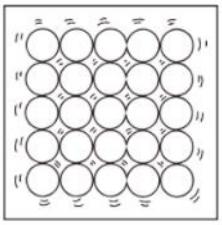
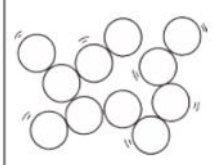
- Gases are often invisible.
- Gases do not have a fixed shape. They spread out and **change their shape** and volume to fill up whatever container they are in.
- Gases can be squashed.

Task 1 – Solids, Liquids or Gases

Can you use the 12 cards below and organise them into the table provided?

Can you organise your cards into the three states of either solids, liquids or gases?

State	Particle Arrangement	Particle Properties	Material Properties

solid	Particles are close together, but random. They can move over each other.		Keeps its shape unless a force is applied to it. Remains the same volume.
liquid	Particles are spread out and can move about quickly in all directions.		Does not keep its shape. Can spread out to fill the space it is in.
gas	Particles are closely-packed in a regular pattern. They vibrate on the spot.		Takes the shape of the container it is in. Stays the same volume.

Challenge – Can you include any of your own examples?

Task 2 – **Hunt**

Can you find examples of solids and liquids in your house? Do they fit the criteria of solids and liquids from the video?

How will you record what you have found: will you list them, draw them or group them using a Venn diagram?

Solids	Liquids

Task 3 – **Organising the three states**

Can you organise your images into the three categories below?

Solids	Liquids	Gases

Top tip – Check the name of the object and not what the object is used for.

Challenge – Can you include any of your own examples?

Task 4 – Liquid density

The **density** of a **liquid** is a measure of how heavy it is. If you weigh equal amounts or volumes of two different **liquids**, the **liquid** that weighs more is denser and will sit at the bottom. If a **liquid** that is less dense than water is gently added to the surface of the water, it will float on the water. Heavy liquids will go to the bottom and less dense (lighter) liquids will sit at the top.

I would like you to try this experiment at home by pouring different liquids into a glass to check their density. For this experiment you will need:

- a glass
- measuring jug
- different liquids

Here are three examples of liquids that will work really well in your experiment:

- Water
- Oil
- Syrup/honey

Don't worry if you don't have these liquids at home because there are lots of other liquids that you can use.

Before you test the different liquids make a prediction. **Which liquid do you think will be the heaviest? Which liquid do you think will sit on top of the water?**

1. Measure out the liquids before you pour them into the glass together.
2. Pour the liquids one at a time into the glass.
3. Record your results. What happened? What did you find out?

Purple Mash

Task 1 – Reading activity

1. Click on the box 'Serial Mash'
2. Click on 'Emeralds'
3. Click on 'Alien Hotel'

To read the 7 chapters of 'Alien Hotel' and to complete the activities for each chapter:

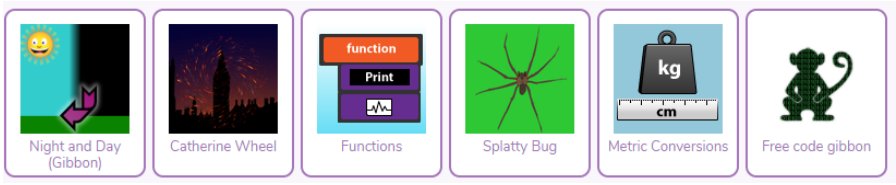
chapters / quiz / alien work / cam activities

The chapters and activities are to be spread out over the two weeks - Try and do a chapter and activity each day.

Task 2 – Computing activity

1. Click on the box 'Computing'
2. Click on '2code'
3. Click on 'Gibbon' activities

To complete the 'Gibbon' activities for coding – The first activity should be called 'Night and Day'.



To complete one coding activity each day. If you find the 'Gibbon' activities difficult try the 'Chimp' activities.

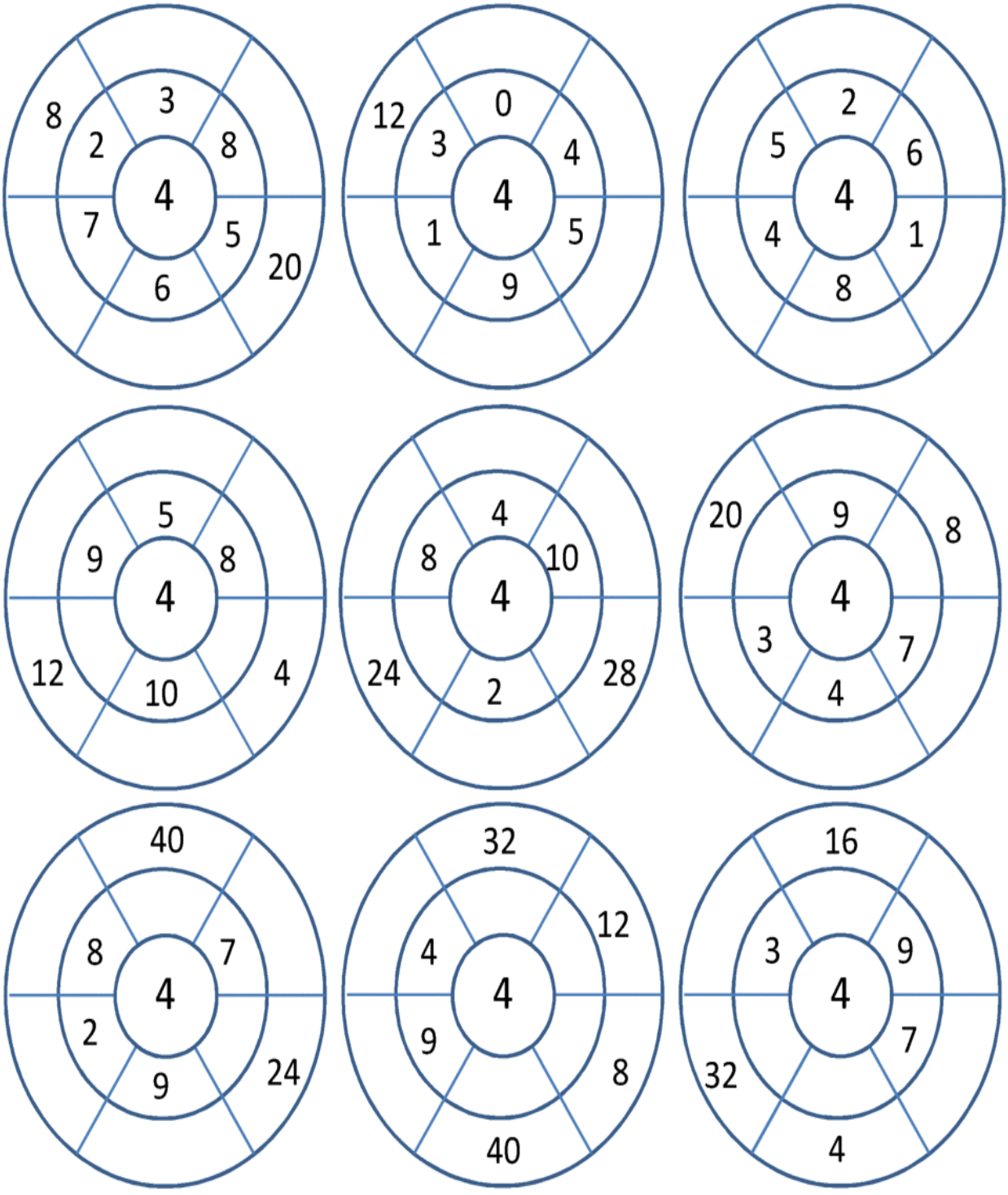
Task 3 – Topics

1. Click on the box 'Topics'
2. Click on 'Ancient Egypt'
3. Scroll down to 'Tutankhamun Quiz'

Challenge – Can you complete the quiz without needing to research any of the answers?

4x tables

Multiply the middle number by the inner numbers together to get the outer numbers.



6x tables

Multiply the middle number by the inner numbers together to get the outer numbers.