

## Tuesday

### 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.com](http://www.wordsinasentence.com) to look up the meaning of any words you are unsure of. Don't just copy sentences from the internet.

television	temperature	theme	themselves
therefore	thicken	thousand	threat
tomatoes	trophies	tutor	unbelievable

Continue working on your time capsule. Today write down five points An Taoiseach Leo Vardakar made over the weekend about Covid-19. Maybe write down what shops/public places can now be opened??

**Explanation Writing:** I have attached examples of explanation writing. Today read the explanation on frogs. Draw your spider diagram and write down the features that you can remember from school. (Third person, connectives, present tense, fun fact)

### Maths

Practise your x6 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>

Fourth class : <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-4/find-the-next-shape-in-a-repeating-pattern>

Fifth Class: <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-5/complete-an-increasing-number-sequence>

### Irish

Attached is ELeathanch 349. Read one section daily. ( There are 3 sections this week) Use [www.foclóir.ie](http://www.foclóir.ie) to help with pronunciation.

Today write down three sentences to do with the news (use eleathanch to help you)

### History:

The Romans: (we covered this last November) See what you can remember. Read the two pages attached today. Before reading draw an AFL chart and write down all that you can remember the Romans.

### Art:

Roman Mosaics attached to colour.

## **PE**

Watch Joe Wicks, Body Coach.

## **RTE**

Watch "Daily School" on RTE. Write a description of one of the presenters. Remember to include describing criteria (shape, size, number, position, doing, texture, colour). Try use a simile or a metaphor in your description too.

## **Wednesday**

### **English**

Word study activities.

Diary entry – continue to write a diary. Today, write about your favourite subject in school.

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

Explanation Writing: Read the second example of Explanation writing today (cyclones) and again draw spider diagram and features to be found in an explanation.

### **Maths**

Practise your x6 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Fourth Class <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-4/complete-a-repeating-pattern>

Fifth Class: <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-5/complete-a-geometric-number-sequence>

### **Irish**

Eleathanach 349. Read second section. Use foclóir.ie for any help with pronunciation.

Write the date, three different sentences about the weather and one sentence based on the news. Use Eleathanach to help you.

### **History: The Romans**

Today answer the questions attached on the Romans questions 1-8.

### **Art:**

Roman Mosaics

## **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.

## **Thursday**

### **English**

Word Study activities.

Time capsule – Today draw the view from your bedroom window and place it in the capsule.

Read for at least 15 minutes. Plenty of stories to read at [www.storyberries.com](http://www.storyberries.com)

Read explanation on seeds today. Again ,draw spider diagram and write down the features found. Also do Three Stars and A Wish based on this explanation you have read. Write down three positive aspects of the piece and then one improvement you would suggest.

### **Maths**

Practise your x6 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Fourth Class: <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-4/make-a-repeating-pattern>

Fifth Class: <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-5/use-a-rule-to-complete-a-number-sequence>

### **Irish:**

Eleathanach 349, read the final section. Use foclóir.ie for help with pronunciation.

### **History**

Read sheets attached about Roman Mosaics.

### **Art**

Roman Mosaics

### **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.

## **Friday**

### **English**

Word study activities. Test yourself on your week's work.

Time capsule – Today pick a report/story from a newspaper in your house. Try find one that is an explanation. Cut it out and place it in the time capsule.

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

## **Maths**

Practise your x6 tables for 10 minutes using the Hit the Button game on Topmarks.

Fourth Class: <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-4/find-the-next-row-in-a-growing-pattern-of-shapes>

Fifth Class: <https://ie.ixl.com/math/class-5/number-sequences-word-problems>

## **Irish:**

Read final section of Eleathanch 348.

## **History**

Read sheet based on Roman Gods. Then try locate using internet( if you can) facts about other Roman Gods such as Jupiter, Neptune etc. They are all written on a sheet for you.

## **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.

## **Art:**

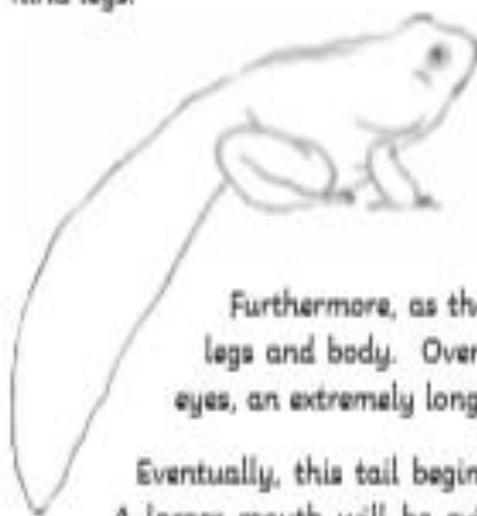
Design and draw your own mosaic pattern. You could even cut out some collage materials for your own tesserae to use to help you create your design.



# The Development of a Frog

A frog is a tailless, leaping four-legged amphibian with webbed feet. It would appear that the life cycle of a frog is very complex and complicated.

Initially, after mating, a mother frog will lay a shoal of egg cells in which a miniscule tadpole will grow. In time, the egg will hatch and a newborn tadpole will emerge. Directly after this, the amphibian will begin to become more obese and will grow temporarily insignificant hind legs.



Furthermore, as the tadpole ages, its tail will become thicker along with its legs and body. Over time, the tadpole will grow large webbed flippers, huge eyes, an extremely long body and a much thinner tail.

Eventually, this tail begins to disappear as the near fully-developed frog emerges. A larger mouth will be evident, and the frog's eyes will substantially separate to either side of its grossly large head. At this stage, the frog's defense system will also develop quickly.

Once the cycle is complete, the frog will be able to grip onto both dry and slippery surfaces. In addition, the frog will have completely lost its tail and the squatting position will be a lifelong stance. Frequently, the frog will be covered in spots, dimples and will turn muddy brown in colour.



# Cyclones

Cyclones are fierce, tropical storms. Meteorologists explain that cyclones are caused by low pressure weather systems with ferocious winds spiralling inwards and blowing at more than 150 kilometres per hour. Cyclones are known as 'typhoons' when they occur in the Far East and 'hurricanes' in the Atlantic Ocean.

Cyclones generally occur during the hotter summer months and they begin as a thunderstorm over warm seas. Wind and clouds start to spin in a large circle becoming faster and faster. Their speed can reach up to 300 kilometres per hour. Cyclones usually begin around the equator where the oceans are warm. They occur in many parts of the world.

Cyclones look like a large funnel of spinning wind. They have a calm part in the centre called the 'eye', which is between 10-20 kilometres in diameter. The eye of the cyclone brings a temporary stillness; however, the severe winds return when it passes.

Cyclones spin in a large circle and they fade away when they go further inland. They need the sea or water to maintain energy.

Cyclones can cause tidal waves, which cause floods. They can uproot trees and strip off their leaves. They can knock down buildings and destroy houses. They can also destroy many people's lives.

It is important that all people heed cyclone warnings.



## How Do Seeds Grow?



Plants are living things. Most plants start from seeds. Plants need water, air and sunlight in order to grow. Plant seeds are usually buried in soil.



Firstly, the seed cracks open and roots begin to grow. Roots suck water and nutrients from the soil.

After a few days, the stem begins to grow. As the stem grows thicker, leaves begin to grow.

Later, buds grow and develop into flowers. The flowers drop seeds on the ground. Sometimes the wind even blows the seeds elsewhere.

After the flowers die, the cycle starts again from the new seeds.



# The Romans

From the size of their empire to their strange beliefs, read on to find out more about the mighty group of people known as the Romans.

## Who Were the Romans?

Rome is the capital city of modern-day Italy. It was the city at the centre of the Roman Empire. The Roman Empire is the name used for the land that was controlled by the Romans. This includes parts of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East.

The Romans were a group of people who were named after the important city of Rome. However, many soldiers fighting in the Roman army did not come from Rome itself. Instead, they came from one of the many countries which were part of the Roman Empire.



The Roman Empire in AD 117

## What Did the Romans Wear?

Roman clothing was different for men and women:

Men wore a knee-length **tunic** with a cloak over the top of it. Important Roman men would wear a long robe called a **toga**, made from white wool or linen.



Women wore a tunic which went down to their ankles. They would wear a dress called a **stola** over their tunics. Rich Roman women would wear long tunics made from silk. They also wore lots of jewellery.



The Romans also had different clothing for boys and girls:

Boys wore a knee-length tunic. They would also wear a special piece of jewellery around their neck called a bulla. This was thought to protect them from evil spirits. It would be given to them when they were a few days old and they would wear it until they were 16.



Girls wore an ankle-length tunic with a belt made from wool. They also wore a necklace called a lunula. It was thought to protect them against the evil eye and would be worn until the day before their marriage.



On their feet, most Romans would have worn sandals or boots made from leather.

### What Did the Romans Eat?

The Romans would usually eat three meals per day:

#### ientaculum



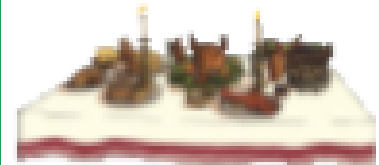
The Romans would eat a breakfast of bread or pancakes with dates and honey.

#### prandium



For lunch, the Romans would eat a light meal of fish, cold meat, bread and vegetables.

#### cena



In the evening, poorer Romans would eat vegetables and porridge whereas richer Romans would enjoy a feast, including wine.

### What Did the Romans Enjoy?

The Romans did not have much free time. However, when they did, some Romans enjoyed hunting whilst others would watch chariot races. Many enjoyed watching gladiators fighting and wealthy Romans would throw expensive dinner parties to entertain their friends.

# Questions

1. Which of these did a Roman woman wear? Tick all that apply.

- ☐ a knee-length tunic
- ☐ an ankle-length tunic
- ☐ a cloak over their tunic
- ☐ a dress over their tunic

2. Number these Roman items to show the order they appear in the text. The first one has been done for you.

- ☐ toga
- ☒ 1 tunic
- ☐ bulla
- ☐ lunula
- ☐ stola

3. Which of these was the Roman word for breakfast? Tick one.

- ☐ ientaculum
- ☐ prandium
- ☐ cena
- ☐ lunula

4. Join the boxes to show during which meal these foods would have been eaten.

prandium	pancakes
ientaculum	porridge
cena	cold meat

5. Find and copy two things that poorer Romans would have eaten for their evening meal.

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6. Find and copy the material that Roman sandals would have been made from.

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7. Give one reason why you would have liked to have been a Roman and one reason why you would not have liked to have been a Roman.

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8. The Romans did not have much free time.

Why do you think that this was the case?

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# Roman Numerals 1 to 30 Mosaic

Work out the numbers to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

red =  
10 - 15

gray =  
16 - 20

white (blank) =  
21 - 30

gold =  
any other number

XXI	XXVII	XXIII	XIII	XIV	X	XXV	XXII	XXVI
XXIV	XXX	XIV	XI	XII	XIV	XV	XXVII	XXIV
XXII	X	V	II	IX	VII	VI	XI	XXX
XV	I	XXII	XXVI	III	XXVII	XXII	IV	XIII
XXV	XXIII	XXIX	XVII	XX	XIX	XXVI	XXIX	XXV
XXII	XXVIII	XVI	XIX	XVII	XX	XVIII	XXX	XXI
XXVI	XVII	XIX	XVIII	XIX	XVII	XX	XVI	XXIV
XXII	XVIII	XVI	XXIII	XXI	XXIV	XIX	XVII	XXIII
XXIV	XIX	XVII	XXIX	XXX	XXVI	XVIII	XIX	XXI
XXI	XVI	XVIII	XXIII	XXIX	XXII	XVI	XX	XXIX

**Challenge:** How many possible answers are there that could be shaded gold? Which number has not been included?

# Roman Numerals 1 to 50 Mosaic

Work out the numbers to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

grey =	gold =	white (blank) =	black =	red =
11 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 40	50	any other number

XXXI	XXXV	V	II	XXV	XLIX	XLIV	XXXII	XL
XXXVI	XLV	XLIX	XLI	XXI	XLVI	XLIX	XLVIII	XXXIV
XXXVIII	XXI	XLIII	XLV	XXIV	V	II	XXVIII	XXXII
XXXIX	IX	XXVI	XLVII	XXIII	XLIX	XXIX	XLIX	XXXVIII
XXXIV	III	XLVIII	XV	XII	XVI	XLVIII	XLV	XXXII
XXXVII	XXV	XXXIII	XX	L	XIII	XXIX	XXV	XXXIV
XXXIX	XLIII	XLIX	XXVII	XIV	XIX	XLVI	XLIX	XXXIX
XL	XLV	XXV	XLIX	XXVI	XLI	XXVII	XLI	XXXV
XXXII	XXI	XLII	XLVII	XXII	XLV	IX	XXVII	XXXI
XXXIX	XXXII	XLII	XLIX	XXX	XLIV	III	XXXII	XL

**Challenge:** How many possible answers are there that could be shaded grey? Which numbers have not been included?

# Roman Numerals 1 to 100 Mosaic

Work out the numbers to reveal the hidden picture. Each answer has a special colour.

red = 1 - 25 (except 10 and 20)	grey = 26 - 45 (except 30 and 40)	brown = 76 - 95 (except 80 and 90)	pink = 96 - 99	gold = 100
white (blank) = 46 - 75 (except 50, 60 and 70)		skin colour (of your choice) = two-digit multiples of 10		

LXXV	XLVI	LXXXI	XCIV	LXXXVIII	LXXVI	LXXXI	LXIX	LI
LVIII	XCI	X	LXXX	L	XX	LX	XCII	LIX
LXIV	LXXXV	LXX	XCIII	XC	LXXXIX	XXX	XCIV	LXII
LV	LXXXVIII	XC	XXX	LXX	XX	XL	LXXXIV	LXXIV
LXVIII	LXXVI	L	LXX	XC	X	LXX	XCIV	LXVIII
LXI	LXXIII	XX	XCVI	XCIX	XCVII	LX	LXI	LXVI
LXIX	LVIII	LIII	XC	XL	LXX	LV	LXXII	LIV
C	XXXII	XXI	XX	LXXX	X	IV	XLV	C
XXVI	XXXIX	XI	XXIV	IX	XIX	XXV	XXIX	XXVI
XXXI	XLI	LXXXI	LXXVII	XCIV	C	XXXI	XXVI	XXXIII

**Challenge:** How many possible answers are there that could be shaded pink? Which number has not been included?

# Roman Gods

March is named after Mars, the Roman god of war, as it was the month in which the military campaigning season got under way after winter. The Romans believed in many different gods and goddesses. For everything imaginable they had a god or goddess in charge.

Use the Internet or non-fiction books to research other Roman Gods and fill in the cards.

You could try to find out:

which other months were named after Roman gods;  
when March was the first month;  
what the Anglo-Saxons called March;  
who the equivalent Greek god of war was.





**Jupiter**  
King of the Gods



Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

**Juno**  
Queen of the Gods



Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

**Apollo**  
God of the Sun



Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

**Diana**  
Goddess of the Moon



Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

[twinkl.com](https://www.twinkl.com)

Neptune  
God of the Sea



Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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Pluto  
God of Death

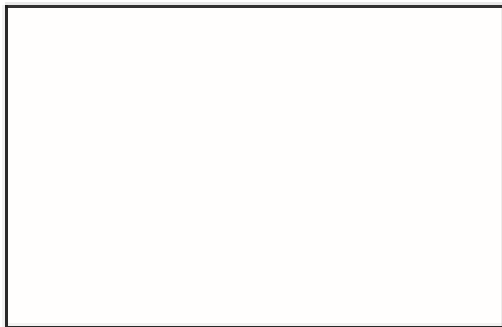


Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

twinkl.com

Venus  
Goddess of Love

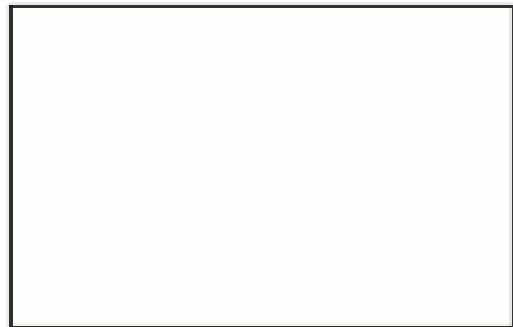


Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

twinkl.com

Cupid  
God of Love



Interesting facts: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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# Roman Mosaics

The floors of Roman buildings were often richly decorated with mosaics. Mosaics were made from tiny coloured stones which they called tesserae. Mosaic floors were a statement of how wealthy and important you were. Poor people would not be able to afford them. The bigger and more detailed the mosaic, the more impressive it was. The mosaic would decorate the floor of the main room. These were stuck to the floor with mortar, a type of cement. Each mosaic used thousands of pieces to make a pattern. Some mosaics have been found that show scenes of history and everyday life rather than just intricate patterns.



The Greeks were the first to make mosaics. They started by using pebbles and then also began to use cut stone with pebbles. The Romans copied their method, but just used cut stone instead of pebbles.

Villas and bathhouses had mosaic floors and some office signs were even made of mosaics. Temples and public areas usually had patterned floors made with larger cut stone tiles, a method known as 'opus sectile'.



The Romans used a hammer and a hardie to cut the stones to approximately 8-12mm. A hardie is like a chisel; this would be stuck into a block of wood. Some mosaics had pieces cut down to 1-2mm for very intricate patterns.

You don't see lots of bright colours in Roman mosaics, because they mainly used natural stones. Red, used particularly in Britain, was from cut brick or tile. Occasionally they might use bits of glass for a particular effect.

You might imagine that a floor made from thousands of tiny stones would not be comfortable to walk on, but this wasn't a problem when you had slaves to work hard for you. The slaves would have to use hard stones, sand and water to grind the stones down so that they were smooth to walk on.

# Roman Mosaics

Read the information about mosaics and find out five more of your own facts. Then, design and draw your own mosaic pattern or picture. You could even cut out some collage materials for your own tesserae to use to help you create your design.

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	