

For Róisín's class:

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

Hi guys...here is your work for the next two weeks. Try to get as much done as you can. As well as working on these tasks, spend lots of time reading, drawing, writing, practicing keyboards, guitars, drums, scootering, dancing, football and anything else you are into! Use the time to enjoy and improve on the things you love doing!

With F+F, Read At Home, Exploring spelling and Mental Maths, don't try to do them all over a few days, you have two weeks to get them done, so space out the work each day like you normally would with your weekly homework!

**PLEASE** don't complete workbook tasks that I haven't listed. If you want extra work, use the Twinkl website or think of some cool art you could do, or do a project on a topic of your choice!

## **Gaeilge:**

### **1. F+F - Aonad 22 agus 23**

If you're not sure of the meanings, look them up on [foclóir.ie](http://foclóir.ie) or [teanglann.ie](http://teanglann.ie). I don't trust Google Translate!

### **2. Abair Liom - Page 109**

You should be familiar with all these words! If you forget their meanings, look them up or check your journal! I have also included a document listing all of the vocabulary we have been learning since January, so no excuses!! When answering the questions, remember to start each sentence with the verb that has been used in the question.

For example:

1. Can iad na míonna **a mbíonn** an rinc scátála ar oscailt?  
**Bíonn** an rince scátála ar oscailt ó Deireadh Fomhair go Aibreán.

### 3. Sentences

Please try to write 4 sentences a day using the large bank of vocabulary we have been building over the past few months. Use your journal OR refer to the list I am providing you with. Write sentences like the ones we have been writing in class. For example:

- Tá an rinc scátála in aice leis an ionad siopadóireachta
- Tá hata daite ar an fear grinn.

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!

### Maths:

#### 1. Operation Maths

Chapter 22, Number sentences and Equations:

P.175 Q1 and Q4

P.176 Q5 and Q7

P.177 Q1 and Q2

P.178 Q3, Q4 and Q5.

Chapter 23, Chance:

P.182 Q1 and Q2

P. 183 Q1 and Q5

P. 185 Q1 and Q2

P. 187 Q1 and Q1 (Survey Time)

#### 2. Mental Maths

Weeks 24 and 25, Monday to Friday.

You don't need to do the problem pages but feel free to do them if you would like to.

## English:

### 1. Read At Home

Read the next ten pages from page 78. Please write out the answers to the questions in your English copies.

### 2. Exploring Spelling

- Unit 12 activities (which should really have been done this week anyway!)
- Put all 16 of the words from unit 12 into sentences. The following sentences are **not** permitted!:

*I do not know how to put clearance into a sentence.*

*We have the words disturbance, insurance and distance for our spellings this week.*

Show in your sentences that you have understood the meaning of the words!

- Unit 13 (all tasks to be completed).

### 3. BELS

- Page 72, B (in copy) and C (in book)
- Page 52, all in book
- Page 61 (A in copy, B and C in book), 62 (in book), 63 (in book)

### 4. Handwriting

Please do at least three pages of handwriting. Feel free to do more!

## History:

Your history topic to cover at home is *Mythical Irish Creatures*. 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 SESE copy. If you don't have your SESE copy, just write the answers on a sheet which you can stick into your SESE copy when we return to school.

Please design and draw a comic strip to tell the story of Medusa. Show the events in the correct order.

## 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?



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.



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.



Myths and legends use exaggeration and fantasy to tell a story. Irish legends mention mythical creatures such as the banshee and the dailíon.

## Visual Summary

### 1. Recall

What did the people of Leinster say about the cry of the Banshee?

### 2. Vocabulary

Think of another word for each of the following: vanity, mythical, piercing and repulsive.

### 3. Critical Thinking

Do you feel pity for any of the creatures in this lesson? If so, which ones and why?

### 4. Be a Historian!

For each of the myths in this chapter, state which parts of the myths you think might be believable and which parts are not believable. Also write down where you might find more information about each myth.

Answer these questions here:

## Geography:

For geography, please choose a famous Irish landmark to research. In class on Thursday, we came up with a few ideas which included The Aillwee Caves, The Cliffs of Mohir, The Aviva Stadium, The Curragh, Kilkenny Castle, The Burren and The Hill of Tara. There were others, I just can't recall them!

On the coloured card you took home with you, prepare a project which aims to encourage tourists to visit your chosen landmark. Include information that you think would attract visitors! History, stories, the beauty of the area, things to do in the area, activities, amenities and anything else you think is interesting about your landmark. Try to add pictures (printed or drawn!), fun facts, an eye-catching title and clearly written or printed pieces of information.

Remember, you will present your project to your classmates on your return to school!

The screenshot below might give you some ideas, especially the "Welcome to Courtown" part.

You do not have to answer any of the questions from the book or complete any of the activities. Just the project thank you!



## 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 Donegal. 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.



# Welcome to Courtown



Ballinatrail Bridge, one of the highest old stone-work bridges in the country.

For kids there is ten pin bowling, bumper boats, crazy golf, arcades and games, all within easy reach. Your children will be occupied throughout your stay.

**W**elcome to Courtown, your next holiday destination! Situated in County Wexford, Courtown is one of the most unspoiled seaside resorts on the south-east coast. Why waste time at airports, when Courtown is right on your doorstep? With so much to see and do, you'll be back again and again! Since Courtown Harbour was first built in 1830, it has developed into a very modern resort with many amenities. How about a trip along the Ounavarra river, which flows into the bay? You'll go on a journey discovering the history of Courtown from the site of where Courtown House once stood to



For a quieter atmosphere, a walk through the Courtown woodland is very enjoyable. With beautiful ash and oak trees over 100 years old, you can choose from several guided walks and bask in their beauty.

Of course, don't forget the beaches. North Wexford is famous for its golden beaches, where you and your family can relax, build sandcastles and paddle in crystal blue waters.



*Holiday Ireland Magazine 24*

## Geographical Investigation Skills

1. Find Courtown on a map. What towns are close by?
2. What natural features are mentioned in the magazine article?
3. How has Courtown used its natural features to attract tourists?

Answer these questions here:

# 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?

## Visual Summary



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



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



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.

## Review

### 1. Recall

What is the difference between renewable and non-renewable sources of energy?

### 2. Vocabulary

Look at the word sustainable. Can you think of other words that end in 'able'. Write a list.

### 3. Critical Thinking

Predict how Ireland will create enough energy for its needs 100 years from now. Discuss whether you think it is likely to come from renewable or non-renewable sources.

### 4. Be a Geographer!

Airtricity is a company in Ireland that uses the wind to make electricity. Come up with an idea for a new company which uses another renewable resource to make energy. Describe how the company uses the resource and say why it is a good idea.

Answer these questions here:

## Art:

Using the information from the section on Mythical Creatures, use your choice of materials (paint/chalk pastels/oil pastels etc.) to recreate one of the creatures on A4 paper.