

Béarla

Litriú Béarla

WEEK 22

PAGE 46 **Ex. 1** 1. cemetery 2. century 3. catalogue 4. collapse 5. ceremony 6. cathedral 7. collision 8. collar
Ex. 2 (a) collar (b) collide (c) category (d) hospital (e) ambulance (f) colleague (g) gigantic (h) gimmick
Ex. 3 (a) collide (b) hospital (c) cathedral (d) giraffe (e) ceremony (f) century (g) conscious (h) ginger
PAGE 47 **Ex. 4** 1. caterpillar 2. collide 3. collapse 4. collision 5. collection 6. collar 7. colleague 8. recollect
9. giraffe 10. gimmick 11. giggle **Ex. 5** (a) collapse (b) caterpillar (c) gimmick (d) collision (e) colleague
(f) cathedral (g) hospital (h) catalogue **Ex. 6 A list** — 1. certificate 2. century 3. centenary 4. category 5.
catalogue 6. caterpillar 7. cathedral 8. collide 9. collision 10. collapse 11. collection 12. collar 13. colleague
B list — 1. catalogue 2. category 3. caterpillar 4. cathedral 5. centenary 6. century 7. certificate 8. collapse 9.
collar 10. colleague 11. collection 12. collide 13. collision

Sonia O'Sullivan

Answers

1. How did Sonia O'Sullivan first get involved in running?
Sonia started running in secondary school and joined the Ballymore Athletics Club with her friends.
2. Who was involved in encouraging Sonia to focus on running?
Sonia's teachers in secondary school encouraged her to focus on running.
3. What evidence do we have to show that Sonia was a determined athlete from early on in terms of her training?
She trained both individually and with her athletics club.
4. How do you think Sonia felt about her performance in her first ever Olympic Games?
Explain your answer.
Children's own responses, such as: Sonia came in fourth place which is a great achievement.
5. What information are we given about the records Sonia broke in 1992? How many of these were broken in 11 days?
She set six Irish national records in this time. What was most impressive was that five of these records were broken in the space of 11 days.
6. For how many years did Sonia hold the world record for the fastest time in the 2000m category?
She held it for 23 years (1994 – 2017).
7. What setback did Sonia have in 1996? How do you think this might have affected her, in your opinion?
In the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta, she was badly affected by stomach ache and was unable to finish the race in the final.
8. Sonia has 'made her mark on Irish history.' What do you think this phrase means?
Accept answers such as: Sonia has made a significant contribution to Ireland's success in athletics; Sonia will be historically renowned for her dedication to promoting sport.
9. What are some of the other ways that Sonia has promoted sport apart from her participation in athletic competitions?
Sonia has spent time encouraging young people to get involved in sport and professional sporting careers. She has also written two books, 'Running to Stand Still' and 'Sonia, My Story'.
10. What did you find most interesting or surprising about Sonia O'Sullivan? Explain your answer.
Answers will vary but children should explain their answer.

Cloze Procedure

Page 17

1. Yearned
2. Ancient
3. Believing
4. Myth
5. Attempts
6. Escape
7. Feathers
8. Experimented
9. Designed
10. Propelled
11. Successful
12. Aircraft
13. Biplane
14. Engine
15. Fighter
16. Millions
17. Parts
18. Pity
19. Conquest
20. Destructive

Better At English 5 Freagraí

Unit 24 - Grammar

Rewind 4

Let's look back at **adverbs**, **exclamation marks**, **conjunctions** and **plurals**.

1. What is an adverb?
2. When do we use an exclamation mark?
3. What is a conjunction?
4. What does plural mean?

A Complete each sentence using a conjunction. **VA.**

1. Neither Shobhan nor James speaks French.
2. I can't wait until my summer holidays.
3. She will go to the dentist if you go too.
4. It must be pointed either or cream.
5. It has been ages since we went to the cinema.
6. It is too hot and humid to sit inside today.
7. She ate the food because she did not want to insult the cook.
8. Neither goats nor sheep make good household pets.

B Complete each sentence by changing each adjective in brackets to an adverb.

1. Would you (kind) kindly pass me the salt, please?
2. He (greedy) greedily grabbed everything in sight.
3. The women walked (brisk) briskly on a cold evening.
4. My dog (loyal) loyally ran back to me when I called him.
5. The man on the news was (brutal) brutally beaten.
6. I need to contact the Gardai (urgent) urgently.
7. I (polite) politely asked that lady to lower her voice.
8. The man was (wrong) wrongly accused of being a thief.
9. The princess (vain) vainly admired herself in the mirror.
10. The children (tired) tiredly climbed the stairs to bed.

C Underline the correct spelling of the plural in each sentence.

1. My aunt keeps a few duckings/dunkies on her farm in Roscommon.
2. We had two agapans/anses to write for homework last weekend.
3. Every spring there are lots of calves/calves born on our farm.
4. We eat two small turkeys/turkes every Christmas.
5. I love listening to storytellers/tellers from the past.
6. There are no bullies/bullies in my class in school.
7. I saw a film about a group of spyspans/spies the other evening.
8. My favourite days/dies of the week are Saturday and Sunday.
9. There are a lot of delays/deins due to the road works.
10. Many liferlins/lifers could be saved on the roads by drivers slowing down.

D Write five sentences using exclamation marks. **PA.**

96

Unit 24 - Comprehension

The Old Brown Horse

The old brown horse looks over the fence
In a weary sort of way.
He seems to be saying to all who pass:
"Well, folks, I've had my day -
I'm simply wanking the world go by.
And nobody seems to mind.
As they're dashing past in their motor-
cars.

A horse who is lame and half-
blind."

The old brown horse has a
shaggy coat.
But once he was young and
trim.

And he used to trot through the woods
and lanes
With the one who was fond of him.
But his owner rides in a motor car.
And it makes him feel quite sad
When he thinks of the days that used to be.

And of all the times they had.
Sometimes a friendly soul will stop
Near the fence, where the tired old head
Rests wearily on the topmost bar.
And a friendly word is said.

Then the old brown horse gives a little sigh
As he feels the kindly touch
Of a hand on his mane or his
shaggy coat.

And he doesn't mind so much
So if you pass by the field one
day:
Just stop for a word or two
With the old brown horse who
was once as young

And as full of life as you.
He'll love the touch of your soft young hand.
And I know he'll seem to say
"Oh, thank you, friend, for the kindly thought
For a horse who has had his day."

A Answer the questions. **PA.**

1. Do you think the old brown horse is happy? Yes ☐ No ☐ Explain why you think so.
2. Name two ways in which the old horse is different now to when he was young.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
3. How does the horse's owner get around now?
4. How could you be kind to the horse if you saw him?
5. Tick the two words that best describe how the horse probably feels.
lonely ☐ energetic ☐ angry ☐ weary ☐ excited ☐
6. What do you think would be a nice name for this old brown horse?

B Select eight pairs of rhyming words from the poem.

1. way and day 5. head and said
2. mind and blind 6. touch and much
3. trim and him 7. two and you
4. sad and had 8. outy and day

C Imagine... You had your own horse. Draw a picture of your horse and choose a name.

I would call my horse **PA.**

97

Unit 24 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idiom to its meaning.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. right as rain | (i) to be badly bruised |
| 2. rip in the bud | (ii) leave something alone if it might cause trouble |
| 3. day in day out | (iii) perfect |
| 4. be sleeping deep | (iv) all the time |
| 5. to be black and blue | (v) stop it just in time |

B Vocabulary. Find the lines in the poem "The Old Brown Horse" that mean the same as the phrases below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. in a tired manner | in a <u>weary sort of way</u> |
| 2. as they pass by quickly in cars | as they're <u>dashing past in their motor cars</u> |
| 3. he used to be young and slim | but once he <u>was young and trim</u> |
| 4. sometimes a friendly person will stop | sometimes a <u>friendly soul will stop</u> |

C Word Structure. Complete the table of rhyming words. **VA.**

| Word | One-syllable word | Two-syllable word | Two-syllable word |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. hot | goat | garage | forget |
| 2. coat | boat | afloat | remote |
| 3. chair | hair | repair | beverage |
| 4. bin | win | begin | within |

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic

"An old horse tells his story". **PA.**

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|--------|
| farmyard | saddle | children | jumping | kindness | fields |
| apple | haystack | foxes | competition | cart | farmer |
| Paragraph 1 | 1. You are the horse talking. | 2. How old are you? | | | |
| | 3. Tell about your parents. | 4. What work did they do? | | | |
| Paragraph 2 | 1. When/where were you born? | 2. Who owned you first? | | | |
| | 3. Were you a pet or a worker? | 4. Was life kind or cruel to you? | | | |
| Paragraph 3 | 1. Were you sold or? Why? | 2. What is it like to be old? | | | |
| | 3. What are your best memories? | 4. What is your greatest wish? | | | |

E Teaser Time

1. The code represents the word FACILITIES.

Using this code, find these hidden words:

| | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| 634 | 57418 | 7284 | 613284 | 53184 | 8257 | 81345 | 57284 |
| FACE | GTEAL | TLE | PACLE | SCALE | 1457 | LACED | 5TLE |

2. Five Minute Word Bank. In five minutes, how many words (of three or more letters) can you make using the word IMMEDIATELY? **PA.**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----|-------|--|--------|--|------|--|-----|--|
| (i) | TLE | (ii) | | (iii) | | (iv) | | (v) | |
| (vi) | | (vii) | | (viii) | | (ix) | | (x) | |

98

*** Score each exercise out of 10. Unit 24 - Check-up**

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.
carefully speedily hesitantly confidently fearfully
intently awkwardly joyfully clumsily anxiously

| | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. clumsily | awkwardly | 6. hurriedly | speedily |
| 2. cautiously | carefully | 7. purposefully | intently |
| 3. knowingly | confidently | 8. happily | joyfully |
| 4. nervously | anxiously | 9. delicately | delicately |
| 5. timidly | fearfully | 10. reluctantly | hesitantly |

Score _____

B Comprehension. Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "The Old Brown Horse".

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| 1. fence | <barrier> | boulder | 6. trim | <slim> | fat |
| 2. dashing | <speeding> | speeding | 7. name | <hair> | tail |
| 3. lame | amuse | <can't walk> | 8. kindly | <friendly> | grumpy |
| 4. shaggy | <untidy> | untidy | 9. quite | <a bit> | whisper |
| 5. wearily | tripped | <tired> | 10. folks | <people> | animals |

Score _____

C Grammar. Underline the correct spellings.

- We have caifs (larks and ducks) donkeys on the farm.
- The opvivia have very difficult lives (lives).
- The family (families) ate the loads (loaves) of bread.
- The chefs (chevs) used berry (berries) in the tart.
- The lady (ladies) swam near the reefs (reeves).

Score _____

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Once upon a time, the birds had a meating. The eagle, the crow, the owl and the robin came too. One tiny bird with a short tail were there to. She was so small that the other birds didn't notice her. The birds at the meeting were chirping and quacking. The eagle spoke quite loudly and said, "The bird who can fly highest will be the king." All the birds agreed.

Score _____

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Score _____

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Unit 24 - Grammar

Review 4

Let's look back at clauses and sentences, exclamation marks, adverbs and plurals.

- What do adverbs of time and place tell us?
- What is an interjection?
- What do singular and plural mean?
- What are the subject and predicate of a clause or sentence?

A In each sentence, underline the subject in red and the predicate in blue.

- The moon appears during the night.
- The girl skipped happily with her rope.
- The hunter set the trap behind the wall.
- The monkey climbed up the tree.
- I visited my friend yesterday.
- The tractor is in the field over there.
- She had not heard the story before.
- The children went to bed early.
- The letter was beautifully written.
- Dad lives near to the park.

B Write the adverb from each of the sentences in exercise A into the correct column. Use each one in a sentence.

| Manner | Time | Place |
|-------------|-----------|--------|
| happily | night | behind |
| beautifully | yesterday | up |
| | before | there |
| | early | near |

C Rewrite the sentences, changing all of the nouns from the plural to the singular.

- We always sit on the wooden benches in the parks. bench - park
- Ask the men to stop shouting at the children. man - child
- The roofs of the houses leaked after the heavy rain. roof - house
- The people had potatoes with their meal. person - potato - meal
- The farmers left the oxen in the fields. farmer - ox - field
- There are no buffaloes in zoos. is - buffalo - zoo
- The women turn their radios up to listen to the news. woman - her - radio
- The woodlice were crawling all over the logs. woodlice - was - log
- The girls left the dentists after getting fillings in their teeth. girl - dentist - filling - her - teeth
- The babies were upset because they were hungry. baby - was - is - was

D Write six sentences using exclamation marks.

-
-
-
-
-
-

The Plait of the Camel

Canary-Birds feed on sugar and seed,
Parrots have crackers to crunch;
And, as for the poodles, they tell me the
noodles
Have chickens and cream for their lunch.
But there's never a question
About MY digestion -
Anything does for me!

Cats, you're aware, can repose in a chair,
Chickens can roost upon rails,
Puppies are able to sleep in a stable,
And oysters can slumber in pails.
But no one supposes
A poor Camel does -
Any place does for me!

Lambs are enclosed where it's never exposed,
Goats are constructed for hens,
Kittens are treated to houses well heated,
And pigs are protected by pens.
But a Camel comes handy
Wherever it's handy -
Anywhere does for me!

People would laugh if you rode a giraffe,
Or mounted the back of an ape,
It's nobody's habit to ride on a rabbit,
Or try to bestride a fox.
But as for a Camel, he's
Ridden by families -
Any load does for me!

A snake is as round as a hole in the ground,
And weasels are waxy and sleek,
And no alligator could ever be straighter
Than lizards that live in a creek.
But a Camel's all lumpy
And bumpy and humpy -
Any shape does for me!

A Answer the questions. PA.

- Do you think the camel has reason to be upset? Yes ☐ No ☐ Why? _____
- List three of the complaints that the camel has.
(i) _____ (ii) _____ (iii) _____
- Select the three words that best describe how the camel is feeling.
disgruntled ☐ proud ☐ jealous ☐ used ☐ bullied ☐ cheated ☐ depressed ☐
- In your opinion, which animal in the poem has the most (i) boring life? _____
(ii) useful life? _____ (iii) exciting life? _____ (iv) pampered life? _____
- Write the two lines that you like most.
(i) _____
(ii) _____
Why do you like these lines? _____

B Suppose a camel was living on a farm in Ireland. Write his/her introduction to the other animals. **PA.**

Hello. My name is _____. I can be very helpful because _____. I enjoy _____.
Every day I will _____. I will need _____.
As a treat I would like _____. An embarrassing secret about me is that _____.

C Imagine... Select the verse you like best and draw a picture of it. **PA.**

Unit 24 - Word Study

A Comprehension. Match the idioms to its meaning.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. blue in the face | (i) whatever happens |
| 2. air your view | (ii) early in the morning |
| 3. in the small hours | (iii) say what you think |
| 4. hide a light under a bushel | (iv) sick of fighting |
| 5. come rain or shine | (v) hide a talent |

B Vocabulary. Rewrite the lines from "The Plait of the Camel" in another way. **PA.**

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Cans, you're aware, can repose in a chair | |
| 2. Coops are constructed for hens | |
| 3. It's nobody's habit to ride on a rabbit | |
| 4. Lambs are enclosed where it's never exposed | |

C Word Structure. Ring the correct spelling of each word.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. <blat> | bat | bat | 5. <berlog> | berle | besour |
| 2. realy | realy | realy | 6. <temperature> | temperure | temperature |
| 3. <black> | blake | blak | 7. <suppose> | suppose | supposse |
| 4. cud | <cauld> | chould | 8. remmembered | remembered | remebered |

D Think, plan, write... Use the plan and the vocabulary to write an essay on the topic "The camel that lived on a farm". Try to use lots of adjectives. **PA.**

overlain gumpy neglected jealous escaped helpful unpleasant amusing snubborn advantage disgraceful laughed

Paragraph 1

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. What farm? Where? | 2. How did the camel get there? |
| 3. Describe the farm. | 4. The other animals' reactions. |

Paragraph 2

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. What was the camel's role on the farm? | 2. Reactions of others. |
| 3. An unexpected incident... | 4. Planning for a bit of fun... |

Paragraph 3

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Bullying on the farm... | 2. What animals are involved? |
| 3. Who bullies? Who is the victim? | 4. How is the problem resolved? |

E Teaser Time.

1. The code represents the word
DICHRAINING. Using this code, find these hidden words:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| D | E | C | R | E | A | S | I | N | I | N | G |
| 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | | |

3418 19178 34164 6789 613 4164 21764 3178
DEAN AGAIN CEASE SING SAD EASE RAISE GAIN

2. Five-Minute Word Bank. In five minutes, how many words (of three or more letters) can you make using the word **FASCINATION**? **PA.**

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|--|--------|--|-------|--|------|--|
| (i) | FACT | (ii) | | (iii) | | (iv) | | (v) | |
| (vi) | | (vii) | | (viii) | | (ix) | | (x) | |
| (xi) | | (xii) | | (xiii) | | (xiv) | | (xv) | |

★ Score each exercise out of 10. Unit 24 - Check-up

A Vocabulary. Match the related words. Use each word only once.

grudgingly generously warily conscientiously lethargically
humorously awkwardly abruptly gracefully purposefully

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. suddenly | abruptly | 6. cautiously | warily |
| 2. with great care | conscientiously | 7. elegantly | gracefully |
| 3. with determination | purposefully | 8. giving unselfishly | generously |
| 4. in good fun | humorously | 9. clumsily | awkwardly |
| 5. unwillingly | grudgingly | 10. with little energy | lethargically |

B Comprehension. Ring the words that are closest in meaning to the words from "The Plait of the Camel".

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. I <u>plait</u> | <u>complaint</u> | simple | 6. <u>pail</u> | white | <u>bucket</u> |
| 2. my <u>digestion</u> | <u>what I eat</u> | my idea | 7. mounted | get up on | a lot |
| 3. <u>roost</u> | cook | <u>rest</u> | 8. <u>bestraddle</u> | stand on | sit on |
| 4. <u>slumber</u> | <u>sleep</u> | cozy | 9. <u>sleek</u> | <u>smooth</u> | new |
| 5. <u>exposed</u> | showed | <u>sign or color</u> | 10. creek | <u>stream</u> | in trouble |

C Grammar. Match the word to its description.

subject verb object predicate interjection

1. used with an exclamation mark to express strong feeling interjection

2. the noun representing what we are speaking about subject

3. to whom or what the action is being done object

4. the starting part, what is said about a subject predicate

5. the word that tells what action is being done verb

D Proofing. Underline the ten errors and write the correction above the error.

Camels are like homes designed for the desert. They have one or two hump Arabian camels have only one hump. They have bushy eyebrow thick eyelashes and triple eyelids to protect their eyes from sand. They can close their nostrils to stop sand blowing into them. Even their hooes are desert designed for long journeys thru the hot desert. It is because their bodies are so suited to travelling long distances in the desert that camels are called "desert ships".

E Spelling. Ten words will be read aloud. Listen and write them correctly.

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

Gaeilge

Taisce Tuisceanna

Freagraí

1. Cé háit a bhfuil an dráma seo suite?
(a) I gceist na bpaláistí agus i gceist na scoile

2. Céin fáth a bhfuil inni ar Mhamair?
(a) Níl sí cinnte faoi scoil nua

3. Cé acu abairt atá fíor?
(b) Tá Dáidí sásta leis an scoil nua

4. Cad é mar a chuirigh na paláistí chuig an scoil?
(b) Shíall siad

5. Cad é a tharla nuair a bhain siad an scoil amach?
(a) Bhíad beirt paláistí eile leo ag na gearla

6. Cad é mar a mhóthaigh Dáidí agus Lára ag an gearraí, do bharr?
(a) Bhí siad iomtach sásta

7. Tá an briathar áille in úsáid:
(a) san ainm léitheach

8. Céin sórt téacs é seo?
(a) Dráma

TASC 1: AG FIOSRÚ FOCAL

1. Cé acu thíos atá ar comhchiall le nua?
(a) Ó

2. Cé acu thíos atá contrártha le os and?
(a) Go hionn

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Cárta Freagraí

2 An Dódo – Éan atá imithe in éag

Freagraí

1. Cé acu abairt thíos atá fíor?
(a) Ní mhaireann an dódo níos mó

2. Cé acu fráca a insíonn dúinn nach bhfuil an dódo beo níos mó?
(c) Tá an dódo imithe in éag

3. Cad é a bhi aisteach faoin dódo mar éan?
(b) Ní raibh sé ábalta eitilt

4. Cé acu paragraf ina bhfuil an t-údar ag cur síos ar an chuma a bhí ar an dódo?
(a) Paragraf 1

5. Cén dá rud is mó a chuir deireadh leis an dódo?
(c) Mairmeáligh an Phortangéil agus ainmhithe eile

6. Cad é a shíl na mairmeáligh den dódo, do bharúil?
(b) Go raibh sé bóiména

7. Tá an focal dódo in úsáid mar:
(b) ainmfhocal

8. Cén sórt téacs é seo?
(c) Neamhfhísean

TASC 1: AG FIOSRÚ FOCAL

1. Cé acu thíos atá ar comhchiall le sone?
(a) Achasach

3. Cé acu thíos atá contrártha le crúcach?
(a) Direach

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Cárta Freagraí

3 Túr Eiffel

Freagraí

1. Cá fhad atá Túr Eiffel ann anois?
(b) Níos mó ná 100 bliain

2. Is féidir Túr Eiffel a fheiceáil ó cháir a bheith gach áit i bPáras ciann is:
(b) go bhfuil sé iontach ard.

3. Cérbh é Gustave Eiffel?
(b) An fear a thóg an túr

4. Cé acu abairt thíos atá fíor?
(b) Tugann cuid mhór daoine cuairt air gach bliain

5. Cad é a tharlaíonn don túr lá gofar?
(a) Bogann sé siota beag ó thaobh go taobh

6. Cén fáth nár leagadh an túr, do bharúil?
(c) Mar gheall ar an tábacht a bhí leis an raidió

7. I bparagraf 2 tá an focal aeróg in úsáid mar:
(c) ainmfhocal.

8. Cén sórt téacs é seo?
(a) Neamhfhísean

TASC 1: AG FIOSRÚ FOCAL

1. Cén acu thíos atá ar comhchiall le suimiúil?
(a) Spéisiúil

3. Cé acu thíos atá contrártha le úsáideach?
(a) Gan mhaith

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Cárta Freagraí

4 Bóna an Madadh Faire

Freagraí

1. Cé acu abairt atá fíor?
(c) Coinníonn madadh faire súil ghéar ar rudaí

2. Cad é mar a fuair Bóna a ainm?
(b) Caitheann sé bóna thart ar a mhúineál

3. Cén líne sa scéal a insíonn dúinn nach bhfuil cuimhne rómháth ag Bóna?
(a) Is madadh dearmadach é

4. Cad é mar atá a fhios againn nach madadh maith faire é Bóna?
(a) Ghoid Rabchat an stopuairleadóir

5. Cé acu abairt is fearr a chuireann síos ar bharúil an scríbhneora ar Bhóna?
(b) Is maith leis Bóna cé nach madadh maith faire é

6. Cad é barúil an duine seo den leabhar?
(b) Bhí sé furasta a léamh agus bhain sé sult as

7. Tá an briathar caitheann i bparagraf 2:
(b) son aimsir láithreach.

8. Cén sórt téacs é seo?
(a) Léirmheas

TASC 1: AG FIOSRÚ FOCAL

1. Cé acu thíos atá ar comhchiall le gan mhaith?
(a) Gan úsáid

3. Cé acu thíos atá contrártha le furasta?
(b) Deacair

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Cárta Freagraí

Freagraí

1. Cé hait a ndéachaih Lára ag siú? (a) Faoim tuath
2. Cad é mar a bhí an aimsir (a) Lá maith a bhí ann
3. Cé acu abairt thíos atá fíor? (a) D'fhág Róla Lára léi féin sa choill
4. Cé acu thíos is fearr a chuireann síos ar Lára nuair a thit sí sa choill? (a) Buantha
5. Cad é mar a mhothaigh Lára nuair a chuala sí guth a máma? (c) Tháinig áthas uirthi
6. Cad é mar atá a fhios againn go raibh daidí Lára sásta le Róla, do bheirte? (b) Clann is gur shíl sé gur madadh cliste a bhí ann
7. Tá an focal daitle in úsáid i bparagraf 1 mar: (a) aidilcht
8. Céan sént téacs é seo? (a) Físcéan

TASC 1: AG FIOSRÚ FOCAL

1. Cé acu thíos atá ar comhchiall le scread? (b) Scairt
3. Cé acu thíos atá contrártha le cliste? (b) Bómánts

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MATA

Work It out 5: Seachtain 23 Freagraí

WEEK 23 – MONDAY

T 1. $10 \times 5 = 50 - 10$

A 2. $90 \div 10 = 12 - 3$

B 3. $5 \times 8 = 32 + 8$

L 4. $10 \times 5 = 50 - 40$

S 5. $25 \div 5 = 8 - 3$

6. True or false? $\frac{1}{2} > 0.35$ **True**

7. Add 20 to 400. **420**

8. 9 a.m. is 9 a.m. in Dublin, is it 6 p.m. or $\sqrt{8}$ p.m. in Paris?

9. Pick >, < or = to fill the frame. $\frac{1}{2} > 0.25$

10. Trains leave every 15 mins. The 1st leaves at 2:15 p.m. What time does the 4th leave? **3:00 p.m.**

11. €40 - €4.45 = €**35.55**

12. This is a **Vertical** line.

13. 210 minutes = **3** hours **30** minutes

14. $\frac{1}{4} = 25\%$

15. 3 pineapples cost €3.60. How much for 5 pineapples? €**6.00**

16. What is the next number? 6, 2, 2, **1**

17. What is the length of a rectangle which is 6 cm wide and has an area of 90 cm²? **15 cm**

18. Tom spent 37% of €48. How much had he left? €**32** : €35 **✓** €30

19. $3 \times 4 + 2 = g - 7$, then $g =$ **14** **✓** 8

20. What fraction is not shaded? **$\frac{1}{4}$** **✓** $\frac{3}{4}$

Score **20**

WEEK 23 – TUESDAY

T 1. $10 \times 10 = 90 + 10$

A 2. $35 \div 5 = 10 - 3$

B 3. $25 \div 5 = 11 - 6$

L 4. $45 \div 5 = 14 - 5$

S 5. $8 \times 5 = 46 - 6$

6. Five less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number is six. What is the number? **44**

7. 7 pears cost €2.66. How much for 10 pears? €**3.80**

8. How many counties in Ireland begin with the letter W? **4**

9. Ring the odd one out. 31, **40**, 37, 41, 43

10. $2 \div 0.4 =$ **0.92**

11. $\frac{1}{2}$ of a number is 21. What is $\frac{1}{3}$ of the number? **28**

12. $9^\circ =$ **81'**

13. Tom cycled 13 km in 20 minutes. Express his speed in km/h. **39** km/h

14. $12.745 \times 100 =$ **1274.5**

15. $4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} =$ **4.25**

16. A straight angle is **180°**

17. Tom had €100. He spent 0.6 of it. How much had he left? €**30** : €40 **✓** €40

18. Write $\frac{1}{2}$ as a decimal. **0.5** **✓** 1.5 : 1.5

19. What are the chances of picking a spade from a deck of cards? **1 in 4** **✓** 1 in 52 : 1 in 4

20. $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} =$ **$\frac{1}{4}$** **✓** $\frac{3}{4}$

Score **20**

WEEK 23 – WEDNESDAY

T 1. $35 \div 5 =$ **5** **✓** 2

A 2. $5 \times 10 = 25 + 25$

B 3. $10 \times 10 = 10 + 30$

L 4. $5 \times 9 = 48 - 3$

S 5. $30 \div 5 = 15 - 9$

6. What number is halfway between -4 and +4? **0**

7. Which is better value: 400 g of carrots for €2 or $\sqrt{1}$ kg for €1.80?

8. $1 \frac{1}{2}$ kg = **1.375** g

9. An adult's cinema ticket costs €7.50. A child's is half price. How much for 2 adults and 2 children? €**22.50**

10. $90 \times 70 =$ **3,500**

11. What is 14:45 in a.m. or p.m. time? **2:45 p.m.**

12. 5 bags of 90 each will cost €**4.95**

13. The shaded part is called a **sector**

14. Subtract 0.06 from 1.6. **1.54**

15. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 56 = **28** **✓** 28

16. The space within a perimeter is called the **area**

17. The LCM of 4, 8 and 12 is **24**

18. Which number sentence is correct? **$20 \div 5 > 5 \div 2$** : $24 \div 3 = 7$ **✓** $\sqrt{36} > 4 > 6$

19. This shape is a **pentagon** **✓** hexagon : octagon

20. A litre of orange juice costs €1.50. How much for 2.5 litres? €**3.75** **✓** €3.50

Score **20**

WEEK 23 – THURSDAY

T 1. $5 \times 2 = 25 + 11$

A 2. $45 \div 5 = 7 + 2$

B 3. $50 \div 10 = 12 - 7$

L 4. $40 \div 5 = 10 - 2$

S 5. $25 \div 5 = 14 - 9$

6. $100 - 5 \times 5 =$ **75**

7. What is the next prime number after 41? **43**

8. Write one million using numbers. **1,000,000**

9. The LCM of 6 and 8 is **24**

10. Which is better value: $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of juice for 80c or $\sqrt{1}$ litres for €2.10?

11. How many eggs does a hen usually lay per day? **1** **✓** 5 or 10

12. €50 - €5.25 = €**44.75**

13. The angles in an equilateral triangle are all **60** degrees.

14. This line in a circle is called a **chord**

15. $6^\circ + 4^\circ =$ **10°** **✓** 4

16. Sean spent 0.25 of his money. He had €30 left. How much had he at first? €**40** **✓** €35

17. 2.5 kg = **2500** g **✓** 250 g : 2500 g

18. What is the angle between the hands at 8 o'clock? **120°** **✓** 90° : 60°

19. $5.5 - 0.5 =$ **5** **✓** 0.7 : 0.07

20. There are **24** hours in a fortnight. **✓** 36 : 168 : 240

Score **20**

Work It out 6: Seachtain 23 Freagraí

WEEK 23 – MONDAY

1. $(9 \times 4) - 6 = 30$

2. $(20 \div 4) + 4 = 19$

3. $20 = (4 \times \frac{5}{2}) + 4$

4. $22 = (5) \times 4 + 2$

5. $(\frac{25}{5}) \times 4 + 4 = 24$

6. €60 is shared between 3 in the ratio 3:1:1.
How much will each get? €36; €12; €12

7. Draw the axes of symmetry on this pentagon.

8. Round 750 to one decimal place. 750

9. A pencil cost €1.85. How much for 10? €18.50

10. Cost price of €80 + 20% VAT = €96 selling price.

11. 3 mm = 0.003 metre

12. $(+4) - (-2) = 12$

13. Find $\frac{1}{2}$ of 140. 80

14. A distance of 5 km is represented on a map by a line 2.5 cm long. The scale used is 1 cm to 2 km.

15. The value of 5 in 50,270 is 50 thousand.

16. \square in a clockwise direction to turn from north to north-west. $\rightarrow 45^\circ$ \checkmark 315° $\rightarrow 270^\circ$

17. €1 is \square % of €2.00.
 $\rightarrow 25\%$ $\rightarrow 20\%$ \checkmark 40%

18. $\square \times 8 = 6 = 50$ \checkmark 6 \square 8

19. 0.125 kg = \square kg \rightarrow $\frac{1}{8}$ \checkmark 1 $\frac{1}{8}$

20. Tick the symmetrical letter.
 \checkmark P \checkmark F

Score 20

Work It out

WEEK 23 – TUESDAY

1. $(\frac{1}{2} \times 4) + 4 = 20$

2. $11 = (32 \div 4) + 3$

3. $(9 \times 4) - (6) = 30$

4. $(6) + (32 \div 4) = 14$

5. $16 = (4 \times \frac{5}{2}) - 4$

6. 45 is $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{45}$

7. 36 is 36% of 100.

8. Round 463.85 to one decimal place. 463.9

9. 4 km in 5 mins = 48 km/h

10. Cost price of €100 plus a 20% discount = €80 selling price.

11. The angles in a trapezium add up to 360°.

12. If a wheel has a diameter of 80 cm, what is the radius? 40 cm

13. $70 \times a = 210$, $a = 3$

14. $3 \div \frac{1}{2} = 6$

15. Find the volume of a cube 3 cm long. 27 cm³

16. The ratio 4:24 = $\frac{1}{6}$

17. 4.075 kg = $\frac{1}{20}$ kg \checkmark 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ \checkmark 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ \checkmark 10 $\frac{1}{5}$ \checkmark 12 $\frac{1}{3}$ \checkmark 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ \checkmark 20 1 \checkmark 25 2 \checkmark 30 3 \checkmark 40 4 \checkmark 50 5 \checkmark 60 6 \checkmark 70 7 \checkmark 80 8 \checkmark 90 9 \checkmark 100 10 \checkmark 110 11 \checkmark 120 12 \checkmark 130 13 \checkmark 140 14 \checkmark 150 15 \checkmark 160 16 \checkmark 170 17 \checkmark 180 18 \checkmark 190 19 \checkmark 200 20 \checkmark 210 21 \checkmark 220 22 \checkmark 230 23 \checkmark 240 24 \checkmark 250 25 \checkmark 260 26 \checkmark 270 27 \checkmark 280 28 \checkmark 290 29 \checkmark 300 30 \checkmark 310 31 \checkmark 320 32 \checkmark 330 33 \checkmark 340 34 \checkmark 350 35 \checkmark 360 36 \checkmark 370 37 \checkmark 380 38 \checkmark 390 39 \checkmark 400 40 \checkmark 410 41 \checkmark 420 42 \checkmark 430 43 \checkmark 440 44 \checkmark 450 45 \checkmark 460 46 \checkmark 470 47 \checkmark 480 48 \checkmark 490 49 \checkmark 500 50 \checkmark 510 51 \checkmark 520 52 \checkmark 530 53 \checkmark 540 54 \checkmark 550 55 \checkmark 560 56 \checkmark 570 57 \checkmark 580 58 \checkmark 590 59 \checkmark 600 60 \checkmark 610 61 \checkmark 620 62 \checkmark 630 63 \checkmark 640 64 \checkmark 650 65 \checkmark 660 66 \checkmark 670 67 \checkmark 680 68 \checkmark 690 69 \checkmark 700 70 \checkmark 710 71 \checkmark 720 72 \checkmark 730 73 \checkmark 740 74 \checkmark 750 75 \checkmark 760 76 \checkmark 770 77 \checkmark 780 78 \checkmark 790 79 \checkmark 800 80 \checkmark 810 81 \checkmark 820 82 \checkmark 830 83 \checkmark 840 84 \checkmark 850 85 \checkmark 860 86 \checkmark 870 87 \checkmark 880 88 \checkmark 890 89 \checkmark 900 90 \checkmark 910 91 \checkmark 920 92 \checkmark 930 93 \checkmark 940 94 \checkmark 950 95 \checkmark 960 96 \checkmark 970 97 \checkmark 980 98 \checkmark 990 99 \checkmark 1000 100 \checkmark 1010 101 \checkmark 1020 102 \checkmark 1030 103 \checkmark 1040 104 \checkmark 1050 105 \checkmark 1060 106 \checkmark 1070 107 \checkmark 1080 108 \checkmark 1090 109 \checkmark 1100 110 \checkmark 1110 111 \checkmark 1120 112 \checkmark 1130 113 \checkmark 1140 114 \checkmark 1150 115 \checkmark 1160 116 \checkmark 1170 117 \checkmark 1180 118 \checkmark 1190 119 \checkmark 1200 120 \checkmark 1210 121 \checkmark 1220 122 \checkmark 1230 123 \checkmark 1240 124 \checkmark 1250 125 \checkmark 1260 126 \checkmark 1270 127 \checkmark 1280 128 \checkmark 1290 129 \checkmark 1300 130 \checkmark 1310 131 \checkmark 1320 132 \checkmark 1330 133 \checkmark 1340 134 \checkmark 1350 135 \checkmark 1360 136 \checkmark 1370 137 \checkmark 1380 138 \checkmark 1390 139 \checkmark 1400 140 \checkmark 1410 141 \checkmark 1420 142 \checkmark 1430 143 \checkmark 1440 144 \checkmark 1450 145 \checkmark 1460 146 \checkmark 1470 147 \checkmark 1480 148 \checkmark 1490 149 \checkmark 1500 150 \checkmark 1510 151 \checkmark 1520 152 \checkmark 1530 153 \checkmark 1540 154 \checkmark 1550 155 \checkmark 1560 156 \checkmark 1570 157 \checkmark 1580 158 \checkmark 1590 159 \checkmark 1600 160 \checkmark 1610 161 \checkmark 1620 162 \checkmark 1630 163 \checkmark 1640 164 \checkmark 1650 165 \checkmark 1660 166 \checkmark 1670 167 \checkmark 1680 168 \checkmark 1690 169 \checkmark 1700 170 \checkmark 1710 171 \checkmark 1720 172 \checkmark 1730 173 \checkmark 1740 174 \checkmark 1750 175 \checkmark 1760 176 \checkmark 1770 177 \checkmark 1780 178 \checkmark 1790 179 \checkmark 1800 180 \checkmark 1810 181 \checkmark 1820 182 \checkmark 1830 183 \checkmark 1840 184 \checkmark 1850 185 \checkmark 1860 186 \checkmark 1870 187 \checkmark 1880 188 \checkmark 1890 189 \checkmark 1900 190 \checkmark 1910 191 \checkmark 1920 192 \checkmark 1930 193 \checkmark 1940 194 \checkmark 1950 195 \checkmark 1960 196 \checkmark 1970 197 \checkmark 1980 198 \checkmark 1990 199 \checkmark 2000 200 \checkmark 2010 201 \checkmark 2020 202 \checkmark 2030 203 \checkmark 2040 204 \checkmark 2050 205 \checkmark 2060 206 \checkmark 2070 207 \checkmark 2080 208 \checkmark 2090 209 \checkmark 2100 210 \checkmark 2110 211 \checkmark 2120 212 \checkmark 2130 213 \checkmark 2140 214 \checkmark 2150 215 \checkmark 2160 216 \checkmark 2170 217 \checkmark 2180 218 \checkmark 2190 219 \checkmark 2200 220 \checkmark 2210 221 \checkmark 2220 222 \checkmark 2230 223 \checkmark 2240 224 \checkmark 2250 225 \checkmark 2260 226 \checkmark 2270 227 \checkmark 2280 228 \checkmark 2290 229 \checkmark 2300 230 \checkmark 2310 231 \checkmark 2320 232 \checkmark 2330 233 \checkmark 2340 234 \checkmark 2350 235 \checkmark 2360 236 \checkmark 2370 237 \checkmark 2380 238 \checkmark 2390 239 \checkmark 2400 240 \checkmark 2410 241 \checkmark 2420 242 \checkmark 2430 243 \checkmark 2440 244 \checkmark 2450 245 \checkmark 2460 246 \checkmark 2470 247 \checkmark 2480 248 \checkmark 2490 249 \checkmark 2500 250 \checkmark 2510 251 \checkmark 2520 252 \checkmark 2530 253 \checkmark 2540 254 \checkmark 2550 255 \checkmark 2560 256 \checkmark 2570 257 \checkmark 2580 258 \checkmark 2590 259 \checkmark 2600 260 \checkmark 2610 261 \checkmark 2620 262 \checkmark 2630 263 \checkmark 2640 264 \checkmark 2650 265 \checkmark 2660 266 \checkmark 2670 267 \checkmark 2680 268 \checkmark 2690 269 \checkmark 2700 270 \checkmark 2710 271 \checkmark 2720 272 \checkmark 2730 273 \checkmark 2740 274 \checkmark 2750 275 \checkmark 2760 276 \checkmark 2770 277 \checkmark 2780 278 \checkmark 2790 279 \checkmark 2800 280 \checkmark 2810 281 \checkmark 2820 282 \checkmark 2830 283 \checkmark 2840 284 \checkmark 2850 285 \checkmark 2860 286 \checkmark 2870 287 \checkmark 2880 288 \checkmark 2890 289 \checkmark 2900 290 \checkmark 2910 291 \checkmark 2920 292 \checkmark 2930 293 \checkmark 2940 294 \checkmark 2950 295 \checkmark 2960 296 \checkmark 2970 297 \checkmark 2980 298 \checkmark 2990 299 \checkmark 3000 300 \checkmark 3010 301 \checkmark 3020 302 \checkmark 3030 303 \checkmark 3040 304 \checkmark 3050 305 \checkmark 3060 306 \checkmark 3070 307 \checkmark 3080 308 \checkmark 3090 309 \checkmark 3100 310 \checkmark 3110 311 \checkmark 3120 312 \checkmark 3130 313 \checkmark 3140 314 \checkmark 3150 315 \checkmark 3160 316 \checkmark 3170 317 \checkmark 3180 318 \checkmark 3190 319 \checkmark 3200 320 \checkmark 3210 321 \checkmark 3220 322 \checkmark 3230 323 \checkmark 3240 324 \checkmark 3250 325 \checkmark 3260 326 \checkmark 3270 327 \checkmark 3280 328 \checkmark 3290 329 \checkmark 3300 330 \checkmark 3310 331 \checkmark 3320 332 \checkmark 3330 333 \checkmark 3340 334 \checkmark 3350 335 \checkmark 3360 336 \checkmark 3370 337 \checkmark 3380 338 \checkmark 3390 339 \checkmark 3400 340 \checkmark 3410 341 \checkmark 3420 342 \checkmark 3430 343 \checkmark 3440 344 \checkmark 3450 345 \checkmark 3460 346 \checkmark 3470 347 \checkmark 3480 348 \checkmark 3490 349 \checkmark 3500 350 \checkmark 3510 351 \checkmark 3520 352 \checkmark 3530 353 \checkmark 3540 354 \checkmark 3550 355 \checkmark 3560 356 \checkmark 3570 357 \checkmark 3580 358 \checkmark 3590 359 \checkmark 3600 360 \checkmark 3610 361 \checkmark 3620 362 \checkmark 3630 363 \checkmark 3640 364 \checkmark 3650 365 \checkmark 3660 366 \checkmark 3670 367 \checkmark 3680 368 \checkmark 3690 369 \checkmark 3700 370 \checkmark 3710 371 \checkmark 3720 372 \checkmark 3730 373 \checkmark 3740 374 \checkmark 3750 375 \checkmark 3760 376 \checkmark 3770 377 \checkmark 3780 378 \checkmark 3790 379 \checkmark 3800 380 \checkmark 3810 381 \checkmark 3820 382 \checkmark 3830 383 \checkmark 3840 384 \checkmark 3850 385 \checkmark 3860 386 \checkmark 3870 387 \checkmark 3880 388 \checkmark 3890 389 \checkmark 3900 390 \checkmark 3910 391 \checkmark 3920 392 \checkmark 3930 393 \checkmark 3940 394 \checkmark 3950 395 \checkmark 3960 396 \checkmark 3970 397 \checkmark 3980 398 \checkmark 3990 399 \checkmark 4000 400 \checkmark 4010 401 \checkmark 4020 402 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| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|------------|-------------|-------------|
| Page 150 1. | time taken | 12mins | 18mins | 36mins | 54mins | 1hr | 1hr 30mins | 2hrs 48mins | 3hrs 30mins |
| | number of sheep shorn | 2 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 15 | 28 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2. | number of apples | 1 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 20 | 24 | 30 |
| | cost | 16c | 96c | €1-28 | €1-60 | €1-92 | €3-20 | €3-84 | €4-80 |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Mathematics

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 3. | time | 2hrs | 2½hrs | 3hrs | 2½hrs | 3½hrs | 30mins | 2½hrs |
| | average speed (kmh) | 17 | 16 | 15 | 28 | 24 | 54 | 58 |
| | distance covered (km) | 34 | 40 | 45 | 70 | 84 | 27 | 145 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4. (4kg, 14kg), (20kg, 28kg), (30kg, 12kg), (40kg, 56kg), (45kg, 18kg), (65kg, 26kg) | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. (a) 12 : 15 (b) 27 : 6 (c) 7 : 5 (d) 63 : 81 | | | | | 6. €42, €12 ; €30, €42 ; €77, €28 ; €56, €72 | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|------|
| 7. | amount | €50 | €90 | €75 | €40 | €80 | €130 |
| | 30% | €15 | €27 | €22-50 | €12 | €24 | €39 |
| | increased by 30% | €65 | €117 | €97-50 | €52 | €104 | €169 |
| | decreased by 30% | €35 | €63 | €52-50 | €28 | €56 | €91 |
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 8. 72, 5, 7, 264, 15, 480 | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| | | | | |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Page 171 | 1. $16 + 8 = 19 + 5$ | 2. $23 + 9 = 8 \times 4$ | 3. $63 \div 7 = 14 - 5$ | 4. $38 + 26 = 4 \times 16$ |
| | 5. $96 \div 12 = 17 - 9$ | 6. $122 - 10 = 7 \times 16$ | 7. $26 - 9 = 17$ | 8. $18 + 14 = 32$ |
| | 9. $46 - 18 = 28$ | 10. $6 \times 15 = 90$ | 11. $3 \times 24 - 17 = 55$ | 12. $19 + 4 \times 16 = 83$ |
| | 13. (a) 17 (b) 35 (c) 19 (d) 31 | 14. (a) 18 (b) 44 (c) 8 (d) 7 | | |
| | 15. (a) 153 (b) 11 (c) 144 x (d) 29 | | | |

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Page 172 | 1. $34 + a = 46$ ($a = 12$) | 2. $42 - x = 28$ ($x = 14$) | 3. $9 \times y = 72$ ($y = 8$) |
| | 4. $56 \div a = 8$ ($a = 7$) | 5. $y - 26 = 38$ ($y = 64$) | 6. $x \div 6 = 9$ ($x = 54$) |
| | 7. $48 \div 12 = 4$ (4 hours) | 8. $54 - 16 = 38$ (38 sweets) | 9. (a) 6 (b) 8 (c) 12 (d) 11 |
| | 10. (a) 12 (b) 7 (c) 13 (d) 17 | 11. (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 7 (d) 6 | 12. (a) 12 (b) 5 (c) 9 (d) 6 |
| | 13. (a) 3 (b) 9 (c) 6 (d) 7 | 14. (a) 8 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 5 | 15. (a) 9 (b) 12 (c) 7 (d) 3 |

| | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Page 173 | 1. (a) 7 (b) 3 (c) 8 (d) 6 | 2. (a) 8 (b) 7 (c) 10 (d) 7 | 3. (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 11 |
| | 4. (a) 75 (b) 36 (c) 48 (d) 98 | 5. (a) 27 (b) 48 (c) 50 (d) 60 | 6. (a) 72 (b) 36 (c) 75 (d) 64 |
| | 7. (a) 81 (b) 64 (c) 72 (d) 54 | 8. $\frac{1}{5}x = 28$ ($x = 84\text{cm}$) | 9. $\frac{1}{5}x = 16$ ($x = 80\text{m}$) |
| | | | |
| | | | |