

Comprehension Questions for Virtual Tours Videos (recycleright.wa.gov.au/virtual-tours)

Teacher notes



Foundation: Use comprehension strategies to understand and discuss texts listened to, viewed or read independently (ACELY1650)

Year 1: Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning about key events, ideas and information in texts that they listen to, view and read by drawing on growing knowledge of context, text structures and language features (ACELY1660)

Year 2: Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning and begin to analyse texts by drawing on growing knowledge of context, language and visual features and print and multimodal text structures (ACELY1670)

Year 3: Use comprehension strategies to build literal and inferred meaning and begin to evaluate texts by drawing on a growing knowledge of context, text structures and language features (ACELY1680)

Year 4: Use comprehension strategies to analyse information, integrating and linking ideas from a variety of print and digital sources (ACELY1703)

Year 5: Use comprehension strategies to analyse information, integrating and linking ideas from a variety of print and digital sources (ACELY1703)

Year 6: Use comprehension strategies to interpret and analyse information and ideas, comparing content from a variety of textual sources including media and digital texts (ACELY1713)

Year 7: Use comprehension strategies to interpret, analyse and synthesise ideas and information, critiquing ideas and issues from a variety of textual sources (ACELY1723)

Year 8: Use comprehension strategies to interpret and evaluate texts by reflecting on the validity of content and the credibility of sources, including finding evidence in the text for the author's point of view (ACELY1734)

Prior to watching the videos, it is recommended to discuss what council area the students live in and where their rubbish is processed. The first unnumbered questions for each video facilitate this. It is important to know who processes your waste, as there are different rules for which bin to put things in, as well as knowing what happens to your waste after the trucks take it away. Contact your local council to find out the latest information.

It is recommended that students have access to the Recycle Right app for further research information. This app can be downloaded from the App Store and Google Play onto a variety of Apple and Android devices. Alternatively, it is also accessible via web browsers at m.recycleright.wa.gov.au.

The Materials Recovery Facility in Canning Vale processes recyclables from the Cities of Melville, Fremantle, Cockburn, Kwinana and the Town of East Fremantle, as well as other councils on a contractual basis.

The Waste Composting Facility in Canning Vale processes Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) from the general waste bins of the Cities of Melville, Fremantle, Cockburn and the Town of East Fremantle.

If you find you cannot answer a question raised by a student, feel free to email your questions to tours@smrc.com.au, where our Education Officer will respond to your enquiry as soon as possible.

Recycle Right Virtual Tours



Name: _____

Waste Composting Facility

Which suburb do you live in? _____

What council area do you live in? _____

Does your general waste bin get composted or sent to landfill? _____

1. What is compost? _____

2. What is the main type of rubbish in your general waste bin? _____

3. How much rubbish arrives at the Waste Composting Facility every day?

- a. 350T b. 35 000T c. 300 kg

4. How do some of the bigger items get removed? _____

5. Use the Recycle Right app to find out what Jeff should have done with his old fire extinguisher.

6. What three things do bacteria need to help make compost?

- _____ ▪ _____ ▪ _____

7. Why do we need to clean the air from inside the WCF? _____

8. Which three things are screened out?

G_ _ _ _ M_ _ _ _ P_ _ _ _ _

9. The green bag in the video is a special compostable bin liner made from corn starch that will biodegrade in the composting process. You could also line your bin with newspaper. Why are these ideas better than using a plastic bag to line your bin? _____

10. Why is composting waste better than sending it to landfill and burying it? _____

Comprehension Answers – Waste Composting Facility

1. What is compost?

Compost is a soil-like material made of decomposed organic material, such as food waste, plant matter and grass clippings. Compost is used to improve soil quality and help plants grow. (Answers may vary)

2. What is the main type of rubbish in your general waste bin? Food and organic waste

3. How much rubbish arrives at the Waste Composting Facility every day?

a. **350T** b. 35 000T c. 300 kg

4. How do some of the bigger items get removed?

An excavator removes large items, such as rope, hoses, blankets and other bulky items.

5. Use the Recycle Right app to find out what Jeff should have done with his old fire extinguisher.

Jeff should have taken his old fire extinguisher to his nearest Household Hazardous Waste disposal site. Our nearest HHW site is...

6. What three things do bacteria need to help make compost?

▪ Heat ▪ Oxygen ▪ Moisture

7. Why do we need to clean the air from inside the WCF? How is the air cleaned?

Rotting rubbish produces odours that if not managed correctly could pose a nuisance to our neighbours. The air is pumped out of the facility, through humidifiers and into biofilters, where microorganisms break down the odour molecules before it is released into the atmosphere.

8. Which three things are screened out?

GLASS METAL PLASTIC

9. The green bag in the video is a special compostable bin liner made from corn starch that will biodegrade in the composting process. You could also line your bin with newspaper. Why are these ideas better than using a plastic bag to line your bin?

Plastic is not compostable. By lining your bin with compostable alternatives, there is less contamination in the compost and less residual waste going to landfill. (Answers may vary)

10. Why is composting waste better than sending it to landfill and burying it?

Rotting organic material in landfills produce methane gases, which contribute to global warming and climate change. Because the waste composting process is mostly done aerobically (with oxygen), methane is not produced. Also, instead of locking precious nutrients away in landfill, when we compost organic waste it can be reused to help grow crops on farms. (Answers may vary)

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Name: _____

Materials Recovery Facility

Which suburb do you live in? _____

Which council area do you live in? _____

Does your recycling come to the MRF in Canning Vale? _____

1. How long can a plastic water bottle take to decompose? _____

2. Rules of recycling

- Put items _____ in the bin.
- _____ all bottles, cans and containers.
- Take the _____ off jars and bottles.
- Even _____ glass can be recycled.

3. What are some different separation methods that we use to sort the recyclables?

- _____
- _____
- _____

4. Shredded paper cannot be recycled through your yellow topped bin. What else could you do with it? (Hint: Use the Recycle Right app if you get stuck)

5. What can the following things be turned into:

- a. Aluminium: _____
- b. Plastic: _____
- c. Paper & cardboard: _____
- d. Glass: _____

6. How are steel cans removed? _____

Comprehension Questions – Materials Recovery Facility

7. Use the Handy Tips on the Recycle Right app to find out about the different types of plastic.

Number	Name	Products
 PETE		
 HDPE		
 V		
 LDPE		
 PP		
 PS		
 OTHER		

8. How many tonnes of waste does the MRF in Canning Vale process every year?

- a. 400T b. 40 000T c. 4 000 000T

9. Why do you think it is important to recycle? _____

10. Apart from recycling, what other ways can waste be reduced? _____

Comprehension Answers – Materials Recovery Facility

Which suburb do you live in? _____

Which council area do you live in? _____

Does your recycling come to the MRF in Canning Vale? _____

1. How long can a plastic water bottle take to decompose? **500 years**
2. Rules of recycling
 - Put items **loose** in the bin.
 - **Rinse** all bottles, cans and containers.
 - Take the **tops/lids** off jars and bottles.
 - Even **broken** glass can be recycled.
3. What are the different separation methods that we use to sort the recyclables?
 - a. Hand
 - b. Rollers
 - c. Conveyors
 - d. Magnet
 - e. Optical sorter/infrared laser
 - f. Eddy current
 - g. Rotating sieve or trommel
4. Shredded paper cannot be recycled through your yellow topped bin. What else could you do with it? (Hint: Use the Recycle Right app if you get stuck)

Answers may vary, but could include being added to a home compost bin, placed in your worm farm, donated to animal shelters or used as a mulch in the garden.

5. Use the Handy Tips on Recycle Right app to find out about the different types of plastic.

For answers, see the app.



Comprehension Answers – Materials Recovery Facility

6. How are steel cans removed? **With a magnet**
7. What can the following things be turned into:
 - a. Aluminium: **new cans, car parts and electronics**
 - b. Plastic: **clothing, thread, bottles or furniture**
 - c. Paper & cardboard: **cardboard boxes, office paper, newspaper or hand towels**
 - d. Glass: **road base**
8. How many tonnes of waste does the MRF in Canning Vale process every year?
 - a. 400T
 - b. **40 000T**
 - c. 4 000 000T
9. Why do you think it is important to recycle? **Answers will vary.**
10. Apart from recycling, what other ways can waste be reduced? **Answers will vary.**

Recycle Right Virtual Tours



Name: _____

Green Waste Facility

Which suburb do you live in? _____

What council area do you live in? _____

1. Circle which bin you should put small amounts of green garden waste in.
a. Green-topped bin b. Yellow-topped bin c. Red-topped bin

2. What are the branches, leaves and other clippings turned into?

3. Describe what mulch is. _____

4. 50,000 tonnes of green waste is equal to how many trailer loads? _____

5. What happens to the larger logs? _____

6. Pasteurising is a process where a material is heated to a temperature to remove unwanted or undesirable items. Circle the things that are removed during this process

Nutrients

Mulch

Seeds

Plastic

7. What does RichGro do to the mulch? _____

8. Why do you think mulching plant material is better than sending it to landfill?

Comprehension Answers – Green Waste Facility

1. Circle which bin you should put small amounts of green garden waste in?

a. Green-topped bin

b. Yellow-topped bin

c. Red-topped bin

2. What are the branches, leaves and other clippings turned into? **Mulch**

3. Describe what mulch is.

Mulch can be made from branches and other garden clippings that have been shredded. Mulch helps plant growth by stopping evaporation, returning nutrients to the soil and reducing weed growth.

4. 50 000 tonnes of green waste is equal to how many trailer loads? **16,000 trailer loads**

5. What happens to the larger logs?

Broken down into woodchips and used in the Waste Composting Facility's biofilters (watch the Waste Composting Facility Virtual Tour for more information)

6. Pasteurising is a process where a material is heated to a temperature to remove unwanted or undesirable items. Circle the things that are removed during this process.

Nutrients

Mulch

Seeds

Plastic

7. What does RichGro do to the mulch?

RichGro lays the mulch out in rows and let it age. They also use a machine to turn the mulch, helping with their processes

8. Why do you think mulching plant material is better than sending it to landfill?

Answers will vary, but could include information about less methane production, reusing nutrients and materials instead of throwing them away and provides more jobs for people.

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Name: _____

3-2-1 Note taking

3. Things I learned

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

2. Questions I have

1. _____

2. _____

1. Things I found interesting

Recycle Right Virtual Tours – PMI



Name: _____

Interesting

Pluses

Minuses

Recycle Right Virtual Tours – PMI

Name: _____



Draw what you saw