

Hope everyone is still keeping well. We're almost there! Keep up the good work!!

English:

- 3rd Class: Ready To Go – Chp 25 ‘Toto the Ninja Cat’ and Portfolio book
- 4th Class: Lift Off – Chp 25 ‘Keep calm and carry on’ and Portfolio book

Maths:

- 3rd Class: Sheets (below)
- 4th Class: Planet Maths Topic 29 ‘Number sentences’ pgs 176-180

Gaeilge:

- Am Don Léamh 3: ‘An Gairdín Scoile’ p32-33, ‘Froganna’ p34-35, ‘An Béar Bán’ p36-37 (Folensonline)

Geography:

- Peru: read about the country of Peru and answer the questions and complete the activities (sheets below)

History:

- The Story of Romulus and Remus – read the story (choose the reading level that suits) and answer the questions

Science: Life in the Desert (sheets below)

Art:

- Choose a famous painting and see if you can recreate it – either paint it, draw it, use different household materials or stage it for a photo e.g.



32. Test Yourself 2

Mental Computation

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. $(4 \times 6) + 3 = \underline{\quad}$ | 2. $(5 \times 3) + 6 = \underline{\quad}$ | 3. $(2 \times 9) + 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 4. $(7 \times 8) + 5 = \underline{\quad}$ | 5. $(9 \times 6) + 8 = \underline{\quad}$ | 6. $(8 \times 8) + 9 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 7. $(12 \times 7) + 8 = \underline{\quad}$ | 8. $(9 \times 9) + 4 = \underline{\quad}$ | 9. $(6 \times 12) + 7 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 10. $438 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$ | 11. $759 + 30 = \underline{\quad}$ | 12. $825 + 40 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 13. $326 + 100 = \underline{\quad}$ | 14. $457 + 200 = \underline{\quad}$ | 15. $538 + 300 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 16. $289 - 20 = \underline{\quad}$ | 17. $478 - 30 = \underline{\quad}$ | 18. $693 - 50 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 19. $356 - 100 = \underline{\quad}$ | 20. $549 - 200 = \underline{\quad}$ | 21. $962 - 400 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 22. $42 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$ | 23. $56 \div 8 = \underline{\quad}$ | 24. $90 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$ |
| 25. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 48 = $\underline{\quad}$ | 26. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32 = $\underline{\quad}$ | 27. $\frac{1}{10}$ of 100 = $\underline{\quad}$ |
| 28. $0.3 = \frac{\square}{10}$ | 29. 0.1 of 20 = $\underline{\quad}$ | 30. 0.1 of 80 = $\underline{\quad}$ |








Score /30

Written Computation

- | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| 1. $\begin{array}{r} 236 \\ 127 \\ + 215 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2. $\begin{array}{r} 367 \\ 254 \\ + 272 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3. $\begin{array}{r} 407 \\ 198 \\ + 269 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}2.36 \\ \text{€}1.09 \\ + \text{€}3.48 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 5. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}3.38 \\ \text{€}2.45 \\ + \text{€}2.66 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 6. $\begin{array}{r} 473 \\ - 238 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 7. $\begin{array}{r} 625 \\ - 386 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 8. $\begin{array}{r} 904 \\ - 578 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 9. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}8.62 \\ - \text{€}3.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 10. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}7.53 \\ - \text{€}2.86 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 11. $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 12. $\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 13. $\begin{array}{r} 56 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 14. $\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 15. $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 16. $6 \overline{)90}$ | 17. $5 \overline{)95}$ | 18. $4 \overline{)63}$ | 19. $7 \overline{)89}$ | 20. $8 \overline{)99}$ |








Score /20

Mental Problems

-  There are 9 apples in a bag.
How many apples are there in 4 bags? _____
- There are 8 panes of glass in each window.
How many panes of glass are there in ten windows? _____
-  A bar costs 12c.
What is the cost of 7 bars? _____
-  How many teams of 8 can be made
from 40 children? _____
- The gardener had 48 tulip bulbs to plant.
If she planted them in four equal rows, how many were in each row? _____
- The product of two numbers is 54. One of the numbers is 9.
What is the other number? _____
-  Joe had 72 sweets. He ate $\frac{1}{8}$ of them.
How many sweets did he eat? _____
- A farmer sold $\frac{1}{10}$ of his sheep.
If he sold 7 sheep, how many sheep had he at first? _____
-  There were 32 oranges in a box. $\frac{1}{8}$ of them were bad.
How many good oranges were there in the box? _____
-  When the 60 apples in a box were packed into bags of 7 apples
how many apples were left? _____
- How many cars are needed to take 35 people to a match
if each car can take only 4 passengers? _____
-  Ann spent half of her money buying a copybook.
If she had 45c left, how much was the copybook? _____

Score /12

Written problems

-  There are 256 pages in one book, 172 pages in another book and 184 pages in a third book.
How many pages are there altogether in the three books? _____
-  There were 750 millilitres of orange in a bottle.
Dara drank 280 millilitres of the orange.
How many millilitres of orange was left in the bottle? _____
-  There are 96 sweets in a box.
How many sweets altogether are there in 5 boxes? _____
- Joe had €6.45. He spent €2.78. How much money had he left? _____
-  A farmer sowed 8 rows of cabbages with 35 in each row.
How many cabbages altogether did she sow? _____
- $\frac{1}{6}$ of a number is 95. What is the number? _____
- Tom had €96. He spent $\frac{1}{8}$ of it in a shop.
How much did he spend in the shop? _____
-  The 51 girls and 45 boys in a club were made into 6 equal groups. How many children were in each group? _____
- Henry bought 4 packets of biscuits with 36 biscuits in each packet.
During a party 58 of the biscuits were eaten.
How many biscuits were left? _____
- 0.1 of a number is 67. What is the number? _____
-  When 83 pears were packed into bags of 6 pears,
how many pears were left over? _____
-  A minibus can carry 7 people. How many minibuses
are needed to take 96 people on a tour? _____

Score /12

33. Test Yourself 3

Mental Computation

1. $376 + 20 = \underline{\quad}$
2. $435 + 40 = \underline{\quad}$
3. $728 + 70 = \underline{\quad}$
4. $453 + 100 = \underline{\quad}$
5. $369 + 300 = \underline{\quad}$
6. $417 + 500 = \underline{\quad}$
7. $(9 \times 3) + 8 = \underline{\quad}$
8. $(8 \times 6) + 9 = \underline{\quad}$
9. $(12 \times 5) + 7 = \underline{\quad}$
10. $(8 \times 9) + 6 = \underline{\quad}$
11. $(10 \times 9) + 7 = \underline{\quad}$
12. $(7 \times 12) + 8 = \underline{\quad}$
13. $4 \overline{)34}$
14. $7 \overline{)60}$
15. $9 \overline{)78}$
16. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 = $\underline{\quad}$
17. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 40 = $\underline{\quad}$
18. $\frac{1}{10}$ of 60 = $\underline{\quad}$
19. $\text{€}2 + \text{€}3.50 = \underline{\quad}$
20. $\text{€}4.20 + 75\text{c} = \underline{\quad}$
21. $\text{€}3.15 + 80\text{c} = \underline{\quad}$
22. $\text{€}5 - \text{€}1.60 = \underline{\quad}$
23. $\text{€}10 - \text{€}6.80 = \underline{\quad}$
24. $\text{€}5 - \text{€}3.75 = \underline{\quad}$
25. $38\text{cm} + \underline{\quad}\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$
26. $700\text{g} + \underline{\quad}\text{g} = 1\text{kg}$
27. $650\text{ml} + \underline{\quad}\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$

How many minutes are there from?

28. 2:10 to 2:55 $\underline{\quad}$
29. 5:45 to 6:25 = $\underline{\quad}$
30. 4:35 to 5:10 = $\underline{\quad}$

Score /30

Written Computation

1.
$$\begin{array}{r} 285 \\ 379 \\ + 168 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
2.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{€}2.25 \\ \text{€}3.63 \\ + \text{€}2.46 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
3.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 3 \quad 87 \\ + 5 \quad 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
4.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 2 \quad 350 \\ + 3 \quad 270 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
5.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l} \quad \text{ml} \\ 4 \quad 480 \\ + 2 \quad 290 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
6.
$$\begin{array}{r} 935 \\ - 489 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
7.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{€}7.63 \\ - \text{€}3.85 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
8.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{m} \quad \text{cm} \\ 8 \quad 57 \\ - 3 \quad 74 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
9.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{kg} \quad \text{g} \\ 8 \quad 630 \\ - 5 \quad 270 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
10.
$$\begin{array}{r} \text{l} \quad \text{ml} \\ 9 \quad 810 \\ - 4 \quad 360 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
11.
$$\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
12.
$$\begin{array}{r} 93 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
13.
$$\begin{array}{r} 69 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
14.
$$\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
15.
$$\begin{array}{r} 79 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

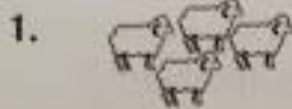
16. $5 \overline{)87}$

17. $4 \overline{)95}$

18. $6 \overline{)99}$

19. $7 \overline{)96}$

20. $8 \overline{)98}$

Score /20**Mental Problems**

1. A farmer had 36 sheep. He sold $\frac{1}{3}$ of them.
How many sheep did he sell? _____

2. $\frac{1}{7}$ of the children in a club have fair hair.
If 7 children have fair hair, how many children are there in the club? _____

3. A baker had 60 buns. She sold $\frac{1}{10}$ of them. How many buns had she left? _____



4. When Alan packed a box of apples into bags of seven apples, he filled 9 bags and had 5 apples left.
How many apples were there in the box at first? _____

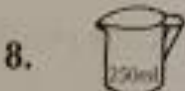
5. Joe had €10. He bought 2 books costing €3.50 each.
How much money had he left? _____



6. When two pieces measuring 35cm and 45cm were cut from a ribbon 1 metre long, what length of ribbon was left? _____

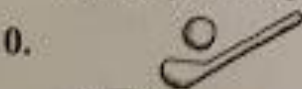


7. Mam used 350 grammes of margarine from a 1kg container.
What weight of margarine was left? _____

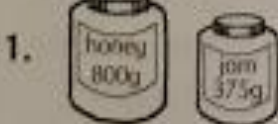


8. What is the total capacity of three of these containers? _____

9. Joe had 70 marbles. He kept 15 marbles for himself and shared the rest equally among his five friends. How many marbles did each get? _____



10. A ball and four hurleys cost €51.
If the ball cost €3, what was the cost of a hurley? _____



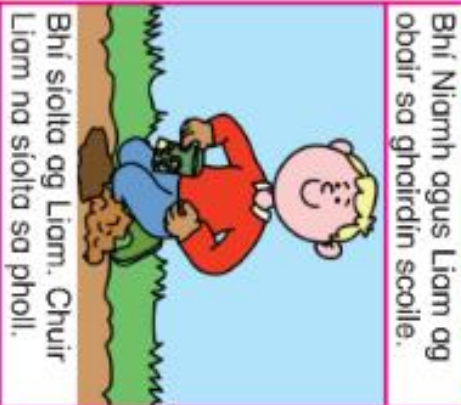
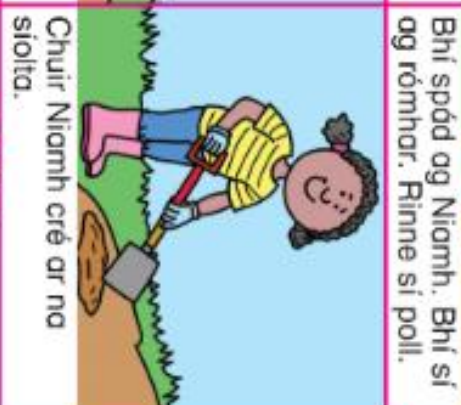
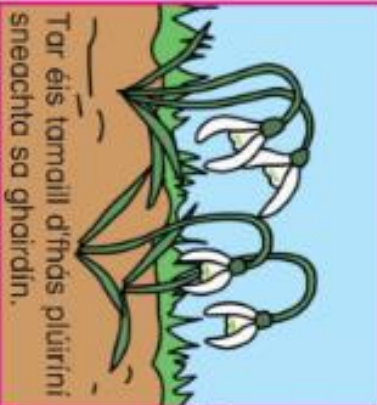



11. How much heavier is the jar of honey than the jar of jam? _____

12. If a half kilogramme of chocolate costs €5,
how much should 2kg of the chocolate cost? _____

Score /12

An Gairdín Scoile

	
<p>Bhí Niamh agus Liam ag obair sa ghairdín scoile.</p> 	<p>Bhí spód ag Niamh. Bhí sí ag rómhar. Rinne sí poll.</p> 
<p>Bhí síolta ag Liam. Chuir Liam na síolta sa pholl.</p> 	<p>Chuir Niamh cré ar na síolta.</p> 
<p>Tar éis tamall d'fhás plúiríní sneachta sa ghairdín.</p>	<p>D'fhás cloigíní gorma agus tiuilpí sa ghairdín freisin.</p>

32

Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

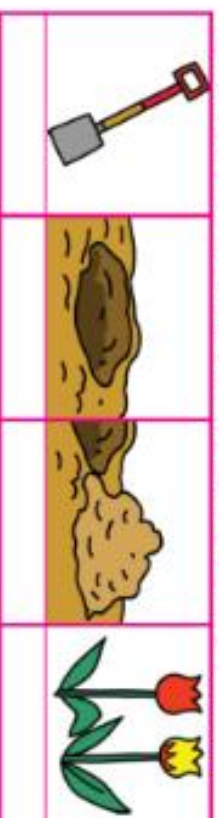
1. Bhí Niamh agus Liam ag obair.
2. Bhí spód ag Liam.
3. Bhí Niamh ag rómhar.
4. Chuir Niamh na síolta sa pholl.
5. D'fhás plúiríní sneachta sa ghairdín.



B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cé a bhí ag obair? _____
2. Cé a rinne poll? _____
3. Cé a chuir na síolta sa pholl? _____
4. Céard a chuir Niamh ar na síolta? _____
5. Cár fhás na plúiríní sneachta? D'fhás _____

C. Scriobh an focal ceart faoi gach pictiúr.



D. Faigh 4 fhocal ón scéal ar an spód.



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

33



Froganna

Froganna beaga deaso,
Froganna beaga buí,
Froganna beaga glaso,
Is a Mamáí ina lúí.

Daidí frog ina sheasamh,
Is bata ina lámh,
Ag múineadh do na leanaí
Conas snámh.

M. Ó Flainn



Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?


1. Bhí froganna beaga glasa ann.
2. Bhí froganna beaga dearga ann.
3. Bhí Mamáí ina seasamh.
4. Bhí Mamáí ina lúí.
5. Bhí Daidí ag múineadh do na leanaí conas snámh.



B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. An raibh Daidí ina lúí? _____
2. Cé a bhí ina lúí? _____
3. Cé a bhí ina sheasamh? _____
4. Céard a bhí ina lámh ag Daidí frog? _____
5. Cé a bhí ag múineadh do na leanaí conas snámh? _____


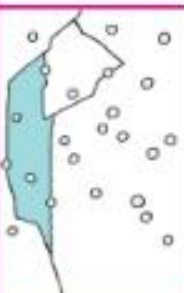

C. Tarraing na pictiúir.

			
frog beag buí	frog beag glas	bata	frog ag snámh

D. Faigh 4 thocal ón dán sa loch.

bata snádmhinalúí frog

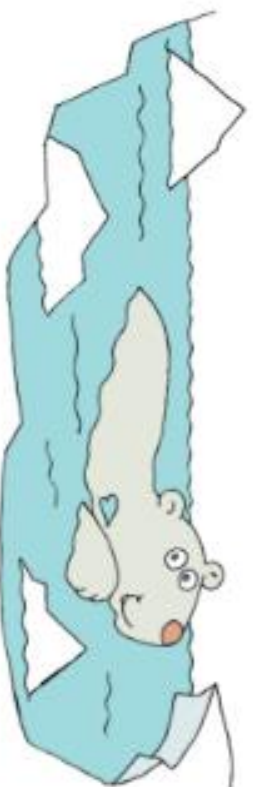
1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____




		
béar bán	sneachta	Fionnadh



An Béar Bán

Seo an béar bán. Tá sé mór agus láidir agus chomh bán le sneachta. Is maith leis an sneachta. Ní bhíonn an béar bán tuar. Fásann fionnadh bán air. Is féidir leis rith go tapa. Is féidir leis snámh freisin. Is maith leis iasc a ithe. Is maith leis rón a ithe freisin.



		
ag snámh	iasc	rón

Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?







- Tá an béar bán beag. _____
- Tá an béar bán dubh. _____
- Fásann gruaig ar an mbéar bán. _____
- Is féidir leis an mbéar bán snámh. _____
- Is maith leis an mbéar bán sneachta a ithe. _____

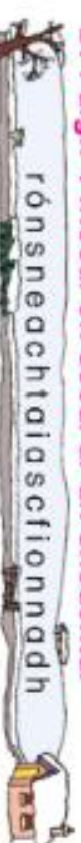
B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

- An bhfuil an béar bán mór agus láidir? _____
- An féidir leis an mbéar bán rith go tapa? *Is féidir* _____
- An féidir leis an mbéar bán snámh? _____
- An maith leis an mbéar bán iasc a ithe? *Is maith* _____
- An maith leis an mbéar bán rón a ithe? _____

C. Scríobh an focal ceart foil gach pictiúr.

			
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D. Faiigh 4 fhocal ón scéal ar an sneachta.

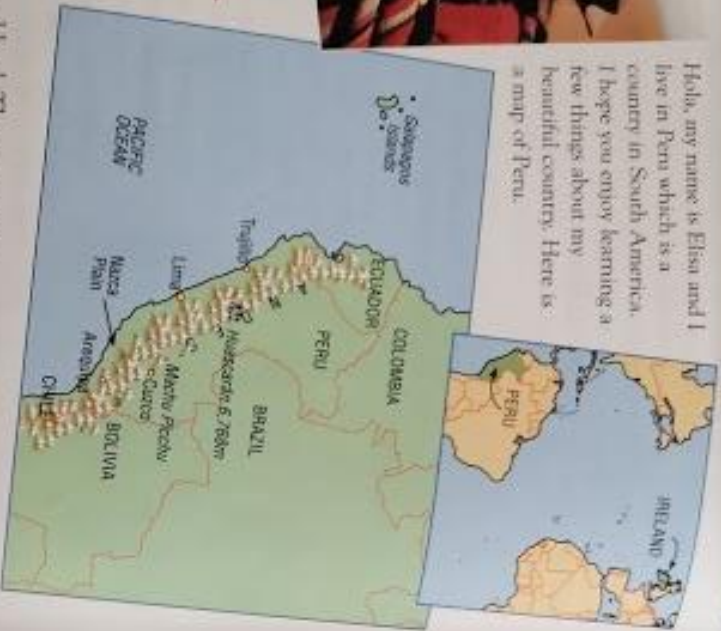


- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

51 - Peru (1)



Hello, my name is Elisa and I live in Peru which is a country in South America. I hope you enjoy learning a few things about my beautiful country. Here is a map of Peru.



● **Peru and the Spanish**
After Christopher Columbus crossed the Atlantic Ocean to America, many Spanish men followed him hoping to explore the newly discovered land. These men were called conquistadors. They went in search of treasures that they could bring back to the King and Queen of Spain. One of these conquistadors was called Francisco Pizarro.

Exercises

1. Name two cities in Peru.
2. Name 4 countries that touch Peru.
3. On what ocean does Peru lie?
4. What range of mountains passes through Peru?
5. How many metres high is Mount Huascarán, the highest mountain in Peru?
6. What islands lie off the coast of Peru?
7. The letters of the capital city of Peru can be jumbled up to make a boy's name. What name?

51 - Peru (2)

Pizarro sailed to South America. A people called the Incas had lived in South America for thousands of years before he arrived. The King of the Incas was called Atahualpa. Pizarro kidnapped Atahualpa and held him for ransom. The Inca people gave Pizarro precious treasures as payment to free the King. Pizarro sent all the treasures home to Spain. Instead of setting Atahualpa free as he had promised, Pizarro killed him. Even though Pizarro had only two hundred men with him, their strange clothes and their gunpowder terrified the Incas. The Spanish had little trouble taking control of the Incan Empire.



● Machu Picchu

High in the Andes mountains are the beautiful ruins of the city of Machu Picchu. This city was built by the Incas and was never discovered by the Spanish. In fact, Machu Picchu was not found until a hundred years ago. It is known as the Lost City of the Incas. The buildings are made of granite blocks and were built without cement. The blocks of granite were cut so perfectly that you could not fit a knife into the gaps between them. What is even more amazing is that the Incas cut these blocks without using steel. Their tools were made of stone.

When the Spanish came to Peru they brought diseases with them. Many diseases such as smallpox were deadly. About half of the Inca population was killed by these diseases. No one knows why the Incas left Machu Picchu, but it is possible that those who lived there caught a disease and died and the city was forgotten.



▲ Machu Picchu

Exercises

1. What were the Spanish men who explored South America called?
2. What was their leader's name?
3. Who was Atahualpa?
4. What is the name of the Lost City of the Incas?
5. Name one of the diseases that killed the Incas.

54 - Peru (2)



Hi again. It's Elsa from Peru. I am back to tell you about the mountains in my country. They are called the Andes and they stretch all the way down South America. They cover an area of land that is over 12 times the size of Ireland. They are also very high. The highest mountain in Ireland, Connemara, would be like a little hill among the Andes.

Many people

live high up in the Andes.

The air they breathe is very thin as they are so high up. Tourists who visit these towns have to learn how to breathe the thin air. Many of the local people are farmers who grow maize, beans and potatoes. The first potatoes were grown in the Andes. Chickens, sheep and llamas are raised here.

The fields on

the mountain

sides are like steps. These were made by the Incas 500 years ago. They were made in this way to stop the thin soil being washed away by rainfall.



▶ The Andes

▶ The Condor

If you stand with your arms outstretched fully you will span about 1½ metres. The condor has a wingspan of up to 3½ metres, and is the largest flying bird in the world. It is black and white with a pale red face and is found high in the Andes. Its nickname is the King of the Andes. It is a type of vulture and likes to eat dead animals.



▶ The Condor

Exercises

1. What mountain range lies in South America?
2. What becomes thin as you climb high into the mountains?
3. What vegetable was first grown in Peru?
4. Why did the Incas make their fields in steps?
5. Name an animal you will find in Peru but not in Ireland.
6. Name a bird you will find in Peru but not in Ireland.

54 - Peru (2)

▶ The Nazca Mystery

When American astronauts stood on the Moon they left footprints behind which are still there today. This is because there is no wind or rain on the moon to disturb them. They will always be there unless someone goes up and brushes them away.

There is a flat area of land in Peru called the Nazca Plain. This plain is really dry and gets only 20

minutes of rain

each year. Just like the moon,

any marks made here will stay for a long time.

Long before the Spanish arrived in Peru, there lived a race of people called the Nazcas. In the 1920s when people had just

begun to fly, people in aircraft flying over the

Nazca Plain saw patterns on the stony land beneath them. These patterns could only be seen from the sky. They were made long ago by the Nazcas. Scientists began to investigate. There are patterns of plants and animals, as well as other marks which

Did You Know?

Even though Peru is very close to the Equator, much of the country is cold. The higher you climb in the Andes the colder it gets. The highest peaks of the mountains are always covered in snow.



▶ A Nazca line on the Moon

▶ Nazca lines showing the tail of a houndswind



Exercises

1. What did American astronauts leave on the moon?
2. What is the flat area of land in Peru called?
3. How much rain does this plain get a year?
4. What did the Nazcas make patterns of?
5. Why do you think the Nazcas made these?

Perhaps they were runways for alien spacecraft that landed two thousand years ago.

What do you think?

1. Read about the alpaca. Fill in the blanks. Use the help words. Colour.

llama wool years million

There are over four _____ alpacas in Peru.
The alpaca looks a bit like a _____.
The _____ from alpacas makes wonderful
clothes. Farmers have been breeding alpacas in
Peru for thousands of _____.



2. Read about the city of Cuzco in Peru. Fill in the blanks. Use the help words.
Colour the flag of Peru.

mountains Incas oldest metres South Peru Carrauntoohil

The city of Cuzco in _____ is one of the
most beautiful cities in _____ America.
It is also one of the _____ cities in the
world. During the time of the _____,
people tried to visit Cuzco at least once
during their lives. Cuzco is high in the
_____.

It lies at a height of over 3,000
_____. _____, the highest mountain in Ireland, is only
1,000 metres high.



3. Read about Lake Titicaca in Peru. Use the help words. Colour the picture.

people boats islands reeds lake Bolivia

Lake Titicaca lies partly in Peru
and partly in Peru's neighbour,
_____. It is the highest
_____ in the world. There
are man made _____ in
the lake. These islands are made
of _____ and they float.
_____ live on them.

They fish and travel from island to island in _____ made of reeds.

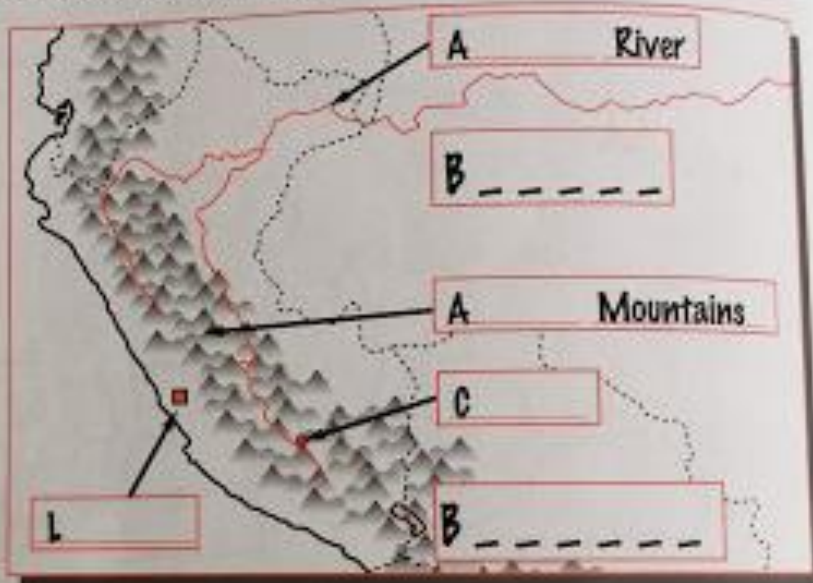


54 - Peru (2)

1. Write true or false.

- Alpacas are farmed for their wool.
- The city of Cuzco is one of the finest cities in Africa.
- Cuzco is high in the mountains.
- Titicaca is the name of an Inca king.
- Bolivia is a country near Peru.
- People live on man-made islands on a lake in Peru.

2. Label the larger map of Peru.



3. Answer these questions about Peru.

- From what country in Europe did people come to Peru long ago?

- What people had lived in Peru for thousands of years before the Spanish came?

- Who built Machu Picchu?

- Which takes up more space: Ireland or the Andes?

- Where were the first potatoes grown?

- What is a condor?

- Why do you think the ancient Nazcans drew huge pictures on the ground?



52 - Life in the Desert

To Do

Look at the map below and see if you can find the following deserts.

1. The Sahara Desert is the biggest desert in the world.
2. The Chihuahuan Desert is in North America.
3. The Great Sandy Desert is in Australia.
4. The Arabian Desert is south east of Europe.
5. The Thar Desert is in India and Pakistan.



Desert Plants and Animals

The camel is often called the ship of the desert because it is so good at travelling in the desert. The camel has two rows of eyelashes to keep the sand out of its eyes. It can also close its nostrils. The camel stores fat, not water, in its hump. It can break down this fat into food on long desert journeys.

The ox is one of the few large animals that lives in the Arabian Desert.



53 - Life in the Desert

Desert animals are usually small. They hide in the rocks during the day and come out early in the morning or late in the evening.



Jan 0178

A yucca plant



A cholla cactus



A spiny cactus



The Sahara was built in the Arabian Desert



The Great Sandy Desert



Deserts in the Thar Desert



The Sahara Desert



The Thar Desert



Exercises

Can you answer these questions about the desert?

1. Does it ever rain in the desert?
2. Do any plants grow in the desert?
3. What does the camel have in its hump?
4. Do people live in the desert?
5. Are camels the only animals that live in the desert?
6. Are all deserts the same?

How do cacti stay alive in the hot sun when there may be no rain in the desert for weeks or even months? Cacti have developed ways to protect themselves from drying out in the sun. Try this experiment to find out how.

1. Experiment: To find out what cacti do to stay alive in the desert

What you need: 2 sponges, scissors, 2 plastic cups, 2 plastic plates, measuring jug, water, wax paper (from loaf of bread), weighing scales suitable for weighing small amounts.

What to do:

- Cut the sponges into cactus shapes. Make sure your 'cacti' are the same size. Put each cactus onto a plastic plate. Weigh each cactus and plate together. Pour 50 millilitres of water into each plastic cup. Stand a cactus in each one for an hour. What has happened to the water?
- Carefully remove the cacti from the cups and put them back on their plates. Weigh each one again. Cover one cactus with a piece of wax paper. Put the two plastic plates in a bright warm place and leave for several days. Weigh each cactus every day and watch for any differences between them.
- Record your results.



	Day 1: weight when dry	Day 1: weight when wet	Day 2: weight	Day 3: weight	Day 4: weight	Day 5: weight
Cactus one						
Cactus two						

What happened?

Which cactus dried out faster?

How would a waxy covering help a cactus in the desert?

2. Web Work: Click on <http://www.enchantedlearning.com/biomes/desert/desert.shtml> where you will find links to pictures of desert animals for you to colour.