### Fourth Class – Week 27th April

Good morning boys and girls,

Please see your work for this week. Do what you can and try your best :)

This week, I will be asking you to take photographs of your work and upload them to a new app that we will be using, called Seesaw. I look forward to seeing all of the hard work that you have been doing at home.

I hope that you are all safe and well.

Have a good week,

Ms. McHugh.

### English:

**Reading:** DEAR time daily Writing: Comprehension "Death of a Zeppelin" Away with Words p. 68. Complete exercises A and B p. 69. Away with Words- Cloze "Sport's Day" p. 73. Write out full exercise. Synonyms – They are words that have the same meaning, or nearly the same, as another word. Eg. Roar- shout, talk – chat etc. Match words Ex. A. Replace the underlined words in ex B. (*Optional extra*– Complete ex. 3 Write similar meaning words) Newsflash activities are on the school website - try some of these you can. **Spelling:** Spellbound Week 29. Please complete exercises in full in your best joint handwriting into your English copy. Read "Sick" by Shel Silverstein. Answer the following questions: Poem: 1. What images come to mind when you read this poem? 2. What do you like or dislike about the poem? 3. Does the poem rhyme? 4. What kind of a character do you think Peggy is? 5. You say today is. . . Saturday? G'bye, I'm going out to play!" What does the poet mean by this phrase? 6. Have you ever been in a situation like Peggy? Maths : Complete all <u>new</u> assigned activities on Mangahigh.com. Please use the same login that you used before Easter. Well done for all your work to date. Mental Maths daily Column and Friday problem solving. Revise x 3 and x 4 tables.

(*Optional extra:* Test your knowledge on <u>https://www.timestables.com/3-times-table.html</u> and <u>https://www.timestables.com/4-times-table.html</u> )

Mathemagic 4 - Capacity Word Problems p. 161 and Rounding to the nearest ten, hundred and thousand p. 115, 116, 117.

This week we are starting a new chapter on place value and rounding. You have done some work on this before. This video explains it nicely. Please have a look if you can.

# https://www.khanacademy.org/math/arithmetic-home/arith-place-valuearith-rounding/v/examples-rounding-to-the-nearest-10-and-100

Read through the examples in your book also– they are in yellow boxes. Write the number you are given in the book and the answer. Put an arrow between the two.

**Example:** Round to the nearest 10

You must look at the tens place- here it is coloured in yellow below. Look at the number after it, I have it underlined. If this underlined number is 5 or if it is greater than 5 you round the tens place (yellow) up by one number. You <u>do not</u> change what comes before the tens place.

\*\*(Learn rule: If the number you are rounding is followed by 5 or more, you round it up)\*\*

(a)	12 <mark>3<u>1</u> → 1230</mark>	(31 is between 30 and 40. 31 is nearer to 30)
<b>(b</b> )	24 <mark>7<u>8</u> → 2480</mark>	(78 is between 70 and 80. 78 is nearer to 80)

**Example:** Round to the nearest 100

You must now go to the hundreds place (coloured in yellow) and look at the underlined number after it to decide if you will round up the hundreds place or not. If this underlined number is 5 or if it is greater than 5 you round the hundreds place up by one number. Keep the number in the thousands place the same.

(a) 1 <mark>3<u>5</u>4 → 1400</mark>	(1354 is between 1300 and 1400, 354 is nearer to 400)
(b) 1 <mark>6<u>8</u>7 → 1700</mark>	(1687 is between 1600 and 1700, 687 is nearer to 700)

**Example:** Round to the nearest 1,000

You must now go to the thousands place (coloured in yellow) and look at the underlined number after it to decide if you will round up the number in the thousands place or not. If this underlined number is 5 or if it is greater than 5 you round the thousands place up by one number.

(a) $2,107 \rightarrow 2,000$	(2,107 is between 2,000 and 3,000, it is nearer to 2,000)
(b) $3, 870 \rightarrow 4,000$	(3,870 is between 3,000 and 4,000, it is nearer to 4,000)

**Geography:** Look at the map of the Amazon Rainforest pictured below. Complete attached sheet "The Amazon Rainforest".

(Optional extra -<u>https://www.ducksters.com/science/ecosystems/rainforest\_biome.php</u> Read the facts about the rainforest. Take the Quiz at the bottom of the page after you have completed the reading.)

### Irish: Spelling and Vocabulary to learn

Clár ama – Timetable Cainéal – channel Cianrialtán – remote control Teilifís – television Clár dúlra – nature programme Sobaldráma – soap opera (e.g. Fair City)

Cartún – cartoon Clár spóirt – sport programme Scannán – film Clár grinn – funny programme/comedy Tá sé **ar siúl** ag... - It is **on** at .. Ta sé **thart** ag.. – It is **over** at..

Béal Beo reading and exercise:

# 8.3 Éist leis agus léigh an scéal.

Bhí Ciara agus Conor sa seomra suí. Bhí an bheirt acu ag féachaint ar an teilifís. 'Tom Crean agus an Pol Theas' an clár a bhí ar siúl.

'Is breá liom an clár seo. Is clár dúlra é agus tá sé suimiúil,' arsa Ciara. 'Rinneamar tionscnamh ar Tom Crean ar scoil,' arsa Conor. Go tobann tháinig téacs isteach go fón Chonor ó Rac agus Ról: 'Oscail an fhuinneog.' D'oscail Ciara an fhuinneog. Léim Rac agus Ról isteach. 'Cad atá cearr? Tá sé dainséarach teacht isteach anseo. Tá Daidí sa chistin ag obair ar a ríomhaire glúine agus tá Mamaí thuas staighre ag léamh leabhair ar a ríomhléitheoir,' arsa Conor. 'Táimid ag iarraidh dul isteach sa gharáiste,' arsa Ról. Chuir Conor an clár ar sos agus chuaigh an ceathrar acu amach go dtí an garáiste. 'Cad atá uaibh sa gharáiste?' arsa Conor.

'Níl aon rud uainn ach féachaint ar gach rud atá ann,' arsa Rac.

Bhí seanteilifíseán thuas ar sheilf. Bhí aeróg ag gobadh amach as.

Bhí cianrialtán sa chúinne.

'Níl aon rud anseo ach bruscar,' arsa Ciara.

'Tá cuid den bhruscar sin an-suimiúil,' arsa Ról.

Rith an bheirt acu ar ais go dtí an stábla agus áthas an domhain orthu.

Pol Theas – south pole	Dainséarach – dangerous	Seanteilifíseán – old television
Ag féachaint - watching	Ríomhaire glúine - laptop	Aeróg ag gobadh amach as – aerial
Suimiúil – interesting	Ríomhléitheoir – e-reader (eg.	sticking out of it
Rinneamar tionscnamh –	Kindle)	Cianrialtán sa chúinne – remote
we did a project		control in the corner

Go tobann – suddenly	Táimid ag iarraidh dul isteach	Cuid den bhruscar an suimiúil – part
Tháinig téacs isteach – A	sa gharáiste – We want to go	of the rubbish is very interesting
text came in	into the garage	Beirt – two people, ceathrar – four
	Cad atá uaibh sa gharáiste?–	people
	What do you want in the	Ar ais – back
	garage?	Áthas an domhain – very happy

# Freagair na ceisteanna.

- 1 Cén sórt cláir a bhí ar siúl ar an teilifís?
- 2 Cad is ainm don chlár?
- 3 Cad a bhí ó Rac agus Ról?
- 4 Cad a bhí sa gharáiste?
- 5 Cén chuid den bhruscar a bhí suimiúil do Rac agus Ról, meas tú?

<b>I</b> A	Tasc: Tarraing an clár teilifíse is fearr leat agus líon na bearnaí.	n
ls fearr liom		

Ní maith liom

Fíor nó Breagach:

# Clár Teilifíse

3:00	Cartún
3:30	Ceol
4:00	Cluiche Peile
5:30	Nuacht agus Aimsir
6:00	Clár Dúlra

### Fíor nó bréagach? Cuir tic sa bhosca ceart.

		Fíor	Bréagach
	Beidh an nuacht ar siúl ag a sé a chlog.		
	2 Beidh spórt ar siúl ag a ceathair a chlog.		
	Beidh cartún ar siúl ag a trí a chlog.		
•	Beidh ceol ar siúl ag leathuair tar éis a ceathair.		
	Beidh clár dúlra ar siúl ag leathuair tar éis a sé.		
: (	Beidh réamhaisnéis na haimsire ar siúl		
	ag leathuair tar éis a cúig.		

### History: History of Medicine

This chapter details how medicine has changed over thousands of years. It looks at three very important figures who contributed greatly to medicine. The first is Hippocrates, a Greek doctor who was born in 460 BC (before Christ). Many people thought of him as being the ideal doctor because he was wise and caring. He was one of the first scientists to state that diseases were not a punishment from the Gods but instead were the result of natural causes.

The second person is Catherine McAuley, who founded (created) the Sisters of Mercy over two hundred years ago, in 1778. The Sisters of Mercy were among one of the world's first religious orders not to stay indoors and pray quietly inside within a convent. Instead, the Sisters went out into the communities where they lived to feed the hungry, care for the sick and provide education. They were lovingly named the "Walking Sisters" because of this. The Sisters of Mercy took a vow (promise) to help the poor, sick and uneducated. They set up many hospitals and schools. Mercy College in Sligo is named after this order.

Alexander Fleming is another famous English doctor who studied bacteria. Some bacteria keep us healthy while other bacteria can cause illness and disease. Alexander Fleming accidentally discovered mould growing on a Petri-dish (a round dish used by scientists). This led to his discovery of 'penicillin', that could kill many types of bacteria. Thanks to Flemings discovery, many diseases and infections have been cured or successfully eliminated.

Read Chapter 18: Caring for the Sick.
Complete activity A and B page. 91- Write out full sentences please in your homework copy.
(*Optional Extra* – 1. Exercise C and D p. 91
2. Research the following famous people in medicine. Write 2/3 sentences to explain what each person is famous for discovering.
1. Joseph Lister 2. Christian Barnard 3. Elizabeth Blackwell 4. Louis Pasteur
5. Claudius Galen 6. William Morton 7. Wilhelm Röntgen)

<u>Art:</u> Imagine what the Amazon Rainforest looks like. Sketch what you see. Include trees, birds and the animals that you would see there. For example, you might include leopards, sloths, monkeys, snakes, toucans, macaws, frogs, spiders etc. Colour in using markers, crayons or colouring pencils.



## **Rainforest** Animals

### **Religion:**

Login in to Grow in Love online. Third Class textbook. (Login username: trial@growinlove.ie Password: growinlove Reading – page 70 and 71.

Video – Kieran remembers his baptism – You can find this under resources Third Class  $PS5 \rightarrow$  Theme  $8 \rightarrow$  Lesson 3.

### SICK

"I cannot go to school today," Said little Peggy Ann McKay. "I have the measles and the mumps, A gash, a rash and purple bumps. My mouth is wet, my throat is dry, I'm going blind in my right eye. My tonsils are as big as rocks, I've counted sixteen chicken pox And there's one more—that's seventeen, And don't you think my face looks green? My leg is cut, my eyes are blue— It might be instamatic flu. I cough and sneeze and gasp and choke, I'm sure that my left leg is brokeMy hip hurts when I move my chin, My belly button's caving in. My back is wrenched, my ankle's sprained, My 'pendix pains each time it rains. My nose is cold, my toes are numb, I have a sliver in my thumb. My neck is stiff, my voice is weak. I hardly whisper when I speak. My tongue is filling up my mouth, I think my hair is falling out. My elbow's bent, my spine ain't straight, My temperature is one-o-eight. My brain is shrunk, I cannot hear, There is a hole inside my ear. I have a hangnail, and my heart is-what? What's that? What's that you say? You say today is ... Saturday? G'bye, I'm going out to play!"





# The Amazon Rainforest

<ul> <li>the location of the Amazon river in blue;</li> <li>the names of the oceans around South America.</li> </ul>	How many countries are <b>partly</b> covered by the Amazon rainforest? Find out what the area of the Amazon rainforest is in square kilometres.
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