

Raw and Synthetic Materials

YEAR THREE

AUTUMN 2



LESSON FIVE

What is recycling and why is it important?



Do Now – Retrieval Practice

1) Put each of the following steps in order to show how paper is made:

_____ The flattened paste is dried and cut to make paper

_____ Wood chips are boiled with water to make a paste

_____ The trees are chopped up into wood chips

_____ Paste is squeezed and flattened to remove water

_____ Trees are cut down and stripped of their bark

2) What is added to the paste to make the paper white?

B _____ is added to make sure the paper is white.

3) What is added to the paste to make the paper coloured?

C _____ d _____ is added to the paper to make it coloured.



Watch the video to help us understand what recycling is





Read the following passage about recycling

Recycling is a process of collecting and reusing materials to make new synthetic materials. This is important for a number of reasons. One reason for this is that raw materials that come from the ground will eventually be used up. Raw

materials that come from living things can be replaced but it uses up a lot of energy and money to grow and collect these materials. As a result, it is better to **re-use old materials** to save energy and money.



What is recycling?

**Recycling is a process of
c_____ and re_____
materials to make new synthetic
materials.**



**Why do we want to avoid
using raw materials too much?**

**Eventually, raw materials will be
u_____ u____ and they cannot be
replaced.**



Continue reading about recycling

Another important reason to avoid too many raw materials is that it can destroy natural habitats where a range of organisms live. Cutting up woods can leave many living creatures without a home. |



If oil is spilled after it has taken from the ground, it can kill birds and sea life.





**What is another reason using
a lot of raw materials can be a bad
thing?**

**Getting raw material can
d_____ natural habitats.**



Continue reading about recycling

The final big problem is waste. When we throw things in the bin and do not recycle them, these things are often taken to big areas of land called **landfills**. Many landfills are getting full up from the amount of rubbish that has been thrown away so we may run out of places to put our rubbish.



Also, this rubbish can **pollute** the environment, making it harder for many living things to survive.



What is a landfill and what may happen if we keep using them?

Landfills are big areas of land where r_____ is taken to. We may run out of s_____ to put rubbish.



What does the symbol mean? Do you recycle at home?





Look at the examples of materials that can be recycled that your teacher is showing you – what happens to each one?



Plastic bottles can be m_____ to be re-made into new p_____.



Paper can be cut up and made into p_____ to be made into new p_____.



Glass can be c_____ and m_____ to be made into new gl_____.



Old metal can be m_____ and re-formed into new m_____ objects.



Put 'a', 'b' or 'c' next to each picture to match up the reasons for recycling with the pictures that show the problems that we face.

- a) We will run out of raw materials
- b) We are using up space
- c) We are destroying habitats









Why do we have to separate out different types of recycling if we want to be able to recycle some parts of the waste?





Return to page 3 to complete the learning review.

Answer the following question in a couple of sentences:

What is recycling and why is it important?

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