

## DAY 121

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Each individule envelope must be addressed and then stamped.*
- Circle the correct spelling.     rhime     rhyme
- Write the ending: *ous* or *us*.  
cact \_\_\_\_\_     jeal \_\_\_\_\_
- Add *u, o, ou* or *oo*. *Dean lost his c\_\_\_\_\_mpass in the j\_\_\_\_\_ngle and he became very afraid when he saw a y\_\_\_\_\_ng jaguar with bl\_\_\_\_\_d dripping from its mouth.*
- An antonym for *plausible* is \_\_\_\_\_.  
real     unbelievable     funny     generous
- Add a prefix to make the words mean *do again*.  
\_\_\_\_\_paint     \_\_\_\_\_load     \_\_\_\_\_heat
- who is* or *who has*? *My granny, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ written me a letter every week since I was five, is in the hospital at the moment.*
- Write the homophone for *ewe*. \_\_\_\_\_
- The underlined word has the *fewest/most* syllables.  
inquisitiveness     intelligence     curiosity
- One salmon. *Two* \_\_\_\_\_.
- Punctuate the sentence.  
*whats the busiest time of year for the postal service*
- Add speech marks to show what was said.  
*He answered, The Christmas season is very busy.*
- Add apostrophes for *contraction* or *possession*.  
*I havent received any letters recently but Dads always getting lots.*
- How many adjectives? \_\_\_\_\_  
*A large parcel arrived on the front doorstep on Monday.*
- Circle the pronoun.  
*He ordered the book online using his computer.*
- The underlined words are: *similes verb groups*  
*While we were waiting for the tickets to be delivered, we were watching television.*
- Underline the proper adjective.  
*Last week, I received a postcard from my friend who is Japanese.*
- Circle the pronouns. *I think she will post it.*
- Circle the conjunctions. *Everything in the letterbox was either a bill or a catalogue.*
- Make an adverb from the adjective.  
soft \_\_\_\_\_

## DAY 122

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*An enormus parcel arrived today.*
- Circle the incorrect spelling. *embarase*     *embarrass*
- Rearrange *qatuore* to make a word that means *an imaginary line around the Earth*. \_\_\_\_\_
- Add *th, tt* or *ed*.  
*I had forgo\_\_\_\_\_en to add \_\_\_\_\_yme to the recipe last time I cook\_\_\_\_\_ it; this time it's much tastier!*
- The underlined word is the *synonym/antonym* for *clear*.     *murky*     *transparent*     *opaque*
- Add the suffix *er* to these verbs.  
*teach* \_\_\_\_\_     *explore* \_\_\_\_\_     *rob* \_\_\_\_\_
- that had* or *that would*? *I think \_\_\_\_\_ be a great idea.*
- aloud* or *allowed*? *You will not be \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the country unless you find that passport.*
- Number the words in alphabetical order.  
*support*      *supply*      *suppose*
- it's* or *its*? *When \_\_\_\_\_ time for the flight, make sure your bag has \_\_\_\_\_ tag attached so it doesn't get lost.*
- Punctuate the sentence. *my dads passport has a lot of stamps from many countries*
- Add commas to the list. *Last year he visited China New Zealand Colombia South Africa and Indonesia.*
- Is an apostrophe needed?      Yes  No  
*The girls in the line were chatting.*
- How many pronouns? \_\_\_\_\_  
*Dad buys me magnets when he travels and I have a huge collection of them.*
- Circle the noun the underlined pronoun refers to.  
*Dad says I can travel as much as he did when I grow up.*
- Write *congested* or *digested*.  
*The traffic on the \_\_\_\_\_ motorway was very bad.*
- Underline the prepositions. *He was away for almost two months on his last trip.*
- The underlined words are: *adjectives pronouns*  
*He is always glad to see us waiting for him at the airport.*
- Circle the conjunction. *Dad takes me travelling with him whenever he can.*
- Make an adverb.     *sweet* \_\_\_\_\_

## DAY 123

- Correct the spelling mistake. \_\_\_\_\_  
*It's important to indickate with hand signals when riding a bike.*
- Unjumble the jumbled word. \_\_\_\_\_  
*Our dog is very arsevigesg towards cats.*
- The underlined word is correct.  Yes  No  
ockupy                      occupy
- The underlined word has the **th** (this) sound.  
 Yes  No    breathless    breathing    weather
- A synonym for **synthetic** is \_\_\_\_\_.  
natural                      artificial                      expensive
- Add a prefix to make the words mean **not**.  
\_\_\_\_\_happy                      \_\_\_\_\_able                      \_\_\_\_\_like
- she had** or **she would**? *I know that \_\_\_\_\_  
been wanting a new bike for a while.*
- Write the homophone for **clause**. \_\_\_\_\_
- Number the words in alphabetical order.  
money     month     monster     monk
- colony** or **plague**? *A \_\_\_\_\_ of ants.*
- Punctuate the sentence.  
*the tour de france is an annual cycling race which has been held since 1903*
- Add speech marks to show what was said.  
*Watch out! the cyclist yelled as he sped past. You're in the way!*
- Add apostrophes for **contraction** or **possession**.  
*The bikes front tyre clipped anothers rear tyre and caused an accident.*
- Circle the nouns. *The cyclists, who come from all over the world, ride in teams.*
- Which is correct? cyclists' voices    cyclists's voices
- Write the missing verb in its correct form. **ridden**  
*The cyclists \_\_\_\_\_ through two mountain ranges.*
- isn't** or **aren't**? *The race \_\_\_\_\_ just held in France; sometimes it has legs in neighbouring countries.*
- Rewrite in the simple **future** tense. *I trained for the race.* \_\_\_\_\_
- Question, exclamation or statement? \_\_\_\_\_  
*There have been many doping scandals surrounding the race over the years.*
- Make an adverb from the adjective.  
smooth                      \_\_\_\_\_

## DAY 124

- Rewrite the word correctly. **damige** \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the correct spelling.    aplaud    applaud
- Circle the incorrect spelling. oportunity    opportunity
- Add **y**, **ui** or **u**. *The detective worked b\_\_\_\_\_sily to solve the m\_\_\_\_\_stery and find out who was g\_\_\_\_\_lty.*
- The antonym for **wonderful** is \_\_\_\_\_.  
amazing                      impressive                      ordinary
- Add the suffix **en** to these adjectives.  
moist\_\_\_\_\_                      loose\_\_\_\_\_                      wide\_\_\_\_\_
- Write the missing word. *A \_\_\_\_\_ of scissors.*
- clause** or **claws**?  
*There was a secret \_\_\_\_\_ in the contract.*
- The underlined word comes first in alphabetical order.  
 Yes  No    represent    repeat    replay    repent    report
- made** or **maid**? *Has the \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ the beds?*
- Punctuate the sentence.  
*whats the most interesting case youve ever worked on*
- Add a comma.  
*When collecting evidence detectives must ensure they don't contaminate the crime scene.*
- Add one or more apostrophes.  
*If there arent any fingerprints to collect, a detectives job is to find other clues.*
- Circle the verb group.  
*The crime scene was cordoned off with police tape.*
- Circle the nouns.  
*The only witness gave his statement to the detective.*
- Make an adverb from the adjective.  
foolish                      \_\_\_\_\_
- was** or **were**? *The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ fascinated as they listened to the detective explain his job.*
- Rewrite in the simple **past** tense.  
*The detective will catch the criminal.*  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Which adverb—**dejectedly** or **hopefully**?  
*The detective explained \_\_\_\_\_ that there were absolutely no leads on the case.*
- Write **it's** or **its**.  
*The police tracking dog wagged \_\_\_\_\_ tail and followed the scent.*

## Commonly Misspelled Words

	<b>Week 6</b>		<b>Week 7</b>		<b>Week 8</b>		<b>Week 9</b>		<b>Week 10</b>
1	accident	1	biscuit	1	difference	1	happily	1	misspelled
2	accomplish	2	calendar	2	disappoint	2	height	2	mysterious
3	accordion	3	cemetery	3	disease	3	hoarse	3	ninety
4	across	4	changing	4	easily	4	hoping	4	ninth
5	advise	5	choose	5	enemy	5	imaginary	5	obedience
6	affect	6	chose	6	environment	6	island	6	optimism
7	apartment	7	climbed	7	existence	7	ideally	7	origin
8	appearance	8	clothes	8	existent	8	incredible	8	peculiar
9	arctic	9	clothing	9	familiar	9	jealously	9	performance
10	argument	10	cloth	10	February	10	knowledge	10	planning
11	attendance	11	coming	11	forty	11	later	11	possible
12	balloon	12	deceive	12	fourth	12	lightening	12	quizzes
13	barbeque	13	describe	13	generally	13	loose	13	really
14	beginning	14	despair	14	genius	14	lose	14	safety
15	belief	15	develop	15	government	15	magazine	15	surprise
16	believe	16	dictionary	16	grammar	16	minutes	16	therefore

Cén sórt aimsire atá ann inniu? (What is the weather like today?)

Tá sé \_\_\_\_ (It is \_\_\_\_)

# Na Cluichí Oilimpeacha

Seasann na fáinní do na cúig príomhréigiún sa domhan – an Afraic, an Áise, an Astráil, an Eoraip agus Críocha Mheiriceá. Píocadh gorm, dubh, glas, buí agus dearg do na dathanna mar go bhfuil ar a laghad dath amháin ó gach brat iontu sin. Tá cineálacha éagsúla Cluichí Oilimpeacha ann: Cluichí Oilimpeacha an tsamhraidh, na Cluichí Oilimpeacha Speisialta agus na Cluichí Para-Oilimpeacha. Tá Cluichí Oilimpeacha an gheimhridh ann chomh maith.

Bhí na chéad Chluichí Oilimpeacha Speisialta ann i 1968 i Meiriceá.

Bíonn Cluichí Oilimpeacha an gheimhridh agus an tsamhraidh ar siúl gach ceithre bliana.

Bíonn na Cluichí Oilimpeacha Speisialta ar siúl gach dara bliain. Lastar an tóirse Oilimpeach cúpla mí sula dtosnaíonn na cluichí agus fanann sé ar lasadh go dtí go mbíonn siad thart.



## CEISTEANNA

- 1 Céard dó a seasann na fáinní?  
(What do the rings represent?)
- 2 Cén fáth ar píocadh na dathanna do na fáinní?  
(Why were those colours picked for the rings?)
- 3 Cé mhéad cineál cluichí Oilimpeacha atá ann?  
(How many types of Olympic Games are there?)
- 4 Cén uair a thosaigh na Chéad Chluichí Oilimpeacha Speisialta?  
(When were the first Special Olympic Games?)
- 5 Liostaigh na cineál cluichí Oilimpeacha atá ann.  
(List the type of Olympic Games that are on.)

## FOCLÓIR

fáinní *rings*  
príomhréigiúin *main regions*  
ar a laghad *at least*  
Cluichí Oilimpeacha Speisialta  
*Special Olympic Games*  
Cluichí Para-Oilimpeacha  
*Paralympic Games*  
Cluichí Oilimpeacha an gheimhridh  
*Winter Olympic Games*  
Cluichí Oilimpeacha an tsamhraidh  
*Summer Olympic Games*  
lastar an tóirse Oilimpeach  
*the Olympic torch is lit*

## 20. Money

### Mental Computation

- |                                  |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. €10 - €7.40 = _____           | 2. €10 - €4.25 = _____           | 3. €10 - €3.68 = _____           |
| 4. €20 - €6.50 = _____           | 5. €20 - €8.15 = _____           | 6. €20 - €4.37 = _____           |
| 7. $\frac{2}{3}$ of €24 = _____  | 8. $\frac{2}{5}$ of €20 = _____  | 9. $\frac{3}{4}$ of €28 = _____  |
| 10. $\frac{5}{6}$ of €42 = _____ | 11. $\frac{3}{8}$ of €40 = _____ | 12. $\frac{5}{9}$ of €54 = _____ |
| 13. 0.3 of €60 = _____           | 14. 0.7 of €80 = _____           | 15. 0.4 of €30 = _____           |
| 16. 10% of €80 = _____           | 17. 30% of €90 = _____           | 18. 25% of €36 = _____           |

### Written Computation

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}36.89 \\ \text{€}23.28 \\ + \text{€}17.64 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 2. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}24.57 \\ \text{€}37.69 \\ + \text{€}19.75 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}18.76 \\ \text{€}28.57 \\ + \text{€}26.98 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 4. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}39.56 \\ \text{€}27.09 \\ + \text{€}14.76 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 5. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}54.36 \\ - \text{€}19.57 \\ \hline \end{array}$                  | 6. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}72.14 \\ - \text{€}35.65 \\ \hline \end{array}$                  | 7. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}60.34 \\ - \text{€}23.58 \\ \hline \end{array}$                  | 8. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}90.00 \\ - \text{€}37.81 \\ \hline \end{array}$                  |
| 9. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}16.38 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$                         | 10. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}13.78 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$                        | 11. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}15.97 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$                        | 12. $\begin{array}{r} \text{€}19.69 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$                        |
| 13. $4 \overline{) \text{€}9.56}$   | 14. $5 \overline{) \text{€}8.95}$   | 15. $6 \overline{) \text{€}8.28}$   | 16. $7 \overline{) \text{€}9.66}$   |

## Chapter 7: Multiplication 1

1. Multiply the following. Estimate first by rounding to the nearest 100.

(a) Est: <input type="text"/> $294 \times 3 =$ _____	(b) Est: <input type="text"/> $413 \times 5 =$ _____	(c) Est: <input type="text"/> $786 \times 4 =$ _____	(d) Est: <input type="text"/> $524 \times 6 =$ _____
(e) Est: <input type="text"/> $165 \times 9 =$ _____	(f) Est: <input type="text"/> $327 \times 7 =$ _____	(g) Est: <input type="text"/> $858 \times 2 =$ _____	(h) Est: <input type="text"/> $916 \times 8 =$ _____

2. Multiply by moving each digit one place to the left.

(a) $47 \times 10 =$ _____	(b) $98 \times 10 =$ _____	(c) $423 \times 10 =$ _____	(d) $1,547 \times 10 =$ _____
(e) $6,329 \times 10 =$ _____	(f) $60 \times 10 =$ _____	(g) $5,391 \times 10 =$ _____	(h) $8,324 \times 10 =$ _____

3. Now give these a go.


(a) $49 \times 30 =$ _____	(b) $625 \times 80 =$ _____	(c) $740 \times 90 =$ _____	(d) $485 \times 50 =$ _____
(e) $739 \times 10 =$ _____	(f) $812 \times 70 =$ _____	(g) $613 \times 80 =$ _____	(h) $987 \times 40 =$ _____

4. A sports shop has 517 jerseys on its shelves. What is their total value?

Est:  Answer: € \_\_\_\_\_



€40

5.  If Emma swims 40 lengths every day, how many lengths will she swim in a leap year?

Est:  Answer: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Estimate first and then multiply.

(a) Est: <input type="text"/> $435 \times 27 =$ _____	(b) Est: <input type="text"/> $851 \times 63 =$ _____	(c) Est: <input type="text"/> $392 \times 81 =$ _____	(d) Est: <input type="text"/> $547 \times 45 =$ _____
(e) Est: <input type="text"/> $927 \times 43 =$ _____	(f) Est: <input type="text"/> $729 \times 91 =$ _____	(g) Est: <input type="text"/> $638 \times 72 =$ _____	(h) Est: <input type="text"/> $219 \times 98 =$ _____

7. Now try these bigger numbers.

(a) Est: <input type="text"/> $3,247 \times 38 =$ _____	(b) Est: <input type="text"/> $9,412 \times 51 =$ _____	(c) Est: <input type="text"/> $4,835 \times 84 =$ _____
(d) Est: <input type="text"/> $2,785 \times 64 =$ _____	(e) Est: <input type="text"/> $5,627 \times 47 =$ _____	(f) Est: <input type="text"/> $7,619 \times 77 =$ _____
(g) Est: <input type="text"/> $8,271 \times 63 =$ _____	(h) Est: <input type="text"/> $4,528 \times 92 =$ _____	(i) Est: <input type="text"/> $8,978 \times 59 =$ _____

## Multiplication and division

I prefer to use decimals when doing these.



cm mm

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ cm} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 10 \text{ cm} \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3.5 \text{ cm} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 10.5 \text{ cm} \end{array}$$

m cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ m} \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 9 \text{ m} \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4.76 \text{ m} \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 9.52 \text{ m} \end{array}$$

km m

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ km} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 10 \text{ km} \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3.45 \text{ km} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline 10.35 \text{ km} \end{array}$$

1. (a)  $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ cm} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (b)  $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ cm} \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (c)  $\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ mm} \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (d)  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ mm} \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (e)  $\begin{array}{r} 6 \text{ cm} \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (f)  $\begin{array}{r} 7 \text{ mm} \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. (a)  $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ m} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (b)  $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ cm} \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (c)  $\begin{array}{r} 3 \text{ cm} \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (d)  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ cm} \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (e)  $\begin{array}{r} 12 \text{ m} \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (f)  $\begin{array}{r} 24 \text{ cm} \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. (a)  $\begin{array}{r} 1 \text{ km} \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (b)  $\begin{array}{r} 2 \text{ m} \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (c)  $\begin{array}{r} 4 \text{ m} \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (d)  $\begin{array}{r} 5 \text{ cm} \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (e)  $\begin{array}{r} 7 \text{ cm} \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$  (f)  $\begin{array}{r} 9 \text{ m} \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

cm mm

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 45} \\ \underline{15} \\ 15 \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3 \overline{) 4.5 \text{ cm}} \\ \underline{1.5} \\ 1.5 \end{array}$$

m cm

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 675} \\ \underline{135} \\ 135 \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{r} 5 \overline{) 6.75 \text{ m}} \\ \underline{1.35} \\ 1.35 \end{array}$$

km m

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 9536} \\ \underline{2384} \\ 2384 \end{array} \quad \text{or} \quad \begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 9.536 \text{ km}} \\ \underline{2.384} \\ 2.384 \end{array}$$

5. (a)  $6 \text{ cm } 9 \text{ mm} \div 3$  (b)  $7 \text{ cm } 5 \text{ mm} \div 5$  (c)  $9 \text{ cm } 6 \text{ mm} \div 4$  (d)  $10 \text{ cm } 2 \text{ mm} \div 6$

6. Find

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $4 \text{ cm } 6 \text{ mm}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{3}$  of  $7 \text{ cm } 2 \text{ mm}$  (c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  of  $7 \text{ cm } 8 \text{ mm}$  (d)  $\frac{3}{4}$  of  $11 \text{ cm } 2 \text{ mm}$

7. (a)  $8 \text{ m } 24 \text{ cm} \div 2$  (b)  $10 \text{ m } 35 \text{ cm} \div 3$  (c)  $19 \text{ m } 12 \text{ cm} \div 4$  (d)  $18 \text{ m } 63 \text{ cm} \div 9$

8. Find




(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $6 \text{ m } 48 \text{ cm}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{5}$  of  $6 \text{ m } 75 \text{ cm}$  (c)  $\frac{4}{5}$  of  $8 \text{ m } 65 \text{ cm}$  (d)  $\frac{7}{8}$  of  $14 \text{ m } 32 \text{ cm}$

9. (a)  $4 \text{ km } 124 \text{ m} \div 4$  (b)  $14 \text{ km } 760 \text{ m} \div 6$  (c)  $21 \text{ km } 322 \text{ m} \div 7$  (d)  $15 \text{ km } 25 \text{ m} \div 5$

10. Find

(a)  $\frac{1}{2}$  of  $8 \text{ km } 460 \text{ m}$  (b)  $\frac{1}{6}$  of  $24 \text{ km } 168 \text{ m}$  (c)  $\frac{5}{6}$  of  $16 \text{ km } 680 \text{ m}$  (d)  $\frac{5}{9}$  of  $9 \text{ km } 9 \text{ m}$

**Test 41 Revision**

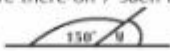



- $8 + 18 + 28 = \square$
- What is the value of the 9 in 39 765?
- $47 \times 10 = \square$
-  How many bags of 5 onions can be made from 55 onions? 
- Name this 2D shape.
- Write  $2\frac{11}{100}$  in decimal form.
- Which of these has the greatest value?  
0.002, 0.2 or 0.02
- How much bigger is 0.5 of 20 than 0.25 of 24?
-  Fiona had 72 stamps. She used  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them on letters. How many stamps had she left?
- From 82 take the product of 7 and 9.

**Answers ✓/X**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Total ✓

**Test 43 Revision**




- $204 + 198 = \square$
- From 74 689 take 1020.
- There are 8 wheels on a lorry. How many wheels less than 70 are there on 7 such lorries?
- What is the measure of angle  $y$ ? 
- $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \square$
- There are 160 books in the class library,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of them are fiction books. How many non-fiction books are there?
-  Mary has 0.25 of the cost of this kettle. How much more does she need to buy it?
- Which of these is not a multiple of 7: 49, 64, 70 or 77?
-  I had 48 bars. I gave away 8. What fraction of the bars did I give away?
- Adrienne spent 0.75 of her money on sweets and had €1.25 left.  How much money had she at first?

**Answers ✓/X**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Total ✓

**Test 42 Revision**



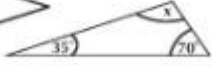

- $90 - 19 = \square$
- Round 49 865 to the nearest 10.
- $20 \times 30 = \square$
- If these eggs are packed in boxes of six, how many eggs are left over? 
- How many sides has a hexagon?
- $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \square$
- How much smaller is 0.25 of 32 than 0.5 of 30?
-  Flowers are sold in bunches of 8. How many flowers less than 100 would there be in 11 bunches?
- Write  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in decimal form.
-  There are 35 children in Fifth Class.  $\frac{4}{5}$  of them are boys. How many girls are there in the class?

**Answers ✓/X**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Total ✓

**Test 44 General Revision**

- $70 - 28 = \square$
-  Biscuits are packed in bags of 9. How many bags are needed to pack 72 biscuits?
- Round 59 850 to the nearest 100.
- Name this 2D shape. 
- What is the measure of angle  $x$ ? 
-  This can is  $\frac{1}{3}$  full. If it has 8 litres in it, how many litres would it hold when full?
- The average of four numbers is 10. If three of the numbers are 9, 11 and 12, what is the fourth number?
- What is the value of the 6 in 24.365?
- If 0.75 of my money is €27, what is half my money?
- Maria has €60. Ronan has  $\frac{1}{3}$  that amount. How much money have they got between them?


**Answers ✓/X**

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

Total ✓



**Test 41 Revision**



1. Make 47 689 smaller by 100.
2. From 87 942 take 1000.
3. What number comes next in this sequence?  
1, 4, 9, 16,
4. What is the average of 6, 8, 9, 12 and 15?
5. Write  $4\frac{1}{10}$  in decimal form.
6. I spent 0.5 of my money on a book and 0.25 on a ball. I then had €7 left. How much money had I at first?
7. Which of these is not a prime number?  
29, 31, 35, 37, 41, 47
8. Make 91 359 smaller by 1005.
9. How many prime numbers are there between 60 and 70?
10.  There are 360 books in the school library. Brian has read  $\frac{1}{3}$  of them. How many of the books has he still to read?

**Answers ✓/✗**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

**Total ✓**

**Test 43 Revision**

1.  When a can is  $\frac{1}{3}$  full, it holds 12 litres. How much will it hold when it is  $\frac{2}{3}$  full?
2. Make the smallest possible number using all of these digits:
3. Round 286 942 to the nearest 1000.
4.  $\sqrt{81} + \sqrt{64}$ .
5. What number comes next in this sequence?  
40, 20, 10, 5,
6. What decimal fraction of the circle is shaded?
7. What fraction of the circle is white?
8. What decimal fraction of the circle is dotted?
9. What number is 10 times greater than 2376?
10.  A baker uses  $\frac{1}{2}$ kg of flour to make a cake. How much flour will the baker use to make 27 cakes?

**Answers ✓/✗**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

**Total ✓**

**Test 42 Revision**


- Write the numbers shown on each notation board.
1. 

h	th	th	h	t	u
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•

 2. 

h	th	th	h	t	u
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•

 3. 



h	th	th	h	t	u
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
•	•	•	•	•	•
  4. Round 193 876 to the nearest 100.
  5. What is  $2768 \times 10$ ?
  6. What is the lowest common multiple of 4 and 5?
  7. The average age of 4 girls is 15 years. Three of them are 12, 13 and 16. What age is the fourth girl?
  8. By how much is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  greater than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ?
  9. 0.2 of a number is 28. What is the number?
  10.  A shopkeeper had 240 litres of milk. She sold 0.75 of them. How many litres of milk had she left?

**Answers ✓/✗**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

**Total ✓**

**Test 44 Revision**

1. Which is larger: 19 654 or 19 564?
2.  These sweets were shared equally among 8 children. How many sweets did each get?
3. Neasa and Adrienne shared €63 in the ratio of 4 : 3. How much money did Neasa get?
4.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a number is 240. What is the whole number?
5. What is the highest common factor of 18 and 24?
6. Eva got an average of 65 marks in 8 tests. What was her total marks for all of the tests?
7. What is  $4836 \div 10$ ?
8. A prize of €80 was shared in the ratio of 5 : 3. What was the larger share?
9. Find  $(2^3 \times 3^2) + 4$ .
10.  How much change will you get from €10 if you buy 5 packets of teabags?

**Answers ✓/✗**

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

**Total ✓**

# 67 – Northern Ireland

## ● The Government Of Ireland Act

The Government Of Ireland Act was created in 1920. It was designed to set up two parliaments, one for six of the counties of Northern Ireland and another for the remaining 26 counties. Each parliament would have control over its own affairs.

The act was passed in the north and rejected in the south. King George V opened the new Northern Ireland parliament in Belfast in May 1921. James Craig was Prime Minister.

## ● Life For Northern Catholics

The **Unionists** had a two-to-one majority over Nationalists in Northern Ireland. Many Catholics were treated as second-class citizens.

Catholics found it hard to get jobs – Protestants were usually employed first.

The law in Britain, Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State was that only householders and property owners could vote. Many Catholics in Northern Ireland were too poor to own property and new houses were not allocated fairly, so few Catholics could vote.

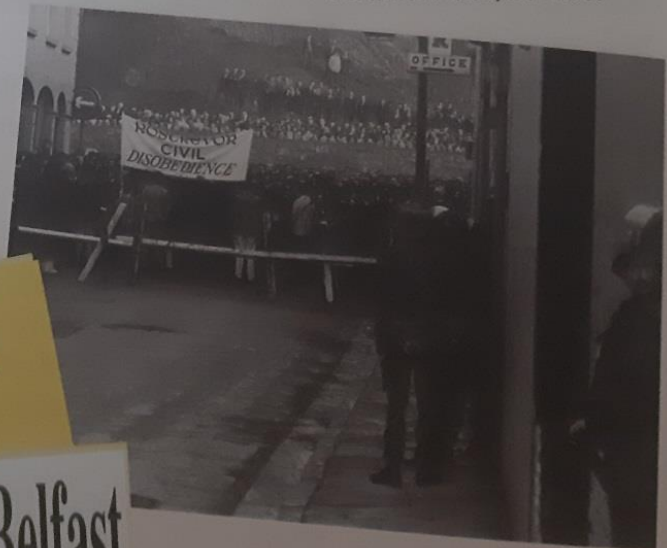
Sometimes the boundaries of electoral districts were changed so that as many Unionists as possible were elected. The Nationalists had only ten or 12 MPs representing them in parliament, the Unionists had 40.

Riots often broke out between Catholics and Protestants.

## ● The Troubles

The Civil Rights Association was founded in Northern Ireland in 1967. It wanted to make sure that Catholics and Protestants had equal rights. People like Bernadette Devlin, Austin Currie and John Hume led marches. They wanted a “one person, one vote” rule and a fair distribution of council houses. These peaceful protest marches led to violent clashes with Protestant loyalists. Many people died during the troubles of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s and many more were injured.

▼ Civil Rights protest march in Northern Ireland, late 1960s



6 DIE IN HORRIFIC BOMB BLAST

Another night of trouble in Belfast

Soldiers Die in

Booby Trap Explosion

BOMB SCARE KEEPS  
CHOPPERS AWAY

### Dictionary

**Unionist:** Someone who supports the union of Britain and Ireland.

**Ceasefire:** An order to stop fighting.

## 67 - Northern Ireland

### ● The Peace Process

Taoiseach Garret Fitzgerald and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher signed the Anglo-Irish Agreement in November 1985. Both sides agreed that Northern Ireland could only change if the majority of people in the north agreed to the change. They also agreed that the Irish government would be consulted about the affairs of Northern Ireland. This was the first time an Irish government was given this right.

Sinn Féin ignored the Agreement and the Unionists were outraged by it. Ian Paisley, the leader of the newly formed Democratic Unionist Party, held rallies in opposition to it. But the two governments were determined to make it work.

In 1993 British Prime Minister John Major and Taoiseach Albert Reynolds issued the Downing Street Declaration. It stated that only the people of Ireland could bring about a United Ireland, if that was what they wanted. The IRA called a **ceasefire**. In 1997 Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Féin, sat down with Ulster Unionists for the Northern Peace Talks.

More than 3,000 people died during the 25 years of violence. The ceasefire was the only hope of lasting peace. The American government under President Bill Clinton played an important role in the peace process.



Bill Clinton ▲

### ● The Future Of Northern Ireland

The IRA ceasefire ended in 1996. They bombed buildings in London and Manchester. However, in 1998 British Prime Minister Tony Blair and Taoiseach Bertie Ahern made great efforts to restore the peace. They made a new agreement, called The Good Friday Agreement. It set up a power-sharing government. John Hume, the leader of the Nationalist SDLP party, and David

Trimble, the leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.



▲ Tony Blair and Bertie Ahern

▼ Bertie Ahern and John Hume



▼ David Trimble



### Exercises

1. Name two ways in which Catholics were discriminated against in Northern Ireland.
2. What is meant by the "troubles"?
3. In what year was the Civil Rights Association founded in Northern Ireland?
4. Which American President was involved in the peace process?
5. What honour was awarded to John Hume and David Trimble?
6. Name three Irish Taoisigh who helped bring peace to Northern Ireland.
7. Name three British Prime Ministers who helped bring peace to Northern Ireland.

# 'The Troubles' in Northern Ireland

The period known as 'the Troubles' in Northern Ireland began almost 50 years after partition, in the late 1960s. The people living in Northern Ireland were made up of two rival groups. The unionists or **loyalists**, who were mostly Protestant, were loyal to British politics and its monarchy. They wanted to remain in the United Kingdom. The nationalists or **republicans** were mostly Catholic. They wanted to be reunited with the South to form a 32-county Republic. They believed that the entire island of Ireland should be free from British rule. The Republicans were represented by their own political party, Sinn Féin.



During the Troubles, **paramilitary** groups carried out acts of violence and political terrorism on behalf of both groups. On the republican side, the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA) were the main paramilitary groups. The Ulster Volunteer

Force and Ulster Defence Association (UDA) were the main paramilitary groups operated by the loyalists. Around 3,000 people died as a result of the fighting between these two rival sides during the Troubles.

Barriers called peacelines were built to separate Catholic and Protestant areas and divided Belfast. Some of these barriers were over six metres high. Murals were painted on houses in both areas to show the views of the people living there. Protestant areas often have murals of William of Orange, known as 'King Billy'.



Catholic areas have murals showing a united Ireland, or imagery showing ancient Irish myths and legends.

During the Troubles, paramilitary groups frequently bombed busy city streets and other public places across Ireland and Britain. Many innocent people were killed in shocking events such as Bloody Sunday and the Omagh bombing.

## Checkpoint

1. When did the Troubles begin in Northern Ireland?
2. What were the names of the main paramilitary groups?
3. What is a mural? Why did people paint murals in Belfast?

## Did You Know?

The violence in Northern Ireland reached its highest point on 30 January 1972. On that date British soldiers shot and killed 14 people at a banned march. The violence quickly got worse and the British government declared Direct Rule over Northern Ireland.

## Think About It

Peacelines were barriers that separated Catholics from Protestants in Northern Ireland. These barriers still exist today in parts of Belfast. What do you think it would be like if your town/village had barriers to separate people from each other? Do you know of any other cities or countries in the world that use barriers to divide people from each other?



## Research and Write It

Look on the internet to find some examples of murals that represent the views of the different people living in Northern Ireland during the Troubles. Choose two murals and describe what you think the artists are trying to say with their images. Try and think from the point of view of the person painting the mural – taking into account their religion, their political views, their age, their hopes and dreams for the future.

## The Irish Civil War (Almost 100 years ago)

### WHAT IS A CIVIL WAR?

A Civil War happens when people living in the same country fight against one another. It results in a very difficult time for a country. As people on opposite sides of the war often know one another and the events are much closer to home and to their everyday lives, family and friends. The memories of the violent acts that took place live on in communities for many years after the war itself has ended. People can often end up living in the same areas as those they fought against. A civil war began in Ireland in 1922 and ended in 1923. Many countries have had civil wars in the past and unfortunately in the modern world there are recent and ongoing civil wars. For example in countries such as Syria, Iraq and Libya<sup>1</sup>.

### WHY DID A CIVIL WAR HAPPEN IN IRELAND?

The Irish Civil War began as people living in Ireland were divided about what the Treaty would mean for Ireland and either supported or disagreed with it. In particular, people were against the oath of loyalty that Irish politicians would have to take to the King, and were angry that Ireland would remain a part of the British Empire.



WHERE IRREPLACEABLE HISTORICAL RECORDS WERE DESTROYED BY THE EXPLOSION AND SUBSEQUENT FIRE: THE DOME OF THE FOUR COURTS BURNING.

### WHO WAS INVOLVED IN THIS WAR?

Both the IRA and Sinn Féin split in two over the Treaty. Many of those who supported the Treaty formed the new army of the Irish Free State - the National Army. Those in the IRA who were against the Treaty became known as the 'Anti-Treaty IRA' or the 'Irregulars'.

## HOW WAS IT FOUGHT?

In April 1922 the anti-Treaty IRA took over the Four Courts in Dublin. Michael Collins (leader of the National Army) ordered them to surrender. They did not and in June the National Army fired upon the Four Courts, using artillery guns borrowed from Britain. The Four Courts was destroyed and soon Dublin was controlled by the new National Army of the Irish Free State.

The Civil War had an impact throughout Ireland and guerrilla warfare was used (we learned about this term earlier). The anti-Treaty IRA had more support in Munster and could fight from this part of the country for longer; it became known as the 'Munster Republic'.

In August 1922 Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins died. Griffith died from health problems and Michael Collins was killed in an ambush at Béal na mBlath in Cork. After the death of Collins, the Irish Free State government took a strong line against the anti-Treaty IRA. Seventy-seven members of the anti-Treaty IRA were executed. Both the National Army and the anti-Treaty IRA struck back and forth at one another and many reprisals happened. In May 1923 the anti-Treaty IRA decided to stop fighting and called a ceasefire.



## WHY DID IT END?

1. People wanted peace and there was less support from the public.
2. The anti-Treaty IRA faced the National Army which had more resources.

A man named W.T. Cosgrave became the new leader of the Irish government.

# The Emergency

Here a child from Dublin describes what life was like during the war, known in Ireland as 'The Emergency'.

*I*t's very quiet on the streets these days. There's no petrol, so there are few cars on the road. A few weeks ago some German planes dropped bombs on south Dublin. I'm scared the Germans will be back, though most people around here are more afraid of the 'glimmer man'. They caught our neighbours using too much gas and cut off their supply. Now they come to our house to cook.

*In return, they give us their sugar, bread and tea. You can only get these with ration books, so there's never enough. It could be worse. Mum is growing loads of vegetables on an allotment in the Phoenix Park. Auntie Sinéad, who lives in County Offaly, sends us bacon and sausages, too. The worst thing is that Dad has joined the army. Though he hasn't done any fighting, we hardly ever see him.*

When the Second World War began in 1939, Ireland declared itself neutral. This meant it was safe from attack by stronger powers. To stay neutral, Ireland could not be seen to support either side. Yet despite Ireland being neutral, Dublin, Wexford and other counties were hit by bombs from German planes. Historians have different opinions on whether these attacks were deliberate or accidental. During the war, Ireland shared many of its military secrets



▲ Bombed buildings in Dublin

with Britain. Secret meetings were also held to decide what to do if Germany tried to invade Ireland. Members of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) were arrested to stop them helping the Germans with their invasion. Also when Belfast was badly bombed by German planes, Eamon de Valera sent 13 fire engines to help put out the blaze.

During the war 70,000 Irish citizens joined the British Armed Forces, along with 50,000 men from Northern Ireland. Another 200,000 Irish people moved to Britain to work there, most of them staying after the war.





# History Detective



Here a Dubliner remembers The Emergency:

*"The very first time I even saw an orange was when my brother who was working at the time bought one in town and that was after the war was over. I remember the day he brought it home all right. Because you see rationing went on for a few years after The Emergency too."*

1. Why do you think oranges were so rare?
2. Why did rationing continue after the war, do you think?

## Think and Discuss

1. Do you think many people died in Ireland during the war compared to other countries in Europe? Why?/Why not?
2. Do you think Ireland should have been neutral during the war? Why?/Why not?
3. Why do you think meetings between Britain and Ireland were often in secret?
4. Why do you think people in Irish cities found it harder to get hold of some foods than people in the country?