

Dear 5th and 6th Class,

I hope this note finds everybody safe and well. I hope everyone had a great Easter and aren't missing school too much!!

Below I have put together some work that you can do over the next two weeks. You are going to need the help of your parents to log onto some activities that are on line, so make a plan with them how you will do this work.

And if they need to get in touch they can email the school (mayoabbeyns@yahoo.com) and I will get back to them.

Ms. Glynn and Ms. Flatley have sent work to their Maths and English groups so if you get that work you can focus on that instead of the Maths and English listed below.

Remember that whenever the weather is good to practise all the football, soccer, rugby and cycling skills we have learned this year. And of course, help out your parents and family in any way you can.

Keep Safe,

Yours Sincerely.

Tom Clarke.

English	<p><u>Reading:</u> Continue with the next story from your class reader and complete the questions. Reading and comprehension work is also online, you need to log onto www.ReadTheory.org/auth/login and use the Class Code GKMDOD4V to set up a student account.</p> <p><u>Spellings :</u> Continue with one spellings unit per week and to practice your spellings, your parents might be able to give you a test on Friday. To help practise you can use your dictionary to look up the meaning of the words and put the words into sentences.</p> <p><u>Writing:</u> 5th :Better English Unit 20 Exclamation marks page 80 and "The Building in the Sky" page 81 6th : Better English Unit 20 Punctuation page 80 and "Bears in the Sky" page 81</p>
Gaeilge	<p><u>Spellings:</u> Complete one unit of Fuaimeanna agus Focail per week, again it might be possible to have a little test at the end of the week.</p> <p><u>Reading :</u> Revise Unit one of our Seo Leat, "Comharsa Nua" on pages 2 and 3 and answer the questions.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary and Writing:</u> Seo leat "Eolas Breise" page 120 revise Dathanna and Uimhreacha and put 8 of the words into sentences.</p>
Maths	<p><u>Mental Maths:</u> Continue with Master your Maths completing one unit per week.</p>

	<p><u>Tables:</u> Revise multiplication and division tables (x2, 4, 8 and ÷2, 4, 8) Additional tables exercises available in Table Toppers book accessed by clicking on the link https://my.cjfallon.ie/preview/student/1320/1</p> <p><u>Khan Academy</u> Khan Academy is a maths website and I have created an online classroom where you can watch maths videos and complete some maths works. You need to go to https://www.khanacademy.org/math and I have a list with your username and password attached below. I can track your progress through this and I have set you all some work on decimals to get started.</p>
SESE	<p><u>Geography:</u> Atlas Hunt pages 18 and 19 (Attached Below) “A County of My Choice”</p> <p><u>History:</u> History Quest Chapter 11 “Northern Ireland” pages 84-85 (Attached Below) Read the pages and complete a short summary of what you have learned (10-12 lines).</p> <p><u>Science:</u> Science Quest Chapter 7 “Skin Deep” pages 24 -25 (Attached Below) Read and answer the questions. You might be able to have a go at the experiment with your parents help.</p>
Art	<p>As part of your county project in Geography I want you to draw and colour the county Crest for the county you have picked (A4 size).</p> <p>You can also have ago following Don Conroy as he draws a Lion. Its on his Youtube channel, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k1YV_Y6dQUk</p>
PE	<p>If its possible you might be able to do your daily mile around your garden. To make this more challenging try practise the “gaelic solo” or “soccer dribbling” skills we have learned while you are running.</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=31SRiMTiiK4 This is a link to one of the GO Games Skill Challenges , give it a try.</p>

Khan Academy Login Details Fifth Class

Student name	Username	Password
Amy Sinclair	Amysinclair	krmmwzbl
Aine Joyce	Ainejoyce	bpjqusgw
Maddison Galibardy	maddisongalibardy	sieklaoz
Isobella Davin	Isobelladavin	gcekljft
Kate Leslie	kateleslie3	nsltdcmv
Lee Cunnane	Leecunnane	jyikitxr
Daire Corcoran	Dairecorcoran	ptsegikd
Dara Patten	Darapatten	uiduumtb
Niall Carney	Niallcarney	pnezinne
Cillian Judge	Cillianjudge	rveselmw
James Joyce	jamesjoyce4	gghmqiga
Charlie Fallon	charliefallon6	churmtzq
Oran Murphy	Oranmurphy	fijipueh
Ryan Judge	ryanjudge10	sfwbjrxk

Khan Academy Log in Details Sixth Class

Student name	Username	Password
Cathal Patten	cathalpatten	mdcnsbdz
Cian Morley	cianmorley	ywlwykjz
Riley Davin	rileydavin	qqgonafb
Shane Sinclair	shanesinclair	mmkyrfjq
Maeve Carney	maevecarney8	xxkslmof
Hailey Golden	haileygolden9	wiikgjrx
Ruth Prendergast	ruthprendergast	xaivmuvj
Ebony Gruba	ebonygruba	vxlmejlj

Chapter 11

Northern Ireland



How Northern Ireland was established

From 1801 Ireland, together with England, Scotland and Wales, formed the United Kingdom. All laws were made in the British Parliament at Westminster in London. In 1920, the **Government of Ireland Act** established the Northern Ireland State. The six counties of Derry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Armagh, Down and Antrim were now known as Northern Ireland and remained part of the United Kingdom. The remaining twenty-six counties were called the Irish Free State. The border between the two parts of Ireland was established.

Northern Ireland had its own parliament, but its powers were limited. It was only allowed to make certain laws on local issues such as those regarding schools, hospitals, the police, farming and housing. Laws about the defence of the country or collecting taxes could only be made in the British Parliament.

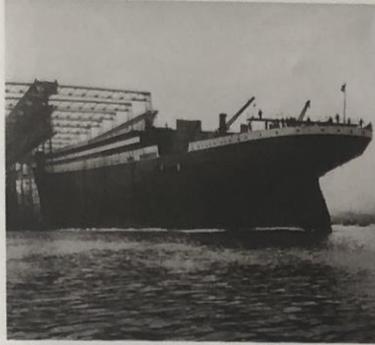
The Government of Northern Ireland met in a number of places in Belfast City, including Belfast City Hall, until 1932. It met in Stormont Castle after 1932. It is a beautiful building with a long driveway to the main door. It is about ten kilometres from the city of Belfast. Stormont Castle was also the home of the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland.



Stormont Castle

Strand Unit: Northern Ireland.

84 **Objective:** This chapter enables children to engage in a simple study of the foundation and history of Northern Ireland. Major personalities and events that shaped its history are examined.



The *Titanic* being built at Harland and Wolff in Belfast in 1911



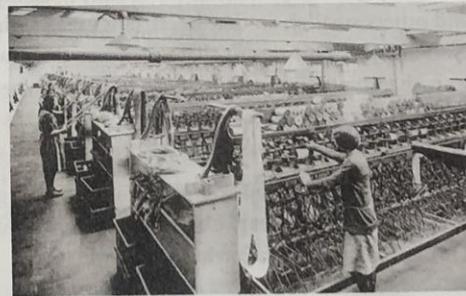
Belfast shipyards today

Economy of Northern Ireland in 1920

The north-east of Ireland was the wealthiest area of the island of Ireland in 1920. It was the only part of Ireland that really experienced the Industrial Revolution. Many important industries were set up and people there had more money than people in the rest of Ireland. Only about a quarter of the people worked on farms. In the rest of Ireland, the majority of people worked on farms or in jobs based on farming. Farmers were very poor at that time.

Shipbuilding in Belfast was a very important industry. The *Titanic* was built there in 1911.

At one time, over 20 000 people worked in the shipbuilding industry. The linen industry was another great source of wealth to the people of Northern Ireland. **Flax**, the plant used to make linen, grows in many places in Northern Ireland. Spinning and weaving factories were built throughout Northern Ireland. Thousands of people worked in linen factories making shirts, tablecloths and other products.



Linen factory

Because Northern Ireland was part of the United Kingdom, it enjoyed many trade links with England, Scotland and Wales. This brought more wealth to the people of Northern Ireland.



The Unionist flag

A Divided Society

When Northern Ireland was set up, part of the population was made up of people who agreed that the link with Britain should be retained. These were called **Unionists**. Those who wanted to break the link with Britain and join with the rest of Ireland were called **Nationalists**.

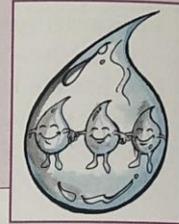
Chapter 7

Skin Deep



Introduction

A drop of water may be very small, but it is made up of even smaller parts called **molecules**. These tiny water molecules are attracted to each other and stick to each other to form a bond. This bond is a type of invisible 'skin' on the surface of water. This is called **surface tension**. Have you ever wondered how tiny insects can walk on the surface of water? They actually walk on the skin of the water. You can use the surface tension of water to do some interesting experiments.



First things first.



To see surface tension in action, fill a glass to the brim with water. Slide a coin gently down the inside of the glass, then another coin, then another and so on. As the coins make the water rise, you will see the water bulge over the top of the glass without spilling. The molecules of water hold onto each other and form a **skin** that holds in the water. This is called **surface tension**.

How many coins did you put into the glass before it spilled over? _____

The Floating Needle Experiment

A. Materials needed.



plastic fork

Helpful Hint

Food colouring in the water makes the **bulge** easier to see.



Experiment Time!

B. Look at the pictures and write what you need to do.

Use the words in the brackets to help you.



1. _____

(bowl, a, with water. Fill / needle, Place, in the water. a, gently)

2. _____

(a second needle, Place, onto, of a fork. the prongs, / gently, Place, of water. into the second bowl, the fork.)

C. Prediction



1. What do you think will happen when you try to float **needle 1**? _____

2. What do you think will happen when you try to float **needle 2**? _____

Now do the experiment.

Try

- (a) to float **needle 1** in one bowl, using just your fingers.
- (b) to float **needle 2** by lowering it gently into the second bowl, using the fork.

Take away the fork very carefully. You might have to try this a few times.

D. Experiment results



1. Did **needle 1** float? _____
2. Did **needle 2** float? _____
3. **Needle 2** does not sink because it is (a) so light, (b) so sharp or (c) so heavy that it does not break the **skin** of the water. _____
4. The skin on the surface of water is called _____ .

Helpful Hint

In both cases, the needle should be lowered horizontally.

Helpful Hint

A needle is light enough to float on the skin of the water but the difficulty is placing it on the water without breaking the surface tension (either with our fingers or by dropping it into the water). The fork also breaks the surface; however, the surface tension of the water between the prongs of the fork act like a skin which quickly rejoins as the fork is taken away leaving the needle supported.

FACT BOX 1

Pond-skaters are tiny insects who walk on pond water. The 'skin' of the water bends a little under their feet but the surface tension of the water is strong enough to hold them up. They spread their weight by stretching out their long legs over the surface.

