

Hi everyone! I hope you all had a lovely weekend.

Here is your work for this week. Make sure you get out for some exercise today (unless there is torrential rain)!

Learn a verse of the poem every day, Irish spellings and verb every day and practice your tables every day.

Tuesday

ENGLISH

This week we are learning about rivers and seas in geography. Here is a poem for you to learn. You will have this poem for next week too.

1. Poetry:

The River by Valerie Bloom

The River's a wanderer,
A nomad, a tramp,
He never chooses one place
To set up his camp.

The River's a winder,
Through valley and hill
He twists and he turns,
He just cannot be still.

The River's a hoarder
And he buries down deep
Those little treasures
That he wants to keep.

The River's a baby,
He gurgles and hums,
And sounds like he's happily
Sucking his thumbs.

The River's a singer,
As he dances along,
The countryside echoes
The notes of his song.

The River's a monster,
Hungry and vexed,
He's gobbled up trees
And he'll swallow you next.

wanderer = someone who travels from place to place without any clear purpose
nomad = someone who moves from place to place
tramp = a person with no home, job or money and asks for money from other people
hoarder = someone who collects a large amount of something and keeps it for themselves
What would a river hoard? Leaves, pebbles, etc.
Why does the poet describe the river as a monster? If the river floods its bank, it can cause a lot of damage.

In this poem, the poet, Valerie Bloom, uses personification. Personification means describing an object as if it were a person. This poet describes the river as a wanderer, a nomad, a tramp, a baby, and a singer. The river travels on its own, collecting stones, leaves, etc. It makes a lovely noise as it twists and turns through valleys and hills. However, the poet also describes the river as a monster because sometimes the riverbank overflows and floods areas and destroys people's houses.

2. Writing poetry

Last week we were looking at limericks. Here is a rhyming poem that I made up for you

Coronavirus By Mrs Walsh

I thought that homework was the worst,
Coronavirus, I'm fit to burst.
You've taken all my friends away,
And now I sit at home all day

No football matches,
Dancing or hockey,
I cannot practice being a jockey.
No Alaska or Rainbow Hall,
Just playing hurling against the wall.

One thing that I know for sure,
Someone, somewhere will find a cure
Summer is here – the month of May,
Coronavirus, go away!

This week, I want you to write a poem. It can rhyme a little, a lot or not at all. If you want to write a poem about being at home during the coronavirus, you might use some of the words in the brainstorm below. If you are writing about your favourite thing (summer, soccer, food, pizza, farming, dogs, cats, dancing, cycling, Lego, horses or ice cream) you can do your own brainstorm. You can have as many verses as you like.

Waterford Teacher's Centre are running a **poetry competition** and the closing date is Wed. 6th May, 5p. m. **If you want** to enter, you can email your poem to lillianpurcell@wtc.ie and include your name, age, class, school and parent's email address. There is no entry fee.

Brainstorm: coronavirus, home, walking 5k, cannot play with friends, no matches/training, summer, playing new games, cooking, sunshine, lockdown, no school, baking, writing poetry, rhyme, limericks, nature walks, painting, planting seeds and flowers, tablets, phones, Active Home Week, farming, 2 metres, social distancing, cocooning

They are just some words that you could use **or** you can create your own brainstorm in your copy.

MATHS:

1. Mental Maths
2. Tables Champions x9 and divide by 9
3. Skip counting 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108
Remember: as the tens go up the units go down. In each number, the digits add to 9 (except for 99)
4. Fractions p. 104

Qu. 1

Fraction means a part or a section of something.

If there were 14 twistables in a pack and you had 7 of them. You would have $\frac{1}{2}$.

If $\frac{1}{2}$ is 7, to find the whole we **multiply by 2**. Answer is $(7 \times 2) = 14$.

If $\frac{1}{4}$ is 6, we **multiply by 4** to get the whole number. Answer is $(6 \times 4) = 24$

You can also draw diagrams to help you. If $\frac{1}{2}$ is 7, you can draw a square, divide it in halves and draw 7 dots in one $\frac{1}{2}$. If you have 7 dots in one half, then you must put 7 dots in the other half. Total will be 14 (7×2) .

Qu. 2

This is division.

To find $\frac{1}{2}$, divide by **2**

To find $\frac{1}{4}$, divide by **4**

To find $\frac{1}{8}$, divide by **8**

Qu. 3 Use this fraction wall to help you. Click on link and then click on the colourful button at the top of the page. <https://www.visnos.com/demos/fraction-wall>

Qu. 4 – use chart to help you

Qu. 5 – Video on Google Classroom (too big to send by email)

GAEILGE:

Spellings: Days of the week

An Luan, An Mháirt, An Chéadaoin, An Déardaoin, An Aoine, An Satharn, An Domhnach

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

Write these sentences every day (using the correct days of the week)

Cén lá **atá** ann **inniu**? What day **is** today?

_____ **atá** ann.

Cén lá a **bhí** ann **inné**? What day **was** yesterday?

_____ a **bhí** ann.

New verb for this week – we will be revising all of these verbs next year so do not worry about it if you can't understand it now.

Sound out the word in brackets and you will be able to pronounce the Irish word.

1. **Téigh** (tay-g)– to go (Téigh isteach – go in, Téigh amach – go out)
2. **An ndeachaigh tú** go dtí an siopa? (on knee-ack-ig too)– **Did you go** to the shop?
3. **Chuaigh mé** ar an Luan (coo-ig may) – **I went** on Monday.
4. **Ní dheachaigh mé** fós. (knee knee-ack-ig may) – **I did not go** yet.

4th class can make up sentences using An ndeachaigh? Chuaigh and Ní dheachaigh.

Revise the verbs below using the coloured laminates in your folders or your Irish copy.

Déan – make/do **Rinne** mé cupán tae duit (I made a cup of tea for you) **Ní dhearna** mé an bricfeasta (I didn't make the breakfast)

Bí – be **Bhí** áthas orm (I **was** happy) **Ní raibh** brón orm (I **wasn't** sad)

Abair – say **Dúirt** mé heileo leis (I **said** hello to him) **Ní dúirt** mé faic (I **didn't say** anything)

Feic – see **Chonaic** mé geansaí nua (I **saw** a new jumper) **Ní fhaca** mé do bhroga nua (I **didn't see** your new shoes)

Clois – hear **Chuala** mé rud éigin (I **heard** something) **Níor chuala** mé rud ar bith (I **didn't hear** anything)

Tar - come **Tháinig** mé abhaile ar a hocht a chlog (I **came** home at eight o'clock) **Níor tháinig** an traein (The train **didn't come**)

GEOGRAPHY:

This week we are learning about Rivers and Seas. First, we are going to have a look at the water cycle. Watch the following video to find out more:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y5gFI3pMvol>

Read about the Water Cycle on p. 69 Small World Geog. and Science.

Evaporation happens when a liquid turns into a gas. It can be easily visualized when rain puddles “disappear” on a hot day or when wet clothes dry in the sun. In these examples, the liquid water is not actually vanishing—it is evaporating into a gas, called water vapour.

Draw a diagram to show how the water cycle works. Label each part to show Evaporation, Condensation, Precipitation and Water flowing back to the sea.

The next time you are boiling a kettle or heating water in a saucepan, look out for water vapour (also known as steam). The water is evaporating. If it hits a cold surface like tiles, a saucepan lid or a window you will see condensation.

Get out for a walk, run or some fun in the sun!

Wednesday

ENGLISH

1. Grammar – Verbs (doing or action words) p. 92
 - Read the explanation in the shaded areas and complete this page.
2. Read for at least ten minutes
3. Do a half page of handwriting

Maths:

1. Mental Maths
2. Tables Champions x9 and divide by 9
3. Skip counting 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108
Remember: as the tens go up the units go down. In each number, the digits add to 9 (except for 99)
4. Fractions – tenths p. 105
http://data.cifallon.ie/resources/20684/BAM3_Tutorial_060/lessons/BAM3_Tutorial_060/index.html
For no. 3, notice how the pink rectangle is divided into tenths. How many of the tenths are coloured?
For no. 4 use your pencil to draw lines that will divide the shape into ten equal parts.
For no. 5 $1/10$ of 40 is the same as $40 \div 10$.

Gaeilge: Learn your spellings and verb

1. Léigh Ich. 34 agus 35 Bun go Barr 4 (Read p. 34 and 35 Bun go Barr 4) – recording uploaded to school website and sent by email. Look at the pictures and use your foclóir to help you to understand the story.

GEOGRAPHY

Where do rivers come from? Watch this video to find out

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7kgQNRQjIUU>

Read ‘The Source of a River’ p. 69 Small World Geog. and Science

Draw a diagram to show the upper, middle and lower course of a river. This should include the source, a waterfall, meanders, tributaries and the mouth where the river enters the sea.

Get out for some fresh air and exercise

Thursday

ENGLISH

1. Listen to a story on one of the following websites or read a book for 20 minutes.
<https://www.worldofdavidwalliams.com/elevenses-catch-up/>
<https://stories.audible.com/discovery>
2. Comprehension - Lonesome George, The last of the Pinta Island tortoises (Better English p.93 A, B, C)

MATHS

1. Mental Maths
2. Tables Champions x9 and divide by 9
3. Skip counting 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108
Remember: as the tens go up the units go down. In each number, the digits add to 9 (except for 99)
4. Fractions p. 106 – see tutorial
http://data.cifallon.ie/resources/20684/BAM3_Tutorial_061/lessons/BAM3_Tutorial_061/index.html
If $1/10 = 3$ $10/10$ (whole) = 30
If $1/10 = 6$ $10/10 =$ (whole) 60
You multiply by 10 every time

GAEILGE - learn spellings and verb

- Refer to p. 34 and 35 of Bun go Barr 4 – see copy below.

- Éist leis an scéal (Listen to the story) – I have sent a recording with my email and uploaded to the school website.
- Léigh an scéal (Read the story). Looking at the pictures and using your foclóir will help you to understand what is happening in the story.
- Freagair na ceistanna lch. 36 (1-4) (Answer questions p. 36 1-4) Page included with this document.

Try to figure out what each question means and find the answer in the story. For example: In question 1, Cé a bhí ag du lar scoil? Do you know any of the words in this question? What do those words mean? Can you find them at the beginning of the story? What verb is in the question? With what verb will your answer begin?

If you are having trouble understanding the questions, I have included the English translation below.

1. Who was going to school?
2. Where were Séimi and Gordo?
3. What was Dad doing in the garden?
4. What was Dad doing in the kitchen?

GEOGRAPHY

Read p. 70 Small World Geog. and Science.

Complete activity 1 (a) – (h)

Then, write down the name of the river that flows through Kilmacthomas. Find out where its source is and where its mouth is.

Religion

- Keep saying your prayers every day and night
- Help your parents at home
- Be kind to your siblings
- Grow in Love p. 70-72 (Continuing the Mission of Jesus Today). You can log in to Grow in Love online at <https://app.growinlove.ie/en/login> using the following:
Email: trial@growinlove.ie
Password: growinlove

Get outside and get active!

Friday

ENGLISH

1. **Word Study and Check-up** (Better English p. 94 and 95)
2. **Read** for at least ten minutes

Geography

Read p. 72 Small World Geography and Science

Investigate What Makes Waves? P. 72

MATHS:

1. Mental Maths
2. Tables Champions x9 and divide by 9
3. Skip counting 9, 18, 27, 36, 45, 54, 63, 72, 81, 90, 99, 108
Remember: as the tens go up the units go down. In each number, the digits add to 9 (except for 99)
1. Fractions

Try your best to complete this page.

GAEILGE

- Refer to p. 34 and 35 of Bun go Barr 4 – see copy below.
- Éist leis an scéal (Listen to the story) – I have sent a recording with my email and uploaded to the school website.
- Léigh an scéal (Read the story). Looking at the pictures and using your foclóir will help you to understand what is happening in the story.
- Freagair na ceisteanna lch. 36 (5-8) (Answer questions p. 36 5-8) Page included with this document.

Try to figure out what each question means and find the answer in the story. For example: In question 5. **Ar rith** Daidí síos an bóthar? Do you know any of the words in this question? What do those words mean? Can you find them at the beginning of the story? What verb is in the question? With what verb will your answer begin?

If you are having trouble understanding the questions, I have included the English translation below.

2. Did Dad run down the road?
3. Who was walking on the footpath?
4. Where was Séimí's schoolbag?
5. What did Dad give to Séimi?

ART: Do some art, drama, dancing, music, football

Summer art ideas - <https://www.easypeasyandfun.com/summer-crafts/>


Origami whale <https://www.enchantedlearning.com/crafts/origami/whale/>


Make sure you get out for a walk or run.

Have a lovely weekend.

Mrs. Walsh ☺

6. Séimí ar Strae

A  Léigh an scéal.



1 Bhí Neasa, Rossa agus Clíona ag dul ar scoil. Bhí culaith scoile ar gach páiste.

2 Bhí Séimí ag súgradh sa ghairdín le Gordó.

3 Dhún Daidí an geata agus thóg sé na héadaí den líne.

4 Nuair a chuaigh Daidí isteach sa chistin, thosaigh sé ag iarnáil.

5 Tar éis tamaill, d'fhéach sé amach an fhuinneog.

6 Bhí Séimí imithe! Bhí Gordó imithe freisin.

7 Séimí! Séimí! Cá bhfuil tú?

8 Chonaic Daidí fear an phoist. Bhí mála litreacha aige.

An bhfaca tú Séimí? Ní fhaca mé.

AN POST

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9 Rith Daidí síos an bóthar. Bhí Séimí agus Gordó ag siúl ar an gcosán.



10 Ní raibh bróg ná stoca ar Shéimí, ach bhí mála scoile ar a dhroim.



11 Tabhair dam an mála scoile. Rachaimid abhaile.

Thug sé an mála scoile do Dhaidí.



12 Tá sé sin ceart go leor.

Thosaigh Séimí ag caoineadh.



13 Rug Daidí ar lámh Shéimí agus chuaigh an bheirt acu abhaile.



14 Chuir Daidí stocaí agus bróga ar Shéimí. Ansin chuir sé briste, léine agus geansaí nua air.



15 Thug Daidí brioscaí agus bainne do Shéimí. Thug sé brioscaí do Ghordó freisin.



16 Chuir Daidí cóta agus lámhainní ar Shéimí. Ansin thosaigh Séimí ag súgradh le Gordó arís.

B Cúpla ceist

1. Cé a bhí ag dul ar scoil?

2. Cá raibh Séimí agus Gordó?

3. Céard a rinne Daidí sa ghairdín?

4. Céard a rinne Daidí sa chistin?

5. Ar rith Daidí síos an bóthar?

6. Cé a bhí ag siúl ar an gcosán?

7. Cé a thosaigh ag caoineadh?

8. Cad a thug Daidí do Shéimí?

C Rachaimid abhaile.



an leabharlann



an scoil



an siopa cácaí



an choill



an féasta



an t-ospidéal

1. Rachaimid go dtí _____



2. Rachaimid go dtí _____

3. _____ go dtí _____



4. _____ go dtí _____

5. Rachaimid _____



6. _____