



PROJECT
I-WORK

7

INTERACTIVE WORKBOOK



LIVEWORKSHEETS



Let's read!



GARBAGE

Garbage cans are not magical portals. Trash does not disappear when you toss it in a can. Yet, the average American throws away an estimated 1,600 pounds of waste each year. If there are no magic garbage fairies, where does all that trash go? There are four methods to managing waste: recycling, landfilling, composting, and incinerating. Each method has its strengths and weaknesses. Let's take a quick look at each. Recycling is the process of turning waste into new materials. For example, used paper can be turned into paperboard, which can be used to make book covers.

Recycling can reduce pollution, save materials, and lower energy use. Yet, some argue that recycling wastes energy. They believe that collecting, processing, and converting waste uses more energy than it saves. Still, most people agree that recycling is better for the planet than landfilling.

Landfilling is the oldest method of managing waste. In its simplest form, landfilling is when people bury garbage in a hole. Over time the practice of landfilling has advanced. Garbage is compacted before it is thrown into the hole. In this way more garbage can fit in each landfill. Large liners are placed in the bottom of landfills so that toxic garbage juice doesn't get into the groundwater. Sadly, these liners don't always work. Landfills may pollute the local water supply. Not to mention that all of that garbage stinks. Nobody wants to live next to a landfill. This makes it hard to find new locations for landfills.

As landfill space increases, interest in composting grows. Compositing is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose. The product of this decomposition is compost. Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops. While composting is easy to do onsite somewhere, like home or school, it's hard to do after the garbage gets all mixed up. This is because plastic and other inorganic materials must be removed from the compost pile or they will pollute the soil.

There's a lot of plastic in garbage, which makes it hard to compost on a large scale.

One thing that is easier to do is burning garbage. There are two main ways to incinerate waste. The first is to create or harvest a fuel from the waste, such as methane gas, and burn the fuel. The second is to burn the waste directly. The heat from the incineration process can boil water, which can power steam generators. Unfortunately, burning garbage pollutes the air. Also, some critics worry that incinerators destroy valuable resources that could be recycled.

Usually, the community in which you live manages waste. Once you put your garbage in that can, what happens to it is beyond your control. But you can make choices while it is still in your possession. You can choose to recycle, you can choose to compost, or you can choose to let someone else deal with it. The choice is yours.

INSTANT DEFINITION



Search for the meaning of the unfamiliar word/s you encounter

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

HEAR IT!

Click these words to know their proper pronunciation!

disappear recycling generators

landfilling bury composting

incinerating

possession

decomposition





WATCH & LEARN!



Vocabulary Station



Directions: Unscramble the given letters to form the vocabulary word. The provided definition will serve as your clue in guessing the word. Write your answer in the blank using CAPITAL letters.

1. To go away or stop being seen.

E S I R E A P D _____

2. The process of converting waste materials into reusable materials or products.

N C Y L E R C I G _____

3. Machines or devices that produce electricity or energy.

R G T E N O E A R S _____

4. The natural process by which organic substances break down into simpler compounds.

M O I C P T E N O I D I S _____

5. A strong, unpleasant smell; the verb form means to emit a foul odor.

K N I T S _____

6. The process of creating nutrient-rich soil from organic waste

G T M O C I O N P S _____

7. The state of having or owning something.

S N O S E I P O S S S _____

8. The process of burning something, especially waste, at high temperatures.

G R C T I N I I N E A N _____

9. To place something underground.

Y U R B _____

10. The practice of disposing of waste by placing it in a designated area where waste is buried and managed.

N L F I D N A G I L L _____



Comprehension Exercises

Directions: Below are the four methods of managing waste mentioned in the given passage. For each method, identify the statements that correctly describe it by putting a check (/) in the box. Take note of the required number of answers for each method.

1. RECYCLING (*select three*)

Recycling involves turning waste into new materials.

Recycling always saves more energy than it uses.

Used paper can be turned into new products like paperboard.

Recycling reduces pollution and lowers energy use.

Recycling eliminates the need for landfills entirely.

2. LANDFILLING (*select three*)

Landfilling is the process of burning garbage to reduce waste.

Garbage is compacted before being buried in a landfill.

Liners in landfills prevent toxic waste from polluting groundwater.

Landfills never pollute local water supplies.

It is challenging to find new locations for landfills due to odor and pollution concerns.



Comprehension Exercises

3. COMPOSTING (*select four*)

Composting involves burning waste to produce energy.

Compost can be added to the soil to make the soil richer and better for growing crops.

Composting is easiest to do onsite, like at home or school.

Compositing is when people pile up organic matter, such as food waste, and allow it to decompose.

Composting is hard to do when the garbage gets all mixed up.

4. INCINERATION (*select four*)

Incineration involves burning waste directly or converting it into a fuel like methane gas.

Burning garbage pollutes the air.

Incineration is the same as composting.

Incineration destroys materials that could still be recycled.

There are two main ways to incinerate waste.



Comprehension Exercises

Directions: Read each question carefully. Then, select the correct answer based on what is asked in the given question.

1. Why do most people think recycling is better than landfilling?
2. Why is composting harder to do with mixed trash?
3. Why do some people like burning trash (incineration) as a waste solution?
4. Why are landfills becoming harder to build?
5. If you wanted to help the planet the most, what should you do with your trash?
6. What is the writer trying to say about trash?

Comprehension Exercises

Directions: Below are the pictures of waste products. Decide which type of waste management method is suitable for each waste. Drag each picture to the column that corresponds to your answer.

RECYCLING

LANDFILLING

COMPOSTING

INCINERATION





CONGRATULATIONS!



Workbook #2
COMPLETE!