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.

contagious	conversation	cooperation	correct
coupon	creative	creature	crisis
culture	curious	dangerous	decision
demonstrate	denominator	department	departure

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

We are looking at Persuasive writing this week. Today I have attached an example of persuasive writing. Read it and then draw a spider diagram with the features you think are in Persuasive writing. I will include the features on Friday and see how you get on.

Are Mobile Phones Necessary?

I strongly believe that mobile phones are necessary. My reasons for this belief is that mobile phones are convenient for business people who travel a lot, and they are handy to have in case of an emergency.

To begin with, mobile phones are necessary because they are convenient for business people. For example, if you are out of the state or even working overseas and you have to contact a client to do some important work, it is useful to have one to use. By using a mobile phone, important information can be received. People can't stay in an office all day waiting for their phone to ring. Some people have to go and do jobs or they will go out of business. What's even better is that you can even send faxes or messages and use the internet with your mobile.

My other main reason is that mobile phones are necessary to have in case of an emergency. For instance, if you fall down a flight of stairs in a building and you are badly injured and can't reach a pay phone, it is good to have a mobile phone on hand to use. Or, if your car breaks down in the middle of the night in a strange neighbourhood, it would be dangerous to leave it in search of a public phone booth. Not only will you worry about your car being neglected, but you could also put yourself in a lot of danger.

In conclusion, I believe that mobile phones have now become a necessary part of our everyday life. Instant communication will ensure that information can be passed on with a simple press of a button. Whether this is to do with business or personal information or emergencies, it goes to show that they are necessary in our lives.

Maths

Practise your x9 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 Work

Fourth Class:

9 Division – Early Finishers

1. **(a)** 16 ÷ 2 = _____ **(b)** 18 ÷ 3 = _____ **(c)** 49 ÷ 7 = _____ **(d)** 28 ÷ 7 = _____
   (e) 36 ÷ 4 = _____ **(f)** 72 ÷ 8 = _____ **(g)** 72 ÷ 9 = _____ **(h)** 55 ÷ 5 = _____
   (i) 60 ÷ 12 = _____ **(j)** 56 ÷ 8 = _____ **(k)** 72 ÷ 6 = _____ **(l)** 15 ÷ 1 = _____
   (m) 0 ÷ 8 = _____ **(n)** 15 ÷ 15 = _____ **(o)** 35 ÷ 1 = _____ **(p)** 50 ÷ 50 = _____

2. **Change each division question into a multiplication question as you see in the example:**
   42 ÷ 7 = 6, change to, 7 x 6 = 42.
   (a) 32 ÷ 4 = 8 ____ x ____ = ____ **(b)** 44 ÷ 11 = 4 ____ x ____ = ____
   (c) 36 ÷ 6 = 6 ____ x ____ = ____ **(d)** 21 ÷ 7 = 3 ____ x ____ = ____
   (e) 72 ÷ 8 = 9 ____ x ____ = ____ **(f)** 10 ÷ 1 = 10 ____ x ____ = ____
   (g) 88 ÷ 11 = 8 ____ x ____ = ____ **(h)** 45 ÷ 9 = 5 ____ x ____ = ____
   (i) 56 ÷ 8 = 7 ____ x ____ = ____

3. I share 98 sweets equally among 7 children. How many will each child receive? _____

4. It takes Peter the Painter 4 hours to paint a room. How many rooms will he paint in a week if he works for 52 hours? _____

5. If Farmer Fred looks into his field of cows and sees 96 legs, how many cows are in the field?
   _____

6. How many 5 cent coins make 1 euro? _____

7. How many hotel rooms will I need to book for the football trip to Paris if there are 20 people travelling and there are 3 to a room? _____

8. **During a promotion, a supermarket decided to give a free ice-cream to every 6th customer. Circle the lucky customers.**
   (a) 12th customer **(b)** 20th customer **(c)** 56th customer
   (d) 100th customer **(e)** 130th customer **(f)** 156th customer

9. There are 24 children in a class. In how many ways can the teacher divide them into smaller groups? There must be at least 2 children in a group. _____

10. If a chew costs 8c, how much change will I get if I buy as many chews as possible for €1?
    _____

11. Divide 34 children into 4 groups as evenly as possible. _____

12. How many children get a piece of orange if you have 3½ oranges which have been cut into quarters? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fifth Class Maths Sheet:

15 Division 2 – Alternative Questions

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

   (a) 1200 (b) 2050

   (c) 750 (d) 85

   (e) 12 (f) 1

   (g) 0.2 (h) 0.03

2. **Round the following to the nearest whole number.**

   (a) 1·75 (b) 2·4

   (c) 0·665 (d) 3·042

   (e) 13·269 (f) 25·025

   (g) 32·226 (h) 75·975

3. **How much for 1 of each of the following.**

Oranges	Bread Rolls	Yoghurts	Eggs	Biscuits
6 for €3	12 for €10.20	16 for €10.08	24 for €2.16	42 for €1.26

4. **Calculate the following.**

   (a) 74·2 ÷ 14 (b) 9·36 ÷ 8

   (c) 5·92 ÷ 74 (d) 3·36 ÷ 84

5. (a) 11 hairbands cost €10·89. How much for one hairband?

   (b) A man walks 13·72 kilometres over a period of 14 hours. On average, how far does he travel in one hour?

   (c) 12 toy cars weigh 4·2kg. What is the weight of single car.

   (d) What number must be multiplied by 26 to make 2·08?

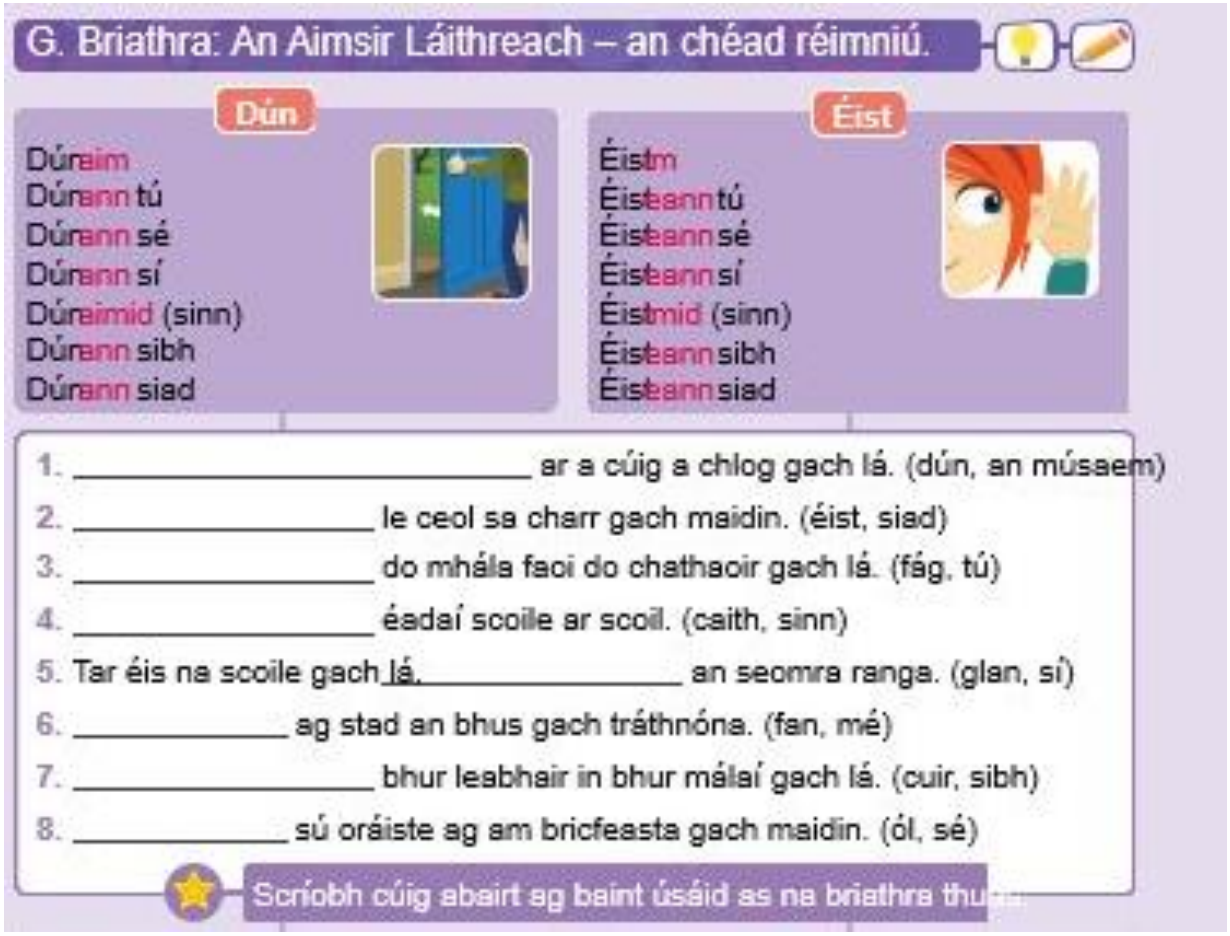
Irish

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:

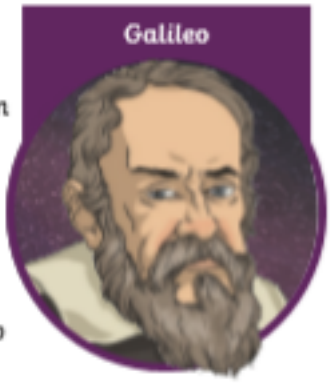


History:

This week we will look at another famous Scientist. Stephen Hawking. Before reading do a quick AFL list. Write down anything you know about him. (If you don't know anything that is ok too). Then read the three pages attached about him.

Stephen Hawking

Stephen Hawking was an English scientist, **cosmologist**, teacher and author. He is best known for discovering how the universe was formed and predicting what might happen to it in the future.


Galileo

A Star Is Born

Born on 8th January 1942 in Oxford, England, Stephen William Hawking was born exactly 300 years after the death of the famous **astronomer** Galileo – a fact that Stephen was very proud of. He was born during the Second World War, which was a very dangerous time for London, so his parents, Frank Hawking and Isobel Walker, moved from their home in Highgate, London to Oxford to ensure Stephen's safety.

His parents went on to have three more children: two girls named Philippa and Mary and an adopted boy named Edward. They were a family who placed a high value on education and his parents studied at the University of Oxford; his father studied medicine and became a medical researcher while his mother studied **philosophy** and **politics**.

Childhood

Stephen's fascination with science, particularly space, began at an early age, when he would enjoy spending time with his mother; lying together on the grass in the garden to watch the stars.

When Stephen was a child of eight, the family moved to St Albans in Hertfordshire, a town about 20 miles north of London. At school, Stephen was often referred to as 'Einstein' by his classmates. After taking the eleven-plus exam a year early, Stephen attended St Albans School. He remained here throughout his secondary education, making close friends with whom he enjoyed playing board games and making model aeroplanes and boats. With the help of his maths teacher, Dikran Tahta, Stephen and his friends built a computer from clock parts, an old telephone switchboard and various other recycled objects.

University

Inspired by Mr Tahta, Stephen wanted to study maths at university, despite his father advising him to study medicine. Stephen compromised and chose to study **physics** and **chemistry** at the same college that his father had attended. He took the entry exams a year early, meaning that he was only 17 years old when he started university.

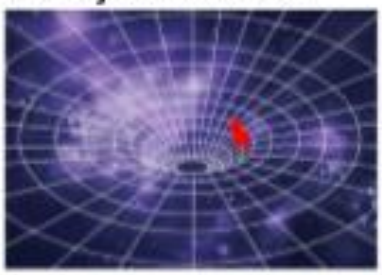
Stephen became a lively, witty and popular member of his class, interested in classical music and science fiction. He also joined the college boat club, where he became **cox** for a rowing crew – he was said to be a daredevil because of the risks he took in the boat!

Following the completion of his first degree, Stephen was still passionate about space, so attended Cambridge University where he studied **cosmology** and made some incredible discoveries.

It was at Cambridge that Stephen first developed problems with his health. He became very clumsy, regularly falling or dropping things. His speech became slurred and hard to understand.

Doctors diagnosed Stephen with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, or **ALS**, and he was given just two years to live. However, his disease progressed more slowly than doctors had imagined, meaning he was able to return to his studies, marry his first wife, Jane Wilde, and start a family. In later years, his ALS meant that he used a wheelchair and communicated using voice synthesis technology.

Scientific Discoveries



While at Cambridge University, Stephen studied black holes. At the time, people thought that black holes were a place where gravity pulled so strongly that it pulled all matter down into it and even light couldn't escape. Stephen, however, discovered that a type of **radiation** was able to elude black holes. This particular type of radiation was named after him and, using what he had discovered about black holes, Stephen was able to show that Einstein's general **theory of relativity** implied that space and time began with the Big Bang and would end in black holes.

Stephen explained how black holes worked: imagine that it is like a river with a waterfall. If you are swimming in the river away from the top of the waterfall, you may be able to swim away fast enough so that you don't go over the edge, but as you get nearer to the edge, you cannot swim fast enough to escape the current of the water.

Stephen Hawking

You will be pulled over the edge of the waterfall. This is how matter is pulled into a black hole. The edge of a black hole is called the event horizon. Past the event horizon, nothing can travel fast enough to escape the black hole.

Stephen taught at university, gave many talks and wrote books which have been read in many countries around the world. Due to his amazing work and incredible sense of humour, he inspired millions of people to become interested in science.

Glossary

ALS – A motor neurone disease that causes muscle weakness, paralysis and respiratory failure. It is a degenerative disease, which means it gets worse over time. There is no cure.

astronomer – A person who studies the positions of the sun, moon, stars and planets.

chemistry – The branch of science concerned with the substances which make up everything.

cosmologist – A person who studies cosmology.

cosmology – The science of the origin and development of the universe.

cox – The person who directs the rowers in a boat.

philosophy – The study of how we exist and how we know things.

physics – The branch of science concerned with the properties of matter and energy.

politics – The study of how countries are led and what governments do.

radiation – Waves of energy that come out of or off something.

theory of relativity – The idea that as something approaches the speed of light, mass and energy change.

PE

Watch Joe Wicks, Body Coach.

RTE

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

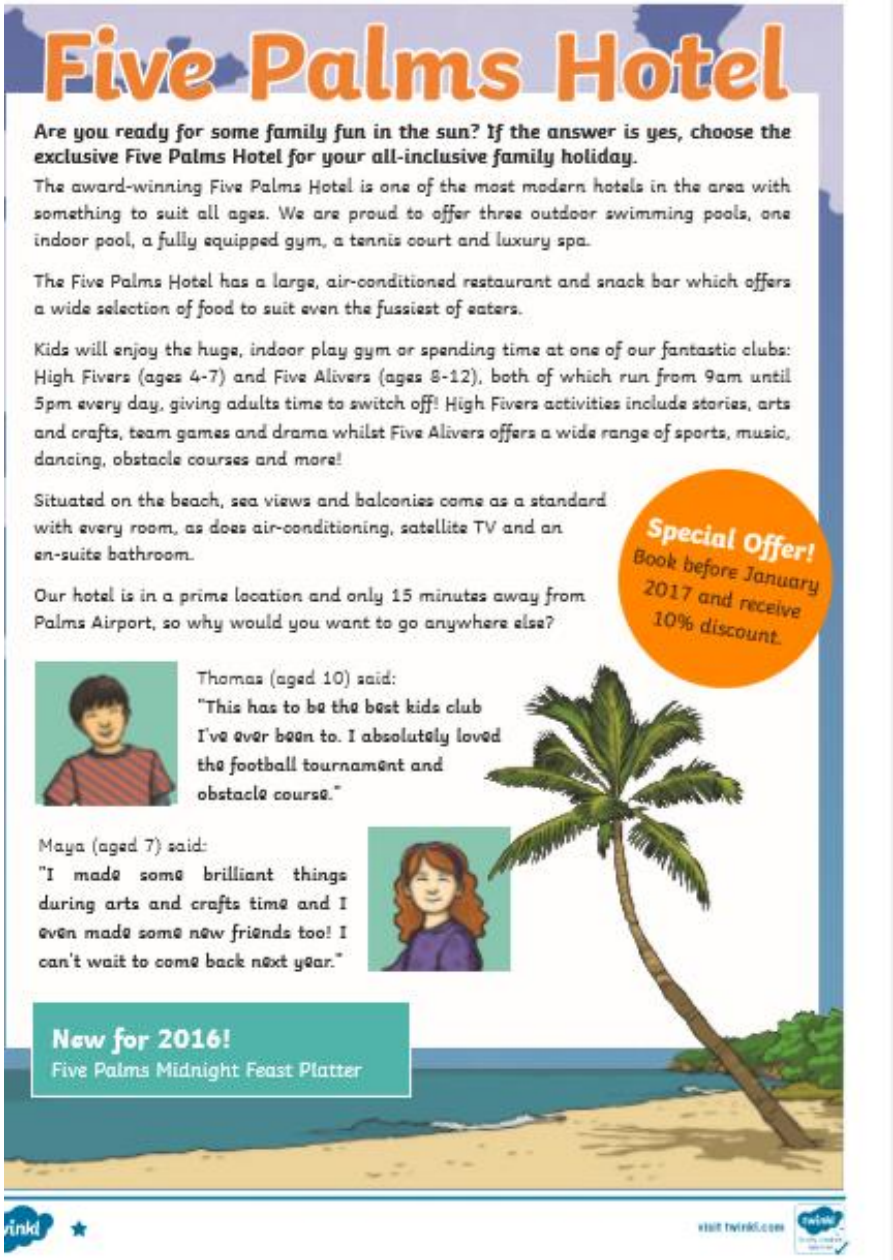
Tuesday

English

Word study activities.

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

Today read example two of Persuasive writing. Again draw and write down the features you think are associated with the genre.



Five Palms Hotel

Are you ready for some family fun in the sun? If the answer is yes, choose the exclusive Five Palms Hotel for your all-inclusive family holiday.

The award-winning Five Palms Hotel is one of the most modern hotels in the area with something to suit all ages. We are proud to offer three outdoor swimming pools, one indoor pool, a fully equipped gym, a tennis court and luxury spa.

The Five Palms Hotel has a large, air-conditioned restaurant and snack bar which offers a wide selection of food to suit even the fussiest of eaters.

Kids will enjoy the huge, indoor play gym or spending time at one of our fantastic clubs: High Fivers (ages 4-7) and Five Alivers (ages 8-12), both of which run from 9am until 5pm every day, giving adults time to switch off! High Fivers activities include stories, arts and crafts, team games and drama whilst Five Alivers offers a wide range of sports, music, dancing, obstacle courses and more!

Situated on the beach, sea views and balconies come as a standard with every room, as does air-conditioning, satellite TV and an en-suite bathroom.

Our hotel is in a prime location and only 15 minutes away from Palms Airport, so why would you want to go anywhere else?

Special Offer!
Book before January 2017 and receive 10% discount.

Thomas (aged 10) said:
"This has to be the best kids club I've ever been to. I absolutely loved the football tournament and obstacle course."

Maya (aged 7) said:
"I made some brilliant things during arts and crafts time and I even made some new friends too! I can't wait to come back next year."

New for 2016!
Five Palms Midnight Feast Platter

Maths

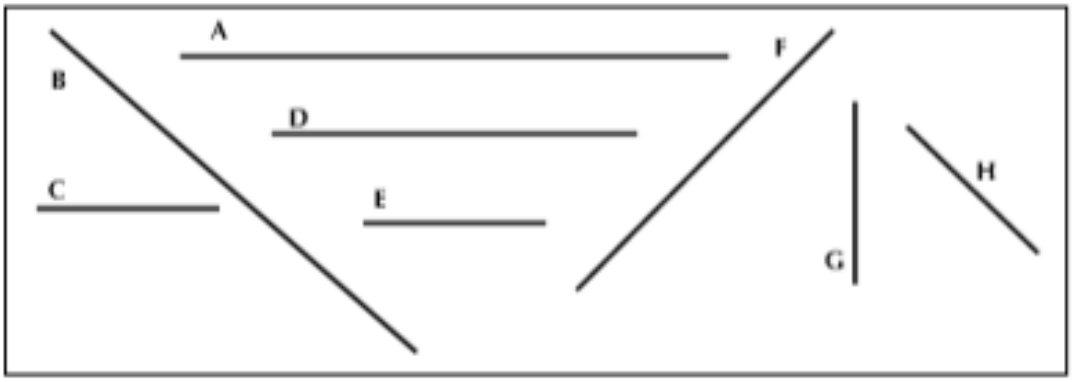
Practise your x9 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Fourth Class:

13 Length – Alternative Questions

1. Use a ruler to measure each of these lines. Estimate before you measure.

Line	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
My Estimate								
When I Measured								



2. Write as m and cm. Example 4·37m = 4m 37cm

(a) 3·83m = _____m _____cm (b) 4·91m = _____m _____cm

(c) 7·21m = _____m _____cm (d) 1·59m = _____m _____cm

(e) 2·63m = _____m _____cm (f) 3·33m = _____m _____cm

(g) 9·95m = _____m _____cm (h) 8·15m = _____m _____cm

(i) 7·3m = _____m _____cm (j) 7·03m = _____m _____cm

3. Write as m using a decimal point.

(a) 213cm = _____m (b) 849cm = _____m (c) 447cm = _____m

(d) 951cm = _____m (e) 308cm = _____m (f) 380cm = _____m

(g) 4m 13cm = _____m (h) 2m 79cm = _____m (i) 1m 11cm = _____m

(j) 1m 10cm = _____m (k) 1m 1cm = _____m (l) 1m = _____m

4.

(a) m	(b) m	(c) m	(d) m	(e) m	(f) m
3·26	1·25	1·17	4·47	5·09	6·38
+ 1·92	+ 2·56	+ 3·92	+ 1·65	+ 2·77	+ 2·49

5.

(a) m	(b) m	(c) m	(d) m	(e) m	(f) m
9·26	8·35	7·17	6·35	5·21	6·08
− 2·13	− 2·16	− 4·93	− 2·65	− 3·46	− 4·49

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fifth Class Maths:

14 Length – Alternative Questions

1. **Draw lines of the following length.**
   (a) 60mm (b) 8·5cm (c) 110mm (d) $4\frac{1}{2}$cm

2. **Measure the length of the following lines.**
   (a) ___ mm _____
   (b) ___ cm _____

3. **Rename each of these lengths as centimetres.**
   (a) 5m
   (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$m
   (c) 12m
   (d) 5·7m
   (e) 0·8m
   (f) 0·06m
   (g) 3·25m
   (h) $\frac{11}{100}$m

4. **Rename each of these lengths as metres.**
   (a) 6km
   (b) 2·1km
   (c) $3\frac{1}{2}$km
   (d) $\frac{9}{10}$km
   (e) 0·4km
   (f) 0·06km
   (g) 0·003km
   (h) $\frac{3}{4}$km

5. **Solve the following.**
   (a) Find the perimeter of a square with a side of 9cm.
   (b) A rectangle is 11cm long and 4cm wide, what is the perimeter?
   (c) A square has a perimeter of 32cm. What is the length of one side?
   (d) The perimeter of a rectangle is 48cm. If the length of one side is 8cm, what is the length of the other side?

Name: Date:

Gaeilge:

Aimsir Laithreach. Regular verbs. Worksheet attached.

G. Briathra: An Aimsir Láithreach – briathra neamhrialta

Abair	Beir	Bí
Deirim	Beirim	Bím
Deir tú	Beireann tú	Bíonn tú
Deir sé	Beireann sé	Bíonn sé
Deir sí	Beireann sí	Bíonn sí
Deirimid (sinn)	Beirimid (sinn)	Bímid (sinn)
Deir sibh	Beireann sibh	Bíonn sibh
Deir siad	Beireann siad	Bíonn siad
An ndeir?	An mbeireann?	An mbíonn?
Deir / Ní deir.	Beireann / Ní bheireann.	Bíonn / Ní bhíonn.



Clois	Déan
Cloisim	Déanaim
Cloiseann tú	Déanann tú
Cloiseann sé	Déanann sé
Cloiseann sí	Déanann sí
Cloisimid (sinn)	Déanaimid (sinn)
Cloiseann sibh	Déanann sibh
Cloiseann siad	Déanann siad
An gcloiseann?	An ndéanann?
Cloiseann / Ní chloiseann.	Déanann / Ní dhéanann.


1. ________________ 'Dia duit ar maidin' liom gach maidin. (abair, sé)
2. ________________ ar mo mhála ar an mbealach amach gach maidin. (beir, mé)
3. ________________ ag canadh carúl sa chearnóg gach Nollaig. (bí, siad)
4. ________________ ceapairí le haghaidh an tae gach tráthnóna. (déan, sí)
5. ________________ na cantairí carúl sa chathair gach Nollaig. (clois, sinn)
6. ________________ ag an margadh gach bliain. (bí, sibh)
7. Ní ____________________ ag an margadh gach bliain. (bí, Daidí na Nollag)
8. An ________________ do chuid obair bhaile gach oíche? (déan, tú)
9. ________________ 'Brostaigí' i gcónaí mar ________________ déanach de ghnáth. (abair, Mam) (bí, sinn)
10. An ________________ 'Dia duit' leis an múinteoir gach maidin? (abair, sibh)

Scríobh cúig abairt ag baint úsáid as na briathra thuas.

History:

Today answer questions 1-7 on Stephen Hawkins.

Questions

1. 'Stephen Hawking was an English scientist, cosmologist, teacher and author. He is best known for discovering how the universe was formed and predicting what might happen to it in the future.'
   What does **predicting** mean? Tick **one**.
   - ○ describing
   - ○ speculating
   - ○ understanding
   - ○ knowing
2. Who helped Stephen to build a computer? Tick **one**.
   - ○ Frank Hawking
   - ○ Jane Wilde
   - ○ Isobel Walker
   - ○ Dikran Tahta
3. Find and copy a phrase from the text which shows that Stephen wasn't afraid of danger.

   _____
4. Find and copy **two** things that Stephen enjoyed doing as a child.

   _____
5. Why do you think people called Stephen 'Einstein' at school?

   _____
6. Find and copy **two** things that Stephen used to help him carry on with his career as his ALS progressed.

   _____

   _____
7. Summarise Stephen's discoveries about black holes in 50 words or fewer.

   _____

   _____

   _____

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 is your last Persuasive writing example. Read it and again write down the features.

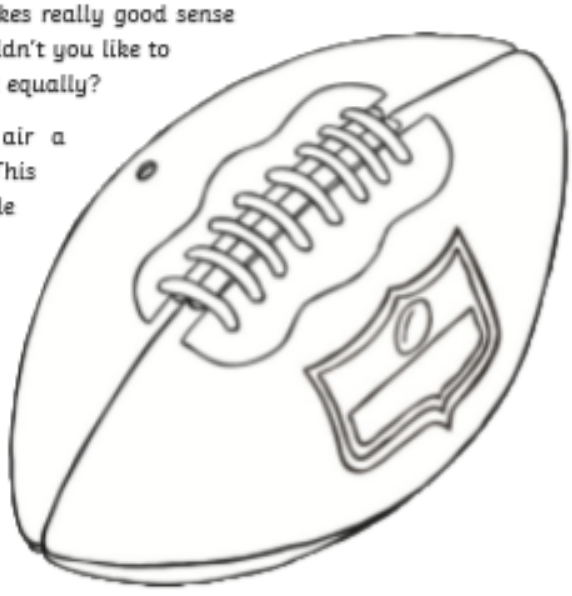
Why There Should Be a Television Programme for Women's Football

Anyone who likes football can close their eyes and hear their AFL team's theme song. They can hear the crowd noise, imagine the football sailing through the goal posts and picture the players celebrating another goal. However, the players are always men. Why? I strongly believe that women's football should be given equal billing with men's football and that would include having the same programme for women each week.

Women's football is a popular and growing sport and should be represented on TV. Football is one of the most popular team sports for women, the crowds at games are getting bigger and the skill levels are even better than those in the men's game. It is time to give women's football equal standing on TV.

Girls who enjoy playing football should have access to role models that can be a positive influence for them. Not many people know the names of women's football stars. If girls could be more familiar with women who have become professional players, they would be more likely to train hard to try and achieve the same thing.

It is hugely important to give boys and girls equal rights in everything. Females are paid on average less than males and are not represented equally in films. As AFL is the national sport in Australia, it makes really good sense for football to lead the way in this. Wouldn't you like to have a world where everybody is treated equally?



Undoubtedly, the time has come to air a television programme for women too. This would be the perfect way to provide positive role models for girls and combat inequality. The time is now.

Maths

Practise your x9 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks

Fourth Class Sheet:

14 Long Multiplication – Alternative Questions

1. Practise multiplying by 10.

(a) 10 x 23 _____ (b) 10 x 36 _____ (c) 10 x 45 _____ (d) 10 x 58 _____

(e) 10 x 67 _____ (f) 10 x 75 _____ (g) 10 x 84 _____ (h) 10 x 124 _____

(i) 10 x 235 _____ (j) 10 x 357 _____ (k) 10 x 448 _____ (l) 10 x 172 _____

2.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
53	72	86	41	99	75
x 40	x 60	x 30	x 80	x 90	x 50

3.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
124	215	319	408	318	126
x 20	x 30	x 20	x 20	x 30	x 20

4.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
53	37	94	86	79	81
x 18	x 16	x 13	x 15	x 16	x 19

5.

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
23	59	72	87	96	86
x 37	x 24	x 48	x 56	x 72	x 38

6. Choose the correct answer.

(a) 49 x 49	(b) 53 x 53	(c) 72 x 72	(d) 65 x 65	(e) 88 x 88	(f) 96 x 96
☐ 2,321	☐ 424	☐ 5,184	☐ 4,205	☐ 1,408	☐ 9,261
☐ 2,401	☐ 414	☐ 648	☐ 4,225	☐ 7,084	☐ 9,126
☐ 637	☐ 2,809	☐ 638	☐ 715	☐ 7,744	☐ 9,612
☐ none of these	☐ none of these	☐ none of these	☐ none of these	☐ none of these	☐ none of these

7. Do these in your head. Example: 40 x 90 = 3,600

(a) 20 x 90 = _____ (b) 30 x 80 = _____ (c) 60 x 70 = _____ (d) 90 x 20 = _____

(e) 20 x 50 = _____ (f) 40 x 50 = _____ (g) 60 x 90 = _____ (h) 70 x 30 = _____

8. Amy won a case of fruit juice cartons. Each carton contained 250mL of juice and the case had 24 cartons. Amy wants to mix all of the juice in a very large bowl for a party. How much does the bowl need to hold? _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fifth Class Maths:

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**

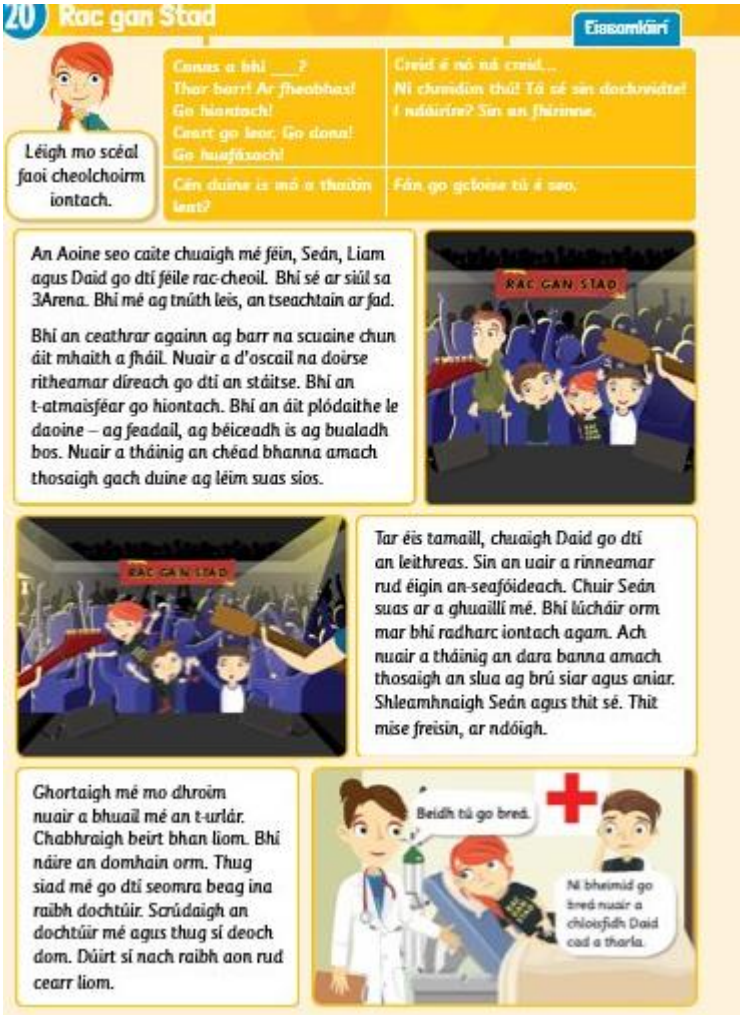
   (a) 7·149 × 8 (b) 8·762 × 6 (c) 12·442 × 7 (d) 16·788 × 5

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:



History: Stephen Hawkins

Today answer questions 8,9 and 10 on Stephen Hawkins. Do another AFL list and compare it with Monday's list.

8. Why do you think Stephen was keen to teach and share his knowledge?

_____

_____

_____

9. Why do you think Stephen tried to explain events in space using objects on earth (such as the waterfall)?

_____

_____

_____

10. Which part of Stephen's life do you think was the most important? Give evidence to support your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Art

Today pick your favourite advertisement from the newspaper/magazine and draw it.

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.

Today as part of you Art too, I want you to design a draw a poster. The idea is to persuade people to eat the product/buy the product etc. Use newspapers and magazines to help you with ideas.

<u>Maths</u>

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

Fourth Class:

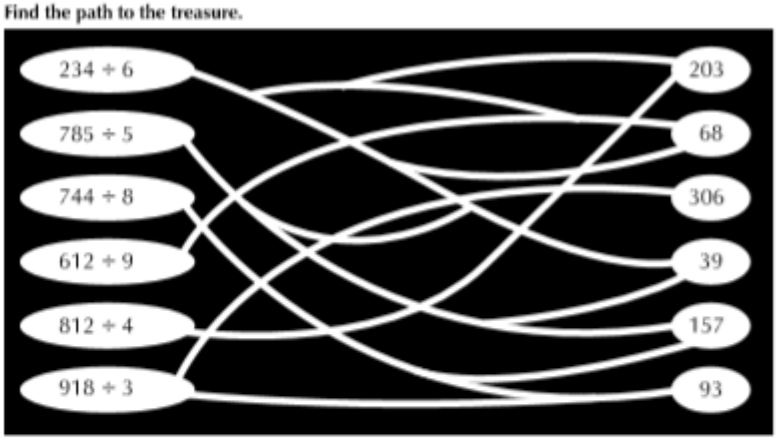
Topic 17

Division 2 – Alternative Questions

1. (a) 5 | 195 (b) 4 | 756 (c) 2 | 752 (d) 6 | 726 (e) 7 | 833

2. (a) 9 | 558 (b) 8 | 496 (c) 7 | 364 (d) 6 | 996 (e) 4 | 744

3. **Find the path to the treasure.**



4. (a) 2 | 816 (b) 3 | 624 (c) 4 | 832 (d) 5 | 535 (e) 6 | 654

5. (a) 3 | 733 (b) 4 | 975 (c) 5 | 893 (d) 6 | 751 (e) 9 | 671

6. (a) 8 | 399 (b) 9 | 426 (c) 7 | 576 (d) 6 | 873 (e) 5 | 981

7. (a) 5 | 631 (b) 4 | 943 (c) 2 | 999 (d) 3 | 887 (e) 6 | 987

8. **Calculate the following in your head.**

(a) 200 ÷ 2 = _____ (b) 600 ÷ 3 = _____ (c) 160 ÷ 8 = _____ (d) 270 ÷ 9 = _____

(e) 630 ÷ 7 = _____ (f) 660 ÷ 6 = _____ (g) 320 ÷ 4 = _____ (h) 350 ÷ 5 = _____

(i) 420 ÷ 6 = _____ (j) 490 ÷ 7 = _____ (k) 560 ÷ 8 = _____ (l) 720 ÷ 9 = _____

Fifth Class:

Topic 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: Read rest of Irish Story

Nuair a chuala Daid cad a tharla ní raibh sé sásta. Ach bhí áthas air go raibh mé ceart go leor. Ghabh sé buíochas leis an dochtúir agus d'fhilleamar ar an gceolchoirm. Nuair a chonaic mé an slua mór os mo chomhair amach bhris na deora orm. Ní raibh mé ábalta aon rud a fheiceáil. Bhí an áit dubh le daoine agus ní raibh aon bhealach ar ais go dtí an stáitse.

Chonaic an dochtúir cineálta mé ag caoineadh. Thug sí ceithre phas speisialta dúinn. Leis na pasanna, bhí cead againn seasamh ar thaobh an stáitse an chuid eile den oíche. Ní raibh na ceoltóirí ach cúpla méadar uainn. Labhair duine amháin díobh linn. Bhí gliondar croí orainn.

Ba é sin an lá ab fhearr riamh ... cé go ndearna mé rud an-seafóideach.

History

Today write a list of similarities and differences between Marie Curie and Stephen Hawkins. 3 of each would be loads.

Art:

Linked to English Lesson.

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.

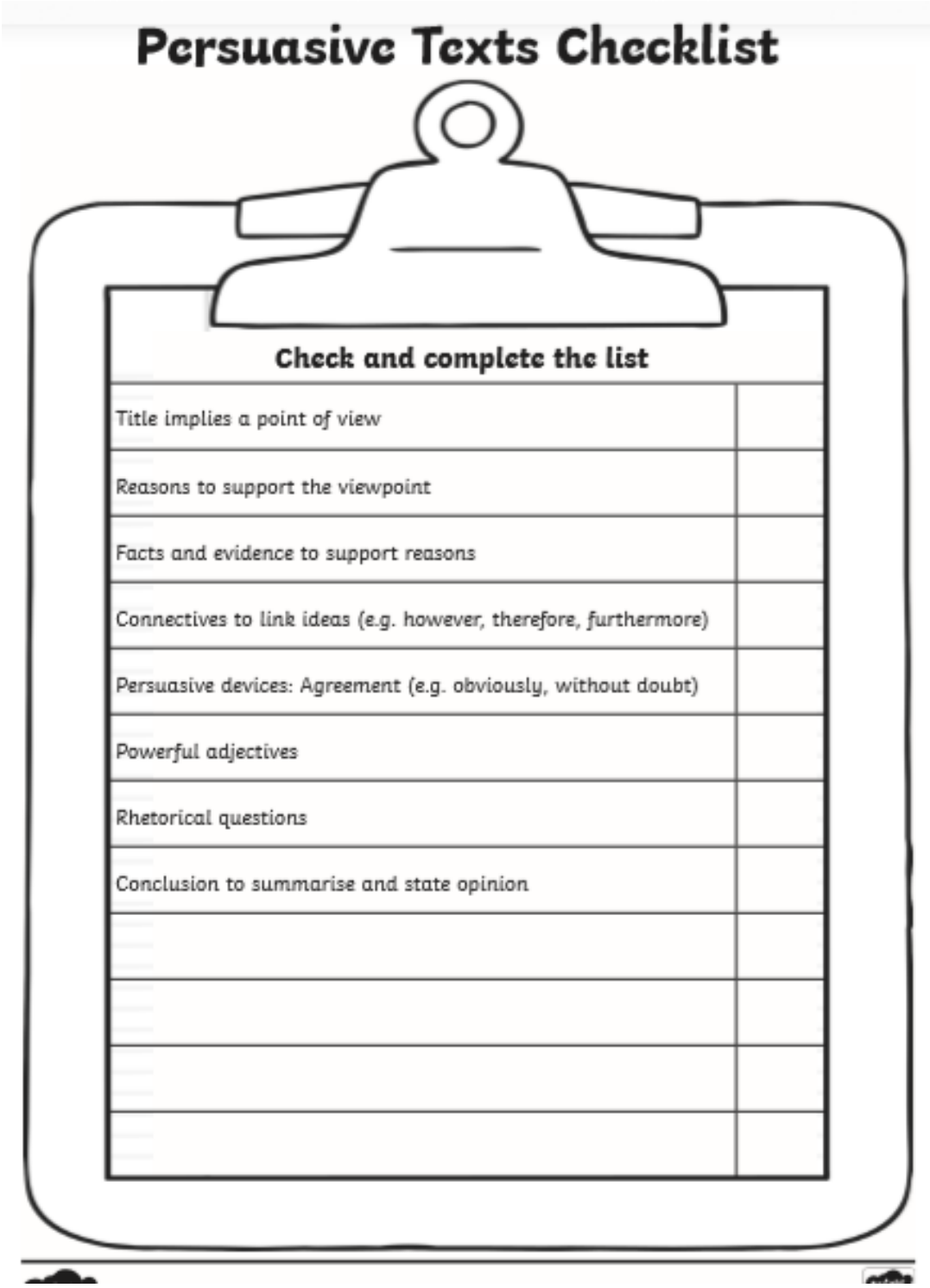
Friday

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

Today I have included the features of Persuasive writing. Compare these features with what you wrote down during the week.



Persuasive Texts Checklist

Check and complete the list

Title implies a point of view	
Reasons to support the viewpoint	
Facts and evidence to support reasons	
Connectives to link ideas (e.g. however, therefore, furthermore)	
Persuasive devices: Agreement (e.g. obviously, without doubt)	
Powerful adjectives	
Rhetorical questions	
Conclusion to summarise and state opinion	

Maths

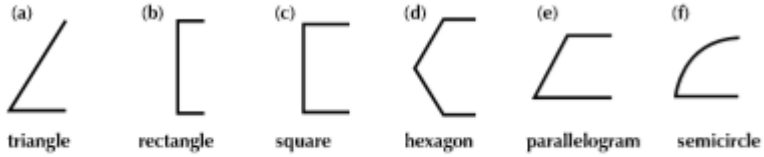
Practise your x9 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks

Fourth Class Sheet:

20 **2D Shapes – Alternative Questions**

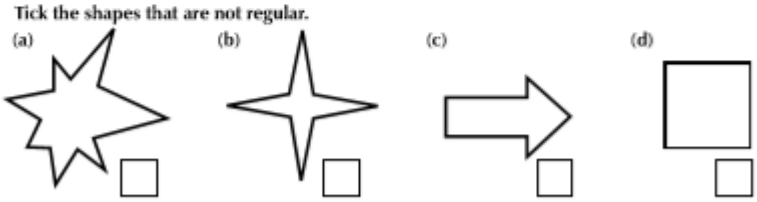
1. **Complete each shape.**

(a) triangle (b) rectangle (c) square (d) hexagon (e) parallelogram (f) semicircle



2. **A shape is regular if the sides and angles are all the same size.**
Tick the shapes that are not regular.

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



3. **Name these shapes from the clues. (The ones with a * symbol are a little harder!)**

(a) I have 4 sides of equal length. I am not a square. _____

(b) I have 4 sides. My opposite sides are parallel. I am not a rectangle. _____

*(c) I have 4 angles and one set of parallel lines. _____

(d) I have 6 sides – all equal in length. _____

(e) I have 8 sides of different lengths. _____

(f) I have 3 sides. Two of my angles are the same. _____

(g) I begin with the letter Q. I always have 4 sides. _____

*(h) The moon is sometimes this shape. I am neither a circle nor a semicircle. _____

*(i) Sometimes I am called an ellipse. I am a flattened circle. _____

(j) This type of triangle has 3 equal angles. _____

(k) I begin with the letter P. I am a many sided shape with straight lines. _____

Name: _____ Date: _____

PE

Today's Joe Wicks PE workout -

Watch RTE