

Dé Máirt 16ú Meitheamh

$2 \times 10 = \underline{\quad}$

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

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

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

$30 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$3 \times 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$3 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$5 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

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

$88 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$24 \div 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$56 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 4 = \underline{\quad}$

$30 \div 10 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$6 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$90 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$99 \div 9 = \underline{\quad}$

$11 \times 6 = \underline{\quad}$

$55 \div 11 = \underline{\quad}$

$108 \div 12 = \underline{\quad}$

$20 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

$9 \times 3 = \underline{\quad}$

$10 \div 2 = \underline{\quad}$

$40 \div 5 = \underline{\quad}$

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10

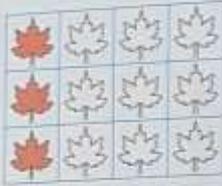
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Scríobh nóta deas duit fhéin:

$\frac{1}{2}$ agus $\frac{1}{4}$ de thacar

1. Criochnaigh é seo.



(a) Tá _____ dhuilleog san iomlán ann.

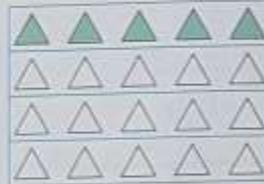
(b) Tá _____ cinn díobh daite.

(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ de _____ = _____

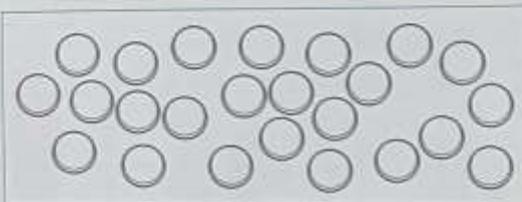
2. (a) Tá _____ triantán san iomlán ann.

(b) Tá _____ cinn díobh daite.

(c) _____ de _____ = _____



3.



(a) Tá _____ licín san iomlán ann.

(b) Dathaigh $\frac{1}{4}$ den tacar licíní seo.

(c) Tá _____ cinn díobh daite.

(d) _____ de _____ = _____

4. Bain triail astu seo anois.

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 10 = _____

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 14 = _____

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 18 = _____

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 2 = _____

(e) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 22 = _____

(f) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 40 = _____

(g) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 24 = _____

(h) $\frac{1}{2}$ de 30 = _____

Cuimhnigh! Cuidíonn na dúbailtí linn leath a fháil!



5. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 16 = _____

(b) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 28 = _____

(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 36 = _____

(d) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 20 = _____

(e) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 4 = _____

(f) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 40 = _____

(g) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 8 = _____

(h) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 48 = _____

(i) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 32 = _____

(j) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 1 = _____

(k) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 12 = _____

(l) $\frac{1}{4}$ de 24 = _____

6. Bhí 44 úll i mbabhla. Thóg Tatiana ceathrú díobh.

Scriobh uimhir-abairt chun é seo a léiriú: $\frac{1}{4}$ de _____ = _____



7. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ de } 24) + (\frac{1}{4} \text{ de } 24) = \text{_____} + \text{_____} = \text{_____}$

Dúshlán

Tá 32 páiste i Rong a Trí. Lá amháin, bhí ceathrú díobh as láthair. Bhí _____ páiste i láthair.



$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a set

1. Complete the following.



- (a) There are ___ leaves altogether.
 (b) ___ of them are coloured.
 (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of ___ = ___

2. (a) There are ___ triangles altogether.
 (b) ___ of them are coloured.
 (c) ___ of ___ = ___



3. 

- (a) There are ___ counters altogether.
 (b) Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of this set of counters.
 (c) ___ of them are now coloured.
 (d) ___ of ___ = ___

4. Now try these.

- (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 = ___ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 = ___
 (c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 18 = ___ (d) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 2 = ___ (e) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 22 = ___
 (f) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 40 = ___ (g) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 24 = ___ (h) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 30 = ___

Remember, the doubles help us to find half!



5. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = ___ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 28 = ___ (c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 36 = ___ (d) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = ___
 (e) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 = ___ (f) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 40 = ___ (g) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 = ___ (h) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 48 = ___
 (i) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 32 = ___ (j) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 = ___ (k) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = ___ (l) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 24 = ___

6. There were 44 apples in a bowl.
 Tatiana took a quarter of them.
 Write a number sentence to show this: $\frac{1}{4}$ of ___ = ___



7. $(\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 24) + (\frac{1}{4} \text{ of } 24) = \underline{\quad} + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$

Challenge

There are 32 children in Third Class.
 One day, a quarter of them were absent.
 There were ___ children present.





Word study: Metaphors

A **metaphor** describes something as if it were something different. It helps us visualise and makes writing interesting.

Examples:

The teenager's bedroom **was a bomb site**.

The toddler **was a monster**.

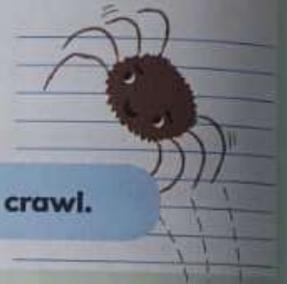
Metaphors *do not* use 'as' or 'like'.

A How would you describe yourself?

1. If I were an animal, I would be _____ because _____.
2. If I were a flower, I would be _____ because _____.
3. If I were weather, I would be _____ because _____.
4. If I were a bird, I would be _____ because _____.
5. If I were a season, I would be _____ because _____.

B Write a metaphor about yourself.

1. When I'm happy, I'm a sunny summer's day.
2. When I'm sad, I'm a ...
3. When I'm nervous, I'm a ...
4. When I'm angry, I'm a ...
5. When I'm hungry, I'm a ...



Write a sentence to explain: **My handwriting is a spider's crawl.**



Phonics: eer/ear/ere

The letters **eer**, **ear** and **ere** make the same sound in words.

Examples: cheer, near, here.

A Complete the words using eer, ear or ere.

1. The driver st ____ ed the car carefully on the icy road.
2. My uncle goes to the barber to get his b ____ d trimmed.
3. My granny is always laughing because she is very ch ____ ful.
4. The teacher said Luke's apology was very sinc ____ .
5. Marty the Magician made a rabbit app ____ .



Unscramble the letters to make **eer**, **ear** and **ere** words.

reeeindr rahe sveere ppaear snirece neers