

## School work at home - Monday 15<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> June 2020

Try to follow the same timetable every day to do your work.

10:am ENGLISH ACTIVITIES

11:00am - BREAK

11:15 am - HOME SCHOOL HUB ON RTE LE MUINTEOIR JOHN

11:30am MATHS ACTIVITIES

12:30pm - BREAK

1pm SESE WORK

2pm WELL DONE! SCHOOL IS OVER FOR TODAY!

### ENGLISH

Everyday - Read a chapter of your book

Gaeilge- Bua na Cainte - An Aimsir - An Samhradh

Dé Luain - Watch and listen to Ceacht 1

**Dé Máirt** - Watch and listen to Ceacht 2

Log onto [edcolearning.ie/Bua na Cainte](http://edcolearning.ie/Bua na Cainte) 4.

Léigh an scéal Cuairt ar an bhFeirm ar leathanach 197 agus bí ag scríobh.

Read the story and complete the writing exercises.

**Dé Céadaoin** - Watch and listen to Ceacht 3

**Déardaoin** - Watch and listen to Ceacht 4.

Log onto [edcolearning](http://edcolearning.ie) and léigh 199- Lá Cois Farraise - Tarraing pictúir

(Draw a picture of A Day at the Seaside)

Ná déan dearmad na cluichí a imirt gach lá ( Don't forget to play the interactive games on each unit every day)

\*\*\*\*\*

Bua na Cainte 4

Log onto [www.edcolearning.ie](http://www.edcolearning.ie)

Username - primaryedcolearningbooks

Password - edco2020

## **MATHS**

**Over the next two weeks finish off your mental maths book**

From Tuesday onwards complete one page of your maths assessment (4 pages in total) and use the corrections to help you understand the questions if you have difficulties. Correct the assessment at the end of the week. The assessments will be handed out on Tuesday when you come to collect your books.

Self correct - All corrections are on the St Andrew's website under pupil resources - 3/4<sup>th</sup> classes

SESE - Summer and general safety

Please log on and look at these farm and water safety links. They give us very important messages to stay safe.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q14aWGUocfE>

<https://youtu.be/UKzbnKPCPqI> - Farm Safety Video

[agrikids.ie](http://agrikids.ie) is a fantastic website with activities/puzzles/games based on farm safety also to look at.

Read through the following and have a go at the worksheet.



# STAY ON TOP OF IT

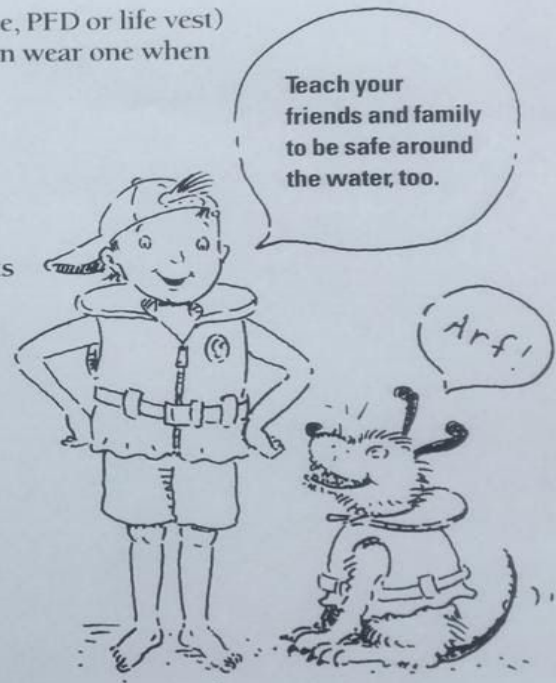
- Always wear a life jacket (also called a personal flotation device, PFD or life vest) in a boat or raft, on an inner tube or around the water. You can wear one when you swim in a lake or river too.
- Make sure your life jacket fits.
- Learn to swim and keep practicing your skills.
- Always swim and dive in lifeguarded areas or where adults can watch you. Be aware of the dangers of cold water or water with currents.
- Never swim or go boating alone.
- If you spend time in boats, take a boating safety class.
- Always ask a parent or adult before getting in the water.
- Know what to do in an emergency.
- Learn more about water safety at [www.seattlechildrens.org/dp](http://www.seattlechildrens.org/dp)



**Seattle Children's**  
HOSPITAL • RESEARCH • FOUNDATION

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(CH)



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In each set of pictures, circle the children who have learned a water safety rule. If you can, write down the water safety rule that goes with the picture



Rule #1



Rule #2



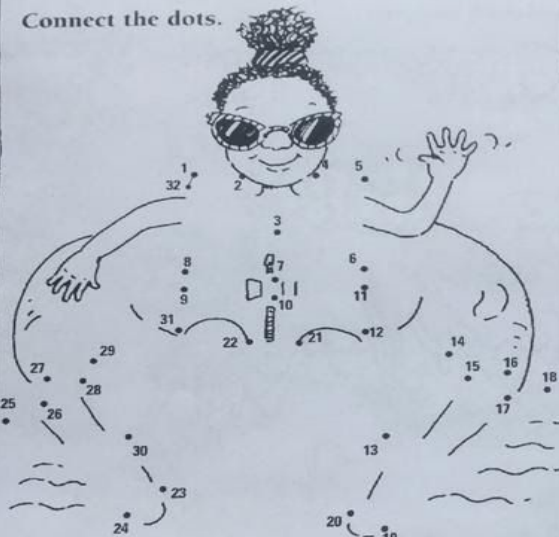
Rule #3

1. A. Wear a life jacket. 2. B. Learn to swim. 3. B. Always have an adult with you when you are in or near the water.



The hunt begins!  
Find one water safety  
rule in each game.

Connect the dots.



RULE #1 is (Circle the right one.)

- A. Always wear sunglasses.
- B. Always wear a life jacket in a boat or raft, or on an inner tube or dock.
- C. Always wear flippers near the water.

Rule #1: b. Always wear a life jacket in a boat or raft, or on an inner tube or dock.

Unscramble the words. Then write down  
the circled letters to complete Rule #2.

DANS

OWR

HISF

KASM

RULE #2: Learn to \_\_\_\_\_!  
(And keep practicing your strokes!)

Scrambled words: sand, row, fish, mask, Rule #2: Learn to swim!

Every child here needs a partner. Match them up by  
drawing a line and guess Rule #3!



Rule #3: (Fill in the blank with the right word.)

Always have an \_\_\_\_\_ with you when you are in or near the water!

A. Dar B. Orange Bird C. Adult

Hold this page up to a mirror to read the secret message!

Try to find the things that  
keep you safe in and around  
the water:



- life jacket (find all 4)
- life guard
- rope around the swimming area
- swimming instructor
- "NO DIVING" sign
- ring buoy (this is a ring-shaped floating device)
- sunglasses
- emergency telephone
- first aid kit
- rescue boat
- bottle of sunscreen
- sun hats (find all 3)

Have you ever tried on a life jacket  
before? It's very important that  
you have one that fits well. Go  
try yours on to see if it still fits,  
or go to the store and find out  
which size you wear.





Now look for things that make  
the beach fun!

- raft
- sailboat
- sand castle
- shovel & bucket
- seashell
- beach ball
- ice cream cone
- mask and snorkel
- swim fin
- inner tubes



The Farm Yard Zones	Staying Safe	What signs?
<p><b>1. The Chemical Shed</b></p> <p><b>What types of chemicals:</b> Chemicals play an important role in everyday life on the farm. The following are typical types of chemicals mostly used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fertilizers – help crops to grow</li> <li>• Detergents – for washing areas of the farm, such as dairy parlour equipment.</li> <li>• Oils – for machinery</li> <li>• Disinfectants - keep yard clean and hygienic especially in areas with animals and young animals.</li> <li>• Plant protection products – eg. pesticides to protect against disease and weeds.</li> </ul> <p>Can you think of any more (eg. Bait box poison for rodents and animal health products).</p>	<p><b>The dangers:</b> How do you know if something is dangerous to touch or smell? The label may read “caution,” “poison,” or “danger.” Some of these chemicals are toxic or poisonous.</p> <p>Chemicals may cause death or serious injury in different ways –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inhalation (breathed in) – asphyxiation.</li> <li>• Ingestion (swallowed) - poisoned</li> <li>• Absorption (soak into skin or eyes) – burnt skin</li> <li>• Fire hazards</li> </ul> <p><b>Staying safe:</b> If working with chemicals, farmers must wear the correct clothing and safety accessories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overalls</li> <li>• Gloves</li> <li>• Face Masks</li> <li>• Boots</li> </ul> <p>Keep all chemicals in a room which must be locked with a warning sign on the door.</p>	<p><b>The Signs:</b></p> 
The Farm Yard Zones	Safety	What signs?
<p><b>2. The Slurry Pit</b></p> <p><b>What is slurry?</b></p> <p>a. Slurry is the name given to the mixture of manure and urine produced by farm animals such as cattle and pigs.</p> <p>b. It used by farmers to fertilise their grass and is typically stored in a slurry tank or a slurry pit.</p>	<p><b>The dangers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk of drowning and</li> <li>• Poisoning by toxic gases.</li> </ul> <p><u>Drowning</u> Slurry is kept in a tank and is made up of solids and water, this makes it a drowning hazard and it must be fenced off to ensure no people or animals falls in.</p>	<p><b>The signs:</b></p> 



<p>c. Slurry is kept on a farm in tank or a pit. Some pits, (slatted pits) are indoor and the poo is gathered underneath the sheds from animals over the winter months. During agitation of these pits all animals must be taken out.</p> <p>d. Farmers can only spread slurry at certain times of the year. Under a rule called the Nitrates Directive, slurry cannot be spread over the winter so as to protect ground and surface water, including drinking water.</p> <p>e. The process of mixing slurry is called <b>Agitation</b>. This allows all the nutrients that have settled on the bottom of the tank to be churned up and it breaks the hard crust that can form on the surface. But it can be extremely dangerous as deadly gases can be released.</p>	<p><u><b>Poison gases:</b></u></p> <p>Hydrogen Sulphide is the name of the toxic gas in slurry! Just one lungful of this gas can be fatal. Slurry gases are produced by the bacteria formed during the decomposition (break down) of the slurry. Other gases produced by slurry are Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane and ammonia.</p> <p>These gases are released during the agitation (mixing) process.</p> <p>The first 30 minutes of agitation are the most dangerous as this is when the highly toxic Hydrogen Sulphide is at its strongest. Farmers should leave the area once agitation starts and not return for at least 30 minutes!</p> <p><b>Staying Safe:</b></p> <p>There are certain rules and tips all farmers should follow when mixing slurry!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mix slurry on a windy day so to help the gasses blow away!</li> <li>• Make sure all animals have been removed from the building</li> <li>• Keep all doors and windows open</li> <li>• Start the mixer and stay out of the building for at least 30 minutes as this is when slurry gases are at their highest levels (longer depending on the tank size)</li> <li>• No children should be present when farmers are mixing their slurry</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Tip: a great way to explain how gas is released during agitation is to shake a fizzy bottle and open it slowly so the children can hear the gas escape!</i></b></p>	 <p><b>Outdoor slurry tank</b></p>   <p><b>Agitating Slurry</b></p>  <p><b>Spreading Slurry</b></p>
<p><b>The Farm Yard Zones</b></p> <p><b>3. The Animal Pen</b></p> <p><b>What animals may be in the pen?</b> Many farmers will keep animals indoors at different times of the year. In spring time many sheep and cattle are indoors as they prepare to give birth.</p> <p>Typical animals housed indoors are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cattle</li> <li>• Horses</li> <li>• Sheep</li> <li>• Pigs</li> <li>• Chickens</li> <li>• Bulls</li> </ul>	<p><b>Safety</b></p> <p><b>The Dangers:</b> <u><b>Animals &amp; Young:</b></u> Birthing time is a very stressful time for the animals and farmers have to be extremely careful around those animals who are likely to attack while protecting their young.</p> <p>Did you know: Freshly calved cows can cause more accidents on farms than a bull!</p> <p><u><b>Medicines:</b></u> Some animals may require some medicines, never touch any bottle that you may see in a shed. Always tell an</p>	<p><b>What signs?</b></p> <p><b>The signs:</b></p>
















Please  
disinfect  
your boots













Now wash  
your hands

	<p>adult if you see any that may be there by accident.</p> <p><u><b>Bulls:</b></u> Bulls are very territorial creatures, this means they protect their pen or their field and don't like anyone getting too close.</p> <p><b>Staying Safe:</b> Keep back from animals and their young especially in the early days since birth.</p> <p>Never enter a pen or field with a bull!</p> <p>Wash your hands every time you are touch an animal. Zoonosis is the spreading of disease from an animal to a person, handwashing can prevent the spread.</p> <p>Farms set up footbaths to disinfect shoes and boots which prevent diseases spreading amongst groups of animals</p>	  
The Farm Yard Zones	Safety	What signs?
<p><b>4. Sheds:</b></p> <p><b>What are the different types of shed?</b></p> <p>Sheds and outbuildings are very important on a farm. They house and protect many aspects and outputs of the farm. We have already covered off chemical storage so here are other types of shed on a farm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grain storage</li> <li>• Hay and straw bales</li> <li>• Animal pens</li> <li>• Machinery storage</li> <li>• Machinery repairs</li> <li>• Animal feedstuffs</li> <li>• Chemicals</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Dangers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falling from bales</li> <li>• Falling through a roof</li> <li>• Items falling from overhead</li> <li>• Fire</li> </ul> <p><u><b>Falling:</b></u> Bales, pallets and tyres are often very wobbly and can easily fall.</p> <p>A falling bale or tractor tyre can weigh as much as several grown adults.</p> <p>Extra care must also be taken when fixing rooves – they may not be able to support an adult's weight. Using a hydraulic crane will protect farmers from falling through rooves during repair work.</p> <p><b>Staying Safe:</b> So stay away from ladders and bales, pallets, tyres or anything else that you might find piled up on the farm. Never try to play on old swings – the ropes may be rotted and dangerous.</p> <p>Farmers should make sure that ladders are tidied away and not causing any unnecessary temptation.</p> <p>Farmers should remove old rope and tyre swings from their farm sheds</p> <p>Beware of any moving machinery or machinery parts in a shed, such as a PTO which can cause entanglement.</p>	<p><b>The signs:</b></p>     

The Farm Yard Zones	Safety	What signs?
<p><b>5. Fields</b></p> <p><b>What are the fields used for?</b></p> <p>On a farm the farmer has many uses for their land!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeding animals</li> <li>• Growing crops for humans</li> <li>• Growing animal feeds</li> <li>• Growing animal bedding</li> <li>• Orchards for fruit growing</li> </ul> <p>They also add to the scenery and sometimes you can be lucky to be able to enjoy a picnic or a walk – but always make sure you have permission!</p> <p>Never leave a gate open after going into a field. The rule of gates is that if it was open when you got to it, leave it open. If it was closed when you got to it, close it behind you.</p> <p>It is never safe to climb over fences, or to go into fenced off areas. They are fenced off for a reason!</p>	<p><b>The Dangers:</b></p> <p><u>Animals:</u> Never enter fields where there are animals and their young. Bulls are extremely dangerous and should be avoided at all times.</p> <p><u>Electricity:</u> Can you recognise electric fences by their wires, and the subtle clicking sound? Never touch an electric fence!</p> <p>Electrical cables on telegraph poles can be dangerous. Avoid playing with kites near overhead cables, and avoid using fishing rods near overhead cables. If there is a broken cable on the ground, never approach it and call the electricity company immediately.</p> <p><u>Water:</u> Ditches, drains, water troughs, ponds, rivers or streams may be present in the field. Do not approach in case you slip and fall.</p> <p><b>Stay Safe:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look out for signs that warn you of any dangers.</li> <li>• Stay out of fields that have a bull or cows with young calves grazing.</li> <li>• Never enter a field that is not your property, this is trespassing.</li> <li>• Be careful of the fencing such barbed wire and electric wire on their fences – you could get cut or get a nasty shock!</li> <li>• If you open a gate, always close it after you!</li> </ul>	<p><b>The signs:</b></p>   <p>Source: esbnetworks.ie</p> 

## Signs – Know your colours & Shapes

Shape	Meaning	Colour	Example
 Circle with a diagonal bar	Prohibition (no, stop, do not go)	Red (White contrast)	 Children do not cross
 Blue circle	Mandatory (You must, you have to)	Blue (White contrast)	 Wear eye protection
 Triangle	Caution / Warning	YELLOW (Black contrast)	 Danger - Flammable
 Square / Rectangle	Safe area or condition	Green (White contrast)	 Safe area to assemble
 Square / Rectangle	Fire Danger warning	Red (White contrast)	 Fire Extinguisher



### Art- Design a Water Safety Post

Using everything you know about water safety, design a poster telling people how to keep safe in the water. Your poster should be about general water safety or specific to a certain type of water, such as swimming pools or the beach. Decide whether your poster should be aimed at younger children, older children or adults.



