Monday

English

Word Study – Get an adult in the house to test you on the words below. Score yourself out of 16. Practice the words using the following ways, just like we do in school – Alphabetical order, Forwards/Backwards, Pyramid writing, Staircase writing, Rainbow writing, put the words in sentences.

Use www.wordsinasentence.comto look up the meaning of any words you are unsure of. Don't just copy sentences from the internet.

canyon	capable	capacity	caution
ceiling	champion	choir	cleanse
combination	comfortable	community	complain
concentration	concern	connection	constitution

Continue working on your time capsule. Record the weather, news events, your daily routine and hopes for the future.

Grammar: Connectives. I have attached a work bank of different connectives to use. We will use them throughout the week for your writing.

Today try the grammar worksheet attached on connectives.

Maths

Practise your x8 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks. Please follow this link to the website- https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button. Make it more fun and challenge somebody at home to beat your high score. Hit the button may also be downloaded as an app on your phone.

https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/daily10

Revision Sheet

Rang 4:

1 Place Value – Alternative Questions

1. **Write using digits.**

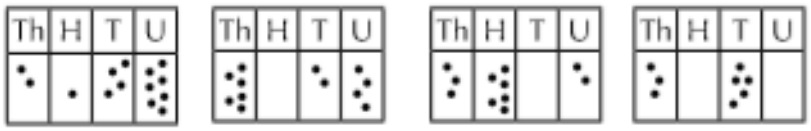
(a) 2 hundreds + 9 tens + 6 units = _____ (b) 2 hundreds + 1 tens + 2 units = _____

(c) 7 hundreds + 4 tens + 0 units = _____ (d) 8 hundreds + 0 tens + 5 units = _____

(e) 8 hundreds + 3 tens + 9 units = _____ (f) 6 hundreds + 8 tens + 8 units = _____

(g) 2 hundreds + 0 tens + 5 units = _____ (h) 1 hundreds + 4 tens + 9 units = _____

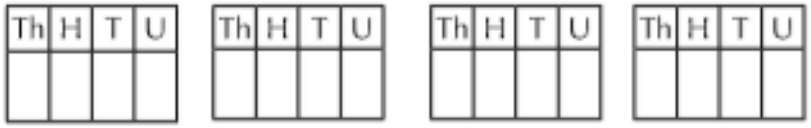
2. **What number does each notation board show?**



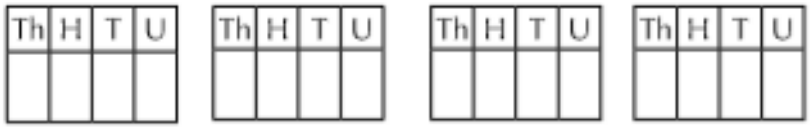
_____ _____ _____ _____

3. **Show each number on these notation boards.**

4,516 **2,069** **1,397** **3,206**



1,193 **2,008** **6,328** **9,080**



4. **Expand each number. Example: 4,512 = 4,000 + 500 + 10 + 2.**

(a) 2,431 _____ (b) 7,350 _____ (c) 5,103 _____ (d) 8,501 _____

(e) 3,006 _____ (f) 4,003 _____ (g) 2,837 _____ (h) 6,066 _____

5. **What number is 10 greater than the following?**

(a) 399 ____ (b) 503 ____ (c) 730 ____ (d) 808 ____ (e) 120 ____

(f) 650 ____ (g) 444 ____ (h) 156 ____ (i) 258 ____ (j) 608 ____

6. **What number is 100 greater than the following?**

(a) 2,400 ____ (b) 8,700 ____ (c) 7,700 ____ (d) 1,100 ____ (e) 3,300 ____

(f) 5,880 ____ (g) 4,540 ____ (h) 7,520 ____ (i) 2,465 ____ (j) 6,580 ____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Maths Rang A Cúig:

Topic 1

Place Value – Alternative Questions

1. **Write each of these numbers in words.**

(a) 45 (b) 263 (c) 1495

(d) 11264 (e) 55394 (f) 72198

2. **Write each of the following in expanded form and then show the numbers on a notation board.**

(a) 10946 = 1 ten thousand + 9 hundred + 4 tens + 6 units = ___

(b) 12709 (c) 21646 (d) 39421

(e) 54468 (f) 74963 (g) 92484

3. **Write the value of the underlined digit in (i) words and (ii) numbers.**

(a) 9<u>4</u>6 (b) 1<u>4</u>45 (c) <u>2</u>4168

(d) <u>4</u>4542 (e) <u>6</u>3498 (f) 89<u>9</u>42

4. **Round each of the following numbers to the nearest 10.**

(a) 74 (b) 119 (c) 1455

(d) 24058 (e) 40416 (f) 53141

5. **Round each of the following numbers to the nearest 100.**

(a) 84 (b) 339 (c) 1605

(d) 19425 (e) 37550 (f) 66094

6. **Round each of the following numbers to the nearest 1000.**

(a) 1456 (b) 12249 (c) 20984

(d) 34819 (e) 44028 (f) 61987

Irish

Aimsir Laithreach (Present Tense). Remember the rules.

1. Take the name of the verb. Cuir/Dún
2. Do not add a h (that is only for past tense)
3. For a **skinny** verb (cuir) the endings are im (me),
4. eann tú, sé, sí, sibh said. ,
5. imid (we) .
6. For a **fat** verb (dún) the endings are aim(me)
7. ann (tú, sé,sí, sibh and said)
8. aimid (we).

9. Just change the verb that is in the brackets, the rest of the sentence is fine.

Try these sentences:

1. (Bris) sé an fhuinneog gach Samhradh.
2. (Ól) sí sú oráiste gach maidin.
3. (Caith) Mamaí seachtó euro sa siopa gach Luain.
4. (Caith) Séan cluaith Reatha sa scoil gach Aoine.
5. (Cuir) an muinteoir an leabhar ar an mbord gach maidin.
6. (Dún) an príomhoide an scoil gach lá.
7. (Doirt) sí bainne sa bhabhla gach maidin. (She pours milk into the bowl every morning)
8. (Measc) Mamaí plúr, ubhieaha gus bainne sa bhabhla gach Satharn.

History:

Read pages attached on Marie Curie. She was a famous scientist who made ground-breaking discoveries. We might be talking about another famous scientist once a vaccine comes out.

PE

Watch Joe Wicks, Body Coach.

RTE

Watch "Daily School" on RTE at 11 am -12pm. Write a recount of the episode.

Tuesday

English

Word study activities.

Read for at least 15 minutes. Today if it is not raining take your book outside and read.

Today I have attached an example of Recount writing.

1. Draw your spider diagram and write out the features associated with Recount writing.

2. Then read the example and add in what features you located.

3. Highlight the connectives and change them using your word bank from Monday

4. Finally write down 3 stars and one wish, (three things you liked about the recount and one thing you would improve).

Maths

Rang a Ceathar:

Topic

2 Addition – Early Finishers

1. (a) 3 + 5 + 4 = _____ (b) 2 + 6 + 3 = _____ (c) 5 + 4 + 4 = _____
   (d) 4 + 6 + 7 = _____ (e) 4 + 9 + 5 = _____ (f) 3 + 10 + 10 = _____
   (g) 9 + 8 + 3 = _____ (h) 7 + 7 + 7 = _____ (i) 8 + 7 + 3 = _____
   (j) 4 + 7 + 9 = _____ (k) 8 + 4 + 8 = _____ (l) 6 + 7 + 12 = _____

2.

(a) HTU	(b) HTU	(c) HTU	(d) ThHTU	(e) ThHTU	(f) ThHTU
129	227	746	1238	4208	2728
+ 448	+ 158	+ 116	+ 2711	+ 3159	+ 3038

3. (a) 4204 + 229 = _____ (b) 1806 + 29 = _____ (c) 165 + 1786 = _____
   (d) 4152 + 9 = _____ (e) 3145 + 3145 = _____ (f) 1156 + 118 = _____

4. **Colour the displays to show the answer.**

(a) ThHTU	(b) ThHTU	(c) ThHTU	(d) ThHTU	(e) ThHTU	(f) ThHTU
2145	3001	1523	4141	1453	2190
+ 1118	+ 2473	+ 6218	+ 3232	+ 3605	+ 2388

(g) ThHTU	(h) ThHTU	(i) ThHTU	(j) ThHTU	(k) ThHTU	(l) ThHTU
4773	8511	4221	2155	4166	3128
+ 2263	+ 817	+ 2388	+ 1599	+ 2050	+ 4119

5. **Use a calculator to increase each of these numbers by 2,356.**
   (a) 4,255 _____ (b) 3,228 _____ (c) 1,499 _____ (d) 7,159 _____
   (e) 3,592 _____ (f) 2,377 _____ (g) 2,159 _____

6. Clara has €2,150 in her bank account. Her sister Lucy has €1,350 in her account. How much money do they have altogether? _____

7. Jack has €3,500 in his bank account. Jill has €400 more than Jack. How much money has Jill? How much money have they altogether? _____

Name _____ Date _____

Practise your x8 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Maths Rang a V:

2 Operations – Early Finishers

1. **Calculate the following:**
   - **(a)** (18456 + 22289) − 14022 =
   - **(b)** (260 + 49114) − 22869 =
   - **(c)** (11418 + 1784 + 4) − 1199 =
   - **(d)** (86 + 9 + 19998 + 24680) − 886 =
   - **(e)** (29140 − 19886) − 1184 =

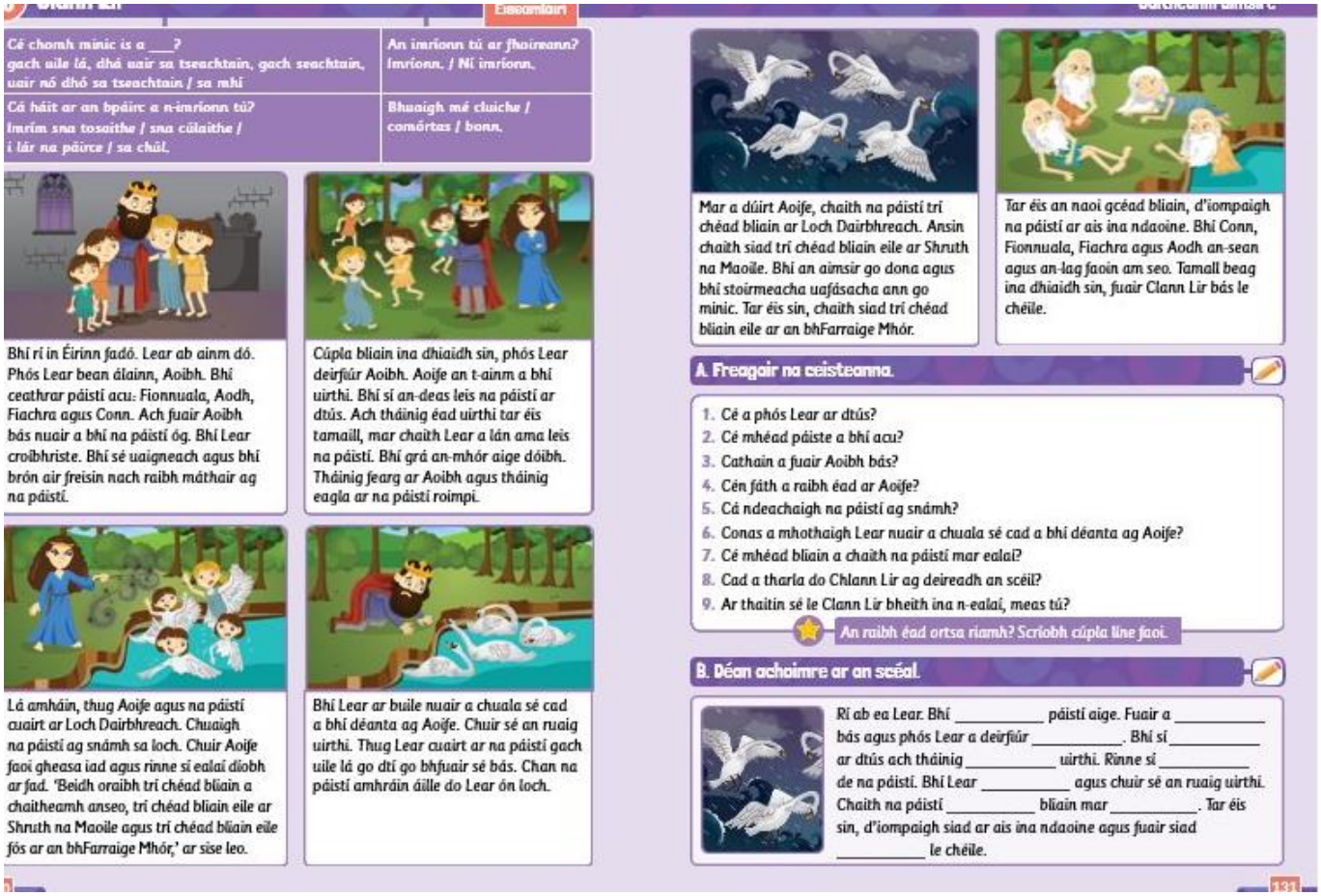
2. **Estimate and then use your calculator to calculate the following:**
   - **(a)** 86042 + 9984 =
   - **(b)** 38044 − 17896 =
   - **(c)** (28494 + 29087) − 1004 =
   - **(d)** (81117 − 52842) − 998 =

3. **(a)** Find the sum of 884 and 28443.
   - **(b)** Find the sum of 11867 and 28440.
   - **(c)** From the sum of 70992 and 12212 take 14088.
   - **(d)** To the difference between 44099 and 31814 add 26226.
   - **(e)** Add the difference between 66111 and 55495, to the difference between 70914 and 28114.

4. **(a)** A newspaper sold 88,463 copies on Monday and 14,086 less copies on Tuesday. How many copies were sold on Tuesday?
   - **(b)** 11,866 people attended a rugby match last Saturday. 14,486 attended a rugby match the previous Saturday. In total, how many people attended the matches?
   - **(c)** A secretary earned €30,166 last year. Her salary is to be increased by €3,098 this year. How much can the secretary expect to earn this year?
   - **(d)** A ticket seller sold 21,486 tickets in week 1, 10,862 in week 2 and 18,486 tickets in week 3. How many tickets in total did the seller sell?
   - **(e)** Aero Waste Disposal Company collected 18,082 kg of waste in January and 22,462 kg of waste in February. Jackson Waste Disposal Ltd collected 19,984 kg of waste in January and 21,468 kg in February. Which company collected the most waste and by how much?

Irish

Today read the famous myth/legend “Clann Lir”.



Cé chomh minic is a ___?
gach uile lá, dhá uair sa tseachtain, gach seachtain, uair nó dhó sa tseachtain / sa mhí

An imríonn tú ar fhoireann?
Imríonn. / Ní imríonn.

Cá háit ar an bpáirc a n-imríonn tú?
Imrím sna tosaithe / sna cúlaithe / i lár na páirce / sa chúl.

Bhuaigh mé cluiche / comórtas / bonn.

Bhí rí in Éirinn fadó. Lear ab ainm dó. Phós Lear bean álainn, Aoibh. Bhí ceathrar páistí acu: Fionnuala, Aodh, Fiachra agus Conn. Ach fuair Aoibh bás nuair a bhí na páistí óg. Bhí Lear croíbhriste. Bhí sé uaigneach agus bhí brón air freisin nach raibh máthair ag na páistí.

Cúpla bliain ina dhiaidh sin, phós Lear deirfiúr Aoibh. Aoife an t-ainm a bhí uirthi. Bhí sí an-deas leis na páistí ar dtús. Ach tháinig éad uirthi tar éis tamaill, mar chaith Lear a lán ama leis na páistí. Bhí grá an-mhór aige dóibh. Tháinig fearg ar Aoibh agus tháinig eagla ar na páistí roimpi.

Lá amháin, thug Aoife agus na páistí cuairt ar Loch Dairbhreach. Chuaigh na páistí ag snámh sa loch. Chuir Aoife faoi gheasa iad agus rinne sí ealaí díobh ar fad. 'Beidh oraibh trí chéad bliain a chaitheamh anseo, trí chéad bliain eile ar Shruth na Maoile agus trí chéad bliain eile fós ar an bhFarraige Mhór,' ar sise leo.

Bhí Lear ar buile nuair a chuala sé cad a bhí déanta ag Aoife. Chuir sé an ruaig uirthi. Thug Lear cuairt ar na páistí gach uile lá go dtí go bhfuair sé bás. Chan na páistí amhráin áille do Lear ón loch.

Mar a dúirt Aoife, chaith na páistí trí chéad bliain ar Loch Dairbhreach. Ansin chaith siad trí chéad bliain eile ar Shruth na Maoile. Bhí an aimsir go dona agus bhí stoirmeacha uafásacha ann go minic. Tar éis sin, chaith siad trí chéad bliain eile ar an bhFarraige Mhór.

Tar éis an naoi gcéad bliain, d'iompaigh na páistí ar ais ina ndaoine. Bhí Conn, Fionnuala, Fiachra agus Aodh an-sean agus an-lag faoin am seo. Tamall beag ina dhiaidh sin, fuair Clann Lir bás le chéile.

A. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cé a phós Lear ar dtús?
2. Cé mhéad páiste a bhí acu?
3. Cathain a fuair Aoibh bás?
4. Cén fáth a raibh éad ar Aoife?
5. Cá ndeachaigh na páistí ag snámh?
6. Conas a mhothaigh Lear nuair a chuala sé cad a bhí déanta ag Aoife?
7. Cé mhéad bliain a chaith na páistí mar ealaí?
8. Cad a tharla do Chlann Lir ag deireadh an scéil?
9. Ar thaitin sé le Clann Lir bheith ina n-ealaí, meas tú?

An raibh éad ortsa riamh? Scríobh cúpla líne faoi.

B. Déan achoimre ar an scéal.

Rí ab ea Lear. Bhí _____ páistí aige. Fuair a _____ bás agus phós Lear a deirfiúr _____. Bhí sí _____ ar dtús ach tháinig _____ uirthi. Rinne sí _____ de na páistí. Bhí Lear _____ agus chuir sé an ruaig uirthi. Chaith na páistí _____ bliain mar _____. Tar éis sin, d'iompaigh siad ar ais ina ndaoine agus fuair siad _____ le chéile.

History:

Today read Marie Curie comprehension (three pages). Before you read it write down anything you remembered from yesterday's report on Marie Curie. (Assessment for Learning)

After you have read the three pages, write down three new facts you learned about Marie Curie.

PE

Today's Joe Wicks PE workout - https://www.youtube.com/user/thebodycoach1

Watch RTE

Write down your favourite part of the episode and give a reason why you liked it.

Wednesday

English

Word Study activities.

Read for at least 15 minutes. Plenty of stories to read at www.storyberries.com

Today I have attached an example of a Narrative. Before you read it again, draw out the spider diagram and the features that you can remember associated with Narrative writing.

Read the Narrative and write down any connectives or similes you find.

Follow the code for a narrative ODCCR.

Opening- write down the characters and the setting

Development: Write down the words used to tell us more about the characters and the setting

Complication: write down what was the problem

Crises: How does the problem get worse?

Resolution: How is it all solved.

Maths

Practise your x8 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Maths Rang a IV:

5 Subtraction – Alternative Questions

1. (a) 8 – 3 = _____ (b) 8 – 2 = _____ (c) 5 – 5 = _____
   (d) 10 – 7 = _____ (e) 12 – 3 = _____ (f) 18 – 7 = _____
   (g) 16 – 8 = _____ (h) 17 – 11 = _____ (i) 20 – 4 = _____
   (j) 25 – 10 = _____ (k) 20 – 12 = _____ (l) 30 – 25 = _____

2. **Find the correct answer in the Vegas Lights and colour.**

   (a) 93 – 47 = 3846915 (b) 88 – 36 = 5214933
   (c) 70 – 43 = 1737274 (d) 80 – 52 = 3230128
   (e) 73 – 48 = 8453525 (f) 61 – 44 = 2327174

3.

(a) HTU	(b) HTU	(c) HTU	(d) ThHTU	(e) ThHTU	(f) ThHTU
254	485	694	1591	3813	2275
– 132	– 291	– 246	– 406	– 461	– 341

4.

(a) ThHTU	(b) ThHTU	(c) ThHTU	(d) ThHTU	(e) ThHTU	(f) ThHTU
7165	9847	2460	9566	7556	7150
– 1138	– 4162	– 1226	– 417	– 2864	– 2319

5. 1,060 children travelled to Fundarama. If 985 tried the Rollercoaster Ride, how many children didn't try it? _____

6.

(a) ThHTU	(b) ThHTU	(c) ThHTU	(d) ThHTU	(e) ThHTU	(f) ThHTU
2854	8485	7406	4092	8001	9006
– 1962	– 7198	– 4228	– 2663	– 1653	– 4238

7. A lorry is carrying 1,320 boxes of fruit. 836 boxes are delivered to the supermarket. How many boxes are left on the lorry? _____

8. A player won 8,000 points in a game but then lost 3,456 of them. How many points has she now?

Maths Rang a V:

4 Multiplication 1 – Alternative Questions

1. **Multiple each of these numbers by 10.**

   (a) 7 (b) 23 (c) 115

   (d) 260 (e) 1020 (f) 8855

2. **Multiply each of these using the long multiplication method.**

   (a) 440 × 23 (b) 623 × 14 (c) 888 × 32

   (d) 1168 × 17 (e) 2241 × 35 (f) 3096 × 47

3. **Round each of these amounts to the nearest €.**

   (a) €0·99 (b) €4·09 (c) €13·45

   (d) €116·23 (e) €226·49 (f) €399·51

4. **Estimate and then multiple each of the following. Watch the decimal point!**

   (a) 1·26 × 8 (b) 2·82 × 17 (c) 14·68 × 22

   (d) 52·29 × 38 (e) 101·89 × 91 (f) 224·28 × 63

5. **Estimate and then use the long multiplication method to answer these.**

   (a) 338 × 57 (b) 2261 × 85 (c) 1·09 × 37

   (d) 12·87 × 44 (e) 764·3 × 26 (f) 709·89 × 52

   (g) 991·22 × 63 (h) 998·94 × 51

6. (a) A dress cost €149·50. How much should three of these dress cost?

   (b) An athlete can run 2·75km in 15 minutes. How far can they run in one hour?

   (c) A goldfish cost €1·99. A lady bought 40 goldfish. How much change did she from €100?

Irish:

An Aimsir Laithreach worksheet attached.

History: Marie Curie

Today answer questions 1-6 based on Marie Curie. They are based on what you read yesterday.

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Art

Draw favourite scene from the myth “Clann Lir”.

PE

Today's Joe Wicks PE workout

Watch RTE

Write a recount of what today's episode was about. Include, connectives, chronological order, who what when where why in opening paragraph, past tense.

Thursday

English

Word study activities

Reading 15 minutes or more. Today read to a sibling or adult in your house.

Genres:

Today I have attached an example of procedural writing. Again, draw out your spider diagram. Write out as many features that you can remember. Command verbs are an important feature of this genre. I have attached a Command Verb worksheet too.

Then read the example and fill in your spider diagram as you read it.

Maths

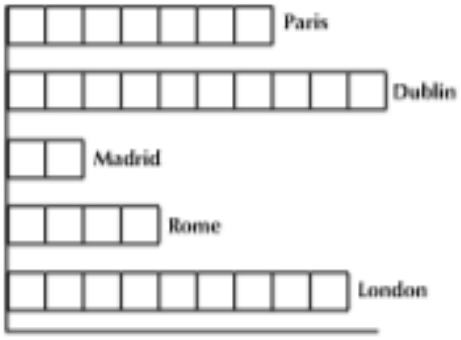
Practise your x8 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Maths Rang a IV:

Topic

7 Graphs – Alternative Questions

1. **A group of people was asked: 'What is your favourite capital city?'**



(a) Which city did most people prefer? _____

(b) Which city was the second most popular? _____

(c) Which city was least popular? _____

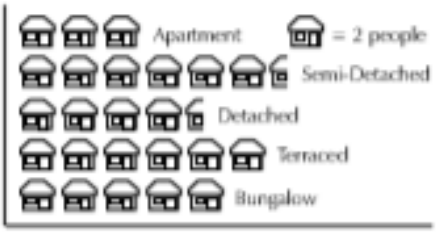
(d) How many more people preferred London to Paris? _____

(e) How many people were surveyed? _____

(f) Name a capital city that is not on the list. _____

(g) If each block stands for two people, how many people chose Rome? _____

2. **A group of people was asked: 'In what type of house do you live?'**



(a) How many people live in an apartment? _____

(b) In which type of house do most people live? _____

(c) What does the half-house symbol stand for? _____

(d) How many more people live in a terraced house than in a detached house? _____

Maths Rang a V:

6 Division 1 – Alternative Questions

1. **Divide each of the following numbers by 10.**

   (a) 20 (b) 50 (c) 100

   (d) 130 (e) 250 (f) 1000

   (g) 2500

2. **Calculate the following.**

   (a) $\frac{60}{7}$ (b) $58 \div 8$ (c) $84 \div 9$

   (d) $\frac{131}{6}$ (e) $\frac{244}{4}$ (f) $\frac{301}{6}$

3. **Use the subtraction method to do these.**

   (a) $182 \div 12$ (b) $202 \div 24$ (c) $198 \div 44$

   (d) $289 \div 31$ (e) $331 \div 82$ (f) $399 \div 96$

4. **Use the multiples method to do these.**

   (a) $188 \div 17$ (b) $214 \div 22$ (c) $336 \div 25$

   (d) $419 \div 37$ (e) $446 \div 42$ (f) $511 \div 19$

5. **Use the long division method to do these.**

   (a) $208 \div 13$ (b) $418 \div 19$ (c) $624 \div 24$

   (d) $522 \div 29$ (e) $693 \div 33$ (f) $468 \div 52$

6. **Use the long division method to do these.**

   (a) $114 \div 29$ (b) $209 \div 22$ (c) $356 \div 26$

   (d) $444 \div 38$ (e) $609 \div 40$ (f) $771 \div 58$

7. (a) How many times is 23 contained in 828?

   (b) A babysitter earned €500 for 20 hours work. How much did the babysitter earn per hour?

   (c) How many times greater is 936 than 36?

   (d) Make the number 820 ten time smaller.

Irish: "Clann Lir"

Today using the Narrative code in English ODCCR. Try and do not worry if you find it difficult, just try and fill in some of the code.

For Example:

O= Opening so write down the characters and the setting in Irish.

D= Development. Write down any information you find out about the characters/setting. One sentence will do from the story

Complication= What was the problem. One sentence copied from the story will do

Crises= How did it get worse (again one sentence)

Resolution= How was it all sorted out. (again one sentence)

History Marie Curie

Today answer questions 7-10.

Art:

Draw portrait of Marie Curie.

PE

Joe Wicks. Body Coach

Watch RTE

Write down your favourite part of the episode and justify your opinion by providing three reasons why you liked it.

Friday

English

Word study test – get an adult or sibling to retest you on this week's words. Compare your score to Mondays.

Reading for 15minutes – todays challenge is to read aloud in a quite spot. There are plenty of stories to read on storyberries.com

Genre Writing:

Today I have attached an example of Explanation Writing. You can nearly guess the next part: Draw spider diagram and write down as many features of an Explanation that you can remember.

Then read it and finally do Three Stars and A Wish.

Maths

Practise your x8 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks

Maths Rang a IV:

9 Division – Alternative Questions

Example: $7 \times 3 = 21$ $\quad 21 \div 3 = 7$

1. (a) $8 \times 2 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 2 = 8$ $\quad$ (b) $3 \times 9 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 9 = 3$

(c) $5 \times 6 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 6 = 5$ $\quad$ (d) $7 \times 5 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 5 = 7$

(e) $7 \times 2 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 2 = 7$ $\quad$ (f) $5 \times 2 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 2 = 5$

(g) $10 \times 4 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 4 = 10$ $\quad$ (h) $9 \times 6 = \square$ $\quad \square \div 6 = 9$

2. (a) $30 \div 6 =$ _____ (b) $14 \div 2 =$ _____ (c) $40 \div 8 =$ _____

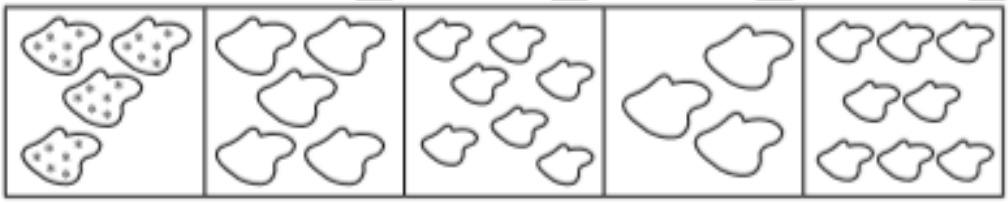
(d) $28 \div 4 =$ _____ (e) $35 \div 5 =$ _____ (f) $42 \div 6 =$ _____

(g) $27 \div 3 =$ _____ (h) $56 \div 7 =$ _____ (i) $70 \div 10 =$ _____

(j) $63 \div 9 =$ _____ (k) $50 \div 10 =$ _____ (l) $32 \div 4 =$ _____

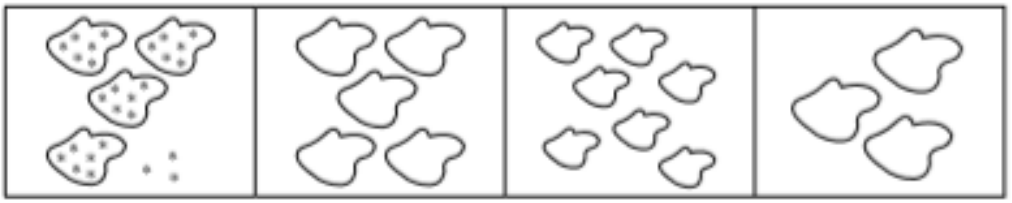
3. Share the items. Draw a picture for each and answer the question. The first one has been done.

$24 \div 4 = 6$ (a) $35 \div 5 =$ ___ (b) $28 \div 7 =$ ___ (c) $15 \div 3 =$ ___ (d) $24 \div 8 =$ ___



4. Share the items. Draw a picture for each. How many are left over?

$27 \div 4 = 6$ r3 (a) $39 \div 5 =$ ___ r ___ (b) $20 \div 7 =$ ___ r ___ (c) $17 \div 3 =$ ___ r ___



5. How many cars are in the car park if there are 45 wheels (don't forget the spare wheel!) _____

6. How many cows are in the field if there are 28 legs? _____

7. How many children are in the room if there are 40 toes? _____

8. (a) $3\overline{)48}$ (b) $4\overline{)72}$ (c) $5\overline{)85}$ (d) $2\overline{)78}$ (e) $5\overline{)95}$ (f) $6\overline{)90}$

Maths Rang a V:

13 Multiplication 2 – Alternative Questions

1. **Make each of these numbers 10 times bigger.**

(a) 12	(b) 1·7	(c) 23
(d) 2·33	(e) 4·06	(f) 0·79
(g) 0·088	(h) 0·005	(i) 1·268

2. **Make each of these numbers 100 times bigger.**

(a) 6	(b) 13	(c) 39	(d) 0·8	(e) 4.23
(f) 12.689	(g) 2.094	(h) 0.001	(i) 23.165	

3. **Round each of these decimals to the nearest whole number.**

(a) 0·774	(b) 1·098	(c) 1·601
(d) 2·5	(e) 15·288	(f) 20·55
(g) 80·864	(h) 82·081	(i) 106·059

4. **Estimate and then multiply**

(a) 7·149	(b) 8·762	(c) 12·442	(d) 16·788
× 8	× 6	× 7	× 5

5. **Estimate and then multiply**

(a) 0·885 × 14	(b) 1·669 × 12	(c) 2·043 × 12
(d) 5·065 × 10	(e) 8·889 × 12	(f) 10·053 × 15

Irish

Aimir Laithreach: I have written some of the sentence for you…. Remember always start with the verb the rest will follow.

1. I wear (caith) runners every day.
2. He spends (caith) fiche euro sa siopa gach Aoine.
3. She drinks (ól) tae don bhricfeasta every morning.
4. We put (cuir) na cóipleabhair ar an mbord gach maidin.
5. He wears (caith) culaith reatha every Summer.

PE

Today's Joe Wicks PE workout -

Watch RTE

Marie Curie Monday

Fit to page | Page view | Read aloud | Add notes

Marie Curie was born in 1867 in Poland. She lived with her mother, father and four brothers and sisters. Marie's parents were both teachers, and her father taught her about science at a young age. She went to the local schools and was a good student who did well in her studies.

After she finished school, Marie worked as a private tutor for children in Poland. She wanted to make some money so she could study science at the University of Paris. Women were not allowed to go to university in Poland, so at the age of 23 or 24, Marie moved to Paris and attended lessons at the university there. She achieved degrees in both Physics and Maths.

In 1895, Marie married a Physics professor called Pierre Curie. She lived with him in Paris. The Curies were poor but they were still able to work on their research. Marie had heard about the work of Henri Becquerel, who had been finding out about x-rays and a material called uranium. She did her own research in this area, and this is when she discovered the two brand new elements. She named the first of these materials 'polonium' after Poland, where she was born.

In 1906, Pierre was killed in a road accident. Marie carried on working on her research for many years. In 1934, Marie died of a blood disorder. This was caused by all the radiation she had been exposed to in her life.

Marie Curie is one of the most famous women in modern science. She achieved many amazing things in her life.

She was the first person to win two Nobel prizes, and is still the only person to win Nobel prizes for both Physics and Chemistry.

Marie Curie was the first female professor at the University of Paris, at a time when women found it hard to be accepted as scientists.

Her discoveries and investigations helped our understanding of radioactivity and radiation, or invisible rays that are given off by some materials.

She worked together with her husband to discover two brand new radioactive elements - radium and polonium.

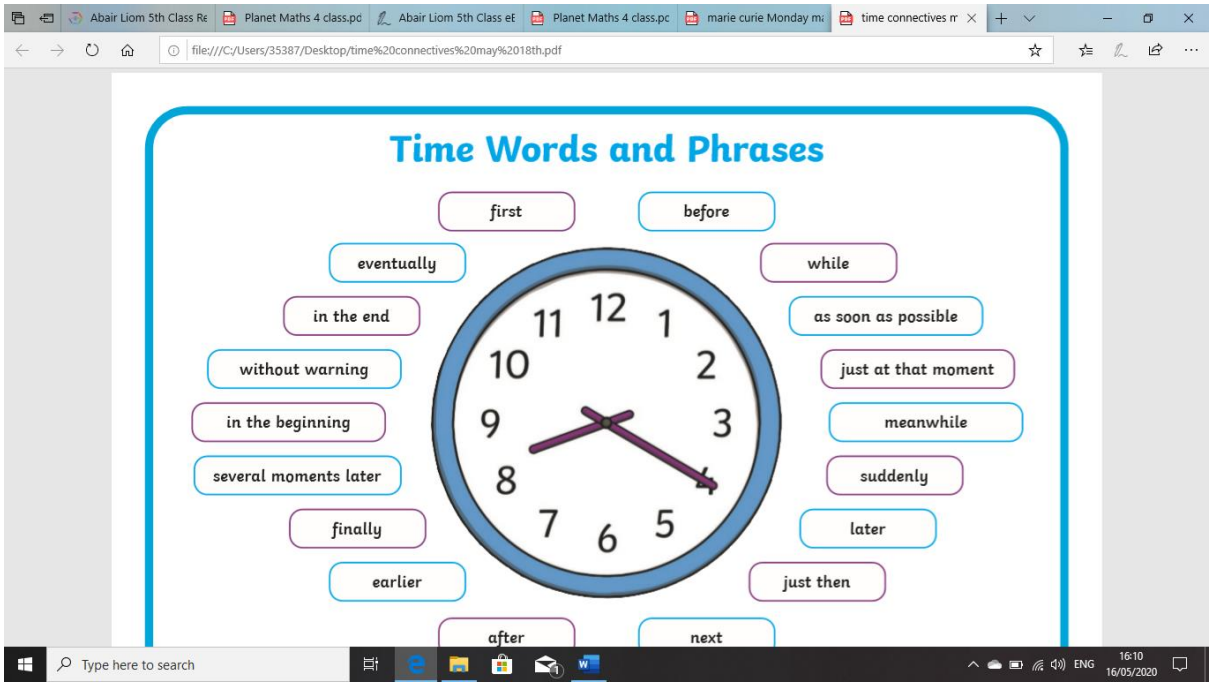
X-rays

Marie Curie founded the Radium Institute in Paris after her husband's death. Here, she investigated all forms of radiation and radioactivity, including x-rays. X-rays had been discovered in 1895 by Wilhelm Röntgen, and Marie developed the use of x-rays for medical purposes. In 1914, World War One broke out, and Marie created and transported over 200 x-ray machines to field hospitals. It is estimated that over 1 million injured soldiers were photographed by her x-ray machines. Albert Einstein said, 'She helped humanity greatly by her work'.

Did You Know?

Marie Curie's work books and papers are still so radioactive that it is dangerous to handle them. They are stored in lead lined boxes, and anyone who wants to read them must wear a protective suit.

Time Connectives:



Grammar Worksheet: Connectives Monday

Connectives

Here are some one-word **connectives**.

and	but	when	because
so	for	as	though

Choose a different one of these **connectives** to link each of the paired sentences below.
Remember: Connectives are words or phrases that link together different parts of a text.
Connectives that link sentences, clauses, or parts of phrases are called **conjunctions**.

I fell over. I hurt my knee. .....

.....

The game ended. The referee blew his whistle. .....

.....

She couldn't ride her bike. It had a puncture. .....

.....

I couldn't spell that word. I fetched the dictionary. .....

.....

We arrived on time. The train was delayed. .....

.....

Here are some **words** and **phrases** that can also be used as **connectives**.

also however this means for example as this

Fit the **connectives** above into the spaces in these three paragraphs.

Many kinds of words can be used to connect ideas in a piece of writing. F__r e__ __ __ __ __ __, pronouns, adverbs, and conjunctions are all useful.

T__ __ __ __ __ __ __s that we can make our writing more varied and more interesting to read. A__ __o, the words we choose can help us to make our meaning clearer to our readers.

H__ __ __ __ __r, we should try not to use too many of these connectives in a short piece, __s __ __ __s can make our sentences long and confusing.

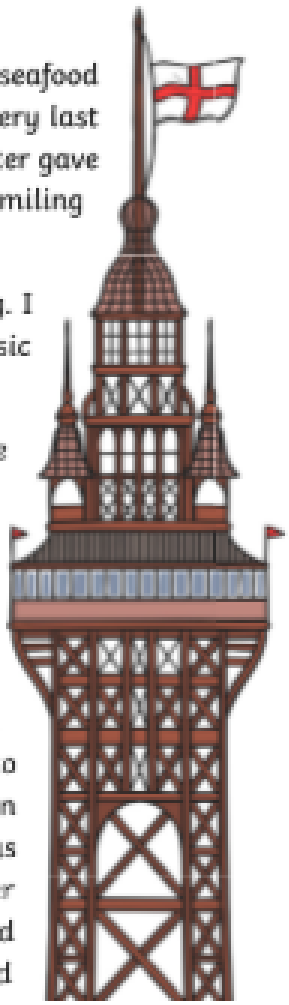
Recount Writing; Tuesday

Fit to width Page v

Last week, my family and I embarked upon our three-hour journey to Blackpool. We were visiting my Auntie Sue and Uncle Paul, who had just had a baby.

Halfway into the journey, we stopped at the service station. To my surprise, Mum said we could choose whatever we wanted for lunch; I went for ham, egg and chips. The journey was long but I had fun in the back of the car, telling jokes to my brother.

We arrived at the house just before 1pm. As Dad parked up, I felt like I could burst with excitement as I remembered that I was about to meet baby Eva for the first time. I jumped out of the car and rang the doorbell three times (just to make sure that they had heard me). I was the first to have a cuddle with Eva; she felt so tiny and warm. She didn't do much but she was incredibly cute. After meeting Eva, it was time to unpack.



Later on, Uncle Paul told us that he'd booked a table at a new seafood restaurant on the sea front. I ordered fish and chips and ate every last morsel as they were the best I'd ever tasted. As we left, the waiter gave me a keyring for cleaning my plate - it had the picture of a smiling shark on it.

Next, we had a stroll along the beach as it was a warm evening. I spotted other children having fun on the sand, I heard jazzy music coming from the amusements and I could smell candy floss.

The following day, Mum and Dad took us to the beach. We paddled in the chilly sea, built a few impressive sandcastles, ate chocolate ice cream and buried Mum's legs in the sand so that she couldn't move. Back at the house, I fell asleep watching a DVD. Mum said all the fresh air must have tired me out, but I think it was all the digging.

The day before we returned home, it was Eva's christening at the nearby church. Before we left the house, Dad explained to me that a christening is a very important religious occasion for Christians. The church was very old and music played as we went inside. Eva wore a beautiful white dress as it was her special day. Everyone else dressed up for the occasion too; Dad even wore a tie! Eva cried really loudly when the vicar poured

The Best Holiday...Ever!

water over her head but Uncle Paul managed to calm her down. I think I cheered her up by pulling funny faces. After the christening, we went back to Auntie Sue and Uncle Paul's house for a celebration barbecue. I ate three sausages, some tomato salad and a beef burger, finishing off with some of Eva's christening cake. Her cake was white and sitting on top of it were yellow alphabet blocks, which spelled out her name. I was really pleased when I put the first piece of cake in my mouth and realised that it was lemon drizzle flavour. It was a sweltering afternoon, so Auntie Sue filled up the paddling pool. My brother and I had loads of fun getting completely wet through, until one of the godparents tripped up and fell in. I laughed so much that I felt like my sides were going to split!

The next day, it felt hard to say goodbye. As we drove away in the car, I waved to Eva. The beach, the weather, the food, and most of all, being with my family, had made it the best holiday ever.

Marie Curie Tuesday:

Marie Curie

Marie Curie is commonly noted as being one of the most influential scientists of all time. One of only two people to have won the prestigious Nobel Prize twice in their lifetime, her work on radiation is renowned worldwide and is still being used today.

Early Life

Born Maria Salomea Sklodowska in Poland on the 7th November 1867, Marie Curie was the fifth and youngest child of Bronislawa and Wladyslaw Sklodowska, who were both teachers.

At the time of her birth, Marie's father was a teacher of maths and physics. However, due to the changing law and political unrest at the time, it was declared that laboratory work would no longer be taught at school. Upon this news, Marie's father took the lab equipment from his place of work and began using it to teach his own children instead. It is widely believed that this is where Marie Curie first developed her fascination with the sciences.

Moving to Paris

Marie's greatest dream was to go to university. Unfortunately, at the time, it was unheard of for women to be in the field of academia so she was unable to study in her homeland of Poland. Therefore, Marie made the difficult decision to leave her beloved Poland and head for France, where the Sorbonne University in Paris was accepting women.

While studying for a degree in Physics, Marie had little money and often wore every item of clothing she owned in an effort to stay warm against the harsh Parisian winters.

An avid reader and with a real thirst for knowledge, it is said that Marie Curie often forgot to eat and drink as a result of being so involved in her studies!

It was here, in Paris, that the young Maria Sklodowska met Pierre Curie – a fellow scientist. In 1895, they married; Maria took on his surname and adopted the French translation of her first name – Marie. Opting against a traditional wedding, Marie chose to wear a dark blue outfit in lieu of a wedding dress; the same outfit she would end up wearing while working in the laboratory for many years to come!

Discovering New Elements

Inspired by the work of Henri Becquerel, who had discovered radiation – tiny, high-energy waves that are small enough to penetrate the human body – Marie was convinced that there were highly radioactive elements that had not yet been discovered. Many people believed that she was wrong but this didn't dissuade her.

By now, her work had piqued the interest of Pierre, who subsequently chose to abandon his work on crystals to help Marie. Together, in an old shed attached to the university, they ground, burnt, melted, filtered and examined various materials; these materials were so radioactive that Marie would often spend the night watching them emit a slight glow.

It was this work that led them to the discovery of two new elements: polonium (named after Marie's beloved homeland) and radium. During one of her experiments, Marie noted that, when exposed to radiation, diseased human cells were destroyed a lot quicker than healthy human cells.

This led to the discovery of radiation as a treatment for cancer; a treatment still being used today.

1903

- NOBEL PRIZES -

In 1903, Marie Curie was awarded a joint Nobel Prize in Physics for her scientific discoveries alongside Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel.

In 1903, Marie Curie was awarded a joint Nobel Prize in Physics for her work on radioactive elements alongside Pierre Curie and Henri Becquerel. Initially, due to the fact that she was a woman, the prize was only intended for the two male scientists.

Upon hearing this fact, Pierre complained to the committee who overturned the decision; Marie became the first woman in history to win the coveted Nobel Prize.

In 1911, she won a second Nobel Prize for Chemistry, becoming the first person ever to receive two awards.

While we know today that handling radioactive materials is dangerous and requires suitable protection, little was known of their dangers at the time. Having spent her life carrying around these materials in her pockets, at the age of 66, Marie fell fatally ill as a result of radiation poisoning.

Marie Curie's work is still of incredible significance today and, in 2009, the New Scientist Magazine named her 'The Most Influential Woman in Science.'

Questions

1. Draw lines to show the year in which the events happened to Marie Curie.

1895	named the most influential woman in science
1903	won the Nobel Prize in physics
1911	married Pierre Curie
2009	won the Nobel Prize in chemistry

2. Where did Marie Curie initially learn about the sciences? Tick **one**.

- ○ from Sorbonne University
- ○ from Henri Becquerel
- ○ from her father
- ○ from Pierre Curie

3. Why did Marie name her first element polonium?

_____

_____

4. Look at the section titled **Nobel Prizes**.
Find and copy one word which means changed.

_____

5. Fill in the missing words.

We now know that radioactive materials are highly _____ and you need to wear suitable _____ when handling them.

6. Do you think Marie Curie should have moved to France?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Fully explain your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

7. Why do you think Marie Curie was named The Most Influential Woman in Science?
Explain your answer.

8. Look at the paragraph beginning **While we know today...**
If you were to travel back in time, what advice would you give to Marie Curie?

9. **Therefore, Marie made the difficult decision to leave her beloved Poland...**
Why do you think this was a difficult decision for Marie to make?

10. Discuss how Marie Curie's life would have changed had she not moved to France.

Aimsir Laithreach Wednesday

Aimsir Láithreach

Mé: Ólaim bainne.

Tú: Ólann tú bainne.

Sé: Ólann sé bainne.

Sí: Ólann sí bainne.

Sinn: Ólaimid bainne.

Sibh: Ólann sibh bainne.

Siad: Ólann siad bainne.

Líon na Bearnaí

1. _____ cóla. (mé)
2. _____ caife. (sinn)
3. _____ bainne. (siad)
4. _____ tae. (tú)
5. _____ uisce. (sé)

Scríobh na habairtí

6. (ól + sí)  _____
7. (ól +sibh)  _____
8. (ól + sinn)  _____
9. (ól + mé)  _____
10. (ól + siad)  _____

Narrative Writing Wednesday

The Old Toy Box

During a regular game of Hide and Seek, Sarah and her friend, Theresa, found themselves in Sarah's dusty attic. "Look," said Sarah pointing. "What's that?" There in the corner sat what looked like an old, wooden toy box. "I wonder what's inside," Theresa declared. "Let's have a look." As she eagerly turned the rusty key of the box, the lid sprang open, giving the girls quite a shock. A tiny, majestic Fairy King appeared before their eyes.

The girls stared blankly at each other. The Fairy King was dressed magnificently. Upon his head sat a golden crown covered in glistening jewels and he wore a purple silk shirt and a pair of red and purple wings. "Who are you?" asked the Fairy King, pointing at the girls suspiciously.

"W-w-w-we are very sorry," stuttered Theresa, noticing that they were no longer in the attic but instead surrounded by grassy hills and sparkling lakes. "We just wanted to have a look inside." The Fairy King's face softened. He could tell that the girls were afraid and so replied warmly, "Welcome to Fairy Land." In disbelief, the girls looked around them. Tiny fairies fluttered past leaving trails of glitter behind them and colourful rainbows seemed to fill the sky. "It's beautiful!" exclaimed Sarah, holding Theresa's hand firmly as she stroked the petal of a strange, exotic flower.

In the blink of an eye, a beautiful Fairy Queen appeared, "What are you doing, dear husband?" she asked. The Fairy King explained that Sarah and Theresa had somehow stumbled into Fairy Land and seemed to be lost. The Fairy Queen, whose eyes shone like diamonds, turned to the girls and said gently, "You are most welcome. Please, come and have afternoon tea in our palace."

It was the most glorious afternoon tea the girls had ever had! They drank honey-flavoured tea from golden goblets and ate delicious lemon and raspberry-filled cupcakes until their stomachs were contentedly full. "Thank you so much for having us," said Sarah as she and Theresa finished the last few sips of their tea. "However, we really should be going as my mother will be wondering where we are." The Fairy King and Queen understood and escorted them to the field in which the girls had first appeared. "Do come and visit us again," the Queen said kindly and with a flick of her wand, the girls suddenly found themselves back in the dusty attic.

The girls looked at each other in amazement, unable to utter a word. They carefully closed the lid of the toy box and turned the key. "Let's come back tomorrow," Theresa whispered as they tiptoed away from the mystical box. "Yes, but don't tell anyone what we've found," Sarah replied. "I doubt anyone would believe us anyway."

"Sarah, time for dinner!" called her mother from downstairs.

"Coming!" Sarah shouted. She and Theresa carefully closed the attic door, climbed down the ladder and sat down for their dinner. "I'm afraid we're not very hungry," Sarah told her mother and winked knowingly at her friend!

Procedural Writing Thursday

How to Make a Parachute

You will need:

- scissors
- cotton thread
- plastic bag
- modelling clay

Instructions

1. Using the scissors, cut a 20cm square from the plastic bag.
2. Carefully attach cotton thread to each corner of the plastic square.
3. Cut a small hole in the middle of the plastic square to let the air rush out when flying.
4. Tie the loose ends of the cotton thread securely around the modelling clay weight.
5. Test the parachute by gently throwing it high into the air.
6. If it does not work, add or remove some of the modelling clay.

Command Verb Sheet Thursday

Imperative Verbs

Imperative verbs are also known as 'bossy verbs' because they tell people what to do! e.g. shut the window or turn the kettle on.

Colour in the words that could be used as imperative verbs.

Remember a verb is a doing word.

shut	filthy	chair	turn	gold
lovely	mix	unhappy	close	stairs

Look at the sentences below. Can you think of some imperative verbs that could go at the beginning to make an instruction?

1. _____ the door, there's a draught.
2. _____ off the light please.
3. _____ the milk into the glass.
4. _____ on a coat before you go out.
5. _____ left at the traffic lights.

Imperative verbs give instructions – they tell people what to do.
Can you think of a situation you might need to use an imperative verb?