THE GOOD VILLAGE

REDUCE, REUSE RECYCLE!

NESTLÉ for HEALTHIER KIDS SCHOOL PROGRAM

AIS

THE GOOD VILLAGE

For Educators

How to use this resource:

This powerpoint has been built as an interactive quiz, allowing students to navigate through the questions, click on the answers and have their responses marked as correct or incorrect. You many choose to use this as a stimulus resource to introduce the concept of recycling or sustainability, or an assessment resource to track learning after teaching these themes.

Although this is designed as a student-facing resource, we recommend it is teacher-led or supervised by an adult so students cannot access the individual slides, but 'play' through it as intended. This could be done with several small groups, or as a class. For older, or more able, students, it could be a pair activity. Some students may need support to understand some of the more complex terms and concepts.

It is a good idea to take note of how many questions each student answers correctly, and/or their final score, as well as any concepts they find particularly difficult, as this could be an opportunity for further exploration into the theme of recycling later on.

Curriculum Links

THE GOOD VILLAGE

Dear Students,

This is an interactive PowerPoint designed as a quiz to test your knowledge, or teach you something new about the three 'R's of sustainability:

Reduce, Reuse and Recycle!

Play on your own or ask your teacher to display it on the board and compete in teams!
Make a tally of each question you get correct. Each question is equal to ONE point.

Are you an **Eco-Starter**, maybe a **Recycling-Ranger**? Or, will you get the top score and become an **Enviro-Master**?

How much do you know about recycling?

Let’s find out!

Read each question carefully and click on the right answer. Note down which questions you found easy, and which ones you need a bit more practice with!

It's Quiz Time!

QUESTION 1

What does Recycling mean?

Making rubbish into something new

Not wasting any food and always remembering our reusable shopping bags

Never throwing anything away

Skip

That’s Correct!

Recycling is a great way to decrease the amount of stuff that gets thrown away every year.

For more information on recycling in Australia, check out the resources available on the Planet Ark website.

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

Info Slide

The Australasian Recycling Label

The Australasian Recycling Label (ARL) appears on the back of packaging and shows you which bin to use.

There might be multiple instructions on one piece of packaging to show you what to do with each.

Read the meanings under each symbol before trying the questions:

This Black symbol Means the packaging can be placed into the recycling bin as it is.

This clear symbol means you must follow the instructions to recycle it, e.g. return to store. If you don't follow the instructions, It must go in the rubbish bin

This bin symbol means the packaging is not recyclable and must go in the rubbish bin

QUESTION 2a

What does this ARL symbol mean?

This can go in the recycling bin.

You must follow the instructions to recycle this packaging component. If you don't follow the instructions it has to go in the rubbish bin.

Skip

That’s Correct!

The Mobius Loop outline means that there are further instructions you must follow to be able to recycle this material. Follow the instructions if you can, or throw it in the rubbish bin.

Learn more about the ARL at arl.org.au

Next Question

Info Slide

Fact:

Unfortunately, soft plastics can’t be recycled via kerbside collection.

Collect your soft plastics and drop them into your nearest REDcycle collection bin at participating supermarkets.

redcycle™
www.redcycle.net.au

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

QUESTION 2b

What does this symbol mean?

This can go in the recycling bin.

This is not recyclable and must go in the rubbish bin.

Skip

That’s Correct!

The rubbish bin means that this material or packaging cannot be recycled and must be thrown in the rubbish bin.

Learn more about the ARL at arl.org.au

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

QUESTION 2c

What does this symbol mean?

This can go in the recycling bin.

This is not recyclable and must go in the rubbish bin

Skip

That’s Correct!

The solid Mobius Loop means that this packaging can be put straight into the recycling!

Fact: remember that some items need a few extra steps before recycling such as flattening cardboard boxes or scrunching clean foil into a ball.

Learn more about the ARL at arl.org.au

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

QUESTION 3

What are the 3R’s of Recycling?

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

Rubbish, Reaction, Rotting

Recycle, Run, Rubbish

Skip

That’s Correct!

In Australia the 3 main R’s are Reduce, Reuse, Recycle! Did you know there are another 2 ‘secret’ R’s that are really important to the sustainability of our planet? Let’s learn about them in the next question.

For more information on recycling in Australia, check out the resources available at Planet Ark.

Next Question

Bad Luck!

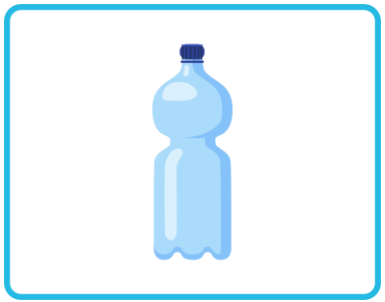
That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

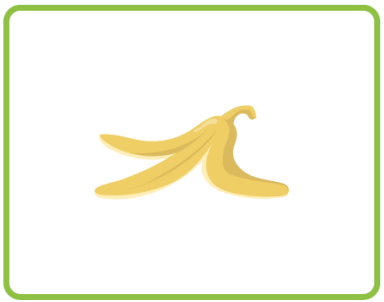
Try Again

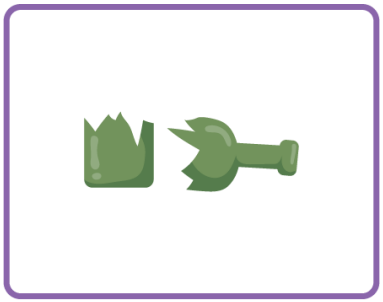
Move On

QUESTION 4

Which of these could you reuse to cut down on waste?







Skip

That’s Correct!

You could reuse your reusable water bottle for at least a whole year until it needs replacing, as long as you keep it clean, dry and safe from bumps and cracks!

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

Info Slide

The Secret R's of Sustainability

REFUSE

We can decrease the amount of single use plastic that is made by refusing to use things like plastic bags, plastic straws, single use plastic cutlery and take away containers.

ROT

Left over food and garden waste can be composted, or put into a worm farm, to go back into the soil and feed plants. This also stores carbon in the soil and reduces the amount of methane released into the atmosphere.

QUESTION 5

What could you REFUSE to cut down on waste?

An extra apple

An old hat

A plastic straw in your drink

Skip

That’s Correct!

Single use plastics take 500 years to break down! We can find this material in plastic straws, plastic bags, single use plastic cutlery and takeaway containers.

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

QUESTION 6

What can compost help to trap in our soil?

Oxygen

Carbon

Food

Skip

That’s Correct!

Compost helps to trap more **carbon** in the soil, which can improve the soil’s structure and overall health and provides food for plants, trees, insects and microbes.

Find more information on composting and how to do it here.

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

Info Slide

Without Recycling...

If everyone in the world stopped recycling, we'd be up to our eyebrows in rubbish in no time! Garbage that can't be recycled is dumped in landfill sites, which takes up valuable space in our world. Rotting rubbish also releases methane, a greenhouse gas which gets trapped in the atmosphere and warms up the earth.

Recycling reduces the amount of landfill that is produced, which makes for a cleaner environment, a safer environment for animals and more space for us to enjoy our beautiful world!

QUESTION 7

What type of pollution is Methane?

Water pollution

Land Pollution

Air Pollution

Skip

That’s Correct!

Methane is a type of gas that occurs naturally in the environment and is the second most common greenhouse gas. Animals produce methane gas when they burp or fart. Human activities also produce methane such as through agricultural practices, the production of fossil fuels and as a result of decomposing landfill.

Find more information on climate change visit World Wildlife (WWF) and discover how it’s impacting animals, the environment and humans!

Next Question

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

QUESTION 8

How long do single use plastics take to decompose?

50 years

200 years

500 years

Skip

That’s Correct!

Single Use Plastics like plastic straws, plastic cutlery and take away containers take **500 years** to breakdown naturally. That means a plastic straw made this year won’t be gone until 2522!

Next Question

Bad Luck!

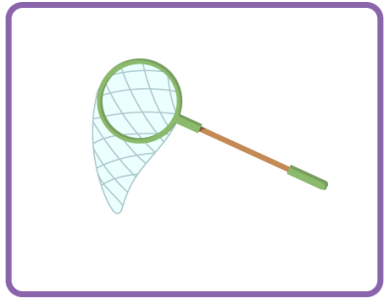
That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Move On

QUESTION 9

Which of these could be recycled to make new shoes, rugs and even swimwear?



Skip

That’s Correct!

Actually, we’ve tried to trick you a bit here! All of these things can be recycled and used to create brand new clothing, decorations, furniture and games!

Check out a list of cool things that can be made from recycled materials at wwf.org.au.

Next Question

Info Slide

Biodegradable or Compostable?

Compostable

Items that are compostable break down naturally with the help of living organisms such as animals, bacteria, insects and fungi. This process creates oxygen and carbon dioxide (CO_2) which are good for our environment.

Food scraps, plants, paper products and animal waste are all compostable.

Some plastics are compostable and go through a special biological process in order to break down and produce CO_2, water and organic compounds. They leave no visually distinguishable or toxic residue.

Biodegradable

When something is biodegradable it means it can be broken down by naturally-occurring microorganisms such as bacteria, fungi and algae however, they are not 100% dissolved and may leave residue in the ground.

It can take any length of time for biodegradable items to break down and they do not produce CO_2 or oxygen.

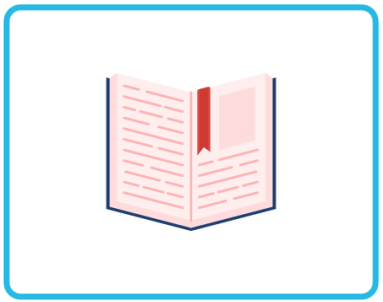
Some modern plastics are biodegradable.

Man-made materials are often not biodegradable and need to be recycled.

Metals, glass and plastics are not biodegradable.

QUESTION 10

Which of these things is biodegradable?



Skip

That’s Correct!

Books are made of paper and cardboard which are organic materials and biodegradable.
Tablets are made from metals, glass and plastics, and balls are plastic or rubber which are not biodegradable.

Finish

Bad Luck!

That wasn’t quite right. Do you want to try again?

Try Again

Finish

CONGRATULATIONS!

How did you do on the quiz?

1 - 5 correct

Eco-Starter!
A great start and your passion for sustainability is clear to see! Carry on building your knowledge and skills

6 - 9 correct

Recycling Ranger!
You're on the way to saving the world with your knowledge of recycling! Keep learning!

10 - 13 correct

Enviro-Master!
Are you the next Greta Thunberg? Use your expert knowledge to make some changes towards a sustainable future!

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Curriculum Links

Science	Geography	Sustainability (Cross curricular priority)
The growth and survival of living things are affected by physical conditions of their environment (ACSSU094)	The use and management of natural resources and waste, and the different views on how to do this sustainably (ACHASSK090)	OI.2 All life forms, including human life, are connected through ecosystems on which they depend for their wellbeing and survival.
Earth's surface changes over time as a result of natural processes and human activity (ACSSU075)	The environmental and human influences on the location and characteristics of a place and the management of spaces within them (ACHASSK113)	OI.6 The sustainability of ecological, social and economic systems is achieved through informed individual and community action that values local and global equity and fairness across generations into the future.
Scientific knowledge is used to solve problems and inform personal and community decisions (ACSHE100		OI.7 Actions for a more sustainable future reflect values of care, respect and responsibility, and require us to explore and understand environments.
		OI.9 Sustainable futures result from actions designed to preserve and/or restore the quality and uniqueness of environments.

Back