



Year 4 English Week 2

	Day 1 Activity	Day 2 Activity	Day 3 Activity	Day 4 Activity	Day 5 Activity
Reading	Make sure you have some quiet time for daily reading of your own book .				
	Read a poem a day – see Story Time on the Q1E website.				
Writing	<p>Read 'The Week Junior' article: <i>All About Recycling</i>.</p> <p>Write answers to these questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How much plastic gets into the world's oceans in one year? 2. What is the disadvantage of recycling paper? 3. What is one of the things that Germany does to encourage recycling? 4. What was the first 'environmentally friendly' country? 5. Drawing ideas from the text, name two ways in which you can reuse something instead of throwing it away? 	<p>Create a 'Recycling Top Tips' leaflet to inform younger readers of why they need to recycle and give them tips on how they can do this both at home and at school.</p> <p>Share it with someone in your family.</p>	<p>Choose one material from: glass, metal, plastic or paper.</p> <p>Research to find out more about the recycling process of your chosen material.</p> <p>Make notes.</p> <p>Possible things to research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How is the material recycled? - What are the steps? - Where is it recycled? - How is the recycled material reused? - How long does the recycling process take? 	<p>Write an explanation text of how to recycle the material that you researched yesterday.</p> <p>Make sure you:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce your material - Explain step by step how to recycle it - Use expert language <p>See example explanation text: How to recycle clothes.</p>	<p>Finish, edit, revise your explanation text.</p> <p>Share it with someone in your family.</p>
Spelling	<p>Check the spelling lists before. Choose 5 spellings to practise.</p> <p>Use the ways from school that help you remember best – see below.</p> <p>You can ask someone at home to test you.</p>				



Reducing waste to save the planet

Do you know what happens to the items you recycle?

A staggering 12.7 million tonnes of plastic, from bottles to carrier bags, ends up in our oceans every year. It's estimated that by 2050, plastic in the ocean will outweigh fish. To tackle this plastic problem, the European Union has announced a plan to make sure that by 2030, every piece of plastic packaging produced across the continent is either recyclable or reusable. All of us have a part to play, too.



Plastic is having a terrible effect on the world's oceans.

What is recycling?

Recycling is when materials are transformed into other products to be used again. In the UK, it's thought that as much as 60% of the waste that ends up in the rubbish bin could be recycled. It's important to recycle because this reduces the need to make new products from scratch, which uses up more of the Earth's raw materials. It also reduces the amount of waste that is sent to landfill – a rubbish tip where waste is buried in the ground – and which takes a long time to break down naturally.



The Week Junior

The Week Junior magazine is delivered in a plastic sheet that can be recycled, although you'll need to check your local area's recycling rules first. Many larger supermarkets will also accept the plastic sheet. Make sure you recycle the magazine, too, once you've finished reading it, rather than throwing it away. Or give your old copies to a dentist or doctor's surgery.

How recycling works

What can be recycled?



Glass
Glass can be melted down and remoulded into new things, such as bottles. Glass products dumped in landfill will never break down, yet glass is 100% recyclable.



Metal
Similar to glass, metal is easily melted down. However, a lot of the metal objects we use today are made up of different types of metal, making it trickier to sort.



Paper
Paper is turned into new paper. This can only happen a few times before it loses its strength. Then it is only useful for making toilet paper or cardboard.



Plastic
Nowadays, almost all types of plastic can be recycled and transformed into new products, such as clothing, the stuffing used in sleeping bags and drainage pipes.

1 After sorting through their rubbish, many people recycle their waste by leaving it outside their homes to be collected, or by dropping it off at a recycling centre.



TRENDSETTERS
Wastepaper was first recorded as being recycled in Japan in 1031, where it was broken down and transformed into new paper.



2 The waste is then taken to special facilities where the materials are sorted before being sent to manufacturers, who transform them into new products.



Sorting through plastic to be recycled.

3 Recycled materials can be turned into new products. For example, plastic bottles and containers are not only transformed into new bottles, but also garden furniture, playground equipment and recycling bins. They can even be turned into clothing – it takes roughly 10 plastic bottles to create enough fibres needed to make a T-shirt.



These guitars were made from skateboards.

Champion recyclers



When it comes to recycling, Germany is one of the top countries. Germans avoid sending more than half of the country's waste to landfill sites. One of their most successful schemes involves plastic bottles. When buying a drink in a single-use plastic bottle, customers pay an extra 22p as a deposit. Once the bottle is empty, it can be returned to a bottle bank or the place it was bought from, and the deposit is given back to the customer.

Tips on how to recycle



Before you begin, head to recyclenow.com to check what items can be recycled in your local area. Here are some top tips:

- Remember the three Rs – reduce, reuse, recycle. Are you able to reduce the amount of waste you produce? If not, try to come up with a way to reuse something. Finally, be sure to recycle the item.
- By flattening your cardboard, you'll be able to fit more into the recycling bin.
- Just celebrated a birthday? Along with the envelopes, you can recycle most cards and wrapping paper. Metallic or glittery paper can't be recycled.
- If you want to throw something away, like wearable clothes or a soap you don't like, check whether a charity shop will accept it.
- Recycle your robots! Lots of local recycling centres accept old electrical parts.

Day 4 – Example explanation text

How to recycle clothes

Did you know that in the UK around 336,000 tonnes of unwanted clothing gets thrown away every year? Many people are not aware that clothes can be recycled. It involves collecting old clothing and shoes for sorting and recycling by experts. It is important to recycle clothes so that they do not end up in landfill sites.

The first step of clothing recycling is raising awareness so that people know that clothes can be recycled, not just reused or donated to charity. There are many companies that will send out bags for people to fill, which they will then collect to sort and process for recycling. In many cities there are also clothing recycling bins where people can drop off clothes to be recycled.

After the clothes are collected, they are organised into three groups: reuse, rags and fibre. Recyclers report that about one-half of clothes donated for recycling can actually be reused. The clothing that can be reused is repaired (if needed) and either sent to developing countries or donated to charity shops to sell.

Clothing that is classified as 'rags' can be turned into industrial rags and used for cleaning.

Finally, experts sort clothing in the 'fibre' group. The experts sort these clothes by their material and colour. These materials are then pulled into fibres or shredded to make yarn or thread. These can now be used when making new clothing garments.


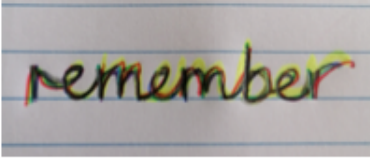

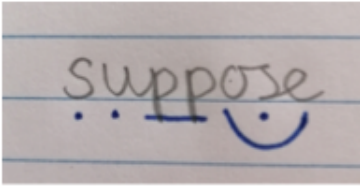
Word list – years 3 and 4

accident(ally)	early	knowledge	purpose
actual(ly)	earth	learn	quarter
address	eight/eighth	length	question
answer	enough	library	recent
appear	exercise	material	regular
arrive	experience	medicine	reign
believe	experiment	mention	remember
bicycle	extreme	minute	sentence
breath	famous	natural	separate
breathe	favourite	naughty	special
build	February	notice	straight
busy/business	forward(s)	occasion(ally)	strange
calendar	fruit	often	strength
caught	grammar	opposite	suppose
centre	group	ordinary	surprise
century	guard	particular	therefore
certain	guide	peculiar	though/although
circle	heard	perhaps	thought
complete	heart	popular	through
consider	height	position	various
continue	history	possess(ion)	weight
decide	imagine	possible	woman/women
describe	increase	potatoes	
different	important	pressure	
difficult	interest	probably	
disappear	island	promise	

Year 2 Words to learn

again	dear	parents	warm	January	twenty
any	even	please	water	February	thirty
beautiful	every	pretty	were	March	forty
because	hour	sugar	whole	April	fifty
both	laugh	sure	which	May	sixty
busy	many	teacher	witch	June	seventy
child	money	towards	word	July	eighty
children	most		work	August	ninety
Christmas	only		world	September	hundred
clothes			write	October	
				November	
				December	

Spelling Strategies

<p>Pyramid Writing</p> 	<p>Rainbow writing</p> <p>Write the word over and over again using different colours.</p> 	<p>Create a mnemonic</p> 
<p>Sound Buttons</p>  <p>**Note, this may not work for words you cannot 'sound out'</p>	<p>Underline the tricky part</p> <p>se<u>par</u>ate</p> <p>lib<u>ra</u>ry</p> <p>na<u>ugh</u>ty</p>	<p>Look, Say, Cover, Write, Check</p> <p>Look at the word Say it out loud Cover it up Write it Check whether it is spelt correctly</p>