Weekly Home Learning Timetable
Year 6 08.06.20

Monday		
English/Science	**Maths**	**Science**

English/Science
Today is World Ocean Day

Why do we celebrate World Ocean Day?

Over the last 28 years, World Ocean Day has blossomed into a massive occasion, drawing in people from all over the world to play their part in protecting the great blue that surrounds us.

In 2019, over 2,000 events were held worldwide in over 140 countries, signifying the huge reach that this event has.

There is a multitude of reasons why World Ocean Day is an important event to celebrate. Here are just some of them:

- The ocean generates a lot of the oxygen we breathe.
- It provides food around the world.
- It regulates the climate.
- It gives work opportunities to thousands of people.
- Is home to trillions of fish and sea creatures.

In this lesson, we will focus on the damaging effect that plastic pollution is having on our seas/oceans.

Task 1:
Skimming and Scanning: Plastic Pollution

Task 2:
Look information at text 1 on Plastic Pollution in the resources section below and study the statistics in the factual posters. Now watch the clips below:

The Blue Planet
https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p05q49hq
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IW3jEIYBFzg

Maths
Finding a rule with one and two steps

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-and-p7-lessons/1

Please click on the above link, then click on the Maths lesson dated **June 8th** and work through the structured lesson and activities. Use your home workbook to complete the activities.

Science
World Oceans Day Activities

Task 1

Oceans cover more than two thirds of the earth's surface.
Fish and other animals make their homes in all different parts of the ocean, even on the bottom, or sea floor. The ocean is also filled with lots of plants, which provide food, homes, and protection for ocean animals. A person who studies ocean life is called a *marine biologist.*

Investigation

Can the ocean freeze?

Look at the investigation in the resources section.
- Predict what you think will happen.

  Go onto task 2 (below) when you are waiting to see if the water freezes.

  After a few hours, check your water. Now answer these questions:

- Did the water freeze?
- What did actually happen?
- Can you explain why.
- Was your prediction correct?

Once the investigation is complete, look at the explanation (in the resources section) to see if your prediction was correct.

Task 2
When you are waiting to see if the ice freezes for the above investigation, complete task 2.

Ocean Animal for a Day

If you could be an ocean animal for a day, what would you want to be? Pick

Other videos:
https://www.kidsagainstplastic.co.uk/as-you-sow/

https://www.kidsagainstplastic.co.uk/get-drastic-with-your-plastic/

Create a persuasive poster encouraging the public not to pollute our seas/oceans with plastic. You can either draw the poster yourself or use your computer skills.
Remember to include:
- Persuasive language
- Emotive language
- A catchy title
- Imperative (bossy) verbs
- Rhetorical questions
- Factual information
- Picture/photographs
- Bullet points
- Fact boxes
- Statistics

You can use the descriptive word map in the resources section to help you.

Other fun resources for World Ocean Day can be found by clicking on the below link:
https://worldoceanday.school/

one you like or want to learn more about, then draw and label a picture of it and then research your animal thinking about the questions below:

- What part of the ocean do you live in (near the surface, near the bottom, in a coral reef)?
- What are your favourite things to eat (plants or animals)?
- What animals are your predators (animals that might want to eat you)?
- Are any animals your prey (what do you like to eat)?
- What kind of shelter or protection do you like to have?
- Do you use camouflage to protect yourself?
- How do you move around?
- What do you look like?
- Do you have arms, fins, or tentacles? How many?
- What kind of covering do you have on your body (scales, fur, skin)?

Tuesday

English/ICT
Charles Dickens/ The Victorians

Today marks the 150 years since the passing of Charles Dickens.
Watch the videos and make notes about his life using the template in the resources below.
https://www.literacyshed.com/charlesdickens.html
https://dickensmuseum.com/
https://www.biography.com/writer/charles-dickens

Now read through the information ABOUT Charles Dickens' life in the resources section below and create a fact-file/biography about his life.

Maths
Queen Victoria Investigation

Look at this sheet in the resources section and answer the questions about Queen Victoria and her life. Can you solve the mathematical problems?

Maths/Design Technology
William Morris/The Victorians

Study the Victorian artist William Morris. Look at the information page (in the resources section below) on this famous artist and some examples of the patterns that he created.

There are two different templates below in the resources section if you wish to use these.		Print out the sheets in the resources section 'Art and Maths' activity (it may be better to cut and paste these onto A3 and A4 landscape if you can) and create symmetrical images using parts of William Morris' designs: 'Persian Wall Paper' and 'Brother Rabbit'. **Extension:** create your own symmetrical design being inspired by the work of William Morris.

Wednesday

English **Comprehension: Plastic pollution** **(please find in the resource section).**	**Maths** **Forming expressions and understanding algebraic**	**Geography** **South America**
 On Monday, we were studying the impact that plastic pollution has on our seas and oceans. Today, we will continue to look at plastic pollution and the effect it has on our whole planet. Look at the information on plastic pollution on the News Round site. https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/42810179 Now watch: https://www.kidsagainstplastic.co.uk/plastic-beach/ Other clips can be found on: https://www.kidsagainstplastic.co.uk/learn/solutions-the-future/ If you wish, re watch some of the clips from Monday's lesson too. Read through the information on Plastic Pollution **text 2** found in the resources below or on the Twinkl web-site (scroll down to the third comprehension). https://content.twinkl.co.uk/resource/17/3c/t2-e-41429-ks2-all-about-plastic-pollution-differentiated-reading-comprehens_ver_5.pdf?__token__=exp=1591003075~acl=%2Fresource%2F17%2F3c%2Ft2-e-41429-ks2-all-about-plastic-pollution-differentiated-reading-comprehens_ver_5.pdf%2A~hmac=6c62ef0123ac5849a56862fae92b672c6f91e2178123fd2adeea2ab8112adc72	 https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-and-p7-lessons/1 Please click on the above link, then click on the Maths lesson dated **June 9th** (we are one day behind as we did Victorian Maths yesterday) and work through the structured lesson and activities. Use your home workbook to complete the activities.	 **What do we already know about South America?** The Lonely Planet: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PFcvCn2zPn8 and: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R35URiT_fm8 Read through the PowerPoint on Twinkle: https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-g-284-introduction-to-south-america-lesson-teaching-pack What have you found out so far? **Task 1:** Read through the information about South America in the resources section below or use the link below from Twinkl. Write down 8-10 interesting facts that you have found out. **Task 2:** Complete the South American map in the resources section. **Task 3:** Use the map of South America in the resources section (or follow the link below on the Twinkl web-site) to answer the questions set. Now check your answers using the answer sheet. https://content.twinkl.co.uk/resource/d1/2c/ni2-g-16-south-america-mapreading-activity_ver_4.pdf?__token__=exp=159

Research any challenging words and make a glossary. Reread the text and answer the questions based on plastic pollution. **Extension:** Write a poem explaining the impact that plastic pollution is having on our planet.		1004926~acl=%2Fresource%2Fd1%2F2c%2Fni2-g-16-south-america-mapreading-activity_ver_4.pdf%2A~hmac=8f1539ded6dbc1b342ed7b9d0cce2a9f83c19542182460fd1255083a173b727c

Thursday

English
Apostrophes
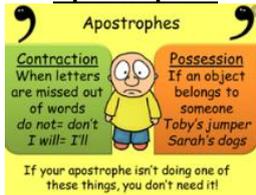
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-and-p7-lessons/1
Please click on the above link, then click on the English lesson dated **June 8th** (we are a few days behind because of the work we have been doing on World Ocean's Day and Charles Dickens) and work through the structured lesson and activities. Use your home workbook to complete the activities. You may also need a dictionary today.

Maths
Substitute into simple expressions and formulae

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-and-p7-lessons/1
Please click on the above link, then click on the Maths lesson dated **June 10th** (we are one day behind because we did Victorian Maths on Tuesday) and work through the structured lesson and activities. Use your home workbook to complete the activities.

Art

To link with our topic of South America we will be studying the work of Romer Britto. Romero Britto is a Brazilian artist, painter, serigrapher, and sculptor. He combines elements of cubism, pop art, and graffiti painting in his work, using vibrant colours and bold patterns as a visual expression of hope, dreams, and happiness.
Study his work on the web-page:
https://britto.com/artworks/originals/

Be inspired by his work and create your own image in his style. You could base your design on a self-portrait, a word, an animal, a symbol or something special to you.

Maybe have a go at how to draw a cat in this style:
https://artprojectsforkids.org/draw-a-romero-britto-cat/
This is also found in the resources section below.

Friday		
English **Direct and Indirect speech**	**Maths** **Maths in Football**	**ICT** **What makes a good computer game?**
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-and-p7-lessons/1 Please click on the above link, then click on the English lesson dated **June 9th** (we are a few days behind because of the work we have been doing on World Ocean's Day and Charles Dickens) and work through the structured lesson and activities. Use your home workbook to complete the activities. You may also need a dictionary today.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/tags/zncsscw/year-6-and-p7-lessons/1 Please click on the above link, then click on today's maths lesson dated **12th June** and work through the challenge activities. Use your home workbook to complete the activities.	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/z6n7xyc Please click the link above to begin this lesson. In this lesson you will learn what goes into making a good computer game and try making your own simple game. This lesson includes: • Two videos • Two activities to help you learn more **Worksheet**: Create a video game character can be found in the resources section below.
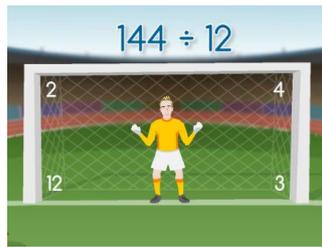
Other activities for the week – see below

- Practise your times tables https://ttrockstars.com/

- Continue to research your new secondary school. Consider using the school website to find out further useful information. Perhaps write some questions that you want to find out the answers to.

- Make a Kaleidoscope
  Be inspired by Olafur Eliasson and make your own colourful kaleidoscope.

  https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/make/cut-paste/make-kaleidoscope
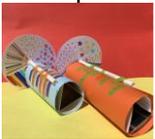
- Top games and quizzes
  https://www.tate.org.uk/kids/games-quizzes

- Create a portrait of Queen Victoria to link with Tuesday's lessons.

- **French/geography** – Locate places in France and develop your map skills. Look in the resources below for the relevant worksheets.

Skimming and Scanning: Plastic Pollution

Skimming and scanning is a useful skill for finding important information in a text quickly. Skim and scan this passage of text to find the words in the box below.

Tick each word once you have found it.

- ○ increasing
- ○ useful
- ○ trapped
- ○ scientists
- ○ oceans
- ○ chemicals
- ○ drinking water
- ○ normal bin

The amount of plastic on our planet is increasing and it is damaging the environment, wildlife and our health. Large amounts of plastic rubbish is thrown away every year and this ends up on land and in oceans.

Uses of Plastic

Plastic can be useful. It is used to make all sorts of everyday items such as food containers and toys. Look around you and you will see many things which are made of plastic.

Dangers of Plastic

Although Plastic can be useful, it can also be dangerous. Plastic is made of oil and chemicals. Plastics that are left in landfills or in our oceans give out these harmful chemicals. This can then damage the environment and the wildlife that lives in it.

Animals and marine creatures can become trapped in plastic objects which then make it hard for them to move, eat or even breathe.

Humans are affected by plastic pollution too. Plastic is found in our drinking water. Even food that we eat may have plastic chemicals in. We do not know exactly how plastic affects humans but scientists believe that it is not good for our health.

Reduce. Reuse. Recycle

There are lots of things that we can all do to help end plastic pollution. We need to reduce the amount of plastic that we use. We need to reuse plastic items that we already have. And finally, we need to recycle plastic instead of throwing it in the normal bin.
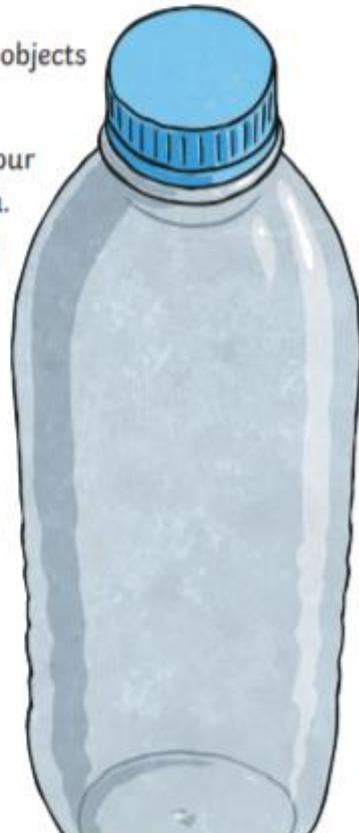
Plastic Pollution in the Ocean Know the Facts!

Scientists estimate that 9 out of 10 seabirds have plastic in their stomachs.

Scientists estimate it will take 400 years for a plastic can holder to break up into tiny pieces in the ocean.

Around the world, 13 million tonnes of plastic enters the ocean each year. That's the same as a dumper truck of rubbish every minute of every day!

In the UK we use 38.5 million single-use plastic bottles each day. About 15 million of these are littered, go into landfill or are incinerated (burned).

A plastic bag will take up to 20 years to break up in the ocean.

Animals eat plastic bags thinking they are food.

Every day, 700,000 plastic drinks containers are littered in the UK.

Can you tell which is a plastic bag and which are jellyfish? A turtle can't!

The TOP 10 items washed up on British beaches are:
1. Plastic rope and fishing nets
2. Tiny pieces of plastic or foam
3. Plastic food wrappers
4. Plastic bags
5. Plastic bottles
6. Fishing lures and lines
7. Caps from bottles and other containers
8. Pieces of fabric
9. Other plastic containers
10. Straws

Let's Talk

Items that are flushed down the toilet can end up in the ocean. Remember the three Ps! Only Pee, Poo and Paper should ever be flushed down the toilet.

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Not so fantastic – the marine plastic problem

Plastic takes **450 years** to fully **break down**. Say YES to a **reusable** water bottle, fabric shopping bags and alternative packaging.

DID YOU KNOW?
In 2016 **6,000 volunteers** cleaned over **300** beaches in the UK as part of **MCS BeachWatch**. **268,000** pieces of litter were collected.

8 million tonnes of plastic is dumped in the **oceans** every **year**.

DID YOU KNOW?
Plastic in the ocean breaks into such **small segments** that pieces from a 1 litre bottle could end up on **every mile** of beach throughout the **world**.

80% of marine litter comes from **land sources**.

2050
Scientists predict that by **2050** there will be more **plastic** than **fish** in the sea.

Sea turtles and other marine animals **mistake** plastic for food. This causes blockages in their system and eventual **death**. We can help by using **fabric** shopping bags.

1 tube of exfoliating face wash or whitening toothpaste can contain **300,000** plastic microbeads.

There are more particles of **microplastic** in the ocean than **stars in the Milky Way**.

Scientists are developing innovative solutions. The **Ocean Clean Up** aims to clear **50%** of the Great Pacific Garbage Patch in **5 years**.

WHAT IS THE DEEP DOING?

· We support the **#oneless** campaign and no longer sell water in plastic bottles
· We use paper and fabric **carrier bags**
· Our café uses **Vegware** cups and packaging which is made from **100% compostable** plant material
· We have joined **Aquariums Against Marine Litter** and have our own marine plastic display to highlight the threat
· We take part in **MCS BeachWatch**, organising beach cleans in our local area
· We have started a campaign with Radio Humberside to encourage Hull's cafés and restaurants to ditch **plastic straws #HullNoPlasticStraws**

Find out more at **www.thedeep.co.uk/conservation**

Worldwide, over **500 million** plastic bottles are used every year. Find out how you can support **#oneless** and show your commitment to reducing single use plastic bottles at: **onelessbottle.org**

DID YOU KNOW?
70% of Oxygen that humans breathe comes from **marine plants**. They are worth saving!

For conservation   THE DEEP   www.thedeep.co.uk   @thedeephull

Plastic Pollution
Descriptive Words

Why Is Plastic a Useful Material?

bendable, form-fitting, waterproof, mouldable, impermeable, non-conductive, pliable, removable, resilient, rustproof, sealable, secure

What Does Plastic Litter Do?

degrade, deteriorate, remain, spread

How Can People Reduce Plastic Waste?

conserve, donate, reclaim, recycle, reduce, restore, reuse, think, upgrade

What Can Plastic Do to Wildlife?

choke, endanger, harm, injure, poison, starve, suffocate, tangle, threaten, trap

How Can Plastic Pollution Make Somewhere Look?

dangerous, dirty, disorderly, messy, unkept, unpleasant, untidy

What Alternatives Could People Look to Use?

biodegradable, compostable, glass, metal, paper, recyclable, renewable, second-hand, sustainable

What Can Plastic Do to Waterways?

contaminate, damage, infect, limit, litter, poison, pollute

How Can Plastic Pollution Be Described?

accidental, burden, disgusting, excessive, foul, harmful, inconvenience, man-made, nuisance, selfish, serious, toxic, unnecessary, unpleasant, wasteful, widespread

twinkl visit twinkl.com

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.
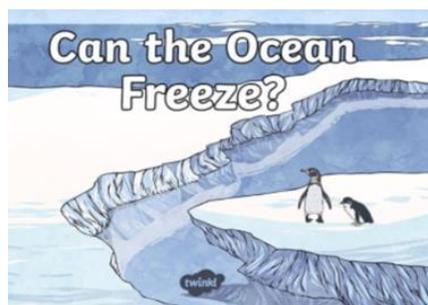
Can the Ocean Freeze?

What You Need:

- two plastic cups or small containers
- water
- salt
- a tablespoon
- a freezer

What You Do:

1. Fill each cup 3/4 full of water from the tap.
2. Add 1 tablespoon of salt to the water in one container and stir it until the salt dissolves. Do not add anything to the other container.
3. Carefully move each container to the freezer. Check on them in a few hours.
4. Once they have both started to freeze, you can take them out and taste some of the chunks of ice. Can you tell which one had salt added to it just by tasting?
5. Put the containers back in the freezer and check on them every hour. Did it take longer for one to freeze completely solid?
6. Which one do you think will thaw the fastest? Set both cups on the counter and check them every few minutes to find out!
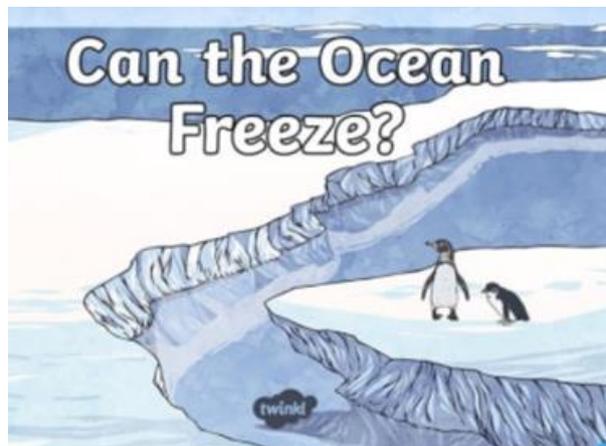
Explanation

What Happened:

The water in the container that you added salt to probably took longer to freeze than the plain water. Water freezes at a certain temperature – 32 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is called the freezing point of water, because pure water will always begin to freeze when it gets to 32 degrees.

Salt is a mineral that lowers the freezing point of water. That means that when you added salt to the water, it lowered the freezing point of the water in the containers, so it did not start to freeze until it got really, really cold from being in the freezer for a long time. The plain water started to freeze just as soon as it reached 32 degrees, but the salt water didn't start to freeze until it got much colder. The salt water was probably sort of slushy still by the time the plain water was frozen solid.

The ice from the cup without salt took much longer to thaw completely back into water than the cup with salt in it for the same reason. The freezing point of the salt water is still colder and now that it is out in the warmer air of the room, it is much farther from being as cold as it needs to be to continue to freeze into ice. It also thawed sooner than the plain water because there was less ice to melt since the salt water did not freeze all the way through.

The ocean can never freeze because there is so much salt in the water that the freezing point is very low. It just doesn't get cold enough. Any time a part of the ocean gets cold enough to start forming ice crystals, the salt around the ice will start to melt it by lowering the freezing point again so

Text 2:

Plastic Pollution

When people think about plastic, they may think of a range of everyday objects that serve to make our lives easier: containers in which to store food, toys and gadgets we play with and even the pipes that carry water to and from our homes. In fact, plastic is so popular in the UK today that it is almost impossible to imagine life without it.

However, while plastic makes human lives easier, it makes the lives of Britain's wildlife much harder and could be endangering the existence of some of our much-loved species.

79% of plastic produced over the last 70 years has been thrown away.

Plastic Waste Facts

160,000 plastic bags are used around the world every second.

By 2015, 6300 million metric tonnes of plastic waste had been created.

9%
79%
12%

Of this:
9% recycled,
12% burned, 79% in landfills
or the natural environment.

Plastic and the Environment
There are many different ways that plastic can enter the environment:

- not disposing of it properly, e.g. littering;
- washed down drains from face washes and clothing;
- spilled overboard by ships;
- escaped from factories and warehouses;
- blown out of bins or landfills by the wind;
- abandoned, e.g. fishing nets.

So much plastic enters the environment each year that it can be found in fresh water, soil, air and oceans around the world.

The Problem with Plastic

Although few forms of plastic can be classed as biodegradable – meaning that they will break down completely over time if exposed to the right conditions – most types of plastic are neither biodegradable nor compostable. Therefore, any plastic that ends up in the local environment will not break down over time, unlike paper, fruit peel or natural fabrics. They will simply remain indefinitely until
· they are removed by humans or mistakenly consumed by wildlife.

A huge problem with the plastic that ends up in the environment is the chemicals it releases. Over time, pieces of plastic litter will break into smaller pieces. When plastic breaks into tiny pieces, known as microplastics, it is consumed by wildlife that mistake it for food. Alarmingly, these microplastics contain toxic chemicals and heavy metals – poisonous and deadly to local wildlife. These make their way into the food chain, affecting not only the creature who ate the plastic but any animal that goes on to consume them.

Female Mallard By Water With Rubbish' by Martin Kessel

Threats to Wildlife

The largest threats to wildlife from plastic waste in the environment are:

· death or injury caused by becoming tangled in plastic waste, for example, birds becoming trapped in fishing nets or hedgehogs caught in plastic can holders;

· mistakenly eating plastic waste thinking that it is food, for example, birds eating plastic bags that float in a pond, mistaking them for fish;

· poisoning from the chemicals contained within the plastic which can lead to illness and death.

How We Can Help

The plastic problem we face today has not been created by one single place. It is a problem that has been created by every country and it is one which cannot be solved overnight. The key way to prevent any further harm to wildlife is by changing our attitude towards plastic. Some helpful tips are:

· Instead of using plastic items, such as straws and plastic bags, buy reusable items, e.g. Flasks for hot drinks and canvas shopping bags.

· Glitter (which is often made of plastic) and balloons can also be damaging to the environment and dangerous to animals, who may mistake them for food.

· Recycle as much of your waste as possible.

· Safely pick up litter you see in the environment.

Questions

1. **...they will simply remain indefinitely until removed by humans...**
    Which of these is the most accurate definition for the word indefinitely? Tick one.

    ○ globally problematic
    ○ for the foreseeable future
    ○ restricted from view
    ○ negatively impactful

2. Match the sub-heading to the best summary of its contents.

Plastic and the Environment	A visual representation of facts and figures regarding plastic use and disposal.
Plastic Waste Statistics	An explanation of different ways plastic enters natural habitats.
Threats to Wildlife	An exploration of the damaging impact plastic pollution has on creatures and their habitats.

3. **...and could be endangering the existence of some of our much-loved species.**
    Define the word **endangering** based on its use in this sentence.

    _____

4. What percentage of plastic produced over the last 70 years has been thrown away?

    _____

5. Which creature may birds mistake plastic bags for?

    _____

6. Fully explain how plastic pollution endangers Britain's wildlife.

    _____

    _____

    _____

7. Plastic pollution is a global problem. Propose three steps which could be taken globally to reduce plastic pollution.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8. Summarise what is meant by microplastics in 15 words or less.

_____

_____

_____

9. Comment on one change you have already made and one change you will make in the future in order to reduce plastic pollution.

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. Summarise the purpose of this text and its intended audience.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Charles Dickens

Who Was Charles Dickens?

Charles Dickens is a famous British writer from Victorian times.

He is most famous for writing Oliver Twist and A Christmas Carol but he wrote many other famous books as well.

Charles Dickens - Childhood

- His full name is Charles John Huffam Dickens.
- He was born in Portsmouth, Hampshire, on 7 February 1812.
- His father was a clerk in the navy pay office and his mother had wanted to be a teacher, although this didn't work out.
- Charles Dickens had 7 brothers and sisters.
- When he was 9 he began school but unfortunately was not able to stay there long. In 1822 when the family moved to London, they struggled for money. Charles' father was sent to prison for bad debts.
- Charles had to get a job. He worked in a factory putting labels on jars of blacking (used for polishing boots.) He was very unhappy but still managed to visit his father every Sunday in the prison.
- In 1824 Charles' father had enough money for him to return to school. Afterwards he got a job in a lawyers office.

Charles Dickens – The Writer

- He began his writing career as a journalist for a newspaper.
- In 1836, after marrying Catherine Hogarth, his stories started to become popular. The Pickwick Papers, a funny set of stories, were published weekly in the newspaper.
- Charles was becoming famous and in 1837 the first installment of Oliver Twist, a story that became one of his most famous, was published.
- Oliver Twist is a story about an orphan boy who runs away to London and becomes involved with a gang of thieves.
- Dickens was now famous and wrote many more famous novels during his life such as: A Christmas Carol, David Copperfield and Great Expectations.
- People loved reading his books because in those days there was no TV or computer games, so most people read for entertainment.
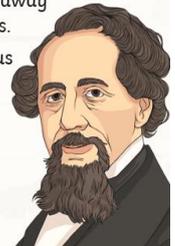
Charles Dickens – Later Life

- Charles and his wife Catherine had 10 children but unfortunately they split up.
- He was famous world over and visited America twice where he was treated like a pop star!
- In 1864 Charles Dickens was involved in a train crash. Although he survived he never quite got back to full health.
- On 9 June 1870 he died at his home in Kent.
- He left his final novel, The Mystery of Edwin Drood, unfinished.
- He is such a famous Briton that his picture has appeared on a £10 note.

A walk through the life of Charles Dickens

Dickens leaves school and goes to work in a solicitor's office
1831
Dickens is employed as a reporter on the *Mirror of Parliament*
1827

Sketches by Boz is published
1836

Dickens works at Warren's Blacking Factory. John Dickens is imprisoned in the Marshalsea prison

Catherine has her first child. *Oliver Twist* is published

Charles Dickens marries Catherine Hogarth
1837

1824

Dickens' family move to London
1822

Dickens' family move to Chatham, Kent
1817

Dickens is born on 7 February, in Portsmouth, Hampshire
1812

Hard Times is published

Dickens publishes the magazine *Household Words*
1854

A Christmas Carol is published
1850

1843
1846

1842
Dickens and Catherine visit America

Dickens publishes the *Daily News*

Dickens and Catherine separate. Dickens falls in love with the actress Ellen Ternan
1858

1865
Dickens is involved in the Staplehurst railway crash

1867– 1868
Dickens returns exhausted from a reading tour in America

On 9 June, Charles Dickens dies of a stroke
1870

Contents taken from: *Extraordinary Lives: Charles Dickens*, by Peter Hicks

Charles Dickens Here are some interesting facts about the Victorian writer, Charles Dickens, the author of many classic novels, including, *David Copperfield*, *Oliver Twist* and *Great Expectations*. Often described as the 'quintessential Victorian author', Dickens's stories are enjoyed just as much today as they were by his nineteenth century readership.

- Charles Dickens was born on 7th February 1812 in Portsmouth.
- Charles Dickens came from a poor family, but he was lucky enough to attend school.
- Unfortunately, after his father was jailed for having 'bad debts', Charles Dickens was forced to leave school and start work in a blacking factory (a boot polish factory). He worked there for three years. The conditions were very poor and Charles Dickens suffered from loneliness.
- Dickens started to write as a journalist. He contributed articles to journals called *The Mirror of Parliament* and *The True Sun*.
- In 1833 he was employed as the parliamentary reporter for *The Morning Chronicle* newspaper. He also started to produce a series of sketches. He called himself Boz when he published these.
- In 1836 Charles Dickens married Catherine Hogarth. She was the daughter of one of his editors, George Hogarth.
- Later in 1836, a story by Dickens, *The Pickwick Papers* was published as a serial. This proved to be very popular and Dickens started to become famous.
- Charles Dickens went on to produce a massive amount of material during his lifetime. He published fifteen novels, wrote hundreds of short stories and non-fiction pieces, lectured and performed both in England and in the United States, wrote plays, wrote thousands of letters and edited two journals.
- After having ten children together, Charles Dickens and Catherine Hogarth separated in 1858. Dickens then had a relationship with Ellen Ternan, an actress.
- Dickens was interested in the paranormal. He was a member of The Ghost Club.
- In 1865 Charles Dickens was involved in the Staplehurst Rail Crash. His was the only first class carriage to avoid running off the tracks. Apparently, Dickens helped many of the wounded passengers before rescuers arrived.
- Charles Dickens died on 9th June 1870. He suffered a stroke after completing a full day's work on his novel in progress, *Edwin Drood*. He was buried in Poet's Corner of [Westminster Abbey](#).
- Charles Dickens has appeared on the British £10 note.

The Novels of Charles Dickens Here is a list of the novels written by Charles Dickens. Many of these were first

published as a serial – the stories came out chapter by chapter (just like the episodes of a television series).

- The Pickwick Papers
- The Adventures of Oliver Twist
- The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby
- The Old Curiosity Shop
- Barnaby Rudge: A Tale of the Riots of Eighty
- A Christmas Carol
- The Life and Adventures of Martin Chuzzlewit
- The Chimes
- The Cricket on the Hearth
- The Battle of Life
- Dombey and Son
- The Haunted Man and the Ghost's Bargain
- David Copperfield
- Bleak House
- Hard Times: For These Times
- Little Dorrit
- A Tale of Two Cities
- Great Expectations
- Our Mutual Friend
- The Mystery of Edwin Drood (never completed by Dickens)

My Research Map

Fill the map with facts or pictures from your research and make links between any that have a connection. You could include questions you might research another day.

Charles Dickens Fact File

Full name: _____

Date of birth: _____

Place of birth: _____

Famous for: _____

_____

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Charles Dickens Fact File

Full Name:

_____

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Date of Birth:

_____

Place of Birth:

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Famous for:

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About Charles Dickens

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Maths Challenge:

Victoria was 18 when she became Queen in 1837. When was she born?	Queen Victoria reigned for 64 years. What age was she when she died? What year was this?	37 years before Victoria died boys under the age of 10 were banned from becoming chimney sweeps. What year was this?
Victoria married Albert in 1840. What age was she?	In 1861, Prince Albert died from Cholera, he was born in 1819. What age was he when he died?	The first post box was built 28 years before the light bulb was invented. When was this?
Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897 marks 60 years of her as Queen. In what year did she become Queen?	Thomas Edison invented the light bulb 41 years after Victoria became Queen. What year was this?	When Prince Albert died, Victoria was stricken with grief- she wore black for the rest of her life.
Victoria became Empress of India in 1876 until she died. How long was she Empress of India?	Victoria had 9 children, 40 grandchildren and 37 great grandchildren! If she spend £5 on each for Christmas, how much would this be?	In 1887 Emile Berliner invented the gramophone, the CD was invented 93 years later. When was this?
10 years before Victoria died schools were made free for all children. What date was this?	Queen Victoria survived 7 assassination attempts. The last assassination attempt was in 1882. What age was she?	In 1863, the Factory Act made it illegal for children to work more then 63 hours per week in a factory. Change 63 hours into minutes.

William Morris

1834 - 1896
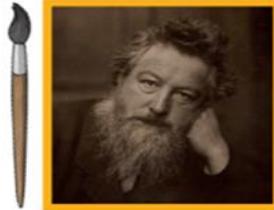
William Morris (1834-1896) was one of the most influential designers of the 19ᵗʰ century. His work included: wallpaper design and print, furniture, stained glass windows, tiles, and tapestries. He was also a writer and campaigner for environmental and social change. Morris trained as an architect ar Oxford University although he had early, unfulfilled ambitions to be a painter.

In 1859, Morris married Jane Burden. They spent the next two years furnishing and decorating the interior of their home. Morris did much of the work himself, with help from his artist friends. Prompted by the success of their efforts, they decided to start their own company.

In April 1861, Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co. was established and it produced a range of original domestic furnishings including embroidery, tableware and furniture, stained glass and tiles. Wallpapers were soon added to the list because Morris was unable to find any he liked well enough to use in his own home. Morris revived the traditions of craftsmanship as he disliked the machine processes of the Industrial Revolution. As an environmental campaigner, Morris endeavored to use natural materials in his work.

By the mid-1860s, Morris worked mainly on his wallpaper designs, the first of these being **Trellis, Daisy**, and **Fruit**. Curiously, Morris was unable to draw birds and his friend Philip Webb drew them for the **Trellis** design.

Work: **Daisy, Fruit** and **Trellis.**

In 1875, Morris started a new company called Morris & Co, meaning that he took full artistic control. This period was considered Morris's most important and creative as a pattern designer.

William Morris died on October 3, 1896, when he was 65 years old. At the time, one of his doctors is said to have remarked that Morris carried out the work of ten men in one lifetime and it was this that brought about his death.

William Morris – Art and Maths

You can copy and paste this onto a larger sheet of paper in landscape if you wish
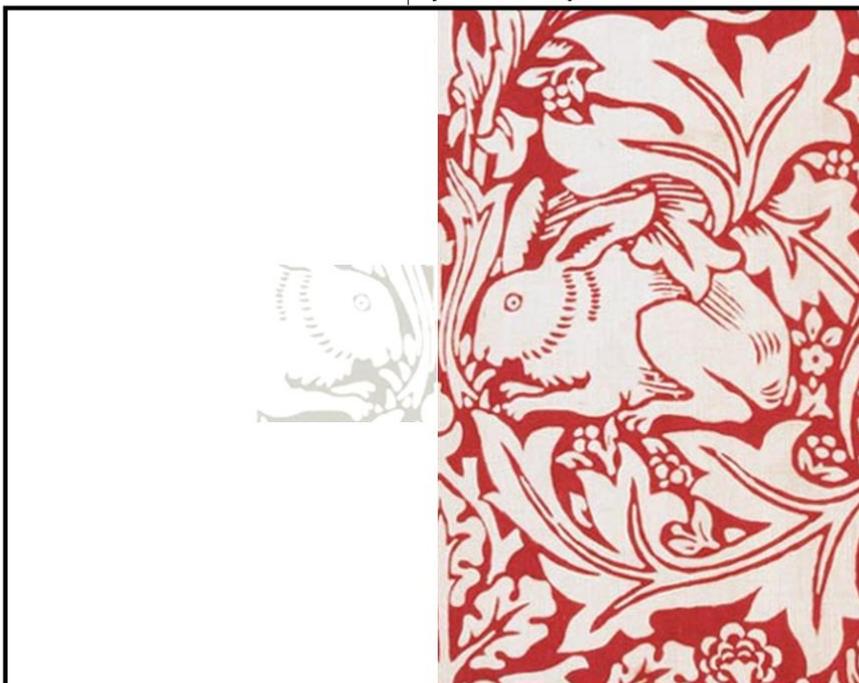
Symmetry – Reflection

To the left is a section of a wallpaper design by William Morris, called 'Persian Wallpaper'. Below you can see how this section is repeated, by **reflection**. This is called: **reflective symmetry.**

TASK: copy the reflection of the design to the left in the space provided. A section has been put in for you to help you begin. Use a pencil first. Then colour the design in.

TIP – use something straight like a ruler to help guide you to where the flowers and leaves go.

Symmetry – Reflection

To the left is a section of a wallpaper design by William Morris, called 'Brother Rabbit'. Below you can see how this section is repeated, by **reflection**. This is called: **reflective symmetry.**

TASK: copy the reflection of the design to the left in the space provided. A section has been put in for you to help you begin. Use a pencil first. Then colour the design in.

TIP – use something straight like a ruler to help guide you to where the rabbit and leaves go.

William Morris: Brother Rabbit, design registered 1882
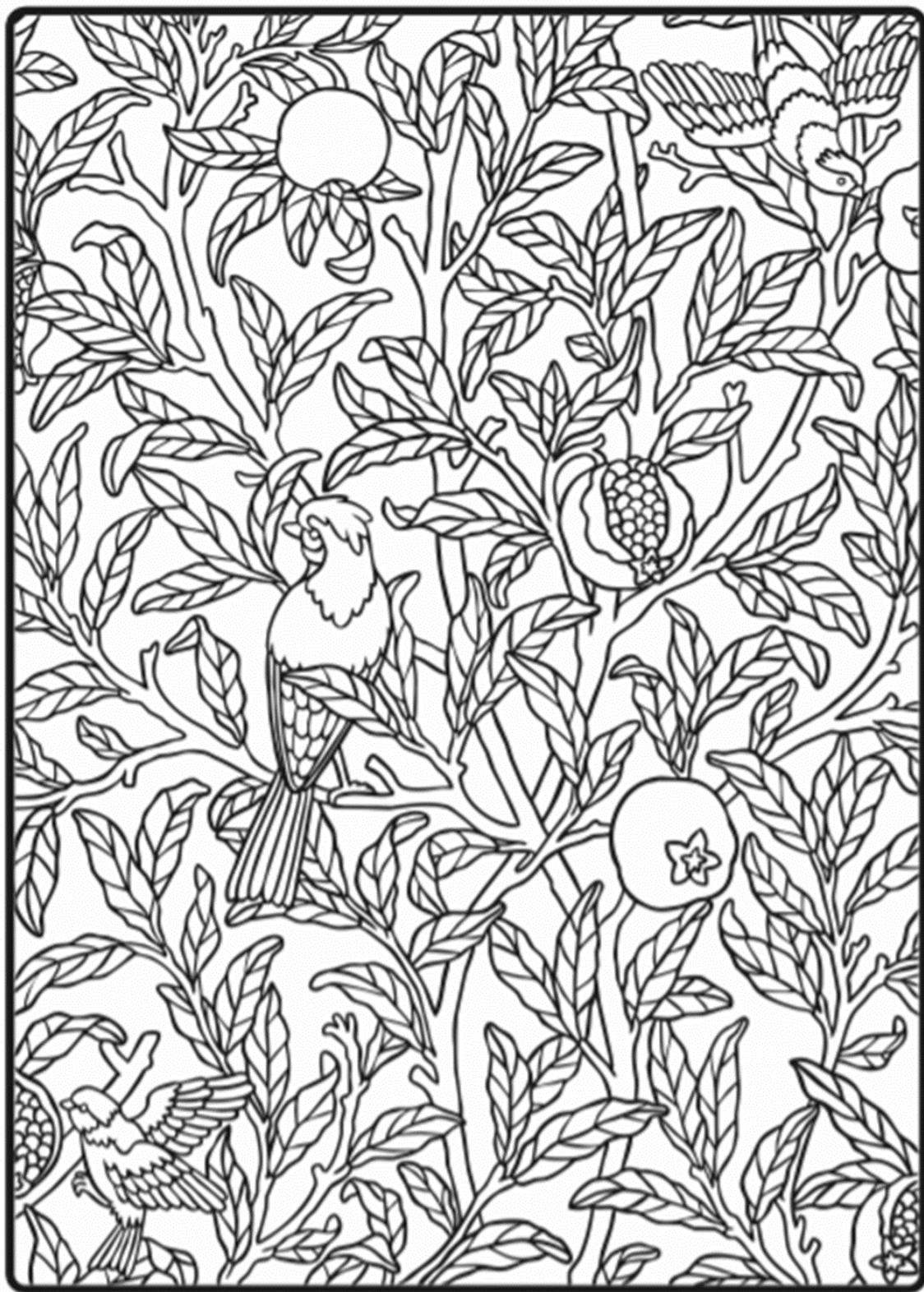
South America Facts

Population and Life Expectancy

- South America is the 4th biggest continent.

- The population of South America was recorded at over 387 million in 2010.

- The average life expectancy of a South American is 75 years.

South American Climate

South America is a huge continent and so the climate can vary depending on where you are.

Most of South America is warm for most of the year. The climate is generally tropical so it never gets too cold but there are higher areas where it does get cold and the temperature drops below freezing.

Most of South America receives plenty of rain. There are areas that receive downpours like the rainforest but there are also areas that receive little or no rain.

> Did you know that some parts of South America are the driest areas on Earth?

- Iquique, Chile - (5mm of rain per year)

- Ica, Peru - (2mm of rain per year)

- Arica, Chile - This is the driest city on the planet (less than 1mm of rain per year)
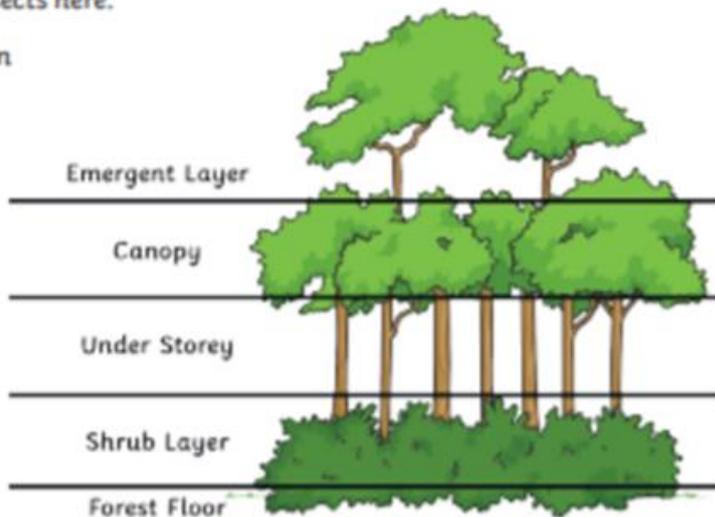
The Amazon Rainforest

- Rainforests are warm and wet areas.

- The Amazon Rainforest is the largest tropical rainforest in the world with more than half located in Brazil. It is full of wildlife.

- Tribes of people still live in some areas of the rainforest with no contact with the outside world.

- 20% of the world's bird species live here, such as toucans, hummingbirds and the hoatzin.

Layers of the Amazon Forest

- **Emergent Layer** - It's sunny here because it's the highest point. Only the tallest trees reach this level. You would find butterflies, bats, insects, monkeys and many birds here.

- **Canopy Layer** - Most trees of the forest grow to this height. Certain plants grow at this level but their roots don't reach the ground; these are called air plants. You would find toucans, snakes, orangutangs, sloths, parrots, lizards and many insects here.

- **Understory Layer** - Vegetation and vines can be found here and it's very dark. Here you would find bugs, jaguars, posion dart frogs and kinkajous.

- **Forest Floor** - A damp and dark part of the forest. Look out for tapirs and wild boar.

- **In the Water** - Beware of electric eels, anacondas and piranhas in the water here!

Emergent Layer

Canopy

Under Storey

Shrub Layer

Forest Floor

The Amazon River

- The River is approximately 4000 miles long, mostly flowing through rainforest.

- It has around 200 tributaries.

- It begins in the Andes Mountains and is the second longest river in the world.

- Piranhas, anacondas and thousands of species of fish can be found here.

- No bridges cross the river at any point.
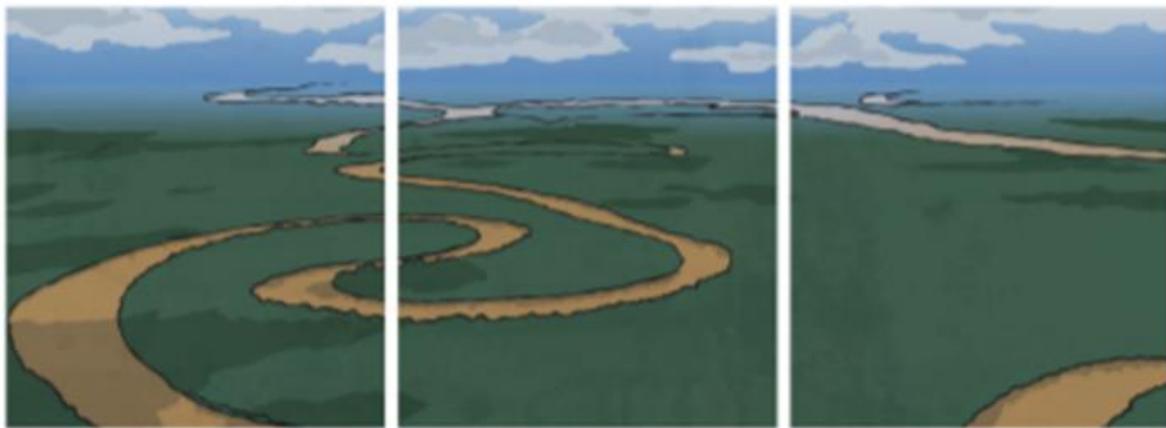
The Atacama Desert

- The Atacama Desert is 600 miles long.

- It is the driest desert in the world despite living right next door to the Pacific Ocean!

- On the map to the right, the Atacama is yellow. The orange areas are arid areas, which are also severely dry.

The Andes

The world's longest mountain range

- The islands of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, are the submerged peaks of the northern Andes Mountains.

- The highest peak of the mountain range is Aconcagua, which rises to a height of 6962m.

- The Andes stretch the following countries: Argentina, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador.

- The Inca built their ancient city, Machu Picchu, in the Andes.

Cape Horn

- The most southern point of South America.

- The waters around Cape Horn are very dangerous, due to icebergs, strong winds and large waves.

- Penguins and seals live there.

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Map of South America

South America Map-Reading

Use the map to answer the questions about South America.

South America Map-Reading Questions

1. Name the 13 countries in South America.

_____

_____

2. What is the capital city of Brazil?

_____

_____

3. Name three rivers in Brazil.

_____

_____

4. Which countries have the Andes Mountains running through them?

_____

5. Which countries in South America are on the equator?

_____

6. Name the capital city in Ecuador which is on the equator.

_____

7. Which oceans lie either side of South America?

_____

8. Which mountain lake lies on the border between Bolivia and Peru?

_____

9. Challenge! Create two questions of your own and ask a friend!

_____

_____

_____

_____

South America Map-Reading **Answers**

1. Name the 13 countries in South America.

   Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela, French Guiana

2. What is the capital city of Brazil?

   The capital city of Brazil is Brasilia.

3. Name three rivers in Brazil.

   Any three of the following: Amazon, Madeira, Araguaia, Negro, Purus, Tapajós, Xingu, Sao Francisco, Paraná

4. Which countries have the Andes Mountains running through them?

   The Andes mountains run through Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile.

5. Which countries in South America are on the equator?

   The countries along the equator line are Ecuador, Colombia and Brazil.

6. Name the capital city in Ecuador which is on the equator.

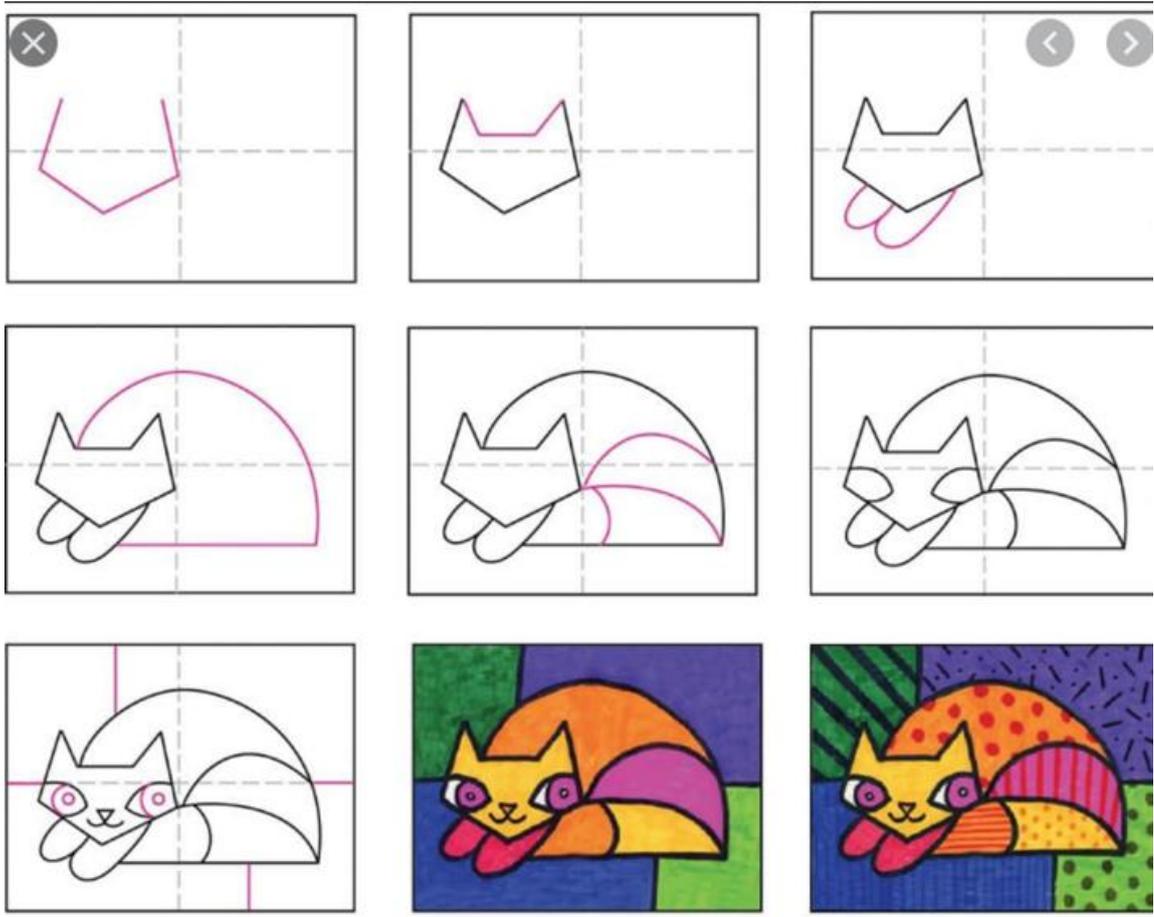   **The capital city of Ecuador is Quito.**

7. Which oceans lie either side of South America?

   The oceans that lie either side of South America are the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean.

8. Which mountain lake lies on the border between Bolivia and Peru?

   Lake Titicaca lies on the border between Bolivia and Peru.

Create a Video Game Character

Research has found that pigs are better video game players than chimpanzees.

You could try and find out:

- If any other animals have played video games.

- How many young people play video games.

- What the benefits and problems associated with playing video games are.

- How games have developed and what the first games looked like.

Have a go at creating your very own video game character. What character traits would they have? What would they look like?

Mission	Skills	Bio
		Name: Age: Description:

Equipment	Image	
		Attributes: Coordination ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Strength ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ Ingenuity ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ _____ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ _____ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Jumble Up

Here is a list of 10 French cities which have been jumbled up. Can you unjumble them? To help you, the first letter of the city has been written as a capital letter

iellL	
ciNe	
tesNna	
noDji	
raPsi	
rTuos	
dxuaBore	
siCaal	
esLiomg	
neuoR	

Extension:
Find out where these cities are and mark them on an outline map of France.

Jumble Up

Here is a list of 10 French cities which have been jumbled up. Can you unjumble them?

ielll	
cine	
tesnna	
nodji	
rapsi	
rtuos	
dxuabore	
sicaal	
esliomg	
neuor	

Extension:
Find out where these cities are and mark them on an outline map of France.

Jumble Up **Answers**

Here is a list of 10 French cities which have been jumbled up. Can you unjumble them?

iellL	Lille
ciNe	Nice
tesNna	Nantes
noDji	Dijon
raPsi	Paris
rTuos	Tours
dxuaBore	Bordeaux
siCaal	Calais
esLiomg	Limoges
neuoR	Rouen

Jumble Up **Answers**

Match Up

Cut out the squares and match them up. One set will include: country name, word(s) for nationalities (there may be 2 forms: masculine and feminine) and flags. When you have a set, glue them together on another piece of paper.

la France		anglais	
danois	l'Irlande		le Canada
canadien	La Belgique	français	
l'Angleterre	canadienne	belge	danoise
irlandais	français	anglaise	
	irlandaise	le Danemark	