



# Correct the Compound Words

I can read compound words by splitting them into two shorter words.

I can write compound words by splitting them into two shorter words.



1. Captain Compound has lost his superpowers and the compound words are no longer written correctly! Can you help Captain Compound by finding the words in each sentence that should be compound words? When you find them underline them and write the word correctly in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

a) The children built a snow man.

snowman

b) The rain bow was high in the sky.

c) The foot ball match was exciting.

d) The gold fish swam around the bowl.

e) The teacher gave the class lots of home work

f) Dad put the dishes in the dish washer.

2. Can you choose a compound word for this sentence?

Matthew went to bed because it was \_\_\_\_\_.

Word bank		
bathroom	bedtime	afternoon



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- a) The children built a snow man then they had a snow ball fight.

snowman

snowball

- b) There was a rain bow in the sky after the big thunder storm.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) The gold fish swam around in the fish bowl.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- d) The teacher gave the class lots of home work for the week end.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

- e) Dad put the dishes in the dish washer and then cleaned the bath room.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Can you choose a compound word for this sentence?

Matthew went to bed because it was \_\_\_\_\_.

Word Bank		
night	bedtime	weekend



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- a) On Wednesday, it snowed. The children were very excited. They couldn't wait to build a snow man and to have a snow ball fight. They put on their coats and ear muffs and stepped out into the snow.

snowman

snowball

earmuffs

- b) The big thunder storm had caused lots of puddles on the play ground. The children put on their rain coats and went out side to jump in the puddles. In the sky they saw a beautiful rain bow.

\_\_\_\_\_

- c) The teacher gave the class lots of home work to do at the week end. They had hand writing and reading, as well as maths and art. Every one thought it was too much! The teacher said it would only take them an after noon to complete.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Can you choose the correct compound words to add to these sentences?

Matthew went to bed because it was \_\_\_\_\_. It was Saturday and mum let him stay up till 9pm at the \_\_\_\_\_.

Word Bank				
week end	bedtime	weekend	bed time	night



1. Captain Compound has lost his superpowers and the compound words are no longer written correctly! Can you help Captain Compound by finding the words in each sentence that should be compound words? When you find them underline them and write the word correctly in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- a) **snowman**
- b) **rainbow**
- c) **football**
- d) **goldfish**
- e) **homework**
- f) **dishwasher**

2. Can you choose a compound word for this sentence?

Matthew went to bed because it was **bedtime**.



1. Captain Compound has lost his superpowers and the compound words are no longer written correctly! Can you help Captain Compound by finding the words in each sentence that should be compound words? When you find them underline them and write the word correctly in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- a) **snowman, snowball**
- b) **rainbow, thunderstorm**
- c) **football, goalkeeper**
- d) **goldfish, fishbowl**
- e) **homework, weekend**
- f) **dishwasher, bathroom**

2. Can you choose a compound word for this sentence?

Matthew went to bed because it was **bedtime**.



1. Captain Compound has lost his superpowers and the compound words are no longer written correctly! Can you help Captain Compound by finding the words in each sentence that should be compound words? When you find them underline them and write the word correctly in the space provided. The first one has been done for you.

- a) **snowman, snowball, earmuffs**
- b) **thunderstorm, playground, raincoat, outside, rainbow**
- c) **homework, weekend, handwriting, everyone, afternoon**

2. Can you choose a compound word for this sentence?

Matthew went to bed because it was **bedtime**. It was saturday and mum let him stay up till 9pm at the **weekend**.

**eye**

twinkl.co.uk

**brow**

twinkl.co.uk

**sun**

twinkl.co.uk

**light**

twinkl.co.uk

**ball**

twinkl.co.uk

**basket**

twinkl.co.uk

**book**

twinkl.co.uk

**case**

twinkl.co.uk

**ball**

twinkl.co.uk

**foot**

twinkl.co.uk

**wash**

twinkl.co.uk

**mouth**

twinkl.co.uk

**rain**

twinkl.co.uk

**drop**

twinkl.co.uk

**air**

twinkl.co.uk

**bag**

twinkl.co.uk

**news**

twinkl.co.uk

**papers**

twinkl.co.uk

**ear**

twinkl.co.uk

**phones**

twinkl.co.uk

**lip**

twinkl.co.uk

**stick**

twinkl.co.uk

**back**

twinkl.co.uk

**pack**

twinkl.co.uk

# Plastic Pollution

## What is plastic?

Plastic is a man-made material and different types of plastics can do different jobs. Mobile phones, shopping bags, chairs, rulers, water bottles and even clothes can all be made of plastic. Look around you. What can you see that is made from plastic?

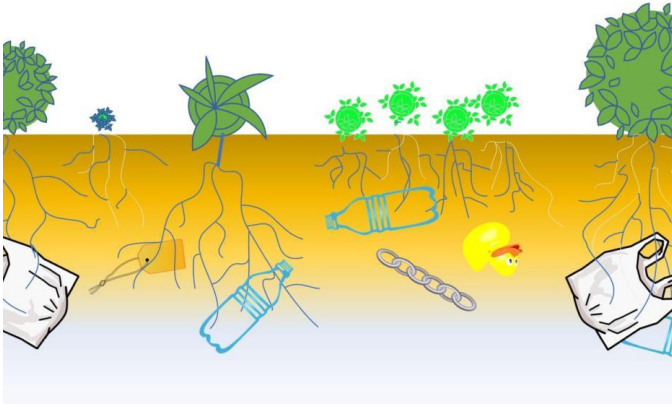


## Why is plastic important?

Plastics can be very useful materials because they can be moulded into many different shapes. They are also quite cheap to make and they last for a long time so most plastic objects can be used again and again and again. As well as reusing plastic, some types of plastic can be recycled. This means that old plastic is broken down by machines and used to make new objects.

## What happens to plastic when it is thrown away?

Some plastics cannot be recycled. Some of these plastics are burned but most of them are buried underground in huge holes called landfill sites. Most waste like food or paper can be broken down into tiny pieces and small creatures called microbes can eat the waste and help it to decompose (break down). However, no creatures can eat plastic and it does not break down easily so plastic that is buried can stay underground or in the environment for many years.



## **What is plastic pollution?**

Plastic pollution means pieces of plastic that have been thrown away are found in rivers, in soil, on the beach or in the sea. Plastic pollution looks horrible but it can damage the environment and harm animals and wildlife too. Some plastic pollution is made of large pieces of plastic like bottles or plastic bags but some plastics break up into tiny little pieces called micro-plastics and these can be buried in the soil or float in rivers and seas.



## **Why is plastic harmful?**

A lot of plastic pollution gets washed into rivers or the sea. Large pieces of plastic like nets, bottles and bags can trap or injure animals. Smaller pieces of plastic can be swallowed by animals and this can hurt them or it might fill their tummies so that they can't eat any real food. Eventually, some animals die because they have swallowed so much plastic.



## What can we do to help?

There are many ways to help stop plastic pollution:

1. Reduce your use of plastic. That means try to use less plastic, especially less plastic cups, straws, bags and bottles.
2. Pick up litter! Can you help the Kids Against Plastic to collect 100,000 pieces of plastic litter?
3. Tell your friends, teachers and parents! Help others to use less plastic so that we can reduce plastic waste.



## Questions

What is plastic?

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Which word tells you that plastic is not a natural material?

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Give two reasons why plastic can be useful.

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What happens to plastics that cannot be recycled? Give two answers.

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Give two reasons that plastic pollution can be harmful.

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What can we do to help to stop plastic pollution?

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What animals might be harmed by plastic pollution?

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# Plastic Pollution in the Ocean Know the Facts!

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



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.



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

Animals eat plastic bags thinking they are food.



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



## 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



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



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



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.

## **Questions**

Write 3 facts that you have learnt about plastic pollution in oceans:

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# Writing

## Report

Your report should have 4 paragraphs.

### 1. Introduction

Introduce the topic for your reader. You might need to explain why, what and where.

Model writing:

*Our planet is very special and we must look after it along with the animals and plants that live on Earth. However, one big problem that is causing damage to our Earth and many animals that live here is plastic pollution.*

### 2. What is plastic pollution?

Write a paragraph explaining what plastic pollution is using the facts you wrote before.

Model writing:

*Plastic pollution is when plastic that has been thrown away ends up in the environment. Sadly, around 13 million tonnes of plastic end up in oceans every year. Sea animals can get stuck in this plastic or eat it by mistake. ...*

### 3. What can you do?

Write a paragraph suggesting what you and people in general can do to help reduce plastic pollution.

Model writing:

*There are a lot of things we can all do to help end plastic pollution in our oceans. You can reuse your water bottle instead of buying a new one. By taking your own bag when going shopping you can reduce the use of plastic. ...*

### 4. Conclusion

A paragraph that shares a summary of the key points and an appeal for people to act.

Model writing:

*Helping the environment is really important for our oceans. What things will you do to help reduce plastic pollution? No matter how big or how small it is everything makes a difference. ...*

## Pledge

Examples:

I pledge to beat plastic pollution by...

I, Angel Payne, will ~~be~~ to Litter pick and not only on ~~the~~ beach but on the street too. and ~~check~~ write a letter to the local MP. I ~~will~~ will ~~check~~ Labelling Carefully to ensure the correct things enter my recycling bins. I will also (when I'm doing art) make things from plastic to ~~reuse~~ ~~reuse~~ ~~reuse~~ ~~the~~ reduce plastic from going into the sea.



Environment  
Agency

I pledge to beat plastic pollution by...

To stop littering, put it in the bin when I've used it  
reg. ~~double~~ ~~worth~~ instead of buying new ones.

DON'T LITTER!!



Environment  
Agency

I pledge to beat plastic pollution by...



Environment  
Agency

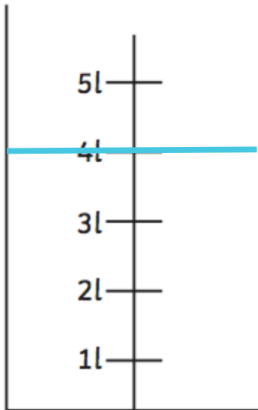
## Capacity and volume

1. To estimate and measure in litres worksheets:

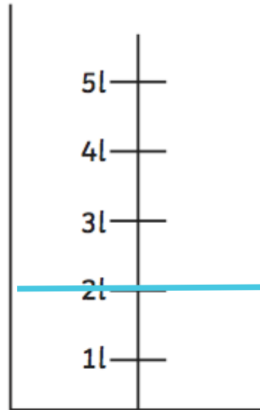
### Independent Task!

Measure the volume of the containers by reading the scales.

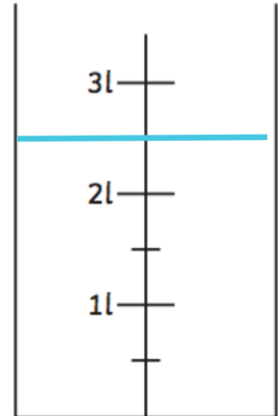
1.



2.



3.



How much would you need to add in order to get to the top value in the scale?



### Challenge!

container	Capacity is:		
	> 1 l	1 l	< 1 l

Find different containers which have a capacity of:

- more than one litre
- one litre
- less than one litre.

Record your answers!



2. To solve word problems that involve litres worksheets:

## Independent Task!

My bottle is narrow and tall.

Struan

1 L

My bottle is short and wide.

Nina

1 L

My bottle is wide and tall.

Paul

2 L

Who has the bottle with the most water?

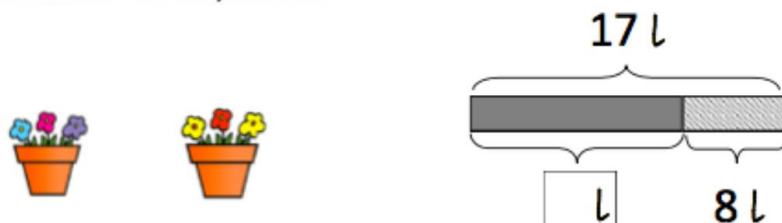
How much water do Struan and Paul have altogether?

Sally drank 2 L of milk on Monday, used 3 L of milk when baking on Tuesday and spilt 1 L of milk on Wednesday.

How many litres of milk did Sally use altogether?

3 L 2 L 1 L

Wilmer and his brother had 17 L of water. They used 8 L of the water to water the plants. How much water do they have left?



Tess had 35 L of orange juice in her shop. Jack had 42 L in his shop. How much more orange juice did Jack have than Tess?



## Capacity and volume word problems:





Whitney had two full bottles of juice.  
She poured some juice into two glasses.

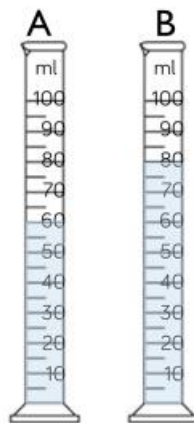


Which glass has the most juice in?  
Which has the least juice in?  
Explain how you know.

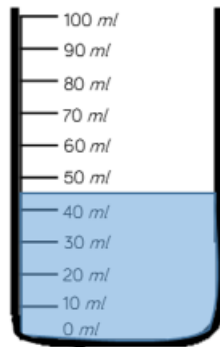


A  holds 5 ml of liquid.

How many  of liquid are there in each container?



Estimate the amount of water in the container.



Explain why you have given your answer.

Mo puts 4 litres of water in bucket A.  
He then pours 3 litres from bucket A into bucket B.



Which sentence is correct?

- There is more in bucket A.
- There is less in bucket A.
- There are equal amounts in each bucket.

Explain why.

Eva wants to measure 2 litres of water into a tub. She only has a 5 litre and a 3 litre container.



How can she use both containers to measure 2 litres?

3 bowls each have more than 20 l of water in but less than 50 l

The green bowl has 5 l more than the red bowl.

The blue bowl has 10 l more than the green bowl.

How much could each bowl have in?




## Capacity and volume word problems ANSWERS:


Whitney had two full bottles of juice.  
She poured some juice into two glasses.

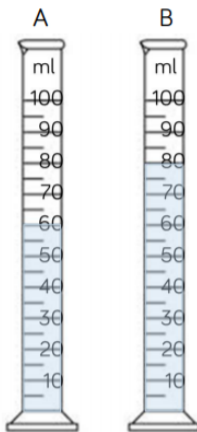


Which glass has the most juice in?  
Which has the least juice in?  
Explain how you know.

Glass A has the least juice in and Glass B has more juice in. Bottle A has more juice left over which means it has less juice poured out.

A  holds 5 ml of liquid.

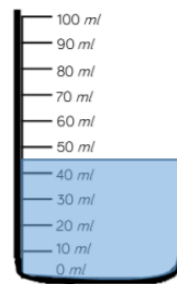
How many  of liquid are there in each container?



Container A holds 12 teaspoons.

Container B holds 16 teaspoons.

Estimate the amount of water in the container.



Explain why you have given your answer.

The water is between 40 ml and 50 ml  
It is approximately 45 ml

Mo puts 4 litres of water in bucket A.  
He then pours 3 litres from bucket A into bucket B.



Which sentence is correct?

- There is more in bucket A.
- There is less in bucket A.
- There are equal amounts in each bucket.

Explain why.

There is less in bucket A because there will be 1 litre in A and 3 litres in B.

3 bowls each have more than 20 l of water in but less than 50 l

The green bowl has 5 l more than the red bowl.

The blue bowl has 10 l more than the green bowl.

How much could each bowl have in?



The red bowl could have between 20 l and 35 l

The green bowl could have between 25 l and 40 l

The blue bowl could have between 35 l and 50 l

Eva wants to measure 2 litres of water into a tub. She only has a 5 litre and a 3 litre container.



How can she use both containers to measure 2 litres?

Eva could fill her 5 litre container and then empty 3 litres into the 3l container. She will be left with 2 litres.

$$5\text{l} - 3\text{l} = 2\text{l}$$

## Make an Ocean in a Bottle

You will need:

- 400ml of water
- 600ml of cooking oil
- blue food colouring or any blue colour that can be dissolved in water
- large clear, plastic or glass bottle with the capacity of 1l
- funnel

Step by step:

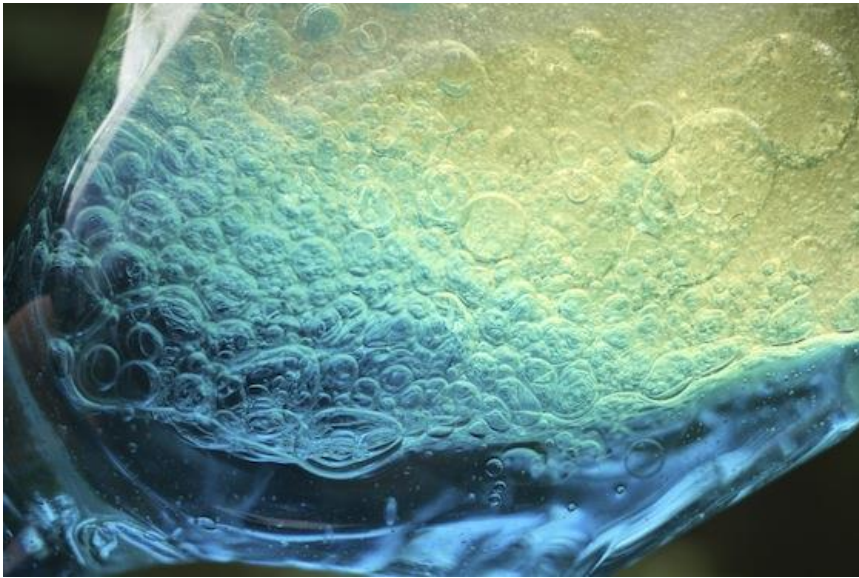
1. Pour 400ml of water into a 1l bottle.
  - a. **How many millilitres are in 1 litre?**
  - b. **How many more millilitres of water would you need to fill the whole bottle?**
2. Add several drops of blue colouring.
3. Close and shake the bottle to disperse the blue colouring.



4. Add 600ml of cooking oil into the bottle.

a. Is the capacity of the bottle full?

b. If you had a bottle with capacity of only 500ml, how much water and cooking oil would you need to fill in the bottle (keep the same ratio)?



## Challenge:

1. To solve word problems about capacity and volume worksheets:

### Independent Task 1

Don't forget the unit of measure!

Q1.) Shannon collects two types of medicine for her Grandad.

She collects **40 ml** of one type and **80 ml** of another. How much medicine does she need for her Grandad?

Shannon needs \_\_\_\_\_ of medicine for her Grandad.

Q2.) Debbie needs **24 ml** of medicine and Tom needs **45 ml** of medicine.

How much medicine do they need **altogether**?

Altogether, Debbie and Tom need \_\_\_\_\_ of medicine.

1

Use a bar model to help you!



### Independent Task 2

Don't forget the unit of measure!

Q3.) Doctor Milly Litre is making some medicine. She needs **74 ml** but has dropped some on the floor.

The doctor is **left with 29ml**. How much does she now need to make to reach **74 ml**?

Doctor Milly Litre needs \_\_\_\_\_ to reach 74 ml.

Q4.) Doctor Milly Litre has got a beaker with a capacity of **55 ml**. She has put **33 ml** of medicine in.

How much **more** can she fit into the beaker until it has reached full capacity?

She can fit \_\_\_\_\_ more into the beaker.

2

Use a bar model to help you!



## 2. To solve word problems about capacity and volume - part two worksheets:

### Independent Task 1

Don't forget the  
unit of measure!

Q1.) Billy needs to have a dose of **8 ml** once a day for **five days**.

How much medicine does the doctor need to make for Billy?

Billy needs \_\_\_\_\_ medicine.

Q2.) Sue has got a **30 ml** of medicine in one bottle. Her daughter needs to take **5 ml** at a time.

How many spoonfuls of medicine can she get from one bottle of medicine?

Sue can get \_\_\_\_\_ spoonfuls of medicine.

1



### Independent Task 2

Don't forget the  
unit of measure!

Q3.) A jar holds **550 ml** of jam. Mrs Crane uses **50 ml** of jam every day for her toast.

How many days will the jam in her jam jar last?

The jam in Mrs Crane's jam jar will last \_\_\_\_\_ .

Q4.) Mrs Crane's teapot holds **1000 ml** of tea. Her cup holds **250 ml**.

How many cups of tea can she pour from one pot of tea?

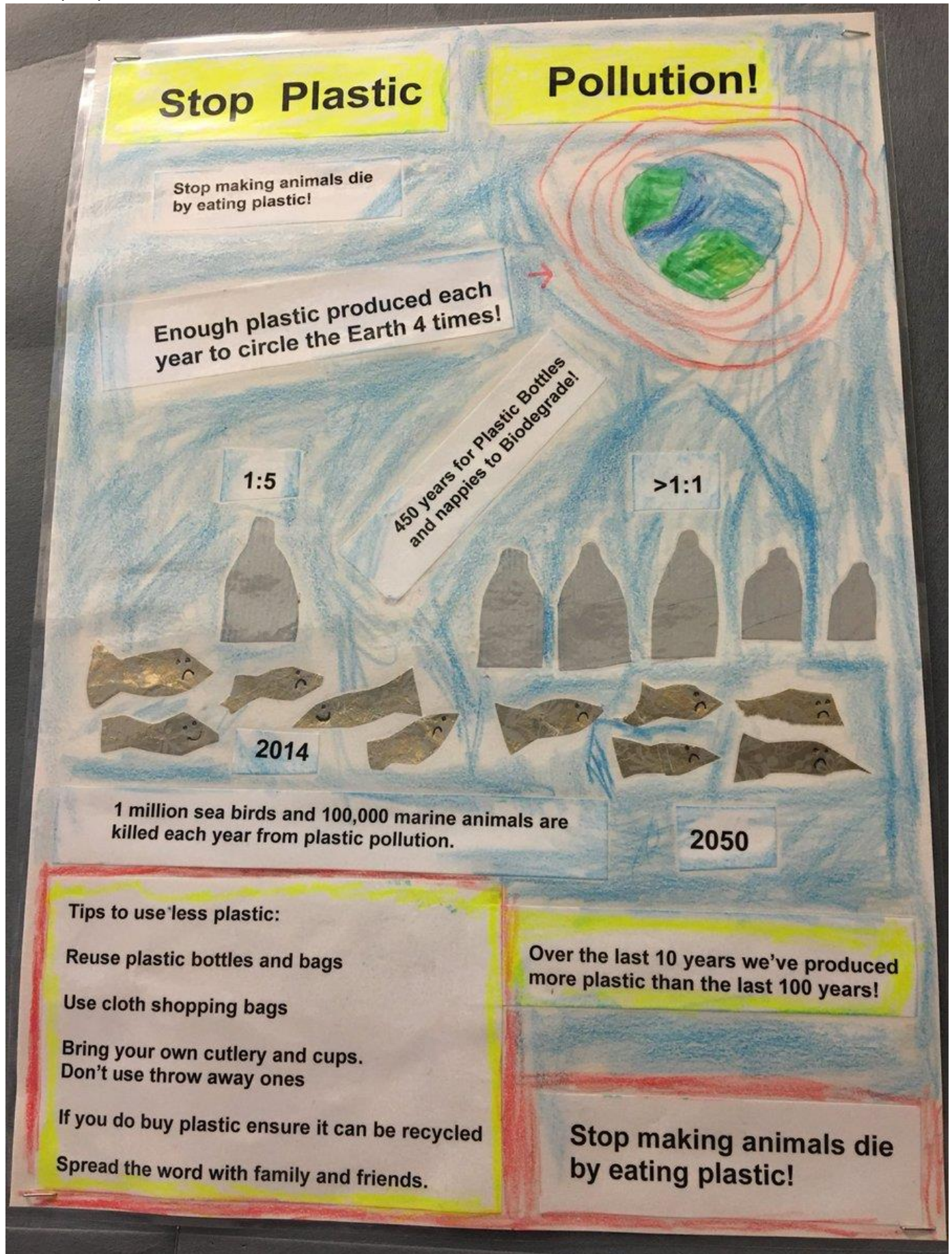
Mrs Crane will be able to pour \_\_\_\_\_ cups of tea from her pot.

2



## Science: Plastic Pollution

Example poster:



Example presentation:

# Together, we can make plastic pollution a thing of the past.



Enviro 1n ent  
Agency

## What doesn't belong in the ocean?



# What do we already know about plastic?

Animals can eat plastic



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Animals can get tangled in plastic



Lots of things are made from plastic

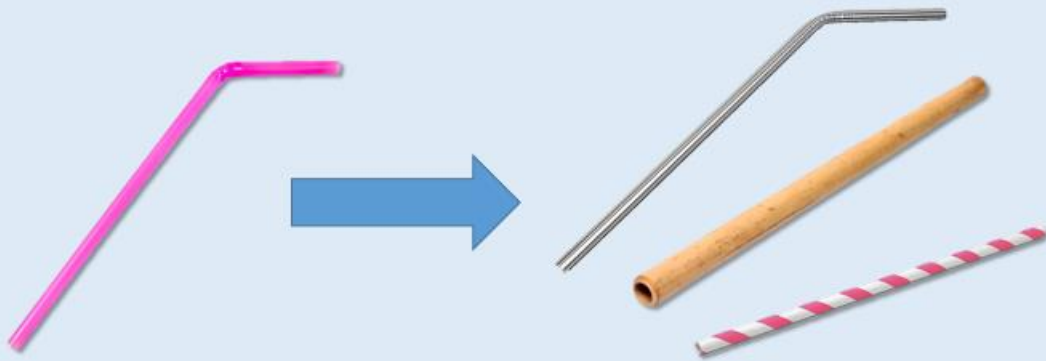


## A Few Facts About Plastic Pollution

What could be used instead?



What could be used instead?



What could be used instead?



Thank you for  
helping to make  
plastic pollution  
a thing of the  
past!



Enviro in ent  
Agency

