

Muck, Mess & Mixture



Let's get messy. Muck and mess are good. In fact, they're marvellous. Dive in and get your hands and feet all sticky and covered in paint. Play with liquids, squish some dough and check out the slushiest and mushiest foods. Pour, mix, stir, splat. How does it feel to get your hands covered in goo? Make a wobbly jelly and draw with wobbly clay. Work with paint and other squelchy stuff to create a new gallery space. What will you make? How will you arrange it? How will the gallery make you and your visitors feel? Don't worry about the mess – it'll always wash.

Help your child prepare for their topic!

Muck and mixtures can be messy and magical! Why not make a variety of fun recipes to reveal how mixtures can come together and change? Trifle, gooey cookies and bread would all be good to try. You could also invent a new soft drink. Mix, shake and stir a range of fruit juices, cordials and sparkling water together and taste each one. Pick the best and give it a groovy name. Alternatively, try making different bubble mixtures to see which make the biggest bubbles!

Solids and Liquids

Some materials can be solids or liquids. A solid stays in one place and can be held. Some solids can be squashed, bent, twisted and stretched. Wood, metal, plastic, play dough and elastic are solids.

A liquid moves around easily and it is difficult to hold in your hands. Liquids take the shape of the container in which they are held. Water, juice, milk, washing up liquid and bubble bath are liquids.



Melting & Freezing

Some materials melt when they are heated. Melting changes a solid into a liquid. Chocolate melts when heated.

Some materials freeze when they are cooled. Freezing changes a liquid into a solid. Water freezes at zero degrees.

Bubbles

Bubbles are made when air is blown into a mixture of soap and water. A bubble is a ball of air surrounded by a thin layer of the soapy mixture. A bubble will always become a ball (or sphere)

Did you know!

The Isle of Muck is a small island off the west coast of Scotland!



Science	Some objects and materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting, stretching, heating, cooling, mixing and being left to decay.
	Simple equipment is used to take measurements and observations. Examples include timers, hand lenses, metre sticks and trundle wheels.
	A material's physical properties make it suitable for particular purposes, such as glass for windows and brick for building walls. Many materials are used for more than one purpose, such as metal for cutlery and cars.
	Some foods, such as ice and chocolate, melt when heated, but then harden (solidify or freeze) when cooled.
Art	Materials and techniques that are well suited to different tasks include ink; smooth paper and polystyrene blocks for printing; hard and black pencils and cartridge paper for drawing lines and shading; poster paints, large brushes and thicker paper for large, vibrant paintings and clay, clay tools and slip for sculpting.
	Works of art are important for many reasons: they were created by famous or highly skilled artists; they influenced the artwork of others; they clearly show the features of a style or movement of art; the subject matter is interesting or important; they show the thoughts and ideas of the artist or the artist created a large body of work over a long period of time.
	Malleable materials, such as clay, plasticine or salt dough, are easy to shape. Interesting materials that can make textures, patterns and imprints include tree bark, leaves, nuts and bolts and bubble wrap.
	The secondary colours are green, purple and orange. These colours can be made by mixing primary colours together.
DT	Rules are made to keep people safe from danger. Safety rules include always listening carefully and following instructions, using equipment only as and when directed, wearing protective clothing if appropriate and washing hands before touching food. Hygiene rules include washing hands before handling food, cleaning surfaces, tying long hair back, storing food appropriately and wiping up spills.
	Food comes from two main sources: animals and plants. Cows provide beef, sheep provide lamb and mutton and pigs provide pork, ham and bacon. Examples of poultry include chickens, geese and turkeys.
	Examples of fish include cod, salmon and shellfish. Milk comes mainly from cows but also from goats and sheep. Most eggs come from chickens. Honey is made by bees. Fruit and vegetables come from plants. Oils are made from parts of plants. Sugar is made from plants called sugar cane and sugar beet. Plants also give us nuts, such as almonds, walnuts and hazelnuts.
	A healthy diet should include meat or fish, starchy foods (such as potatoes or rice), some dairy foods, a small amount of fat and plenty of fruit and vegetables.
IT	Digital Publisher: Word Processing
PE	Groovy Gymnastics: balances and movements, combining them into a routine.