



PUPIL WORKSHEETS

GEOGRAPHY

5

- 5A: Sport in Scotland
- 5B: Sport in Australia
- 5C: All Ireland and Travel
- 5D: Local Community
- 5E: Ireland Map

Module

5

WORKSHEETS 5A to 5E



Worksheet 5A: Sport in Scotland

With the migration of the Irish to other countries the tradition of hurling was spread far and wide. One such place the Irish migrated to was Scotland and these Gaelic settlers from Ireland brought the sport of hurling to Scotland.

**Task 1: Locate Scotland on the globe? What colour is the Scottish flag?
How might one travel to Scotland?**

However, the game did not remain exactly the same. The Scottish adapted the game and called it 'Shinty'. 'Shinty' is also known as 'camanachd' or 'iomain'.

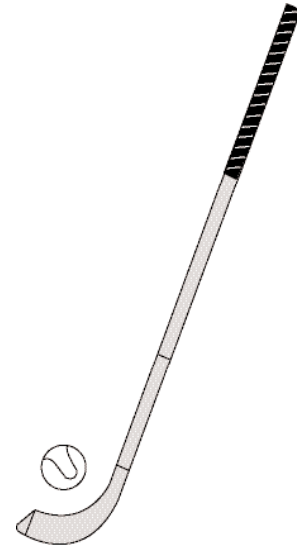
Task 2: Do these words remind you of any Irish words we use today?

'Shinty rules'

Similar to hurling, camogie, handball, football and rounders rules were needed to play shinty. The first rules were established in the last quarter of the 19th century. Your teacher has a full set of Shinty Rules; it may be possible to discuss the similarities between the games. In order to remember that shinty got its roots from Ireland an annual international match is held between Scotland and Ireland. A set of compromise rules has been made so that neither team has the advantage.

Task 3: Find out what countries the Irish migrated to around the 19th century and locate these places on the globe/map.

Task 4: Compare and contrast the caman and shinty ball with a hurley and sliotar.
What is the same?
What is different?



Task 5: Research the full set of rules on <http://shinty.com/fullrules.htm>
Compare and contrast the game of shinty in Scotland and the game of hurling in Ireland
Make a list of things that are the same and those that are different

Task 8: Find out what rules are used in Hurling/Shinty Internationals <http://shinty.com/composite.htm>
Compare them to hurling and shinty.

Task 9: Try to find out where the last or the next Hurling/Shinty International game will be played and locate it on your map

If you had to design a flag for each country to bring to the match what colour would the flags be?



Worksheet 5B: Sport in Australia

Aussie Rules

Australian football, which is known as Australian Rules Football, or more commonly as 'Aussie Rules' originated in Melbourne in Australia in the late 1850's.

- Each team has 18 players.
- The playing pitch is usually 185 metres long.
- Both the field and the ball are oval in shape.
- A kick or clenched fist can be used to propel the ball. The ball cannot be thrown.
- A player may run with the ball but it must be bounced or touched every 15 metres.
- The opposition may tackle the player for the ball.
- When tackled, the player with the ball must get rid of it, or risk being penalised for being caught in possession.
- At each end of the pitch are four vertical posts. The middle two are the goal posts and the outside two are known as the behind posts.
- A goal is scored when the ball goes through the goal posts at any height. A goal is worth 6 points. It may fly through or it may bounce but it cannot be touched by a player of either team on its way.
- A behind is scored when the ball crosses the line between a goal post and a behind post or if the ball strikes one of the goalposts. A behind score is worth 1 point.
- The team that scores the most points at the end of each game wins.
- Since 1967 there have been matches between Australia and Irish teams.
- Sets of compromise rules have been established. In 1984, the first official match of International Rules Football was played; these are played in October/November.

Task 1: Locate Australia on the map/globe. Draw the Australian flag.
Using your map plan a route to travel to Australia

Task 2: Locate Melbourne on the map of Australia

Task 3: (integration with maths) Compare the shape of the G.A.A. pitch and the Aussie rules oval.

Task 4: (integration with maths) Calculate the scores and identify the winner.
Team A: 10 goals and 10 behinds Team B: 9 goals and 18 behinds

Task 5: Illustrate an Aussie rules oval and ball and a G.A.A. pitch and equipment. Compare and contrast.

Task 6: Identify similarities between the Aussie Rules game and G.A.A. football.

Task 7: Research the origins of Aussie rules football and create a timeline
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_Rules_Football

Task 8: Research what county players were chosen for the most recent International Rules game?

Task 9: Create a bar chart to illustrate the players from each county.

Task 10: The games of the GAA continue to spread all over the world. Using www.gaa.ie find out which countries play Gaelic sports and locate these places on your globe/map.



Worksheet 5C: All Ireland and Travel

Task 1: Using a map of Ireland discuss the following:

What counties would you pass through to get from:

- Cork to Dublin for the All-Ireland final?
- Donegal to Dublin for the All-Ireland final?
- Wexford to Dublin for the All-Ireland final?
- Galway to Dublin for the All-Ireland final?
- Kilkenny to Dublin for the All-Ireland final?

Task 2: Make a list of the forms of transport you could take for the different journeys

Task 3: Using the website http://www.theaa.com/travelwatch/planner_main.jsp plan a route from your home county to the following

- (a) Semple Stadium (Thurles)
- (b) Croke Park (Dublin)
- (c) Páirc Uí Chaoimh (Cork)
- (d) St. Tiernach's Park (Clones)
- (e) Wexford Park (Wexford)
- (f) Nowlan Park (Kilkenny)
- (g) Kingspan Breffni Park (Cavan)
- (h) MacCumhaill Park (Donegal)
- (i) McHale Park (Mayo)
- (j) Healy Park (Tyrone)
- (k) Fitzgerald Stadium (Killarney)
- (l) Dr.Cullen Park (Carlow)
- (m) Casement Park (Antrim)

Task 4: Follow the routes for each journey and identify

- (a) the counties and
- (b) the towns through which you pass

Task 5: Can you find two alternative routes for each journey?

Which would be the quicker of the two?



Task 6: Find out who three of the above stadiums are named after.



Worksheet 5D: Local Community

It takes a huge voluntary effort to make sure that the GAA is successful.

1) What organisations in your locality promote the G.A.A?

2) Which sport do they promote? _____

3) Identify the roles of the people involved in your club.

4) In a club what people would be important in the day to day running of it and why?

e.g. treasurer _____

secretary _____

chairperson _____

trainers _____

Draw the flag and crest that represent your local club(s)

5) Why is it important that these people work together?



Worksheet 5E: Ireland

