

School work at home - Monday 18th - Friday 22nd May

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

9:30am ENGLISH ACTIVITIES

10:30am GAEILGE ACTIVITIES / Quiz (or whenever you have access to a computer)

11:00am - BREAK

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

11:30am MATHS ACTIVITIES

12:30pm - BREAK

1pm SESE WORK OR ART

2pm WELL DONE! SCHOOL IS OVER FOR TODAY!

ENGLISH

Monday- Handwriting - Please complete 2 pages of handwriting book.

Tuesday / Wednesday - Comprehension and Grammar.- Please see guidance below.

Thursday / Friday - Explanation Writing and oral expression / presentation - Please see guidance below.

Everyday - Read a chapter of your book and Spellings Week - 32 - one block per day

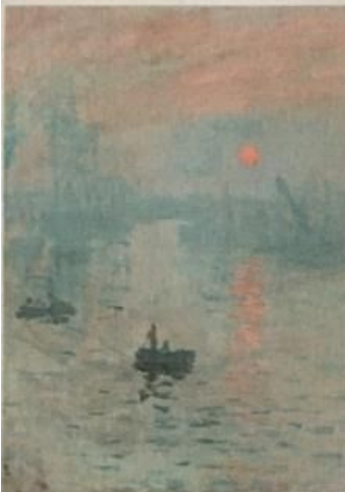
SNIP Group - SEE SNIP Spellings complete activities.

NB (Note Bene which means-note well or important) - Try your best to write in joined writing always.

Tuesday / Wednesday - Comprehension - Please read the following two pages about the famous Impressionist Artist Claude Monet and answer the questions - 1-5 on Tuesday and 6-10 on Wednesday.

**Claude
Monet**

**1840 -
1926**



Impression, Sunrise (1872)

Claude Monet was born in Paris in 1840. He grew up in Le Havre, a port in Normandy, and demonstrated great artistic talent from an early age. In 1856, Monet was influenced by a meeting with Eugène Boudin, a French painter noted for his seascapes. He taught Monet how to use oil paints.

Later, Monet moved back to Paris and met fellow painters, Pierre-Auguste Renoir and Alfred Sisley. Together, they experimented with painting the effects of light while working outside ('en plein air'). In the 1860s, the painters exhibited their works and impressionism was born. The name 'impressionism' comes from a painting Monet exhibited called 'Impression, Sunrise'.



Woman with a Parasol (1875)

As well as painting landscapes, impressionists painted everyday scenes. Painting an everyday scene was considered radical at the time because most artists took inspiration from battle scenes, Bible passages or Greek myths.





Water Lilies (1906)

Impressionists did not want to paint a realistic picture but an 'impression' of what they could see. These artists used thick layers of paint and fast brushstrokes. Before this movement, artists usually painted in a studio and created perfect landscape scenes.

Following a few years of travelling, Monet settled in Giverny, France. While he lived here, he spent many hours painting the water lilies and the bridge in his water garden. Huge paintings of the water lilies were displayed in a purpose-built, curved room at Musée de l'Orangerie, Paris. Monet attempted the reflection of the light on the water.



Haystacks:
End of summer (1891)

He often painted the same scene many times to capture the changing light and seasons.



Haystacks:
Effect of Snow and Sun (1891)



Weeping Willow (1918-19)

During the First World War, Monet painted a series of weeping willow trees to represent fallen French soldiers.

Later in life, Monet began to suffer from poor eyesight, caused by cataracts. As a result, he added reddish tones to his work. He also repainted some of his works of art, adding blue tones.

Monet developed lung cancer at the age of 86, and he died on 5th December 1926. He was buried in Giverny cemetery. He was one of the most significant painters in the history of art, and he created many of the world's most iconic oil paintings.

Claude Monet Comprehension

1. Where was Monet born?
2. Explain why Eugene Boudin was important in Monet's life.
3. Explain the term 'impressionism'
4. What does the French phrase 'en plein air' mean in English?
5. How was impressionism different from classical (everyday art) at the time. Use evidence from the comprehension to support your answer.
6. What did Monet paint at his home in Giverny?
7. Why do you think Monet painted 'Weeping Willows' to represent the fallen French soldiers of the First World War?
8. When did Monet die?
9. Choose your favourite Monet painting and explain why you chose it.
10. Research one other fact about Claude Monet and impressionism.

Thursday / Friday – Explanation Writing – Please see guidance below.

Writing Process

- Recount Writing
- Report Writing
- Narrative Writing
- Poetry Writing
- Procedural Writing
- Persuasive Writing
- Explanation Writing



Explanation Writing

This type of writing is exactly what it sounds like! You explain how or why something happens. Why do the days become shorter in winter? How does a caterpillar become a butterfly? What is the purpose of hibernation for animals? You must explain a process from start to finish. If you are writing about the life cycle of a butterfly you don't start when the butterfly pops out of the chrysalis!! Start at the beginning and EXPLAIN the process as it progresses. An explanation text is similar to a procedural text and these can often be confused. Just remember that explanation writing tells the **how** and **why** behind a process. Here are some more examples -

What causes a tsunami?

Why are our rainforests disappearing?

Explain how to get elected to Dáil Éireann!

Before you write your explanation, here are a few tips.

- Use an interesting title that will encourage the reader to read your text such as 'Why do spiders need eight legs?'
- Assume your reader is not as knowledgeable as you are on the topic you are explaining and explain it simply.
- Write in the present tense.
- Use connectives.
- Use correct scientific and technical words.
- Find or create some labelled diagrams if possible.

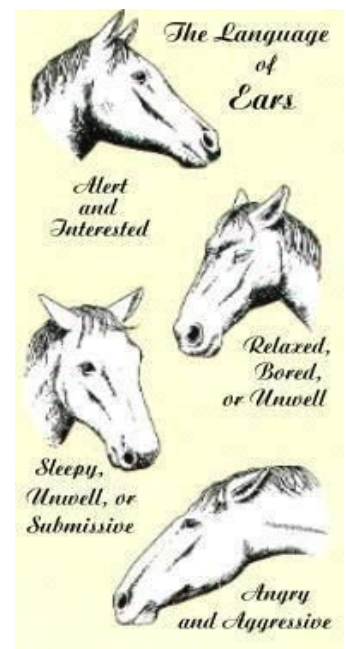
Here is an example of a simple piece of Explanation Writing

Did you ever wonder what a horse is feeling when he moves his ears? I am going to explain what the position of a horse's ears tells you about how the horse is feeling!

The Ears of a Horse

The position of a horse's ears tells us a lot about what a horse is feeling. When a horse's ears are positioned forward, he is alert, paying attention and is interested in what is front of him. This might be a carrot or even jump but when his ears are pinned back close to the neck, he is angry and about to bite or kick so beware! If you see a horse whose ears are turned out to the side, this means he can be relaxed or asleep and not bothered about what is around him but when his ears are pointed backward but not pinned down, it often means he is listening to something behind him or sometimes if his is swishing his tale or stamping the ground he could be unwell. Finally, if his ears are flicking back and forth, this is a sign that he is anxious or frightened by a sound or smell and it is important to calm him down.

Please write a piece of EXPLANATION WRITING and post it on SEESAW if you can. You can also send it to us to put up on the website!



Gaeilge - Bua na Cainte - Teilifís

Dé Luain - Watch and listen to Aonad 2/Ceacht 1

Dé Máirt - Watch and listen to Aonad 2/Ceacht 2

Dé Céadaoin - Éist leis an scéal 'Daithí agus an Fathach'

Log onto www.edcolearning.ie

Username - primaryedcobook

Password - edco2020

Léigh leathanach 170/171 -Scríobh an scéal 'Daithí agus an Fathach' sa chóipleabhar (Write the story -Daithí agus an Fathach in your copy) Tarraing pictúir (Draw a picture of the story)

Deardaoin - Watch and listen to Aonad 2 - Ceacht 3

De hAoine - Déan an scríbhneoirecht ar leathanach 171 (Ceisteanna 1-8) sa chóipleabhar.

Complete the writing activities Q1-8 in your copy.

- Watch and listen to Aonad 2 - Ceacht 4

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

Gach Lá (every day):

Éist agus foghlaim an rap ' Cúige Uladh' (Amhráin agus Dánta) Listen and try to learn the rap Cúige Uladh(rap about Ulster)

MATHS

As before, complete one test per day in your Mental Maths book

Example: Monday on Monday etc - self correct - All corrections are on the St Andrew's website under pupil resources - 3/4th classes

Revision of tables - multiplication and division

Continue to play the maths chase game below - At the end of the week we will have a quiz on tables.

<https://www.mathschase.com/>

Maths - New Learning - Problem Solving - We have looked at problem solving in school and are going to revisit it now before the end of the year.

A problem is a problem because you don't know straight away how to do it or find a solution or answer! At the moment we have lots of problems which have come from Covid 19 and there are lots of people all over the world trying to solve them in different ways and come up with solutions to help people continue to live as normal as possible.

Problem solving in maths is similar- We just have to figure out what the problem is and use different strategies to help us find the answer. A good way of solving Maths problems is using the **RUCSAC** Method. Each letter represents a word and if you work through the words carefully you should be able to solve the problem.

RUCSAC

R stands for **READ** and this is the most important part

U stands for **UNDERLINE** the key words and numbers

C stands for **CHOOSE** the right operation - + - x ÷

S stands for **SOLVE** -write out the sum and solve it

A stands for **ANSWER** - write down the answer

C stands for **CHECK** and when you have checked - check again!

There are three pages below - always use them to help you solve maths problems and go through your problem using the steps.

The second and third pages are very important as they remind you of the different words in Maths that mean the different operations. When you read the problem, it is a good idea to check the words and put a small symbol above it in the question. **DON'T FORGET, YOU MAY HAVE TO DO 1,2 or 3 SUMS OR CALCULATIONS BEFORE YOU GET YOUR ANSWER!**

Solving Problems using the RUCSAC method

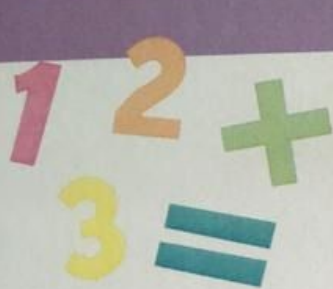
Use your RUCSAC



Read
Understand
Choose operation
Solve
Answer
Check

R	READ the question very carefully. Then read it again. <u>Reading the instructions</u> is the MOST IMPORTANT PART OF MATHS
U	Underline the key words and numbers and make sure you UNDERSTAND what you have read.
C	CHOOSE the right operation. Do I take away? Do I add?
S	SOLVE. Write out the sum and solve it.
A	ANSWER. Write down the ANSWER to the sum.
C	CHECK. And when you've checked...check it again!!

Problem Solving Key Words



What operation
do I choose?



Addition +	Subtraction -
<p>add plus altogether sum total join increase more extra combined and</p>	<p>fewer less gave away sold remain take away decrease how much more? minus</p>

Problem Solving Key Words



What operation
do I choose?



Multiplication \times

lots of
groups of
multiple
times
multiply
repeated addition
array
double

Division \div

halve
divide
share
share equally
equal groups of
divided by

HAVE A GO AT THIS WEEKS MATHS WORK - Please let us know if you are finding this difficult and we will help you!

Monday - Copy and Write out in your copies the RUSAC Sheet and list the different vocabulary for $+-\times\div$

Tuesday - 3rd FIO pg 93 1-4 / 4th FIO -pg 93 1-5

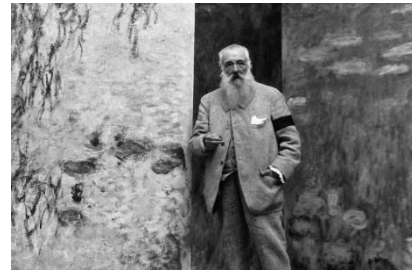
Wednesday 3rd FIO pg 93 5-8 / 4th FIO - pg 93 6-10

Thursday 3rd FIO pg 93 9-12 / 4th FIO - pg 96 1-5

Friday 3rd FIO pg 96 1-4/ 4th FIO -pg 966-10

SESE

You have read a little about the impressionist artist Claude Monet. Have a look at the website links below to find out a little more about him and Impressionism. There are 4 Tate Galleries in Britain which house some of the most famous works of art in the world. Open link below - maybe you will visit them some day! Do some research at the National Gallery of Ireland and find out what Irish Impressionist painters have their paintings there!

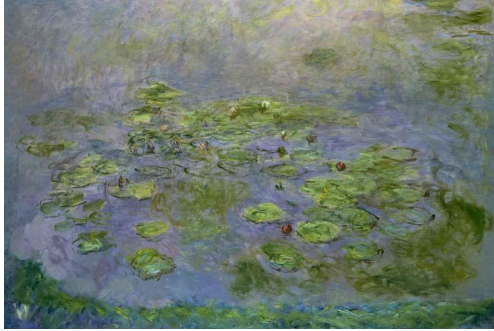


<https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/explore/what-is/impressionism>

<https://www.nationalgallery.ie/>

ART

Waterlilies



Poppies



Bridge over a Pond of Water Lilies



The Houses of Parliament, Sunset



Monet used mainly oil paints for his masterpieces but he also used pastels and sketched often. He used a small about of colours and used a lot of blending and shading techniques. Have a go at creating your own Monet - use any paints that you have a home to recreate any of his masterpieces. This is an example of Kate Horgan's Bridge over a Pond of Water Lilies which she painted in 4th Class. Don't forget to put your own signature at the bottom of the right hand corner as all artists do!!

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DJK_iTflxo

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bQ7-HWdnctg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9HDt3TOLvLc>

