

Dé Luain 15ú Meitheamh

An Fiosraitheoir

TASC 1: AG FIOSRÚ FOCAL

- Cé acau thíos atá ar comhcháill le cath?
(a) Cásir
(b) Argoint.
(c) Troid

- Tá an frasa muinntir no hÉireann i bparagraf 2. An bhfuil sli eile leis seo a rá?

- Cé acau thíos atá contráthá le ard?
(a) Íseal
(b) Cróga
(c) Cíordach

- Thóig na manaigh cloigthe mar chosaint in aghaidh na Lochlannaigh 3 rud eile a úsáideann dooine mar chosaint.

TASC 2: AG FIOSRÚ FEASA

- Cad é priomhábhar an scéil seo?
- Cad a thaitin leat fáin scéal seo?
- Luighí rud amháin spéisíúil a dh'fhoghlaim tú ón scéal seo?
- Cén fáth ar tháinig na Lochlannaigh go hÉirinn ar dtús, dar leat?
- Somhláigh go rathb tú beo nuair a bhí na Lochlannaigh ag déanamh ionsaithe. Cad a rinne tú?

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30 Na Lochlannaigh in Éirinn



Na
Lochlannaigh
in
Éirinn

TAISCE TUISCÉANA



An Chomharthaí um Chluiches
Gaeilge & Gaeilgeachas



Na Lochlannaigh in Éirinn

Geisteanna



Bhí na Lochlannaigh ar cheann de na grúpaí ba thábhachtach san Eorpa bílanta ó shin. Ba os Crioch Lochlann i dtuaisceart na hEorpa do no Lochlannaigh, an áit a bhfull an tSualainn, an lórua agus an Danmhraig sa lá atá inniu ann. Mairnéalaigh an-imbraithe a bhí iontu agus sheol siad trasna na farraige go tiortha eile ar longa fada. Daoine fiocmhara a bhí iontu freisin agus bhí siad cálíúil as a bheith an-trodach chomh moth.

Ba sa bhliain 795 a tháinig siad go hÉirinn den chéad uair. Ar dtús, rinne siad ionsai ar na hionnlíne bheaga tumpaill chosta na hÉireann, áit a raibh rudai go leor de na mainistreacha. Bhí a fhios ag na Lochlannaigh go raibh rudai luachmara sna mainistreacha mar airgead agus ór. De réir a chéile, bhag siad isteach sa tir ar shíul ón gcrósta agus rinne siad ionsaithe ar na mainistreacha ansin freisin. Choinníng stod orthu ag gold agus ag marú daoine. Chuir siad eagla an domhain ar **mhuintir na hÉireann**. Bhí fóignimh spéisialta ag no mainistreacha san am sin. Tuir **an-ard** a bhí iontu a bhí déanta as cloch.

Cloigtheach a thugtar ar thír mar seo agus bhí sé deacair briseadh isteach iontu. Bhí siad úsáideach nuair a bhí na Lochlannaigh ann mar áiteanna le ruddí luachmara a stórláid agus le dul i bhfoilach iontu. Thóng na manach timpeall 120 de na cloigtheithe seo agus tá cuid acu le feiceáil go foill.

Lean siad orthu ag déanamh ionsaithe ar chuid mbaith den tir ar feadh clipa céad bliain ach ní raibh siad in ann an tir iomlán a chur faoi smacht. Sa deireadh, tháinig na hÉireannacha le cheile faoi aon arm amháin faoin Ardri, Brian Bóramha. Ar an 23 Aibreán 1014, bhí **cath** mór ann taobh amuigh de Bhoile Átha Cliath idir Brian Bóramha agus na Lochlannaigh. Cath Chluain Tarbh an t-eann a bhí ar an gcaidh cálíúil seo. Nuair a bhí an cath thart bhí ar a laghad 6000 marbh. Ach cé go raibh an bua ag na hÉireannacha, gortaradh Brian Bóramha sa chath agus fuair sé bás go luath ina dhiaidh.

Bhí deireadh ansin le réim na Lochlannach agus tháinig deireadh leis no hionsaithe ar na mainistreacha. Ach níor imigh na Lochlannaigh ar fad. D'fhan a lán acu in Éirinn agus chuir siad futhu sa tir.

1. Cérth iad na Lochlannaigh?

- (a) Daoine a bhí ina gconaí in Éirinn
- (b) Daoine a tháinig go hÉirinn ó Shasana
- (c) Daoine a tháinig go hÉirinn ó thuaisceart na hEorpa

2. Cén fáth ar tháinig na Lochlannaigh go hÉirinn?

- (a) Le cónai a dhéanamh go siochánta
- (b) Le hiúnsai agus le gold a dhéanamh
- (c) Le turas pléistírtha a dhéanamh

3. Cén fáth is fearr a chuireann síos ar na Lochlannaigh?

- (a) Pléistírtha agus coinägeach
- (b) Scarráil agus cruaíoch
- (c) Amaideach agus míshláintíúil

4. Cad é an buntáiste is mó a bhí ag cloigtheach?

- (a) Bhí sé déanta os adhmaid
- (b) Ní raibh sé éasca ionsai a dhéanamh air
- (c) Ní raibh jumneoga ann

5. Cén fáth ar éirigh le Brian Bóramha in aghaidh na Lochlannach?

- (a) Bhí teanga na Lochlannach aige
- (b) Bhí na hÉireannacha níos léidre in aon arm amháin
- (c) Bhí eagla ar na Lochlannaigh roimhe

6. Cad a tharla mar gheall ar Chath Chluain Tarbh?

- (a) D'fhág na Lochlannaigh go leir Éire
- (b) Bhí deireadh leis na manach
- (c) Tháinig deireadh le réim na Lochlannach

7. I bpáragraf 2 tá an focal cloigtheach in úsáid mar:

- (a) adlaicht.
- (b) anmfhocail.
- (c) briathar.

8. Cén sórt téacs é seo?

- (a) Neamhfhicsean
- (b) Ficsan
- (c) Dráma

Caibidil 34: Uimhir-abairtí

- (a) Úsáideann abairt focal chun eolas a thabhairt dúinn.
 (b) Úsáideann uimhir-abairtí uimhreacha agus siombailí.

Mar shampla: $8 + 4 = 12$

1. Anois, bain triail astu seo. Scríobh na huimhreacha atá ar lár.

(i) (a) $9 + 5 + \underline{\quad} = 22$	(b) $8 + \underline{\quad} + 11 = 28$	(c) $14 + 6 + 12 = \underline{\quad}$
(ii) (a) $12 + 12 + \underline{\quad} = 25$	(b) $13 + 13 - \underline{\quad} = 25$	(c) $27 + 10 - 14 = \underline{\quad}$
(iii) (a) $(\underline{\quad} \times 6) + 3 = 39$	(b) $8 + (7 \times \underline{\quad}) = 50$	(c) $\underline{\quad} + (8 \times 9) = 79$
(iv) (a) $63 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$	(b) $34 \div 8 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } 2$	(c) $47 \div \underline{\quad} = 6 \text{ R } 5$

2. Gearradh obair bhaile Dhónail in 12 phiosa. Cuir le chéile iad mar a dhéanfá le míreanna mearaí. Cuir dath orthu chun léiriú a dhéanamh ar na píosaí a mheatseálann.

$9 + 21$	$5 = 35$	$\underline{\quad} + 5 = 15$	$35 \div \underline{\quad}$
$= 30$	$5 + 5$	$5 = 6$	$7 \times \underline{\quad}$
$30 \div \underline{\quad}$	$30 - \underline{\quad}$	$7 = 5$	$5 = 25$

Scríobh isteach na siombailí cearta (+, -, ×, ÷, <, =, >) chun gach uimhir-abairt a dhéanamh fior.

3. (a) $29 + 29 \bigcirc 50$	(b) $38 \div 2 \bigcirc 17$	(c) $5 \bigcirc 6 < 30$
(d) $(3 \bigcirc 4) \bigcirc 2 = 24$	(e) $(9 \bigcirc 5) \bigcirc 6 = 39$	(f) $12 \bigcirc (6 \bigcirc 4) = 36$
(g) $23 + 23 \bigcirc (5 \times 10)$	(h) $(24 \bigcirc 6) \bigcirc 1 = 3$	(i) $30 \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 9 = 35$

4. (a) $\bigcirc \text{ €}0.75$	(b) $\bigcirc \text{ €}0.75$
(c) $95c \bigcirc \text{ €}2.50 - \text{ €}1.45$	(d) $\bigcirc \text{ €}2.50 - 12c$
(e) $83c + 30c \bigcirc \text{ €}1.20$	(f) $\bigcirc \text{ €}1.20$

5. Scríobh isteach an tomhas atá ar lár chun gach ceann díobh seo a dhéanamh fior.

(a) $300g + \underline{\quad} g = 1kg$	(b) $53cm + \underline{\quad} cm = 1m$	(c) $\frac{3}{4}l + \underline{\quad} ml = 1l$
(d) $97 \text{ nóim} + \underline{\quad} \text{ nóim} = 2 \text{ uair}$	(e) $+ \underline{\quad} \text{ nóim} = 3 \text{ a chlog}$	
(f) $\text{€}13.75 + \text{€} \underline{\quad} = \text{€}20$	(g) $\frac{1}{4}km + \underline{\quad} m = 1km$	
(h) $650ml + \underline{\quad} ml = 1l$	(i) $1kg 350g + \underline{\quad} g = 2kg$	

Chapter 34: Number sentences

- (a) A word sentence uses words to give us information.
(b) A number sentence uses numerals and symbols.

Example: $8 + 4 = 12$

1. Now try doing these. Write the missing numbers.

(i) (a) $9 + 5 + \underline{\quad} = 22$	(b) $8 + \underline{\quad} + 11 = 28$	(c) $14 + 6 + 12 = \underline{\quad}$
(ii) (a) $12 + 12 + \underline{\quad} = 25$	(b) $13 + 13 - \underline{\quad} = 25$	(c) $27 + 10 - 14 = \underline{\quad}$
(iii) (a) $(\underline{\quad} \times 6) + 3 = 39$	(b) $8 + (7 \times \underline{\quad}) = 50$	(c) $\underline{\quad} + (8 \times 9) = 79$
(iv) (a) $63 \div 7 = \underline{\quad}$	(b) $34 \div 8 = \underline{\quad} \text{ R } 2$	(c) $47 \div \underline{\quad} = 6 \text{ R } 5$

2. Donal's homework has been cut into 12 jigsaw pieces.

Can you help him put them together? Colour to show matching ones.



Write the correct symbols (+, -, ×, ÷, <, =, >) to make each number sentence true.

3. (a) $29 + 29 \bigcirc 50$ (b) $38 \div 2 \bigcirc 17$ (c) $5 \bigcirc 6 < 30$
(d) $(3 \bigcirc 4) \bigcirc 2 = 24$ (e) $(9 \bigcirc 5) \bigcirc 6 = 39$ (f) $12 \bigcirc (6 \bigcirc 4) = 36$
(g) $23 + 23 \bigcirc (5 \times 10)$ (h) $(24 \bigcirc 6) \bigcirc 1 = 3$ (i) $30 \bigcirc 4 \bigcirc 9 = 35$

4. (a) €0.75 (b) €0.75
(c) 95c \bigcirc €2.50 - €1.45 (d) €0.75
(e) 83c + 30c \bigcirc €1.20 (f) 62c + 17c \bigcirc

5. Write the missing measure to make each of these true.

- (a) $300\text{g} + \underline{\quad}\text{g} = 1\text{kg}$ (b) $53\text{cm} + \underline{\quad}\text{cm} = 1\text{m}$ (c) $\frac{3}{4}\text{l} + \underline{\quad}\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$
(d) $97\text{ mins} + \underline{\quad}\text{mins} = 2\text{ hrs}$ (e) + $\underline{\quad}\text{mins} = 3\text{ o'clock}$
(f) $€13.75 + €\underline{\quad} = €20$ (g) $\frac{1}{4}\text{km} + \underline{\quad}\text{m} = 1\text{km}$
(h) $650\text{ml} + \underline{\quad}\text{ml} = 1\text{l}$ (i) $1\text{kg } 350\text{g} + \underline{\quad}\text{g} = 2\text{kg}$

Book Review

Title: *The Great Chocoplot*

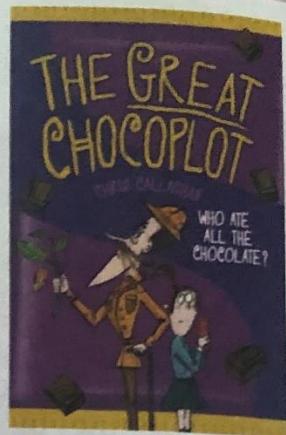
Author: Chris Callaghan

Illustrator: Lalalimola

Paperback, 240 pages

Published 2016 by Chicken House Ltd

The first thing I'd have to say about this book is it looks delicious. The cover, with its squares of chocolate and purple foil background, reminded me of a certain bar of chocolate. It almost looks good enough to eat. And what's inside is equally appetising.



The Great Chocoplot is the story of young Jelly and her family. They live in the chocolate factory town of Chompton-on-de-Lyte. They are devastated to hear the announcement of a chocopocalypse (the end of chocolate!), which was predicted by the ancient people of Easter Egg Island, centuries ago. Panic buying and rioting follows, and a cloud of depression covers Jelly's entire home town. Everyone is very distressed, except for the confectioner, Garibaldi Chocolati. Isn't it a bit strange that the owner of a chocolate shop isn't upset about a chocopocalypse? Jelly certainly thinks so, and with the help of her heroic Gran, sets out to solve the mystery.

I absolutely loved this book. Firstly, because it is so **entertaining**. I don't normally laugh out loud while reading but I did with this book. Jelly and her family are wonderfully quirky, original and hilarious. I especially liked the incompetent but loving dad. The dialogue is sharp and witty and the cast of secondary characters is pure comedy gold.

Secondly, I really liked the black-and-white illustrations by Lalalimola. Her scratchy and loose style of artwork complements the craziness of the story.

Thirdly, Garibaldi Chocolati is a villain that even Dahl would have been proud of. He's the type of baddie everyone loves to hate.

To **conclude**, I think the book would sit confidently and comfortably somewhere between Roald Dahl and David Walliams. As my own dad would say, 'Kids will eat this up!' At its heart *The Great Chocoplot* is an adventure and mystery story full of charm with the theme of family being central at all times. And it's about chocolate. What's not to love?

An impressive début, Mr Callaghan. I give this 5 (Milky Way Magic) stars out of 5!

Review by Alex (age 10) who loves reading, writing and chocolate (obviously).

Comprehension

A Answer the questions.

1. Who wrote the book being reviewed?
2. Why does the book's cover make Alex think of chocolate?
3. Who, would you say, is the main character in the book?
4. Do you think *The Great Chocoplot* is an action or a comedy book? Why?
5. Does Alex think Roald Dahl created good villains? Give reasons.
6. 'Kids will eat this up!' Why does Alex use this phrase?
7. 'The book would sit confidently and comfortably somewhere between Roald Dahl and David Walliams.' What does this mean?
8. Would this review make you want to read the book? Give reasons.



Who do you think are the two people on the front cover of the book?

B Complete the activities.

1. Publishers often use quotations from positive reviews to persuade people to read a book. Choose a good quotation from this review that the publisher could use.
2. Design an alternative cover for the book.
3. A 'blurb' is a piece of text that goes on the back cover of a book to say what it is about. Write a blurb for *The Great Chocoplot*.

b c

Vocabulary

Write clues for this crossword.

Across

1. _____

Down

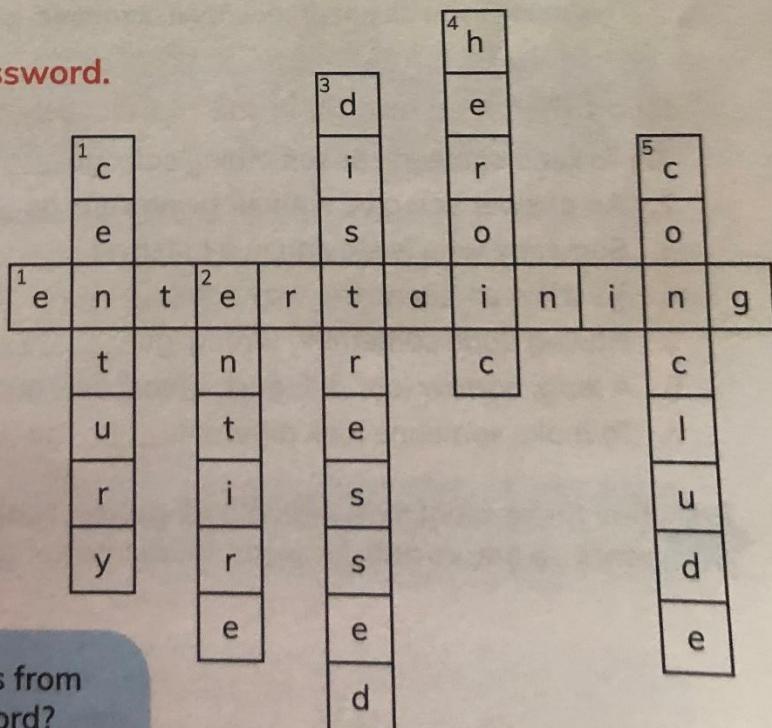
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____



Can you add more words from the review to the crossword?
Don't forget to write clues too!