

Suggested Work Sheet Week (May 5-8, 2020)

(Just know how to say the Irish words & what they mean)

Foclóir: An Gruagaire/Barber/Haidresser: gruaig fhionn/blonde hair, gruaig dhíreach/straight hair, gruaig chatach/curly hair, seampú/shampoo, doirteal/sink, scuab ghruaige/hair brush, gruaig dhonn/brown hair, siosúr/scissors, gruaig ghearr/short hair, cíor/comb, stíl/style, gruaig rua/red hair, scáthán/mirror, gruaig dhubh/black hair, scuab/brush.

<p>1st Class Monday BANK HOLIDAY</p>	
<p>Tuesday This wk read about the fox & rabbit.</p>	<p>Mental Maths 1 p54 (Tues) & prob solving (Tues) Busy at Maths 1: p137 Capacity Abair Liom: lth 114 Comhrá/sound file on our webpage SESE Explorers: Reading: The School Trip/A Forest Adventure 20-21 Read at Home 1 Wk #26 Day 2 Table Topper 1 Sheet Subtract 12 Day 2 Spellbound 1 Wk 12 p26 English in Practice: Day 29</p>
<p>Wednesday</p>	<p>Mental Maths 1 p54 (Wed) & prob solving (Wed) Busy at Maths 1: p138 Capacity Abair Liom: Reading: The School Trip 22-23 Read at Home 1 Wk #26 Day 3 Table Topper 1 Sheet Subtract 12 Day 3 Spellbound 1 Wk 12 p27 English in Practice: Day 30</p>
<p>Thursday</p>	<p>Mental Maths 1 p55 (Thurs) & prob solving (Thurs) Busy at Maths 1: p139 Capacity Abair Liom: Reading: The School Trip 24-25 Read at Home 1 Wk #26 Day 4 Table Topper 1 Sheet Subtract 12 Day 4 Spellbound 1 Wk 13 p28 English in Practice: Day 31</p>
<p>Friday</p>	<p>Eng in Practice: Day 31 Mental Maths: Friday review Busy at Maths 1: p140 Capacity Spellbound 1 Wk 12 p29 Reading: The School Trip 26-27</p>

1st Class

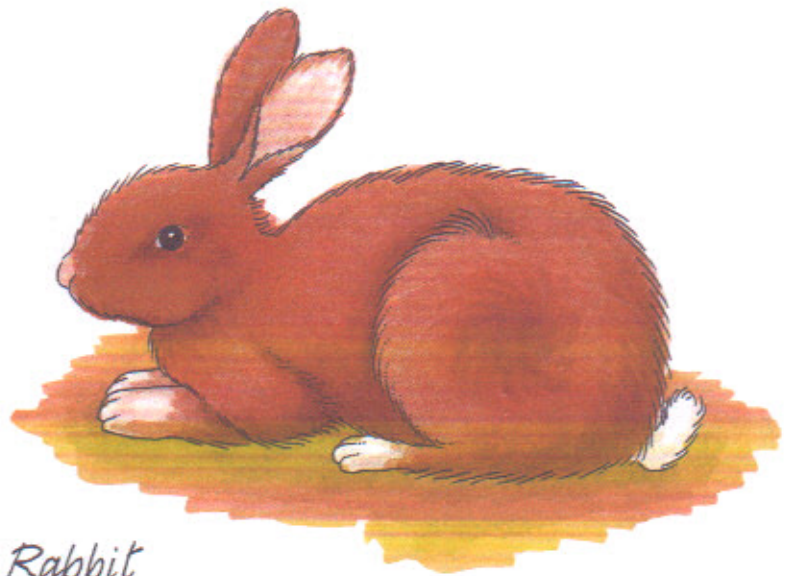
Comhrá: Abair Liom lth 114
An gruagaire: Dia duit. Hello
Síofra: Dia is Muire duit. Hello

1st class

Rabbit

Latin name: *Oryctolagus cuniculus*

Irish name: *Coinín*



Rabbit

Rabbits were introduced to Ireland by the Normans as a source of food. The Normans were of Scandinavian origin originally and the name they had for the rabbit was the Danish word Koinin. So the Irish adopted the name — Coinín and indeed called places after it such as Coney Island in Sligo and the Cunnigar in Dungarvan in Waterford.

Rabbits are herbivores and in the wild can live on grasses. They make burrows underground to sleep and breed in and they scamper down these burrows at the least sign of danger. Their short white tail is called a scut and the sight of this moving at speed together with a warning thump of their hind legs warns other rabbits if danger is near.

Rabbits live in colonies and there can be many burrows together in an area where the soil is loose enough to excavate, such as in a sandy area or in a ditch at the end of a field. While they can live perfectly well on grasses, they are particularly fond of softer vegetable leaves and will raid neighbouring gardens in the early morning and eat the owner's prize possessions. Digesting grass is very difficult and

the rabbit has to pass the food through its intestines twice, in order to extract all the food value. So they actually eat their own droppings first time round at night in the burrow and when they are excreted a second time next morning above ground they are completely dry and devoid of any nutritional value. This practice is called coprophagy.

The expression "breeding like a rabbit" is well founded in scientific fact. The female does begin to breed at a year old and there may be up to seven kittens in each litter. The kittens are born 30 days after mating and the mother can mate and conceive the next litter within 24 hours after delivery of the previous one. As a female rabbit can live as long as five years she could give birth to up to 350 babies in her life-time and be a great-great granny many times over before she dies.

Rabbits are food for many other animals in the food chain however. They are eaten by stoats, foxes, badgers and mink as well as birds of prey such as the Donegal golden eagle or the buzzards that are now becoming common in the eastern half of Ireland.

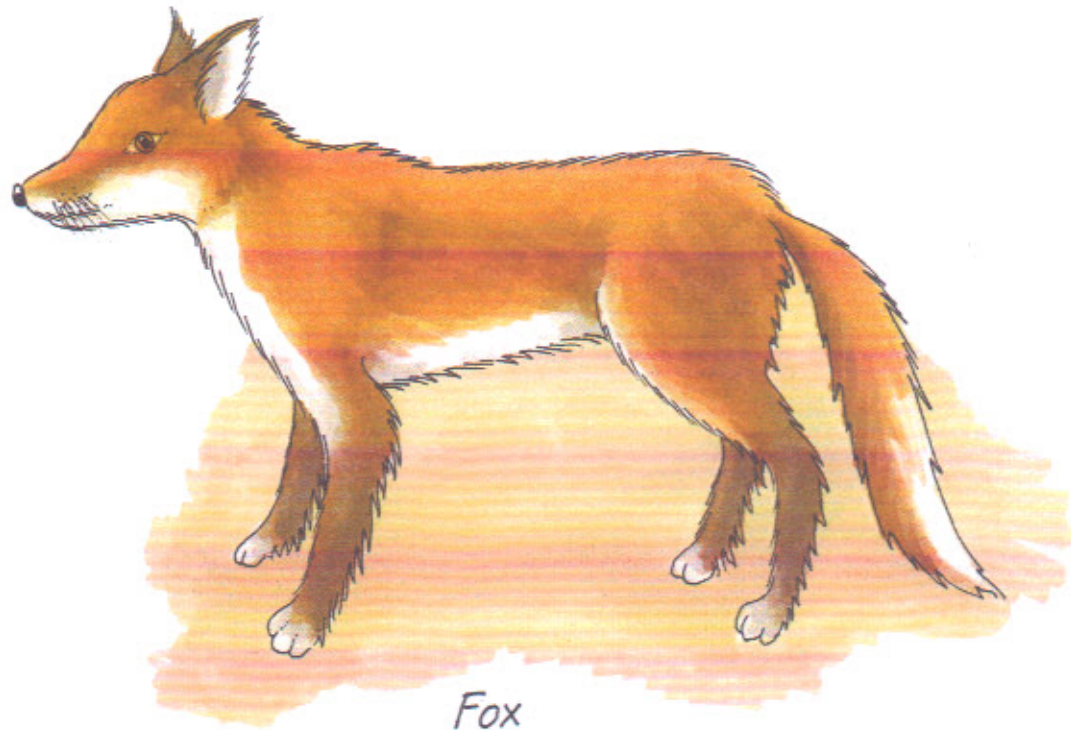


To do with Senior Infants

- The story — *The Adventures of Brer Rabbit* by Julius Lester — could be read to the pupils. These are American stories of how the clever rabbit was able to avoid all efforts to capture him. The story *Watership Down* by Richard Adams is also about rabbits.
- At Easter pupils can make Easter cards with pictures of Easter bunnies and Easter eggs.

Fox

Latin name—*Vulpes vulpes*
Irish names—*Sionnach*
or *Madra rua*



Fox

The fox is one of our most common and familiar mammals. It is a native Irish species, and probably returned to Ireland after the last Ice Age, 10,000 years ago by crossing a land bridge from Europe. It occurs in every county and estimates reckon that there are up to 200,000 foxes in the country. They can live in farmland, woodland, sand dunes, uplands and most successfully of all in built-up urban areas. They excavate underground dens or earths, where breeding foxes have their cubs. These are easily detected because the entrance will be strewn with food debris, as foxes are very untidy creatures. There will also be a very strong smell of fox.

The breeding season occurs from late December to early February. At this time foxes communicate with each other by sound — the male with a series of barks and the female vixen with bloodcurdling screams. The cubs are born between late February and the end of April. There are normally four or five cubs and it takes up to seven months before they are fully grown.



Many young foxes die in their first year as they are unable to establish territory and can die of hunger or are killed on the roads. If they do succeed they can live up to ten years.

Foxes are omnivores, which means they can eat food of animal and of vegetable origin. They are opportunists and will eat a great variety of food such as rabbits, young hares, brown rats and mice as well as small birds, eggs and nestlings, beetles and earthworms, and coastal foxes eat crabs and fish. They like blackberries and apples too but of course they have a bad reputation because they kill chickens and eat dead lambs, and are not above killing the odd baby lamb or two as well.

In cities people are quite fond of foxes and they often feed the foxes that visit their garden looking for scraps from the dustbin. Fox cubs are often left alone all day while their parents are looking for food and they can come out of the earth and play in the garden in good weather — a sight which pleases homeowners in urban areas.

To do with First Class

- Read Roald Dahl's book *Fantastic Mr. Fox* and *Run with the Wind* by Tom McCaughren.
- There are several fox songs such as "Maidrín rua" and "Little fox" which are great fun to sing. Download the words and tunes from the internet.

Subtract 12

12

13

14

15

16

Day 1 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$12 - 12 = 0$

$13 - 12 = 1$

$14 - 12 = 2$

$15 - 12 = 3$

$16 - 12 = 4$

$17 - 12 = 5$

$18 - 12 = 6$

$19 - 12 = 7$

$20 - 12 = 8$

$21 - 12 = 9$

$22 - 12 = 10$

$23 - 12 = 11$


$24 - 12 = 12$


$12 - 12 = 0$


$13 - 12 = 1$

$14 - 12 = 2$

$15 - 12 = 3$

1. (a) 
 $14 - 12 = \square$

(b) 
 $13 - 12 = \square$

(c) 
 $15 - 12 = \square$

2.	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
	12	13	15	14
	-12	-12	-12	-12
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

3. (a)  -  =

(b)  -  =

(c)  -  =

(d)  -  = 11

Day 2 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$12 - 12 = 0$

$13 - 12 = 1$

$14 - 12 = 2$

$15 - 12 = 3$

$16 - 12 = 4$

$17 - 12 = 5$

$18 - 12 = 6$

$19 - 12 = 7$

$20 - 12 = 8$

$21 - 12 = 9$

$22 - 12 = 10$



$23 - 12 = 11$

$24 - 12 = 12$



$16 - 12 =$

$17 - 12 =$

$18 - 12 =$

1. (a)  
 $17 - 12 = \square$

(b)  
 $18 - 12 = \square$

(c)  
 $16 - \square = \square$

2. (a) $\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 18 - \square \end{array}$

(b) $\begin{array}{c} \square \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 16 - 12 \end{array}$

(c) $\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ 17 - \square \end{array}$

3. (a)  -  =

(b)  -  =

(c)  -  = 11

Day 3 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$12 - 12 = 0$

$13 - 12 = 1$

$14 - 12 = 2$

$15 - 12 = 3$

$16 - 12 = 4$

$17 - 12 = 5$

$18 - 12 = 6$

$19 - 12 = 7$

$20 - 12 = 8$

$21 - 12 = 9$

$22 - 12 = 10$

$23 - 12 = 11$

$24 - 12 = 12$

$19 - 12 = 7$

$20 - 12 = 8$

$21 - 12 = 9$

1. (a)  $21 - 12 = \square$

(b)  $20 - 12 = \square$

(c)  $19 - 12 = \square$

2. Ring the correct answer. 

(a) $20 - 12 =$

7	8	9
---	---	---

(b) $18 - 12 =$

5	6	7
---	---	---

(c) $21 - 12 =$

7	8	9
---	---	---

3. or

(a) $21 - 12 = 10$

(b) $17 - 12 = 6$

(c) $18 - 12 = 6$

(d) $21 - 12 = 9$ 10

Day 4 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$12 - 12 = 0$

$13 - 12 = 1$

$14 - 12 = 2$

$15 - 12 = 3$

$16 - 12 = 4$

$17 - 12 = 5$

$18 - 12 = 6$

$19 - 12 = 7$

$20 - 12 = 8$

$21 - 12 = 9$

$22 - 12 = 10$

$23 - 12 = 11$

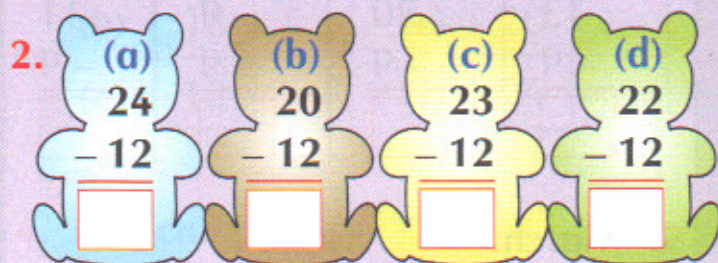
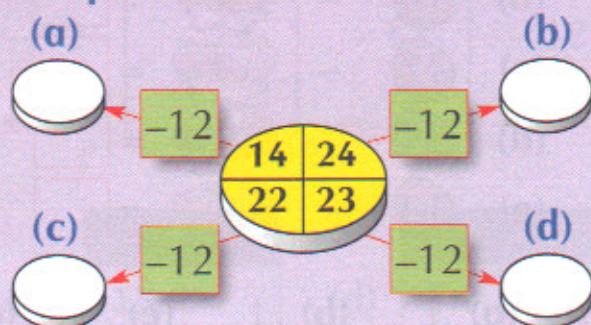
$24 - 12 = 12$

$22 - 12 = 10$

$23 - 12 = 11$

$24 - 12 = 12$

1. Complete.



3. Complete. (Subtract.)

(a) $13 - 12 = \square$

(b) $23 - 12 = 11$

(c) $17 - \square = 5$

(d) $24 - 12 = 12$

(e) $22 - \square = 10$ 13



DAY 29

1. What letter is missing?

g h j k

2. Which capital letter goes with *i*?

Y I L M

3. Yesterday was

4. How many syllables in *boat*?



5. Circle the word that ends with *m*.

some my by room

6. Circle the odd one out.

doctor make bake cake

7. Add *er* to *old* to make a new word.

8. Add *est* to *old* to make a new word.

9. Circle the word that needs a capital letter.

Yesterday was thursday.

10. Write the number which shows where the full stop goes.

Here is my school

2 3 4 1

MY SCORE

DAY 30

1. What letter is missing?

m n p q

2. Which capital letter goes with *o*?

Q C O S

3. Two days ago was

4. How many syllables in *does*?



5. Circle the word that ends with *b*.

band cub do pull

6. Circle the odd one out.

chair sweets stool sofa

7. Add *er* to *cold* to make a new word.

8. Add *est* to *cold* to make a new word.

9. Circle the word that needs a capital letter.

Yesterday was friday.

10. Write the number which shows where the full stop goes.

You love your mum

3 2 1 4

MY SCORE

DAY 31

1. Write the next letter.

q r s t

2. What small letter goes with **U**?

a u e o **U**

3. Tomorrow will be

4. How many syllables in **house**?

5. Change **g** in **rag** to **t** to make a new word.

6. Which two words sound the same?

bee go to be

7. Circle the word that rhymes with **seed**.

so need been nut

8. Circle the correct word.

The dog ran/run away.



9. What is missing from the question? Write it.

How are you today

10. Write the first word correctly.
soon I will be six years old.

MY SCORE

DAY 32

1. Write the next letter.

b c d e

2. What small letter goes with **F**?

i f h t **F**

3. Yesterday was

4. How many syllables in **lady**?

5. Change **b** in **rob** to **d** to make a new word.

6. Which two words sound the same?

where two tip to

7. Circle the word that rhymes with **small**.



no one ball send

8. Circle the correct word.

Put the **bog/box** there.

9. What is missing from the question? Write it.

Is this your dog

10. Write the first word correctly.
look at the funny clown.

MY SCORE

Block

41 boss

moss

loss

toss

42 feel

heel

peel

reel

43 beef

deer

week

seem

44 deep

keep

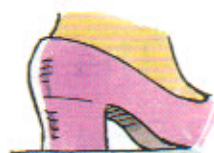
weep

jeer

Exercise 1

Write the words.













Exercise 2 Find the words in this wordsnake. Write them.



- (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____
 (d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____

Exercise 3 Write these sentences correctly.

(a) likes to Jack toss coins the.

Jack

(b) boy not does The well feel.

The

Exercise 4 Write the missing words.

- (a) We went on holidays for a _____.
 (b) I saw a _____ in the zoo.
 (c) You should not _____ other children.
 (d) The well is very _____.
 (e) I _____ full after my dinner.

deep
 feel
 week
 jeer
 deer

Exercise 5 Write these words correctly.

(a)

msso	moss
lsos	l_____
efel	f_____
eelp	p_____
befe	b_____

(b)

dree	_____
keew	_____
depe	_____
wepe	_____
reej	_____

Block

45 feed

seed

weed

need

46 cool

pool

boot

food

47 roof

room

moon

poor

48 fish

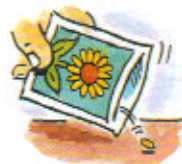
dish

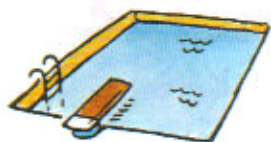
wish

push

Exercise 1

Write the words.













Exercise 2 Find the words in this wordsnake.
Write them.



- (a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____
 (d) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____

Exercise 3 Complete these sentences.

(a) (i) Pam likes to f____d the ducks.

(ii) Pam likes to _____ the ducks.



(b) (i) Sam is in the p____l.

(ii) Sam is in the _____.



(c) (i) The bird landed on the r____f.

(ii) The bird landed _____ the _____.



(d) (i) Alan likes to p____sh the trolley.

(ii) Alan likes to _____ the trolley.



Exercise 4 Write the missing words.

(a) The farmer was sowing the _____.

(b) You will _____ money to buy that.

(c) Kim has a TV set in her _____.

(d) Joan caught a _____ in the pond.

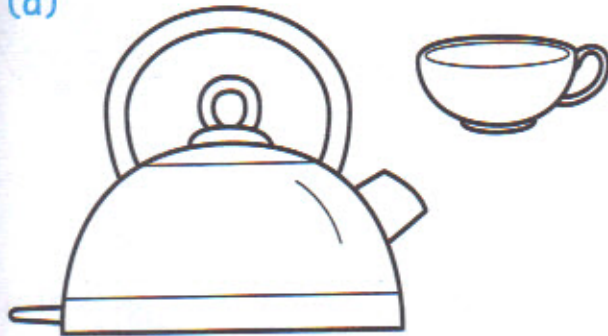
(e) The _____ shines at night.

fish
moon
seed
need
room

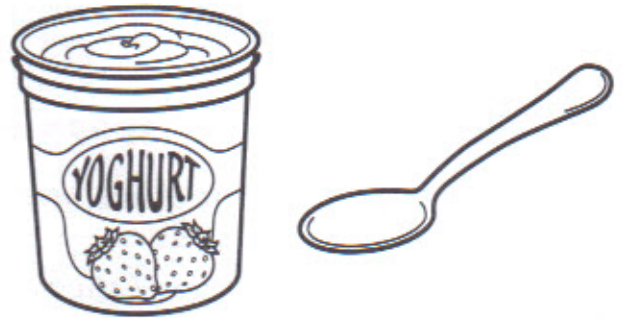
Capacity

1. Colour the container that holds more.

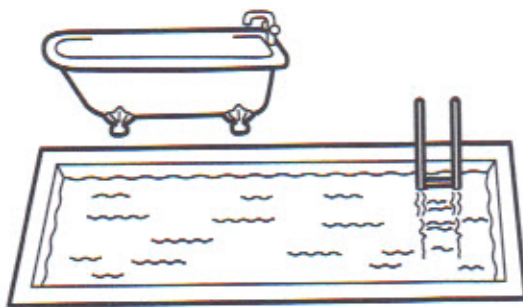
(a)



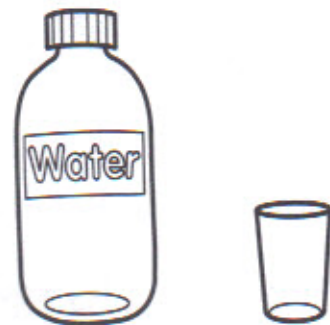
(b)



(c)



(d)



2. Finish the sentences using these words.

empty full nearly full nearly empty

(a)



(b)



(a) The glass is _____.

(b) The jug is _____.

(c)



(d)



(c) The bowl is _____.

(d) The bottle is _____.

3. Use colours to show that the glass is...

(a)



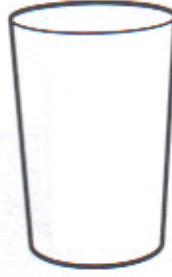
nearly full

(b)



empty

(c)



full

(d)



nearly empty

Capacity – Let's investigate!

Get measuring with water.






I measured a little less than 4 cups.






Just write down 4.



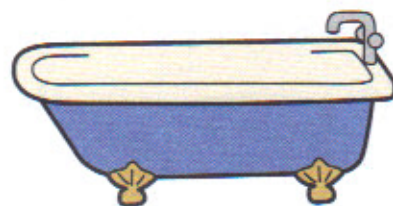
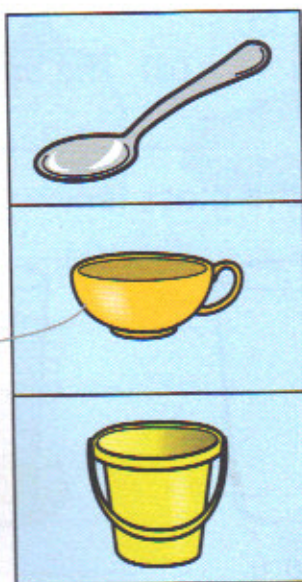
1. How many  **spoonfuls** fill...

	object	my estimate	measure	difference
(a)		<input type="text"/> spoonfuls	<input type="text"/> spoonfuls	<input type="text"/> spoonfuls
(b)		<input type="text"/> spoonfuls	<input type="text"/> spoonfuls	<input type="text"/> spoonfuls
(c)		<input type="text"/> spoonfuls	<input type="text"/> spoonfuls	<input type="text"/> spoonfuls

2. How many  **cupfuls** fill...

	object	my estimate	measure	difference
(a)		<input type="text"/> cupfuls	<input type="text"/> cupfuls	<input type="text"/> cupfuls
(b)		<input type="text"/> cupfuls	<input type="text"/> cupfuls	<input type="text"/> cupfuls
(c)		<input type="text"/> cupfuls	<input type="text"/> cupfuls	<input type="text"/> cupfuls

3. Which **container** in the middle is best for filling the following? Match.



Capacity

This pictogram shows how many



fill a



or



Answer the questions.

1. How many glasses fill the jug?

2. How many glasses fill the bucket?

3. Which container holds most? _____

4. Which container holds least? _____

5. How many glasses altogether fill the jug and kettle?

6. How many more glasses does the bucket hold than the kettle?

7. How many fewer glasses does the jug hold than the bucket?

8. How many glasses would fill 2 jugs?

9. How many glasses would fill 3 kettles?



Challenge

How many jugfuls would you need to fill the kettle?



Capacity – The litre (l)

1. Discuss.

Litres come in many different shapes.



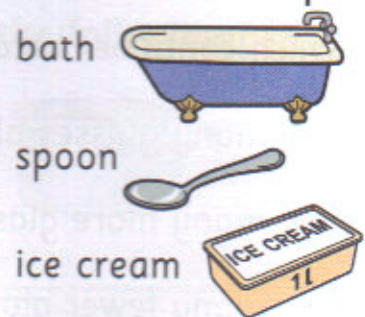
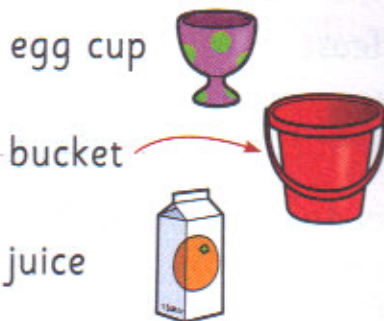
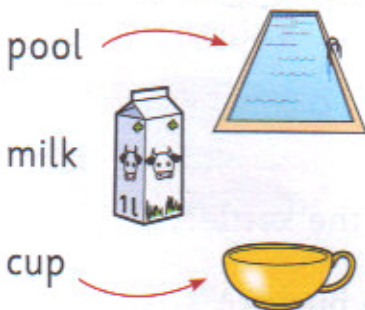
List some other items that can be bought in 1 litre (l) containers.

- (a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____
 (d) _____

2. Using a full litre bottle of water, how many of the following can you fill?

a	glass	b	bowl	c	carton
estimate	<input type="text"/>	estimate	<input type="text"/>	estimate	<input type="text"/>
measure	<input type="text"/>	measure	<input type="text"/>	measure	<input type="text"/>

3. Estimate how much each container holds? Write it in the correct place.



less than a litre	about a litre	more than a litre
(a) _____	(a) _____	(a) _____
(b) _____	(b) _____	(b) _____
(c) _____	(c) _____	(c) _____

