<u>Spellings</u>

## ‹-ory›

story
history
victory
factory
theory
territory

category
directory
inventory
accessory
dormitory
compulsory

preparatory
satisfactory
laboratory
observatory
introductory
contributory

# Bully

You are a sharp pencil
in my side during every class,
a robber of all the homework I do,
a smiling, sweet face to the teacher
but a hissing, green-eyed demon to me.

You are cruel glass in the playground,
a towering wall that blocks my way home.
You push, kick, bruise, taunt, sneer, laugh
at me – there is nowhere you won't find me.
My nights and mornings have your cruel stare.

But there'll come a time when you'll fall down,
when you'll cry out, when you'll be left alone.
Then who will help you up, dry your eyes, brush
dust from your knees, gently wash your cuts clean?

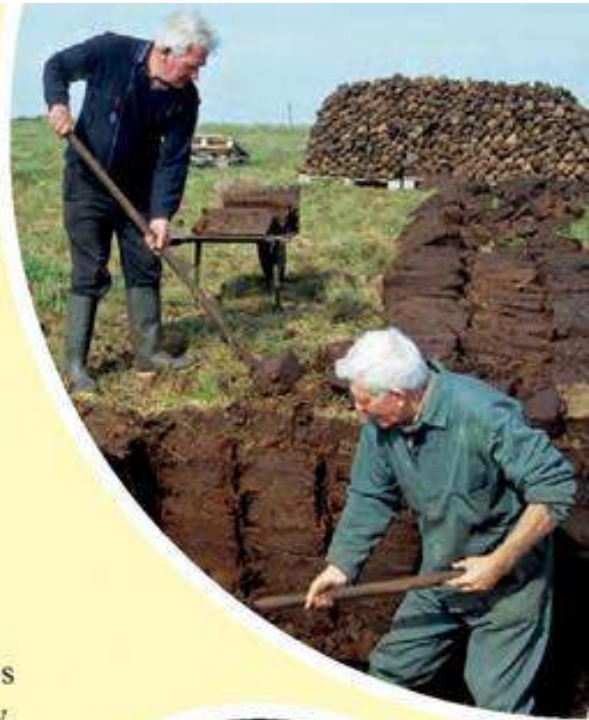Who will take your hand and walk home with you?

By Enda Wyley

**CHECK-UP**

1 What 'face' does the bully show the teacher?
2 What 'face' does the bully show the child?
3 In what ways does the bully hurt the child?
4 How do we know that the child cannot forget about the bully even at home?
5 Do you think the bully is a boy or a girl? Give reasons for your answer.

# IRISH English

This might be surprising, but every English speaker uses Irish words sometimes. They do not even realise it! Here are some Irish words that have been 'adopted' by the English language.

- 'The **bog** was soft and bouncy.' **Bog** comes from the Irish word *bog*, which means soft.
- 'There were sweets **galore** at the party.' **Galore** comes from the Irish words *go leor*, which mean lots or plenty.
- 'The diamond was a **phoney**.' **Phoney** comes from the Irish word *fáinne*, which means ring. Swindlers used to sell fake brass rings (pretending they were gold) and called them *fáinnes*.
- 'The glass broke into **smithereens**.' **Smithereens** comes from the Irish word *smidiríní*, which means tiny little bits.
- 'Irish **whiskey** is world famous.' **Whiskey** comes from the two Irish words *uisce beatha*, which were badly mispronounced by the English and Americans. *Uisce beatha* means 'water of life' … which whiskey certainly is not.
- 'The climber pulled himself bravely over the rocky **crag**.' **Crag** comes from the Irish word *carraig*, which means rock.
- 'I want my **mammy**!' **Mammy** comes from the Irish word *mamaí*. It is really only in Ireland that children call their mothers 'mammy' (or 'ma' or 'mam'). In England they usually say 'mummy' (or mum). In America they usually say 'mommy' (or mom).

These are just a few of the Irish words that have been adopted by the English language. *Leprechaun, shenanigans, gob* and *slob* are also commonly used Irish-based words. ■

## CHECK-UP

1 What Irish word does smithereens come from?
2 What word have the Irish words *uisce beatha* been turned into?
3 What Irish word does phoney come from?
4 How do people usually say mammy in (a) England and (b) America?
5 What Irish word does crag come from?

# Jackdaw

One day, Frank found a young jackdaw, which had hurt its wing. Mam and Dad let him nurse the bird better. They called him Jack. He lived in the shed at the end of their garden.

Jane and Carl came over to see Jack before Frank released him back into the wild.

'Why don't you keep him as a pet?' asked Carl, as Jack perched on Frank's hand.

'He belongs in the wild,' said Frank. 'He is better off with his own kind.'

Jack the jackdaw looked at Jane and Carl. He was not afraid of them at all.

'He is very clever,' said Frank proudly.

Jack flapped onto Frank's shoulder. His wing was nearly as good as new. He looked at Jane. She had a shiny clip in her hair.

'What is he looking at?' she asked.

Just then, Jack flapped his wings and flew from Frank's shoulder. He grabbed Jane's hair clip with his beak and flew up into a tree with it.

'Ow! My hair clip!' screamed Jane, who was not too pleased.

'Jackdaws love shiny things,' said Frank. 'Don't worry. I'll get it back.'

He called Jack and the jackdaw flew back, landing on Frank's shoulder. It took a bit of time to get him to give back the hair clip though! ■
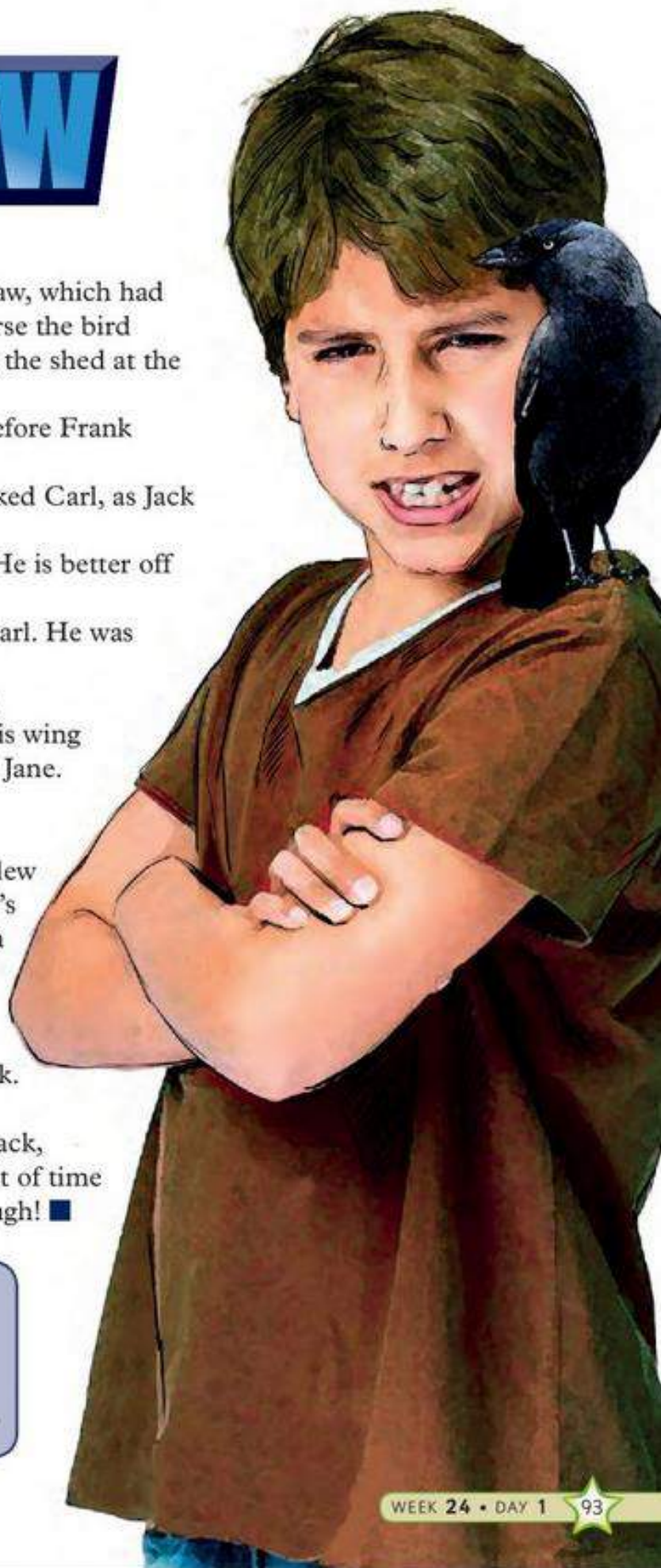
**CHECK-UP**

1 Who found the bird?
2 What kind of bird was it?
3 What was wrong with the bird?
4 Who came to see Jack?
5 What did the bird steal from Jane? Why?

# Storm

The sun controls the weather on Earth. The most extreme weather conditions happen in places where the sun shines the strongest. The world's strongest storms happen in the tropical areas (around the Equator). Tropical storms have different names in different parts of the world.

Hurricanes start to form out in the Atlantic Ocean. They sweep in over the Caribbean Sea towards America. They cause havoc on the islands they strike. Houses, cars, boats and even aeroplanes can be wrecked. Sometimes they cause serious loss of life. Hurricane season runs from June to November each year. This is the time of year when enough sun energy has built up in the air. Every hurricane has a boy's or a girl's code name. They are based on the alphabet. For example, the first storm might be called Alice and the second storm could be called Brian. If a storm becomes a really bad one, its name is never used again.

Hurricane Katrina struck the American city of New Orleans in August 2005. It nearly wiped out the city and was one of the worst storms in American history. Almost 2,000 people died and thousands of people lost their homes.

Typhoons are exactly the same as hurricanes. However, they start in the Pacific Ocean and strike along the east coast of Asia. In Australia, these storms are called cyclones. Hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones can last for about a week. ■

## CHECK-UP

1 From where does the weather get its energy?

2 Where do hurricanes form and strike?

3 Where do typhoons and cyclones form and strike?

4 How are tropical storms named?

5 What was so bad about Hurricane Katrina? When did it strike?

# Synonyms 2

A. Match the words in column A to their synonyms (words of similar meaning) in column B.

| Column A | Column B |
|----------|----------|
| 1. weird | a. funny |
| 2. cruel | b. contented |
| 3. scary | c. strange |
| 4. amusing | d. beast |
| 5. happy | e. stupid |
| 6. monster | f. heartless |
| 7. silly | g. disaster |
| 8. tragedy | h. terrifying |

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | |
| 2. | |
| 3. | |
| 4. | |
| 5. | |
| 6. | |
| 7. | |
| 8. | |

B. Rewrite the following sentences, changing the underlined words to their synonyms.

1. The huge elephant sat on the tiny crocodile. _____

_____

2. Jeff told us frightening stories in the gloomy room. _____

_____

3. The clever fox outsmarted the fierce dogs. _____

_____

4. Aunt Ellie pulled an enormous cake out of her small bag. _____

_____

5. Sally had a wonderful time at the party with her good friends. _____

_____

6. It was funny watching the tiny dog chasing its tail. _____

_____

# Alphabetical Order

Words are arranged in **alphabetical order** in a dictionary.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

**A.** Write the following words in alphabetical order.

> frenzy   rushing   antic   basket   terror   gazelle   hedgehog   excellent
> corridor   jingle   national   knocking   interval   pilot   zebra   queen

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

9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

**B.** Write the following words in alphabetical order.
Hint: look at the second letter of each word.

> buster   bell   badly   bolt   bird


Bird

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

4. _____
5. _____

**C.** In your copybook, write the 12 counties of Leinster in alphabetical order.

> Louth   Meath   Dublin   Wicklow   Wexford   Carlow   Kildare
> Kilkenny   Laois   Offaly   Westmeath   Longford

| 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.
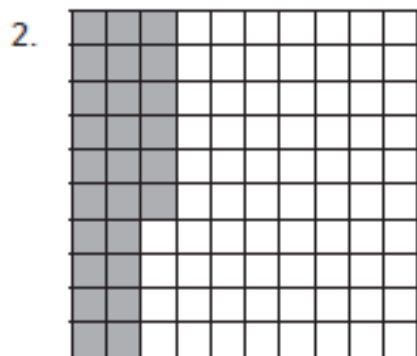- a cat with a large appetite.

## Maths

**A** All the squares below have been separated into 100 equal parts. Each part is $\frac{1}{100}$. To write this as a decimal fraction you would write 0.01. For all the squares below, write the fraction shaded both as a fraction and a decimal fraction. The first one has been done for you.

1.
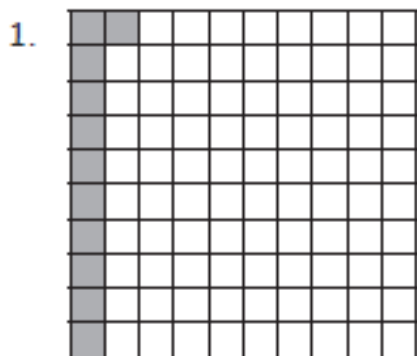
Fraction: $\frac{11}{100}$

Decimal: **0.11**

2.

Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

3.

Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

4.

Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

5.

Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

6.
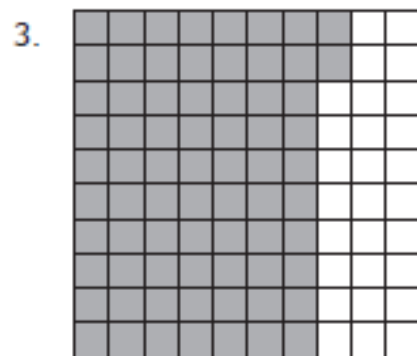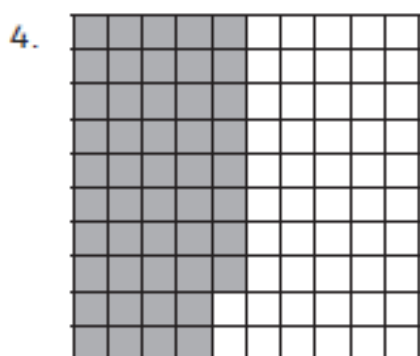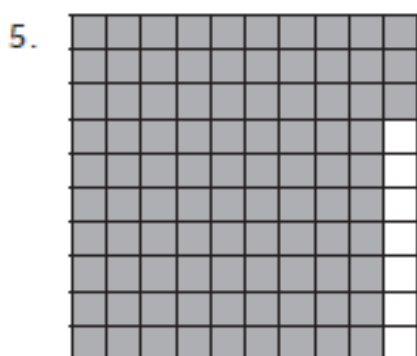
Fraction: _____

Decimal: _____

Challenge: Complete these equivalent fractions. You could use a tenth and hundredth square to help you. The first one is completed as an example.

1. $\frac{10}{100} = \frac{1}{10}$

2. $\frac{70}{100} = \frac{\square}{10}$

3. $\frac{40}{100} = \frac{\square}{10}$

4. $\frac{90}{100} = \frac{\square}{10}$

**Adding decimal numbers**

Keep the decimal points underneath one another.

$3 \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 95 = \underline{\quad}$



$$3 \cdot 4$$
$$+\ 2 \cdot 95$$

$$3 \cdot 40$$
$$+\ 2 \cdot 95$$
$$\overline{\phantom{+}6 \cdot 35}$$

## B  Add decimal numbers.

1. (a) $0 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 1$    (b) $0 \cdot 1 + 0 \cdot 7$    (c) $0 \cdot 4 + 0 \cdot 5$    (d) $0 \cdot 2 + 0 \cdot 6$
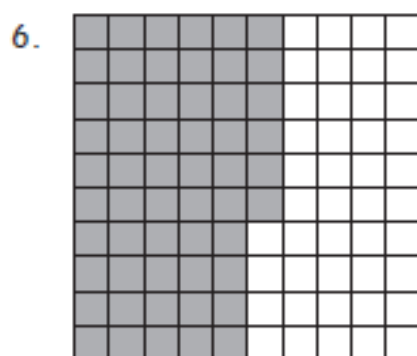
2. (a) $0 \cdot 8 + 0 \cdot 9$    (b) $0 \cdot 7 + 0 \cdot 9$    (c) $0 \cdot 5 + 0 \cdot 9$    (d) $0 \cdot 9 + 0 \cdot 9$

3. (a) $0 \cdot 9 + 1 \cdot 1$    (b) $0 \cdot 8 + 1 \cdot 9$    (c) $1 \cdot 5 + 1 \cdot 4$    (d) $1 \cdot 9 + 1 \cdot 8$

4. (a) $3 + 0 \cdot 3$    (b) $8 + 0 \cdot 7$    (c) $4 + 0 \cdot 3$    (d) $5 + 0 \cdot 1$

5. (a) $2 + 0 \cdot 02$    (b) $9 + 0 \cdot 08$    (c) $0 \cdot 07 + 4$    (d) $0 \cdot 06 + 3$

# WEEK 26 – MONDAY

**TABLES**

1. (10 x 3) + 4 = ▢
2. (0 x 6) + 5 = ▢
3. (3 x 6) + 4 = ▢
4. (5 x 6) + 4 = ▢
5. (7 x 3) + 5 = ▢

6. $42 \cdot 3 - 36 \cdot 45 =$ ▢

7. How much less than €22 is €13·75? ▢

8. 35 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of what number? ▢

9. True or false: 0·72 > 0·17. _____

10. By how much is the sum of 27 and 16 bigger than their difference? ▢

11. By how much is 5·68 greater than 5·2? ▢

12. Is the letter F symmetrical? _____

13. Take 6 times 16 from 100. ▢

14. 3·45 litres x 5 = ▢

15. Write $\frac{12}{100}$ in decimal form. ▢

16. Jim cycled 6 km 450 m in 3 hours. How far did he cycle in 1 hour?
    a 2 km 250 m   b 2 km 150 m   c 2 km 500 m

17. A newsagent sells 275 papers each day. How many does he sell a week?
    a 1935   b 1925   c 1915

18. How many bags of 6 plums can be filled from a container holding 732 plums?   a 120   b 122   c 132

19. There were 125 apples in a box. $\frac{3}{5}$ of them were red. How many were red?
    a 50   b 65   c 75

20. How much less than 1 is 0·02?
    a 0·8   b 0·9   c 0·98

☹ ▢  😐 ▢  ☺ ▢  **Score** ▢ / 20

**Work it out.**

# WEEK 26 – TUESDAY

**TABLES**

1. ( ▢ ÷ 3) + 5 = 14
2. ( ▢ ÷ 3) + 5 = 15
3. ( ▢ ÷ 6) + 7 = 12
4. ( ▢ ÷ 3) + 4 = 8
5. ( ▢ ÷ 3) + 9 = 15

6. Which number is nearer to 6000: 5852 or 6952? ▢

7. Fill in the missing number.
   1, 2, 4, 8, ▢ , 32

8. Which of these shapes has 2 acute angles and two obtuse angles? ▢ ▰ ▢ ▱ ▢ ◣

9. (17 x 3) + (9 ÷ 3) = ▢

10. How many minutes in 5 quarter hours? ▢

11. (80 ÷ 5) + 7 = ▢

12. What is the missing time?
    12:45, 1:00, 1:15, ▢ : ▢ , 1:45

13. Which two numbers in the box have a sum of 156? 6, 67, 81, 89 ▢

14. How many hours are in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a day? ▢

15. A boat can carry 8 people. How many boats to carry 48 people to an island? ▢

16. Take $\frac{3}{4}$ of 36 from half of 80.
    a 13   b 23   c 33

17. What is the area of a garden 8 m long by 5 m wide?   a 20 m²   b 40 m²   c 60 m²

18. 8 pens cost €18·40. How much for 3 pens?
    a €6·90   b €6·70   c €5·90

19. Evan has four 20c coins and three 10c coins. How much has he?   a €1·10   b €1·20   c €1·30

20. 76▢ + 148 = 914   a 4   b 5   c 6

☹ ▢  😐 ▢  ☺ ▢  **Score** ▢ / 20

# WEEK 26 – WEDNESDAY

**TABLES**

1. ( ☐ x 6 ) + 2 = 50
2. ( ☐ x 6 ) + 5 = 65
3. ( ☐ x 6 ) + 4 = 58
4. ( ☐ x 6 ) + 5 = 11
5. ( 24 ÷ 3 ) − ☐ = 6

6. What is the value of x? ☐

   

   0      1

7. $\frac{3}{5}$ of 200 = ☐

8. Which two numbers in the box have a difference of 0·6? 0·2, 0·4, 0·5, 0·8 ☐

9. Fill in the missing number.
   1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ☐

10. ($\frac{2}{3}$ of 15) + ($\frac{3}{5}$ of 20) = ☐

11. €3·65 + ☐ = €10·00

12. Is the answer to 90 − 49 odd or even?
    _____

13. (54 ÷ 6) + (3 x 4) = ☐

14. Take 7 times 9 from 80. ☐

15. 18 ÷ 5 = ☐ R ☐

16. $\frac{4}{5}$ of a number is 16. What is the number?
    a 20  b 24  c 26

17. Take €2·25 from half of €6·50.
    a €1·00  b €1·25  c €1·50

18. 3 apples cost €1·20. What would 5 apples cost?  a €1·75  b €2·00  c €2·25

19. If the perimeter of a regular pentagon is 30 cm, what is the length of each side?
    a 4 cm  b 5 cm  c 6 cm

20. How much is 0·3 of €6·00?
    a €0·60  b €1·60  c €1·80

☹ ☐  😐 ☐  🙂 ☐  **Score** ☐ / 20

**Work it out.**

---

# WEEK 26 – THURSDAY

**TABLES**

1. (3 x ☐ ) + 3 = 15
2. (6 x ☐ ) + 6 = 6
3. (6 x ☐ ) + 4 = 22
4. (6 x ☐ ) + 4 = 58
5. (6 x ☐ ) + 5 = 35

6. ☐ : ☐ is 30 minutes later than 2:35.

7. Which of these letters is not symmetrical?
   A, W, R, X ☐

8. True or false: 8·71 < 8·51. _____

9. 3 ☐ 43 + 2698 = 6441 ☐

10. Which is the odd one out?
    2$\frac{1}{2}$, 2·5, 2·05, 2$\frac{5}{10}$ ☐

11. $\frac{1}{8}$ of Mark's money is €18. How much money has he? ☐

12. Write 0·07 as a fraction. ☐

13. €315 − €236 = ☐

14. What fraction of €1 is 25c? ☐

15. ☐ is 4 less than 3503.

16. How many biscuits are left over when 52 biscuits are shared equally among 8 children?  a 2  b 4  c 6

17. $\frac{1}{3}$ of a number is 79. What is the number?
    a 158  b 241  c 237

18. Tim ran 100 m in 12·2 seconds. Joe ran it in 11·6 seconds. How much faster was Joe?
    a 0·4 seconds  b 0·6 seconds  c 0·8 seconds

19. (5 x 4) ÷ (12 ÷ 3) = ☐
    a 4  b 5  c 6

20. In a 25 metre pool, how many lengths in $\frac{1}{2}$ km?  a 20  b 30  c 40

☹ ☐  😐 ☐  🙂 ☐  **Score** ☐ / 20

# Irish Weather Picture Sheet



**15** Cén sórt aimsire atá ann inniu? *Eiseamláirí* — An aimsir

Cén sórt aimsire atá ann inniu?
Lá ___ atá ann.
Tá sé (ag) ___.

Cén sórt lae atá ann?
Tá sé ___ inniu.
Is féidir ___.

an ghaoth ag séideadh
duilleoga ag titim
ag eitilt eitleoige
scaif
ag bailiú cnónna
scamaill dhubha
scáth báistí
fliuch go craiceann
ag stealladh báistí
buataisí
lochán uisce

ag cur sneachta
lámhainní
préachta leis an bhfuacht
ag caitheamh liathróidí sneachta
leac oighir

tonnta móra
an ghrian ag spalpadh anuas
dóite ag an ngrian
ar an trá
ag ól liomanáide
ag ithe ceapaire

122    123

# An Aimsir

Tá sé......

grianmhar

ag cur sneachta

ag cur báistí

scamallach

ceomhar

gaofar

fuar

te

# Irish Weather Activities

## A

**Críochnaigh na habairtí.**

i rith... *(during)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| an earraigh | an tsamhraidh | an fhómhair |
| an gheimhridh | an lae | na hoíche |

1. Uaireanta bíonn sneachta againn in Éirinn i rith _____.
2. Bíonn sé an-te sa Sahára i rith _____.
3. Bíonn na feirmeoirí ag cur na síolta i rith _____.
4. Bailíonn na feirmeoirí na barra i rith _____.
5. Bíonn sé níos teo i rith_____ ná i rith an gheimhridh.
6. Ní dheachaigh Oisín ar scoil inniu mar bhí sé tinn i rith_____.

## B

**Cé chomh minic?** (How often?)

**An aimsir in Éirinn**

| (often) go minic | (now and again) anois is arís |
|---|---|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

Bíonn an ghrian ag taitneamh.    Bíonn sé scamallach.
Titeann sneachta.        Bíonn sé gaofar.    Titeann báisteach.
Bíonn toirneach agus tintreach ann.    Bíonn leac oighir ann.
Bíonn sé an-te.

C

## Is breá liom a bheith …

| | |
|---|---|
| ag súgradh sa ghairdín | ag eitilt eitleoige |
| ag caitheamh liathróidí sneachta | ag ithe uachtar reoite ar an trá |
| ag ól seacláid the | ag bailiú cnónna |
| ag féachaint ar scannán sa bhaile | ag léim i locháin uisce |

**1.** I rith an tsamhraidh, is breá liom a bheith _____

**2.** Nuair a bhíonn an aimsir fliuch, is breá liom_____

**3.** Nuair a bhíonn sneachta againn, _____

**4.** Nuair a bhíonn an aimsir gaofar, _____

**5.** I rith an fhómhair, _____

**6.** I rith an gheimhridh,_____

# Cleachtaí

## A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Bhí Learaí ag ceannach uachtair reoite. _____
2. Bhí Leah ag ceannach uachtair reoite. _____
3. Cheannaigh Leah cón beag. _____
4. Bhí seacláid sa chón. _____
5. Thug Leah euro amháin don siopadóir. _____

## B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Céard a cheannaigh Leah? _Cheannaigh sí_ _____

2. Ar cheannaigh Leah cón mór nó cón beag? _____

3. Ar chuir an siopadóir seacláid sa chón? _____

4. Cé mhéad a bhí ar an gcón? _____

5. Cé a d'ith an cón? _____

## Ag Ceannach Uachtair Reoite



Céard atá uait?

Ba mhaith liom cón, más é do thoil é.

Cón mór nó cón beag?

Cón mór.

Ar mhaith leat seacláid ann?

Ba mhaith, cinnte!

Tá go maith. Seo duit!

Cé mhéad atá air?

Euro amháin, más é do thoil é.

Seo duit an t-airgead!

Go raibh maith agat!

Tá fáilte romhat.

# Energy Around Us

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| doubles | gas | wasted | non-renewable | pollution |
| more | | environment | coal | help |

Every year, we use _____ energy than we did the year before. In fact, the amount of energy we use _____ about every 20 years. All of that energy adds up, and much of it is _____ by using too much or not using it wisely.

Energy isn't free. The adults in your house pay for the all the electricity you use. So wasting energy is the same as wasting money – and we know that's not a good idea! Wasting energy isn't good for the _____ either. Many of the energy sources we depend on, like _____ and natural _____, are _____ and can't be replaced once we use them up they're gone forever. Another problem is that most forms of energy can cause _____. There are lots of ways we can _____.

Every time you _____
_____ or _____
_____
_____ you're saving energy.

Here is a picture of another way you can help to save energy at school or around your home: