



CATCH ME RECYCLING

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HOW TO PLAY THE GAME

Preparation stage:

Print the question cards and cut them. Then print the board, or ask the students to make one. You also need pawns for each player and a dice.

Gameplay:

The question cards are shuffled and placed in a pile.

Players roll the dice – the person who throws the most points starts the game.

Players draw a question card and answer the question. If they answer correctly, they roll the dice and advance by the number of points thrown. The question card is set aside in a separate pile.

The player who reaches the finish line first, i.e. the centre of the board – wins.

If all the question cards have been used up – mix them up and reuse them – this will help players to master recycling issues.





<p>1. Which materials can be recycled? [A] Paper and cardboard [B] Plastic [C] Glass [D] Metal [E] All of the above</p>	<p>2. Recycling is important for the environment because it [A] Reduces the amount of waste in landfills [B] Saves energy [C] Reduces greenhouse gas emissions [D] Reduces tree felling [E] All of the above</p>
<p>3. Which of the following items cannot be recycled? [A] Plastic bottle [B] Newspaper [C] Polystyrene foam [D] Aluminium can</p>	<p>4 What are the benefits of recycling? [A] Saving on natural resources [B] Improving air quality [C] Creation of new products from recovered materials [D] Reduction of water pollution</p>
<p>5. What colour is usually the waste bin for plastic? [A] Green [B] Blue [C] Yellow [D] Red</p>	<p>6. What are the three stages of recycling? [A] Collection and segregation, processing, production [B] Collection, incineration, deposition [C] Incineration, segregation, storage [D] Production, segregation, disposal</p>
<p>7. What is composting? [A] Process for converting organic waste into fertiliser [B] The manufacturing process of plastic packaging [C] Incineration of waste in a landfill [D] The production process of paper from recovered paper</p>	<p>8. What is the name of the material obtained from recycling old newspapers and paper? [A] Paper [B] Plastic [C] Glass [D] Metal</p>
<p>9. Which of the following materials is biodegradable and can be composted? [A] Plastic [B] Glass [C] Paper [D] Metal</p>	<p>10. What is the most common type of plastic used for beverage bottles? [A] PET [B] PVC [C] HDPE [D] PP</p>
<p>11. What can be made from recycled plastic? [A] PET bottles [B] PVC pipes [C] Food packaging [D] All of the above</p>	<p>12. What is 'electro-waste'? [A] Defective televisions [B] Unnecessary mobile phones [C] Used batteries [D] All unnecessary electronic devices</p>
<p>13. What products can be made from recycled glass? [A] New bottles and jars [B] Cardboard packaging [C] Car tyres [D] Plastic bags</p>	<p>14. What is the 'green dot'? [A] Recycling symbol [B] Place for depositing organic waste [C] Picnic-friendly venue [D] Herbal shop</p>
<p>15. What materials are most commonly used for food packaging? [A] Plastic and cardboard [B] Glass and paper [C] Metal and rubber [D] Wood and ceramics</p>	<p>16. What does the abbreviation 'PET' mean in the context of recycling? [A] Polyethylene [B] Polyamide [C] Polyethylene terephthalate [D] Polypropylene</p>
<p>17. 'Circular economy' is an economic model in which... [A] waste is deposited in depositories [B] raw materials are recovered and reused [C] all products are destroyed after use [D] there is no recycling</p>	<p>18. What are the benefits of recycling metal? [A] Energy saving [B] Reduction of CO2 emissions [C] Reduced raw material extraction [D] All of the above</p>

<p>19. What waste can be taken to the separate collection centre? [A] Used batteries [B] Used light bulbs [C] Food packaging [D] All of the above</p>	<p>20. What does the abbreviation 'EP' mean in the context of recycling? [A] Polypropylene [B] Polyethylene [C] Polyethylene terephthalate [D] Polyamide</p>
<p>21. What are the benefits of recycling paper? [A] Saving trees [B] Reduced water consumption [C] Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [D] All of the above</p>	<p>22. What are the most common types of plastic? [A] PET, PE, PP, PVC [B] PVC, HDPE, LDPE, PP [C] PET, PVC, PP, PS [D] PE, PP, PS, ABS</p>
<p>23. What is a 'clothing charity container'? [A] A container in which clothes are collected for distribution to the needy [B] Used oil container [C] Electro-waste bin [D] Glass container</p>	<p>24. Which of the following products can usually be recycled? [A] Plastic card [B] Paper cup [C] Plastic bag [D] Chewing gum</p>
<p>25. What products can be made from recycled PET plastic? [A] New bottles [B] PVC pipes [C] Food packaging [D] All of the above</p>	<p>26. Which materials should always be recycled? [A] Paper and cardboard [B] Plastic [C] Glass [D] Metal [E] All of the above</p>
<p>27. Which of the following things can usually be recycled? [A] Paper bags [B] Newspapers and magazines [C] PVC pipes [D] Food packaging</p>	<p>28. What is 'waste segregation'? [A] Breakdown of waste into different categories, such as paper, plastic, glass [B] Disposal of waste for landfill [C] Incineration of waste [D] Collection of all waste in one container</p>
<p>29. What are the benefits of recycling paper and cardboard? [A] Energy saving [B] Reduction of tree felling [C] Water treatment [D] All of the above</p>	<p>30. Which of the following wastes can usually be taken to a separate collection point? [A] Used tyres [B] Organic waste [C] Used batteries [D] Furniture</p>
<p>31. What is 'disposal' in the context of waste? [A] Waste incineration process [B] Processing of waste into new products [C] Deposition of waste at waste disposal sites [D] Recycling of plastic packaging</p>	<p>32. What products can be obtained from recycled metal? [A] New cans [B] New packaging [C] New car components [D] All of the above</p>
<p>33. Where is the container for used batteries usually located in shops or offices? [A] In the car park [B] In the kitchen [C] In the bathroom [D] In the entrance hall</p>	<p>34. What is 'PS' in the context of a code denoting a type of plastic? [A] Polyethylene [B] Polystyrene [C] Polyamide [D] Polypropylene</p>
<p>35. What are the benefits of recycling newsprint? [A] Water saving [B] Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions [C] Water treatment [D] All of the above</p>	<p>36. What can be made from recycled aluminium cans? [A] Production of new cans [B] Production of automotive components [C] Food packaging [D] All of the above</p>

<p>37. What does the abbreviation 'WM' mean on drinks packaging? [A] Weight Management [B] Waste Management [C] Water Management [D] Waste Minimisation</p>	<p>38. What types of waste can be recycled at recycling facilities? [A] Municipal waste [B] Medical waste [C] Industrial waste [D] Hazardous waste</p>
<p>39. What can be made from recycled sunglasses? [A] Combustion for energy [B] New glasses frames (spectacles frames) [C] Deposition [D] Shipment to shops as a recycled product</p>	<p>40. What can be made from recycled glass? [A] Production of new bottles and jars [B] Manufacture of cardboard packaging [C] Electrical cable formation [D] All of the above</p>
<p>41. Which of the following items can be recycled? [A] Expired medicines [B] Used batteries [C] Polystyrene foam [D] Used cooking oils</p>	<p>42. 'Closed-loop recycling' is a process in which... [A] raw materials are used to manufacture new products [B] raw materials are lost and not reused [C] waste is deposited in depositories [D] the waste is incinerated</p>
<p>43. What is 'energy recovery'? [A] Process for generating electricity from waste [B] Wind energy extraction process [C] Process of reducing energy consumption in buildings [D] Manufacturing process of recycled plastic packaging</p>	<p>44. Where are 'composters' usually located in homes? [A] On the balcony [B] In the garden [C] In the kitchen [D] In the bathroom</p>
<p>45. Name the benefits of recycling paper and cardboard. [A] Reduction of tree felling [B] Energy saving [C] Improving air quality [D] All of the above</p>	<p>46. What is 'scrapping' in the context of recycling? [A] Metal recycling process [B] Composting process [C] Glass recycling process [D] Plastics to pellets process</p>
<p>47. What are the benefits of recycling newspapers? [A] Water saving [B] Reduction of tree felling [C] Improving air quality [D] All of the above</p>	<p>48. What is 'waste incineration'? [A] Energy from waste process [B] Landfill disposal process [C] Waste treatment process [D] Composting process</p>



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THE ANSWERS

1. [E] All of the above
2. [E] All of the above
3. [C] Styrofoam
4. [A] Saving on natural resources
5. [B] Blue
6. [A] Collection and segregation, processing, production
7. [A] Process for converting organic waste into fertiliser
8. [A] Waste paper
9. [C] Paper
10. [A] PET
11. [D] All of the above
12. [D] All unnecessary electronic devices
13. [A] New bottles and jars
14. [A] Recycling symbol
15. [A] Plastic and cardboard
16. [C] Polyethylene terephthalate
17. [B] An economic model in which raw materials are recovered and reused
18. [A] Energy saving
19. [D] All of the above
20. [B] Polyethylene
21. [A] Saving trees
22. [A] PET, PE, PP, PVC
23. [A] A container in which clothes are collected for distribution to the needy
24. [B] Paper cup
25. [A] New bottles
26. [E] All of the above
27. [D] Food packaging
28. [A] Breakdown of waste into different categories such as paper, plastic, glass
29. [D] All of the above
30. [C] Used batteries
31. [A] Waste incineration process
32. [D] All of the above
33. [D] In the entrance hall
34. [B] Polystyrene
35. [D] All of the above
36. [D] All of the above
37. [B] Waste Management
38. [C] Industrial waste
39. [B] New glasses frames (spectacles frames)
40. [A] Production of new bottles and jars
41. [D] Used cooking oils
42. [A] The process by which raw materials are used to produce new products
43. [A] Waste-to-energy process
44. [B] In the garden
45. [D] All of the above
46. [A] Metal recycling process
47. [D] All of the above
48. [A] Energy from waste process