

This lesson plan for teachers of teenage students at Pre-Intermediate level and above is based on the theme of recycling. Students will develop their vocabulary and awareness of the importance of segregation for the re-use of secondary raw materials. They will express their ideas on new recycling products.

LESSON PLAN:

Topic: Let's recycle!

Level: pre- intermediate, intermediate

Total time: 45 min.

Aims:

-Students will be able to determine solutions for encouraging recycling in their community.

Operating aims: students:

- know the concepts of "trash", "segregation", "recycling",
- can distinguish what is waste and what is not,
- understand the sense of collecting and segregating garbage,
- recognize containers for waste segregation,
- can work in groups to make project posters

Materials:

text from Wikipedia *What is recycling?*

comprehension test true/false- source Wikipedia

worksheet *Recycle Match-Up* / Internet worksheet page /

poster paper

small pieces of paper with the names of trash

paper made containers

markers, crayons, or coloured pencils

https://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/reading-recycling.php

Methods:

communicative

reading comprehension

CLIL method

game- sorting the trash

project- making posters

Key terms:

compost

recycling

trash

bins

types of materials/ plastic, paper, glass, metal etc/

Introduction: - to elicit information about the purpose of recycling and re -use of the raw materials.

Procedure

1. Warm up:

- Ask students what they recycle at home and at school.
- Explain that objects can go into three categories when you need to get rid of them:

trash, **compost**, objects that can be broken down and used in the soil, and **recycling**, which is generally glass, plastic, and paper that can be broken down and made into new items.

2. Task 1 Handout 1. Silent reading the text *What is recycling? Making a comprehension test True/ False after reading the text.* / 5 minutes /
3. Task 2 Using worksheet 2 students colour each item and match them with the proper bins. / 5 minutes /
4. Task 3 Sorting the items. Students choose the small pieces of paper with the name of different trash and put them into the correct container. / 5 minutes /
5. Task 4 Group work. Students are divided into smaller groups and they make posters according to the chosen topic. / 20 minutes /
A How to recycle
B New items of recycling process
6. Task 5 Presentation of works. Display and evaluation. / 5 minutes /

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Handouts:

WORKSHEET 1

WHAT IS RECYCLING?

What is recycling?

Recycling can be defined as the process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects. It can save material and help lower greenhouse gas emissions. The aim of recycling is to avoid "conventional" waste disposal. It contributes to the prevention of the waste of potentially useful materials and reduces the consumption of fresh raw materials, thereby reducing: energy usage, air pollution (from incineration), and water pollution (from landfilling). This practice has been around throughout the history of mankind, with recorded advocates as far back as Plato in the fourth century BC.

Recycling is a key component of modern waste reduction and is the third component of the "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" waste hierarchy whose aim is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste.

What can be recycled?

Recyclable materials include many kinds of glass, paper, and cardboard, metal, plastic, tires, textiles, and electronics. The composting or other reuse of biodegradable waste—such as food or garden waste—is also considered recycling.

How does recycling work?

Materials to be recycled are either brought to a collection center or picked up from the curbside, then sorted, cleaned, and reprocessed into new materials destined for manufacturing.

In the strictest sense, recycling of a material would produce a fresh supply of the same material—for example, used office paper would be converted into new office paper. However, this is often difficult or too expensive (compared with producing the same product from raw materials or other sources), so "recycling" of many products or materials involves their reuse in producing different materials (for example, paperboard) instead. Another form of recycling is the salvage of certain materials from complex products, either due to their intrinsic value (such as lead from car batteries, or gold from circuit boards) or due to their hazardous nature (e.g., removal and reuse of mercury from thermometers and thermostats).

Criticism

Much of the difficulty inherent in recycling comes from the fact that most products are not designed with recycling in mind. The concept of sustainable design aims to solve this problem. Now scientists suggest that every product (and all packaging they require) should have a complete "closed-loop" cycle mapped out for each component—a way in which every component will either return to the natural ecosystem through biodegradation or be recycled indefinitely.

Comprehension test

1. Recycling is a modern practice to convert waste materials into new materials and objects.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Apart from recycling, there are other ways to reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Sometimes, recycling can be expensive.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. All manufactured products can be recyclable.
 - a. True
 - b. False



Recycle Match-Up

Color each item and draw a line to match it to the correct bin!
(Hint: Aluminum items are usually silver, shiny, and can be crushed.)



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