EASY ACCESS ENGLISH

Waste Disposal

Activity One – Recycle* the following words and expressions (*use them again in a new way).

To dump	A load of rubbish	To squander
A dump	Trash	To decay
A tip	To trash the place	To litter
A waste of time	A bin	A litterbug
A waste of energy	To dispose of something	To lay waste to something
Rubbish	Garbage can	You are wasted

Activity Two – How do you dispose of your waste?



Ask and answer with a partner…

1. Do you recycle paper, tin and glass in your home?
2. In your school or office?
3. Do you have a compost system in your home?
4. What do you do with used batteries?
5. Does your school or home have a system for recycling cardboard, wood and plastic?
6. What is that system? How much do you know about it?
7. Do you recycle light bulbs?
8. Do you try to use both sides of each piece of paper?
9. Do you ever use paper or plastic cups at work or home?
10. What other initiatives do you take at work, school or home to reduce your waste?

Activity Three – Introducing facts.

When you want to prove a point in English you can use one of the following expressions:

According to..	It is evident that	Obviously
It would seem that..	To all intents and	Essentially
It's seems obvious that..	purposes	Ultimately
Statistics prove that..	It's extremely clear that	Basically
It has been proved that…	Clearly	

Activity Four – Prove your point.

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/environment/wastetreatment.htm
http://www.recyclingexpert.co.uk/recyclingaroundtheworld.html
http://earth911.com/news/2009/08/03/trash-planet-india/
http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTURBANDEVELOPMENT/EXTUSWM/0,,menuPK:463847~pagePK:149018~piPK:149093~theSitePK:463841,00.html
http://www.afn.org/~afn21661/Facts.htm

Look at the facts and figures on these pages (above) and with your partner find information to prove one of the following points:

1. France could do a lot more to recycle its waste.
2. Germany is one of the most environmentally conscious countries in the world.
3. Western countries should help third world countries to manage their waste better.
4. India or the USA is irresponsible about waste management
5. Consumerism creates more waste than the planet can handle.

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Activity Five – Prove it – Race



In pairs (or with your teacher) come up with as many proof points as you can for the following facts – (add sentences to each fact to say what the facts prove…)

If you took all the aluminium cans recycled since 1972 -- an estimated 1,099 billion -- and laid them end to end in a giant can-chain, they'd stretch all the way to the moon and back 174 times.

If you chopped down a 15-year-old tree and used it to make paper grocery bags, you'd wind up with about 700. That's roughly the number of bags your local supermarket goes through in an hour.

According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), in the United States, about 75 percent of the garbage dumped in the regular trash could be recycled.

If you walked a mile along any highway in the United States, you'd encounter an average of 1,457 pieces of litter.

Every hour, Americans use 4 million plastic bottles, but they recycle only one-fourth of them.

A piece of paper can be recycled seven to 15 times before the fibres get too short for making paper. Those waste fibres are collected and sold to farmers as an additive for enriching soil.

Because broken glass melts at a lower temperature than the raw materials used in making new glass, less energy is required to produce glass from recycled glass.

The energy saved from recycling one glass bottle can be enough to light a 100-watt bulb for four hours.

Recycling one aluminium can saves enough energy to run your TV three hours.

Sealed inside these alkaline batteries are harmful materials and when the batteries enter a landfill, the casings can be crushed, or can easily degrade, which causes mercury and other toxins to leak into the environment.

Activity Six – ***Watch the adverts and explain, using the past tenses, what happens in each ad.***

Funny ad - Recycling

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=we5KlQvVZf4

Budweiser Recycling ANTS_ppt.mpg

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P7tRmBZUzLU&feature=related

Ball Recycling Video

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G1IHxAA205Y&feature=related

http://earth911.com/news/2011/09/28/the-5-funniest-recycling-videos/

Activity Seven – Now create your own advert to encourage people to recycle – then present your idea to the class/ to your teacher. (You can even act it out).

EASY ACCESS ENGLISH

Activity Eight – You don't know what you've got 'till it's gone. Listen to the song. Answer the following questions

big yellow taxi - joni mitchell in concert 1970

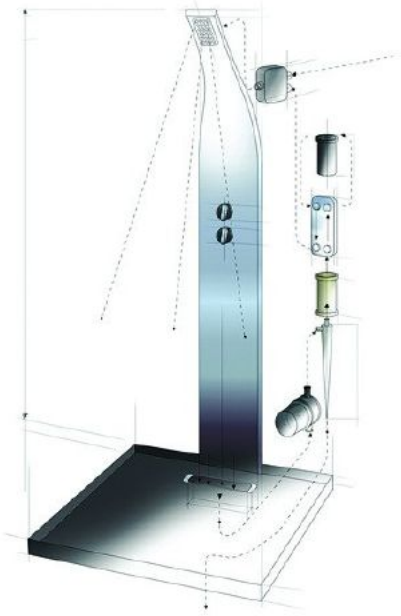
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZgMEPk6fvpg

1. What is the song about?
2. What do they do to paradise?
3. What examples do Joni Mitchell gives to prove her point?
4. Why does she talk about 'spots on my apples'?
5. What does she lose in the song?

Activity Nine – Inventive - Read the article about an amazing new way to recycle the energy and water from your shower!

Recycling Shower *Ollie Bland*

Taking a shower draws more water and more energy than any other daily household activity. Low-flow showerheads save only a little of both, typically at the expense of comfort. That's because they let the hot water—and all the heat energy it contains—go down the drain.



In 2004, Peter Brewin, an industrial-design student at the Royal College of Art in London, set about creating a more efficient shower that doesn't require lower pressure. It couldn't just capture and recirculate the water; most countries require shower water to meet potable-water standards. So instead he designed a miniature treatment plant that continuously captures, cleans, and recirculates 70 percent of the water used during a shower. Even with the energy the system consumes, it still uses 40 to 70 percent less power because the system doesn't have to heat as much water. Over the course of a year, a typical household would use 20,000 to 32,000 fewer gallons of water with Brewin's system. That, in turn, would save a local treatment plant more than 200 kilowatt-hours of energy.

Because other water-treatment processes are too slow for real-time recirculation, Brewin decided to use pasteurization, the quick heating and cooling method for purifying milk. Shower water is already about 106°F when it hits the drain. A heat exchanger and a small electric heater raise the temperature the extra 56 degrees needed to reach the pasteurization point of 162°. To filter out dirt particles, Brewin constructed a funnel that spins the water that flows into it. Centrifugal force flings the heavy undissolved particles to the edges, where they are washed down the drain.

HOW IT WORKS

A funnel separates undissolved particles from water. The water passes through a filter, a heat exchanger and a pasteurizer that kills any remaining bacteria. It circulates through the heat exchanger again and mixes with new cool water before entering the showerhead.

Activity Ten – Think up your own amazing recycling inventions – make them as crazy as possible!