

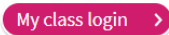
Update #10

Work to complete at home during school closure – Year 6

Reading – Everyday for 20 minutes +

- Choose and read online books from Oxford Owl - <https://www.oxfordowl.co.uk/?selLanguage=en&mode=hub>

Now simply ask your class to look for the 'My class login' button, which looks like this:



- Read a book of your choice – complete a reading record for each day
- Lexia (only if you have a log-in) - <https://www.lexiauk.co.uk/>

English

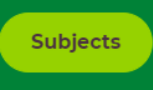
Continue reading *Percy Jackson and the Lightning Thief*, read to the end of Chapter 10 - an online version can be found at:

<https://novels77.com/the-lightning-thief/page-1-147610.html>

- Once you have read to the end of chapter 10, complete the questions below

General English activities to practise skills

- Active Learn - <https://www.activelearnprimary.co.uk/login?c=0>
- BBC Bitesize <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zv48q6f>

- Oak academy- <https://classroom.thenational.academy/>- click on  then choose a year group- year 5 or 6, then choose a subject (English)

Spellings

- Spellings shed- <https://www.spellingshed.com/en-gb>
- Topmarks- <https://www.topmarks.co.uk/english-games/7-11-years/spelling-and-grammar>
- <http://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/lcwc/index.html>- try this out
- Year 5/6 & Year 3/4 word list
- Complete a different activity for each ten words you practise

Handwriting

- Joined cursive handwriting – practise writing your spelling words out!

General Maths –Complete 1 activity per day

BBC Bitesize- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

Oak academy- <https://classroom.thenational.academy/>

Times tables- complete once a day

- <https://www.timestables.co.uk/>
- TT Rockstars - <https://trockstars.com/>
- <https://mathsframe.co.uk/en/resources/resource/399/Archery-Arithmetic-Multiplication>

History – One hour per week

- Read the information about Ancient Greece and the historical eras.
- Complete the table – in your books - using the selected information in the dotted squares

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Work to complete at home during school closure – Year 6

Science – One hour per week

- Watch the following videos:
 - [time-lapse video](#)
 - [video](#)
 - Look at [DK information](#): introduction, flowering plants and parts of a flower.
 - [videos](#)
- Carefully draw and label – with the correct parts - a scientific diagram of a flowering plant.

PE – 30mins physical activity in everyday

The following links are available to help keep up your fitness!

- <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAxW1XT0iEJo0TYIRfn6rYQ>
- <https://www.weareteachers.com/virtual-pe-classes/>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SB8zu5kprJY>

As well, feel free to try different activities from BBC Bitesize and Oak National academy in Science, History, Art, Geography

We would love to see what you have been up to so please feel free to send us emails of examples of your home learning.

Please remember you can email me if you have any questions about the home learning!

Take care & stay safe!

English

Multiple Meanings

The Lighting Thief

Ch. 10

Read each sentence, then decide which definition best fits the word as it's used in the sentence.

___1. I always assume that Grover is worried about getting teased.

A. to take on

B. to seize

C. to suppose

___2. After Gabe was so rude to me, Eddie, the super of the building, looked at me with a twinge of sympathy.

A. to feel pity or compassion

B. to share feelings

C. a mutual liking or understanding

___3. I watched Gabe lumber back to his apartment building.

A. timber sawed into boards

B. discarded household furniture

C. to move heavily and noisily

___4. My mom used a stern voice and talked to me in tone she had never used before.

A. the rear end of a ship

B. strict, severe

C. never gives up

___5. My head slammed into the tree and the impact nearly knocked my teeth out.

A. to have an effect on

B. to hit with force

C. to force tightly together

___6. The last thing I remembered, I collapsed into a chair on the porch.

A. to break down suddenly

B. to fold together

C. to fall down

___7. Annabeth's shoulders got tense, "You know about the summer solstice?"

A. any form of a verb that shows actions

B. undergoing tension

C. stretched tight; taunt

___8. Chiron took great offense to the comment I made about Poseidon.

A. a hurt, angry feeling

History

MINOAN AGE C. 2000 BC - 1450 BC



DID YOU KNOW?
THE 'C.' BEFORE THE DATE STANDS FOR 'CIRCA', WHICH MEANS APPROXIMATELY, OR AROUND - IT IS USED WHEN THE PRECISE DATES ARE NOT KNOWN.

In 2000 BC, the first great Greek civilisation was flourishing on the island of Crete – the Minoans. They had a strong navy, and traded throughout the Mediterranean. They were a very advanced people – they had homes with running water, recorded events in their own written language and were competent architects, building huge, elaborate palaces all over the island.

The Minoan people were ruled by a succession of kings who shared their wealth with their people by spending it on art and architecture, and ensuring there was enough food for everyone.



THERE ARE MANY THEORIES AS TO THE DECLINE OF THE MINOAN CIVILISATION. ONE IS THAT THEY WERE INVADDED BY THE **MYCENAEAN** PEOPLE FROM MAINLAND GREECE (WE WILL DISCUSS THESE PEOPLE NEXT!) THE OTHER IS THAT **THERA**, THE VOLCANO ON THE ISLAND OF SANTORINI, ERUPTED, CAUSING GREAT DEVASTATION THROUGH EARTHQUAKES AND TSUNAMIS.

MYCENAEAN AGE C. 1450 BC - 1100 BC

The Mycenaean civilisation developed on mainland Greece. The name of these people came from their largest city, Mycenae, which at its peak had a population of around 30,000. They built large ships and sailed to Egypt to trade goods.



The Lion Gate, the main entrance to the city of Mycenae



THE MYCENAEAN PERIOD IS ALSO SOMETIMES KNOWN AS THE HEROIC AGE.

The Mycenaean warriors prided themselves on being successful warriors. They often built their homes on the tops of hills so they could better defend them from that position. Much of their wealth was spent on wars and honouring warriors who had died in battle with elaborate, lavish ceremonies.

The Mycenaean civilisation itself began to decline c. 1250 BC. Many of their cities were destroyed by fire. It is unknown whether the decline was caused by a natural disaster, or invaders from other lands.



DARK AGE C. 1100 BC - 800 BC

AFTER THE FALL OF THE MYCENAEAN CIVILISATION, THE COUNTRY ENTERED A **DARK AGE**. THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE OF ANY WRITTEN RECORDS, ART OR TRADE DURING THESE YEARS, AND IT IS THOUGHT THAT THE POPULATION GREATLY DECLINED.

ARCHAIC PERIOD C. 800 BC - 480 BC

In c. 800 BC, Greek civilisation began to emerge again. During this period, the first Olympic Games took place in honour of the Greek god, Zeus. The games took place every four years.

The Greek poet, Homer, also wrote the famous epic poems The Iliad and The Odyssey, which are still studied today.

Pythagoras, a Greek mathematician, was born in this period. His theories are still used in mathematics today, including the Pythagorean theorem about right-angled triangles.

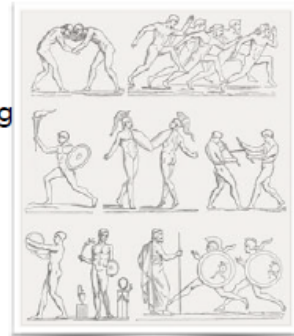


Illustration of Greek athletes at the Olympic games



A PHILOSOPHER IS A PERSON WHO THINKS DEEPLY AND SERIOUSLY ABOUT LIFE AND OTHER MATTERS.

CLASSICAL PERIOD C. 480 BC - 323 BC

In this period, **democracy** was introduced - this meant that all (adult male) citizens could vote on rules and laws.

Two of the great Greek philosophers, **Socrates** and **Plato**, were teaching people their ideas at this time.

In 447 BC, work on the construction of the **Parthenon**, a temple dedicated to the goddess Athena, began. It was completed almost ten years later, in 438 BC. It is considered to be one of Ancient Greece's greatest architectural accomplishments.

During the Classical period, fighting between the two powerful city-states of Athens and Sparta began. This lasted from 431 BC to 404 BC, and was known as the Peloponnesian War. **Alexander the Great** was the king of Ancient Greece from 336 BC to 323 BC. He is considered to be one of the great military commanders in history, as he conquered much of Europe and Asia.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT NEVER LOST A SINGLE BATTLE.

IN 323 BC, HE SUDDENLY BECAME SICK AND DIED - SOME SUSPECT HE WAS POISONED.

HELLENISTIC PERIOD C. 323 BC - 146 BC

After the death of Alexander the Great, his generals divided the conquered lands between themselves. Each state was now ruled by kings.

Due to an expansion in trading, Greek culture mixed with the surrounding Egyptian, Persian and Indian cultures, leading to many discoveries and advancements in mathematics, science and astronomy.

It was during this period that the **Colossus** was built on the island of Rhodes. It was an impressive statue, said to be almost 50 metres tall (including the platform). It stood for 54 years until it was destroyed during an earthquake.



Artist's impression of the Colossus on Rhodes, built in 280 BC

However, the city states of Greece were constantly fighting with each other, which made it hard for them to unite against the common enemy of the emerging power of Rome.

The Greek civilisation began to decline. In 146 BC, the Romans conquered Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.

c. 1100 BC - 800 BC	c. 323 BC - 146 BC	c. 2000 BC - 1450 BC
c. 800 BC - 480 BC	c. 1450 BC - 1100 BC	c. 480 BC - 323 BC

Hellenistic period	Mycenaean age	Archaic period
Minoan age	Classic period	Dark age

This advanced civilisation lived on the island of Crete.	The very first Olympic games took place during this period.	There is little or no evidence of written records, art or trade from this period of time.
Alexander the Great, who conquered much of Europe and Asia, was king during this period.	These people prided themselves on being successful warriors, and spent most of their wealth on wars.	This period ended when the Romans conquered Greece, making it part of the Roman Empire.
The Greek poet, Homer, and the Greek mathematician, Pythagoras, were born during this period.	The Colossus, a 50-metre-tall statue, was built on the island of Rhodes.	The people were ruled by kings who shared their wealth by spending it on art, architecture, and food for everyone.

<p>This civilisation lived on mainland Greece. These people are named after their largest city.</p>	<p>It is thought that the population greatly declined during this age.</p>	<p>Athens and Sparta, two powerful city-states, fought each other during the Peloponnesian War.</p>
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DATE						
NAME OF PERIOD						
KEY EVENTS/INFORMATION						