

Second Class Worksheets-Week 11

Dear parents,

This document includes all necessary pages from the books listed in this week's work. Timetable and checklists included are for you to use as you please, there is no obligation to complete work. I do hope you and your families are healthy and well this week.

Considering we are now closed until September, I want to reiterate that I am available to check and give feedback on the completed work. Parents can decide whether they want to send it to me or not. As always I do appreciate feedback if certain aspects of the work are too challenging or if you would like assistance with any part of it. Please send all completed work and/or queries to:

sttsecondandthirdclass@gmail.com

Thanks in advance,
Ms. O' Donnell

Weekly Time table: Week 11-2nd Class

Subject	Monday	☺	Tuesday	☺	Wednesday	☺	Thursday	☺	Friday	☺
Maths : MYM: Students book	Mathemagic p.48 Master your Maths P. 64		Mathemagic p. 49 Master your Maths P. 64		Mathemagic p. 50 Master your Maths P. 65		Mathemagic p.51 Master your Maths P.65		Mathemagic p. 52 Master your Maths Test P. 95	
English Written work	Read at home p. 109 Read and answer the questions		Read at home p. 110 Read and answer the questions		Read at home p. 111 Read and answer the questions		Read at home p. 112 Read and answer the questions		Read at home p. 113 Read and answer the questions	
English Reading	Ice cream read p. 2-5		Ice cream: read p.6-9		Ice cream: read p.10-13		Ice cream: read p.14-17		Ice cream: read p.18-23	
Spellings J. G. p. 5 8	must, stuck, nation, station		relation, action, fiction		dictionary, minute, second		Complete p. 59		Weekly test	
Gaeilge (Children should have this book)	Fuaimeanna agus focail P. 60 A		Fuaimeanna agus focail P. 60 B		Fuaimeanna agus focail P. 60 C & D		Fuaimeanna agus focail P. 61 E & F		Fuaimeanna agus focail P. 61 G&H	
Project Europe	Section 1: Include -your name -name of continent chosen-Europe -images/drawings of Europe -brief description of the continent, what makes it different to other continents? -Information must be clear		Section 2: -Fact file -Bullet point key facts. These checklists may help you: -How many countries does Europe have in it? -Which are the largest/smallest? -Which has the greatest population/landmark(man made or natural) -Famous places/history		Section 2: -Fact file -Bullet point key facts. These checklists may help you: -Famous places/history -Famous people who live in Europe -Parliament		Section 4: -Design some drawings/pictures of the team/band. -Present your project to your family. -Send any images of your projects to sttsecondandthirdclass@gmail.com I will post any projects I receive on the school website.		Happy Friday Take in some fresh air outside, go for any form of exercise for 30 minutes-1 hour	
English reader			https://connect.collins.co.uk/repo1/Content/Live/qbslearning/Bigcat/IceCream/index.html							

How many stars did you earn



Numbers beyond 100



Write the correct number in each box.

1.

h	t	u
1	3	5

2.

h	t	u

3.

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6.

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7.

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9.

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The biggest number is .

The smallest number is .

Numbers beyond 100

Write the correct number in each box.

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The biggest number of straws = .

The smallest number of crayons = .



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k	t	u
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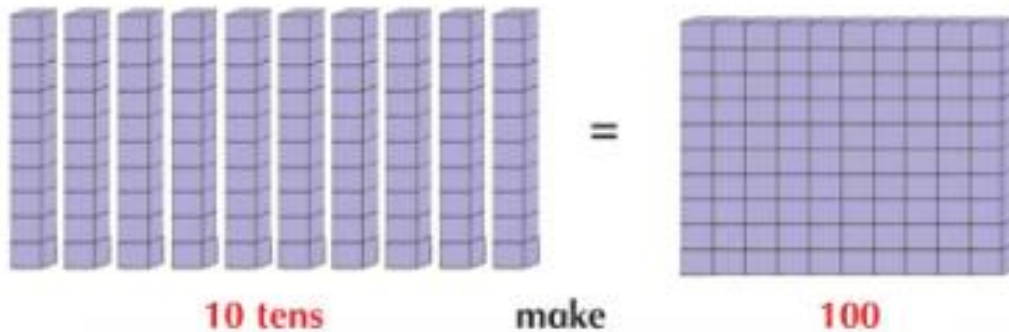
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Numbers beyond 100



Write the correct number in each box.



1.

h	t	u
1	2	4

2.

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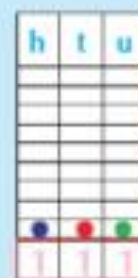
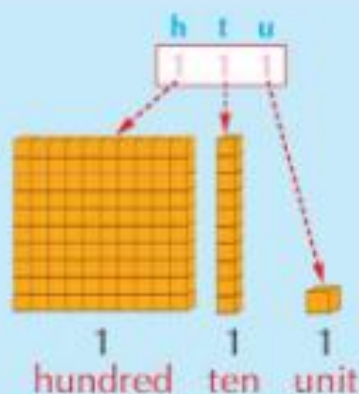
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Numbers beyond 100

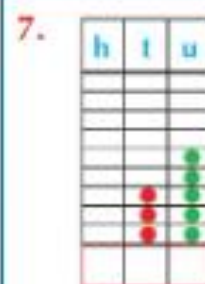
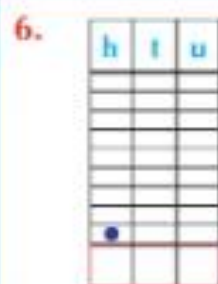
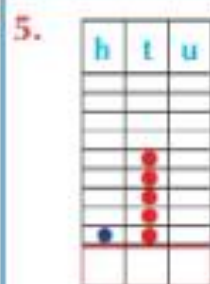
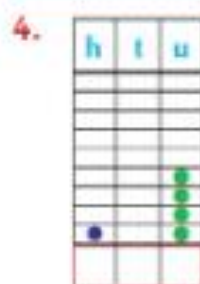
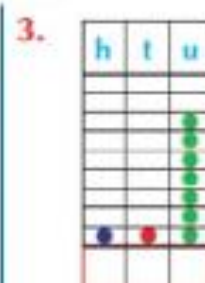
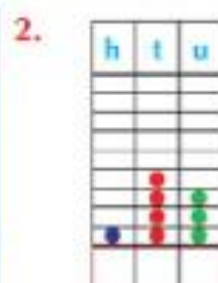
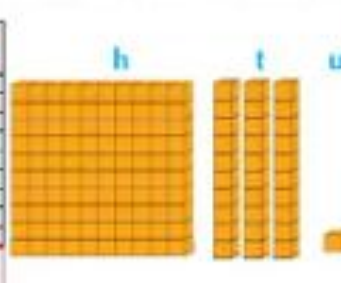
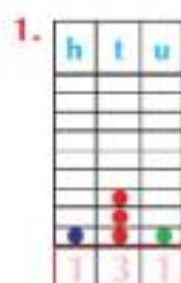


This is the number **one hundred and eleven**.

The **1s** are not of equal value.



Use blocks to show each number on the notation board.



- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 8. Ring the tens. | 134 | 171 | 102 | 56 |
| 9. Ring the hundreds. | 112 | 169 | 105 | 134 |
| 10. Ring the units. | 142 | 28 | 110 | 122 |



Collins
BIG CAT

Ice Cream!

Sue Graves • Pete Smith

Ice Cream!

Written by Sue Graves
Illustrated by Pete Smith

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Questions, questions!

What is ice cream made from?

When did people first eat it?

The story of ice cream

Where is it sold and where is it eaten?

Who eats ice cream?

Why do people eat ice cream?

How was ice cream made?

The last question is easy to answer.
We eat ice cream because we like it!

! Too much ice cream is bad for you. Keep it for a treat.

What is ice cream made from?

Ice cream is made from milk **products** – milk, cream, yoghurt or custard – and sugar. Then **flavours** like strawberry, chocolate or vanilla are mixed in. Special **ingredients** are added to keep the ice cream fresh and easy to serve. Then it is frozen.

Other ices like ice-lollies and sorbets do not use milk products – they are made from water, sugar and flavourings.



The first ice creams

In China

The first ice cream was made in China more than three thousand years ago. It was made by mixing ice with milk and sugar. Making ice cream was a good way of keeping milk fresh.



In Roman times



Then, fifteen hundred years later, the Romans made **water ices**. People say that the Roman **emperor**, Nero, sent servants to run up the mountains to get snow and ice. These were mixed with fruit juices and honey to make water ices.

Marco Polo's ice-cream secret

Marco Polo was a **merchant** from Venice in Italy. He travelled across China for four years, between 1271 and 1275, and some say *he* discovered the secret of ice cream. He then took this secret back to Italy.



Emperor Akbar's ice

Akbar the Great was a Mogul emperor of India in the 1500s. A traveller gave him some ice with fruit juices sprinkled on it. Stories say that Akbar loved this so much, he asked for it every morning. Big blocks of ice were carted across the land, from Kashmir to Delhi. It was a long way and by the time the ice reached Delhi it had melted to a little cupful.



A royal treat

From Italy, the secret of ice cream spread to France and then to England. Not everyone could enjoy ice cream. Ice cream was a *luxury* for rich people only.

Ice cream was first served in England at a **banquet** held by King Charles II in 1672. He didn't want to share ice cream with many people, so only those sitting at his table could enjoy it.



Ice

Until freezers were invented, ice was needed to make ice cream. In winter, ice was cut from ponds, rivers, canals and lakes. It was then kept in underground ice **stores**.

As ice cream became more popular, more ice was needed. Soon there wasn't enough ice left for this in England, so in the 1820s it was **imported** from Norway. The ice was brought to Britain in big ships and stored in specially-built ice wells.

Some large country houses had icehouses in their gardens to store the ice.

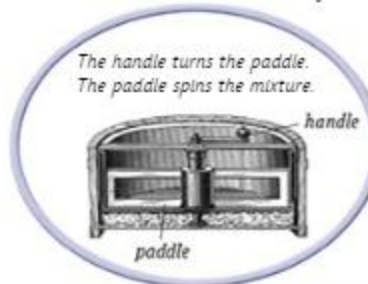


Along came the freezer ...

At first, ice cream was mixed in a bowl or a bucket, and it had to be eaten as soon as it was made.

In 1843 an American woman, Mrs Nancy Johnson, invented the **hand-cranked** freezer. Now ice cream could be made much more quickly. By turning a handle, the ice-cream mixture could spin round until it became frozen.

How the hand-cranked freezer worked



The handle turns the paddle.
The paddle spins the mixture

— handle

paddle



TIMBLEY'S PATENT
REFRIGERATOR.
ICE-CREAM FREEZER
Is recommended for FAMILIES, HOTELS,
CLUBS, and WHOLESALE TRADERS.
As the best Ice-Cream Freezer in the market.
It SAVES ICE,
SAVES TIME,
SAVES LABOR
And produces the finest quality of Cream
Ice-cream in the City.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
CHAS. G. BLANCHLEY, Manufacturer,
100 CONNOR'S STREET,

Soon other people started making hand-cranked freezers.

Mrs Johnson announces
her new invention.

In 1923, a freezer that *kept* ice cream frozen was invented, and that's when the ice-cream **industry** really started. Soon there were **factories** making ice cream and more people could enjoy it whenever they wanted.



12

Ice cream at the seaside
in the 1920s.

Stop me and buy one

In the early 20th century, ice cream was no longer just a treat for the rich. It was sold in cafés and restaurants. Ice-cream sellers sold "licks" – a taste of ice cream on glass. The glass was wiped clean after each lick and then reused. Not very healthy!

In 1923, the first ice-cream bicycles were used in London. Some bicycles had a slogan on the front which said, "Stop Me and Buy One".

The ice creams were kept cold in the metal box at the front.



13

Later, in America, at the St Louis World Fair in 1904, an ice-cream seller was selling ice cream on little dishes. Soon all the dishes had gone. Next to the ice-cream seller was a man making **zalabi** pastries from the Middle East. Warm zalabi were rolled into cone shapes and left to cool. Then the ice-cream seller put ice cream into the zalabi.



Which story do you think was true?

The I-Scream-Bar

In 1920, in America, a child went into a shop but couldn't decide whether to buy an ice cream or a chocolate bar.

So the shop owner came up with the idea of making a chocolate-covered ice-cream bar. He called it the "I-Scream-Bar".



The first ice cream on a stick was also made in 1920. It was called the **Good Humor Bar**.



What a job!

Today, ice-cream companies pay tasters to eat ice cream. The tasters make sure the ice cream tastes good and that it has been made properly. But how can they tell if an ice cream has a good flavour?

This one's too sweet.

This one's too sour.

This one's too bitter.

This one's just right!

When you eat, your taste buds send messages to your brain. Then you can tell if you're eating something that is sweet, sour or bitter. Ice-cream tasters must look after their taste buds!

Crazy about ice cream

- In South Africa, a man ate ten litres of ice cream for charity in under three hours. He said it made his stomach very cold!



- Did you know that there's an ice cream that can burn your mouth? It's chilli-flavoured ice cream.



- In Malaysia, sweetcorn-flavoured ice cream is very popular.



- America makes more ice cream than any other country in the world.

- In England, there's a restaurant that serves bacon-and-egg flavoured ice cream.



- People in New Zealand eat more ice cream per person than in any other country in the world.



- Have you ever tried these ice creams – Peppermint Cow, Egg Nog, Rainforest Crunch, Holy Cannoli, Fudge Behaving Badly or Strawberries'n' Cream? Can you think up a new name for an ice cream?






Glossary

banquet	a big feast or meal
emperor	a ruler, like a king
factories	buildings where goods are made
flavour	the mixed smell and taste of something
good humor	good mood – 'humor' is the American spelling of 'humour'
hand-cranked	turned using a handle
import	to bring goods into a country
industry	an organisation that makes things
ingredients	the different things you need to make food
luxury	something that gives you great comfort but which you don't really need
merchant	a person who buys and sells goods
products	goods that have been made – often in a factory
recipe	a list of ingredients and instructions for making something
stores	places to keep things
water ices	ices made with water and not milk products
zalabi	waffle-like pastries from the Middle East

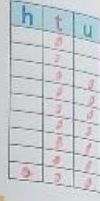


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Monday

- $70 + 8 = 78$
- $12 + 4 + 11 \rightarrow 11 + 4 + 12$
- Take 3 from the number of children in your class. 24
- How many legs on 2 tables and 3 stools? 17 
- $(17 + 16) - 15 = 18$
- If you drink $\frac{1}{4}$ l from this bottle, how much would be left? $\frac{3}{4}$ l 
- If 28 birds were on a wire and 13 flew away, how many would be left? 15
- How many right angles in a square? 4
- 16, 20, 24, 28
- Hannah has eight 20c coins. How much does she have in total? €1.60
- There were 38 blue balloons and 36 red balloons hanging from the walls. 40 of them burst. How many balloons are left? 34
- If Liam starts at the bottom and climbs 9 steps, then climbs 4 more and goes down 10, on what numbered step does he end up? 3 

Tuesday

- What time is 3 hours after 8 o'clock? 11:00
 - $31 + 40 = 71$
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ of €1.50 = 75c
 - How many edges has a cuboid? 12
 - Show 197 on the notation board. 
 - Which is greater, (a) 3 groups of 5 or (b) 5 groups of 2? a
 - What is the area of this coloured shape in small squares? 34 
 - 6, 9, 12, 15
 - How much change will I get from €2 if I buy 2 punnets of blueberries? 60c 
 - $79 - 27 = 52c$
- A train left Dublin for Dundalk at 6:30
- The journey takes $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. At what time is the train due to arrive in Dundalk? 7:45
 - If the train is delayed by 1 hour in Drogheda, at what time will the train arrive in Dundalk? 8:45

Wednesday

1. What number is bigger than 56 by 30? 86

2. Write these numbers in order, starting with the largest: 89, 91, 98, 99.

99, 98, 91, 89

3. What time is it? 04:30

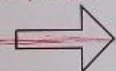


4. How much change would you get from €2 if you bought these 3 items? €1.48



5. How many minutes in 2 hours and 16 minutes? 136 minutes

6. Draw a line of symmetry.



7. Colour half of the set.



8. How many faces have a cuboid and cube altogether? 12

9. What is the 6th month of the year? June

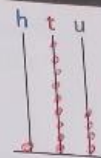
10. $36 - 21 =$ 15

11. Peter had 46 marbles. He lost 28 of them and he won 14. How many had he then? 32

12. Jane is a jockey. She came 1st in 18 races, 2nd in 9 races and 3rd in 8 races. How many races did she take part in? 35

Thursday

1. Show 194 on the abacus.



2. $(17 + 2) - 7 =$ 12

3. How much change would you get from €2 if you bought these 3 pieces of fruit? €1.53



4. $76 - 12 =$ 64

5. $13 + 12 +$ 15 $= 30$

6. Round 25 to the nearest 10. 30

7. Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ of the lemons.



8. 9, 18, 27, 36

9. How many days in 4 weeks? 27

10. This is the month of May. What month will it be 2 months from now? July

In school one day, there were 56 children on the yard, 21 in the hall and 33 in the library.

11. How many children were in school that day? 110

12. If 15 children had been absent that day, how many children attend the school? 115

Week 30 Test

1. $(12 + 5) - 13 = 4$

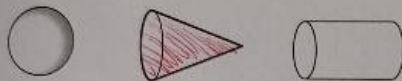
2. How much change would you get from €2 if you bought these 3 items? 75c



3. $17 + 13 + 0 \rightarrow 20 + 20$

4. How many minutes in 2 hours and 7 minutes? 127 mins

5. Colour the cone.



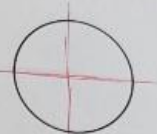
6. Jill turned 7 on September the 18th. Ellen was 7 exactly three months later. What date is Ellen's birthday? December 18th

7. Tick the container that holds more.



8. 9, 18, 27, 36

9. Divide the circle in quarters.



10. $\frac{1}{2} \text{ kg} > \frac{1}{4} \text{ kg} (<, >, =)$

11. Show 181 on the abacus.



12. What time is it?

$\frac{1}{4}$ past 4
4:15



Problems

13. A television programme started at 8:30 and finished $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours later. At what time did it finish? 10:00

14. Peter, Paul and Mary had 63c, 22c and 79c between them. How much more do they need to have €2? 36c

15. The shopkeeper sold 32 newspapers on Friday and 15 on Saturday. How many newspapers did he sell altogether? 47

(14)
$$\begin{array}{r} 63 + 22 + 79 = 164 \\ 164 + 36 = 200 \end{array}$$

(15)
$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 15 \\ \hline 47 \end{array}$$