We hope that you are all keeping safe and well! We miss teaching you all very much and have created a pack for you to support you in your learning.

In this Learning Pack you will find five different activities for this week covering different foundation subjects. These activities can be completed in any order.

We hope you enjoy them ☺

1. R.E- Introduction to Judaism  
2. Science- Microorganisms  
3. Art- Drawing Feathers  
4. Computing - Digital Footprint  
5. PSHCE - I am amazing!
Religious Education - Judaism

Where did Judaism begin?

You live here!

Judaism began here in the Middle East.

• The Jewish people are a race of people who, traditionally, have followed the Jewish religion.
• According to Jewish law, you are Jewish if you are born to a Jewish mother. You are also a citizen of a country – so for example, you might be a British, American, or Israeli Jew.
• But Jewish people can choose whether they follow the Jewish religious way of life.
• Even if you are not born into the Jewish race, you can convert to be a follower of the Jewish religion.
How did it all start?

- **Who is the founder of Judaism?**
  - Judaism has no ‘founder’, but Jewish history begins with the covenant (promise) established between God and Abraham around 1812 BC, during the Bronze Age, in the Middle East.
  - Abraham is considered to be the father of the Jewish people.

Abraham grew up in Ur, before he and his father decided to move the family 500 miles to Haran, perhaps because they disagreed with the religious beliefs of the people in Ur, who worshipped the sun and moon. God later told Abraham to move to Canaan.

Canaan was the land God promised to Abraham and his descendants – the Jewish people. It is now roughly the area we know as Israel.
What do Jewish people believe?

- The Jewish belief about God can be put very simply. **There is only one God.** He created the world and knows everything.

- Jews believe that God gave them a set of laws to live by, so that they would know how to worship him, and how to live amongst other people in a kind and caring way.

- Jews believe that their special relationship with God will only continue so long as they follow these laws.

Where do Jews find guidance on how to live their lives?

- The Jewish holy book is called the **Torah.** It is what Christians would know as the Old Testament. It is written in Hebrew and tells the story of the Jewish people and their relationship with God.

- Many of the stories that you might be familiar with from a Christian upbringing are also those that you would learn as a Jewish child. For example, the Genesis story of creation or Moses and the Ten Commandments.

This picture shows a Torah scroll, its cloth case and a yad, a pointer used to by the reader to keep their place in the text.
The Torah scroll

- The Jewish Torah scroll is always written by scribes who handwrite the text.
- Why do you think this is?

The Torah is written on skin from a kosher animal (one which Jews regard as clean, acceptable). The scribe also has to use a quill pen made with five feathers of a kosher bird. A chicken would be acceptable, but not an ostrich or a seagull.

The scribe uses black ink. Mistakes have to be scrubbed and scraped out using a pumice stone. If the mistake is on one of the names of God, it must be cut out and buried in a Jewish cemetery.

The scribe must concentrate fully and not talk whilst writing. They must not go to sleep whilst the ink is still wet.

It takes seven years to train to be a scribe and over a year to write a Torah scroll.

Guidance in the Torah

- The laws which Jewish people follow are found in the Torah.
- The first Hebrew prayer which a Jewish child learns is called the Shema. This is found in the Torah, and sums up the belief in one God:

  ‘Hear, O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is One, and you shall love the Lord with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might.’

The Shema
Other rules

- People who follow the Jewish religion also live by other rules which affect their daily life, including the clothes they wear and the food they eat. Some Jewish people follow these rules more strictly than others.

- Those Jewish people who follow a stricter (Orthodox) form of the religion are more easily recognisable by the way they dress in everyday life.
Where do Jewish people worship?

Jewish people meet for worship in the synagogue.

The synagogue is a place to learn more about the Jewish faith and to meet people. The word synagogue means ‘meeting place’.
Teachers of Jewish faith and law are called rabbis. They are not priest, for example they do not act as a go-between for God and the people.

However like priests, rabbis conduct marriage and funeral ceremonies, give advice on spiritual matters ad visit the sick.

Women can become rabbis in Non-Orthodox synagogues.

**Task**

*Please complete the questions about Judaism below.*

1. Who is the ‘father’ of the Jewish people?

2. Where in the world did the Jewish religion begin?

3. How many Gods do Jews believe in?

4. What is the Jewish holy book?

5. What is the Shema?

6. What do scribes do?

7. Where do Jewish people worship?

8. What do we call the leader and teacher in a Jewish place of worship?
Extension task:

Complete your own further research on the Jewish religion and present your findings as a PowerPoint, poster, leaflet or in a way of your choice.

Useful links:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-what-is-judaism/zfbhf4j
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/znwhfg8
https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/ks2-subjects/ks2-religious-education/ks2-judaism
https://www.thescchoolrun.com/homework-help/judaism
http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/religion/jewish.htm

Science

Microorganisms

What Are Microorganisms?

Microorganisms are very tiny living things. They are so small that they are not visible to the naked eye, so a microscope is needed to see them.

Microorganisms can be found all around us. They can live on and in our bodies, in the air, in water and on the objects around us. They can be found in almost every habitat on Earth.
What Are Microorganisms?

Some animals and plants are microorganisms. Examples include dust mites and plankton.

A magnified image of a household dust mite.

Plankton are microscopic organisms drifting in fresh or sea water, including plants and animals.

What Are Microorganisms?

Other microorganisms are fungi, such as mould, yeast and Penicillium.

Mould is the common word for any fungus that grows on food or other materials.

Penicillium fungus is used to make the antibiotic penicillin.

Yeast is a microscopic fungus that can be used to raise bread dough.
What Are Microorganisms?

Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms. Bacteria are found in diverse habitats all over the Earth.

This image was produced by a scanning electron microscope. It shows a clump of *staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria that is typically found growing on human skin, usually harmlessly.
What Are Microorganisms?

Sometimes viruses are called microorganisms, but they are not really alive. They are infectious agents that can replicate only inside the cells of living things. Scientists disagree on whether or not to call viruses microorganisms. In this lesson we will consider them to be unusual microorganisms.

This image is a scanning electron micrograph of an influenza virus particle. This microorganism could cause you to have the flu.

Helpful or Harmful?

Some microorganisms can be helpful in certain situations. Others can be harmful, and their spread needs to be controlled or contained.
Helpful or Harmful?

These examples show some of the helpful uses of microorganisms.

- **Bacteria are used to ferment milk as part of the cheese making process.**
- **Yeast ferments the carbohydrates found in grapes to make alcoholic wine.**
- **Yoghurt is made using milk that has been soured by bacteria.**
- **Yeast is added to bread dough to make it rise.**
- **Microorganisms feed on leaves, plants and other matter, decomposing it and creating compost.**
- **Antibiotics are used to kill bacteria that cause infections. They are created from fungi such as Penicillium.**
**Task Option 1:**

Mould is the name for the types of fungi that grow on food.

What do you think makes mould grow?

It is useful to know what makes mould grow so that we can stop it happening as fast and keep our food fresher for longer.

You will work to investigate the conditions which cause mould to grow.

You will use 3 slices of bread and 3 clear plastic bags. You will place each slice of bread in a plastic bag and then decide which one variable you want to change.

For example, you may put one slice of bread in a very light place and one in a very dark place. The third slice of bread will be a control that stays in the plastic bag in the normal home environment. Or one may go in a very cold place such as the fridge or freezer and the other a very warm place such as over a radiator. The control bag will again just stay in the normal warmth of the classroom environment.

Record your experiment using the template on the next page.

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**Mould Investigation**

You are going to investigate the conditions that cause mould to grow on bread.

Independent variable (the condition you will change for your slices of bread):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What is the question you will investigate?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dependent variable (the thing that will be affected by the independent variable – this is the thing you will observe or measure about the bread):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dependent variable (the thing that will be affected by the independent variable – this is the thing you will observe or measure about the bread):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Controlled variables (all the other things that you will keep the same for the bread slices and your investigation):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Controlled variables (all the other things that you will keep the same for the bread slices and your investigation):</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What do you predict will happen? Which slice of bread will grow mould the fastest?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do you predict will happen? Which slice of bread will grow mould the fastest?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Task Option 2:**

Your task is to create a set of Microorganism ‘Top Trumps’. Complete a ‘Top Trump’ for bacteria, fungi and a virus. You could explain what each microorganism is, give examples of each microorganism and explain whether it is harmful or unharmful.

See the example below. You can use the templates provided or create your own. You could even present your research in a completely unique way!

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**Bacteria**

Bacteria are tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us. ... Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms. Their cell structure is unique in that they don’t have a nucleus and most bacteria have cell walls similar to plant cells. They come in all sorts of shapes including rods, spirals, and spheres.

Most bacteria aren’t dangerous, but some are and can make us sick. These bacteria are called pathogens. Pathogens can cause diseases in animals and plants. Some examples of pathogens are leprosy, food poisoning, pneumonia, tetanus, and typhoid fever.

Fortunately, we have antibiotics we can take which help to fight off the bad pathogens. We also have antiseptics to help us keep wounds clean of bacteria and antibiotic soap we use to wash to help keep off bad pathogens. Remember to wash your hands!
Useful links to research:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zfxxxbk
https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/micro-organisms
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zkptsbk
Art task

Drawing Feathers

Your task is to look carefully at the images below. Look at the details of each feather and think about what sketching technique has been used. Then, using a sharp pencil sketch your own feather using different sketching techniques.
Examples
Useful links:

https://easydrawingguides.com/how-to-draw-a-feather-really-easy-drawing-tutorial/


https://www.google.com/search?q=sketching+feathers+ks2&safe=strict&hl=en-GB&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwjFuIzNgO3oAhXUMMAKHZWQABcQ_AUoAXoECAwQAw&biw=1366&bih=608
Computing - Your Digital Footprint

This is a very strange time and I am sure that lots of us have been relying on technology to either entertain us, inform us or to communicate with loved ones! This task gives you the opportunity to reflect on how much you have been using technology! Even your teachers have been using apps like zoom to communicate!

Task - Complete a digital footprint - you could draw around your own footprint!

A digital footprint is a trail of ‘footprints’ that you leave behind you every time you go online. Most of the websites you visit will record your visit by taking a note of your IP (Internet Protocol) address. This is a set of numbers which is unique to your computer.

Think about the ways you use the Internet. Do you visit websites? Do you message friends? Do you download music or post photographs?

Complete your digital footprint by adding all the ways you use the Internet, including what websites you visit regularly. Compare your digital footprint with your friends and family.
PSHCE - I am amazing!

It is a unique time at the moment and some of us can feel a bit lonely at times, missing our friends and family. It is really important to stay positive - starting with yourself! We would like you to create an image, like the one below, of you holding balloons (you could even use a photo of yourself!). Write in the balloons what makes you special. Once you have finished, you could do this for a member of your family or a member of the community. We would love to see your finished products!