



CASHEL COMMUNITY SCHOOL



# Connecting Cards

Examples of connecting cards made in Business, Home Economics, Geography, Art, German and Engineering.

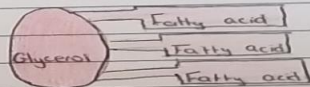
Subject: Home ec Topic: Fats

1. Composition
2. Classification
3. Sources
4. R.I. → recommended intake
5. Function

### Composition of fats

Fats are made up of Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen

- Each fat unit contains
- 3 Fatty acids
  - 1 glycerol molecule



### Classification of fats

There are 2 types of fats

Saturated - contains cholesterol → a type of fat found in blood  
Generally found in food that comes from animals

Unsaturated - doesn't contain cholesterol  
Found in foods that come from vegetable or plant sources

Questions Subject: Home ec Topic: Fats

1. Describe the composition of fats
2. How are fats classified?
3. What are 2 functions of fat?
4. What are the benefits of unsaturated omega-3 fats?
5. What is the R.I. of fats?

Sources of Fats

Saturated fat	Unsaturated fat
Butter Cream	Nuts Avocados
Cheese Eggs	Seeds oily fish

Omega 3 fats type of unsaturated fat found in oily fish, nuts and seeds.

They are important for brain development

### R.I. (Reference intake)

An average adult should not consume more than 70g fat per day

No more than 30% of your daily energy intake should be from fats.

### Functions of Fats:

Fats produce heat and energy  
Adipose tissue (layer of fat stored under the skin) helps keep the body warm  
A layer of fat surrounds vital organs such as the liver and kidneys to protect them from damage.

Fats are a source of fat soluble vitamins

### Answers

1. Fats are made from carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
2. Saturated fats contains cholesterol.
3. Sources of fats can be butter, cream.
4. An adult should not consume more than 30%
5. Fats produce heat and energy.
6. Layer of fat helps keep the body warm
7. Vitamins A, D, E, K

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Subject: Business Topic: Income statement

1. ~~Target market~~ - steps in developing a product
2. Target market
3. Market research
4. Marketing
5. Manufacturing a sample

generating an idea - we all know products (1) and services begin as an idea, an idea can come from inside or outside a business. Selecting the most promising idea - At this stage all ideas are considered and the most promising is selected. Developing the idea - At this stage the chosen idea will be developed more. What will it look like? What features will it have?

Target market - refers to the people (2) that are interested in a product or service. For example Dog owners are a target market for dog food. Farmers are the target market for tractors. The target market for a product or service usually have something in common such as:
 

- Where they live
- How much they earn
- How old they are

Questions Subject: Business Topic: Idea development and market research

Why would marketing help a business to grow?  
 What are target marketers and what do they do?  
 Why would you have to test the new product?  
 Why is test marketing so important to a business?

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Before marketing a business's new product or service it is important that a business finds out as much information about its target market this is called Market research. The information collected might include "how often they would buy or use the new product" "which products the consumer already uses" "how much they would be willing to pay for the new product or service" (3)

Businesses need to find out what consumers (4) want and need in order to develop products and services that consumers will buy and use. Marketing describes all of the actions a business takes to get its product or service to the consumer.

The group of people who take part in (5) field research are called the sample. The sample must represent the target market for the product. The sample should be large enough to represent the views of the target market. If the target market is all teens between 13-15 a sample of 5 teens in this age group is too small to provide an accurate idea of the markets needs + wants.

Answers: marketing helps to find out what consumers want + need. Target marketers are people who are interested in a product e.g dog owner, dog food. You would need to test the product to make sure it's safe to use and won't cause damage. Test marketing is important to a business to make sure nothing is wrong with the product and that they can start selling it to consumers.

# Business

Subject: geography Topic: Aid

Keywords

- human development
- well-being
- human development index (HDI)



What is human development? (1)

- human development is the process of increasing peoples freedoms and opportunities
- it is the freedom for people to decide who to be

Types of Aid (2)

- emergency or short term aid
- conditional or tied aid
- untied aid
- long term development aid

Questions Subject: geography Topic: Aid

- What are the figures of Aid?
- What is human development?
- What is untied aid and Irish Aid?

Irish Aid's Key Partner Countries (3)

- |          |              |         |
|----------|--------------|---------|
| ethiopia | mozambique   | uganda  |
| lesotho  | sierra leone | Zambia  |
| Malawi   | Tanzania     | vietnam |

How does Irish Aid help? (4)

- Eradicating poverty
- Trade, Economic growth
- Supporting Education
- Improving Health
- Coping with Climate Change
- Promoting Gender equality
- Eradicating Hunger

Advantages of Human Development (5)

- Emergency aid in times of disaster saves lives.
- Aid helps rebuild housing after a disaster
- The sending of medicine, medical training, equipment, improves health and standards of living.

Answers

- non-government aid, bilateral, Multilateral
- Ireland ? Norway
- Mali ? Chad

Subject: Woodwork Topic: Laminating

- 1) Laminating
- 2) Formers
- 3) Using laminates
- 4) Steam bending
- 5) How steam bending works

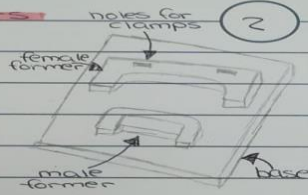
Laminating (1)

- > The process of gluing together small thin sections of wood to form larger sections.
- > This is done as thin pieces of wood can bend into curves with splitting.

Formers (2)

> The laminates are bent around the formers.

- 1) glue the laminates
- 2) put into former
- 3) leave until glue sets



Questions Subject: Topic:

- 1) What is laminating?
- 2) Why should you put paper into the former with the laminates?
- 3) Why would you use steam bending?

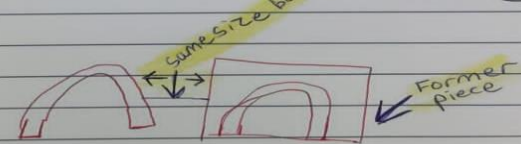
Apply glue to stick the thin pieces of wood together (4)

Forming a Bend (4)



Edges of laminating finished and sanded.

Different size of bends (5)



- Answers:
- Ans 1: you can form a curve by putting into a forming piece and hot steam.
  - Ans 2: Gluing thin pieces of wood together.
  - Ans 3: use wood technology.
  - Ans 4: The two types of formers is male female.


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Subject: Art Topic: elements of art.

Card 1: Tone  
 Card 2: Colour  
 Card 3: contour  
 Card 4: texture  
 Card 5: pattern

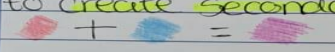
**Tone** (1)

- Shading using a pencil.
- going from light to dark to make dimension.
- it shows where the light hits the object.



**Colour** (2)

- colour is the one of the important elements of art.
- primary colours: Red, Blue, Yellow
- You can mix the primary colours to create secondary colours.




Questions Subject: Topic:

- 1) What is shading?
- 2) What are the primary colours?
- 3) What is contour?
- 4) What is a 2-D texture?
- 5) What is a 3-D texture?
- 6) What does pattern involve?

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**Contour** (3)

contour is the outline  
 it can be used to make your drawing 3-D.



**Texture** (4)


Textures can be smooth, rough, spiky.

2-D texture - drawing  
 3-D texture - statue

**Texture**

**Pattern** (5)

involves a sequence of colours or objects repeated.



Answers

- 1) Shows where the light hits the object.
- 2) Red & Blue & Green.
- 3) contour is outline
- 4) drawing
- 5) statue
- 6) sequence of colours repeated.

Art

Subject: German	Topic: Essen Und Getränke
Auf Dem Markt:	
Die Apfel - Apple	Der Knoblauch - garlic
Die Zitronen - lemon	Der Erbsen - Peas
Die Kirschen - Cherry	Die Blumenkohl - Cauliflower
Die Himbeeren - Raspberry	Die Zwiebeln - Onion
Die Erdbeeren - Strawberry	Die Paprika - Pepper

\* To like mögen - Verb (1)

I like...	I would like...
Ich mag	Ich möchte
Du magst	Du möchtest
Er/sie/es/man mag	Er/sie/es/man möchte
Wir mögen	wir möchten
Ihr magt	Ihr möchtet
Sie/sie mögen	Sie/sie möchten

Gebirke Essen - food, drinks (2)

Das Schweinefleisch - pork	Der Tee - tea
Das Hühnerfleisch - chicken	Der Kaffee - coffee
Das Ei - egg	Die Pommes - chips
Die Kekse - cakes	Die Milch - milk
Die Soße - sauce	Der Milchkaffee - latte
Das Putenfleisch - turkey	Der Kräutertee - Herbal tea
Der Lachs - Salmon	Der Wein - wine

- Questions subject: German Topic: Essen Und Getränke
- I would like An Apple.
  - lemon in German?
  - I like
  - Do you drink tea?
  - Ich mag Himbeeren in English
  - I eat Pork
  - I drink Cola

Verbs essen - eat trinken - drink (3)

Essen	trinken
Ich esse	ich trinke
Du isst	Du trinkst
er/sie/es/man isst	er/sie/es/eman trinkt
Wir essen	wir trinken
Ihr esst	Ihr trinkt
Sie/sie essen	Sie/sie trinken

Essen gehen (4)

Die Speisekarte - menu	Das Frühstück - breakfast
Die Vorspeise - Starter	Das Pausenbrot - lunch snack
Das Hauptgericht - main course	Das Mittagessen - lunch
Der Nachkisch - Dessert	Das Abendessen - dinner
Das Tagesgericht - Dish of the day	
Die Rechnung - Bill	

Der Komparativ (5)

Adjektive	Comparative	smaller
klein small	kleiner	↓ cheaper
billig cheap	billiger	↓ Süßer
Süß Sweet	Süßer	↓ schneller
leise quiet	leiser	↓

- Answers:
- Ich möchte einen Apfel
  - Zitronen
  - Ich mag
  - trinkst Du tee?
  - I like Raspberry
  - Ich esse Schweinefleisch
  - Ich trinke Cola

Subject: Engineering Topic: Thermoplastics

Thermoplastics: Easily melted & reshaped, lower melting point, weaker than thermosetting plastic. Thermosetting cannot be melted & reshaped, stronger, harder, more brittle than thermoplastic, better electrical insulators than thermoplastic.

**Polythene Properties NOT** (1)  
 strong, low melting point, hygienic, biocompatible, Applications: bottles, food packaging, shopping bags.  
**Polypropylene Properties** light, tougher stiffer than polythene, resistant to wear Applications: chairs, bottle tops, food boxes, clothes hanger.

**Acrylic Properties very** (2)  
 transparent, hard, bends on strip heater Applications: car lights, shop signs, fridge trays.  
**Nylon Properties** strong, hard to break, hard wearing, low friction, can be machined Applications: gears, ropes, tent frames, fabric.

Questions Subject: Engnee Topic: plastics

- 2 properties of polythene?
- 2 properties of Nylon?
- 2 applications of polypropylene?
- 2 applications of PVC
- 2 properties of Bakelite
- 1 Issue with disposing & recycling plastics?

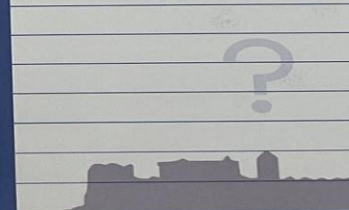
Subject: Engineering Topic: Plastics

Thermoplastics Thermosetting Plastic  
 Easily melted & reshaped, cannot be melted or reshaped, weaker than plastics than thermoplastics, lower melting point, higher melting point, most thermoplastics, better electrical are recyclable, insulators than thermoplastics, Not recyclable.

**Thermoplastic - Strong, hard wearing** (2)  
 PVC: Drain pipes, Drain pipes, Resistant to chemicals: Bank cards, can be made rigid, wire insulation (PVC) or flexible, window frames (PVC) (cheap), low melting - Vinyl records.

**Common Thermosetting** (3)  
 Bakelite: Hard, stiff, hard wearing, Heat & flame resistant, Electrical insulator, Applications: Handles for cooking pots, Electrical plugs, sockets, switches, Kitchen worktops.

Questions Subject: Topic:



PVC Properties Strong, dense (3)

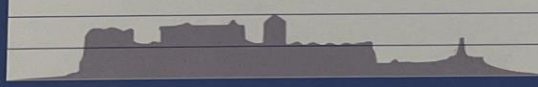
heavier, Resistant to chemicals, can be made rigid or flexible Applications: Drain pipes, wire insulation, window frame.  
**EPS Properties** Absorbs impacts, heat insulation, very light, doesn't degrade or recycle Applications: packaging, liners for cycling helmet.

**Bakelite Properties** hard stiff (4)  
 heat & flame resistance, Electrical insulator, absorbs impacts, Applications: handles for cooking pot, plugs, kitchen worktop.  
**Polyurethane foam** Properties expanded with bubbles, can be stiff or flexible, good thermal insulation Applications: Building foam, attic insulation, feature stuffing.

**Issues with disposing of and recycling plastics** (5)  
 - Plastics do not biodegrade, Incineration of plastic reduces the amount of plastic waste in landfill, Incineration produces toxic gases but most of the harmful effects can be treated.

Answers

Not strong, low melting point, Strong, hard wearing, Chairs, bottle tops, handles for cooking pot.



Activity - Environmental (4)

Impacts of plastic, Think! Think about the positive and negative impacts of plastics on...  
 Pair: Discuss your thoughts with your neighbour  
 Share: Share your findings with the class.

**Sources of DC Electricity** (1)  
 Power: A power supply converts high supply voltage AC to low-voltage DC.  
 Battery: Batteries supply a few volts DC.  
 This is enough power electronic devices such as phones & laptops.

**Expanded Polystyrene** (1)  
 Bakelite: Hard, stiff, hard wearing, Heat & flame resistant, Electrical insulator, Chemical resistant, Applications: Handles for cooking pots, Electrical plugs, sockets, switches, Printed circuit boards.

Answers

