

Year 5: Summer
**How do you build
an Empire?**

Geography

Europe:
Greece
Geographical Features
Map Skills

History

A study of Ancient Greece and its
impact on the modern world

Literacy

Building on our setting and character
descriptions as we develop our own
Greek Myths, inspired by their
conventions.

Writing to persuade as lawyers
representing heroes and villains.

Science

Comparing life cycles and exploring
life processes of plants and animals

Computing

To create a playable Ancient Greek
game.

Maths

Shape
Position and direction
Decimals
Negative numbers
Converting units
Volume

Art and Design

Art and DT: Making a coil pot
Art Objectives: Explore different
techniques with clay.

PSHE

To know how behaviours can affect
wellbeing.
To be able to respect different
points of view.
To identify our star qualities and
know how we can improve in things.

Music

Appreciate how music can
portray heroes and villains.

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Writing

Spell some words with silent letters.
Distinguish the difference between homophones and other words which are often confused.
Use knowledge of morphology and etymology in spelling and understand that the spelling of some words needs to be learnt specifically.
Use dictionaries to check the spelling and meaning of words.
Use phonetic knowledge to find words in a thesaurus.
Use further prefixes and suffixes and understand how adding them creates meaning.
Identifying the audience and purpose of the writing; then writing effectively, selecting the appropriate form.
Write using organisational and presentational devices to structure text and explain how this guides the reader.
Recognising vocabulary and structures that are appropriate for formal and informal writing.
Write using a wide range of devices to build cohesion within and across paragraphs.
Use and understand the grammatical terminology accurately and appropriately when discussing their writing.
Using brackets, dashes or commas to indicate parenthesis (extra information).
Use semi-colon, colons or dashes in an appropriate context.
Using commas to clarify meaning or avoid ambiguity in writing.
Using hyphens to avoid ambiguity.
Planning writing by noting and developing initial ideas.
Plan writing by drawing on reading and research.
Consider how authors have developed characters and settings in what pupils have read or listened to.
Writing by describing and developing settings, characters and atmosphere
Integrating dialogue to convey character and advance the action.
Using passive verbs to affect the presentation of information in a sentence.
Using modal verbs or adverbs to indicate degrees of possibility.
Using relative clauses with an implied relative pronoun.
Writing fluently, legibly and with increasing speed, choosing an appropriate writing implement for the task.
Draft writing by selecting appropriate grammar and vocabulary, understanding how such choices can change and enhance meaning.
Distinguishing between the language of speech and writing and choosing the appropriate register.
Using the perfect form of verbs to mark relationships of time and cause.
Using expanded noun phrases to convey complicated information concisely.
Perform their own compositions, using appropriate intonation, volume, and movement so that meaning is clear.
Publish pieces of writing in an appropriate context, including any amendments that have been made throughout the editing process.

Reading

- ✓ Summarise ideas drawn from more than one paragraph, identifying key details.
- ✓ Discuss how authors use varied sentences and descriptive language to affect the reader (ongoing).
- ✓ Identify and discuss themes and conventions in what we have read.
- ✓ Use an age appropriate dictionary to check spelling and meanings
- ✓ Retrieve, record and present information from non-fiction
- ✓ Make comparisons across books.
- ✓ Make predictions based on details stated and implied, linking these to evidence making simple explanation.
- ✓ Provide reasoned justification for views.
- ✓ Become more familiar with traditional stories, myths and fiction from our literary heritage.
- ✓ Read and discuss a range of poetry and non-fiction.
- ✓ Identify how language, structure and presentation contribute to meaning.
- ✓ Discuss the books that they read, building on own and others ideas & challenging courteously.

Key vocabulary:

Modal verb, relative clause, parenthesis, repetition, rhetorical question, semicolon, perfect form, convention, theme, trope, immersion, formal/informal, colloquial, intonation.

Maths

Geometry

- ✓ distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles
- ✓ use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angle
- ✓ identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations
- ✓ know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles
- ✓ draw given angles, and measure them in degrees
- ✓ identify: \sphericalangle angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°) \sphericalangle angles at a point on a straight line and $1\frac{1}{2}$ a turn (total 180°) \sphericalangle other multiples of 90°
- ✓ identify, describe and represent the position of a shape following a reflection or translation, using the appropriate language, and know that the shape has not changed
- ✓ Compare angles, estimate and measure angles in degrees ($^\circ$) and draw angles of a given size

Fractions, decimals and percentages

- ✓ read and write decimal numbers as fractions [for example, $0.71 = \frac{71}{100}$]
- ✓ recognise and use thousandths and relate them to tenths, hundredths and decimal equivalents
- ✓ round decimals with two decimal places to the nearest whole number and to one decimal place
- ✓ read, write, order and compare numbers with up to three decimal place
- ✓ Convert between units of measure, including using common decimals and fractions

Number

- ✓ count forwards and backwards with positive and negative whole numbers, including through zero

Measurement

- ✓ convert between different units of metric measure
- ✓ understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling
- ✓ use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, money]
- ✓ solve problems involving converting between units of time
- ✓ measure and calculate the perimeter of composite rectilinear shapes in centimetres and metres
- ✓ calculate and compare the area of rectangles (including squares) and including using standard units, square centimetres (cm^2) and square metres (m^2) and estimate the area of irregular shapes
- ✓ estimate volume [for example, using blocks to build cuboids] and capacity [for example,

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Geography

Locations

- ✓ Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Greece)

Key vocabulary: continent, country, border

Skills

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Computing:

Computer Science – Programming

- ✓ Create algorithm with repetition and sequences
- ✓ Create an aim and scoring system

Key vocabulary: Sequences, Repetition, Program, Debug

Outdoor Learning

Research:

- ✓ Research Greek crowns and what they looked like

Design:

- ✓ Design a Greek crown- thinking about which natural resources can be used to decorate it

Create/ Evaluate:

- ✓ Create the crown, using resources available in the environment around us

Key vocabulary: foliage, stems, natural materials, attach

Science

Living things and their habitats

- ✓ Describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- ✓ Explore the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Key vocabulary: similarities, differences, reproduction, asexual, sexual, metamorphosis, chrysalis, pupa, hatchling, fledgling

PSHE

Keeping myself Safe

- ✓ Should we dare others to take a risk?
- ✓ Smoking and drugs

Being My Best

- ✓ Unlocking my star qualities
- ✓ Strengths and Talents
- ✓ Food, drink and rest, effects of smoking and alcohol

****Key vocabulary:** Debate, human rights, discrimination, diversity, identity,

History

Chronology of events

- ✓ Research the time of 776BC-146BC to create a timeline
- ✓ Plot key dates, events and significant individuals on the timeline

Key vocabulary: Olympia, Gods and Goddesses, Homer, Iliad, democracy, Hippocrates, Parthenon, Athens, Sparta, Corinthians, Alexander the Great

Comparing and contrasting periods and happenings

- ✓ Analyse art, vases, sculptures, poems and texts (Homer and the Iliad)
- ✓ Identify what was considered significant to the Ancient Greek society –how has this changed to modern society?
- ✓ Recognise similarities and differences between this time and the present day

Key vocabulary: Trojan War, Battle for Marathon, warfare

Change and continuity

- ✓ Discuss how the past has influenced the present and how the present will shape the future
- ✓ Examine the importance of Ancient Greece and its influence upon the modern world

Key vocabulary: democracy, medicine, Olympics

Cause and effect

- ✓ Draw simple conclusions as to why change has happened

Key vocabulary: question words “who, what, why, when, where, how”

Music

Appreciate

- ✓ Listen and respond to film theme tunes (e.g. Starwars, Marvel films, Indiana Jones).
- ✓ Composers John Williams, Hans Zimmer
- ✓ Identify the motifs that show heroes or villains.

Perform and Share

- ✓ Learn and perform songs as part of Year 5 /6 performance

Play, Sing and Create

- ✓ Learn to sing the Charanga unit song ‘The Fresh Prince of Bel Air’
- ✓ Improvise using voices and/or instruments within the song

Key vocabulary: Hip hop, motifs, musical score

PE

- ✓ Agility/Speed/Strength/Throwing/Fitness – Athletics
- ✓ Catching/Throwing/Target/Striking/Strategy – Cricket

RE

Sikhism

- ✓ What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?

Christianity

- ✓ What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God

Key vocabulary: Khalsa, Gurdwara, Gurus, Waheguru, Seva, equality, teachings, commitment, communion

MFL

Oracy:

- ✓ Say key vocabulary (fruits, sports)
- ✓ Ask and answer questions about likes and dislikes
- ✓ Tell key facts about the Olympics

Literacy:

- ✓ Read and write key words and phrases accurately
- ✓ Recognise cognates and key words to decode longer texts

Intercultural understanding:

- ✓ Grammar differs from English (gender)
- ✓ Learn about Ancient Greece

Key vocabulary: fruits, I like, I don't like, sports, the verb 'faire'

Art

Media: Clay

Appreciation:

Artist: Ikuto Iwamoto

- ✓ To consider the purpose of the art
- ✓ To use art as a stimulus for their own art explaining where inspiration was sought from

Skills:

Exploring and developing ideas:

- ✓ Explore different joining techniques
- ✓ Explore how to smooth clay skilfully

Investigating and making art:

- ✓ To combine techniques taught to create a pot
- ✓ To skilfully add a pattern and texture using clay tools

Evaluating and developing art:

- ✓ To explain and give reasons why art techniques were chosen
- ✓ To refine and adapt work to reflect the intended purpose

Key vocabulary: Case, coil, wrap, smooth, form, join, roll, manipulate, texture, tools

HOW DO YOU BUILD AN EMPIRE?

Influence on the Modern World

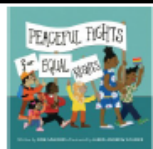


Democracy

Arts

Sport

Τ	Υ	Φ	Χ	Ψ	Ω
tau	upsilon	phi	chi	psi	omega
α	β	γ	δ	ε	ζ
alpha	beta	gamma	delta	epsilon	zeta
η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ
eta	theta	iota	kappa	lambda	mu



Language

Currency

Equal Rights

Who were the Greeks?



Key Dates

1200 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
850-700 BC	Development of the first Greek alphabet
776 BC	The first Olympics are staged
600 BC	Greek coin currency introduced
570 BC	Pythagoras is born
505 BC	Athens introduces democracy
490 BC	Greek and Persian Wars led by Xerxes. Battle of Marathon (Athens vs Persia)
400 BC	Socrates, Plato and Aristotle live, advancing learning
336 BC	Alexander the Great is king and completes many conquests
146 BC	Rome conquers Greece, making it a part of the Roman Empire

Who were the Greeks?

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 islands) meant that the Ancient Greeks were seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city states', known as polis.

Each city state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Weather from the north key temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions.

Key Vocabulary

Continent (Geography)	A land mass made up of several countries. We have 7 altogether.
Democracy (History, PSHE)	A form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding laws.
Tyrant (History)	The ruler of a Greek city state, like a king.
Mount Olympus (Geography)	The highest mountain in Greece. It was believed in Ancient Greece that when things needed to be decided in the mystical worlds that the 12 main Gods would gather at Mt. Olympus and that they lived there.
Polytheistic (History)	A religious system where people believe in or worship more than one God.
City State (Geography)	A city that had its own government and rules the area around it, also known as polis.
Greek Gods (History)	Some include: Zeus, Hades, Poseidon, Apollo, Aphrodite
Great minds of Ancient Greece (History)	Socrates (a 'brilliant thinker') Plato (founded the first uni) Aristotle (philosopher) Pythagoras (mathematician) Archimedes (scientist)