

English:

Objective: To make notes for or against.



Company Makes Changes After Petition

A major food company said it will change the way it uses palm oil.

Kellogg's is famous for making cereals. They use palm oil in some of their products. They now say they will use **sustainable** palm from 2025. This means it's better for the environment.

It's after two sisters started a **petition**. Asha and Jia were worried about how palm oil could damage rainforests. The petition asked companies to only use sustainable palm oil. Over 780,000 people signed it!

Asha, Jia and their mother said that Kellogg's change was "great news."

Palm oil is an oil made from the fruit of oil palm trees. It's used in things like food, toothpaste and shampoo.

It's used in a lot of products. Its **properties** mean it can make things like margarine easier to spread. It can also make food look fresh for longer.

However, some people say it's harming the rainforest. Wildlife charity WWF say that

palm oil production is a "major driver of deforestation."

This is where trees are chopped down to make room to grow palm trees. WWF says that this is damaging the homes of **endangered** animals, like the orangutan.

They want companies to use sustainable palm oil. This is grown without destroying forests where lots of animals live.

Glossary

petition	A formal request signed by lots of people.
sustainable	Something done without damaging the environment.
properties	The qualities or characteristics something has.
endangered	At risk of becoming extinct or wiped out.

Yesterday, we had a class debate about the use of palm oil in our goods. For example... shampoo and chocolate.

The children were fantastic at arguing the points! I would like the children to decide if they are **FOR** using palm oil or **AGAINST** it.

Using the research provided and your own research, make a list of points that support your side.

3* - Write 8-10 points that support FOR or AGAINST.

2* - Write 6-8 points that support FOR or AGAINST.

1* - Write 4-6 points that support FOR or AGAINST.

If you pick **FOR**, you are saying, you are happy to use palm oil.

If you pick **AGAINST**, you are saying, you are **NOT** happy to use palm oil.

Why is palm oil so popular?

Palm oil has many advantages. It is the highest-yielding vegetable oil crop, which makes it very efficient, and very popular. It needs less than half the land required by other crops (such as sunflower, soybean or rapeseed) to produce the same amount of oil. This makes palm oil the least expensive vegetable oil in the world.

In most palm oil producing countries, including Nigeria, Thailand, Colombia, Ecuador, Papua New Guinea, Ivory Coast, and Brazil, palm oil trade has contributed significantly to economic growth and poverty reduction.

In Indonesia and Malaysia combined, approximately 4.5 million people earn a living from palm oil. Palm oil is a unique ingredient in many products because it has great cooking properties which are maintained even under high temperatures. It has a smooth and creamy texture and is odourless, making it a perfect ingredient for many recipes. It also has a natural preservative effect which extends the shelf life of food products.

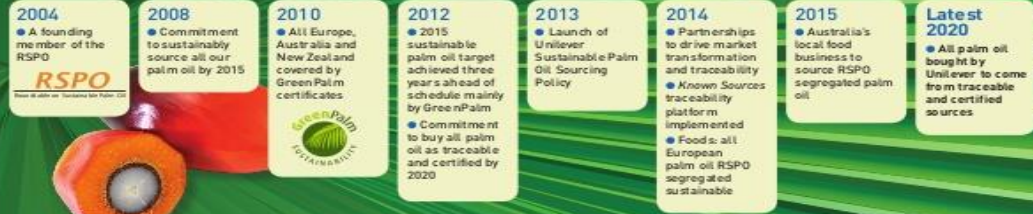
What are the benefits of palm oil compared to other crops?

Oil palm is the most efficient among all oil crops, producing 4 to 10 times more oil per hectare in comparison. Economically, it is also the cheapest vegetable oil to be produced and is highly versatile. Although palm oil is quite often the focus of its many detractors, the fact is that if consumers stop using palm oil, industries will need to switch to alternative oil crops which are likely to cause 4 to 10 times more social and environmental damage, due to the increasing demand for vegetable oil but low yields produced by these other crops.

This is where sustainable palm oil plays a major role in lowering or eliminating environmental and social impacts while continuing to produce the world's most demanded and cost-effective vegetable oil.

UNILEVER'S JOURNEY TO 100% SUSTAINABLE PALM OIL

A sustainable palm oil industry must have the right balance between social, environmental and economic objectives: a shared responsibility between governments, the private sector and civil society



TRANSFORMING THE WAY WE SOURCE PALM OIL

UNILEVER SUPPLY CHAIN

Unilever is committed to playing a leading role in mitigating climate change by reducing our carbon footprint across the value chain, including elimination of deforestation from our supply chains.

Unilever's Sustainable Palm Oil Sourcing Policy has three key commitments:



MARKET TRANSFORMATION

As a member of the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF), Unilever is committed to mobilizing resources to help achieve zero net deforestation by 2020.

We were active in the formation of the Tropical Forest Alliance, a public-private partnership to reduce tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of commodities such as palm oil. Unilever supports the High Carbon Stock Study and in September 2014, signed the New York Declaration on Forests at the UN Climate Summit, which pledges to halve forest loss by 2020 and end it by 2030, reducing carbon dioxide emissions by billions of tons.



PARTNERSHIPS

All stakeholders will have to work together to achieve a sustainable palm oil industry.

Partnerships, for example with Global Forest Watch, will not only benefit Unilever, but collectively will accelerate sustainable palm oil of sustainable palm oil in our supply chain and eventually drive market transformation. Smallholder farmers are a critical part of Unilever's supply chain and Unilever is firmly committed to smallholder farmers by improving their livelihoods and incomes.

Unilever has partnerships to drive inclusiveness of smallholders in sustainable supply chains with, for example:



TRACEABILITY PROGRESS 2014



1. Palm oil is cheap – and we're using way too much of it

Palm oil is a vegetable oil - like sunflower or olive oil. It's made from the fruit of oil palm trees - *Elaeis guineensis* - which come from West Africa but were taken to Southeast Asia in the 1960s. Palm oil can be produced sustainably - but a lot of it isn't.

Palm oil is great for big food and cosmetics companies, because it's cheap and versatile. It's used in many of the things we use or eat every day: shampoo, bread, toothpaste, detergent and even snacks and chocolate bars.

Not only do roughly half of the processed goods in the supermarket contain palm oil, but millions of tonnes of palm oil are going into the tanks of people's cars. More than 50% of palm oil coming into Europe (but not the UK) is for biofuel.

2. Palm oil is a major cause of forest destruction

The palm oil industry has been a disaster for the world's forests, wildlife and climate. Palm oil is mostly grown in Indonesia and Malaysia, two tropical countries with large areas of rainforest home to tigers, orangutans and other species that are found nowhere else on earth.

Palm oil companies have been destroying these rainforests because they want more land to grow oil palm trees.

Around 24 million hectares of rainforest were destroyed in Indonesia between 1990 and 2015, according to official figures from the Indonesian government. That's an area the size of the UK. Palm oil and paper companies are the main causes of this destruction.

3. 'Certified sustainable' palm oil is a con

In 2004, the palm oil industry set up the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO). RSPO members have their palm oil 'certified sustainable' and brands using this palm oil get to claim that their palm oil is 'sustainable'.

Most supermarkets in the UK and many consumer brands like Nestlé and Mondelez use RSPO palm oil in their products.

But the RSPO is about as much use as a chocolate teapot. It took 14 years for the RSPO to ban its members from destroying forests - which it finally did in November 2018. It still hasn't enforced this new rule - and RSPO members are [still destroying forests](#) and getting away with it.

RSPO members were right at the centre of Indonesia's 2015 forest fires crisis. This year, the fires returned - and roughly three-quarters of the fires linked to palm oil companies were on RSPO members' land. This means that so-called 'sustainable' palm oil growers are - in some cases - at the forefront of Indonesia's environmental crisis.

Maths:

Objective: To use a formal method for short multiplication.

Short Multiplication

	H	T	O
		4	9
×			7
<hr/>			
	3	4	3
<hr/>			
		6	

First set your calculation out correctly with one number in each square. Use a ruler to draw your lines.

We need to regroup the 60 ones into 6 tens. These go into the tens column. Write 6 under the line.

Now calculate the tens digit. Multiply 4 by 7. $4 \text{ tens} \times 7 = 28 \text{ tens} = 280$. We need to add on the 6 tens that we wrote under the line. $28 \text{ tens} + 6 \text{ tens} = 34 \text{ tens}$.

Write the 4 in the tens column, and the 3 in the hundreds column.

The children have been using the method above this week. Complete as many questions on the next slide as you can.

Use the times tables chart on this slide to support you.

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70	77	84
8	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96
9	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90	99	108
10	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120
11	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	99	110	121	132
12	12	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144

$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 26 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 97 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 48 \\ \times 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 91 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

1 STAR

$$\begin{array}{r} 281 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 463 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 696 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 416 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 275 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 643 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 867 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 891 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 849 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 744 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 263 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 588 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 166 \\ \times 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 798 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2 STAR

$$\begin{array}{r} 222 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 585 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 773 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 607 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 719 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 857 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 841 \\ \times 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 912 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 234 \\ \times 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 573 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 578 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$





$$\begin{array}{r} 765 \\ \times 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

3 STAR

Work Backwards



Can you replace the paint splat in this calculation with a digit from the cards to make the calculation correct?

			
x			
	8	4	0



How did you solve this problem?

3 STAR CHALLENGE

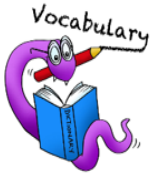
Reading: Read the Chapter... Into Ethiopia.

Objective: To write a diary entry.

Task 1... Answer the following questions.

Prior to reading: Into Ethiopia

Text Title: The Boy Who Biked The World by Alastair Humphreys



What is a junction?

Why do you think Abai speaks 'Shyly'?

What does it mean when it says Tom's bike took a battering?



What do you think will happen to Tom when he is in Ethiopia?

Task 2...

After every day, Tom writes a diary to explain what he has done that day.

Tom didn't include a diary for his time in Ethiopia.

2/3* - Write a diary using the chapter for your ideas. Look at the poster for some support on what you need to include.

3 Stars - Aim for 3 paragraphs

2 Stars - Aim for 2-3 paragraphs.

1* - Use the diary scaffold to complete your own diary for Ethiopia.

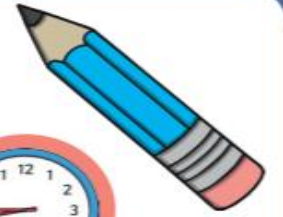
All - Remember, you are Tom!

Example Below...

Dear Diary,

I made it to Ethiopia! What a beautiful place... I am almost at the end of Africa. I cannot believe that I made it this far. I was upset today because I really miss my family. Surprisingly, the children of Ethiopia don't speak English and I don't speak Amharic. This made trying to ask for anything really difficult.

Diary Writing Helpful Hints



Include the date and/or time.



Write in the past tense.

Use the words 'I', 'we', 'my' and 'our'.



Write about the most important events.

Tell the events in order.

Talk about where events happened.



Describe your feelings.



Use time words (first, next, before).

1 Star Scaffold

...

Date: _____

Dear Diary,

When I woke up _____

I felt _____

Then I _____

As soon as I _____

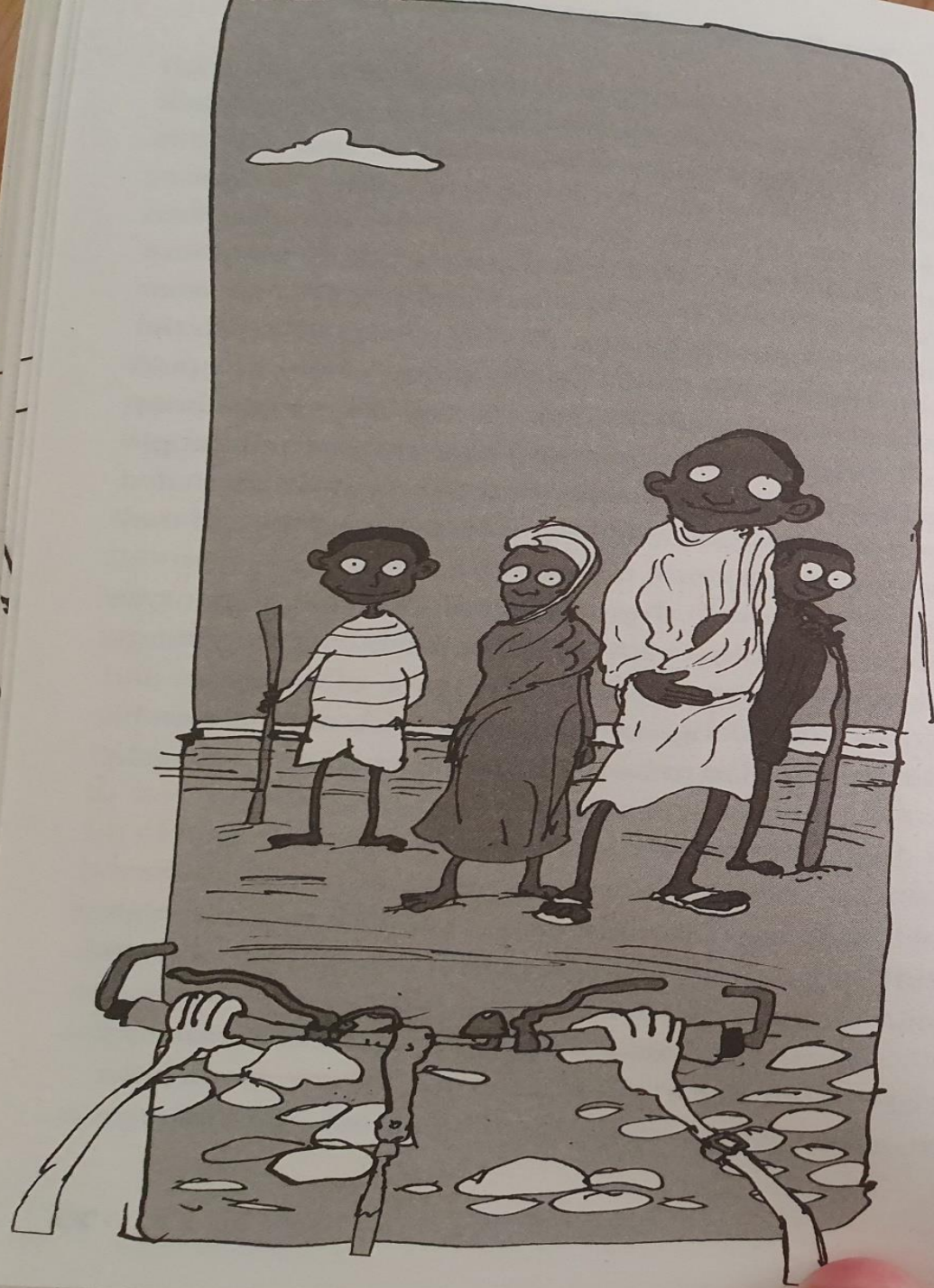
Feeling _____

Later _____

Today has been _____

I hope tomorrow _____

From,



INTO ETHIOPIA

Arriving in Khartoum, the capital city of Sudan, Tom pedalled to a junction in the river where two mighty rivers, the Blue Nile and the White Nile, come together and become, simply, 'The Nile.' He followed the Blue Nile towards its source. The next stage of the journey had begun, as he pedalled into the mountainous country of Ethiopia.

The children in Ethiopia had never seen anything like Tom and his heavily-laden bike. When he rode through Europe people had looked at Tom carrying all his things in four small bags and thought that he must be a poor person. But in Africa people looked at Tom carrying so many things in four bags and thought that he must be a rich person.

As he rode along groups of 10, 20, even 50 young children would chase alongside to stare at his blond hair and marvel at his beautiful bicycle. Ethiopians are good long-distance runners, and so the children ran for a long way, even though Tom was on a bike. Tom thought of all his classmates back in England: none of them would be able to run as far or as fast as these children in Africa (and most of them did not even have any shoes).

Even though he was surrounded by many other children, Tom was feeling lonely. He could not speak Amharic, the Ethiopian language, and the children could not speak English. Tom was missing his family and his friends. He stopped riding, laid his bike down on the dusty earth, and sat down on the ground. A big fat tear fell into the dust. For the first time on his journey Tom wished he was back home.

The crowd of Ethiopian children stopped running. They stood in a silent circle around Tom. They could see that he was upset. But because they could not speak English they could not say anything to cheer him up.

Just then another boy came running across the fields from his home to see why the crowd had gathered. He was about the same age as Tom. His name was Abai. Abai thought that life in his village was really boring. Nothing exciting ever happened. As he ran, Abai tried to guess what all the people were looking at. He never imagined that he would find a blond English boy in the middle of the crowd!

Tom looked up as Abai pushed his way through the crowd.

"Hello," said Tom. He couldn't really be bothered to say hello because nobody could understand him, but his Mum always made him say hello to people. It was polite, she said.

"Hello," answered Abai.

Tom's head sprang up as though it was fixed to a spring. His eyes opened wide.

"Can you speak English?" Tom asked.

"Yes, I can speak English," replied Abai, shyly.

Abai's Dad was the local teacher. Just for fun and ever

since Abai was tiny, he had been teaching his son little bits of English. Abai had enjoyed learning the strange sounding words, but he had not imagined that he would ever actually meet a real English person. When he saw Tom sitting on the dusty ground in the centre of all the people, Abai was excited. But he also felt embarrassed. All the other children in the crowd were not staring at Tom any more, they were staring at Abai, amazed that he seemed to be able to talk to the strange boy on the bicycle.

"My name is Tom. What is your name?"

"I am Abai. Where are you from? What are you doing here? Why do you have a bicycle?" Abai had so many questions to ask that he didn't know what to ask first and he was not giving Tom any time to answer.

Tom smiled at the rush of questions and explained that he was from England. He was trying to cycle round the world. It always sounded like a crazy thing to say. But just then it sounded really, really silly as all Tom wanted to do was go home.

All the other boys and girls began shouting at Abai.

"Who is he? What is he saying? Can you understand him? Where has he come from? Is he lost? Why is he on a bicycle? What is in his bags? Why is he so dirty?"

Everyone was talking at once, wanting to know about Tom and his adventure. They were all laughing and smiling.

Tom didn't feel so lonely any more. He answered Abai's questions and then started to ask some of his own.

"Why can you all run so far? Why are you carrying spears? What did you think I was doing here?"

Abai explained that every day he and his friends had to travel many miles to get to the nearest school. But there was no school bus and nobody in the village owned a car, so they all had to travel on foot. Walking took too long so they would run instead. Running every day meant that everyone was fit and fast. They would also run back home again at lunchtime when school ended for the day.

Tom wished that his school finished at lunchtime. But Abai explained that in Ethiopia many children had to work in the afternoons to help their families earn enough money to buy food. That was why some of the boys were carrying long, sharp spears. They were supposed to be looking after their sheep in the fields, protecting them from dangerous wild animals. But the sight of Tom on his bicycle had been too much for them to resist. They had abandoned their sheep and come running along to join in the fun.

"Why don't you come and meet my family?" Abai asked Tom. "You can spend the night with us. And you can try some Ethiopian food, some *injera*!"

"Thanks a lot," said Tom. "That would be great. I am always hungry these days. And I would love to see your house."

So Tom waved goodbye to the crowd of children, who smiled and waved back. Then he pushed his heavy bike, helped by Abai, across the dry and stony fields. He was feeling much, much happier.

Outside the house was a small field with some vegetables growing in it. Abai's house was small and round with walls made from baked mud. The roof sloped steeply. It was made from bundles of long grass tied tightly together. Smoke was streaming through the roof. It looked as though the house was on fire!

"Don't worry," said Abai, "my Mum must be cooking. But she is not burning the food. We cook on an open fire in our house and it gives off lots of smoke. My Mum's a very good cook. You're going to love her food."

Then Abai shouted in a loud voice something in Amharic which Tom could not understand. Abai's parents, three brothers and two sisters all came out of the small house. They were very surprised when they saw Tom.

Abai explained that Tom came from England and was riding his bike all the way round the world. The family gasped in shock, and laughed, then eagerly took Tom into the house. He was a very unusual visitor. Abai told Tom that he was very welcome and that they had arrived at the perfect moment: dinner time!

One of the things Tom was enjoying most about riding round the world was trying so many different kinds of food. It was not always delicious but it was always interesting. And it made a nice change from banana sandwiches. Ethiopian food was one of the most unusual he had tried so far.

They all sat on the floor around a low, circular table. The family asked Tom lots of questions about his expedition. Abai or his Dad, the teacher, translated their questions.

Then Abai's Mum placed a large round tray on the table. It was covered with what looked like a huge pancake.

"This bread is called *injera*," said Abai. "In Ethiopia we eat it almost every day."

On top of the *injera* were heaps of stews and cooked vegetables. There were no plates or knives or forks.

Abai showed Tom how to eat in the Ethiopian style. He tore off a piece of *injera* with his hand and used it to scoop up some vegetables. He popped it into his mouth and smiled as he chewed. Next it was Tom's turn. The whole family watched Tom's face to see if he liked the food. Abai's Mum, who had cooked the meal, watched the most carefully of all. Tom tore off a piece of *injera* and began to eat.

After such an eventful day Tom was really hungry so the food tasted especially good. He smiled and said, "*Amesegenallo*," which means 'Thank You' in Amharic. He liked the food very much. It was very spicy.

Everyone laughed. They were happy that Tom enjoyed their food. Then the whole family began to eat together from the same giant piece of *injera*, sharing the food. Everyone was talking all the time as well as eating all the time. It was a very noisy meal. There were so many questions to ask and so much to learn about each other's countries. Abai's Mum was shocked to learn that people in England do not eat *injera*. And Tom learned that in Ethiopia it was actually a different year than in England! The Ethiopian calendar is seven years later than the rest of the world's calendars. Even telling the time is different. Rather than starting a day at midnight as Tom

was used to, on Ethiopian time the day begins at sunrise. So one hour after sunrise is called one o'clock in the morning.

The house was very small so there was not a spare bed for Tom to sleep in. But that did not matter. He was very tired and was happy to just roll out his sleeping bag and sleep on the floor.

In the morning as he packed, Tom thanked his new friends for looking after him so well. As he cycled away, the family waved right until he had ridden out of sight, on towards the next new friends he would meet, and on towards the really steep roads of the Ethiopian highlands. Abai's kind family had really cheered Tom up and he was excited about his adventure once again.

For the next few weeks Tom rode through the mountains. The road was really rocky and bumpy, and his poor bike took a battering. Monkeys swung in the trees overhead, watching as Tom pedalled slowly past. The biggest mountains he had ever seen towered above and around him. And he had to sweat and pant his way up and over all of them. His legs ached each evening but he felt his muscles growing too. And the downhills were brilliant.

Tom definitely felt ready for a cool swim by the time he reached Lake Tana, Ethiopia's biggest lake. He had been told that there were crocodiles in the lake. But he was so desperate for a refreshing dip that he thought it was worth the risk. He only had a very short swim, just in case the crocs did decide that they were hungry!

After the dry Middle East, the desert in Sudan, and the rocky mountains he had just ridden through, Lake Tana seemed especially beautiful. Colourful bushes grew on the shore and green trees waved in the breeze. Pelicans flew through the sky and cormorants dried their wings in the sunshine before diving into the lake to catch fish.

Lake Tana is usually described as the beginning of the Blue Nile. From the lake this branch of the world's longest river crashes over a massive waterfall and then flows all the way down to the sea in Egypt. So Tom had now cycled the whole length of the river.

It was an important landmark. He treated himself to a banana sandwich in the shade of a big tree. As he chewed his thoughts turned to his next big adventure: crossing the equator and riding into the southern half of the world.

DISCUSS...

What do you know about the equator?

Other:

Objective: To use a stimulus to write creatively.

Look at the next slide for some writing ideas!





Free Writing Friday!

Use the picture as a prompt for your writing today.

Here are some ideas:

Write an explanation for why the moon is egg shaped.

Write a prediction for what will happen to the 3 girls now the moon is a different shape.

Write the story before they noticed the moon was a different shape.

Imagine something woke the girls up, write an alternative image they could see out of the window.