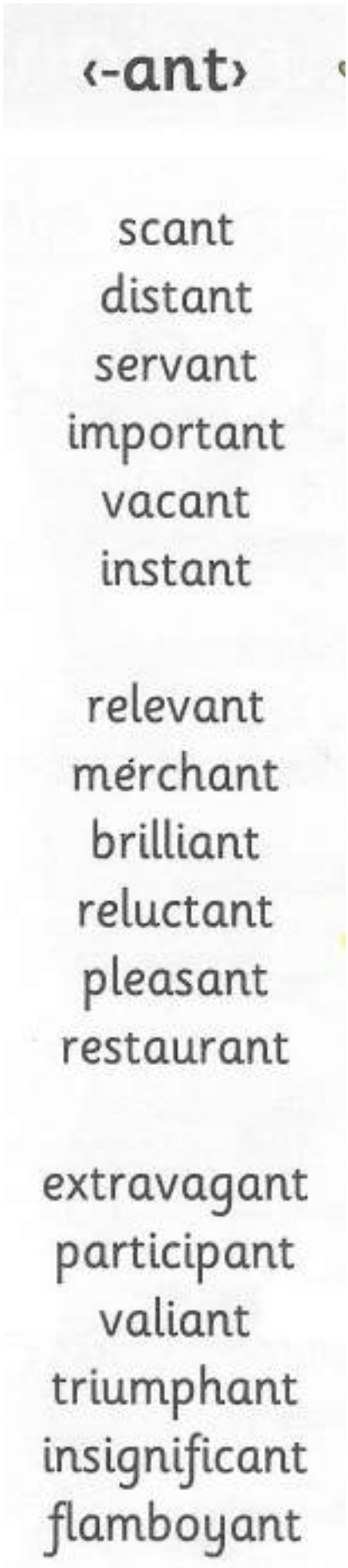
Spellings: “ant” Sound



Read At Home Pages

Seeing Stars


THE HUBBLE TELESCOPE

All through the ages, people have looked up at the night sky and wondered at the stars. It is only in the last few hundred years that scientists have really begun to learn about them.

The Dutch were the first people to use glass to make things look bigger. Hans Lippershey used to make spectacles in Holland about 400 years ago. He noticed that two lenses at either end of a tube could make far away things look bigger. In 1608, he made his first telescope.

A year later, an Italian called Galileo made his own telescope. He began to study the night sky, becoming the first known astronomer. He was the first person to see the rings of Jupiter and discovered four of its moons. However, he got himself into trouble when he declared that Earth moved around the sun. This caused quite a stir at the time because people believed that Earth was the centre of the universe. Of course, he was eventually proven right. Earth is not at the centre of the universe, but is at the edge of a galaxy somewhere among millions of other galaxies.


GALILEO

Telescopes have become a lot better since Galileo's time. One of the biggest problems with seeing up into space is the amount of dust and water in the air around Earth. For this reason, the best telescopes are kept on the tops of very high mountains. The thin, dry air there makes it easier to see up into space.

Of course, the best place to view space is in space itself. In 1990, the Americans launched the Hubble telescope to orbit around Earth. The Hubble telescope has not only helped astronomers to see far away stars. It has also been used to find hundreds of planets in orbit around those stars. Maybe one of those far away planets could have life on it, just like Earth! ■

CHECK-UP

1. What did Hans Lippershey make?
2. From what country did he come?
3. Where did Galileo live?
4. What did he discover?
5. What has the Hubble telescope helped astronomers discover?

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

These are the seven most spectacular structures of the ancient world.

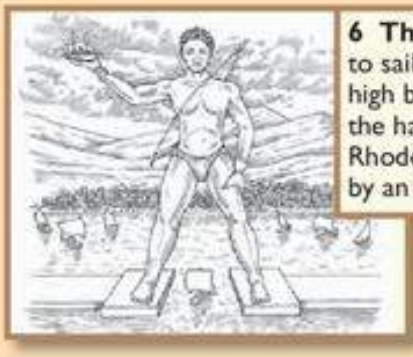
1 The Great Pyramid of Giza. This is the largest of three pyramids at Giza in Egypt. It is 146.5 metres high and was completed around 2560 BC. This is the oldest and best preserved of the ancient wonders.

2 The Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These beautiful gardens were built on raised terraces in the royal palace of Babylon in Iraq around 600 BC. Imagine a palace with trees growing on every floor. They were destroyed long ago in an earthquake.

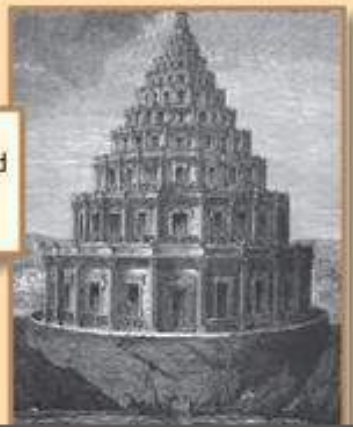
3 The Statue of Zeus at Olympia. This ivory and bronze statue was 12 metres tall and was made in 432 BC. The temple it sat in was destroyed about 1,600 years ago.

4 The Temple of Artemis. This temple was built during the Bronze Age in Ephesus (modern-day Turkey). Artemis was a Greek goddess and this huge temple was made of pure white marble. Only the foundations survive today.

5 The Tomb of Mausolus. In 350 BC, King Mausolus had a 45-metre-high tomb built for himself in modern-day Turkey. Only a few parts of statues from it remain now. They are held in the British Museum in London. The word mausoleum to still used to describe a large tomb.



6 The Colossus of Rhodes. Ships used to sail between the legs of this 30-metre-high bronze and iron statue that guarded the harbour mouth on the Greek island of Rhodes. Built in 292 BC, it was destroyed by an earthquake after only 56 years.



7 The Lighthouse at Alexandria. This 140-metre-high lighthouse was built around 247 BC in Egypt. It was destroyed in an earthquake around 700 years ago.

CHECK-UP

1 How many pyramids were found at Giza in Egypt?
2 Name all the modern countries where these wonders were found.
3 Name the statues on the list.
4 Which wonders were tombs?
5 How many wonders were destroyed by earthquakes?

Antonyms

An antonym is a word with the opposite meaning. Write antonyms for the words below.

vacant	distant		important	pleasant
brilliant	reluctant		insignificant	relevant

Homophone Mix-ups

Check the meanings of these homophones in a dictionary and use each one in a sentence.

A Little and Often

A. Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined words with similar words (synonyms) from the box.

commence	trap	round	glistened	foliage

1. Spiders spin webs in order to <u>catch</u> flies. _____

2. The nest was hidden by the <u>leaves</u> on the bushes. _____

3. 'You may <u>start</u> your test now,' said the teacher. _____

4. The dew drops on the grass <u>shone</u> in the early morning sunlight.

5. King Arthur's table was <u>circular</u> so that none of his knights could sit at its head.

B. Complete the following sentences using collective nouns from the box.

pack	pod	flock	brood	fleet	deck

1. The _____ of tall ships sailed up the river.
2. A _____ of wolves attacked the _____ of sheep during the night.
3. I shuffled the _____ of cards before dealing them out.
4. A _____ of dolphins was spotted along the south coast of Ireland.
5. The farmer's wife fed potato peels to the _____ of hens.

Stories evoke feelings

When stories are well told they evoke feelings in us. We feel what the character in the story is feeling. This is called **empathy**.

Write a paragraph about each of the following. Try to make the reader feel happy, sad, excited or anxious with the character.

Alan thought about his Grandad and he began to cry.

Laura couldn't wait. Tomorrow would be her big day.

Mrs O'Gorman stared at the phone, wishing it would ring.

John couldn't believe his eyes. He had won the prize.

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.

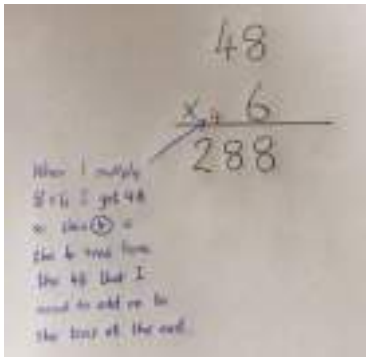
Maths

So far we have looked at normal multiplication like in our tables, multiplying 2 digit numbers by a single number (like 34 x 6) and last week we started long multiplication where we multiplied 2 digit numbers by another 2 digit number (like 28 x 17).

This week we are going to spend a bit more time practicing these multiplication activities and start looking at trying to multiply even bigger numbers.

Monday

First try these short multiplication sums. Don't forget to mark in any extra tens you have after you multiply the units so you don't forget to add them on at the end. Here's an example:

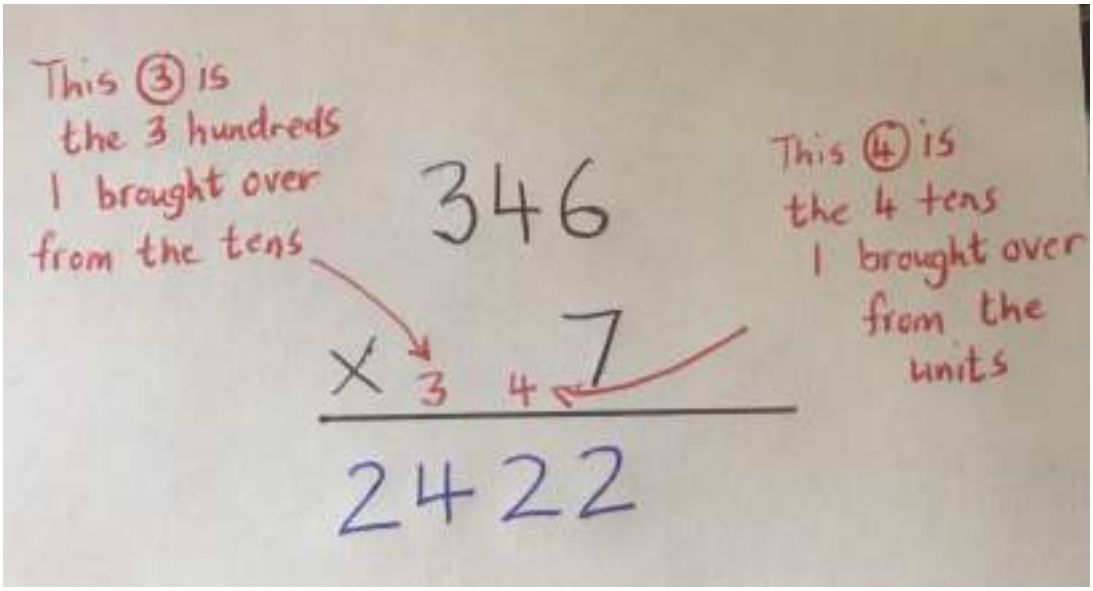


Now try these short multiplication sums:

(a)	63 × 5	(b)	75 × 4	(c)	89 × 7	(d)	95 × 8	(e)	76 × 9	(f)	69 × 7
(g)	68 × 6	(h)	73 × 8	(i)	98 × 9	(j)	78 × 5	(k)	94 × 6	(l)	87 × 9

Tuesday

We can also multiply larger numbers using short multiplication. In these sums we need to multiply the units, the tens and also the hundreds to get our answers.



In this example we multiply the 6 units by 7 and we get 42. So, I write down my 2 units under the line and bring the 4 tens over and put them with the tens.

Next, I multiply the 4 tens by 7 and get 28 and I add on the 4 tens I brought over to get 32. I write down the 2 under the line and bring the 3 over to the hundreds.

Finally, I multiply the 3 hundreds by 7 and I get 21 and I add on the 3 hundreds I brought over from the tens and I get 24.

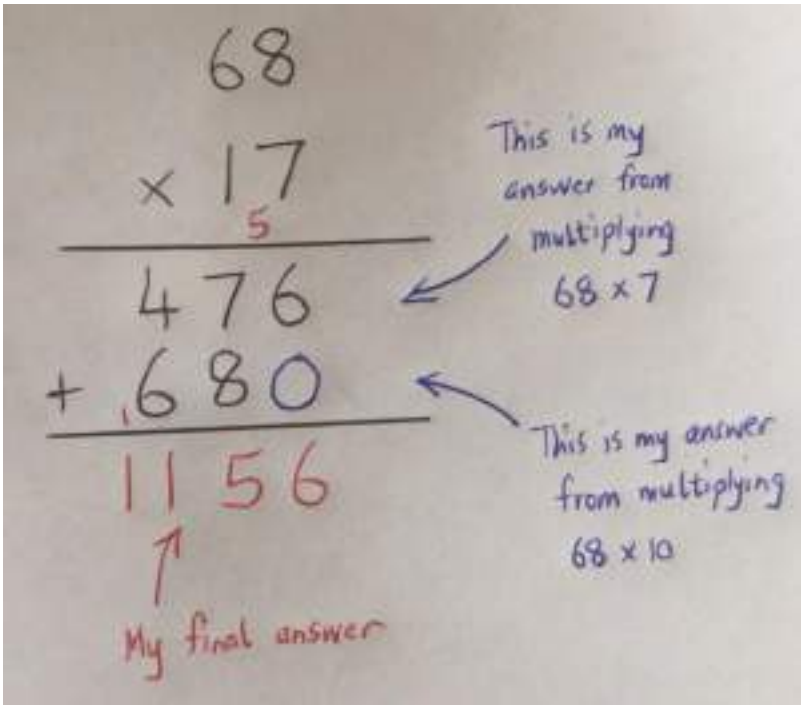
I write down 24 under the line and I get my answer – 2422.

Now try these sums yourself:

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
428 × 6	218 × 9	583 × 7	628 × 5	953 × 4	857 × 6	734 × 8

Wednesday

Next we tried out long multiplication. Remember, first we multiply the number by the units and then we multiply it by the tens. Before we multiply by the tens we can add in a zero because we know that's what the number is going to end in. Then we add our two numbers together to get the answer. On the next page you'll find an example and a link to the video showing the steps again:



Click on the picture to see the video:

Now try these yourself:

1. (a) 48 × 17 (b) 56 × 17 (c) 63 × 17 (d) 69 × 17 (e) 74 × 17 (f) 83 × 17

2. (a) 36 × 14 (b) 29 × 15 (c) 57 × 18 (d) 76 × 13 (e) 93 × 17 (f) 82 × 19

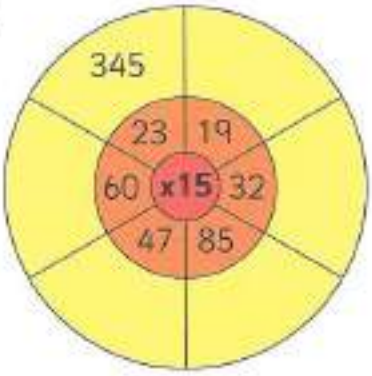
Thursday

The next page has some more long multiplication to try but you will need to write out the sum first yourself, work it out and then fill in the answer.

Tip: When multiplying always put the bigger number on top! So, if you're multiplying 12 x 35, put the 35 on top.

1 Fill in the missing numbers.

(a)



2 Ms Kennedy teaches fourth class in St John's School. She bought 16 boxes of crayons for the school. Each box contained 72 crayons.
How many crayons did Ms Kennedy buy?

3 7 dozen cartons of milk are delivered to the school each day.
The school was open for 20 days in September.
How many cartons of milk were delivered in September?

4 Ms Kennedy took the 27 children in her class to Cork for the day. Each child paid €18 for the trip. How much money did Ms Kennedy collect altogether? €

5 Ms Kennedy ordered the following things for the school shop in September.
Work out how many of each item arrived.

(a) 24 packets of 12 writing copies

(b) 30 packets of 12 maths copies

(c) 12 boxes of 28 pencils

(d) 36 packets of 10 colouring pencils

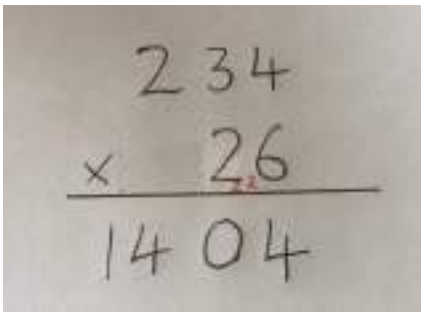
Friday

Finally, this week we can look at multiplying larger numbers using long multiplication. This is very like the long multiplication we've tried already but we just have a little bit of extra working out to do.

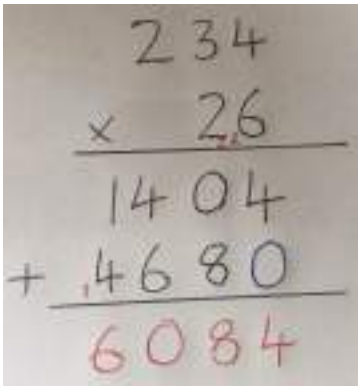
Look at the example: 26 x 234

Again, when doing multiplication, follow the tip from Thursday and always put the bigger number on top.

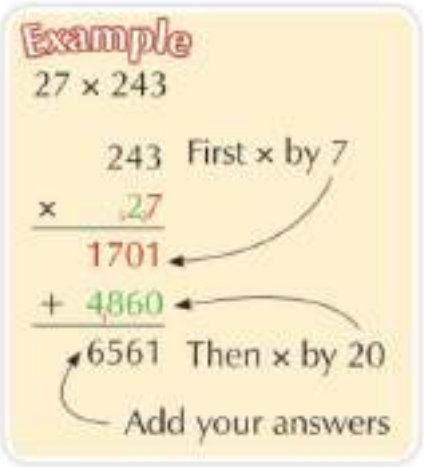
Then we just follow the steps for long multiplication. We multiply the 4 units, 3 tens and 2 hundreds by 6 (the units) to do the first part:



We fill in our zero like we normally do. Then we multiply the 4 units, 3 tens and 2 hundreds by 2 (the tens) to do the second part and then add the two together to find our final answer:



Here's another example from your Planet Maths book:



<u>Now have a try at these ones yourself:</u>

1. (a) 153 × 27 (b) 168 × 23 (c) 174 × 29 (d) 136 × 22 (e) 145 × 28

2. (a) 217 × 34 (b) 234 × 42 (c) 278 × 35 (d) 283 × 31 (e) 289 × 27

WEEK 29 – MONDAY

TABLES

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

6. 200 + 360 + 8 = ☐
7. How many centimetres in 1·5 metres? ☐
8. 100 − (72 ÷ 9) = ☐
9. What is 0·4 of 60? ☐
10. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sam's money is €15. What is $\frac{1}{10}$ of it? ☐
11. 10 jars of baby food cost €6. How many jars could I buy for €18? ☐
12. An ice-cream cone costs 90c. How much for 5 cones? ☐

13. (5 x 9) − (3 x 8) = ☐
14. What must be added to 3·6 to make 4·53? ☐
15. Sonya has 96c. Louise has $\frac{3}{4}$ of that amount. How much has Louise? ☐
16. 100 − (9 x 9) = ☐ a 19 b 29 c 39
17. 8 pens cost €20. How many pens could I buy for €60? a 12 b 18 c 24
18. 21·6 − 14·07 = ☐ a 7·67 b 7·53 c 7·63
19. Rita is reading a book which has 246 pages. She has read $\frac{2}{3}$ of it. How many pages has she read? a 124 b 164 c 184
20. A ball, which was €8·25, was reduced by 75c during a sale. What was the sale price? a €7·50 b €7·25 c €7·75

Score ☐/20

Work it out

WEEK 29 – TUESDAY

TABLES

1. (☐ ÷ 7) + 3 = 10
2. (☐ ÷ 7) + 5 = 6
3. (☐ ÷ 7) + 5 = 7
4. (☐ ÷ 7) + 5 = 12
5. (☐ ÷ 7) + 4 = 12

6. $\frac{5}{8}$ of a number is 20. What is the number? ☐
7. Which is greater: 2·6, 2·03 or $2\frac{1}{10}$? ☐
8. What time is 13 minutes later than 3:17? ☐:☐
9. How many ml in $2\frac{1}{4}$ l? ☐
10. By how much is 101 greater than 9 times 9? ☐
11. €329 − €45 = ☐
12. By how much is 5 greater than 4·06? ☐
13. How much is 0·8 of €40? ☐
14. 200 grammes of grapes cost 60c. How much for 2 kilograms? ☐
15. What is the area of a square which has a side of 8 cm? ☐
16. Which of these capital letters has horizontal lines? a F b M c K
17. Take four from one thousand and one. a 987 b 997 c 977
18. Which is the smallest number? a 0·2 b 0·09 c 0·7
19. When a number is divided by 6 the answer is 5 with a remainder of four. What is the number? a 30 b 32 c 34
20. $\frac{5}{8}$ of a number is 25. What is the number? a 40 b 42 c 44

Score ☐/20

WEEK 29 – WEDNESDAY

TABLES

1. (☐ x 7) − 2 = 40
2. (☐ x 7) − 6 = 50
3. (☐ x 7) − 5 = 30
4. (☐ x 7) − 2 = 5
5. (☐ x 7) + 5 = 75

6. 127 + ☐ = 273
7. Write 60 cm as a decimal of 1 m. ☐
8. 2·56 + 3·40 = ☐
9. $\frac{2}{3}$ of ☐ is 14.
10. (5 x 4) ÷ (12 ÷ 3) = ☐
11. This magic square adds up to 27 in each direction. Fill in the missing numbers.

		8
9		
		10

12. How many days in January? ☐
13. True or false: an obtuse angle is bigger than a right angle. _____
14. 3·25 litres x 5 = ☐
15. Is the letter P symmetrical? _____
16. Two parcels weigh 5 kg 300 g. One parcel weighs 2 kg 800 g. What is the weight of the second parcel?
    a 1 kg 500 g b 2 kg 500 g c 3 kg 500 g
17. The crossbar on a goalpost is _____.
    a horizontal b vertical c diagonal
18. 0·46 of apples in a box are green. The rest are red. What decimal fraction of the apples are red? a 0·54 b 0·64 c 0·34
19. What must be added to 2·7 to make 3·25?
    a 1·55 b 0·55 c 0·45
20. Take half of 36 from 40. a 4 b 18 c 22

Score ☐/20

Work it out

WEEK 29 – THURSDAY

TABLES

1. (7 x ☐) + 4 = 32
2. (7 x ☐) + 5 = 75
3. (7 x ☐) − 8 = 6
4. (☐ ÷ 7) − 2 = 7
5. (☐ ÷ 7) − 4 = 4

6. Fill in the missing number.
   42, 39, 36, ☐, 30
7. 500 ml of milk cost 80c. How much for 3 litres? ☐

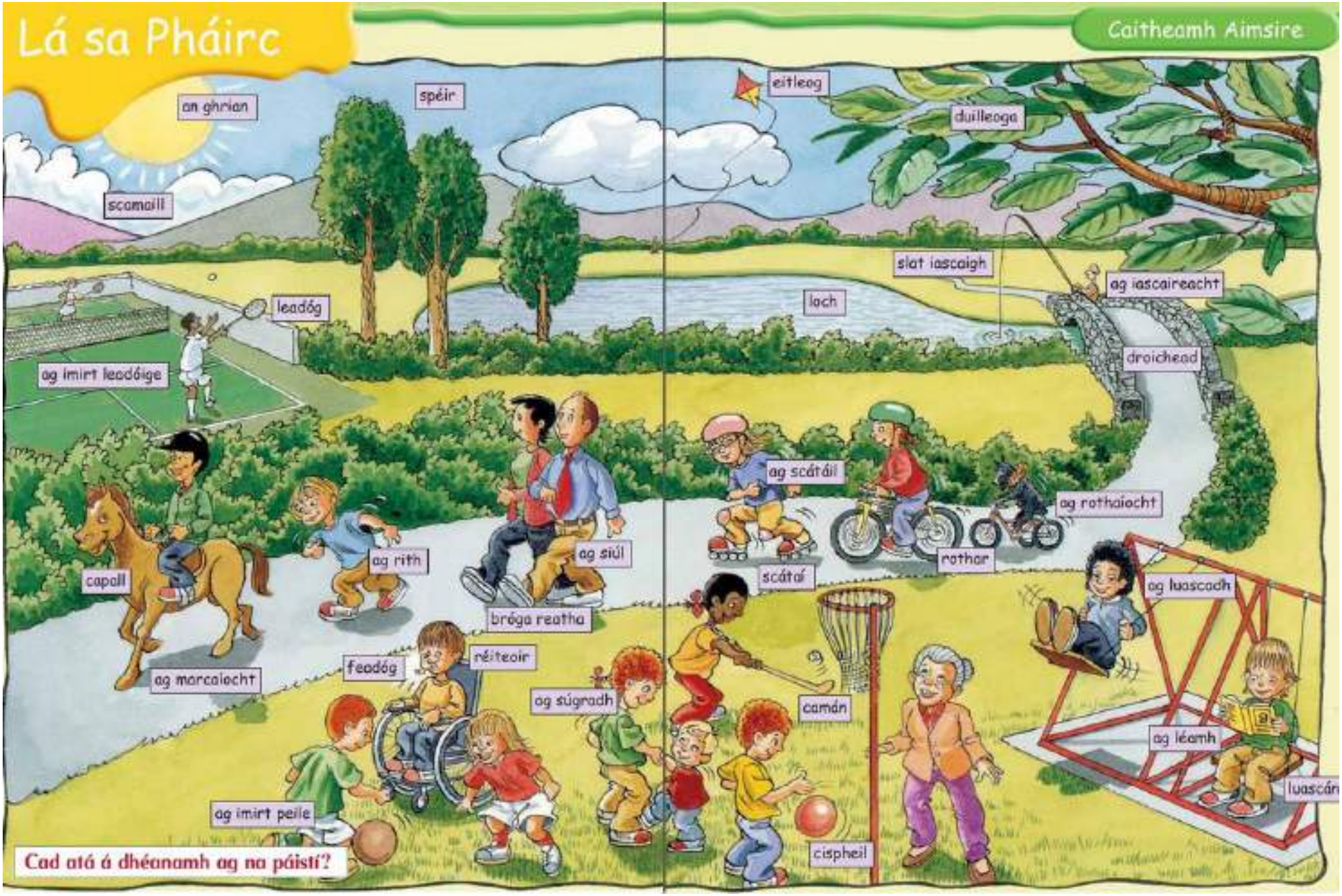
8. What number is 5 less than 3001? ☐
9. Eclairs are sold at 4 for €6·00. How many could I buy for €24? ☐
10. 58 ÷ 9 = ☐ R4
11. How many sides has an octagon? ☐
12. $\frac{1}{6}$ of ☐ = 24
13. 4·32 = 4 + ☐ + 0·02
14. What number is shown on the abacus? ☐

15. $2\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 = ☐
16. Biscuits cost 76c a packet. What change would I get from €10 if I bought 10 packets?
    a €1·60 b €1·40 c €2·40
17. How many millilitres in $1\frac{1}{5}$ litres?
    a 1500 ml b 1200 ml c 1100 ml
18. How much lighter than a kilogram is 760 grammes? a 240 g b 340 g c 140 g
19. 6 pencils cost €1·26. How much for 8 pencils? a €1·60 b €1·68 c €2·74
20. How many grammes are in $2\frac{3}{10}$ kg?
    a 230 g b 2010 g c 2300 g

Score ☐/20

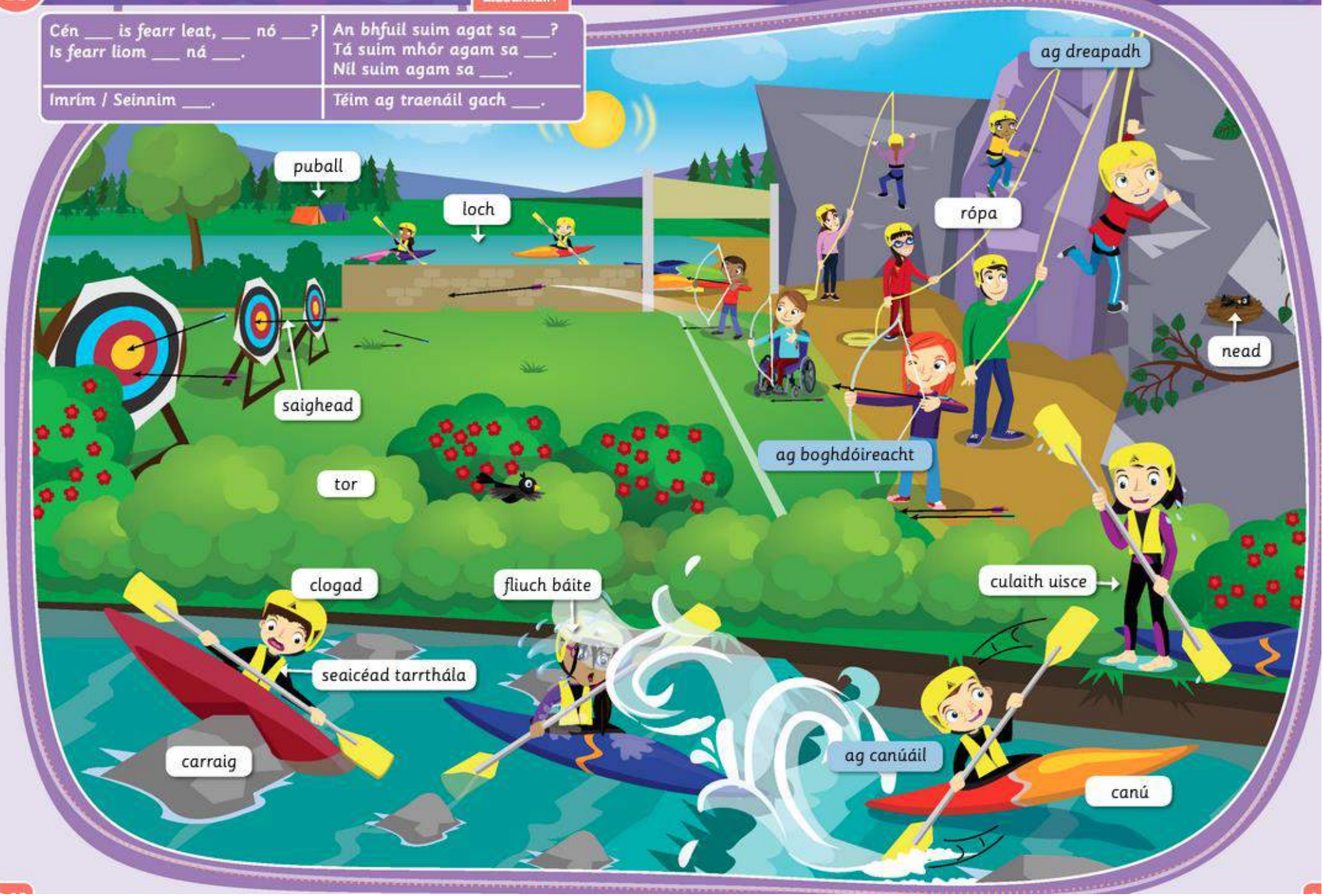
Gaeilge

Caitheamh Aimsire (Hobbies) Picture & Word Sheet



Eiseamláirí

Cén ___ is fearr leat, ___ nó ___? Is fearr liom ___ ná ___.	An bhfuil suim agat sa ___? Tá suim mhór agam sa ___. Níl suim agam sa ___.
Imrím / Seinnim ___.	Téim ag traenáil gach ___.



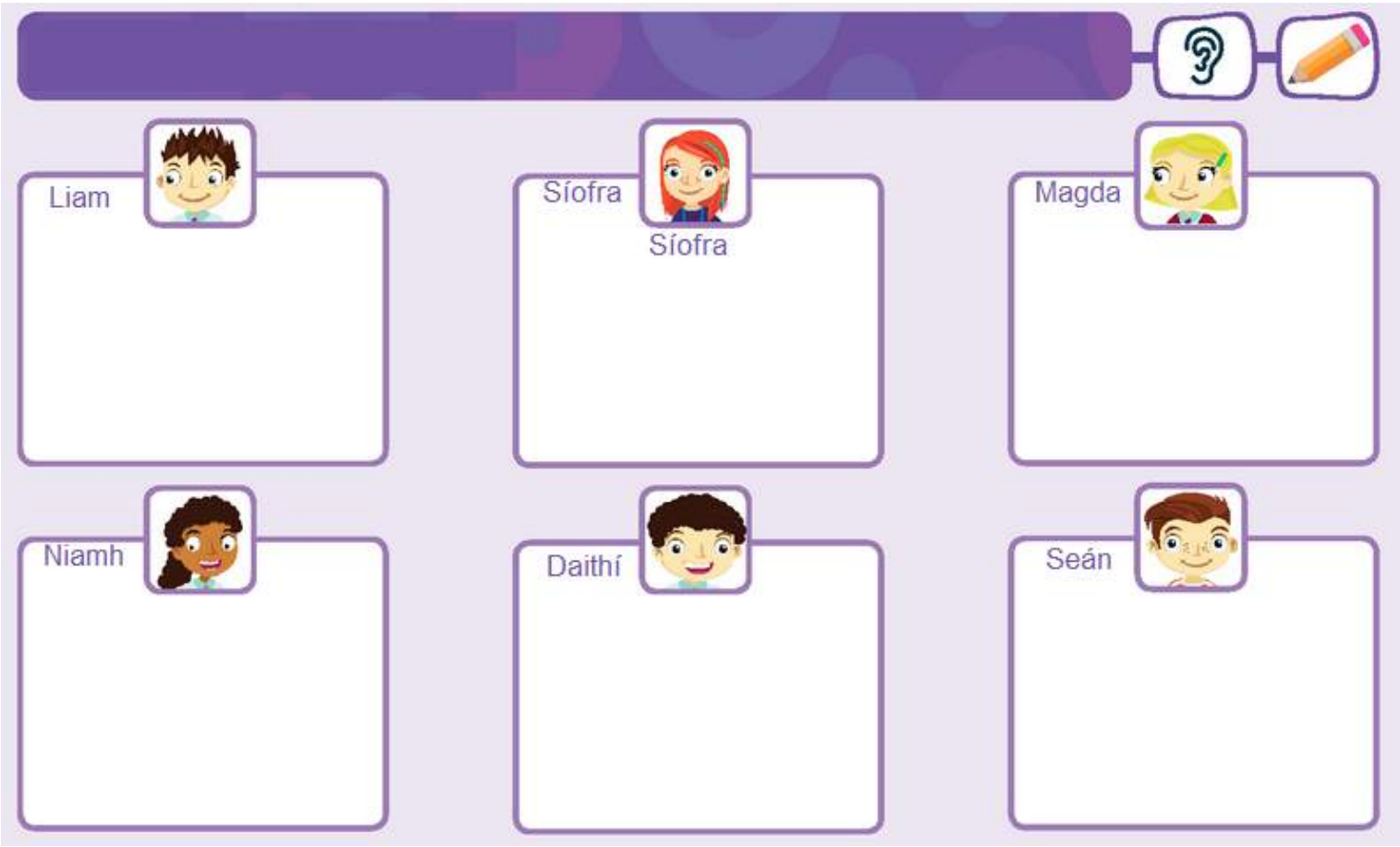
Caitheamh Aimsire (Hobbies) Activities

A Choose one purple word, one of the activities and a day to make 5 sentences:

B

C Read the sentences and draw what each person has (Look at the poster for help finding the meaning of the words).

1. Tá Síofra ag rothaíocht. Tá clogad agus rothar aici.
   Síofra is cycling. She has a helmet and a bike.
2. Tá Daithí ag iascaireacht. Tá slat iascaigh aige.
3. Tá Niamh ag scátail. Tá scataí agus clogad aici.
4. Tá Seán ag imirt peile. Tá liathróid agus feadóg aige.
5. Ta Magda ag marcaíocht. Tá clogad agus capall aici.
6. Tá Liam ag léamh. Tá leabhar aige.



Tír na nÓg

Bhí Oisín agus na Fianna ag fiach. Tháinig capall bán trasna na farraige. Bhí cailín álainn ar an gcapall.

Thit Niamh agus Oisín i ngrá.

Léim Oisín suas ar an gcapall. Chuaigh Niamh agus Oisín go Tír na nÓg.

Bhí áthas ar Oisín agus ar Niamh i dTír na Óg.

Tar éis tamaill bhí brón ar Oisín. Léim Oisín suas ar an gcapall. Chuaigh Oisín abhaile.

Bhí na Fianna go léir marbh. Thit Oisín ar an talamh. Bhí Oisín sean anois.

Fuair Oisín bás.

Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cén sórt capaill a tháinig? _____
2. Cé a bhí ar an gcapall? _____
3. Cé a thit i ngrá? _____
4. Cé a chuaigh go Tír na nÓg? _____
5. Cé a fuair bás? _____

C. Tarraing na pictiúir.

sliabh	capall bán	an fharraige	Oisín marbh

D. Faigh 4 fhocal ón scéal ar an bhfarraige.

c a p a l l á t h a s b r ó n T í r n a n Ó g

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

SESE

Monday

Click on the picture below to read some fact-files of animals which can be found in tropical rainforests.

Then click on the camera below to watch a video with some more information on some of these different animals.

Hopefully you can use some of this information to help you continue or add more information to your rainforest project!

Tuesday

On the next page you will find a list of animals which can be found in the tropical rainforest. Try to see if you can sort the animals into the right groups. You may not have heard of some of them before so might need to look them up.

You can either print out the worksheet and fill them in on this or write out the lists on a sheet of your own. You might even like to add your lists to your rainforest project when you are finished.

Let's Sort the Animals

Sort these rainforest animals into the correct groups.

ibis
chameleon
butterfly
panther
piranha
ant
tree frog
monkey
tapir
hummingbird
jaguar
tiger
beetle
tarsier
snake
parrot
capybara
anteater
toucan
sloth

Mammals	Birds	Insects
Reptiles	Amphibians	Fish