5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Hi 5th class,

We hope that everyone is doing well. Here is your work for this week.

Please keep up the great work you have been doing so far!! Remember to send you teacher your work for correction and feedback

<mark>Zoom</mark> – Zoom calls will continue this week. We hope to see all of you. We will send the code to your email before the meeting. It will be the same code every week.

As always, if you have any questions we are just an email away.

Email addresses:

Ms. Gallagher – sgallagher@staidanssns.ie

Ms. Hayes – ohayes@staidanssns.ie

Ms. Walsh – awalsh@staidanssns.ie

Ms. Hartland – dhartland@staidanssns.ie

Ms. Hodson – chodson@staidanssns.ie

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Suggested Timetable:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths	Maths
Literacy: English & Gaeilge	Literacy: English & Gaeilge	Literacy: English & Gaeilge	Literacy	Literacy
B	R	E	A	K
History	History	SPHE	History	Art
PE (links below)	Athletics (video)	PE (links below)	PE Challenge (video)	PE (links below)
DEAR Time	DEAR Time	Music	DEAR Time	Art

P.E: You can choose to follow any of the workouts from the links below:

*PE with Joe on Youtube
https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLyCLoPd4VxBuS4UeyHMccVAjpWaNbGomt

*Clare GAA Coaching and Training https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC_mki946NIaSnt4EGLQJSaQ

*GoNoodle 'Pump it up' Workout https://family.gonoodle.com/activities/pump-it-up

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

** DEAR time: Drop Everything And Read. Ahttps://www.worldofdavidwalliams.com/elevenses/

Here are some useful and fun Maths websites;

https://www.mathplayground.com/

https://sudoku.cool/4x4-sudoku-download.php

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Monday – Maths

Warm up: Bridging through 60

-Imagine it is 9:30 in the morning, count on in 5 minute intervals until you get to 10:15

9:30, 9:35, 9:40, 9:45, 9:50, 9:55, 10:00, 10:05, 10:10, 10:15

Oral Counting -

(a) What time would it be 20 minutes after 11:40?

(b) What time would it be 10 minutes after 07:55?

(c) What time would it be 25 minutes after 10:45?

(d) What time would it be 15 minutes before 09:05?

3D Shapes

3D Shapes are three-dimensional shapes which are solid shapes that have three dimensions including <u>length,</u> <u>depth</u> and <u>width.</u>
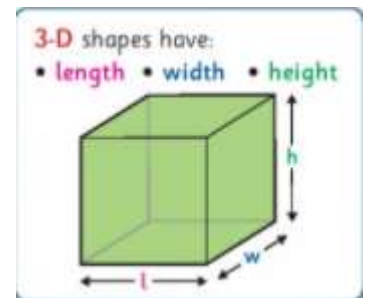
Challenge:

Think back to last year, how many 3D shapes can you name? Make a list in your copy!

Activity 1:

You are going to go on a 3D shape hunt. Make a list of at least 10 objects you can find around your house and in the garden and write the name of the 3D shape that they are beside it.

Video: Watch the video linked below of Ms. Gallagher explaining today's lesson:
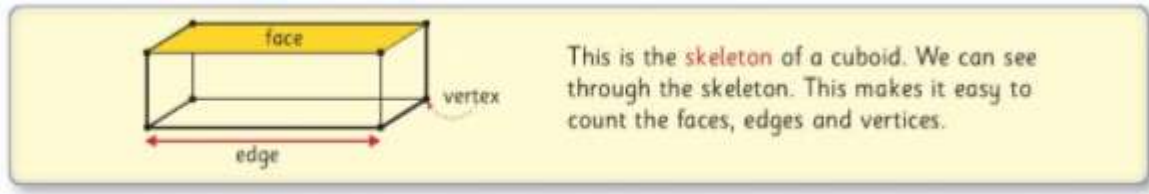
3D Shapes Intro .MOV

Key Vocabulary

Face – A face is the flat or curved surface on a 3D shape

Edge – The edge is where two faces meet

Vertices – These are the corners of a 3D shape, where two edges meet

This is the skeleton of a cuboid. We can see through the skeleton. This makes it easy to count the faces, edges and vertices.

face · vertex · edge

Activity 2:

**Remember: A face of a 3D shape can be flat or curved.

	Shape	Name	Number of faces	Number of edges	Number of vertices	Name the 2-D faces
(a)						(i) _____
(b)						(i) _____ (ii) _____
(c)						(i) _____ (ii) _____
(d)						
(e)						(i) _____ (ii) _____
(f)						(i) _____ (ii) _____
(g)						(i) _____
(h)						(i) _____ (ii) _____
(i)						(i) Circle (ii) Rectangle

Monday - English

This week we are focusing on **Explanation Writing**.

Pre Reading Activity:

Answer these questions in your head:
They'll wake your brain up and get you thinking about today's topic!

1. What kinds of animals do you see everyday or regularly?
2. What animals would you see in a zoo?
3. How are these animals different?
4. What animals have you only seen a few times in your life?
5. What animal would you like to see that you have never seen before?

Reading:

Read the following pieces of information which explain more about some unusual creatures, and answer the questions which follow in your copy.

The Yeti Crab

The yeti crab was discovered in 2005 in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about 15 cm long and the quantity (amount) of fur that covers its legs and claws makes it very unusual. Its eyes are very small and lack pigment (colour). Scientists believe that the yeti crab is blind. Its hairy claws contain bacteria (germs) that it can use to remove poisonous minerals from the water where it lives. It is sometimes known as the furry lobster.

Questions:

1. When was the yeti crab discovered?
2. What makes it unusual?
3. What is another name for the yeti crab?

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Elephant Shrew

The elephant shrew is a small mammal that can be found in Africa. It can be found in various habitats (living areas) such as jungles, forests, dense woodlands, shrub lands, grasslands, deserts and rocky mountains.

It has a long, pointed head and a trunk-like nose, large eyes and ears. This

Elephant shrew hunting with its long tongue

Elephant shrew hiding in rocks

is where it gets the name elephant shrew. Elephant shrews are usually between 10–30cm in length. They have bushy fur which is white, yellowish-brown, grey or black in colour.

Elephant shrews hunt insects, worms and spiders using their long tongues like a spring. They have excellent senses of hearing, smell and eyesight to detect both food and predators, particularly birds.

Paradise Flying Snake

The paradise flying snake lives in the rainforests of Southern Asia. Paradise flying snakes move from tree to tree by 'flying'. They're not really flying. It just seems that way. In fact, they glide. They flatten their bodies and glide from higher spots in the trees to lower spots. They move their bodies quickly into an s-shape to stay airborne.

A paradise flying snake

Paradise flying snakes can grow over a metre long but the smaller snakes are better at gliding. These snakes are mildly venomous (poisonous). They use the venom in their fangs to stun their prey before killing it. They are not thought to be harmful to humans.

Questions:

4. Why is the shrew called an elephant shrew?
5. What does an elephant shrew eat?
6. **Explain** how a paradise flying snake flies.

Vocabulary Work:

Look up the meaning of these words:

1. Detect
2. Glide
3. Venom

Tired Words:

Let's do some revision on all the great words you know and can use instead of said #saidisdead

E Word Sort: More Tired Words

The word said is overused and can make reading and writing very boring.

Choose a suitable word to make the following sentences more interesting.

| exclaimed | stammered | explained | insisted | pleaded | shouted |

1. 'I am late because the bus broke down,' _____ the boy.
2. 'Please let me go to the cinema,' _____ the teenager.
3. 'Ouch!' That was very sore,' _____ the patient.
4. 'You are definitely going the wrong way,' _____ the woman.
5. 'I… I am so nervous,' _____ John.
6. 'Get out of here NOW!" _____ the angry lady.

Extension task:

Make a list of at least 5 other words you can use instead of said.

Don't use the ones from the activity above!

If you can think of more than 5, write as many as you can think of!

De Luain - Gaeilge

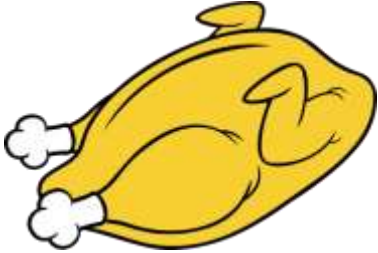Practice these questions - Here is Ms. Walsh going through the questions and answers with you → <mark>Céisteanna Video</mark>

1. Cad is ainm duit? _____ is ainm dom
2. Cén aois thú? Tá mé _____ mbliana d'aois
3. Cén rang in a bhfuil tú? Tá mé í rang a _____.
4. Cá bhfuil tu i do chonaí? Tá me i mo chonaí í _____.

Bia

Seo é an focloir nua - Feach ar an físeán seo chun iad a chleachtadh

Click the video for today's lesson → <mark>Gaeilge Lesson 1</mark>

Calóga arbhair	Ceapairí	Sicín
Sceallóga	Uachtar reoite	Iasc

Feach an físeán seo chun na frasaí seo a cleachtadh - watch the video to practice these phrases

<mark>An maith leat?</mark>

Is maith liom ✅   Is aoibhinn liom 🖤

Ní maith liom ❌   Is fuath liom ❌

Líon na bearnaí leis na focloir nua - fill in the blanks with the new words

1. Is maith liom _____.

2. Is fuath liom _____.

3. Is aoibhinn liom _____

4. Ni maith liom _____

5. Is maith liom _____   ach is aoibhinn liom _____

6. Is fuath liom _____

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Questions:

1. What type of clothes are the people in the pictures wearing?
2. What are the differences between their clothes and the clothes we wear? (list 3 differences)
3. Do you think these pictures were taken with a camera?
4. Where do you think the people in the painting are?
5. Write another question that you would like to know the answer to.

Myths and Legends

These images are from a very long time ago. They are based on old Irish stories. These stories are often referred to as legends. A legend is an old story passed on from generation to generation.

Can you think of any legends that you may have heard before?

1. _____
2. _____

Summarise one of these legends that you have read or heard before in 4th or 5th class.

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Tuesday - Maths

Warm up: Doubles and Halves

Double 8 ___	Double 22 ___	Double 35 ___	Double 60 ___
Half 90 ___	Half 120 ___	Half 500 ___	Half 420 ___

Pyramids

Pyramids
- A pyramid is named after the shape of its **base**, e.g. square pyramid, pentagonal pyramid, etc.
- All the other faces are triangles.
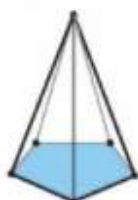- The vertex at the top of a pyramid is called the **apex**.

square pyramid
apex
edge
vertex
base

Activity 1:

Name the following shapes:

(i)   (ii)   (iii)   (iv)

rectangular
hexagonal
triangular
pentagonal

Activity 2:

Trace the four shapes above into your copy and label clearly the apex, the edge, the vertex and the base of each shape.

Tetrahedron

Each of these pyramids is a **tetrahedron**. Tetrahedron is a special name given to a triangular-based pyramid. We have called it a **triangular pyramid** up until now!

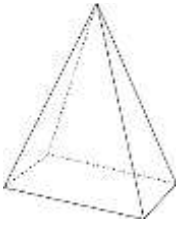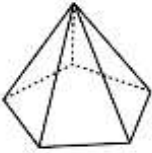The plural of tetrahedron is tetrahedra.
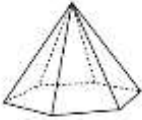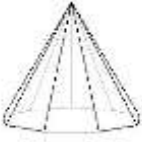
Activity 3: Answer the following questions about the tetrahedron:

(a) How many faces has a tetrahedron?

(b) How many edges?

(c) How many vertices?

(d) What 2D shape is each face?

(e) How many edges meet at each vertex?

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Activity 4:

Complete the table below to show the properties of each of the pyramids named:

Shape	Name	Number of Faces	2D shape of each face	Number of Vertices	Number of Edges
	Rectangular-based pyramid				
	Pentagonal-based pyramid				
	Hexagonal-based pyramid				
	Octagonal-based pyramid				

Tuesday - English

Reading:

Glass Frog

The glass Frog is also known as the see-through frog. Glass frogs get their name from the layer of translucent (see-through) skin on their stomach. Their heart, liver and intestines are visible (can be seen). Their bodies are usually bright green in colour and can be covered with black, white, blue or green spots.

Glass frogs are found in Southern Mexico, Central America and South America. They like to live in tropical rainforests. They live high up in the trees and feed on spiders and insects. They are nocturnal (hunt at night) animals. They are an endangered species (breed) due to cutting down of the rainforests where they have their habitat.

A glass frog

A glass frog in its habitat of the rainforest

Aye-aye

The aye-aye is one of the strangest looking creatures there is. They are only found in Northeast Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa. They live in the rainforest, where the altitude (height above sea level) is above 700m.

The aye-aye can grow to 44 cm in length. Their tail is longer than their bodies, reaching up to 60 cm. Aye-ayes are primates (group of animals that use their hands and feet such as monkeys and apes). However, they looks like a mixture of several animals. They have teeth like a rodent, e.g. a rat, claws like a sloth, a face like a weasel and a body like a monkey. They have huge eyes and very keen hearing. Like bats, aye-ayes use echolocation (make a sound and follow its echo) to find their way in the dark. They are nocturnal animals and eat insects, seeds and fruit.

An aye-aye

An unusual feature of this creature is their long, thin, middle finger which they uses to scoop out insects from crevices in trees. As a result of the aye-ayes scary appearance, the people of Madagascar believe them to be a sign of death. They are often hunted because of this and because they tend to destroy crops. They are in danger of becoming extinct (wiped out).

An aye-aye's long middle finger in search of food

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Questions:

1. Why is the glass frog known as the see-through frog?
2. Where are glass frogs found?
3. What is the word used to describe creatures that hunt at night?
4. How long can an aye-aye grow? (hint: add their body and tail length)
5. a)The aye-aye looks like a mixture of what animals?

   b) Do you agree with this description? **Explain** your answer.

Vocabulary Work:

Look up the meaning of these words:

1. Altitude
2. Tend
3. Crevice

Indirect Speech:

Think about the words we used instead of said yesterday. Today we will be using them again. Read the blue box, then attempt the sentences in your copy. <u>If you'd like to</u> swap boring said words for more interesting ones, go for it!

> **E Grammar: Indirect Speech**
>
> **Direct speech** is the exact words spoken by somebody and requires quotation marks, e.g. 'The aye-aye is a sign of death,' said the people from Madagascar.
> **Indirect Speech** is when the words spoken by someone are described by someone else, e.g. the people from Madagascar say that the aye-aye is a sign of death.
>
> **Rewrite the following by changing the sentences to indirect speech.**
> 1. 'Where does Peter live?' asked the woman.
> 2. 'What is your name?' asked the policeman.
> 3. 'Why are you so late?' enquired Sam.
> 4. 'I am going to the zoo on Friday,' said the boy.
> 5. 'What time does the train arrive?' the woman asked the worker.
> 6. 'When can we have dinner?' the boy asked his mother.
> 7. 'What teams are playing in the final?' asked the football supporter.
> 8. 'Why is she crying?' the teacher asked the other children.
> 9. 'What time will you be home at?' asked the boy's mother.
> 10. 'Did you see that film on television last night?' asked Larry.

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Practice these questions – Here is Ms. Walsh going through the questions and answers with you. → Céisteanna Video

1. Cad is ainm duit? _____ is ainm dom
2. Cén aois thú? Tá mé _____ mbliana d'aois
3. Cén rang in a bhfuil tú? Tá mé í rang a _____.
4. Cá bhfuil tu i do chonaí? Tá me i mo chonaí í _____.

Bia

1. Tarraign pictúir ó na focloir nua - draw a picture of the new words and label them in your copy.

Iasc	Ceapaire
Calóga arbhair	Uachtar reoite

2. Cad atá sa bhosca lóin? Feach ar na bosca lóin seo. Freagair na céisteanna seo. Feach ar an físeán seo chun é a dheanamh. Watch the video to complete the task.

We are practicing the question an bhfuil – we can answer this with Tá or Níl

An bhfuil sicín sa bhosca lóin? Níl sicín sa bhosca lóin.

1. An bhfuil scealloga sa bhosca lóin?

2. An bhfuil úl sa bhosca lóin?

3. Cén dath atá ar an bhosca lóin? Tá sé _____

4. An bhfuil iasc sa bhosca lóin?

5. Tá _____ agus _____ sa bhosca lóin.

Long ago, there were great warriors known as the Fianna. Fionn MacCumhaill was the leader of this group of fierce warriors. Fionn's second wife, Maignis, had died and it was suggested that he remarry. At this time, Gráinne was the most beautiful woman in Ireland. She was the daughter of King Cormac MacAirt, who was the High King of Ireland. King Cormac lived at Tara, which is near the River Boyne in County Meath. Fionn decided to ask the king for his daughter's hand in marriage, despite being much older than her. King Cormac agreed to this marriage and a magnificent feast was arranged for the newly engaged couple, Fionn and Gráinne. Many people travelled from all over Ireland to Tara to celebrate with the couple. However, at the feast,

Gráinne saw Diarmuid Ua Duibhne, a great warrior in the Fianna. He was one of Fionn's greatest and most faithful warriors. Gráinne instantly fell in love with him. Gráinne was determined to be with Diarmuid so she put a spell on all of the guests, which put them to sleep. Then, she told Diarmuid that she was in love with him and wanted to run away with him. Diarmuid did not want to dishonour or betray Fionn. Gráinne had to put a geis (spell) on him, which meant that he could not refuse her. Diarmuid and Gráinne left Tara while the other guests were still asleep.

When Fionn woke to find Diarmuid and Gráinne had left, he was furious. He began searching all of Ireland with his faithful hounds, Bran and Sceolán, as well as members of the Fianna.

Diarmuid and Gráinne spent years hiding in caves, trees and any other places that they could find shelter. There were many occasions when Fionn and the Fianna came close to catching them. After their time together, Diarmuid fell in love with Gráinne and she fell pregnant.They settled down near Benbulben, which is in County Sligo.Fionn and the Fianna finally caught up with Diarmuid and Gráinne and it is believed that they settled their differences.However, Diarmuid was out on the mountain when suddenly, a wild boar approached him and Gráinne. Legend has it that the only thing that could harm Diarmuid was, in fact, a boar. However, his love for Gráinne was so great that he faced the beast, unafraid. The boar attacked him and Diarmuid fell to the ground, mortally wounded.

Fionn, who had magical healing powers, came across Diarmuid. Fionn went to a river and scooped up water in his hands for Diarmuid to drink, knowing that this would heal him. On two occasions, Fionn hesitated from saving Diarmuid by letting the water slip from his hands. He went to get water for a third time, when he returned Fionn had died.

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Activity 1: Sequencing

Read the following sentences. They are jumbled up. Put them in the correct order in your copy.

- Gráinne put the guests and Diarmuid under a spell. The guests all fell asleep and Diarmuid could not refuse Gráinne.
- Fionn finally found Diarmuid and tried to rescue him with his magical healing powers. Diarmuid refused and died.
- Diarmuid and Gráinne spent years hiding in caves. Diarmuid eventually fell in love with Gráinne.
- One day, while out hunting Diarmuid was attacked by a wild boar. That fatally wounded him.
- Fionn and Gráinne were arranged to be married. A huge feast was organised to celebrate.
- Gráinne instantly fell in love with Diarmuid, a brave warrior.

Activity 2: Comic Book Strip

Using the above sentence. Create a comic book strip to illustrate the Story of Diarmuid and Gráinne. Split your copy into 6 evenly divided boxes like below.

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Tuesday – P.E

Today we are beginning Athletics

Warm up Video: Using the link below follow Miss Gallagher for today's Warm up:

Warm Up .MOV

Running Activity: Reaction Sprints

Video: Reaction Sprints.MOV

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

Throwing Activity: Throwing Technique

Video: Throwing Technique.MOV

All you need is something small to throw for example. a small ball or a pair of socks in a ball shape. Make sure you have watched the video above where Miss Gallagher demonstrates the throwing technique.
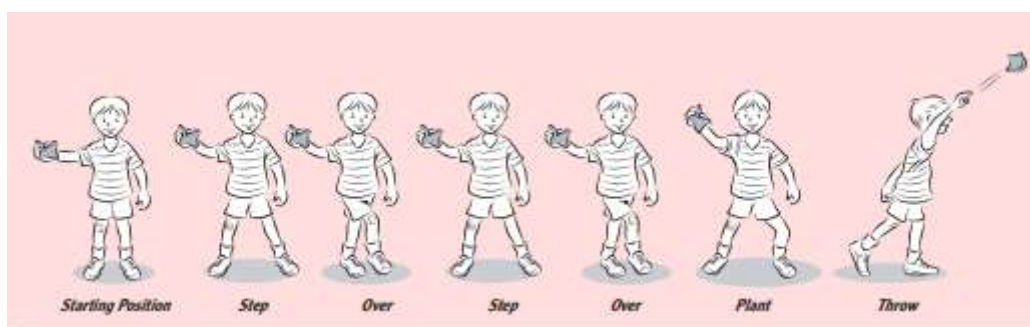
5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Warm up: Bridging through 60

–Imagine it is 6:40 in the morning, count on in 5 minute intervals until you get to 7:25

6:40, 6:45, 6:50, 6:55, 7:00, 7:05, 7:10, 7:15, 7:20, 7:25

Oral Counting –

(a) What time would it be 20 minutes after 07:40?

(b) What time would it be 30 minutes after 11:45?

(c) What time would it be 15 minutes after 10:55?
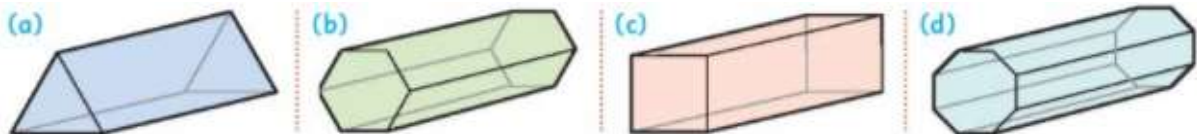
(d) What time would it be 10 minutes before 05:05?

Prisms

Prisms

A **prism** is a 3-D shape that can be cut into identical slices. Prisms have **straight edges** only. A prism, like a pyramid, is also named after the shape of its **base**.
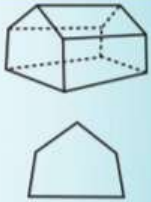
base

Activity 1:

Write the correct name for each of the following prisms. Remember to look at their 2D faces to help you.

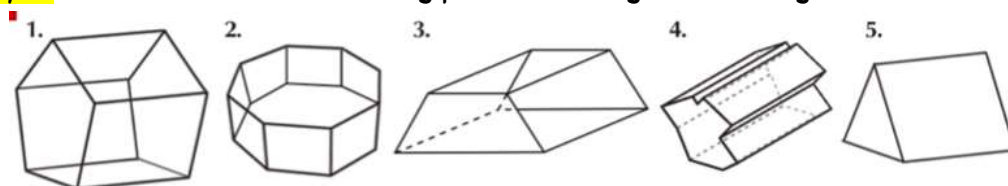(a)   (b)   (c)   (d)

Irregular Prisms

Irregular prisms

All the above examples are regular prisms. They are regular because the cross-section is a regular shape. It is a shape with sides of equal length. Here is an example of an irregular prism.

It is irregular because the pentagon is not regular in shape.

Activity 2: State whether the following prisms are regular or irregular:

1.   2.   3.   4.   5.

Wednesday - English

Reading:

Bee Hummingbird

The bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. They are so small that it is often mistaken for a bee. They are only about 5 cm in length which is about half the length of an adult's middle finger. The female is usually slightly bigger than the male. They weigh only about the same as a five cent coin. Bee hummingbirds can flap their wings at a rate of 80 beats per second. When they flap their wings they make a humming sound. That is where their name comes from. They can even fly upside down as well as backwards.

As they are one of the fastest creatures in the animal kingdom, the bee hummingbird's heart rate can reach 1,260 beats per minute. The average, normal human heart rate is between 50 and 90 beats per minute. Bee hummingbirds are capable of flying at a speed of up to 50 km per hour. They can fly for up to 20 hours without stopping.

Bee hummingbirds are found in dense forests, woodland and swamps in Cuba and neighbouring islands in the Carribbean Sea just south of Florida, USA. Bee hummingbirds can eat at least twice their own body weight each day. They can eat thousands of tiny insects per day and drink nectar (sweet juice) that they suck from flowers.

A bee hummingbird flapping its wing

A bee Hummingbird in comparison to an adult's finger

Questions:
1. What is the smallest bird in the world?
2. Which gender is bigger: male or female?
3. What sound do their wings make?
4. If a human heart beats 90 times a minute, how many more times does a humming bird's beat? (hint: take 90 away from the beats per minute of the bird)
5. What continent do hummingbirds live in? (hint: what continent are Cuba and Florida located in)

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

Vocabulary Work:

You can use the internet or a dictionary to help you figure out the answers to these....or maybe you know some of the answers already!

Word Watch: Word Groups

Match the habitats from the story to the correct dictionary meanings below.

ocean	forest	grassland	rocky mountain
swamp	desert	shrub land	rainforest

1. Land covered thickly with trees: _____
2. Area of low-lying bog or marsh: _____
3. A very large expanse of sea: _____
4. Landscape that receives very little moisture: _____
5. Area with shrubs, grasses and herbs: _____
6. A large open area covered in grass for grazing animals: _____
7. A large steep hill with very little vegetation: _____
8. Dense forest found in tropical areas with very heavy rainfall: _____

True or False:

Now that you've read all about the unusual creatures, see if you can detect which of these sentences are true or false! You can look back over your reading from Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday to help you!

Vocabulary Work: True or False?

Write true or false at the end of each of these statements.

1. A rabbit is an unusual creature. _____
2. The yeti crab was discovered in the Atlantic Ocean. _____
3. The elephant shrew is a small mammal. _____
4. The elephant shrew has excellent hearing, smell and eyesight. _____
5. The paradise flying snake moves into a 'c' shape. _____
6. The glass frog lives in Southern Mexico. _____
7. The aye-aye looks like a mixture of several creatures. _____
8. There is a large number of aye-ayes in Madagascar. _____
9. The robin is smaller than the bee hummingbird. _____
10. The bee hummingbird eats thousands of insects every day. _____

5th Class Home Learning Week 5

De Ceadoine - Gaeilge

Practice these questions - Listen to Ms. Walsh asking you the questions below. Click here for video → Céisteanna Video

1. Cad is ainm duit? _____ is ainm dom
2. Cén aois thú? Tá mé _____ mbliana d'aois
3. Cén rang in a bhfuil tú? Tá mé í rang a _____.
4. Cá bhfuil tu i do chonaí? Tá me i mo chonaí í _____.

Grammadach

We are going to look at the aimsir láithreach today. This is the present tense.

We use words these words when we are using present tense verbs:

Watch the video to help you with the activity → Grammar Lesson

Gach lá - everyday	De gnáth - usually	Uaireanta - sometimes

Ithim milseán gach lá - I eat sweets everyday.

<div align="center">

Ith - to eat

Ithim - I eat

Itheann tú - you eat

Itheann sé - he eats

Itheann sí - she eats

</div>

1. (He eats) _____ uachtar reoite gach lá.
2. (you eat) _____ ceapairí sa scoil gach Ceadaoin.
3. Is maith liom feoil (i eat) _____ sicín gach oíche.
4. (she eats) scealloga de gnáth.
5. (i eat)_____ cáis gach lá

Now, translate these sentences ó Bhearla gó Ghaeilge

1. I eat chips everyday.
2. You eat cereal usually.
3. He eats sandwiches sometimes.

SPHE

Today we're looking at Making Decisions

We make choices every single day, like what will I eat for breakfast? How will I wear my hair today? What game will I play at lunchtime? To get started, make a list of 3 choices or decisions you make most days:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Video Time!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0NpQronsFic

Click the link to watch how Georgie and Niall make decisions, then answer the questions below.

1. Who is finding it hard to make a decision?
2. What tip does his friend give him to help him out?
3. What would you choose to draw with? Explain your answer.

The choices made in the video aren't very difficult for most people, but sometimes we can find it tricky to make decisions. There are a few ways we can help ourselves out when it comes to making decisions.

Let's look at some strategies we can use to help us out when making decisions.

Making an **Informed Decision**

When we're trying to make decisions, it's helpful to use information or clues. An **informed decision** is a choice you make based on information or facts.

Here's an example to help explain it:

Ms Hayes woke up and checked the weather app on her phone. According to the weather forecast, it was going to be 2°C and very windy that day. Ms Hayes knew she would be outside that morning, so she had to make a decision about the clothes that would keep her warm that day. She chose a long, cosy coat, warm mittens, a wooly hat and fluffy boots.

   Ms Hayes made an **informed decision** because she used the weather facts to help her choose her outfit.

Some decisions are tricky, and it's very important that we learn how to make a **responsible decision**.
Click the link below:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6cxt_Ki4GSo

Reflection: Think of a time you felt annoyed or upset. How did you express this? Did you shout? Did you cry? Did you feel like doing or saying something that could have hurt another person or their feelings? Maybe you thought of a way to help you control your feelings so that your actions didn't hurt anyone - if you did, well done, that's a great decision!

Here are some things we can do to help us make responsible decisions:
1. If I'm annoyed, I can stop to calm myself and breathe.
2. Ask myself, will somebody get hurt if I do this?
3. Ask myself, would my adult be happy with me for making this choice?
4. Think of the good things that could happen if I make a certain decision.

Wednesday - Music

Today we are going to continue listening to Van Morrison.

We are going to listen to a song called These are the Days

→ These are the days~Van Morrison

Before you listen:

1. What do you think the song will be about?
2. Do you think it will be a fast or slow song?

During listening - Fill in the blanks

1. These are the days of the endless _____
2. These are the days by the _____ _____
3. This is the love of the one great _____
4. These are the days of the endless _____ and the long walks on a _____ _____

After Listening:

1. Would you like an endless summer? Why/ Why not?
2. This is the last verse of the song:

> "These are the days now that we must savour
>
> And we must enjoy as we can
>
> These are the days that will last forever
>
> You've got to hold them in your heart."

Write or draw about one of your favourite memories that you look back on and smile

Thursday - Maths

Warm up:

Double 44 ___   Half 68 ___   Double 90 ___   Half 180 ___

Half 660 ___   Double 45 ___   Half 280 ___   Double 360 ___

Polyhedron

-A polyhedron is a 3D shape with <u>flat surfaces</u> and <u>straight edges</u>.
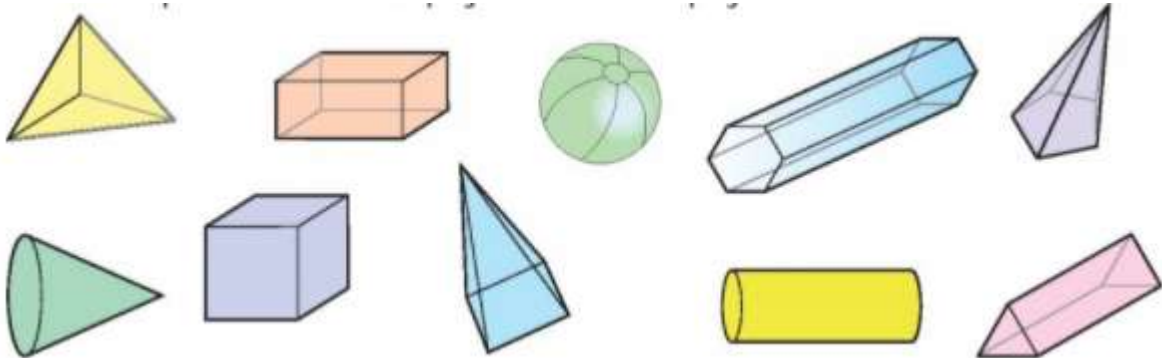
-Its faces are polygons (have straight sides)
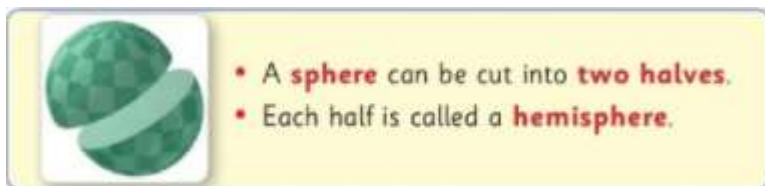
-The plural of polyhedron is polyhedra

Activity 1:

Look at the 3D shapes below.

(a) Name each shape

(b) Write beside their name whether the shape is a polyhedron or not a polyhedron

Hemispheres

- A **sphere** can be cut into **two halves**.
- Each half is called a **hemisphere**.

Activity 2:

Answer the following questions about hemispheres:

(a) Is a hemisphere a polyhedron? Give reason for your answer.

(b) How many faces has a hemisphere?

(c) How many vertices has a hemisphere?

(d) How many edges has a hemisphere?

(e) List 5 things that you would find at home, in school or outside that are shaped like a hemisphere.

Activity 3:

Think about all the 3D Shapes that we have looked at this week. Solve it!

(a) It has 12 edges, 6 faces and 8 vertices. The faces are squares.

(b) It has 12 edges, 6 faces and 8 vertices. It has 6 rectangular faces

(c) It has 2 edges and 2 faces. The two faces are circles

(d) It has 9 edges and 5 faces. It has 6 vertices. The faces are 3 rectangles and 2 triangles

(e) It has 8 edges, 5 faces and 5 vertices. The faces are 4 isosceles triangles and 1 square face.

(f) It has 6 edges, 4 faces and 4 vertices. The faces are all equilateral triangles.

Thursday - English

Reading:

Read back over the information on Unusual Creatures that you've been working on this week and then see if you can complete the activity below. Feel free to look up the meaning of any word you don't understand. Write out the piece in your copy.

Comprehension Work: Cloze Procedure

Complete the story by filling in the blanks using words from the word box.

creatures	lifetime	bacteria	fur	Earth
lobster	claws	visible	species	pointed
smallest	mistaken	Africa	rocky	twice
mammal	Caribbean	translucent	poisonous	rainforests

Unusual Creatures

Millions of creatures roam Planet _____. We are used to seeing many of these _____ every day such as cows, dogs, cats and horses. However, there are some creatures we might only see once in a _____, if at all.

The yeti crab is a small creature with a lot of _____ on its legs and _____. These claws contain _____ that it can use to remove _____ minerals from the water where it lives. Some say that it looks like a _____ with fur on it.

The elephant shrew is a small _____ found in _____. It gets its name from its long, _____ head and trunk-like nose, large eyes and ears. It lives in many habitats such as jungles, forests, woodlands and _____ mountains.

The glass frog gets its name from the layer of _____ skin on its stomach. Its heart, liver and intestines are clearly _____ to the human eye. It is an endangered _____ due to the cutting down of the _____ where they have their habitat.

The bee hummingbird is the _____ bird in the world. It is often _____ for an insect. It eats at least _____ its own body weight each day. It can be found in Cuba and neighbouring islands in the _____ Sea.

Video Link:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ta154f5Rp5Y

Have a look at this video: it's going to be super helpful for the writing activity we will do tomorrow!

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Thursday – SESE

Ask someone at home to upload your SESE work from today onto the App Groupchat

Activity 1: Fact or Fiction – decide if these statements are true or false

Example: Cormac MacAirt was Gráinnes father. Fact

1. Diarmuid instantly fell in love with Gráinne when he first saw her. _____
2. Gráinne was one of the most beautiful girls in Ireland. _____
3. Fionn's first wife had died. _____
4. Fionn was older than Gráinne. _____
5. Tara was near the river Boyne in Co. Meath. _____
6. Gráinne put Diarmuid under a géis. _____
7. Diarmuid was part of the Fianna (army). _____
8. Diarmuid and Gráinne lived in caves and trees when on the run from Fionn and the Fianna. _____
9. Fionn had magical healing powers. _____
10. Fionn was killed by a wolf hound. _____

Activity 2: WANTED!

Create a wanted poster searching for Diarmuid and Gráinne.

Include:

- A drawing of Diarmuid and Gráinne – Remember the clothing they wore.
- Important information – describe what they look like, where were they last seen
- Is there a reward for finding them? What would it be?

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Thursday – P.E

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!

<mark>Video Challenge</mark>: 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](#)

Friday - Maths

3D Shapes

Video: Watch the video of Miss Gallagher showing us how to draw 3D shapes. It is linked here: Drawing 3D shapes.mov
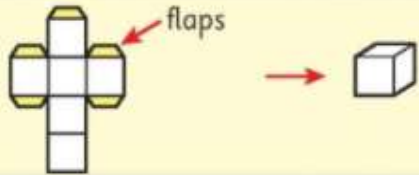
Activity 1: Drawing 3D Shapes

In your copy draw the following shapes and label them:

(a) Cube

(b) Cuboid

(c) Sphere
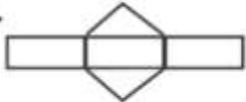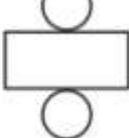
(d) Cone

(e) Triangular Prism

(f) Cylinder

Nets
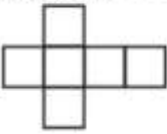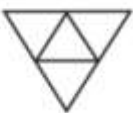
Shape nets

When a 3-D shape is flattened out, we see its net. Sometimes flaps are added to a net. They make it easier to glue the faces together.

flaps

Activity 2:

Below are 5 3D shapes that have been flattened out. If they were put back together what 3D shapes would they create?
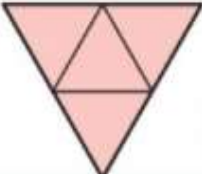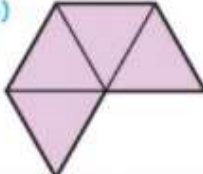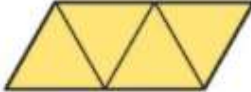
These are the nets of which 3D shapes?

1.   2.   3.   4.   5.

Activity 3:

Can you remember from earlier this week - What is a tetrahedron?

A tetrahedron is the name given to a triangular-based pyramid.

Which of the following nets do **not** make a tetrahedron?

(a)   (b)   (c)

Friday - English

Today we're going to learn about all the hard work honeybees do!

Mindmap:

Let's warm up our brains first! What comes into your head when you hear the word "honeybee''? Create a mindmap of all your ideas and thoughts!

Now that you're thinking about honeybees, let's find out how they do their job. Click the link below to find out all about the process of making honey:

Video Link: How do Bees make Honey? | Beekeeping with Maddie #13
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AECtOFpbgVs
Watch the video as many times as you like, then answer these questions:

H Writing Genre: Explanation Writing

In this fact piece we looked at many unusual creatures. We have some unusual creatures in our own country. Write an explanation of how bees make honey.

How bees make honey

Title:

Definition: What is honey? _____

How does it happen? _____
_____

Where does it happen? _____
_____

When does it happen? _____
_____

Why does it happen? _____
_____

What is it used for? _____
_____

Are there any interesting facts about bees? _____
_____

Special features: Is honey plentiful? _____

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Friday - Art

We have a Valentine's Day art competition for you today

St. Valentine's Day takes place on February 14th (which is this Sunday)

St. Aidan's SNS are holding a Valentine's Art competition

To enter you must:

- Create a piece of Valentine's Art - it can be anything you like: a drawing, a love bug, a card, a poster . . get as creative as you like!!
- Send a photo of your completed work to your teacher to be entered into the competition.

Below are some ideas as inspiration for your Valentine's themed art: