

6th Class: Week beginning Monday, 30th March

*Good morning everyone. I hope you are all keeping well. I know many of you are missing school and missing your friends and classmates. Our school closure is going on longer than we first anticipated but I know you are all working away and making the best of a very unusual situation. All I ask is that you do your best with your school work. Try to work independently and do what you can but if you need help you can always contact me at rossespointns.ias@eircom.net. I would encourage you to use some of your time to read for pleasure. This week **The Primary Planet** is going to be published on-line (on 1st April) and you can access it by going to www.newsmagmedia.com You will also have free access to NEWSFLASH and EIPIC (a magazine (irisleabhar) as Gaeilge). I would encourage you to read those magazines too and to take some DEAR (Drop everything and read) time every day.*

***RTE2** will be broadcasting School TV at 11a.m. today. I would encourage you to tune in. This is the first time school in Ireland is being broadcast on television.*

*Stay safe, stay well and stay positive, children. This time will pass and you will tell people in the future about the time that you spent learning at home when schools in Ireland were closed. I miss you all and I look forward to when we are all back together again at school.
Ms. Gill.*

English:

Reading: articles from *The Primary Planet*, school library book /own choice book. Thank you to everyone who has submitted their Book review. I look forward to reading the rest.

Spellbound: Week 29

P. 60 Spellbound 6 Learn 1 block of spellings each day Monday –Thursday.

Monday: Exercise 1 -3 P. 60 Spellbound

Tuesday: Exercise 4- 6 P. 61 Spellbound

Wednesday: Go to Unit 33 - General Revision p.68 Exercise 1 & P. 69 Exercise 4. In Exercise 4 write the complete sentence with the corrected word e.g. The performance will commence at eight.

Thursday: General Revision p.69 Exercise 3 & Exercise 5. Remember to write the complete exercise.

Just Grammar 6: Page 40 Synonyms

Monday: Exercise A

Tuesday: Exercise B (you do not have to complete the grid – just write in your copy e.g. : A synonym for lethal is dangerous) You can use the grid to assist you if you get stuck, as some key letters in the word are given)

P 41 Prefixes and Suffixes

A **prefix** is a group or string of letters place in front of the root of a word e.g. Root of the word is appear

Prefix = **dis-** , New word = **disappear**

A suffix is a group or string of letters placed after the root of the word e.g. Suffix = **-ing**

Root of the word is appear. New word = **appearing**

Wednesday: Exercise A and B Pg. 41

Thursday: Exercise D page 41

Comprehension exercise: Let's Talk Exercises A &B (You can view the comprehension by clicking on the link in the box on the Assignments page)

Optional extras:

Think and Talk Qs 1-3 (on comprehension sheet: Let's talk)

Try some of the activities on The Primary Planet website www.theprimaryplanet.ie

Complete our daily quiz on www.rossespointns.com

Dingbats (click on link in Assignments page)

Gaeilge:

Buachaill Cliste?- lth 90/91 Seo Leat 5

LEARN THESE PHRASES & SPELLINGS (they are all from the story Buachaill Cliste? A clever boy?)
Note the question mark at the end of the title- what does this infer?

Foclóir/ Vocabulary

Scrúdu matamaitice- maths test

lán mharcanna: full marks

céad faoin gcéad : 100 %

is mise an peileadóir is fearr: I'm the best footballer

ag maíomh: boasting

ar buile: angry/furious

Is mise an duine is airde: I am the tallest person

gheobhaidh mise: I will get

Is mise an duine is sine: I am the eldest person

Is mise and duine is cliste: I am the cleverest person

Cuir fios ar an otharcharr: Call the ambulance

Go bhfóire Dia orainn!: God help us!

Bindealán: bandage

rúitin: ankle

stróicthe: ripped

sna trithí gáire: in the stitches laughing

níl tú róchiallmhar: you are not too sensible.

Léitheoireacht/ Reading :lth 90/91 (Bí ag léamh gach lá/ Read over every day)

Dé Luain/Mon: Freagair A 1-8 lth 92 Seo Leat.

Dé Máirt/Tues. B 1-5 (Bosca buí/yellow box) & C lth 92

Dé Céadaoin/Wed: D lth 93

Déardaoin/Thurs. E & F lth 94

Dé hAoine: H lth 95

Obair breise roghnacha/ optional extra work

Tarraing pictiúr agus taispeáin “ tá sé ródhainséarach”/ Draw a picture depicting the message “it's too dangerous”

G. lth 94 Seo Leat 5

I lth 95 Seo Leat 5

Maths:

Mental Maths: Complete one column and two problems each day Monday- Thursday. On Friday, complete the Friday Review. (You can view the Mental Maths sheet by clicking on the link in the box on the Assignments page)

Maths: Topic: Fractions, decimals and percentages

Mon. Questions 1-10 Pg 118 T.B.

Topic Money

Tues. P119 T.B. Qs 1-7 (Hint for Q2 -a quick way to do this sum is to change the mixed number $1\frac{1}{2}$ to a decimal. Remember to count the decimal places carefully)

Wed. Value for Money P.120 (Remember when calculating what is the best value for money we need to figure out how much it costs for one item first.) Qs, 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7

Thurs. Valued added tax (VAT for short) and service charges.

Calculating VAT and service charges is like increasing an amount by a percentage which you did a few weeks ago. Change the VAT % to a fraction e.g. $21\% = \frac{21}{100}$ divide by the denominator and multiply by the numerator.

Example: Find the price including VAT, if a lamp costs €50 + 21%VAT

So 21% of €50 = 21/100 of €50.00 (Remember when we divide a decimal number by 100, we move the decimal point two places to the left.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Step 1:} \quad 100 \overline{) \text{€}50.00} \\ \underline{0.50} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Step 2:} \quad 0.50 \\ \times 21 \\ \hline 050 \\ 1000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

10.50 (2 decimal places in my answer) so VAT= €10.50

Step 3: Add VAT to original price €10.50+ €50.00 = €60.50 price of lamp including VAT

Pg. 123 T.B. Q1 & 2 and Q 1 P.124

Friday: P.124 T.B. Qs 1,3,5,7,8,10 and 11

Optional extras:

Qs 6-12 pg. 42 Mathemagic 6 Shadow Book
www.mathsweekireland.ie Try the game 24

History: Life, Society and Culture in the past The Gaeliv I

Some background information

The 19th century in Ireland was a time of great change. The most significant event was the Great Famine 1845- 1850 (which we learned about earlier in the term). The Famine had devastating consequences for Ireland in terms of the number of people who died from hunger and the numbers of people who were forced to emigrate in search of a better life . By 1900 (50 years after the Famine) the population of Ireland had decreased by 4 million people. Another consequence of the famine was the huge decline (drop) in the number of Irish people who spoke the Irish language. The national school system which was set up in 1831, did not allow children to learn Irish or History at school !! I bet you are glad you were not around then.!!!

I can hear some of you laughing from here!!!!!!



Irish customs, games and pastimes were discouraged. Children depended on their parents to learn Irish and some parents began to believe that since many of their children would be forced to emigrate to places like the USA, Canada, the UK and Australia they would be better off learning English so that they would get jobs in these countries. If you wanted to get a government job in Ireland you also needed to speak English.

There were Irish people who were fearful that their fellow Irish men and women would lose all traces of Irish life so they wanted to started a **Gaelic revival**. The word **Revive comes from Latin** re-meaning “again,” and vivere meaning “to live ” so they were trying to **make the Irish language, games, customs and culture live again.**

As a result a number of important organisations were set up

-the **Gaelic Athletic Association** (G.A.A.) 1884 - focused on Gaelic games

-**Conradh na Gaeilge -The Gaelic League** 1893 - focused on the Irish language – Gaeilge

-**The Abbey Theatre** 1904 (start of 20th Century)- focused on the performance of Irish plays written by Irish playwrights including W.B. Yeats. The Abbey Theatre is Ireland's National Theatre.

Read Pages 65-70 History Quest 6

Complete Activity A and B P. 71 and Activity C P. 72.

Geography: People and other lands

Africa Chapter 13 Pgs 61-67

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Please note if you have an older edition of Geography Quest 6 it may state on Page 61 that there are 53 independent countries on the continent of Africa. Please change this to 54 independent countries. South Sudan was established on July 9, 2011. South Sudan is the youngest country in the world. The capital of South Sudan is Juba.

Africa is a continent of huge contrast and great beauty. It has a wide range of landscapes from desert (the Sahara desert is the largest sandy desert in the world to grasslands (known as the Savannah, which is the habitat of many of the animals we associate with Africa- lions, elephants, giraffe, zebra etc) mountain landscapes like the Atlas mountains in the North and Mount Kilimanjaro, just south of the Equator, rainforests in central Africa and modern cities with skyscrapers e.g. Nairobi, capital of Kenya, Abuja, capital of Nigeria, Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and many cities in South Africa.

Some parts of the African continent are very developed and others are very underdeveloped. Some parts of Africa are very wealthy and others are incredibly poor. Some of the least developed countries in the world are located on the continent of Africa

When you look at the map of Africa on Page 61, you will notice that the borders between many African countries follow very straight lines. These are man-made borders, they do not follow natural features like mountains or rivers. Large areas of Africa were colonised (taken over and ruled) by many European countries who wanted to control them for their rich natural resources – oil, rubber, copper, gold and diamonds. These man made borders created lots of problems in many of the “new” countries they created, as in some places tribes were split by borders and in other places opposing people were forced to live together even though they did not share the same language, customs or culture.

Activities:

Read Chapter 13 Pgs. 61, 62, 64 and 66

Look at the Key vocabulary box on P. 67

Geography Quest 6 Complete Activity A P. 62 – write the sentence and write true or false after each sentence P. 63 B & C (for Qs in C, if you do not have an atlas at home you should be able to answer some of the qs by looking at the map on P. 61 and you could research the answers to questions on-line

Religion:

Grow in Love 6 pgs 74-77 Lesson 1 : We remember the passion and death of Jesus.

Read the key words box and go over the key words and the explanations

Read the account of **The Passover Meal** and answer the questions that follow in your Religion copy.

Read the account of the arrest of Jesus and have a look at the video -Caravaggio's The Taking of Christ. You will be able to view the video on-line

type **app.growinlove.ie** into the URL bar of your device

Click on the orange login button in the top right hand corner of your screen.

Enter the following login details: in the **Your email** box type: trial@growinlove.ie
in the **Your password** box type : growinlove

Click on your book **Grow in Love 6**

On the next screen click on Theme 7 Holy Week and Easter then click on Lesson 1 We remember the passion and death of Jesus. You can access at all the activities but I would like you to look at 2 videos in particular.

-Caravaggio's The Taking of Christ

-Captain Dara Fitzpatrick

Read The Crucifixion P.75/76 and write the 14 stations of the Cross into your religion copy. You can choose one station of the cross to illustrate.

Learn the three days that make up The Easter Triduum: Holy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday (see definition on P.74)

P.E. For P.E. I would like you to choose one or more of the following:

-The keepy-uppy challenge: How many keepy uppies can you do without dropping the ball. Try it with a regular football and if you have a smaller ball like a tennis ball try to do it with the tennis ball (much harder). Let me know how you get on!!!

-Practise soloing the ball- a very important skill in Gaelic football.

-Practise kicking a ball with your weakest foot.

-As an alternative to kicking the ball, use your hurl and sliotar and see how many times you can bounce the sliotar on the hurl. Take it up a notch : run down your garden balancing the sliotar on the hurl.

-Choose a piece of music and make up your own dance routine. Take the challenge further – teach a member of your family the dance routine.

Remember: do some type of physical exercise each day. Take a break during your school work and get in some physical exercise preferably outside.

Art: Draw or create something on an Easter theme. Use materials that are going to be recycled. The only limit is your imagination.