



Be . Build . Become

'Encourage one another and build each other up.' Thessalonians 5:11

Fluency Home Learning Y5 – Groundbreaking Greeks

Name: _____

Parent Guidance

This booklet supports your child's reading and writing fluency through the topic Discovering Ancient Greece. Tasks are not marked and are designed to be low-pressure opportunities to rehearse reading skills, apply key vocabulary and write clear, accurate sentences linked to classroom learning.

- Read the passage together or let your child read it aloud.
- Talk about new words using the Word Bank and Glossary Task.
- Use the Sentence Stem to help your child begin their writing.
- Mini Challenges are optional extensions.
- Use the Parent Question to prompt short, focused discussion.

How to Support Your Child

- Encourage re-reading to build fluency and expression.
- Support decoding of unfamiliar words and discuss their meanings.
- Help your child check capital letters, punctuation and sense.
- Celebrate effort, especially when they use topic vocabulary accurately.

National Curriculum – Year 5 Writing

In Year 5, children continue to develop independence and accuracy in their writing. They learn to organise ideas effectively, select precise vocabulary and use a wider range of sentence structures. They also begin to write with a clearer sense of purpose and audience.

Children learn to:

- Plan writing by generating ideas, researching information and gathering key vocabulary.
- Organise writing into clear, logically structured paragraphs with linked ideas.
- Use a broad range of conjunctions, adverbials and prepositional phrases.
- Select ambitious topic vocabulary linked to science, geography and other curriculum areas.
- Use dialogue, descriptive detail and varied sentence types to build interest and atmosphere.
- Edit writing thoughtfully, improving clarity, punctuation and the effect on the reader.

Grammar expectations include modal verbs (might, should, will), expanded noun phrases, relative clauses, and accurate punctuation such as brackets, commas and dashes. Children also refine joined handwriting and apply spelling rules confidently, using dictionaries when needed. In Year 5, children develop greater accuracy and independence in writing. They learn to use precise vocabulary, varied sentence structures and clear organisation when writing for different purposes. They also improve editing skills to refine clarity, effect and accuracy.

**This space is for you to record your
glossary**

Task 1: Introducing Ancient Greece (Geography and Civilisation)

Reading Passage:

Ancient Greece was made up of many small areas called city-states, rather than one single country. These city-states, such as Athens and Sparta, were surrounded by mountains and seas. The ancient Greeks used the Mediterranean Sea to travel, trade and explore new lands.

Word Bank:

city-state • Athens • Sparta • Mediterranean • trade

Sentence Stem:

Ancient Greece was...

Your Task:

Write one sentence explaining what Ancient Greece was like, using information from the passage.

Mini Challenge:

Explain why the sea was important to the ancient Greeks.

Glossary Task:

Choose city-state or Mediterranean and explain what it means using the passage.

Parent Question:

Name one way the Mediterranean Sea helped the ancient Greeks.

Task 2: Artefacts and Sources

Reading Passage:

Archaeologists learn about ancient Greece by studying artefacts and written sources. Artefacts include pottery, statues, coins and jewellery. Written sources include plays, poems and histories recorded by Greek writers. These clues help historians understand how people lived and what they believed.

Word Bank:

archaeologist • artefact • pottery • statue • source

Sentence Stem:

An artefact...

Your Task:

Write one sentence explaining how artefacts and sources help us learn about ancient Greece.

Mini Challenge:

Choose one artefact from the passage and say what it might tell us.

Glossary Task:

Define artefact using the passage to help you.

Parent Question:

What kinds of artefacts or sources does the passage mention?

Activity	Date Completed
TASK 1	
TASK 2	
TASK 3	
TASK 4	
TASK 5	
TASK 6	
TASK 7	
TASK 8	
TASK 9	
TASK 10	

Well done for completing all your tasks

Task 10: The Ancient Greeks' Greatest Idea (Summary and Report)

Reading Passage:

Historians study many Greek ideas, including democracy, theatre, philosophy, mathematics and Olympic sport. Each idea has helped to shape the way people think, live and make decisions today. By studying evidence and asking questions, historians can report on which ideas they think are most important.

Word Bank:

democracy • theatre • philosophy • Olympic • evidence

Sentence Stem:

One important Greek idea...

Your Task:

Write one sentence explaining which Greek idea from the passage you think is important and why.

Mini Challenge:

Name two Greek ideas from the passage and write how they affect people today.

Glossary Task:

Choose evidence or historian and explain it using the passage.

Parent Question:

According to the passage, how do historians decide which ideas are important?

Task 3: Changes Over Time and Everyday Life

Reading Passage:

Life in ancient Greece changed over time. In earlier periods, many people lived in small farming communities. Later, more people lived in busy city-states, working as traders, craftworkers, soldiers or politicians. Despite these changes, farming and trade remained important in many people's everyday lives.

Word Bank:

farming • city-state • trader • craftworker • soldier

Sentence Stem:

Over time, life in ancient Greece...

Your Task:

Write one sentence explaining how life in ancient Greece changed over time.

Mini Challenge:

Name one job from the passage and explain how it was different from farming.

Glossary Task:

Choose farming or trader and explain it in your own words.

Parent Question:

What stayed important in everyday life, even when city-states grew?

Task 4: Chronology and Comparison of Greek Periods

Reading Passage:

Historians divide ancient Greek history into different periods, including the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic periods. In the Archaic period, city-states developed and Greek culture began to grow. The Classical period is known for great achievements in art, drama and democracy, while the Hellenistic period spread Greek ideas across a larger empire.

Word Bank:

Archaic • Classical • Hellenistic • period • democracy

Sentence Stem:

The Classical period...

Your Task:

Write one sentence describing the Classical period, using information from the passage.

Mini Challenge:

Write one difference between the Archaic and Hellenistic periods using the passage.

Glossary Task:

Choose Classical or democracy and explain it using the passage.

Parent Question:

Which period is linked to spreading Greek ideas across a larger empire?

Task 9: Ancient Greeks' Influence on the World

Reading Passage:

Ancient Greek ideas have influenced the world for thousands of years. Greek thinkers developed ideas about democracy, science and philosophy. Architects have copied Greek styles of columns and temples, and modern stories still use Greek myths and characters.

Word Bank:

influence • democracy • philosophy • architecture • myth

Sentence Stem:

The ancient Greeks...

Your Task:

Write one sentence describing how ancient Greek ideas have influenced the world.

Mini Challenge:

Name two areas (for example, government, buildings or stories) where Greek ideas are still used today.

Glossary Task:

Choose democracy or myth and explain it using the passage.

Parent Question:

According to the passage, how have Greek buildings influenced architecture?

Task 8: Communication – Language and Theatre

Reading Passage:

The ancient Greeks used language and theatre to share ideas. They wrote stories, poems and plays that were performed in large open-air theatres. Greek writers used dialogue and chorus to explore problems, beliefs and emotions, and their plays were enjoyed by many people.

Word Bank:

theatre • plays • dialogue • chorus • writer

Sentence Stem:

Ancient Greek theatre...

Your Task:

Write one sentence explaining how theatre was used in ancient Greece.

Mini Challenge:

Name two kinds of writing mentioned in the passage and say where some were performed.

Glossary Task:

Choose theatre or chorus and explain it using the passage.

Parent Question:

According to the passage, what did Greek writers explore through their plays?

Task 5: Life in Athens During the Classical Period

Reading Passage:

During the Classical period, Athens became a powerful and wealthy city-state. Citizens met in the assembly to discuss and vote on important decisions. Athenians visited the agora, a busy marketplace, and the acropolis, a high area with important temples such as the Parthenon.

Word Bank:

Athens • assembly • citizen • agora • acropolis

Sentence Stem:

In Classical Athens...

Your Task:

Write one sentence describing life in Athens during the Classical period, using information from the passage.

Mini Challenge:

Name two places Athenians might visit and explain what they did there.

Glossary Task:

Choose assembly or acropolis and explain it using the passage.

Parent Question:

How did citizens in Athens help to make decisions?

Task 6: Hierarchy and Power

Reading Passage:

In many parts of ancient Greece, society was organised into a hierarchy. Free male citizens had the most power and could take part in government. Women, children, foreigners and enslaved people had fewer rights and were often excluded from political decisions.

Word Bank:

hierarchy • citizen • rights • foreigner • enslaved

Sentence Stem:

In this Greek hierarchy...

Your Task:

Write one sentence describing who had the most power in ancient Greek society.

Mini Challenge:

Write one sentence explaining who had fewer rights and how you know.

Glossary Task:

Define citizen or rights using the information in the passage.

Parent Question:

According to the passage, who could take part in government?

Task 7: Significant People

Reading Passage:

Ancient Greece was home to many significant people. Philosophers, such as Socrates and Plato, asked questions about truth and how people should live. Leaders, such as Pericles, helped to develop democracy in Athens. Other Greeks became famous as writers, mathematicians and scientists.

Word Bank:

philosopher • Socrates • Plato • Pericles • democracy

Sentence Stem:

A significant Greek person...

Your Task:

Write one sentence describing what a significant person did in ancient Greece, using the passage.

Mini Challenge:

Name one philosopher or leader from the passage and explain why they were important.

Glossary Task:

Choose philosopher or democracy and explain it in your own words, using the passage.

Parent Question:

What did philosophers do, according to the passage?