English

Spellings

‹-ant›

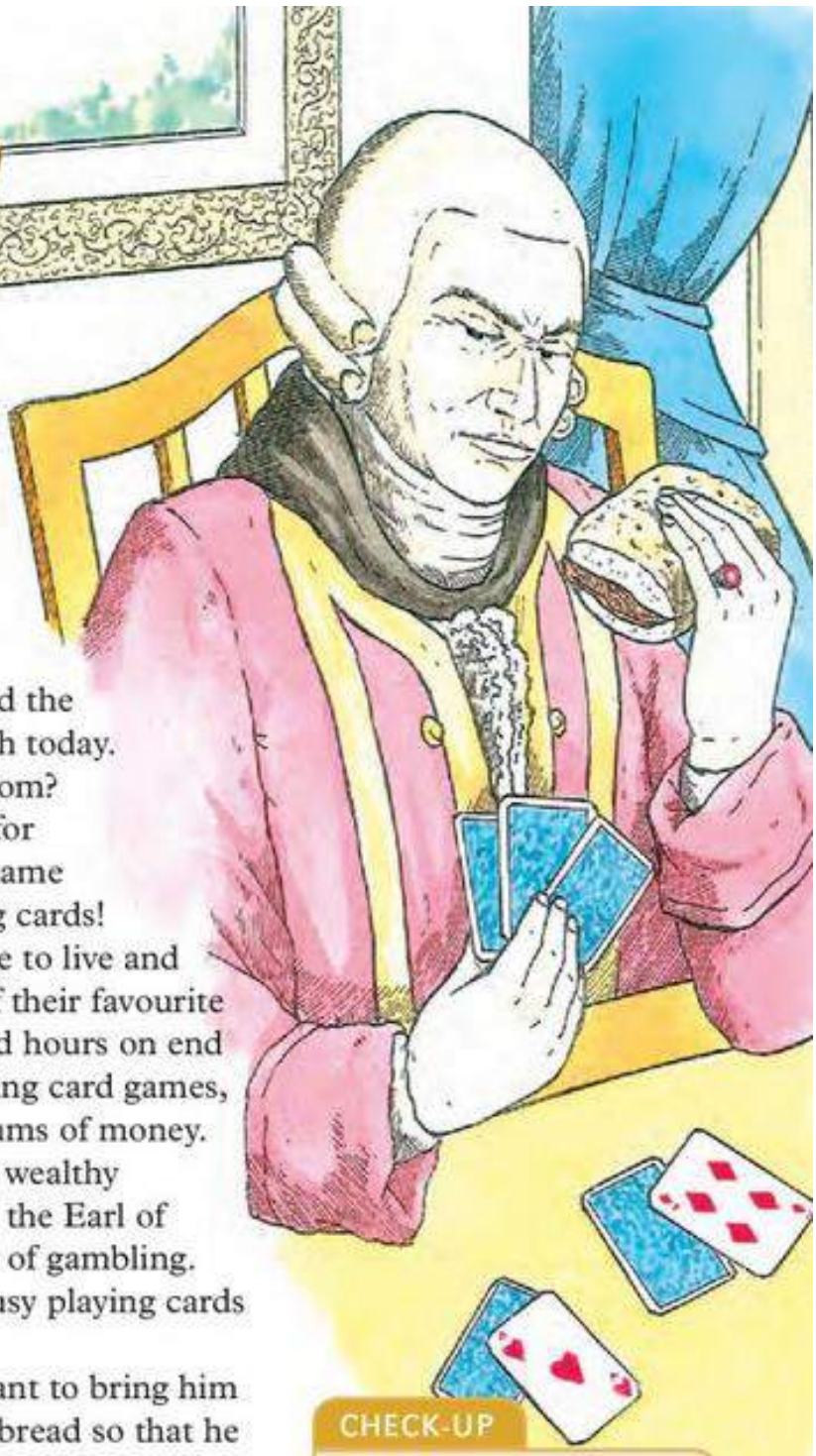
scant
distant
servant
important
vacant
instant

relevant
merchant
brilliant
reluctant
pleasant
restaurant

extravagant
participant
valiant
triumphant
insignificant
flamboyant

Read At Home Pages

The Story of the Sandwich



The sandwich is the most popular midday meal for millions of people around the world. You probably ate one for your lunch today. Where did the idea for this snack come from?

Bread has been eaten with other foods for thousands of years. However, the actual name *sandwich* came about as a result of playing cards!

In the mid 1700s, London was the place to live and play for England's wealthy people. One of their favourite pastimes was gambling. They would spend hours on end in clubs and in one another's houses playing card games, winning and losing (mostly losing) vast sums of money.

John Montagu (1718–1792) was a very wealthy and powerful man. He was also known as the Earl of Sandwich. It is said that he was very fond of gambling. So much so that he was sometimes too busy playing cards to go for a meal.

The story goes that he ordered his servant to bring him some meat tucked between two pieces of bread so that he could continue playing. This meal could be held in one hand, leaving the other free to hold the cards.

Other wealthy card players thought it was a clever idea. Soon, many of them were also ordering the same meal for themselves. They called it a sandwich after the man who made the idea so popular.

Just imagine what we'd be calling the world's most popular handy meal if John Montagu had been the Earl of Gobblesquawk … *'I'll have a toasted cheese gobblesquawk please!'* ■

CHECK-UP

1. What city was popular for card playing in the 1700s?
2. By what title was John Montagu also known?
3. What was his favourite pastime?
4. Who did he order to bring him some meat with bread?
5. What was so handy about this type of meal?

The Perfect Sandwich

Here is a great recipe for a sandwich. You will need an adult to help you to slice all the ingredients.

1 Cut two thick slices of the freshest, crustiest bread you can find. Only the best bread will be good enough for what you are about to make!
2 Smear a thick layer of mayonnaise onto each slice of bread. You might prefer to use butter or any other relish of your choice. A spicy tomato relish works very well.
3 Slice a nice, rich, tangy cheese such as good Irish cheddar. Place the slices onto one of your pieces of bread. Some people may prefer to grate the cheese.
4 Get a plump, juicy, luscious, red tomato and slice it thinly. Place it on the cheese.
5 Sprinkle a little salt over the tomato slices to help bring out their flavour. Freshly ground black pepper will also add to the flavour.
6 If you want the tomato to taste fantastic, then you might consider tearing a few fresh green basil leaves and scattering them over the tomato slices. Basil is an amazing herb and it goes perfectly with tomatoes.
7 Last, but not least, thinly slice a spring onion and scatter it over the tomato slices.
8 Then simply pop the other slice of bread on top.

There you have it. A classic sandwich that is so delicious you might have to fend off your brothers or sisters before you actually get to eat it. As the French say, *bon appétit!*

Of course, you might have your own opinion as to what makes the perfect sandwich. ■

CHECK-UP

1 How many ingredients are needed for this sandwich?
2 Describe the kind of bread needed.
3 What could be used instead of mayonnaise?
4 What type of cheese is recommended?
5 What is the last ingredient to be added to this sandwich?

Oscar

Laura found Oscar on her way back from the shops. At first she couldn't see him. She could just hear his sad little meowing from beneath the brambles. She bent down to look and there was the tiny marmalade kitten completely trapped in briars, his fur scraggy and dirty.

It took her a while to untangle the kitten and she got quite a few scratches – not just from the brambles! The kitten was almost too weak to lift his head. Laura carefully carried him home.

'He must have been trapped for quite a while,' said Mum. 'He's extremely weak. I'm not sure that he's going to make it,' she added sadly.

Laura was determined that the kitten would survive. She named him Oscar and coaxed him to lick some warm milk off her finger. 'Good boy, Oscar,' she whispered when the kitten's rough little tongue licked the milk. Very gently, she brushed Oscar's knotted fur. The little kitten purred softly.

That night, Oscar slept on a pillow on the floor beside Laura's bed. She tried to stay awake to watch over him, but she too nodded off. When she awoke, Laura was nearly afraid to check on the kitten in case he had not survived the night.

What a pleasant surprise it was to see him cleaning himself with his tongue. The saucer of milk she had left beside him was licked clean and dry!

That all happened three weeks ago. You should see Oscar now. It's hard to believe that on that first day it was touch and go as to whether he would survive. ■

CHECK-UP

1. Where did Laura find Oscar?
2. Why was he so weak?
3. How did Laura get all the scratches?
4. What did Mum think of Oscar's chances of survival? Why?
5. How did Laura feed him the milk?

Parrots

Flock of parrots flying

Macaw

Parrots are very colourful birds. They usually live in the forests of Central and South America, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand.

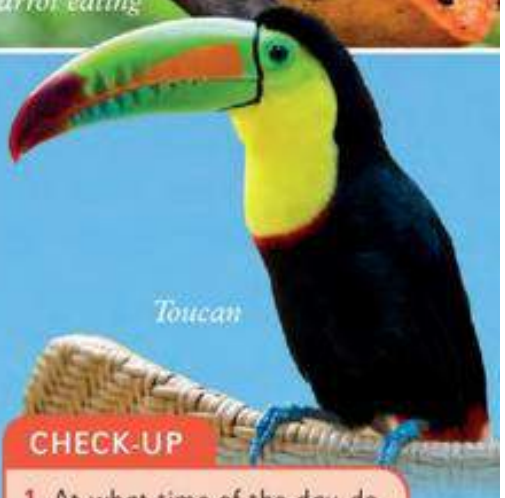
Parrots live in pairs or in family groups. Early in the morning, flocks of parrots fly together through the forest looking for food. They are very noisy, calling to each other in ear-splitting squawks and screams. In the evening, they fly back to their nests.

A parrot's nest is usually made in a hole in a tree. Female parrots generally lay their eggs in December (this is the middle of summer in the countries where they live). After about a month, the eggs hatch. Baby parrots are blind, bald and helpless. Their feathers soon start to grow. Both the mother and the father parrots feed the hungry chicks with fruit and nuts that they gather in the forest. The parents swallow this food and then regurgitate it into the chicks' mouths. After about six months, the chicks are fully grown, noisy and colourful.

Parrots eat fruit, nuts and flowers. They can break open even the hardest nuts with their strong beaks. Parrots do not have many predators in the forest. However, toucans, with their long beaks, and tree snakes such as boas do like to eat parrots and their chicks. Eagles also attack parrots. Perhaps their greatest enemies, however, are humans. Native tribes hunt parrots to eat them or sell them as pets.

The most well-known breed of parrot is the macaw. One of the smallest parrots is the budgerigar (budgie), which is native to Australia. ■

Parrot eating



Toucan

CHECK-UP

1. At what time of the day do parrots start hunting for food?
2. In what month do the females generally lay eggs?
3. Describe how the parent birds feed their young.
4. What animals prey on parrots?
5. What is the most well-known breed of parrot?

A Little and Often

A. Pair the following words to their synonyms (words of similar meaning).

huge sad terrible hot scorching enormous tiny tragic miniscule horrendous

Word	Synonym
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

B. Arrange the following animals in alphabetical order.

badger otter octopus stoat lobster hedgehog deer bat squirrel fox

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

C. In your copybook, write a paragraph about the following.

1. Something that you *really* like.
2. Something that you *really* hate.

Revision: Adjectives

Remember: an **adjective** is a describing word.

Examples: The **cold** weather. The **old** man.

A. Underline the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. The black cat chased the field mouse.
2. The tiny robin was timid.
3. The match was postponed because of the freezing weather.
4. I had a pain in my stomach after eating the hard, green apple.
5. The leaves on the trees turn brown and golden in the autumn.
6. I had a huge amount of homework to do on that busy day.

B. Complete the following sentences using suitable adjectives from the box.

favourite popular reckless cute stagnant foolish huge

1. *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* was her _____ book.
2. The _____ boy left his coat in school.
3. The young man was a _____ driver and caused an accident.
4. The water in the dirty pond was _____.
5. The _____ star was mobbed by her fans.
6. The _____ puppy raced around the _____ garden.

Story Writing Ideas

Write a story about ...

- a class that comes together for a special project.
- a young boy who loves magic tricks.
- a group of friends who win a trip to Italy.
- a class that reluctantly volunteers at a soup kitchen and learns something new.
- a kid who becomes principal of the school.
- a young girl who loves race cars.
- traveling back in time to see the dinosaurs.
- a kid who saves Christmas for everyone.
- what you would do if you met your favorite celebrity.
- a cat that stows away on a spaceship.
- a brother and sister who find an old journal in the attic.
- traveling to the future to your city 300 years from now.
- a friendly alien who comes to Earth
- a teacher who becomes a movie star.
- a group of friends who learn a dangerous secret about their school.
- a family vacation in the woods.
- a dog with magic powers.
- a boy who dreams of becoming a chef.
- a big game that comes down to the last point.
- finding a chest of buried treasure in the backyard.
- a family who wins the lottery.
- two friends who compete in a talent show.
- a trick-or-treating trip that starts getting scary.
- a man who receives €1,000,000 in the post.
- a city where everyone only eats dessert.
- a brother and sister who accidentally get on the wrong airplane.
- a magic cell phone that turns into a robot.
- a girl who wants to be a vet when she grows up.
- a pair of best friends who have a big fight.
- a summer camp for kids of superheroes.
- an old woman who wins the city's bowling tournament.
- a cat with a large appetite.

Maths

Fractions Activity A

Click Here To Watch Fractions Video 1

Divide

1. (a) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 24 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 27 (c) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 33 (d) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 39 (e) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 60 (f) $\frac{1}{3}$ of 90

2. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 30 (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 45 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 60 (d) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 100 (e) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 35 (f) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 55

Fraction of a number.

3. (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 30 (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 42 (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 54 (d) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 72 (e) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 66 (f) $\frac{1}{6}$ of 48

4. (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 24 (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 40 (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 56 (d) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 72 (e) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 80 (f) $\frac{1}{8}$ of 88

Fractions Activity B

Answer the questions.

1. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 100

2. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36 (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 48

3. (a) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 27 (b) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 45 (c) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 54 (d) $\frac{1}{9}$ of 72

4. (a) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 30 (b) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 50 (c) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 70 (d) $\frac{1}{10}$ of 90

5. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 30 (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 50 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 70 (d) $\frac{1}{5}$ of 90

Fractions Activity C

Click Here To Watch Fractions Video 2

More fractions of a number

$\frac{1}{3}$ of 15 = 5

What is $\frac{2}{3}$ of 15? How many in two groups?

$\frac{2}{3}$ of 15 is 10

$\frac{1}{5}$ of 15 = 3

What is $\frac{4}{5}$ of 15? How many in four groups?

$\frac{4}{5}$ of 15 is 12

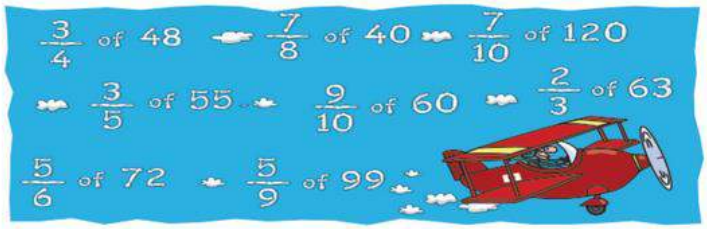
Answer the questions.

1. (a) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18 (b) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 24 (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 30 (d) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 36 (e) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 60 (f) $\frac{2}{3}$ of 90

2. (a) $\frac{4}{5}$ of 20 (b) $\frac{4}{5}$ of 35 (c) $\frac{4}{5}$ of 45 (d) $\frac{4}{5}$ of 60 (e) $\frac{4}{5}$ of 65 (f) $\frac{4}{5}$ of 100

3. (a) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 24 (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 40 (c) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 56 (d) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 72 (e) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 80 (f) $\frac{3}{8}$ of 88

4. Look at the picture. Help Ozzie the Skywriter to find the answers.



Fractions Activity D

How to find the full number if you are given the fraction?

Example 1: $\frac{1}{5}$ of a number is 3. What is the whole number?

① We can use a picture to help show this:

1/5 of a number = 3

so

1/5 of a number = 

② The whole number will be 5/5 or five fifths. So to find this whole number we need 5 of the groups:

Each box or group = 1/5 so 5 boxes = 5/5

③ So 5/5 or the whole number = the amount in 5 groups or boxes which is 15

So if we have 1/5 of a number we multiply it by 5 to get the whole number

④ It works the same way for other fractions. If we have 1/8 of a whole number we multiply by 8 to find the number. If we have 1/6 we multiply by 6. Or if we have 1/4 we multiply by 4 and so on.

What is the whole number?

If $\frac{1}{4}$ of me is 5  I must be 20. 

A **What is the whole number?**

1. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of me is 6 (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of me is 8 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of me is 9 (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ of me is 11

2. (a) $\frac{1}{5}$ of me is 4 (b) $\frac{1}{5}$ of me is 6 (c) $\frac{1}{5}$ of me is 10 (d) $\frac{1}{5}$ of me is 12

3. (a) $\frac{1}{6}$ of me is 3 (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ of me is 5 (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ of me is 9 (d) $\frac{1}{6}$ of me is 10

4. (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ of me is 5 (b) $\frac{1}{8}$ of me is 7 (c) $\frac{1}{8}$ of me is 9 (d) $\frac{1}{8}$ of me is 12

Example 2: $\frac{7}{10}$ of a number is 21. What is the whole number?

① So we know 7/10 of the number is 21.

First we need to find what 1/10 is.

To do this we divide the number by the numerator (the number on top in the fraction)

② So here that will be.

21 ÷ 7 (the numerator)

The answer to this is 3 so now we know

$\frac{1}{10}$ of the number = 3

③ But we still need to find out the whole number which will be 10/10 or ten tenths.

So if $\frac{1}{10}$ is 3, then 10/10 will be 3 × 10 which is 30 so the whole number we were looking for was 30

④ A simple way to remember this if your asked to find the whole number is:

Divide by the top and then multiply by the bottom

Here's one more example:

⑤ 3/4 of a number is 15. What is the whole number?

So remember, divide by the top and multiply by the bottom:

Divide by top = 15 ÷ 3 = 5

Now multiply by bottom:

5 × 4 = 20

So the whole number we were looking for is 20.

More fractions of a number

If $\frac{3}{4}$ of me is 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ of me is 6 I must be 24.

What is the whole number?

5. (a) $\frac{3}{4}$ of me is 6 (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ of me is 12 (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ of me is 24 (d) $\frac{3}{4}$ of me is 33

6. (a) $\frac{2}{5}$ of me is 8 (b) $\frac{2}{5}$ of me is 10 (c) $\frac{2}{5}$ of me is 14 (d) $\frac{2}{5}$ of me is 20

7. (a) $\frac{5}{6}$ of me is 35 (b) $\frac{3}{8}$ of me is 24 (c) $\frac{7}{9}$ of me is 42 (d) $\frac{9}{10}$ of me is 36

8. Look at the picture. How much water will this fish tank hold when it is full? It is now $\frac{4}{5}$ full with 40 litres of water.

Fractions Activity E

Example

Baby Jane read 3 pages. The book had 15 pages. What fraction of the book has she read?

3 is $\frac{1}{5}$ of 15

What fraction am I?

1. Leon got **8** of his **16** sums for homework right. What fraction were right?

2. Grace had a spellings test. She got **5** out of **20** wrong. What fraction were wrong?

3. Fill the blanks. Example: 6 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24.

(a) 8 is ___ of 24 (b) 2 is ___ of 16 (c) 3 is ___ of 18 (d) 4 is ___ of 40

(e) 11 is ___ of 22 (f) 7 is ___ of 28 (g) 6 is ___ of 48 (h) 20 is ___ of 60

(i) 9 is ___ of 45 (j) 4 is ___ of 36 (k) 13 is ___ of 26 (l) 9 is ___ of 54

4. $\frac{1}{3}$ of a number is 8. What is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the number?

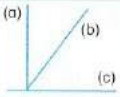
WEEK 27 – MONDAY

TABLES

1. (4 x 3) + 3 = ☐
2. (6 x 4) + 6 = ☐
3. (5 x 6) + 3 = ☐
4. (0 x 9) + 8 = ☐
5. (7 x 9) − 3 = ☐

6. How many bags of 6 apples can be filled from a container of 732 apples? ☐

7. 24·6 − 6·9 = ☐
8. Which two numbers in the box complete the multiplication sentence? 7, 8, 9, 11
   ☐ x ☐ = 63
9. 7251 − 3343 = 39☐8 ☐
10. How many metres in $\frac{1}{5}$ of a kilometre? ☐
11. Which is better value: ☐ 2 cans of cola for €2·00 or ☐ 6 cans of cola for €6·60?
12. 5·3 kg x 5 = ☐
13. There were 126 markers in a box. $\frac{2}{3}$ of them were red. How many were red? ☐
14. $\frac{3}{5}$ of 85 = ☐
15. How many m in $\frac{1}{5}$ km? ☐
16. Which line is perpendicular? ☐



   a ☐ b ☐ c ☐
17. What will 10 packs of biscuits cost if 2 packs cost €3·60? a ☐ €16·00 b ☐ €17·00 c ☐ €18·00
18. Pamela weighs 38·6 kg. Fred weighs 39·4 kg. How much lighter is Pamela?
    a ☐ 0·2 kg b ☐ 0·4 kg c ☐ 0·8 kg
19. What would 5 m of material cost at €3·75 per metre? a ☐ €16·50 b ☐ €18·75 c ☐ €19·25
20. What time will it be 18 minutes after 2:32?
    a ☐ 2:50 b ☐ 2:40 c ☐ 3:00

☹ ☐ 😐 ☐ ☺ ☐ **Score** ☐ / 20

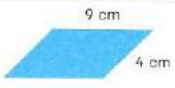
Work it out.

WEEK 27 – TUESDAY

TABLES

1. (☐ ÷ 3) + 3 = 12
2. (☐ ÷ 9) + 5 = 15
3. (☐ ÷ 6) + 5 = 8
4. (☐ ÷ 9) + 2 = 4
5. (☐ ÷ 6) − 2 = 5

6. €868 ÷ 7 = ☐
7. How many hours and minutes in 94 minutes?
   ☐ hr ☐ mins
8. €7·50 − 75c = ☐
9. What is the perimeter of this parallelogram? ☐



10. 7 x 9 − ☐ = 45
11. What is the largest number you can make using these four digits 4, 3, 0, 5? ☐
12. 7 x 5 x 2 = ☐
13. €8·85 ÷ 3 = ☐
14. 9 apples cost €2·16. How much for 2 apples? ☐
15. What is the value of x? ☐

16. 3·4 − 0·8 = ☐ a 2·4 b 2·6 c 2·50
17. €250 was shared equally among 10 people. How much did each get?
    a ☐ €25 b ☐ €50 c ☐ €2·50
18. What time will it be 20 minutes after 8:50?
    a ☐ 9:05 b ☐ 9:10 c ☐ 9:15
19. The line x is _____.
    a ☐ horizontal b ☐ vertical c ☐ diagonal

20. Which number shows two thousand and thirty? a ☐ 2300 b ☐ 2003 c ☐ 2030

☹ ☐ 😐 ☐ ☺ ☐ **Score** ☐ / 20

WEEK 27 – WEDNESDAY

TABLES

1. (☐ x 6) + 3 = 39
2. (☐ x 9) + 6 = 24
3. (27 ÷ 3) – ☐ = 6
4. (63 ÷ 9) – ☐ = 5
5. (42 ÷ 6) + ☐ = 10

6. What time is 20 minutes before 3:15? ☐ :
7. An angle smaller than a right angle is called an _____ angle.
8. This 3D shape of a packet of biscuits is called a _____.

9. 80 x 9 = ☐
10. Name this 2D shape.

_____

11. $\frac{3}{5}$ of ☐ is 18.
12. What must be added to 3·07 to make 4?

☐

13. Name this 3D shape.

_____

14. 100 – (3 x 8) = ☐
15. Which of these numbers is not a multiple of 8?
    24, 32, 48, 53, 56 ☐
16. $\frac{5}{8}$ of a number is 150. What is the number?
    a 240 b 260 c 280
17. €12·36 ÷ 4 = ☐ a €3·90 b €3·09 c €3·80
18. Which of these capital letters has parallel lines? a A b H c L
19. Write $4\frac{1}{2}$ litres as litres and millilitres.
    a 4 l 50 ml b 4 l 200 ml c 4 l 500 ml
20. A meal for one adult in a restaurant costs €19·75. How much for three meals?
    a €57·25 b €59·25 c €59·15

☹ 😐 ☺ **Score** ☐/20

Work it out.

WEEK 27 – THURSDAY

TABLES

1. (9 x ☐) + 4 = 40
2. (9 x ☐) + 3 = 30
3. (9 x ☐) – 5 = 40
4. (☐ ÷ 9) + 6 = 10
5. (☐ ÷ 6) + 2 = 10

6. What is $\frac{3}{8}$ of €96? ☐
7. $1\frac{3}{4}$ litres = 250 ml x ☐
8. Take three from one thousand. ☐
9. How much for $1\frac{1}{4}$ kg of grapes, if 250 g cost 60c? ☐
10. Tick the smallest number.
    ☐ 0·3, ☐ 0·15, ☐ 4
11. ☐ ÷ 5 = 5 R 4
12. What fraction of a year is 3 months? ☐
13. How many teams of 8 can be made from 36 boys and 18 girls? ☐
14. What is the greatest amount of time?
    ☐ 15 months ☐ 370 days ☐ one year
15. Take 0·5 from 1·26. ☐
16. In this regular hexagon the line 'x' is:
    a horizontal b vertical c diagonal

17. €960 was divided among 8 people. How much did each person get?
    a €120 b €130 c €140
18. $\frac{4}{9}$ of a number is 32. What is the number?
    a 64 b 72 c 56
19. What is the difference between €1403 and €879? a €676 b €524 c €684
20. 2 packets of biscuits cost €2·80. How much for 8 packets?
    a €11·20 b €5·60 c €8·60

☹ 😐 ☺ **Score** ☐/20

Gaeilge

An Aimsir


grianmhar


ag cur sneachta


ag cur báistí


scamallach


gaofar

ceomhar


fuar


te

Use the words/phrases on the pictures to fill in the blanks in the sentences below and read them aloud each day to describe what the weather is like where you are:

Inniu, tá sé _____ agus _____.
(Today it is _____ and _____)

Níl sé _____.
(It isn't _____)

Inné bhí sé _____ agus _____.
(Yesterday it was _____ and _____)

Ní raibh sé _____.
(It wasn't _____)

Amárach ceapaim go mbeidh sé _____ agus _____.
(Tomorrow I think it will be _____ and _____)

Ní bheidh sé _____.
(It will not be _____)

Gaeilge Activities

A

Gramadach: Na céimeanna comparáide.

te	níos teo	fuar	níos fuaire
			

beag	níos lú	mór	níos mó
			

sean	níos sine	óg	níos óige
			

1. Tá Síofra **óg** ach tá Oisín **níos óige**.

2. Bíonn an fómhar _____ (autumn) ach bíonn an geimhreadh _____ _____ (winter)

3. Tá an t-ollmhargadh _____ (supermarket) ach tá an t-ionad siopadóireachta (shopping centre) _____ _____.

4. Tá Mamó _____ ach tá Daideo _____ _____.

5. Tá luch _____ (mouse) _____ ná eilifint.

6. Éiríonn an aimsir _____ _____ (summer) i rith an tsamhraidh.

B

Ceisteanna agus freagraí.

didn't go

Did go?

An ndeachaigh ...?

Chuaigh ... went

Ní dheachaigh ...

An ndeachaigh tú ar saoire go dtí an Fhrainc?

Ní dheachaigh. Chuaigh mé go dtí an Spáinn.

1. An ndeachaigh tú ar saoire anuraidh?

last year

2. An ndeachaigh tú go dtí an phictiúrlann Dé Sathairn?

3. An ndeachaigh tú ar scoil inné?

4. An ndeachaigh tú a chodladh go luath aréir?

to sleep early last night

5. An ndeachaigh tú go dtí cluiche Dé Domhnaigh?

game

C

			
bata	úll	úlla	crann

Seáinín

Bhí bata ag Seáinín,
Bhí úlla ar an gcrann,
"Ó!" arsa Seáinín,
"Ba mhaith liomsa ceann."

Chaith sé an bata
Suas ar an gcrann,
Ach tháinig an bata
Anuas ar a cheann.

Níl Seáinín ró-shásta.
Tá úlla ar an gcrann.
Níl aon rud ag Seáinín
Ach pian ina cheann.

chaith sé	suas	anuas	pian ina cheann
			

Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Bhí bata ag Seáinín. _____
2. Bhí seacláid ar an gcrann. _____
3. Bhí úlla ar an gcrann. _____
4. Chaith Seáinín úll. _____
5. Tá pian ina cheann ag Seáinín. _____

B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Céard a bhí ag Seáinín? _____
2. Céard a bhí ar an gcrann? _____
3. Céard a chaith Seáinín? _____
4. Ar tháinig úll anuas ar a cheann? _____
5. Céard a tháinig anuas ar a cheann? _____

C. Scríobh an focal ceart faoi gach pictiúr.

D. Faigh 4 fhocal ón scéal ar an mbata.

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

SESE

Click Here To Watch The Global Warming Video

- On the next page there is an activity with some information on global warming.

- Read the sentences and see can you pick out or circle the words or phrases to make each sentence correct.

- Sometimes you will need to pick more than one word or phrase.

- Then add or draw a picture to show one way you can help with the problem of global warming.

Global Warming

The sun is a massive star/rock in our solar system and it heats/cools the earth. Heat from the sun is trapped by four/ten main gases in our atmosphere/houses. The gases are water vapor/lemonade/carbon dioxide/ozone/oxygen/methane. These are known as the greenhouse/garage gases and they are really important.

But if the gases are not colourful/balanced it causes problems. When we burn fuel like coal/oil/paper/gas it releases a lot of carbon dioxide/oxygen. This is one of the gases that traps heat so when there is too much in our atmosphere the heat gets trapped/released and the earth gets hotter.

This causes problems like melting/freezing the polar ice caps which causes sea levels to fall/rise. Parts of the earth could become too warm/cold for the animals who live there to survive. It can also lead to other problems like more wildfires/trees/birds/droughts in different places around the world.

One way I can help the problem of global warming: