

Distance Teaching and Learning
Year 6 Reading – Week Commencing 20.04.2020

Day	Book	Reading Expectation	Follow-Up Task
Monday	Greece (2012) by Ann O Squire	<p>Chapter 1: Cradle of Western Civilization & Chapter 2: From Mountain To Sea</p> <p>Please read pages 8-27 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Name 3 reasons why people from around the world share the wonder? (Page 13) 2) Where is the richest farming land in Greece and what can be grown there? (Page 18) 3) How tall is Mount Olympus? (Page 20) 4) Number these cities by population. Iraklion, Thessaloniki, Athens, Patras (Page 23) 5) How many of the 6,000 Greek Islands are inhabited? (Page 24) 6) Why are the western mountain slopes more lush and green compared to the eastern mountain slopes? (Page 27)
Tuesday	Greece (2012) by Ann O Squire	<p>Chapter 3: The Wild World</p> <p>Please read pages 28-37 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Without using a dictionary, can you define the following words? Read around the word – does the sentence or the paragraph the word is in give you a clue to the definition? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dense (page 29) b) Haunt (page 30) – Be careful: in this context, it is used as a NOUN not a verb! c) Flourish (page 32) d) Dwindle (page 33) 2) Almost all of Greece was covered with forests in ancient times. What three factors are listed as the main reasons that this changed? (Pages 29-30) 3) Olive trees are considered the national tree of Greece, but according to Greek mythology, who is credited with creating olive trees and how were they believed to have been introduced? (Page 30) 4) In Greek Mythology, what was believed to happen every time Aphrodite – the goddess of love, beauty and fertility – touched any plant with her feet? (Page 32) 5) What two factors result in many loggerhead turtle eggs being destroyed? (Page 35) 6) Loggerhead turtles are an endangered species. Name three threats that those around Zakynthos Island are especially vulnerable to. (Page 35)
Wednesday	Greece (2012) by Ann O Squire	<p>Chapter 4: Ancient Past, Modern Nation</p> <p>Please read pages 38-57 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Without using a dictionary, can you define the following words? Read around the word – does the sentence or the paragraph the word is in give you a clue at the definition? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Exploits (page 40) b) Tyrant (page 42) c) Democracy (page 42) d) Adorned (page 45)

		<p>read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>2) According to Greek mythology, what was the Minotaur and where did it live? (Page 39) 3) What are the titles (names) of the two epic poems which legendary author Homer wrote to record folklore stories from Ancient Greece? (Page 40) 4) Athens and Sparta were two of the greatest city-states back in Ancient Greek times, but how were they different? (Page 41) 5) What is the story behind modern marathon races getting their name? (Page 43) 6) The Golden Age marked an iconic era in the history of Ancient Greece – and the world – as how we think and act as human beings advanced drastically. List the five broad areas which are said to have flourished during this time. (Page 45)</p>
<p>Thursday</p>	<p>Greece (2012) by Ann O Squire</p>	<p>Chapter 5: Democracy at Work</p> <p>Please read pages 58-67 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <p>1) What is a democracy? (Page 59) 2) What is a monarchy and when did Greece abolish theirs? (Page 59) 3) Why is the Greek national anthem played at the end of the Olympics? (Page 60) 4) What is George Papandreou famous for? (Page 63) 5) What would visitors see by traveling along Dionysiou Aeropagitou Street? (Page 66) 6) What is the hottest month in Greece and what is the highest temperature? (Page 67)</p>
<p>Friday</p>	<p>Greece (2012) by Ann O Squire</p>	<p>Chapter 6: Fruits of Their Labour</p> <p>Please read pages 68-81 independently or to an adult. If you are finding the text too tricky to read, ask an adult to read it to you and share the book together.</p>	<p>Answer the following questions in full sentences.</p> <p>1) Without using a dictionary, can you define the following words? Read around the word – does the sentence or the paragraph the word is in give you a clue at the definition? a) Labour (page 68) b) Harvest (page 69) c) Yield (page 74) d) Austerity (page 77) 2) In 2009, Greece were ranked among the world’s top ten producers for a range of food and drink products. List five. (Page 70) 3) Less than one third of Greek land can be farmed. What three factors relating to Greece’s geography impact their ability to farm on more land? (Page 70) 4) What is the official currency of Greece? (Page 71) 5) What are some of Greece’s most popular tourist attractions? (Page 76) 6) Because of its 2010 debt crisis, Greece were forced to raise taxes and cut back on pensions for Government employees (teachers, nurses etc.). a) What was the primary impact (the initial effect) of this on the working lives Greek people? (Page 78) b) What was the secondary impact (the knock-on effect) of this on the home lives of Greek people? (Page 79)</p>

Mark Scheme

Day	Follow-Up Task Answers
Monday	<p>1) Any 3 of these answers. A) Greece is believed to be the birth place of Western civilization. B) Greece demonstrated the idea models for art, science, sports, logical thinking as well as government and democracy. C) Greek mythology is studied by many people in the world. D) Greek legends are read and studied by many people around the world. E) Greece is believed to have shaped the world today. F) Greek traditions, which are different from other countries traditions many people find interesting. G) Greek history is studied by many because of the effect Ancient Greece had on western civilizations.</p> <p>2) The richest farming land is found in the region of Epiris and wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice can be grown there.</p> <p>3) Mount Olympus is 9570 feet tall or 2917 metres.</p> <p>4) The order of the cities by population is 1. Athens. 2. Thessaloniki. 3. Patras. 4. Iraklion</p> <p>5) Out of the 6,000 Greek islands only 227 Greek islands are inhabited.</p> <p>6) The western mountain slopes are lush and greener because the winds bring in rain and snow, when they reach the central mountains they cool off and turn to moisture, which then encourages the grass and shrubs to grow.</p>
Tuesday	<p>1)</p> <p>a) Dense: thick or closely compacted together</p> <p>b) Haunt: a place frequented by a specified person; a meeting place or hang-out</p> <p>c) Flourish: to grow or develop in a healthy or vigorous way; to thrive</p> <p>d) Dwindle: to gradually decrease in size, amount or strength</p> <p>2) Trees were cleared for farming, much of the wood was used for shipbuilding and goats ate lots of the foliage (plant leaves)</p> <p>3) Greek Goddess Athena is believed to have introduced olive trees to Greece during a contest with Poseidon over who should be the guardian of Athens. She is believed to have kicked the ground and up sprung an olive tree. (The other Gods declared Athena the winner, for her gift was deemed more valuable)</p> <p>4) The plants would burst into bloom</p> <p>5) Predatory animals and careless tourists</p> <p>6) Any three from: motorboats, fishnets, water pollution and other human factors.</p>
Wednesday	<p>1)</p> <p>a) Exploits: bold or daring feats or achievements</p> <p>b) Tyrant: a cruel and oppressive ruler; a dictator</p> <p>c) Democracy: a system of Government where common people hold political power and have a say or voice on matters and issues</p> <p>d) Adorned: make more beautiful or attractive; decorated</p> <p>2) The Minotaur was a fearsome monster with a man's body and a bull's head which was kept in a labyrinth (maze) by King Minos.</p> <p>3) <i>The Iliad</i> and <i>The Odyssey</i></p> <p>4) Athens was making its fortune on the sea trade (and was therefore known for its trading) while Sparta became a powerful warrior-like state (known for its vast army and strong citizens).</p> <p>5) According to legend, a runner named Pheidippides was sent to report the news of victory after the Greeks defeated the Persians in the Battle of Marathon. He ran 26 miles (42 kilometres) – the distance of a modern-day marathon – before dropping dead from exhaustion.</p> <p>6) Art, architecture, literature, philosophy and science</p>

Thursday	<p>1) Democracy is when citizens participate in the decisions which affect their lives.</p> <p>2) A monarchy is when a King or Queen rule the country and the monarchy was abolished in Greece in 1975.</p> <p>3) The Greek national anthem is played at the end of the Olympics because Greece was the birth place of the Olympics.</p> <p>4) George Papandreou is famous for a number of things. 1. He became prime minister of Greece in 2009. 2. He made advances in education, human rights and foreign relations during his time as prime minister. 3. He was voted out of office in 2011 during the debt crisis.</p> <p>5) July is the hottest month in Greece and the temperature can reach up to 33 degrees Celsius.</p> <p>6) By travelling along Dionysiou Aeropagitou Street visitors will pass the Temple of Olympian Zeus, the Acropolis and Parthenon, the Temple of Hephaestus, and the Agora.</p>
Friday	<p>1)</p> <p>a) Labour: work, especially physical work</p> <p>b) Harvest: the process or period of gathering in crops (noun); gather or collect (a crop) (verb)</p> <p>c) Yield: produce or provide</p> <p>d) Austerity: difficult financial measures created by Government to reduce public spending</p> <p>2) Any five from: sheep milk, olives, kiwi fruit, peaches and nectarines, goat milk, pistachios, chestnuts and almonds.</p> <p>3) Rocky, mountainous terrain; poor soil; low rainfall</p> <p>4) The Euro (it was the drachma up until 2002)</p> <p>5) The Acropolis, with its temples and shrines; Rhodes, with its castles and mosques; and other ancient places, including Olympia, Mycenae and Delphi.</p> <p>6)</p> <p>a) Primary impact: employees saw their salaries decrease and their age-old incomes drop, many workers were cut from full-time to part-time schedules and many others were laid off (made unemployed) to save companies money.</p> <p>b) Secondary impact: Greek people cut their own spending on entertainment, clothing and travel, more people began taking public transport, many people lost their homes, some families moved to another country.</p>