

**Homework Sheet Week (20-24 April 2020)** (Just know how to say the Irish words & what they mean)  
**Foclóir:** An Gruaig/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. Check out the link <http://www.rosenallisns.com/weekly-work-apr-27---may-1.html>

2nd class

2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Monday Prayer Sheet:	Mental Maths 1 p50 (Mon) & prob solving (Mon)
	Busy at Maths 2. P134
	Abair Liom: lth 112-113 Feach agus foghlaim/look & learn
	My Spelling Workbook. D. Unit 5 p18
	SESE Explorers: p54 Wildflowers in Ireland
	Reading: p6 The Wise Girl
	Table Topper 2 Sheet Subtract 11 Day 1
	Léigh sa Bhaile Seachtain #24 Lá 1
	Read at Home 2 Wk #25 Day 1
	Way With Words 2 p54
Tuesday	English In Practice 2 p14 Day 25
	Mental Maths 1 p50 Tues) & prob solving (Tues)
	Busy at Maths 2. P135
	Abair Liom: lth 114 Comhrá/sound file on our webpage
	My Spelling Workbook. D. Unit 5 p19
	SESE Explorers: p55 Wildflowers in Ireland
	Reading: p7 The Wise Girl
	Table Topper 2 Sheet Subtract 11 Day 2
	Léigh sa Bhaile Seachtain #25 Lá 2
	Read at Home 2 Wk #25 Day 2
Wednesday Prayer Sheet:	Way With Words 2 p55
	English In Practice 2 p14 Day 26
	Mental Maths 1 p50 (Wed) & prob solving (Wed)
	Busy at Maths 2. P140
	Abair Liom: lth 115 B. Ceangail/match, tarraing/draw, dathaigh, colour
	My Spelling Workbook. D. Unit 5 p20
	Reading: p8 The Wise Girl
	Table Topper 2 Sheet Subtract 11 Day 3
	Léigh sa Bhaile Seachtain #25 Lá 3
	Read at Home 2 Wk #25 Day 3
Thursday Prayer Sheet:	Way With Words 2 p56
	English In Practice 2 p15 Day 27
	Mental Maths 1 p51 (Thurs) & prob solving (Thurs)
	Busy at Maths 2. P141
	Abair Liom: lth 115 C & D (copy in the sentence)
	My Spelling Workbook. D. Unit 5 p21
	Learn about Cuckoo & Barn Owl
	Reading: p9 The Wise Girl
	Table Topper 2 Sheet Subtract 11 Day 4
	Léigh sa Bhaile Seachtain #25 Lá 4
Friday	Read at Home 2 Wk #25 Day 4
	Way With Words 2 p57
	English In Practice 2 p15 Day 28
	Read about the hedgehogs. Draw a pic. Write 3 things.
	Abair Liom: lth 116 Crosfhocal

**Comhrá: Abair Liom lth 114**

**An gruagaire:** Dia duit. *Hello*

**Síofra:** Dia is Muire duit. *Hello*

**An gruagaire:** Tá gruaig álainn ort! *Your hair is lovely on you*

**Síofra:** Go raibh maith agat. *Thank you*

**An gruagaire:** An maith leat gruaig ghearr? *Do you like short hair?*

**Síofra:** Ní maith liom. *No*

**Síofra:** Is fearr liom gruaig fhada. *I prefer long hair*

**An gruagaire:** Ceart go leor. *Alright*

**An gruagaire:** An dtaitníonn sé leat? *Do you like it?*

**Síofra:** Níl mé cinnte... *I'm not sure*

**Síofra:** An dtaitníonn sé leatsa, a Mhamáí? *Do you like it, Mommy?*

**Mamáí:** Taitníonn sé go mór liom! *I really like it*

**23 An gruagaire**

Ócáidí speisialta



## Subtract 11

11

12

13

14

15

## Day 1 Say the tables.

## Tables

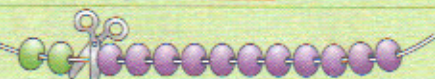
11 - 11 = 0
12 - 11 = 1
13 - 11 = 2
14 - 11 = 3
15 - 11 = 4
16 - 11 = 5
17 - 11 = 6
18 - 11 = 7
19 - 11 = 8
20 - 11 = 9
21 - 11 = 10
22 - 11 = 11
23 - 11 = 12

## Learn these:

11 - 11 = 0
12 - 11 = 1
13 - 11 = 2
14 - 11 = 3

1. (a)   $14 - 11 = \square$

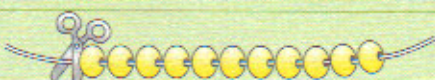
$14 - 11 = \square$

(b)   $13 - \square = \square$

$13 - \square = \square$

(c)   $\square - 11 = 1$

$\square - 11 = 1$

(d)   $11 - \square = \square$




$11 - \square = \square$

2. (a) 11 minus 11 =  $\square$

(b) 14 less 11 =  $\square$

(c) 13 subtract 11 =  $\square$

(d) 12 take away 11 =  $\square$

3. (a)  -  =  $\square$  

(b)  -  =  $\square$  

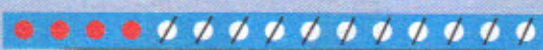
## Day 2 Say the tables.

## Learn these:


15 - 11 = 4
16 - 11 = 5
17 - 11 = 6

1. (a)   $17 - 11 = \square$



$17 - 11 = \square$

(b)   $\square - 11 = 4$

$\square - 11 = 4$

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

$\square - \square = \square$

2. (a)  -  =  $\square$

(b)  -  =  $\square$

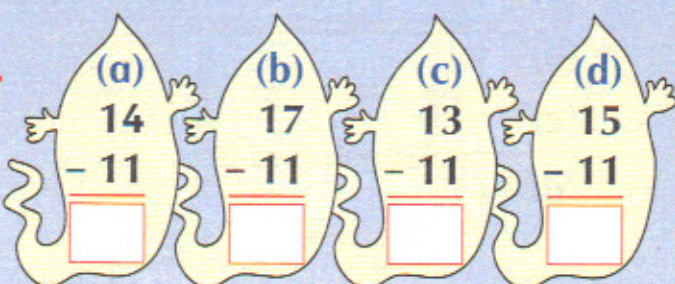
(c)  -  =  $\square$

3. (a)  $(16 - 11)$  add 4 =  $\square$

(b)  $(15 - 11)$  minus 3 =  $\square$

(c)  $(14 - 11)$  less 1 =  $\square$

(d)  $(17 - 11)$  plus 5 =  $\square$

4.  (a)  $14 - 11 = \square$  (b)  $17 - 11 = \square$  (c)  $13 - 11 = \square$  (d)  $15 - 11 = \square$

5. (a)  $\square - 11 = 5$

(b)  $\square - 11 = 6$

(c)  $\square - 11 = 4$

17

### Day 3 Say the tables.

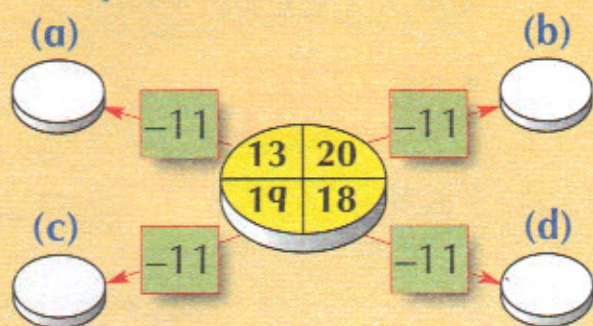
Learn these:

$$18 - 11 = 7$$

$$19 - 11 = 8$$

$$20 - 11 = 9$$

#### 1. Complete.



2. (a)  $7 + 11 = 18$ , so  $18 - 11 =$
- (b)  $9 + 11 = 20$ , so  $20 - 11 =$
- (c)  $8 + 11 = 19$ , so  $19 - 11 =$

#### 3. Match.

- (a)  $20 - 11$
- (b)  $14 - 11$
- (c)  $11 - 11$
- (d)  $19 - 11$
- (e)  $18 - 11$

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
20	17	18	19
$-11$	$-11$	$-11$	$-11$
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

5. (a) 20 take away 11 =
- (b) 18 subtract 11 =
- (c) 19 minus 11 =

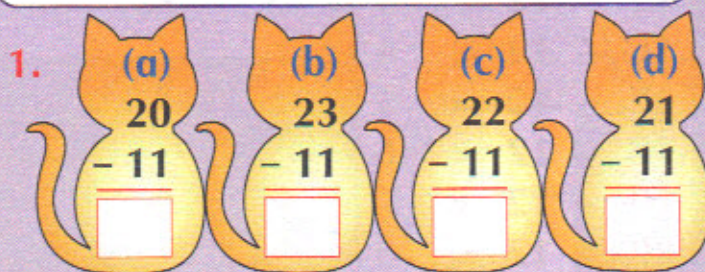
### Day 4 Say the tables.

Learn these:

$$21 - 11 = 10$$

$$22 - 11 = 11$$

$$23 - 11 = 12$$



2.

	$-11$		$-11$		
(a)	20	<input type="text"/>	(e)	21	<input type="text"/>
(b)	11	<input type="text"/>	(f)	17	<input type="text"/>
(c)	23	<input type="text"/>	(g)	22	<input type="text"/>
(d)	19	<input type="text"/>	(h)	16	<input type="text"/>

#### 3. Fill in the gaps.

- (a)  $23 - 11 = 12 - 11 =$
- (b)  $22 - 11 =$    $- 11 =$
- (c)  $21 - 11 =$    $- 8 =$
- (d)  $20 - 11 =$    $- 7 =$

4. (a) 22 less 11 =
- (b) 21 subtract 11 =
- (c) 23 take away 11 =
- (d) 20 minus 11 =
- (e)  $19 - 11 =$

# Money 2 – Giving change from €2

1. What must be added to each of these to make €2.00? Write.






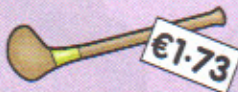
(a) €1.80 +  = €2.00

(b) €1.40 +   = €2.00

(c) €1.25 +    = €2.00

(d) €1.58 +    = €2.00

2. Complete the table.

	I bought	I gave in	Change in cent	Change in coins
(a)	 €1.55	€2.00	<input type="text"/> c	  <input type="text"/>
(b)	 €1.87	€2.00	<input type="text"/> c	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(c)	 €1.28	€2.00	<input type="text"/> c	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
(d)	 €1.73	€2.00	<input type="text"/> c	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

3. Riona had €2.00.

She spent 95c in the shop. Her change was  c or € .

4. Fred had   and .




He spent €1.60 in the shop. He had  c or €  left.

5. What is the greatest number of pencil cases

I can buy with €2.00?

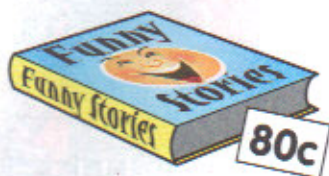
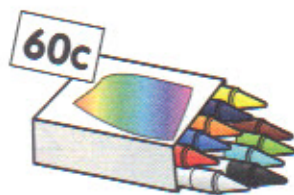
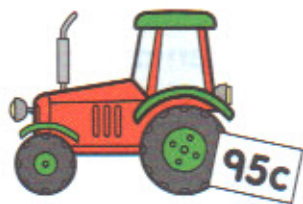


## Challenge

Alanna and Alan had    between them.  
How much more do they need to buy the skipping rope?  c



# Money 2 – The corner shop



1. Find the cost of each of these pairs of items.  
Write the answer as (i) **cent** and (ii) using the € sign.

(a)		(i) <input type="text"/> c	(b)		(i) <input type="text"/> c
		(ii) € <input type="text"/>			(ii) € <input type="text"/>
(c)		(i) <input type="text"/> c	(d)		(i) <input type="text"/> c
		(ii) € <input type="text"/>			(ii) € <input type="text"/>
(e)		(i) <input type="text"/> c	(f)		(i) <input type="text"/> c
		(ii) € <input type="text"/>			(ii) € <input type="text"/>

2. Write the correct amount in each box using the € sign.

(a)	I buy a	cost € <input type="text"/>	change from €2 € <input type="text"/>
(b)	I buy a	cost € <input type="text"/>	change from €2 € <input type="text"/>
(c)	I buy	cost € <input type="text"/>	change from €2 € <input type="text"/>

## Challenge

Jack has .  
What is the greatest number  
of boxes of crayons he can buy?



# Pattern 3 – Group counting

1. How many ears on:



(a) 1 monkey?

(b) 3 monkeys?

(c) 2 monkeys?

(d) 5 monkeys?

(e) 6 monkeys?

(f) 4 monkeys?

2. How many circles in:



(a) 1 set of lights?

(b) 2 sets of lights?

(c) 3 sets of lights?

(d) 5 sets of lights?

(e) 7 sets of lights?

(f) 6 sets of lights?

3. How many legs have:



(a) 2 cows?

(b) 5 cows?

(c) 4 cows?

(d) 7 cows?

(e) 6 cows?

(f) 10 cows?

4. How much? Count in 5s.



c



c



c

5. Each guitar has 6 strings. How many strings have:



(a) 2 guitars?

(b) 4 guitars?

(c) 5 guitars?

(d) 6 guitars?

(e) 9 guitars?

(f) 10 guitars?

6. How many bowling pins in:



(a) 1 set?

(b) 5 sets?

(c) 7 sets?

(d) 10 sets?

(e) 9 sets?

(f) 8 sets?



# Pattern 3 – Number pattern A

1. Fill in the missing numbers. Use your **hundred square** to help you.

(a) 8, 10, 12, 14, , , , , , , .

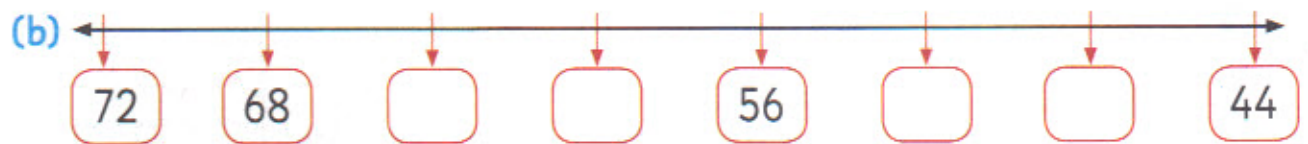
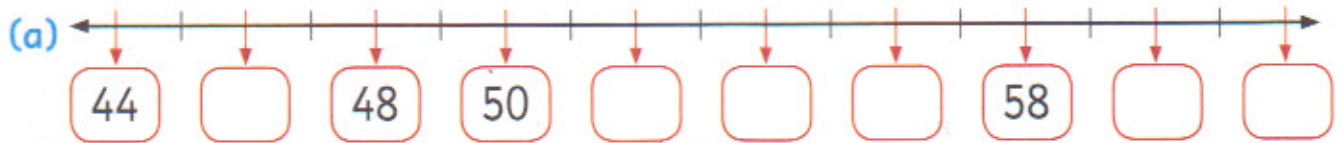
(b) What is the rule? I add two.

(c) If you continue this pattern, what will the 12th number be?

2. (a) 36, 32, , , 20, , , , , .

(b) What is the rule? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Fill in the missing numbers.



4. What is the rule for each grid below? Fill in the blanks.

(a)  $+2$

4	6
14	
24	
34	
44	

(b)  $+$

5	9
15	
25	
	39
	49

(c)  $-$

27	
37	
47	43
57	
	63

## Challenge

Eoin hung out 2 shirts on the line on Monday, 4 shirts on Tuesday and 6 shirts on Wednesday. If this pattern is to be continued, how many shirts will he hang out on Friday?  shirts





# An gruagaire

## A. Rólimirt.



B. Ceangail, tarraing agus dathaigh.



Tá gruaig ghearr air.



Tá gruaig fhada uirthi.



Tá gruaig chatach air.



Tá gruaig dhíreach uirthi.



Tá gruaig liath uirthi.



Tá gruaig dhonn air.



Tá gruaig rua uirthi.



Tá gruaig fhionn uirthi.



Tá gruaig \_\_\_\_\_ orm.

# An gruagaire

## C. Scríobh na focail chearta.



tuáille

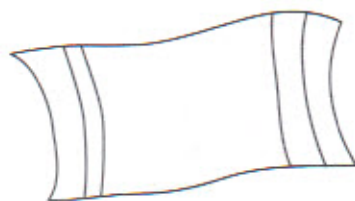
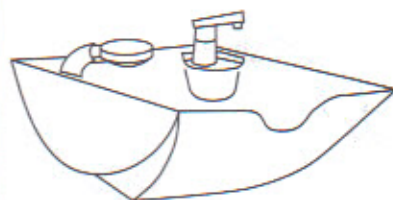
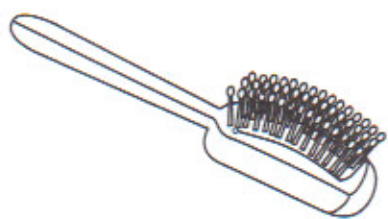
scuab ghruaige

seampú

cíor

scáthán

doirteal



## D. Pléigh an pictúir.



Tá gruaig fhionn ar Úna.

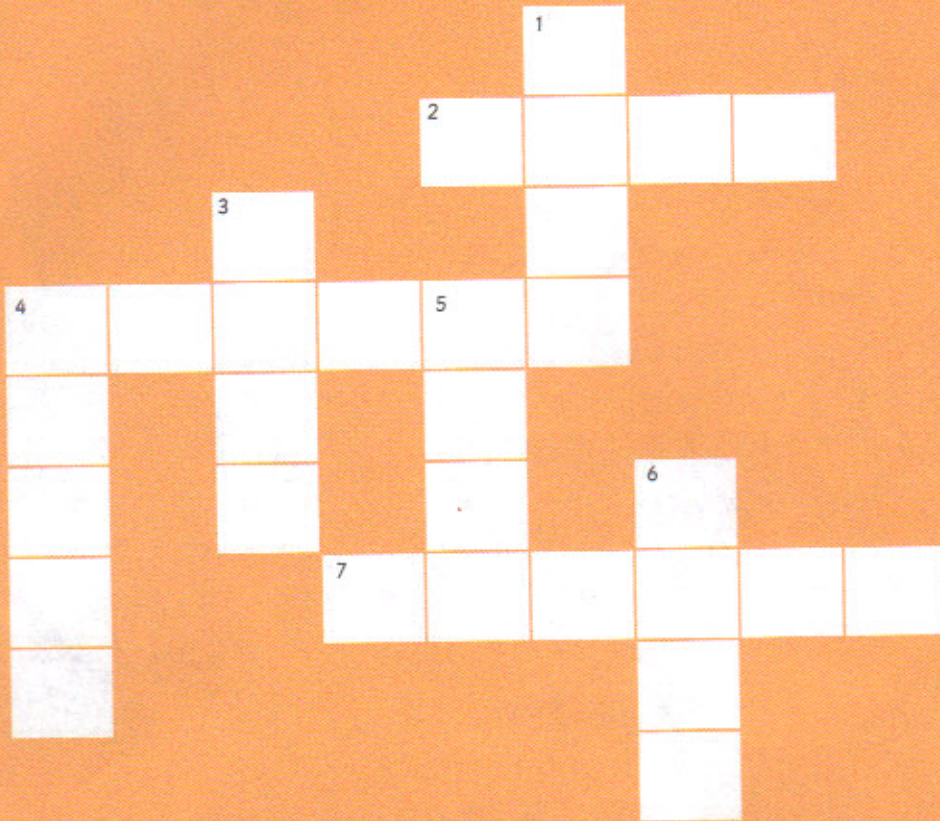
Tá gruaig \_\_\_\_\_

ar \_\_\_\_\_.



E. Crosfhocal.

a agus ó



Trasna

Síos



2. r \_ p \_



1. s \_ p \_



4. cn \_ nn \_



3. c \_ t \_



7. cal \_ g \_



4. c \_ fr \_



5. n \_ t \_



6. p \_ c \_

# What wildflowers grow in Ireland?



A. Read about these Irish wildflowers. Go on a wildflower hunt. Tick the flowers that you see.

These flowers can usually be seen in spring all over Ireland.



The Irish word for daffodil is *lus an chromchinn*. It means 'plant of the bowed head'.



Daisies are one of the most common wildflowers in Ireland. Have you ever made a daisy chain?



Try to spot these small yellow flowers in damp places like woods and hedges.



Look out for this star-shaped white flower. What do you think it smells like?



Dandelions have yellow flowers when they first bloom. Then they turn to white seeds that are blown away by the wind.



Gorse is a big shrub. You might spot it on grassy hills in the countryside. Be careful – gorse stems are thorny.

There are over 2,000 species of plant in Ireland.



Ask an adult before touching wildflowers. Some are poisonous.



**B. Find a wildflower in your local area. Study it and record information about it. If you can't find a wildflower, research one.**



**Name**



Draw a detailed sketch of your wildflower. Label it.



**Habitat**

grass  wood  coast

water  bog  town/city



**Location**

**Helpful words:** over under beside



**Colour and shape of flower**



**Size**

What could you use to measure it?



**Smell**



**Colour and shape of leaves**



**Minibeasts nearby**



**Texture (Feel)**

DAY 33

1. Circle the word with the correct spelling.

cleen      clean      kleen

2. Correct the spelling mistake.

The ball is unda the table.

3. Add **oa** or **ow**.

Heat can turn bread into f  st.

4. Write **some** or **sum**.

Can you help me do this maths

?

5. Circle the word that comes LAST in alphabetical order.

apple      orange      plum

6. How many syllables in **going**?

one       two       three

7. Write **.** or **!** in the box.

Help me

8. Write **It** or **They**.

I have a pet.  is a cat.

9. Write the correct verb.

fished      is fishing

Dad and I  on the river.

10. Is **box** a **verb** or a **noun**?

Don't lift that heavy box.

noun      verb

MY SCORE

DAY 34

1. Write the missing letters. **er** or **ur**

It will be Tom's t  n next.

2. Write the correct word in the shape.

ship      shop      shut



3. Add **oa** or **ow**.

The scarecr  was in the cornfield.

4. Write **blue** or **blew**.

The wind  the fence over.

5. Circle the word that comes LAST in alphabetical order.

potato      carrot      beans

6. Circle the word with one syllable.

sheep      above      bunny

7. Write **?** or **!** in the box.

Is that coat warm

8. Write **It** or **They**.

The girls are talking.  are noisy.

9. Write the correct **verb**.

nests      nested

Some birds  in our tree.

10. Is **flies** a **noun** or a **verb**?

The small kite flies in the sky.

noun      verb

MY SCORE

## DAY 35

1. Correct the spelling mistake.

I learnt to smim when I was four.

2. Circle the word with the correct spelling.

*hapy*      *happee*      *happy*

3. Circle the word rhyming with **shows**.

*nose*      *sound*      *how*

4. Circle the opposite of **under**.

*higher*      *over*      *down*

5. Circle the word you can add to **egg**.

*chick*      *shell*      *yellow*

6. Which word belongs in the same group as **baby**, **girl** and **lady**?

*woman*       *drum*

7. Circle the word that needs a capital letter.

*friday*      *today*      *yesterday*

8. Add **ed** or **ing**.

She reach  up to turn it off.

9. Circle the correct verb.

The boys is laughing/are laughing at the clown.

10. The word  is not needed in the sentence.

The boy is writing neatly down in his copy.

MY SCORE

## DAY 36

1. Write the jumbled word correctly.

I need to hocp the wood for the fire.

2. Write the missing letters. **er** **ur**

Put it in the brown pap  bag.

3. Circle the two words that rhyme.

*hang*      *sing*      *sang*

4. The word **coat** means the same as:

*boat*       *scarf*       *jacket*

5. Which word can you add to **sand**?

*beach*       *white*       *castle*

6. Which word does not belong in the group?

*crab*      *ant*      *fly*      *drip*

7. Circle the word that does NOT need a capital letter.

*august*      *january*      *week*

8. Add **ed** or **ing**.

We are help  to rake the leaves.

9. Circle the two nouns.

I have brown hair and blue eyes.

10. The word  describes the noun **bin**.

The smelly bin is being cleaned.

MY SCORE





### List Words

### Practise

### Practise

### T

### D

head				
breakfast				
deaf				
steady				
bread				
deadly				
lead				
tread				
instead				
ahead				
heavy				
thread				
threat				
breath				
earn				
breadth				
earl				
pearl				
death				
earth				
world				
clean				

## All Mixed Up

1. Unjumble the list words.

- (a) rbtah \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) daeha \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) srakfateb \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) tareth \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) rowdl \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) near \_\_\_\_\_

## Word Challenge

2. Make as many words as you can from the word in the box. You can rearrange the letters.

**breakfast**

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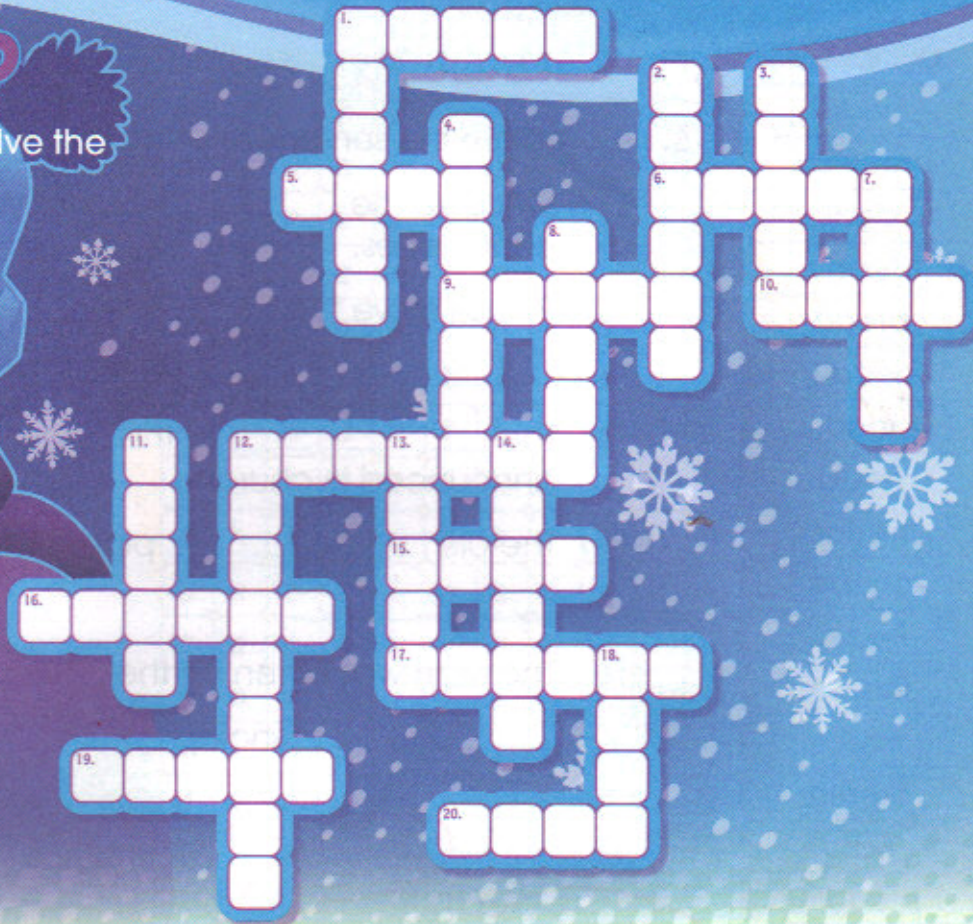
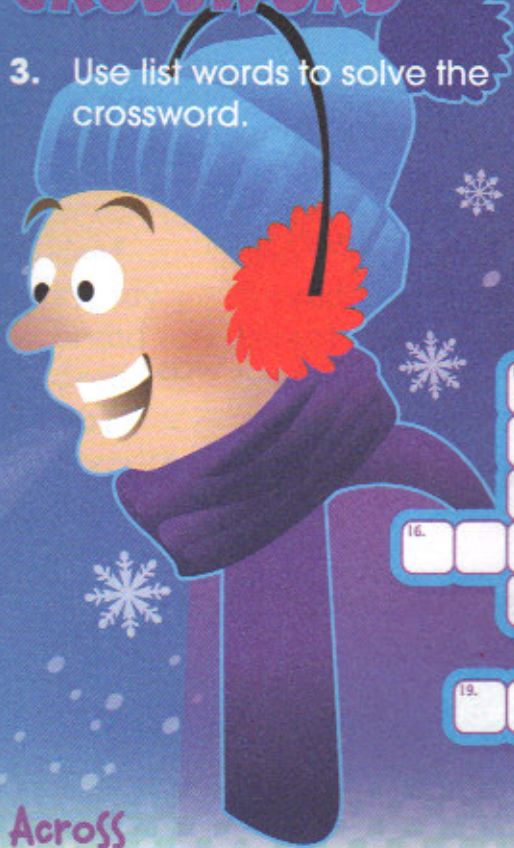
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## CROSSWORD

3. Use list words to solve the crossword.



## Across

1. Food baked from flour, water and yeast.
5. Obtain money in return for work.
6. The substance of the land surface.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ softly so as not to wake the baby!
10. Without hearing.
12. The distance between two sides.
15. A lord.
16. To sew you need a needle and \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Able to cause death.
19. Opposite of dirty.
20. Your neck supports this.

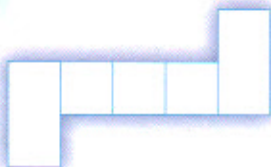
## Down

1. The air you take in and breathe out.
2. Firmly fixed or balanced.
3. All of the people on the earth.
4. In place of something.
7. The table is too \_\_\_\_\_ to move.
8. Opposite of birth.
11. It is found in the shell of an oyster.
12. First meal of the day.
13. Further forward in space or time.
14. A statement intended to cause damage.
18. A soft, grey, heavy metal.

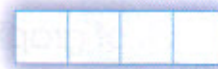
## Shape Sorter

4. Write the list word that fits in each shape.

(a)



(b)



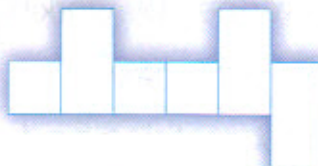
(c)



(d)



(e)



(f)



List Words

- head
- breakfast
- deaf
- steady
- bread
- deadly
- lead
- tread
- instead
- ahead
- heavy
- thread
- threat
- breath
- earn
- breadth
- earl
- pearl
- death
- earth
- world
- clean

Missing Words

5. Complete the sentences using the list or revision words.
- (a) Measure the \_\_\_\_\_ of your desk in centimetres.
  - (b) Please serve the \_\_\_\_\_ guests their \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (c) The \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ was announced in church.
  - (d) The old \_\_\_\_\_ pipes we lifted were very \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (e) The man was bitten on the \_\_\_\_\_ by a \_\_\_\_\_ snake.

Alphabetical Order

6. Write these list and revision words in alphabetical order.

- |        |       |         |        |
|--------|-------|---------|--------|
| thread | eagle | instead | bottle |
| pearl  | ankle | head    | middle |

Revision Words

- riddle
- ankle
- eagle
- bottle
- little
- middle
- single
- rectangle
- part
- twelve

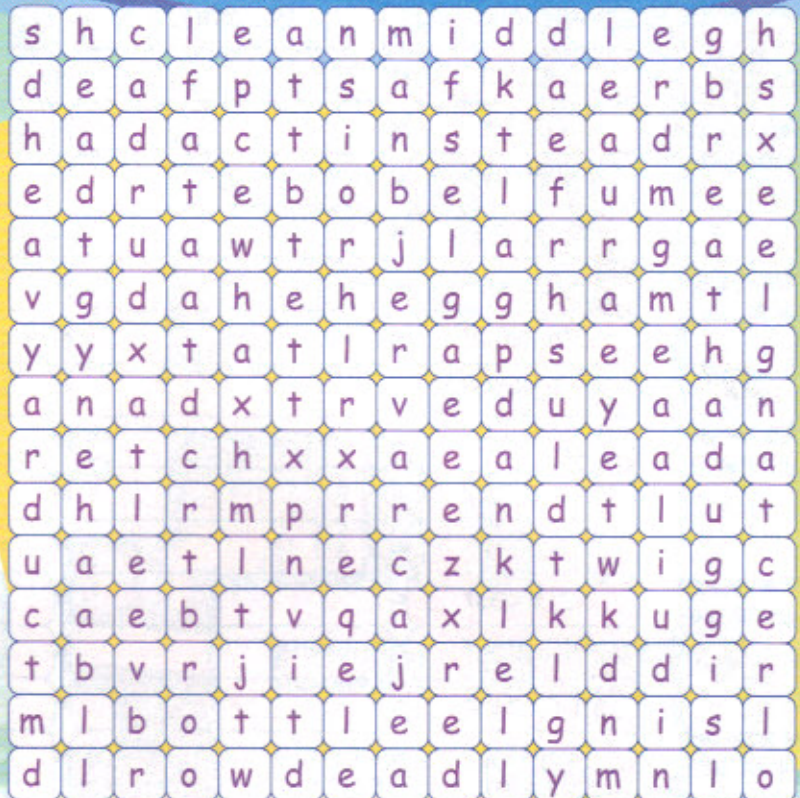
Words Meanings

7. Write the list or revision word that matches each meaning.
- (a) Earth and everything on it. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Word puzzle. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) Long, thin stick of graphite in a pencil. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) Make money by working. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (e) Only or even one. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (f) Sign of something bad. \_\_\_\_\_

## WORD SEARCH

8. Find the list and revision words in the word search.

head	instead	earl
breakfast	ahead	pearl
deaf	heavy	death
steady	thread	earth
bread	threat	world
deadly	breath	clean
lead	earn	tread
breadth	riddle	ankle
eagle	bottle	little
middle	single	
part	twelve	
rectangle		



## Word Thread

9. Cross out every second letter.  
The leftover letters will make three list or revision words.

whokrmlfdsrhebcntdagnsgploepcsinehalne

## Syllable Match

10. Match the syllables to make a list or revision word.

(a) in	•	•	kle
(b) bot	•	•	dle
(c) mid	•	•	ly
(d) break	•	•	tle
(e) an	•	•	stead
(f) dead	•	•	dle
(g) rid	•	•	gle
(h) sin	•	•	fast

## Additional Activities

11. (a) Make word shapes for four list or revision words. Give to a friend to solve.  
(b) Highlight all the nouns in the word lists.  
(c) Write a paragraph, using as many of these nouns as possible.

# The Blue Whale

Whales look like fish, but they are mammals.

They would drown if they spent too long under the water.

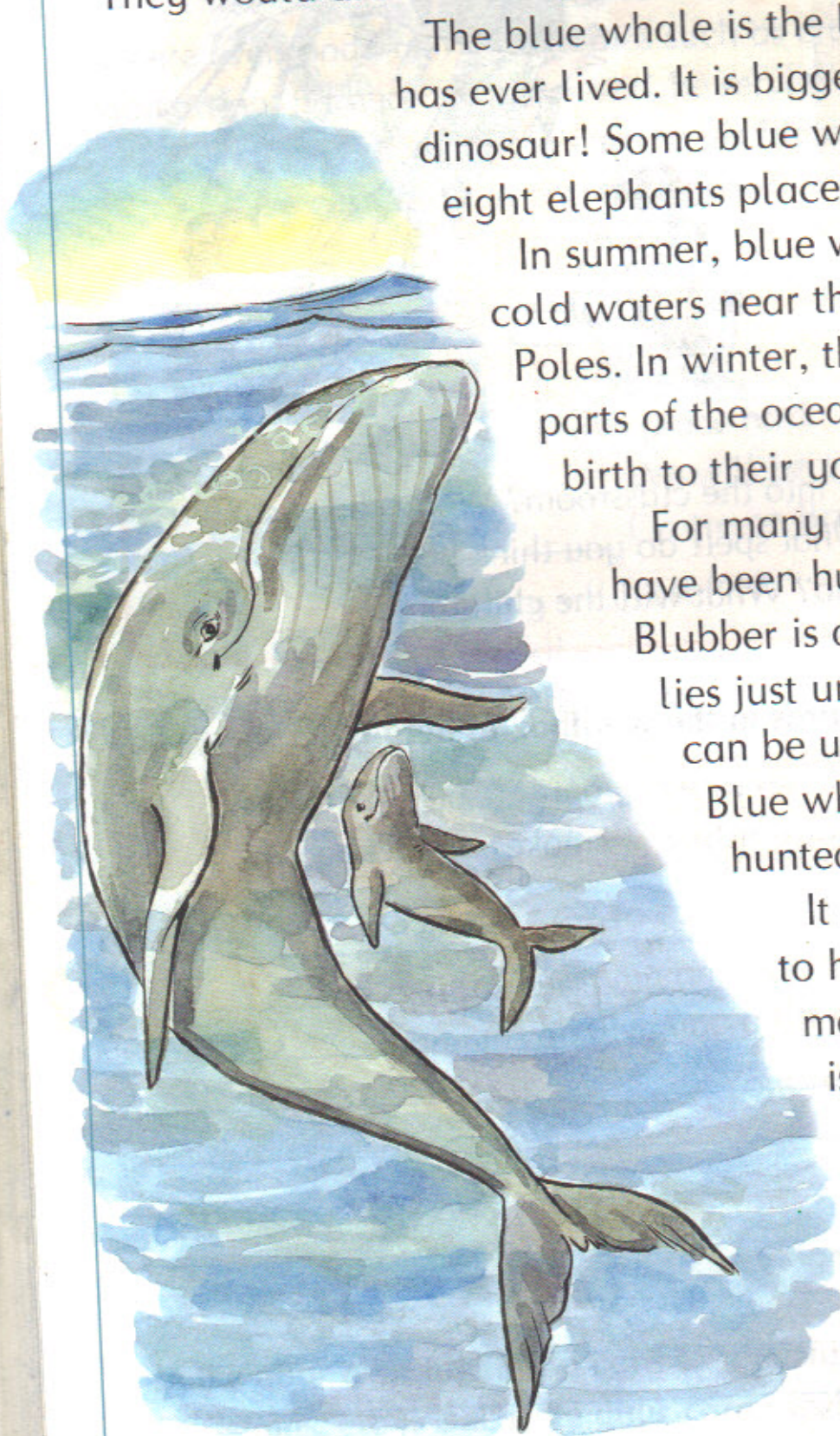
The blue whale is the largest animal that has ever lived. It is bigger than the biggest dinosaur! Some blue whales are as long as eight elephants placed end to end.

In summer, blue whales stay in the cold waters near the North and South Poles. In winter, they move to warmer parts of the ocean. Here, they give birth to their young.

For many years, blue whales have been hunted for their blubber. Blubber is a thick layer of fat that lies just under the skin. Blubber can be used to make oil.

Blue whales have also been hunted for their meat.

It is now against the law to hunt whales. However, many people think that it is impossible to stop people hunting whales. They think that blue whales may soon become extinct.



## A

## Question Time

1. In what way is a whale different from a fish?
2. Name the largest animal that has ever lived.
3. Where do blue whales stay in summer?
4. Where do they move to in winter? Why?
5. Give two reasons why blue whales have been hunted.
6. What is blubber?
7. What can be made from blubber?
8. Why do some people think that blue whales may soon become extinct?

## B

## Question Time

1. Why, do you think, do blue whales give birth to their young in summer?
2. Why, do you think, do blue whales have a thick layer of fat under their skin?
3. Do you think that blue whales will become extinct? Why do you think this?
4. The creatures in the pictures are in danger of becoming extinct. Write the name of each creature under the correct picture.

otter    rhinoceros    crocodile    wolf



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Talk Time

Why do animals become extinct? Name some animals that are extinct. Is it good or bad, do you think, when animals become extinct? Why do you think this?

## Describing Words

- A **describing** word tells us more about a **naming** word.
- Example: The **fat** cat ran after the **tiny** mouse.

A. Write the correct describing word in each space.



small big



black white



slow fast



hot cold

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ man has a \_\_\_\_\_ cat.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ hat was on the \_\_\_\_\_ snowman.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ hare will catch the \_\_\_\_\_ tortoise.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ sun will melt the \_\_\_\_\_ ice cream.

B. Choose a word from the wordbox to describe each picture.

dark funny old empty playful huge



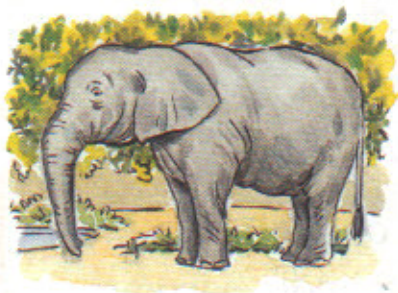
a \_\_\_\_\_ clown



an \_\_\_\_\_ bottle



a \_\_\_\_\_ cloud



a \_\_\_\_\_ elephant



a \_\_\_\_\_ kitten



an \_\_\_\_\_ car

## Capital Letters (3)

- The name of a **person** or **place** always begins with a capital letter. Examples: **C**laire, **B**arry, **D**ublin, **A**merica

### A. Write each sentence correctly by putting in capital letters and full stops.

1. gary and ann went on the train to kerry

2. the biggest city in england is london

3. alan and joan saw lions and elephants in africa

4. washington and new york are big cities in america

5. many farmers in china grow rice

6. people in venice travel in boats called gondolas

7. jack saw lots of kangaroos in australia



### B. Complete each sentence. Don't forget to use capital letters.

1. My name is \_\_\_\_\_.

2. I live in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I would like to go on holidays to \_\_\_\_\_.

4. My favourite boys' names are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My favourite girls' names are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I have an uncle called \_\_\_\_\_ and an aunt called \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two counties in Ireland.



# Hedgehog

Latin name – *Erinaceus europaeus*

Irish name – *An Gráinneog*



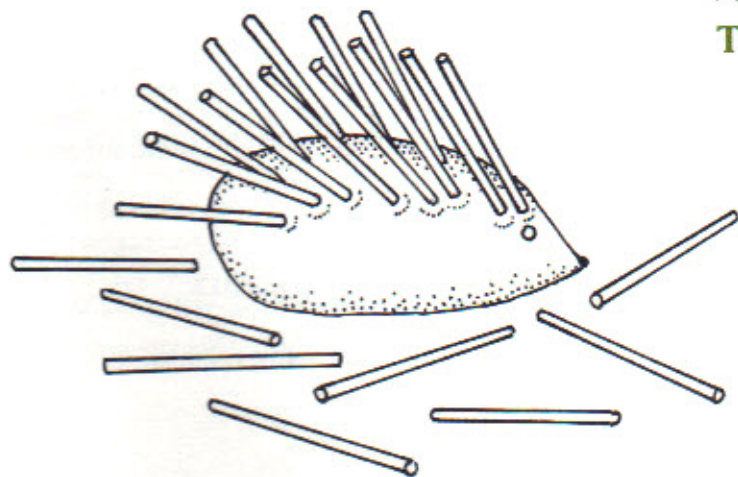
## Hedgehog

Hedgehogs were introduced to Ireland by the Danes as a source of food. The country suited them and they quickly became established in hedges, gardens and woodlands. They are carnivorous animals and feed on snails, slugs, beetles, caterpillars, earwigs and earthworms. They visit gardens at night and are often tempted by the contents of the dog's bowl — much to the annoyance of the resident dog. When they feel under threat they roll into a prickly ball which deters all enemies except badgers who are able to attack and eat them.

Hedgehogs breed in May and the young, three or four, are born in June, which gives them a good long summer to grow and put on that vital pound of fat, which they need for hibernation. They go into hibernation at the end of October and stay asleep until April. They do this — not because it is too cold — but because there is no food for them, as snails and other minibeasts are not around in winter and as carnivores hedgehogs must eat meat. Lately however, it seems that hedgehogs are producing a second litter in September. Apparently, climate

change is making our summer nights warmer than they used to be and hedgehogs are coming into season for a second time in midsummer. These poor little late babies are on a hiding to nothing as they can't put on enough fat in time to survive hibernation.

Surviving hibernation is no small feat in itself. If we were to go to sleep in October and stay asleep continuously until April, we'd wake up dead! We'd have died of hunger and thirst. So how do the hedgehogs manage? They must have a body weight of over 450 grams before going into hibernation or they won't have enough fat resources to survive. They also must slow down their metabolic rate. Normally in summer months, hedgehogs maintain a temperature of 34°C and a heartbeat of 190 beats per minute. In order for the pound of fat reserves to last for six months the hedgehog in hibernation drops its heartbeat to 20 a minute and its body temperature can go as low as 5°C.



### To do with Junior Infants

- Learn the song "Harry the Hedgehog:"  
*I'm Harry the hedgehog as everybody knows  
And I can feel the frosty wind nip my little nose  
So I think it would be best if I found a little nest  
Where I could lie and rest until the springtime.*
- Make a model of a hedgehog using plasticine for the body and lollipop sticks for the spikes.

## Cuckoo

*Cuculus canorus*

Cuach

The cuckoo is believed to be a sign of spring as that is when it returns from Africa and can be clearly heard calling out 'cuckoo'. When it arrives it searches for the nests of other birds to lay its own egg. Firstly it removes one of the other eggs to make room for its own one. When the young cuckoo hatches it throws the other eggs out of the nest to make sure it gets all the food that its new parents bring. Even though the cuckoo is well known for its familiar call it is only the male that calls 'cuckoo'. The female's call is very different.



**Colour:** Adult has blue-grey head and back, white underneath with black bars and yellow feet. Wings are spotted.

**Length:** 32-36 cm

**Diet:** Insects and their larvae, with caterpillars being their favourite.

**Habitat:** Woodlands, farmland, coastal fields.

**No. of eggs:** 12-13 (each in separate nest of "host" birds)

The barn owl is usually only seen at night when it is dark. It nests in tree holes, barns and old buildings. When the barn owl flies its legs can be seen dangling underneath. As it hunts for food it uses sound to find prey. Its hearing is so good that it can hear creatures moving around below while it is flying.

## Barn Owl

*Tyto alba*

Scréachóg reilige



**Colour:** Golden-honey coloured, with dark marks and white underneath. White, heart-shaped face and large black eyes.

**Length:** 33-39 cm

**Diet:** Mainly mice and rats.

**Habitat:** Farmyards, gardens and woodlands.

**No. of eggs:** 4-6