

Dé Luain 4ú-Obair

Táblaí

$6 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 \div 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$14 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$7 \times 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$21 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \div 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$60 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$132 \div 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$1 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$8 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$4 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$100 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$2 \times 1 = \underline{\quad}$

$12 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 8 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

Caibidil 32: Toilleadh

Is féidir roinnt mhaith rudai a cheannach i soithigh 1 litear (l).



1. Déan meastachán an rachaidh: **>1l**, **thart ar 1l** nó **<1l** sna soithigh thíos. Úsáid crúiscín 1l agus uisce chun iad a sheiceáil.

	Soitheach	Déan meastachán			Tomhais
		>1l	About 1l	<1l	
(a)	Vása	✓			>1l
(b)	Taephota				
(c)	Babhla				
(d)	Ubhchupán				
(e)	Sáspan				
(f)	Liach				
(g)	Gloine				

Féach! Tá i bhfad níos mó ná 1l sa vása seo!



2. Léigh an crúiscín tomhais chun na ceistanna seo a fhreagairt.

- (a) 1l = _____ ml
 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ l = _____ ml
 (c) $\frac{3}{4}$ l = _____ ml
 (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ l = _____ ml
 (e) 50ml níos lú ná $\frac{3}{4}$ l = _____ ml
 (f) 200ml níos lú ná 1l = _____ ml
 (g) 150ml níos mó ná $\frac{1}{4}$ l = _____ ml
 (h) 300ml níos mó ná $\frac{1}{2}$ l = _____ ml

Nuair a bhímid ag tomhas méideanna leachta atá níos lú ná 1l, úsáidimid millilitir (ml).



Dúshlán



Is é 1l toilleadh iomlán na 3 soitheach. Má théann 500ml isteach sa chrúiscín, cé mhéad a théann isteach i ngach gloine? _____ ml

Chapter 32: Capacity

Many items are sold in 1 litre (l) containers.



1. Estimate if the following containers hold: **>1l**, **about 1l** or **<1l**.
Use a 1l jug and water to check.

Container	Estimate			Measure
	>1l	About 1l	<1l	
(a) Vase	✓			>1l
(b) Teapot				
(c) Bowl				
(d) Egg cup				
(e) Saucepan				
(f) Ladle				
(g) Glass				



2. Read the measuring jug to answer these questions.

- $1\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- $\frac{1}{2}\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- $\frac{3}{4}\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- $\frac{1}{4}\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- 50ml less than $\frac{3}{4}\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- 200ml less than $1\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- 150ml more than $\frac{1}{4}\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$
- 300ml more than $\frac{1}{2}\text{l} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\text{ml}$



When measuring amounts of liquid less than 1l, we use millilitres (ml).



Challenge



The total capacity of all 3 containers is 1l. If the jug holds 500ml, how much does each glass hold? ml

long

íochtar na loinge

uachtar na loinge

cnoc oighir

grinneall na farraige

bád tarrhála

An Flosratheoir

TASC 1:
Cén fath a bhfuil an Titanic go fóill ina lú ar ghrieneall na farraige, dar leat?

TASC 2:
Tá Beal Feirste i gContae Aontroma. Ainmnigh 6 chontae eile in Éirinn.

Gaith formhór agus léirid © Shutterstock.com

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4 An Titanic

TAISCE TUISCÉANA

An Titanic

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Ar Ombúlaire um Oideachas Gaileoidis & Gaileoidis

An Titanic

Is beag duine nár chualta faoin Titanic. Long cháilteúil ollmhór a bhí ann a tógadh i mBéal Feirste níos mó ná 100 bliain ó shin. An long is mó ar an domhan a bhí ann ag an am agus thóg sé dhá bhliain lena tógáil. Bhí an Titanic chomh mór sin go raibh linn snámha ann. Bhí sí ar cheann de na longa is mó agus is deise a bhí ann ag an am.

D'fhág sí Southampton i Sasana ar a céad turas ar an 10ú Aibreán 1912. Bhí sí ag dul go Meiriceá. Ar an mbealach, stop sí i gCorcaigh le níos mó daoine a thógáil. Nuair a d'fhág an Titanic Éire, bhí níos mó ná 2,200 duine ar bord. Bhí cuid de na daoine a bhí ar bord an-saibhir agus bhí an chuid is fearr de na seomraí leapa acu in **uachtar na loinge**. Bhí go leor daoine bochta ann freisin agus bhí orthu fanacht in **íochtar na loinge**, áit nach raibh an-deas.

Bhí an aimsir préachta fuar agus bhuail an Titanic **cnoc oighir** ar oíche an 14ú Aibreán. Rinneadh damáiste mór don long agus bhí sí ag ligean uisce ar bord go tapa. Chuaigh sí go **grinneall na farraige** cúpla uair an chloig tar éis di an cnoc oighir a bhualadh. Ní raibh go leor **báid tarrthála** ann agus fuair 1522 duine bás an oíche fhuar uafásach sin. Tháinig 711 duine slán as.

Tá sum mhór ag daoine sa Titanic go fóill agus téann go leor daoine go Béal Feirste le féachaint ar an áit ar tógadh í. Tá sé dochreidte go bhfuil an long féin go fóill ina lár ar ghrinneall na farraige.

Ceisteanna

1. **Cén áit ar tógadh an Titanic?**
 - (a) Southampton
 - (b) Béal Feirste
 - (c) Corcaigh
2. **Cén fáth ar stop an Titanic i gCorcaigh?**
 - (a) Bhí an aimsir go dona
 - (b) Cheap an Captaen go raibh sé i Meiriceá
 - (c) Le daoine a bhailiú
3. **Cén uair a bhuail an Titanic an cnoc oighir?**
 - (a) Ar maidin
 - (b) San oíche
 - (c) Ag am lóin
4. **Cad a chiallaíonn an abairt 'Tháinig 711 duine slán as'?**
 - (a) Fuair 711 duine bás
 - (b) Bhí 711 duine beo
 - (c) D'fhág 711 duine slán
5. **Cén aidiacht is fearr a chuireann síos ar an scéal seo?**
 - (a) Fuar
 - (b) Brónach
 - (c) Greannmhar
6. **Cad é abhar an scéil seo?**
 - (a) An fhuarraige
 - (b) Long cháilteúil a tógadh in Éirinn
 - (c) Laethanta saoire ar long

Building Site

Men in
Miles of mud;
A **sloshing**
Wash.

Oceans of mud;
A rain
Drain.

Men like brown slugs on the
Drowned, brown, rain-washed **plain**.
Straining cranes,
Bucking trucks;
For men – too muddy much!

Pounds of caked mud
Cling to each boot,
Mud ball-and-chain
In that brown rain drain –
How can they lift a foot?

But in the end
Houses do get built on the **silt**.

Marian Lines

Dictionary Work:

Sloshing

Bucking

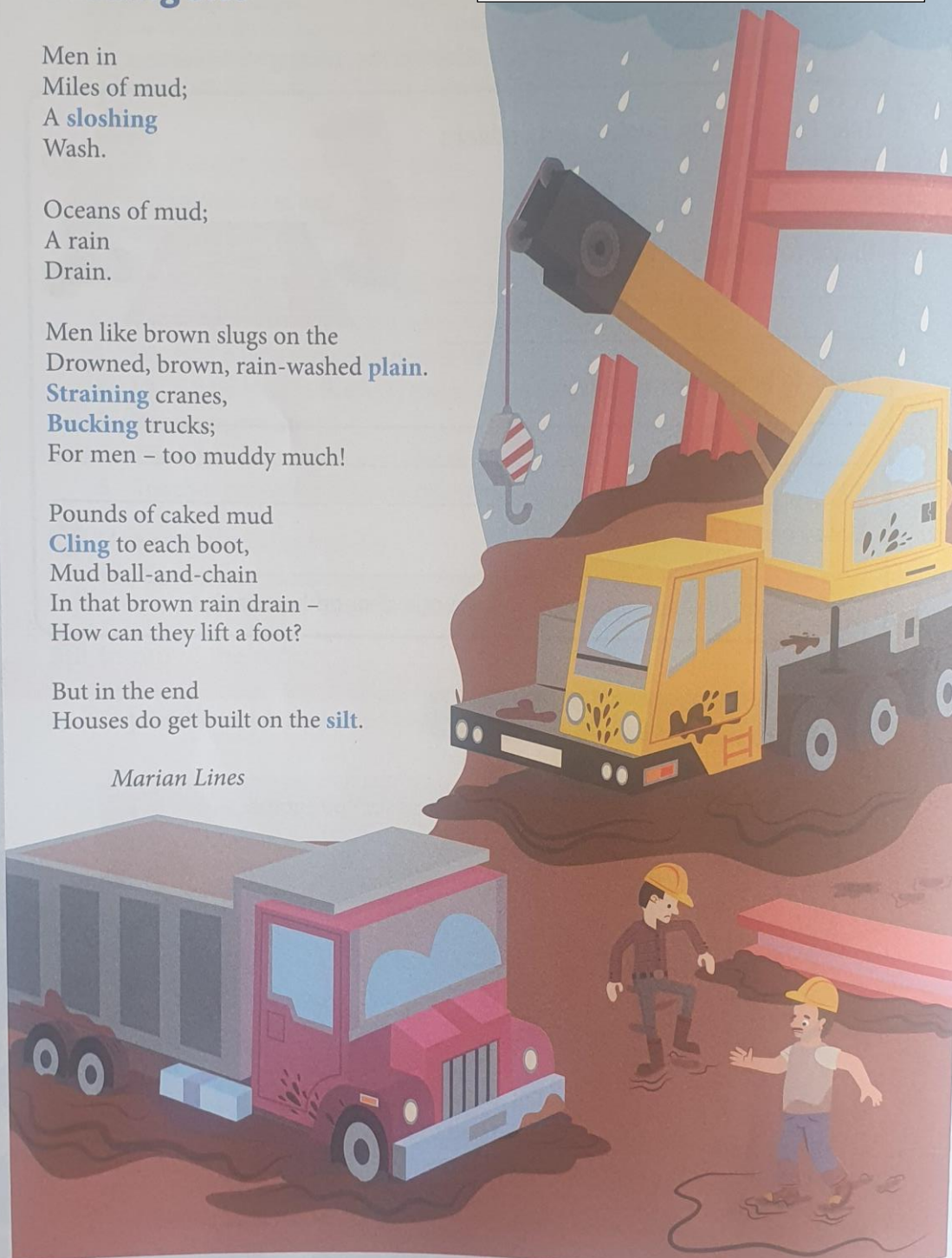
Plain

Cling

Straining

Silt

***Be careful of the 'ing'



? Comprehension

A Answer the questions.

1. What is the setting for the poem?
2. What are the men in the poem compared to?
3. What do you notice about the words in verse three?
4. What is making the 'rain drain' brown?
5. Why do you think there is 'caked mud' on the boots?
6. Why does the poet wonder 'How can they lift a foot?'
7. Do you think this is a good description of a building site?
8. How does the poem make you feel?

★ Read the poem again and try to visualise the scene. Use details from the poem to help you draw it.

B Complete the activities.

1. Imagine you work on the building site. Write about your day.
2. Make a list of your favourite five words in the poem.
3. Did you enjoy reading this poem? Why?

a b c Vocabulary

Use the words to complete the sentences.

sloshing plain straining bucking cling silt



1. A large area of flat land is called a _____.
2. The newborn monkey likes to _____ to its mother.
3. I was _____ my ears to hear the whispers.
4. The river overflowed and left _____ on its banks.
5. The wild horses were rearing and _____.
6. _____ the water on the ground helps to clean away the mud.

★ There are good descriptive rhyming words in this poem.
Example: straining cranes. How many others can you find?

$\frac{1}{2}$ litre	500ml
$\frac{1}{4}$ litre	250ml
$\frac{2}{4}$ litre	500ml
$\frac{3}{4}$ litre	750ml
$\frac{4}{4}$ litre	1000ml = 1 litre