

Week beginning: 1st June 2020

Our new topic for the Summer term would have been learning all about Ancient Greece.

Remember to keep your eye on class stories for any extra ideas and Kahoot quizzes!

Day	Reading	Writing	Maths	Other Ideas
Monday	<p>Do at least three set of Read Theory questions through the week.</p> <p>Mon, Tues-Listen to episode 6 of Wind in the Willows. https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-ks2-the-wind-in-the-willows-episode-6-mr-toad/zbwh2sg Do you think Toad deserved a prison sentence? Write your reasons for 'yes' and 'no' down or find a different way of making your arguments.</p>	<p>Write a sentence about something you've enjoyed in lockdown. Then 'power up' your sentence by adding some extra information using a conjunction. Then continue to add power to your sentence using adjectives, adverbs or more powerful verbs. Try with a different sentence. Can you write a paragraph of 6 powerful sentences about lockdown time?</p>	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z7psf4j</p> <p>Prodigy maths</p> <p>TTR</p>	<p>Find Greece on a map.</p> <p>What do you think the climate is like? What grows in Greece? What foods are eaten in Greece? Make and taste some Greek food.</p> <p>Be like an athlete ready to perform at the Olympic Games and get fit by taking a daily run. Time yourself each day. Can you beat your personal best? The ancient Greeks started the Olympics. What can you find out about it?</p> <p>Do some research about Greek Gods. Make a poster, a film or present your work in any way you choose to.</p>
Tuesday	<p>Weds – Thurs Tues - Listen to episode 7 of Wind in the Willows. https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/english-ks2-the-wind-in-the-willows-episode-7-toads-adventures/zr7s6v4 What has happened to Toad now? How is he feeling? Think about things that have frightened Toad and things that have made Toad happy. Write about or draw your answers. What other feelings might toad be having?</p>	<p>Using pronouns. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zwwp8mn/articles/z37xrxw Do the activity and then write some sentences of your own using pronouns.</p>	<p>Mixed subtraction and addition problems https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zfxx6v4</p> <p>Prodigy maths</p> <p>TTR</p>	
Wednesday	<p>Friday - https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/zxytpv4</p>	<p>The ancient Greeks had their own alphabet. Have a look at this. https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_greece/greek_alphabet.php</p> <p>Write your name in ancient Greek. Write a message to someone using the ancient Greek alphabet.</p>	<p>Converting pounds and pence https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znf4kmn</p> <p>Prodigy maths</p> <p>TTR</p>	
Thursday	<p>Read about the ancient Greeks here. Can you write down 5 facts that you've learned?</p>	<p>Write some questions about ancient Greece that we can try to answer as we move through this term.</p>	<p>Adding money https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zkwfvk7</p> <p>Prodigy maths</p> <p>TTR</p>	

Friday	<p>Read the information below about boys in Ancient Greece with an adult.</p> <p>What are the similarities with boys in ancient Rome? What are the differences? How are boys different or similar nowadays? Write some information sentences. Use pronouns.</p>	
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Boys in Ancient Greece

As in many ancient cultures and some modern cultures as well, boys were favoured over girls. Boys were able to continue the family line, care for older parents, and arrange a proper funeral for them when they died.

At age three, a young boy would taste his first sips of wine at the festival of Dionysus. He would also begin to assist at sacrificial rituals to the gods as an official temple boy.

In most city-states, boys lived in the Gynaikon and were trained by their fathers to master different crafts until they were around the age of six. Then they were educated in schools. Spartan boys left their families at the age of seven to be reared and educated by the state for the military. They were not allowed to leave the barracks where they were being trained until they were thirty years of age. Other city-states required boys to join the army when they reached the age of eighteen. They were required to give two years of service.

Rich families had a special slave called a "paidagogos" whose job it was to bring the boys back and forth to school and guarantee that they worked hard while they were there.

Boys learned to memorize and recite poems. They also learned music, reading, writing, and arithmetic using an abacus. Each student used a stylus to write on a wooden tablet that was covered in soft wax. By excelling in athletics, boys prepared to be soldiers by running, jumping, throwing spears and discus, and wrestling in the gymnasium.

Most boys worked hard to become farmers, fishermen, or craftsmen. There were many different kinds of crafts to choose from such as pottery, building, metalworking, or stone carving.