

Second Class Worksheets-Week 7

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 7-2nd Class

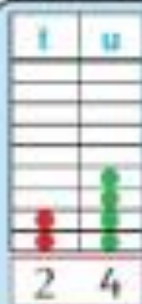
Subject	Monday	☺	Tuesday	☺	Wednesday	☺	Thursday	☺	Friday	☺
Maths : MYM: Students book	Mathemagic p.26 Master your Maths P. 56		Mathemagic p. 27 Master your Maths P. 56		Mathemagic p. 28 Master your Maths P. 57		Mathemagic p. 29 Master your Maths P.57		Mathemagic p. 30 Master your Maths Test P. 91	
English Written work	A Way with Words 2 P. 32		A Way with Words 2 P. 33 A		A Way with Words 2 p. 33 B		A Way with Words 2 P. 36		A Way with Words 2 P. 37	
English Reading	Buried treasure: read p. 2-5		Buried treasure: read p.6-9		Buried treasure: read p.10-13		Buried treasure: read p.14-17		Buried treasure: read p.18-21	
Spellings J. G. p. 50	Belt, farm, hour		Ghost, rhyme, rhythm		Honest, rhinoceros		Centimeter, metre		Weekly test	
First Holy Communion	P. 31		P. 34		p. 35		Say prayer before Communion		Say prayer after Communion	
Gaeilge	Ceartlitriú P. 25 A Match the word to the word shape		Ceartlitriú P. 25 B Match the picture to the word and write the word.		Ceartlitriú P. 25 C Write about the weather today		Ceartlitriú P. 25 D Draw/Colour the picture		Ceartlitriú P. 25 E Unscramble the words to write them in the correct order.	
Gaeilge Ceartlitriú p. 24	Lá grianmhar=sunny day		Lá scamallach=cloudy day		Lá fliuch=wet day		Lá gaofar=windy day		Scrúdú=test	
English reader			https://connect.collins.co.uk/repo1/Content/Live/qbslearning/Bigcat/BuriedTreasure/index.html							

How many stars did you earn?

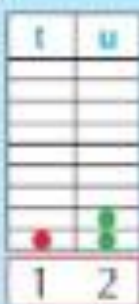


Addition

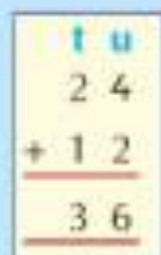
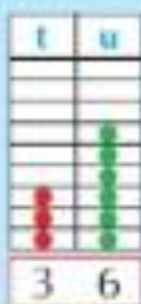
Here's how I do it.



+



—



1. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 23 \\ + 14 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 25 \\ + 24 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 34 \\ + 22 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 36 \\ + 23 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 42 \\ + 15 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 51 \\ + 37 \end{array}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ + 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 13 \\ + 45 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ + 41 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ + 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 30 \\ \hline \end{array}$

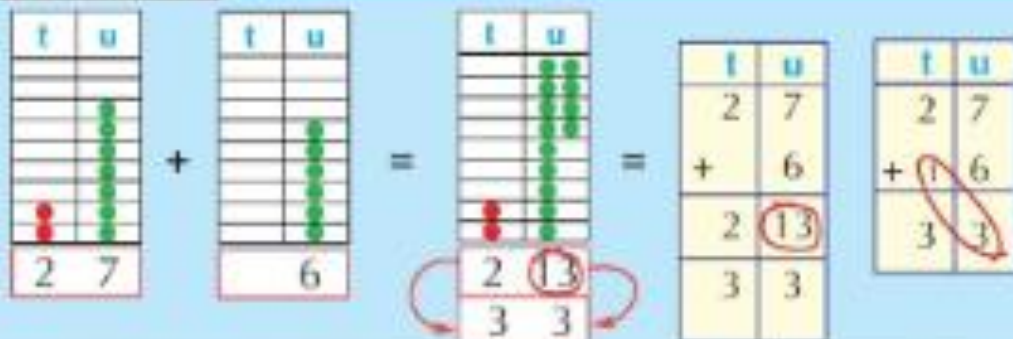
3. $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 24 \\ + 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 24 \\ 30 \\ + 15 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 25 \\ + 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ 2 \\ + 31 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 33 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 21 \\ 35 \\ + 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$

4. $24 + 14 = \square$ $42 + 27 = \square$
 $54 + 25 = \square$ $65 + 30 = \square$

5. $13 + 22 + 31 = \square$ $25 + 30 + 14 = \square$
 $24 + 23 + 41 = \square$ $34 + 23 + 30 = \square$
 $42 + 6 + 21 = \square$ $5 + 31 + 53 = \square$

Addition

Try it like this.



1.

t	u
2	5
+	9
<hr/>	

t	u
3	6
+	5
<hr/>	

t	u
6	
+	19
<hr/>	

t	u
3	5
+	7
<hr/>	

t	u
3	7
+	4
<hr/>	

t	u
	8
+	46
<hr/>	

2. My favourite letter is **K**.

Lucy



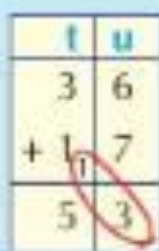
Why does Lucy like the letter **K**? To find out, answer each sum. Write the correct letter over each number below.

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Lucy likes the letter **K** because...

22 33 63 54 53 41 50 34 42 31 57 34 42 31 53 57

Addition



1. $\begin{array}{r} 1\text{ u} \\ 27 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1\text{ u} \\ 37 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1\text{ u} \\ 48 \\ + 23 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1\text{ u} \\ 56 \\ + 37 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1\text{ u} \\ 19 \\ + 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 1\text{ u} \\ 27 \\ + 44 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2. $\begin{array}{r} 54 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ + 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 62 \\ + 29 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ + 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ + 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3. $34 + 28 = \square$ $29 + 28 = \square$ $46 + 34 = \square$
 $57 + 18 = \square$ $45 + 27 = \square$ $35 + 48 = \square$

4. $\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 25 \\ 18 \\ + 22 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 64 \\ 9 \\ + 21 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 34 \\ 28 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 20 \\ 8 \\ + 46 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 17 \\ 36 \\ + 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 29 \\ 35 \\ + 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$

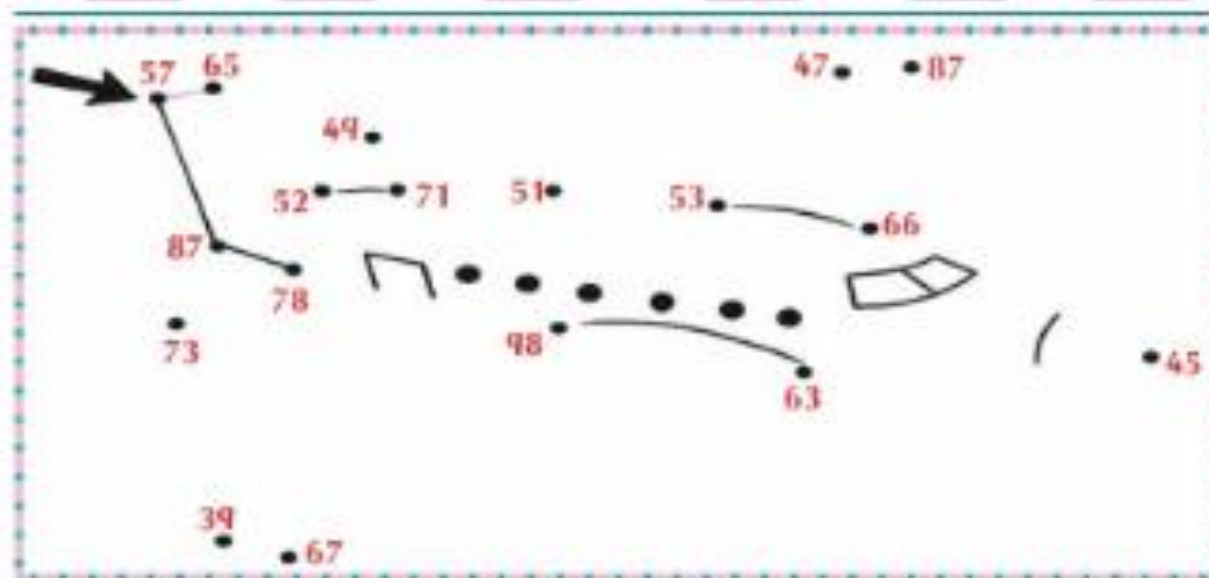
5. $32 + 16 + 27 = \square$ $43 + 9 + 27 = \square$
 $23 + 36 + 7 = \square$ $30 + 18 + 25 = \square$
 $8 + 34 + 26 = \square$ $29 + 3 + 36 = \square$

Addition

What is hidden in the picture?

To find out, first write the answers to the sums.
Then draw lines from dot to dot. Start at the dot with the arrow.
You **must** follow the order of the answers to your sums.

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
1.	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 21 \\ + 36 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 38 \\ + 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 13 \\ + 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 24 \\ + 25 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 45 \\ + 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 19 \\ + 32 \\ \hline \end{array}$
2.	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 36 \\ + 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 29 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 23 \\ + 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 57 \\ + 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 27 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 45 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$
3.	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 34 \\ 16 \\ + 17 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ + 18 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 42 \\ 21 \\ + 35 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 8 \\ 36 \\ + 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 12 \\ 27 \\ + 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{t u} \\ 29 \\ 42 \\ + 16 \\ \hline \end{array}$



Number stories

Here is a way to do it.



1.



Ann collected 32 stamps. Linda collected 25 stamps and Paul collected 9 stamps. How many stamps did they collect altogether.

$$\boxed{32} + \boxed{25} + \boxed{9} = \boxed{} \quad \text{or}$$

t	u
3	2
2	5
1	9
6	6

2.



Rex ate 13 bones. Spot ate 26 and Lassie ate 15. How many bones did they eat altogether?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \quad \text{or}$$

t	u

3.



Judy the monkey ate 18 bananas. Charlie ate 24 and Hazel ate 7. How many bananas did the monkeys eat altogether?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \quad \text{or}$$

t	u

4.



The hens laid 27 eggs on Monday 16 eggs on Tuesday and 25 on Wednesday. How many eggs altogether did they lay on the three days?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \quad \text{or}$$

t	u

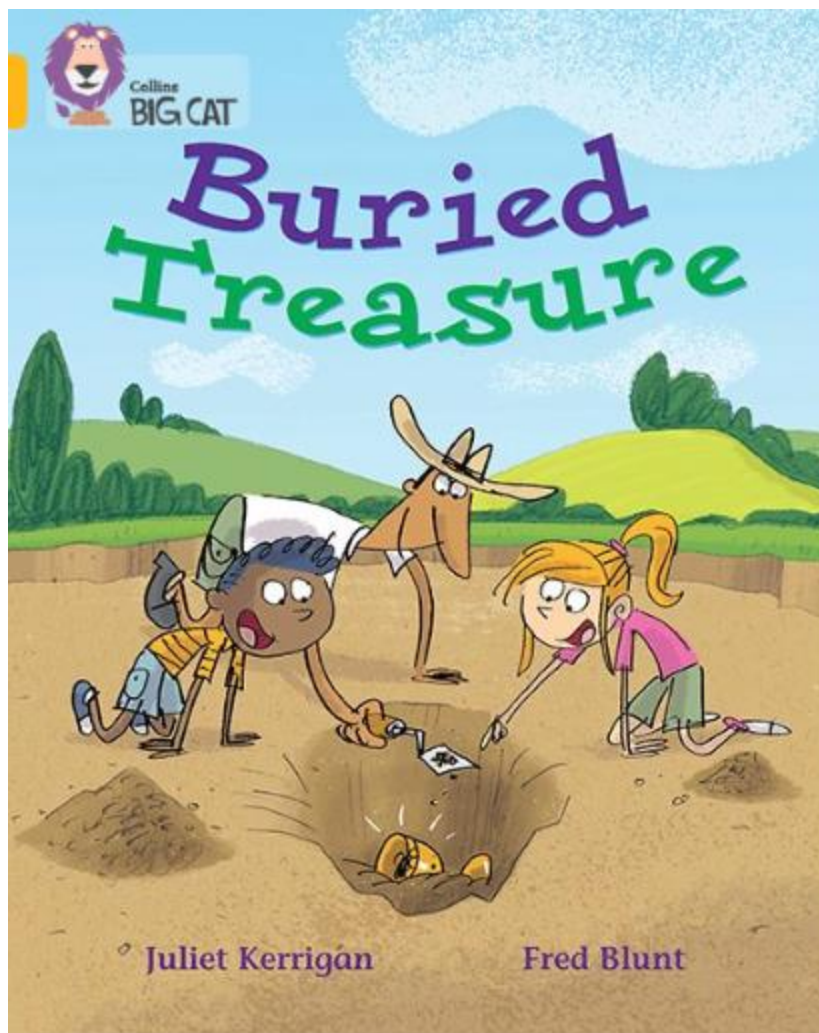
5.



Mary bought 24 sweets. Orla bought 21 and Ronan bought 17. How many sweets did they buy altogether?

$$\boxed{} + \boxed{} + \boxed{} = \boxed{} \quad \text{or}$$

t	u



Buried Treasure

Written by Juliet Kerrigan
Illustrated by Fred Blunt

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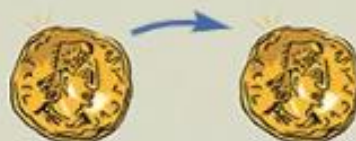
What is treasure and how do you find it?

We're going on a treasure hunt, but how can we tell what is valuable? Gold, silver and gems are valuable, but what about animal bones and cloth? They may not look like treasure, but they can tell us how people lived long ago.



2

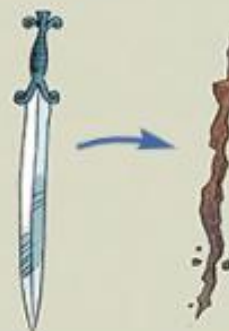
When something has been buried in the ground for a long time, it may change colour and shape.



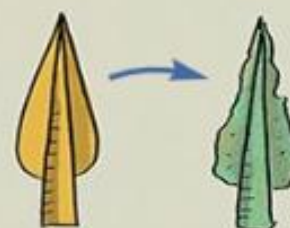
Gold stays shiny.



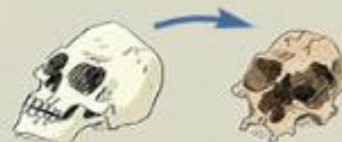
Silver turns purple-grey
and may break.



Iron turns into rusty lumps.



Copper and bronze go green.



Bones may crumble.



Cloth survives only in very hot,
very cold and very wet places.

3

Anyone can **find** buried treasure, but you need an archaeologist to tell you more about it. Archaeologists study the past using objects that have been dug up. Buried treasure may tell us *what* happened in the past, *when* it happened and sometimes *why*.



4

An archaeologist's tool kit

On the dig



trowel



sieve



brush



pegs



string

Recording the treasure



bag



label



box



camera



notebook

5

Flint hand axe

This piece of **flint** was found buried on a beach in England. It's a hand axe and it's 500,000 years old. You can tell it's a hand axe by looking at the shape of the stone and the sharp point at the top. It was made at a time when people made tools out of stone, not metal.

sharp edge for cutting



axe held
at this end

Bone flute

Archaeologists found a flute made from a **vulture bone**, buried in a cave in Germany. It is 33,000 years old and shows that thousands of years ago, people may have listened to music, just like we do today.



The hand axe and
the flute were both
made in a time called
the Stone Age.



Flint tools were sharp
enough to cut down trees.

Gold cup

Later, people started making things with metal. Although this cup has been bent by a farmer's plough, archaeologists can tell it has been made from a single piece of gold. It's over 4,000 years old, and may have been used on a **special** occasion.



Metal axe-heads

These metal axe-heads were found in a field in England. They are 3,000 years old. They never had wooden handles, so they may have been used instead of money for buying things.



The gold cup and the metal axe-heads were both made in a time called the Bronze Age.

The gold cup may have been used to drink from.

One sheep, please!

Gold coins

As time went on, people began using coins. When archaeologists found the leg bone of a cow it looked very ordinary. But when an **X-ray** was taken, 20 gold coins were shown buried inside it. This treasure was hidden, and then forgotten ... for 2,000 years!



10

Coins like these have also been found in France. Perhaps their owner travelled to France, and brought the coins back to Britain.



Horses may have been important to the people who made the coins.



The gold coins were used in a time called the Iron Age.

11

Silver pepper pot

As people started to travel more, spices like cinnamon, ginger and pepper were brought from India and Sri Lanka. The spices were sold at the local markets.



the route from
India to Britain

This silver pepper pot was found buried in a field in Britain. It shows that 1,600 years ago, people used pepper at mealtimes. It has been made in the shape of a Roman lady and it shows the hairstyle, jewellery and clothes that were worn by rich people.



The silver pepper pot was
made in Roman times.



Rich Romans didn't sit at the table
to eat. They lay on couches.

Bronze helmet

Only an important person would have owned an iron and bronze helmet like this, decorated with a dragon's head. It was found in a grave, and had to be pieced together like a jigsaw. The helmet is 1,400 years old.

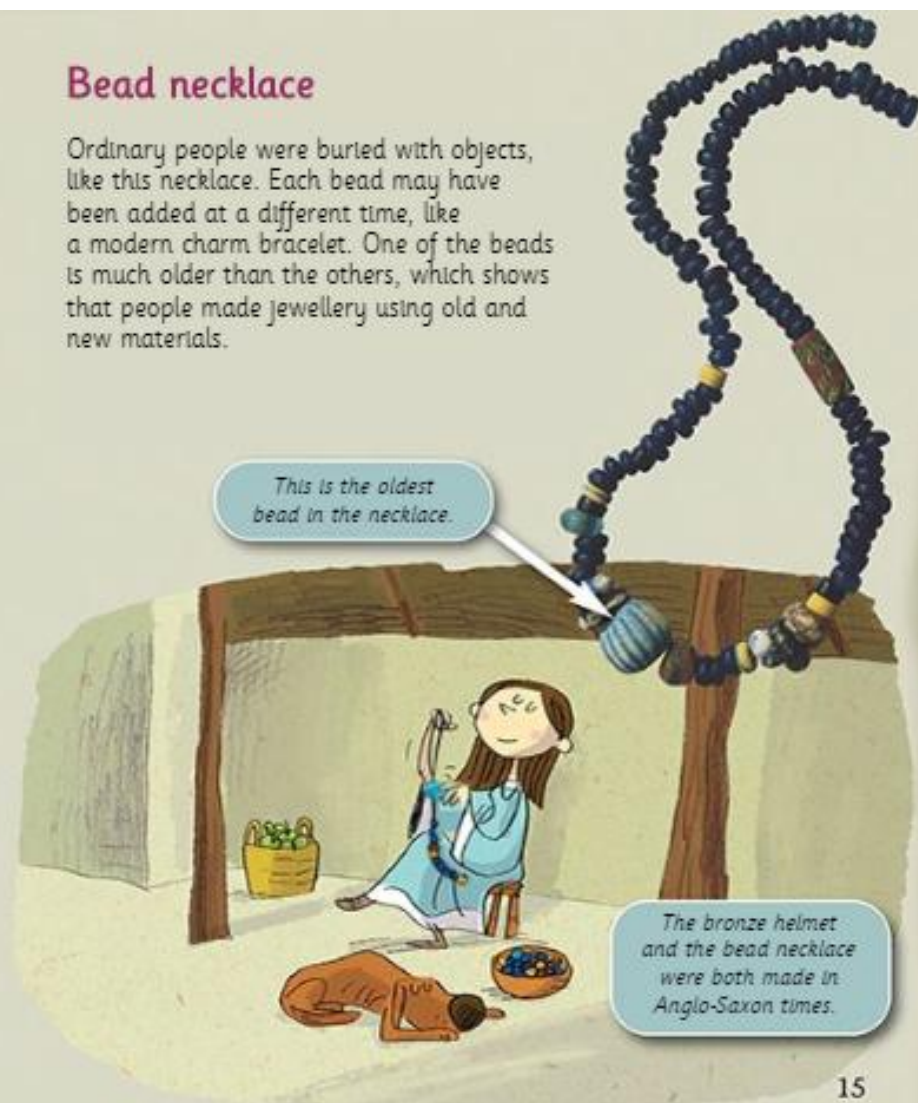


This is a dragon's head, made out of gold.

eyebrows

Bead necklace

Ordinary people were buried with objects, like this necklace. Each bead may have been added at a different time, like a modern charm bracelet. One of the beads is much older than the others, which shows that people made jewellery using old and new materials.



This is the oldest bead in the necklace.

The bronze helmet and the bead necklace were both made in Anglo-Saxon times.

Curious clothing

These shoes, hat and cape were found frozen with the 5,000-year-old body of a man. The type of clothing shows that the man may have been a shepherd. These clothes were designed for icy weather, and the straps on the soles of the shoes would have helped the man to climb mountains.



16



leather cap lined with fur

long cape made of grass



leather shoes lined with grass, with leather straps on the soles

A 3,000-year-old miniskirt was found in the grave of a woman in Denmark. It's made of one long strand of wool, and must have taken many hours to make. This shows the skirt was owned by someone rich or important. It may have been worn over another piece of clothing.



The skirt has a belt with a tassel.



17

Weird food

Butter that is thousands of years old has been found buried in Irish and Scottish **peat bogs**. It may have been buried to keep it cool, or hidden because it was valuable to its owner. It's valuable to archaeologists because they can study real food from the past. The oldest butter found was buried nearly 3,000 years ago, and 500 tubs have been found so far!



The butter has been found buried in wooden tubs, wicker baskets, animal skins, cloth and bark.

18

The butter is now grey, not yellow. Would you eat it?



a wooden tub filled with butter being buried in a peat bog

19

Glossary

a dig	a place where archaeologists are investigating
flint	hard stone that can be sharpened to make tools and weapons
peat bogs	very wet, muddy places made from old rotting plants and trees
vulture	a large bird of prey
X-ray	a special photograph that shows something you can't see – for example, bones in a body



20

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21

Write Away!

The Picnic

A. Put these pictures in the correct order.



B. Now write the story in the correct order.

Everybody was frightened as they ran back to the car.
The family was excited as they prepared for the picnic.
Suddenly, a huge wolf came out from behind the trees.
Mammy spotted a picnic table near some woods.
They all sat down and began eating.
When everything was ready, they drove out into the countryside.

Write Away!

Feeling Sick

A. Look at the picture. Write the story in the correct order.



Then he rang the school and the doctor.
She took Claire's temperature.
Claire woke up feeling very sick.
The doctor gave Claire's dad a prescription.
The doctor came to see Claire.
Her dad told her to stay in bed.

B. Have you ever been sick?
What was wrong with you?
Write about it and draw a picture.

Alphabetical Order

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A. Write the letters that come before and after each of these letters.

__ c __ __ j __ __ u __ __ x __ __ o __
 __ f __ __ l __ __ p __ __ s __ __ n __

B. Write the two letters that come before each of these letters.

__ m __ f __ x __ k __ t
 __ p __ w __ y __ s __ o

C. These words are in alphabetical order.

animal balloon castle dish elephant

Write the words from each box in alphabetical order.

ostrich bridge holiday floor cherry

1. bridge _____

empty kite jumper grass dinner

2. dinner _____

apple lorry illness milk nest

3. apple _____

D. Write the words from each line in alphabetical order and they will make sentences. Don't forget to use capital letters and full stops.

1. zoos people many visit Many people visit zoos.

2. soil gardens of lots have _____

3. well very can fly birds _____

Phonics (3) th/wh

thirty **30**



whistle

A. Choose the correct word to finish each sentence.

think	third	thin	wheel	wheat	white
thank	thread	thumb	whirl	where	whiskers
thirsty	thistle	through	whip	whisper	what
three	thousand	thorn	whale	whack	why

- If you don't eat enough food, you will become too _____.
- Teacher told us to speak in a _____.
- Flour is made from _____.
- The runner came _____ in the race.
- Your _____ is part of your hand.
- Every car has a steering _____.
- The Irish flag is green, _____ and orange.
- The car crashed _____ the wall.

B. Write the correct word under each picture.

thirty thirteen thumb thump throw throne wheel whale



C. Write sentences using these words.

- throw: _____
- thief: _____
- whiskers: _____



An Aimsir

An Aimsir



lá scamalloch



lá fuar



lá gaofar

lá fliuch



lá griannhar

lora rua



neantóga

duilleoga

loch





















gráinneog

Bhí Róisín sa pháirc inné.
Níl sí ann anois.

Féach agus abair	Scriobh anois	Scriobh arís	(✓) nó (X)
lá griannhar			<input type="checkbox"/>
lá fuar			<input type="checkbox"/>
lá scamalloch			<input type="checkbox"/>
lá gaofar			<input type="checkbox"/>
lá fliuch			<input type="checkbox"/>
loch			<input type="checkbox"/>
lora rua			<input type="checkbox"/>
gráinneog			<input type="checkbox"/>
duilleoga			<input type="checkbox"/>
neantóga			<input type="checkbox"/>
ann			<input type="checkbox"/>
anois			<input type="checkbox"/>

A Cruthaíod.

loch neantóga lá fliuch lá fuar lá scamalloch
gráinneog duilleoga lá gaofar iora rua lá grianmhar

(a)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		
(b)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	
(c)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		
(d)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	
(e)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>		
(f)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	
(g)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	
(h)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	
(i)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	
(j)		→	<div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>	←	

B Ceangail agus scríobh.

(a)		iora rua	(f)		(a) <u>lá grianmhar</u>
(b)		duilleoga	(g)		(b) _____
(c)		lá gaofar	(h)		(c) _____
(d)		lá fuar	(i)		(d) _____
(e)		gráinneog	(j)		(e) _____
		lá grianmhar			(f) _____
		loch			(g) _____
		lá scamalloch			(h) _____
		neantóga			(i) _____
		lá fliuch			(j) _____



Cén saghas lae atá ann anois?



(a) Lá _____ atá ann anois.

(b) Lá _____ atá _____ anois.



(c) _____ anois.

(d) _____ atá ann anois.



(e) _____



Dathaigh.



- (a) Cuir dath **dearg** ar an iora rua.
- (b) Cuir dath **glas** ar na neantóga.
- (c) Cuir dath **donn** ar an ngráinneog
- (d) Cuir dath **oráiste** ar na duilleoga.



Scriobh i gceart.

(a) **l'duilleoga**

(b) **áirífu**

(a) duilleoga

(b) _____

(c) **áislíccraohma**

(d) **farálcxag**

(c) _____

(d) _____

(f) **quenniárg**

(e) **uarríoa**

(e) _____

(f) _____

(g) **nan**

(g) _____

SESE/ARTS-Optional Extra

This is active work that incorporates a range of topics. There is absolutely no pressure on anyone to complete this work but if you would like to incorporate the little bit of baking/organising/art into your week, feel free. Pick and choose from the content. Again, there is no obligation to complete this work, it is merely a suggestion in case you'd like it. Let's make the most of this!

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
Resources	Geography Trees of Ireland	Art	Science	Engineering & STEM	Art
Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Read about the different trees• Go on a nature walk, try to find and name as many native trees that you can find.• Collect a leaf from each tree if possible.• Use a plain sheet of white paper and a crayon turned on it's side to make a bark rubbing of each tree.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Using the leaves and bark rubbings, create a poster or arrangement of all of the native trees you have found.• Name the leaves/trees.• Compare the size, colour, and shape of each leaf.• Discuss how the trees and leaves have changed in this new season.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seeing seeds experiment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use leaves, bark, branches and natural materials to build a den/fort/cubby house outside.• Build the den/fort for yourself or one of your teddies.• Take notice of the size of sticks, natural materials you need to use the den properly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use a cardboard tube from Kitchen Roll or toilet roll to make a telescope.• Design the telescope with paints/colours etc.• Use your newly designed telescope to search and find special treasures from around your house.



Oak

The oak tree is a **native** Irish tree. It can be found in forests all around Ireland.

The oak tree is best known for its fruit; the **acorn**.

Oak trees have a lifespan of up to 1000 years!



Ash

The ash tree is another **native** Irish tree. It grows all around Ireland. Ash woods can be found in the Burren in Co. Clare!

The wood of the ash tree is traditionally used to make hurleys.



Hazel

The hazel tree is a **native** Irish tree. It is most commonly found in areas of limestone such as the Burren in Co. Clare.

Hazel trees are very recognisable in summer time, due to their yellow flowers; **catkins**.



Birch

There are two types of birch trees in Ireland; the silver birch and the downy birch.

Both types of birch are delicate trees with narrow branches.

The silver birch is easily recognised by the white peeling on its trunk.



Horse Chestnut

Horse chestnut trees are not a native tree to Ireland.

Horse chestnut trees are best known for their fruit; the chestnut. The chestnuts grow in hard, green cases, covered in spikes to protect them.

Mature horse chestnut trees grow to a height of around 40m and can live for up to 300 years.



Willow

There are many types of willow tree that are **native** to Ireland.

Fluffy grey **catkins** make the willow tree very recognisable during the summer months.

Willow branches are very flexible. Because of this, willow was traditionally used to make woven baskets.



Beech

Beech trees are not a native Irish tree, but are found all around Ireland.

The leaves of the beech tree stay on much longer than other **deciduous** trees. In fact, sometimes the leaves remain on the tree until spring and are forced off the tree by the new buds!



Sycamore

The sycamore tree is not a native Irish species. It is commonly found all around Ireland.

Sycamore trees have a shorter lifespan than other trees. They live for about 150 years.



Hawthorn

The hawthorn is **native** to Ireland.

The hawthorn tree is known as the 'fairy tree' in Irish folklore. People believed that fairies lived in them.

It is considered bad luck to cut down a hawthorn tree. In Co. Clare, the county council built a main road around a hawthorn tree as they were not permitted to cut it down. There is now a protective fence around it!



Holly

The **evergreen** holly tree is very important to birds during the winter, as they feed on its berries.


The berries of the holly tree are poisonous to humans!

Holly is associated with Christmas and can often be found hanging up in houses around Christmas time.



Seeing Sound

Carry out this experiment to see how sounds are produced by vibrations.

Learning Objective	To explain how sound is produced by vibrations.
Science Unit	Energy and Forces: Sound
Skills Development	Observing
Materials Needed	Glass/Cup Cling film Elastic band Dry rice Musical instrument 
Steps	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Wrap the cling film over the top of the glass.2. Secure the cling film with elastic bands - make sure it fits tightly.3. Put some grains of rice on the cling film.4. Play the instrument close to the glass.
Scientific Principles	You will see the grains of rice vibrating on the cling film. Sound is created by vibrations. These vibrations travel through the air as a sound wave.

