Carbon Reduction Workbook







Lesson One: To compare CO_2 emissions from cars in the context of fractions

390 units of CO₂ are emitted for a car used 6 times per week. How many units are emitted per day?



736 units of CO₂ are emitted for a car used 8 times per month. How many units are emitted per day?



9000 units of CO_2 next month, which journeys can Riley make in the car?

Criteria:

- 1/3 of Riley's journeys must be for an educational purpose.
- 1/9 of Riley's journeys must be for sport.
- 1/9 of Riley's journeys must be for visiting family.
- 2/9 of Riley's journeys must be for social events.
- 2/9 of Riley's journeys must be for helping family with chores

The numbers in the table relate to the total emission of CO_2 per return journey. A journey can be made more than once during the month e.g. Riley can travel to school in the car for more than one day during the month.

Educational Purpose	9	Visiting Family					
Church	150	Grandma's house	650				
School	450	Sister's flat	200				
Library	280	Dad's house	150				
Maths tutor	270	Uncle's bungalow	175				
English tutor	200	Grandad's nursing home	200				
Football scholarship	300	Social Events					
Piano tutor	400	Best friend's birthday party	500				
Spanish lessons	300	Sleepover	400				
Violin lessons	200	Playing online at a friend's	300				
Art class	175	Going to the park	250				
French lessons	150	Going into town	350				
Sport		Visiting the arcade	150				
Football club	650	Going to the beach	300				
Rowing club	700	Cinema	400				
Basketball training	350	Grandma's 70th birthday party	250				
Roller Skating	550	Family Chores					
Trampolining	650	Food shop	750				
Rugby training	400	Taking rubbish to the tip	400				
Golf	450	Taking the car to the car wash	300				
Swimming club	300	Collecting a parcel	250				
Judo	450	Collecting prescriptions	200				
Kick boxing	600	Taking sister to karate lessons	250				

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Lesson Two: To analyse energy bills and fuel costs in the context of fractions.

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Dave was paying £	.950 DUT N	is pill has reduc	ed by 1/5.		
Amelia was paying	£020 DUL	for their energy			
who is now paying	i ine ieasi	for their energy	ſf		
Andy was paying £	:490 but h	is bill has decre	ased by 2/7.		
Scarlett was paying	g £640 bu	t her bill has de	creased by 3/8.		
Who is now paying	the least	for their energy	ſ?		
Felix was paving f	1100 but h	nis bill has decr	eased by 3/11		
Beth was paving f	810 but he	er bill has decre	ased by 2/9		
Rita was paving for	00 but he	r bill has decrea	ased by 2/15		
Who is now paying	the least	for their energy	?		
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			in muiana. Ta maatal		
Gas Company A ar	e making	changes to the	ir prices. To matcr	n other energy	
suppliers, they hav		t is the total free	yas tariis by 2/9		
roducing their tariff	1/0. What is by?		Clion that Gas Cor	lipally A are	
	SDY				
Electricity Compon	V P oro or	alvoing thoir or	acupta On avora	a last voor their	
customers saved 1	$\frac{1}{20}$ on the		Which combinati	ige last year, then	
add together to me	1/20 011 th		to find more then		
auu logeliner lo ma				one solution).	

4

Lesson Three: To calculate differences between renewable and non-renewable energy using ratio and proportion.



Lesson Four: To express increases in the current within a series circuit as a fraction.

Calculate the fractional increase in the following example	es:
The current in a circuit increasing from 3 amps to 4 amps	s
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 6 amps	
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	3.
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	5.
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	5
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	
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The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	
The current in a circuit increasing from 4 amps to 7 amps	

Lesson Five: To order fractional reductions in volume in the context of glacial ice sheets.



7

Lesson Six: To analyse, using percentages, the financial implications of investing in renewable energy.

