

#### Unit 3 The Three Rs

- Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.
  - 1. What kind of things can we recycle?
  - 2. What does "The Three Rs" mean?
- Imagine a world with no recycling.What would it look like?

for the planet.



### **Unit 4 Water Issues**

- Look at the pictures and discuss the questions.
  - 1. What environmental problems are there where you live?
  - 2. What causes these problems?
- Make a list of things you and your family use water for.
- Compare your lists and answer the questions.
  - 1. How much water do you think you use every day?
  - 2. Where does it come from?

### **Unit 3** The Three Rs

1 Read and label the paragraphs in the Go Green! section using the words in the box.

Reuse

Reduce

Recycle

### Go Green!

As the world's population increases, we produce more waste. In fact, the world throws away an incredible 50 tons of waste every second! What can we do about it?



Buy and use less. Look for ways to decrease the amount of waste you produce.



Use things again and again instead of throwing them away and buying new ones. These include plastic cups and bottles that you can wash and refill.



Don't throw things away. Make new items from old paper, glass, plastic or metal products. This slows down processes such as deforestation.

# Follow These Tips



Use your plastic bottles and make them into plant pots. You can even have a vertical garden!

Avoid products
that have too much
packaging and don't use
plastic bags to carry
your shopping.





Take your own cup when
you go out. Lots of shops will
be happy to fill it for you.
We destroy over 30 million
trees a year to make plastic cups!

- Read the Follow These Tips section. Then write the number of the corresponding three Rs description in each speech bubble.
- 2 Read again and find words with the prefixes re-, de- and in-. Then complete the table.

1	re-	de-	in-
1			<i></i>

•	Say which	prefix	belongs	to each	category.
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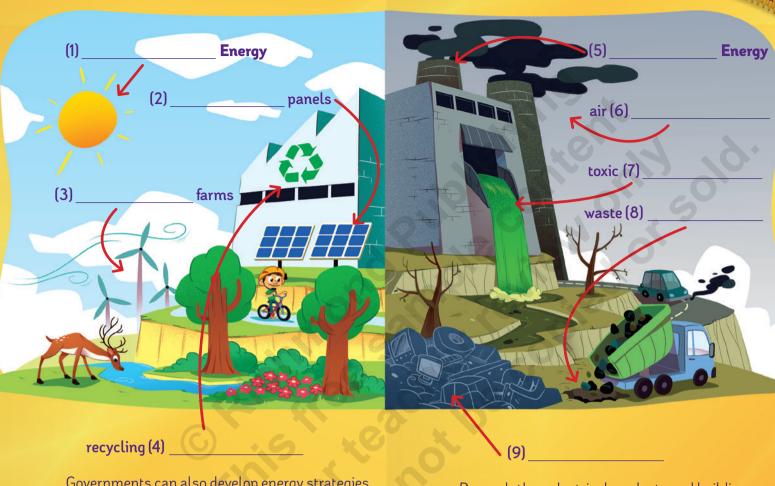
to repeat

to lower / to remove

to add

#### 3 Read and label the picture using the words in bold.





Governments can also develop energy strategies to follow the three Rs. For example, they can promote **renewable** energy like the sun and the wind by using more **solar** panels and **wind** farms.

- Reduce the use of nonrenewable resources like coal, oil and gas. Using these resources can cause air pollution or send toxic waste into our oceans.
- Reuse clothes, electrical products and building materials instead of taking them to the dump.
   This results in less waste disposal.
- Recycle items at recycling **plants**. Recycling uses less energy than making new products.

It's not too late to act! Let's go green today!

<ul> <li>Describe the differences between renewable and nonrenewable energy.</li> <li>My Space</li> </ul>
Write an example of how you can reduce, reuse or recycle.

1 Listen and follow along. (20)



#### ರಿpen to Learn

Algae grows on the plastic that makes it **smell like** food. Surely it doesn't taste like food?

#### Good Buddies What a Waste!

CAN YOU TAKE THE RUBBISH OUT PLEASE, GEORGE?

> SURE, MUM. WOW, THERE IS A LOT!

WE ARE DOING A PROJECT ABOUT PLASTIC AT SCHOOL. DO YOU KNOW HOW IT IS MADE?



NOT REALLY.

It's produced in factories from MATERIALS LIKE OIL AND COAL.

> I DON'T THINK SO. BUT THE SMELL ATTRACTS THE ANIMALS

> > AND THEN THEY EAT IT.

PACKAGING AND BOTTLES.

I KNOW. MOST OF IT IS PLASTIC

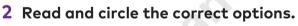
LOTS OF THINGS THAT ARE MADE OF PLASTIC END UP IN THE OCEAN. THERE ARE GARBAGE PATCHES THAT LOOK LIKE ISLANDS, BUT THEY ARE FORMED BY FLOATING PLASTIC!



YES, I'VE SEEN THEM ON THE NEWS. THEY LOOK DISGUSTING!

> YEAH! AND ANIMALS EAT THE PLASTIC. ALGAE GROWS ON THE PLASTIC THAT MAKES IT SMELL LIKE FOOD.

SURELY IT DOESN'T TASTE LIKE FOOD?



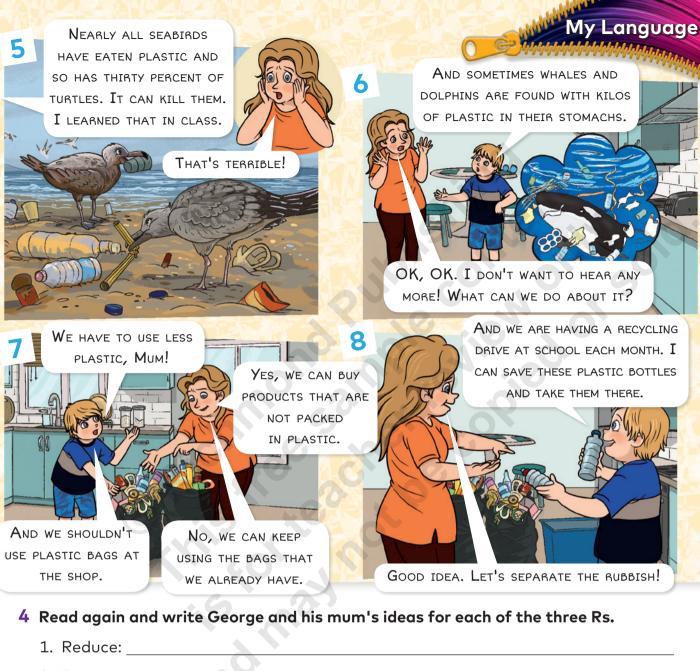
- 1. Plastic is a **natural / machine-made** material.
- 2. A garbage patch is something you find in the kitchen / ocean.
- 3. More / Less than half of the turtle population has eaten plastic.
- 4. George can take the plastic bottles to school / the shop.

3	Look at the picture.	Then choose a	problem	and make notes
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Cause: Effect:

Solution:





- 2. Reuse:
- 3. Recycle:
- 5 Read the riddles and match them to the pictures.
  - 1. It smells like salt and fish. 2. It tastes like sugar. 3. It smells like dirty feet.







In your notebook, write a riddle. Then have a classmate guess.

Plastic is collected by recycling lorries.

6 Look and label the steps using the words in the box. Then listen and check. (21)



make

melt

collect

cut

sort

clean













new product

• Complete the recycling process using the correct form of each verb in parentheses.



First, plastic (1)	(collect) by re	cycling lorries and taken to	the
recycling plant. It is no	ot thrown into rubbish bins. Then	the different plastics	
(2)	(sort) and they (3)	(cut) into sm	all
pieces. Next, the pie	ces of plastic (4)	(clean) and then the	эy
(5)	(melt). Finally, the melted pla	astics (6)	_ (make)
into a new product.			

#### lay Passive Voice Relay!

plastic



paper



wood



Plastic is made from oil.

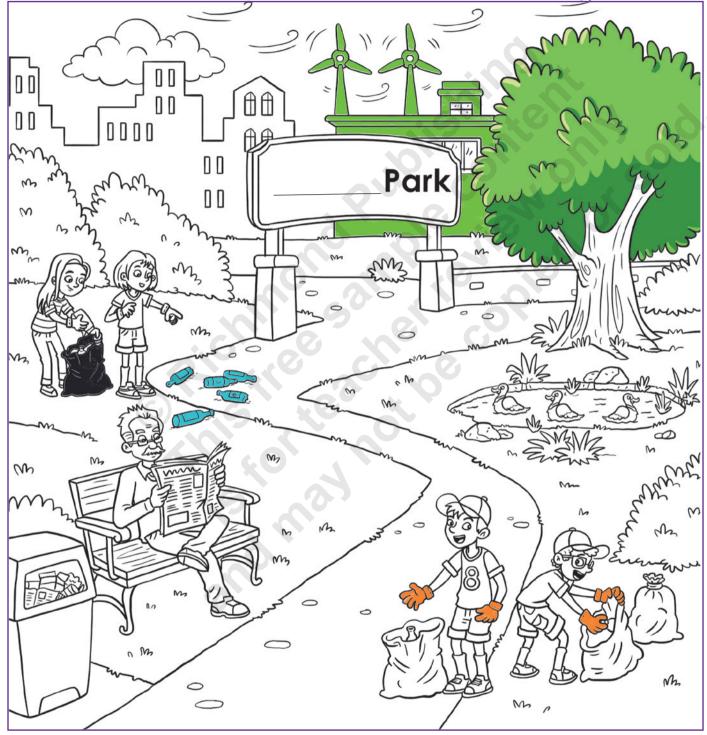


It is used to make bottles.

#### Listening

1 Listen and colour and write. There is one example.





#### **Speaking**

- 2 Look at the picture again and discuss the questions.
  - 1. What are the people doing in the picture? How are they helping the environment?
  - 2. What can you do to help your local environment?

#### **Noticing Your Breathing**



1 Read and number the instructions in order.

# low to Notice Your Breathing

The way you are breathing can say a lot about how you are feeling. Let's make a pinwheel from old paper and straws and use it to check your breathing.



Bring every other point (four points in total) to the centre. Stick a pin through all four points.



Turn the pinwheel over. Make sure the pin is in the exact centre.



Cut along each fold to the mark.



Take a piece of paper. Make a square, fold it corner to corner along one diagonal, unfold that and then fold it corner to corner along the other diagonal, and then unfold it again.



Mark each fold 1/3 of the way out from the centre.



Stick the pin into an old plastic straw. Reuse straws—don't throw them away!

#### 2 Listen and match the types of breathing to what the children say. [23]



- 1. Long, deep breaths
- 2. Short, quick breaths
- 3. Normal breathing

I can concentrate.

I can't sit still and I feel anxious.

I feel relaxed.

3 Discuss how you breathe in the following situations. How does each situation make you feel?



Why is it important to notice how we breathe?



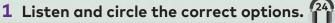
watching a scary film



finishing homework on time



arguing with a friend





## Go Green!

- 1. It's collect / correct to collect / correct all your rubbish,
- 2. And separate the glass / grass from the glass / grass,
- 3. Reduce the road / load that you send down the road / load, And keep the environment clean. Go green!
- 4. You know it's light / right to keep things light / right,
- 5. Or it won't be long / wrong before things go long / wrong.
- 6. So don't send the rot / lot to the dump to rot / lot, And keep the environment clean. Go green!
- Listen again and repeat.
- 2 Complete the slogans with I, II, r or rr and read them aloud.









- Listen and check. Then write another environmental slogan in your notebook. <sup>25</sup>
- 3 Listen to the tongue twister. Then practise it.  $\begin{bmatrix} 26 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$





#### Reading

1 Read the introduction to the article and identify the problem and solution. Discuss whether it is a good solution or not and give reasons.

from Poo to Paper!

ake a look at the book you are reading. Where does the paper come from? Paper is made from different fibre materials that are mixed together to form a pulp. Most paper today is made from wood fibre pulp that comes from trees.

The problem is that we need to cut down trees to get these materials, and this leads to deforestation. So how else can we make paper? One place in Chiang Mai, Thailand, has found a way.

It makes paper by recycling elephant poo!

Elephant poo is full of fibre because there is a lot of it in the plants and vegetation that elephants eat. Did you know that elephants eat between 200 and 500 kilogrammes of plants every day? This means a lot of fibre and a lot of poo! Here is how poo paper is made:

- 1. First, the poo is collected from elephant sanctuaries and parks in northern Thailand. Elephant poo is mostly dried plants because elephants don't digest all the plant fibres, and they don't eat any meat or dairy products. As a result, elephant poo doesn't smell bad. In fact, it doesn't smell like anything. What a relief!
- 2. However, the poo is still cleaned and boiled to make sure that all non-fibre materials are removed. These can include stones and dirt or bacteria from the elephants' stomachs. The poo is boiled for four to six hours until it looks like a pulp. Then it is mixed with other natural fibre materials to make the pulp stronger.
- 2 Read the rest of the article. Then write the number of each paragraph next to the corresponding picture.







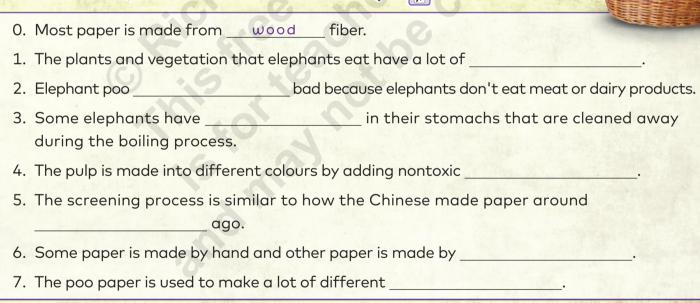








- **3.** Next, nontoxic food colouring is added to the mixture to make different colours. It's like making a cake! At this point, the mixture is removed from the mixing machine and the pulp is formed into small, round balls. The great thing is that the water in the mixing machine is saved and reused with the next load of poo.
- 4. Now comes the tricky part of actually making the paper. This process is called screening. The paper is made using a screen frame. This method hasn't changed since the invention of paper in China around two thousand years ago. A pulp ball is dropped onto a frame inside a basin of water. The papermaker catches the pulp fibres on the frame and spreads them across the surface. When the fibres are spread over the whole screen and there are no gaps, the frame is lifted out of the water. It is really heavy!
- **5.** Now the frames are put in the sun for several hours for the paper sheets to dry. After that, each paper sheet is removed from its frame. Look at the colourful sheets of paper in the pictures. Sometimes this paper is handmade and at the end of the process you can still see the plant fibres on the surface of each sheet. On other occasions, machines are used to give the paper a smoother finish.
- **6.** Finally, the paper is cut, glued, bound and decorated to make photo albums, notebooks, birthday cards and other products. It's incredible to think how these items started and the journey they took. From plant to poo to paper without destroying one tree—what a fantastic example of recycling!
- 3 Read the article again. Write words to complete the sentences. You can use 1, 2 or 4 words. There is one example.  $\boxed{2}$



#### 4 Make suggestions for how you can recycle the items in the pictures.







chewing gum

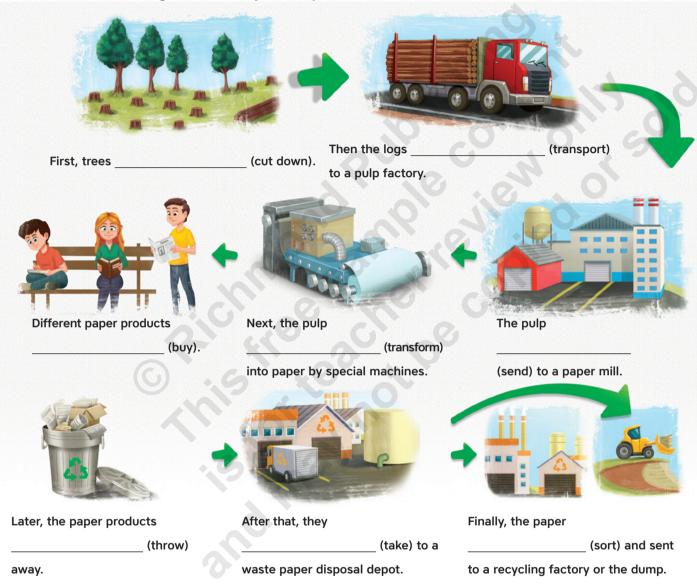
hair

old shoes



#### Writing

1 Look at the diagram and say what process it describes.



- Complete each step in the poster with the correct form of the verb in parentheses.
- 2 Find and circle the words that are used to sequence steps in the diagram. Then categorise them.

	After that	Finally	First	Then	Next	Later
1.	Beginning of	a process:				
2.	Middle of a p	rocess:				
3	End of a prod	~ASS*				

#### 3 Look and answer the questions.

- 1. What recycling processes are shown in the posters?
- 2. How many steps does each process have?





- 4 Choose one of the processes shown above and describe it. Use the images and prompts.
  - Use sequencing words to present your steps in a clear order.
  - Use the passive voice.
  - When you finish writing, re-read your text and make any necessary corrections.

#### Listening

1 Andrew has done a survey on things people recycle or reuse. Which object did each person recycle or reuse? Listen and write a letter in each box. There is one example.



2 Ask and answer questions about the different things you can reuse or recycle.



My Skills

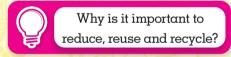
1 Look at the pictures. Find six differences.





In Picture 1, there are three cans.

In Picture 2, there are two cans.



2 Complete the chart with items you can recycle. Then discuss with a classmate.

