

The following is a daily plan of **suggested** work for your son. **All worksheets will be found at the end of this document.** If there are any questions about the work detailed please do not hesitate to email 4thdonacarney@gmail.com. There will only be work set out for Tuesday to Friday on account of the bank holiday.

Tuesday 5th May

Maths Mental Maths Wk 29 – Tuesday

Tables: Day 2

Maths Word Problem – Ciarán has 2 boxes of milk tray sweets. In each box there are 14 sweets. If he gave away 5 sweets to his brother Mark, how many sweets has he left.

English Spellings: Block 101 and Exercise 1 and 2

Reading Zone Unit 29 – Activity A and B

DEAR time 15 minutes

Irish Revise Irish verbs in your homework copy and learn new verb (Gearr – cut)

Leigh sa Bhaile p89 – Leigh an scéal (Read the story). Use your dictionary to help you figure out any words you are not sure of.

Exercise: [Joe Wick's Workouts](#)

OR



Try and pick three activities from the poster.

Wednesday 6th May

Maths

Mental Maths Wk 29 – Wednesday

Tables: Day 3

Maths Word Problem – Mr. Culligan baked three trays of cookies. Each tray had 36 cookies. After they had cooled, he divided them equally into four bags – one bag for Ms. Colleran, one bag for Ms. Smyth and two bags for himself (well he did bake them all by himself so it's only fair). How many cookies were placed in each bag?

English

Spellings: Block 102 and Exercise 3 and 4

Reading Zone Unit 29 – Activity C and D

DEAR time 15 minutes

Poem: “My Brother Ate My Smart Phone” by Kenn Nesbitt (Read the poem to yourself until you are confident to read it to a family member).

Irish:

Revise Irish verbs in your homework copy. Learn new verb Gearr.

Leigh sa Bhaile p89. Freagair ceist 1-5 (Answer question 1-5).

Geography:

Weather and Climate. **(Reading and worksheets found in resources section below)**

Exercise: [Joe Wick's Workouts](#)

OR



Try and pick three activities from the poster.

Thursday 7th May

Maths

Mental Maths Wk 29 – Thursday

Tables: Day 4

Maths Word Problem – Tom had 114 match Attax. He kept 10 for himself and divided out the rest evenly between his 8 friends. How many did each of his friends receive?

English

Spellings Block 103 and Exercise 5

Reading Zone Unit 29 – Activity E and F

DEAR time 15 minutes (Drop Everything And Read)

Poem: “My Brother Ate My Smart Phone”. (Read aloud to yourself in the mirror. Notice your face and posture while you do it. Show confidence, shoulders back, clear voice and keep the poem sheet at chest level. Try to keep eye contact with yourself as much as you can).

Irish

Revise Irish verbs in your grammar copy. Learn new verb Gearr

Leigh sa Bhaile p90 – Leigh an scéal (Read the story) Try to piece the sentences together. You will get the meaning very well if you look at the picture for clues.

English:

We will be looking at procedural writing again this week.

Remember, *procedural writing* is where you write *how to do something*.

Challenge: This week, I would love for you to do out your own recipe. It can be a cake, bread, scones or anything that you wish. I’m very busy baking here too – I made fairy buns for the first time since I was your age – imagine that! I’m looking for some new recipes to try out.

Please have your parents email me your recipe and I will choose **one** to bake myself 😊. I am looking for a tasty recipe, written very well with really neat handwriting. The winner will get a prize in the post for their efforts (I won’t post my baking don’t worry!)

I have also provided you all with a new recipe which has been tried and tested many times with great results!

Remember: Notice how the author laid out a title, instructions and objects needed to make the treat. Write the steps very clearly and use language that

sounds like giving an order e.g. put, stir, use, boil and so on. Enjoy and try your best. [Worksheets found below in the resources section.](#)

Exercise: [Joe Wick's Workouts](#)

OR



Try and pick three activities from the poster.

Friday 9th May

Maths Mental Maths Wk 29 – Friday and Problem Solving

Tables: Test yourself

English Spellings: Test yourself!

Reading Zone Unit 29 – Activity G

DEAR time 15 minutes (Drop Everything And Read)

Irish Verb revision: Fill in the blanks with the correct verb.

1. ____ (he sold) an tarracóir.
2. ____ (They will clean) an gluaisteáin.
3. ____ (I closed) mo bhosca lóin.
4. ____ (she cut) an féar.

Exercise: [Joe Wick's Workouts](#)

OR



Try and pick three activities from the poster.

week **29**

mi ir th ie io mi cro

Block

101 midday
midnight
mineral
several
riot

102 sir
stir
thirty
thirteen
thirsty

103 shield
yield
force
advice
violin

104 miner
miser
microphone
microscope
microwave

Bonus

1. _____
2. _____

Exercise 1 Write the correct **block** words.
Only two **block** words need be used.

- (a) To run _____ is to act in a wild way.
- (b) energy; strength; power; _____
- (c) Someone very amusing is called this at times. _____
- (d) a noisy public disturbance _____
- (e) A gale of _____ eight was blowing.
- (f) protestors arrived in _____ there.
- (g) She chews gum by _____ of habit.
- (h) Don't make me _____ my way in there!
- (i) The gardaí tried to quell the _____.

Exercise 2 **Compound words**

force thirsty riot shield

Use the words in the word box to make **compound** words below.

Example: table + cloth = **tablecloth**

- (a) work + _____ = _____
- (b) _____ + police = _____
- (c) blood + _____ = _____
- (d) wind + _____ = _____

Exercise 3 **Mid Means Middle Point**

Write the two **block** words that start with **mid**.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____

Exercise 4 Plurals

Write the plural form of these **block** words.

singular	plural	singular	plural
miner	miners	shield	_____
miser	_____	microphone	_____
microscope	_____	violin	_____
riot	_____	mineral	_____

Exercise 5 Complete each sentence using a **block** word.

- (a) Someone who works in a coal mine is called a _____.
- (b) I make _____ by adding twenty and ten.
- (c) A _____ makes small things appear big.
- (d) You should _____ paint before applying it.
- (e) A _____ is a stringed instrument.
- (f) Cinderella had to leave by _____ ... or else!
- (g) You can't beat water when you're _____.
- (h) The sign on the road read _____, not STOP.
- (i) Spring water is also known as _____ water.
- (j) More than a few is _____.
- (k) A _____ was a piece of armour used to protect knights.
- (l) To ask someone's opinion on what to do is to take _____.
- (m) The old _____ stored up every cent he ever earned.

Exercise 6 Fill the word boxes with letters that fit their shape.

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

UNIT 8

Count in 6s

0

6

12

18

24

Day 1 Say the tables.

Tables

- $0 \times 6 = 0$
- $1 \times 6 = 6$
- $2 \times 6 = 12$
- $3 \times 6 = 18$
- $4 \times 6 = 24$
- $5 \times 6 = 30$
- $6 \times 6 = 36$
- $7 \times 6 = 42$
- $8 \times 6 = 48$
- $9 \times 6 = 54$
- $10 \times 6 = 60$
- $11 \times 6 = 66$
- $12 \times 6 = 72$

Learn these:

- $0 \times 6 = 0$
- $5 \times 6 = 30$
- $10 \times 6 = 60$

1. Factor boxes

(a)

0	6

 (b)

5	
30	

 (c)

	6
	60

2. Find the cost of...



- (a) 5 jars = € _____
- (b) 10 jars = € _____
- (c) 0 jars = € _____

3. (a) $(6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6)$
= _____ \times _____ = _____

(b) $(6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6 + 6)$
= _____ \times _____ = _____

- 4. (a) _____ $\times 6 = 60$
- (b) _____ $\times 6 = 0$
- (c) _____ $\times 6 = 30$

- 5. (a) 5 times 6 = _____
- (b) 10 groups of 6 = _____
- (c) $(0 \times 6) + 7 =$

14

Day 2 Say the tables.

Learn these:

- $1 \times 6 = 6$
- $2 \times 6 = 12$
- $3 \times 6 = 18$

1. How many eggs in...?



- (a) 3 boxes = _____
- (b) 10 boxes = _____
- (c) 1 box = _____
- (d) 2 boxes = _____

2. Complete. (Multiply.)

(a)

1	\times	6	=	
---	----------	---	---	--

 (b)

	\times	6	=	18
--	----------	---	---	----

 (c)

2	\times	6	=	
---	----------	---	---	--

 (d)

5					30
---	--	--	--	--	----

3. (a)

2
$\times 6$

 (b)

$\times 3$
18

 (c)

$\times 6$
30

 (d)

$\times 6$
60

 (e)

1
$\times 6$

4. Count on 6.

(a)

12	
----	--

 (b)

0	
---	--

 (c)

24	
----	--

 (d)

6	
---	--

5. Ring the bigger number.

(a)

12	3×6
----	--------------

 (b)

3×6	30
--------------	----

- 6. (a) 2 multiplied by 6 = _____
- (b) 3 times 6 = _____

30

36

42

48

54

60

66

72

Day 3 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$$4 \times 6 = 24$$

$$6 \times 6 = 36$$

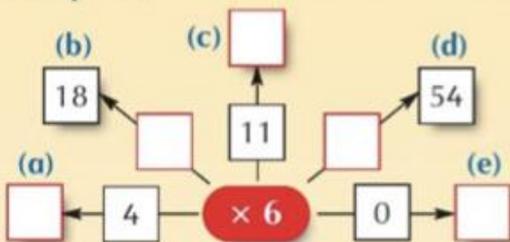
$$9 \times 6 = 54$$

$$11 \times 6 = 66$$

1. (a) $\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{r} 2 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (d) $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ (e) $\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. (a) $\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 6 \times 6 \end{array}$ (b) $\begin{array}{c} 54 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ 9 \times \square \end{array}$ (c) $\begin{array}{c} 24 \\ \swarrow \quad \searrow \\ \square \times 6 \end{array}$

3. Complete.



4. Match.

	$\times 6$		$\times 6$
(a)	4 • •66	(d)	9 • •60
(b)	6 • •24	(e)	0 • •54
(c)	11 • •36	(f)	10 • •0

5. $>$, $<$ or $=$

- (a) $(2 \times 6) + (2 \times 6)$ \bigcirc 4×6
 (b) $(3 \times 6) + (4 \times 6)$ \bigcirc 6×6
 (c) 9×6 \bigcirc $(6 \times 6) + (2 \times 6)$
 (d) 11×6 \bigcirc $(6 \times 6) + (5 \times 6)$ 23

Day 4 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$$7 \times 6 = 42$$

$$8 \times 6 = 48$$

$$12 \times 6 = 72$$

1. (a) 0, 6, , , , 30, .
 (b) 36, 42, , , 60, , .

2. How many kg in...?



- (a) 8 bags = kg
 (b) 12 bags = kg
 (c) 9 bags = kg
 (d) 7 bags = kg

3. (a) $(7 \times 6) + 6 =$
 (b) $(10 \times 6) + 6 =$
 (c) $(9 \times 6) + 6 =$
 (d) $(11 \times 6) + 6 =$

4. or

- (a) $8 \times 6 = 36$
 (b) $12 \times 6 = 66$
 (c) $6 \times 7 = 42$
 (d) $9 \times 6 = 54$

5. (a) 8 multiplied by 6 =
 (b) 4 multiplied by 6 =
 (c) 12 times 6 =
 (d) $\times 6 = 48$
 (e) $7 \times 6 =$
 (f) 8 groups of 6 =

20



Unit 7: Weather and Climate

New Words

weather lore climate North Atlantic Drift meteorologist arid tropical altitude orbit
winter solstice



Weather Lore

People have been forecasting the weather for thousands of years. In the past, before the arrival of television and internet, people depended on nature and the environment to tell them what the weather would be like. People noticed that changes in nature were linked to patterns of weather. They developed sayings about the weather, often in the form of rhymes to help them to remember. Sayings about the weather have been passed from generation to generation. We now call those sayings weather lore. The following are some examples of weather lore.

Red sky at night, sailor's delight. Red sky in the morning, sailors take warning. This means that if there is a beautiful sunset at night, the following day will be a fine day.



Clear moon, frost soon. This old saying actually has some truth in it. When there are no clouds in the sky at night, you can clearly see the moon. Clouds form a blanket that keeps the Earth warm. Frost is more likely to occur when there are no clouds in the night sky, especially during the winter months.

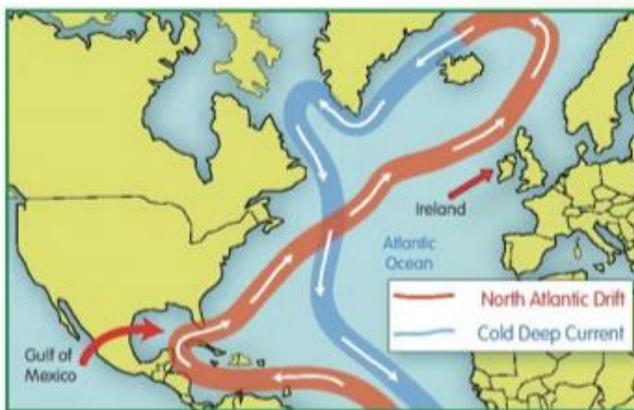
When seagulls fly to land, a storm is at hand. Seagulls usually stay close to the coast. If you see them flying inland, it is usually a sign that there is a storm or unsettled weather on the way.



When the wind blows from the east, 'tis good for neither man nor beast. In winter, the wind from the east usually brings harsh weather conditions. The wind from the east comes from Northern Russia and the Arctic Circle, where temperatures are below freezing.

Weather and Climate

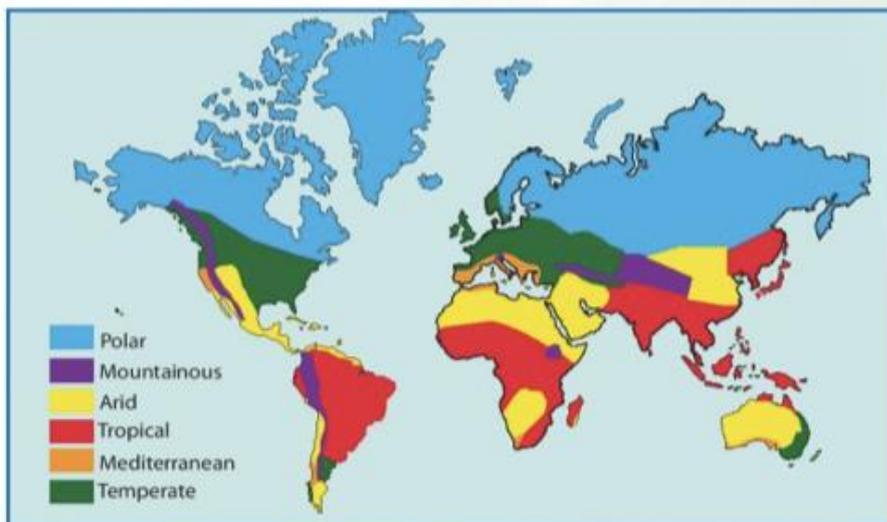
The conditions that you see each day make up what we call the weather. The pattern of weather over a period of time is known as climate. Meteorologists usually study the weather in an area for 30 years in order to decide on the climate of the area.



Ireland's Climate

The Atlantic Ocean is the main influence on Ireland's climate. The North Atlantic Drift is a warm ocean current carried by the Atlantic Ocean. This warm ocean current travels from the Gulf of Mexico and passes along the coast of Ireland. The current keeps our climate mild. In Ireland, we have a moderate temperate climate. This means that our climate is neither too hot nor too cold.

Six Different Climate Types



Hot Science

Arctic hares look like rabbits, but they are bigger. Their fur is white in winter, but it changes to blue-grey or brown in summer.



Polar: These areas tend to be dry and windy with lots of snow and ice. In polar areas, the sun is never high enough in the sky to melt all of the snow and ice and the temperature rarely rises above freezing point. During the long polar winter, which lasts six months, temperatures can drop very low. The coldest temperature ever recorded was in Antarctica, where the temperature dropped to -89°C .



Hot History

The earliest records of weather were taken by the Chinese, more than 3000 years ago.

Temperate: Regions with a temperate climate have long summers and winters. These areas rarely experience extremely cold or extremely hot temperatures. They have plenty of rainfall and sunshine.

Arid: 'Arid' means dry. Places on Earth that are very dry are classed as deserts. The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara. Temperatures in the Sahara can rise to 50 °C during the day. However, some deserts are cold, like the deserts on the continent of Antarctica.



Sahara Desert

Tropical: Places that are close to the equator have a tropical climate. Tropical areas are warm all year and there is no winter season. They get lots of rainfall and temperatures are usually quite high.



Tropical rainforest

Mediterranean: Areas with a Mediterranean climate have long, dry summers and mild, wet winters. Mediterranean regions are mostly located along the Mediterranean Sea.

Mountainous: The mountainous climate is one of the coldest climates in the world. The height of some mountains (such as the Alps) means that those areas are extremely cold, windy and covered in snow for most of the year. Temperatures are usually between -12 °C and 10 °C.



The Alps, Italy

Activities

1. Explain in your own words what weather lore is.
2. What do you think each of the following examples of weather lore means?
 - (a) When grass is dry at morning light, look for rain before that night.
 - (b) Rainbow in the afternoon, good weather is coming soon.
3. What type of climate has Ireland?
4. What are the six main climate types?
5. What current helps to keep Ireland's climate mild?
6. Which climate type do you think is best for growing crops? Why?
7. Which climate type do you think is best for attracting tourists in both summer and winter? Why?





The Seasons

It takes the Earth 365½ days (a year) to travel around, or orbit, the sun. In most parts of the world, the year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season brings a change in the weather and in the number of hours of daylight and darkness.

Ireland's Seasons

Month: January February March April May June July August September October November December

Year

Season:

Spring

Summer

Autumn

Winter

Spring begins on February 1st and ends on April 30th. Spring is a time of growth and new life in nature. Some animals and plants wake up from their winter hibernation (sleep). Leaves and buds begin to bloom on trees and we can see tulips and daffodils growing. The weather gets slightly warmer. People say that the days get longer at this time of year. A day cannot actually grow longer! What happens is that the hours of daylight increase, so it is brighter for longer.



Summer begins on May 1st and ends on July 31st. Schools are closed for the months of July and August, so you get your summer holidays! During this season, the weather can be warm and sunny. The hours of daylight continue to increase and the longest day of the year is June 21st. The longest day is known as the summer solstice.

Autumn begins on August 1st and ends on October 31st. Deciduous trees start to lose their leaves during autumn. You will notice the leaves turning beautiful shades of red, gold and orange as they start to fall. You will also see nuts and seeds on the ground that have fallen from the trees. Animals spend their time gathering food for the winter. The weather becomes much cooler. There are fewer hours of daylight, so it is darker outside for longer.



Winter begins on November 1st and ends on January 31st. Many trees and plants are bare at this time. Some animals hibernate during the winter months. The weather becomes much colder and we have to wear warm clothes. Our roads are often covered in frost and ice, and snow sometimes falls. There are fewer hours of daylight. Sometimes we have as few as eight hours of sunlight during the day. The shortest day of the year is December 21st. This day is known as the winter solstice.



Activities

A. Answer the Questions.

1. How long does it take the Earth to orbit the sun?
2. Name two differences between a polar climate and a tropical climate.
3. Name two differences between autumn and spring.
4. What is the winter solstice?
5. When is the longest day of the year?



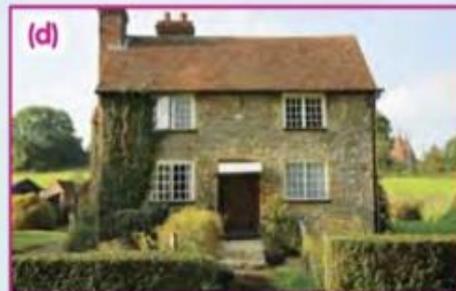
B. Find the Mistake(s) in Each Sentence. Write the Sentence Correctly.

1. Spring is one of the last seasons of the year.
2. Spring begins on the first day of January and ends on the last day of March.
3. Spring is a time when animals hibernate and the hours of daylight decrease.
4. Winter begins on the first day of August and ends on the last day of October.
5. During winter, animals spend lots of time outside in the warm weather.
6. The shortest day of the year is October 21st.
7. Remember that Santa Claus visits during autumn!



C. Think About It.

1. You are a deciduous tree. Write about your year and what happens to you during each of the seasons. Start with spring. (For example, *Today is the first day of February and, already, I feel a bit warmer...*)
2. Look at the photographs below. Describe each house and explain the type of climate for which it would be best suited.



Poem:

My Brother Ate My Smartphone



My brother ate my smartphone.
Although it might sound strange,
he swallowed it and, bit by bit,
his brains began to change.

He started getting smarter.
He grew so shrewd and wise.
And I could see that, suddenly,
a light was in his eyes.

He knew as much as Google.
His IQ was off the charts.
I'd never seen someone so keen,
with such astounding smarts.

He solved the toughest problems
with simplicity and ease,
and calculated answers
with unrivaled expertise.

It seems he's now a genius,
a perfect brainiac.
But I don't care, or think it's fair.
I want my smartphone back.

--Kenn Nesbitt



Soft and Chewy Cookies



Ingredients

110g butter
110g soft brown sugar
100g white sugar
1 egg
200g plain flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp baking powder
1 tsp vanilla extract
75g chocolate chips,
raisins or mini
marshmallows

Equipment

mixing bowl
whisk
desert spoon
baking paper
baking tray

Method

1. Set the oven to 160°C.
2. Beat the butter and sugar together until creamy.
3. Beat in the egg and the vanilla.
4. Stir in the flour and baking powder and mix into a dough.
5. Fold in the chocolate chips, raisins or marshmallows.
6. Place the baking paper on to the baking tray.
7. Using the desert spoon, spoon the cookie mixture on to the baking paper. Space the cookies out over the tray as they will spread in the oven.
8. Bake the cookies in the oven for about 15-20 minutes.

Procedural Writing Template: Make your own recipe

Title: _____

Materials/Ingredients	
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Instructions:

1.	_____ _____ _____ _____
2.	_____ _____ _____ _____
3.	_____ _____ _____ _____
4.	_____ _____ _____ _____
5.	_____ _____ _____ _____

Irish Verbs Chart:

Ordú	Inné	Gach Lá	Amárach
Tóg (take/build)	Thóg (took)	Tógann (take)	Tógfaidh (will take)
Dún (close)	Dhún (closed)	Dúnann (close)	Dúnfaidh (will close)
Glan (clean)	Ghlan (cleaned)	Glanann (clean)	Glanfaidh (will clean)
Díol (sell)	Dhíol (sold)	Díolann (sell)	Díolfaidh (will sell)
Gearr	Ghearr (cut)	Gearrann (cuts)	Gearrfaidh (will cut)

Notice that the **past tense** is in red, **present tense** or every day is in yellow and the **future tense** is in blue. Remember that the word 'Ordú' basically means the root word or base word. Don't forget that all of the words in colour above can be used with:

Examples

mé -> Gearr mé (I cut)

tú -> Dhún tú (you closed)

sé -> Ghlan sé (he cleaned)

sí -> Gearrann sí (she cuts)

sinn -> Dúnaimid (we close)

sibh -> Glanann sibh (you plural/ye clean)

siad -> Gearrfaidh siad (They will cut)

If you are unsure of the full tense, have a look at

<https://www.teanglann.ie/en/gram/d%C3%BAn>

Where there is an option to look at all tenses (scroll down). This can be used for any verb, just type the verb into the search bar. Irish can be daunting, so don't panic if you get stuck. Do your best and we'll talk more about it when we get back to school.

Mental Maths Answers for the week:

Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Problem Solving
Q1. $\frac{1}{4}$ past 10	Q1. 18 mins to 4	Q1. 3 minutes past 11	Q1. 29 mins to 6	Monday
Q2. 5.003km	Q2. 55	Q2. 40	Q2. 24	Q1. €2.90
Q3. $33 \times 11 = 363$	Q3. 804	Q3. False	Q3. 6.050km	Q2. 1,200m = 1km 200m = 1.2 km
Q4. 2,300	Q4. 105	Q4. 7,101	Q4. 396	
Q5. 140	Q5. 200	Q5. 110	Q5. 0.6	Tuesday
Q6. 497	Q6. 0.3	Q6. 0.25m	Q6. 3.0	Q1. 500m
Q7. $\frac{2}{3}$	Q7. 300m	Q7. 350	Q7. 250	Q2. 4 buses
Q8. Cube	Q8. 1.4kg	Q8. 10	Q8. 6 hours 0 mins	
Q9. 4	Q9. 9,999	Q9. 936	Q9. 4	Wednesday
Q10. $5 \times 3 = 15$	Q10. Triangular pyramid	Q10. hexagon	Q10. Triangular pyramid	Q1. Adult Check
Q11. diagonal	Q11. 17	Q11. 270	Q11. 130	Q2. Adult Check
Q12. No	Q12. triangle	Q12. 50	Q12. €5.50	
Q13. 15	Q13. 47	Q13. 0	Q13. 40	Thursday
Q14. 23km	Q14. 5	Q14. $\frac{3}{10}$ (0.3)	Q14. $7 \times 3 = 21$	Q1. Adult Check
Q15. 8 hours 5 minutes	Q15. False	Q15. 32	Q15. 1,030	Q2. Adult Check
Q16. 150m^2	Q16. ml	Q16. 3	Q16. $\frac{6}{9}$	
Q17. 48	Q17. 9L 99ml	Q17. 8.50am	Q17. Scalene	
Q18. 90	Q18. 3,990	Q18. 30minutes	Q18. 2,100	
Q19. 96	Q19. 132	Q19. 7.35 pm	Q19. 603	
Q20. 9,830	Q20. 4.025km	Q20. Bus 1 or 2	Q20. 0	
			Q21. 100	
			Q22. 9,000	
			Q23. Triangle	
			Q24. 150	
			Q25. 8,761	