

Homework Tasks (Year 6):

- **Comprehension:** Please complete – and mark – ‘Ancient Greek Facts’ on pg.2, 3 and 4 of this file. Answers can be found on pg.5. Your responses should be recorded in your Homework Jotter provided by school.
- **Maths:** Please complete – and mark – ‘Multiply Decimals by Integers’ on pg.6 of this file. Answers can be found on pg.7. Please use these to help work out how to answer any questions you are unsure about. Your responses should be recorded in your Homework Book provided by school.

***Please ensure your completed homework is handed in at school on
Wednesday 14th February.***

- **Spelling:** No spellings this week due to Bikeability. Spellings will resume next week.
- **Multiplication Facts:** A test of a variety of multiplication facts will take place every **Thursday**. Please practise all facts up to 12 x 12.
- **Reading:** You are expected to do **at least 20 minutes** of independent reading at home, **every day**. *Please remember to log all new books read – both those at home and at school – in our class reading log as there are no home reading records in Woodpecker Class:*



Ancient Greek Facts

The Ancient Greeks were a fascinating bunch, but some things about their civilisation were more surprising than most. Let's have a look at five facts that you might not have heard of before.

Five

Many Ancient Greeks didn't eat beans. The main type of bean in Greece at that time was the broad bean (also known as fava beans), and the Ancient Greeks believed that they were a symbol of death and that they contained the souls of the dead! They believed that the hollow stems of the plant connected Earth to Hades and allowed souls to pass back and forth.

Four

The Ancient Greeks weren't, in fact, called that. The country was called Hellas until the Romans gave it the name Greece when they began to take over the country. The people from Hellas were known as Hellenes. To this day, most people from Greece still use these ancient terms for their country and people.

Three

The Ancient Greeks were the first civilisation to show productions in theatres. Much like in Tudor Britain, only men and boys were allowed to act in the plays, and they wore masks to show their emotions, rather than acting. These masks could be turned around to show different emotions in the same scene. The genres of tragedy, comedy and satire all have their roots in Ancient Greek theatre. The symbol that most people associate with the theatre - the comedy and tragedy masks - are based on the masks that ancient Greek actors wore. The correct term for them is the sock and buskin; actors in tragic



roles wore buskins, which were a type of boot, whereas actors in comedy roles wore thin-soled shoes called socks.

Two

At its peak, the Greek civilisation was home to between 10 and 13 million people including slaves. To put that into perspective, the Roman Empire had somewhere between 50 and 90 million people, whereas the Ancient Egyptian population was never more than 7 or 8 million. Despite the difference in numbers, the Greeks were packed into a much smaller area than the Romans, whose empire stretched across most of Europe.

one

Ancient Greece was the original home of the marathon. According to legend, a man named Pheidippides ran 26 miles from Marathon to Athens to bring news of a glorious victory in battle. This is why the length of a marathon is set at just over 26 miles.

RETRIEVAL FOCUS

1. What was another name for broad beans?
2. What do people from Greece call themselves today?
3. What are the correct names of the two Greek masks in the symbol for theatres?
4. How long is a modern marathon?
5. Which of the civilisations mentioned had the largest population?

VIPERS QUESTIONS

S

Why didn't the Greeks eat broad beans?

V

Find and copy a word that has meaning closest to "had inside them".

S

What is the link between the symbol for theatres and the Ancient Greeks?

S

Why wouldn't you have seen any women in roles in Ancient Greece?

V

Write a definition for "perspective" that matches this context.

Answers - Stage 6 - Ancient Greek Facts:

1. Fava beans
2. Hellenes
3. Sock and buskin
4. Just over 26 miles
5. The Roman Empire

S: They thought that the souls of the dead were in them, and that they travelled through the stems from Hades

V: Contained

S: The two masks represent the different types of mask that Greek actors wore

S: Only men and boys were allowed on stage

V: To think about a situation in a particular way (accept similar wording)

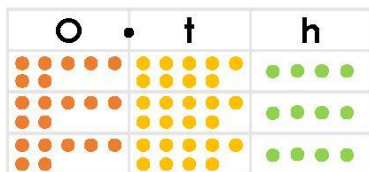
Multiply Decimals by Integers

4. Match the calculations to the correct answers below.

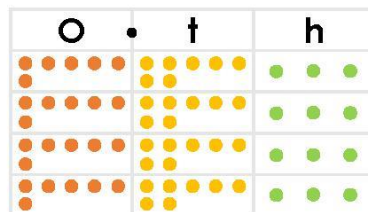
A. 5.53×5



B. 7.94×3



C. 6.73×4



1. 26.92

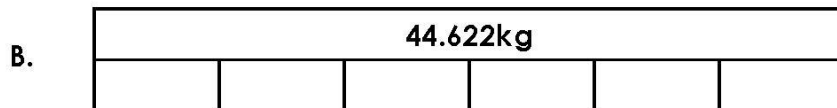
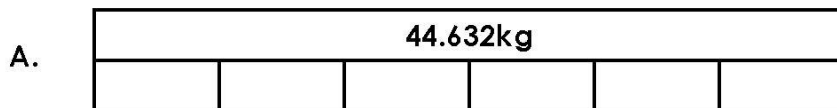
2. 27.65

3. 23.82



VF
HW/Ext

5. A bag of sand weighs 7.437kg. How much would 6 bags of sand weigh? Tick the correct bar model below.



VF
HW/Ext

6. Charles has received 3 different deliveries. He wants to calculate the total weight of each delivery.

He says,



From heaviest to lightest, the order of the deliveries should be 3, 1 and then 2.

Delivery 1



13.27kg
 $\times 6$

Delivery 2



12.836kg
 $\times 5$

Delivery 3



9.196kg
 $\times 7$

Is Charles correct? Explain how you know.



RPS
HW/Ext

Homework/Extension
Multiply Decimals by Integers

Expected

4. **A. 2; B. 3; C. 1**

5. **B. 44.622kg**

6. **Charles is incorrect. The correct order (from heaviest to lightest) should be: Delivery 1, Delivery 3 and Delivery 2. Delivery 1 weighs 79.62kg, Delivery 3 weighs 64.372kg and Delivery 2 weighs 64.18kg.**