

Hello everyone, I hope you are all staying safe and well at home. Well done again to everyone who is working hard at home. Keep up the great work!

English

- 3rd Class: ‘Ready to Go’–Chp 23 ‘The Chocolate Room’ p168-175 and Portfolio work
- 4th Class: ‘Lift Off’ – Chp 23 ‘Cosmic’ p176 – 181 and Portfolio work
- Both – Handwriting – ‘If I was a millionaire’ – Write out 10 things you would do if you were a millionaire. Start each sentence with ‘If I was a millionaire’

Maths

- 3rd Class – revision chapter pgs 167 - 169
- 4th Class – Operations pgs 152 – 156 (revision of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) Don’t forget ‘RUDE’ – Read, Underline, Draw, Estimate

Irish

- Abair Liom F p116 – 119 C – I (Sheets, explanation and vocab list below)
- Am Don Léamh 3 p24 – 25 ‘Cuireadh’ (invitation)

Geography

- Stones – Worksheets below– read pgs 98+99 and then complete pgs 62+63 (Ogham alphabet and Stone Rubbing)
- The World – Worksheets below– complete the two pages

History

- Famous Irish People – continuation from last week – Worksheets below

Science

- Waterplants and Mini beasts – Worksheets below

Art

- (link to science mini beasts) – Here is a link to a set of 20 YouTube videos – How to draw insects, bugs and crawlers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qc1gRYfyOFk&list=PLnoO3k54vcBQciNdtNtq5cu0EVnvAyVlf>

PE

- PE with Joe Wicks (YouTube videos)

All worksheets are below. If you have any problems or questions, feel free to email me. I hope you all have a lovely week.

● Stone Long Ago

Long ago, people learned that stone had lots of uses. Some types of stones were good for building, some were good for making arrowheads, other types of stone could be made into tools and some could be used to make a spark to light a fire. The people who first started using stone like this were known as Stone Age people.

● Legends of the Stone Age

The legend of the Fir Bolg tells of a race of people who came to Ireland to escape slavery in Greece. As slaves, their job had been to carry soil in sacks and spread it over bare rocks so that crops could be grown. Fir Bolg means men of the sacks. The Fir Bolg had five leaders. They divided Ireland into five provinces: Ulster, Leinster, Connacht, Munster and Meath. Legends tell that another race of people soon came to Ireland. These people were named the Tuatha Dé Danann, and it is said that they were better than all other peoples of the world. They fought the Fir Bolg and sent them to live in Connacht. The Tuatha Dé Danann brought with them the Stone of Fál. This was said to be a magic stone. It still stands on the hill of Tara today.

Stone of Fál ▶



● The Gorgon Medusa

A Greek legend tells of fierce monsters called Gorgons who had snakes instead of hair. One of these was named Medusa. It was said that anyone who saw her face was turned to stone. A great hero called Perseus set out to kill Medusa. He cut her head off without looking directly at her. He did this by looking at her reflection in his bronze shield, and so escaped being turned to stone.

● Stone Today

Because stone lasts for such a long time, we use it for building things that we want to last. Many buildings are made of stone. Roads, pillars, monuments and gravestones are made of stone. Some stones are very pretty and are used to make walls and fireplaces attractive. Some stones, called gemstones, are so pretty that they are used to make jewellery. Rubies, sapphires, diamonds and emeralds are all gemstones.

To Do

Which of these words have something to do with stone?

rock	grass	granite
pebble	hedge	boulder
flint	steel	limestone
bronze	quarry	sand

Mount Sandel is in County Derry. People lived there 9,000 years ago. It is one of the first places in Ireland where people lived. They ate wild boar during the winter months and lots of salmon during the summer. Stone tools, axes, blades, needles and scrapers have been found there.

To Do

Match the picture with the title.



O'Connell Bridge

dry stone wall

Four Courts

stone circle

flint stone

cobblestones

stepping stones

tombstone

stonemason

milestone

gemstones

standing stone



The Ogham Alphabet

1. Fill in the blanks. Use the help words.

letter alphabet Ireland trees stones three marks twenty

Long ago in _____, a type of writing called 'Ogham' was used. The Ogham _____ was made up of different marks that were cut into the edges of standing _____. Each mark stood for a _____ of the old Irish alphabet. The _____ usually started at the bottom of the stone and went up one side.

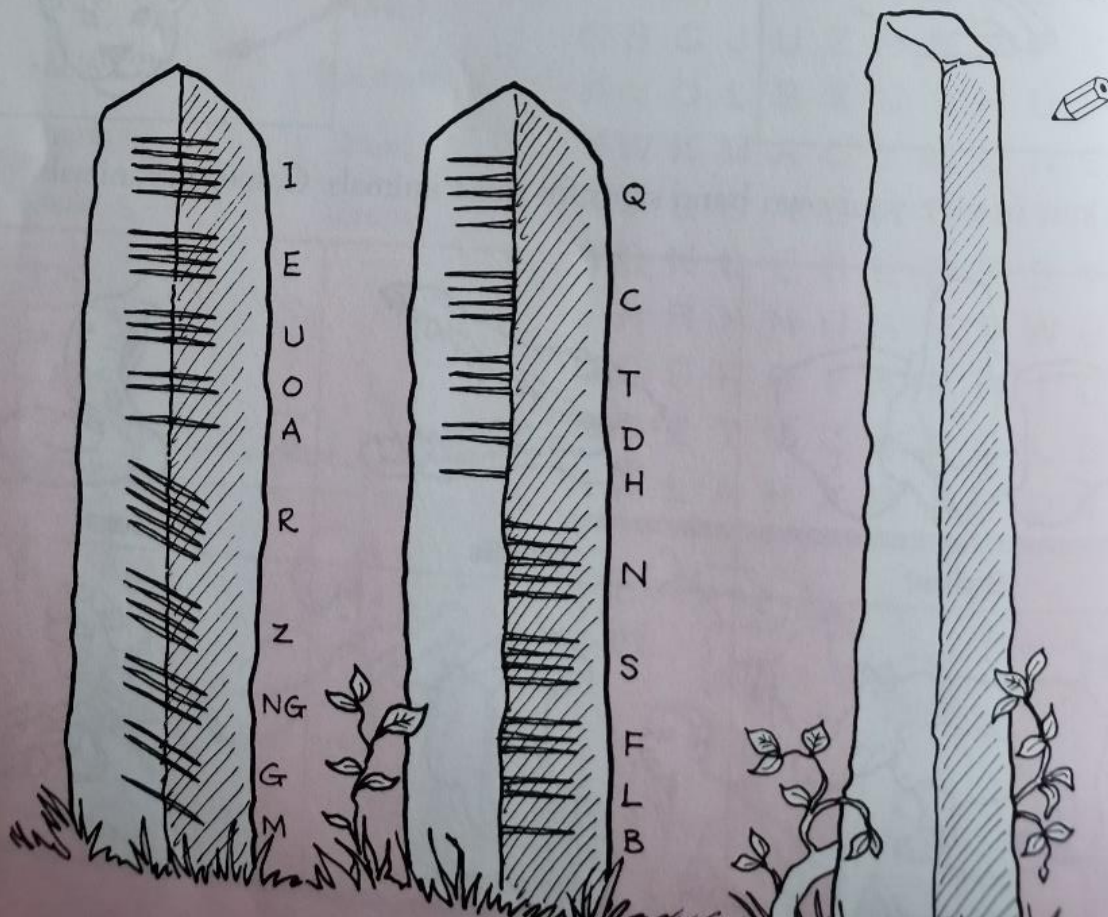
There were _____ letters in the Ogham alphabet. These letters were called after _____, bushes and plants such as:

A-Ailm (Scots Pine), B-Beith (Birch), C-Coll (Hazel)

There are about _____ hundred Ogham stones in Ireland, mainly in Cork, Kerry and Leinster.



2. Look carefully at the Ogham alphabet. Write your name on the blank stone below.



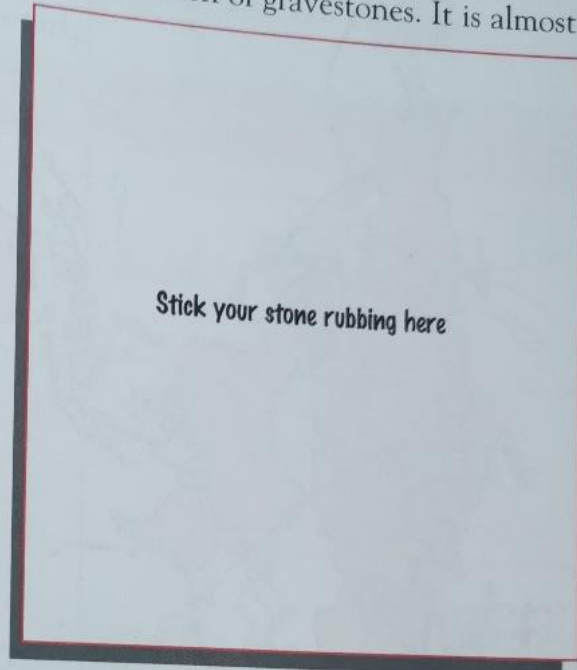
Stone Rubbing

The art of stone rubbing was invented in China, soon after the Chinese discovered how to make paper. Stone rubbings are sometimes taken of gravestones. It is almost like having a photograph of the stone.

3. Take a rubbing of a stone.

What you need: light paper such as gift wrapping paper, sticky tape, black crayons.

- a. Stick the paper over the stone from which you wish to take a rubbing.
- b. Lightly use the crayon to colour the paper. The patterns on the stone will transfer onto your paper.
- c. Cut out your rubbing and stick it in the box.



4. Answer these questions about Unit 43.

- a. Name two things that Stone Age people made from stone.

- b. What was the Stone of Fál?

- c. Which race of people long ago in Ireland had a name that meant, 'Men of the Sacks'?

- d. What happened to anyone who looked at the Gorgon Medusa?

- e. Which Greek hero killed the Gorgon Medusa? How did he kill her?

- f. Why is stone used in buildings?

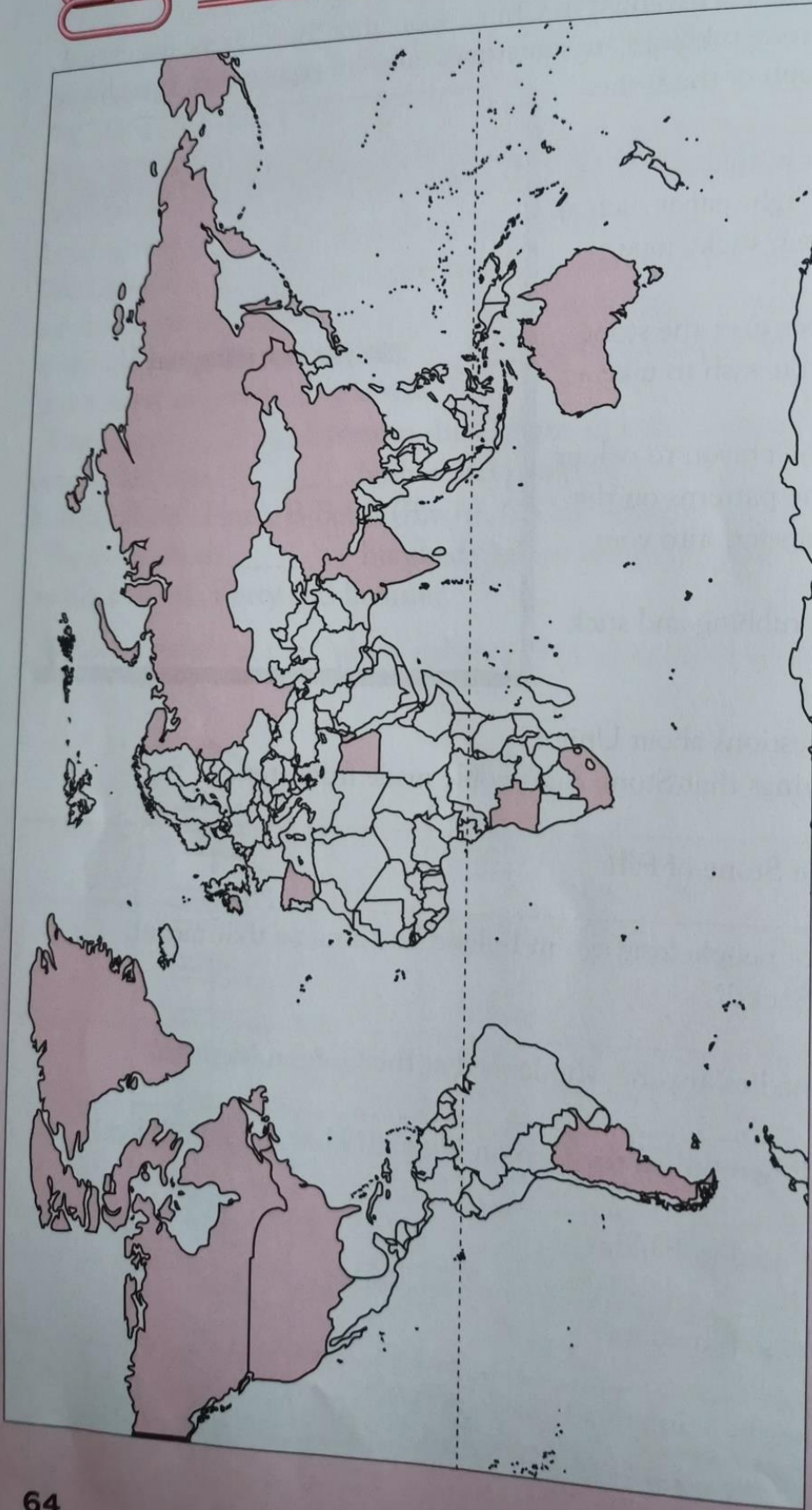
- g. What are emeralds used for?

- h. Name a famous building that is made of stone.



Exercises

1. Look at the Equator on this map of the world. Now find each place in the list below and write in your copy if it is north of the Equator or south of the Equator.
 - a. The Arctic
 - b. Egypt
 - c. South Africa
 - d. Japan
 - e. The Antarctic
 - f. Australia
 - g. China
 - h. Greenland
 - i. Ireland
 - j. Spain
 - k. India
 - l. USA
 - m. Russia
 - n. Canada
 - o. Angola
 - p. Argentina
2. Can you find a country that lies both north and south of the Equator?
3. Do you think it is hot or cold near the Equator?



1. Write the name of each place in the correct position on the map. Use your atlas.

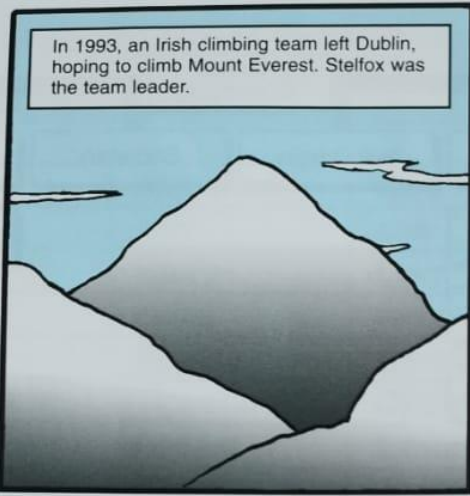
- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| a. The Arctic | b. Egypt | c. South Africa | d. Japan |
| e. Antarctica | f. Australia | g. China | h. Greenland |
| i. Ireland | j. Spain | k. India | l. USA |
| m. Russia | n. Canada | o. Angola | p. Argentina |

47 – Famous Irish People

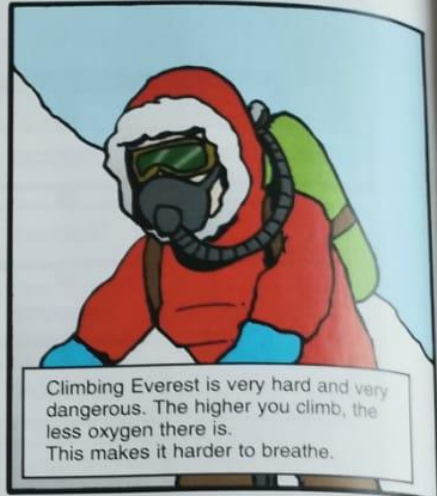
Dawson Stelfox



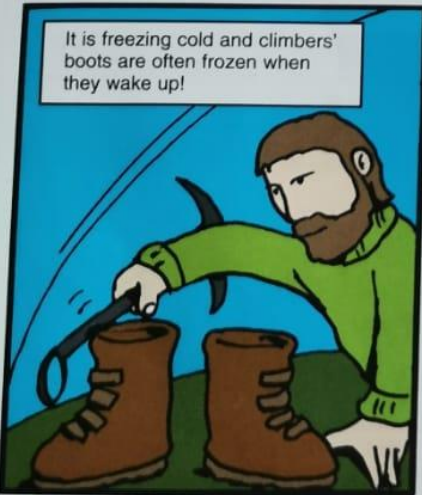
Dawson Stelfox is an architect. He is also a mountaineer.



In 1993, an Irish climbing team left Dublin, hoping to climb Mount Everest. Stelfox was the team leader.



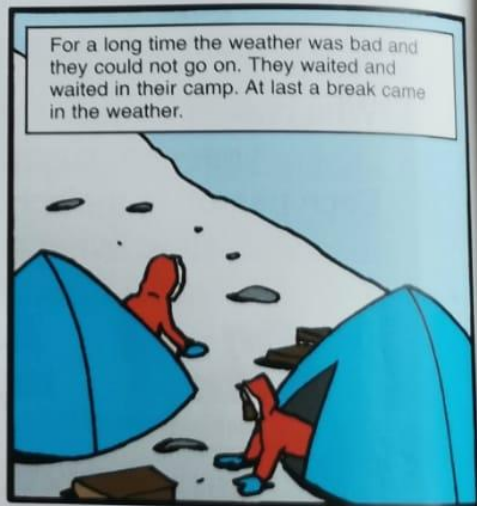
Climbing Everest is very hard and very dangerous. The higher you climb, the less oxygen there is. This makes it harder to breathe.



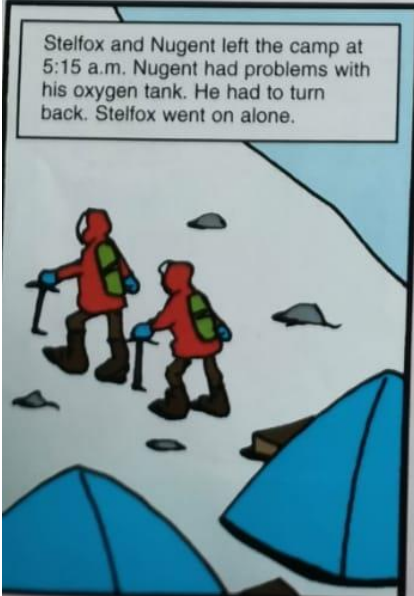
It is freezing cold and climbers' boots are often frozen when they wake up!



The two strongest climbers in the team, Stelfox and his friend Frank Nugent, were trying to get to the top.



For a long time the weather was bad and they could not go on. They waited and waited in their camp. At last a break came in the weather.



Stelfox and Nugent left the camp at 5:15 a.m. Nugent had problems with his oxygen tank. He had to turn back. Stelfox went on alone.



At 5:07 p.m. a radio call came into Rongbuk base camp.

Everest calling Rongbuk, come in please. I am standing on the top of the world.

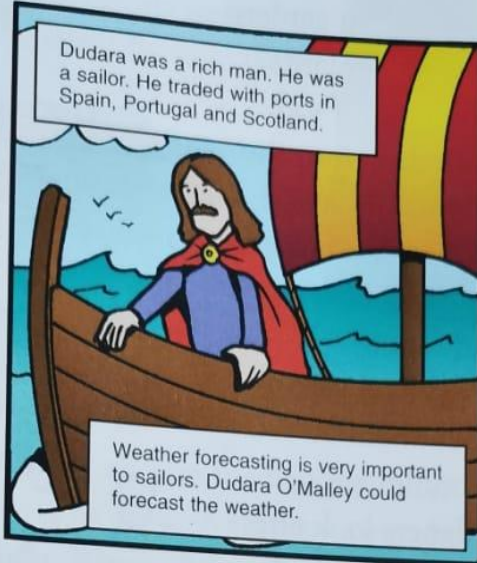


Dawson Stelfox had conquered Everest.

Gráinne Mhaol

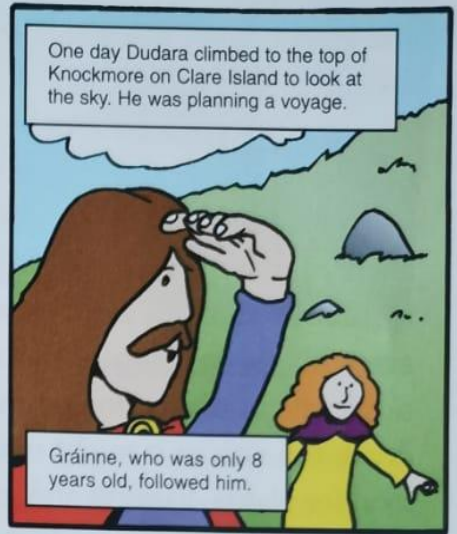


Gráinne was the only daughter of Dudara and Margaret O'Malley.



Dudara was a rich man. He was a sailor. He traded with ports in Spain, Portugal and Scotland.

Weather forecasting is very important to sailors. Dudara O'Malley could forecast the weather.



One day Dudara climbed to the top of Knockmore on Clare Island to look at the sky. He was planning a voyage.

Gráinne, who was only 8 years old, followed him.



There is going to be a thunderstorm.

Not at all. The weather is fair. I am sailing tomorrow.



Can I go with you?

You are too young. You would be in the way. And your long hair would get in your eyes.

Gráinne stalked off.



A few hours later Dudara reached home.

Have you seen Gráinne?

Yes, I saw her a few hours ago.

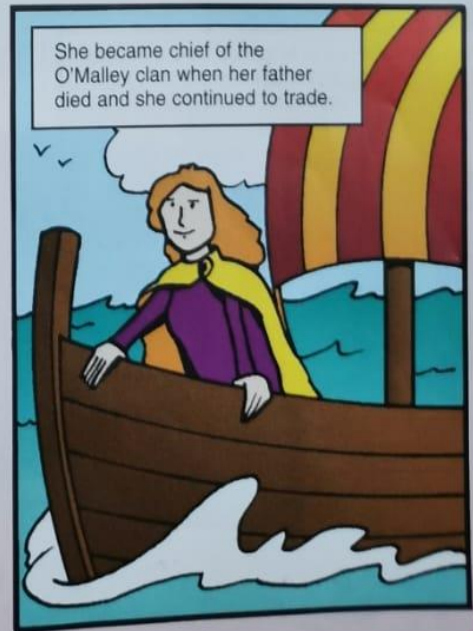


But have you seen what she has done to her hair? She has cut it all off!

Just then there was a loud peal of thunder. A storm blew in from the Atlantic.



So Gráinne became Gráinne Mhaol, which means Gráinne without hair.



She became chief of the O'Malley clan when her father died and she continued to trade.

47 - Famous Irish People



- Answer these questions.
 - How old was Dawson Stelfox when he climbed Everest?
 - Was Everest first climbed before or after Dawson Stelfox was born?
- Pretend you are going up a mountain. What do you need to take with you? Write a list of all the things you will need to put in your backpack.

Sherpas

- a. Fill in the blanks.

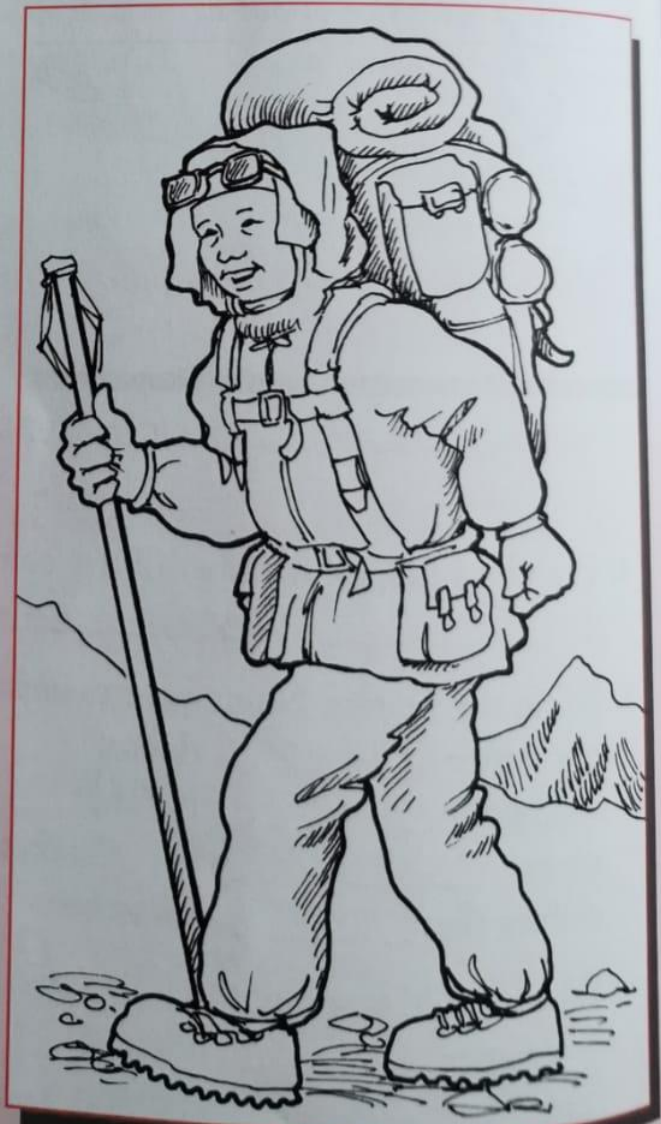
I am a Sherpa. I live in **N** _____.
 I belong to a Buddhist **f** _____.
 I am a good climber. I carry
g _____ for climbers on Mount
E _____. My tribe live below
M _____ Everest. I am **p** _____
 to do this work.

- b. Colour the picture of a Sherpa.

4. To do

Find Nepal and Pakistan in your atlas. The highest and second highest mountains are in these countries. Name them.

- _____
- _____



45 – Waterplants and Minibeasts

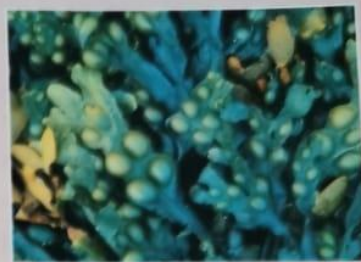
To Do

Look at these photos. Do you know which are freshwater plants and which are saltwater plants? Match these water plants to their descriptions.

Pondweed is found on, or just under, the surface of a lake or pond. The leaves are oval shaped and sometimes it has green flowers in the summer. Pondweed has roots that go right down to the muddy bottom of the lake or pond.

Bulrushes are tall plants that are found at the edge of lakes and slow moving rivers. The leaves are long and narrow. There is a brown velvety part shaped like a cylinder at the top of strong stems. This is actually a flower.

Seaweed is found near the coast of Ireland. It has bubbles called bladders that help it to float on the surface of the water. Seaweed has a kind of root called a holdfast that attaches it onto rocks. These roots stop the tide from bringing the seaweed out to sea.



SAFETY ALERT!

Water is dangerous.
Always follow your teacher's safety guidelines.
Never visit the water without an adult.

To Do: Catching Minibeasts

Discuss these questions before you go to catch the minibeasts:

What will you need to bring with you on your visit to catch the minibeasts?

How will you bring the minibeasts back to the classroom for observation?

How long will you keep them in the classroom?

Will you need to bring some of their food back to the classroom?

Will you need a small magnifying glass to look at your minibeasts?

To Do

Collect some minibeasts from a lake, a pond, a river or a seashore near you. Keep the minibeasts in a container with water from their home. Examine the minibeasts carefully. Answer the following questions about your minibeast.

Do the following list as a chart in your copy.

My Minibeast	
Is the body hard or soft?	
How many body parts does it have?	
How many legs does it have?	
Does it have eyes?	
How big or long is it?	
Does it have feelers or pincers?	
What colour is it?	
Does it have scales, stripes or rings?	
Does it swim, hop, fly or crawl?	
Does it move all the time?	
Is it fast or slow moving?	
How far does it move in a minute?	
Did you see it eat or drink?	
What did it eat?	
Did you find many of this type of minibeast?	
What happens if it comes into contact with another animal that is the same as it?	
What happens if it comes into contact with another animal that is different from it?	
Anything else?	

45 – Waterplants and Minibeasts

• Frogs

Frogs are found all over Ireland and come in many colours and sizes. The frog starts its life as frogspawn. Frogspawn looks like jelly and contains many eggs that hatch into tadpoles. Tadpoles become frogs.

Frogs are amphibians. This means that they spend some of their lives on water and some on land. Their blood is cold. They like to eat slugs, worms and insects. They can live for seven or eight years. They hide during the winter in rocks or under trees where they are safe from frost.



• Otters

The Irish word for otter is madra uisce. An otter's home is called a holt and is found on the banks of rivers and lakes. The entrance to the holt is sometimes underwater. Otters are very shy and usually come out at night to look for food. They eat fish, frogs, eels, insects, slugs and earthworms. They have webbed feet. They are great swimmers and can stay underwater for four minutes. They like to play and build mudslides on the banks of rivers.



• Seals

Seals are found in the seas around Ireland, but they spend lots of time on land. They are not fish – they have to come up to the surface to breathe. They like to eat fish. Many stories have been told of how seals have saved people, especially children, from drowning, by bringing them to the surface and minding them until help arrives. Seals can live for over twenty years.

Exercises

1. What do you call a young frog?
2. What is strange about a frog's blood?
3. What do frogs like to eat?
4. What is a madra uisce?
5. What is the name of an otter's home?
6. Do otters come out during the day or night?
7. Can seals breathe underwater?
8. How long can a seal live?

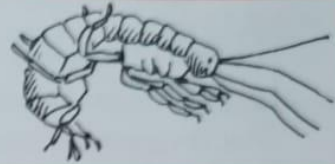
45 – Waterplants and Minibeasts

1. a. Colour these pictures of minibeasts that live in our rivers and lakes.
b. Fill in the blanks. Use the help words.

eggs weed day insects translucent
swim water clean paddles air

Freshwater Shrimp

- They are **t** _____ . (almost see-through)
- They eat pond _____ .



Nymph

- The nymph only lives in very _____ water.



Mayfly

- The mayfly only lives for one _____. This is just long enough to lay some _____.



Pond Skater

- The pond skater can stand on _____!
- It feeds on other _____.



Greater Water Boatman

- They _____ upside down.
- They use their back legs like _____.



Great Pond Snail

- It comes to the surface for _____.
- It feeds on algae.



2. Web Work

Click on this website: www.naturegrid.org.uk for more information on these and other pond creatures. There is a key to help you identify the creatures you find in a pond or river.

C. Bhí ort ...

a dhéanamh

a bhailiú

a bhualadh

a ithe

a mhúchadh



1. **Bhí ort** na Space Invaders go léir **a bhualadh**.



2. **Bhí air** gach rud ar an scáileán _____



3. _____ **uirthe** an obair bhaile _____



4. _____ an teilifís _____ ag
a hocht a chlog.



5. _____ na cóipleabhair _____



Críochnaigh abairt fút féin: 'Bhí orm _____'

D. Tá sé cosúil le ...



1. Tá Pong **cosúil le** cluiche peile.



2. Tá Minecraft _____ cluiche Lego.



3. Tá sciorta Magda _____ sciorta Shíofra.



4. Tá an madra seo _____ Tafaí.



5. Tá mála Liam _____



6. Tá léine Dhaidí _____



Scríobh d'abairt féin ag baint úsáid as 'cosúil le'.

Bhí ort – you had to

A dhéanamh – do, a bhailiú – collect, a bhualadh – hit/beat, a ithe – eat, a mhúchadh – turn off

Cosúil le – like

E. Comhrá.

Orlaith: An dtaitníonn cluichí ríomhaire leat?

Liam: Taitníonn siad go mór liom.

Orlaith: Cén cluiche is fearr leat?

Liam: Is aoibhinn liom FIFA.

Orlaith: Cad faoi Minecraft?

Liam: Ceapaim go bhfuil an cluiche sin leadránach.

Orlaith: Cathain a imríonn tú cluichí?

Liam: Imríonn cluichí gach oíche nuair a bhíonn an obair bhaile déanta agam.

Orlaith: An imríonn – dáiríre? Níl cead agamsa cluichí a imirt i rith na seachtaine.

Liam: Níl cead agam ach leathuair a chaitheamh ag imirt i rith na seachtaine, áfach! Ach caithim uair nó dhó ag an deireadh seachtaine.



F. Caithim ... ag ...

Caithim

fiche
nóiméad
leathuair
uair amháin
dhá uair
uair nó dhó
cúpla uair

ag imirt
ag déanamh
ag ithe
ag súgradh
ag féachaint

ar an teilifís
peile
mo dhinnéir
mo chuid obair
bhaile
le mo chairde

gach lá.
gach oíche
gach
tráthnóna
gach deireadh
seachtaine.

1. Caithim fiche nóiméad ag ithe mo dhinnéir gach tráthnóna.

2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

An dtaitníonn...leat? – Did you enjoy/like

...is fear leat? ...did you prefer?

Cad faoi? – what about, Ceapaim – I think, Leadránach – boring, Cathain – when, dáiríre? – seriously? nuair – when, níl cead agam – I'm not allowed, áfach – however,

F – Caithim....ag..... – I spend (time)....at

Every sentence starts with 'Caithim, then select one from each box and create sentences

Cluichí ríomhaire leis na blianta

G. Ceisteanna agus freagraí.

An dtaitníonn...?

Taitníonn...

Ní thaitníonn...



An dtaitníonn cluichí ríomhaire leat?
Ní thaitníonn. Tá siad leadránach.



1. An dtaitníonn scannáin leat?



2. An dtaitníonn cluichí ríomhaire damhsa leat?



3. An dtaitníonn an tIdirlíon leat?



4. An dtaitníonn an Xbox leat?



5. An dtaitníonn YouTube leat?

Cuir na ceisteanna ar do chara.

1. An dtaitníonn an teilifís leat?



2. An dtaitníonn An Nuacht leat?



3. _____ cláracha ceoil leat?



4. _____ cartúin leat?



5. _____ cláracha spóirt leat?



An dtaitníonn....leat? – Do you like/enjoy?

Taitníonn...liom – I like, Ní thaitníonn...liom – I don't like,

scannáin – films, an tIdirlíon – the internet

These questions are for you so answer them with your own likes and dislikes.

H. Gramadach: An forainm réamhfhoclach 'ag'

An teilifís


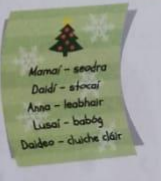






ag Tá cluiche ríomhaire ag Seán.	agam (mé) Tá táibléad agam .	agat (tú) Tá consól agat .	aige (sé) Tá fón cliste aige .	aici (sí) Tá teilifís nua aici .
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- Tá beirt dheirfiúracha _____ . (mé)
- Thit Oisín ina chodladh agus an rialtán ina lámh _____ . (sé)
- Tá pian ina bolg _____ . (Síofra)
- Is aoibhinn le Magda Dé Máirt mar bíonn corpoideachas _____ . (sí)
- Taitníonn spórt go mór le Seán. Tá suim _____ sa pheil rugbaí. (sé)
- 'Tá an ceart _____,' arsa an múinteoir. (tú)

★ Scríobh ceithre abairt ag baint úsáid as na réamhfhocail thuas.

I. Na litreacha 'io'. Cén focal é?

io a n r s

 __ p __	 l __ t __	 g __ tá __	 _ c __ rr sí
 _ c __ t __	 gruaig fh __ n __	 __ ad __ p __ dóireachta	 p __ rr __

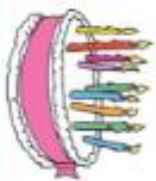
★ Scríobh cúig abairt ag baint úsáid as na focail thuas.

Agam – I have, Agat – you have, Aige – he has, Aici – she has

Beirt dheirfiúracha – two sisters, rialtán – remote, suim – interest, tá an ceart agat – you are right



cuireadh



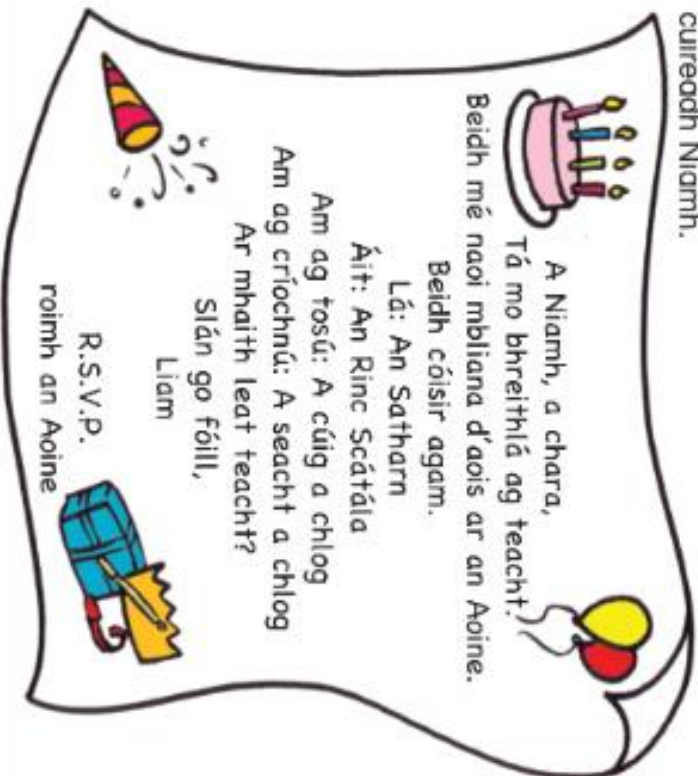
naoi



cóisir

Cuireadh

Breithlíd Liam a bheidh ann. Beidh cóisir aige. Seo cuireadh Niamh.



24

rinc scátála

a cúig a chlog



a seacht a chlog



Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Tá breithlíd Niamh ag teacht. _____
2. Beidh Liam naoi mbliana d'aois. _____
3. Beidh cóisir Liam ar an Luan. _____
4. Beidh cóisir Liam ag an rinc scátála. _____
5. Beidh cóisir Liam ag tosú ar a seacht a chlog. _____



B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cén breithlíd atá ag teacht? _____
2. Cén aois a bheidh Liam? _____
3. Cén lá a bheidh cóisir Liam? _____
4. Cén t-am a bheidh an chóisir ag tosú? _____
5. Cén t-am a bheidh an chóisir ag críochnú? _____

C. Tarraing na pictiúir.

naoi	a cúig a chlog	a seacht a chlog	cóisir

D. Faihn 4 fhocal ón scéal sa rinc scátála.

cóisir beidh slán cúig

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



25