5th Class Work – Ms. Sheridan

25th – 29th May

Hi everyone,

Another week of home schooling! You are all doing tremendous work. Keep it up as summer is near. This Friday, May 29th we have no school so you will see that I haven't given you any work to do. Enjoy the day off and stay as active as possible.

This week I have set you **FOUR** seesaw activities to complete. Read this week's work carefully before you start.

As always, email me any questions you may have, and remember you are all doing great! Just do your best.

Missing you all,

Ms. Sheridan

BIRTHDAY SHOUT-OUT: Happy Birthday Pitchaya. A huge HAPPY BIRTHDAY from everyone in 5th class.

ENGLISH WORK EXPLAINED:

- **<u>Word of the day:</u>** Just like we do in class every day, I will give you our 'Word of the day'. Use your dictionaries to get a definition of the word. Write the word and its definition in the **<u>back</u>** of your new copy. Use the word in a sentence. Example:
  - ➤ Ambidextrous: able to use the right and left hands equally well.

    He could play the trumpet with either his left or right hand because he was ambidextrous.

- **<u>Monday and Tuesday:</u>**

  Every Monday and Tuesday we are going to study a new reading comprehension. Just like in class, you will need to firstly read the story twice. Stop at highlighted words – use a dictionary to help improve your understanding. You will then complete a number of activities based on the text – some on Monday and some on Tuesday.

  Each reading comprehension will be taken from the book 'Reading Zone – 5th Class'. This book can be found online on folensonline.ie.

  As you are aware, you can now sign up to this website for free. Click on the 'Register' button and follow the steps.

  I will also attach the story to the end of this document each week.

- **<u>Wednesday</u>**

  This Wednesday we will focus on grammar and oral language.

- **<u>Thursday:</u>**

  This Thursday we are going to focus on CREATIVE WRITING

Watch RTÉ Home School Hub daily from 11am. If you miss it, you can catch up on RTÉ player.

All Seesaw activities are highlighted in BLUE.

Seesaw

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY		FRIDAY
English	**English**	**English**	**English**		
WORD OF THE DAY:	WORD OF THE DAY:	WORD OF THE DAY:	WORD OF THE DAY:		
Rhetorical	Personification	Antidote	Decipher		
SPELLBOUND:	SPELLBOUND:	SPELLBOUND:	SPELLBOUND:		
Unit 32	Unit 32	Unit 32	Unit 32		
Learn Box 1	Learn Box 2	Learn Box 3	Learn Box 4		
Activities A+B	Activities C+D	Activities E+F	Activities G+H		
Put Box 1 words in a sentence.	Put Box 2 words in a sentence.	Put Box 3 words in a sentence.	Put Box 4 words in a sentence.		
EIP:	EIP:	EIP:	EIP:		
One day.	One day.	One day.	One day. .		
LEARN:	LEARN:	LEARN:	LEARN:		
Old Woman of the Roads - poem	Old Woman of the Roads - poem	Old Woman of the Roads - poem	Old Woman of the Roads - poem		
READING:	READING:	ORAL LANGUAGE:	WRITING:		
Read 'Polar Animals' Unit 6 Reading Zone 5th Attached below or available on folensonline.ie	Read 'Polar Animals.' Unit 6 Reading Zone 5th Class Attached below or available on folensonline.ie	**Tongue Twisters** Have some fun with tongue twisters. You could challenge a family member.	Creative Writing: You are a polar explorer, who has found a new species of animal. Write about it, describing its appearance, diet, habitat and special features.		
Complete activity A Write full answers.	Complete activities B+C+D Write full answers.	Tongue Twister cards attached to email.			
Dictionary Work: Look up and write a definition for each of these highlighted words: Migratory, adapted, reproduce, blubber, characteristics.	Dictionary Work: Look up and write a definition for each of these highlighted words: Absorbs, insulates, tundra, lichens.	GRAMMAR: **Singular and plural forms:** Reading Zone Unit 6 Activity E	**To be completed on seesaw.**		

MATHS				
Monday	**Tuesday**	**Wednesday**	**Thursday**	**Friday**
Weight

Figure it out page 75

You can complete it in your book if you have it at home with you
If not,
it is attached below. | Weight

Figure it out page 76

You can complete it in your book if you have it at home with you
If not,
it is attached below. | Weight

Figure it out page 77

You can complete it in your book if you have it at home with you
If not,
it is attached below. | Weight

Figure it out page 78

You can complete it in your book if you have it at home with you
If not,
it is attached below.

Suggested Activity:
While baking something yummy, think of the ingredients and their measurements.

If you wanted to make 3 cakes / double the number of cupcakes, how much flour would you need?
Can you convert the measurements from grams into kilograms?
If 500g of flour costs 1euro, how much would it cost you to buy the flour you need to bake your cake? | |

Everyday	Revise multiplication and division tables
	One Maths Challenge per day
	(some of you may be finished the book but if not continue with one a day)

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
GAEILGE: PHRASES Táim saor! *I'm free* Cic an liathróid *Kick the ball* Téigh arís! *Go again* AM DON LÉAMH 'An Gairdín Scoile' Lch 50 agus 51 ==Complete activities A-D== ==Reading comprehension is attached below.== ==You can also find it on folensonline.ie and search 'Am Don Léamh 5'==	**GAEILGE** PHRASES Tá sin ar fóraoil *It's wide* Tóg seans! *Take a chance* Why not play a game of football/any ball game as Gaeilge and use our new phrases. Remember to play with someone in your household. SCEAL: ==Dinnéar sa bhialann== ==(Dinner in a restaurant)== ==Instructions on Seesaw.==	**GAEILGE** BRIATHRA NEAMHRIALTA Every week we will learn two irregular verbs by completing two worksheets. **Today's verb: Bí** IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU MEMORISE THESE VERBS. ==*Worksheets are attached to your email.*==	**GAEILGE** BRIATHRA NEAMHRIALTA **Today's verb: Déan- to do** IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU MEMORISE THESE VERBS. ==*Worksheets are attached to your email.*==	

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
SPHE: SPHE Wellbeing Mindfullness. Go to Seesaw for more instructions	**SESE:** Project Work - **FRANCE** We are going to study the country of **France.** Over the next few days you can research the country and gather some information Potential topics to research: • Population • Flag • Location • Cities, rivers, mountain ranges • Government / politics • Food • Popular tourist attractions / landmarks • Some historical facts • Tour de France Ways of representing your information: • Poster • Powerpoint • Video Some useful websites: • Twinkl – search 'France' • https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/countries/france/ • https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/france-facts.html • https://www.natgeokids.com/ie/discover/geography/countries/facts-about-france/ *Don't forget to use kiddle or kidrex as a search engine instead of google*		**ART** Free Draw Challenge on Seesaw. Go to Seesaw for more instructions. **SESE:** Present your France project to you sister, brother, Mum, Dad, your dog...anyone (in your house)	

Polar Animals

Both the North Pole (Arctic) and the South Pole (Antarctic) are home to a variety of animals. Many of these animals are migratory. This means they leave in the very cold winter months and come back when it is warmer. Other animals have adapted and survive the harsh climate all year round.

Whales

Whales are mammals that are found in both polar regions. Many whale species, such as blue whales, humpback whales, orcas, and sperm whales come to the polar oceans during the summer to feed. The polar oceans are rich with food such as krill. After the whales have finished feeding, they migrate to warmer waters where they reproduce. So, even though these whales have a thick layer of blubber under their skin to keep them warm, they still return to warmer areas when the polar waters start to freeze.

Some species of whales, such as beluga whales and narwhals, live in the Arctic Ocean all year round. When they need to come to the ocean's surface to breathe air, they find small cracks in the ice.

Seals

Many species of seal live in the polar oceans of both the Antarctic and the Arctic. Although seals vary in size and weight, they all have sleek bodies with thick layers of fat and dense fur coats. These characteristics help them keep warm in the polar cold. They also help them keep warm as they dive into the icy waters to find food. Seals are some of the best animal divers. They can hold their breath for a long time as they search for food such as fish, squid, krill, crabs, and shrimp in polar waters. Once they have eaten, seals spend time on the ice resting and sleeping.

Polar Bears

Polar bears are found only in Arctic regions. They do not live in Antarctica. Polar bears have thick, oily, waterproof fur coats, which keep them warm and dry. In fact, they have two layers of fur for extra warmth. The only parts of a polar bear's body that are not covered with fur are its nose and the pads on its paws. Polar bears also have black skin, which absorbs heat, and a thick layer of blubber to protect them from the cold. Small ears and a small tail help prevent heat loss.

Polar bears spend most of their time on ice packs, often way offshore. Wide paws with special bumps on the bottom help polar bears walk on the Arctic ice without slipping. Webbed toes help them swim in the icy waters. A keen sense of smell helps the bears detect their prey. Big strong claws allow them to kill seals, their main source of food.

Caribou

Caribou, also known as reindeer, are the most common large animals north of the Arctic Circle. Caribou have a layer of underfur and a thick layer of hollow outer hairs to warm them. Air is trapped within the shafts of the hollow outer hairs. This insulates the animals from the cold. Even caribou muzzles and tails are covered in fur for extra warmth.

In summer, caribou roam the tundra for food. They do this to build up their energy to survive the winter. They put on weight, which they will lose in the winter months. They eat grasses, leaves from willow trees, tundra plants, and mushrooms. In winter, they migrate to escape the worst of the bitterly cold weather and to find food. Winter food for caribou is mostly lichens that hang from trees. When caribou migrate, they can travel up to 30 km per day. They are able to do this because they have large, broad, sharp-edged hoofs. The hoofs are well adapted to make it easy for caribou to walk and run in snow.

Penguins

Many species of penguins live in Antarctica. They are not found in the Arctic region. Species such as the large emperor penguin and the smaller Adélie penguin are found in the southern polar region all year round. These penguins live and nest on the ice but search for food in the water. Penguins can move very fast under water, up to 36 km per hour.

Penguins have waterproof feathers that help keep the cold water away from their skin. Under these feathers is another layer of feathers and a thick layer of blubber, which help keep the penguins warm.
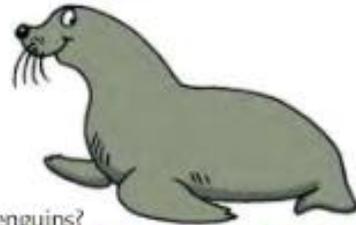
From *Two Polar Regions* (Folens Reading Pack Level 5)
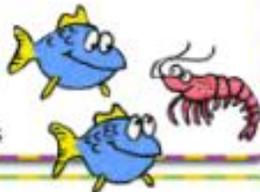
Activities

A — Fact Finding

1. Why do whales have blubber?
2. What do seals eat?
3. Why is a polar bear's skin black?
4. What do caribou eat in winter?
5. Which can travel the fastest, caribou or penguins?

B — Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. Some animals have **adapted** to survive freezing climates.
   - (a) modified
   - (b) departed
   - (c) hibernated
   - (d) remained

2. They migrate to warmer waters where they **reproduce**.
   - (a) breed (b) hunt
   - (c) feed (d) hibernate

3. Whales have a thick layer of **blubber** under their skin.
   - (a) muscle (b) hair
   - (c) blood (d) fat

4. Certain **characteristics** help them to stay warm.
   - (a) memories (b) migrants
   - (c) hairs (d) traits

5. Polar bears have black skin, which **absorbs** heat.
   - (a) radiates (b) projects
   - (c) soaks up (d) prevents

6. Fur **insulates** animals from the cold.
   - (a) exposes
   - (b) protects
   - (c) charges
   - (d) launches

C — Choose the most suitable word for each sentence.

1. _____ swallows fly to Africa for the winter. (**Migratory, Nocturnal, Mammals, Polar**)

2. After her bath, the pup's fur was _____ and clean. (**grimy, sleek, foul, mangy**)

3. Satellites on Earth try to _____ messages from aliens. (**send, transmit, detect, compose**)

4. The silly dog's _____ was covered in chocolate. (**bill, fins, scales, muzzle**)

5. Only the toughest plants grow on the Arctic _____. (**climate, weather, tundra, atmosphere**)

6. _____ is a fungus that grows on rocks. (**Lichen, Seaweed, Blubber, Krill**)

D — Between the lines. Choose the correct answer.

1. The South Pole is also known as
   - (a) the North Pole.
   - (b) the Equator.
   - (c) the Arctic.
   - (d) the Antarctic.

2. Which of these species of whale is NOT migratory?
   - (a) Beluga whale
   - (b) Blue whale
   - (c) Humpback whale
   - (d) Orca

3. Which of the polar bear's senses helps most in hunting?
   - (a) Taste (b) Smell
   - (c) Hearing (d) Sight

4. What do polar bears and caribou have in common?
   - (a) Their feet are well designed for swimming.
   - (b) They both live in Antarctica.
   - (c) They have two layers of fur.
   - (d) They hunt other polar animals.

5. Polar bears don't eat penguins because
   - (a) penguins are too fast to catch.
   - (b) polar bears are vegetarians.
   - (c) they live on opposite ends of the world.
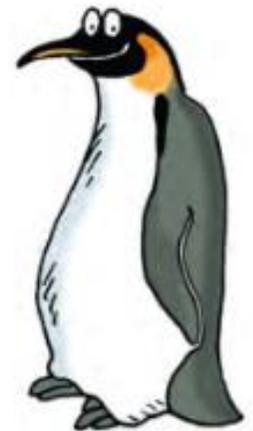   - (d) penguins' feathers make them difficult to eat.

E — Grammar

Write these sentences in the plural.

1. The hungry wolf attacked the man first and then the child.
2. The hero captured the thief who was stealing the ruby.
3. The fox killed the goose but was frightened away by the calf.

Write these sentences in the singular.

4. Who took the leaves from the bushes and put them in boxes?
5. The elves lived in cities beside old ladies.
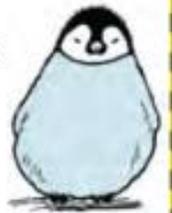6. The men tended to the hooves of the sheep.

F — Summarise

Choose a polar animal and write a paragraph about it in your own words. Illustrate it with a picture and labels.

G — Use Your Imagination

You are a polar explorer, who has found a new species of animal. Write about it, describing its appearance, diet, habitat and special features. Draw a picture of your creature and name it.

Weight:

Figure it out page. 75

23. Weight

Mental Computation

1. Write as **grammes**.
   (a) 1kg 300g   (b) 2kg 450g   (c) 2kg 185g   (d) 3kg 675g

   (e) $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg   (f) $3\frac{1}{4}$ kg   (g) $4\frac{3}{4}$ kg   (h) $3\frac{7}{10}$ kg

2. Write as **grammes**.
   (a) 2·48kg   (b) 3·76kg   (c) 4·9kg   (d) 2·08kg

   (e) 1·375kg   (f) 4·59kg   (g) 6·7kg   (h) 5·065kg

3. Write as **kilogrammes** using the **decimal point**.
   (a) 2700g   (b) 1980g   (c) 2095g   (d) 4006g

   (e) 2kg 600g   (f) 3kg 670g   (g) 4kg 945g   (h) 1kg 85g

4. How many **grammes** must be added to each of these to make **1kg**?
   (a) 460g   (b) 725g   (c) 645g   (d) 565g

   (e) 0·75kg   (f) 0·885kg   (g) 0·065kg   (h) 0·64kg

5. Write as **kilogrammes** and **grammes**.
   (a) 1785g   (b) 2384g   (c) 4078g   (d) 5009g

   (e) $3\frac{1}{2}$ kg   (f) $2\frac{1}{4}$ kg   (g) $1\frac{3}{4}$ kg   (h) $2\frac{7}{10}$ kg

6. Write as **kilogrammes** and **fractions** of a **kilogramme**.
   (a) 2300g   (b) 2030g   (c) 2003g   (d) 2250g

   (e) 3600g   (f) 6750g   (g) 4090g   (h) 3007g

Weight:

Figure it out page. 76

Written Computation

1.	2·425kg	**2.**	3·685kg	**3.**	1·678kg	**4.**	4·367kg	**5.**	3·089kg
	3·685kg		2·734kg		2·739kg		2·586kg		2·768kg
	+ 1·735kg		+ 1·586kg		+ 3·924kg		+ 1·392kg		+ 2·943kg

6.	8·927kg	**7.**	9·243kg	**8.**	6·425kg	**9.**	7·034kg	**10.**	9·005kg
	− 3·568kg		− 4·586kg		− 1·738kg		− 3·256kg		− 4·687kg

11.	1·735kg	**12.**	1·497kg	**13.**	2·438kg	**14.**	1·036kg	**15.**	1·209kg
	× 3		× 6		× 4		× 8		× 7

16. 5⟌3·975kg **17.** 3⟌7·926kg **18.** 4⟌9·372kg **19.** 6⟌8·574kg **20.** 7⟌6·797kg

Before doing these, write each in **decimal form**.

21. $2kg\ 380g + 1785g + 4\frac{1}{2}kg =$ _____

22. $2364g + 2kg\ 576g + 3\frac{1}{4}kg =$ _____

23. $1\frac{7}{10}kg + 2798g + 3\frac{1}{5}kg =$ _____

24. $2549g + 3kg\ 78g + 1\frac{3}{4}kg =$ _____

25. $(2\frac{9}{10}kg + 6243g) - 7kg\ 678g =$ _____

26. $(3\frac{3}{4}kg + 5076g) - 6kg\ 98g =$ _____

27. $(1\frac{1}{4}kg + 76g) \times 5 =$ _____

28. $(3\frac{7}{10}kg + 1kg\ 84g) \times 2 =$ _____

29. $(9kg\ 278g - 3\frac{3}{4}kg) \div 2 =$ _____

30. $(8kg\ 175g - 2\frac{9}{10}kg) \div 5 =$ _____

Weight:

Figure it out page. 77

Mental Problems

1. A parcel weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg.
   How many grammes does the parcel weigh? _____

2. A box weighs 1·675kg.
   How many grammes must be added so that it weighs 2kg? _____

3. How many 125 gramme weights are needed
   to balance a 1kg weight? _____

4. How much would 1kg of grapes cost
   if 250g cost €1·25? _____

5. How much would 2kg of sugar cost
   if 250g of sugar cost 50c? _____

6. 750 grammes of tomatoes cost €1·50.
   How much should 1kg of tomatoes cost? _____

7. How many bags of salt, each weighing 500g,
   can be filled from a box that holds 3·5kg? _____

8. Bananas cost €2·00 per kg.
   How much should 600 grammes of bananas cost? _____

9. How many bags of sweets, each weighing 300g,
   can be filled from a box that holds 2·7kg? _____

10. 350 grammes of coffee cost €3·20.
    How much should 1·4kg of coffee cost? _____

11. Tea costs €3·00 per 250g.
    What change did I get from €20
    when I bought $1\frac{1}{2}$kg of tea? _____

12. What change did I get from €5·00
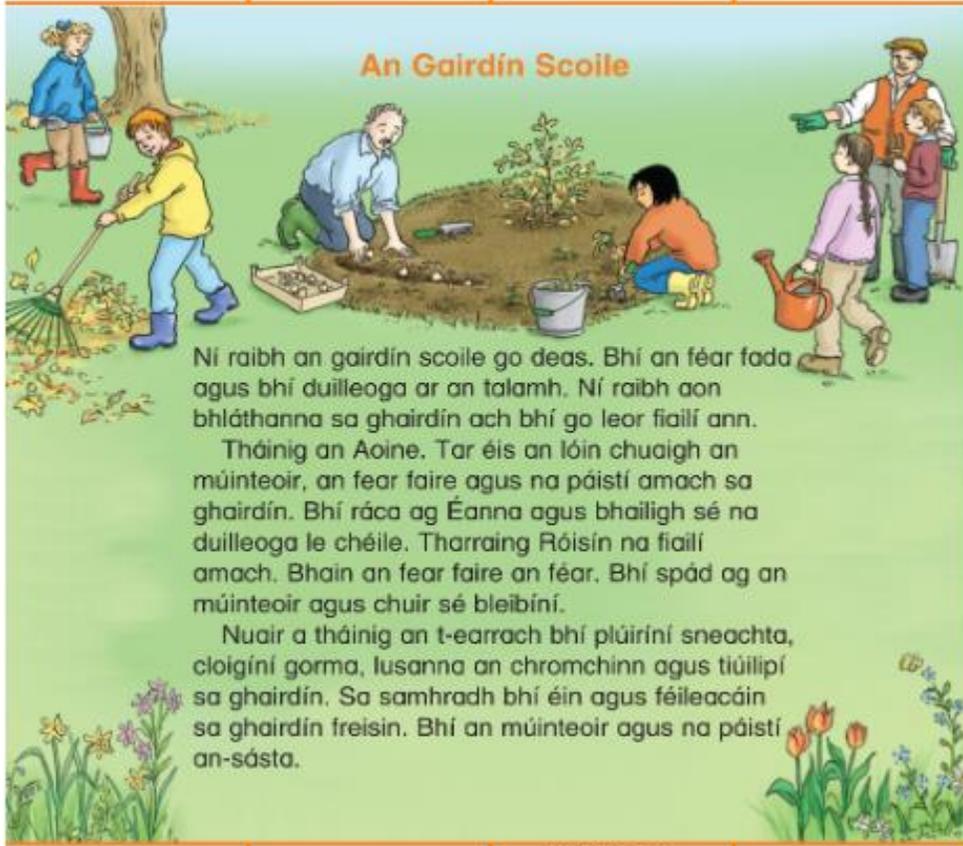   when I bought 2·4kg of apples at €1·20 per 600g? _____

Weight:

Figure it out page. 78

Written Problems

1. Jack weighs 43·76kg and Emma weighs $39\frac{2}{5}$kg.
   What is the total weight of the two children? _____

2. One parcel weighs 8·36kg. Another parcel weighs $5\frac{3}{4}$kg.
   What is the difference in weight between the two parcels? _____

3. A box of mushrooms weighs 1·365kg.
   What is the total weight of 7 boxes of mushrooms? _____

4. The total weight of the three boxes is 17·135kg.
   Two of the boxes weigh $7\frac{3}{10}$kg and 6kg 378g.
   What is the weight of the third box? _____

5. The total weight of 3 hens is 5·775kg.
   What is the average weight of a hen? _____

6. A turkey weighs 9kg 685g.
   What is the total weight of 7 similar turkeys? _____

7. Salt costs 96c per 300g.
   How much should 2·4kg of salt cost? _____

8. A bag of sweets weighing 250g costs €1·28.
   How much should a box holding $1\frac{3}{4}$kg of sweets cost? _____

9. Bananas cost €1·80 per kg.
   What change did I get from €10·00
   when I bought 3·5kg of bananas? _____

10. Meat costs €11·84 per kg.
    How much would $2\frac{1}{2}$kg of meat cost? _____

11. Coffee costs €2·85 per 300g.
    What change did I get from €20·00
    when I bought 1·8kg of coffee? _____

12. Oranges cost €1·59 per 450 grammes.
    How much would 3·6kg of oranges cost? _____

78

duilleoga	fiailí	féileacáin	bleibíní

An Gairdín Scoile

Ní raibh an gairdín scoile go deas. Bhí an féar fada agus bhí duilleoga ar an talamh. Ní raibh aon bhláthanna sa ghairdín ach bhí go leor fiailí ann.

Tháinig an Aoine. Tar éis an lóin chuaigh an múinteoir, an fear faire agus na páistí amach sa ghairdín. Bhí ráca ag Éanna agus bhailigh sé na duilleoga le chéile. Tharraing Róisín na fiailí amach. Bhain an fear faire an féar. Bhí spád ag an múinteoir agus chuir sé bleibíní.
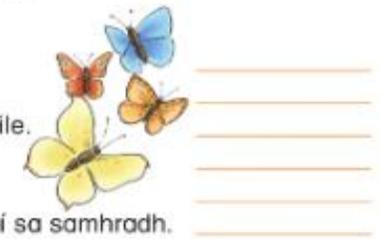
Nuair a tháinig an t-earrach bhí plúiríní sneachta, cloigíní gorma, lusanna an chromchinn agus tiúilipí sa ghairdín. Sa samhradh bhí éin agus féileacáin sa ghairdín freisin. Bhí an múinteoir agus na páistí an-sásta.

plúiríní sneachta	cloigíní gorma	lusanna an chromchinn	tiúilipí

50

Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Bhí duilleoga ar na crainn. _____
2. Bhí duilleoga ar an talamh. _____
3. Bhailigh Róisín na duilleoga le chéile. _____
4. Bhain Éanna an féar. _____
5. Chuir an múinteoir bleibíní. _____
6. Bhí éin agus féileacáin sa ghairdíní sa samhradh. _____

B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cá raibh na fiailí? _____

2. Cé a chuaigh amach sa ghairdín? _____

3. Cé a bhailigh na duilleoga le chéile? _____

4. Céard a tharraing Róisín amach? _____

5. Cé a chuir bleibíní sa ghairdín? _____

6. Céard iad na bláthanna a bhí sa ghairdín? _____

7. Cé a bhí an-sásta? _____

C. Scríobh isteach na focail chearta ón scéal.

Bhí _____ ag Éanna agus bhailigh sé na duilleoga le chéile. Bhain an fear faire an _____ . Bhí spád ag an múinteoir agus chuir sé _____ . Sa samhradh bhí éin agus _____ sa ghairdín.

D. Scríobh 4 fhocal ón scéal leis na litreacha seo:

r p t h á l a
i m c f ó d s a

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