

## Week (18.5.20 – 22.5.20) overview – Ancient Greece Olympics

You know what's coming now we are in week 5 of this Summer Term! We hope you enjoy these learning opportunities, do let us know how you are getting on, thanks to those of you who are getting in touch with us. Many thanks and best wishes, The Year 5 team

**INTRODUCTION** – This week the learning is themed around the origins of the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece. Modern day Olympic games came from here and the format is largely the same as it was then. There a few subtle difference to how they are run and the sports that are competed in.

<u>Day</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Name of Activity</u>	<u>What are we learning?</u> Description of what to do (only if needed – most of this is obvious from the sheet but look here if stuck)
1	Reading	Sports in the Ancient Olympics	<b><u>What were the sports that took place in the Ancient Olympic Games?</u></b> Read the text in the pack below and see if you describe what the events with horses might have looked like.
1	Writing	Writing a diary entry Template in pack	<b><u>Can I write a diary entry as if I was a competitor taking part in the Olympics?</u></b> Diary – Day in the life of a Greek athlete Need to make a template
1	Maths	Ed City Rabbit roundup	<b><u>Can I round 2 and 3 digit numbers to the nearest 10 or 100?</u></b>
1	History	Venn diagram sorting activity	<b><u>Can I compare Ancient Olympics with the modern day Olympics?</u></b> Comparing Ancient Greek Olympics with modern day Olympics. Look at the Venn diagram further down the pack below, cut up the smaller squares with activities on and glue them (or write them) into the correct pace on the Venn diagram. Which sports do we still have today? (they will be in the centre of the two venn diagrams)
2	Writing	Writing super sentences Sheet in pack	<b><u>Can I write complete simple sentences with all the correct punctuation?</u></b> See sheet in pack below 'Writing Super Sentences'
2	Reading	Independent reading	Dig out your individual reading book (and your reading record) and read independently unless you can find someone to read to. Complete your reading record
2	History / Writing	What sport would I have chosen to do?	<b><u>Can I choose a preferred sport from the Greek Olympics and say why I would choose it?</u></b> Look at the Greek Olympics word mat in the pack below. Which of the sports would have been your choice to take part in? Write a paragraph on the enclosed sheet, telling me which one you would have chosen and why. What interests you about it? Why might you have been good at it.
2	Maths	Online practise of times tables	Can I practice my times tables? Online games – no worksheet in this pack Select the times tables you would like to practice and try not to let the monster fade away. <a href="https://www.mathplayground.com/math_monster_multiplication.html">https://www.mathplayground.com/math_monster_multiplication.html</a>
3	Reading	Similarities and differences list in pack	<b><u>Similarities and Differences between the Modern and Ancient Olympics (From the sheet in the pack)</u></b> Read through the list of things that are the same and things that are different. Find 5 words that you are unsure of and find out their meaning. Write the meaning on the sheet. If you do not have a dictionary, ask someone what they mean.
3	Writing	Wordsearch, Ancient Olympics	<b><u>Can I find the hidden words about the Olympics in the wordsearch ?</u></b> Look at the word search in the pack below and see if you can find the hidden words.
3	Maths	Ed City (TF ☺) Pizza the fraction	<b><u>Can I order unit fractions when they have the same denominator?</u></b>
3	History	Design a Greek Vase	<b><u>Can I design a Greek Vase with an Olympic design?</u></b> “Background information; As with most ancient civilisations, large amounts of pottery have survived from ancient Greece. Pottery is one of the most durable materials and even when broken, the pieces of a pot can usually be put

			<p>together again. This means that pottery is one of the most important sources of evidence for ancient Greece, whether for contacts within the Greek world, artistic influences from other cultures or for dating archaeological sites. An added bonus of much Greek pottery is that it carries figure scenes which provide information about many aspects of Greek life.” Taken from the British Museum Ks2 pots handout that is on our website if you are interested to know more...</p> <p>Look at the template in this pack and think about your chosen sport from the Ancient Olympics that you write about earlier this week. Draw an image of a competitor competing in that event to decorate the vase.</p>
4	Reading	Telling Tales Ed City (TF☺)	<p><b>Can I identify and use language which captures the reader’s imagination?</b> Work through the online activity and then have a go at the worksheet in the pack.</p>
4	Writing	Handwriting	<p><b>Can I practise joining words with the sound ‘ai’ in them?</b> Complete the sheet included in the pack to work on your joined up writing and spelling of words with ‘ ai’ in them</p>
4	Maths	Multiplication  Skills catch up	<p>The Master and Master Master question sheets have been included in this pack – can you do them each correctly? Can you do them in less than 5 minutes? Then use Mathletics or Education city (see below)</p> <p><b>Can I practice and area of learning I am finding hard?</b> <b>USE MATHLETICS FOR THIS – NOTHING IN THE PACK TO GO WITH THIS</b> Use Mathletics to work on an area of learning you find challenging – fractions perhaps or converting measures – two areas that many of you find a challenge.</p>
4	History/DT	Make an Olympic wreath/torch/medal	<p><b>Can I create an Olympic torch, Olive Wreath or medal?</b> Either using the instructions included in this pack, or using your own ideas, have a go at making either an Olympic torch, medal or wreath (you could even have a go at making all three if you want to). You can then use these for your very own Olympics tomorrow!</p>
	Reading	Friday Fun reading	<p>Take some time to read your reading book or whatever you are reading at present to anyone or anything you like: your teddy bear, your pet, your brother or sister. Could you call someone online and read to them over a video call? Remember to write in your reading record what you manage to do.</p>
5	Writing	The Visitor	<p>See the pack for a picture of a ‘visitor’. Write some descriptive sentences about this picture. Think about using adjectives in your writing.</p>
5	Maths	Ice Breaker Ed City (TF ☺)	<p><b>Can I recognise and find fractions that are equivalent? ANSWERS NOT DONE AS DOCUMENT WAS OPEN.</b></p>
5	History / PE	Stay At Home Ancient Greek Olympics	<p><b>Can I plan and organise activities to hold an Ancient Greek Olympics?</b> Hold your Ancient Greek Olympics, either inside the house or, if possible, in a garden. Think about the activities that you want to organise and start by recording your own times or records. Look in the pack for ideas of what you can do. Can you get your family involved or even friends over online chat programs. How will you find out your winners? Remember to use the Olympic first place, second place and third place if you can.</p>

#### Useful Websites to accompany the History learning

Description	Useful Link	Tiny URL – shorter link
The British Museum on ancient Greece – very good website as yet unshared in our packs to date	<a href="http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/">http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/77db7kr">https://tinyurl.com/77db7kr</a>
Ancient Greece Olympic Games from British Museum	<a href="http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/festivals/story/sto_set.html">http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/festivals/story/sto_set.html</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/c7sonaz">https://tinyurl.com/c7sonaz</a>
A digital library exhibiting The Ancient Olympics	<a href="http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/Olympics/">http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/Olympics/</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/nl5ew">https://tinyurl.com/nl5ew</a>

The real story of the Olympic games	<a href="https://www.penn.museum/sites/olympics/olympicorigins.shtml">https://www.penn.museum/sites/olympics/olympicorigins.shtml</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/zocbmlr">https://tinyurl.com/zocbmlr</a>
An explanation of the events from the Ancient Olympics	<a href="https://www.olympic.org/ancient-olympic-games/the-sports-events">https://www.olympic.org/ancient-olympic-games/the-sports-events</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/gwxzusrf">https://tinyurl.com/gwxzusrf</a>
BBC bitesize, How did the Olympic games begin?	<a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z36j7ty">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z36j7ty</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/uuloyln">https://tinyurl.com/uuloyln</a>
Comparison of the ancient and modern Olympic games opening ceremony	<a href="https://ancientandmodernolympics.wordpress.com/2012/07/27/the-opening-ceremony-at-the-ancient-olympics/">https://ancientandmodernolympics.wordpress.com/2012/07/27/the-opening-ceremony-at-the-ancient-olympics/</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/ycbt2jn">https://tinyurl.com/ycbt2jn</a>
British Museum – 100 items link to Ancient Greece - Brilliantly interesting, if you want 1 <sup>st</sup> hand sources from the actual time of the Ancient Greeks	<a href="http://www.teachinghistory100.org/browse/curriculum/7/">http://www.teachinghistory100.org/browse/curriculum/7/</a>	<a href="https://tinyurl.com/y83c78fb">https://tinyurl.com/y83c78fb</a>

**How did the Olympic Games begin?** From <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z87tn39/articles/z36j7ty>

The Greeks loved sport and the Olympic Games were the **biggest** sporting event in the ancient calendar.

The Olympic Games began over 2,700 years ago in Olympia, in south west Greece. Every **four years**, around 50,000 people came from all over the Greek world to watch and take part. The ancient games were also a religious festival, held in honour of **Zeus**, the king of the gods. There were no gold, silver and bronze medals. Winners were given a **wreath of leaves** and a **hero's welcome** back home. Athletes competed for the glory of their city and winners were seen as being touched by the gods.

#### **A truce for the sacred games**

Before the games began, **messengers** were sent out to announce a 'sacred truce' or a peace. This meant that any wars should be called off so that people could travel safely to Olympia. The entire games were dedicated to Zeus. Visitors flocked to see the Temple of Zeus. Inside stood a huge gold and ivory statue of the king of the gods himself. The main event at the Olympics was not a sporting event, but a **sacrifice**. On the third day of the games, 100 oxen were sacrificed and burnt on the Altar of Zeus. This altar was not made from stone. Instead it was made from the leftover ash of all the sacrificed oxen. By around 200AD, the mound of ash stood six meters high!

#### **Women at Olympia**

Only men, boys and unmarried girls were allowed to attend the Olympic Games. **Married women** were barred. Married women were not allowed at the Olympic Games. However, one story tells of a mother so keen to see her son compete that she broke the no-women rule and got in disguised as a man. If they were caught sneaking in, they could be thrown off the side of a mountain as punishment!

However, women could still own horses in the chariot races at the Olympics and unmarried women had their own festival at Olympia every four years. This was called the **Heraia** and was held in honour of Hera, Zeus's wife. Winners were awarded **crowns** of sacred olive branches, the same as men. But in ancient Greece, only Spartan women were really interested in sport.

**Details of the Olympic Games from** [http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/festivals/story/sto\\_set.html](http://www.ancientgreece.co.uk/festivals/story/sto_set.html)

- you need to enable Flash player to use this website

The festival at Olympia in honour of Zeus was the most important athletic event in the Greek world. From every region of Greece and its colonies, athletes came to Olympia to compete in a range of events over five days. To achieve victory at the Olympic Games brought the highest **honours** to an athlete.

#### **Day 1: The Olympic Games begin**

##### **Today's Programme**



**Promises to Zeus**  
at the Bouleuterion



**Sacrifices to Zeus**  
around the Altis



**Leisure time**  
maybe visit the Temple of Zeus



The festival has begun, but most of the athletes won't compete today. This morning the athletes worship Zeus and later, they can relax with family and friends, before the competition gets underway tomorrow.




## Day 2: Chariot and horse-racing and the pentathlon

### Today's Programme

 **Chariot races**  
in the Hippodrome

 **Horse races**  
in the Hippodrome

 **Pentathlon**  
in the Stadium

 **Honouring an Olympic hero**  
at the Shrine of Pelops

 **Feasting**  
around the Altis

It's the second day of the Games and now the contest gets going. Up first, horse and chariot-racing and later, over in the stadium, the **pentathlon**. This evening the crowd honours the first Olympic hero, Pelops, and then it's time for feasting.




## Day 3: Sacrifices to Zeus and running races

### Today's Programme

 **Sacrifices to Zeus**  
around the Altis

 **Long-distance race**  
in the Stadium

 **Sprint race**  
in the Stadium

 **The banquet**  
at the Prytaneion

Today, Zeus is honoured with **sacrifices** and a procession. Later on, over in the stadium, it's the running races, including the all-important sprint race. And this evening, it's the big banquet to celebrate the victories so far.





## Day 4: The contact sports and the 'race in armour'

### Today's Programme

 **Wrestling**  
in the Stadium

 **Boxing**  
in the Stadium

 **Pankration (all-in wrestling)**  
in the Stadium

 **Race in armour**  
in the Stadium

Contact sports take centre stage today, with wrestling, boxing and the pankration on offer. Over in the stadium, the race in armour will be contested this afternoon.




## Day 5: The Games end and the celebrations of victory

### Today's Programme

 **Procession**  
around the Altis

 **Olive leaf crowns**  
at the Temple of Zeus

 **Feasting and parties**  
around the Altis

It's the last day and time to acknowledge our winners. First up, the procession and then, the moment the victors have been waiting for, the presentation of olive leaf crowns. We end the day with feasting, singing and parties.



### **What were the sports that took place in the Ancient Olympic Games?**

The ancient Olympic Games were initially a one-day event until 684 BC, when they were extended to three days. In the 5th century B.C., the Games were extended again to cover five days. The ancient Games included running, long jump, shot put, javelin, boxing, pankration and equestrian events.

#### **Pentathlon**

The Pentathlon became an Olympic sport with the addition of wrestling in 708 B.C., and included the following:

#### **Running**

Running contests included:

the stade race, which was the test of speed, covering the Olympia track from one end to the other (200m foot race),  
the diaulos (two stades - 400m foot race),  
dolichos (ranging between 7 and 24 stades – 7 x 200m and 24 x 200m).

#### **Jumping**

Athletes used stone or lead weights called halteres to increase the distance of a jump. They held onto the weights until the end of their flight, and then jettisoned them backwards.

#### **Discus throw**

The discus was originally made of stone and later of iron, lead or bronze. The technique was very similar to today's freestyle discus throw.

#### **Wrestling**

This was highly valued as a form of military exercise without weapons. It ended only when one of the contestants admitted defeat.

#### **Boxing**

Boxers wrapped straps (himantes) around their hands to strengthen their wrists and steady their fingers. Initially, these straps were soft but, as time progressed, boxers started using hard leather straps.

#### **Pankration**

This was a primitive form of martial art combining wrestling and boxing, and was considered to be one of the toughest sports. Greeks believed that it was founded by Theseus when he defeated the fierce Minotaur in the labyrinth.

**Equestrian events** also took place. These involved horses. Write a sentence to describe what the event might have looked like (in a similar style to the descriptions above)

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### **The Day I entered the Olympics**

Word bank / suggested ideas / sentence openers and use the language from previous activity:

The feeling inside of me was... Looking at the crowds made me... Surprised by...I decided to...

The sun was.... The sound of the crowd was... As the sun set I ....

As I ran I felt... Had the training paid off? What would my .... Think of me if....?

Under my bare feet the ground felt... as I ... I will never forget ....

**Or use this writing frame and fill in the blanks and add your own details**

Dear Diary,

Glorious! That is the only word to describe this never-to-be-forgotten day! As I am writing this now, my body is still pumping with adrenaline. I still can't believe I got to witness the first ever Greek Olympic games! I feel as ecstatic as Zeus is when he is playing with his thunderbolts.

It all started when I first opened my eyes to discover today was the day!

Glorious! That is the only word to describe this never-to-be-forgotten day!

When I first opened my eyes, I was quite \_\_\_\_\_.

Feeling \_\_\_\_\_, I put on my best \_\_\_\_\_ and made my way to Olympia.

When I arrived, \_\_\_\_\_

Then you'll never guess what? \_\_\_\_\_.

This made me feel \_\_\_\_\_

Even though \_\_\_\_\_

Whilst \_\_\_\_\_

I can't believe that \_\_\_\_\_

After \_\_\_\_\_

Eventually, \_\_\_\_\_

Hopefully, \_\_\_\_\_

Tomorrow morning/ next week / in the future, I will \_\_\_\_\_

Who does he think he is?

Can I write a diary entry as if I was a competitor taking part in the Olympics?

**Journal**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Topic:**

**The day I entered into the Olympics**

**Draw a picture:**





# Rabbit Roundup

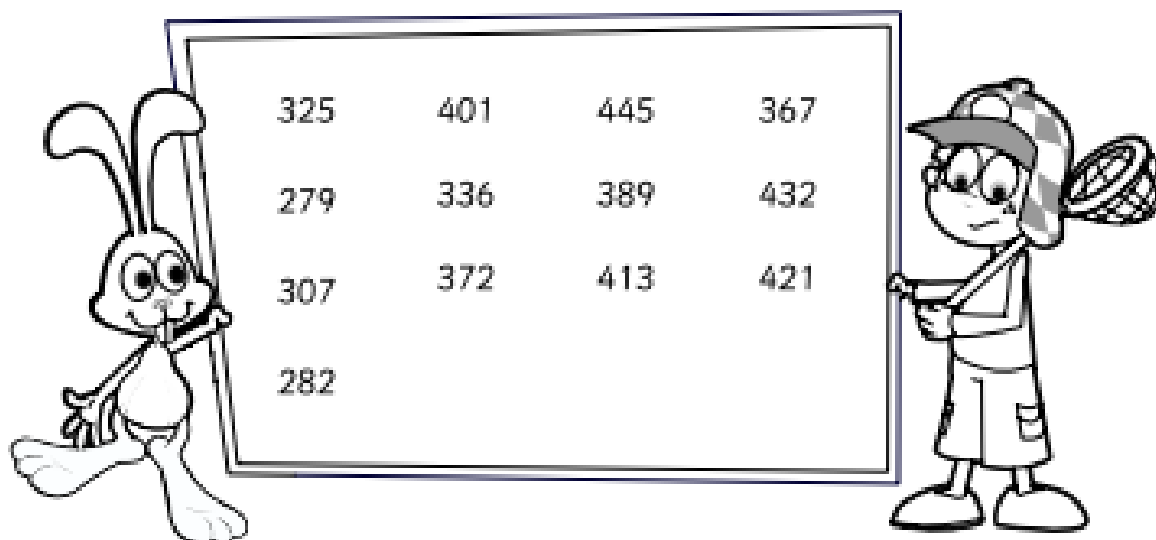
Activity Sheet



EducationCity

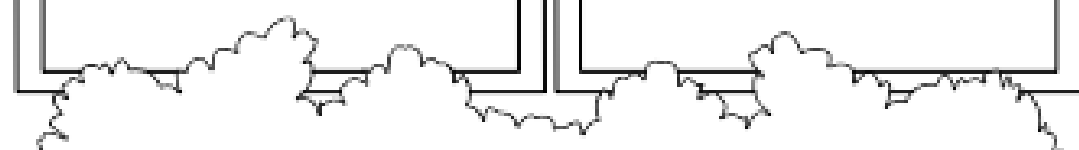
Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Look at the numbers below. Place them in one of the boxes below by rounding them to the nearest 100.



325	401	445	367
279	336	389	432
307	372	413	421
282			

Round to 300	Round to 400



On the back of the sheet round each of the numbers to the nearest 10.



# Ancient and Modern Olympics

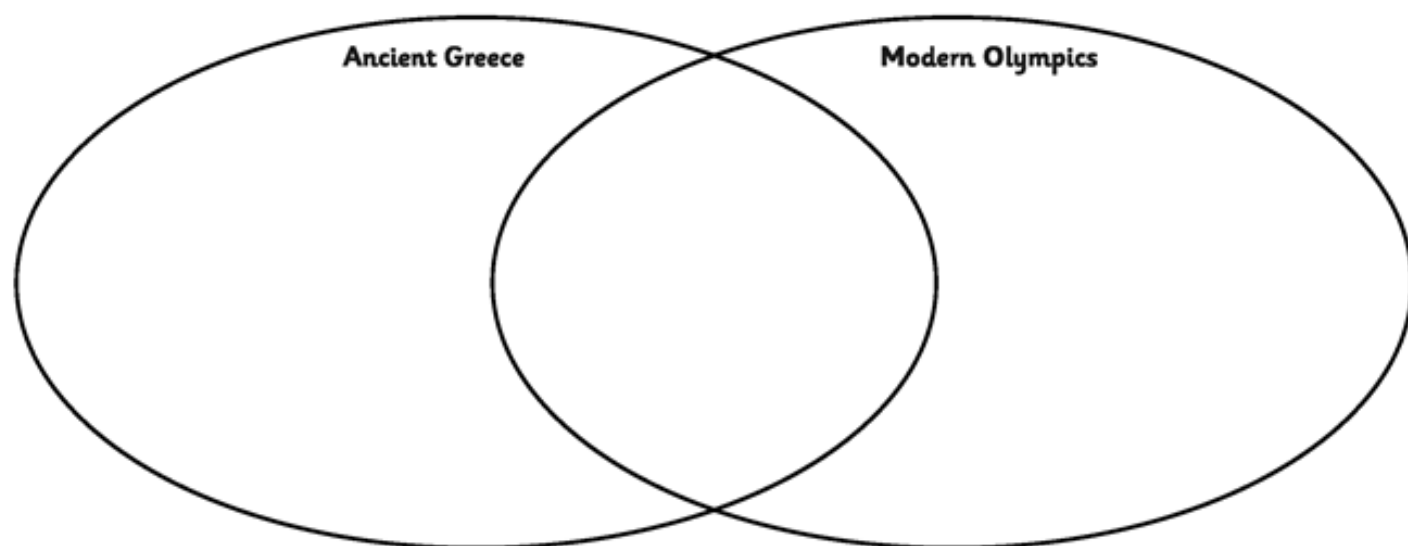
I can learn about the past from sources including art

















I can explain how the Olympics have changed over time and how they have stayed the

same



Stick in the events from the Ancient Greek Games and the modern Olympics. If the event is in both, stick it in the middle.



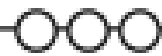
<b>running</b> 	<b>jumping</b> 	<b>gymnastics</b> 	<b>archery</b> 	<b>javelin throw</b> 
<b>boxing</b> 	<b>swimming</b> 	<b>cycling</b> 	<b>chariot racing</b> 	<b>Taekwondo</b> 
<b>pankration</b> 	<b>wrestling</b> 	<b>canoeing</b> 	<b>discus</b> 	<b>basketball</b> 
<b>volleyball</b> 				



# Writing Super Sentences

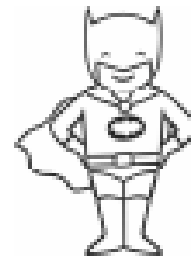
I can use a capital letter at the start of a sentence.

I can use a full stop at the end of a sentence.



1. Insert the capital letters and full stops to complete the sentences.

\_\_\_\_\_atman has black boots\_\_\_\_\_



2. Use the words and pictures to help you to write your own super sentences, each with a capital letter and full stop.

a)

fast

this

superhero

can

run



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b)

greenman

strong

superhero

is

a



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3. Now write your own superhero sentence with a capital letter and full stop.

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## **Can I choose a preferred sport from the Greek Olympics and say why I would choose it?**

Look at the Greek Olympics word mat on the next page. Which of the sports would have been your choice to take part in?

Why would you have chosen this sport?

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**What skills do you have which would make you good at this sport? What skills would you need to learn?**

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**Is your choice of sport still in the Olympics today? If not, why do you think that it isn't? If it is, how is it slightly different today from in history?**

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# Ancient Olympics



pankration



Ancient Greece



running



wreath



javelin



Olympia

The Olympics



chariot racing



long jump



spectators



Zeus



boxing



wrestling



discus

## Similarities and Differences between the Modern and Ancient Olympics

### Similarities:

- A sacred flame was lit at the altar of Zeus at the Ancient Olympics. Today, we have the **torch** race.
- **Preparing** for the Olympics took a whole year in Ancient Greece. Today preparations also go on for years.
- In both, the Olympic Committee does not give out **financial rewards**, just medals/crowns. However, at both events winning competitors would profit indirectly.
- Both held every **4 years**.
- We still use a lot of the same **language** that was used in Ancient Greece e.g. Nike, Athlete, Stadium.

### Differences:

- **Only men** were allowed to compete in the Ancient Olympics. Zeus was a male God and the arena was seen as a special area for men only. Married women were not even allowed to spectate. Unmarried women had their own festival, held in honour of Hera, the wife of Zeus. Women who were caught spectating were thrown off cliffs. Women could own horses that ran in chariot races – in this way, they could be declared champions.
- Spectators were not allowed to wear **sunhats** in the Ancient Olympics out of respect for the Gods. Many spectators suffered from sunstroke. Thales, a famous scientist and astronomer, died of sunstroke.
- Competitors were **naked** in the Ancient Olympics. They originally wore shorts, but when a competitor lost his and won his running race in 760 BC, the fashion to compete naked began, according to legend. Possibly it was just the case that athletes were proud of their muscular, tanned bodies.
- There was **no Olympic village** in Ancient Greece. Athletes had to find their own accommodation.
- Competitors would oil their skin with **olive oil** before competing in Ancient Greece. This would prevent sunburn and stop dirt getting in their pores. It would be scraped off afterwards.
- In Ancient Greece a **truce** was held to allow the competition to go ahead. The modern Olympics has had to be cancelled due to war 3 times – 1916, 1940 and 1944.
- The Ancient Olympics was first and foremost a **religious** festival.
- The Ancient Olympics only lasted for **5 days**. London 2012 is lasting 16 days.
- Modern Olympics moves from place to place. Ancient Olympics always took place in **Greece**.
- In the Ancient Olympics, runners started from **standing**, rather than crouching.
- In the Ancient Olympics, **discus** throwers didn't turn a full circle.
- In the Ancient Olympics, Long-jumpers used **weights**.
- In the Ancient Olympics, some sports were more **violent** e.g. pankration. Sport was about preparing people for war.
- In the Ancient Olympics, **javelins** were held by a thong.

Find 5 words that you are unsure of and find out their meaning; e.g. thong – thin piece of leather

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_



# Ancient Olympics Word Search

e m l p o q j x a l a j  
r o r w r e a t h o w r  
u a l b e o v y u n d p  
n o d a i n e h p g i b  
n l i j p s l r g j s o  
i y t g e m i e f u c x  
n m j f a h n n e m u i  
g p c o m p e t e p s n  
j i z h w u d d n i y g  
k c w r e s t l i n g c  
k s p e c t a t o r j l  
p a n k r a t i o n k m

Olympics  
spectator  
wreath  
discus

javelin  
compete  
running  
wrestling

boxing  
pankration  
long jump



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Order these fractions from smallest to largest in the space provided.

1

$\frac{1}{12}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{1}{6}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{11}$

$\frac{1}{8}$

2

$\frac{2}{12}$

$\frac{7}{12}$

$\frac{3}{12}$

$\frac{11}{12}$

$\frac{8}{12}$

$\frac{5}{12}$

3

$\frac{3}{9}$

$\frac{6}{9}$

$\frac{8}{9}$

$\frac{1}{9}$

$\frac{7}{9}$

$\frac{4}{9}$

4

$\frac{1}{7}$

$\frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{1}{12}$

$\frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{1}{4}$

Look at the fractions and the symbols.

Write the correct symbol in the box.

5

$\frac{1}{2}$	<input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{4}$
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<   =   >

6

$\frac{2}{8}$	<input type="text"/>	$\frac{5}{8}$
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<   =   >

7

$\frac{6}{12}$	<input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{2}$
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<   =   >

8

$\frac{5}{6}$	<input type="text"/>	$\frac{2}{8}$
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<   =   >

Which of these fractions are less than, more than or equal to the other?

Circle the correct answers.

9

More than  $\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{2}{3}$

$\frac{1}{12}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{2}{8}$

$\frac{2}{9}$

10

Less than  $\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{10}{12}$

$\frac{2}{5}$

$\frac{8}{9}$

11

Equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$

$\frac{4}{9}$

$\frac{3}{5}$

$\frac{1}{8}$

$\frac{5}{10}$

$\frac{6}{12}$

12

More than  $\frac{2}{3}$

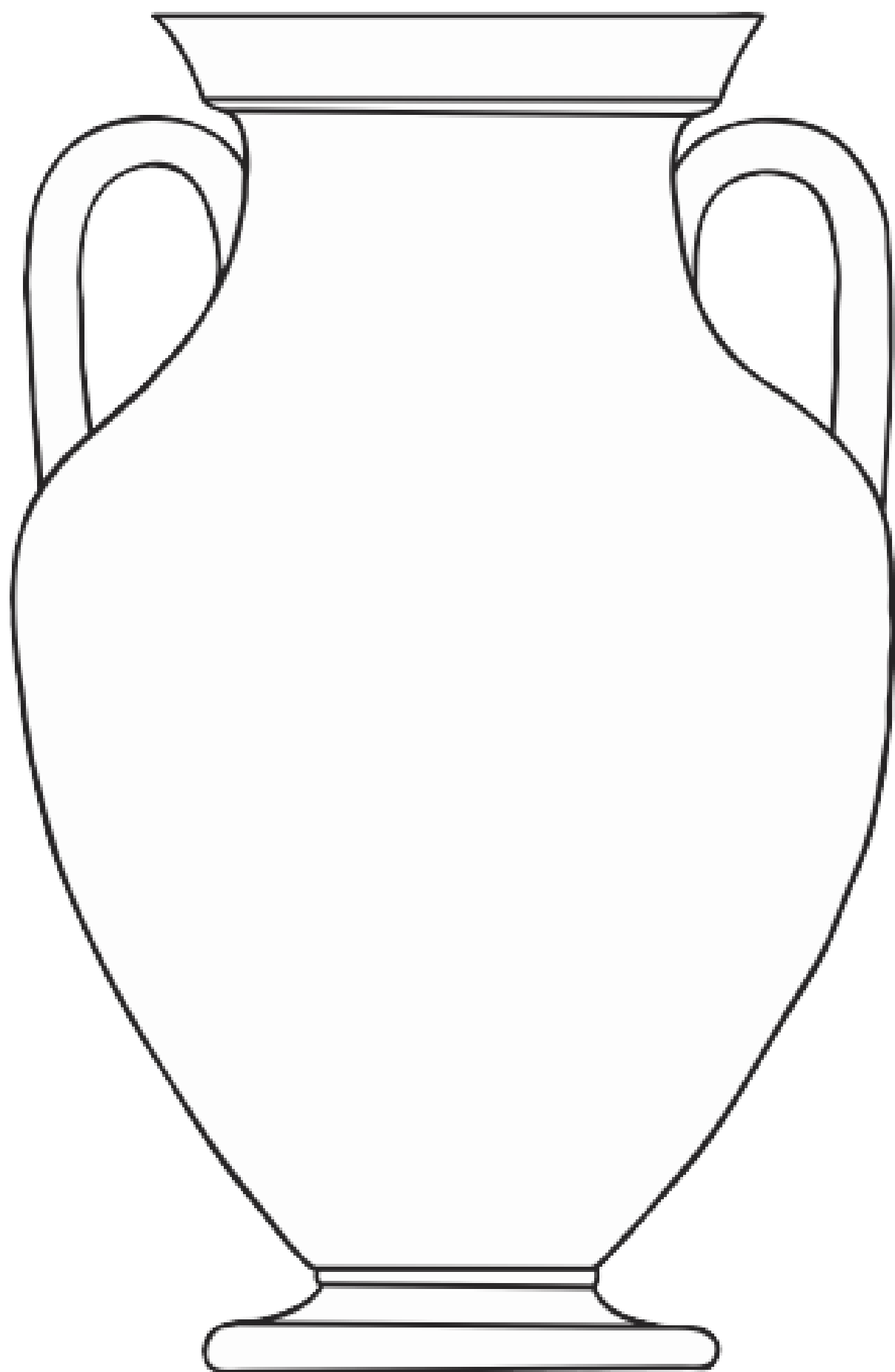
$\frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{7}{8}$

$\frac{3}{6}$

$\frac{2}{9}$

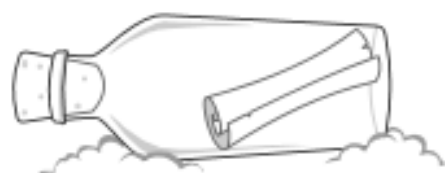
$\frac{10}{12}$





Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Choose words from the box and write sentences describing what's in each picture.




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gleaming

soft

scorching

blazing

amazing

tranquil

mysterious

chunky

fabulous

nice

fascinating

heavy

intriguing

new

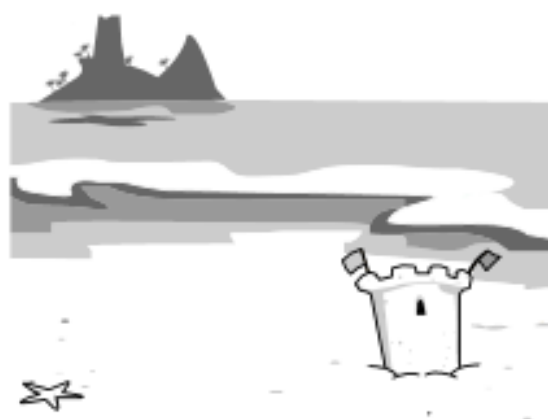
serene

interesting

intense

calm

quiet




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# Words with a long /a/ sound spelt using 'ai'

Practise your weekly spelling words using cursive handwriting.

straight

campaign

contain

brain

faint

waist

claim

praise

complaint

afraid

## Can I create an Olympic torch, Olive Wreath or medal?

To prepare for your very own Olympic games, have a go at making one of these to bring your games to life! If you wish to, you can always have a go at making more than one item. You may need to be creative with some of the things you use to make them as we appreciate you may not have all of these things at home. Do your best and send us some pictures of what you come up with.

### How to make an Olympic Torch

#### You will need:

A large cone or roll of card,  
Tissue paper  
Sequin sheets (punchinealla)  
Glue and tape

Cover the tube with yellow tissue paper. Glue this one.

Wrap the punchinealla around the cone and secure with tape.

The 2012 Olympic Games had a torch with 8,000 circles on it, representing the 8,000 torchbearers who would carry the flame around the UK before it reached London for the Opening Ceremony. Push tissue into the end as flames.



If you don't have the punchinealla sheets (not many people will!!) try using bubble wrap or just some other colour paper.



## Make an Olympic Medal

Here is a quick and easy way to make your own "gold" medal for the Olympic games!



### You will need:

- Slice of stale bread
- Round pastry cutter
- Gold paint (or silver, or bronze)
- Ribbon

**Instructions:** Cut a circle out of the bread with the pastry cutter. Make a small hole near the edge of the circle. Bake the bread in a low temperature oven until it is hard (about 30 minutes). When cool, paint with gold paint. Leave to dry. Thread the ribbon through the hole, and wear proudly!

## How to make an Olive Leaf wreath

### You will need:

- A strip of card
- Green paper
- Scissors
- Glue or tape

Measure your head with a strip of card and secure it so it fits your head.

Take a piece of green paper. Cut out leaf shapes. One easy way to do this is to fold the piece of green paper in half. Rub your finger along the crease so it's a nice clean fold.

Cut a half leaf shape out along the fold, so that when you open your leaf it's symmetrical (the same on both sides) with a fold down the centre.

Repeat this process until you have a lot of leaves.

Glue them onto your paper strip.



MASTERS CHALLENGE 2 x 2 =	24 ÷ 6 =	10 x 9 =
8 x 7 =	44 ÷ 4 =	8 x 12 =
3 x 3 =	3 x 4 =	8 x 8 =
5 x 4 =	4 x 4 =	54 ÷ 9 =
1 x 1 =	5 x 3 =	40 ÷ 8 =
48 ÷ 6 =	3 x 8 =	6 x 3 =
28 ÷ 4 =	60 ÷ 12 =	6 x 12 =
3 x 6 =	36 ÷ 3 =	3 x 6 =
4 x 7 =	4 x 11 =	4 x 12 =
4 x 5 =	3 x 5 =	9 x 5 =
9 x 7 =	9 x 11 =	9 x 12 =
42 ÷ 7 =	4 x 8 =	8 x 9 =
45 ÷ 5 =	12 x 11 =	12 x 12 =
5 x 6 =	9 ÷ 1 =	10 ÷ 5 =
3 x 7 =	10 x 3 =	6 x 6 =
2 x 9 =	9 x 9 =	90 ÷ 10 =
36 ÷ 9 =	8 x 3 =	10 x 10 =
121 ÷ 11	72 ÷ 9 =	10 x 3 =
1 x 7 =	66 ÷ 6 =	48 ÷ 4 =
8 x 4 =	1 x 10 =	54 ÷ 6 =
99 ÷ 9 =	6 x 5 =	108 ÷ 9 =
5 x 7 =	5 x 11 =	5 x 12 =
9 x 2 =	2 x 8 =	8 x 10 =
7 x 7 =	7 x 11 =	7 x 12 =
11 x 7 =	11 x 11 =	11 x 12 =
6 x 10 =	63 ÷ 7 =	3 x 9 =
3 x 7 =	3 x 11 =	3 x 12 =
8 x 5 =	4 x 10 =	18 ÷ 2 =
2 x 11 =	6 x 9 =	10 x 10 =
8 x 7 =	60 ÷ 5 =	12 ÷ 1 =
4 x 7 =	84 ÷ 7 =	9 x 7 =
88 ÷ 8 =	10 x 11 =	72 ÷ 6 =
10 x 7 =	10 x 11 =	10 x 12 =
3 x 12 =	120 ÷ 12 =	36 ÷ 3 =

## Master Master Challenge

$72 \div 8 =$	$6 \div 1 =$	$56 \div 7 =$	$18 \div 2 =$
$64 \div 8 =$	$18 \div 3 =$	$24 \div 3 =$	$40 \div 8 =$
$28 \div 7 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$8 \div 8 =$	$56 \div 7 =$
$9 \div 9 =$	$32 \div 8 =$	$12 \div 4 =$	$24 \div 6 =$
$54 \div 9 =$	$12 \div 4 =$	$35 \div 7 =$	$12 \div 2 =$
$40 \div 8 =$	$18 \div 6 =$	$15 \div 3 =$	$9 \div 1 =$
$1 \div 1 =$	$16 \div 8 =$	$56 \div 8 =$	$35 \div 7 =$
$63 \div 9 =$	$2 \div 2 =$	$36 \div 4 =$	$42 \div 6 =$
$27 \div 9 =$	$36 \div 4 =$	$9 \div 1 =$	$15 \div 5 =$
$16 \div 2 =$	$54 \div 6 =$	$12 \div 6 =$	$6 \div 1 =$
$7 \div 1 =$	$72 \div 9 =$	$36 \div 9 =$	$9 \div 9 =$
$12 \div 3 =$	$14 \div 2 =$	$30 \div 5 =$	$24 \div 6 =$
$27 \div 3 =$	$24 \div 4 =$	$6 \div 1 =$	$45 \div 5 =$
$10 \div 2 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$48 \div 6 =$	$8 \div 4 =$
$16 \div 4 =$	$45 \div 9 =$	$2 \div 2 =$	$7 \div 1 =$
$3 \div 3 =$	$16 \div 4 =$	$21 \div 7 =$	$9 \div 9 =$
$18 \div 3 =$	$21 \div 7 =$	$9 \div 3 =$	$30 \div 5 =$
$40 \div 5 =$	$81 \div 9 =$	$30 \div 6 =$	$32 \div 4 =$
$32 \div 4 =$	$16 \div 2 =$	$14 \div 2 =$	$12 \div 3 =$
$24 \div 4 =$	$35 \div 5 =$	$56 \div 8 =$	$63 \div 9 =$
$45 \div 5 =$	$49 \div 7 =$	$36 \div 4 =$	$24 \div 8 =$
$40 \div 5 =$	$54 \div 9 =$	$18 \div 9 =$	$25 \div 5 =$
$20 \div 4 =$	$15 \div 3 =$	$20 \div 5 =$	$32 \div 4 =$
$48 \div 6 =$	$20 \div 5 =$	$24 \div 8 =$	$36 \div 9 =$
$54 \div 6 =$	$28 \div 7 =$	$24 \div 4 =$	$48 \div 8 =$



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

Look at the rectangles below. Which have an equivalent fraction shaded to the rectangle at the top?

1



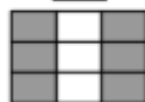
$$\frac{2}{6}$$



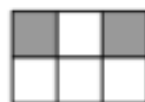
$$\frac{1}{3}$$



$$\frac{3}{18}$$



$$\frac{6}{9}$$



$$\frac{2}{6}$$



$$\frac{4}{12}$$

2



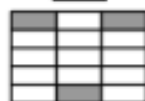
$$\frac{1}{5}$$



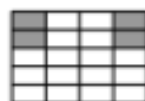
$$\frac{2}{4}$$



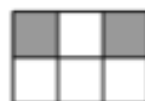
$$\frac{2}{10}$$



$$\frac{3}{15}$$



$$\frac{4}{20}$$



$$\frac{2}{6}$$

3



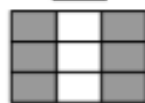
$$\frac{3}{7}$$



$$\frac{2}{5}$$



$$\frac{6}{14}$$



$$\frac{6}{9}$$



$$\frac{2}{3}$$

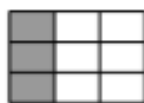


$$\frac{1}{2}$$

4



$$\frac{1}{3}$$



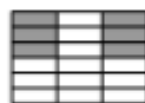
$$\frac{3}{9}$$



$$\frac{3}{4}$$



$$\frac{4}{12}$$



$$\frac{6}{18}$$



$$\frac{2}{5}$$

## The Visitor



Write a description of this picture. You could make it a story or just a description, but think about using:

- full stops and capital letters
- adjectives and similes (...like...)
- fronted adverbials (starting a sentence with how, when, where or why)
- commas in a list

You could start with.....*Stretching their necks to see the huge beast in front of them, the crowd all took a gasp as the robot took its first steps. Its metal....*

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robot      cameras      metal      spectators      crowd      springs      cogs      transforms

Organising your Own Ancient Greek Olympics...

Run your own Ancient Greek Olympics, either in the house or garden. Could you think of some Olympic events to include in your games? Please check with an adult and consider how you can make your events safe each time.

Possible events might include:

- jumping over a broom handle as a speed bounce – how many can you do in 30 seconds?
- throwing and catching a ball – how many times can you throw a ball in the air and catch it in 30 seconds?
- running on the spot – who can run on the spot for the longest?
- target practice – set up some rings on the ground or buckets or bowls to throw balls into. Have a starting line and then score each ball with different points.
- Squats – how many squats can you do with your legs into a sitting position in 30 seconds?

Think about how you will decide who your winner will be.

<b><u>Names</u></b>	Speed bounce <i>How many in 30 seconds?</i>	Throw and catch a ball in the air <i>How many times in 30 seconds?</i>	Target throwing practice <i>Total points from throwing balls into different targets with different scores</i>	Squats <i>How many squats in 30 seconds?</i>
<b><u>Overall Winners</u></b>  <i>Write who came in 1<sup>st</sup> place, 2<sup>nd</sup> place and 3<sup>rd</sup> place for each activity.</i>	1.  2.  3.	1.  2.  3.	1.  2.  3.	1.  2.  3.