

Tuesday
05/05/20

English

Jolly Grammar book pg 58. Read through all the words that are in the spelling list and if there are any you don't understand then look them up in the dictionary. Complete activities on page 58. Put the first 6 words in the spelling list into sentences.

Irish- Where possible if you could look at Cula on Tg4 at 10am. Excellent way of keeping up with the Irish language, you will be very surprised how much you already know!!!!

https://www.cula4.com/en/?gclid=Cj0KCQjw17n1BRDEARIsAFDHFexViJv4v1dVGCATwlvRNt8IS40-C2ukl7H6X8gD-gEjc27cNUZgFvAaAn2DEALw_wcB

*with all of the Irish work given children just need to try their best. They can use an online dictionary to help them if needed. Also Folens online is currently free to access. The children can look at their Abair Liom books online and at the back of the book there is a huge amount of verbs, vocabulary etc to help them with their sentences.

An Nuacht- your news. Write 3-4 sentences about your weekend. I have added some words to help you.

Luan-Monday (saoire bainc-bank holiday)

Satharn – Saturday

gairdín – garden

Domhnach- Sunday

rothar - bike

ag siopadóireacht - shopping

deartháir - brother

grianmhar – sunny

deirfiúr - sister

ag sugradh – playing

cara - friend

Fuair mé- I got

táibléad - tablet

D'ith mé- I ate

fón póca – mobile phone

Rinne mé- I made/did

ghlaoigh – called (in real life or on the phone)

Bhí mé- I was

Maths

*daily practise of division and multiplication tables

Online tables games available on www.topmarks.ie , make sure to play the option given for mixed.

Planet Maths pg 136. Shape and Space: Symmetry

Draw the lines of Symmetry in these 2D Shapes and identify the line of symmetry.

Tuesday's Mental Maths Activities

SESE/ART:

SESE- The week's challenge. Seeing as this is a shorter week, I have decided to set you a challenge using 'nature' as your source. Head out into the garden or anywhere in nature that you might visit (safely and within the boundary limits)and find some twigs, leaves, shells, stones or anything else that you might see and take it home. Create a picture of your favourite animal, your pet, a skeleton even a self-portrait. Examples below.



**Wednesd
ay**

[English/History/Learn Together.](#)

Reading comprehension, entitled **Traditions**

*“A **tradition** is a belief or behaviour (folk custom) passed down within a group or society with symbolic meaning or special significance with origins in the past.”*

We are now in the month of May which holds many traditions in Ireland that perhaps not many of you are familiar with. At the end you will be able to read some of the traditions that are held in Ireland in May and understand why May is so significant especially in different parts of the country.

After reading the information below, I would like you to think about ‘Traditions’, what traditions have been passed down through your family and indeed some cultural traditions you celebrate and make a list of some of those traditions and explaining the one you like the best. E.g. Christmas, Haunukah, Ramadan, Feasts or Festivals, music, foods or even dance.

Learn the next 6 spellings from your list and put them into sentences.

[Gaeilge](#)

<https://my.cifallon.ie/preview/student/1422/12>

Follow the link from last week and go to pg 14. The title of this chapter is **Sa Bhaile** (at home). Have a read of the story and on pg 16 you must answer the questions in full and on part B you need to put the sentences in the correct order. Hint: the sentence must start with a capital letter and will start with the verb (action/doing word).

Answers to the questions can be written into your copy.

[Maths](#)

Continue practicing your tables in multiplication and division.

Complete page 137 which is the end of the chapter and it is a check up.

	<p>Wednesday Mental Maths Activities</p> <p>P.E https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ybn_SO990go</p> <p>This video is full of different moves by Joe Wicks for you to follow at home to make sure everyone is keeping active. Make sure and do you warm up and cool down. See if you can encourage someone to join you too.</p>
<p>Thursday</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Learn your next 6 spellings and write sentences with them. Handwriting- Do 1 page in your cursive handwriting books.</p> <p>Grammar: Homophones (How we might mix them up at times) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7OwX6tjOztY</p> <p>Watch this short video and use it to practice what <u>'Homophones'</u> you might already know. This will help you with the work in your grammar book on Friday.</p> <p>This next video will tell you all about the 2 Homophones that we are looking at this week on pg 59 <u>Are and Our</u></p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8IMgITM6QUY</p> <p>Read the poem 'I'm all Mixed Up' by Deborah Ellemoyer and Judith Rowell. This poem looks at how we might get mixed up using homophones when we are writing sentences. I would like you to re write this poem using other homophones you think you might get muddled in. Pay attention to 'are and our' when you create your own poem in your copies. These can be written into your copies, or on larger sheets and decorated.</p> <p>Gaeilge https://my.cifallon.ie/preview/student/1422/12</p> <p>Go to page 18. Mo theach (My house). Read the simple story and answer the ciesteanna below. At the end of section F it asks you in your copies to draw a picture of your house and clearly label each room.</p> <p>Maths www.folensonline.ie</p> <p>New Topic: Division with Remainders, Planet Maths pg 143.</p> <p>Before we look at the textbook I would like you to gather some concrete materials so we can apply some of our practical skills. Some lego, small toys, spoons anything</p>

	<p>you have hand that you can visually see how to divide using remainders. REMEMBER remainders are important.</p> <p>I would like you to look at the below video to help you understand dividing with remainders.</p> <p>http://data.cjfallon.ie/resources/20684/BAM3_Tutorial_085/lessons/BAM3_Tutorial_085/index.html</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p_g58RKfJF8</p> <p>Before you begin your work give yourself plenty of examples to make sure you fully understand what a remainder is. Therefore, we always encourage you to know your tables so these activities will seem less daunting.</p> <p>Again, visit the Planet Maths online resource page to receive more examples.</p> <p>Planet Maths: pg 143</p> <p>Thursday Mental Maths Activities.</p> <p>SESE</p> <p>You are going to do a simple experiment to create some <i>Sugar Crystal Sparklers</i> All you need is further down in the notes. It is good to know that you will need the help of an adult to do this experiment with as it requires hot water being used, Before you start, write and draw what you think will happen in your copy, afterwards write and draw the results.</p>
<p>Friday</p>	<p>English</p> <p>Spellcheck. Do your spellings test and see how many you get right out of 16. Email us the results if you would like- we would love to see how you did. Jolly grammar book pg 58. Use the YouTube video from Wednesday to help you if needed.</p> <p>Free Writing:</p> <p>I will give you a list of words, it is up to you to think of the first work that pops into your head when you read the first work.</p> <p>Example: When I hear the word holidays I think of sunshine.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I say Garden you say _____ 2. I say Wednesday you say _____ 3. I say Awkward you say _____ 4. I say Hawk you say _____ 5. I say Launch you say _____ 6. I say Altogether you say _____ <p>In your copy I would like you to come up with a short story, poem or comic strip you decide, but you must have these words and the ones you thought of in it, and it must have a suitable title.</p>

Gaeilge

Ar thaitin _____ leat?

Thaitin/ Níor thaitin _____ (go mor) liom.

Use the phrases above and words you know to write 6 sentences. Draw a picture for each one.

Maths

Planet Maths page 144

Friday challenge mental maths

Art:

Finish off the week's challenge work, i.e. Portraits, Skeletons, Animal or Pet pictures.

Close all books at 2.30pm after a good week and have a lovely weekend!

Traditional May Day Customs in Ireland

By Clodagh Doyle, Curator Irish Folklife Division

May Day, the first day of the month of May, is one of the quarterly days in the traditional Irish calendar. Each of these quarterly days indicates the start of a new season. Spring is marked by 1 February (St Brigid's Day), autumn by 1 August (Lúnasa) and winter by 1 November (Samhain). There were also folk customs associated with the eves of these festivals marking the seasonal transition.

Flowers, dancing and bonfires

As in much of northern Europe, May Day in Ireland, was a celebration and welcome of the summer. Here, it is rooted in the pre-Christian festival of Bealtaine. Bealtaine embraces the summer, bidding farewell to the dark winter half of the year. Flowers, dancing, and bonfires featured strongly in the festivities. People also sought protection for themselves, their homes and livestock against supernatural forces.

A busy time on the land

May Day was regarded as the symbolic start of a busy season of farm work. People worked in the fields focusing on the care of animals and their movement to different pastures. There was also an emphasis on fishing for example for salmon. It was a busy time for markets and marts in order to sell animals and at this time seasonal labourers were hired. The important job of cutting turf in the bogs also started in earnest around May Day.

Traditionally on the 1 May and the 1 November, tenant farmers paid their half-yearly rents to landlords – these were known as 'Gale Days'. People also took stock of their food supply that had to sustain them until the crops could be harvested later in the year.

Traditions associated with May include May Bushes, May Flowers, May Boughs, May Poles and May Bonfires. All are associated with luck and protection.

The May Bush

The May Bush was a decorated bush, which in rural areas was left outside the house. In towns, it was erected in a communal place. Sometimes it was carried about the area by groups of adults although later this custom was carried out by children. Geographically, the tradition was strongest in Leinster and the Midlands, stretching west to Galway and northwards to south Ulster and Donegal. The bush was often of hawthorn. The decoration usually consisted of ribbons, cloth streamers and perhaps tinsel. Sometimes the leftover coloured eggshells painted for Easter Sunday were used as decorations.

On occasions, candles were attached to it.

'Long Life, a pretty wife and a candle for the May Bush' was a rhyme recounted by children in Dublin when looking for a contribution of candles, money or sweets for their May Day festivities.

Sometimes communal bushes were burnt on May Day evening. The bush was associated with the luck of the house or the community and in cities it was watched carefully in case a rival group would attempt to steal it. The custom of erecting a May bush still survives as an individual household tradition, particularly in the Midlands.

The May Bough

The May Bough was a larger version of the May Bush and was most popular in Munster. Instead of a small bush, a larger part of a tree was used. This was either for outside homes or for use at some public area in the community. It was similarly decorated to the May Bush.

May Poles

May Poles were popular in some large towns and possibly indicate a certain English influence. In this festive way communities welcomed in the summer. There were May poles in many towns, such as Kilkenny, Mountmellick, Kildare and Longford. There was also a strong tradition in the north east of Ireland, such as in Hollywood, Co. Down. Originally tall trees were used but later these were replaced by formal poles erected in the town centre. They were decorated with flowers and ribbons and like in England, where the tradition was more widespread, dancing and sport centered around the pole.

May Flowers

May Flowers were picked on the evening before May Day and this was often done by children who went *garlanding* for flowers. These were sometimes assembled together to make posies or crowns. Yellow flowers, such as primroses, buttercups and marigolds were especially popular, possibly as they reflected the sun and summer. Furze and ferns were also put around the outside of the home.

The flowers were placed on the doorsteps of houses and on windowsills. They were believed to offer luck to the house and offer protection from mystical forces – there was a strongly held belief that these were particularly active around the quarterly days. It was believed that the fairies could not enter the home as they could not pass such sweet smelling flowers.

They were often put on farm animals so as to protect them from being *'overlooked'* by people with the evil eye, who might through envy, steal the productivity of the animals.

The tradition of spreading flowers at thresholds was most common in the northern half of Ireland, especially south Ulster. Throughout Ireland, there is a strong tradition of formally showing welcome, through the spreading of rushes.

Children often carried baskets of flowers and strew them in front of their neighbours' homes as a gesture of goodwill and good luck.

Sometimes May flowers were placed in the local well so as to protect the water supply and the livelihood of those who used it. The stealing or skimming of water from the well or dew from the fields of a neighbour, by those with evil intentions, was believed to result in a lack of produce achieved by the household or the community. Water or fire was generally never asked for or taken from the home on May Eve or May Day so as to retain the luck of the house. Mayflower water taken from the well on May Day was said to offer protection and cures. This water and May morning dew was believed to be good for the complexion.

Traditional riddle:

I wash my face in water that has never rained nor run and dry it in a towel that was never wove on spun. [A face washed in May dew and dried in the open air]

'Never cast a clout until May is out' is an expression warning of not shedding too many winter layers until the end of the month of May.

Herbs gathered before sunrise on May Day were believed to have particularly effective curative properties.

May Queens & May Poles

The Flowers were also used for crowning the May Queen. The tradition of selecting a Queen of May is found throughout Europe and may have associations with the ancient Roman Goddess, Flora.

Like the May Poles, this tradition was more popular in large towns. It was often accompanied by a procession and sports and festivities. In some parts of Ulster, a King was chosen, along with the Queen. Sometimes, there was a bush carried in the procession, on which there were hurling balls hanging. May Day traditionally marked the start of summer hurling and in Kilkenny, women gifted men with new hurling balls on this day.

In parts of south Ulster, there was an effigy of a female May Queen carried on a pole in a procession. This was decorated with flowers. There are references to a similar floral decorated May Baby in parts of Monaghan.

Dancing Dancing was a feature of May bonfire celebrations. It also featured around the May Pole or where communal May Bushes were burnt. This was a time for celebrating the

continuity of the community. The customary dance involved the men and women joining hands to form a large circle with a dancer weaving in and out of the circle under their arms and collecting other dancers to follow after them. This has been described as representing a winding serpent and as representing the movements of the sun. It is similar to the children's game *In and out go the dusty bluebells* – these blue flowers were also traditionally picked in May.

I'm All Mixed Up

By: Deborah Ellermeyer and Judith Rowell

I'm all mixed up.

I need help from you.

How do I **no/know**

Why the sky is **blue/blew**?

I do not **no/know**.

I wish I **new/knew**!

Is my sister aged **for/four** or **too/to/two** ?

Eye/I am named Marie.

She is name **Be/Bee/Bea**.

We eat **red/read** berries!

By the water at the **see/sea**.

I have a lot of work to **do/due**!

I'll **so/sew** a button

on the coat you **wear/where**.

I'll sit on that chair.

Sugar Crystal Sparklers

The Science Behind the Experiment – A Guide for Adults

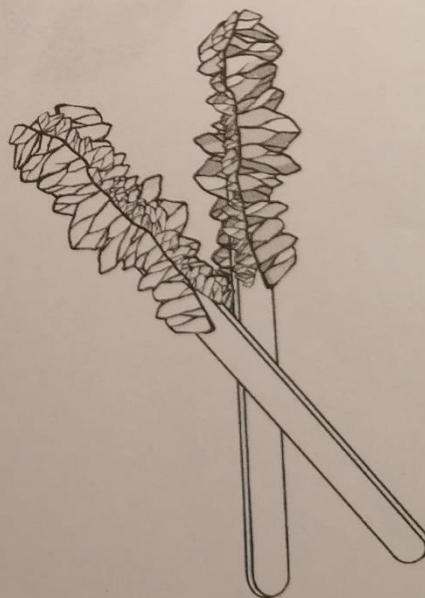
Very hot water can hold more dissolved sugar than cold water, as it is a supersaturated solution. This solution is unstable – it holds more solute (the sugar) than can stay in liquid form. As the mixture cools down, the sugar comes out of the water and forms crystals on the skewer. The water in the solution also evaporates, which makes the solution more saturated with sugar and so more crystals form.

Method

1. Before the activity, pour a cup of very hot water (just-boiled water works best so an adult should do this step) into the jug.
2. Add a cup of sugar to the mixture, a spoonful at a time and stir the mixture until all the sugar dissolves. As the water is still very hot, this step is best do to before children participate in the experiment.
3. Carefully pour the mixture into the clean jar.
4. Add a few drops of food colouring to the mixture and stir.
5. Dip the skewer into the warm mixture and then sprinkle some extra sugar onto the wet end of the skewer and leave it to dry.
6. Once the mixture in the jar has cooled, attach a clothes peg to the clean end of the skewer and balance it on the jar, so that the sugary end of the skewer is in the sugary mixture.
7. Leave the jar in a warm place for a few days and watch as sugar crystals develop on the end of the skewer, making a sugar crystal sparkler!

You will need:

Very hot water
Jug
Spoon
Wooden skewer (blunt if possible)
Sugar
Food colouring
Jar
Clothes peg



Science Experiment

Sugar Crystal Sparklers

What colours can you see?

What can you see on the stick?

Where do you think it has come from?

What do they look like?

How has it changed over the last few days?

What colours can you see?

What can you see on the stick?

Where do you think it has come from?

What do they look like?

