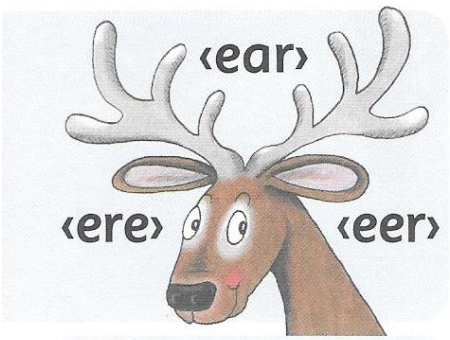
Jolly Phonics Workbook & Spellings/Activities p62/63

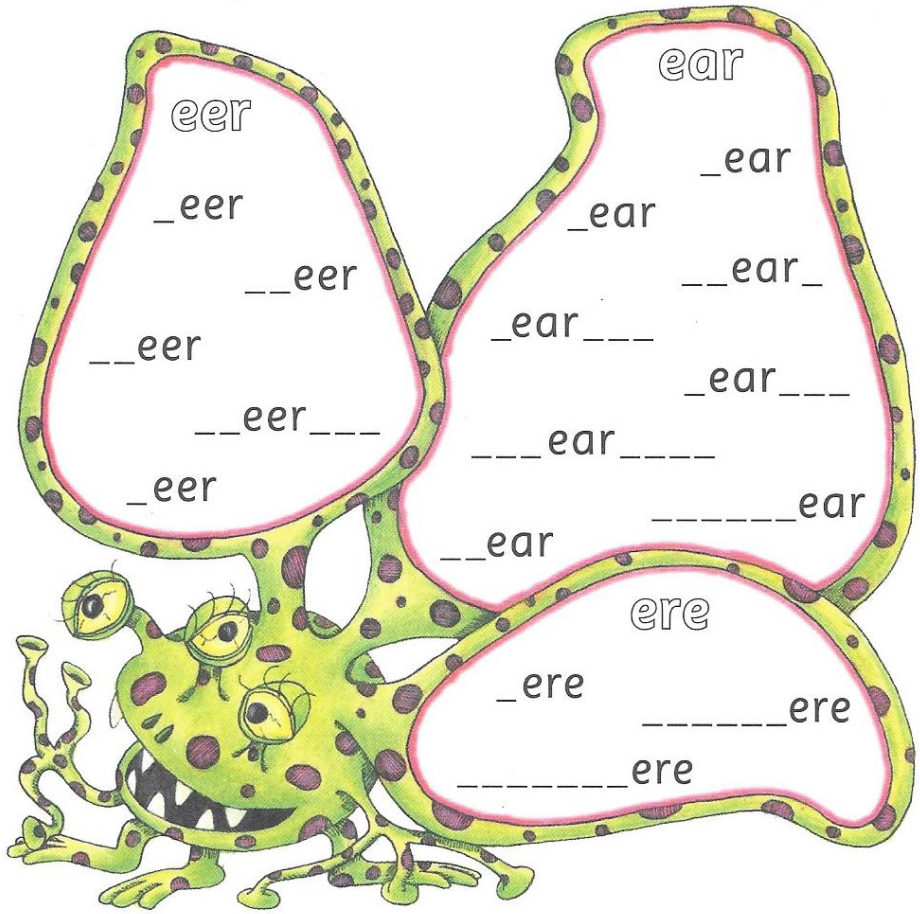


deer
hear
steer
peer
rear
cheer

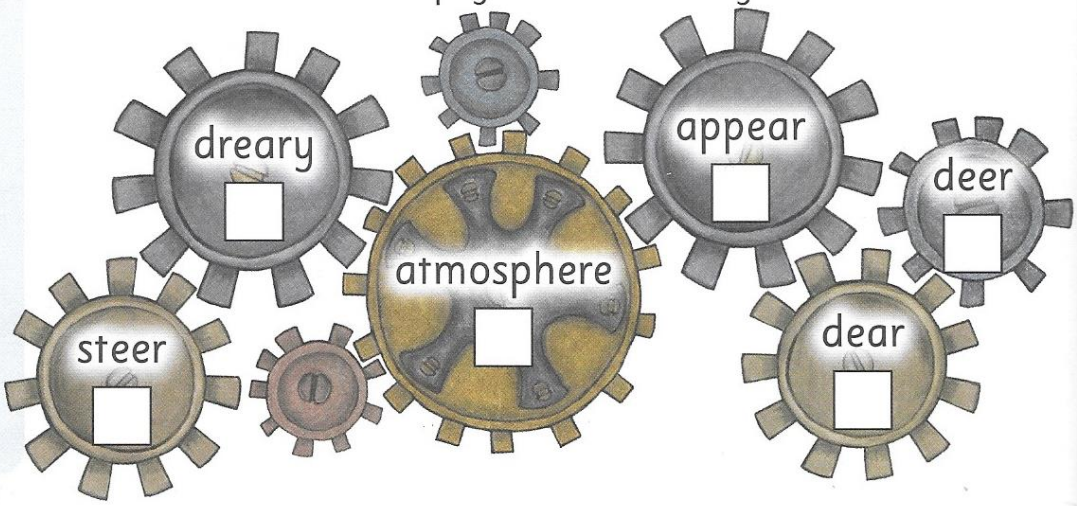
here
clear
mere
gearbox
fearful
sneering

interfere
dreary
disappear
smeary
appearance
atmosphere

Fill in the missing letters in these words from the spelling list.



Look up each word in the dictionary and read its definition.
Write the page number in the gear.



Questions and Exclamations in Speech

Write out the words in the speech bubbles as sentences. Remember to explain who is speaking and to add the correct punctuation. Colour the pictures when you have finished.

Example

asked

"Can I take your picture?" asked the mouse.

exclaimed

mused

suggested

cried

wondered

Read At Home Pages

Spiders

All spiders have eight legs. Most have eight eyes too. On the back of their bodies, they have special tubes. These are called **spinnerets**. Spiders squirt very fine silk thread out of these spinnerets. They use this thread to make their cobwebs (1).

After making its cobweb, the spider will hide at the edge of it. When an insect flies into the cobweb, it becomes trapped. The spider then moves quickly across the cobweb. It sinks its fangs into the insect, squirting poison. The poison works quickly. Soon the insect stops struggling. The spider wraps it up in silk threads and eats it. This may sound cruel. However, without spiders, the world would be crawling with flies, wasps and other insects.

There are about 40,000 different species of spider in the world. One of the most famous is the big, hairy tarantula (2). Another unusual spider is the trapdoor spider (3). It hides in a hole in the ground. The hole is covered by a trapdoor made of silk. When an insect walks on the trapdoor, it falls into the trap.

The net-casting spider throws a sticky silk net over passing insects. The biggest spider in the world is the bird-eating spider. It can be as big as a frisbee. ■

CHECK-UP

1 How many legs do spiders have?
2 What are spinnerets?
3 What are spiders' cobwebs made of?
4 What does a spider squirt into its prey?
5 Describe a tarantula.

Odd Jobs

What do you want to be when you grow up? Why choose an ordinary job when you could choose one of these fabulous jobs?

- **A chocolate taste tester**: this has to be one of the greatest jobs in the world.
- **A knife-thrower's assistant**: a job for the very brave … or very foolish.
- **A mermaid**: no, not a real one! This is an underwater performer. This job is most suitable for those who can hold their breath for a long time.
- **A doll doctor**: all those poor dolls who have lost their heads or eyes need to be looked after.
- **A dog food taster**: somebody has got to do it!
- **A Foley artist**: a Foley artist creates sound effects for radio and films using all sorts of odd stuff. This sounds like fun.
- **A crocodile wrangler**: just grab the crocodile by the tail and keep clear of those teeth! Easy. Anyone can do this job!
- **Egg inspector**: do you fancy checking eggs all day to make sure none with cracks get into the cartons? Is this the job for you?
- **A golf ball diver**: you could spend your life diving into lakes and water hazards on golf courses to find all those stray golf balls. Fancy that?
- **Forest fire lookout**: for those who like the quiet life. You spend all day on top of a tower staring out over the forest looking for tell tale smoke.
- **A pet detective**: you could be out there, day and night, searching for clues as to the whereabouts of missing pets.

Do you still want to be a teacher, a doctor or a shopkeeper? ■

CHECK-UP

1. For what job do you need to be able to hold your breath?
2. What does a Foley artist do?
3. What do you think is the best job on the list?
4. What do you think is the most boring job on the list?
5. What job would you like to have when you grow up?

Read. Write. Check your writing after each line.

The rodent family

Beavers, squirrels, mice, rats and hamsters all belong to the same family of animals. They are called rodents. The name rodent means chewing animal. All rodents have very sharp teeth for chewing things such as shells of nuts or wood. As long as these animals live, their teeth keep on growing, like fingernails, but non-stop chewing and grinding wears them down.

Most rodents are small, like the house mouse, hamster or dormouse. They all have short legs and many of them have long, thin tails.

The rodent family

Beavers, squirrels,

Verbs

A **verb** is an action word.

A. Underline the verbs in the following list.

1. eat	**5.** angry	**9.** devour	**13.** give	**17.** Irish
2. quickly	**6.** enormous	**10.** help	**14.** cake	**18.** write
3. mend	**7.** say	**11.** read	**15.** seagull	**19.** argue
4. safe	**8.** save	**12.** break	**16.** brake	**20.** bake

B. Complete the following sentences using verbs of your choice.

1. The driver _____ the car and _____ into the shop.

2. The seagulls _____ into the water and _____ fish.

3. My friend _____ over to my house and _____ with me.

4. The robber _____ into the bank and _____ the money.

5. The huge monster _____ the city and _____ all of the buildings.

6. The robin _____ on the branch and _____ a lovely song.

7. Our teacher _____ into the classroom and _____ us to _____ our work.

8. Jenny and Ken _____ to the shopping centre and _____ some books.

Seagulls

Characters

The characters in stories can be goodies or baddies. They can be heroes or villains. Mostly they are a mixture of good and bad. However, in comics they are caricatures of good and evil. The good characters are completely good and their appearance suggests this, while the evil characters look evil and act badly.

Just for fun create two contrasting characters, one good and one bad.
Draw and describe them.

OUR HERO!

Meet our hero. Known as _____, he is the most popular person in Dullsville.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

WANTED

Have you seen this man?

Police are searching everywhere for this person. Using the name of _____, he has been spotted ...

_____

_____

_____

_____

Maths

Monday

Planet Maths p135 B

B **Real life symmetry.**

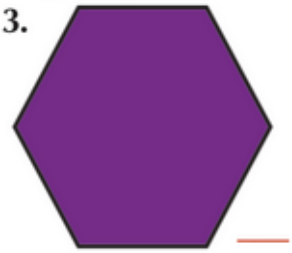
1. Draw lines of symmetry for each of the following.

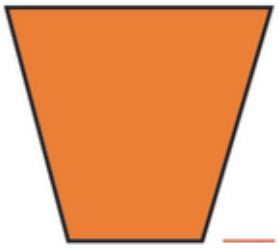
Planet Maths p135 A

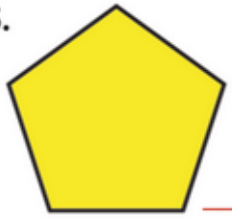
A **How many lines of symmetry have the following shapes?**

1.  ___

2.  ___

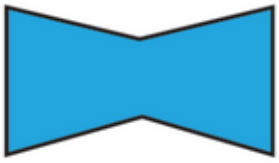
3.  ___

4.  ___

5.  ___

6.  ___

7.  ___

8.  ___

Tuesday

Planet Maths p137 B

B Do it!

1. Draw four symmetrical 2D shapes.
2. Name four symmetrical objects.
3. Name four symmetrical things in nature.
4. How many lines of symmetry do the following have? Draw the lines of symmetry.

(a)  (b)  (c)  (d) 

Planet Maths p137 C

C Solve it!

1. What am I?
   (a) I have two lines of symmetry, four straight sides and my opposite sides are the same length.
   (b) I have one curved side and one straight side. I have one line of symmetry.
   (c) I have four straight equal sides. I have four lines of symmetry.
2. Draw the three shapes and show their lines of symmetry.

Wednesday

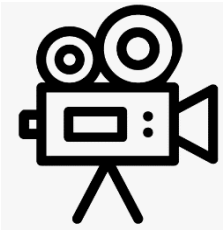
3-D Shapes

We have already looked at and learned about some different 2-D shapes this year. This week we are also going to look at some 3-D shapes. What's the difference?

We usually think of 2-D shapes as being flat, like a circle, triangle or square drawn on a sheet of paper. We can measure 2 of their features – their length and their width. These features ae also known as dimensions. That is what 2-D stands for – 2 dimensions, which is what 2-D shapes have.

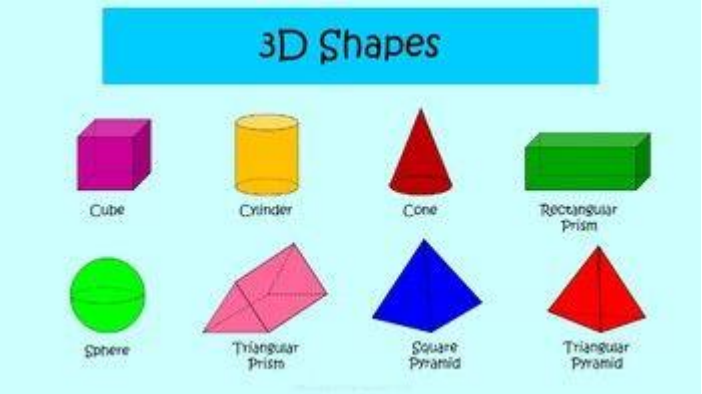
3-D shapes are not flat. We can pick them up and see the top, bottom and sides of the shape. If they were hollow and had a hole we could but things inside them. Think of a box or a bowl. We can measure 3 of their features or dimensions – length, width **and** height so they have 3 dimensions. This is what 3-D stands for, 3 dimensions.

This short video shows a little bit more information on 2-D and 3-D shapes:



If you click on the picture below you will find another video that shows the name and examples of some different 3-D shapes as well as the names of their parts. This should help you complete the activities in your Planet Maths.

One quick note: in this video they talk about the shape called a rectangular prism. This can also be called a cuboid which is what you will see it called in your Maths book.



Planet Maths p152 B Q1 + C

B **3D shapes.**

Pair work

1. Name the shape for each of the following items.

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

(f) 

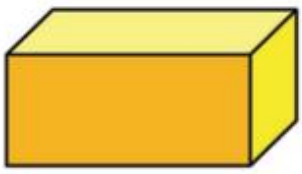
(g) 

(h) 

(i)

C **Write the correct name for each shape.**

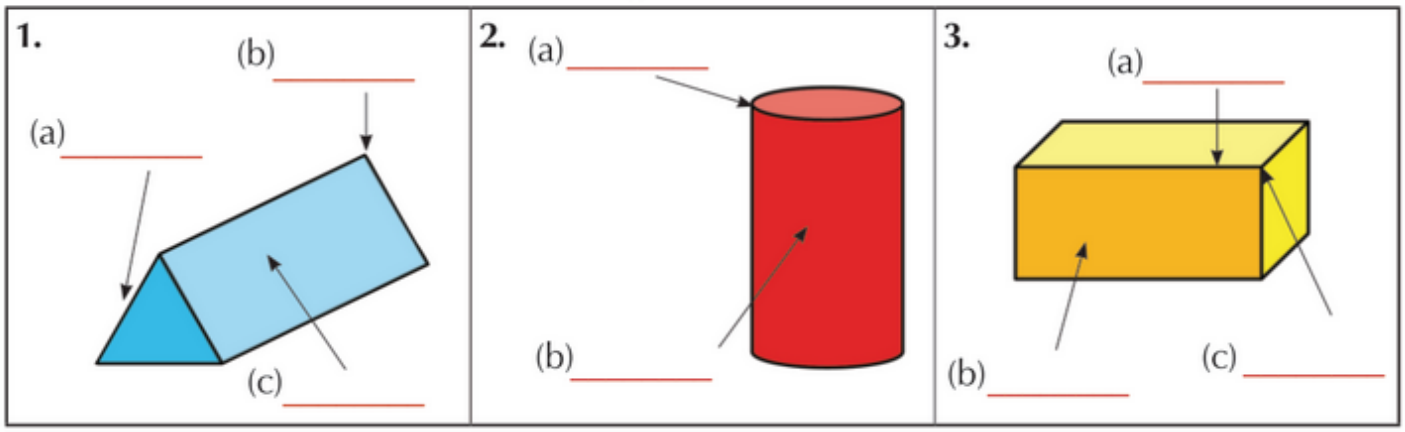
sphere	cuboid	cone	cylinder	cube



Thursday

Planet Maths p153 B Q1-3 & p153 C Q1

B **Label the arrows on each of the following shapes.**



C **Riddles.**

1. Can you work out what 3D shapes I'm thinking of?

(a) A square you can see on all six sides. Give me a push and see me slide!

(b) One end is pointed, one end is flat. I roll in a circle, well, fancy that!

(c) I can roll. I have one face. I find it hard to stay in one place!

Friday

Planet Maths p154 A Q1

A **3D shapes for Zog.**

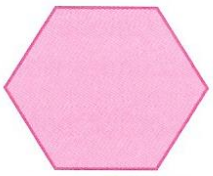
1. Help Zog to build his house by filling in the table below.

Shape	cube	cuboid	cylinder	pyramid	triangular prism
Does it roll?	No				
Can you stack it?					
Does it slide?					
Does it have any curved sides?					
Does it have flat faces?					

FRIDAY TESTS

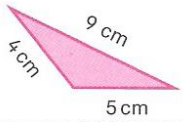
WEEK 23

1. How much heavier is 1 kg than 600 g?
   a 300 g b 400 g c 500 g

2. 
   What is this shape?
   a rectangle
   b octagon
   c hexagon

3. What is the cost of 3 kg of grapes at €1·50 per kg? a €4·50 b €3·50 c €4·00

4. €10·00 – €7·60 = ☐
   a €3·40 b €2·40 c €2·60

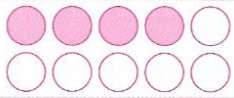
5. 

   What is the perimeter of this triangle?
   a 18 cm b 9 cm c 20 cm

6. What number is 8 greater than 479?
   a 486 b 487 c 490

7. What is the cost of 8 oranges at 25c each?
   a €1·00 b €3·00 c €2·00

8. How many minutes in 2 hrs 20 mins?
   a 120 b 140 c 160

9. What fraction is shaded?
   a $\frac{1}{4}$ b $\frac{4}{10}$ c $\frac{1}{8}$
   

10. (9 x 5) + ☐ = 50 a 5 b 7 c 9

11. 6 + 7 + 7 = 15 + ☐ a 7 b 6 c 5

12. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Julie's money is €3·00. How much has she? a €6·00 b €9·00 c €12·00

13. 

    How many pencils at 25c each can I buy for €1·50?
    a 4 b 6 c 8

14. 801 – 399 = ☐ a 402 b 420 c 521

15. ($\frac{1}{10}$ of 70) + ($\frac{1}{10}$ of 40) = ☐
    a 11 b 13 c 15

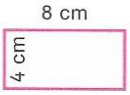

Score 15

WEEK 24

1. 51 oranges were packed into bags of 8. How many were left over? a 3 b 4 c 5

2. ($\frac{1}{4}$ of 20) + ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 12) = ☐
   a 10 b 11 c 12

3. What time is 15 minutes later than 2:35?
   a 2:40 b 2:45 c 2:50

4. 

   What is the perimeter of this rectangle?
   a 12 cm b 24 cm c 36 cm

5. 20 + 30 + 50 = ☐ a 100 b 90 c 80

6. €10·00 – €8·70 = ☐
   a €2·30 b €1·30 c €1·70

7. If July 15th is a Tuesday, what day will it be on July 22nd?
   a Monday b Tuesday c Wednesday

8. 0·8 + 0·6 = ☐ a 14 b 0·4 c 1·4

9. What is the cost of 3 litres of paint at €18 a litre? a €36 b €44 c €54

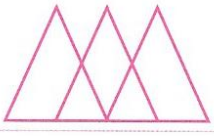
10. Which number is a factor of 49?
    a 5 b 6 c 7

11. 18 ÷ 4 = ☐ R ☐
    a 4 R 3 b 4 R 2 c 4 R 1

12. 40 x 6 = ☐ a 24 b 240 c 220

13. How many quarter hours are there in one hour and forty-five minutes?
    a 7 b 6 c 5

14. 0·1 of a number is 8. What is the number?
    a 60 b 70 c 80

15. 
    How many triangles are there in this shape?
    a 4 b 5 c 6


Score 15

Work it out

FRIDAY TESTS

WEEK 25

1. By how much is 6 times 7 greater than 39?
   a 3 b 4 c 5

2. (3 x 4) + 6 = 6 x ☐ a 2 b 3 c 4

3. $\frac{1}{8}$ of a number is 4. What is the number?
   a 40 b 24 c 32

4. 
   What time is 25 minutes later than 2:50?
   a 3:05 b 3:25 c 3:15

5. How many days in eight weeks and three days? a 43 b 59 c 63

6. What must be added to $\frac{1}{10}$ of 50 to make 12?
   a 7 b 8 c 9

7. If today is March 3rd, what date will it be in eight days' time?
   a 10th b 11th c 12th

8. €7·00 – €2·80 = ☐
   a €5·20 b €4·20 c €4·80

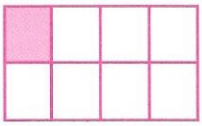
9. How many sides has an octagon?
   a 5 b 8 c 9

10. By how much is 1 metre longer than 60 cm?
    a 40 cm b 30 cm c 20 cm

11. 200 – 149 = ☐ a 51 b 61 c 151

12. Which number is two hundred and two?
    a 220 b 202 c 200

13. 38 ÷ 5 = ☐ R ☐
    a 7 R 2 b 7 R 1 c 7 R 3

14. 
    What fraction of this shape is shaded?
    a $\frac{1}{4}$ b $\frac{1}{8}$ c $\frac{1}{10}$

15. What value has the 5 in 225?
    a 5 hundreds b 5 tens c 5 units

Score ___ / 15

WEEK 26

1. What number is missing?
   12, 20, 28, 36, ☐, 52 a 39 b 42 c 44

2. How many days are there in October?
   a 28 b 30 c 31

3. What would six pencils cost at 15c each?
   a 90c b 60c c 80c

4. Round €2·76 to the nearest euro.
   a €2 b €3 c €4

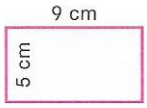
5. What is twenty-five minutes past one in digital time? a 1:35 b 1:25 c 1:15

6. 4 times a number is 24. What is the number?
   a 12 b 6 c 3

7. How much is 0·5 of 80c?
   a 8c b 20c c 40c

8. Fiona had 24c. She lost $\frac{1}{4}$ of it. How much had she left? a 18c b 12c c 15c

9. How much less than €3·00 is €2·75?
   a 35c b 15c c 25c

10. 

    What is the perimeter of this rectangle?
    a 14 cm b 28 cm c 23 cm

11. Take 3 times 4 from 30 a 8 b 18 c 28

12. When 42 sweets are shared equally among 6 children, how many does each get?
    a 6 b 7 c 8

13. What is the cost of 3 kilograms of sugar at €2·50 per kg? a €7·50 b €6·50 c €7·00

14. 13 + 27 + 6 = ☐
    a 36 b 46 c 56

15. What is the perimeter of a square with 7 cm sides? a 14 cm b 21 cm c 28 cm

Score ___ / 15

Work it out

Gaeilge

Abair Liom p152 G

G. Gramadach: An réamhfhocal 'sa'.

sa + guta = san

Tá suim agam **san iascaireacht.**

Bhí Seán **san ospidéal** inné.

Chuir Mamaí an babhla salach isteach **san uisce.**

Níl aon suim agam **san eolaíocht.**

1. Tá suim agam _____. (sa + iománaíocht)

2. Bhí an teaghlach _____ inné. (sa + aerfort)

3. Thit Daidí ina chodladh _____. (sa + eitleán)

4. Tá suim agam _____. (sa + ealaín)

5. Bhí an príomhoide _____. (sa + oifig)

Abair Liom p153 H

H. Ceisteanna agus freagraí.

An raibh ... ? | **Bhí ...** | **Ní raibh ...**

An raibh suim ag Finnéagas san iománaíocht?
Ní raibh suim ag Finnéagas san iománaíocht.
Bhí suim aige san iascaireacht.

1. An raibh tú ar scoil inné?

   _____

2. An raibh bricfeasta blasta agat ar maidin?

   _____

3. _____ aon chluiche agat ag an deireadh seachtaine?

   _____

4. _____ cóisir agat ar do lá breithe?

   _____

Abair Liom p154 J

J. Caitheamh aimsire Liam agus Niamh.

Liam

Spórt: rugbaí

Ag traenáil gach Luan agus Déardaoin

Cluichí gach Satharn

Tá mé go maith ag imirt.

Niamh

Ceol: pianó

Ceacht gach Aoine

Ceolchoirm gach mí

Bainim an taitneamh as a bheith ag seinm.

Léigh scéal Liam.

Taitníonn **spórt** go mór liom. Tá suim mhór agam sa **rugbaí**.

Téim **ag traenáil gach Luan agus Déardaoin**.

Bíonn **cluichí** agam **gach Satharn**.

Tá mé go maith ag imirt.

Críochnaigh scéal Niamh.

Is breá liom_____.

Tá suim mhór agam sa_____.

Seinnim an pianó gach lá.

Téim go dtí_____ gach _____.

Bíonn_____ agam gach_____.

Bainim_____.

Irish Spellings Booklet Sheets

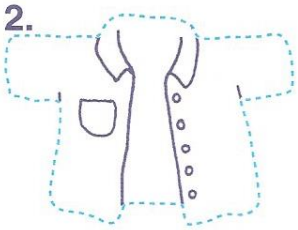
Éadaí

Liosta

hata cóta	geansaí léine	bríste gúna	bróga stocaí

A. Ceangail na poncanna. Scríobh an focal ceart.

1. 
_____

2. 
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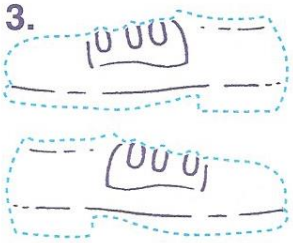
3. 
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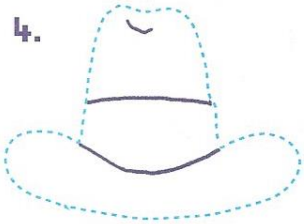
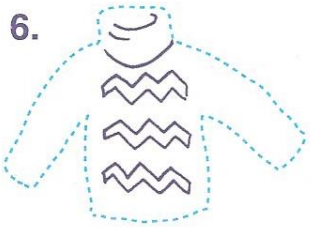
4. 
_____

5. 
_____

6. 
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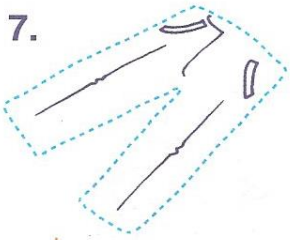
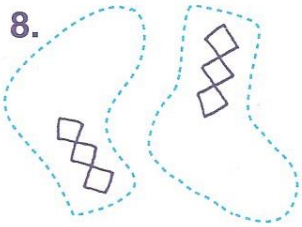
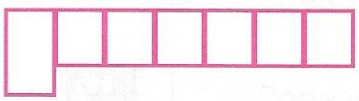
7. 
_____

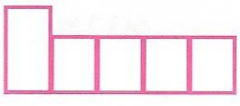
8. 
_____

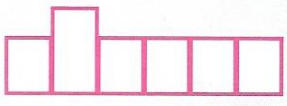
B. Cuir le chéile.

1. gú + na = _____
2. có + ta = _____
3. ha + ta = _____
4. brí + ste = _____

C. Líon isteach.

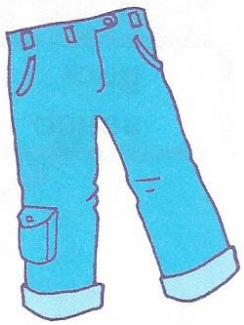
1. 

2. 

3. 

D. Críochnaigh.

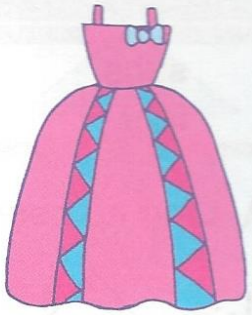
1. g _ _ _
2. g _ _ _ _ _ _
3. _ _ _ _ aí
4. l _ _ _ _
5. br _ _ _



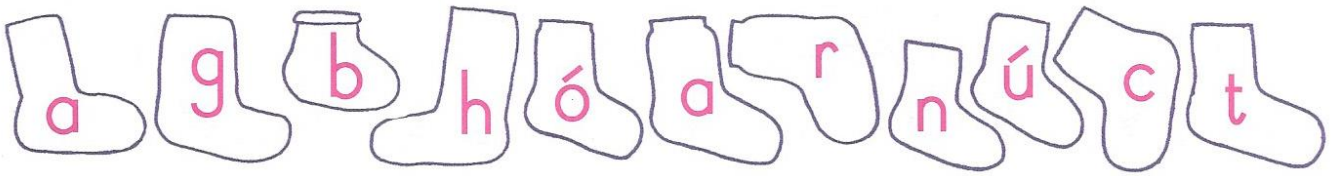
E. Tóg an focal.

g ú n a

1. _ ú n a
2. _ _ n a
3. _ _ _ a
4. _ _ _ _



F. Scríobh 4 fhocal ón liosta leis na litreacha seo.



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

G. Faigh 4 fhocal ón liosta ar an ngeansaí.

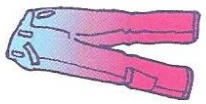
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

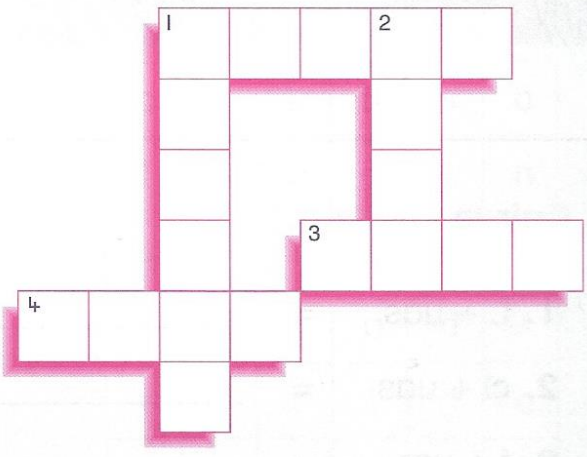
H. Crosfhocal.

Trasna

1. 
3. 
4. 

Síos

1. 
2. 



Am Don Léamh

Caipín Snámha

Cleachtaí

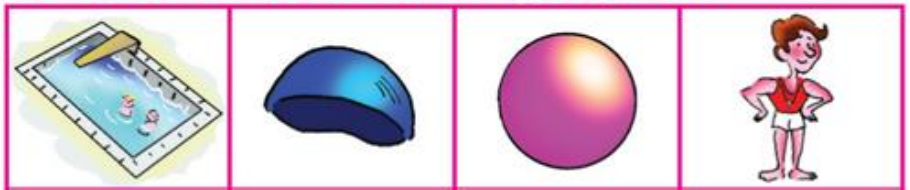
A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Chuaigh Niamh go dtí an linn snámha. _____
2. Chuaigh Liam go dtí an linn snámha. _____
3. Léim Liam isteach san uisce. _____
4. Bhí Liam ag snámh. _____
5. Bhí Liam ag súgradh le traein. _____

B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cé a chuaigh go dtí an linn snámha? _____
2. Cár léim Liam? _____
3. Cé a bhí ag súgradh le liathróid? _____
4. Cé a tháinig? _____
5. Cé a chuaigh abhaile? _____

C. Scríobh an focal ceart faoi gach pictiúr.



D. Faigh 4 fhocal ón scéal sa linn snámha.

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

uiscegardaléimabhaile

SESE

Monday

Last week we looked at different types of forces, including the force of gravity. This week we are going to look at another type of force called friction.

Friction:

Resistance Is Futile!

Have you ever noticed that after going down a slide, the surface of the slide feels warm? Where do you think this heat energy comes from?

The difficulty of moving one surface against another surface is due to a force called friction. When you slide down a slide, some of the energy of sliding is converted to heat energy. This is because of the friction between your clothes and the material that the slide is made from.

The more friction there is, the more difficult it is for two surfaces to move past one another. The surface of a slide is usually smooth, because smoother surfaces tend to have less friction.

Did you ever slide down a waterslide? Did you notice that it was even easier to slide down than a regular slide? This is because the water reduces the friction between you and the surface of the slide, so you slide down it more easily.

Friction occurs in many real-life situations. Examples include moving machine parts, car tyres on the road and a brake block and bicycle wheel.

You can click on the picture below to see a video explaining a little more about how friction works:

Forces Activity C

Friction - Advantages and Disadvantages

Look at the images and decide if friction is an advantage or disadvantage in the situation, then colour in the box you have chosen. Explain why.

fidget spinner

advantage | disadvantage

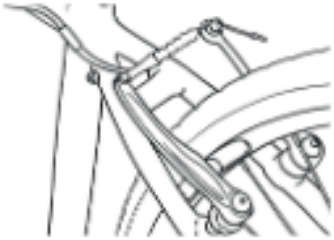
My explanation:

running shoes

advantage | disadvantage

My explanation:

bike brakes



advantage | disadvantage

My explanation:

playground slide

advantage | disadvantage

My explanation:

Tuesday

Forces Activity D – Experiment Time

First click on the picture here to open the experiment directions. Read this and then come back and complete your Experiment Record below:

Experiment Record

Diagram Of How I Set Up My Experiment:

Prediction

What do you think will happen after you put the oil on the tray?

_____

_____

Why?

_____

_____

_____

Results

After you put the oil on the tray what happened? _____

_____

_____

_____

Was your prediction right?

_____

_____

Now click here to see if you got the same results as other people who did the experiment and learn about how this happened!