Jolly Phonics Workbook & Spellings/Activities p62/63

‹-ist›

exist
resist
twist
insist
artist
consist

chemist
cyclist
florist
persist
soloist
specialist

guitarist
scientist
linguist
tourist
journalist
therapist

Find the words from the spelling list.
Look for words going down as well as across.

f	e	y	c	h	e	m	e	x	u	i	m	g	c
l	x	t	o	u	r	g	t	j	a	r	t	u	y
o	i	n	s	i	s	t	o	f	t	w	i	s	c
r	s	j	o	u	r	n	a	l	i	s	t	w	l
i	t	c	l	t	h	e	r	o	s	o	l	o	i
l	r	o	o	q	t	h	a	r	t	i	s	t	s
i	k	n	i	c	h	e	m	i	s	t	i	g	t
n	n	s	s	r	e	s	i	s	t	w	u	p	s
g	u	i	t	a	r	i	s	t	z	i	n	e	p
u	u	s	e	s	a	w	i	s	t	s	c	r	e
i	r	t	m	u	p	r	c	y	c	t	a	s	c
s	s	p	e	c	i	a	l	i	s	t	t	i	i
t	l	i	n	g	s	c	i	e	n	t	i	s	t
z	g	u	i	t	t	o	u	r	i	s	t	t	h
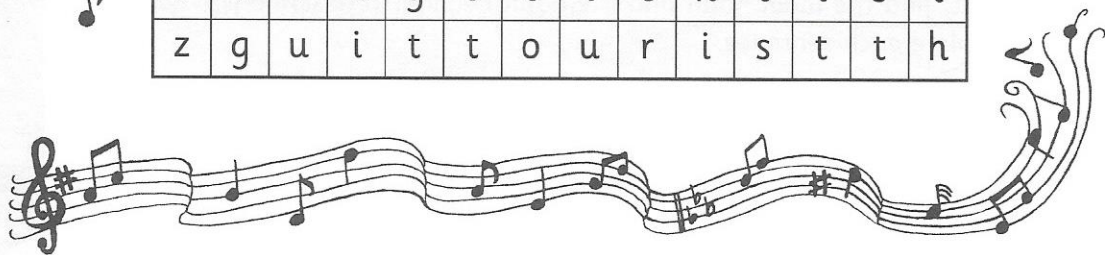
Draw a picture for each of these people, showing the activities they perform.

harpist   scientist   canoeist   dentist   motorist
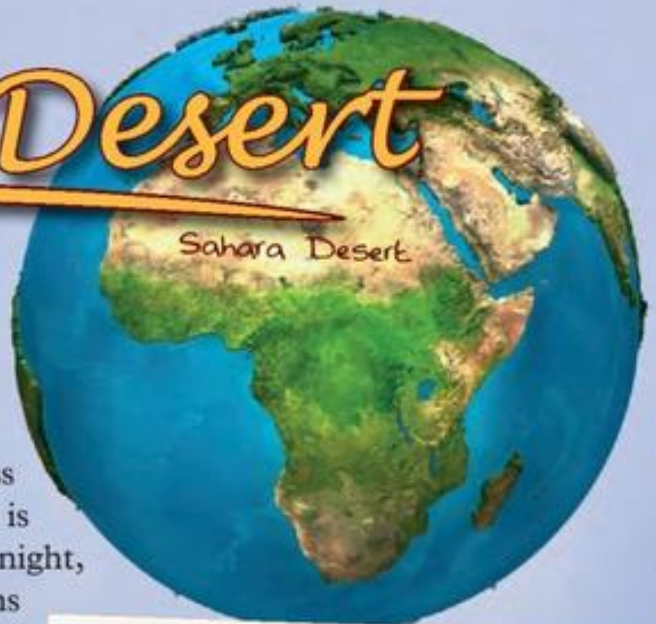
The Sahara Desert

Sahara Desert

The largest hot desert in the world is the Sahara Desert in North Africa. It stretches from the Red Sea in the east to the Atlantic Ocean in the west. It is over 100 times the size of Ireland.

The Sahara Desert is very hot and dry. It gets less than 10cm of rainfall every year. During the day, it is unbearably hot in the desert. However, during the night, it is extremely cold. Strong winds cause sand storms and push the sand up into huge sand dunes.

Despite it being such a difficult place in which to survive, some people do live in the Sahara Desert. They are called **nomads**. They travel across the desert with their camels and other animals. Nomads live in tents made from animal skins. They trade goods such as wool, leather and rice.

Much of the Sahara Desert is barren. However, there are about 90 oases in the desert. An **oasis** is a fertile place with water on or near the surface. The water comes from underground wells or streams. People can live and grow crops in these areas.

Sometimes travellers in the desert think that they see lakes of water in the distance. However, when they get there, they find only sand. This is called a **mirage**. It is just a trick of the light. ■

Nomads and camels
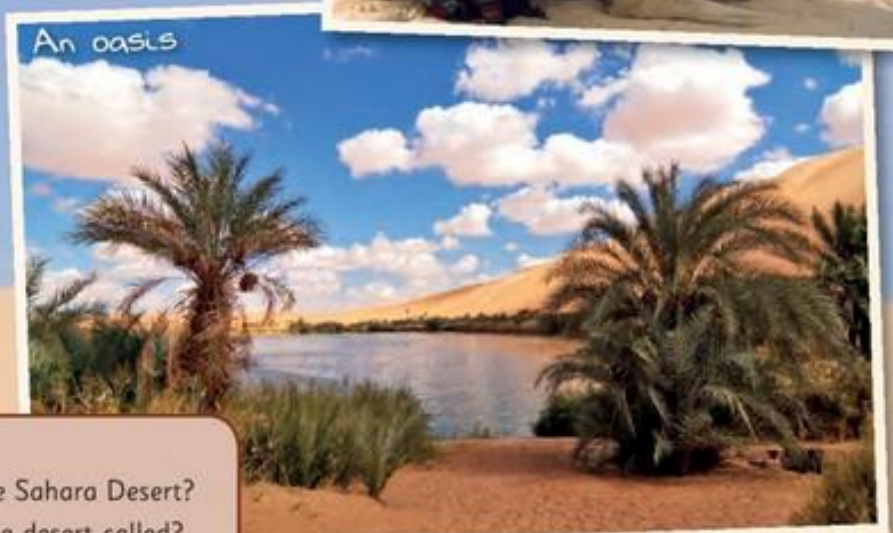
An oasis

CHECK-UP

1 Where is the Sahara Desert?
2 What sea lies to the east of the Sahara Desert?
3 What are people who live in the desert called?
4 What is the name of a fertile place in the desert?
5 What is a mirage?

Flapjacks

These delicious baked bars are perfect as a lunchtime snack. They are easy to make too.

Caution: You must get an adult to help you when making these flapjacks.

Ingredients

Butter (to grease the baking tray)
230g of butter
350g of porridge oats
90g of caster sugar
2 tablespoons of honey
A pinch of salt

Note: You can add raisins and almonds to the mixture for variety.

Preparation

1 Heat the oven to 180°C/350°F/gas mark 4.
2 Grease a baking tray with some butter.
3 Melt the butter, sugar and honey in a saucepan over a low heat.
4 Remove the saucepan from the heat.
5 Mix the oats and a pinch of salt into the melted mixture.
6 Spoon the mixture onto the baking tray.
7 Flatten it with the back of a spoon.
8 Bake it in the oven for about 25 minutes, until it is golden brown.
9 Cut the baked mixture into squares and allow them to cool in the baking tray.
10 Place the flapjacks on a plate and eat sensibly.

CHECK-UP

1 With what do you grease the baking tray?
2 What weight of oats is used?
3 What kind of sugar is used?
4 How many tablespoons of honey are required?
5 What heat do you put the oven at if you have a gas oven?
6 For about how long do you bake the mixture?

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.
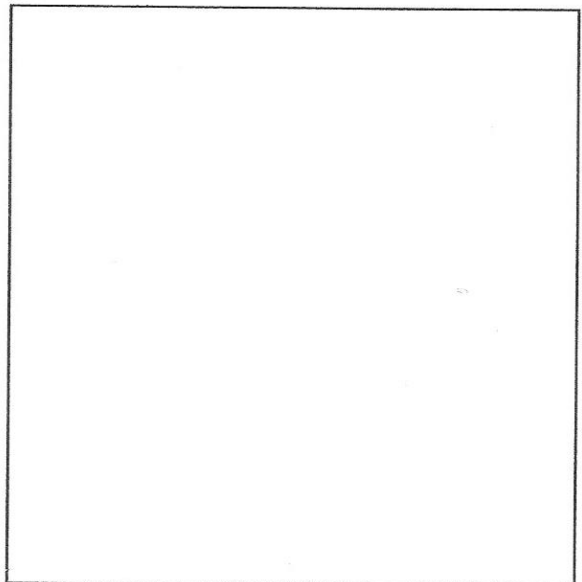
Draw and describe them.

OUR HERO!
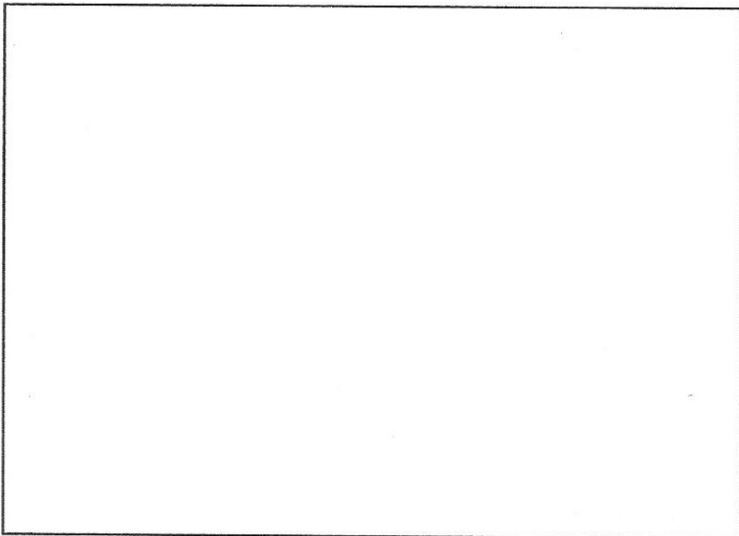
Meet our hero. Known as

_____, 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 …
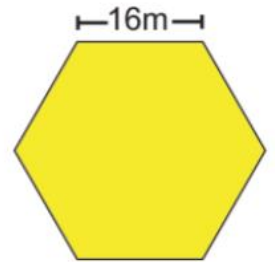
_____

_____

_____

_____

Maths

Monday

Planet Maths p137 B

B Do it!

1. What is the perimeter of a square if each side measures **15m**?
2. What is the perimeter of a rectangle that is **12m** long and **8m** wide?
3. A triangle has a perimeter of **45m**. Two of the sides measure **18m** and **14m**. How long is the third side?
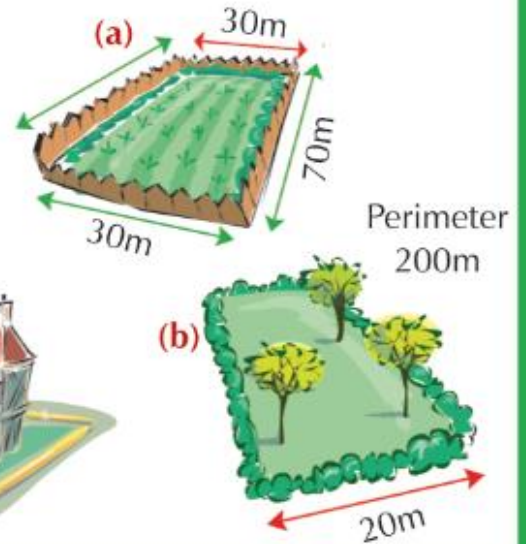4. What is the perimeter of a hexagon if each side measures **16m**?

├—16m—┤

Tuesday

Planet Maths p137 C & E

C Solve it!

1. If you walked twice around a square whose sides each measure **50m**, how far would you walk?
2. A rectangular field (picture a) has a fence measuring **200m**. What is the length of the fence on the far side?
3. The field in picture (b) also has a perimeter of **200m**. How long is the field?
4. A house (picture c) is protected by a beam in the shape of a rectangle. What is the length of the beam to which the large red arrow points?

(a) 30m
70m
30m

Perimeter 200m

(b)
20m

Perimeter 740m
(c)
150m

E Share it!

1. Scientists measured the perimeter of this square shape in outer space and found that is was **480m**. What was the length of each side?
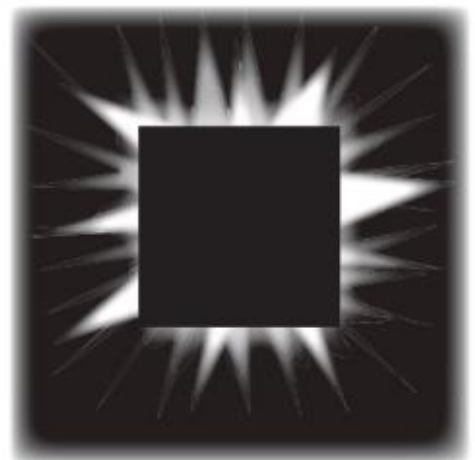
2. A car drove around Mountjoy Square, covering a distance of **640m**. What is the length of each side of the Square?
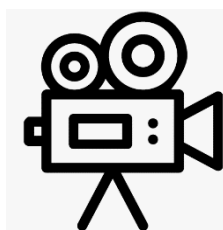
3-D Shapes

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.
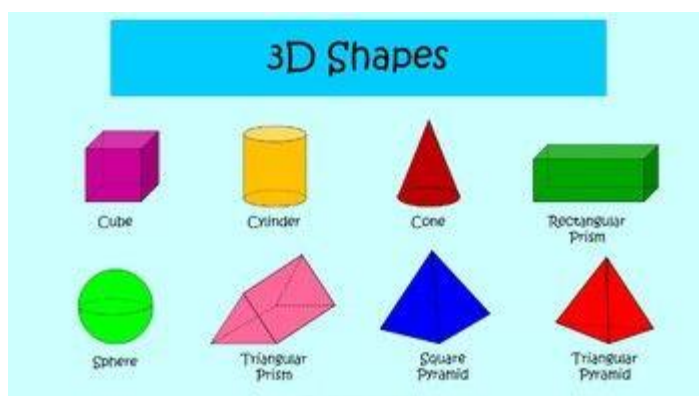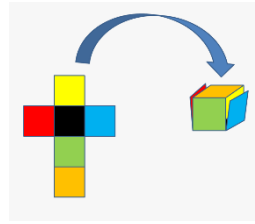
Planet Maths p167 B Q1

B 1. **Which 3D shapes can you see in the pictures below?**
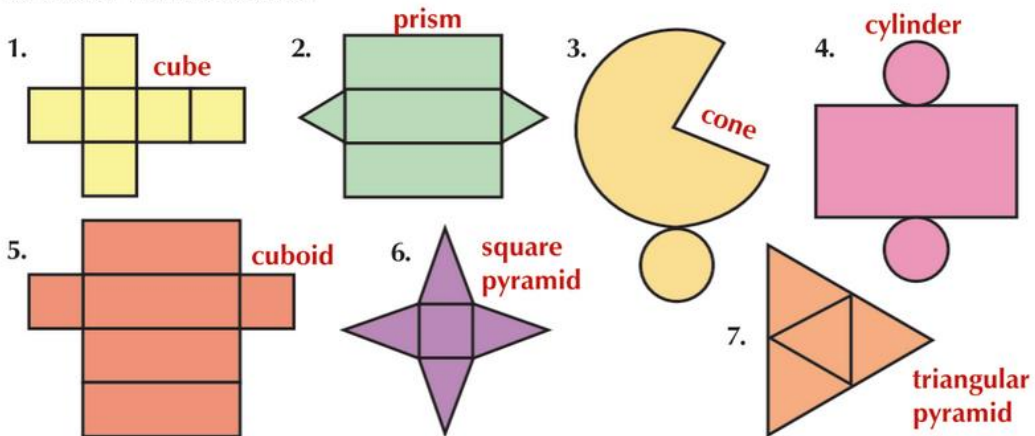
(a)

(b)
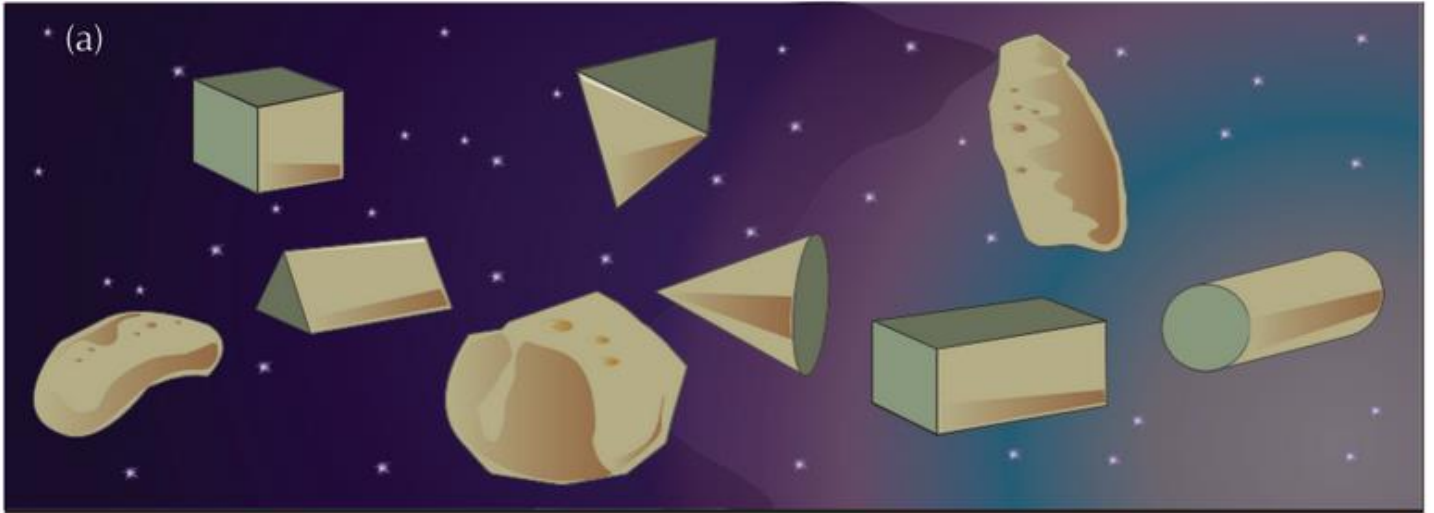
Thursday

Click on the picture below to watch a short video on 3-D shape nets and how they work.
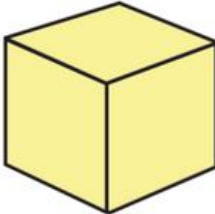

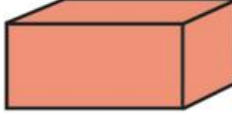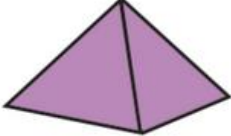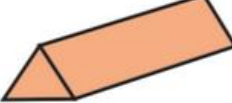## Planet Maths p168 A

A Make and draw 3D shapes.
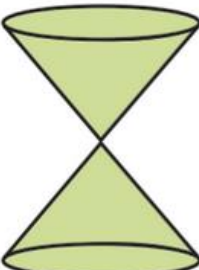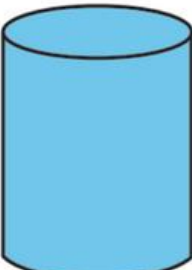
Draw these nets. Cut out the nets, fold and tape to make 3D shapes.
Be careful with the scissors.

Pair work

1. cube
2. prism
3. cone
4. cylinder
5. cuboid
6. square pyramid
7. triangular pyramid

Friday

Planet Maths p168 B

B Trace the dots into your copy to help you to draw the shapes. Label each shape.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

FRIDAY TESTS

WEEK 23

1. What is half of 450?   a 250   b 225   c 215

2. $\frac{3}{8}$ of a number is 18. What is the number?
   a 36   b 42   c 48

3. How much lighter than 2 kg is 1 kg 350 g?
   a 550 g   b 650 g   c 750 g

4. The perimeter of a rectangle is 28 cm. If the width is 6 cm, what is its length?
   a 6 cm   b 7 cm   c 8 cm

5. 8 oranges cost €3·60. What would 5 oranges cost?   a €2·25   b €2·50   c €2·75

6. (4 x 9) ÷ (12 ÷ 2) = ☐   a 4   b 5   c 6

7. What is the area of a garden 5 metres wide by 9 metres long?
   a 36 m²   b 45 m²   c 54 m²

8. If today is March 16th, what date will it be 12 days from now?   a 26th   b 27th   c 28th

9. Take four sixteens from 80.
   a 6   b 16   c 26

10. A pen costs €3·45. What would 5 pens cost?
    a €16·75   b €16·50   c €17·25

11. How many minutes are there from 3:48 to 4:25?   a 35   b 36   c 37

12. 5 diaries cost €26·00. What would 2 diaries cost?   a €10·40   b €11·20   c €9·80

13. (6 x 7) − (5 x 6) = ☐   a 12   b 14   c 16

14. $\frac{3}{8}$ of a number is 15. What is the number?
    a 20   b 30   c 40

15. How much is 0·3 of €20?
    a €6   b €8   c €10

Score ☐/15

WEEK 24

1. What is double 79?   a 148   b 158   c 168

2. How many seconds in $3\frac{1}{2}$ minutes?
   a 180   b 190   c 210

3. By how much is the sum of 34 and 26 greater than their difference?
   a 51   b 52   c 53

4. What is the area of a square with sides of 9 cm?   a 32 cm²   b 36 cm²   c 81 cm²

5. What must be added to $\frac{1}{4}$ of €4·40 to make €2·00?   a €0·90   b €0·80   c €0·70

6. By how much is 7·83 greater than 6·5?
   a 1·33   b 1·78   c 1·64

7. How many apples were left over when 60 apples were packed into bags of 8?
   a 3   b 4   c 5

8. (5 x 9) − (6 x 6) = ☐   a 7   b 8   c 9

9. The area of a rectangle is 30 cm². If the length is 6 cm what is the width?
   a 3 cm   b 4 cm   c 5 cm

10. ($\frac{3}{8}$ of 24) + (15 ÷ 3) = ☐
    a 12   b 13   c 14

11. Which of these lines are parallel?
    a ╲   b ═   c ⅄

12. $\frac{1}{4}$ of my money is €1·30. How much have I?
    a €4·20   b €5·20   c €5·60

13. What is $\frac{3}{4}$ of 36?   a 27   b 24   c 28

14. €1·20 + €2·10 + €3·40 = ☐
    a €6·70   b €5·70   c €6·80

15. Jack has €30. Jim has 0·5 of that amount. How much have they between them?
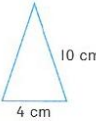   a €40   b €45   c €50

Score ☐/15

Work it out

FRIDAY TESTS

WEEK 25

1. €10 − €6·45 = ☐   a €3·55   b €3·45   c €3·65

2. How many groups of 8 can be made from 48 boys and 24 girls?   a 7   b 8   c 9

3. Barbara had €30. Jacinta had $\frac{2}{3}$ of that amount. How much had they between them?
   a €40   b €50   c €60

4. James walked $1\frac{1}{2}$ km. Rita walked twice as far. How far did Rita walk?
   a 2 km   b 3 km   c 4 km

5. 1235, 1239, 1243, 1247, ☐
   a 1249   b 1250   c 1251

6. How many grammes are there in $2\frac{3}{10}$ kg?
   a 230 g   b 2300 g   c 2310 g

7. A container holds 650 ml of milk. How many litres and millilitres would 4 containers hold?
   a 2 l 600 ml   b 2 l 500 ml   c 2 l 400 ml

8. What would $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg of grapes cost if 500 g cost €1·20?   a €5·00   b €6·00   c €6·50

9. (7 x 6) − (8 x 3) = ☐   a 16   b 18   c 20

10. $\frac{4}{5}$ of a number is 24. What is the number?
    a 30   b 32   c 34

11. If 5 pens cost €12·50, what would 2 pens cost?   a €4·00   b €5·50   c €5·00

12. 40, 38, 35, 31, ☐   a 24   b 25   c 26

13. What is the perimeter of this isosceles triangle?
    a 14 cm   b 24 cm   c 18 cm

14. Pat gave €5 for a paper costing €2·75. What change did he get?
    a €2·75   b €2·25   c €2·50

15. What is the cost of 2 markers if 5 markers cost €3·00?   a €1·20   b €1·40   c €1·60

Score ☐ / 15

WEEK 26

1. 56 is $\frac{1}{5}$ of ☐.   a 260   b 270   c 280

2. How much is the sum of 35 and 26 greater than their difference?   a 50   b 52   c 54

3. 100 − (7 x 9) = ☐   a 27   b 37   c 46

4. How much less than 2 is 1·03?
   a 0·7   b 0·97   c 0·07

5. Take $\frac{2}{3}$ of 18 from the half of 30.
   a 3   b 6   c 9

6. (42 ÷ 7) + (48 ÷ 8) = ☐
   a 10   b 12   c 14

7. Take 8 times 9 from 100.   a 36   b 38   c 28

8. If the perimeter of a regular hexagon is 42 cm, what is the length of each side?
   a 5 cm   b 7 cm   c 9 cm

9. How much more than €6·75 is €9·00?
   a €3·50   b €2·25   c €2·35

10. There are 350 litres of oil left in Bradys' tank, which holds 1000 l. How many litres will it take to fill the tank?
    a 550 l   b 650 l   c 750 l

11. Which shows five minutes to one?
    a 1:05   b 12:50   c 12:55

12. Write $3\frac{7}{100}$ in decimal form.
    a 3·7   b 3·07   c 3·03

13. Take half of 16 from 4 times 7.
    a 12   b 20   c 16

14. What fraction of an hour is 45 minutes?
    a $\frac{1}{4}$ b $\frac{1}{2}$ c $\frac{3}{4}$

15. The sum of three numbers is 40. If two of the numbers are 12 and 10, what is the third number?   a 8   b 18   c 28

Score ☐ / 15

Work it out.

Gaeilge

Abair Liom p152 G

G. Ceisteanna agus freagraí.

An ndearna ...? | Rinne... 👍 | Ní dhearna... 👎

An ndearna Oisín a chuid obair bhaile? | **Rinne...** | **Ní dhearna...**

1. An ndearna Seán obair ar an bhfeirm?
   _____

2. An ndearna Mamaí an bricfeasta ar maidin?
   _____

3. _____ Mamó geansaí d'Oisín.
   _____

4. _____ Síofra dearmad ar a bróga peile?
   _____
   _____

5. _____
   Ní dhearna. Rinne sí píóg úll.

Abair Liom p150 D

D. Críochnaigh na habairtí.

I bpreabadh na súl bhuail Setanta an sliotar. | Amach as an teach le gach duine nuair a chuala siad an **ruaille buaille**.

1. _____ rith Seán trasna na páirce.

2. Rith Mamaí isteach sa seomra nuair a chuala sí an _____.

3. Thug Magda pas do Shíofra _____.

4. Bhí _____ sa pháirc nuair a bhuaigh siad an cluiche.

5. _____ rug Oisín ar an liathróid agus scóráil sé.

J. Caitheamh aimsire Aoife agus Dháithí.

Aoife

drámaíocht, leadóg agus cispheil

Is fearr liom cispheil mar imríonn mo chairde freisin.

ag traenáil
gach Máirt agus Déardaoin

cluichí
gach Satharn

Daithí

peil, ealaín agus rugbaí

Is fearr liom ealaín mar is aoibhinn liom péinteáil.

ceacht
gach Luan

déanaim pictiúir sa bhaile`
ag an deireadh seachtaine

Léigh scéal Aoife.

Tá a lán caitheamh aimsire agam. Tá suim mhór agam sa **drámaíocht**, sa **leadóg** agus sa **chispheil**.

An caitheamh aimsire is fearr liom ná **cispheil** mar **imríonn mo chairde freisin**. Bainim an-taitneamh as bheith ag imirt.

Téim **ag traenáil gach Máirt agus Déardaoin**. Bíonn **cluiche** againn **gach Satharn**.

Críochnaigh scéal Dhaithí.

Tá a lán caitheamh aimsire agam. Tá suim mhór agam sa _____ , san _____ agus sa _____ .

An caitheamh aimsire is fearr liom ná _____.
mar _____ . Bainim an-taitneamh as bheith ag péinteáil agus ag tarraingt.
Bíonn _____ agam _____ .
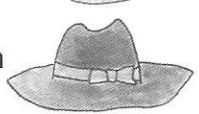Déanaim _____ ag an _____ .

Éadaí

Liosta Focal
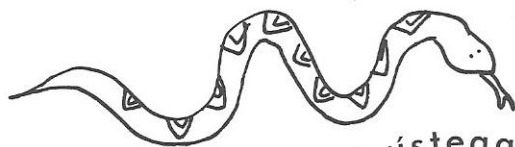
1. cóta
2. miotóga
3. bríste
4. bríste gairid
5. fo-bhríste
6. crios
7. caipín
8. T-léine
9. scairf
10. buataisí

cóta

caipín

scairf

fo-bhríste

T-léine

miotóga

crios

bríste

bríste gairid
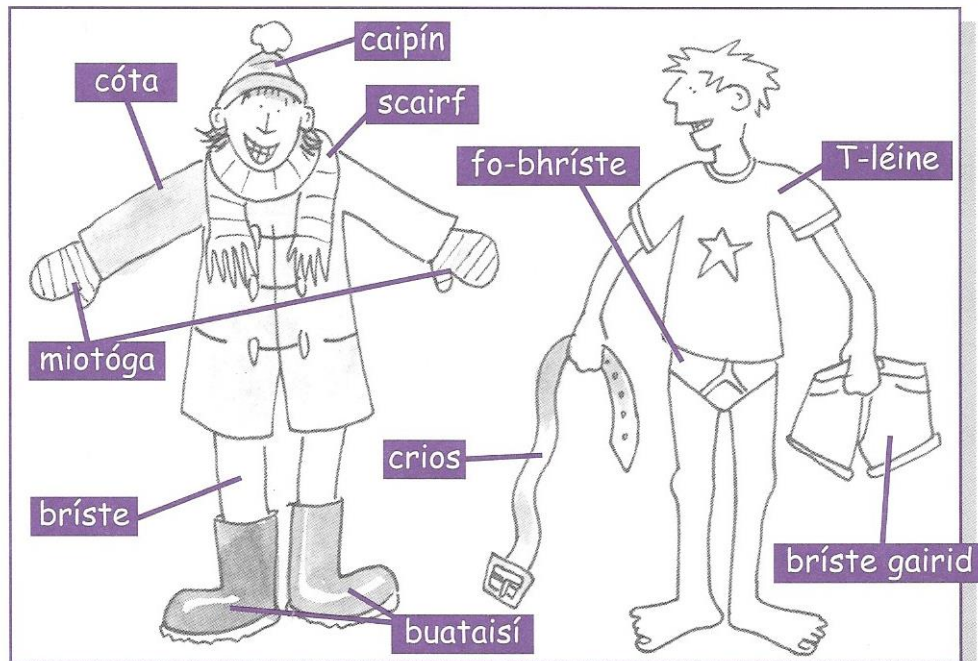
buataisí

1. Scríobh an focal ceart in aice le gach pictiúr.

(a) = _____

(b) = _____

(c) = _____

(d) = _____

(e) = _____

(f) = _____

(g) = _____

(h) = _____

2. Péist Focal

brísteancótascairflébrístescrmiotógabrístegairidfscbuataisícriosscaipín

3. An bhfuil an pictiúr ceart nó mícheart?

cóta _____ceart_____

bríste _____

fo-bhríste _____

caipín _____

scairf _____

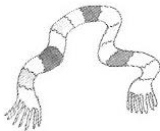miotóga _____

bríste gairid _____

crios _____

T-léine _____

buataisí _____

4. Cuardach Focal

cóta
miotóga
bríste
bríste gairid
fo-bhríste
crios
caipín
T-léine
scairf
buataisí

D	I	R	I	A	G	E	T	S	Í	R	B
S	C	R	O	I	S	M	I	O	T	Ó	S
C	C	R	I	O	S	C	Ó	T	E	T	S
B	Ó	S	R	Ú	N	B	R	Í	P	L	Í
A	S	T	S	T	Í	C	R	I	O	É	S
G	T	B	A	S	P	A	N	Ó	M	I	I
Ó	E	R	G	C	I	I	B	G	I	N	A
T	B	S	Í	A	A	P	Í	T	O	E	T
O	R	C	A	S	C	A	I	R	F	R	A
I	Í	B	R	Í	S	T	E	S	C	E	U
M	B	R	Í	S	C	A	B	U	A	T	B
S	F	O	B	H	R	Í	S	T	E	Í	P

5. Faigh an strainséir!

(a) ag imirt, ag seinm, ag súgradh, ag obair   _____

(b) beirt, dó, triúr, ceathrar, cúigear   _____

(c) caoga, seasca, trí, fiche, seachtó   _____

(d) scairf, bríste, cóta, rothar, fo-bhríste   _____

(e) cos, crios, bolg, lámh, cluas   _____

6. Líon na bearnaí.

1. Chuir Áine a _____ uirthi mar bhí a lámha fuar.

2. Chaith Marc _____ _____ mar bhí an aimsir te.

3. Chroch Linda a _____ suas sa seomra cótaí inné.

4. Chaith Eoin a _____ mar bhí a mhuineál fuar.

5. Cheannaigh mo mhamaí _____ nua dom sa siopa.

6. Chaith Andrea _____ mar bhí a bríste ró-mhór di.

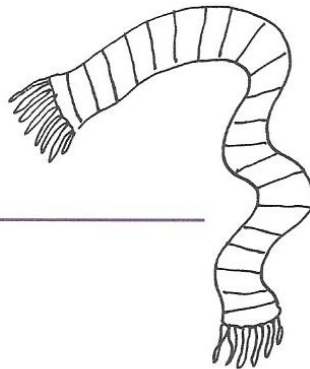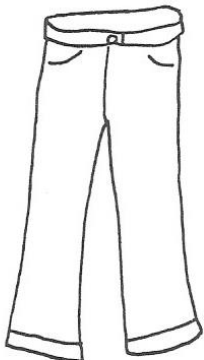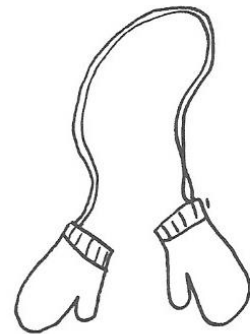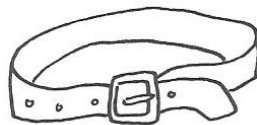## 7. Faigh na focail seo sa bhfoclóir. Scríobh amach an míniú.

(a) clogad _____

(b) riteoga _____

(c) pitseámaí _____

(d) spéaclaí _____

8. Scríobh agus dathaigh.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

cóisir	cuireadh	ríomhaire	cárta

Cóisir

Breithlá Leah a bhí ann. Bhí sí deich mbliana d'aois.
Bhí cóisir aici. Rinne Leah cuireadh ar an ríomhaire.
Thug Leah cuireadh do Learaí.

A Learaí,
Mo bhreithlá atá ann. Beidh cóisir agam.
Ar mhaith leat teacht?

Lá: An Aoine
Áit: Teach Leah
Am ag tosú: A trí a chlog
Am ag críochnú: A seacht a chlog

Slán go fóill,
Leah

R.S.V.P.

Chuaigh Learaí go dtí an chóisir. Thug sé cárta do
Leah. Thug sé bronntanas di freisin. Thug sé camán
di. D'ith na páistí milseáin, criospaí agus brioscaí. D'ól
siad cóla agus líomanáid. Bhí cáca breithlae ag Leah.
Bhí deich gcoinneal ar an gcáca.

bronntanas	camán	cáca breithlae	deich gcoinneal

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Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

1. Breithlá Leah a bhí ann. _____
2. Rinne Learaí cuireadh ar an ríomhaire. _____
3. Bhí an chóisir i dteach Leah. _____
4. Chuaigh Learaí go dtí an chóisir. _____
5. Bhí naoi gcoinneal ar an gcáca breithlae. _____

B. Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cén aois a bhí Leah? _____
_____
2. Céard a rinne Leah ar an ríomhaire? _____
_____
3. Cén lá a bhí an chóisir? _____
_____
4. Cén bronntanas a thug Learaí do Leah? _____
_____
5. Céard a d'ith na páistí? _____
_____

C. Scríobh an focal ceart faoi gach pictiúr.

D. Scríobh 4 fhocal ón scéal leis na litreacha seo.

a d i e u c m r n á h c l

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

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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.

Monday

Friend or Foe?

Friction is an advantage when trying to slow down a moving **vehicle**, like this racing car. Its brakes need to be made of a special **ceramic** material. This material can withstand the very high temperatures created by the friction when the racing car's brakes are applied. When the car brakes, the brake discs press against the wheel rims, causing them to turn more slowly. This is how the car slows down.

Friction can also be a disadvantage. Because of the friction as they rub against each other, the cogs and gears in this engine will eventually wear out and will need to be replaced. The parts also lose energy as heat when they rub against each other. This makes the engine less **efficient** and more expensive to run. Oil helps engines by reducing friction.

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

Friction

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:
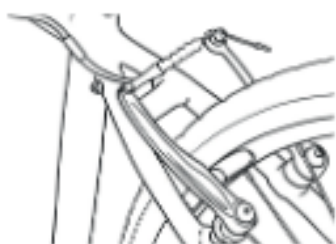
_____
_____
_____
_____

running shoes

advantage   disadvantage

My explanation:

_____
_____
_____
_____

bike brakes

advantage   disadvantage

My explanation:

_____
_____
_____
_____

playground slide

advantage   disadvantage

My explanation:

_____
_____
_____
_____

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!