Recycling process of plastics (Part 3)



We buy and **use** many different types of **plastic** for our **homes** such as this *bleach* (lejía) **container**. Many of the _____ _____ we **use** at **home** and **school** _____ _____ _____.



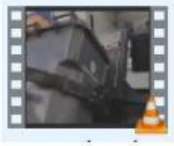
When **plastic containers** _____ _____ the **plastic can be used** to **make** new **products**, **conserving** _____ _____ and _____.



Let's **watch** the **process** of how _____ **plastic** it's **made** into new **products**.



The **things** you **recycle** are **picked up** (recogidas) from **home** or **school** by **recycling truck** (camiones) and **brought** to a _____ _____ (instalación de transferencia) or a _____ _____ (instalación).



When the **recyclables arrived** at the **transfer station** they're all _____ together so **everything has** to **be sorted** (ordenado).



Plastic is _____ from the ***glass, aluminum*** and ***paper*** at some **facilities** (instalaciones). **People working** on a **sort line** (línea de separado) **separate** each type of **plastic** _____ (a mano) and **toss** (lanza) it into **large steel cages** (jaulas) called _____ (depósitos).



When a **bunker is** full of **clear plastic bottles**, for instance, they're **released** (lanzados) onto a **conveyor belt** (cinta transportadora) that **leads** (conduce) to a _____ (embaladora). A **machine** that **can** _____ thousands of **bottles** into a **single block** or **bale** (bala).



Can you _____ what type of **bottles are going** into the **baler** (bala)? It's number one (**PETE (1)**), mostly **water** and **soda bottles**. A _____ of number one **bottles weighs** (pesa) about **1,500 pounds** (680 Kg).



The same **process happens** (pasa) with **plastic** mark number two (**HDPE (2)**). The _____ _____ **is sold** (vendida) and **transported** to **companies** that will **make** new **products**.



LIVEWORKSHEETS

Recycling Plastic Quiz	
1. What is the purpose of recycling plastic?	a) To conserve natural resources and energy b) To make new products c) To reduce waste d) All of the above
2. How are recyclables collected from homes and schools?	a) By recycling truck b) By garbage truck c) By mail d) By hand
3. What happens to the recyclables at the transfer station (estación, planta transformadora)**?**	a) They are sorted (ordenado) b) They are compacted into bales c) They are sent to landfill (basureros) d) They are recycled immediately
4. How are different types of plastic separated at the recycling facility (planta de reciclaje)**?**	a) By hand b) By machine c) By melting (fundiéndolos) them together d) By burning (quemándolos) them
5. What are the large steel cages ('jaulas') **called where the separated plastic is placed?**	a) Bunkers b) Depots c) Containers d) Tanks
6. What happens to the plastic bottles once a bunker (depósitos) **is full?**	a) They are sent to landfill b) They are melted down c) They are released onto a conveyor belt (cinta transportadora) d) They are compacted into bales
7. Which type of plastic bottles are commonly baled (embalado, empaquetado) **and sold** (vendido)**?**	a) Number one (PETE) b) Number two (HDPE) c) Number three (PVC) d) Number four (LDPE)
8. Approximately how much does a bale (bala, 'paquete compactado') **of number one bottles weigh?**	a) 500 pounds (227 Kg) b) 1,000 pounds (454 Kg) c) 1,500 pounds (680 Kg) d) 2,000 pounds (907 Kg)
9. What happens to the baled plastic after it is sold?	a) It is transported to companies that make new products b) It is incinerated c) It is buried in a landfill d) It is reused without any processing
10. What is the benefit of recycling plastic?	a) Conserving natural resources and energy b) Reducing waste c) Creating new job opportunities d) All of the above

LIVEWORKSHEETS