

Good morning boys and girls,

Below is your work for this week. Please upload some work every day instead of uploading it all in one go. It is great to see the tremendous effort you all have been putting in at home. All the documents you need will be on Seesaw this week also. Do what you can and try your best. Have a good week, Ms. McHugh 😊 .

*Fourth Class 18<sup>th</sup>- 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2020.*

**English:**

**Write a Book:** Continue writing if you are completing this project.

**Spelling:** Week 32. We have completed all new spelling lists in Spellbound.

I would like you to revise weeks 25-31 and then complete the revision week 32 in your copy.

**Test words** this week to practise and send your test to me on Friday, if possible:

Interesting	Advantage	Villain	Britain	Thirteen
Yesterday	Midday	Several	Discovery	Remember
Holiday	Removal	Passenger	Knowledge	Raspberry
Tomorrow	Aerial	Plumber	Miner	Thumb

**Reading:** DEAR Time daily

Three short stories “Soccer”, “Lighthouses and Lightships”, “Not so Lucky Luke”. Read and answer questions orally (on separate sheet that you can read online)

**Away With W:** Unit 16 “A Town Called Chicken”, read page 78/79. Complete A and B.

Word Web page 80, complete A and B. Words and a short meaning for exercise B.

Story Writing page 82. Please read through questions carefully and look at the words in the work box to help you write.

**Proverbs** Match proverb with meaning. (Check to see if you are right. Answers at the end of the English sheet). (*Optional extra:* research 5 of your own and write meanings or put proverbs into sentences)

*A proverb is a short phrase or saying that gives advice. Many have been around for centuries and they are often used in stories and writing. Using proverbs is a nice way to give a wise message. I bet you can complete the following proverbs: Don't judge a book by it's \_\_\_\_\_, better late than \_\_\_\_\_, honesty is the best \_\_\_\_\_, there's no place like \_\_\_\_\_, practice makes \_\_\_\_\_.*

(*Optional extra:* AWW Ordinal numbers p. 81)

**Irish (See separate document)**

1. Comprehension: Béal Beo p. 162 & 163. To help you with your reading, I will upload an audio recording of this to Seesaw. Alternatively, it is available at [www.edcolearning.ie](http://www.edcolearning.ie). Listen to that and practise daily. **Send me your reading by Wednesday.**

Fregair na Ceisteanna Q. 1-5

Foclóir, Learn meanings

Beidh – will be Beimid – we will be Rachaidh – will go Cuirfidh – will put Cuirfimid – we will put Tabarfaidh mé– I will give An féidir libh – Can ye Ní féidir linn – We cannot	An deireadh seachtaine seo chugainn (next week) Col ceathar - cousin I bhfolach - hiding cultacha fliucha – wet suit ar na tonnta – on the waves san fharraige – in the sea Inní – worry	Le chéile – together B’fhéidir go bhfanfaimid ar an trá – maybe we will stay on the beach N’fheadar – I wonder Ceacht snámha – swimming lesson ag dreapadóireacht ar na carraigeacha – climbing on the rocks Sna sléibhte – in the mountains
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2. Fógra Snámha (Swimming notice)

Éist agus críochnaigh an fógra (Listen and complete the notice).

<https://www.edcolearning.ie/Book/Page?bookId=book264&chapterId=chapter10&pageId=page167>

The listening is available at this link. I will put a recording of it on Seesaw also. Listen to it at least three times. Pause it if necessary.

## Maths

X7 Tables. Tables test will be posted on Seesaw on Friday morning. You can edit the document on Seesaw and return it.

Complete Mental Maths daily column and Problem Solving. **Send Monday and Tuesday column to Seesaw on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday column on Thursday and Problem Solving and Friday Test on Friday.**

Mathemagic 4- This week we are continuing with Money. We are now learning how to multiply and divide money. This week there is a focus on problem solving.

Complete Money 2 Chapter 32 p. 142 – 146. Please show all workings.

Monday P. 142 Q. 1, 2 (ABCD and estimate first by rounding to the nearest euro), Q. 3-6.

Tuesday P. 143 (A, B, C of each question)

Wednesday P. 144

Thursday P. 145

Friday P. 146/147 Q. 1-15 Upload P. 146 solutions to Seesaw.

Optional problem: Send me your answer and I will let you know if you are correct!



Clue: Answer between 5,000 and 10,000

**History:** Reading: “The Island of Saints and Scholars” (attached). Complete Activity A. (*Optional extra: Choose one item in Activity E or Activity F*)

**PE:** Have a go at Sligo GAA’s Skills challenge:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d4zafOhvQ4s&list=PLbAvjLA-cZu0JHWmN8lwcI4v8fXJd3qYE&index=2>

How many can you do in 30 secs on Monday? Can you beat your score each day until Friday?

Daily exercise challenge:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5dQwXhMpNc&list=PLbAvjLA-cZu2\\_eQy0tdGKH1J-V6Gd5guW&index=21&t=0s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5dQwXhMpNc&list=PLbAvjLA-cZu2_eQy0tdGKH1J-V6Gd5guW&index=21&t=0s) (How many does it take you to go around the house. Can you do it in fewer times by Friday)

**Religion:**

Grow in Love: Access online username: [trial@growinlove.ie](mailto:trial@growinlove.ie) / password : growinlove. There are 3 videos I would like you to watch -under resources PS5 -

Let’s Learn – St. Kevin and the Blackbird, St. Kevin and the Monster, St. Kevin and the Otter.

Read pages 73-75 Grow in Love 3 - Early Christian Ireland.

A high cross or standing cross (see pictures on left below) is a free-standing Christian cross made of stone and often richly decorated. Some were probably used as meeting points for religious ceremonies. The earliest crosses in Ireland were made of wood and metal and were probably

much smaller than the great stone monuments we see today. Many of the great stone crosses we see around Ireland today can be dated back 800 years.

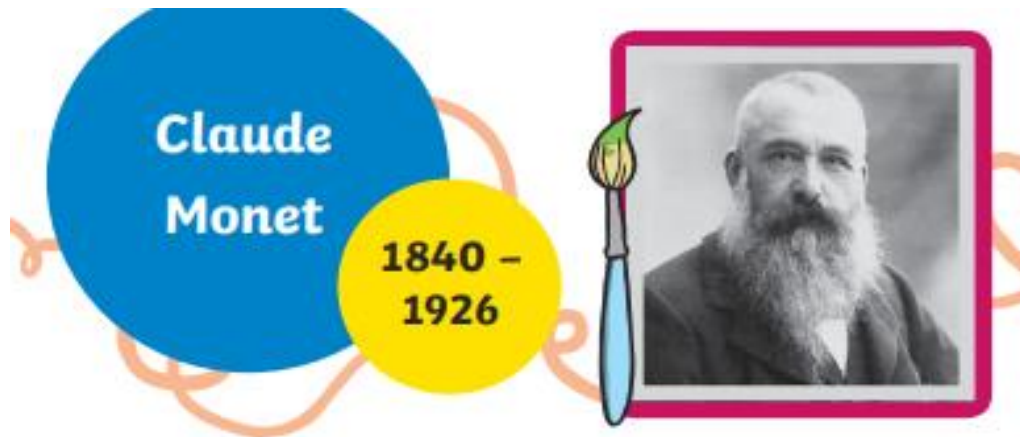
In the village of Drumcliffe, Co. Sligo, St. Colmcille founded a monastery in the 6th Century. Although the monastery seems to have been well known from the 9th to the 16th century, the only remains today are three high crosses and the stump of a round tower. You may be familiar with them. The crosses are in the graveyard on the side of the road (see picture). The highly decorated cross pictured to the right is of sandstone and may date from the 11th century.

Most Irish high crosses have a large pyramid base, a tall shaft, 3 arms, a wheel head and a capstone (stone on top). They were created by hand by monks using only a hammer and chisel.



(Optional: Listen to the song Celtic Blessing. Try to sing it!. Research some Irish high crosses online and look at the patterns that can be seen on them. Design a high cross of your own).

### Artist Study: Claude Monet



Impression, Sunrise (1872)



Woman with a Parasol (1875)

Claude Monet was born in Paris in 1840. He grew up in Le Havre, a port in Normandy, and demonstrated great artistic talent from an early age. In 1856, Monet was influenced by a meeting with Eugène Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes. He taught Monet how to use oil paints.

Later, Monet moved back to Paris and met fellow painters, Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. Together, they experimented with painting the effects of light while working outside ('en plein air'). In the 1860s, the painters exhibited their works and impressionism was born. The name 'impressionism' comes from a painting Monet exhibited called 'Impression, Sunrise'.

As well as painting landscapes, impressionists painted everyday scenes. Painting an everyday scene was considered radical at the time because most artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths.





Water Lilies (1906)

Impressionists did not want to paint a realistic picture but an 'impression' of what they could see. These artists used thick layers of paint and fast brushstrokes. Before this movement, artists usually painted in a studio and created perfect landscape scenes.

Following a few years of travelling, Monet settled in Giverny, France. While he lived here, he spent many hours painting the water lilies and the bridge in his water garden. Huge paintings of the water lilies were displayed in a purpose-built, curved room at Musée de l'Orangerie, Paris. Monet attempted the reflection of the light on the water.



Haystacks:  
End of summer (1891)



Haystacks:  
Effect of Snow and Sun (1891)

He often painted the same scene many times to capture the changing light and seasons.



Weeping Willow (1918-19)

During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers.

Later in life, Monet began to suffer from poor eyesight, caused by cataracts. As a result, he added reddish tones to his work. He also repainted some of his works of art, adding blue tones.

Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86, and he died on 5<sup>th</sup> December 1926. He was buried in Giverny cemetery. He was one of the most significant painters in the history of art, and he created many of the world's most iconic oil paintings.

I would like you to examine the painting "Bridge over the Pond of Water Lilies" which he painted in 1899. What do you see? How many shades of green do you see behind the bridge? Are the waterlilies one colour? Look at his brush strokes, do they look vertical or horizontal? Does the bridge look like it is new or old? Believe it or not, he painted the same bridge scene 12 times from different angles. I would like you to re-create this painting. You can add your own details to it. Use paint on white paper if you have it. If you do not, use colouring pencils or crayon to colour. Sketch the scene lightly before you begin to colour. Please send me your paintings.



*Bridge over the Pond of Water Lilies by Monet*