

*Third Class Work 2<sup>nd</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> June 2020*

Good morning boys and girls,

I hope you enjoyed the long weekend. 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.

Have a good week,

Ms. McHugh ☐ ☐

**English:**

Write a Book: Continue writing if you have opted in to do this project.

Spelling: I would like you to revise weeks **10-17** and then complete the revision week 34 in your copy.

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

1. Download	2. Enough	3. Without	4. Brought
5. Slight	6. Quiet	7. Invent	8. Field
9. Thief	10. Mornin g	11. Shelter	12. Lonely
13. Instead	14. Neighb our	15. Heavy	16. Veil
17. Please	18. Soften	19. Heaven	20. Leader

Reading: Bright Sparks **Matter of Fact** – Read chapter “Musical Instruments around the World” p. 6-11. Complete Tale and Detail and Work to Discover

World Book Online – Choose an e-book to read if you have access to a computer.

<https://www.worldbookonline.com/wb/products?ed=all&gr=Welcome%21> Select e-books.

Writing: 1. Writing Instructions. Read Away with Words A p. 93. Pick out the verbs that are used in each. You will see that each line starts with a verb.

2. Choose at least one task in exercise B p.93, write the instructions and draw the pictures. Send your writing to me.

(Optional extra: Exercise C p.93 - What happened next? Re-read some of the stories from Unit 1 to Unit 17. Pick your favourite and continue the story/poem to tell what might have happened next. Write at least two paragraphs)

Try some Newsflash activities.

**Irish (See separate document)**

1. Read text – Béal Beo p. 186.

2. Comprehension: Béal Beo p. 187. Practise reading daily. I will upload the text and a recording of the text to Seesaw. You can also listen to it on your Béal Beo CD or online at [www.edcolearning.ie](http://www.edcolearning.ie). Send me your reading. Fregair na Ceisteanna p. 188.

Foclóir:

<b>P. 186</b> Iolar – eagle
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Ostrais – ostrich Pionganí – penguins Clós spraoi – playground Saor in aisce - free
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<b>P. 187</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• D’fhan na páistí – the children waited</li> <li>• D’éalaigh siad amach ar a mbarraicíní – They escaped on their toes (tiptoed)</li> <li>• Chun bualadh le – to meet</li> <li>• An ghealach lán – full moon</li> <li>• Ag lonradh – shining</li> <li>• Beagnach in am – almost time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phléasc sé amach ag caoineadh– he burst out crying</li> <li>• Fós- yet</li> <li>• A lán rudaí le déanamh – a lot of things to do</li> <li>• Fanaigí anseo liomsa – wait here with me</li> <li>• Ná bí buartha – don’t be worried</li> <li>• Tá iontas againn – We have a surprise</li> <li>• Fan go bhfeice sibh – wait until you see</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tríd an spéir dhorcha – through the dark sky</li> <li>• ollmhór – massive</li> <li>• ag casadh I mbrat dubh le hoíche – turning in the darkness of night</li> <li>• Bhain siad lán le súl as -they really enjoyed it</li> </ul>
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## Maths

X9 Tables. Tables test will be posted on Seesaw on Friday morning. You can edit the document on Seesaw and return it.

Complete **Monday – Friday** Mental Maths daily column and Problem Solving. **Send daily to Seesaw.**

Mathemagic 3 – Number Sentences p. 161 – 164

**Tuesday:** P. 161 Q1 & 2 When there is a plus sign, you don’t always have to add. You can find the answer using a subtraction sum. Start with the **total**.

Examples:  $10 + \underline{\quad} = 28$        $28 - 10 = 18$

$63 + \underline{\quad} = 81$        $81 - 63 = 18$

$6 + \underline{\quad} + 2 = 15$        $15 - (6 + 2) = 15 - 8 = 7$

(You must do what is inside the bracket first)



p. 162 Multiply or Divide? Q 1-3



When there is a multiplication sign, you do not always multiply. You can divide to find your answer. This becomes particularly important when you are given large numbers.

$2 \times \underline{\quad} = 12$        $12 \div 2 = 6$

$3 \times \underline{\quad} = 183$        $183 \div 3 = 61$

**Wednesday:** Brain Teasers Test 101 and 102. Always do what is inside the brackets first. Send your answers to me.

Test 102 Number Sentences		Answers	✓/✗
1.	$38 + \boxed{?} = 47$	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	$150 + 25 = \boxed{?}$	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	$26 + 20 + 8 = \boxed{?}$	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	$34 + 20 + \boxed{?} = 64$	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	$(8 \times 6) + \boxed{?} = 52$	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	$(28 \div 4) + 6 = \boxed{?}$	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	Peter had 25 cards. Next day his Mam  gave him 12 cards and his Dad gave him 10 cards. How many cards had he then? $25 + 12 + 10 = \boxed{?}$	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	$(8 \times 10) + 11 = \boxed{?}$	8.	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	$2 + (7 \times \boxed{?}) = 30$	9.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	There are 40 girls and 38 boys in school.  One day 12 children were absent. How many were present? $(40 + 38) - 12 = \boxed{?}$	10.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Total	<input type="checkbox"/>

Test 101 Number Sentences		Answers	✓/✗
1.	$19 + 7 = \boxed{?}$	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	$35 - 8 = \boxed{?}$	2.	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	$17 + 20 + 6 = \boxed{?}$	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	$(9 \times 8) + 3 = \boxed{?}$	4.	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	$63 \div 9 = \boxed{?}$	5.	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	$(5 \times 9) + \boxed{?} = 51$ 	6.	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	There were 7 packets of biscuits with 8 in each packet and 6 loose biscuits. How many biscuits were there altogether? $(7 \times 8) + 6 = \boxed{?}$	7.	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	$(6 \times \boxed{?}) + 5 = 47$	8.	<input type="checkbox"/>
9.	$(34 - \boxed{?}) + 12 = 36$	9.	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.	A farmer had 40 sheep and 25 cattle.  He sold 35 of them. How many animals had he left? $(40 + 25) - 35 = \boxed{?}$	10.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Total	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Thursday:** Mathemagic p. 163 Read the word stories carefully and have a think about what you would do first to find the solution. What you do first, goes into brackets. You must match the number sentences to the word stories.

**Friday:** p. 164 Read the word stories and match the stories to the number sentence.

**History:**

Reading: “Great Irish Musical Maestros”. Small World History p. 74-76

(Optional extras: p. 77 Questions A, B, C

Digging Deeper E –Q2 Research a famous Irish musician or a band of your choice, perhaps you could even learn a song!)

### Science:

#### Learn Vocabulary:

1. **Opaque** – something you cannot see through, it does not allow light through it eg. an apple, a person, a football etc.
2. **Transparent** – something you can see through, it does allow light through it eg. clear glass
3. **Translucent** – something that allows some light through but you cannot see clear images through e.g. frosted glass.

Try the experiment “*Bending Light*” and read the 4 facts. You can answer these questions orally.

Complete Light and Shadows worksheet.

**PE:** GAA Weekly Exercises:

Skill challenge: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kSvfXhK15Tg&list=PLbAvjLA-cZu0JHWmN8lwcI4v8fXJd3qYE&index=18&t=0s>

Physical exercise: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p\\_WLETT\\_nJ4&list=PLbAvjLA-cZu2\\_eQy0tdGKH1J-V6Gd5guW&index=5](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p_WLETT_nJ4&list=PLbAvjLA-cZu2_eQy0tdGKH1J-V6Gd5guW&index=5)

### Religion:

Grow in Love, read pages 79 - 81

Learn key words p. 79. Memorise the responses to the Liturgy of the Word p. 80.

p. 81 – Find the items in the photographs

### Art:

Artist study “Vincent van Gogh”

# Vincent van Gogh



Vincent van Gogh  
Self-Portrait 1887

Vincent Willem van Gogh was a Dutch painter, born in 1853. The 'van' in his name is spelt with a little 'v'. He painted lots of landscapes, but also painted portraits and still life. He only painted for about 10 years, but created more than 2000 artworks! He mostly used oil paints, but also worked with watercolours, and other materials.

As a child, van Gogh was serious and quiet. His school had around 200 pupils, but only one teacher! He enjoyed drawing. As a young adult, van Gogh worked as an art dealer, travelling around Europe, before teaching in England. While working as a teacher in Ramsgate, he used to sketch his view of the seaside.

He was very religious and his ambition was to become a pastor, but he failed the exams that he needed to pursue this career. He began working as a missionary in Belgium in 1879, where he slept on straw in a small hut. He was quite unhappy at this time, and could often be heard crying at night. It was in Belgium that he began to sketch people, encouraged by his brother's suggestion that he become an artist. He travelled to Brussels, where he attended art school. He studied anatomy and learnt more about drawing.

In 1882, he visited his relative, Anton Mauve, who introduced him to painting with oil paint and watercolours. He also gave him money to set up a studio. In 1885, he produced his first major work, called



Vincent van Gogh  
The Potato Eaters 1885

**The Potato Eaters.** His work at this time was sombre and he used dark, earthy colours. He painted with smooth brushwork and fine shading. He rented a small room and ate poorly so that he could spend his money on paint and art materials. Due to working too hard, and his poor diet, he became quite unwell.



Vincent van Gogh  
Worn Out 1882



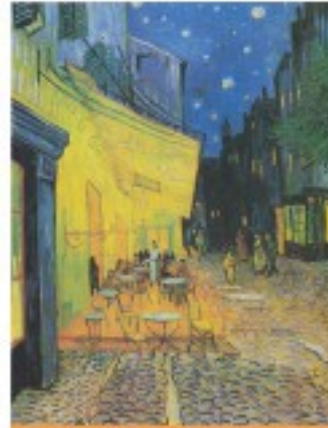
## Vincent van Gogh

In 1886, van Gogh moved to Paris, where he discovered the work of a group of artists called French Impressionists. This style of painting involved using visible brushstrokes and vividly portraying light. He began using bright, contrasting colours, such as blue and orange, and painting the local landscape. Van Gogh moved to the South of France, where he was inspired by the strong sunlight, creating brightly coloured artworks and developing a style of painting that he would become famous for. This style of painting became known as 'Post-Impressionism'.

It was not long afterwards, that van Gogh became mentally ill, and hurt himself by cutting off his own ear. He had to spend quite a lot of time in hospital. He had space for a small studio, and made lots of paintings of the clinic and the garden. He started painting in swirls and created his best-known painting, **The Starry Night**. Unfortunately, van Gogh never returned to full health, and died aged just 37.



Vincent van Gogh  
Self-portrait with Bandaged Ear 1889



Vincent van Gogh  
Café Terrace at Night 1888



Vincent van Gogh  
The Starry Night 1889



Vincent van Gogh  
Sunflowers 1889

Which painting is your favourite? Do you prefer his use of dark colours or bright colours? How do they make you feel?

Activity: Sketch and paint your own version of the painting “Sunflowers”





**Sunflowers**  
1888

Do you like the painting? What do you like or dislike about it? Look carefully at the artist's use of colour. Send your painting to me on Seesaw.