

# Caibidil 1: Súl siar



1. Scríobh luach na digite a bhfuil líne fúithi i ngach uimhir.

- (a) 72,354      (b) 61,783      (c) 27,916      (d) 54,720      (e) 36,541  
 (f) 92,739      (g) 40,602      (h) 73,519      (i) 66,346      (j) 18,287

2. Déan an uimhir is mó agus an uimhir is lú ag baint úsáide as gach digit.

5 3 7 1 8      6 2 8 0 7      5 3 7 6 8      2 9 3 8 6

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Slánaigh na huimhreacha go dtí an 10, 100 agus 1,000 is gaire.

	Uimhir	An 10 is gaire	An 100 is gaire	An 1000 is gaire
(a)	817			
(b)	632			
(c)	5,176			
(d)	5,394			

	Uimhir	An 10 is gaire	An 100 is gaire	An 1000 is gaire
(e)	32,542			
(f)	60,479			
(g)	85,606			
(h)	44,385			

4. Scríobh na huimhreacha seo thíos mar fhiigiúirí.

- (a) Daichead a sé mhíle, fiche a dó.      (b) Seacht míle, caoga a trí.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c) Ocht gcéad, cúig mhíle.      (d) Seasca míle, sé chéad agus daichead.  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. Aithin gach ceann de na cruthanna 2T.

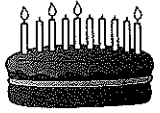
(a)      (b)      (c)      (d)      (e)      (f)

6. (a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 51,367 \\ + 27,532 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 38,526 \\ + 25,932 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (c) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 36,724 \\ + 43,767 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (d) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 29,076 \\ + 35,987 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (e) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 43,654 \\ + 27,389 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

7. (a) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 73,658 \\ - 51,427 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (b) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 42,913 \\ - 16,941 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (c) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 52,670 \\ - 36,582 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (d) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 80,015 \\ - 34,739 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
      (e) 
$$\begin{array}{r} 51,406 \\ - 45,718 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

8. (a)  $15,373 + 31,457 + 18,564 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      (b)  $26,543 + 17,288 + 12,567 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (c)  $37,336 + 42,519 + 8,724 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      (d)  $6,714 + 50,863 + 24,659 =$  \_\_\_\_\_  
 (e)  $11,567 + 9,097 + 36,408 =$  \_\_\_\_\_      (f)  $29,385 + 46,746 + 3,768 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

1. (a)  $783 \div 27$       (b)  $648 \div 36$       (c)  $888 \div 24$       (d)  $912 \div 57$       (e)  $945 \div 63$
- 
2. (a)  $6 \overline{)708}$       (b)  $7 \overline{)966}$       (c)  $9 \overline{)783}$       (d)  $8 \overline{)872}$       (e)  $8 \overline{)944}$
- 

3. Tá Ann ag ceiliúradh lá breithe 50 bliain. Ceannaíonn sí 6 pháicéad coinne le haghaidh an cháca. Tá 9 gcoinneal i ngach pháicéad. Cé mhéad coinneal a bheidh fágtha aici? 

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4. Tógann sé 2 uair agus 37 nóim ar thraein le taisteal ó Chorcaigh go Baile Átha Cliath. Fágann sí Stáisiún Cheannt, Corcaigh, ag 09:40. Cén t-am a shroicheann sé Stáisiún Heuston, Baile Átha Cliath? \_\_\_\_\_

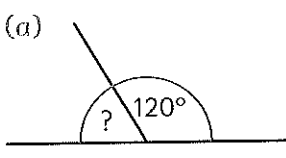
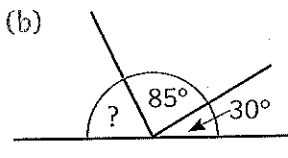
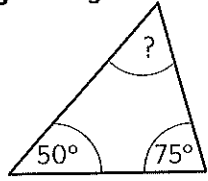
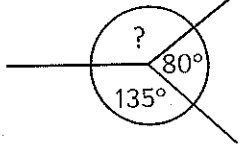
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5. (a)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\square}{10} = \frac{\square}{20}$       (b)  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\square}{6} = \frac{\square}{12}$       (c)  $\frac{2}{5} = \frac{\square}{15} = \frac{\square}{30}$       (d)  $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{\square}{16} = \frac{\square}{32}$   
 (e)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\square}{12} = \frac{\square}{20}$       (f)  $\frac{3}{5} = \frac{\square}{10} = \frac{\square}{25}$       (g)  $\frac{5}{6} = \frac{\square}{18} = \frac{\square}{30}$       (h)  $\frac{3}{8} = \frac{\square}{24} = \frac{\square}{56}$
- 

6. (a)  $\frac{4}{5}$  de 10 = \_\_\_\_\_      (b)  $\frac{2}{3}$  de 24 = \_\_\_\_\_      (c)  $\frac{5}{6}$  de 36 = \_\_\_\_\_      (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$  de 44 = \_\_\_\_\_
- 


7. Faigh an méid iomlán má tá:  
 (a)  $\frac{3}{4} = 9$       (b)  $\frac{4}{5} = 28$       (c)  $\frac{9}{10} = 36$       (d)  $\frac{6}{7} = 42$       (e)  $\frac{5}{9} = 45$       (f)  $\frac{7}{8} = 72$
- 

8. (a)  $4\frac{5}{6} - 1\frac{2}{3}$       (b)  $2\frac{3}{10} + 2\frac{3}{5}$       (c)  $5\frac{7}{10} - 4\frac{1}{2}$       (d)  $3\frac{1}{3} + 2\frac{5}{9}$       (e)  $6\frac{7}{9} - 3\frac{2}{3}$       (f)  $4\frac{4}{8} - 2\frac{1}{2}$       (g)  $7\frac{7}{9} - 3\frac{2}{3}$
- 

9. Scríobh an luach don uillinn nach bhfuil a fhios agat i ngach cás.
- (a)  \_\_\_\_\_
- (b)  \_\_\_\_\_
- (c)  \_\_\_\_\_
- (d)  \_\_\_\_\_
- 

10. Tar éis gearradh cumhachta tá 11:46 ar chlog na scoile. Má mhair an gearradh cumhachta 1 uair agus 29 nóim, cén t-am ba chóir bheith ar ghaidh an chloig? \_\_\_\_\_

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11.  I siopa peataí tá 72 iasc troipaiceach san uisceadán. Má dhíolann an siopa  $\frac{5}{9}$  díobh i seachtain amháin, cé mhéad iasc atá fágtha san uisceadán? \_\_\_\_\_

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12. Tarraing sampla de gach uillinn sa spás ceart:
- (a) \_\_\_\_\_      (b) \_\_\_\_\_      (c) \_\_\_\_\_      (d) \_\_\_\_\_      (e) \_\_\_\_\_
- dronuillinn      uillinn ghéar      maoluillinn      uillinn athfhillteach      Uillinn dhíreach
-

# Caibidil 17: Fad

1. Scríobh mar cm nó m mar is cuí.

- (a)  $57\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{m}$     (b)  $3.8\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{cm}$     (c)  $316\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{m}$     (d)  $0.6\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{cm}$   
 (e)  $4\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{m}$     (f)  $0.25\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{cm}$     (g)  $9.52\text{m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{cm}$     (h)  $80\text{cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{m}$

2. Cé mhéad m níos giorra ná km atá na faid seo?

- (a)  $570\text{m}$     (b)  $0.621\text{km}$     (c)  $80\text{m}$     (d)  $0.16\text{km}$     (e)  $802\text{m}$

3. Scríobh na faid seo mar mhéadair.

- (a)  $0.8\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$     (b)  $\frac{7}{10}\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$     (c)  $5.3\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$     (d)  $0.147\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$   
 (e)  $0.15\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$     (f)  $5\frac{36}{100}\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$     (g)  $0.805\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$     (h)  $2\frac{5}{100}\text{km} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$


4. (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 5 \ 26 \\ + 2 \ 49 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 4 \ 57 \\ + 3 \ 65 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 3.48\text{m} \\ + 2.73\text{m} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9.07\text{m} \\ + 4.94\text{m} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 6.34\text{m} \\ + 3.88\text{m} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 6 \ 70 \\ + 3 \ 38 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5. (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 8.53\text{m} \\ - 3.87\text{m} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 6.50\text{m} \\ - 2.79\text{m} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 5 \ 16 \\ - 1 \ 57 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 7 \ 08 \\ - 4 \ 76 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 14 \ 40 \\ - 12 \ 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{m cm} \\ 11 \ 26 \\ - 9 \ 53 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6. (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 8.357\text{km} \\ + 2.619\text{km} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 15.626\text{km} \\ + 8.675\text{km} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 9 \ 423 \\ + 6 \ 359 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 7 \ 208 \\ + 7 \ 673 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 14 \ 40 \\ + 12 \ 87 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 18 \ 307 \\ + 7 \ 758 \\ \hline \end{array}$

7. (a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 6 \ 529 \\ - 3 \ 419 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{km m} \\ 7 \ 560 \\ - 3 \ 70 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 8.361\text{km} \\ - 2.583\text{km} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 41.024\text{km} \\ - 16.175\text{km} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 96.065\text{km} \\ - 77.382\text{km} \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 53.029\text{km} \\ - 36.058\text{km} \\ \hline \end{array}$

8. Ritheann an Níth trí Chontae an Cabháin, na Mí agus an Lú agus tá sí  $60\frac{4}{9}\text{km}$  ar fad. Ritheann an Casán tríd na contaetha seo freisin agus tá sé  $55.9\text{km}$  ar fad. Cad é fad na n-aibhneacha le chéile?  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{km}$

9.  Tá Niall  $1\text{m } 47\text{cm}$  ar airde. Tá Shane  $\frac{28}{100}\text{m}$  níos giorra ná é. Cén airde atá Shane?  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{m}$ .

10. Chuir Fiona fál agus bhí sé  $0.73\text{m}$  ar airde. Má d'fhás sé  $13\text{cm}$  gach bliain, cén airde a bheidh sé tar éis 3 bliana?  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}\text{m}$

11. Rinne an múinteoir tomhas ar Chian, Eoghan agus Úna. Bhí Cian  $137\text{m}$  ar airde, bhí Eoghan  $1\text{m } 46\text{cm}$  ar airde agus bhí Úna  $1\frac{28}{100}\text{m}$  ar airde.

- (a) Scríobh gach airde i bhfoirm deachúlach agus cuir in ord iad ag tosú leis an gceann is lú:  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$   
 (b) Dealraigh an airde is giorra ón gceann is airde.  $\underline{\hspace{1cm}}$

# THE COLOSSEUM

The ruin of the Colosseum is one of Rome's most famous landmarks. It is the city's most visited tourist attraction, with four million visitors a year.

In AD 69, Vespasian Flavius had replaced Nero as the new ruler of Rome. He tore down much of Nero's beautiful palace and ordered a new amphitheatre to be built near the site that would be used to provide free shows to the people of Rome.

The Romans never called the theatre the Colosseum. It was known as the Flavian Amphitheatre. A giant statue called the Colossus of Nero stood outside the new theatre. Vespasian had the face of the statue changed to look like the god Apollo. However, the name Colossus stuck and in time gave the new theatre its common name.

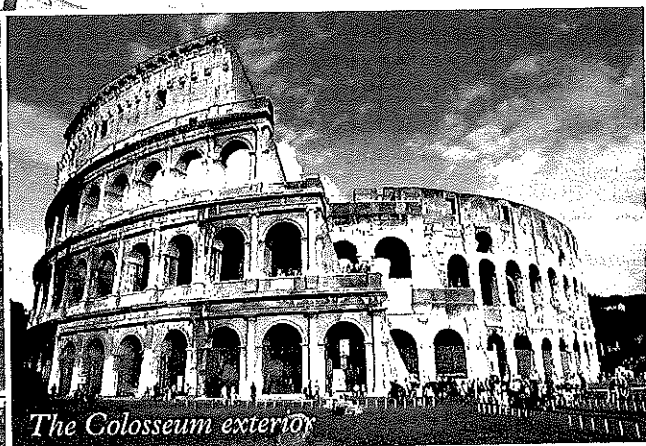
The Colosseum was built by thousands of slaves and took less than 10 years to complete. It was 188 metres long, 156 metres wide and rose nearly 50 metres in four storeys off the ground – the height of a modern 12-storey building. It had 80 separate entrances to allow up to 55,000 spectators get to their seats quickly. Women and slaves were only allowed to sit in the very highest levels, away from all the 'action'.

Nothing thrilled the Romans more than watching animals and people being slaughtered. The word 'arena' comes from the Roman word for sand. Sand was used on the central floor of the theatre to soak up the blood that was spilled there day after day. Public executions were also common in the Colosseum. Despite popular belief, gladiators rarely fought to the death and were treated much the same as soccer players are today. A star gladiator actually fought no more than two or three times a year and often retired a wealthy man.

Underneath the 'arena' floor, there was a complex of passages and chambers to hold wild animals and condemned prisoners. The poor creatures were often hoisted up to the arena using very clever lifts, not unlike the ones we use today. In fact, the great design of the Colosseum is the basis on which modern sports grounds are designed today. ■

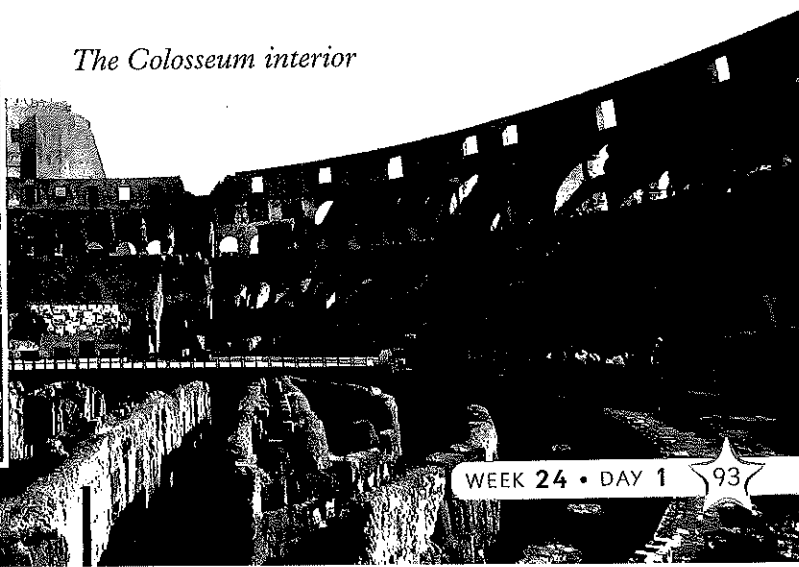
## CHECK-UP

- 1 Who ordered the building of the Colosseum?
- 2 Who did the actual building work?
- 3 What was the original name of the theatre?
- 4 Why was there sand on the floor of the theatre?
- 5 How tall is the Colosseum?



*The Colosseum exterior*

*The Colosseum interior*



## Ireland's First Olympic Medallist

The ancient Olympic Games were held in Greece every four years for nearly 1,200 years until the tradition died out under the Roman Empire about the year AD 400. About 1,500 years later, a young Frenchman called Pierre de Coubertin worked very hard to revive them. After a lot of effort and organisation, the first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens in 1896.

A young Irishman called John Pius Boland was visiting Greece in the spring of that year. Boland had been studying in Britain and while there proved himself to be a very good sportsman. He played football and tennis. He had made friends with a Greek scholar called Thrasyvoulos Manos while in Oxford. Manos invited Boland to visit Athens to witness the first Olympic Games of the modern era.

Boland accepted the invitation and was looking forward to watching the various events taking place. However, Manos was also one of the organisers of the games and he persuaded Boland to take part. He entered the tennis tournament. It was all very sudden and unplanned. Boland was not officially a part of the British team (Ireland was part of the United Kingdom then) but these were the early days of the Olympics and a lot of the rules were still to be decided.

The competition was stiff. Tennis was not the high-power game it is today but, nevertheless, many of the participants were well-known players. Matches were played on an elimination basis. Boland's first match was against Friedrich Traun of Germany. Boland won this and went on to win two more rounds against two Greek players. This got him into the final match against the Egyptian champion, Dionysios Kasdaglis. Boland won that match too and became the world's first Olympic Tennis Champion. At the medal ceremony, the officials began to raise the British flag but Boland pointed out that he was Irish. The officials agreed to have an Irish flag prepared instead.

Boland went on to join forces with Traun to win the doubles tournament. Double Olympic medallist John Pius Boland went on to represent Kerry as an MP in the British House of Parliament and worked tirelessly for Irish independence. ■



### CHECK-UP

- 1 When did the ancient Olympic Games die out?
- 2 Who decided to revive the Olympic Games?
- 3 Where were the first modern Olympic Games held?
- 4 Who persuaded John Pius Boland to take part?
- 5 Who teamed up with Boland in the doubles competition?



# SPUD

The humble potato is one of the most popular and nutritious of all vegetables. It is easy to grow and gives a good crop, even in poor soil. Many people grow their potatoes by planting a potato tuber in the ground. A tuber is a swelling on the root where the plant stores its food supply for the next year's growth. This food supply for the plant is also a great source of food for humans. We chip, mash, roast, boil and bake about half a million tonnes of them every year.

Potatoes originally grew in the Andes Mountains in Peru, South America. The local Inca people farmed them extensively. They were brought to Europe by explorers such as Sir Walter Raleigh in the 1500s. By the 1700s, they were a very important food for ordinary Irish people. Indeed, they were a big hit right across Europe.

Unfortunately, many people became overly dependent on the potato. Breakfast, dinner and supper for many thousands of people was simply boiled potatoes. A small plot of land could grow enough potatoes to feed a large family for a year. The potato was seen as a miracle food, but there was a catch.

In the 1800s, a group of concerned people in Britain and Ireland began to worry that maybe too many people were overly

dependent on the potato. What if the crop failed? How would the millions of poor people be fed then? This group called themselves the Society for the Prevention of Unhealthy Diets, or SPUD for short.

Their dire warnings of disaster were ridiculed. Nonsense! The potato had fed and would continue to feed millions in Europe forever! So deep was the general scorn that soon potatoes got the nickname 'SPUD' and we have been calling them spuds ever since.

Unfortunately, the potato crops of Europe were struck by the potato blight fungus year after year from 1845 until about 1852. Famine struck, and struck at its worst in Ireland. Millions died or were forced to emigrate. The warnings from SPUD had been right after all. ■

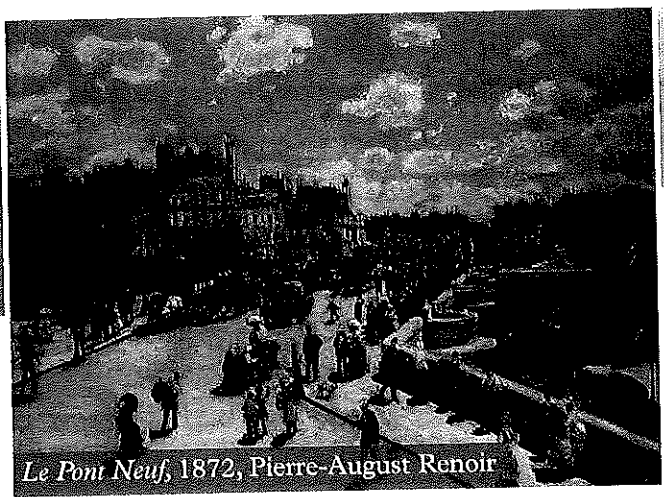
## CHECK-UP

- 1 Where did the potato originate?
- 2 How did it arrive in Europe?
- 3 What was the average diet like for a poor Irish person in the early 1800s?
- 4 Who was worried about this state of affairs?
- 5 What effect did the potato famine have on Ireland?

# A Good Impression

Some of the best-loved paintings in the world are **Impressionist**. The first Impressionists were a group of artists who exhibited their work in Paris, France, in the mid-1800s. Nowadays, the names of Impressionists such as Monet, Renoir and Cezanne are widely known and greatly respected. However, in those days, their art was considered revolutionary and was not approved of at all by most art critics!

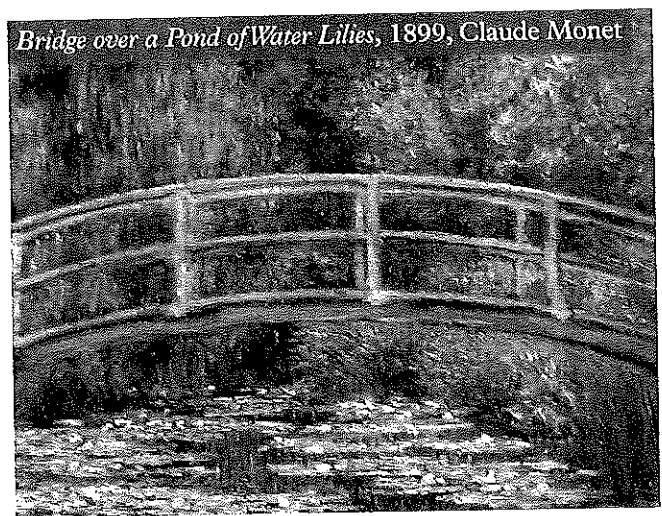
Before the Impressionists, painters usually worked indoors in studios under artificial light. Their models were carefully posed in the centre of the picture, and landscapes and backgrounds were depicted as the artist imagined them to be. The Impressionists, however, wanted to paint scenes as they actually were, with the light and shade changing constantly. They usually painted outdoors and often painted the same scene several times at different times of the day or in different seasons. Indeed, the most famous Impressionist of all, Claude Monet, actually painted the lily pond in his garden 18 times trying to capture the ever-changing effects of the sunlight on the water. Instead of painting religious figures or royalty, the Impressionists painted farm workers, people relaxing in taverns and even their own friends and family.



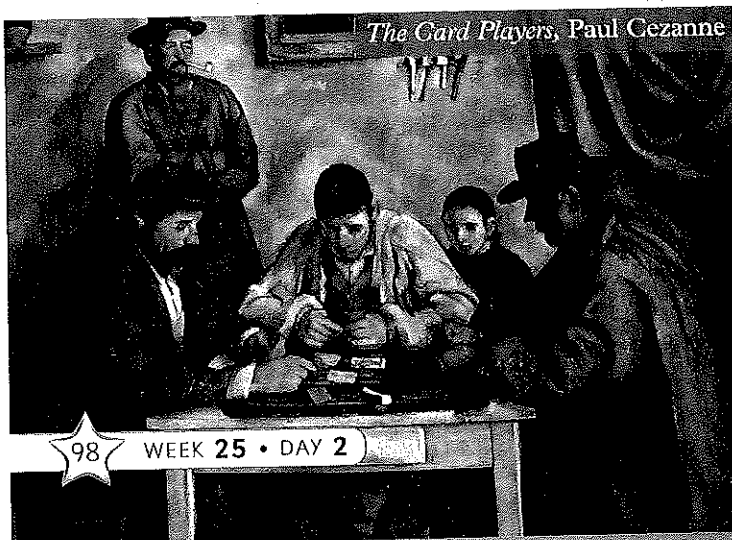
*Le Pont Neuf*, 1872, Pierre-August Renoir

The term Impressionism comes from the title of one of Monet's paintings, *Impression, Sunrise*, which depicts a view of the port of Le Havre in the mist.

Many people disliked the Impressionist paintings at first. The Impressionists were laughed at and called childish. However, people soon got used to, and fell in love with, these paintings which were full of light and shadow. They appreciated such a welcome change from the dark and formal traditional art that had gone before. ■



*Bridge over a Pond of Water Lilies*, 1899, Claude Monet



*The Card Players*, Paul Cezanne

## CHECK-UP

- 1 In what city did the Impressionists first exhibit their work?
- 2 Were they well received at first?
- 3 Name three Impressionist painters.
- 4 In what way did Impressionists differ from artists before them?
- 5 What did Claude Monet paint 18 times?

# Superstitions



Complete the following story using suitable words in the gaps.

Mrs. Bell put the \_\_\_\_\_ in an envelope under the cash register and taped a note on the shop window. The note said: 'Sum of money \_\_\_\_\_. Please ask within.' Then, Mrs. Bell told Holly that if nobody had \_\_\_\_\_ the money by Monday, Holly could keep it.

'Someone will \_\_\_\_\_ it,' said Max, nodding his head \_\_\_\_\_.

Before they left the shop, Mrs. Bell gave Holly and the boys free \_\_\_\_\_ for being so \_\_\_\_\_. Holly didn't think that the boys \_\_\_\_\_ it

because it was she who had handed in the money, not them.

'\_\_\_\_\_ lollipops,' grinned Max. 'Not such an \_\_\_\_\_ Friday the 13th after all.'

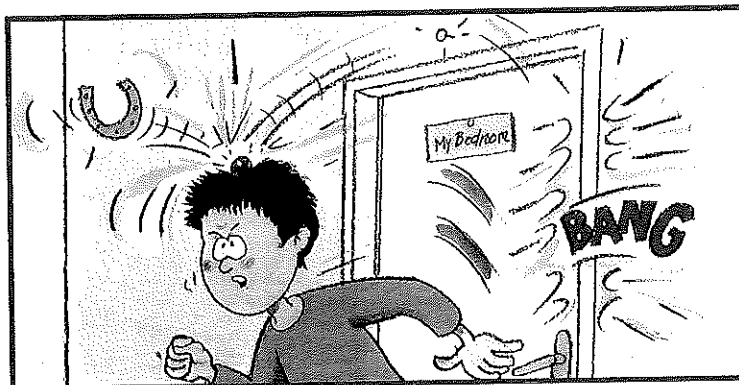
However, \_\_\_\_\_ changed his mind later on that \_\_\_\_\_ when he banged the door of his \_\_\_\_\_ shut. The wobbly \_\_\_\_\_ fell off the wall and the \_\_\_\_\_ horseshoe landed on his head.

'I told you that it was an \_\_\_\_\_ day,' he \_\_\_\_\_, as Mum held a packet of frozen \_\_\_\_\_ on the bump.

'I told you that the horseshoe was upside \_\_\_\_\_,' Holly said. She was still thinking about the five euro she had found.

But Max was certainly feeling sorry for himself.

'I'm going to stay in \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole day next \_\_\_\_\_ the 13th,' he declared. 'It's much too \_\_\_\_\_!'





# Revision: Punctuation

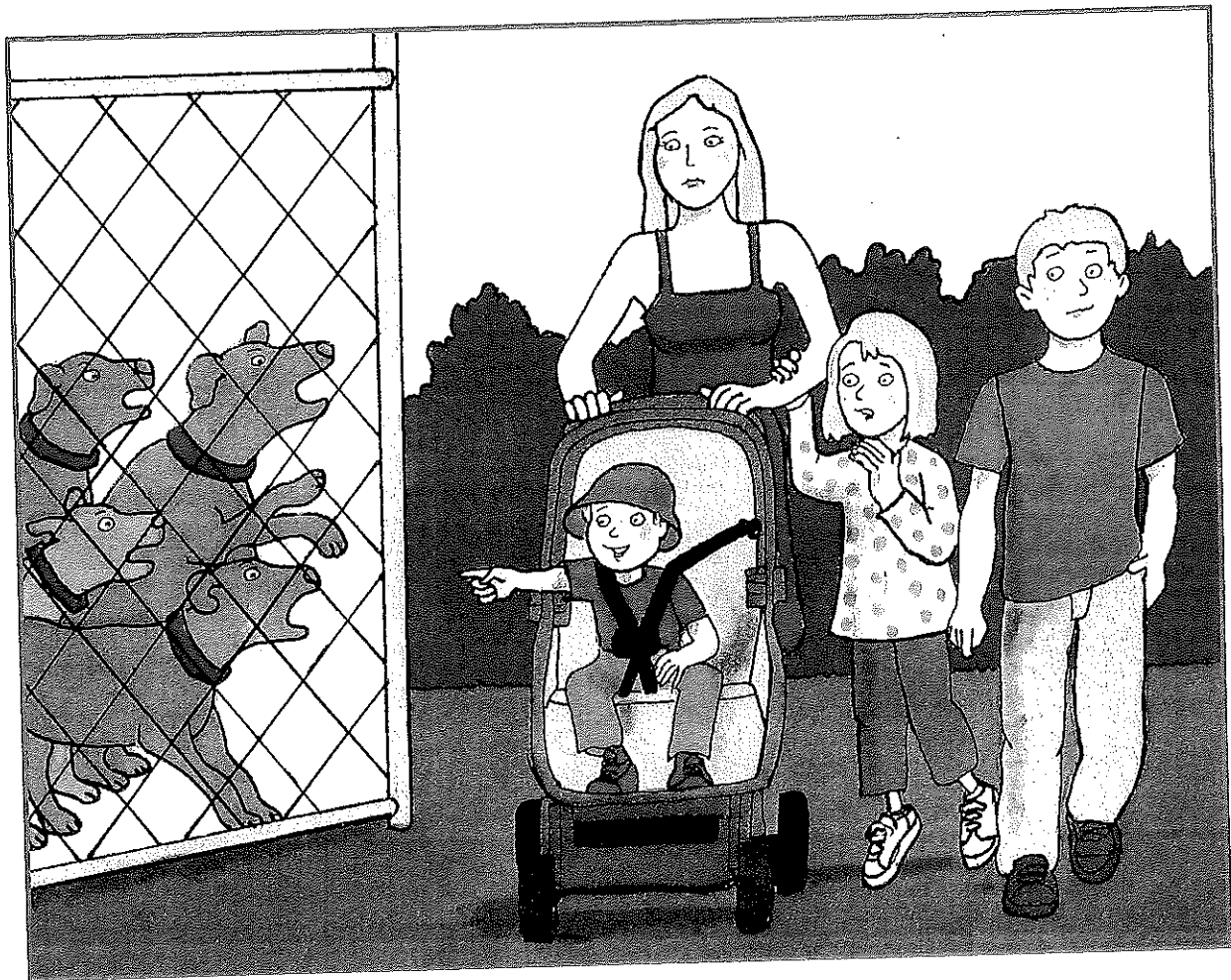


Rewrite the following story in your copybook, using capital letters, quotation marks and the correct punctuation.



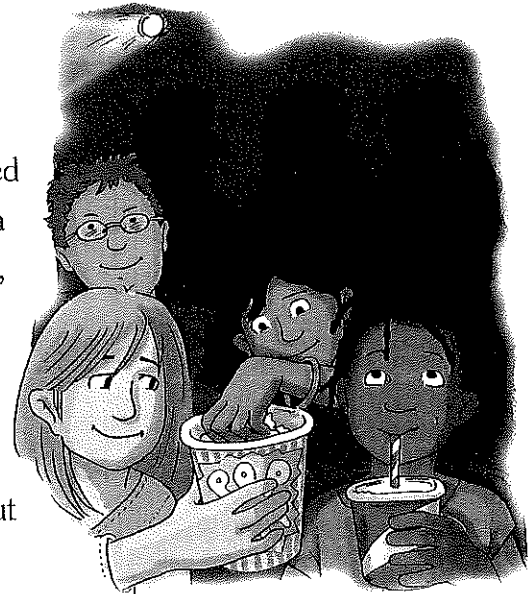
seán was interested in some dogs barking ahead he twisted himself in his buggy so he could see his aunt at the same time he was pointing ahead along the path the bold doggies he was saying he seemed both excited and afraid the doggies are just saying hello aunt ivy told him they can't get out

the dogs were saying hello rather fiercely there were four of them in an enclosure they were big dogs and they were throwing themselves against the fence barking madly their gums were pulled back from their teeth emily moved nearer to aunt ivy and held onto her arm patrick felt his shoulders stiffen but he pretended that he wasn't worried they're locked up emily he sneered at his sister. don't be such a baby aunt ivy looked at patrick, puzzled by his sudden aggression i must be a baby too then patrick she said they had passed the dogs now and the wind was blowing the sound of their barking away patrick felt his face redden he hoped it didn't show



**A** Ann O'Neill (age 9) wrote this Movie Review but the capital letters and full stops are missing. There are many spelling errors as well. Rewrite the review correctly.

i went too the movies lass weakend to sea the film elf i enjoyed it immensely the film is sett at christmas time wunce upon a Christmas eve an orphen babey crawld into santas bag of giftes and was takin two the north pole raised bye papa elf, buddy comes to reelise he dosent fit in with the other elfs determined to find a plaice were he belongs, buddy searchs fourhis reel dad - in new york city in new york buddy seas that the world is seriously lackin in Christmas sporat which causes santa all kinds of problems buddy trys to teech his dad the tru meanin off christmas i loved the filim and i woud give it a scor of 9 out off 10.



**B** Can you spot the spelling errors and grammatical mistakes in these tips to reduce household waste? Rewrite the tips correctly.

1. rememer to use reusable bags.
2. bye a battery charger and reechargable batterys.
3. donate unwanted close an small household itims to charety shopps and jumble sails.
4. compost yur're waist and get growing. make or by a compost binn.
5. chose glass rathir then plastick.
6. reuse rapping paper, packing materials an envelopes.
7. send stamps to charaty.
8. return close hangers to dried cleaners.



**C** This is a paragraph from the first draft of Barry's essay on Mexico City. Can you rewrite it correctly?

Mexico City is won off the biggest citys in the world it was builded by the Aztec people. According too legend, the Aztecs were a wandering people. Their preists told them that won day they wood sea a eagle with a snake in it's beek, perched on top off a cactus. This would bee the site were they would build a citey. So it was that aftir year's of wandering, the Aztecs came too the edge of lake texcoco an saw an eagle as the preist had described it. Their they builded there city, called tenochtitlán, in the swamplands off Lake Texcoco.

Creiau'n i Cynllwyn



Bearla : Write a story based on the picture.

## 9 Flúirse 3



### Filíocht

Léigh na dánta 'An Bhean Siúil' agus 'Fear Lasta Lampaí' agus 'Subway' agus freagair na ceisteanna a ghabhann leo. (Bíodh na freagraí i d'fhocail féin, chomh fada agus is féidir.)

# An Bhean Siúil

## Mícheál Ó Conghaile

Cnag géar

A rap sí ar an doras

Ciseán ina láimh

Í ag craitheadh leis an bhfuacht.

Í gléasta

Go giobalach

A gruaig fhada dhubh

Go sliobarnach aimhréidh.

Thug mé di cúpla pingin,

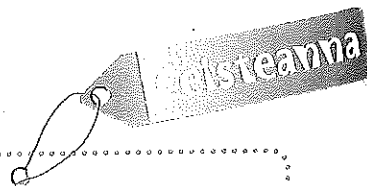
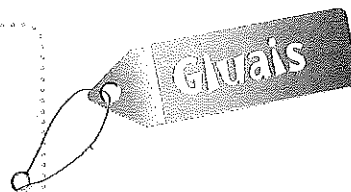
Is bhí sí go haerach

Thug dom buíochas 'gus beannacht

Agus d'imigh go héasca.



a rap    cnag  
go giobalach    i seanéadaí caite  
go sliobarnach    gan cheangal  
aimhréidh    gan a bheith cíortha  
go haerach    áthas uirthi



#### Buntuisicint

1. Conas tá an bhean gléasta sa dán seo?
2. Cad atá ina láimh aici?
3. Cén fáth gur imigh sí go haerach?

#### Léirthuisicint ghinearálta

1. Cén sórt duine í an bhean siúil ón dán seo?
2. Cén mothúchán a rith leat nuair a léigh tú an dán? Mínigh le sampla ón dán.
3. Ar thaitin an dán leat? Cén fáth?

### ● Obair duitse

Scríobh amach réamhaisnéis na haimsire don lá amárach agus déan léarscáil freisin le slombailí. Is féidir é a léamh amach os ard sa rang!

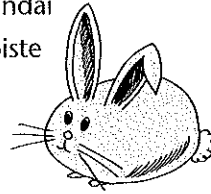
### ● Fógra



Baile na hAbhann · Aibreán 15-17

### Clár na nImeachtáí

Aoine 15	6.30	Oscailt oifigiúil. Halla an Pharóiste.
	8.00	Damhsa agus dinnéar. Óstán na Páirce. Ticéid €20.00.
Satharn 16	10.00	Taispeántas ealaíne na n-óg. Halla na Scoile
	11.00	Díolachán torthaí, glasraí, bláthanna agus plandaí
	2.00	Taispeántas garraíodóireachta. Halla an Pharóiste
	8.00	Ceol agus dioscó. Club na n-óg. Ticéid €5.00
Domhnach 17	11.00	Aifreann na Féile. Fáilte roimh chách
	2.00	Taispeántas na mbláthanna. Halla an Pharóiste
	7.30	Damhsa agus dinnéar. Óstán na Páirce. Ticéid €25.00



### ● Ceisteanna

- 1 Cá bhfuil an fhéile ar siúl?
- 2 Cén lá a thosaíonn an fhéile?
- 3 Cé mhéad atá ar na ticéid don dinnéar ar an Aoine?
- 4 Cad atá ar siúl maidin Dé Sathairn?
- 5 Cá bhfuil an taispeántas garraíodóireachta ar siúl?
- 6 Cad atá ar siúl do na daoine óga oíche Dé Sathairn?
- 7 Cé mhéad atá ar na ticéid?
- 8 Cad atá ar siúl maidin Dé Domhnaigh?
- 9 Cad atá ar siúl i Halla an Pharóiste tráthnóna Dé Domhnaigh?
- 10 Cén lá a chríochnaíonn an fhéile?

**C** An litriú ceart: Cuir tic leis an litriú ceart.

- |                   |                          |                 |                          |                 |                          |                |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. thaus          | <input type="checkbox"/> | thuas           | <input type="checkbox"/> | shuas           | <input type="checkbox"/> | thuais         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. ag tacht aníos | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag teacht aníos | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag teacht aníos | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag taecht síos | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. ag dul amach   | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag dual amach   | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag dul amech    | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag dul mach    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. ag dul síos    | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag dul soís     | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag dúl síos     | <input type="checkbox"/> | ag dul aníos   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. fuíaramar      | <input type="checkbox"/> | fuaramar        | <input type="checkbox"/> | fuairaemar      | <input type="checkbox"/> | fuaireamar     | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. thugeamar      | <input type="checkbox"/> | thugamar        | <input type="checkbox"/> | thugamear       | <input type="checkbox"/> | tugamar        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. chonicamar     | <input type="checkbox"/> | chonacamar      | <input type="checkbox"/> | chonaiceamar    | <input type="checkbox"/> | chunaiceamar   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8. chuamar        | <input type="checkbox"/> | chuaighmar      | <input type="checkbox"/> | chaumar         | <input type="checkbox"/> | chuaimear      | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. an fhaca?      | <input type="checkbox"/> | an faca?        | <input type="checkbox"/> | an bhfaca?      | <input type="checkbox"/> | an bhfeaca?    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. feicfaidh     | <input type="checkbox"/> | fiectifh        | <input type="checkbox"/> | feicfeadh       | <input type="checkbox"/> | feicfidh       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. feicann       | <input type="checkbox"/> | feiceann        | <input type="checkbox"/> | fiyceann        | <input type="checkbox"/> | feceann        | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. díomá         | <input type="checkbox"/> | dímoá           | <input type="checkbox"/> | díama           | <input type="checkbox"/> | diomiá         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 13. tuise         | <input type="checkbox"/> | tursie          | <input type="checkbox"/> | tuirse          | <input type="checkbox"/> | truise         | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. glindar croí  | <input type="checkbox"/> | gliondar croí   | <input type="checkbox"/> | gliondar crí    | <input type="checkbox"/> | glondar croí   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. scetimíní     | <input type="checkbox"/> | scietimíní      | <input type="checkbox"/> | sceitmeení      | <input type="checkbox"/> | sceitimíní     | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Scór: \_\_\_\_ / 15



## Tasc taighde

1. Aimsigh samplaí den uimhir iotra sa sliocht thuas.
2. Aimsigh samplaí den chlaoninsint sa sliocht thuas.



## Tasc scríofa

Scríobh ar bhealach eile ón sliocht thuas: ar bís, an bhliain seo caite, breis is, i gcomhair, thar cionn, chuir sé ceist air, go háirid, ar nós, go leor, áthas, leid, bhuail sé le, bhuaigh sé.



## Gramadach

### Na Réamhfhocail

Taispeánann an réamhfhocail an bhaint atá ag rud amháin le rud eile atá luaite san abairt – tá an trácht *ar* an mbóthar.

### Forainm réamhfhoclach

Comhcheangal idir forainm pearsanta agus réamhfhocail simplí.

Sampla:

le + mé = liom

le + tú = leat

le + sé = leis

le + sí = léi

le + muid = linn

le + sibh = libh

le + siad = leo

**ag:** agam, agat, aige, aici, againn, agaibh, acu

**ar:** orm, ort, air, uirthi, orainn, oraibh, orthu

**chuig:** chugam, chugat, chuige, chuici, chugainn, chugaibh, chucu

**faoi:** fúm, fút, faoi, fúithi, fúinn, fúibh, fúthu

**ó:** uaim, uait, uaidh, uaithi, uainn, uaibh, uathu

**as:** asam, asat, as, aisti, asainn, asaibh, astu

**roimh:** romham, romhat, roimhe, roimpi, romhainn, romhaibh, rompu

**le:** liom, leat, leis, léi, linn, libh, leo

**de:** díom, díot, de, di, dínn, díbh, díobh

**do:** dom, duit, dó, di, dúinn, daoibh, dóibh

**trí:** tríom, tríot, tríd, tríthi, trínn, tríbh, tríothu

**thar:** tharam, tharat, thairis, thairisti, tharainn, tharaibh, tharstu

**i:** ionam, ionat, ann, inti, ionainn, ionaibh, iontu

**idir:** —, —, —, —, eadrainn, eadraibh, eatarthu

### Na réamhfhocail shimplí

Cinn a chuireann séimhiú: de, do, faoi, ó, roimh, trí, um, mar/gan, ar, idir, thar. Mar shampla: de bharr.

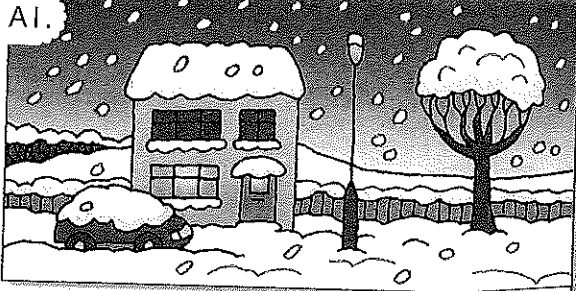
Cinn nach gcuireann séimhiú: ag, as, chuig, go, le. Már shampla: ag Máire.

Ceann a chuireann hurú: i. Már shampla: i dtosach



Comhrá Beirte. Abair abairtí simplí faoi na rudaí atá sna pictiúir.  
M.sh. Feicim ... Ní fheicim ... Tá ...

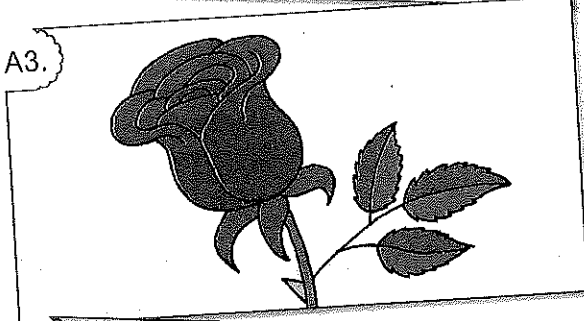
A1.



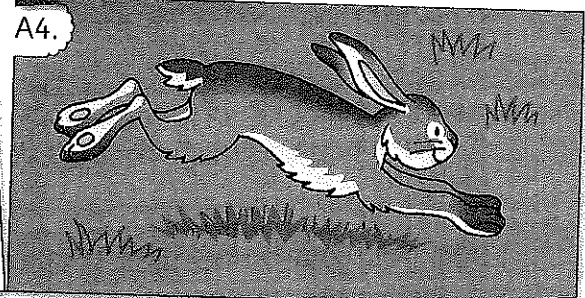
A2.



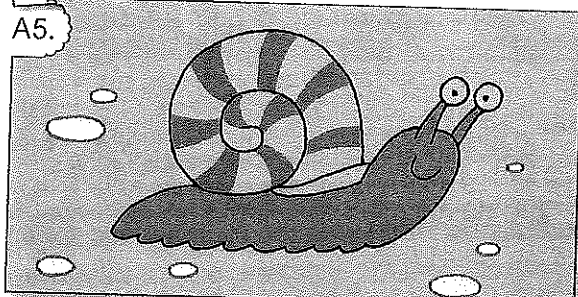
A3.



A4.



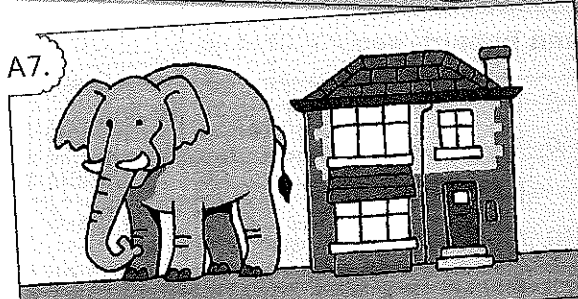
A5.



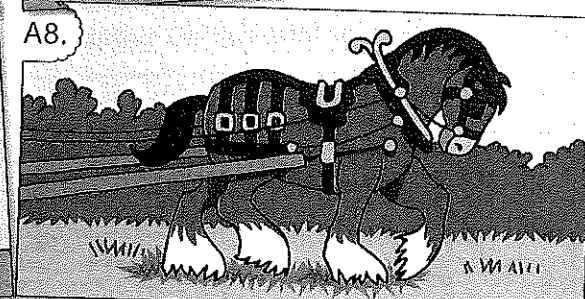
A6.



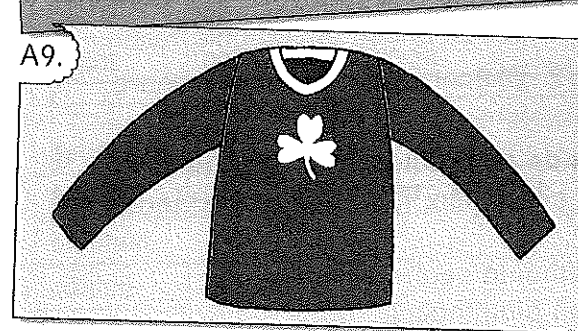
A7.



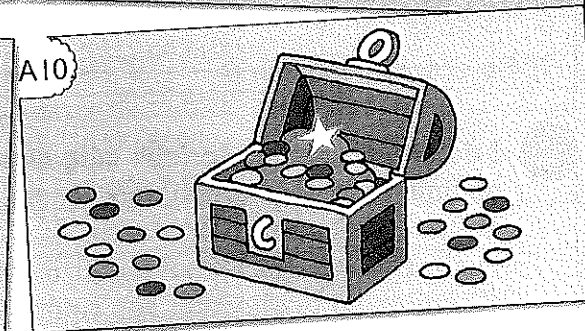
A8.



A9.



A10.







**A** Wonder challenge. Match the description to the picture, name and country.

Description	Picture	Wonder	Country
This amphitheatre was opened in Rome in A.D. 80. It could seat 50,000 people who would watch sporting events, gladiatorial battles and wild animal hunts.		Chichen Itza	India
An ancient city in Central America known for its large pyramids, built between A.D. 600 and 800. Its name means "at the mouth of the well of the Itza".		Machu Picchu	Mexico
A mausoleum (building that contains burial chambers) built by a grief-stricken Indian emperor as the final resting place for his wife after her death in 1631.		Christ the Redeemer	Peru
A statue of Jesus that was built in Rio de Janeiro as a symbol of Christianity. It is 30m tall and the arms stretch to 28m.		The Great Wall of China	Jordan
This wall was built more than 2,000 years ago to protect the Chinese Empire from invasion. It is around 6,300km long.		The Taj Mahal	Brazil
An ancient city of the Inca Empire. It sits 2,429m above sea level in the Andes mountain range.		Petra	China
An ancient city located near the Dead Sea thought to have been built as early as 312 B.C.		The Colosseum	Italy



# Éirí Amach na Cásca

## Le foghlaim:

- ▶ Ceithre ghrúpa a ghlac páirt in Éirí Amach na Cásca: Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann, Óglaigh na hÉireann, Cumann na mBan agus Arm Cathartha na hÉireann.
- ▶ Bheartaigh Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann éirí amach ar Dhomhnach Cásca 1916. Mheall siad Séamas Ó Conghaile agus Arm Cathartha na hÉireann chun tacú leo. Thug Pádraig Mac Piarais ordú d'Óglaigh na hÉireann teacht le chéile ar Dhomhnach Cásca. I ngan fhios d'Eoin Mac Néill, ceannaire na nÓglach, a rinneadh na pleananna i dtaobh éirí amach.
- ▶ Sheol Ruairí Mac Easmainn airm agus armlón le haghaidh na reibiliúnach ar an long Ghearmánach an **Aud** ach gabhadh an *Aud* ar chósta na hÉireann.
- ▶ Chuala Mac Néill gur éirí amach a bhí beartaíthe. D'fhógair sé go raibh teacht le chéile na nÓglach á chur ar ceal. Bheartaigh Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann dul ar aghaidh leis an éirí amach ar Luan Cásca, áfach.
- ▶ Mhárseáil na céadta ball d'Óglaigh na hÉireann agus d'Arm Cathartha na hÉireann go Sráid Sackville (Sráid Uí Chonaill) Luan Cásca, an 24 Aibreán 1916. Ghlac siad seilbh ar Ard-Oifig an Phoist agus bhunaigh ceanncheathrú inti.
- ▶ Léigh Pádraig Mac Piarais **Forógra na Poblachta** taobh amuigh d'Ard-Oifig an Phoist. Seachtar a shínigh an Forógra: Pádraig Mac Piarais, Tomás Ó Cléirigh, Seán Mac Diarmada, Éamonn Ceannt, Seosamh Pluincéad, Tomás Mac Donnchadha agus Séamas Ó Conghaile.
- ▶ Cuireadh na mílte saighdiúirí breise go Baile Átha Cliath. D'ionsaigh an **Helga**, bád gunnaí móra de chuid na Breataine, Halla na Saoirse le sliogáin.
- ▶ Ar an 29 Aibreán ghéill Pádraig Mac Piarais don Ghinearál Lowe. Mhair Éirí Amach na Cásca ar feadh ó lá san iomlán.
- ▶ Fuair beagnach 500 duine bás agus gortaíodh os cionn 2000 duine le linn na troda. Scriosadh cuid mhór den chathair freisin.
- ▶ Cuireadh 16 reibiliúnach chun báis. Ina measc bhí an seachtar a shínigh Forógra na Poblachta. Gabhadh breis is 3400 duine freisin.
- ▶ Bhí an-fhearg ar mhuintir Bhaile Átha Cliath leis na reibiliúnaigh i dtosach báire. Ach tháinig athrú ar mheon an phobail de réir a chéile. Chuaigh sé i gcion orthu nuair a cuireadh na reibiliúnaigh chun báis. Bhí na ceannairí a cuireadh chun báis ina laochra ag an bpobal as sin amach.

## Freagair na ceisteanna.

1. Cén dáta ar ar thosaigh Éirí Amach na Cásca?

2. Cad a rinne Ruairí Mac Easmainn ar mhaithe leis na reibiliúnaigh?

3. Cén fáth ar chuir Bráithreachas Phoblacht na hÉireann an tÉirí Amach siar lá amháin?

4. Cé a léigh Forógra na Poblachta?

5. Ainmnigh an bád gunnaí móra a d'ionsaigh Halla na Saoirse.

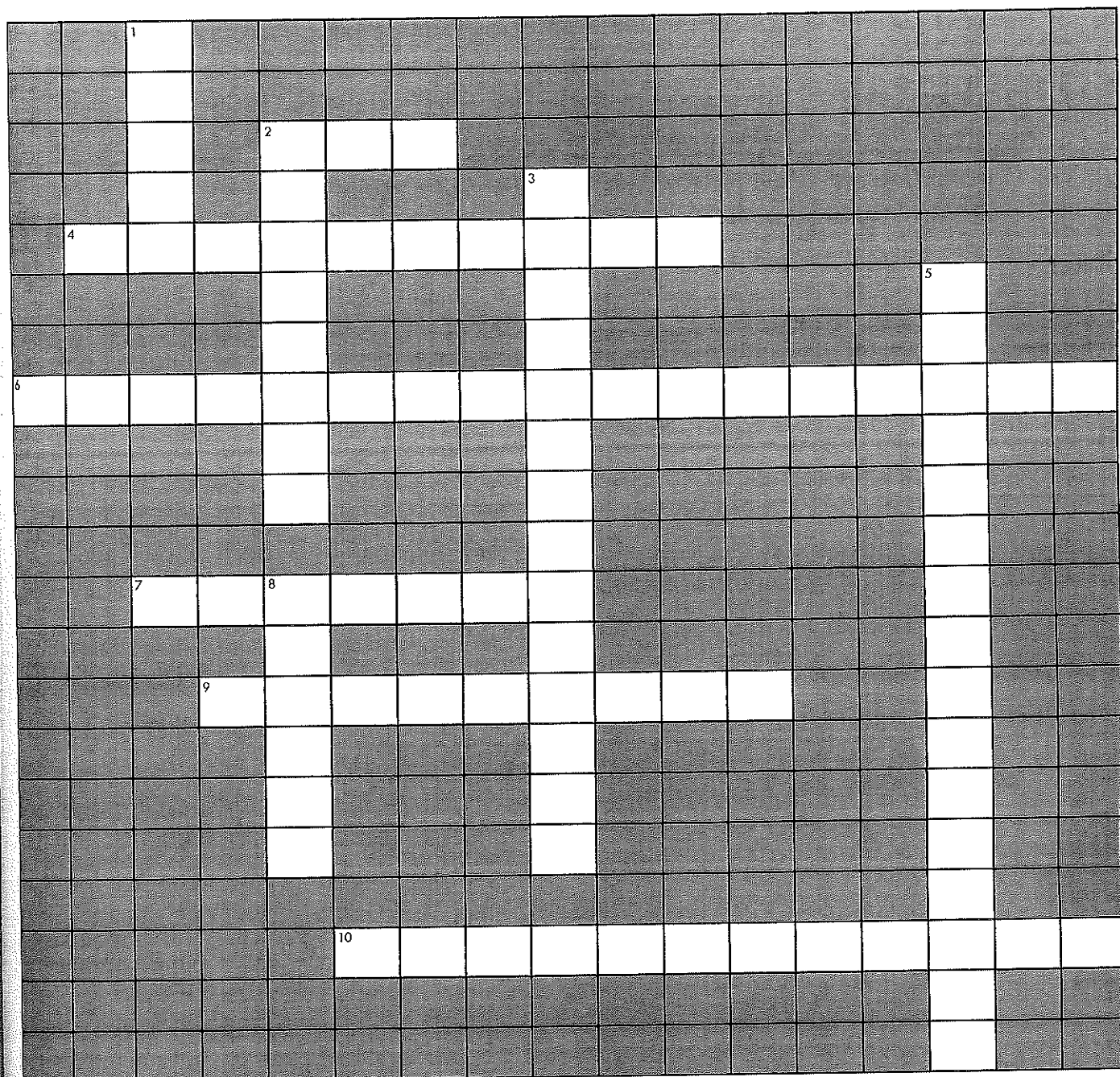
6. Cén t-ainm atá ar Shráid Sackville anois?

7. Cá fhad a mhair an tÉirí Amach?

8. Cad a mheas muintir Bhaile Átha Cliath den Éirí Amach i dtosach?

9. Cad a thug orthu a n-aighe a athrú?

# Crosfhocal



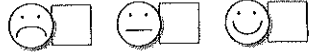
## Trasna

2. Long Ghearmánach a gabhadh. (3)
4. Léigh sé Forógra na Poblachta:  
Pádraig \_\_\_\_\_. (3, 7)
6. D'ordaigh Mac Piarais don ghrúpa seo teacht le chéile Domhnach Cásca. (7, 2, 8)
7. Léadh \_\_\_\_\_ na Poblachta ar Luan Cásca, 1916. (7)
9. Tugtar Sráid Uí Chonaill uirthi anois:  
Sráid \_\_\_\_\_. (9)
10. Ceannaire Óglaigh na hÉireann. (4, 3, 5)

## Síos

1. Bád gunnaí móra de chuid na Breataine. (5)
2. Ceannáras na reibilúnach:  
Ard-Oifig \_\_\_\_\_. (2, 6)
3. Ionsaíodh an foirgneamh seo le sliogáin. (5, 2, 7)
5. Bhunaigh sé Arm Cathartha na hÉireann. (6, 1, 9)
8. Sheol sé airm agus armlón ón nGearmáin go hÉirinn: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mac Easmainn. (6)

Conas ar éirigh leat?



**Cothromóidí**  
( $\times 7$ ,  $\div 7$ )

**Seachtain 16**

**Dé Luain**



Am: nóiméad

1.	$5 \times 7 =$	$- 5$
2.	$8 \times 7 =$	$- 4$
3.	$6 \times 7 =$	$+ 10$
4.	$9 \times 7 =$	$+ 10$
5.	$42 \div 7 =$	$10 -$
6.	$21 \div 7 =$	$10 -$
7.	$28 \div 7 =$	$4 +$
8.	$49 \div 7 =$	$3 +$
9.	$\times 7 =$	$40 - 5$
10.	$\times 7 =$	$60 + 3$
11.	$\times 7 =$	$50 - 8$
12.	$\times 7 =$	$10 + 18$
13.	$42 + 7 =$	$7 \times$
14.	$28 + 7 =$	$7 \times$
15.	$63 - 7 =$	$7 \times$
16.	$35 - 7 =$	$7 \times$
17.	$\div 7 =$	$5 + 4$
18.	$\div 7 =$	$10 - 3$
19.	$\div 7 =$	$3 + 5$
20.	$\div 7 =$	$10 - 5$

Scór 20

**Dé Mairt**



Am: nóiméad

1.	$63 \div 7 =$	$- 7$
2.	$42 \div 7 =$	$- 7$
3.	$35 \div 7 =$	$+ 1$
4.	$56 \div 7 =$	$+ 7$
5.	$\times 7 =$	$35 - 7$
6.	$\times 7 =$	$70 - 7$
7.	$\times 7 =$	$49 + 7$
8.	$\times 7 =$	$63 + 7$
9.	$42 -$	$= 5 \times 7$
10.	$40 +$	$= 9 \times 7$
11.	$30 -$	$= 4 \times 7$
12.	$20 +$	$= 6 \times 7$
13.	$3 + 3 =$	$\div 7$
14.	$2 + 5 =$	$\div 7$
15.	$4 - 1 =$	$\div 7$
16.	$3 - 1 =$	$\div 7$
17.	$8 \times 7 =$	$60 -$
18.	$4 \times 7 =$	$20 +$
19.	$2 \times 7 =$	$+ 6$
20.	$5 \times 7 =$	$- 5$

Scór 20

**De Cineadhain**



Am: nóiméad

1.	$3 \times 7 =$	$24 -$
2.	$5 \times 7 =$	$20 +$
3.	$9 \times 7 =$	$70 -$
4.	$7 \times 7 =$	$20 +$
5.	$49 \div 7 =$	$- 7$
6.	$21 \div 7 =$	$+ 0$
7.	$63 \div 7 =$	$- 7$
8.	$28 \div 7 =$	$+ 2$
9.	$14 + 7 =$	$7 \times$
10.	$42 + 7 =$	$7 \times$
11.	$63 - 7 =$	$7 \times$
12.	$21 - 7 =$	$7 \times$
13.	$\div 7 =$	$2 + 7$
14.	$\div 7 =$	$10 - 3$
15.	$\div 7 =$	$8 - 2$
16.	$\div 7 =$	$4 + 4$
17.	$\times 7 =$	$35 + 7$
18.	$\times 7 =$	$63 - 7$
19.	$\times 7 =$	$28 - 7$
20.	$\times 7 =$	$42 + 7$

Scór 20

**Deiradhain**



Am: nóiméad

1.	$\div 7 =$	$4 + 4$
2.	$\div 7 =$	$10 - 6$
3.	$\div 7 =$	$5 + 4$
4.	$\div 7 =$	$10 - 7$
5.	$28 + 7 =$	$\times 7$
6.	$63 + 7 =$	$\times 7$
7.	$56 - 7 =$	$\times 7$
8.	$35 - 7 =$	$\times 7$
9.	$30 +$	$= 6 \times 7$
10.	$30 -$	$= 4 \times 7$
11.	$20 +$	$= 8 \times 7$
12.	$50 -$	$= 5 \times 7$
13.	$+ 5 =$	$56 \div 7$
14.	$- 7 =$	$14 \div 7$
15.	$+ 0 =$	$35 \div 7$
16.	$- 7 =$	$42 \div 7$
17.	$7 \times$	$= 56 + 7$
18.	$7 \times$	$= 21 + 7$
19.	$7 \times$	$= 56 - 7$
20.	$7 \times$	$= 63 - 7$

Scór 20



# Seachtain 17

## Cothromóidí

( $\times 7$ ,  $\div 7$ ,  $\times 9$ ,  $\div 9$ )

Conas ar éirigh leat?



### Déardaoin



Am: nóiméad

- $\div 7 = 4 + 5$
- $\div 9 = 12 - 4$
- $\div 7 = 2 + 5$
- $\div 9 = 15 - 9$
- $21 + 7 = \times 7$
- $36 + 9 = \times 9$
- $63 - 7 = \times 7$
- $54 - 9 = \times 9$
- $40 + = 7 \times 7$
- $40 - = 9 \times 4$
- $50 + = 7 \times 8$
- $90 - = 9 \times 9$
- $+ 4 = 56 \div 7$
- $- 2 = 63 \div 9$
- $+ 2 = 28 \div 7$
- $- 5 = 81 \div 9$
- $7 \times = 14 + 7$
- $9 \times = 72 + 9$
- $7 \times = 56 - 7$
- $9 \times = 45 - 9$

Scór \_\_\_\_\_ 20

### Dé Chéadaoin



Am: nóiméad

- $7 \times 7 = 50 -$
- $6 \times 9 = 40 +$
- $9 \times 7 = 70 -$
- $9 \times 9 = 72 +$
- $35 \div 7 = - 3$
- $63 \div 9 = + 3$
- $56 \div 7 = - 4$
- $36 \div 9 = + 2$
- $30 + 12 = 7 \times$
- $18 + 18 = 9 \times$
- $30 - 2 = 7 \times$
- $20 - 2 = 9 \times$
- $\div 7 = 4 + 2$
- $\div 9 = 12 - 8$
- $\div 7 = 8 - 5$
- $\div 9 = 4 + 5$
- $\times 7 = 49 + 7$
- $\times 9 = 72 - 9$
- $\times 7 = 42 - 7$
- $\times 9 = 45 + 9$

Scór \_\_\_\_\_ 20

### Dé Máirt



Am: nóiméad

- $42 \div 7 = - 4$
- $81 \div 9 = - 3$
- $63 \div 7 = + 3$
- $54 \div 9 = + 2$
- $\times 7 = 32 - 4$
- $\times 9 = 81 - 9$
- $\times 7 = 56 + 7$
- $\times 9 = 45 + 9$
- $40 - = 5 \times 7$
- $45 + = 6 \times 9$
- $24 - = 3 \times 7$
- $64 + = 8 \times 9$
- $2 + 3 = \div 7$
- $10 - 4 = \div 9$
- $10 - 3 = \div 7$
- $10 - 2 = \div 9$
- $8 \times 7 = 60 -$
- $6 \times 9 = 50 +$
- $5 \times 7 = + 2$
- $3 \times 9 = - 2$

Scór \_\_\_\_\_ 20

### Dé Luain



Am: nóiméad

- $3 \times 7 = - 3$
- $6 \times 9 = - 2$
- $8 \times 7 = + 3$
- $8 \times 9 = + 2$
- $49 \div 7 = 10 -$
- $81 \div 9 = 12 -$
- $35 \div 7 = 3 +$
- $36 \div 9 = 2 +$
- $\times 7 = 30 - 2$
- $\times 9 = 53 + 10$
- $\times 7 = 20 - 6$
- $\times 9 = 18 + 9$
- $24 + 4 = 7 \times$
- $68 + 4 = 9 \times$
- $51 - 2 = 7 \times$
- $65 - 2 = 9 \times$
- $\div 7 = 3 + 4$
- $\div 9 = 10 - 2$
- $\div 7 = 4 + 5$
- $\div 9 = 10 - 7$

Scór \_\_\_\_\_ 20





	<u>look</u>	<u>say</u>	<u>cover</u>	<u>write</u>	<u>check</u>	<u>correction</u>
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						