Cluiche a Chonaic mé le mo Dhaidí

Is mise Cian. Is breá liom sacar.
An mhí seo caite, chuaigh mé go dtí cluiche sacair i Sasana.
Cheannaigh mo Dhaidí na ticéid mar bhronntanas dom.
Bhí Manchester United ag imirt in aghaidh Arsenal.
Thosaigh an cluiche ar a leathuair tar éis a trí.
Bhí mé ar bís nuair a chonaic mé an fhoireann ar an bpáirc.
Bhuaigh Manchester United an cluiche a trí in aghaidh a náid.
Cluiche iontach a bhí ann. Bhí mé an-sásta leis an toradh.
Bhí áthas an domhain orm ag dul abhaile.

CEISTEANNA

1. **Cá ndeachaigh Cian an mhí seo caite?** *(Where did Cian go last month?)*
2. **Cé a bhí ag imirt?** *(Who was playing?)*
3. **Cén t-am a thosaigh an cluiche?** *(What time did the game start?)*
4. **Cé a bhuaigh an cluiche?** *(Who won the game?)*
5. **Cén saghas cluiche a bhí ann?** *(How was the game?)*

FOCLÓIR

mar bhronntanas *as a present*
ag imirt in aghaidh *playing against*
an fhoireann *the team*
an toradh *the result*

Clubanna Spóirt

Leah

Imrím camógaíocht gach maidin Dé Sathairn. Tá club i mo cheantar agus is ball mé den chlub. Téim ag traenáil gach oíche Dé Céadaoin. Táim ar fhoireann na scoile freisin agus imrím le mo scoil gach tráthnóna Dé Luain.

Henry

Is breá liom a bheith ag imirt peile. Tá club peile cúpla míle ó mo theach agus is ball mé. Imrím le mo chlub gach tráthnóna Dé Sathairn. Tá mo chara Cian i mo chlub agus téimid ann le chéile.

Ellie

Tá linn snámha timpeall an chúinne ó mo theach. Téim ann go minic le mo dheirfiúr. Is breá liom a bheith ag snámh. Is maith liom leadóg freisin ach is fearr liom a bheith ag snámh.

Senan

Is é an rugbaí an spórt is fearr liom. Is aoibhinn liom rugbaí mar tá sé corraitheach agus taitneamhach. Téim ag traenáil gach tráthnóna Dé Máirt agus imrím cluiche gach Satharn.

CEISTEANNA

1. **Cén spórt a imríonn Leah?** *(What sport does Leah play?)*
2. **Cathain a théann Leah ag traenáil?** *(When does Leah go training?)*
3. **Cén spórt a imríonn Henry?** *(What sport does Henry play?)*
4. **Cad é an spórt is fearr le hEllie?** *(What is Ellie's favourite sport?)*
5. **Cad é an spórt is fearr le Senan?** *(What is Senan's favourite sport?)*

FOCLÓIR

is ball mé den chlub *I'm a member of the club*
timpeall an chúinne *around the corner*
go minic *often*
corraitheach *exciting*
taitneamhach *enjoyable*

Using measures

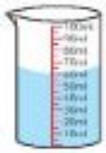
We use **graduated** jugs or cylinders to accurately measure the amount of liquid in a container.

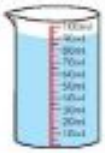
A This graduated jug has a capacity of ____. It now contains 300ml of liquid.

B This graduated cylinder has a capacity of ____. It now contains 25ml of liquid.

1. Read these graduated measures and write the correct measure of fluid in each.

(a) 

(b) 

(c) 

(d) 

(e) 

2. Draw the correct amount of fluid in each of these containers.

(a) 
200ml

(b) 
70ml

(c) 
95ml

(d) 
30ml

(e) 
150ml

3. Use three colours to top up each container to the level of fluid asked for in (i) to (iii) of (a), (b), (c) and (d) below. Write the total **volume** for each.

(i) 150ml
(ii) 0·2l
(iii) 0·15l
Total: 500ml

(a) 

(i) 20ml
(ii) 45ml
(iii) 0·02l
Total: ____

(b) 

(i) 0·3l
(ii) 250ml
(iii) 0·25l
Total: ____

(c) 

(i) 0·015l
(ii) 35ml
(iii) 0·030l
Total: ____

(d) 

(i) 250ml
(ii) 0·35l
(iii) 0·3l
Total: ____

Maths Fact In some parts of the Atacama Desert in Chile, an average of 1 millilitre of rain falls per year. At this rate of rainfall in the Atacama Desert, write the amount of rain that would have fallen over a 500-year period.

(a) as ml and (b) as a decimal fraction of a litre. (a) ____ (b) ____

Capacity – Addition and subtraction

A gardener's watering can contains 3·425l of water. 1·439l of plant food is added. How much liquid is in the can now?

$$\begin{array}{r} 3\cdot425\,l \\ +\ 1\cdot439\,l \\ \hline 4\cdot864\,l \end{array}$$

1. Now do these.

(a) $6\cdot258\,l + 2\cdot574\,l$ = _____

(b) $5\cdot376\,l + 2\cdot979\,l$ = _____

(c) $23\cdot573\,l + 8\cdot759\,l$ = _____

(d) $15\cdot782\,l + 8\cdot769\,l$ = _____

(e) $35\cdot058\,l + 8\cdot975\,l$ = _____

A large bottle of fabric conditioner holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ l. Mark did seven washes using 30ml for each wash. How much conditioner was left?

$2\frac{1}{2}\,l = 2\,l$ →

30ml × 7 = 210ml →

$$\begin{array}{r} 2\cdot500\,l \\ -\ 0\cdot210\,l \\ \hline 2\cdot290\,l \end{array}$$

2. Now try these.

(a) $3\cdot350\,l - 1\cdot490\,l$ = _____

(b) $5\cdot620\,l - 2\cdot655\,l$ = _____

(c) $4\cdot247\,l - 1\cdot555\,l$ = _____

(d) $10\cdot320\,l - 6\cdot505\,l$ = _____

(e) $12\cdot243\,l - 9\cdot785\,l$ = _____

3. Try these next. Be careful with the signs!

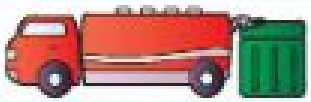
(a) $5\cdot116\,l - 0\cdot258\,l$ = _____

(b) $3\cdot865\,l + 2\cdot368\,l$ = _____

(c) $10\cdot075\,l - 7\cdot299\,l$ = _____

(d) $8\cdot200\,l - 3\cdot545\,l$ = _____

(e) $15\cdot735\,l + 7\cdot687\,l$ = _____

4. 

An oil tank holding 57·36l was topped up to a total of 846·77l. How much extra fuel was added? _____ l

5. What was the total amount of milk produced by two goats if one produced 2·734 litres and the other 1·997 litres? _____ l

6. A small bottling factory produced 60·7l of juice in the first hour. It produced 18·936l less in the second hour.

(a) How many litres were produced in the second hour? _____ l

(b) How many litres of juice were produced altogether over the two hours? _____ l

Maths Fact Explorers Wills and Burke brought 272 litres of rum across Australia on their 1860–61 expedition. The rum was for their camels to drink. How many camels did Burke and Wills have if each camel carried 68 litres? _____

Week 23

Monday

1. 9·591 ÷ 7 = ____

2. 12,645 × 4 = ____

3. Write the number negative 1. ____

4. 18 + 72 ÷ 8 = ____

5. All the angles in a scalene triangle are ____. (equal/unequal)

6. Find the measurement of angle A. ____°

7. 380 ÷ 20 = ____

8. Write $2\frac{5}{12}$ as an improper fraction. ____

9. $\frac{9}{10} \times 5 =$ ____

10. $5\frac{7}{10} - 1\frac{2}{5} =$ ____

11. Put in order of size, starting with the smallest: 0·385, 37%, $\frac{2}{5}$.
____, ____, ____

12. What time is 35 minutes later than 11:35? ____ : ____

13. What angle is made by the hands of a clock showing 3 o'clock? ____

14. 1kg 100g − 1,063g = ____

15. A triangular prism has ____ faces.

16. 
A bench is 4·06m long. Another bench is 25cm longer. What is the length of the second bench? ____

17. If one ice-cream costs 95c, how much change would I get from €5 if I buy 4 ice-creams? ____

18. Liam finished watching a film at 22:45. If the film lasted for 1 hour and 38 minutes, at what time did the film begin? ____ : ____

/18

Tuesday

1. 9,563 + 16 = ____

2. $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{?}{100} =$ ____%

3. Draw an acute angle

4. 

Find the area of this shape. ____

5. Find the perimeter of the shape. ____

6. If this month is February, what are the chances of next month being July- 0%, 50%, 100%? ____

7. x = ____°

8. Write the number negative 2. ____

9. 485 ÷ 10 = ____

10. 24 + 56 ÷ 8 = ____

11. 6^2 = ____

12. 0·2 of 170 = ____

13. Write $3\frac{5}{12}$ as an improper fraction. ____

14.

hrs	mins
5	19
− 2	48

15. Round 7,658 to the nearest 100. ____

Lorna went to the garage to buy a new car. The car she wanted to buy was priced at €32,000. The salesman said he would give her a 10% discount.

16. How much of a discount would she get off the price of the car? ____

17. What would be the new price of the car? ____

18. If she got a further reduction of €500, what would the car cost then? ____

/18

Wednesday

1. $73 - 9 \times 6 =$ ____
2. $7{,}386 - 29 =$ ____
3. $1{\cdot}24 \times 100 =$ ____
4. $3\frac{1}{8} + 2\frac{3}{4} =$ ____

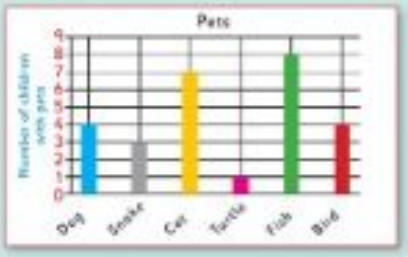
5. This is a _____ triangle.
6. $3^3 =$ ____
7. $2{\cdot}85 \div 10 =$ ____
8.  If a boy can cycle 10km in 30 minutes, how far can he cycle in an hour? ____
9. Write $\frac{62}{9}$ as a mixed number. ____
10. If the temperature is -1°C in London and it is 16°C hotter in Amsterdam, what temperature is it in Amsterdam? ____ °C
11. $2\frac{3}{5}$km = ____ m
12. $10^2 =$ ____
13. A pentagonal prism has ____ edges.

14. What time is 45 minutes later than 11:30? ____ : ____
15. Increase €70 by 50%. ____
16. Keith bought a car for €5,000. He sold it again and made a 10% profit. How much did he sell the car for? ____
17. $\frac{3}{4}$ of the children were present at school last Friday. If there were 90 children present, how many children were absent? ____
18. Jonathan spends 1 hour 10 minutes doing his homework every evening. How long does he spend every week doing his homework if he has homework four nights of the week? ____

/18

Thursday

1. $16{,}482 - 200 =$ ____
2. What is the value of 2 in 6·32? ____
3. $\frac{1}{4} \times 9 =$ ____
4. $4\frac{5}{12} - 2\frac{3}{4} =$ ____
5. Write 5·097 in fraction form. ____
6. $845 \div 9 =$ ____ R ____
7. $5{\cdot}25 + 7\frac{3}{4} =$ ____
8. The angle made by the hands of a clock showing 6 o'clock is ____°.
9. A tetrahedron has ____ faces.
10. The square root of 49 is ____.
11. 40% of 250 = ____
12. 4)19·372kg ____
13. How many steps from -2 to $+4$? ____
14. $85{\cdot}62 \times 7$ = ____
15. $68 - 4 \times 7 =$ ____



16. How many children have fish? ____
17. How many more children have cats than turtles? ____
18. Which two animals do the same number of children have? _____ and _____

/18

See page 68 for key!

Unusual Creatures

Pre-reading activities: Comprehension strategy – Skimming

1. Flick through the pages in the passage for one minute. By quickly flicking through the passage, I know that…

Think, Pair, Share: Comprehension strategy – Connecting

2 **(a)** What types of animal do you see every day?
(b) What animals do you see in the zoo?
(c) How are these animals different?
(d) Are there any animals that you have just seen a few times?
(e) What animal would you like to see that you have never seen before?

During reading: Comprehension strategy – Inferring

3 After reading this particular passage, I would rate each animal as:
(a) Very strange
(b) Quite strange
(c) Not strange at all.

The Yeti Crab

The yeti crab was discovered in 2005 in the South Pacific Ocean. It is about 15 cm long and the quantity (amount) of fur that covers its legs and claws makes it very unusual. Its eyes are very small and lack pigment (colour). Scientists believe that the yeti crab is blind. Its hairy claws contain bacteria (germs) that it can use to remove poisonous minerals from the water where it lives. It is sometimes known as the furry lobster.

Elephant Shrew

The elephant shrew is a small mammal that can be found in Africa. It can be found in various habitats (living areas) such as jungles, forests, dense woodlands, shrub lands, grasslands, deserts and rocky mountains.

It has a long, pointed head and a trunk-like nose, large eyes and ears. This is where it gets the name elephant Shrew. Elephant Shrews are usually between 10–30cm in length. They have bushy fur which is white, yellowish-brown, grey or black in colour.

Elephant shrew hunting with its long tongue

Elephant shrew hiding in rocks

Elephant Shrews hunt insects, worms and spiders using their long tongues like a spring. They have excellent senses of hearing, smell and eyesight to detect both food and predators, particularly birds.

Paradise Flying Snake

The paradise flying snake lives in the rainforests of Southern Asia. Paradise Flying Snakes move from tree to tree by 'flying'. They're not really flying. It just seems that way. In fact, they glide. They flatten their bodies and glide from higher spots in the trees to lower spots. They move their bodies quickly into an s-shape to stay airborne.

A paradise flying snake

Paradise Flying snakes can grow over a metre long but the smaller snakes are better at gliding. These snakes are mildly venomous (poisonous). They use the venom in their fangs to stun their prey before killing it. They are not thought to be harmful to humans.

Glass Frog


A glass frog

The glass Frog is also known as the see-through frog. Glass frogs get their name from the layer of translucent (see-through) skin on their stomach. Their heart, liver and intestines are visible (can be seen). Their bodies are usually bright green in colour and can be covered with black, white, blue or green spots.


A glass frog in its habitat of the rainforest

Glass frogs are found in Southern Mexico, Central America and South America. They like to live in tropical rainforests. They live high up in the trees and feed on spiders and insects. They are nocturnal (hunt at night) animals. They are an endangered species (breed) due to cutting down of the rainforests where they have their habitat.

Aye-aye


An aye-aye

The aye-aye is one of the strangest looking creatures there is. They are only found in Northeast Madagascar, an island off the east coast of Africa. They live in the rainforest, where the altitude (height above sea level) is above 700m.

The aye-aye can grow to 44 cm in length. Their tail is longer than their bodies, reaching up to 60 cm. Aye-ayes are primates (group of animals that use their hands and feet such as monkeys and apes). However, they looks like a mixture of several animals. They have teeth like a rodent, e.g. a rat, claws like a sloth, a face like a weasel and a body like a monkey. They have huge eyes and very keen hearing. Like bats, aye-ayes use echolocation (make a sound and follow its echo) to find their way in the dark. They are nocturnal animals and eat insects, seeds and fruit.


An aye-aye's long middle finger in search of food

An unusual feature of this creature is their long, thin, middle finger which they uses to scoop out insects from crevices in trees. As a result of the aye-ayes scary appearance, the people of Madagascar believe them to be a sign of death. They are often hunted because of this and because they tend to destroy crops. They are in danger of becoming extinct (wiped out).

Bee Hummingbird

A bee hummingbird flapping its wing

The bee hummingbird is the smallest bird in the world. They are so small that it is often mistaken for a bee. They are only about 5 cm in length which is about half the length of an adult's middle finger. The female is usually slightly bigger than the male. They weigh only about the same as a five cent coin. Bee hummingbirds can flap their wings at a rate of 80 beats per second. When they flap their wings they make a humming sound. That is where their name comes from. They can even fly upside down as well as backwards.

As they are one of the fastest creatures in the animal kingdom, the bee hummingbird's heart rate can reach 1,260 beats per minute. The average, normal human heart rate is between 50 and 90 beats per minute. Bee hummingbirds are capable of flying at a speed of up to 50 km per hour. They can fly for up to 20 hours without stopping.

A bee Hummingbird in comparison to an adult's finger

Bee hummingbirds are found in dense forests, woodland and swamps in Cuba and neighbouring islands in the Carribbean Sea just south of Florida, USA. Bee hummingbirds can eat at least twice their own body weight each day. They can eat thousands of tiny insects per day and drink nectar (sweet juice) that they suck from flowers.

Post-reading activity: Comprehension strategy – Connecting

(a) That animal reminds me of another animal that...

(b) That reminds me of a time when...

(c) I hope to visit _____ where I can see _____ in reality.

ACTIVITIES

Unusual Creatures

A A Little Light Thinking

1. For what does the yeti crab use the bacteria in its claws for?
2. Where would you find an elephant shrew?
3. Why are strong senses of hearing, smell and eyesight important to the elephant shrew?
4. Where does the paradise flying snake usually live?
5. Why is the glass frog considered to be an endangered species?
6. How does echolocation help the aye-aye?

B Deeper Thinking

1. What tells us that the yeti crab might be blind?
2. Why do you think birds prey on the elephant shrew?
3. How does being mildly venomous help the paradise flying snake to survive?
4. How could humans help the glass frog from becoming extinct?
5. Why do you think the people of Madagascar are so scared of the aye-aye?
6. Why do you think the bee hummingbird eats so much food every day?

C Vocabulary Work: Word Meanings

Replace the underlined words with words from the story in the word box.

quantity	habitat	venomous	rodent	dense
pigment	detect	stun	extinct	nectar
bacteria	gliding	altitude	capable	airborne

1. The cobra is a <u>poisonous</u> snake.
2. The insect sucked the <u>juice</u> from the flower.
3. There was a huge <u>amount</u> of wood destroyed in the fire.
4. They could not <u>discover</u> from where the noise was coming.
5. They had to <u>shock</u> the tiger before tending to its sore paw.
6. I could not see through the <u>thick</u> smoke that billowed from the burning house.
7. The small aircraft was <u>drifting</u> through the sky.
8. The student was very <u>clever</u> and always received good results.
9. Mount Everest has an <u>elevation</u> of over 8,000 metres.
10. The <u>floating</u> bacteria infected all the people on the trip.
11. The <u>rat</u> ran from the animal feeding trough and out into the forest.
12. The animal's <u>home</u> is deep in the rainforest of Brazil.
13. The girl's skin was lacking in <u>colour</u> due to her illness.
14. It is important to wipe all kitchen surfaces to get rid of <u>germs</u>.
15. The dodo was a bird that became <u>obsolete</u>.