

Dé Máirt 19ú Bealtaine

Lch táblaí

$88 \div 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$55 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$42 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1 \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$15 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$7 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$20 \div 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$3 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$72 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$80 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$11 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$72 \div 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$36 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$5 \times 6 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$110 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 \div 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 \times 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 \times 2 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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Scríobh nóta deas duit fhéin:

Caibidil 25: Iolrú 3



Tá sé éasca iolrú faoi náid.

Nuair a iolraíonn tú faoi náid ciallaíonn sé NACH mbíonn grúpa ar bith agat den uimhir is mian leat a iolrú. (3×0) nó (0×3)

$$80 \times 0 = 0$$

$$15 \times 0 = 0$$

$$0 \times 72 = 0$$

1. (a) $17 \times 0 =$ (b) $19 \times 0 =$ (c) $24 \times 0 =$ (d) $36 \times 0 =$
(e) $0 \times 42 =$ (f) $50 \times 0 =$ (g) $0 \times 96 =$ (h) $127 \times 0 =$



Iolrú faoi 1; ní dhéanann sé athrú ar bith ar an uimhir.

Nuair a iolraíonn tú faoi 1 beidh **aon** ghrúpa amháin agat den uimhir is mian leat a iolrú – níl aon athrú ann. $8 \times 1 \rightarrow$ aon ghrúpa de 8 = 8

$$6 \times 1 = 6$$

$$17 \times 1 = 17$$

$$304 \times 1 = 304$$

2. Déan iad seo anois.

- (a) $4 \times 1 =$ (b) $12 \times 1 =$ (c) $42 \times 1 =$ (d) $56 \times 1 =$
(e) $87 \times 1 =$ (f) $99 \times 1 =$ (g) $107 \times 1 =$ (h) $264 \times 1 =$

Iolrú faoi 10

3. Críochnaigh iad seo anois.



Ar thug tú faoi deara nuair a d'iolraigh tú uimhir faoi 10, nach ndearna tú ach **0** a chur leis an mbun-uimhir? Sampla: $12 \times 10 = 120$

- (a) $3 \times 10 =$ (b) $7 \times 10 =$ (c) $9 \times 10 =$ (d) $8 \times 10 =$

4. Críochnaigh iad seo anois.

- (a) $16 \times 10 =$ (b) $19 \times 10 =$ (c) $20 \times 10 =$ (d) $24 \times 10 =$
(e) $30 \times 10 =$ (f) $36 \times 10 =$ (g) $50 \times 10 =$ (h) $57 \times 10 =$

5. (a) $7 \times 1 =$ (b) $9 \times 0 =$ (c) $6 \times 10 =$ (d) $15 \times 1 =$
(e) $24 \times 0 =$ (f) $35 \times 1 =$ (g) $79 \times 0 =$ (h) $14 \times 10 =$
(i) $65 \times 10 =$ (j) $86 \times 1 =$ (k) $89 \times 10 =$ (l) $98 \times 0 =$

Dúshlán

- (a) $121 \times 1 =$ (b) $249 \times 0 =$ (c) $74 \times 0 =$
(d) $217 \times 1 =$ (e) $89 \times 10 =$ (f) $367 \times 1 =$
(g) $97 \times 10 =$ (h) $496 \times 1 =$ (i) $986 \times 0 =$

Chapter 25: Multiplication 3



Multiplying by zero is easy.

Multiplying by zero means you have NO groups of the number you want to multiply.
(3 × 0) or (0 × 3)

$80 \times 0 = 0$

$15 \times 0 = 0$

$0 \times 72 = 0$

1. (a) $17 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $19 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $24 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (d) $36 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(e) $0 \times 42 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (f) $50 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (g) $0 \times 96 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (h) $127 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$



Multiplication by 1 makes no change to the number.

Multiplying by 1 will give **one** group of the number you want to multiply – there is no change.
 $8 \times 1 \rightarrow$ one group of 8 = 8

$6 \times 1 = 6$

$17 \times 1 = 17$

$304 \times 1 = 304$

2. Now do these.

- (a) $4 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $12 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $42 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (d) $56 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(e) $87 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (f) $99 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (g) $107 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (h) $264 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Multiplying by 10



Did you notice that when you multiplied a number by 10, you just added **0** to the original number? Example: $12 \times 10 = 120$

3. Complete these.

- (a) $3 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $7 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $9 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (d) $8 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

4. Now complete these.

- (a) $16 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $19 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $20 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (d) $24 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(e) $30 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (f) $36 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (g) $50 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (h) $57 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

5. (a) $7 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $9 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $6 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (d) $15 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(e) $24 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (f) $35 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (g) $79 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (h) $14 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(i) $65 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (j) $86 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (k) $89 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (l) $98 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Challenge

- (a) $121 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (b) $249 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (c) $74 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(d) $217 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (e) $89 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (f) $367 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$
(g) $97 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (h) $496 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (i) $986 \times 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

Grammar: Prepositions

Prepositions give information about the direction, place or time of something.

Examples: The bee can fly **onto**, **over**, **under**, or **across** the flower **until** the sun goes **down**.



A Use the prepositions to complete the sentences.

under against across over until

1. When the light went green, we hurried _____ the street.
2. All the presents were placed _____ the Christmas tree.
3. We will be in this class _____ June.
4. The search helicopters flew _____ the forest.
5. He put his surfboard _____ the wall of the beach hut.

B Choose the best prepositions.

1. We eat our lunch _____ 12.30 and 1.00 p.m.
against between over
2. Four buses came _____ the street, but only one stopped.
after before along
3. I couldn't see my friend _____ the crowd at the match.
through out among
4. We must have our project finished _____ Friday.
since until by
5. My mother parked _____ the lorry.
inside behind under

C Use prepositions to describe.



1. Look closely at the picture.
2. Write five sentences about it. Use a preposition in each sentence.



Write sentences using these prepositions:
along, since, near, before and onto.

Macarooned – Gearr scánnán – Rogha A

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uy41w8k_Z3E

Samhlaigh go raibh tú féin greamaithe ar an oileán cosúil leis an bhfear bocht/*Imagine that you are stuck on an desert island. What 3 things would you bring and why?*

A. Cén trí rudaí a tabharfaidh tú leat? B. Cén fáth ar phioc tú na rudaí sin?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Macarooned – Gearr scánnán – Rogha B

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Uy41w8k_Z3E

Scríobh críoch difriúil don scéal/Write a different ending for the story

[illegible]

Christopher Columbus

Christopher Columbus is best known for being an explorer. He was also a navigator and colonizer. He was born in 1451, in Genoa, Italy.

Christopher Columbus' life

Christopher Columbus learned to sail in a wooden ship with sails and his biggest ship was less than 23m long. He learnt to find his way at sea by using the stars, the sun and a compass. Christopher Columbus' dream was to go to China and he needed money in order to do this. The king and queen of Spain gave him the money he needed to buy ships.

His famous adventures

He set sail from Europe, across the Atlantic Ocean, on 3rd August, 1492, along with his sailors. They did not know where they would land, it was a voyage into the unknown. They set sail with three ships: Santa Maria, Niña and Pinta. The journey took them longer than expected and they were running out of food and water. After 36 days, one man spotted land – it was in the Bahamas. He sailed on to Cuba and discovered new lands. They called it 'The New World'. They arrived in America in 1492. Christopher Columbus did not discover America, as the Vikings from Europe had

Interesting facts!

- Christopher Columbus' first trip at sea was when he was 13 years old.
- Christopher Columbus completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.
- Christopher Columbus had a wife and two children.
- The sailors ate stew made from salt, meat and bones.
- The sailors had to sleep on the deck of the ships.

already landed in America 500 years before, but he did not know this. He did start regular contact between Europe and America though. Christopher Columbus also brought back tomatoes and potatoes from America. Before he had been there, no one in Europe had ever tried them! On Christmas night in 1492, one of his ships hit a reef and it was damaged. He had to leave it there with 40 men on board. When he came back for them, they were dead. He sailed again in 1502 and ended up in Central America. His ships had holes in them so he had to wait a year to sail home. He was very ill when he got home and died on 20th May, 1506, in Spain.



Christopher Columbus **Questions**

Answer the questions below in full sentences.

1. Where was Christopher Columbus born?

2. How long was his biggest ship?

3. How did he find his way at sea?

4. How did Christopher Columbus get the money to go on his trip?

5. How many voyages to America did he complete and across which ocean?

6. Did he have a family?

7. What were his ships called?

8. Which countries did he find on his voyages?

9. Did Christopher Columbus discover America?

10. How do you think he felt when he discovered "The New World"?

Christopher Columbus Answers

1. Where was Christopher Columbus born?
He was born in Genoa, Italy.
2. How long was his biggest ship?
His biggest ship was less than 23m long.
3. How did he find his way at sea?
He learnt to find his way at sea by using the stars, the sun and a compass.
4. How did Christopher Columbus get the money to go on his trip?
The king and queen of Spain gave him the money he needed to buy ships.
5. How many voyages to America did he complete and across which ocean?
Christopher Columbus completed four voyages across the Atlantic Ocean.
6. Did he have a family?
Yes, he had a wife and two children.
7. What were his ships called?
The three ships were called Santa Maria, Niña and Pinta.
8. Which countries did he find on his voyages?
He found the Bahamas, Cuba and Central America.
9. Did Christopher Columbus discover America?
Christopher Columbus did not discover America, as the Vikings from Europe had already landed in America 500 years before, but he did not know this.
10. How do you think he felt when he discovered "The New World"?
(Answers will vary) E.g. I think Christopher Columbus would have felt really excited, overjoyed and amazed when he found 'The New World'.