







Recycling and '-ed' Endings

The Environment

Kickoff: Read the questions and answer them.

1. Do you recycle at home?
2. Do you think that recycling is important?
3. Where you live, do you have to separate food waste from other waste?

Vocabulary Focus: Match the six different types of waste to the six pictures.

food waste	lightbulbs	furniture	appliances	used batteries	cardboard
					

Grammar Revision I: Revise the passive voice.

In some sentences, we want to focus on what happens to something, instead of who or what is doing the action. In these sentences, we put the object (which receives the action) as the subject. Then, we use a form of the verb "to be" or "to get", followed by the action in past participle. This way of writing sentences is called the passive voice. You can then add the subject at the end of the sentence using the preposition "by".

Here is an example: "The workers recycle the waste." → "The waste is recycled by the workers."

Can you put the following sentences in the passive voice?

Grammar Revision II: Convert the active voice sentences to the passive voice.

1. People collect bottles and cans.
2. The factory recycles plastic.
3. The truck transports the recyclables.
4. People separate paper and glass.
5. The machine crushes the cans.
6. The company recycles plastic.


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True or False?: Are the following statements true or false where you live?

1. Food waste is separated from other waste.
2. Paper is not mixed with plastic.
3. Lightbulbs are not recycled.
4. Glasses and bottles must not be deposited in the same container.
5. Glass is sorted by colour before processing.
6. Energy called "biogas" is produced from food waste, etc.
7. Plastic bags are charged at 10 cents (or equivalent).
8. Furniture and appliances can be placed on the street for collection.
9. Dirty pizza boxes can be treated as paper.
10. Plastics have to be washed before being thrown away.
11. You could be fined if you don't recycle.
12. All waste is loaded onto trucks every day.
13. Many jobs are generated by the recycling process.
14. Water use is lowered by recycling.

Pronunciation I: Identify the past participle in each of the 15 sentences above and fill in the **Infinitive** column. 1, 2, and 3 are done for you.

	Infinitive (I)	Final Sound (II)	Listen (III)	How does 'ed' sound? (IV)		
1	separate	<u>t</u> e		<u>id</u>	d	t
2	mix	k <u>s</u>		id	d	<u>t</u>
3	recycle	e <u>l</u>		id	<u>d</u>	t
4		t sh		id	d	t
5		t sh		id	d	t
6		s p		id	d	t
7		s dg		id	d	t
8		k s		id	d	t
9		t sh		id	d	t
10		s sh		id	d	t
11		e n		id	d	t
12		dg d		id	d	t
13		e t		id	d	t
14		e^r p		id	d	t

Pronunciation II: Choose the correct final sound for each **infinitive** verb.

Pronunciation III: Listen to the pronunciation of the **infinitives and participles**.

Pronunciation IV: Choose the correct sound for 'ed' for each of the **participles**.

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Pronunciation V: **Cross out the incorrect underlined options to complete the pronunciation rules.**

1. An 'ed' ending only sounds like /id/ when the infinitive ends with one of two sounds. Those sounds are: /d/ and /t/ /s/ and /z/. In these cases, the 'ed' ending is / isn't pronounced as an extra syllable.
2. One example where the 'ed' ending is pronounced as an extra syllable is: (choose one)
separate → separated wash → washed
3. In all other cases, an 'ed' ending is / isn't pronounced as an extra syllable.
4. In these cases, the 'ed' ending can make two very similar / very different sounds: /t/ and /d/.
5. One example where the 'ed' ending is not pronounced as an extra syllable is: (choose one)
treat → treated place → placed
6. It is extremely / not very important to know when to pronounce /t/ and /d/ as long as you do not pronounce an extra syllable. This is because they are very similar. It is best to pronounce whichever one comes naturally.

Controlled Practice: **Fill in the gaps with the past participle form of each verb. Then, read it aloud. Take great care to pronounce an extra syllable for the 'ed' endings only when it is necessary.**

The Recycling Process

1. Waste is _____ (separate) into different bins.
2. These bins are _____ (place) on the streets every night.
3. The bins are then _____ (collect) by the rubbish collection service.
4. The waste is then _____ (sort).
5. After this, it is _____ (clean) and _____ (process) at a special factory.
6. Some waste is and _____ (ship) to other countries, such as China.
7. The materials are then _____ (process) again.
8. This is so they can be _____ (use) to make new products and packaging.
9. New products are _____ (purchase) by consumers
10. After this, the packaging is probably _____ (discard) again.
11. In general, plastics can be _____ (recycle) two or three times.
12. This is why recycled plastics are often _____ (mix) with new plastics.

Role-Play: **Follow the instructions to carry out the role-play activity.**

Imagine you see your neighbour throwing some plastic in the wrong bin. Talk to them and ask them, "Hey, did you know that plastic can be recycled?" Continue the conversation...