

## For Aisling's class:

FYI: for parents: Twinkl is an online resource bank of worksheets and information which ties in with the relevant curriculum areas. Due to the coronavirus, Twinkl are providing parents with one month's free access to these resources to assist with school closures. You can redeem this offer search for [www.twinkl.ie/offer](http://www.twinkl.ie/offer) and enter the code IRLTWINKLHELPS. There are loads of helpful pdfs/worksheets/powerpoints etc on this website should you need them!

Hey Guys, hope you are all well! As we have no school I am sending home some work for you all to complete over the 2 weeks.

As per usual with F+F, R.A.H, Exploring spelling and Mental Maths, don't try to do them all over a few days, you have the 2 weeks to get them done, so space out the work each day like you normally would with your weekly homework!

Here are some things to help you with some of work I have set for the next 2 weeks!

## Gaeilge:

F+f- Aonad 19 and 20 are to be done.

These are the translations for your Fuaimeanna agus Focal. Write them into your book if you don't know them to help you!

### Aonad 19

Beidh mé in ann na focail seo a litriú:							
<b>ainm</b>	Name	<b>cairéad</b>	Carrot	<b>caife</b>	Café	<b>an fharraige</b>	The beach
<b>ainmhí</b>	Animals	<b>cailleach</b>	Ghost	<b>caipín</b>	Baseball cap	<b>go hálainn</b>	Lovely
<b>aimsir</b>	Weather	<b>cairde</b>	Friend	<b>raidió</b>	Radio	<b>athair</b>	Father
<b>airgead</b>	Money	<b>chail</b>	Lost	<b>staighre</b>	Stairs	<b>máthair</b>	Mother

### Aonad 20

Beidh mé in ann na focail seo a litriú:							
<b>páirc</b>	Park	<b>amháin</b>	One	<b>áiléar</b>	Attic	<b>ag cur báistí</b>	Raining
<b>láidir</b>	Strong	<b>sláinte</b>	Cheers	<b>a náid</b>	Zero	<b>cóta báistí</b>	Raincoat
<b>cabáiste</b>	Cabbage	<b>báicéir</b>	Baker	<b>sráid</b>	Street	<b>scáth báistí</b>	Umbrella
<b>páipéar</b>	Paper	<b>an Cháisc</b>	Easter	<b>Máire</b>	Mary	<b>fliuch báite</b>	Soaking wet

**Abair Liom- All of Chapter 15 An rinc scátála oighir is to be completed.**

Here are some translations to help you with the chapter **An rinc scátála oighir** in your Abair Liom:

### L.108

- Ag plúcadh sneachta-Snowing heavily
- Brat sneachta- Mantle of snow
- Ná bí ag magadh fúm!-Don't be mocking me!
- Neirbhíseach-Nervous
- Piongain- Penguin
- Scátaí-Skates
- Na cosa ag imeacht uaidh- his feet going from under him
- Ag déanamh gaisce-performing a feat
- Ag Scátáil-skating
- Ná bí ag dul go róthapa!- don't be going too fast!
- Leac oighir- sheet of ice
- Rinc scátála oighir-ice skating rink
- Ag crith leis an bhfuact- shaking with the cold
- Séacláid the-hot chocolate

### L.109

- Ollmhór-large
- Níos lú- smaller
- Teolaí- Comfortable
- B'íodh do choisir agat anseo-gach eolas ag an deasc- you can have your party here-more information at the desk.

Use your dictionary, [www.foclóir.ie](http://www.foclóir.ie) or [www.teanglann.ie](http://www.teanglann.ie) if you get stuck with any words!

## **Déanaigí postae féin chun an rinc scátála a fógraíocht**

Design a poster of your own to advertise the skating rink-you can do this in your copy so you are not trying to keep track of pages!

**Sin é!**

## **Maths**

1. In your operation maths please do the following chapter-Number sentence and equation:

P.175 Q 1 and 4

P.176 Q 5 and 7

P177 Q 1 and 2

P.178 Q 3, 4 and 5.

And also in the chance chapter:

P.182 Q 1 and 2

2. Mental Maths- Weeks 20+21 are to be completed fully, so each day, the problem-solving and the Friday review.

## **English**

1. R.A.H-the next 10 stories which should be from P.50 to P60. Please do the questions in your copies from each story.
2. Exploring Spelling-Units 13 + 14.

3. Better English- Unit 18 + 19.
4. Handwriting- Go with the flow- please do at least 3 pages of handwriting over the 2 weeks, if you want to do more feel free!

## SESE

This is some SESE which we would have been covering in class, I have screenshot the information from the SESE book so you can go through it at home. If you can print this part at home you can write the answers into the spaces I have added, if you don't have a printer, don't worry, just read through it and write the answers into your copy or a sheet if you don't have your SESE copy home with you!

As well as that, we were going to be doing research project on famous Irish landmarks. Choose a landmark, such as a castle, caves, cliffs or any famous Irish building and base your project around this. Design an informative poster on your choice, which would encourage tourists to visit the landmark and the area. Include information about the area, the building, why it is an attractive landmark and anything else you find interesting. Be prepared to present it on your return to school.

## Mythical Irish Creatures

Stories about mythical Irish creatures, like the banshee and the dullahan, give us a good idea of people's attitudes to death and magic in old Ireland.



### The Dullahan

The dullahan is a headless horseman from the Irish fairy kingdom. This terrifying creature is said to carry its own head in its right hand. Legend has it that the repulsive head glows with decay and wears a hideous, idiotic grin. People believed that the dullahan rode through the countryside using his head as a lantern in search of dying people. Those who claimed to see the creature said he used a human spine as a whip for his black horse.

### The Banshee

The banshee has been part of Ireland's mythology since the Middle Ages. According to legend, this female spirit is an angel of death. Some say the banshee appears as a beautiful young woman, others say she is a frightening old hag in a dark hooded cloak. Many claim that she can take the form of a crow, hare, stoat or weasel – animals associated with witchcraft. The creature is most famous for her distinctive cry, which warns people that a death in the family is about to occur.

Depending on where you live, you may hear different descriptions of her cry. In Leinster, the banshee's wail is said to be so piercing it can shatter glass. Kerry residents describe a low, pleasant singing while people from Antrim report hearing a screeching sound. Historically, many believed that the banshee punished the souls of sinners and protected those who had lived good lives.



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## Think and Discuss

1. Does the story of the dullahan sound believable to you? Pick out all the parts which you think could be fantasy or exaggeration.
2. From reading the legend of the banshee, what things do you think people believed about death and magic?

## Did You Know?

The banshee is linked to an old Irish tradition called 'caoineadh', or the 'keen', which meant to **lament**. Women sang laments at funerals. People in the village heard the songs and knew someone had died.

## Medusa

The ancient Greek sea gods, Ceto and Phorcys, had three daughters. Two of the girls were immortal monsters known as **gorgons**. This meant that they could not die. The youngest daughter, Medusa, was **mortal**. Medusa was considered the most beautiful woman in Athens and was well aware of her own good looks. She often boasted about her long golden hair and green eyes and spent a lot of time gazing at her own reflection.



One day Medusa visited the Parthenon, a temple that had been built for the goddess Athena. Medusa remarked that she was much more beautiful than Athena. This angered Athena greatly and she decided to strip Medusa of her beauty.

Athena turned Medusa into a gorgon. Her face became that of a hideous monster, her skin became scaly and her hair coiled into several hissing snakes. Athena also placed a curse on Medusa, saying 'From this day on, any man who looks into your eyes will turn to stone!'

Many men visited the cave to look upon or slay Medusa but all turned to stone when they looked into her eyes.

One day, the hero Perseus was given a reflective shield and winged sandals by the gods Athena and Hermes, to retrieve the head of Medusa. When Perseus reached the cave, he found men and animals made of stone. He used the shield as a mirror to avoid looking Medusa in the eye and cut off her head. From that day the head of Medusa was used in many battles, to turn enemies into stone.

## Design and Draw

Draw a comic strip to retell the story of Medusa. Show the events in the correct order.

Use this to draw a comic strip!



# The Phoenix



The Egyptian sun god heard a magnificent song. He looked down and saw a bird as big as an eagle, with feathers the colour of sunrise. Realising that this bird was the only one of its kind, the sun god decided to give it eternal life. A hundred years passed and mankind named this bird 'the phoenix'. To avoid capture, the phoenix lived on a hidden island for 500 years. Over time, it grew old.

The phoenix decided to go home, where it prayed for eternal life again.

The sun began to shine so brightly that all of the other animals had to hide from its rays. The phoenix basked in the heat until it became a huge ball of fire. When the flames finally stopped, it was gone and all that remained was a pile of grey ash. A young phoenix rose up out of the ash and grew until it was as big as the old phoenix.

According to legend, every 500 years, when the phoenix has grown old again, it flies back to its nest at the top of a palm tree and waits for the sun to turn it to ashes. Each time, a young phoenix rises from the ashes.

## Research and Write It

Research the story of the phoenix across two different cultures. Write a short essay to compare and contrast the details of each story. Discuss the forms of expression used in each story.

## Think About It

How, do you think, did the first humans in the story feel when they saw the magnificent Phoenix? Why did they want to capture it?

<p>The legend of the phoenix tells the story of a majestic bird who dies and rises from the ashes. There are variations of this myth to be found in several cultures.</p>	<p>Medusa is a Greek legend about a beautiful woman who was punished for her vanity. The goddess Athena cursed Medusa so that her looks were transformed and any man who looked at her turned to stone.</p>	<p>Myths and legends use exaggeration and fantasy to tell a story. Irish legends mention mythical creatures such as the banshee and the dailíon.</p>



# 7 Natural Features Energy and Tourism

## What Will I Learn?

- How natural features can be used to create energy.
- About different sources of energy in Ireland.
- Why tourism is important to Ireland and how natural features can be used to attract tourists.



### Aine, Department of Energy

I work in the government department that deals with energy. We ensure that Ireland has a **sustainable** supply of energy so that we will always have enough energy to meet our needs. Ireland's natural features provide us with a lot of our energy. For example, we burn peat from our bogs to make electricity, we harness the energy of the River Shannon at the **hydroelectric power** station in Ardnacrusha, we make use of the winds that blow across our country by creating wind farms, and we are even trying to use the energy of the seas that surround us to create electricity by harnessing **tidal energy**.

## Blog

## Blog

### Barry, Department of Tourism

My department aims to highlight Ireland's natural features to tourists. Ireland has some beautiful and unusual landscapes and features that people love to explore, such as mountains, lakes and rivers. We try to market these fantastic areas to people in Ireland and to people abroad. If tourists come to visit an area of Ireland they spend money there. This benefits everyone: the local businesses such as hotels, shops and restaurants, the transport companies and the government who collect VAT, a tax on products and services purchased by the tourists. Tourism is a really important **industry** in Ireland.





# Natural Features and Energy

We use energy every day. However, we also often take the energy we use for granted. So, where does it come from and will it be with us forever? Read the following stories from people who work in the energy industry to learn more.

Hey! I'm Grace and I'm a tour guide at the Arigna Mining Experience in County Roscommon. Because there are no coal mines anymore, this exhibition shows people what life was like for coalminers until 1990, when the mine closed. Ireland now imports coal from other countries, like Poland. Many people do not use coal for environmental reasons and because it is hard work cleaning soot out of a chimney.



Hi, I'm Stephen and I'm a salesperson for Bord Gáis, Ireland's natural gas suppliers. People don't believe me when I tell them that natural gas is running out. There is only enough gas available to supply Ireland for around 70 more years. Natural gas is the cleanest of the fossil fuels and can be used for almost anything – cooking, heating, barbeques and even tumble-drying.



I'm Sarah and I work for Airtricity, who use the wind to create electricity. I feel very lucky to be part of a team who produce energy in a way that is good for the environment. Wind is a renewable resource, which means there is a continuous source of this energy. I work with a wind farm in County Wexford that produces enough electricity to run 17,000 homes.



## CHECKPOINT

1. Name the four types of energy mentioned in these stories.
2. Which type of energy is the cleanest?
3. What do the following words mean: fossil fuels, soot and turf?

## Think About It

1. List all the types of energy you can think of. Divide this list into two groups – renewable and non-renewable.
2. Why do you think that non-renewable resources are used more in Ireland today?
3. Do you think this will change in the future?

I'm Tom and I live in County Down. My mam sometimes asks me to go with her to the bog to help her collect turf. Even though we have electricity, mam says that there is nothing like a proper turf fire. She uses the turf for heating the water and keeping things hot on the range, which also keeps our kitchen lovely and warm on winter days.





# Tourism Facts and Figures

Every year government agencies monitor how many people visit Ireland, how they get here, what they do here, and why they come here, as tourism is an important industry in Ireland. Holidaying at home is becoming increasingly popular too as people living in one part of the country visit another part. A family living in Dublin, for example, might decide to holiday in the Shannon Region. These kinds of tourists are called domestic tourists. Of those who come from overseas, most come from Britain, European Countries and North America. The most popular times of year for people to visit are between January and March



and October and December. While most people fly into the country, many enter by boat and drive through Northern Ireland.

## Did You Know?

Ireland has six national parks, which are protected and relatively unspoiled:

- Burren National Park
- Ballycroy National Park
- Glenveagh National Park
- Killarney National Park
- Wicklow Mountains National Park
- Connemara National Park

## Activities by Tourists from Overseas

### Preliminary Results 2011

Activity	Overseas Participants
Hiking/Cross Country Walking	743,000
Golf	175,000
Angling	107,000
Cycling	173,000
Equestrian	71,000

## CHECKPOINT

1. What are domestic tourists?
2. How many overseas tourists are estimated to have played golf in Ireland in 2011?
3. What was estimated to be the most popular activity for overseas tourists in 2011?
4. How many national parks does Ireland have?



Tourism is a very important industry in Ireland. As well as overseas visitors, Ireland has lots of domestic tourists who holiday at home. Overseas tourists enter the country by plane or boat and car.



Natural features attract visitors. Beaches, mountains, rivers and lakes can all be used and advertised in different ways to appeal to tourists.



Natural features such as rivers, bogs and even the sea around us can help us to create energy.

## Visual Summary



