



Reading
30 minutes

Reading extract and questions:
Year 4

Ancient Greece

The earliest Greek civilisations date back nearly 4,000 years, to around 1,600 BC. The Ancient Greek Empire spread from Greece through Europe and started when the Mycenaeans from Crete fought and won the Trojan War, thanks to a clever ploy involving a wooden horse. A famous legend tells how the determined Greeks conquered the city of Troy – by hiding inside a giant wooden horse! The horse was left outside the city’s walls and, thinking it a gift, the people of Troy wheeled it inside... only for the devious Greek soldiers to creep out after dark and seize the city.



In 800 BC, the Greeks started to divide their land – which included the Greek mainland, islands and the countries we now call Bulgaria and Turkey – into city-states, each with its own laws, customs and rulers. Athens, Sparta and Corinth were the most powerful. There are many myths and legends written about Greek Gods. The Greeks believed that a family of gods lived in a cloud palace above Mount Olympus (the highest mountain in Greece). These gods were thought to have special powers, and each had control over a different aspect of life. Find out about some of them in the table below...

<p>POSEIDON Zeus’ brother, Poseidon, was in charge of the sea and horses. He showed his anger by striking the bottom of the sea to cause earthquakes!</p>	<p>ZEUS Zeus was the king of all gods. He was also god of the sky, and when he was in a bad mood, he’d create huge storms and thunderbolts!</p>	<p>APOLLO AND ARTEMIS These were Zeus’ children. Apollo was the Sun god and in charge of music. His twin, Artemis, had the power to send deathly plagues, but she could heal people too.</p>
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The Greeks put statues of their gods inside temples, the most famous of which is the Parthenon. This temple in Athens was built for the goddess Athena, the protector of the city. When people needed help from the gods, they went to the temple to pray. They might go if they were feeling sick, going on a journey or worried about the harvest on the farm. To please the gods, people brought gifts of money, flowers, food and drink. They offered these gifts as sacrifices. Animals, like cattle, were sometimes killed as sacrifices. Then people feasted on the roasted meat.

The Ancient Greeks held many festivals in honour of their gods. To celebrate the god Zeus, for example, the first Greek Olympics were held in the city of Olympia in 776 BC and are thought to have inspired our own Olympic Games! The winners of each event were given a wreath of leaves, and when they returned home, they would be given free meals and the best seats in the theatre!

Events at the Greek’s Olympics included wrestling, boxing, long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing. But those taking part in the wrestling event had to be the toughest, as there were hardly any rules – and they had to compete without any clothes on!

Inference

7. Why would people have worked hard to win an event at the Olympics?

8. Which event at the Olympics was the most challenging? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

9. Why might the Greeks have been scared of upsetting the Gods? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

Meaning as a whole

10. Draw lines to match each section to its main content.

Introduction

Events included long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.

Dividing their land.

A statue of Athena was put in the Parthenon.

Gods

Sparta was one of the most powerful city-states.

Olympics

The Ancient Greek Empire spread from Greece through Europe.

Compare

11. Which of the gods do you think the Greeks would have been most in fear of? Use evidence from the text to explain your answer.

GPS warm-up
10 minutes

1. Which sentence is an **exclamation**?

Tick **one**

- How do you do that 1
- What time did you get back 2
- What a great idea that is 3
- The sun shone every day whilst we were away 4

2. Insert the missing **comma**.

Full of excitement the children rushed
towards the presents .

3. Tick the option which shows how the underlined words in the sentence below are used.

After she picks me up, Mum is taking me swimming.

Tick **one**

- as a fronted adverbial 1
- as a subordinate clause 2
- as a noun phrase 3
- as a conjunction 4

Spellings:

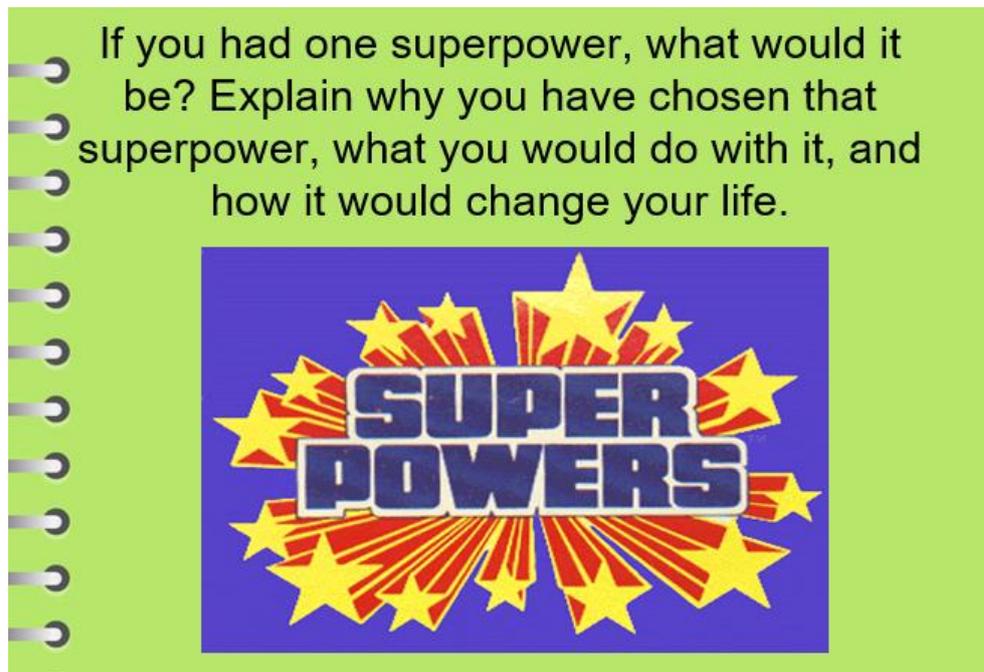
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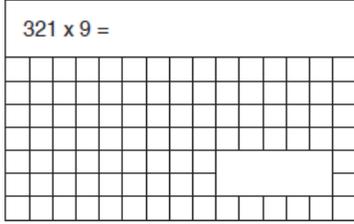
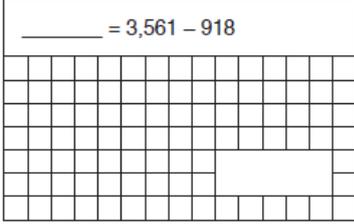
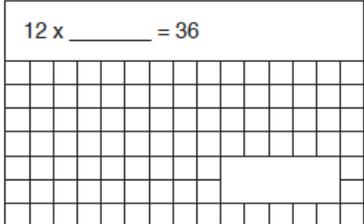
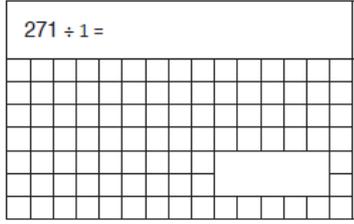
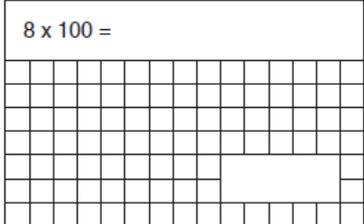
Click on this link and watch the first part of the video.

Carry out the activities for the word auspicious. Don't forget to write some sentences that make use of the synonym and the word pairs too. Also make sure the sentence helps explain the meaning of the word.

Writing
30 minutes

Use this picture and instructions to write a story. What would your best super-power be?



<p>Arithmetic 10 minutes</p>	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%; margin-right: 50%; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>6 $321 \times 9 =$</p>  </div> <div style="width: 50%; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>9 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 3,561 - 918$</p>  </div> <div style="width: 50%; margin-right: 50%; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>7 $12 \times \underline{\hspace{2cm}} = 36$</p>  </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>10 $271 \div 1 =$</p>  </div> <div style="width: 50%; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>8 $8 \times 100 =$</p>  </div> </div>
<p>Maths 30 minutes</p>	<p>Click on the link below to access the week's lesson in maths. When you get to the page, scroll to the bottom and click on the plus sign for week 2. Lesson 4 is called Hundredths on a place value grid. Watch the video clip before answering the questions. This week we have the work sheets you need and the answers are then to mark it once completed. The links for these work sheets are below.</p> <p>Good luck guys</p> <p>https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-4/..\.Term 6\Lesson-4-Y4-Spring-Block-4-WO9-Hundredths-on-a-place-value-grid-2019.pdf</p> <p>..\.Term 6\Y4-Spring-Block-4-ANS9-Hundredths-on-a-place-value-grid-2019.pdf</p>
<p>Enquiry/Project work 30 minutes</p>	<p>Research some people from the Ancient Roman times. Look at what they were wearing and draw a picture of a typical men's and women's outfits. If you can find out the names of the different garments you can annotate your picture and label the different parts. You can use colouring pencils or paints for this, but I don't recommend felt tips as the colour would be very bold and bright.</p>
	<p>Answers for comprehension:</p> <p>Inference:</p> <p>7. Accept any of the following: they were given a wreath/they would be given free meals/they would be given the best seats in the theatre</p> <p>8. Wrestling because there were hardly any rules/they had to compete with no clothes on</p> <p>9. It says they had special powers and each had control over a different aspect of life They controlled the sea/horses/sky/health They could make bad things happen like thunderbolts/storms/earthquakes/deathly plagues</p> <p>Meaning as a whole:</p> <p>10.</p>

Introduction

Dividing their land.

Gods

Olympics

Events included long jump, javelin, discus and chariot racing.

A statue of Athena was put in the Parthenon.

Sparta was one of the most powerful city-states.

The Ancient Greek Empire spread from Greece through Europe.

Compare:

11. Accept any plausible answer, as long as supporting evidence is used.
E.g. Zeus is the most scary as he can cause earthquakes and he can hurt people/Artemis is the most scary as she can cause deathly plagues

Arithmetic:

2889

3

800

2643

271