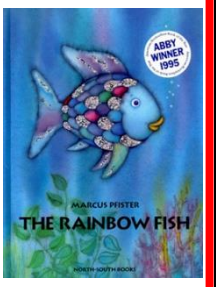
Chartridge School Home Learning

Friday 10th July 2020 10.07.20

Below you will find a wide selection of rainbow themed learning activities. We certainly do not expect you to complete all of the tasks today, but they can be used to supplement next week's colour work. Enjoy!

To read and enjoy the story of The Rainbow Fish

Read the story 'Rainbow fish' if you have it at home or listen carefully as the story is read to you.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=6&v=r9mryuEKkKc&feature=emb_logo



'The most beautiful fish in the ocean is asked to share one of his shining scales with a little blue fish, and to which he refuses. All the other fish in the sea leave him alone, and he wondered why. He goes to the wise octopus for advice, and she tells him to give away his scales. Rainbow Fish reluctantly does so, except for one. In the end, he is less beautiful then he was before, but he has new friends and is now the happiest fish in the sea.'

Have a look at the activities below and select one (or more) you might enjoy doing.

1. The Rainbow Fish's scales 'shimmer'. Can you find other words that could be used to describe the scales?
2. At one point in the story, the Rainbow Fish becomes the 'loneliest fish in the entire ocean'. Can you suggest things that he could do to find some friends?
3. Can you retell this story in your own words or create a picture board for the story?
4. Create a set of instructions to teach people how to look after a pet (rainbow) fish.
5. Write a story about a different 'rainbow' animal, e.g. a Rainbow Bird, a Rainbow Butterfly or a Rainbow Chameleon. What might happen to them?
6. Can you write a book review of this story to tell others your opinion about it?

To create my own rainbow mnemonic

Mnemonics are a great way of helping us to remember pieces of information. For example, many of us remember how to spell 'because' from this popular mnemonic: **b**ig **e**lephants **c**an **a**lways **u**nderstand **s**mall **e**lephants. The order of planets are remembered by the following:

The colours of the rainbow are remembered using this mnemonic:

R	Red	Richard
O	Orange	Of
Y	Yellow	York
G	Green	Gave
B	Blue	Battle
I	Indigo	In
V	Violet	Vain

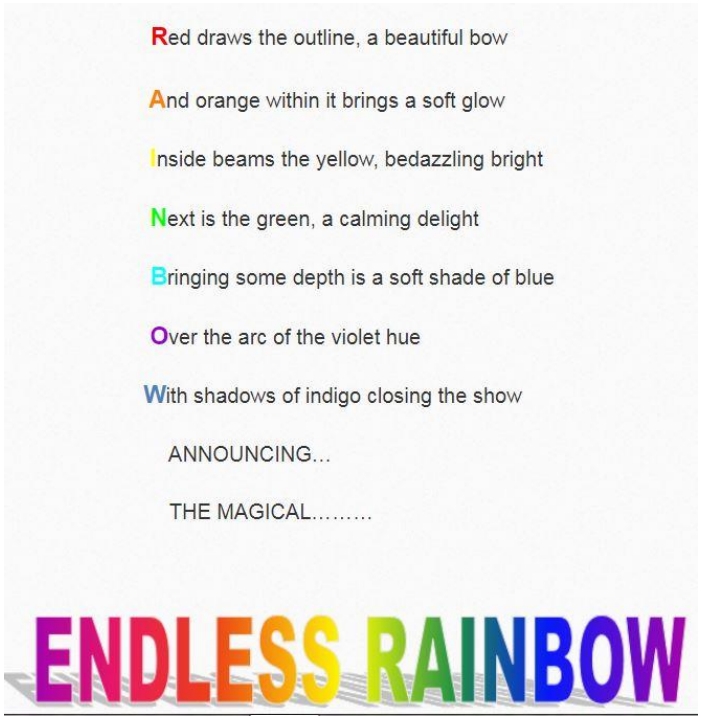
Your task is to write your own rainbow mnemonic – your mnemonic has to make sense so that it is easy to remember!
Think of a sentence using these letters in order: **R**, **O**, **Y**, **G**, **B**, **I**, **V**

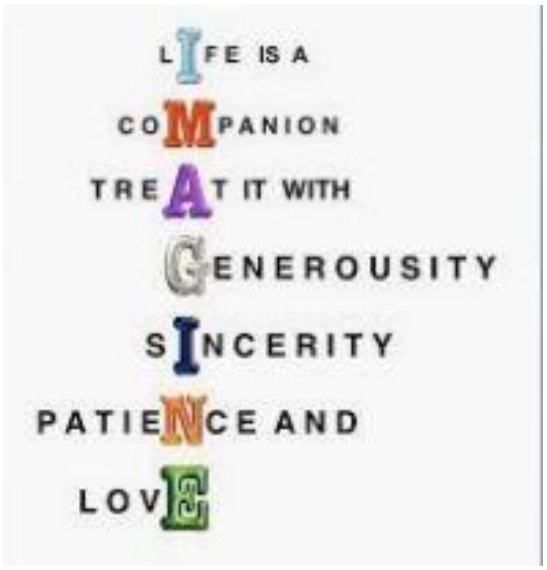
To write a poem about rainbows.

Below are two types of poems. An acrostic poem and a Mesostic poem.

An acrostic poem is a poem where certain letters in each line spell out a word or phrase. Typically, the first letters of each line are used to spell the word.

A Mesostic poem is an acrostic poem except the key letters are used and appear within the lines.





Can you write your own acrostic or mesostic poem about rainbows?

Can you think of any other stories that feature rainbows?

Rainbow colour by numbers

Look at the rainbow picture below. Each colour is represented by a different number. Can you colour the picture?

Extension: Can you create your own colour by numbers picture using each colour of the rainbow?

Maths colour code breaker

Let's imagine each colour of the rainbow has a value (as below)

Red - 1
Orange - 2
Yellow - 3
Green - 4
Blue - 5
Indigo - 6
Violet - 7

Can you create a colour calculation for someone to answer? For example:
Indigo x Orange + Blue – Violet = 10

Try to solve these questions using a colour coded calculation:

1) Write a calculation where the answer is:
    a. 12
    b. 24
    c. 35
    d. 60
    e. A multiple of 4
    f. A multiple of 7
2) Write a calculation where the answer is also a colour
3) Write a calculation with the highest answer possible using +, -, x and ÷
4) Write a calculation with the lowest answer possible using every colour

I can use a compass to draw a rainbow

Use a compass to draw a rainbow. Create a colourful display in your window by decorating the rainbow you have drawn.

You will need:

- a piece of paper
- compass
- pencil
- ruler
- coloured pencils or pens

1. Place the ruler straight along the bottom of a horizontal page.
2. Mark dots at the numbers 0cm, 1cm, 2cm, 3cm, 4cm, 5cm, 6cm, 7cm and 10cm.
3. Fasten the pencil into the compass.
4. Place the point of the compass on the 10cm dot and line up the pencil to the dot on the 0cm mark.
5. Draw an arc by turning the pencil end of the compass. Keep the point still.
6. Then, adjust the pencil so that it lines up with the 1cm dot and draw another arc.
7. Repeat for the other dots until you have a rainbow with seven arcs.
8. Colour your rainbow using pencils or pens.

If you don't have a compass, you could try this activity by tying a pencil onto the end of a piece of string. Mark the paper in the same way. Hold the loose end of the string on the 10cm point. Line the pencil up with the marks and draw the arcs.

I can to listen and appraise a piece of music

Listen to the song 'Somewhere over the Rainbow' by Eva Cassidy
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2rd8VktT8xY

- Do you like this song?
- What is the style of this music?
- What can you hear?
- How is the song put together?
- This song is in a famous movie. Can you name the movie?
- Listen carefully to the lyrics, what is the song about?

Extension- Eva Marie Cassidy (February 2, 1963 – November 2, 1996) was an American singer and guitarist known for her interpretations of jazz and blues blessed with a powerful, emotive soprano voice.

Research Eva Cassidy and some of her other beautiful songs. Which one is your favourite?

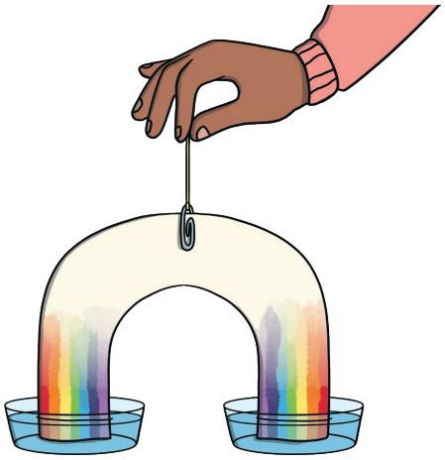
To grow a rainbow science experiment.

Did you know that you can grow your own rainbow?

You will need a scientific process called the capillary action. This action happens when a liquid moves up through a hollow tube or into a spongy, solid material. It happens when three forces work together: cohesion, adhesion and surface tension. Water molecules like to stick to each other - this is called cohesion. They also like to stick to solids in a process called adhesion. In this experiment, you are going to use kitchen roll. The fibres in kitchen roll have lots of little holes. Water is absorbed through the kitchen roll because when the first water molecule adheres to it and begins to move upward, it pulls the next water molecule up with it, like a chain.

Words to learn:

- capillary action
- adhesion
- cohesion
- absorbed



You will need:

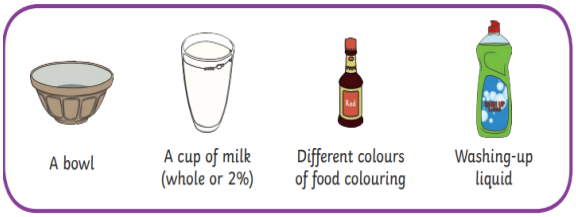
- Kitchen roll/paper towel
- Felt-tip pens
- Two small bowls of water
- Paperclip
- Thread

What To Do:

1. Cut the kitchen roll into the shape of a rainbow.
2. At each end, use the felt-tip pens to colour a rainbow about 2cm up from the bottom. Remember the order of the colours: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.
3. Attach the paperclip to the top of the rainbow and tie a piece of thread to it. This will allow you to hold your rainbow.
4. Add water to the two bowls.
5. Hold the rainbow with both ends slightly submerged into each bowl of water and watch your rainbow grow.

Rainbow colour mixing experiment

You will need:



What do you predict will happen when all of all the ingredients are in the bowl?

What will happen when the colours are mixed?

What happens when the food colouring is put in the milk?

Does it float or sink?

What happens when the washing-up liquid is added?

Is the reaction fast or slow?

How could you speed it up or slow it down?

Method:

1. Carefully pour a cup of milk into a bowl.
2. Take care not to mix the colours, drop three drops of one food colouring at one side. About a third of the way around, add three drops of another colour and another third of the way around, add three drops of another colour.
3. Next, squeeze a drop of washing-up liquid into the centre of the bowl.
4. What happens to the colours?

The Science

Milk is mainly water with another big ingredient: fat. The washing-up liquid bonds with the fat in the milk. The food colouring is pushed out because the bond is so strong.

NHS

Last week some famous buildings were lit up in blue to celebrate the fact that the N.H.S have been in existence for 72 years.

The **NHS (National Health Service)** was born out of a long-held ideal that good healthcare should be available to all, regardless of wealth. At its launch by the then minister of health, Aneurin Bevan, on 5 July 1948, it was important that the service met the needs of everyone who lived in England; it needed to be free when visiting a GP or the hospital.

Take some time to design a new logo to commemorate and thank the NHS for their work and commitment to us all.

Research the History of the N.H.S and write 5 key facts about its remarkable journey.

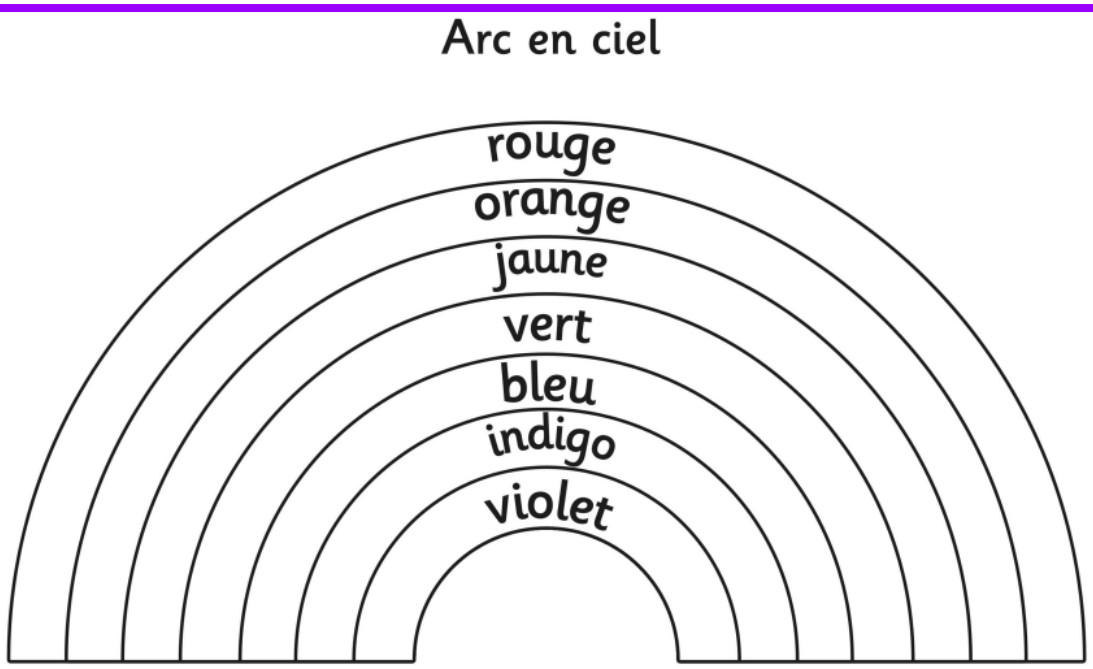
To sing the rainbow song in French.

In French a Rainbow is called “L’arc en ciel.” (ciel pronounced see el)

Try and learn The Rainbow Song https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-4kNeFGBAcw and teach a member of your family the colours of the rainbow in French.

The colours of the rainbow are: (Les couleurs de l’arc en ciel sont)
Rouge/red
Orange/orange
Jaune/yellow
Vert/green
Bleu/blue
Indigo/indigo
Violet/violet (purple)

Colour the rainbow picture, the colours are given to you in French.



Rainbow Fish

Make a beautiful rainbow fish and weave the paper (all different rainbow colours) to make his scales.

The link below will give you some step by step instructions.

https://www.craftymorning.com/weaving-rainbow-fish-kids-craft/

Chartridge Art Gallery

There is lots of fabulous artwork that has been created to do with rainbows. All artists are different and they choose to represent themselves, and their artwork, in different ways.

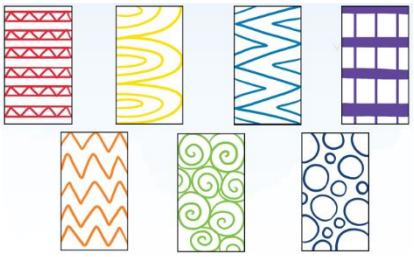
We would love it if you could create your own rainbow artwork. It could be anything!
A painting, a sculpture or a drawing. It can be based on the style of an artist you admire or totally original.

Send us your work and we select some pieces to showcase in the school.

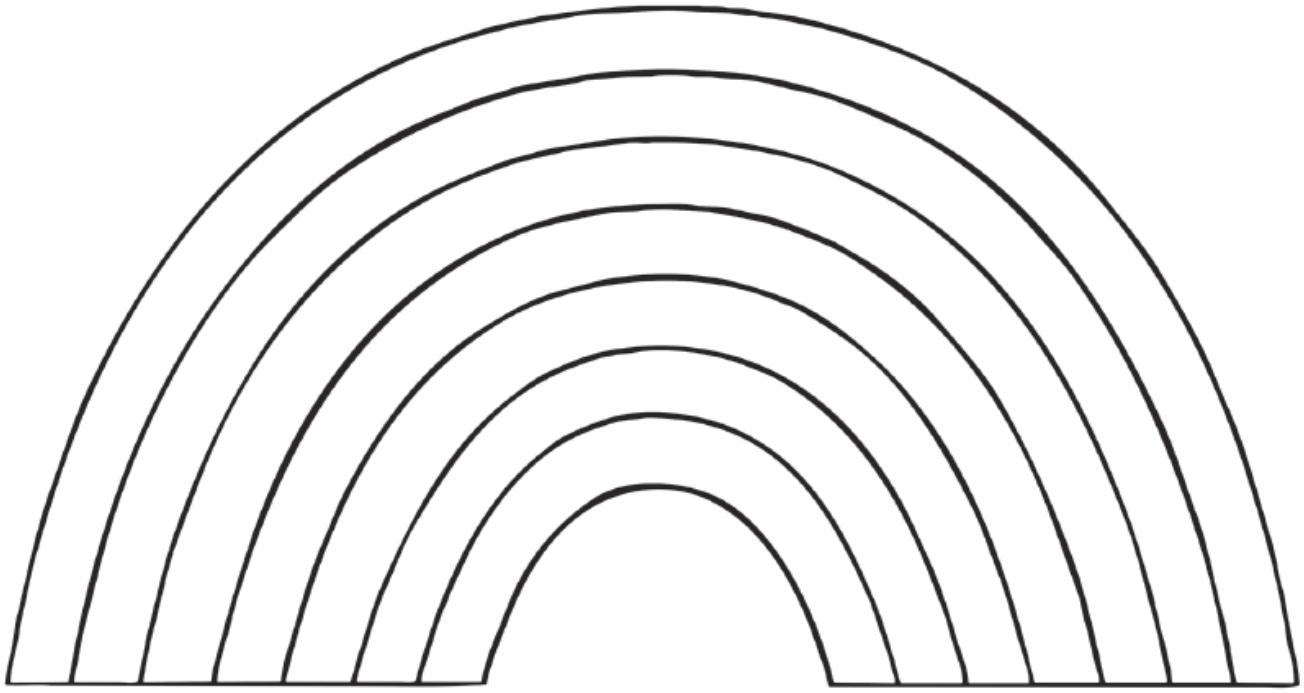
Rainbow Mindfulness

There are some beautiful patterns that you can make when doing mindfulness colouring.

Here are some examples…



Can you colour a rainbow picture using all the colours of the rainbow and different patterns?



A Rainbow Fact file

1. A rainbow is sunlight spread out into an arc of colours and seen by your eyes when the sun shines through water droplets.
2. Water droplets and sunlight act upon each other. The droplets are round and it is the way that the sun's rays hit the droplets, that causes the colours of the light to spread out in an arc.
3. Sunlight always looks white but in fact, is made up of seven colours –red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. The rainbow is a whole band of colours and goes beyond the colours that the eye can see.
4. If we follow the path of a ray of sunlight as it enters the raindrop, some of it comes back to us. A part of the ray enters the raindrop for a second time and travels along inside the droplet until it comes out once again. That is why we sometimes see the primary rainbow which is produced by one internal "reflection"
5. and the secondary rainbow which is fainter and produced by the second "reflection".

QUIZ = Word Mix

Can you unscramble the following words:

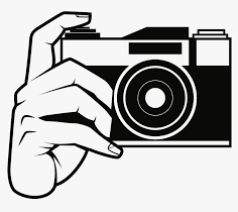
warbion _____
sdpotlre _____
igdoni _____
eubldo _____
ryaprmi _____
cifnelreo _____
dpaesr _____
ulcosors. _____

To research a rainbow myth

Have you ever heard the myth that when you see a rainbow you need to find the pot of gold at the end of it? Have you ever wondered where this saying has come from? Well, it's time to find out! Research online about this myth:

- What does it mean?
- Where has the saying come from?
- Write your findings in your own words.

Photograph time!

How many rainbow colours can you wear today?
Send me a photograph of your fabulous outfit.

Go on a scavenger hunt and send us some of your colorful snaps!