

## Homework Tasks (Year 5):

- **Comprehension:** Please complete – and mark – ‘Influence’ on pg.2 and 3 of this file. Answers can be found on pg.4. Your responses should be recorded in your Homework Jotter provided by school.
- **Maths:** Please complete – and mark – ‘Equivalent FDP’ on pg.5 of this file. Answers can be found on pg.6. 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 20<sup>th</sup> March.***

- **Spelling:** A spelling test on **Spring 2 Week 3** list of words will take place next **Friday**. The list of words is available separately on the Woodpecker Class page of the school website. Please log onto Spelling Shed to support practice at home.
- **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.*



## Influence

The Ancient Greeks were one of the most influential ancient civilisations. They introduced ideas that are still in use today or that impact the way that the modern-day world works.

### *Libraries*

Philosophy and the written word were very important in most Greek city-states. Between 285 and 246 BCE, Ancient Egypt was ruled by the pharaoh Ptolemy II but was actually governed by Greece after being invaded. During Ptolemy II's reign, an enormous library was built in the Egyptian city of Alexandria. It became the first library ever built and remained one of the largest in the world until it was accidentally burned down by Julius Caesar in 48 BCE. It was quickly rebuilt and has remained ever since.

It wasn't just Greek literature and scientific knowledge that was stored there. Any time a ship docked in Alexandria harbour, any scrolls were copied and placed there. This meant that it quickly became a font of the world's knowledge. At its height, it contained over 700,000 scrolls and was the place where many important scientific discoveries took place.

### *Science and Mathematics*

In Ancient Greece, scientists were often also mathematicians and philosophers. This meant that they talked about and discovered a wide range of things. Eratosthenes was interested in maths, geography and astronomy. He was the first person ever to calculate the circumference of the world - it's perhaps no surprise that he did it whilst working in the Library of Alexandria, where he became the chief librarian. He also worked out the angle that the Earth is tilted. These discoveries allowed future scientists to calculate some of the most important workings of our universe.

Archimedes was another famous Greek mathematician. He invented many mathematical theories, including ones to calculate the area of a circle and a sphere. He was the first person to work out the value of "pi".

Another Greek, named Aristarchus of Samos, came up with the idea that the Sun is at the centre of our galaxy, with the Earth orbiting it once a year. He also



worked out that the Earth rotates once a day and figured out which order the planets were in. He was also the first person to realise that stars were other suns in far-off galaxies.

## *Medicine*

Before the Ancient Greeks, medicine was a dangerous game. Different healers had their own ideas of what worked, and any treatment was often as dangerous as the illness itself. The Greeks were the first to invent a system of ethics. This involved first diagnosing what was wrong, predicting what would happen next, and then treating the patient according to a certain standard. A man named Hippocrates is credited with most of these advancements. He was the first person to suggest that illnesses had a cause rather than being inflicted by the gods. Doctors today make a promise not to harm their patients and to follow certain rules. This is called the Hippocratic oath, named after Hippocrates.

### **RETRIEVAL FOCUS**

1. Who became the chief librarian at the Library of Alexandria?
2. How many scrolls did the library contain?
3. Who calculated the area of a circle?
4. Which Ancient Greek is still influencing medicine today?
5. Where in the world is Alexandria?

### **VIPERS QUESTIONS**

**S**

How did the Library of Alexandria increase how many books and scrolls it contained?

**V**

Which word tells you that Caesar didn't mean to burn down the library?

**V**

What is the "circumference of the Earth"?

**I**

Why might medical care have improved during the Ancient Greek period?

**V**

What are "ethics"?

Answers - Influence:

1. Eratosthenes
2. 700,000
3. Archimedes
4. Hippocrates
5. Egypt

S: Any ships that docked in the city had to hand over any scrolls or books they had on board to be copied for the library

V: Accidentally

V: The distance around the Earth at its widest point

I: Hippocrates insisted that doctors follow certain rules to make sure they helped their patients

V: Principles or beliefs that guide how a person acts in a situation

# Equivalent FDP

4. Colour each shape as instructed and complete the sentences below.

A. Colour 0.25 of this shape.



I have coloured  % of the shape.

I have coloured  of  of the shape.

B. Colour 0.2 of this shape.



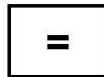
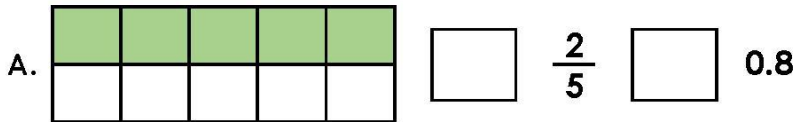
I have coloured  % of the shape.

I have coloured  of  of the shape.



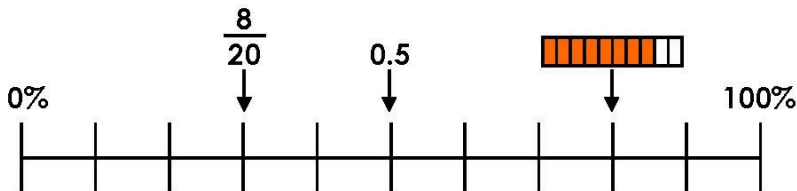
VF  
HW/Ext

5. Use the symbols below to make each statement correct. The symbols can be used more than once.



VF  
HW/Ext

6. Oskar has placed the following representations on the number line below.



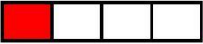
Is he correct? Explain why.




RPS  
HW/Ext

## Homework/Extension Equivalent FDP

### Expected

4. A.  , 25%,  $\frac{1}{4}$

B.  , 20%,  $\frac{1}{5}$

5. A. >, <

B. >, =

6. Oskar is incorrect.  $\frac{8}{20}$  is pointing to 30%; it should be pointing to 40%.