

NEW GOOD THINGS FROM RUBBISH

LESSON OVERVIEW

L.No.	Title of the Lesson	Skills			Grammar/Figures of speech	Activity	Life Skills
		Listening/ speaking	Reading	Writing			
20	New Good Things from Rubbish	Interviewing	Prose (factual text)	Writing a process Writing a letter to a friend to raise awareness	Linking words - connectors , conjunctions, etc.	Ways to save and reuse paper Finding information about Chipko Movement. Preparing manure from solid waste	Recognising the need to conserve things and to recycle waste. Being a sensitive consumer of earth's resources

SUMMARY

We must try to avoid wastage of natural resources by developing the habit of recycling and reusing things. Most of the things that we use in our day to day life can be recycled. This way, we can cut down on pollution and save our environment. Paper is made by cutting trees. If we recycle paper and reuse it, we can save on cutting trees. Plastic does not disintegrate easily but used plastic can be recycled to make other products. Similarly, steel, aluminium and glass can all be recycled. Extraction of aluminium is a costly process. If aluminium products are recycled we can cut down on the cost and prevent unnecessary extraction. Glass pieces can be remelted to make new objects.

There is a lot of wastage in developed nations but in India, we are in the habit of recycling our waste. However, in the 21st century Indians are also getting into wasteful habits.

PRINCIPAL POINTS

- Earth's resources are limited and need to be shared by all.
- We must not selfishly exploit the resources for our benefit alone and starve the future generations of their right to such resources.
- We must learn to minimise wastage by recycling and reusing things.

- Paper, plastic, all metals and glass can be recycled to make new products.
- We should try and recycle all products after their use.
- By recycling things, we save on money as well as protect our environment.
- People living in developed countries waste a lot.

- In India we sell used things which are then recycled.
- Of late Indians too have started getting into the habit of wasting things.
- Many countries like Japan now import waste paper rather than wood pulp.

LET'S LEARN NEW EXPRESSIONS

- **Felled:** Cut down.
- **Extraction:** the process of taking out a metal from its ore in the earth's crust.
- **Bauxite:** Aluminium ore from which refined aluminium is prepared.
- **Bleached:** Process of lightening the colour of a thing by using chemicals.
- **Cullet:** Broken pieces of glass.

ENHANCE YOUR PERFORMANCE

1. Writing a process

When writing any process the steps of preparation or process must be described in their correct sequence.

To connect one step with another connectors (e.g. and or sequence markers (e.g. then, later, finally, etc.) are used.

Most processes are written in the passive voice (e.g. — is bleached,are dried, etc.)

2. You have already learnt about the passive voice. Remember you will have to use the passive voice for writing a process or a report where action is more important than the doer.

GRAMMAR

1. Linking words/ connectors or conjunctions: These are all words that are used for connecting two words, phrases and sentences, they are called linking words, e.g. 'and', 'but', or, 'because', etc.'

2. Linking words / conjunctions fall into two categories.

- Co-ordinating conjunctions appear in the middle of a sentence, two words or independent clauses.
- Some other coordinating conjunctions are yet, but still, even, as well as, etc.
- Co-ordinating conjunctions are those that connect two sentences or clauses of unequal rank, e.g. **Though** she is poor, she is happy.

However, when such a coordinating word appears in the middle of the sentence, there is no comma. E.g. She is happy **though** she is poor.

3. Sequence markers: these are words like first, next, then, subsequently, finally, etc.

TEST TYPES

1. MCQ/objective type question (extrapolatory)

The Earth does not belong to us alone. It also belongs to our future generations for whom **we hold it in trust**. Choose the correct option from the choices given which gives the meaning of the highlighted expression.

- A. We have promised something to our future generations.
- B. The future generations have a lot of trust in their ancestors.
- C. We need to keep in mind the needs of the generations to come.
- D. The future generations will always trust and respect their forefathers for whatever they do.

2. VSA (understanding)

Complete the following sentence

One way in which we can save our environment is by and the waste products.

3. SA (extrapolatory)

Explain giving an example of your own how science and technology has impacted our life resulting in over use of natural resources.

4. LA (extrapolatory)

Our generation is selfishly overexploiting the natural resources. This is leading to increased

pollution and also depleting the reserves. If we do not put an end to wastage and over exploitation, then we are putting in danger not only our lives but also the lives of future generations. It is time we use these limited resources with care. Write your views in the form of a speech. Also, give suggestions on how we can act like responsible consumers.