

Third Class Work 18th -22nd May 2020.

Good morning boys and girls,

Below is your work for this week. Please upload your work as you complete it. All documents you need for this week will also be on Seesaw, some of which you will be able to edit and write on online. Try your best and do what you can. Well done for all your hard work so far, you are all putting in a tremendous effort at home.

Have a good week,

Ms. McHugh ☺

English:

Write a Book: Continue writing if you have opted in to do 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 to me on Friday, if possible:

1. Because	2. Know	3. Tunic	4. Captain
5. Through	6. Curious	7. Distance	8. Already
9. Eldest	10. Aspect	11. Famous	12. Escape
13. Between	14. Furious	15. Dangerous	16. Window
17. Across	18. supermarket	19. Hurley	20. Faith

Reading: 3 factual short stories attached. Answer the questions orally.

Chickens, Henry Ford, The Spirit of St. Louis. Read your favourite to me on Seesaw.
Continue reading your own books at home every day.

Away With W: Read p. 78 & 79 Away With Words 3. Complete exercise B and C.

**Cannibalism is the act of consuming another individual of the same species as food.*

Phonics – the two sounds of C p. 81 Away with Words. Complete page in your copy.

Look up new words: cellar, convent, compass.

Think about the sounds that each of the C words make. Can you think of anymore C words that make that K sound or S sound? Try and add to your list in Ex. A.

(Optional: Feelings p. 82 Complete Q. 1-12 in your copy)

Proverbs Match proverb with meaning. (Check to see if you are right. Answers at the end of this document). (Optional extra: research 5 of your own and write meanings)

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 _____.

Proverbs

A proverb is a wise old saying.
Match the following proverbs to the meanings below.

Proverbs

- 1 Absence makes the heart grow fonder.
- 2 Empty vessels make the most noise.
- 3 Still waters run deep.
- 4 Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- 5 A stitch in time saves nine.
- 6 Familiarity breeds contempt.
- 7 The faraway hills are always greener.
- 8 Many hands make light work.
- 9 An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- 10 A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
- 11 Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.
- 12 Curiosity killed the cat.

Meanings

- A Being nosy can get you into trouble.
- B It is sometimes easier to like someone when they are far away.
- C Quiet people are often very wise.
- D The more you know somebody, the less you like them.
- E People working together get the job done more quickly.
- F Eating fruit is good for your health.
- G Appreciate what you have – do not lose it by being greedy.
- H Fix things straight away, before they get ruined.
- I Silly people can be very noisy.
- J The things you actually have are often better than the things you want.
- K Too many people doing a job get in each other's way.
- L Do not rely on something until you are sure that you have it.



CHECK-UP

One person in the class should read out a meaning and another should say the proverb it matches.

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. Listen to that and practise daily. Send me your reading.
Fregair na Ceisteanna Q. 1-5

Foclóir:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Imní – worry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
---	--	---

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 audio is available at this link. I will put a recording of it on Seesaw also. Listen to it at least three times. Send your completed Fógra to me.

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 daily to Seesaw.**

We are focusing this week on problem solving. There are 4 pages for you to complete. You can do these in your copy or on the sheet.

**Please show your working out for all problems.*

Monday: Brain Teasers Test 85 and 86.

Tuesday/Wednesday: Figure it Out problems 5-10 and 1-10.

Thursday/Friday: Maths Trail q.1-23.

(Optional extra: Puzzles



Three Way Mix Up

Jack has three blue tiles, three yellow tiles and three red tiles. He put them together in a square so that no two tiles of the same colour were beside each other.



Can you find another way to do it?
Can you find ALL the ways to do it?

Thousands more problems can be found on the NRICH Maths website:
www.nrich.maths.org



The Deca Tree

The deca tree has 10 trunks. On each trunk there are 10 branches. On each branch there are 10 twigs. On each twig there are 10 leaves.



One day a woodcutter came along and cut down one trunk from the tree. Then he cut off one branch from another trunk of the tree. He then cut off one twig from another branch. Finally he pulled one leaf from another twig.

How many leaves were left on the tree?

Thousands more problems can be found on the NRICH Maths website:
<http://nrich.maths.org>

Clue: The answer is between 5,000 and 10,000!

History:

Reading: “The Island of Saints and Scholars” (attached)

(Optional extra: Activity A, Choose one item in Activity E or Activity F)

Religion:

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.

Access online username: trial@growinlove.ie password : growinlove

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!)

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 (How many does it take you to go around the house. Can you do it in fewer times by Friday)

Art: 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 5th 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

Proverb Answers: 1B, 2I, 3C, 4K, 5H, 6D, 7J, 8E, 9F, 10G, 11 L, 12 A