



UNIT 8 – READING SECTION #2

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

READING

1 Listen and read. TR: 8.5

E-waste Recycling

What do we do with broken TVs, computers, phones, and electronic parts? They become e-waste, or electronic waste. Most e-waste is thrown away in landfills. However, e-waste can be recycled.

Electronic parts have useful metals in them. Energy is used when the parts are recycled to get the metal. But even more energy is needed to get new metal from rocks. So recycling metal uses less energy. It only takes 5 percent of the energy to recycle the metal in some cans.

Metals and chemicals must be removed from e-waste to protect the environment. The chemicals in e-waste can be bad for the water and the earth. Some e-waste has chemicals to stop fires. These chemicals can harm babies. Electronic parts often have dangerous metals. If these metals turn into chemicals in water, they are bad for people.

E-waste often has plastic in it. When we burn plastic, it lets off poisonous gases. When we recycle plastic, it is safer. It takes a lot of energy to make new plastic. Recycling plastic uses only about 70 percent of the energy. When we make electronics, we also make gases that hurt the atmosphere. We reduce the amount of those gases when we recycle.

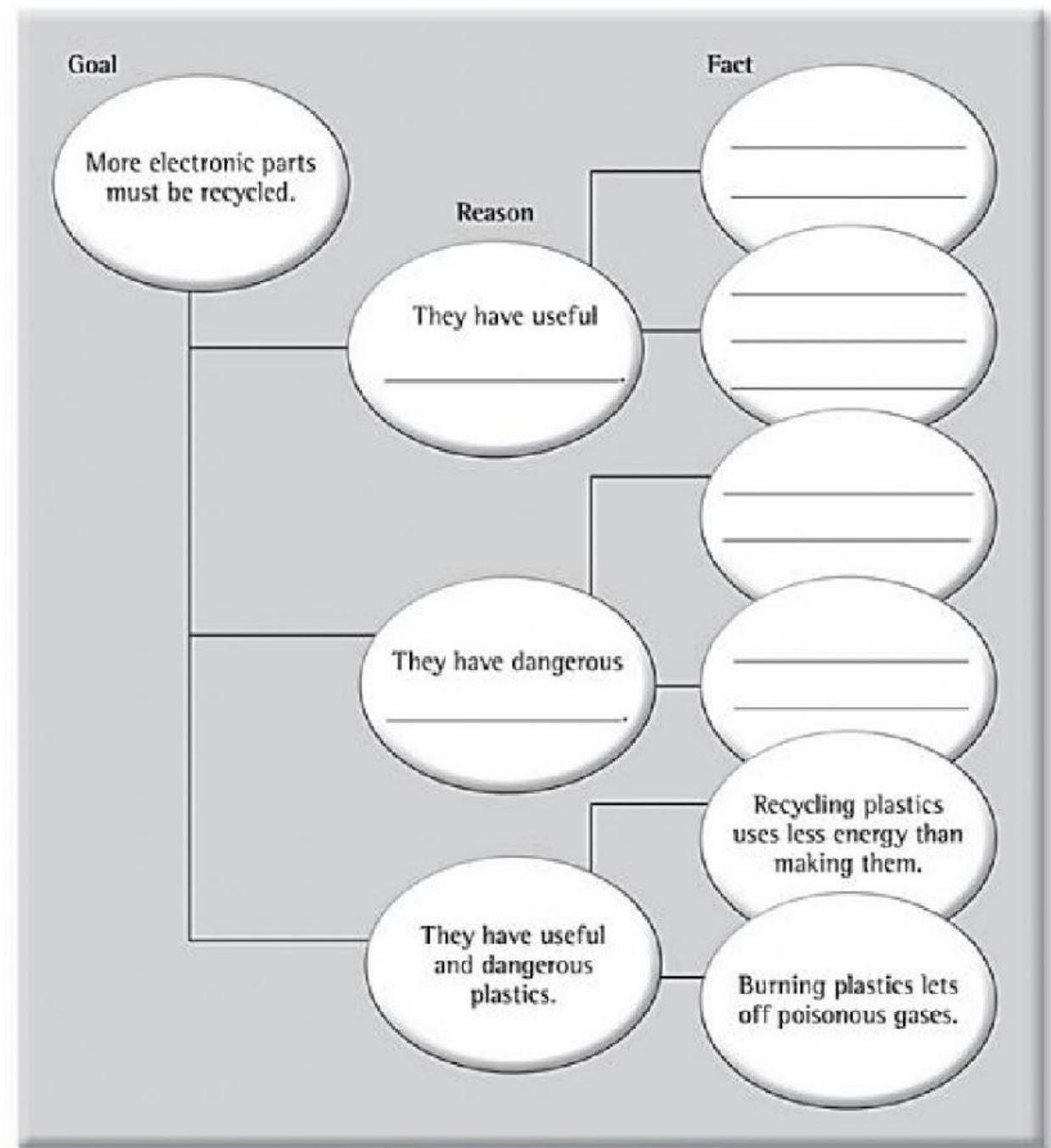
It's important to recycle e-waste and not throw it away in a landfill. We must also try to make electronic parts that use safer materials. Recycling is good, but reducing is better!

2 Check T for True and F for False.

1. Most e-waste is recycled. T F
2. Less energy is needed to recycle cans than to make them. T F
3. Electronics often have dangerous metals in them. T F
4. Chemicals in e-waste can harm people. T F
5. The plastic in e-waste must be burned. T F
6. Electronics must be made with safer materials. T F



3 Complete the chart. Use information from the reading in Activity 1.



4 Write. Rank the importance of the three reasons from Activity 3. Write a sentence to explain your ranking in your notebook.