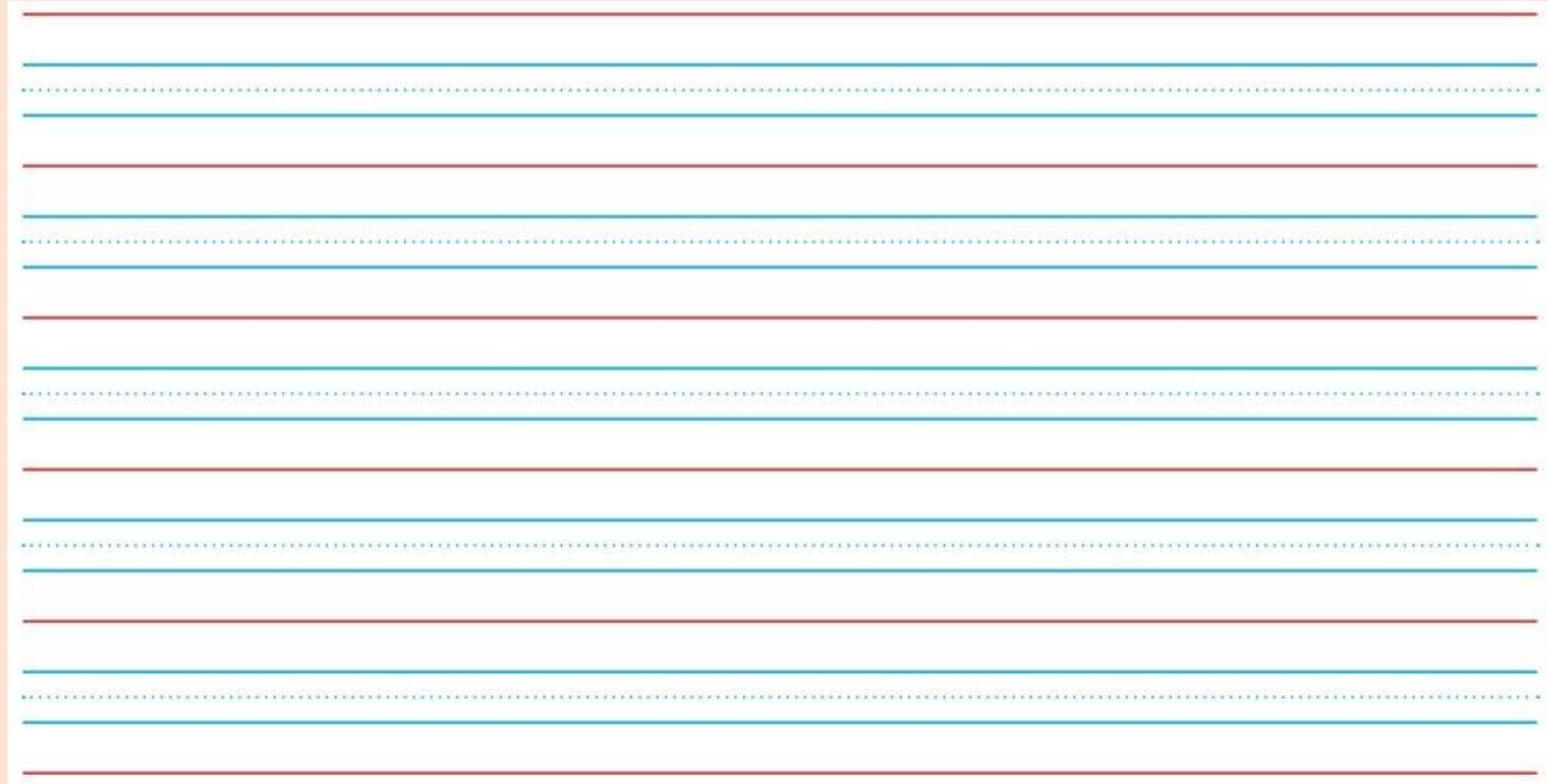


# Tuesday 16th December Morning Challenge

**Put these spellings into sentences written the active voice.**

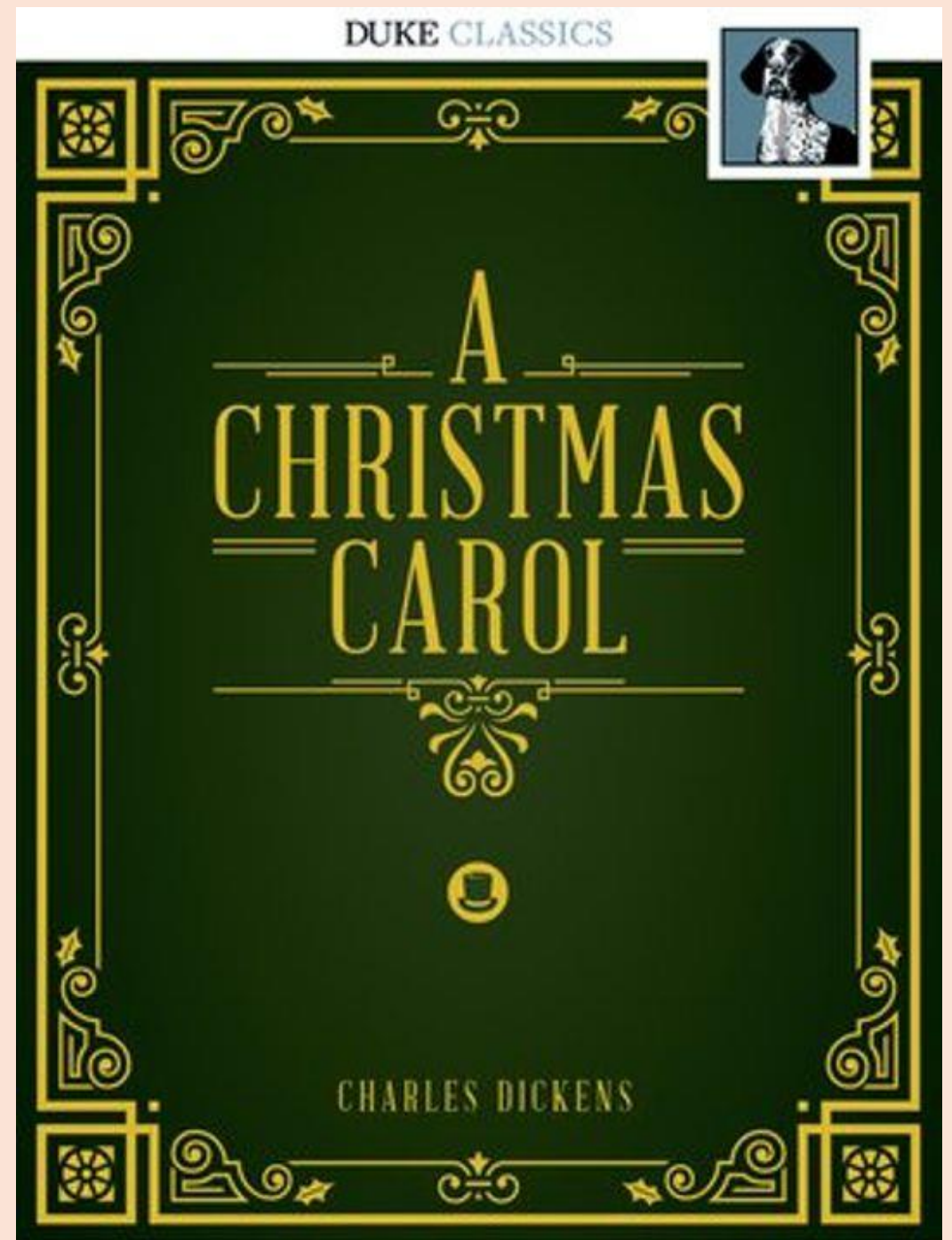
temperature  
temper  
temperament  
tempered  
variety  
vary  
variation  
varied  
variable  
variance

**Challenge – Can you rewrite the sentences in the passive voice?**



# Tuesday 16th December

## Class Novel Time



Tuesday 16th December

KQ: Why are some of the achievements of the Ancient Greeks still important today?

Knowledge Quiz

1. At what age did Alexander become king?

**20    21    23    24**

2. After which battle did Alexander become king of Persia?

**Mesopotamia    Macedonia    Gaugamela    Alexandria**

3. Which philosopher tutored Alexander?

**Aristotle    Plato    Socrates**

4. Where did Alexander's final conquest take place?

**Persia    Egypt    Macedonia    India**

5. When did Alexander the Great die?

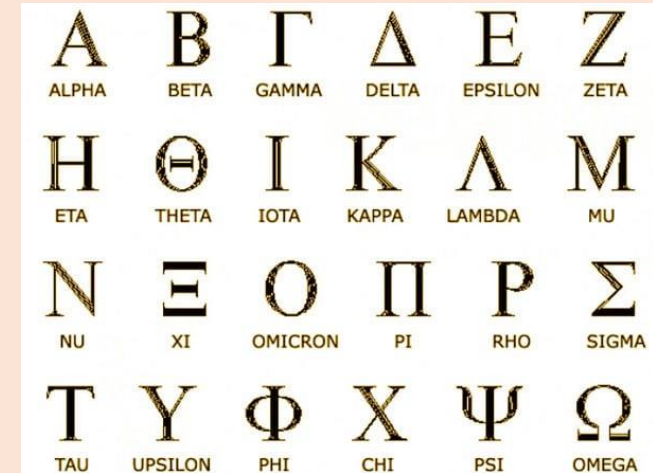
**324BCE    323BCE    322BCE    321BCE**

Tuesday 16th December

KQ: Why are some of the achievements of the Ancient Greeks still important today?

## Key Vocabulary

- alphabet
- enquiry - an act of asking for information.
- ethics - moral principles that govern a person's behaviour.
- **Influence** - the capacity to have an effect on someone or something.
- Philosophy - the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality, and existence.



Tuesday 16th December

KQ: Why are some of the achievements of the Ancient Greeks still important today?

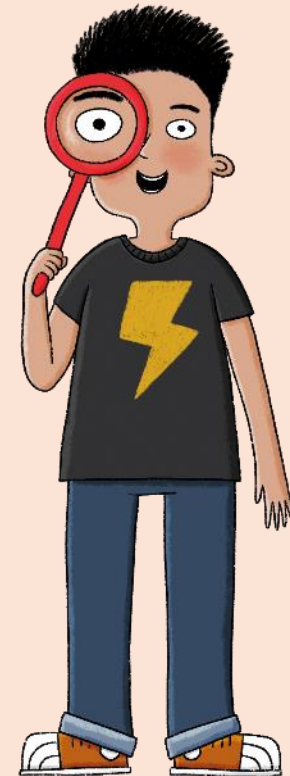
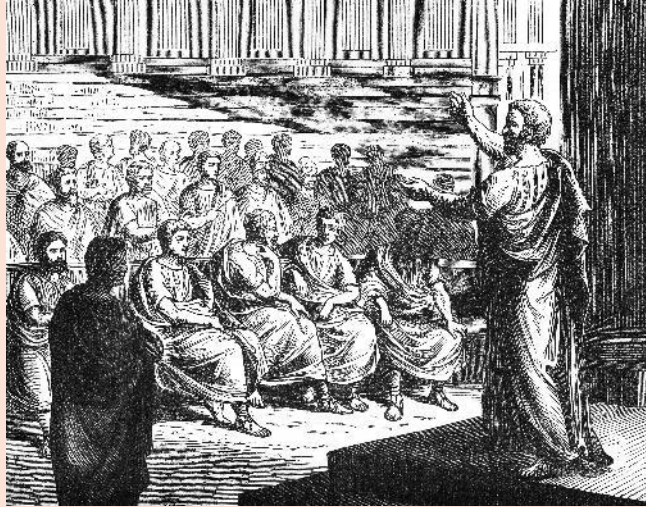
### Key Knowledge

- The Ancient Greeks made important contributions to philosophy.
- The theatre was an important aspect of Ancient Greek culture and influenced modern drama.
- The Ancient Greeks gave us the Olympic Games.
- The Ancient Greeks also developed an alphabet and a way of recording history.
- The Ancient Greeks were one of the first civilisations to scientifically study medicine.



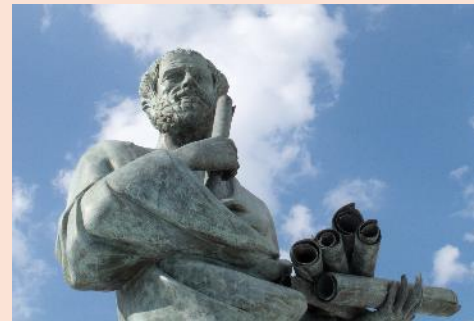
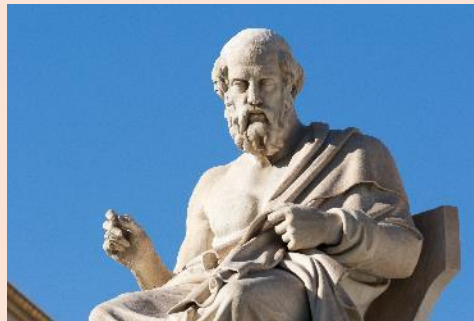
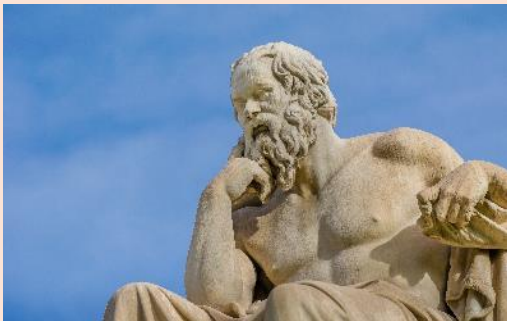
What reasons have you already learned about why the Classical Period was called the Golden Age of Greece?

Why were they so important?



## How did the Ancient Greeks contribute to modern life?

The Greek philosophers significantly advanced the way we think about our world. The theatre was an important aspect of Greek culture and influenced modern **drama**. The Ancient Greeks gave us the Olympic Games and the Greek **alphabet** has **influenced** the alphabet we use in the West today. Science and medicine as we know them originated as ideas in Ancient Greece.



Socrates (469–399BCE), Plato (427–348BCE), and Aristotle (384–322BCE)



## What did the great Greek philosophers achieve?

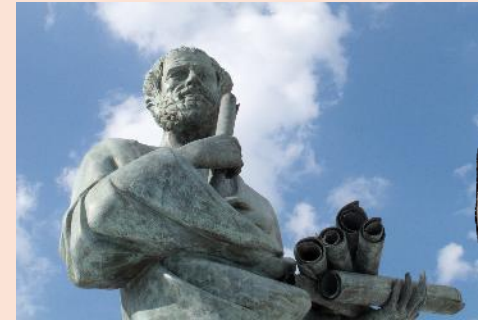
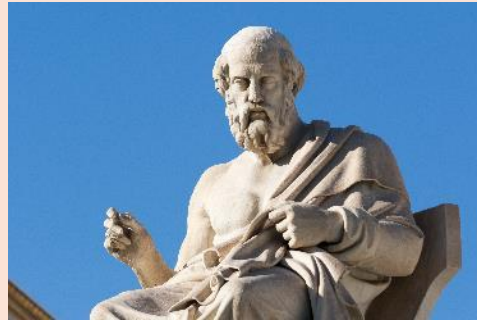
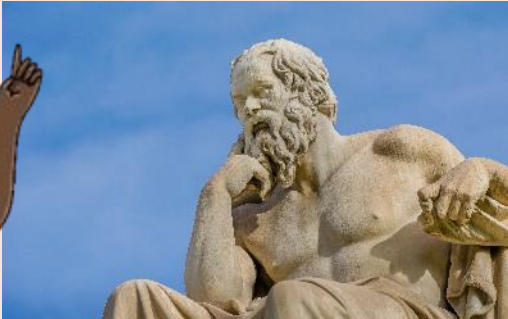
**Philosophy** is the study of nature, truth, knowledge, and other important matters of life. The philosophers Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle moved the quest for knowledge away from the myths and superstitions widely held by the Ancient Greeks to **enquiry** based on research and carefully detailed observations. As a student of Aristotle, Alexander the Great spread the ideas of these philosophers throughout his huge empire, and their ideas and standards of **ethics** remain relevant to how we live today.





Can you think of any questions that philosophy tries to answer?

Why do you think the works of the famous Greek philosophers are still published today?



## How did the Olympic Games begin and become the games as we know them today?

The Ancient Greeks started the Olympic Games 3000 years ago, in 776BCE. They were held every four years for 1000 years until they were stopped in 393CE. The Olympic Games were held in honour of Zeus, the father of the gods in Greek mythology. Athletes would travel from all parts of Ancient Greece to compete. During this time, a truce would be made with warring states.



## How did the Olympic Games begin and become the games as we know them today?

The modern Olympic Games began in 1896 and still take place every four years. Different countries take it in turns to host. The Games expanded in the twentieth century to include Winter Olympics—first held in 1924 in Chamonix, France and the Paralympic Games, which officially began in 1948.



**The flag of the Olympic Games**



## What did the Greeks achieve in drama?

One of the greatest achievements of Ancient Greece was drama. It evolved out of religious ritual, and it quickly became popular. There were two main types of plays: tragedies and comedies. Both themes can be identified in many famous plays today. Famous Greek playwrights include Sophocles and Euripides. Greeks would come to theatres carved into hillsides to watch the latest plays. It is suggested that only men could perform in these plays; however, no-one can be sure.



**The Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus**



Write two of your own questions on Greek drama. Can a classmate answer them?

1.

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2.

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## How did the ancient Greeks influence modern language, history, and medicine?

The Ancient Greeks developed an alphabet for writing and their common language was something that brought Greeks together.

The Greek alphabet is said to be a source of many alphabets around the world. Much of the English language is rooted in Ancient Greek.

Α α  
alpha

Β β  
beta

Γ γ  
gamma

Δ δ  
delta

Ε ε  
epsilon

Ζ ζ  
zeta

Η η  
eta

Θ θ  
theta

Ι ι  
iota

Κ κ  
kappa

Λ λ  
lambda

Μ μ  
mu

Ν ν  
nu

Ξ ξ  
xi

Ο ο  
omicron

Π π  
pi

Ρ ρ  
rho

Σ σ ς  
sigma

Τ τ  
tau

Υ υ  
upsilon

Φ φ  
phi

Χ χ  
chi

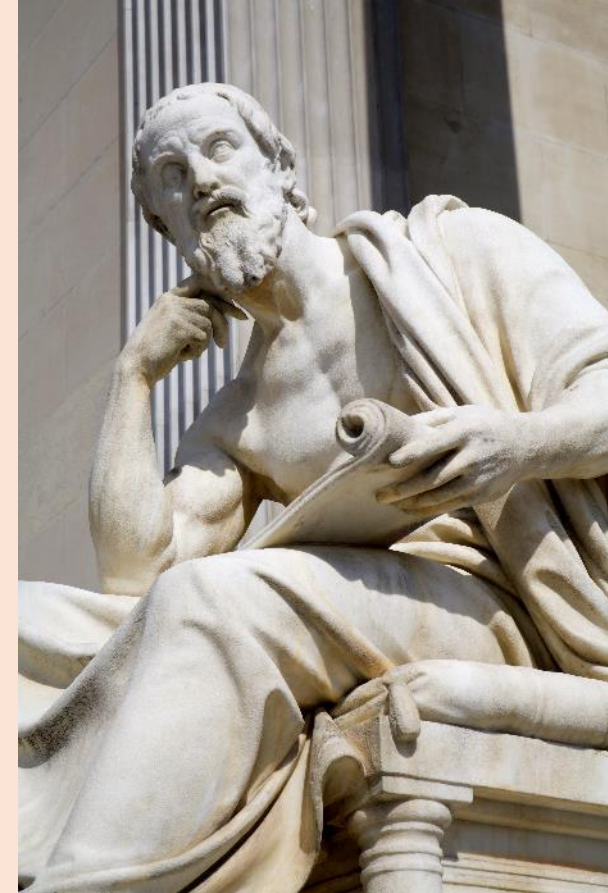
Ψ ψ  
psi

Ω ω  
omega



## How did the ancient Greeks influence modern language, history, and medicine?

The Ancient Greeks developed the way we record history. One historian, Herodotus, wrote about the wars against the Persian Empire, focusing on research and detail. Herodotus is known as the 'father of history' as many of his works have survived and tell us about Ancient Greece.

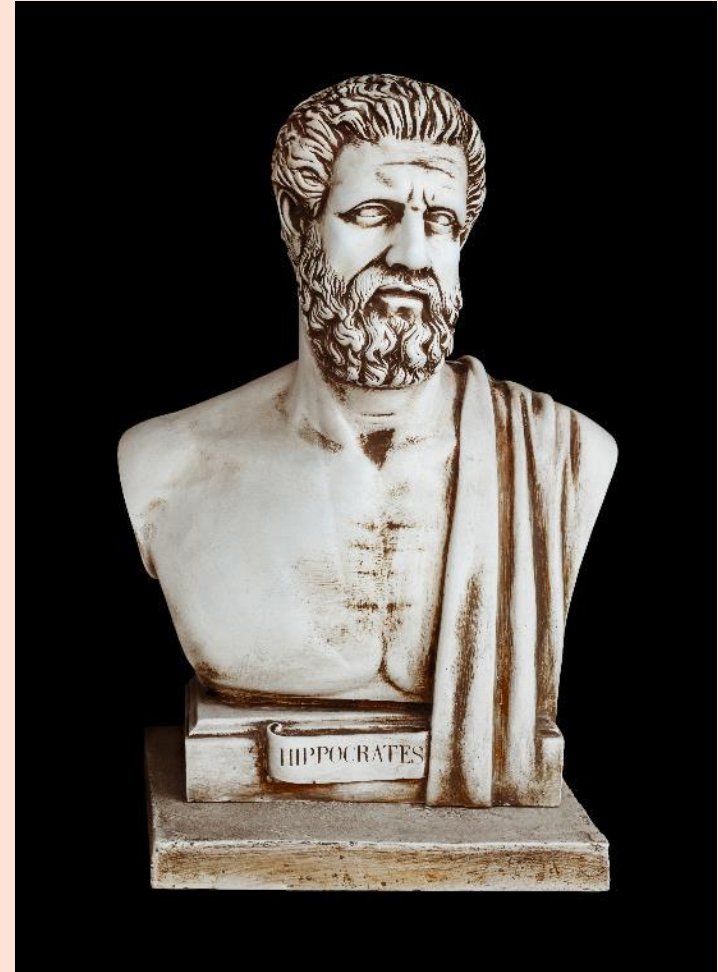


Herodotus



## How did the ancient Greeks influence modern language, history, and medicine?

The Ancient Greeks were one of the first to study medicine in a scientific way to cure illness and disease. They had doctors who studied sick people, observed their symptoms and came up with some practical treatments. Hippocrates was a famous Greek doctor. The Hippocratic Oath is taken by medical students today, where they promise to uphold medical ethics.



Hippocrates



In your group, research one aspect of Ancient Greek culture and its influence. Make notes in the table.

Questions to consider	I am researching: _____
What were they?	
Who was involved?	
Why are they influential?	



**In your group, research one aspect of Ancient Greek culture and its influence. Make notes in the table.**

	<b>Philosophy</b>
What were they?	<b>Philosophers, people who studied nature, truth, knowledge, etc.</b>
Who was involved?	<b>Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, among others.</b>
Why are they influential?	<b>Students of philosophy spread their ideas on how to live across the world and they are still relevant today.</b>





In your group, research one aspect of Ancient Greek culture and its influence. Make notes in the table.

	Olympic Games
What were they?	<b>Sporting games held in honour of the Greek god Zeus.</b>
Who was involved?	<b>Athletes competed in the Games from states across Ancient Greece.</b>
Why are they influential?	<b>The original games lasted for 1000 years and the modern Olympics have been running since 1896.</b>



**In your group, research one aspect of Ancient Greek culture and its influence. Make notes in the table.**

	<b>Drama</b>
What were they?	<b>Drama evolved out of religious ritual.</b>
Who was involved?	<b>Famous Ancient Greek playwrights include Sophocles and Euripides.</b>
Why are they influential?	<b>The two main types of Greek plays were tragedy and comedy, which are the basis for drama today.</b>



**In your group, research one aspect of Ancient Greek culture and its influence. Make notes in the table.**

	<b>Language, history, and medicine</b>
What were they?	The Ancient Greek alphabet is the basis of many languages. Most historians base their work on the Ancient Greek method. Ancient Greek doctors used scientific ways to cure people.
Who was involved?	Herodotus is the father of history and Hippocrates helped found modern medicine.
Why are they influential?	The Greek alphabet influenced many alphabets and languages around the world. We use research and detail when recording history. Medical students still swear the Hippocratic Oath today.



## Which was the most important influence?

1. Rank how important you think the influence of each aspect is, with 1 being the most important.

Philosophy	Olympic Games	Drama and poetry	Language and history

2. Explain why you put them in the order that you did.

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Which aspect of Ancient Greek life was most influential to the rest of the world?



Α α alpha	Β β beta	Γ γ gamma	Δ δ delta
Ε ε epsilon	Ζ ζ zeta	Η η eta	Θ θ theta
Ι ι iota	Κ κ kappa	Λ λ lambda	Μ μ mu
Ν ν nu	Ξ ξ xi	Ο ο omicron	Π π pi
Ρ ρ rho	Σ σ ς sigma	Τ τ tau	Υ υ upsilon
Φ φ phi	Χ χ chi	Ψ ψ psi	Ω ω omega





## Exit Ticket

1. What is studied in philosophy? (Circle **two**.)

**nature**      **drama**      **truth**      **sports**

2. When were the first Olympic Games held?

**776BCE**      **775BCE**      **774BCE**      **773BCE**

3. Which God were the Ancient Olympic Games dedicated to?

**Hera**      **Hercules**      **Zeus**      **Hades**

4. What were the two main types of Greek play? (Circle **two**.)

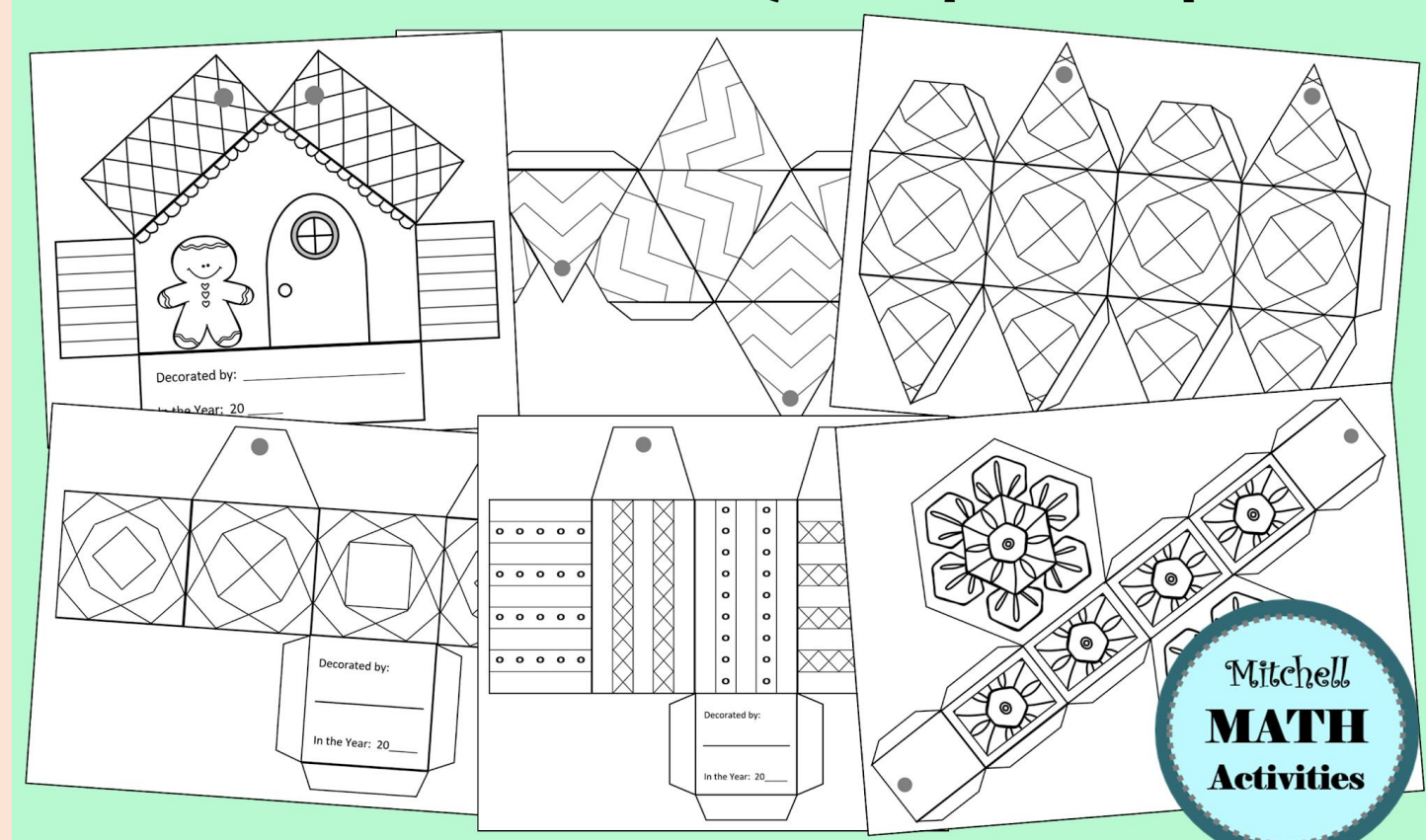
**tragedy**      **romance**      **horror**      **comedy**

5. Who was known as the ‘father of history’?

**Herodotus**      **Socrates**      **Plato**      **Hippocrates**

16.12.25

TBAT: use 3D nets to create Christmas ornaments.



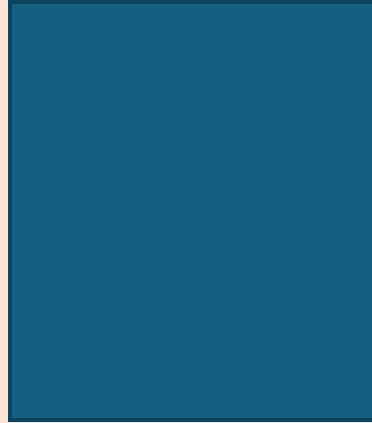
mardi 16 décembre

TBAT: show a final understanding on À l'école

- Spelling Test.

<i>a</i> a	<i>b</i> beh	<i>c</i> seh	<i>d</i> deh	<i>e</i> uh
<i>f</i> eff	<i>g</i> zheh	<i>h</i> ahsh	<i>i</i> ee	<i>j</i> zhee
<i>k</i> kah	<i>l</i> ell	<i>m</i> em	<i>n</i> en	<i>o</i> oh
<i>p</i> peh	<i>q</i> koo	<i>r</i> air	<i>s</i> ess	<i>t</i> teh
<i>u</i> ooh	<i>v</i> veh	<i>w</i> doo-blah-veh	<i>x</i> eeks	<i>y</i> ee-grek
	<i>z</i> zed			

Write down:



Spell out-loud:

Chien

Grand

Frere

Salut

Samedi

mardi 16 décembre


TBAT: show a final understanding on À l'école






A recap.

End Of Unit (Y4U1) Revision


Marker Tools


What subjects do we study at school?





1 of 21

 PREV

NEXT 

Speaking Exercise

Can you say any of the following in French?

French.

Maths.

I love French!

I do not like maths!

I study maths on Monday at ten.

Listening Exercise

From the extended listening exercise on the PowerPoint slide, write any of the numbers that correspond to the five different school subjects you hear spoken. Listen carefully!

Reading Exercise

Can you read the passage in French below and then answer any of the questions in English?

Je m'appelle Clarisse et j'adore le français. J'étudie le français le lundi à onze heures. Je m'appelle Marc. Le mardi j'étudie la géographie à dix heures. Je n'aime pas la géographie.

Does Clarisse like French?

What day does Clarisse study French?

Does Marc like geography?

What day does Marc study geography?

At what time does Marc study geography?

Writing Exercise

Can you write any of the following five phrases in French?

Mathematics



I like geography.



I do not like art.



I study French on Tuesday at 11:00.



I love French because it is fun.

