5th Class

Hello 5th class parents and
students,

I hope everyone is doing well. Although, we understand that home learning is probably getting a bit more difficult at this stage,try to keep doing a little each day, there's only a couple of more weeks to go! Here is your work for the week of June 8th.

There is English and Maths work included for Ms Hodson and Ms McCormick's groups (click on link above timetable). Again we will have the worksheet answers uploaded to the App on Friday so pupils can correct their work themselves to see how they have done.

The teachers were so happy to see lots of their pupils on the Zoom call this week!! It was really good fun and so nice to see all the familiar faces! If you are talking to your friends who weren't on the call, encourage them to join next time. Teachers will be emailing details for next call soon!!

Please send your teachers a sample of one piece of your work this week…..even if it's not the work we have set. We would love to see a story, a poem, a picture or a project or experiment that you came up with yourself!

Great News!!!Next week the school is running a ***Talent Competition!*** It could be singing, dancing, lip syncing, telling jokes, showing off a sporting skill or doing a magic trick!!! There will be prizes for the best entries!!! So get your thinking caps on and get practising. More details to follow next week!!

Thank you,

Ms. Murphy.

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Suggested Home Learning Timetable 5th Class

Ms McCormick's and Ms Hodson's - click link -

Ms McCormick and Ms Hodson Groups - Maths and English for the…

	Monday	**Tuesday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**	**Friday**
9:00	PE with Joe	PE with Joe	PE with Joe	PE with Joe	PE with Joe
9:30	Maths worksheet	Maths worksheet	Maths worksheet	Maths worksheet	Maths worksheet
10:00	English worksheet	English worksheet	English worksheet	English worksheet	English worksheet
10:30	**Break**	**Break**	**Break**	**Break**	**Break**
11:00	Geography (mini beast hunt)	School on RTE	Science experiment	School on RTE	School on RTE
12:00	**Lunch**	**Lunch**	**Lunch**	**Lunch**	**Lunch**
1:00	DEAR Time	DEAR time	DEAR Time	DEAR time	DEAR time

Here are some more useful websites:

Maths

https://www.mathsonline.com.au/games/times_table

https://mathsframe.co.uk/

https://www.khanacademy.org/math

https://nrich.maths.org/1458

English

https://spellingframe.co.uk/

https://www.worldofdavidwalliams.com/elevenses/

https://www.oliverjeffers.com/abookaday/

SESE

https://www.ducksters.com/

https://www.sciencekids.co.nz/videos/biology/bacteria.html

https://www.google.com/earth/

https://artsandculture.google.com/project/streetviews

Monday 8th June

Maths

Chapter 33: Chance

Chance deals with the **possibility** that something might or might not happen. Other words for possibility are **probability** or **likelihood**.

impossible | certain | even chance
unlikely | ? | possible | likely

Write one of the labels from the list above for each of the following statements.

1. The 10th of May will fall on Thursday.
_____

2. Friday May 4th will fall after Saturday May 5th.
_____

3. If you buy a lottery ticket, you will win a major prize.
_____

4. If a drinking glass falls off a table, it will break.
_____

5. Bernie will roll an even number.
_____

6. Bernie will roll an odd number.
_____

Answer each of these statements in the same manner as above.

7. It will rain during the first week of January. _____

8. The school bus will not run tomorrow. _____

9. The next baby born in the maternity hospital will be female. _____

10. The Olympic Games will be held in London again. _____

11. When sharing a deck of cards equally among four people, each will get a picture card. _____

12. You will see penguins if you go on an Arctic expedition. _____

13. The next Taoiseach of Ireland will be a woman. _____

14. The season of spring comes immediately after winter. _____

15. Ireland will win the next men's Rugby World Cup. _____

Activity: Write a statement of your own for each of the labels at the top of the page.

Maths Fact 25% of the medicines that we use contain ingredients that come from rainforest plants or animals. What is the chance that the medicine the doctor prescribes for you will contain ingredients from a rainforest plant or animal in (i) fraction form and (ii) decimal form? (i) [____] (ii) [____]

English

Phonics: ious

Word List

serious	furious	cautious	various	hilarious	mysterious	obvious	suspicious
curious	vicious	precious	glorious	delicious	victorious	anxious	contagious

A. Write the missing letters.

1. _ _ _ ious
2. cur _ _ _ _ _
3. _ _ _ _ ious
4. vic _ _ _ _ _

5. _ _ _ _ _ ious
6. prec _ _ _ _ _
7. _ _ _ _ _ ious
8. glor _ _ _ _ _

9. _ _ _ _ _ rious
10. del _ _ _ ious
11. mys _ _ rious
12. vic _ _ _ _ ious

13. _ _ _ v _ _ us
14. a _ _ _ _ ous
15. _ _ _ _ picious
16. _ _ _ ntagiou _

B. Make 3 small words from each word below. You can mix up the letters.

1. serious
sure
_____
_____

2. furious
_____
_____
_____

3. cautious
_____
_____
_____

4. glorious
_____
_____
_____

5. precious
_____
_____
_____

C. Crossword.

Across
2. Nervous.
5. Very cruel.
6. Proceeding with care.
7. A number of different types.

Down
1. Very angry.
3. No doubt involved.
4. Inquisitive.
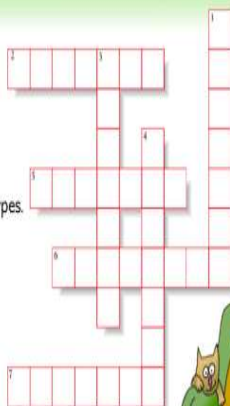
D. Remove a letter (or letters) to make a new word.

1. cautious = *cat*
2. contagious = _____
3. delicious = _____
4. furious = _____
5. suspicious = _____
6. victorious = _____

E. Write the missing words. Use the word list.

1. The doctor said the disease was _____.
2. The comedy was _____.
3. I was _____ to know who was coming to dinner.
4. My sister is very funny while my brother is very _____.
5. The cat was _____ when the kitten stole her fish.
6. My birthday cake was absolutely _____.
7. It was _____ who was going to win the final.
8. There are _____ different ways of getting to my house.
9. The detective was very _____ of the suspect's alibi.
10. Who was the _____ person with the black mask and red cape?

F. Unscramble these words. Write them. Find them in the wordsearch.

1. seisoru _____
2. uoatsciu _____
3. sucoperi _____
4. uvsoibo _____
5. urocius _____
6. ueoidclis _____
7. ucoviis _____
8. uristsmeyo _____
9. sxiaonu _____
10. ofuusri _____

```
d c a u t i o u s p l o
n a a c m q b b b r f b
u n q z u n k h a e m v
l x r b d r q b c c y i
x i a c e f i u e i s o
v o c n l u x o r o t u
i u k h i r t m u u e s
c s e g c i n x e s r k
i s e r i o u s l t i l
o l f z o u g v l i o b
u h j t u s i s i r u q
s p q f s b x j i d s n
```

G. Write the word list in alphabetical order.

1. *anxious*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. *victorious*

H. Match the letters. Write the words.

anx	terious	1. _____
del	torious	2. _____
con	icious	3. _____
vic	ious	4. _____
cur	tagious	5. _____
mys	ious	6. _____

sus	ious	7. _____
c	orious	8. _____
prec	picious	9. _____
gl	arious	10. _____
hil	ous	11. _____
seri	autious	12. _____

Geography

Burren Rock Stars Minibeast Hunt

Purpose: Learn to explore the fascinating world of minibeasts and see things from a bug's eye view! Find and name the minibeasts in your garden. Minibeasts are small creatures like centipedes, woodlice, ants, spiders and worms

Location: Outdoors at home

Duration: Up to 30 minutes a day

Level of Experience: None required

Equipment: Watch, minibeast hunt sheet, pencil, a plastic cup and a magnifying glass would be useful

Minibeast Hunt Instructions.

1) Print off the minibeast hunt spotter sheet
2) Quietly and carefully search for minibeasts in your garden. Look in the grass, under stones, logs and flowerpots.
3) Use a magnifying glass to look closely at the creature or carefully place the creature in a plastic cup to a get a good look. Try to match the creatures you find to the spotter sheet.
4) Don't forget to release your beasts when you are finished!
5) Repeat the hunt another day and look in different places, you might see different minibeasts
6) If you see creatures not on the sheet, photograph or draw them, and identify them later. You can use websites or text books to help you name and learn about insects.

National Parks & Wildlife Service

Burren
NATIONAL PARK
Páirc Náisiúnta Bhoirne

National Parks & Wildlife Service

Minibeast Hunt Spotter Sheet

Burren
NATIONAL PARK

| Ladybird | Ant | Snail | Earthworm | Woodlouse | Millipede |
| Slug | Spider | Centipede | Beetle | Earwig | Hoverfly |

Minibeasts are invertebrates, creatures without backbones or internal skeletons, which includes insects. Over 90% of the creatures on earth are invertebrates, which have been living on earth for over 500 million years. Irish Insects are quite harmless to humans. They are small and delicate and most eat plants or other invertebrates.

Tuesday 9th June

Maths

Chance – Likelihood

1. Timmy travelled from Galway to Dublin to visit his cousin who was having an operation in the children's hospital.

| impossible | unlikely | even chance |
| possible | likely | certain |

Which of the above phrases has the greatest likelihood of being true in the following sentences?

(a) Timmy came to Dublin by car. _____

(b) He drove the car himself. _____

(c) Timmy's cousin is a girl. _____

(d) Timmy came to Dublin by train. _____

(e) He crossed a bridge on the way to Dublin. _____

(f) He travelled on a Saturday. _____

(g) The operation was a success. _____

(h) Timmy will travel back to Galway in a space shuttle. _____

(i) Timmy's cousin was glad to see him. _____

(j) Timmy brought a cow with him to the hospital. _____

2.

(a) How many red balls are there? _____
(b) How many green balls are there? _____
(c) How many blue balls are there? _____
(d) How many yellow balls are there? _____
(e) How many pink balls are there? _____
(f) How many balls are there altogether? _____

3. Work out the chances of the following happening if the balls from Q.2 were placed in an opaque bag and one pulled from the bag. The first one has been done for you.

(a) What is the likelihood of pulling a blue ball out of the bag? Four out of 25 or $\frac{4}{25}$.

(b) What is the probability of pulling a red ball out of the bag? _____

(c) What is the chance of pulling a yellow ball out of the bag? _____

(d) What is the chance of pulling a pink ball out of the bag? _____

(e) What is the chance of pulling a green ball out of the bag? _____

(f) What is the chance of pulling a black ball out of the bag? _____

(g) What is the likelihood of pulling out either a yellow or a green ball? _____

(h) What is the chance of pulling a pink or green ball out of the bag? _____

(i) What is the likelihood of pulling a blue or pink ball out of the bag? _____

(j) What is the likelihood of pulling a red, green or blue ball out of the bag? _____

(k) What is the likelihood of pulling a yellow, pink or green ball out of the bag? _____

Maths Fact In America, the chances of a man being colour-blind are 1 out of 12. How many from a group of 96 would be expected to be colour-blind? _____

English

Adjectives

An adjective is a describing word. It usually describes a noun.
Example: the **rosy**, **red** apple

A **Choose the most suitable adjective to fill in each blank.**

1. The red, green and brown leaves rustled in the _____ tree.
   a) colourful   b) narrow   c) lofty   d) ancient

2. The thirsty child enjoyed eating the _____ orange.
   a) juicy   b) rosy   c) tiny   d) cold

3. The old man lived in a small _____ cottage.
   a) wide   b) huge   c) thatched   d) wrinkled

4. The _____ fox quietly stole the unsuspecting chicken.
   a) cunning   b) gentle   c) furry   d) elegant

5. The _____ driver always wore her safety belt.
   a) favourite   b) careful   c) crafty   d) soft

6. The child could not put down the _____ book.
   a) boring   b) strong   c) foolish   d) interesting

7. The princess wore the _____ crown on her head.
   a) plastic   b) golden   c) bitter   d) soft

8. The prince was in awe of the _____ princess.
   a) courageous   b) ignorant   c) cowardly   d) silly

Adjectives change form when they are used to compare people or things.
- The **positive** is used when describing a person or object.
  Example: a **big** boy
- The **comparative** is used when comparing two people or objects and is formed by adding *er* to the positive.
  Example: the **bigger** boy
- The **superlative** is used when comparing a person or object to every other member of the group and is formed by adding *est* to the positive.
  Example: the **biggest** boy in the class

B **Complete the table. The first one has been done for you.**

positive	comparative	superlative
1. big	bigger	biggest
2. old		
3. tall		
4. safe		
5. hot		
6. lucky		
7. good		

ie or ei?

i usually comes before *e*, except after *c*.

A Pick the correct spelling of each of the following words and put it in a sentence in your copybook to show its meaning.

1. receive/recieve _____
2. greif/grief _____
3. releive/relieve _____
4. conceited/concieted _____
5. ceiling/cieling _____

6. yeild/yield _____
7. theif/thief _____
8. shreik/shriek _____
9. breif/brief _____
10. seize/sieze _____

Vocabulary Development

Tired Words

A Some words are used far too frequently. This makes reading dull and boring. 'Ate' is an example of an overused word. Rewrite the following sentences using an appropriate word from the word box instead of the word 'ate'.

devoured	licked	sucked	slurped	gnawed
munched	chewed	pecked	gobbled	nibbled

1. The little girl _____ the lollipop.
2. The hungry fox _____ the chicken.
3. The little dog _____ on the bone.
4. The hen _____ at the grain.
5. The boy _____ on the cornflakes.
6. The turkey _____ the meal.
7. The teenager _____ the gum.
8. The tiny mouse _____ on the cheese.
9. The cat _____ the bowl clean.
10. The woman _____ the soup from the bowl.
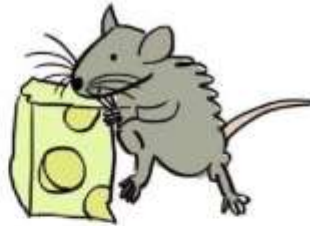
B 'Walked' or 'went' are used too frequently. Find a suitable word to replace them and then complete the following sentences.

1. The old man (walked) _____ feebly _____.
2. The hiker (went) _____ cautiously _____.
3. The dazed man (walked) _____ unsteadily _____.
4. The injured footballer (went) _____ slowly _____.
5. The carefree teenagers (walked) _____ slowly _____.
6. The reindeers (went) _____ hurriedly _____.
7. The enormous bull (went) _____ quickly _____.
8. The clever burglar (went) _____ quietly _____.
9. The vicious tiger (walked) _____ carefully _____.
10. The young boy (went) _____ noisily _____.

Wednesday 10th June

Maths

Chance – Recording scores

An Irish euro coin has a harp on one of its faces. We call it **tails**.
The opposite side we call **heads**.

When we toss a euro coin, we have a one in two chance of getting tails and a one in two chance of getting heads.

This is known as a 50:50 chance or an even chance.

tails   heads

1. Laura took a euro coin and tossed it 50 times. She recorded her results on this chart.

Tails/Heads	Tally	Total	Fraction
Tails	✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ |||	28	$\frac{28}{50}$
Heads	✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ ✚✚✚ ||	22	$\frac{22}{50}$

Try this activity with a partner. First predict what you think your results will be. Take 10 turns while your partner records the score. Then swap around. Be sure to record your results separately. Take 50 turns each in total.

Repeat the exercise with a different size coin. Will you get different results? Compare your results with other pairs of children.

2. Now try this activity with two coins. Again work with a partner. Take 10 turns. Your partner should record the score. Then swap around and your partner does the activity. Take 50 turns each.

Result	Tally	Total	Fraction
Two tails			
Two heads			
Head & tail			

(a) How many times did you toss two tails? _____ Partner's result: _____

(b) How many times did you toss two heads? _____ Partner's result: _____

(c) How many combinations of heads and tails did you record? _____ Partner's result: _____

(d) Did your results match your expectation? _____

(e) Compare your results with a few other pairs of children in your class.

(f) What would you expect your results to be if you and your partner took 100 turns each?

(g) Will your results be consistent? Explain.

Maths Fact 1 The probability of being born with 11 fingers or toes is 1 in 500. At this rate, how many people would you expect to have 11 fingers or toes in a group of 55,000? _____

Maths Fact 2 The chances of getting a hole-in-one at golf are 1 in 5,000. At this rate, how many people would be needed to ensure that nine holes-in-one were scored? _____

English

Reports

Reports describe and give a clear explanation of things. They give information about objects, places, animals or people.

A **Read the following report about giant pandas and answer the questions.**

Giant pandas

Giant pandas are native to China. They have black and white coats that feature large black patches around their eyes. The diet of giant pandas is made up almost entirely of bamboo. Giant pandas eat as much as 38kg of bamboo a day. They spend at least 12 hours a day eating. The number of giant pandas has been declining over the years as a result of hunting, climate change and the loss of bamboo forests. They have a lifespan of about 20 years.

1. What does the first line of the report tell us about giant pandas?

   _____

2. Underline the sentence that tells us what giant pandas look like.
3. Write some facts you learned about:
   a)   Their diet: _____
   b)   Their declining number: _____
   c)   Their lifespan: _____
4. List two things you learned about giant pandas that you didn't already know.

   _____

   _____

B **Find out about another endangered animal. Write a report on the animal using the following headings.**

Name:
What it looks like:
Where it lives:
What it eats:
Any interesting facts about it:
Why it's endangered:

C **In your copybook, write a report on one of the following.**

1. Lions
2. The Colosseum
3. Hot-air balloons
4. John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Science

Blue Skies and Golden Sunsets

Introduction

When light shines on the surface of a CD, the light becomes scattered and spreads out so that you see the colours of the rainbow. When sunlight strikes the Earth's atmosphere (air which surrounds the Earth), the same thing happens. Just like the surface of a CD, the air in our atmosphere takes on a colour. You will get an idea of how this works in this simple experiment.

A. Materials needed.

Helpful Hint Use just enough milk to make the water go slightly cloudy — one or two drops should be enough.

Experiment Time!

B. Look at the pictures and write what you need to do.

Use the words in the brackets to help you.

1. _____

   (a glass jar, water. Fill with.)

2. _____

   (a few drops, Add, of milk, using a spoon,)

3. _____

   (the light, the blinds. close, Turn out, and,)

4. _____

   (a flashlight, at the side, Shine, of the jar.)

5. _____

_____

(at the mixture, a flashlight, Shine, from above the jar.)

C. Prediction

What do you think you will see when you shine a strong light through the mixture in the jar from the two different angles? _____

_____

Now do the experiment.

D. Experiment results

1. What did the milk do to the water? _____

2. What colour was the mixture when you shone the light onto the side of the jar?

_____

3. How did this change when you shone the light from above the jar? _____

_____

4. Did the light travel through a greater **thickness** of milky water when it was shone from above the jar or onto the side of the jar? _____

_____

E. Complete the following sentences.

1. The mixture was yellow / orange when I shone the light _____ .
   (from above, from the side, in my pocket)

2. The mixture seemed more white / blue when I shone the light _____ .
   (from above, from the side, in my ear)

3. The mixture caused the white light from the flashlight to

_____ .

(change into other colours, go out, stay the same)

4. The more of the mixture the light had to travel through, the more _____ .
   (yellow, blue) it became.

FACT BOX 1

As sunlight travels through the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is parted and spread by tiny water drops in the air. When the sun is overhead, the spread-out light appears blue, causing the sky to appear blue. When the sun is close to the horizon, the sunlight has to travel through more air and the light is spread out more, causing the sky to appear yellow or orange. You should have seen the same thing happening in your milky water experiment.
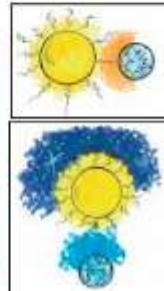
Thursday 11th June

Maths

Jelly Bean Chance

Here is a packet of different coloured jelly beans.

Word Bank

| high chance | low chance | even chance | no chance |
| impossible | certain | unsure |

1. How many jelly beans are there altogether?

_____

2. Calculate how many of each colour jelly bean there are and write them in order of how likely they are to be pulled out.

Most likely   **Least likely**

3. What is the chance of pulling out a yellow or a green jelly bean?

_____

4. What is the chance of pulling out a black jelly bean?

_____

5. Choose a word from the word bank to complete the following sentence:

I cannot be _____ that I would pick out either a pink, blue, orange, green or yellow jelly bean.

English

The Renaissance

Origins

The Renaissance was a cultural movement that took place from the 14th to the 17th century in Europe. The word 'Renaissance' means 'rebirth'. When the Roman Empire fell (it was captured by the Ottoman Empire), many of the advances that had been made in science and art were lost. The Renaissance was a time of 'coming out of the dark'. It had a profound effect in the areas of education, science, art, literature, music and quality of life in general.

The Renaissance started in Florence, Italy and spread to other cities. Part of the reason it began there was that Italy had become very wealthy and the rich people were willing to spend their money supporting artists, writers and musicians. For example, the Medici family were wool merchants and bankers who became very wealthy because their businesses were highly profitable. They ruled Florence for many years and were 'patrons' of artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. This means that they gave them money and support.

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was born on 15 April 1452. He was an artist, scientist and inventor. In 1495, da Vinci began a huge 'fresco' of Christ's Last Supper. A fresco is a piece of artwork that is painted on a wall or ceiling while the plaster is fresh and still wet. *The Last Supper* depicts Christ and his 12 apostles the day before he was crucified. It shows how da Vinci wanted to paint what people were thinking, as well as how they looked. Da Vinci's most famous painting is probably the *Mona Lisa* (or *La Gioconda*, meaning 'the joyful one'), which can be seen today in the Louvre museum in Paris. This painting is thought to be of the wife of a merchant from Florence. The *Mona Lisa* was stolen from the Louvre in 1911 by a former employee of the museum who believed the painting belonged in Italy and not France. The painting was not recovered for two years.

Michelangelo

Michelangelo was born on 6 March 1475. At the age of 13, he became an apprentice artist and began living with the Medici family. He produced many sculptures there. In 1496, he moved to Rome and was commissioned to create a sculpture called the *Pietà*. This was to become one of the masterpieces of Renaissance art. The sculpture shows Christ after he was crucified, lying on the lap of his mother, Mary. Today, this sculpture sits in Saint Peter's Basilica in the Vatican. In 1508, Michelangelo was asked by the Pope to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It was thought that another artist, Raphael, convinced the Pope to have Michelangelo paint the Sistine Chapel because he was jealous of Michelangelo's sculptures and thought he preferred sculpture to painting. Michelangelo worked for four years lying on his back on a scaffold in order to finish the painting, which depicts nine scenes from the Bible. The beautiful result is one of the many masterpieces from the Renaissance that can still be seen and enjoyed today.

1. What does the word 'Renaissance' mean?
2. Who captured the Roman Empire?
3. Where did the Renaissance start?
4. What businesses were the Medici family involved in?
5. What is a 'fresco'?

6. What influence did 'patrons' have on the Renaissance?
7. Why do you think the employee who stole the *Mona Lisa* felt it belonged in Italy and not France?
8. Do you think the name 'the joyful one' suits the *Mona Lisa*? Explain your answer.
9. Why do you think Raphael convinced the Pope to have Michelangelo paint the Sistine Chapel? Do you think he made a wise decision?
10. In your opinion, how was the Renaissance a time of change?

B **Circle the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.**

1. The scientists made huge advances in finding a cure for the disease.
   a) improvements
   b) potions
   c) complaints
   d) announcements

2. The professor researched the literature in the library.
   a) writings
   b) speech
   c) silence
   d) meeting

3. The two students were geniuses.
   a) cheeky
   b) distracted
   c) scientists
   d) intelligent

4. The merchants showed the goods to the crowd.
   a) buyers
   b) customers
   d) traders
   e) sculptors

5. The new business was very profitable.
   a) unproductive
   b) fruitless
   c) lucrative
   d) unhelpful

6. The inventor spent hours in his study.
   a) creator
   b) accountant
   c) scientist
   d) artist

7. The man recovered his hat.
   a) lost
   b) missed
   c) found
   d) dropped

8. The artist was commissioned by the patron.
   a) dismissed
   b) avoided
   c) refused
   d) hired

9. The builders checked the scaffold.
   a) platform
   b) windows
   c) steps
   d) wiring

10. He was convinced she broke the window.
    a) certain
    b) outraged
    c) not sure
    d) reporting

C **True or false?**

1. The word 'Renaissance' means to return.
2. The Roman Empire was captured by the Hungarian Empire.
3. The Renaissance started in Florence.
4. The Medici family were very rich.

Friday 12th June

Maths

Chance Events Multiple Choice Quick Quiz

Name: _____   Date: _____

I can correctly identify familiar events where one will not happen if the other does. (ACMSP093)

Read the question and then circle the correct answer.

Brianna went for a 1km bike ride on a nice sunny afternoon to the bakery and bought a loaf of bread. Brianna rode past the library on her way. Which event could not have happened?

    a.   The bike ride was 1000m long.

    b.   The sun was out.

    c.   The bakery was closed.

    d.   It was after 12pm when Brianna went for the ride.

Sebastian went fishing with his brother after school on Tuesday. They went home first and collected the fishing gear before walking to the jetty. The boys caught two fish each, which they took home for dinner! Which event could have happened?

    a.   They caught three whiting and two flathead.

    b.   It was 1pm when they arrived back home from fishing.

    c.   Sebastian's brother drove them to the jetty.

    d.   The boys had crumbed fish for dinner.

On Saturday morning, Isaiah caught the bus to the cinema to watch the latest movie with his friend Brody before they went to soccer training at 1pm. Isaiah bought popcorn and a bottle of water. Brody bought lollies and water. Which event could not have happened?

    a.   Isaiah and Brody shared the popcorn and lollies.

    b.   The cinema did not open until 4pm on Saturdays.

    c.   Brody went to soccer training with Isaiah.

    d.   Isaiah caught the bus in the morning.

Write two of your own events that cannot occur if the other one does.

1. _____

2. _____

English

Extending Vocabulary

A The Chain Game: pick a theme and expand on it by adding adjectives, verbs and places, as in the example below. Then make interesting sentences about the theme and read them out to the class.

Example: Scary crocodiles lurk in the deep pool.

Theme	Adjectives	Verbs	Places
Crocodiles	• Scary • Horrible • Scaly • Vicious • Sneaky • Slimy	• Lurk	• In the deep pool

B Talk with your partner about some common figures of speech (or 'idioms') that can be confusing.

Example: 'It's raining cats and dogs.' → It's raining heavily.

C Look at the following pictures and the figure of speech under each one. In small groups, discuss what each figure of speech might mean. Write about each one in your copybook.

1. John is the apple of his father's eye.

2. He was told to mind his *ps* and *qs.*

3. Mary decided to tip the waiter.

4. She won by the skin of her teeth.

5. I decided to turn over a new leaf

6. The early bird catches the worm.

7. Every cloud has a silver lining.

8. She gave me the cold shoulder.

9. Peter let the cat out of the bag.

10. Ruth decided to let sleeping dogs lie.

D Using books or the Internet, find out more figures of speech and report back to the class.

Ms McCormick and Ms Hodson Groups - Maths and English for the week

Monday June 8th

Maths

Written Computation

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
127 + 348	208 + 591	253 + 374	287 + 469	528 + 197

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
466 + 289	568 + 294	375 + 489	829 + 96	87 + 398

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
493 − 257	897 − 355	938 − 453	735 − 289	672 − 385

Tuesday June 9th

Maths

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
€1·36 + €2·43	€1·37 + €3·48	€2·39 + €4·80	€2·76 + €5·87	€5·89 + €1·45

6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
€4·79 + €2·84	€6·38 + €1·97	€5·08 + €2·94	€3·67 + €4·59	€4·28 + €2·77

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
€4·78 − €2·53	€6·82 − €3·58	€7·39 − €2·56	€8·63 − €3·95	€9·36 − €4·58

Wednesday 10th June

Maths

1.	238 + 579	2.	369 + 243	3.	587 + 266	4.	394 + 578	5.	479 + 384
6.	1267 + 2489	7.	2573 + 3198	8.	3728 + 4593	9.	4859 + 2987	10.	6785 + 1947
11.	3924 + 4588	12.	2739 + 6857	13.	4156 + 5378	14.	5496 + 3928	15.	2809 + 5766

Thursday 11th June

Maths

10. 2–D shapes
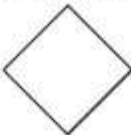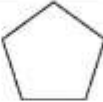
1. Name each of these 2–D shapes.
   (Choose from **triangle, square, rectangle, circle, semi-circle, oval, hexagon.**)

   (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

   (e) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____

2. Name each of these 2–D shapes.
   (Choose from **square, rhombus, rectangle, parallelogram, pentagon.**)

   (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____

   (e) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____

3. Complete these facts.
   (a) A rhombus is a _____ pulled out of shape.
   (b) A parallelogram is a _____ pulled out of shape.
   (c) A regular pentagon has _____ equal sides.
   (d) An irregular pentagon does not have all its _____ equal.
   (e) A regular hexagon has six _____ sides.
   (f) An irregular hexagon does not have _____ of its sides equal.

Friday 12th June

Maths

1.	€1·56	2.	€3·63	3.	€4·59	4.	€2·86	5.	€5·07
	€2·47		€1·29		€1·29		€3·19		€1·88
	+ €3·62		+ €1·38		+ €2·67		+ €2·54		+ €2·69

| 6. | €26·38 | 7. | €34·92 | 8. | €58·39 | 9. | €46·73 | 10. | €37·64 |
| | + €9·67 | | + €18·65 | | + €27·68 | | + €25·98 | | + €48·79 |

Monday English

Read the fable and answer the questions that follow

An Eagle swooped down upon a Serpent and seized it in his talons with the intention[5] of carrying it off and devouring[6] it. But the Serpent was too quick for him and had its coils round him in a moment; and then there ensued a life-and-death struggle between the two. A countryman, who was a witness of the encounter, came to the assistance of the eagle, and succeeded in freeing him from the Serpent and enabling him to escape. In revenge, the Serpent spat some of his poison into the man's drinking-horn. Heated with his exertions[7], the man was about to slake his thirst with a draught[8] from the horn, when the Eagle knocked it out of his hand, and spilled its contents upon the ground.
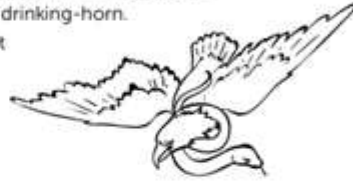
1. Why did the Eagle swoop down on the Serpent?

_____

_____

2. Why did the Eagle knock the drink out of the countryman's hand?

3. How did the countryman help the Eagle?

_____

_____

4. What did the Serpent do to punish the countryman?

_____

_____

_____

5. What does the picture show?

_____

_____

[5]intention: goal   [6]devouring: swallowing   [7]exertions: hard work   [8]draught: drink

Tuesday

Summer fun!

Number the sentences below in the correct order to create a short story.

_____ "I'll help you with the rest!" says Chris to Julian. "Thanks!" exclaims Julian.

_____ Chris and Julian run quickly to their messy room to change into swimming trunks.

_____ Finally, after applying sunblock, Chris and Julian have a fun summer day running back and forth through the sprinklers!

_____ Chris is ready to go play when he is done, but he does not want to play without his little brother.

_____ They almost make it out the back door when their mom stops them. "Where do you think you are going? You can't play in the sprinklers until you both clean your room!"

_____ When Chris and Julian are all done, their mom inspects the room. Then she says, "Good job, boys! You can go play in the sprinklers now, but first you have to wear sunblock."

_____ Both Chris and Julian groan as they walk back to their room. There are clothes and toys all over their beds and on the floor!

_____ Chris throws his dirty clothes in the hamper, then folds his clean clothes and neatly stacks them in the drawers. Julian picks up all of his toys and puts them into his toy box.

_____ It is a hot summer day, and Chris yells to his little brother Julian, "Let's go play in the sprinklers!"

_____ Julian is taking a longer time cleaning up because his mess is bigger. He still has to fold his clean clothes!

Wednesday

FUN IN THE GARDEN!

Fill in the blanks with the right parts of speech to complete this outrageous story!

_____ had a _____ garden in _____.
(NAME 1)   (ADJECTIVE)   (LOCATION)

The garden had many _____ _____ and _____ plants and
                     (ADJECTIVE) (PLURAL NOUN)   (NOUN)

_____ hanging from a _____. There was even a _____
(PLURAL NOUN)   (NOUN)   (ADJECTIVE)

section of the garden for _____ like _____, _____,
                          (PLURAL NOUN)   (NOUN)   (NOUN)

and _____. _____ said they should put in a _____
    (NOUN)   (NAME 2)   (NOUN)

to grow _____. But _____ thought this was a _____
        (PLURAL NOUN)   (NAME 3)   (ADJECTIVE)

idea. People from all over _____ came to sample some of
                           (LOCATION)

the special _____ plants. Because the _____ plants grew
            (NOUN)   (NOUN)

so _____ they were protected with a _____ _____
   (ADVERB)   (ADJECTIVE) (NOUN)

to keep the _____ away. One day a _____ judge from a
            (PLURAL NOUN)   (ADJECTIVE)

farm _____ and awarded _____ with a prize for the most
     (PAST TENSE VERB)   (NAME 1)

_____ _____ in _____. _____ was proud to win such
(ADJECTIVE) (NOUN)   (LOCATION)   (NAME 1)

a _____ award and thanked friends by _____ a _____
  (ADJECTIVE)   (-ING VERB)   (ADJECTIVE)

and _____ _____!
    (ADJECTIVE) (NOUN)

Thursday

Correct the Homophones

Won fine day when the son was shining weigh up in the sky, a pear of hairs came hopping buy. Watching them from behind a fur tree was an enormous grizzly bare. He had bean keeping an I on them four about a weak from his cave in the hills. Now hear was his chance for a peace of succulent hair pie for tee.

He crept from his hiding plaice and charged at the hairs. They took too there heals and ran for the mane rode. Luckily a passing van stopped and gave the hairs a lift and saved they're skins.

The hairs looked over there shoulders too sea the bare stamping his feet with rage. As they turned back they noticed sum dead pheasants in a sack. The van driver was a poacher and was thinking, "Eye rather fancy a nice crusty hair and pheasant pie four tee tonight," as he reached four his gun.

Friday

Using Connectives

Use these <u>connectives</u> to complete the sentences.

> because   when   so   if
>   but   then   also
>   next   later   until   after

☆
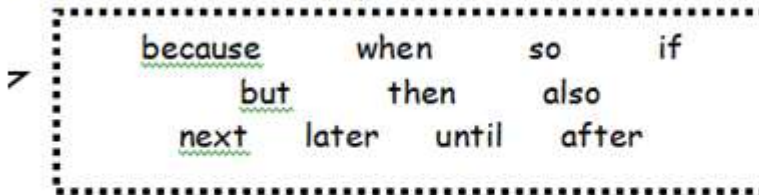
Example: Cinderella wanted to go to the ball <u>because</u> she wanted to marry Prince Charming.

1. The Three Little Pigs were very scared_____ the Big Bad Wolf blew their house down.

2. Goldilocks liked to eat porridge_____ it was too hot for her.

3. Cinderella felt sad_____ the Fairy Godmother helped her go to the ball.

4. Snow White had lost her 7 dwarves_____ she went to look for them.

5. Red Riding Hood skipped through the forest_____ she <u>went</u> to see her Grandma.

6. Peter Pan ran away from Captain Hook_____ he saw him coming to get him.

7. The Gingerbread Man cried_____ someone was mean to him.

8. Sleeping Beauty felt happy_____ she danced with Prince Charming.

9. Jack climbed up his beanstalk_____ he reached the top.

Mr. Moloney's Maths Challenge

Try these revision word problems, Do one test per day!

Test 53   Fractions, Decimals, Percentages 1

Answers ✓/✗

1. Write $\frac{7}{10}$ as a percentage.
2. Write 30% as a fraction in its lowest terms.
3. Write $\frac{11}{100}$ as a percentage.
4. I had €40. I spent 10% of it on a football. How much did the football cost?
5. Write 0·8 as a percentage.
6. Write 60% as a fraction in the lowest terms.
7. 40% of the 25 children in a class go swimming. How many of them go swimming?
8. Joseph had €56. He spent 25% of it. How much did he spend?
9. Evin spent 30% of his money in one shop and 50% of it in another shop. What percentage of his money had he left?
10. Jessica spent half of her money in one shop and 25% of it in another. If she had €16 left, how much had she at first?

1. ___
2. ___
3. ___
4. ___
5. ___
6. ___
7. ___
8. ___
9. ___
10. ___

Total ✓ ___

Test 54   Fractions, Decimals, Percentages 1

Answers ✓/✗

1. Write 0·65 as a percentage.
2. $\frac{1}{4} + 0\cdot3 = \boxed{?}$ (Answer as a percentage.)
3. Angela spent 0·45 of her money on clothes and $\frac{1}{4}$ of it on food. What percentage of her money had she left?
4. Jack ate 3 of his 20 sweets. What percentage of them did he eat?
5. What is 60% of 250?
6. 9 of the 20 children in a group are boys. What percentage of them are boys?
7. I had €150. I spent 80% of it. How much money had I left?
8. A farmer had 32 cattle. He sold 24 of them. What percentage of them did he sell?
9. 30% of the 180 children in a school play hurling. How many of the children play hurling?
10. I spent 45% of my money in one shop and 0·35 of it in another. If I had €30 left, how much had I at first?

1. ___
2. ___
3. ___
4. ___
5. ___
6. ___
7. ___
8. ___
9. ___
10. ___

Total ✓ ___

Test 55 Revision

1. Write 23% as a fraction.
2. What is 7% of 400?
3. What is 0·75 of 36?
4. James spent 0·55 of his money on clothes and $\frac{1}{5}$ of it on travel. What percentage of his money had he left?
5. Emma ate 7 of her 20 chocolates. What percentage of them did she eat?
6. A farmer sold 50% of his cattle. If he still has 75 cattle, how many cattle had he at first?
7. What must be added to 25% of 60 to make 22?
8. In a quiz of 60 questions, Joe got 80% of them right. How many answers did Joe get right?
9. Betty had €500. She spent 11% of it. How much did she spend?
10. 11 of the 20 children in a class have brown hair. What percentage of the children have brown hair?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Total ✓

Test 56 General Revision

1. What is $\frac{2}{8}$ of 72?
2. $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{7}{1000} + 9 = \boxed{?}$ (Answer in decimal form.)
3. $0·3 + \frac{1}{5} + 30\% = \boxed{?}$ (Answer as a percentage.)
4. What is 15% of 160?
5. Express 14 as a percentage of 40.
6. Jack had €40. He spent €18 on books and €12 on food. What percentage of his money had he left?
7. Jim can cycle 7km in 15 minutes. How far should he cycle in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours?
8. How many minutes are there in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours?
9. What change did Harry get out of €2·00 when he bought 4 ice-cream cones?
10. Peter weighs 50kg and Ellen weighs 42kg. Express Ellen's weight as a percentage of Peter's weight.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Total ✓

Test 57 Time

1. What time (pm) is shown on this clock?
2. Write the time shown using the 24-hour system.
3. If the clock is 23 minutes fast, what is the correct time?
4. How many minutes are there in 1 hour 25 minutes?
5. Write 3.45pm in digital time.
6. How many hrs and mins are there in 100mins?
7. `21:16` Write this digital time using am or pm.
8. A television programme began at 4.35pm.
   It lasted 45 minutes.
   At what time did the programme end?
9. Darragh left home for school at 7.55am. He reached school at 8.47am. How long did the journey take?
10. A bus journey took 2hrs 7mins.
    If the journey began at 10:55,
    at what time did it end? (digital time)

Answers ✓/✗

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Total ✓