

6th Class Work 22nd - 26th February

Dear Parents/Guardians,

Please find the work for the week of the 22nd February.

A big welcome back after the mid-term. We hope everyone got the break they deserved. Phone calls and emails (including recordings) will resume on Monday 22nd February. These outlets will give us the platform to help everyone in this trying time and answer any questions or concerns you may have. Please send in examples of pupils' work which will allow teachers to give feedback. This will help motivate the children and the teachers to tailor the work appropriately.

Email addresses:

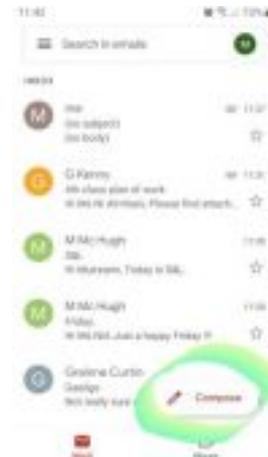
1. Mr Rennick- jrennick@staidanssns.ie
2. Ms O'Reilly- moreilly@staidanssns.ie
3. Ms Clingan uclingan@staidanssns.ie
4. Ms McCague emccague@staidanssns.ie
5. Ms Daly- kdaly@staidanssns.ie
6. Ms. Bergin sbergin@staidanssns.ie
7. Mr Martin fmartin@staidanssns.ie
8. Ms Byrne mbyrne@staidanssns.ie

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

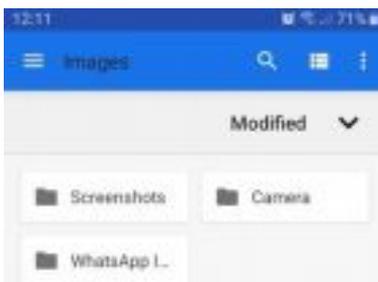
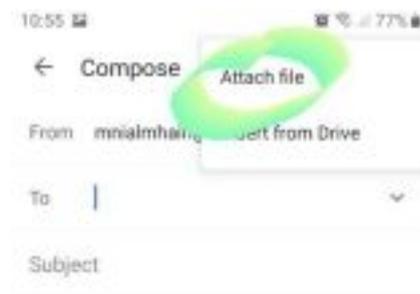
How to send your teacher your work:

There are a few ways to do this – here are the steps for one of the ways:

1. Take a photo of your work on your phone camera.
2. Open your email on your phone. Look at the bottom of the screen and click the tab marked “Compose”.

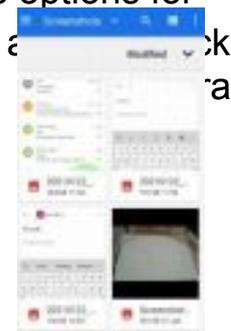


3. Fill in the person you are sending the email to: 4. Click on the paper clip tab - at the top on the right.



5. Click on “attach file”

6. This will bring you to the options for attaching - pick images, a



7. Then click on the images you wish to send in your email.

(These are the photos I used here today)

[Click on the work in the timetable to take you directly to the correct page. You may then need to click on the word \[Bookmark\]\(#\)](#)

Timetable

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
P.E (Weekdays 9am)	PE With Joe 2021	Ch Ch side plank challenge	Running/ Sprints activity	Workout Thursday	Dance Challenge- Bit of fun for all the family
Maths	Introduction to area and perimeter	Finding the area of irregular shapes	Square metres and square centimetres	A floor plan	Review
SPHE	Making Decisions		Making Decisions		
	B	R	E	A	K
English	Dictionary Work	Life in Russia- Read and answer	Grammar- Colons and SemiColons	Explanation Writing- Inuit People	Vocabulary Work
	L	U	N	C	H
Gaeilge	Aimsir Fháisteanach- bí	Abairtí	An Aimsir	Éist agus líon na bearnaí	Tuar na hAimsire
SESE/Arts/ Religion	Religion Lent	Science Light	History The Fenians	Art Daffodils	Drama The Fenians

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Monday

PE

Click on the link below to do PE with Joe!

[PE With Joe | 2021](#)

Maths

Mental Maths - this week we are going to work on NUMBER BONDS. Click on this link to play 'Hit the button' and then click on the green button that says NUMBER BONDS.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

You should be working towards 'Up to 100'. Take a screenshot of your score and email it to your teacher.

Introduction to Area and Perimeter

Please watch this video

[Introduction to area.mp4](#)

B Comparing rectangles

(a)  1cm 6cm

(b)  4cm
3cm

(c)  5cm
2cm

1. What is the perimeter of each rectangle?
2. What is the area of each rectangle?

C Draw these rectangles. Find their perimeters and their areas. What conclusion can you draw?

1. (a) L 8cm, W 4cm (b) L 11cm, W 1cm (c) L 9cm, W 3cm
2. (a) L 12cm, W 2cm (b) L 10cm, W 4cm (c) L 7cm, W 7cm
3. (a) L 10cm, W 5cm (b) L 8cm, W 7cm (c) L 12cm, W 3cm

SPHE

Part 1: Secondary school questions

Secondary school is an important part of every child's life. With a parent/guardian write out some questions you would like to ask about life in secondary school. There

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

will be a meeting with students from St Aidan's Community School (date to be finalised) and having some thoughts will make this meeting more interesting.

Part 2: Making Decisions: A Way of Deciding

Developing children's sense of power and pride in making even small decisions and encouraging them to take responsibility are essential life skills.

With a parent/ guardian invite the children to think:

- All the decisions people make every day.
- Discuss how these can be major and minor decisions.
- The consequences of a decision that determine if it is minor or major.

Activity: Categorise the everyday decisions suggested by the children into major and minor groups. Discuss the consequences of these decisions.

English

1. Using an online or book dictionary, look up the following words and write down their meaning.
2. Put each word into a sentence of your own.

- Landscape
- Ethnic
- Subsoil
- Coniferous
- Residence
- Souvenir

Send a picture of your work to your teacher. Don't forget capital letters, full stops, neat presentation, title and today's date.

Gaeilge

Activity 1: Féach ar an bhfíseán seo! *Watch this video!*

[*Bí- An Aimsir Fháisteanach.mp4*](#)

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Activity 2: Léigh na focail nua. *Read the new words.*

amárach	arú amárach	maidin amárach	trathnóna amárach	An Luan seo chugainn	An Aoine seo chugainn
tomorrow	the day after tomorrow	tomorrow morning	tomorrow afternoon	Next Monday	Next Friday

mé	beidh mé	I will be
tú	beidh tú	You will be
sé	beidh sé	He will be or it will be
sí	beidh sí	She will be
sinn	beimid	We all will be
sibh	beidh sibh	You all will be
siad	beidh siad	They all will be

Activity 3: Líon isteach na bearnaí agus aistrigh go Béarla iad. *Fill in the blanks and translate them to English. Use the two tables above to help you.*

Amárach, _____ (bí: sé) ag rith.

Arú amárach, _____ (bí: mé) ag imirt peile.

Maidin amárach, _____ (bí: sinn) ag ithe.

Trathnóna amárach, _____ (bí: tú) ag léim.

An Chéadaoin seo chugainn, _____ (bí: siad) ag scríobh.

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

An Mháirt seo chugainn, _____ (bí: sí) ag léamh.

Religion

1. Watch and listen to the video about Lent.

<https://app.screencastify.com/record/nBFYyJud0A2FizzjgPxEU>

2. Complete the following worksheet about Lent.

What Would You Give up for Lent?

Lent is a time for Christians to remember Jesus' sacrifice and how he resisted temptation.

If you were giving up something for Lent, what would it be?



Why would it be difficult for you to give it up?

Use the space below to draw what you would give up for Lent.

Tuesday PE

Cha Cha Slide Plank Challenge

We have a P.E. challenge for you all to try at home, but before we do remember to warm up:

- 15 Jumping Jacks
- 15 Lunges (changing legs)
- 15 second jog on the spot
- 15 second high knees

Take a 30 second break and then repeat!

Video Challenge: Watch the video linked below of The Cha Cha Slide Plank Challenge. Give it a go and see if you can complete the full challenge!!

[CHA CHA SLIDE PLANK CHALLENGE](#)

Remember:

- Eat well- 5 A DAY
- Drink plenty of water
- Get plenty of sleep
- Send in pictures and video clips of you doing the challenge above to your teacher.
- Get all the family involved.

Tuesday Maths

Mental Maths - this week we are going to work on NUMBER BONDS. Click on this link to play 'Hit the button' and then click on the green button that says NUMBER BONDS.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

You should be working towards 'Up to 100'. Take a screenshot of your score and email it to your teacher.

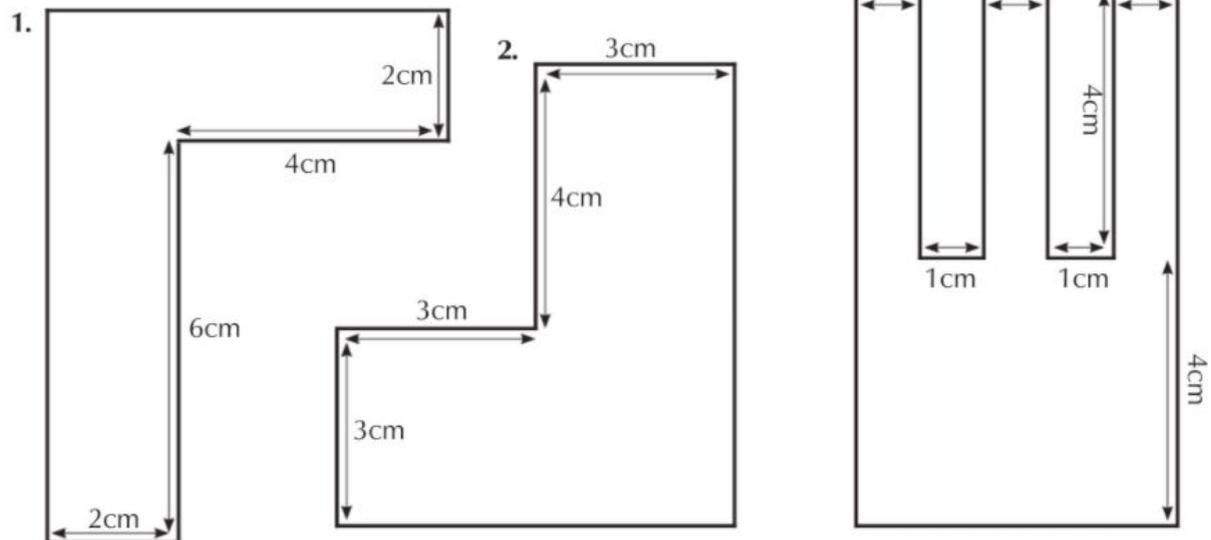
Irregular shapes

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Please watch this video to learn more about how to get the area of irregular shapes. Then find the area of the three irregular shapes below.

[Finding the area of irregular shapes.mp4](#)

Find the area of these irregular shapes.



Here is a great game to help you find out more about getting the area of irregular shapes. It may take a while to load, so please be patient.

<http://www.scootle.edu.au/ec/viewing/L383/L383/index.html>

English

Read this text all about Russia and Answer the questions below. You can use your dictionary work from yesterday to help you.

Russia, the setting for the story *The Wolf Wilder*, is the largest country in the world bordering 14 other countries. It crosses two **continents** and borders three oceans. The Arctic Ocean borders Russia in the north, the Pacific to the east and the Atlantic to the northwest. Russia's area is almost twice that of the USA and it is about 240 times larger than Ireland. Russia's size means that it **includes** several different **landscapes** and a very varied climate.

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Today, Russia has a population of approximately 144 million. There are many different **ethnic** groups in Russia. The three main languages spoken in Russia are Tartar, Ukrainian and Russian. Most Russians live in the European part of Russia, where the **climate** is not too cold.

The Geography of Russia

A region of Russia called Siberia accounts for three-quarters of the Russian land mass. In the far north of Siberia, the **landscape** is known as the tundra. *Tundra* is a Russian word meaning *treeless heights*. The tundra landscape is covered in snow for more than nine months every year. Beneath the surface of the soil there is generally a layer of frozen **subsoil** called permafrost. Moss, grass and small shrubs grow in the tundra. Lemmings are small mammals that can burrow under the snow to eat grass and moss during the winter.

Russia has more forests than any other country. These forests lie just south of the tundra and are called taiga meaning 'land of the little sticks' in Russian or boreal (northern) forests. These taiga forests have mainly **coniferous** trees such as pine and spruce. This area also **experiences** a harsh climate with temperatures below freezing for at least six months of the year. During their short, warm and wet summers, the forests and insect and bird life thrive. Large mammals such as caribou (reindeer), Arctic foxes, wild bears, huskies, wolves, Siberian tigers and wolverines survive in the tundra and the taiga. The Inuit tribes also live there.

Dominated by tundra and taiga, Siberia has a much lower population than other parts of Russia and is less **developed**. Siberia is important to Russia's economy as it is where the majority of Russia's oil reserves are found. Russia is rich in natural **resources** such as natural gas, timber and oil.

Much of Russia is made up of steppes. Steppes are rolling, treeless plains and large areas of grasslands. These grassland plains were once home to the Cossack horsemen. The Cossack horsemen was a group of Russian military warriors that still exists today but without the same power that they had in the past.

Russia is divided by the Ural Mountains. The Ural Mountains run for approximately 2,500 km from north to south, dividing the country between Europe and Asia. In winter, **tourists** flock to the ski resorts in the Ural Mountains.



 Russian Tundra



 A caribou



 A nerpa

Russia has over 100,000 rivers, its largest being the Volga River, measuring approximately 3,530 km in length. It is the longest river on the continent of Europe.

Russia has the deepest lake in the world too. Lake Baikal **contains** about one-fifth of the world's total fresh water. The most **unique** animal found at the lake is a fresh water seal known as a nerpa. It is the only mammal to live in the lake. The nerpa population faces **threats** from hunting and increased levels of **pollution** in the water.

FACT

Lake Baikal is the largest fresh water lake in the world. Its area is about the size of Belgium. More than 500 rivers or streams flow into the lake. Only one river, the Angara, flows out of the lake! It is also the deepest lake in the world with a depth of about 1,640 m. There are about 2,000 underwater earthquakes in the lake, annually.



 The Kremlin

Moscow and St Petersburg

Many people in Russia live and work in small towns and villages. In the cities, families live in high-rise flats. Russian children go to school until they are 18.

Approximately 13 million people live in Moscow, the capital city of Russia. The Kremlin lies at the centre of Moscow. The Kremlin has five palaces and four cathedrals and is enclosed by the Kremlin Wall. The Kremlin was formerly the Tsar's (Russian Emperor's) Moscow **residence**.

St Petersburg is named after Peter the Great who made the city his capital in 1712 and is the second city of Russia. It **contains** many tourist **attractions**. The most famous attraction in St Petersburg is the Winter Palace. This was home to Russia's royal family and is now an art gallery called the Hermitage Museum.



Culture in Russia

Russia is famous for its **jewellery** and **precious** stones. Peter Fabergé was a famous Russian jeweller. He **designed** many beautiful eggs for rich people between the years 1885 and 1917. The first jewelled Fabergé egg known as 'Hen Egg' was crafted for Tsar Alexander III. The Tsar gave it as a present to his wife at Easter.



 Fabergé egg

Russian people enjoy music and dancing. The Bolshoi Ballet is the most famous classical ballet company in the world and is **located** in Moscow. Russia is famous for the ballet *Swan Lake* composed by Tchaikovsky. Russians also enjoy sports such as football, ice hockey, tennis, skiing, weightlifting, handball and martial arts.



 The Bolshoi Ballet

In 1951, Russia **launched** the world's first artificial satellite called Sputnik 1. The first person to orbit the earth was a Russian cosmonaut named Yuri Gagarin in 1961. Russian astronauts are called cosmonauts.

Tourists can travel across Russia on the Trans-Siberian Railway. It takes over a week to travel from Moscow in the west to Vladivostok, the largest city in the east.

FACT

A very popular Russian **souvenir** called a *matryoshka*, is made up of nesting dolls. These are painted to look like a traditional woman or *babushka* (meaning grandmother or elderly woman).



A Little Light Thinking

1. How many countries border Russia?
2. What is the meaning of the word *tundra*?
3. Name four animals that live in the tundra and taiga regions of Russia.

Deeper Thinking

1. Why do you think Russia has more forests than any other country?
2. Why do you think most people in Russian cities live in high-rise flats?

Extra Challenge: Write 10 facts about Russia and teach them to someone in your house.

Gaeilge

Féach ar an bhfíseán! Watch the video!

[Abairtí- An Aimsir.mp4](#)

Bosca A	
Beidh sé	It will be
Ní bheidh sé	It will not be
An mbeidh sé.....?	Will it be?

Bosca B	
gaofar	windy
ceomhar	foggy
grianmhar	sunny
ag cur báistí	raining
ag cur seaca	freezing
ag cur sneachta	snowing
scamallach	cloudy
fuair	cold
te	hot
nimhneach fuair	freezing cold

Bosca C	
amárach	tomorrow
arú amárach	the day after tomorrow
maidin amárach	tomorrow morning
tráthnóna amárach	tomorrow afternoon
An luan seo chugainn	next Monday
An Déardaoin seo chugainn	next Thursday

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Activity 1: Translate the sentences using Bosca A, Bosca B and Bosca C to help you.

1. An mbeidh sé ag cur sneachta amárach?

2. Beidh sé ag cur báistí an Luan seo chugainn.

3. Ní bheidh sé gaofar arú amárach.

4. It will be sunny tomorrow.

5. Will it be foggy next Monday?

Activity 2: Scríobh d'abairtí féin. *Create 5 Irish sentences of your own.*

Choose a phrase from 'Bosca A', a phrase from 'Bosca B' and a phrase from 'Bosca C'. Write them down in that order to create an Irish sentence about the weather. Write the English translation beside it.

Science

Click the link below and read the following website page about light and answer the five questions below.

[Light](#)

1. How does light help plants make their own food grow?
2. What does the word 'Transparent' mean?
3. What does the word 'Translucent' mean?
4. What does the word 'Opaque' mean?
5. What part of your eye does light go into your eye?

Wednesday PE

Running Activity: Reaction Sprints

All you need is someone at home to help you - no equipment!

- Stand in an open area that you will be able to run safely
- Set yourself a marker to run from and to run to
- The person helping you will call 'Go' when you are in position
- **Run 1:** Stand at the marker facing the direction you are running in
- **Run 2:** Stand with your back to the direction you are running in
- **Run 3:** Sit on the ground, legs crossed and hands on your head
- **Run 4:** Crouch down and put your hands around your ankles

Maths

Mental Maths - this week we are going to work on NUMBER BONDS. Click on this link to play 'Hit the button' and then click on the green button that says NUMBER BONDS.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

You should be working towards 'Up to 100'. Take a screenshot of your score and email it to your teacher.

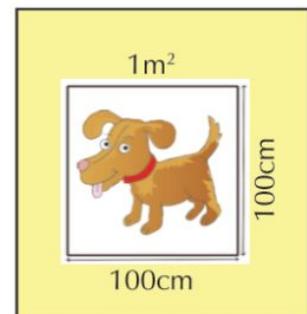
Square metres and square centimetres

How many cm^2 in 1m^2 ?

1. Change to m^2 . Example: How many m^2 in $84,000\text{cm}^2$?

Divide by 10,000: $84,000\text{cm}^2 = 8.4\text{m}^2$

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) $93,000\text{cm}^2$ | (b) $71,000\text{cm}^2$ | (c) $62,000\text{cm}^2$ |
| (d) $59,000\text{cm}^2$ | (e) $43,700\text{cm}^2$ | (f) $38,500\text{cm}^2$ |
| 2. Change to cm^2 | | |
| (a) 8.1m^2 | (b) 1.8m^2 | (c) 2.3m^2 |
| (d) 3.3m^2 | (e) 4.23m^2 | (f) 5.17m^2 |
| (g) 9.06m^2 | (h) 8.216m^2 | (i) 7.002m^2 |



[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

SPHE

Making Decisions: Gregor`s Story

Read the following story with a parent/guardian:

Gregor`s best friend is Mick. They went to school together on the very first day and have always sat together in class. Gregor was always quieter than Mick. He did not risk things like Mick did. When they were young, Mick broke his leg when he fell from a tree. Gregor was there and he had shouted at Mick to be careful. But Mick did not listen.

Last week, Mick told Gregor that he had found out that you could inhale solvents and that it gave you a buzz. Mick said he was going to try it on Saturday and that he wanted Gregor to give it a go as well. Gregor was very confused and hardly slept a wink that night. He was worried that Mick would do something silly and hurt himself. He was also afraid for himself, as he had heard that inhaling solvents was very dangerous. He did not want to look like a wimp though. He was afraid Mick would tease him. He did not want to tell his mother and father because they would just get very angry. Gregor was very worried and did not know what to do.

With a parent/ guardian ask the pupils to apply the following decision making strategy to Gregor's situation:

1. Gather information (find out all you can about the decision. Ask questions)
2. Identify alternatives (Look at possible choices you have)
3. Consequences (Look at the consequences of each choice you make)
4. Decide (Decide clearly what you want to do)
5. Outcome (See what happens when you make your decision. You may think differently depending on how things turn out)
6. Examine different decisions that Gregor may make and the consequences of these decisions.

English

Grammar: Colons and SemiColons

Watch this short video which will explain today's grammar lesson

<https://www.loom.com/share/5a3c64cf573d450988a15b638cfc8220>

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

A **colon** is used (a) to introduce a **list of items** after a complete, independent sentence, e.g. Four countries bordering Russia are: Norway, China, Poland and Latvia. (b) After words such as **example** and **remember**, e.g. **Remember:** Always brush your teeth after every meal. (c) To introduce the **spoken words** of somebody, e.g. Oscar Wilde said: 'No man is rich enough to buy back his past.'

A **semi-colon** is used (a) to join two sentences that are closely related to one another, e.g. They love ballet; I can't stand it. (b) To join two separate sentences with words such as **however**, **meanwhile**, **therefore**, **moreover**, **otherwise**, etc., e.g. He was advised to stop smoking; otherwise, he would die.

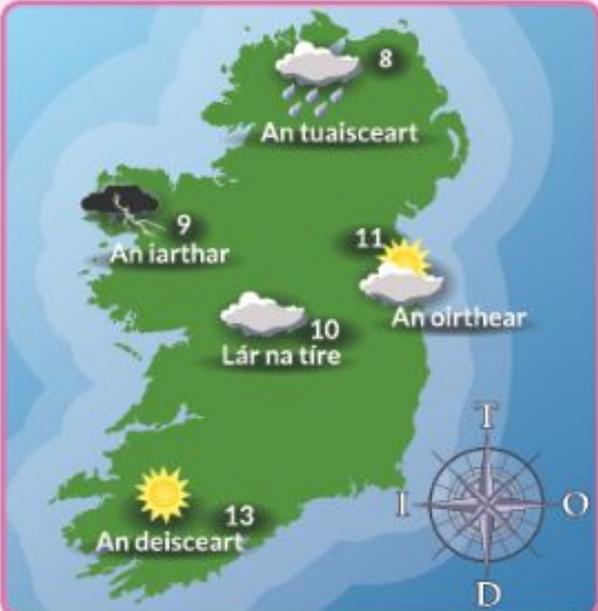
Rewrite the following sentences inserting a colon or semicolon in each case.

1. The ingredients for *kulebyaka* are eggs, meat, chicken and cabbage.
2. 'The Bolshoi Ballet were very good I'd like to see it again,' she said.
3. Russia's three main languages are Tartar, Ukrainian and Russian.
4. The Brennans went to St Petersburg the Ryans went to Moscow.
5. Remember Drivers should never drink and drive.
6. Sofia likes karate she dislikes boxing with a vengeance.

Gaeilge

Féach ar an bhfíseán seo. *Watch this video.*

[Tuar na haimsire.mp4](#)



Réamhaisnéis na haimsire

Beidh sé fliuch amárach **sa tuaisceart**.

Beidh an ghrian ag taitneamh an lá ar fad **sa deisceart**.

Beidh an teocht timpeall 11 gcéim **san oirthear**.

Beidh tintreach agus toirneach **san iarthar**.

Beidh sé scamallach **i lár** na tíre.

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

1. Cén sort aimsire a bheidh san oirthear?

Beidh an teocht timpeall 11 gcéim san oirthear.

2. Cén sort aimsire a bheidh sa tuaisceart amárach?

Beidh sé _____ sa tuaisceart.

3. Cén sort aimsire a bheidh san iarthar?

Beidh _____ san iarthar.

4. Cén sort aimsire a bheidh i lár na tíre?

_____ i lár na tíre.

5. Cén sort aimsire a bheidh sa deisceart?

_____.

History

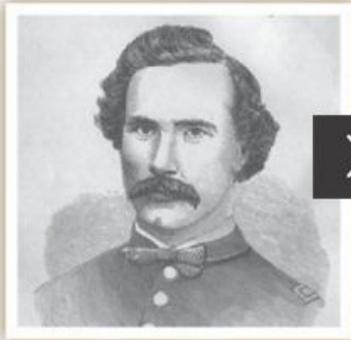
The Fenians

Read the text and answer the questions.

THE FENIANS AND THE IRB

After the defeat of the Young Irelanders in 1848, some of the leaders escaped to France and America. Others were transported to Australia by the authorities and imprisoned. In 1858, two experienced members or veterans of the Young Irelanders founded a new organisation in Dublin and New York. This organisation was led by James Stephens in Dublin and John O'Mahoney in New York. Stephens was from Kilkenny and O'Mahoney was from Cork.

The American organisation was called the Fenians after the Fianna – the legendary warriors of Celtic Ireland. The Irish organisation was called the Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRB), but was also known as the Fenians. The aim of the IRB was to establish an independent Irish republic using physical force. Its members believed that Ireland would never gain its own government by peaceful means and that they must fight for this cause.



James Stephens

John O'Mahoney

200%

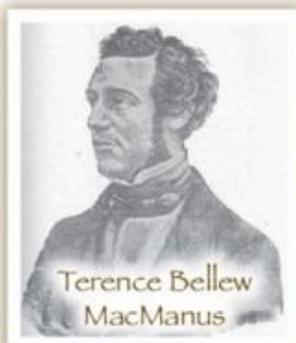
Q

>

1. What year was the new organisation founded in Ireland and New York?
2. What was the American organisation called?
3. What was the Irish organisation called?
4. What was the aim of the Irish Republican Brotherhood?

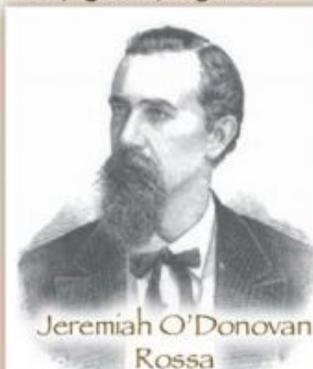
RECRUITMENT IN IRELAND

In 1856, James Stephens returned to Ireland from Paris, where he had lived since the defeat of the Young Irelanders. He organised the IRB along the lines of the French revolutionary movement he had seen in Paris. He was a great believer in secrecy, but from the very beginning, there were spies in his organisation, who informed the British Government about his plans.



Stephens travelled around Ireland recruiting members. He received very little support at first, but the death (from natural causes) of Terence Bellew MacManus in 1861 was a turning point. MacManus was one of the Young Irelanders and had taken part in the rebellion of 1848. The IRB organised his funeral and used it to draw attention to the cause of Irish freedom by glorifying the dead man. Over 20,000 people attended. After MacManus's funeral there was a big increase in recruitment.

Most of the IRB members were farmers, labourers, soldiers, teachers, clerks, shop assistants and urban workers. Wealthier people such as landlords, large farm owners and wealthy business people showed little interest in the IRB. One of Stephens's early recruits was Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa from Skibbereen in West Cork. He was to become a very important Fenian leader.



5. What year did James Stephens return to Ireland?
6. Who died in 1861?
7. How many people attended the funeral?
8. What were most of the IRBs occupations?

Thursday PE

Workout Thursday;

*Clare GAA Coaching and Training

https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_mki946NIaSnt4EGLQJSaQ

*GoNoodle 'Pump it up' Workout do three rounds-

<https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/pump-it-up>

*GoNoodle "Blast Off" Workout <https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/blast-off>

Thursday Maths

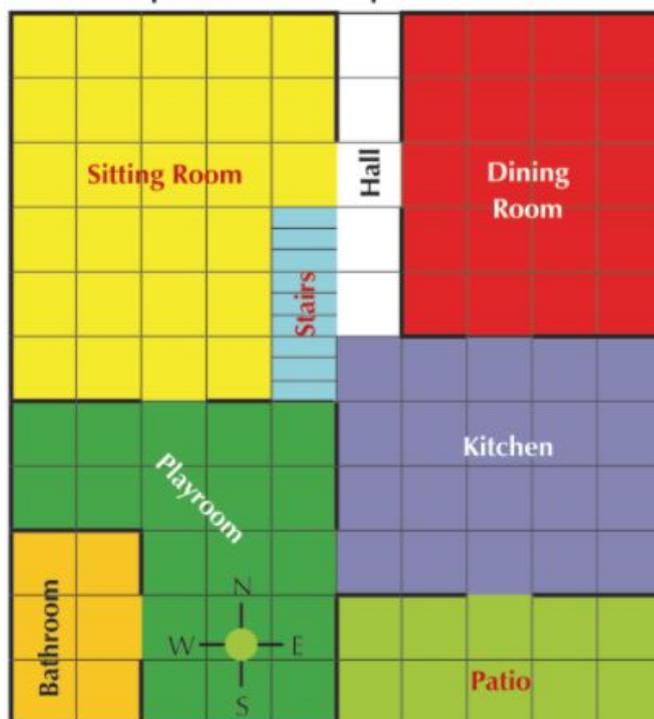
Mental Maths - this week we are going to work on NUMBER BONDS. Click on this link to play 'Hit the button' and then click on the green button that says NUMBER BONDS.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

You should be working towards 'Up to 100'. Take a screenshot of your score and email it to your teacher.

Floor plans

Look at the plan. Answer the questions. **Scale: 1:100 1cm represents 1m**



1. Find the area of these rooms.
(a) Dining room (b) Sitting room
(c) Kitchen (d) Patio
(e) Playroom (f) Bathroom
(g) Hall
2. Find the cost of carpet for the sitting room @€19.99 per m².
3. Find the perimeter of each room. Include the doors!
4. How might you know that this house has another storey?
5. Why do you think did the builder build the patio facing south?



Thursday English

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Watch this video which will give you some information on Inuit People

<https://www.loom.com/share/9ca358821f6e481a90a6763bc008571a>

Writing Genre: Explanation Writing

The Inuit people have lived in the tundra for over 1,000 years, a place where the climate is so severe that even trees and many animals are unable to survive.

Write an explanation on how the Inuit people have survived in the harsh climate of the tundra. Complete the template below.

1. Plan your explanation writing piece using template below

Title: **How the Inuit Tribe Survive the Harsh Climate of the Tundra**

Definition (Who are the Inuit people?): _____

How does it happen? _____

Where does it happen? _____

When does it happen? _____

Why does it happen? _____

Interesting fact 1: _____

Interesting fact 2: _____

2. Write your explanation writing piece using your plan into your copy. It should be at least two copy pages (paragraphs included). Send a picture to your teacher when complete.

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

3. Use this checklist to ensure you have included all of the features of explanation writing.

Have you included...	Yes
A clear title to show what is being explained?	
An opening statement to introduce the process?	
Clear steps to show how or why something occurs?	
The events in order?	
Conjunctions of time (e.g. before, after)?	
Causal conjunctions (e.g. because, so, this causes, therefore, thus, consequently)?	
Illustrations/diagrams/flow charts to make explanation clearer?	

Gaeilge

Activity 1: Listen to the video and fill in the blanks using the options below.

[Tasc Éisteachta.mp4](#)

ag cur seaca	an teocht	maidin amárach	ceomhar
Ní bheidh sé	i ndeisceart	Beidh sé	i lár na tíre

- Beidh sé _____ i dtuaisceart na hÉireann.
- _____ grianmhar in oirthear na hÉireann.
- Beidh sé ag cur sneachta _____.
- Beidh _____ aon chéim celsius déag.
- Beidh sé gaofar _____ i dtuaisceart na tíre.
- _____ scamallach arú amárach.
- Beidh sé te _____ na tíre amárach.
- Beidh sé _____ oíche amárach.

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

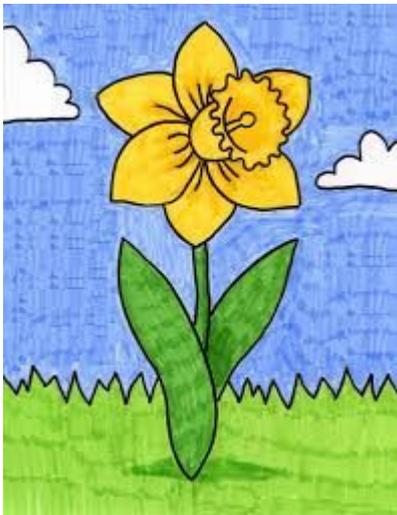
Thursday Art

1. Listen to the Poem 'I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud' by William Wordsworth.

<https://app.screencastify.com/record/2amEC15ydGb8A9WFoyhvT>

2. Create an art piece of work of a daffodil or daffodils.

Here are some samples of images to help you. You can create your daffodil by painting, drawing, using card or egg boxes and cut and glue the pieces together etc



[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Friday PE

This week we have another dance video for you to follow. Get your groove on and make sure to get people at home involved too!

First, let's warm up:

Warm up - Let's try:

- Stretching our arms as high as we can upwards, keeping our feet flat on the ground
- Stretch your arms out to make yourself as wide as you can
- Now try touch your toes
- Shake out your hands, your legs and your whole body
- Let's roll our neck clockwise very slowly
- If you remember any more stretches you can add them in.

Let's get our heart rate up now

- 15 jumping jacks
- 15 high knees
- 15 lunges
- 15 second running on the spot
- Take a 30 second break and then repeat.

DANCE VIDEO

Click the link below or type this into YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l1gMUbEAUFw>

Remember to send in clips and photos to your teacher of you and your family getting in the groove.

Friday Maths

Mental Maths - this week we are going to work on NUMBER BONDS. Click on this link to play 'Hit the button' and then click on the green button that says NUMBER BONDS.

<https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button>

You should be working towards 'Up to 100'. Take a screenshot of your score and email it to your teacher.

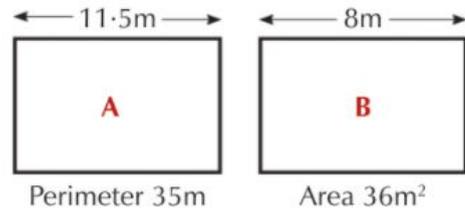
[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Do it!

- Calculate the area and perimeter of each of these rectangles.
(a) L 14m, W 9m (b) L 23m, W 11m (c) L 57m, W 42m
(d) L 7.8m, W 6m (e) L 5.9m, W 1.5m (f) L 1.6m, W 0.13m
- Calculate the lengths of each of these rectangles. You are given the perimeter and the width.
(a) P 30m, W 6m (b) P 36m, W 8m (c) P 19m, W 4m
(d) P 81m, W 17m (e) P 100m, W 12.6m (f) P 85.6m, W 10.9m

Solve it!

- Calculate the area of rectangle A.
- Calculate the perimeter of rectangle B.
- A square has an area of 81m^2 . What is its perimeter?
- A square has a perimeter of 44m. What is its area?
- The length of a rectangle is double its width. If the perimeter of the rectangle is 42m, can you figure out its area?



Friday English

Re-read your comprehension from Tuesday and answer true or false to the following questions:

Vocabulary Work: True or False?

Write true or false after each statement.

- Russia has a population of approximately 144 million. _____
- Taiga* is a Russian word meaning *treeless heights*. _____
- The tundra is covered with snow all year round. _____
- Russia is divided by the Ural Mountains. _____
- The majority of Russia's oil reserves are found in Siberia. _____
- The Inuit tribe lives in the Kremlin. _____
- St Petersburg is the capital city of Russia. _____
- The River Volga is the longest river in Europe. _____
- Nerpa* are mammals that live in Lake Baikal. _____
- Borscht* is a Russian pie made for special occasions. _____
- The first jewelled Fabergé egg was known as *Hen Egg*. _____
- The first human being to orbit the Earth was Yuri Gagarin. _____
- Tourists can travel throughout Russia on the Trans-Moscow Railway. _____
- The most famous attraction in Moscow is the Winter Palace. _____
- The largest city in the east of Russia is Vladivostok. _____

Gaeilge

Remind yourself of the new words we learned for giving directions.

North- Tuaisceart

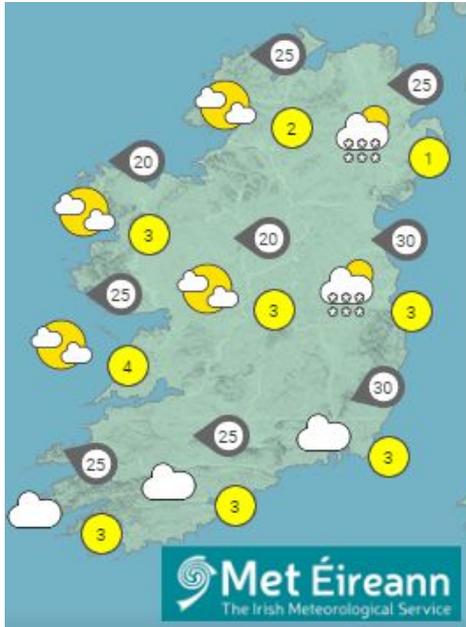
South- Deisceart

East- Oirthear

West- Iarthar



Activity 1: Lión isteach na bearnaí dar leis an léarscáil. *Fill in the blanks according to the map above.*



Amárach, beidh sé _____ i dtuaisceart na hÉireann.

Beidh sé _____ i ndeisceart na hÉireann.

Beidh sé _____ i lár na tíre.

Beidh sé _____ in oirthear na hÉireann.

Beidh sé _____ in iarthar na hÉireann. Sin an aimsir. Slán go fóill.

Activity 2: Cur i láthair- Presentation!

Take a recording or a video of yourself presenting the weather forecast and email it to your teacher!

[Click here to return to the timetable](#)

Drama-The Fenians

Read back over the History Lesson on Wednesday.

Dramatise the conversation between you and James Stephens as he tried to persuade you to join the Fenians. What would he have said to you to convince you to join? What would you have said?

You can document this drama piece in writing or as a video or if you want to make a drawing with speech bubbles you can.