

School Closure Work – May 18th to May 22nd – Ms Brennan 4th Class

Hello Everyone,

I hope you and your families are continuing to keep safe and well.

Thank you all for engaging so well with the google classroom system. It has been great to see the wide variety of work children have posted there; fluttering butterflies, google slide presentations, creative short stories, imaginative creations and so much more.

Remember, you can also post a question for your teacher about any of your school work.

There will be **two** google classroom activities posted on Monday 18th of May.

Please find below an outline of suggested work for the week ahead.

As always do not feel compelled to finish every activity on the list, just do whatever is sensible to achieve in your circumstances.

Stay Safe,
Ms Brennan

Maths:

Topic: Decimals

- **Planet Maths Book 4** - Pg.61 - 65

Please complete one page on this topic each day this week if possible.

You can write the answers in your copy or do any drawing on a separate blank sheet. Please try to keep the work neat, use a ruler to draw margins and number your answers.

- Learn your divided by 8 tables
- Practice counting in 8s up to and down from 96.

Art:

Draw, paint or construct using coloured paper, a large picture of a rainbow. Label each of the colours. See Q.8 under the explanation piece on rainbows.

or

Make your own picture book showing each of the stages in the water cycle. See Q 10 on the Water Cycle.

English:

Please keep up your reading, it is very important!

1. Read for **at least** 15 minutes each day from your library book or own book at home, the more you read the better.
2. Read the first explanation below and carefully answer the questions based on the explanation. Write the answers in your English copy and please be very careful to give your work a title, to use capitals everywhere you need them and to use full stops at the end of sentences.
3. On another day read the second explanation and again answer the questions carefully in your English copy.

How a rainbow is made

An explanation gives you reasons why or how things work or are the way they are. It begins with a general statement about the object or process.

Before you read

- When do you see a rainbow?
- Name any three colours you see in a rainbow.

Read this explanation

HOW A RAINBOW IS MADE

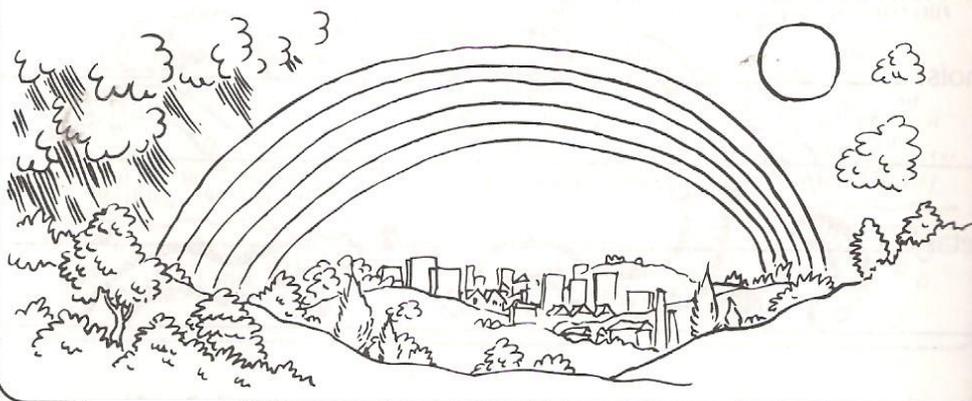
A rainbow is a coloured arch that appears in the sky when it is raining or there is rain about. A rainbow is made up of seven colours.

Our light comes from the Sun. When the Sun is shining it is daytime; when it is not shining it is night-time.

The light we see is made up of many colours, but when these colours are mixed up together, they appear as white light. The colours are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.

A rainbow is formed when light hits raindrops and the drops of water split the particles of white light up into different coloured parts. As both raindrops and light are needed to make a rainbow, we are most likely to see rainbows in the sky on rainy days when the Sun shines through the clouds. The seven colours we see are called the light spectrum.

The seven colours of the light spectrum can be seen at other times. If you have ever blown bubbles you may remember that the rainbow colours also appear around the bubbles. This is because the skin of the bubble also breaks up the light.



Re-read the explanation

Answer the following questions.

1. On what sort of day might you see a rainbow? _____

2. Why is the Sun shining on the raindrops important in making a rainbow? _____

3. What are the seven colours that make up the spectrum? _____

4. Where does white light come from? _____

5. Why can't you see a rainbow at night? _____

6. What sort of colours are indigo and violet? _____

7. Can you think of any other times when you might see all the colours of the rainbow together?

8. Draw a rainbow on the back of this sheet and label the colours that are found in it.

9. A rainbow can give you a clue to the type of weather that is around you or near to you. Can you think of any other things you might notice around you that may indicate changes in the weather?

10. A rainbow is sometimes seen as a symbol of hope. Why do you think this is? _____

Read this explanation

THE WATER CYCLE

After it has stopped raining, the ground is soaking wet and puddles of water are left in dips and hollows on the roads and paths. Gradually, the ground dries up and the puddles disappear. The water has evaporated and has turned into water vapour. This is made up of very tiny droplets of water like those in steam but even smaller. You can't see it but the water vapour is in the air. The warmer the air, the more water vapour it can hold.

Water from the rivers and sea evaporates in the same way all the time. The water vapour in the air rises up into the sky. As the temperature of the air gets colder, the water vapour turns into tiny droplets of water again and wispy clouds are formed.

The droplets of water in the clouds join together and these drops get bigger and bigger. The clouds get thicker and bigger and turn grey. The water drops get so heavy that they start to fall as rain. In the winter if the air is very cold, the water vapour in the clouds forms ice crystals and these fall to earth as snow. Hail is formed when raindrops freeze as they fall through the air.

When the rainwater falls on the earth, it trickles through the ground and runs into the rivers, lakes and sea. Water is continually evaporating from all these places, turning into water vapour and rising up through the air to form clouds high up in the sky, only to fall again as rain. In this way, the water we have on earth just goes round and round in the water cycle.



Re-read the explanation

Answer the following questions.

(Use the back of the sheet for questions 4 to 10.)

1. What happens to the water in the puddles left by the rain? _____

2. What are the clouds made of? _____
3. Why do wet clothes dry when they are hung up outside? _____

4. Why do clouds turn grey?
5. Do you think the Stone Age people could have used the same water as us?
6. How would you need to dress if the clouds were grey when you went outside?
7. How is snow formed?
8. How important do you think rain is to us?
9. Do you think the amount of water in the world has always been the same?
10. Draw a diagram to show how the water cycle works.

Gaeilge:

I hope you are enjoying using the website [duolingo.com](https://www.duolingo.com) and please try to find a few minutes every day to keep practicing your Irish on there. You could send a screen shot to google classroom of your scores page so I can see what great practicing you are doing.

Music:

WHISTLE **D**

D E F G A B C D' -

sharp sharp

Our new tune this week is **The Rattlin' Bog**. We will just do the first part. The notes are;

B B A G E E

D G G A B A A

B B A G E E

D D' D' B A G G

The tutor in the video plays it slowly section by section so you can play along, keep pausing the video clip and try to play what she plays.

Just go as far as 5 minutes 30 seconds on the video, 5:30 for now.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vDFjCWICl3w>

SESE:

- Watch these short videos explaining the Water Cycle

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y5gFI3pMvol>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s0bS-SBAGJI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q70MVYOZxc0>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zBnKgwnn7i4>

- Below there is an article about The Water Cycle. Read all the information in the article and then in your SESE copy carefully answer the questions.

Unit 12

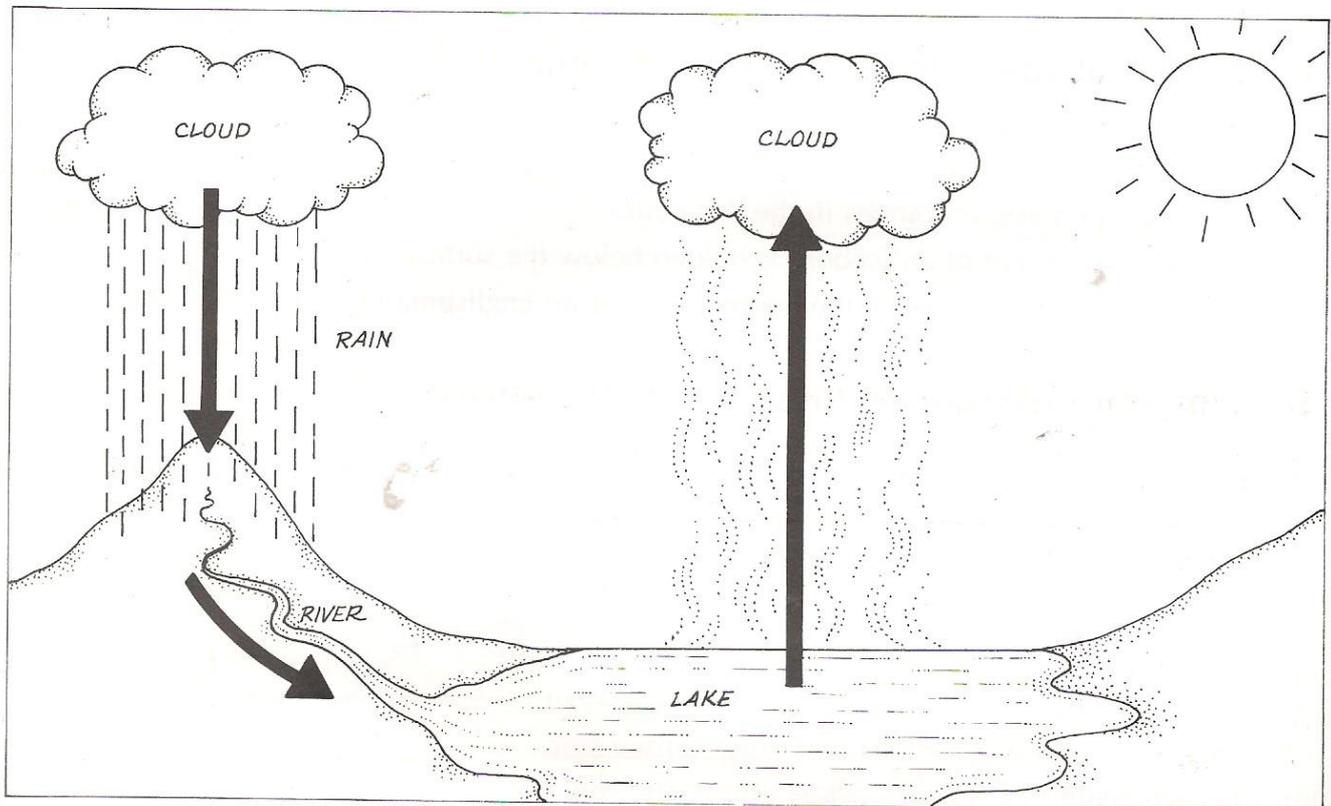
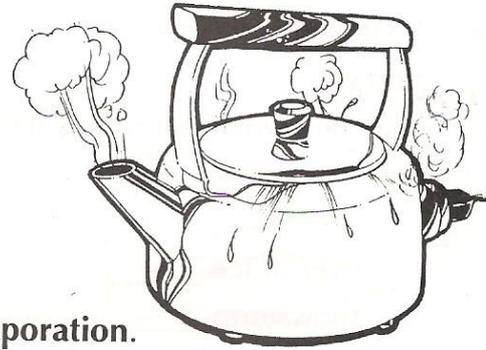
The Water Cycle

More than **half** of the human body is made up of **water**. Almost three-quarters of the surface of the earth is water. Water is **essential** for all forms of life. We need it for drinking, cooking, washing and cleaning. Without water humans, animals and plants would die.

Where does water come from?

Have you ever watched a kettle boiling? As the water in the kettle comes to the boil, it changes into **steam** and this can be seen coming from the spout and from beneath the lid.

When heat turns water into steam, we call this **evaporation**.



Something similar happens on a hot day. As the sun shines down on streams, rivers, lakes and, of course, the sea, some of the water becomes warm. It changes into steam or **water-vapour**, and **rises** into the sky. **Clouds** are made up of this water-vapour. As the clouds become cooler and heavier, the water-vapour changes back into **water droplets** and this falls as **rain**.

When cold turns steam back into water, we call this **condensation**. When next you have a bath, take a look at the bathroom window. It will be covered in water droplets which are caused by steam touching the cold window and changing back into water.

- A**
1. How much of the earth's surface is water?
 2. Name some ways in which we use water.
 3. What comes out of the spout when the kettle is boiling?
 4. What happens to the water in rivers and lakes on a warm day?
 5. What are clouds made of?
 6. Name some places where you would notice condensation.

B Complete the following lists.

Four uses of water	Four sports which depend on water	Four animals or fish which live in water	Four people whose jobs depend on water
1. _____	1. _____	1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____	2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____	3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____	4. _____	4. _____

C How much liquid do you take each day?

	Water	Tea	Coffee	Cocoa	Total
Monday	___ cups				
Tuesday	___	___	___	___	___
Wednesday	___	___	___	___	___
Thursday	___	___	___	___	___
Friday	___	___	___	___	___
Saturday	___	___	___	___	___
Sunday	___	___	___	___	___