



Farnborough Dance Routine

Mrs Humphries has created our very own Farnborough Dance Routine!

It has five parts and every day this week we are going to start the day by being active and joining in.

Click on the link below:

<http://farnboroughprimary.co.uk/farnborough-dance>





Welcome to Farnborough
Primary School's
Rainbow Themed Science
Day
(Reception and KS1)

Friday 12th June 2020

Hello all you amazing Farnborough Scientists!

I hope that you're all excited to take part in our Science Day. I have planned three different science experiments for you to take part in today.

Enjoy!

Love Mrs Matthews

Storyteller

- To begin our day, I have organised a professional storyteller- Vanessa Woolf- who will appear via Zoom at 9.30. (Invitations to the Zoom meeting will be sent out in a separate letter)
- More information about what she does can be found at:
<https://www.londondreamtime.com/publicity-stuff/>
- She will be telling us a story based on rainbows. The session will last for 30 minutes.

Your first experiment is:

Rainbow in a Jar



You will need:

- Skittles
- Glass jar (or glass)
 - 5 separate cups
 - Water
- Pipette or syringe
 - Mug

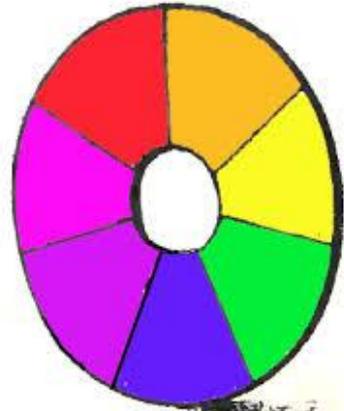
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1. Separate the skittles into the cups in these amounts: 2 red, 4 orange, 6 yellow, 8 green and 10 purple.
 2. Heat a mug of water in the microwave for a minute and a half (or long enough that the water is hot- but not boiling).
 3. Measure and pour two tablespoons of hot water into each cup on top of the skittles.
 4. Stir each cup then leave to cool completely, stirring every so often.
 5. Using the pipette or syringe, carefully add the colours to the jar (starting with the purple and working up).
 6. Slowly squirt the liquid down the side of the jar to add it so the colours don't mix.

What's the Science behind it?

Skittles are mostly made of sugar. When you add hot water to them, the sugar dissolves and the colouring on the shell of the skittles turns the water different colours. The cup with only two red skittles doesn't have as much sugar as the cup with ten purple skittles but they both have the same amount of water. The amount of matter packed into a certain amount of space causes density. The red water is less dense than the purple water so it will float on top.

Are you ready for your next experiment? It's one that help you to find out how rainbows work by reversing the process!

Rainbow Spinner Experiment

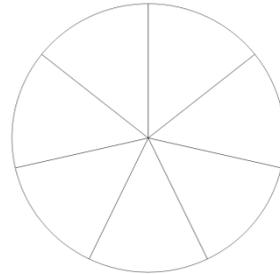


You will need:

- Cardboard
- Felt tips
- Cocktail Sticks

Click to add title

1. Cut a circle out of the cardboard.
2. Using a black felt tip, split the circle into 7 segments.



3. Colour in each segment with a different colour of the rainbow - red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
4. Push the cocktail stick through the middle of the spinner.
5. Spin it round as quickly as you can and watch the colours merge into white!



What's the Science behind it?

Rainbows are formed by white light from the sun being split into all its component colours by diffraction.

The rainbow spinner reverses the process by taking all the colours of the rainbow and merging them back into white!

Your final experiment is all about when Science meets music!
Learn about how sound travels while creating your own
music...

Rainbow Water Xylophone



You will need:

- Glass jars or bottles
 - Water
 - Measuring jug
- Metal or wooden spoon
- Food colouring in the colours of the rainbow

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1. Carefully measure different quantities of water and pour them into each jar or bottle. The amount will depend on how many you have and their size but make sure that each has slightly more than the last. Experiment with this as much as you like!
 2. Add your food colouring.
 3. Use your spoon to play your xylophone. Experiment with how hard to beat the glass (safely) to get the best sound.

What's the Science behind it?

Sound waves can travel through water and when the amount of water in a container changes, the sound you hear changes as well. When you tap each glass, the sound you hear starts out as a vibration of the glass and quickly transfers to vibrating through the water inside the glass as well. The glass with more water has more for the sound to travel through, causing the vibrations to become larger and produce a sound with a lower pitch.

(Pitch= how high or low a sound is)

The glass with the least amount of water has shorter vibrations and creates a sound with a higher pitch.

- You've now reached the end of our Science Day, I hope you've had fun and learned lots as well.
 - If you have any photos that you have taken throughout the day, I would love to see them. Please email them over to me:

yeartwolearning@farnborough.bromley.sch.uk

- Please include on the email whether you are happy for the photos to be put onto the school website, as I will try to upload as many as possible on there.

Have a lovely weekend
and...

