



Key Stage 2 Weekly Learning Guide

Year: 6, Elm and Oak	Theme: Where we are now	Week beginning: 06.07.20
-----------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------

Daily Activities

Wake up & Shake up 20 - 30 mins	Exercise with Joe Wicks, go for a walk, run or dance, practise your football skills in the garden. Keep a skills diary e.g. how many keepy-uppies can you do over the course of a week or how many seconds you can hold a plank for. Take part in some yoga using YouTube Channels such as Cosmic Yoga. There are lots of fun themed yoga e.g. Superhero Yoga.
Reading - 20 mins	Read a reading book from home, school or online. Try the reading comprehension called 'Pollution'. Just focus on pages 7-10
Maths - 30 mins	Log on to Mathletics or PurpleMash and practise a key skill listed below. Have a look on Google Classroom for the extended maths projects: Maths Mastery Percentages Challenge Cards
BREAK	Eat a healthy snack, exercise or relax with some mindfulness.
Times Tables - 10 - 15 mins	Log on to Timetables Rock Stars or Mathletics to hone your times tables and arithmetic skills. Lower your TTRockstars speed to under two seconds per question.
Spelling - 5 - 10 mins	Practise your weekly spelling list and put your spellings into sentences. Challenge: can you write a silly short story using ALL your spelling words?
Writing - 30 mins	Write a persuasive letter to the Prime Minister about pollution and how we can change the world. What things can everyone do to make a difference? What should the PM do?

Key Mathematical skills	Key Reading skills	Key Writing skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how to add, subtract, multiply and divide fractions Understand simple algebraic equations and how to find unknowns Understand how to convert between different metric measurements Understand how to convert between key metric and imperial measures e.g. km - miles Confidently convert between fractions, decimals and percentages Multiply and divide by 10, 100, 1000 confidently and quickly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to decode increasingly complex texts Understand how to infer meaning from texts (reading between the lines) Ask questions about the author's motivations for using certain words or sentence structures Be able to answer a range of different comprehension questions related to texts that you have been reading Understand how to write short summaries of fiction and non-fiction texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using simple SPaG conventions consistently and correctly i.e. capital letters, full stops or other ending punctuation Writing developed noun phrases with ambitious vocab Use varied sentence structure, thinking about sentence openers to excite the reader e.g. fronted adverbials Use interesting punctuation to engage your audience e.g. semi-colons, brackets and exclamation marks

Weekly Activities

<p>Geography/History</p> <p>As a result of the world's response to COVID-19, there have been many examples of our environment both locally and internationally changing for the better. For your geography task this week, we would like for you to research some positive pieces of environmental news from the past few months.</p> <p>To help you, you could look on sites such as NatGeo Kids, Newsround, First News or other safe news sites. Remember to verify your news stories in at least three different places.</p> <p>We look forward to reading your investigations!</p>	<p>PSHE</p> <p>This week in your PSHE work, we would like for you to look back on your memories that you have of Y6 and beyond. This is a lovely task to think of all the wonderful memories that you have of Cherry Tree. We would love for you to share your memories so that we can collect these memories and look back on all the fantastic things that you have achieved during your time at Cherry Tree.</p> <p>You can present your memories in any way that you would like, you may wish to do a poster or a piece of writing or some other creative way.</p> <p>We look forward to looking through all of your wonderful memories!</p>
<p>Science</p> <p>Research the effects of air and water pollution and produce a leaflet explaining them to the public. You should also include tips on how to decrease the amount of pollution we give off. This could link with your letter to the Prime Minister.</p>	<p>Art</p> <p>Collect pieces of plastic junk from around your house. Can you make something useful out of them in order to reuse them? Please send us a picture - we would love to see what you've made!</p>

Group 1

desperate

desperately

desperation

determined

determination

develop

developed

development

redevelop

redevelopment

Group 2

desperate

desperately

desperation

determined

determination

develop

developed

development

redevelop

redevelopment

Group 3

wearily

solemnly

occasionally

annually

menacingly

ferociously

sorrowfully

exuberantly

worship

flagship

Maths Mastery

Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages

Challenge Cards



Maths Mastery - Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages

Write an explanation of how to calculate 37% of 240.

(Share your explanation with a partner.)

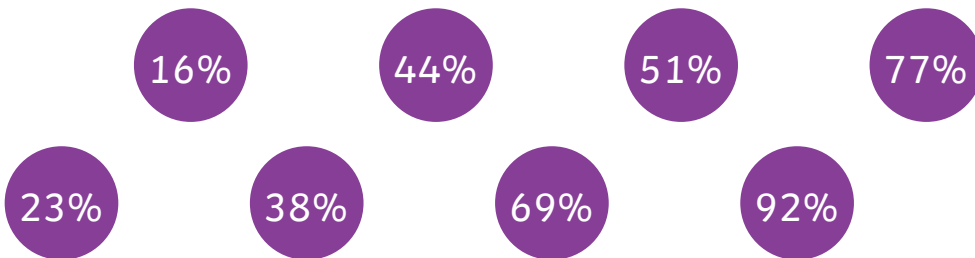


What is the same and what is different about your explanations? Can you improve your explanation?

twinkl.com

Maths Mastery - Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages

Explain which combinations of percentages you would use to find these:

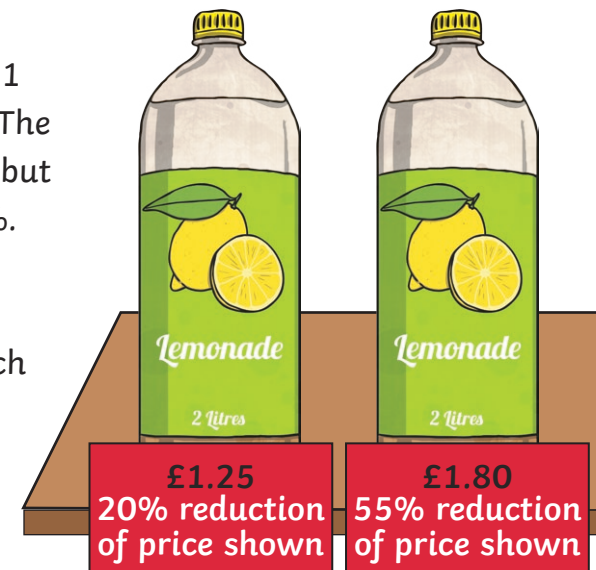


Share and compare your ideas with a partner or in a group.
Do you prefer using any of the other ideas in the group?

twinkl.com

Maths Mastery - Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages

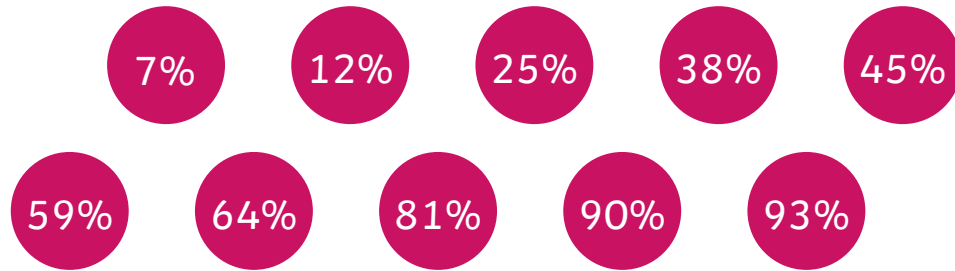
A shop sells two different 1 litre bottles of lemonade. The full price of one is £1.25, but there is a discount of 20%. The full price of the other £1.80 but is being sold at 55% of its full price. Which bottle is cheaper?



twinkl.com

Maths Mastery - Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages

Calculate the following percentages of 360° .



Share your ideas with a partner or in a group. Where you have different answers, discuss how you found your answer. Which answer do you think is correct?

Maths Mastery - Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages

Complete the table and draw a pie chart with the following percentages:

Colour	Percentage	Required Angle
Blue	23%	
Yellow	12%	
Green	26%	
Red	31%	
Orange	8%	

Share your ideas with a partner or in a group. Where you have different answers, do you prefer any from others in the group?

Maths Mastery Answers

Ratio: Solve Problems Including Percentages Challenge Cards

Card 1

Calculate 10% of 240 = 24

Calculate 5% of 240 = 12

Calculate 1% of 240 = 2.4

$37\% = 10\% \times 3 + 5\% + 1\% \times 2$

$37\% \text{ of } 240 = 24 \times 3 + 12 + 2.4 \times 2$

$= 72 + 12 + 4.8$

$= 88.8$

Other ways are possible.

Card 2

16% - $10\% + 5\% + 1\%$

23% - $10\% \times 2 + 1\% \times 3$

44% - $10\% \times 4 + 1\% \times 4$

38% - $10\% \times 3 + 1\% \times 8$

51% - $50\% + 1\%$

69% - $10\% \times 7 - 1\%$

77% - $25\% \times 3 + 1\% \times 2$

92% - $100\% - 10\% + 1\% \times 2$

Other answers are possible.

Card 3

£1.25 sold for 80% = £1

£1.80 sold for 55% = 99p

The second bottle is cheaper.

Card 4

7% 25.2° 59% 212.4°

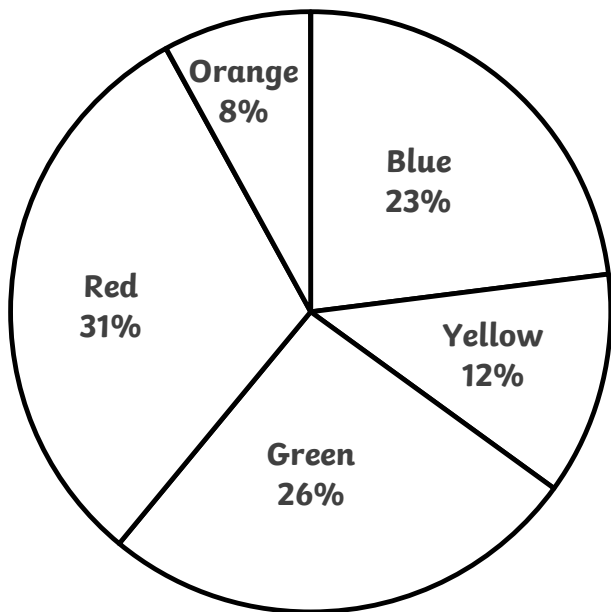
12% 43.2° 64% 230.4°

25% 90° 81% 291.6°

38% 136.8° 90% 324°

45% 162° 93% 334.8°

Card 5



Nombre:

Fecha:

Below is a page from your work book about Cambridge. You need to tick and cross what things are in Cambridge. I can tell you that they do have a famous university, lots of churches and chapels, some nightclubs, a couple of swimming pools, some gardens and a shopping centre.

En la ciudad (In the town)**A** Tick / Cross the items, according to the question.**¿Qué hay en Cambridge?**

<u>una universidad (famosa)</u>	✓
<u>una playa</u>	X
<u>unas iglesias y capillas</u>	
<u>unas discotecas</u>	
<u>una plaza de toros</u>	
<u>unas piscinas</u>	
<u>un puerto</u>	
<u>unos jardines</u>	
<u>un centro comercial</u>	

**B** Answer the question with your partner. Take it in turns to ask / answer. Use all the pictures in your conversation.1. **Hay una universidad pero no hay una playa.****C** Answer the question in your exercise book. Write 4 sentences. Don't copy the words. Write from memory. Check your answer afterwards and make any changes.

Practise saying the question.
¿Que hay en Cambridge? - it is pronounced like....

'Kay eye en Cambridge?'

It literally means -

What there is in Cambridge?

Could you answer the question if someone asked you?

Look at **B** on the workbook page. Do you know what the answer means in English?

It says -

1] **'There** is a university but **there isn't** a beach.'

C] Have a go at making up 4 sentences of your own that follow the pattern...

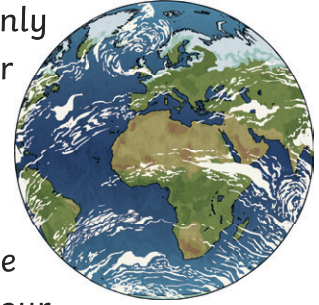
Hay **pero no hay**..... and send me your answers please.

gcocks@cherrytree.herts.sch.uk

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

Our planet is incredibly important to us and, as it is the only one we have, we must ensure we look after it and care for everything in it. There are many national and international initiatives aimed at raising awareness for the protection of our planet including Earth Days, Environment Days and Recycling Weeks. These projects all aim to tell people the importance of looking after the earth and how we can do our bit to protect it. One of the many focuses that these initiatives have been looking at is the use of plastics and how we all have a responsibility to help prevent plastic pollution. Even the Government is working with national agencies to help combat this global problem.



What Is Plastic Pollution?

The biggest problem with unwanted plastic is the damage it causes to the environment.

Because plastic is cheap and easy to make, humans buy and use a lot of it.



They then throw this away.



But, plastic is strong and hard-wearing because it was made to last. So when it is thrown away, it takes hundreds of years to rot away.

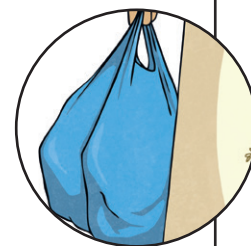


It breaks into tiny pieces, which then get blown around by the wind and the rain. Lots of the plastic ends up in our streams, rivers and the ocean.

The amount of plastic on the planet is increasing more and more rapidly, meaning it is threatening our planet through poisoning and injuring sea life, littering beaches and landscapes, clogging rubbish landfills and making humans (and other animals) ill.

Did You Know...?

- 160,000 plastic bags are used across the world every second!
- 5 trillion plastic bags are produced each year.
- Side by side, they could go around the world 7 times!



What Can You Do to 'End Plastic Pollution'?

There are lots of things we can all do to help end plastic pollution. Most importantly, we need to remember the three Rs in order: reduce, reuse, recycle. We should first try to 'reduce' our use of plastics, then 'reuse' where possible. The last resort is to 'recycle' as this still has a negative impact on the environment.

Reduce: Avoid single-use plastics, such as straws and takeaway cups, instead choosing to use alternatives, such as bamboo. Avoid buying plastic toys unless they are second-hand. You can't do this alone, so it is important to talk to your family, headteacher or school council about how your school and family can use less plastic.



Reuse: If you have plastic items, ensure that you use them multiple times. For example, refill and reuse water bottles and lunch bags. Also avoid using plastic bags for shopping, using strong, long-lasting fabric bags instead. When you no longer enjoy a toy, make sure you take it to a charity shop so that someone else can enjoy it.



Recycle: Check for the recycling symbol before you buy plastic and make sure that you always recycle plastic when you can, instead of throwing it away with the normal rubbish. Currently, less than half of all plastic bottles bought in the UK are recycled, however, the new plastic bottle return scheme should hopefully increase this amount.



Questions

1. 'Most importantly, we need to remember the three Rs in order: reduce, reuse, recycle.' What does **reduce** mean? Tick one.

- ☐ increase
- ☐ lessen
- ☐ use again
- ☐ recover

2. Match the question to the correct answer.

How many plastic bags are made every year?

5 trillion

How many plastic bags are used every second across the world?

7

How many times could the plastic bags in the world reach around the Earth?

160,000

3. Name two issues created by plastic.

4. What alternative could you use rather than plastic?

5. Find and copy a word or phrase which tells you that plastic is **long-lasting**.

6. Why should you use fabric shopping bags?

Questions

7. How could you alter your choice of toys? Explain your answer.

8. Do you think it is possible to help solve the problem of plastic pollution?

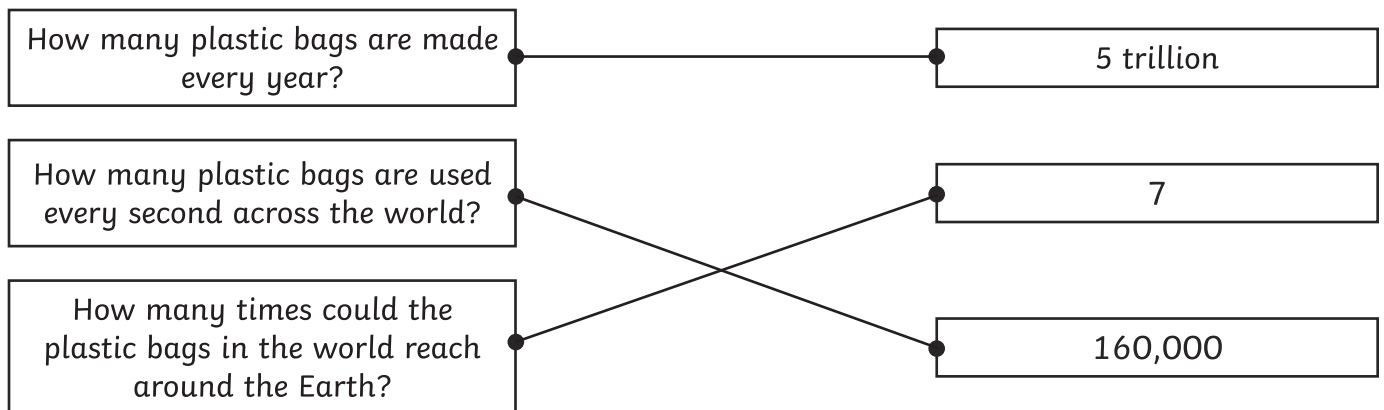
Explain your answer.

Answers

1. 'Most importantly, we need to remember the three Rs in order: reduce, reuse, recycle.' What does **reduce** mean? Tick one.

- ☐ increase
- ☒ **lessen**
- ☐ use again
- ☐ recover

2. Match the question to the correct answer.



3. Name two issues created by plastic.

Accept any two of the following: poisoning and injuring sea life; littering beaches and landscapes; clogging rubbish landfills; making humans (and other animals) ill.

4. What alternative could you use rather than plastic?

Accept any one of the following: bamboo, fabric (bags).

5. Find and copy a word or phrase which tells you that plastic is **long-lasting**.

Accept any one of the following: 'it was made to last' or 'it takes hundreds of years to rot away'.

6. Why should you use fabric shopping bags?

Pupils' own responses, such as: They are strong and long-lasting so are better for the environment than single-use plastic bags, which cause plastic pollution.

Answers

7. How could you alter your choice of toys? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: Rather than buying new toys, I could look at the charity shops to find toys that other people no longer want; I could also buy wooden toys instead of plastic.

8. Do you think it is possible to help solve the problem of plastic pollution?

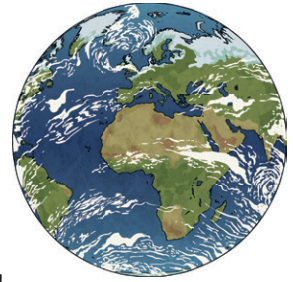
Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: It is not possible to do this alone, but by working together, making sure we reduce, reuse and recycle, we can help solve the problem.

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

Our planet is incredibly important to us and, as it is the only one we have, we must ensure we look after it and care for everything in it. There are many national and international initiatives aimed at raising awareness for the protection of our planet including Earth Days, Environment Days and Recycling Weeks. These projects all aim to tell people the importance of looking after the earth and how we can do our bit to protect it. They work with local councils, schools, supermarkets and other organisations to help increase people's understanding of environmental issues and to spread the word of what everyone can or should be doing to help address these issues. Over the past few years, people have begun to realise the impact that plastics have on the environment and how it is seriously damaging our earth and the things living in it. These initiatives and organisations have been looking at plastic pollution and what can be done about it. Even the Government is working with national agencies to help combat this global problem.



What Is Plastic Pollution?

The biggest problem with unwanted plastic is the **pollution** and damage it causes to the environment.

Because plastic is cheap and easy to make, humans buy and use a lot of it, which they then dispose of. But, plastic is strong and **durable** because it was made to last, so when it is thrown away it takes hundreds of years to **decompose**. It breaks into tiny pieces, which then get blown around by the wind and the rain and lots of the plastic ends up in our streams, rivers and the ocean.



The amount of plastic on the planet is increasing **exponentially**, meaning it is threatening the environment through poisoning and injuring **marine** life and littering beaches and landscapes. The making of plastic, as well as the **incineration** of it when it is thrown away, releases toxic chemicals into the air, land and water. These chemicals can make both humans and animals ill. Because plastic does not **decompose** quickly (if at all), it fills up **landfills** and spreads out into the environment.

Did You Know...?

In the UK, a new plastic bottle tax, of up to 22p, will aim to reduce the number of plastic bottles that people throw away. This money will be returned to people if they return their bottles to the shop they bought them from.

What Can You Do to 'End Plastic Pollution'?

There are lots of things we can all do to help end plastic pollution. Most importantly, we need to remember the three Rs in order: reduce, reuse, recycle. We should first try to 'reduce' our use of plastics, then 'reuse' where possible. The last resort is to 'recycle' as this still has a negative impact on the environment, due to the initial manufacturing of the plastic.

Reduce: Avoid **single-use** plastics, such as straws and takeaway cups, instead choosing to use alternatives, such as bamboo. Avoid buying plastic toys unless they are second-hand. You can't do this alone, so it is important to talk to your family, headteacher or school council about how your school and family can use less plastic.



Reuse: If you have plastic items, ensure that you use them multiple times. For example, refill and reuse water bottles and lunch bags. Also avoid using plastic bags for shopping, using strong, long-lasting fabric bags instead. When you no longer enjoy a toy, make sure you take it to a charity shop so that someone else can enjoy it.



Recycle: Check for the recycling symbol before you buy plastic and make sure that you always recycle plastic when you can, instead of throwing it away with the normal rubbish. Currently, less than half of all plastic bottles bought in the UK are recycled, however, the new plastic bottle return scheme should hopefully increase this amount.



Glossary

decompose: Rot away.

durable: Hard-wearing.

exponentially: More and more rapidly.

incineration: The destruction of something by burning.

journalists: A person who writes for newspapers or magazines or broadcasts news.

landfill: An area filled with waste.

marine: Relating to, or found in, the sea.

pollution: Something harmful or poisonous within the environment.

single-use: Designed to be used only once.

Questions

1. Which of these are problems caused by plastic? Tick **two**.

- ☐ poisoning and injuring sea animals
- ☐ taking hundreds of years to decompose
- ☐ a new plastic bottle tax
- ☐ filling landfills and spreading into the environment

2. Draw a line to match the activity with its name.

Ensure that you do not throw plastic items away, putting them in the correct bin so they can be remade into something else.

reduce

Avoid buying anything made of plastic; choose alternatives instead.

reuse

Utilise plastic items that you own more than once.

recycle

3. Name 2 awareness initiatives that help promote environmental issues.

4. Fill in the missing words from this sentence:

It breaks into _____, which then get blown around by the wind and the rain, and lots of the plastic ends up in our _____ and the _____.

5. Find and copy a phrase from the text which shows that this is **not a problem which you can solve on your own**.

6. Why is 'recycling' the last of the three Rs?

Questions

7. Do you think that the new plastic bottle tax will help the problem of plastic pollution? Explain your answer.

8. How do local councils, supermarkets and the Government help to combat environmental issues?

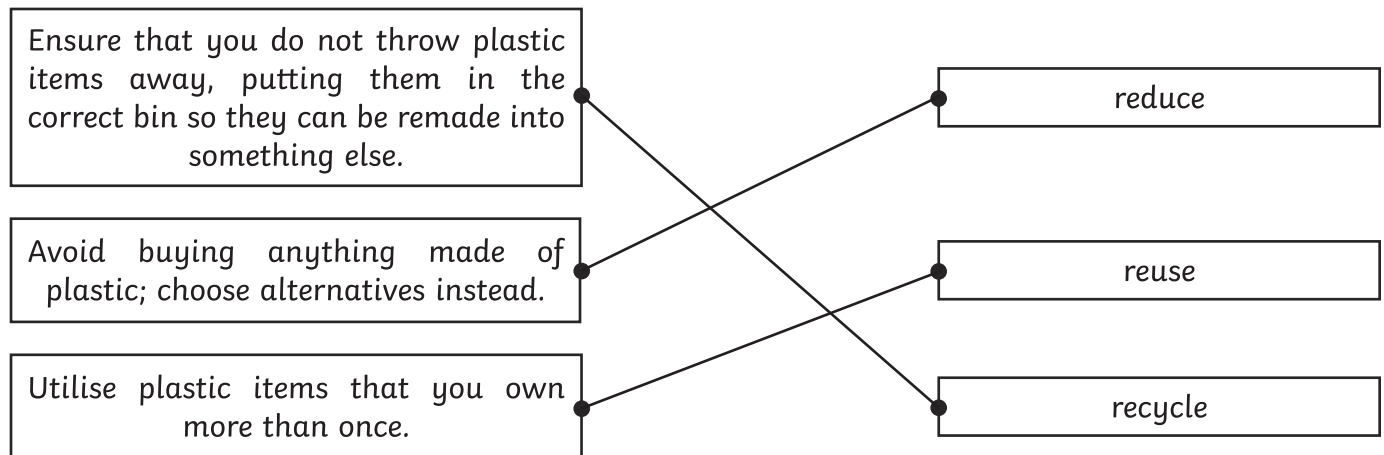
9. Do you think the awareness days can help? Explain your answer.

Answers

1. Which of these are problems caused by plastic? Tick **two**.

- ☒ **poisoning and injuring sea animals**
- ☐ taking hundreds of years to decompose
- ☐ a new plastic bottle tax
- ☒ **filling landfills and spreading into the environment**

2. Draw a line to match the activity with its name.



3. Name 2 awareness initiatives that help promote environmental issues.

Accept any two of the following: Recycling Weeks, Earth Days or Environmental Days.

4. Fill in the missing words from this sentence:

It breaks into **tiny pieces**, which then get blown around by the wind and the rain, and lots of the plastic ends up in our **streams, rivers** and the **ocean**.

5. Find and copy a phrase from the text which shows that this is **not a problem which you can solve on your own**.
you can't do this alone

6. Why is 'recycling' the last of the three Rs?

Pupils' own responses, such as: With recycling there has still been a negative impact on the environment due to the initial manufacture of the plastic item.

7. Do you think that the new plastic bottle tax will help the problem of plastic pollution? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: I think the new plastic bottle tax will help because people will want to get their money back so they will return the bottles, which the companies will then have to recycle.

Answers

8. How do local councils, supermarkets and the Government help to combat environmental issues?

Pupils' own responses, such as: Local councils, supermarkets and the Government help to combat environmental issues by raising people's awareness of the problems and to spread the word of what everyone should be doing to reduce the impact.

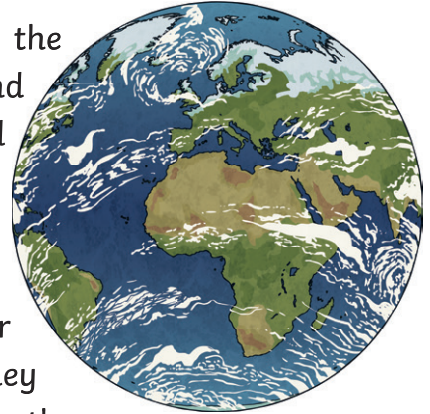
9. Do you think the awareness days can help? Explain your answer.

Pupils' own responses, such as: If awareness days raise understanding of the problems and tell people what they can do to reduce the issues, then they can slowly help with the plastic problems around the world.

End Plastic Pollution

Our Planet

Our planet is incredibly important to us and, as it is the only one we have, we must ensure we look after it and care for everything in it. There are many national and international initiatives aimed at raising awareness for the protection of our planet including Earth Days, Environment Days and Recycling Weeks. These projects all aim to tell people the importance of looking after the earth and how we can do our bit to protect it. They work with local councils, schools, supermarkets and other organisations to help increase people's understanding of environmental issues and to spread the word of what everyone can or should be doing to help address these issues. Over the past few years, people's understanding of plastics has increased due to the work of these groups. People have begun to realise the impact that plastics have on the environment and how it is seriously damaging our earth and the things living in it. These initiatives and organisations have been looking the impact of and ways to prevent plastic pollution. Even the Government is working with national agencies to help combat this global problem.



What Is Plastic Pollution?

The biggest problem with unwanted plastic is the pollution and damage it causes to the environment. Because plastic is cheap and easy to make, humans buy and use a lot of it, which they then throw away. But, plastic is strong and durable (hard-wearing) because it was made to last. When it is disposed of, it takes hundreds of years to decompose (rot away), first breaking into tiny pieces (micro-plastics), which get blown around by the wind and the rain, ending up in our waterways (streams, rivers and the ocean).



The amount of plastic on the planet is increasing exponentially (more and more rapidly), meaning it is threatening our planet through poisoning and injuring marine life and littering beaches and landscapes. The making of plastic, as well as the incineration (burning) of it when it is disposed of rather than recycled, releases toxic chemicals into the air, land and water. These chemicals can make both humans and animals ill. Because plastic does not decompose, it fills up landfills and spreads out into the environment.

What Can You Do to 'End Plastic Pollution'?

To help End Plastic Pollution we need to remember the three Rs in order: reduce, reuse, recycle. We should first try to 'reduce' our use of plastics to lessen the amount in the world, then 'reuse' existing plastic products where possible. The last resort is to 'recycle' as this still has a negative impact on the environment, due to the initial manufacturing of the plastic.

Reduce: Avoid single-use plastics (designed to be used only once), such as straws and takeaway cups, instead choosing to use alternatives, such as bamboo. Avoid buying plastic toys unless they are second-hand. You can't do this alone, so it is important to talk to your family, head teacher or school council about how your school and family can use less plastic. There are many alternatives available for your school, such as wooden rulers and clipboards, bins and baskets made from natural materials and refillable dry-erase pens.



Reuse: If you have plastic items, ensure that you use them multiple times. For example, refill and reuse water bottles and lunch bags. Also avoid using plastic bags for shopping, using strong, long-lasting fabric bags instead. When you no longer enjoy a toy, make sure you take it to a charity shop so that someone else can enjoy it. Also encourage your school to use glass, china crockery and metal cutlery, rather than plastic cups, dishes and cutlery.



Recycle: Check for the recycling symbol before you buy plastic and make sure that you always recycle plastic when you can, instead of throwing it away with the normal rubbish. Currently, less than half of all plastic bottles bought in the UK are recycled, however, the new plastic bottle return scheme should hopefully increase this amount.



Did You Know...?

In the UK, a new plastic bottle tax, of up to 22p, will aim to reduce the number of plastic bottles that people throw away. This money will be returned to people if they return their bottles to the shop they bought them from.



Questions

1. The biggest problem with unwanted plastic is the pollution and damage it causes to the environment. What does **pollution** mean? Tick one.
 - ☐ something harmless or poisonous
 - ☐ something harmless or poised
 - ☐ something harmful or poisonous
 - ☐ something harmful or poised
2. What are the effects of plastic pollution? Tick one.
 - ☐ poisoning and injuring sea life
 - ☐ littering beaches and landscapes
 - ☐ making humans and animals ill
 - ☐ all of the above
3. How much is the new plastic bottle tax?

4. Name three things that your school could do to help end plastic pollution.
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
5. Find and copy a word or phrase from the text which shows that **the amount of plastic is growing quickly**.

6. Why is it important to talk to your family and school council or head teacher about plastic pollution?

7. Summarise what you have read in the third paragraph in 30 words or less.

Questions

8. Why should people demand that governments control plastic pollution?

9. Explain what you can do to End Plastic Pollution at home.

10. Which of the three Rs is most important? Give evidence to support your answer.

Answers

1. The biggest problem with unwanted plastic is the pollution and damage it causes to the environment. What does **pollution** mean? Tick one.
 - ☐ something harmless or poisonous
 - ☐ something harmless or poised
 - ☒ **something harmful or poisonous**
 - ☐ something harmful or poised
2. What are the effects of plastic pollution? Tick one.
 - ☐ poisoning and injuring sea life
 - ☐ littering beaches and landscapes
 - ☐ making humans and animals ill
 - ☒ **all of the above**
3. How much is the new plastic bottle tax?
The new plastic bottle tax is up to 22p.
4. Name three things that your school could do to help end plastic pollution.
Accept any three of the following: avoid single-use plastics; choose to use alternatives such as: wooden rulers and clipboards, bins and baskets made from natural materials and refillable dry-erase pens; use glass, crockery and metal cutlery; (encourage pupils to) refill and reuse water bottles.
5. Find and copy a word or phrase from the text which shows that **the amount of plastic is growing quickly.**
increasing exponentially
6. Why is it important to talk to your family and school council or head teacher about plastic pollution?
Pupils' own responses, such as: You can't stop plastic pollution alone, so it is important to get other people onboard by making them aware of the problem and the ways in which they can help to solve it.
7. Summarise what you have read in the third paragraph in 30 words or less.
Accept any reasonable summary, such as: Plastic is cheap and easy to make, so humans use lots of it before discarding it. However, it is long-lasting so does not decompose quickly, meaning it ends up polluting the environment, especially our waterways.

Answers

8. Why should people demand that governments control plastic pollution?
Pupils' own responses, such as: The governments are in control of our countries so if they make something law, such as the new plastic bottle tax, everyone in the country has to abide by it. So it is important that people let the government know that they do not want plastic pollution to continue to increase.
9. Explain what you can do to End Plastic Pollution at home.
Pupils' own responses, such as: I can ask my parents to buy alternatives to plastic, such as bamboo and fabric and I can do the same with my toys; When I no longer wish to play with a toy, I could give it to someone else or take it to the charity shop, rather than throwing it into the rubbish. I can also encourage my family to recycle any plastics that we do buy (making sure that we only buy plastics which have the recycling symbol on them).
10. Which of the three Rs is most important? Give evidence to support your answer.
Pupils' own response, such as: I think that it is most important to reduce the amount of plastic we use because, not only does the disposal of plastic cause a problem to the environment, but so does the manufacture of plastic (which releases harmful toxic chemicals). If we reduce the amount of plastic we use, choosing alternatives instead, then we have less plastic made and so less harmful chemicals in the environment.