

Hi boys,

We hope you are keeping well. It was great to hear about the great work you are doing at home. This week's work is explained below. Remember to try your best and don't worry if you find something difficult, that's part of the fun!

English: this week's comprehension story is about Saint Teresa of Calcutta. Please read the text and complete one exercise each day.

Saint of the Gutters

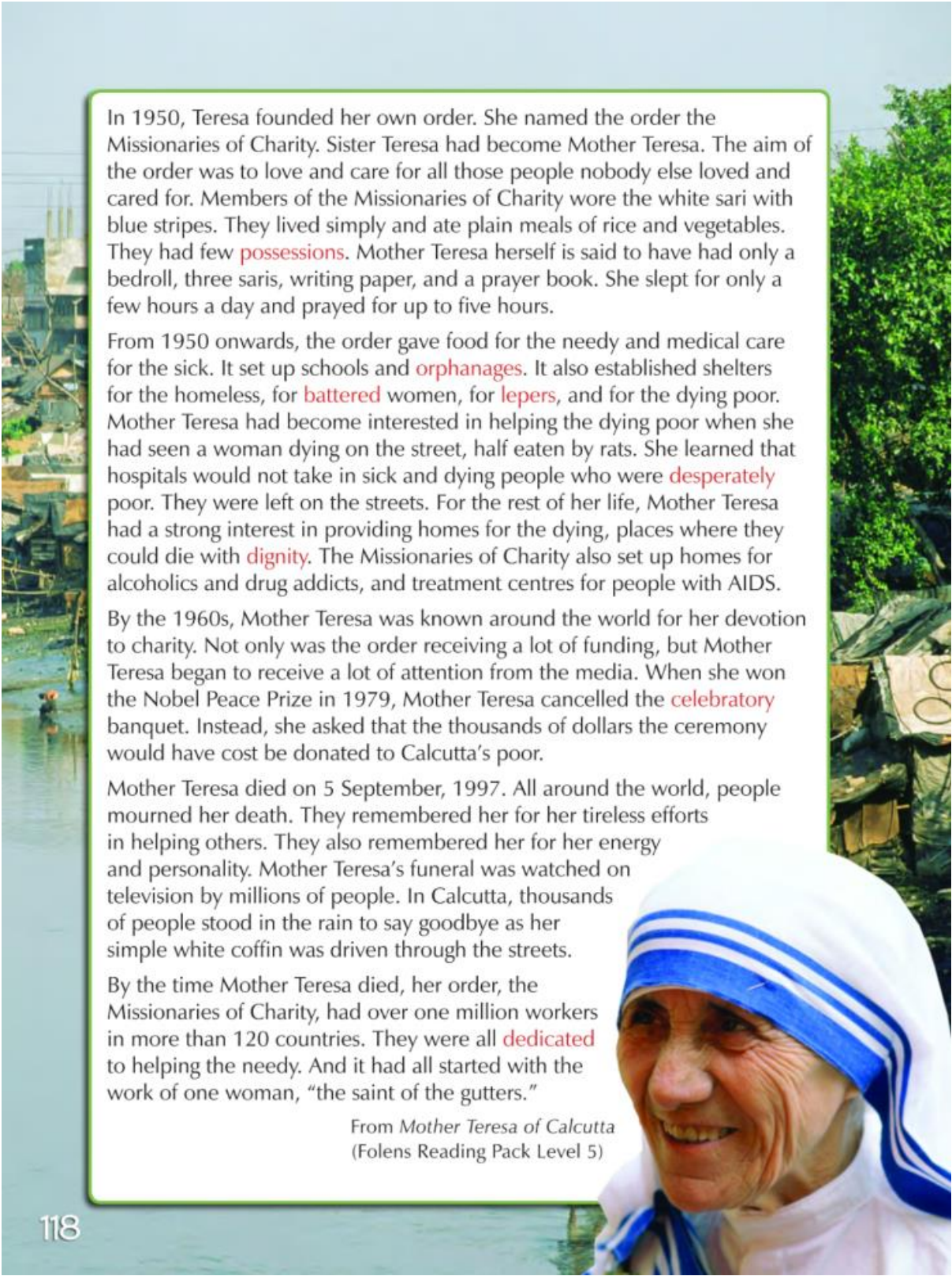
Mother Teresa was born Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu on 26 August, 1910 in a town known as Skopje in Albania (now Macedonia). When she was 18, Agnes went to Ireland to join an order of nuns known as the Sisters of Loreto. It was at this point that she changed her name. She chose to call herself Teresa, after a French Saint, Therese of Lisieux. From then on, Agnes was only ever called Teresa.

After Teresa had spent a few months in Ireland, the Sisters of Loreto sent her to India. They sent her to Calcutta. Teresa spent the next 17 years of her life teaching at a high school there. Although the girls Teresa taught were healthy and **privileged**, Teresa had seen many people who were not during her time in Calcutta. She had seen people homeless, starving, and dying on the streets with no one to care for them.



Mother Teresa with mothers and children at her Mission in Calcutta, India

In 1946, Teresa became ill. Doctors thought she had **tuberculosis**. On a train trip to Darjeeling where she was to **undergo** treatment, Teresa decided to give up her position at the school. She decided to move to Calcutta's slums. She wanted to help the sick and needy, the people nobody else wanted to look after. Teresa later explained that God had told her to leave St. Mary's High School and move to the slums. She felt that God had called her for the second time, this time to **devote** herself to the poorest of the poor. Teresa decided she would no longer wear the nun's habit worn by the Sisters of Loreto. Instead she went to a local market and bought a plain white **sari** with three blue stripes. She set up an open-air school for the children of Calcutta's slums. The children's parents were too poor to send them to school.



In 1950, Teresa founded her own order. She named the order the Missionaries of Charity. Sister Teresa had become Mother Teresa. The aim of the order was to love and care for all those people nobody else loved and cared for. Members of the Missionaries of Charity wore the white sari with blue stripes. They lived simply and ate plain meals of rice and vegetables. They had few **possessions**. Mother Teresa herself is said to have had only a bedroll, three saris, writing paper, and a prayer book. She slept for only a few hours a day and prayed for up to five hours.

From 1950 onwards, the order gave food for the needy and medical care for the sick. It set up schools and **orphanages**. It also established shelters for the homeless, for **battered** women, for **lepers**, and for the dying poor. Mother Teresa had become interested in helping the dying poor when she had seen a woman dying on the street, half eaten by rats. She learned that hospitals would not take in sick and dying people who were **desperately** poor. They were left on the streets. For the rest of her life, Mother Teresa had a strong interest in providing homes for the dying, places where they could die with **dignity**. The Missionaries of Charity also set up homes for alcoholics and drug addicts, and treatment centres for people with AIDS.

By the 1960s, Mother Teresa was known around the world for her devotion to charity. Not only was the order receiving a lot of funding, but Mother Teresa began to receive a lot of attention from the media. When she won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, Mother Teresa cancelled the **celebratory** banquet. Instead, she asked that the thousands of dollars the ceremony would have cost be donated to Calcutta's poor.

Mother Teresa died on 5 September, 1997. All around the world, people mourned her death. They remembered her for her tireless efforts in helping others. They also remembered her for her energy and personality. Mother Teresa's funeral was watched on television by millions of people. In Calcutta, thousands of people stood in the rain to say goodbye as her simple white coffin was driven through the streets.

By the time Mother Teresa died, her order, the Missionaries of Charity, had over one million workers in more than 120 countries. They were all **dedicated** to helping the needy. And it had all started with the work of one woman, "the saint of the gutters."

*From Mother Teresa of Calcutta
(Folens Reading Pack Level 5)*



A Fact Finding

1. Why did Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu come to Ireland?
2. Why did Agnes change her name to Teresa?
3. Why did Teresa give up her teaching job in St. Mary's High School?
4. Describe the sari that Teresa wore.
5. What major prize did Teresa win but did not attend the ceremony?



B Choose the word closest in meaning to the underlined word.

1. God called her to devote herself to the poorest of the poor.
(a) nurture (b) protect
(c) help (d) dedicate
2. They had few possessions.
(a) comforts (b) properties
(c) belongings (d) wealth
3. The order established shelters for battered women.
(a) assaulted
(b) neglected
(c) sick (d) injured
4. Mother Teresa provided places where they could die with dignity.
(a) pride (b) peace
(c) magnificence (d) solitude
5. Mother Teresa cancelled the celebratory banquet.
(a) memorial (b) commercial
(c) congratulatory (d) retail
6. They were all dedicated to helping the needy.
(a) interested (b) committed
(c) indifferent (d) likely



C Choose the most suitable word for each sentence.

1. Children from _____ families usually have wealthy parents. (**disadvantaged, deprived, privileged, needy**)
2. The suspect's car will _____ a police examination. (**undergo, devote, donate, immobilise**)
3. _____ are extremely poor and overcrowded areas of a city. (**Tuberculosis, Orphanages, Slums, Avenue**)
4. A _____ is a rectangular garment worn by South Asian women. (**kimono, sari, kilt, leper**)
5. _____ are homes especially for orphans. (**Lepers, Igloos, Orphanages, Hostels**)
6. The new king held a _____ to celebrate his coronation. (**snack, speech, banquet, cuisine**)



D

Between the lines. Choose the correct answer.

- Which of the following is FALSE? Mother Teresa was born in
 - Skopje.
 - Calcutta.
 - Albania.
 - Macedonia.
- Teresa became 'Mother Teresa' when
 - she became a nun.
 - she founded her own order.
 - she had a child.
 - she became famous.
- Mother Teresa had few possessions because
 - she had no money.
 - she was robbed in the slums.
 - she wanted to live like the poor.
 - she was too miserly to buy anything.
- Which of the following is FALSE? Mother Teresa set up shelters for
 - the homeless.
 - criminals.
 - lepers.
 - battered women.
- Teresa felt that a God called her for the second time when
 - she became a nun.
 - she chose the name Teresa.
 - she moved to the slums.
 - she went to St. Mary's High School.



E

Grammar

We often shorten words by running them together. An apostrophe is placed where a letter or letters have been left out. This is called a contraction.

Examples – can't, you've, we're, don't, I've.

Use contractions instead of the highlighted words.

- That** is the girl **who** is bullying me.
- I **cannot** swim but **he** is a good swimmer.
- I am** glad that **you are** on my team.
- She will** regret it if she **does not** enter.
- We are** delighted that **you are** going to accept the job.
- What is** tasty **is not** always good for you.



F

Summarise

In your own words write a paragraph about Mother Teresa's work in the slums of Calcutta.

G

Use Your Imagination

Imagine you are Mother Teresa. Write a letter to the Chairperson of the Norwegian Nobel Committee explaining why you would like the celebratory banquet to be cancelled.

Do one page of Read at Home each day and complete the questions.

Keep going with your diary. This will be a great thing to look back on in years to come.

Find 2 juicy words each day and write them into sentences. You can take these from anything you read or even the news or newspaper.

Make sure to read your own book for twenty minutes each day or try listening to an audiobook, sometimes it's nicer to listen to someone else read while you relax. Try [Audible](#) or click for stories from [David Walliams](#)

Spellings: Your spellings this week are from unit 26. Learn one block each day and ask someone at home to test you on Friday. Complete the colour coded exercises each day.

UNIT 26

Commonly Misspelled Words

Word List

whether ¹ deceive familiar ² emperor affect ³ neighbour receipt ⁴ beginning
 arctic sentence ideally excellent tragedy therefore similar incredible



A. Write the missing letters.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. w _____ er | 5. famil ____ r | 9. ____ ect | 13. rec ____ p ____ |
| 2. ar ____ tic | 6. id ____ ly | 10. tr ____ edy | 14. sim ____ ar |
| 3. dec ____ ve | 7. emper ____ | 11. nei ____ bour | 15. beg ____ ing |
| 4. sent ____ ce | 8. ex ____ lent | 12. the ____ fo ____ e | 16. incred ____ le |



B. Unscramble these words. Write them. Find them in the wordsearch.

- cticra _____
- enecnst _____
- pemrroe _____
- eveiced _____
- ptiecer _____
- ibeldercni _____
- marliis _____
- hetrehw _____
- llceexten _____
- gtardey _____



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



C. Write 10 words from the word list using these letters. You can use a letter more than once.

a e r l f r n d u s g x t p h i y b c m o e l f e i



- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ | 5. _____ | 7. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ | 6. _____ | 8. _____ | 10. _____ |



D. Make 3 small words from each word below. You can mix up the letters.

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. sentence | 2. familiar | 3. therefore | 4. neighbour | 5. incredible |
| <u>scent</u> _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |



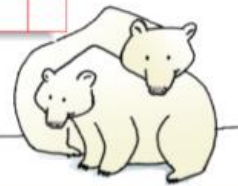
E. Crossword.

Across

- 1. Unbelievable.
- 4. Preferably.
- 8. Don't forget it when shopping.

Down

- 2. Next door
_____.
- 3. Better than very good.
- 5. 'The _____ has
no clothes!' the boy shouted.
- 6. Influence.
- 7. Area at the North Pole.



X the 8 incorrect spellings. Write them correctly.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. familiar | <input type="checkbox"/> | 9. emperor | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 2. tragedy | <input type="checkbox"/> | 10. artic | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 3. affect | <input type="checkbox"/> | 11. similar | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 4. wehther | <input type="checkbox"/> | 12. sentense | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 5. exellent | <input type="checkbox"/> | 13. ideally | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 6. incredible | <input type="checkbox"/> | 14. decieve | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 7. therefour | <input type="checkbox"/> | 15. receipt | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |
| 8. neighbour | <input type="checkbox"/> | 16. beginning | <input type="checkbox"/> | _____ |







Write the missing words. Use the word list.


- 1. She received an _____ school report.
- 2. The damp conditions began to _____ his health.
- 3. 'Are you _____ with this poem?' asked the teacher.
- 4. My next door _____ won the Lottery.
- 5. A _____ always begins with a capital letter.
- 6. I didn't know _____ to laugh or cry.
- 7. He loved the fairy tale about the _____ with
no clothes.
- 8. 'Don't forget your _____,' said the shopkeeper.
- 9. He was _____ placed to see all the action.
- 10. Penguins do not live in the _____.



Gaeilge: learn 4 spellings each day and ask someone at home to text you on Friday. There is a story and activities from Am don Léamh this week. Read the story aloud for someone and complete the color coded exercises each day. Use your foclóir or online dictionary to help you understand any tricky words.





| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| duilleoga | fiailí | féileacáin | bleibíní |

An Gairdín Scoile



Ní raibh an gairdín scoile go deas. Bhí an féar fada agus bhí duilleoga ar an talamh. Ní raibh aon bhláthanna sa ghairdín ach bhí go leor fiailí ann. Tháinig an Aoine. Tar éis an lóin chuaigh an múinteoir, an fear faire agus na páistí amach sa ghairdín. Bhí ráca ag Éanna agus bhailigh sé na duilleoga le chéile. Tharraing Róisín na fiailí amach. Bhain an fear faire an féar. Bhí spád ag an múinteoir agus chuir sé bleibíní.

Nuair a tháinig an t-earrach bhí plúiríní sneachta, cloigíní gorma, lusanna an chromchinn agus tiúilipí sa ghairdín. Sa samhradh bhí éin agus féileacáin sa ghairdín freisin. Bhí an múinteoir agus na páistí an-sásta.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |
| plúiríní sneachta | cloigíní gorma | lusanna an chromchinn | tiúilipí |

Cleachtaí

A. Fíor nó Bréagach?

- Bhí duilleoga ar na crainn.
- Bhí duilleoga ar an talamh.
- Bhailigh Róisín na duilleoga le chéile.
- Bhain Éanna an féar.
- Chuir an múinteoir bleibíní.
- Bhí éin agus féileacáin sa ghairdín sa samhradh.

B. Freogair na caisteanna.

- Cá raibh na fiailí? _____
- Cé a chuaigh amach sa ghairdín? _____
- Cé a bhailigh na duilleoga le chéile? _____
- Céard a tharraing Róisín amach? _____
- Cé a chuir bleibíní sa ghairdín? _____
- Céard iad na bláthanna a bhí sa ghairdín? _____
- Cé a bhí an-sásta? _____

C. Scriobh isteach na focail chearta ón scéal.
 Bhí _____ ag Éanna agus bhailigh sé na duilleoga le chéile. Bhain an fear faire an _____. Bhí spád ag an múinteoir agus chuir sé _____. Sa samhradh bhí éin agus _____ sa ghairdín.

D. Scriobh 4 fhocail ón scéal leis na litreacha seo:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|----------|----------|
| r | p | t | h | á | l | a | 1. _____ | 2. _____ | |
| i | m | c | f | ó | d | s | g | 3. _____ | 4. _____ |

Maths:

[Week 2: Maths 30th March - 3rd April Download](#)

Geography: This week's chapter is all about our nearest neighbour, Great Britain. The chapter in our book was written in 2005 and obviously lots has changed since then. Brexit has taken place which means that they are no longer part of the European Union and many other changes have occurred. We would like you to read the chapter 10 in Geography Quest and answer the questions on p53, 55 and 56. When you have that done, take a look at this [website](#) to give you a little bit more information. We would then like you to pick 5 things that have changed in Britain as a result of Brexit. You might find these websites helpful: [RTE](#), [BBC](#)

Great Britain: Our Nearest Neighbour

Our nearest neighbour is Great Britain. It is made up of three countries: England, Wales and Scotland. It is an island like Ireland. Britain is around 2.5 times the size of Ireland, with a population of over 50 million people.

Interesting Facts

- The British flag is called the UNION JACK.
- In Ireland, the country is divided into counties. In England, the divisions are known as SHIRES e.g. Yorkshire, Lancashire.
- Capital City – London (population 7 million)
- Highest Mountain – Ben Nevis – Scotland (1,343m)
- Largest Lake – Loch Lomond (Scotland)
- Longest River – Severn (354km)
- Most Northerly Point – John o’Groats
- Most Southerly Point – Land’s End
- National Emblems – England – Rose
Scotland – Thistle
Wales – Leek
- A tunnel beneath the English Channel links Britain and France.
- Britain is only 34km from France at its nearest point – Dover.
- Clocks in Britain and in many other parts of Europe and America depend on the time set at Greenwich. Greenwich is a village outside London. It once had an important observatory. The time zone for many countries in the Western World is calculated by using the time at Greenwich. This is called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- Stonehenge, about 4,000 years old, is one of the oldest structures in Britain.
- Climate – much like Ireland: mild, moist changeable climate.



Strand Unit: People and other lands: An environment in another European country

Objective: This chapter provides some detail about Britain and provides pupils to do some further study about our nearest neighbours



Activity A

1. Name the countries in Great Britain. _____
2. Name:
 - (a) Britain's highest mountain. _____
 - (b) Britain's longest river. _____
3. What kind of climate has Britain? _____
4. Name:
 - (a) Britain's most northerly point? _____
 - (b) Britain's most southerly point? _____
5. Name Britain's largest lake. _____
6. How many people live in London? _____
7. How old is Stonehenge? _____
8. Name the emblems for:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Ireland _____ | (c) England _____ |
| (b) Scotland _____ | (d) Wales _____ |
9. What does GMT stand for? _____

Activity B



Match.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| A soccer venue | The Queen lives here | |
| A British car | A famous clock in London | |
| A tennis venue | A famous writer | |
| The Prime Minister lives here | Laws are passed here | |



A Leading Industrial Nation

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain. At one stage, Britain was the leading manufacturing country in the world. Iron ore and coal were in plentiful supply. Most factories developed around the coalfields. Many of the early industries of the coalfields are now closed down. Today, oil and gas are more important than coal to industries in Britain.

In 1975, oil was discovered off the coast of Scotland in the North Sea.

Aberdeen in Scotland has become the centre of the North Sea oil exploration. Natural gas has been discovered off the coast of England and is used extensively for industry and for heating homes.

Fishing and Farming

Large sections of Britain are devoted to farming. However, Britain still needs to import food because of the very large population. Ireland exports cattle and dairy produce to England.

Britain has a large fishing industry and many people are employed in this industry.



London on the Thames is Britain's most important port. Many imports and exports go through this port.

Other Industries

- Glass and electrical goods are manufactured in the Manchester area.
- The world's largest chocolate and cocoa factory is in Birmingham.
- Sheffield is famous for cutlery.
- The Rift Valley area in Scotland is referred to as the Silicon Glen because of the extensive computer industry there.
- Today, most people in Britain work in service industries such as banks, shops and offices.



Activity C

Choose the correct answer. Write it on the line.

1. The Scottish city that has become the centre for North Sea oil is:

- (a) Glasgow.
 - (b) Edinburgh.
 - (c) Aberdeen.
-

2. Working in the service industry means:

- (a) Working in a factory.
 - (b) Working in places like shops, offices and banks.
 - (c) Working on a farm.
-

3. The Rift Valley called Silicon Glen is in:

- (a) Scotland.
 - (b) Wales.
 - (c) England.
-

4. Today, Britain's economy benefits greatly from:

- (a) The invention of new artificial clothing material.
 - (b) The use of coal to drive machinery.
 - (c) The discovery of oil in the North Sea.
-

5. Most people in Britain work in:

- (a) The fishing industry.
 - (b) The textile industry.
 - (c) The service industry.
-

6. The Industrial Revolution began in:

- (a) Ireland.
 - (b) France.
 - (c) England.
-

7. Cutlery is manufactured in:

- (a) Nottingham.
 - (b) Sheffield.
 - (c) Leeds.
-

8. The Channel Tunnel runs from:

- (a) Ireland to Britain.
 - (b) Scotland to Britain.
 - (c) Britain to France.
-

Activity D

Complete the crossword.

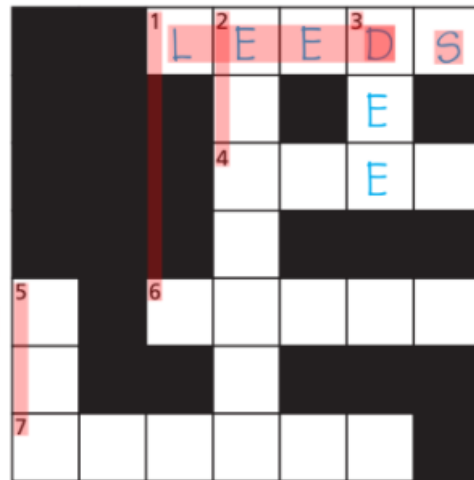
Clues

Across

1. This city in Yorkshire was the centre of the woollen industry.
4. A Scottish word for valley.
6. The smallest of the three countries which make up Britain.
7. The capital city of Britain.

Down

2. The largest of the three countries which make up Britain.
3. The river which flows through Aberdeen.
5. This discovery in the North Sea was very important to Britain.



Key Vocabulary in this Chapter

Shires: These are the names given to the county divisions of England.

GMT: Greenwich Mean Time. Greenwich is a village outside London. It once had an important observatory. The time zone for many countries in the Western World is calculated by using the time at Greenwich – Greenwich Mean Time.

Textiles: These are the cloths that are made in the clothing industry.

The most important things I learned in this chapter



Suggested Integration:

56 History: The Industrial revolution, Mathematics: Measures: Time

P.E. Remember exercise is really important and we need to try and be physically active every day. Getting into your garden to practice sports is a great way to improve. Try to develop a specific skill like kicking a football with your weak foot or playing hurling just with your weak side. Pick a target on a wall and try and hit it twenty times. Doing jumping jacks, press

ups, squats, practicing balances and planking is great for our physical and mental health. Joe Wicks is holding a PE class on YouTube each morning at 9 o'clock which would be a great way to start your day. Here is an example of one of his [PE lessons](#).

Please try and help out Mam and Dad by offering to do some chores or tidying up at home. This keeps us busy and will keep everyone happy!