

Geography

a. to use appropriate geographical vocabulary [for example, temperature, transport, industry]

b. to use secondary sources of information, including aerial photographs

To know the location, climate and terrain of Greece

To describe where places are [for example, in which region/country the places are, whether they are near rivers or hills, what the nearest towns or cities are]

To explain why places are like they are [for example, in terms of weather conditions, local resources, historical development] to describe and explain how and why places are similar to and different from other places in the same country and elsewhere in the world

ICT

Ideas can be shared using a wide variety of online tools (eg email, discussion, quiz, survey) and that these tools are suitable for different purposes

It is important to refine the quality of their work to suit the purpose and audience.

Hyper linking pages, websites, master slides.

Design pages and links which present the user with clear information.

Search the internet using a range of operators to find a range of information: validate resources and check bias.

Know the key guidance for keeping safe.

Science

Properties of Materials - discreet plan

ART

to collect visual and other information to help them develop their ideas

to record from first-hand observation

to explore ideas for container forms

to investigate and combine visual and tactile qualities of materials and processes

to apply their experience of materials and processes, developing their control of tools and techniques

to use a variety of methods and approaches to communicate ideas, and to design and make a container form

to adapt their work according to their views and describe how they might develop it further

to compare ideas, methods and approaches in their own and others' work and say what they think and feel about them

DT

To produce a pair of Greek style sandals.

to test out their design ideas before proceeding

to cut and join with accuracy to ensure a good-quality finish to the product.

to test the mechanisms and make adjustments where necessary

PHSE

Link to our topic this term - Relationships – explain what a democracy is. Children decide if they would prefer to live in a democratic society or autocratic

Great Greeks

History

Place the ancient Greek civilisation in time.

To know what is a democracy in relation to Athens and Sparta

To infer information about Greek wars and warfare from illustrations and maps

To know the main characters and events of a key battle – Marathon

Deduce information about Greek beliefs and religious practices from pictures of buildings

To know the reason why the ancient Greek games took place & know the main features of the ancient Olympic games.

To know about the modern Olympic games.

To recognise the similarities and differences between the English and Greek alphabets.

To deduce from a range of sources what life at school was like in ancient Greece

To consider why school life was different for children living in ancient Greece than school life today.

To compare the ancient and the modern games

Recognise the main features of a Greek theatre Find out the sorts of plays the Greeks liked and who wrote them.

Extended Writing

To write recounts based on subject, topic or personal experiences eg: historical event;

- Diary entry of a greek soldier
- Newspaper article- battle of Marathon

To write instructional texts, and test them out, e.g. instructions on how to make a clay pot or greek sandals

To make notes for different purposes, e.g. noting key points as a record of what has been read, and to build on these notes in their own writing.

Fact file about life during Ancient Greek times – school life, role of men, women,

Comparing the Olympics - Ancient vs Modern

To write own versions of myths using structures and themes identified in reading;

To evaluate their work.

To write from another character.s point of view e.g. retelling an incident in letter form;

- Letter to a parent describing a battle

To design an advertisement, such as a poster

- Advert for a job
- Advert for the Olympics

To collect information from a variety of sources and present it in one simple format, e.g. wall chart, power point

- A visit to Greece today

Science

Properties of Materials

1. Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets
2. Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
3. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating
4. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
5. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
6. Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.