UNIT 4

ENGLISH: TAKING CARE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND MAKING MY COMMUNITY A BETTER PLACE

LESSON DESCRIPTION

This lesson will allow the students to learn about how to help in their community and promote the importance of a better environment. The students will be able to apply their knowledge of values and the responsibilities that they have as citizens.

APPLICATION OF THE LESSON PLAN

This lesson plan corresponds to the Unit 4 of English. The plan can be used after the discussion about values, responsibility, community, help, volunteer, citizen.

Fuente:

https://conceptoydefinicion.com/wpcontent/uploads/2018/04/EDUCACION-AMBIENTAL opt.png.png

STANDARDS AND INDICATORS

- Listening: Listen and interact with peers during social interactions, read-alouds, and class, group, and partner discussions. (1.L.1)
- Speaking: Retell texts and recount personal or familiar experiences, and describe activities, topics, or objects, using some newly acquired vocabulary and details appropriate to the situation. (1.S.6a)

Reading

- Use illustrations (picture cues) to identify story details and categorize similarities and differences between characters and details within nursery rhymes, folk tales, and other texts. (1.R.7)
- Describe ideas, phenomena (e.g., how butterflies eat), and text elements (e.g., setting, characters) in key details based on understanding of a variety of grade-level and readaloud texts and viewing of multimedia with moderate support. (1.R.1)

Writing

- Write simple sentences and use illustrations to express opinions and feelings or describe a picture, person, or object. (1.W.1)
- Writing: Use a combination of copying, drawing and writing to compose short literary texts collaboratively with a teacher, with peers, and with increasing independence. (1.W.3)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

• Develop listening and verbal communication skills with simple phrases and sentences.

Understand the values and responsibilities of citizens in their community and the
environment, particularly regarding solid waste issues and their management, and
recycling.

TIMING

START (15 minutes) Development	(40 minutes) Closing (5 minutes)
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MATERIALS

- Computer or Video Projector
- Pencils
- Cardboards
- Crayons

- Scissors
- Markers
- Glue
- Construction paper

VOCABULARY

- Waste: anything we throw away or get rid of, that doesn't get used.
- Biodegradable: able to decay naturally and in a way that is not harmful.
- Recycle: to use something old to make something else
- Reduce: to make something smaller or use less, resulting in a smaller amount of waste.
- Reuse: to use again
- Compost: decaying plant material that is added to soil to improve its quality
- <u>Community</u>: the people living in one area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality.
- <u>Environment:</u> All the physical surroundings on Earth. The environment includes everything living and everything nonliving.

CLASS GUIDE

START

- As a starting activity, the teacher will show the video: How to care for the environment. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VolQ3lijl40)
- Before showing the video, the teacher will ask guiding questions such as:
 - o What measures exist in your community to improve the environment?
 - o Do you and your family recycle?
 - Does your community know the difference between recycling, reusing and reducing?
- After showing the video, the teacher and the students will consider and discuss how they can apply what they have seen in their communities.

DEVELOPMENT

Instructional Activity: Drawing and Expressing the Importance of a Good Waste Management

- In the development activity, the teacher will talk about waste management and the different ways of taking care of the environment. (Recycling, Reusing, Reducing, etc.)
- After providing information, the teacher will give the instructions for the activity.
- The development activity consists of the creation of an artwork that illustrates the importance of taking care efficiently of our waste.
- The teacher will divide the students into groups of 3 and will instruct each group to prepare a drawing about recycling and waste management on a cardboard.

In addition, on the back of the cardboard, the students will have to write in simple sentences the importance of recycling, and how to properly handle biodegradable and non-biodegradable waste.

Discussion

• As a form of discussion each group will present their drawing and read what they wrote about the importance of waste management.

CLOSING

 As a way of closing the teacher will summarize what was discussed in the class section and clarify doubts. In addition, students will be assigned the task of speaking with their parents about the measures they can take at home and in their community to properly handle biodegradable and non-degradable waste.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1: Teacher's Materials



Types of waste

Generally, waste could be liquid or solid waste. Both of them could be hazardous. Liquid and solid waste types can also be grouped into organic, re-usable and recyclable waste.

Let us see some details below:

Liquid type:

Waste can come in non-solid form. Some solid waste can also be converted to a liquid waste form for disposal. It includes point source and non-point source discharges such as storm water and wastewater. Examples of liquid waste include wash water from homes, liquids used for cleaning in industries and waste detergents.

Solid type:

Solid waste predominantly, is any garbage, refuse or rubbish that we make in our homes and other places. These include old car tires, old newspapers, broken furniture and even food waste. They may include any waste that is non-liquid.

Hazardous type:

Hazardous or harmful waste are those that potentially threaten public health or the environment. Such waste could be *inflammable* (can easily catch fire), reactive (can easily explode), corrosive (can easily eat through metal) or toxic (poisonous to human and animals). In many countries, it is required by law to involve the appropriate authority to supervise the disposal of such hazardous waste. Examples include fire extinguishers, old propane tanks, pesticides, mercury-containing equipment (e.g, thermostats) and lamps (e.g. fluorescent bulbs) and batteries.

(More on hazardous waste here)





Organic waste comes from plants or animals sources. Commonly, they include food waste, fruit and vegetable peels, flower trimmings and even dog poop can be classified as organic waste. They are biodegradable (this means they are easily broken down by other organisms over time and turned into manure). Many people turn their organic waste into compost and use them in their gardens.

Recyclable type:

Recycling is processing used materials (waste) into new, useful products. This is done to reduce the use of raw materials that would have been used. Waste that can be potentially recycled is termed "Recyclable waste". Aluminum products (like soda, milk and tomato cans), Plastics (grocery shopping bags, plastic bottles), Glass products (like wine and beer bottles, broken glass), Paper products (used envelopes, newspapers and magazines, cardboard boxes) can be recycled and fall into this category.

Fuente: https://www.eschooltoday.com/waste-recycling/types-of-waste.html

Additional source of information to consult:

• Waste not, want not:

http://www-tc.pbskids.org/martha/stories/truestories/pdf/WasteNotWantNot.pdf http://pbskids.org/lab/activity/marthas-true-stories-waste-not-want-not-ell-lesson/

• Sharon Finds the Environment:

https://kids.niehs.nih.gov/activities/stories/sharon-finds-the-environment/index.htm#a784030

Reduce Waste:

https://kids.niehs.nih.gov/topics/reduce/reduce-waste/index.htm

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