

Hello again everybody in 2nd class. It's hard to believe that we are now half way through May. I'm sure that you have all settled into a good work routine by now. Continue with the good work at home, helping with all the little jobs that need doing. Don't forget to keep washing your hands! This is a list of some school work for you to do over the next two weeks. As always, do the best you can and don't worry if you get stuck with anything. If you can't get all the work done that's ok too. If there are any questions, ask your parents to email the school. (mayoabbeyns@yahoo.com) and I will get back to them as soon as possible. Stay safe and well everybody.

ENGLISH

Spelling/Writing:

Week 1: We won't do a new unit in spelling this week. Last week you wrote a recount about your birthday. This week I would like you to pretend that your birthday is coming up soon. Design and write an invitation to your birthday. Don't forget to include the following: date and time, location of the party, a telephone number to reply. There are a few examples at the end of this plan to give you a few ideas. When that is done write a list for your party. Call it "My Birthday Party List". Write down everything that you will need for the party...include food and drinks, decorations, games and anything else you can think of!

Week 2: Complete Unit 17 in "Exploring Spelling"

This week we will look at some more Recount Writing. Remember a recount tells the reader about something that has happened. It can be personal (eg.my trip to the farm), factual (e.g. retelling an accident) or imaginative (e.g. a day in the life of a puppy).

This week I would like you to write a recount in the form of a diary. You can call it "My Diary". Put the day and date and each evening this week write down 2 or 3 things that you did on that day. It can be simple things like maybe a game you played, how you helped mam and dad, what you ate, your favourite part of the day, how you felt that day etc. Do this for the week...or for longer if you like! There are some examples at the end of this plan.

Reading/Comprehension: For the rest of this school year we will continue to use "Better English". We have to access this book online at www.educateplus.ie. There is free access to all books on this site.

Just click on the free resources – primary – then go to Better English 1st Class – view on screen eBook. Don't forget that you can use the audio button to listen to the text.

Week 1:

Unit 21 "The Caterpillar and the Butterfly". This is a poem about the meeting of a caterpillar and a butterfly. Each of them thinks they are better than the other, not realising how closely they are connected...but the elves at the end of the poem know. They know that the butterfly starts its life as a caterpillar! See if you can learn some (or all!) of it off by heart.

Try to do **at least** one exercise from each page into your copy. Some exercises can be done orally.

Week 2:

Unit 22 "Asal on Sports Day". Here we meet Asal the donkey again. This text is a recount...telling about happened to Asal at the school sports day and how Grandad helped with and solved the problem for Asal.

Try to do **at least** one exercise from each page into your copy. Some exercises can be done orally.

Extra Reading: The following websites have numerous eBooks available and are free to join.

1. <https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/> Once you join the website, you can access books that are animated and read aloud. You can choose books by age. Have a look and then you can decide the level that best suits your child.
2. <https://www.storylineonline.net/> has a variety of books. You choose which website to use to listen to the book that is read by actors.

MATHS

Mental Maths:

Just do Unit 26 during this fortnight.

Further Maths Practice: We will continue to use “Figure It Out 2nd Class”. On www.cjfallon.ie Click the free access. Then click primary – 2nd Class – Maths – Figure It Out 2. Then at the bottom of the page click on Actions (view resource) and open the eBook.

Week 1:

Pages 44 – 47 (fractions...halves and quarters). I have included some of the answers at the end of this plan.

Week 2:

Pages 51 (symmetry), 63 (weight) and 67 (capacity)

Some of the exercises on each page can be done orally. Do as many as you can each day into your copy.

I have included the answers for each page at the end of this document. Please try to do the work first before checking the answers!

Extra Maths Practice: Check out the website www.topmarks.co.uk for some fun maths activities.

GAEILGE

We will continue to use “**Léigh sa Bhaile**” on www.cjfallon.ie Click the free access. Then click primary – 1st Class – Gaeilge – Léigh sa Bhaile A. Then at the bottom of the page click on Actions (view resource) and open the eBook.

Week 1: pages 17 – 20

Week 2: pages 21 - 24

Read the text on the page and answer the questions into your copy. Answers are included towards the end of this document. Please try to do the work first before checking the answers!

SESE

Small World:

Week 1

People in our School (geography/science): pages 86/87. Complete the exercises on these pages.

Go to www.twinkl.ie for some extra information and games. On that website look up the following:

“The Messy Magpie” e-book

“The Messy Magpie” recycling PowerPoint

“Jungle Junk Recycling Materials Game”

“Plastics and the Environment” PowerPoint

“Making Compost” fact sheet

“People who work in our School” PowerPoint

Week 2

Natural Materials (Science): pages 88/89.

Some interesting facts...

- People have harvested silk from silkworm cocoons for thousands of years. The silk from each silkworm’s cocoon is a single, continuous thread (300 to 900m long). It is made of a protein that is secreted from two salivary glands in the caterpillar’s head. To harvest silk, the silk worm is allowed to spin its cocoon and it is then put in boiling water to kill the pupa and help unravel the thread. The silkworm has been domesticated to the point where it could no longer survive in the wild. The adult moth cannot eat or fly. It has a fat body and small wings.
- Almost all parts of the cotton plant are used in some way, including the cotton seed, lint (raw cotton fibre), stalk and hull (shell). Popular uses for cotton fibre include: clothing apparel (e.g. denim, socks, t-shirts, underwear etc.), towels, bed sheets, home furnishings and industrial/medical products (e.g. tents, bandages and cotton swabs). Cotton is hypoallergenic since it does not irritate sensitive skin or cause allergies. Cotton keeps the body cool in summer and warm in winter because it is a good conductor of heat. It is one of the easiest fabrics to dye, making it very popular with fashion and homeware designers.
- First discovered by the ancient Olmec, Mayo and Aztec, the latex sap from the rubber tree has been used to make rubber balls, to waterproof clothing and woven to form homemade shoes. It is still used in the modern processing of rubber and is often a substantial source of income for indigenous populations.
- Wool is the hair of the sheep. It is also called fibre. Merino wool fibres are softer and finer than human hair. Wool wax, or lanolin, keeps sheep dry when it rains. When wool is made into yarn the wax is collected, packaged and sold as moisturising cream. Up to eight woolly jumpers can be made from one fleece. A shearer can shear on sheep every 3 to 4 minutes.

If you would like some more interesting information about cotton, wool, silk and rubber look up the twinkl website and www.kids.britannica.com

ARTS (MUSIC/VISUAL ART/DRAMA)

Tune into the RTE Home School Hub which airs daily from 11 – 12 o’clock and Cúla4 ar Scoil on TG4 from 10 – 10.30. Timetables for this week for both of these programmes are on our website.

PE

Have a look at Joe Wicks Body Coach on YouTube for some PE activities

See if you can do a “Daily Mile” around your house. It should take about 15 minutes.

Check out Andy Moran on youtube. Time table on the school website.

LÉIGH SA BHAILE A

Answers:

Pg.17:

1. An bhfuil blús ar Rosie?
Tá blús ar Rosie.
2. An bhfuil sciorta ar Rosie?
Tá sciorta ar Rosie.
3. An bhfuil hata ar Lara?
Níl hata ar Lara.

Pg.18:

1. An bhfuil léine ar Dhónal?
Tá léine ar Dhónal.
2. An bhfuil bríste gairid ar Dhaidí?
Níl bríste gairid ar Dhaidí.
3. An bhfuil stocaí ar Dhónal?
Tá stocaí ar Dhónal.

Pg.19:

1. An bhfuil Mamaí sa ghairdín?
Tá Mamaí sa ghairdín.
2. An bhfuil éadaí sa ghairdín?
Tá éadaí sa ghairdín.
3. Cá bhfuil an geansaí?
Tá an geansaí sa chrann.

Pg.20

1. An maith le Seán an geansaí?
Ní maith le Seán an geansaí.
2. An maith le Mamaí an T-léine?
Ní maith le Mamaí an T-léine.
3. An maith leat an cóta?
Is/Ní maith liom an cóta.

Pg. 21

1. An bhfuil ocras ar Rosa?
Tá ocras ar Rosa.
2. An bhfuil ocras ar Sam?
Tá ocras ar Sam.
3. An bhfuil ocras ar Thómas?
Tá ocras ar Thómas.

Pg. 22:

1. An bhfuil tart ar Rosa?
Níl tart ar Rosa.
2. An bhfuil tart ar Lucy?
Níl tart ar Lucy.
3. An bhfuil tart ar Thómas?
Níl tart ar Thómas.

Pg.23:

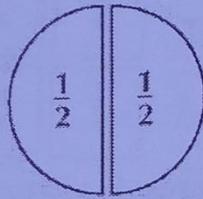
1. Cá bhfuil Jamie?
Tá Jamie sa halla.
2. Ca bhfuil Tim?
Tá Tim sa chlós.
3. Cá bhfuil Ash?
Tá Ash sa linn snámha.

Pg.24:

1. Cé atá ag léamh?
Tá Ella ag léamh.
2. Cé atá ag scátáil?
Tá Matt ag scátáil.

Fractions

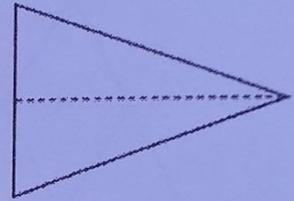
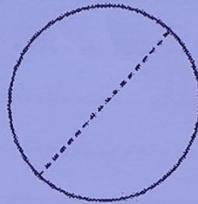
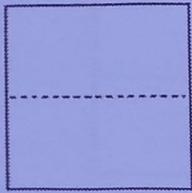
A. Halves



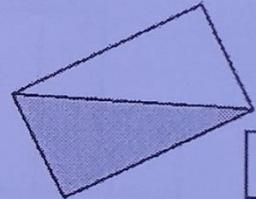
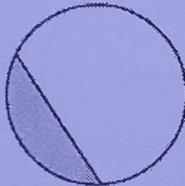
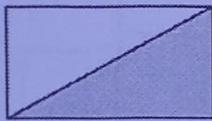
This circle is cut into **2 equal parts**.
Each part is **half** of the circle.

When something is divided into **2 equal parts**, each part is called a **half** ($\frac{1}{2}$).

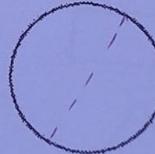
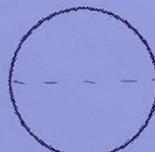
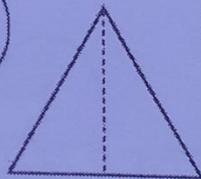
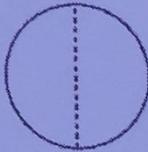
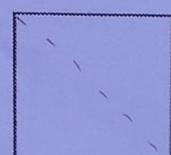
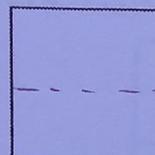
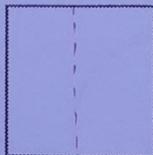
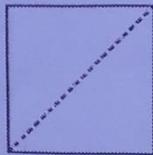
1. Colour **half** of each shape.



2. Tick the shapes that show **halves**.



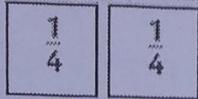
3. **Divide** each shape in **half**, starting from a **different point** each time. Colour each half a different colour.



Quarters



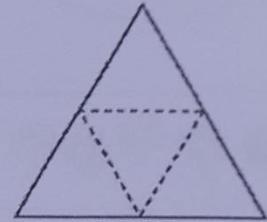
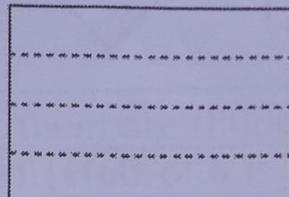
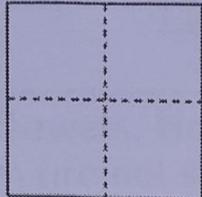
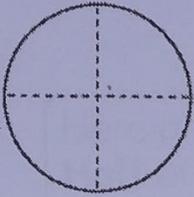
This square is cut into **4 equal parts**.



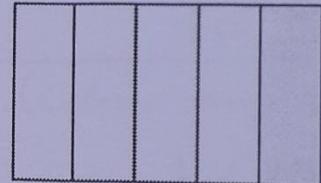
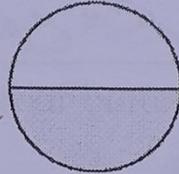
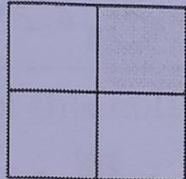
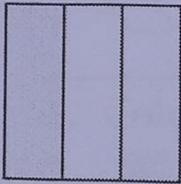
Each part is a **quarter** ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the square.

When something is divided into **4 equal parts**, each part is called a **quarter** ($\frac{1}{4}$).

Colour each quarter of these shapes a different colour.



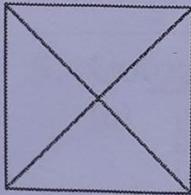
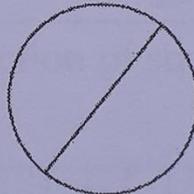
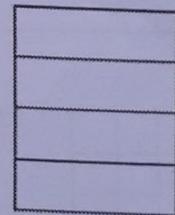
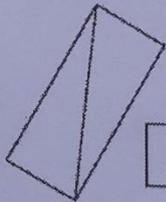
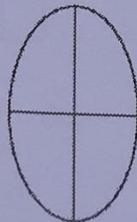
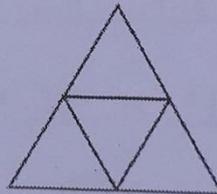
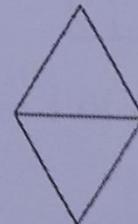
Tick the shapes that show quarters.



Into how many parts is each shape divided?

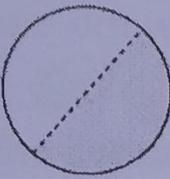
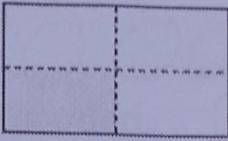
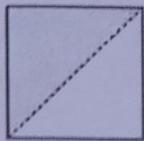
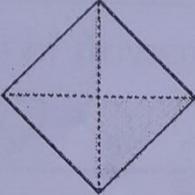
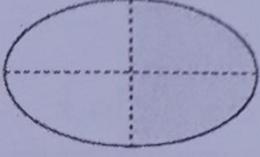
Colour the shapes that are divided into **halves**. Use **two** colours.

Colour the shapes that are divided into **quarters**. Use **four** colours.

 4 2 2 4 2 4 4 2

C. Halves and Quarters

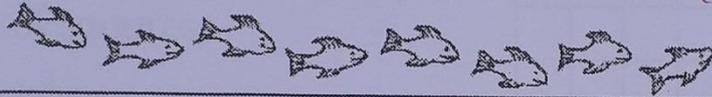
1. What part of each shape is shaded, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$?

		
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
		
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$

Here are 6 flowers. **Half** of them are shaded. **Half** of them are not shaded. (**Half of 6 is 3.**)



2. Colour **half** of this collection of fish. (*Colour any 4*)



$\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 is 4.

3. Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of this collection of butterflies. (*Colour any 5*)



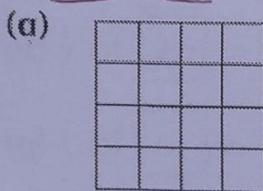
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 10 is 5.

4. Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ of this collection of birds. (*Colour any 6*)

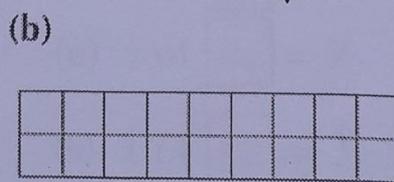


$\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 is 6.

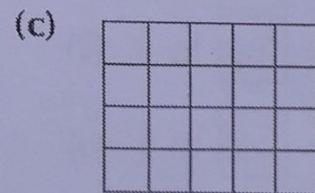
5. Colour **half** of each collection of squares.



$\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 is 8.



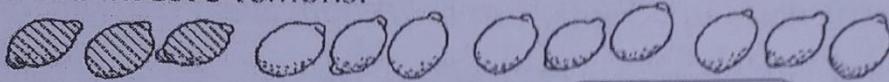
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 18 is 9.



$\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 is 10.

D. Halves and Quarters

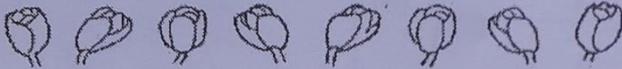
Here are **twelve** lemons.



One **quarter** of them are **shaded**.

$\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 is 3.

1. Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of this collection of flowers.



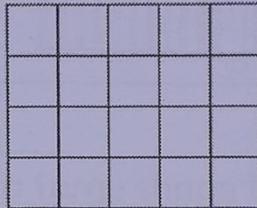
$\frac{1}{4}$ of 8 is 2.

2. Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of this group of birds.



$\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 is 4.

3. Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of this group of squares.



$\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 is 5.

Complete these.

4. (a) 3 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12

(b) 5 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20

(c) 4 is $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16

5. (a) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = 4

(b) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 12 = 6

(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 = 8

(d) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 20 = 10

(e) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 14 = 7

(f) $\frac{1}{2}$ of 18 = 9

6. (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 4 = 1

(b) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 12 = 3

(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ of 20 = 5

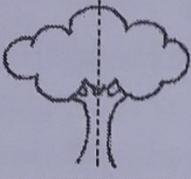
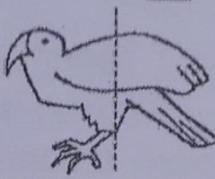
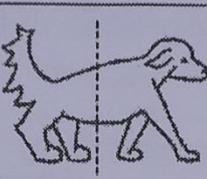
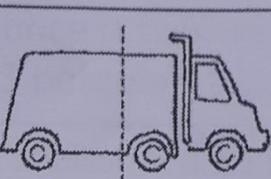
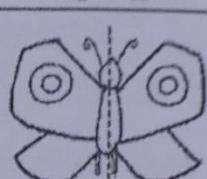
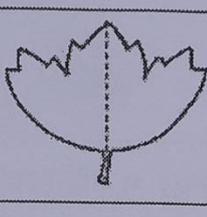
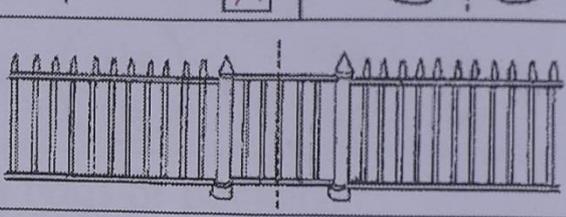
7. Paul had 12 sweets. He ate $\frac{1}{4}$ of them. How many did he eat? 3

8. A farmer had 16 lambs. He sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of them.
How many lambs did he sell? 4

Tip! To get $\frac{1}{4}$ first get half, then half again.
(eg: $\frac{1}{4}$ of 16 = 4 ... $\frac{1}{2}$ of 16 = 8, $\frac{1}{2}$ of 8 = 4.)

Symmetry

1. If you fold each of these shapes along the **dotted line**, will the two parts match? Write or in each frame.

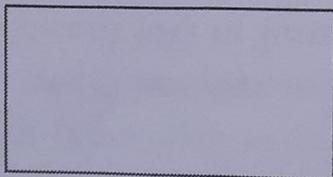
(a)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(b)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(c)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(d)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(e)  <input type="checkbox"/>	(f)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(g)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(h)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

2. Name this shape. _____



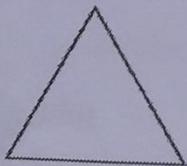
Draw a large shape like this on a page and cut it out. In how many ways can you fold it so that one part matches the other? _____
Draw the fold lines in this shape.

3. Name this shape. _____



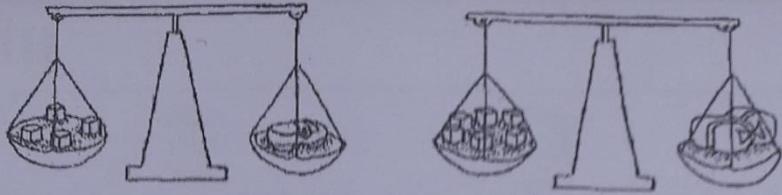
Draw a large shape like this on a page and cut it out. In how many ways can you fold it so that one part matches the other? _____
Draw the fold lines in this shape.

4. Name this shape. _____



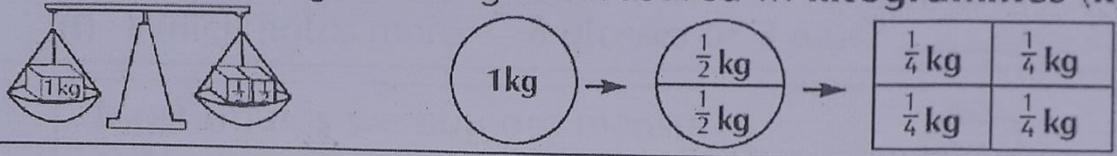
Draw a large shape like this on a page and cut it out. In how many ways can you fold it so that one part matches the other? _____
Draw the fold lines in this shape.

/eight



- (a) How many blocks balance the shoe? 4
- (b) How many blocks balance the parcel? 6
- (c) How many blocks would balance a shoe and a parcel? 10
- (d) How many blocks would balance a shoe and two parcels? 16
- (e) Which is heavier, 4 shoes or 3 parcels? 3 parcels (18 blocks).

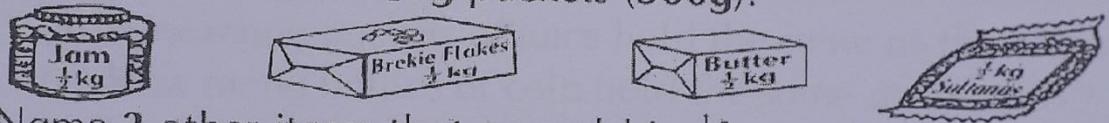
The weight of things we buy is measured in **kilogrammes (kg)**.



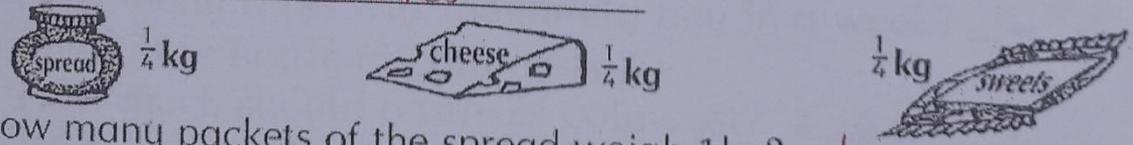
Name 3 items that are sold in 1kg bags or packets.

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

Some items are sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ kg packets (500g).



- (a) Name 3 other items that are sold in $\frac{1}{2}$ kg packets.
 - (i) _____
 - (ii) _____
 - (iii) _____
- (b) How many jars of jam balance 1kg of sugar? 2
- (c) How many packets of sultanas balance 2kg? 4
- (d) Which is heavier — 3 packets of the Brekie Flakes or 3 packets of the butter? They are both the same weight
- (e) Which is greater in size — a packet of Brekie Flakes or a packet of butter? Brekie Flakes



- (a) How many packets of the spread weigh 1kg? 4
- (b) How many packets of the cheese balance 2kg? 8
- (c) How many packets of the sweets must I buy to have $\frac{1}{2}$ kg? 2

Capacity

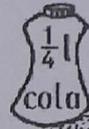
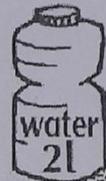
1.



3 glasses of water fill the jug. 2 jugs of water fill the kettle.

- (a) How many glasses of water fill two jugs? 6
 (b) How many jugs of water fill two kettles? 4
 (c) How many glasses of water fill three jugs? 9
 (d) How many glasses of water fill the kettle? 6
 (e) How many glasses can be filled from two full kettles? 12
 (f) Which holds more — 8 glasses or 3 jugs? 3 jugs (9 glasses)

Most liquids we buy are measured in **litres (l)**, **half litres ($\frac{1}{2}$ l)** or **quarter litres ($\frac{1}{4}$ l)**.



2. (a) How many packets of juice hold the same as the water? 4
 (b) How many packets of juice hold the same as the lemon? 3
 (c) How many bottles of cola hold the same as the milk? 4
 (d) How many bottles of cola hold the same as the water? 8
 (e) Which holds more — 5 bottles of cola or 1 bottle of lemon? 1 lemon

3. Orange costs 45c per half litre.

How much does 1 litre of orange cost? €1.80

4. Milk costs 80c per litre.

What change did I get out of €1 if I bought a litre of milk? 20c

5. A family buys 2 litres of milk each day.

How many litres will the family buy in a week? 14 litres

6. The $\frac{1}{4}$ litre bottle of cola costs 30c.

How much should a litre of cola cost? €1.20

7. Water costs 50c for a half-litre.

How much should the 2-litre container of water cost? €2.00

Keeping a Diary

Write a diary for one week.

school

rollerblading

match

friends

visited

DVD

swimming

computer

playground

cycling

played

park

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

My Diary

Tuesday, the 9th of March

What a day! Uncle Kevin came over to our house to show us his new model helicopter. He made it himself. It works by remote control.

Kevin and Dad set it up in our back garden. They started the motor. Kevin pressed a button on the remote control. The helicopter took off. It started to zoom around the garden. Poor Kevin couldn't steer it very well.

The helicopter chopped through the flowers. Then it cut the clothes line. We all ran and screamed. Then the helicopter crashed into the shed and broke.

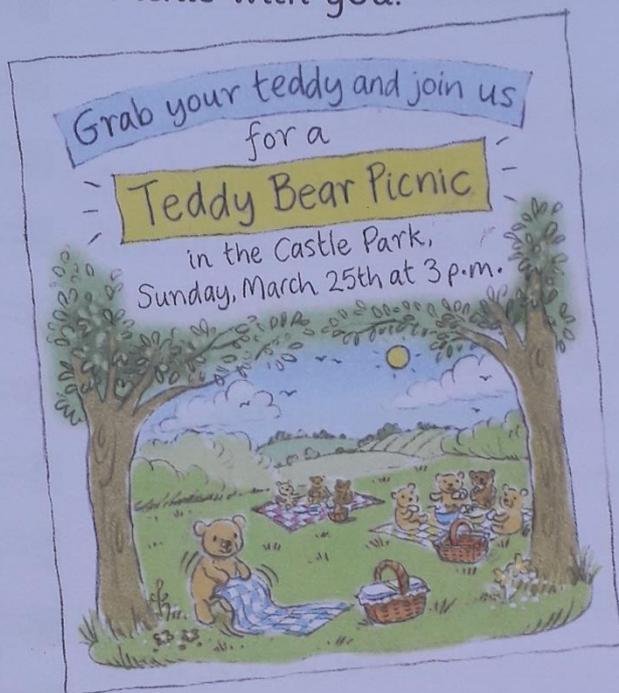
Everyone was angry!



This is an example of an entry into this boy's diary on March 9th. As you can see he had a very busy day. Your diary entries this week don't need to be this long or detailed...just a few sentences for each day.

B Write right now

Look at the poster for the Teddy Bear Picnic.
Write an invitation asking your friend to come
to the Teddy Bear Picnic with you.



Invitation

To: _____

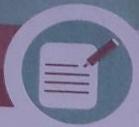
What: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Where: _____

From: _____



An **invitation** asks someone to go somewhere or do something. An invitation should tell you what is on, when it is on and where it is on.

A Be a genre genius

Write a birthday invitation to your teacher. Details should include what you are inviting your teacher to, when it is on and where it is on.



Invitation



To: _____

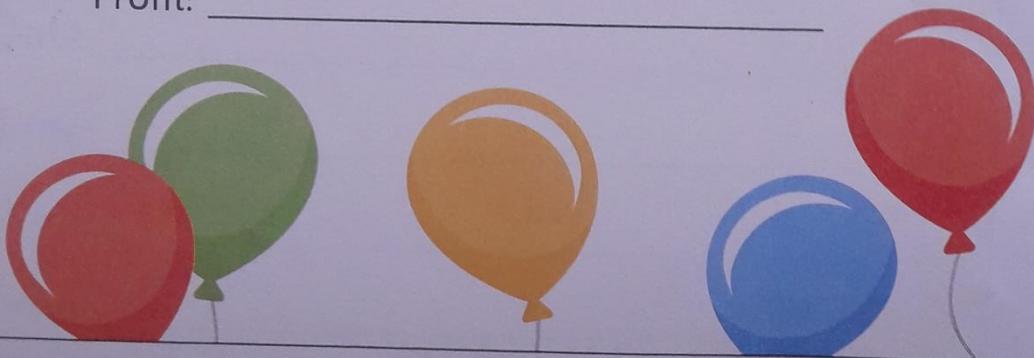
What: _____

Date: _____

Time: _____

Where: _____

From: _____



Invitation

Please come to my birthday party.

Saturday 14th of May.

From 3 o'clock until 7 o'clock.

17 Wood Glade Road.

It's going to be a FANCY DRESS PARTY!

We will have burgers and pizza and chips and sausages
PLUS a giant cake.

Face painting * Bouncy Castle * Hide and Seek
Treasure Hunt * Mystery Surprise * Goody Bags

Ring my Mum on 088 485002 to let her know if you
can come.

Hope you can make it.

Sam

The above 3 pages are just examples to help you design your own invitation.