

Dé Luain 15ú Meitheamh

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

$11 \times 1 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$11 \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$9 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

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

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

$9 \times 10 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$12 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$11 \times 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$1 \times 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$24 \div 3 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$4 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$32 \div 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$132 \div 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$54 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$77 \div 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$2 \times 8 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

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

$99 \div 9 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$10 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

$6 \times 11 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

10

10

10

Scríobh nota deas duit fhéin:



18 Turas chuig an iarsmalann



Turas chuiig an Iarsmalann



Is mise Criostóir agus taitníonn mo Dhaideo go mór liom mar tá sé an-chineálta agus cliste. An tseachtaíne seo caite, thug sé ar thuras mé go dtí an iarsmalann taobh amuigh de Bhéal Feirste. Chuamar ann ar an mbus. Cheannaigh mo Dhaideo na ticéid diúinn agus bhí mé ar bís.

Nuir a bhiomar ann, chonaiceamar caronna a bhí an-mhór agus sean. Ni raibh a fhios agam nach raibh díon ar charranna blianta fada ó shin. Thagamar go leor grianghraif le ceamara nua Dhaideo. Bhí carr ag mo Dhaideo nuair a bhí sé óg. Carr buí a bhí ann agus diúrt sé go raibh sé chomh mall le seilidé! Ba bhreá liom carr a fháil agus mé niós sine, ach níor mhaith liom carr cosúil leis an gceann a bhí ag mo Dhaideo!

Bhí iontas orm nuair a chonaic mé an traein. Bhí **deatach** ag teacht amach as! Chuamar isteach ann agus labhair an tiomáin liom. Ni raibh mise ar thraein riomh ach diúrt mo Dhaideo go raibh sé ar an traein go minic nuair a bhí sé óg.

Bhí an-lá agam ag an iarsmalann. Is breá liom am a chaitheamh le mo Dhaideo. Foghlaimim go leor ó Dhaideo!

Is mise Criostóir agus taitníonn mo Dhaideo go mór le Criostóir, Tá sé an-sean, Tá sé an-chineálta agus cliste, Tá sé aosta agus dur.

- Cén fáth a dtaitníonn a Dhaideo go mór le Criostóir?
 - Tá sé an-sean
 - Tá sé an-chineálta agus cliste
 - Tá sé aosta agus dur

- Conas a chuaigh Criostóir agus a Dhaideo chuiig an iarsmalann?
 - Ar an mbus
 - Ar an traein
 - Ar rothar

- Cé acu atá fíor?
 - Bhí an iarsmalann i lár an bhaile mhór
 - Ní raibh an iarsmalann i lár Bhéal Feirste
 - Bhí an iarsmalann i lár Bhéal Feirste

- Conas a bheidh Criostóir in ann na rudai a chonaic sé san iarsmalann a thaispeáint dá mhamaí?
 - Thog sé grianghraif
 - Cheannaigh sé póstaeir
 - Thog sé iad abhaile leis

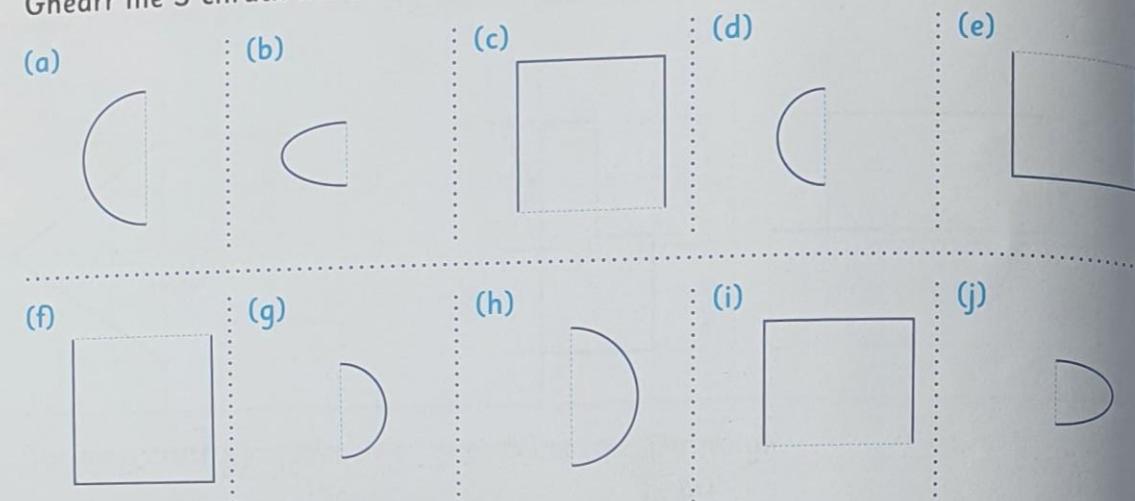
- Cad a chiallaíonn 'chomh mall le seilidé'?
 - Bhí an carr an-bheag
 - Ní raibh an carr tapa
 - Bhí seilidé ina chónai sa charr

- Cad ba mhaith le Criostóir a fháil nuair a bheidh sé niós sine?
 - Iarsmalann
 - Traein
 - Carr

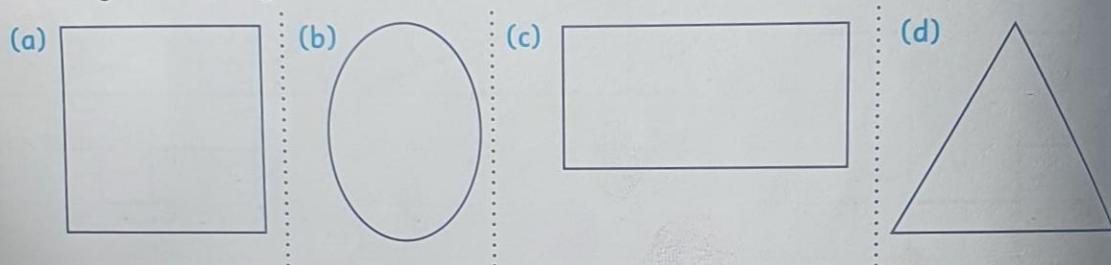
Ceistí

Caibidil 12: Codáin 1

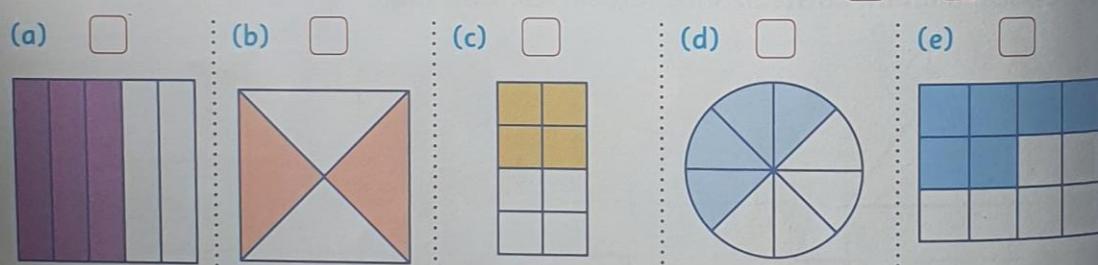
1. Ghearr mé 5 chruth ina leatha. Meaitseáil na péirí le dathanna.



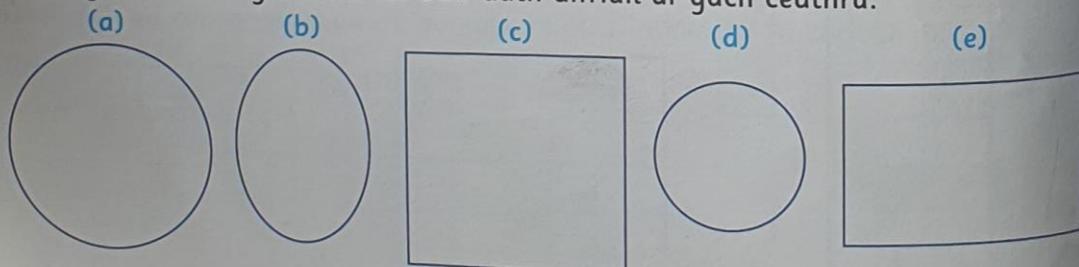
2. Tarraing línte chun gach cruth a roinnt ina dhá leath. Cuir dath difriúil ar gach leath.



3. Cé acu de na cruthanna seo a bhfuil leath amháin daite acu? ✓ nó ✗



4. Roinn gach cruth i gceathrúna. Cuir dath difriúil ar gach ceathrú.



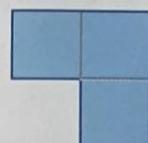
Leath nó ceathrú?

1. Tá 1 cheathrú gearrtha as gach cruth anseo. Dathaigh agus meaitseáil gach ceathrú leis an gcruth ceart.

(a)



(b)



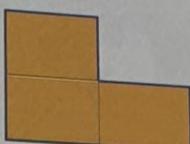
(c)



(d)



(e)



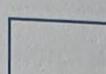
(f)



(g)



(h)



(i)



(j)



2. Cé acu de na cruthanna seo a bhfuil dathú ar 1 cheathrú diobh? nó

(a)



(b)



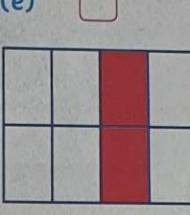
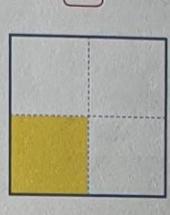
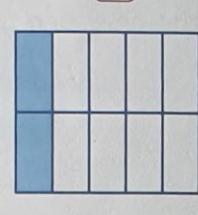
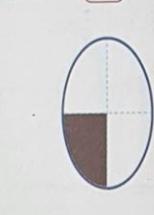
(c)



(d)



(e)



- (f) Dathaigh na 3 cheathrú eile sna cruthanna lenar chuir tú agus cuir dath difriúil ar gach ceathrú.

3. Scríobh an comhartha ceart (<, = nó >) sa ().

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ () $\frac{1}{4}$

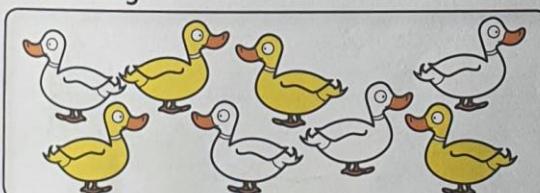
(b) $\frac{2}{4}$ () $\frac{1}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ () $\frac{3}{4}$

(d) $\frac{2}{2}$ () $\frac{4}{4}$

(e) 1 () $\frac{4}{4}$

4. Críochnaigh.

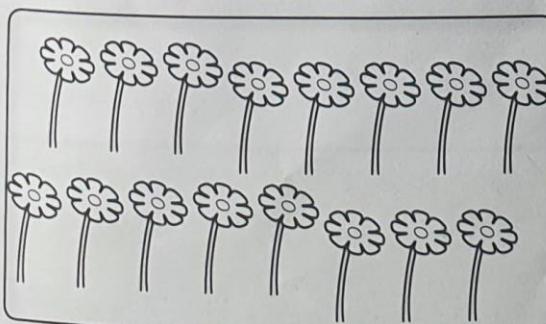


(a) Tá ____ lacha sa tacar seo.

(b) Tá dath buí ar ____ cinn diobh.

(c) ____ de 8 = ____

- 5.



(a) Tá ____ blhláth ar fad ann.

(b) Dathaigh leath den tacar bláthanna seo.

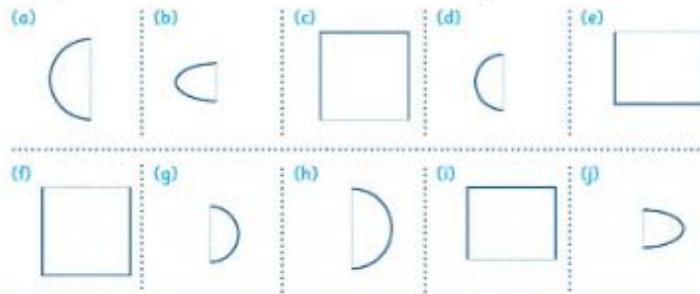
(c) Tá ____ gcinn diobh daiteanois.

(d) Tá ____ gcinn nach bhfuil daite.

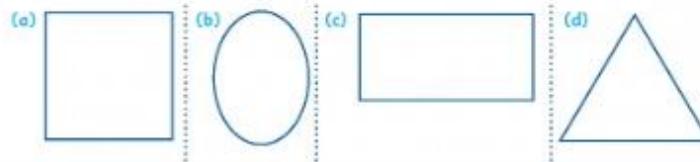
(e) ____ de ____ = ____

Chapter 12: Fractions 1

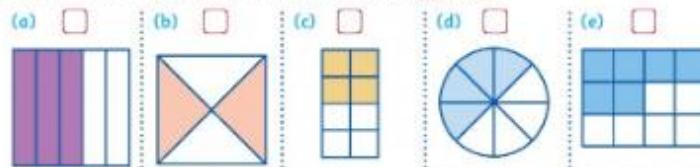
1. 5 shapes have been cut into halves. Colour match each pair of halves.



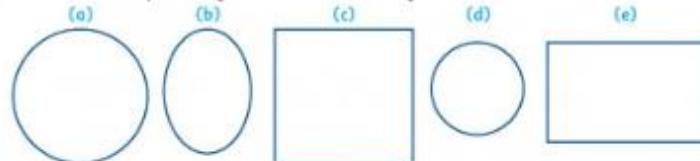
2. Draw lines to divide each shape in half. Colour each half a different colour.



3. Which of these shapes have one half coloured? or

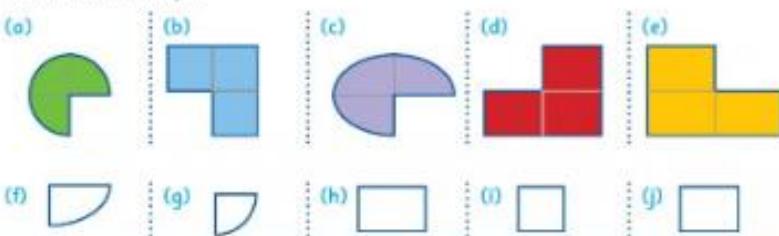


4. Divide each shape into quarters. Colour each quarter a different colour.

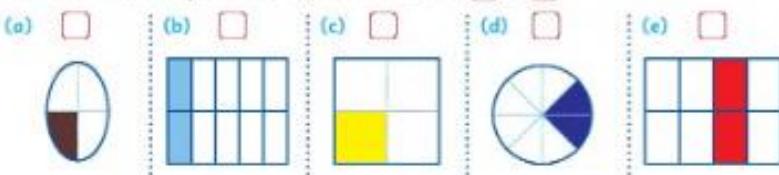


Half or quarter?

1. 1 quarter has been cut from each of these shapes. Colour match each quarter to the correct shape.



2. Which of these shapes have 1 quarter coloured? or

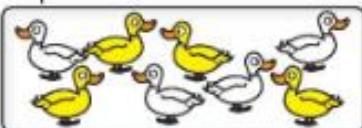


- (f) Colour the other 3 quarters of the ones you using a different colour for each quarter.

3. Write the correct sign (<, = or >) in the ○.

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ ○ $\frac{1}{4}$	(b) $\frac{2}{4}$ ○ $\frac{1}{2}$	(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ ○ $\frac{3}{4}$	(d) $\frac{3}{2}$ ○ $\frac{4}{4}$	(e) 1 ○ $\frac{6}{4}$
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4. Complete.

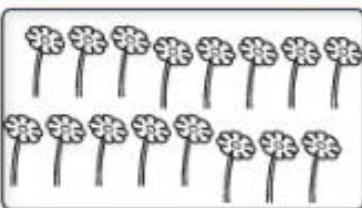


(a) There are ___ ducks in this set.

(b) ___ of them are yellow.

(c) ___ of 8 = ___

- 5.



(a) There are ___ flowers altogether.

(b) Colour half of this set of flowers.

(c) ___ of them are now coloured.

(d) ___ flowers are not coloured.

(e) ___ of ___ = ___

14 Response

Book Review: *Charlotte's Web* by E.B. White

Review by Sam Walsh



This is a book about friendship on a farm. The characters are very interesting and easy to visualise. They are not just humans, but animals who can talk and who have feelings too. It is a sad book and a happy book, all at once. I think it is a wonderful book and any child would enjoy it.

The main human character in the book is a kind girl, named Fern. She saves a little pig, called Wilbur, who is about to be killed by her dad, the farmer. Wilbur is soon sold to another farmer and meets a lot of interesting animals on that farm. He meets Templeton, the rat, who is crafty and selfish. He meets a lamb, who is not very friendly. He meets a mother goose, who worries a lot about her eggs. But he also makes a really good friend – a spider, named Charlotte. Charlotte is beautiful, caring and very skilful. In the end, Wilbur is saved again, by clever Charlotte.

I think the author was very clever to have the animal characters talk. It made them seem very real. I liked the parts where the animals were compared to other things for example, when Fern's brother sees Wilbur, he says:

"That's a fine specimen of a pig – it's no bigger than a white rat."

This helps us picture how small the newborn pig really was. Some of the comparisons made me laugh. For example, when Charlotte hears Lamb telling poor Wilbur that he's smelly, she says:

"You're no bundle of sweet peas yourself."

This book made me think about the animals we have on my parents' farm. Maybe our animals talk to each other too! Maybe they share their excitement and their worries.

Parts of this story are very funny, but other parts are a bit serious and sometimes sad. Charlotte says to Wilbur:

"After all, what's life anyway? We're born, we live a little while, we die."

This story was written a long time ago. But it is a story that children today would love. I would recommend that every child reads *Charlotte's Web*.

Comprehension

A Answer the questions.

1. Who is the author of the book *Charlotte's Web*?
2. Name five animal characters mentioned in the review.
3. Write two sentences about Charlotte's character.
4. Why does Sam like that the author compared the animals to other things?
5. Where does Sam live? How do you know?
6. How does the book title indicate that Charlotte is a spider?
7. Give three reasons why Sam recommends this book.
8. What do you think helps you visualise characters in books?



★ Describe some of the feelings Sam tells us the animals have.

B Complete the activities.

1. Imagine you are Fern. How might you try to persuade your dad not to kill Wilbur?
2. Wilbur is telling Fern about his new farm; what do you think he says?
3. Does this review make you want to read *Charlotte's Web*? Why?

a
b
c

Vocabulary

Use the words to complete the sentences.

interesting crafty selfish skilful compared serious

1. The fox is said to be a very _____ animal.
2. I _____ my Lego model with the picture on the box.
3. The book about Ancient Egypt was very _____.
4. A chef is very _____ in the kitchen.
5. My mother was _____ when she said I was grounded!
6. Templeton does not share because he is _____.



Can you name any crafty, skilful, selfish or serious characters from books and films?



Féach, Abair, Clúdaigh & Scríobh!

Eolaíocht. Look, say, cover, write the common countries of the world.

	<i>Turas Scoile</i>	<i>Féach, Abair, Clúdaigh</i>			<i>Scríobh arís</i>
15ú	clós súgartha (playground)				
	Iarsmalann (Museum)				
	uachtar gréine (sun cream)				
16ú	Sceitimíni (excited)				
	Ceamara (camera)				
	Grianmhar (Sunny)				
17ú	Tiománaí bus (Bus Driver)				
	ar bíos (Excited)				
	Ticéad (Ticket)				
18ú	Traochta (Tired)				
	Airgead (money)				
	Lón (Lunch)				