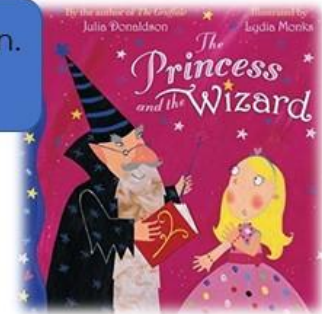




Reading our key text this week is "The Princess and the Wizard" by Julia Donaldson. Read or listen to the story together and record what happens to the princess each day.



| | | | |
|---|--------|----------|-----------|
|  | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday |
| Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |

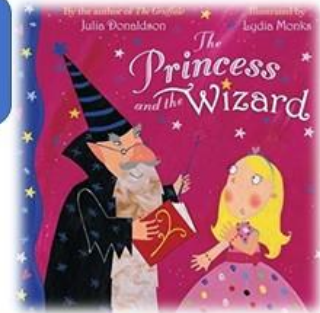
Barlow's link to the key text

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XyMw-j5Fmnc>





Writing in the story the princess had to transform into different shapes and colours in order to escape the wicked wizard.



Barlow's Top Tips.

The princess had to think carefully about what she changed into.

Did you notice how the colour she chose always matched her surroundings?

I wonder why she did that?

We call this camouflage.





Writing imagine you are trying to hide from the wizard, below are some pictures of places you could choose to hide.



Deep dark jungle



Rock pool on a beach



Autumn forest



Snowy mountain side

Barlow's Key Questions.

- What would you transform into to hide?
- Why have you chosen that creature?
- Are you camouflaged with your surroundings?





Writing once you have chosen a place to hide and decided what you will be write it in your book.



Write about where you would hide, what you would turn into and why.



I would hide in the jungle. I could turn into a bright green snake. I would find a tree with leaves that match the colour of my scaly skin and curl around a branch and stay very still.

Can you write a clue for the wizard so he can find you?



Can you make your clue rhyme?



Barlow's Key Questions.

- What would you transform into to hide?
- Why have you chosen that creature?
- Are you camouflaged with your surroundings?





Science we are going to conduct a magic potion science experiment and use our skills of observation to look for changes.

Equipment:

A clean plastic bottle, try to use one with smooth sides
water
Vegetable Oil (or you could use Mineral or Baby Oil instead)
Fizzing tablets (such as Alka Seltzer, or fizzy dental cleaning tablets)
Food Coloring



Instructions:

1. Fill the bottle up about 1/4th (1 quarter) with water.
2. Pour the vegetable oil in the bottle until it is almost full. You may want to use a measuring cup with a spout or a funnel. You may have to wait a couple of minutes for the oil and water to separate.
3. Add a few drops of your favorite food coloring. Watch as the color sinks through the oil. Did your drops of color mix with the water immediately or float in between for a few minutes?
4. Break your fizzy tablet in half and drop part of it into the bottle. Get ready ... here come the bubbly blobs!
5. You can even get a torch, turn off the lights and drop in another half tablet. This time shine the torch through the lava lamp while the blobs are bubbling!

Barlow's Key Questions.

What does it look like before you put the tablet in?

What changes when you add the tablet?

What if you drop a whole tablet in?

When it stops bubbling, try sprinkling some salt into your lava lamp. What happens?





Science we are going to conduct a magic potion science experiment and use our skills of observation to look for changes.

Why does the oil float on the top?

How does the coloured water float to the top in bubble shapes?



Why does the water and oil always separate?

Why does the water sink to the bottom?

Barlow's Top Vocabulary Tips.

Density-

the water is more dense or heavier than the oil so it sinks to the bottom. The oil is less dense than the water so it floats on the top.

Gas-

As the tablet dissolves it produces gas (air) bubbles, the water sticks to the bubbles and it carries the water up to the top. When the bubbles pop and the air escapes the water droplets fall back to the bottom.





Art we are going to make pictures out of things we collect on our daily walk.

Golden coloured leaves have been used to make this goldfish.



The butterfly wings have been made out of 4 leaves. The two at the top are the same and the two at the bottom are the same, this makes the butterfly symmetrical.



The deer antlers have been formed using a oak leaf. A brown oak leaf is good to use for antlers because it is the same colour as real antlers and it is a bumpy shape, like the prongs on antlers.



Barlow's Top Tips.

Collect a variety of shapes and colours.

You could sort them out into shapes and colours before you start your picture.

Think carefully about what shapes and colours you are using and why.

