

# The basics of waste

# Activity 1: Waste vocabulary

# **Learning objective**

Pupils will increase their understanding of waste vocabulary

## **Activity summary**

A matching activity where waste related words need to be joined to their corresponding picture and meaning.

# **Subject links**

English Reading Science Art and Design\*

\*When extension activities are completed

## **Activity**

Pupils can complete this activity individually or in small groups. Using the worksheet pupils need to draw a line linking each word in the left hand column to its corresponding picture (in the middle column) and definition (in the right hand column). You may like to demonstrate how to complete this task with an example.

Ask the pupils to discuss the meanings of the words either in groups or as a class. Do they have positive or negative meanings?

#### **Extension ideas**

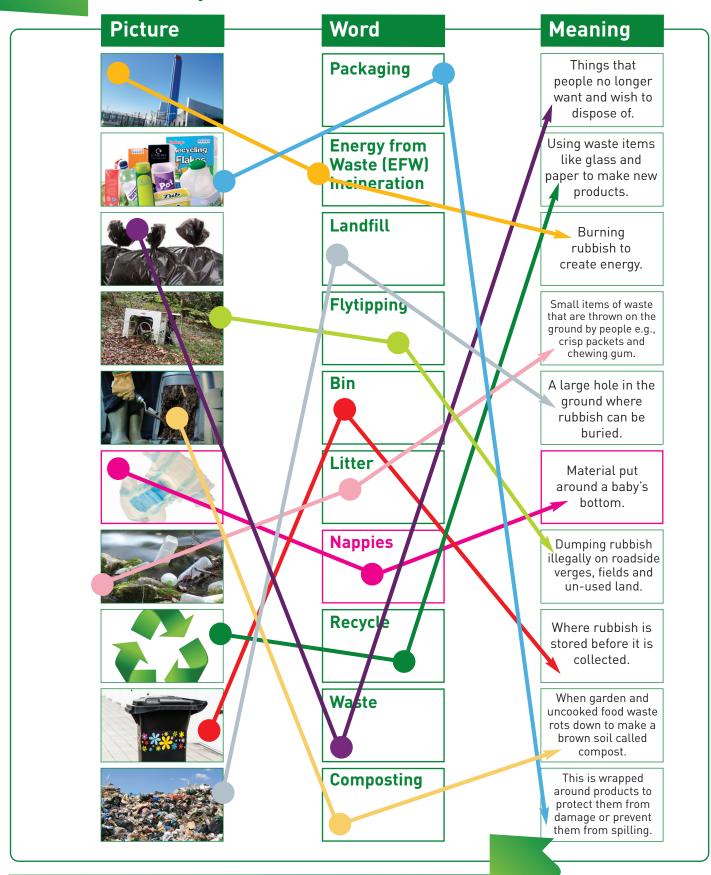
- As a class create a mind map to show how you could encourage people to do positive activities (e.g. recycle and compost) and not negative activities (e.g. litter and fly tipping).
- Selecting a word from the worksheet ask the pupils to create an eye-catching billboard advert to explain its meaning and raise awareness.



# The basics of waste

# Activity 1: Waste vocabulary

# **Activity answers**



Teacher's notes on activities





# Waste vocabulary

Can you join each word in the middle to its matching picture and meaning?

# **Picture**











We've done one for you. Can you do the rest?













# Word

#### **Packaging**

Energy from Waste (EFW) Incineration

Landfill

## **Flytipping**

Bin

#### Litter

#### **Nappies**



Recycle

## Waste

Composting

# Meaning

Things that people no longer want and wish to dispose of.

Using waste items like glass and paper to make new products.

> Burning rubbish to create energy.

Small items of waste that are thrown on the ground by people e.g., crisp packets and chewing gum.

A large hole in the ground where rubbish can be buried.

Material put around a baby's bottom.

Dumping rubbish illegally on roadside verges, fields and un-used land.

Where rubbish is stored before it is collected.

When garden and uncooked food waste rots down to make a brown soil called compost.

This is wrapped around products to protect them from damage or prevent them from spilling.







# Activity 2: What a load of rubbish

#### **Activity outcome**

Pupils will learn what happens to waste in Hertfordshire and understand how to display data in different ways.

#### **Activity summary**

Display Hertfordshire waste data figures in **bar and pie charts**.

## **Subject links**

#### Maths Computing History\*

\*When extension activities are completed

## **Activity**

Using the worksheet pupils need to pretend they have started a new job as a WasteAware officer. As part of their new job they have been asked to prepare a report highlighting the quantity of waste collected in Hertfordshire in 2012/13. To complete the exercise it would be beneficial if the pupils have a basic understanding of graphs.

The report includes two graphs that need completing using the information provided in the table: a bar and pie chart. The activity can be adjusted to the ability of the pupils. For example they could either, complete the partly drawn graphs on the worksheet, draw their own on graph paper or use a computer.

Ask the pupils to write a few lines describing what the graphs show. The questions below could be used to help.

- In what way was most of Hertfordshire's waste dealt with?
- How would the class like to see the graphs change in the future?

#### **Extension ideas**

- Ask the pupils to research how other counties or countries deal with their waste. How do they differ from Hertfordshire? Do they have different disposal or recycling methods to Hertfordshire?
- Waste is not a new issue. Either as an individual project or in small groups ask pupils to investigate how waste was dealt with in the past. Suggested time periods to investigate could include: Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, The Tudors, The Victorians and World War II.

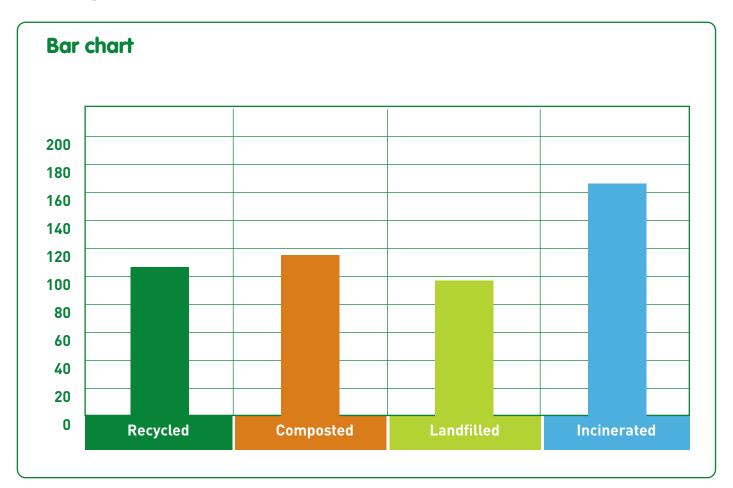




# The basics of waste

# Activity 2: What a load of rubbish

# **Activity answers**



Data for pie chart		Amount of waste in 2012/13 (1,000's of tonnes)	Percentage for pie chart	Degrees for pie chart
	Recycled	105	22%	78 degrees
	Composted	118	24%	87 degrees
	Landfilled	98	20%	73 degrees
	Incinerated	165	34%	122 degrees
	Total	486	100%	360 degrees







# What a load of rubbish

# **Bar chart**

Use the data in the table below to create a bar graph. Shade in each bar of the graph with a different colour.

# Amount of waste in 2012/13 (1,000's of tonnes)

Recycled	105
Composted	118
Landfilled	98
Incinerated	165
Total	486

You are part of a team preparing a report about waste. Can you complete the graphs?



# A bar graph to show how waste in Hertfordshire was dealt with in 2012/13

200				
100				
180				
160				
140				
120				
100				
80				
60				
40				
20				
0				
	Recycled	Composted	Landfilled	Incinerated
Ü	Recycled	Composted	Landfilled	Incinerated







# What a load of rubbish

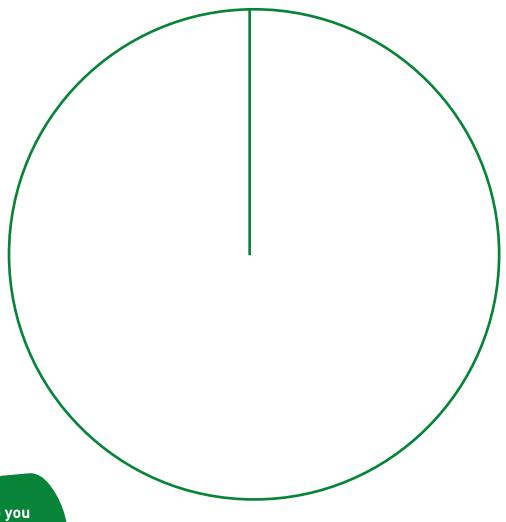
# Pie chart

In reports it is sometimes useful to see the same data presented in different ways. Use the same data to draw and label this pie chart. To make them stand out why not use a different colour for each section.

# Amount of waste in 2012/13 (1,000's of tonnes)

Recycled	105
Composted	118
Landfilled	98
Incinerated	165
Total	486

A pie chart to show how rubbish in Hertfordshire was dealt with in 2012/2013



Why do you think this is called a pie chart?

It's called a pie chart because:



