Good morning boys and girls, I hope you are all safe and well.

Here is your work for this week. As always, do what you can. You will see below that I have highlighted sections that I would like you to send to Seesaw this week. Please send the work as you complete it. If you have any questions or difficulties, do not hesitate to contact me on Seesaw. It was lovely to see all of your hard work last week. You are making a great effort at home. Well done and keep up the good work.
Ms. McHugh. :)

4th Class Work 5th - 8th May

All workings must be shown in your maths copybook. Please write in full sentences in all subject areas in your best handwriting. Re-read everything before you upload to Seesaw.

Maths:

Mental Maths – Daily column and problem solving. Although it is a bank holiday, complete Monday column. (Send to Seesaw daily)

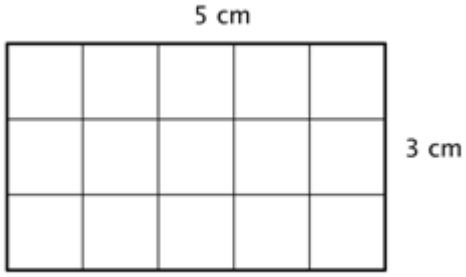
X5 Tables

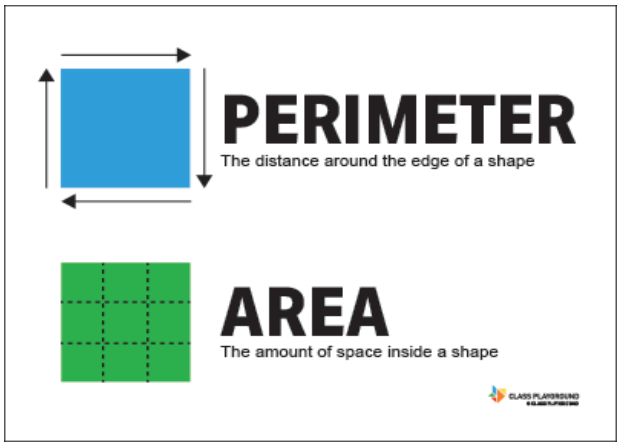
Mathemagic - p 94, 95,.96 (Q. 3 & 4)

Figure it Out – Problems p. 79. (Send to Seesaw)

We are looking at a new topic this week – Area. The size of a surface is called its area. Area is always measured in squares. If the squares are measured in centimetres, we write cm^2 (you say it as centimetre squared). If the squares are measured in metres, we write our answer in m^2 (you say it as metre squared).

There are two ways to calculate the area of a shape. 1. Count the squares. You will count 15 square centimetres so my answer is 15 cm^2.
2. You will not always get squares so you must multiply length by width which is 5cm x 3cm = 15cm^2.



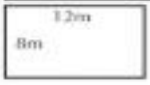


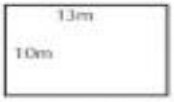
Note the difference between area and perimeter: Perimeter is the length of the outside of the shape, area is the amount of space inside the shape. Perimeter is measured in cm or m only (**not squared).** To calculate the perimeter of the shape above- I would have to add up all four sides, remember opposite sides of a rectangle are equal. Therefore, I add 5 cm + 5cm + 3cm + 3cm = 16 cm.

Figure it Out p. 79:

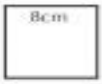
Mental Problems

1. A rectangle is 7cm long and 5cm wide.
   What is its area? _____
2. 

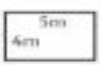
   Find the area of a garden
   20m long and 10m wide. _____
3. 

   What is the area of a rectangular lawn
   12m long and 8m wide? _____
4. A rectangle is 9cm long and 6cm wide.
   What is its perimeter? _____
5. 

   What is the perimeter of a rectangular garden
   13m long and 10m wide? _____
6. 

   The area of a rectangle is 36cm².
   If its length is 9cm, what is its width? _____
7. 

   Each side of a square measures 8cm.
   What is the area of the square? _____
8. 

   The perimeter of a rectangle is 24cm.
   If its length is 7cm, what is its width? _____
9. Each side of a square measures 16cm.
   What is the perimeter of the square? _____
10. A square playground has a perimeter of 60 metres.
    What is the length of each side? _____
11. 

    A room is 5 metres long and 4 metres wide.
    How much does it cost to carpet the room
    at €10 per square metre? _____
12. 
    A square garden has a perimeter of 40 metres.
    What is the area of the garden? _____

English:

Reading Read new newsflash magazine. It is available at www.newsmagmedia.ie

DEAR time daily

Spelling: Week 30, please complete exercises in full in your best joint handwriting.
If someone is available to call out your spellings at home on Friday, please write them down on paper and send a picture of your test to me on Friday on Seesaw.

Writing: "See You Later Alligator! - In a While Crocodile" - Read pages 66 and 67. Please complete exercises p. 69. A, B, C.

Complete 2/3 Newsflash daily activities – document on the school website.

Irish

Reading: Béal Beo 4 pages p. 148 and 149. Read every day.
Read and answer the questions Q. 1-5 (send answers to Seesaw)

Foclóir:

Ceangailte – attached ag iarraidh dul I dteangmháil – trying to get in contact Brúann Ról cnaipe – Ról pressed a button ag bogadh – moving méarchlár – keyboard Lasann an scáileán – the screen lit up Cloisim – I hear Tagann – comes Aghaidh – face le blian anuas – for a year timpiste – accident deisithe – fixed an tseachtain seo chugainn – next week	daoine fásta – adults Táimid inár gcónaí – we are living Is iontach an áit í ...– it is a wonderful place ... Déarfaidh mé gach rud – I will say everything nuair a tiocfaidh mé abhaile – when I come home Beimid abhaile – we will be home coicíse – in a fortnight (two weeks) Caithfimid dul ar thuras – we must go on a trip ar dtús – first Tabhair aire- take care Imíonn a adhaidh ón scáileán – his face went off the screen

Poem: An Deireadh Seachtaine – Read and understand poem. Send a video or an audio message of you reading the poem to Seesaw.

Fanaim – I stay Gan – without Éirím go moch – I get up early	Má – if San iarnóin – in the afternoon Le Cunamh Dé – with the help of God

(Optional extra: Listening. You must log on to the Edcolearning website, Béal Beo 4, page 153. username: primaryedcobooks passsword: edco2020. Play the recording by pressing the purple speaker button at the top of the page. Write the missing words.
https://www.edcolearning.ie/Book/PagebookId=book264&chapterId=chapter9&pageId=page153)

Geography: Revise Counties of Ireland – Map in Small World Geography and Science on page. 40.When you have finished learning, test yourself using map below and check your answers on p. 40.

Science: This week we are looking at **Forces**.

If you have time, visit the following website and read about forces. Examine each of the pictures of forces. https://www.dkfindout.com/us/science/forces-and-motion/what-is-force/ On the bottom of that page you will see two other tabs – understanding motion and laws of motion. Please click on these and look at the pictures. Complete quiz on forces and motion
https://www.dkfindout.com/us/science/forces-and-motion/laws-motion/

Motion means moving from one place to another. When you want to move an object, you must apply force. **A force is a push or a pull**. Forces make things move but they can also change their shape (e.g. pull elastic band) or change their speed (give a light push or a strong push). It can also change their direction. Gravity is a force that pulls things downward (e.g. apples falling off a tree will fall down). Sometimes uneven or rough surfaces can slow down an object. When **two objects rub against each other, they cause friction**. (E.g. the brakes on your bike will slow down the wheel and allow you to stop, salt is put down on the roads in icy conditions to make the surface rougher and prevent the car tyres from sliding).

Sir Isaac Newton was a famous mathematician and scientist who is most famous for discovering gravity. Legend has it that Sir Isaac Newton was watching an apple fall in his orchard when he discovered gravity. He also famously wrote about three things that happens when forces make things move. These are called Newton's Laws of Motion. The first law states that an object stays still unless a force moves it (a rocket will stay still until it is pushed upward by fire), the second law states that when a force pushes an object, it will move in the same direction as the force (if I push a toy car forward, it will go forward). A heavy object will need a bigger push than a light one to make it move. The third law of motion states that when a force is applied in one direction, it creates an equal force in the opposite direction. (Eg, the rocket is pushed upward by fire, but the fire also sends gases downward toward the ground). Read more about forces in Small World Science and Geography pages 88 – 92. Complete Exercise A P. 52. Q. 1-12

Try one of the investigations:1. "Ramps and Friction" and 2. "What is Fulcrum?" (If you can, send me a video or a picture of one experiment. Write one or two observations in the text box)

History : (*Optional extra:* Research and complete the fact file on Sir Isaac Newton – Page attached below)

Religion: May is the Month of Mary.

May is the month when Catholics traditionally focus on Mary, the Mother of Jesus. This practice dates back at least 700 years and is still observed around the world today. May is seen as the beginning of new life and the start of summer, which makes this a logical time for the celebrations of Mary, who brought life into the world. At this time, the church sings special hymns about Mary and flowers are brought into the church. Mary is often referred to as the "Queen of May" in Catholic songs and hymns. Mary is usually crowned with flowers during the month of May.

This became particularly popular in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with a procession of school-age boys and girls dressed in their finery, following the statue of Mary in a procession. In this ceremony, the statue is decorated at its base with flowers and one of the girls would be chosen to crown Mary with flowers. This practise is still done on a smaller scale throughout the Catholic world with families decorating a statue or picture of the Virgin Mary in their own homes. The Rosary is often prayed in households and schools during the Month of May.

Activity: Create or draw in your copy a May altar at home to celebrate Mary, the mother of Jesus. Include a statue of Mary, rosary beads, a miraculous medal and flowers.

Pray: Hail Mary and Hail Holy Queen

Art: Construction: Create a cardboard lion (Send pictures to Seesaw)

WHAT YOU'LL NEED:

– Card or cardboard (paper if no card available)

– Crayon or colouring pencils to colour paper/cardboard

– Scissors

– Black marker (or pen)

– Glue

1. Cut out shapes. 2. Use a black marker to add the details. Add lines to create patterns for the head. Then, add more patterns to the rest of the pieces. When finished, glue the pieces of the animal together. Some parts will overlap. For the legs and tail, put a dot of glue on them, then slide them behind the body shape.