

The background is a vibrant green with a repeating pattern of stylized illustrations. It features green recycling bins with white recycling symbols, yellow crowns, and yellow recycling symbols. The bins are depicted as if they have arms and legs, holding yellow wands with red tips. The recycling symbols are yellow and consist of three chasing arrows forming a triangle.

Recycling Royalty

Session 1

Teacher Guidance

Recycling Bin Survey

Teacher notes

45
Mins

Introduction

This lesson introduces pupils to the concept of natural resources and how recycling can help conserve them.

The big question is: How can we improve recycling at our school?

The learning outcomes are to understand:

- What a natural resources is.
- Recycling can help conserve natural resources
- Why recycling is beneficial.

This guide takes you through each slide.

Curriculum Links KS2

PSHE

- L4. the importance of having compassion towards others; shared responsibilities we all have for caring for other people and living things; how to show care and concern for others
- L5. ways of carrying out shared responsibilities for protecting the environment in school and at home; how everyday choices can affect the environment (e.g. reducing, reusing, recycling.)

Citizenship

- Pupils should be taught to: Take responsibility (for example, for planning and looking after the school environment; for the needs of others, such as by acting as a peer supporter, as a befriender, or as a playground mediator for younger pupils; for looking after animals properly; for identifying safe, healthy and sustainable means of travel when planning their journey to school)

Resources

- True or false cards
- 1 bag containing: a piece of fruit, cotton t-shirt, book, plastic bottle, mobile phone, woolly jumper

Timings

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Slides 1-4 | Introductory slides (Approx 5 minutes) |
| Slides 5-7 | What are natural resources (Approx 12 minutes) |
| Slides 8-9 | What is recycling (Approx 5 minutes) |
| Slides 10-12 | Why recycling is important (Approx 15 minutes) |
| Slides 13-14 | Plenary (Approx 5 minutes) |
| Slides 15 | Outline next steps & close session (Approx 2 minutes) |



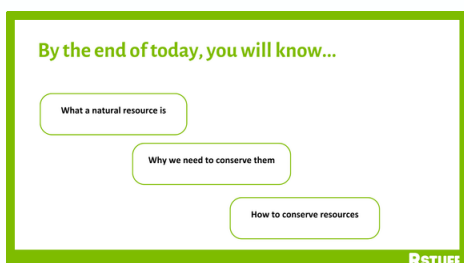


Slide 1

Explain we are going to explore school recycling.

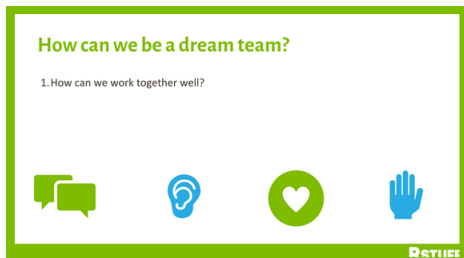
Assess: What do we already know about recycling?

- What is it?
- Why do we do it?
- How do we recycle?



Slide 2

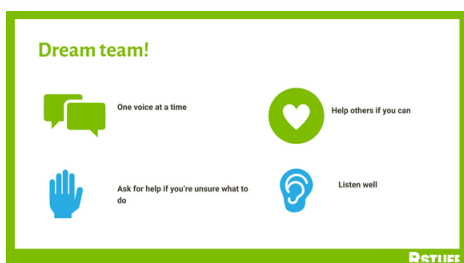
Explain what you are going to look at in the session.



Slide 3

Say: we will be working in small groups.

Ask: How can we work well together? Take ideas.



Slide 4

Summarise behaviours of great team work.

What's in my Bag?

We are going to look at some items from this bag and you say:

- What it is.
- What it is made from
- Where that material comes from

There are some pictures on the next slide to help you.

Challenge: What connects all these items?

RSTUFF

Slides 5 & 6

Play the 'whats in my bag' game as per the instructions on the slide.

You will need a bag with the following items in it:

- Piece of fruit
- Cotton -tshirt
- Woolly jumper
- Mobile phone
- Plastic bottle
- Book



Slide 7

Play the video.



One of the ways we can use fewer
natural resources is
recycling!

RSTUFF

Slide 8

Say: recycling helps conserve natural resources.

Recycling is.....

when 'stuff' that can no longer be repaired or used
is made into new things



RSTUFF

Slide 9

Explain what recycling is.

Common misconception: recycling is when we reuse things or upcycle but recycling is making a brand new item from something which is no longer wanted. E.g. When a bottle is broken back down into pellets and melted to make new brand new bottles.

Recycling is.....

when 'stuff' that can no longer be repaired or used
is made into new things



RSTUFF

Slide 9 cont...

Assess: give examples and ask students to say if it is recycling. eg:

1. Passing clothes onto a friend (not recycling).
2. Old clothes are shredded and re spun into brand new clothes (recycling).
3. Using scrap paper (not recycling)
4. Breaking old paper back down to a pulp then drying it out to make brand new paper (recycling).

Making Milk Bottles: Without recycling

This is called a linear economy



RSTUFF

Slide 10

Explain how oil is extracted from the ground, made into plastic pellets and milk bottles, then thrown away when we no longer need it.

Explain this is called a linear economy.

Ask: Why might this be a problem?

Possible answers:

- Disturbs habitats
- Uses lots of energy which makes Climate Change worse?
- We might run out of natural resources.

Making milk bottles with recycling

This is called a circular economy



RSTUFF

Slide 11

Explain that in a circular economy, when we recycle we don't have to extract as many natural resources.

Just how good is recycling?

Let's play true or false to discover some amazing facts about recycling.

- 3 volunteers are needed to read statements from our true or false cards.
- Everyone else, will vote if they think the fact is true or false!



RSTUFF

Slide 12

Use the true and false cards to play the game.

Quick fire quiz!

1. What is a natural resource?
2. If everyone lived like people in the UK, how many planets would we need to live as we do now?
3. Name one way we can conserve our natural resources
4. How much energy can you save by using recycled plastic?

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Slides 13-14

Assess: complete the quiz to check pupils understanding.

Be Recycling
Royalty



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Slides 15

Bring the session to a close.

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Our stuff. Our responsibility.

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