

Year Six Home Learning Pack Spring Four Part 3

RE

Steps to success

I can think about the Penitential Act and learn the words of the 'I confess.'

I know how to listen carefully, not just with our ears but with our hearts and minds when the Liturgy of the Word is being spoken.

I understand that the readings at mass can help us when we are sad, lonely, tired, happy, worried, annoyed, in need of something or wanting to feel loved by God.

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The Beginning of Mass



Understand the Penitential Act and the Liturgy of the Word.
Reflect on our participation in them.

Living the New Covenant by living the New Commandment



It is at Mass in particular that we get help to live the New Covenant and New Commandment.

At the beginning of Mass, we come together to meet Jesus. The priest greets us. His greeting, 'The Lord be with you', is asking Jesus to be present with us.

The Penitential Act

In order to prepare to celebrate the Mass, the priest invites us to acknowledge our sins.

What kind of sins?



We need to think about the New Commandment Jesus has given to us. Have we truly loved God, the members of our family, everyone at school and other people? Frequently we fail to do this, so at Mass, we have the opportunity to ask God to forgive us.

At the beginning of Mass:

- we think of the sins we have committed,
- we say sorry for them,
- we ask Jesus for forgiveness.



Task 1

Learn the words

Confess

Task 1. Together with all the people, we admit we have sinned and say we are sorry.

Learn the words of the: I confess. Here are four suggestions to help you learn this.

a) To help you remember it, write it out using different colours for each line.

b) If you wish you could do a pencil crayon background of the picture on the first page before you start.

c) If you prefer cut the text box out and highlight certain words to help you remember.

d) Final suggestion: Once written, cut out each line, shuffle and stick them back in the correct order.

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Task 2

Explain the phrases

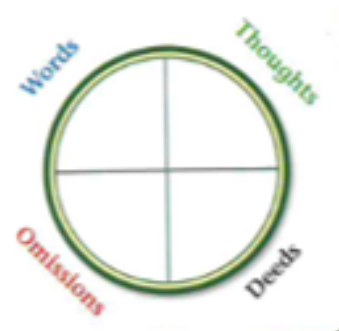
Task 2.

2. Divide a large circle in four.

In each section, write an example to explain the following phrases.

I have sinned through my own fault,

- in my thoughts,
- in my words,
- in what I have done,
- in what I have failed to do.



Tips on how to draw a large circle: Use a compass, draw around a pencil pot or use this hyperlink on how to draw a circle freehand: [How to Draw a Perfect Circle Freehand - YouTube](#)

The Gloria

On most Sundays and certain feast days, we sing or say the Gloria. It is a hymn of praise to God. It is a song of rejoicing in God's goodness.

Liturgy of the Word



The readings are from the Old Testament, the Letters of the New Testament and from the Gospels. These are called the **Word of God** because the writers of the Bible were inspired by God.

The words we hear in the readings are not just about what happened in the past. In them, God is speaking to us now. So we have to listen carefully, not just with our ears, but with our hearts and minds.

We cannot know what God is saying to us unless we listen to Him! Jesus says, "Blessed are those who hear the word of God and keep it" (Lk 11:28). He wants us to put into practice what we hear and understand. He wants the **Word of God** to influence what we do and say.

The Gospel

Before the reading of the Gospel the priest greets us with the words:

The Lord be with you.

We reply: *And with your spirit.*

When the priest says:

A reading from the holy Gospel according to ...

We reply: *Glory to you, O Lord.*



While saying these words, it is a tradition for us to make a little cross + on our forehead, lips and heart. This is asking God to be in our thoughts (head), in our words (lips) and in our heart.

At the end of the Gospel, the priest says: *The Gospel of the Lord.*

We reply: *Praise to you, Lord Jesus Christ.*

Task 3

Read,
Choose
Match
the
face

Task 3 ¶

The readings at Mass can help us when we are sad, lonely, tired, happy, worried, annoyed, in need of something or wanting to be loved by God. ¶

Read the following quotations, write them down or cut them out and stick in your book. ¶

Choose the quotations that best fit the faces above. Cut out the face and put it by the scripture reference. Give reasons for your choice. ¶

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John 14:1 ¹"Do not let your hearts be troubled. You believe in God; believe also in me. ¶

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John 14:14-15 ¹⁴You may ask me for anything in my name, and I will do it. ¹⁵"If you love me, keep my commands. ¶

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¶
Luke 6:27 ²⁷"But to you who are listening I say: Love your enemies, do good to those who hate you, ¶

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¶
Isaiah 43:4 ⁴Since you are precious and honored in my sight, and because I love you, I will give people in exchange for you, nations in exchange for your life. ¶

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Colossians 3:12 ^oTherefore, as God's chosen people, holy and dearly loved, clothe yourselves with compassion, kindness, humility, gentleness and patience. ¶



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Task 4
Reflect
Explain

Task 4

Reflection: Why is the Liturgy of the Word a very important part of the Mass?
Explain how some of the readings could influence moral values and behaviour.

Tip: Think about what you have read and discussed today. Try to include a range of sentences: ie capital letters, full stops, **punctuation** conjunctions — coordinate and subordinate, **fronted adverbials**, **embedded clauses** — **spelling words** — frequently, **silence**, **magnificence**, **patience**, **decency**, **evidence**

Example

The Liturgy of the Word typically consists of three readings: from the **Old and New Testament** as well as the four **Gospels**. **Frequently** the first two readings are read to the congregation while they are seated. **Usually after a hymn**, the Gospel is read **while** the congregation remain standing in **silence**. The Gospel reading is then read **and** many people are astonished about the **magnificence** of life and death of Jesus Christ. This is a very important part of Mass **because** at this point God is speaking to us. **Although** he has great **patience** we must listen to him **otherwise** we won't hear what he is saying.

All of the quotations above, **that are taken from the scriptures**, show great **decency** towards one another **such as** kindness, compassion, gentleness, belief and love. **With all this evidence**, God wants us to hear and understand how this affects our moral values and behaviour towards each other.

Shrove
Tuesday
16th
February
2021

By the time you get this learning pack Shrove Tuesday will be over. However this section is just to remind yourself all about it.

Every year we celebrate Shrove Tuesday, or as you may know it...Pancake Day!

But what is the meaning behind this special day? How and why is it celebrated around the world? It's time to find out with our ten **Shrove Tuesday facts!**



Shrove Tuesday facts

- 1) Shrove Tuesday** is a **Christian festival** celebrated in many countries across the globe. It falls on the Tuesday before the beginning of **Lent** – a period of around six weeks leading up to **Easter**. During Lent, Christians give up luxuries to remember when Jesus went into the desert for 40 days to fast and pray.
- 2)** The exact date of Shrove Tuesday changes from year to year. But one thing stays the same — it's always **47 days before Easter Sunday**. And yes, you guessed it, it's always on a Tuesday!
- 3)** The name comes from the old word 'shriving', which means to listen to someone's sins and forgive them. In **Anglo-Saxon England**, Christians would go to church on Shrove Tuesday to confess their sins and clean their soul. In other words, they would be 'shriven'.
- 4)** In the **United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia** and **Canada**, Shrove Tuesday has another name... **Pancake Day!** Traditionally during Lent, Christians would give up rich, tasty foods such as butter, eggs, sugar and fat (some Christians continue to do so, in fact). Shrove Tuesday was the last chance to eat them – and what better way to do so than with a delicious pancake!
- 5)** Today, people continue to whisk up these yummy treats on Shrove Tuesday — and they add all kinds of tasty toppings, too, such as **fruit, honey, chocolate** and **ice**

cream! But check this out; pancakes aren't only for eating during this fab festival — people race with them, too!

6) Pancake races are a super-fun Shrove Tuesday tradition. In this mad-cap activity, people race each other whilst tossing a pancake in a pan. Today, pancake races are often organised to raise money for charity and help those in need. Awesome!

7) Now, the big question — where did this wacky tradition come from? The story goes that it originated way back in 1445, in the town of **Olney** in **Buckinghamshire, England**. A woman was so busy making pancakes that she lost track of time. When she heard the church bells ringing for the Shrove Tuesday mass, she ran as fast as she could to make it, and arrived still carrying her pancake in the pan!

8) Pancakes have become such a popular Shrove Tuesday tradition that on this day, a whopping **52 million eggs** are used in the UK alone! That's 22 million more than your average day. *Egg-citing stuff!*

9) In other countries, Shrove Tuesday has different names. In **Germany**, for example, it's called '**Fastnacht**' (meaning '**Eve of the Fast**') and in **Iceland** it's called '**Sprennidagur**' (meaning '**Bursting Day**'). In **France** and some other parts of the world, the festival is called '**Mardi Gras**', from the French phrase meaning '**Fat Tuesday**'. And for many people, Mardi Gras means party time...

10) Lots of cities around the world celebrate Mardi Gras with **vibrant street parties** featuring live bands, colourful parades, and elaborate fancy-dress costumes! Some of the world's largest and most famous Mardi Gras celebrations take place in **New Orleans** in the **USA**, **Rio de Janeiro** in **Brazil** and **Venice** in **Italy**.

Task 5

Make a poster

Task 5

After reading the facts about Shrove Tuesday make a poster to display this information be as creative as you wish.

Tip: You might like to draw a map to show where in the world different cities celebrate Shrove Tuesday.

Ash Wednesday

Task 6 Reading comprehension

Task 6

Ash Wednesday

What is Ash Wednesday?

Ash Wednesday is the day after Shrove Tuesday. It is the first day of Lent in the Christian calendar.

How Did It Begin?

In the Bible, it is written that Jesus Christ spent 40 days in the desert, where he fasted – didn't eat – during the day. The Devil joined him and tried to make Jesus prove that he was the Son of God. The Devil tempted Jesus with different things. Jesus never gave in.

The time of Lent lasts for 40 days, which is the same length of time Jesus was in the desert. Many Christians see this as a time to get ready for Easter, think about Jesus' time in the desert and how they might avoid the temptation to do things they should not.

What Happens on Ash Wednesday?

On Ash Wednesday, many Christians go to church. The priest will ask people to go to him and he puts ashes on their forehead. The ashes are put on in the sign of the cross. The priest will say, "repent and believe in the Gospel". This is to help people ask God for forgiveness for anything bad that they have done.

Where Do the Ashes Come From?

Traditionally, the ashes come from the palm leaves which are used in church during the Palm Sunday celebrations. After Palm Sunday, the leaves are burnt and the ashes are saved for the next year so that they can be used on Ash Wednesday.

Modern Traditions

From Ash Wednesday, people often give something up until Easter Day, such as sweets, biscuits or chocolate.

This is because these type of foods are seen as temptations and it reminds people of how Jesus fought temptation in the desert. Often, people see it as a time to do good things, like volunteer at a charity or help others in need.



Questions

1. When is Ash Wednesday? Tick **one**.

- The day after Shrove Tuesday
- The last day of Lent
- The day after Easter
- The day before Palm Sunday

2. How many days did Jesus spend in the desert?

3. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word fasted? Tick **one**.

- ran very fast
- didn't eat
- went on a long journey
- tempted

4. Use the information in the text to match the sentences up.

From Ash Wednesday, many Christians give up things like...

help others in need or volunteer at a charity shop.

People often do good things like...

Jesus resisted temptation in the desert.

People give up foods they like because...

biscuits, sweets or chocolate.

5. Tick the boxes to say whether the sentences are true or false.

Sentence	True	False
Ash Wednesday is the last day of Lent.		
At church, a priest will put ashes on people's foreheads.		
The ashes come from palm leaves.		
In the desert, Jesus gave in to temptation.		

6. Fill in the missing words below:

From Ash Wednesday, people often give something up until _____, such as sweets, biscuits or chocolate. This is because these type of foods are seen as _____ and it reminds people of how Jesus fought temptation in the desert.

7. In your own words, explain why Lent lasts for 40 days.

Answers

1. When is Ash Wednesday? Tick one.

- The day after Shrove Tuesday**
- The last day of Lent
- The day after Easter
- The day before Palm Sunday

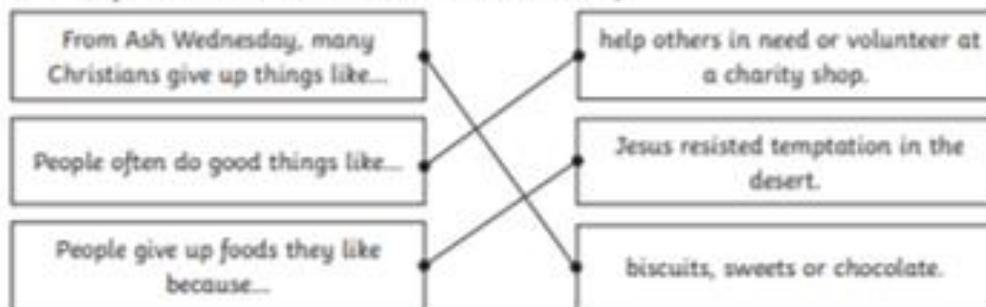
2. How many days did Jesus spend in the desert?

Jesus spent 40 days in the desert.

3. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word fasted? Tick one.

- ran very fast
- didn't eat**
- went on a long journey
- tempted

4. Use the information in the text to match the sentences up.



5. Tick the boxes to say whether the sentences are true or false.

Sentence	True	False
Ash Wednesday is the last day of Lent.		✓
At church, a priest will put ashes on people's foreheads.	✓	
The ashes come from palm leaves.	✓	
In the desert, Jesus gave in to temptation.		✓

6. Fill in the missing words below:

From Ash Wednesday, people often give something up until **Easter Day**, such as sweets, biscuits or chocolate. This is because these type of foods are seen as **temptations** and it reminds people of how Jesus fought temptation in the desert.

7. In your own words, explain why Lent lasts for 40 days.

Pupil's own response, such as: Lent lasts for forty days because Lent is where some Christians resist their own temptations (like sweets or chocolate) and forty days was the length of time Jesus spent in the desert having to resist the Devil's temptations.

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