



## 5B Home Learning – Monday 22nd June

- The highest mountain in the world is Mount Everest in Nepal – it's 8,850 metres high!
- It would take 52047 steps to get to the top of Mount Everest.
- The historic market town of Hexham in Northumberland has been named the happiest place to live in Britain.

### **ENGLISH**

1. Log on to Spelling Frame <https://spellingframe.co.uk/> and practise spelling rule 62 – random selection of 12 words taken from the years 5 and 6 word list.
2. Use your Greek Myth story plan to write your Greek Myth. Try to use a wide range of punctuation in your writing (think about the punctuation we have practised using in our home learning tasks) and remember to check your writing for any spelling, punctuation or grammar errors. You may wish to type your Greek myth or handwrite it – please make sure your writing is neat and legible!

### **MATHS**

1. How quickly can you complete the multiplication grid?

X	8	6	11	4	7	9	12	3
9								
6								
11								
4								
7								
12								
8								
5								

2. Login into Espresso (the user name and password is on the password sheet we gave you before lockdown). In the search bar, type: plotting points in the first quadrant and select the first item in the list: 'Plotting points in the first quadrant'. Watch the video to learn how to plot points. Then complete the following:

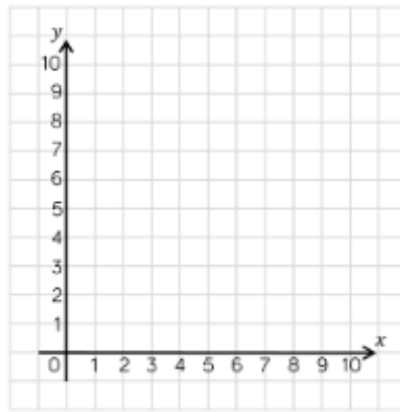
Plot the following points on the grid.

(3, 5)

(4, 4)

(0, 2)

(4, 0)



Remember:

The first number represents the x axis and the second number represents the y axis.

'Along the corridor and up the stairs'.

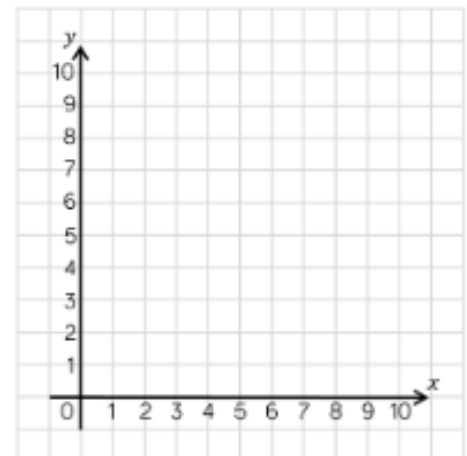
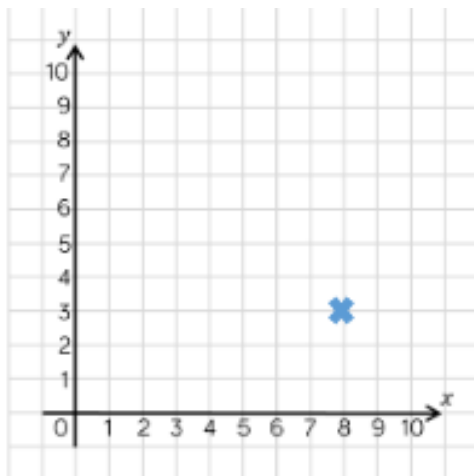
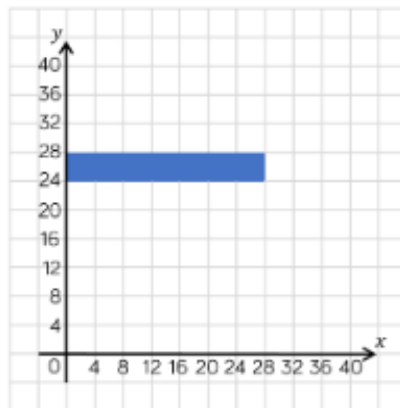
What are the coordinates of the vertices of the rectangle?

( , )

( , )

( , )

( , )



The point is at (8, 3)



Mo



Alex

The point is at (3, 8)

Who do you agree with? Can you spot the mistake the other child has made?

Annie is finding co-ordinates where the  $x$ -coordinate and the  $y$ -coordinate add up to 8.

For example: (3, 5)       $3 + 5 = 8$

Find all of Annie's coordinates and plot them on the grid. What do you notice?

Now do the same for a different total.

## **HISTORY: temples and gods (pt.2)**

These days, many people who believe in a god think there is just one god – this is called monotheism (*mono* is Greek for *one* and *theos* is Greek for *god*). However, the Ancient Greeks, as you know, believed in many gods – this is called polytheism (*poly* means *many*). That doesn't mean that they worshipped each god equally. Each town, stream, grove of trees and wild place had its own special god. As you'll know, having read last week's fact files, there were, for example, gods of war, hunting and love, and gods with power over the sea, harvest and fire, and so on.

Before men started any task, they prayed to whichever god looked after that task. If it was something really important, like a long voyage, a war or the harvest, they sacrificed (killed) an animal as an offering (a sort of gift) to the gods. When things went wrong, they believed that the gods were displeased with them, so they prayed even more and sacrificed more animals hoping to calm the gods' anger.

Because there were many gods, there were many temples. In some towns the old fort or acropolis became a holy place, with several temples including one to the god or goddess who looked after the town, like the **Parthenon** – the temple to Athena on the Acropolis in Athens.

Take a look at this: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1D5hbx8CM&feature=youtu.be>

The video above shows parts of the frieze (frieze: a broad horizontal band of sculpted or painted decoration, especially on a wall near the ceiling) that was carved into the stone around the Parthenon – Athena's temple. But during the Roman period, Athens was once again attacked and the temples were largely destroyed. Later a Christian church was built within the Parthenon's columns and then later still it was converted to a mosque. The Parthenon continued to fall into disrepair. In 1801, Lord Elgin, a Scotsman, brought about half of the Parthenon's friezes back to London. (This was and is very controversial. Many people believe the friezes should be returned to Greece.) The friezes are displayed at the British Museum in London. (It's an awesome place. Go and see it one day.) Click on the link below to explore what are known as the Elgin Marbles or Parthenon Marbles. Designed by the famous artist Pheidias between 447-438BC, remember they are 2500 years old. Remarkable! They show scenes and episodes of Greek myths and battles.

<https://artsandculture.google.com/streetview/british-museum/AwEp68JO4NECkQ?sv lng=-0.128333327901629&sv lat=51.51913374534812&sv h=146.52502549557713&sv p=-8.597732690860994&sv pid=9MpuCbQvydcnY-IeMxxx8w&sv z=2.691129249945927>

**Task:** With your city-state's temple in mind, I would like you to design and draw a frieze that displays scenes of...well, you decide. It could be scenes from your life, from stories you like, mythical creatures or scenes associated with your temple's god. Use the Elgin/Parthenon marbles to inspire you!

As usual, I'd love to see what you have designed. Either send me a pic via Class Dojo or by email: [rbishop@ashfield-jun.cumbria.sch.uk](mailto:rbishop@ashfield-jun.cumbria.sch.uk)