Edition A

Key Vocabulary Words
Translated Into 6 Languages
Hmong * Laotian
Korean * Cambodian
Vietnamese * Chinese

An ESL Textbook/Workbook

By Charles LaRue
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by Charles LaRue

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  Help Future Students By Answering Some Simple Questions.
Reduce - to create less waste, so that there is less that must be recycled or thrown away.

Example:
Using an automatic hand dryer means there are no paper towels to throw away.

Reuse - to buy things that can be used again and again, or to figure out another way that item can be used.

Example:
Using your own ceramic cup at work means there are no plastic cups to throw away. You can wash it and reuse it every day.

Recycle - instead of throwing an item in the garbage, to give it to a person or company who will use it, or make something else with it.

Example:
Recycling your pop and food cans means there will be less trash in a resource recovery facility or landfill. Plus, a company can use the old cans to make new cans.
Why reduce? Why reuse? Why recycle?

What happens to garbage after we throw it away?

Why are recycling, reducing and reusing good ideas?
Chapter 1

How Can You Reuse Household Goods, Clothes and Toys?

Discussion Questions

Answer these questions with your partner.

1. Do you go to garage sales? What do you buy?
2. What do you do with clothes that are too small?
3. Have you bought anything from a newspaper classified ad?
Vocabulary

1. **charities** (groups that help poor people or people in need)
   - koom haum pub neeg pluag
   - 자선기관
   - hội từ thiện

2. **consignment** (to lend something to a store until they sell it for you)
   - tso kom luag muab muag
   - 무역관매
   - gũi hàng để bán

3. **donation** (something you give to a charity)
   - ib qho muab pub
   - 기부물
   - quyến dỗ

4. **donate** (to give something to a charity)
   - muab pub
   - 기부하다
   - biểu tang

5. **garage sale** (when people sell things they don’t need anymore, usually in their garage, yard or driveway)
   - muag khoom qub
   -集体经济
   - món kiện sell
   - bán đồ cũ

6. **household goods** (the things you have in your house)
   - cuab yeej cuab tam
   - 가정용 물품
   - vật dụng trong nhà

7. **classified ads** (ads in the newspaper listing things people want to sell)
   - ntawv qhia yuav muag khoom
   - 광고판매이지
   - muốn quảng cáo

In Vietnamese:
- các tổ chức từ thiện
- giao dịch cho thuê
- quyên dỗ
- biếu tặng
- tẩy công
- quan hệ
- quảng cáo
Household Goods

1. dishes
   cov tais
   접시
   đĩa, chén
   ท่อ, ชาม
   碗盤

2. furniture
   cov rooj tog
   가구
   bàn, ghế
   โต๊ะ หุ้น
   家俱

3. linens
   cov pam
   수건 및 침대, 베개보등
   yải vóc
   ผ้าปูห้องนอน
   ผืนผ้ากันนอน-ผืนผ้าปอก
   床單桌巾

4. mattress
   lub txaj
   매트리스
   nêm
   ที่นอน
   นก
   床墊
5. silverware
   cov diav rawg
   수저, 포크, 칼, 둔 철
   vật dụng bằng bạc
   บุคาระ
   餐具，刀叉

6. toys
   khoom ua si
   장난감
   đồ chơi
   ของเล่น
   ตุ๊กตา
   玩具
Used household goods, clothes and toys can be reused and recycled. Household goods are furniture, dishes, silverware, glassware, linens and mattresses.

Clean, usable household goods, clothes and toys can be donated to many organizations. Find out if your county has a Community Action Program that takes donations. Churches often take donations. Depending upon where you live, some organizations, like the Disabled Veterans and the Salvation Army, will come to your home to pick up donations.

Look in the Yellow Pages telephone book under “thrift shops” or “furniture used,” to find a place that takes donations. Some places only take furniture, others only clothes, or toys. Call ahead to find out if they will take your items.

You can sell your clothes, and sometimes toys, on consignment. To sell on consignment, you take the things you want to sell to a consignment store. The store does not pay you until after it sells your things. They will keep 20% to 60% of the sale price. To find a store that will sell your things, look in the Yellow Pages telephone book under “clothing consignment for resale.” Call them first, to find out if they are able to take your things, before bringing your items in.

You can sell things yourself at a garage sale. It is a good idea to go to a few garage sales first to see how they are handled. A few days before the garage sale, take all of the items you no longer need, and set them up neatly in the garage. Be sure to mark the sale price that you want for each item. It is a good idea to put an ad in the paper that will tell other people the day, date, and time of your sale. You will have to pay for the ad. Put some signs on the streets near your home, so the people who are driving by will know about your sale.

You can also sell used items through the want ads in your local newspaper. You will have to pay for the ad. Call your newspaper, tell them you want to place a classified ad, and what you want the ad to say. Include your phone number.
Exercise 1

Put the letter of the definitions next to the correct word.

1. ______ classified ads
2. ______ household goods
3. ______ garage sale
4. ______ consignment
5. ______ to donate

A. to lend an item to a store who will sell it for you, then you are paid part of the sale price after the item is sold
B. newspaper advertisements about things people are selling
C. to give away
D. a sale of household goods, toys and clothes at a person’s house
E. furniture, dishes, beds, blankets

Exercise 2

Answer the questions from the reading.

1. What kind of household goods, clothes and toys can be donated? ________

________________________________________________________________

2. What are the three ways you can sell furniture? ______________________

________________________________________________________________

3. What does a consignment store pay you for your items? _______________

________________________________________________________________

4. If I don’t want to sell things I no longer want, what can I do with them? __

________________________________________________________________

5. Where can you find a place that will take donations? _________________

________________________________________________________________
Exercise 3

These sentences are false. Cross out the wrong word or words, and change these into true sentences.

1. Dirty, useless household goods can be devoted to many organizations.

2. Some organizations will come to your school to pick up donations.

3. Look in the Yellow Pages, under “Gift Shops” or “Furniture Refinishing,” to find a place that will take your donations.

4. Some stores will sell things for you on conversation.

5. The consignment store will pay you before they sell your things.

6. A consignment store will keep 50% to 75% of the sale price.

7. You can also sell things yourself at a basement sale.

8. You could advertise your garage sale on TV.

9. You could also put fences on streets near your house.
Exercise 4

1. You are talking with a friend. Finish the following dialog.

   You: I don't know what to do with these clothes. The kids have outgrown them.

   Friend: Why don't you ________________________________

   You: How can I do that?

   Friend: It's easy. First you ________________________________
   then _______________________________________

   You: Thanks for the information.

   Friend: You're welcome.

2. Repeat the same dialog starting with:

   You: I don't know what to do with this old furniture now that we've bought new stuff.

3. Repeat the same dialog starting with:

   You: I don't know what to do with these old toys. The kids don't play with them anymore.
Chapter 2

What Can You Recycle At Home?
How Can You Recycle It?

Discussion Questions

Answer these questions with your partner.

1. Do you throw away empty cans and bottles?
2. What do you do with your old newspapers?
3. Did you recycle in your country?
4. If yes, what did you recycle?
Vocabulary

1. **community** (city, town, or area where you live)
   - lub nroog
   - 地区
   - 社区

2. **crush** (to make something smaller, so it takes up less space)
   - tsuoo
   - 揉
   - 壓扁

3. **tear down and flatten** (to make something flat)
   - ua kom pluav
   - 撕
   - 壓平

4. **newspaper inserts and supplements** (extra advertising booklets and papers that are added to the newspaper)
   - ntawv hauv daim xov xwm thiab lwm yam
   - 插頁和增刊

5. **labels** (on a container, the paper or plastic on which the name of the product, and other information, is printed)
   - ntawv qhia npe
   - 標貼

6. **probably** (usually true)
   - tej zaum
   - 可能

7. **remove** (to take something off)
   - tshem
   - 除去
Vocabulary Continued

8. **rinse** (to wash clean with water)
   
   yaug

   ฝีเย้ย

   sự dúc (miệng chai .......

   ลาเรื อเอต

   ยูก

   沖洗

9. **separate** (to put like things in one place and different things in another place, to keep things apart)

   faib

   บนิราย

   phân ra, chia rế

   แทยำ อเอต

   ฝ่ากงดู-less layูเอร

   分隔

10. **sort** (to arrange things according to kind, to put similar things together)

    yais

    บนิราย

    lụa, chọn

    จ่งบนเอต

    หุกิปหัน

    分類

11. **caps and lids** (tops from bottles and jars)

    cov hau thiab cov muab khwb

     hookup

    นắp dầy và vung

    ตะเฝย ตะแฉล

    ฝรัญก

    瓶盖
What You Can Probably Recycle From Your Home

1. drink cans
cov poom dej
음료수 캔
lon nước uống
นมผงชู กระป๋อง
แก้วน้ำๆ
飲料鐵罐

2. food cans
cov kos poom zaub mov
음식 캔
dụ hộp
นมผงชู กระป๋อง
แก้วน้ำๆ
食品罐頭

3. corrugated cardboard boxes
tej thawv ntawv tuab
มันบะซ์ กระดาษ
thùng giấy carton
ขั้วกระดาษ กระดาษ
瓦楞紙盒

4. glass bottles and jars
hwj iav thia biaub iav
유리병 그리고 단지
các chai thủy tinh và lọ bằng đất
ขวดแก้ว และ ขวดแก้ว
玻璃瓶罐
What You Can Probably Recycle From Your Home

5. newspapers
   ntawv xov xwm
   신문
   báo hôm ngày
   ฉบับวันการ
   报纸

6. plastic bottles
   hwj yas
   플라스틱 병
   các bính nhựa
   容器 塑料
   ขวดพลาสติก
   塑膠瓶，保特瓶

7. plastic water and juice jugs
   taub yas ntim dej los sis kua qab zib
   플라스틱 식수 또는 유스병
   bính nhựa đựng nước hay
   bính nhựa đựng nước trái cây
   容器 塑料 包装水和果汁
   塑膠水壺或果汁壺

8. plastic milk jugs
   taub yas ntim mis
   플라스틱 우유병
   bính nhựa đựng sữa
   容器 塑料 乳品
   塑膠牛奶壺
What You Can Probably Recycle From Your Home

9. aluminum foil and trays
   ntawv ci los sis cov tais
   鋁箔或鋁盤

10. empty aerosol cans
    poom tsuag tshuaj uas tsis tshuav dab tsi hauv
    噴霧劑空罐

11. boxboard
    thawv ntawv
    硬紙盒

12. mixed paper and junk mail
    tej daim ntawv thiab ntawv khib nyiab
    各類信件紙張
What You Can Probably Recycle From Your Home

13. magazines
   tej phau ntawv
   简易期刊

14. phone books
   phau ntawv xov tooj
   电话分类簿

15. paper grocery bags
   h nab ntawv ntim zaub mov
   纸袋
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHAT YOU CAN RECYCLE</th>
<th>HOW TO RECYCLE IT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A. cans              | You must rinse them clean.  
                        | You may have to remove paper labels. |
| B. corrugated cardboard | It must be clean.  
                          | You must remove staples.  
                          | You must flatten or tear down into 3' x 3' bundles.  
                          | You cannot recycle pizza or pop boxes.  
                          | They must not be plastic coated boxes. |
| C. glass bottles and jars | You must rinse out food.  
                          | You must remove caps and lids.  
                          | You may have to remove foil labels.  
                          | You may have to sort by color:  
                          | clear, brown or green glass. |
| D. newspapers        | They must be clean and dry.  
                          | Newspaper supplements and inserts can be recycled.  
                          | You must put them in a paper grocery bag or recycling bin. |
| E. plastic bottles   | They must be pop, milk, juice or water bottles.  
                          | You must rinse them clean.  
                          | You must remove caps or lids.  
                          | You may have to separate by type:  
                          | milk, juice and water jugs, pop bottles, soap,  
                          | shampoo, and detergent bottles.  
                          | Your city may recycle other plastic bottles. |
| F. aluminum foil or trays | You must rinse off food. |
| G. aerosol cans      | You must remove caps.  
                          | They must be empty. |
| H. boxboard          | You must remove any bags inside.  
                          | You must flatten and put them in a paper grocery bag. |
| I. mixed paper and junk mail | You can recycle typing and computer paper.  
                          | You can recycle envelopes, letters, ads and brochures.  
                          | You must put them in a paper grocery bag. |
| J. magazines, catalogs and phone books | You must put them in a paper grocery bag. |
Exercise 1

Read the table on the previous page. Write down the name of what to recycle next to the phrase of how to recycle it.

There can be more than one correct answer.

1. glass bottles and plastic bottles  Take off caps and rings.
2. _________________________   Rinse out food.
3. _________________________   Flatten or tear down.
4. _________________________   Put in a paper grocery bag.
5. _________________________   Take off labels.
6. _________________________   Remove caps and lids.
7. _________________________   Sort by color.
8. _________________________   No pizza boxes.
9. _________________________   Remove any bags inside.
10. _________________________   Must be clean and dry.
11. _________________________   Must be empty.
Exercise 2 - Fill in the Blanks

A. Cans ___________ labels and _________ them clean.

B. Corrugated cardboard ___________ or tear down. Must be ___________. _________ pizza boxes.

C. Glass bottles and jars Rinse ___________ food. ________ caps, lids and rings. ____________ by color.

D. Magazines and catalogs ___________ them in a paper grocery bag.
Exercise 2 Continued - Fill in the blanks

E. Newspapers  
Must be _________ and dry. Put them in a ______________ bin or ______________.

F. Plastic bottles  
__________ them clean. __________ caps and rings. Separate by ________________.

G. Mixed paper and mail  
You __________ recycle cards, __________ _____________, ads and brochures. Put them in a _________________.

H. Boxboard  
You must remove ______________ inside. ____________ and put them in a paper bag.
**Exercise 3**

**NOTE:** To do this exercise, you will need information about recycling in your local community. If you don’t know, ask your teacher to help you learn what you can recycle from your home.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Can you recycle these from your home?</th>
<th>Yes, I can / No, I can’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. cans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. corrugated cardboard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. glass bottles and jars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. newspapers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. plastic bottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pop, milk, juice or water bottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. other plastic bottles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shampoo, ketchup, others</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. aluminum foil or trays</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. aerosol cans</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>J. boxboard</td>
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<tr>
<td>K. mixed paper and junk mail</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. magazines and catalogs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. phone books</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 4
Work with a partner. Look at the pictures. Use the information from the table on page 19, to tell your partner how to recycle it.

Example 1.
A. What are you doing with these cans?
B. I'm recycling them.
A. You need to rinse them first.

1. rinse them

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

4. ____________________

5. ____________________

6. ____________________

7. ____________________
Chapter 3

When And Where Can You Recycle?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. Do you live in an apartment or a house?
2. Do you recycle at your home?
3. Where do you put things for recycling?
Curb  (the edge of the street, where it meets the yard)

If you live in a house, and are not sure where to put your recyclables, call the city and ask. You probably put the things you are going to recycle by the curb. The curb is the edge of the street, where it meets the yard. You can use the recycling bin that your garbage hauler provides, or paper grocery bags. Never use plastic grocery bags for this. Put the bins and bags next to the curb on the evening before recycling day, or before 7:00 in the morning.

If you live in an apartment and are not sure where to put your recyclables, call your landlord and ask. You probably have large recycling bins at the back of your apartment building. If so, you don’t have to wait for a special recycling day. You can put things in the recycling bins whenever you want. The bins will be labeled. Sort your items carefully and put materials in the right bins. Don’t put paper grocery bags in the same recycling bins as the cans or bottles. You can reuse the paper bags, or recycle them by putting them in the bin that holds newspapers.
Where do you keep things for recycling before recycling day?

House with a curbside recycling program:

Keep them in paper grocery bags or recycling bins, in your house or garage. Carry them to the curb for recycling.

Apartment recycling program:

Every day is recycling day in an apartment. You can store things to recycle in paper bags, or put them in the recycling bins every day.

Where do I recycle the things that my garbage hauler won’t take?

If you don’t have curbside or apartment recycling, you can take your recycling items to a drop-off center. You can bring newspapers, other papers, plastic, glass and cans all together to a drop-off center. You can separate them at the drop-off center and put them in the correct recycling bin. There is more information about what to take to drop-off sites, later in the book.

Do you have to recycle?

No, but it’s a good idea to recycle. It depends on the policies of the community in which you live, but in some communities you will save money if you recycle.

Why is recycling a good idea?

It’s good for your community, which means it’s good for you. The recyclables are sold to companies that can use them to make new products we all use. It saves our natural resources when we can recycle something. Reusing and recycling also reduces the garbage. Besides, it’s so easy to do.
Exercise 1

These sentences are false. Cross out the wrong word or words, and change these into true sentences.

1. If you live in an apartment you probably recycle at the curb.
2. You can put your recyclables in bins or plastic garbage bags, and put them at the curb.
3. You should put your bins and bags outside before noon on recycling day.
4. Apartment buildings usually have one large recycling bin.
5. You don’t have to put things in the right bin.
6. You can put paper grocery bags in the same bin with the glass bottles.
7. If your garbage hauler does not pick up recyclables, you should just throw everything in the trash.
8. You shouldn’t recycle because it is bad for your community.
9. It is against the law to put recyclable aluminum cans in the garbage.
10. Recycling will put more garbage in the landfill or resource recovery facility.
Exercise 2

Look at the calendar and fill in all the missing words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Su</th>
<th>M</th>
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<td>Fourth Sunday</td>
<td>Fifth Monday</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
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</table>

Exercise 3

Answer the questions.

1. What is the date of the first Wednesday? ____________________________
2. What is the date of the second Thursday? ____________________________
3. What is the date of the fifth Tuesday? _______________________________
4. What are the dates of the first and third Mondays? __________________
5. What are the dates of the second and fourth Fridays? _________________
Recycling Days

Once a month
Some neighborhoods pick recyclables up, at the curb, once a month. It’s the same day every month, for example, the third Friday or the fourth Tuesday.

Twice a month
Some neighborhoods pick recyclables up, at the curb, twice a month, for example, the first and third Wednesdays. If there are five Wednesdays in a month, they will not pick up on the fifth Wednesday, because that would be every other week and not twice a month.

Every other week
Some neighborhoods pick recyclables up, at the curb, every other week. The first week they pick up, the second week they don’t. The next week they pick up, and the week after that they don’t.

Once a week
Some neighborhoods pick recyclables up, at the curb, the same day every week. For example, they will pick up every week on Friday or every week on Monday.

Holidays
If your usual recycling day is a holiday, like Thanksgiving or Christmas, in most communities the recyclables will be picked up the day after the holiday, unless that day is a Sunday. After that it returns to the usual recycling schedule.
### September

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<tr>
<th>Su</th>
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<th>W</th>
<th>Th</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sa</th>
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<tbody>
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### October

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<th>W</th>
<th>Th</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>Sa</th>
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<td>28</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 4

1. What is the date of the second Monday in October? ___________

2. What is the date of the fourth Wednesday in September? ___________

3. What is the date of the third Thursday in September? ___________

4. Your recycling days are the first and third Tuesdays.
   (a) What are the dates in September? ___________
   (b) What are the dates in October? ___________

5. Your recycling days are twice a month, on the 9th and 23rd of September. When is your next recycling day? ___________

6. Your recycling days are every other week, on the 9th and 23rd of September. When is your next recycling day? ___________

7. Your recycling days are on the 3rd and 17th of September. When is your next recycling day? ___________

8. Your recycling day is once a month, on the 19th of September. When is your next recycling day? ___________

Exercise 5

Work with a partner. Answer the questions about how you recycle.

A: Do you live in a house or an apartment?
B: I live in ________________________________.

A: What do you recycle?
B: ______________________________________.

A: Where do you put things for recycling?
B: ______________________________________.

A: When do you recycle?
B: _______________________________________.
Chapter 4

What Is Household Hazardous Waste?
What Do Warning Labels Mean?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. Did you use chemicals at home in your country?
2. Do you use household chemicals here?
3. Why are some chemicals dangerous?
4. What hazardous chemicals are in your house?
Vocabulary

1. burns (injury to the skin from heat, fire or chemicals)
   - caws pliav kub hnyiab
   - 타다
   - phồng
   - ភិឈឱុត
   - 燒傷

2. flammable (something that will catch fire and burn easily)
   - txawj kub hnyiab
   - 인화성의
   - vật dễ cháy
   - せいねん
   - 易燃的

3. toxic (something will will make you sick if you eat, drink or breathe it)
   - tshuaj lom
   - 유독한
   - chất độc
   - ][/2]
   - 有毒的

4. corrosive (a liquid that will burn your skin or eyes upon contact and, if you drink it, it will burn your mouth and throat)
   - tshuaj tom
   - 부식성의
   - bị ăn mòn
   - 腐蚀的

5. caution - mild hazard (this is a little dangerous to use, so be careful)
   - ចិញ្ចយោបលំអនេរ គេបាន ប្រកួត ជាសម្រាប់ ខ្ចោះក្នុង ប្រកួត
   - chủ ý, sự nguy hiểm nhở
   - 小心谨慎（輕度危險）

6. warning - moderate hazard (this is dangerous to use, so be very careful)
   - ceev faj--muaj xwm txheej
   - 경고 (중간정도의 위험)
   - cảnh cáo, sự nguy hiểm tầm thương
   - 警告（中度危險）

7. danger - extreme hazard (this is extremely dangerous to use, so take every precaution.)
   - ceeb toom--muaj xwm txheej heev
   - 위험 (강한 위험)
   - nguy hiểm, xảy ra nghiêm trọng
   - 危險（高度危險）
8. **inhale** (to breathe in)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inhale</td>
<td>흡입하다</td>
<td>hít vào</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. **absorb** (to enter your body through your skin)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>absorb</td>
<td>흡수하다</td>
<td>chắt hấp thụ, thẩm vào</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. **swallow** (to drink, eat or ingest something)

    | English | Korean | Vietnamese |
    |---------|--------|------------|
    | swallow | 삼키다  | nuốt       |

11. **chemical** (man-made substance used for cleaning, gardening, etc.)

    | English | Korean | Vietnamese |
    |---------|--------|------------|
    | chemical | 화학물질 | chắt hóa học |

---

**Hazardous Household Products**

1. aerosol containers - **flammable**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aerosol containers</td>
<td>압축본투기</td>
<td>lon chứa arerosol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   ** imágenes de aerosol containers - flammable**
Household Hazardous Products

2. cleaning solvents - flammable
   cov tshuaj ntxuav khoom
   清潔溶劑

3. gasoline - flammable
   roj tsheb
   汽油

4. kerosene - flammable
   roj av
   燈油

5. oil-based paint - flammable
   xim uas siv roj ua
   油性漆
6. paint thinner - **flammable**
   
   tshuaj uas kom xim tsis nyeem
   น้ำยา
   löff són mong
   สารยับยั้ง ระสียมี
   ปูนปลาดิบมี

   油漆稀释剂

7. paint stripper - **toxic**
   
   tshuaj uas tshem xim
   เลนส์ บัดกินยา
   chài, tây sơn
   สารยับยั้ง ระสียมี
   ปูนปลาดิบมี

   油漆脱剂

8. wood preservative - **toxic**
   
   tshuaj uas pab ntoo kav ntev
   น้ำยาปั้นบด
   múoc són bò guàn
   ยาฆ่า ป้องกันไม
   ปูนปลาดิบก่างลาย

   木料保護漆

9. pesticides - **toxic**
   
   cov tshuaj tua kab
   สัตว์
   thuốc diệt ruōi, muōi, kiën
   สารยับยั้ง โรคระบาด
   ปูนปลาดิบมี

   殺蟲劑
Household Hazardous Products

10. rodent poison - toxic

cov tshuaj tua nas
취약
thuốc diệt chuột
殺滅鼠藥
ู้ก่ำบบกั้นภู[
老鼠药

11. battery acid - corrosive

hmoov roj teeb
배터리 액
bình điện acqui
電瓶酸

12. drain cleaners & toilet bowl cleaners - corrosive

cov tshuaj ntxuav lub dab dej thiab qhov viv
 수도 배수관 청소제 그 리 고 변 기 청 소 제
thuốc cừ khỏa và rửa cầu tiểu
洗手廁所清潔

排水管和廁盆清潔劑

13. oven cleaners - corrosive

cov tshuaj ntxuav qhov cub
오븐 청소제
thuốc lau chủ bếp, lò
洗 餐 打火 一 號

烤箱清潔劑
Be Careful!

Household hazardous products can hurt your children, pets and you.

Be very careful when using all hazardous products, even ordinary household cleaning products.

Many household products are hazardous because they are flammable, toxic, or corrosive. Household hazardous products are chemicals. They can be dangerous to people and the environment. They can be very dangerous if they are swallowed, inhaled, mixed with other chemicals, thrown away or spilled.

Never mix 2 chemicals together. Even if they are relatively safe, mixing them may cause a toxic gas, that you would inhale.

Bleach and ammonia, as an example, are extremely poisonous if mixed together. Always read warning labels to be sure you are not mixing together cleaners with these chemicals.

When you are using a product, never leave it unattended, even for a moment. Both children and pets are very curious. As soon as you are finished, store the product safely away. Be careful with it. Store it away from heat so it will not start a fire. It is important to keep all chemicals up high and out of the reach of children.

If you must use a product that is hazardous, try not to buy extra. Buy only what you need for the job. This is one instance when you do not want to buy a big container to save money. Safety is more important. Remember, it’s better to use all of a product for it’s proper purpose, than to throw it away.
Look for products that are safe to use.

There are many products that are very safe to use. Some examples would be vinegar and baking soda. You might want to check on what products are safe, and use those products instead of hazardous household chemicals. They will be safer for your family, and you will not have to worry about recycling hazardous waste.

What Do Warning Labels Mean?
Read the label to see if a household chemical is hazardous. Words like caution, warning, and danger tell how hazardous a product is.

“Caution” means it’s a little hazardous to use, so be careful.

“Warning” means it’s hazardous to use, so be very careful.

“Danger” or “poison” means it’s very hazardous, so be extremely careful!
Flammable - If the label says “fire,” “heat,” “flame,” “combustible,” or “contains petroleum distillate,” it is flammable.

Toxic - If the label says “poison,” “fatal or harmful if swallowed,” “harmful if inhaled,” or “harmful if absorbed through the skin,” the product is toxic.

Corrosive - If the label says “acid,” “lye,” “burns,” or “burns skin or eyes,” it is corrosive.

Some products are a combination. They may be flammable and toxic, or toxic and corrosive.
Exercise 1

Fill in the missing words.

1. Flammable chemicals can start a __________.

2. Toxic chemicals are harmful if __________ or __________.

3. Corrosive chemicals can __________ your skin.

4. __________ means that product is dangerous.

5. __________ means that product is a little dangerous.

6. __________ means that product is extremely dangerous.

7. __________ means you breathe something in.

8. __________ means something goes into your body through your skin.

9. __________ is what you do when you eat or drink something.

10. It’s better to use a product that is not __________.

11. If you must use a hazardous product, buy ________________.

12. It’s better to use all of the toxic product in a container, than it is to ________________.

13. Always be ____________ with hazardous products.
Exercise 2

Read the labels. Circle the words that tell you the product is flammable, toxic or corrosive. Write the words you circled.

1. Flammable ______________________
   Toxic  harmful, fatal, swallowed
   Corrosive ______________________

2. Flammable ______________________
   Toxic __________________________
   Corrosive _______________________

3. Flammable ______________________
   Toxic __________________________
   Corrosive _______________________

4. Flammable ______________________
   Toxic __________________________
   Corrosive _______________________
Exercise 2 Continued

Read the labels. Circle the words that tell you the product is flammable, toxic or corrosive. Write the words you circled.

5. Flammable __________________________
   __________________________________
   Toxic ____________________________
   __________________________________
   Corrosive _________________________
   __________________________________

6. Flammable __________________________
   __________________________________
   Toxic ____________________________
   __________________________________
   Corrosive _________________________
   __________________________________

7. Flammable __________________________
   __________________________________
   Toxic ____________________________
   __________________________________
   Corrosive _________________________
   __________________________________

8. Flammable __________________________
   __________________________________
   Toxic ____________________________
   __________________________________
   Corrosive _________________________
   __________________________________
Exercise 3

Practice the dialog. Look at the pictures and listen to what your partner needs to buy. Then explain why it’s hazardous.

A: I need to buy some paint thinner.
B: How much do you need?
A: I don’t know.
B: You should figure it out. It’s flammable. If you buy too much you can’t just throw it away.
A: You’re right. Thanks for reminding me.

1. flammable

2. ______________

3. ______________

4. ______________

5. ______________

6. ______________

7. ______________
Exercise 4

Think about what hazardous products you have in your home. List them under the headings below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is it?</th>
<th>Why is it dangerous?</th>
<th>Where do you keep it?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gasoline</td>
<td>flammable</td>
<td>garage</td>
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Chapter 5

How Can You Dispose Of Household Hazardous Waste?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. What toxic products do you have in your home?
2. Do you have flammable products in your home? What are they?
3. How do you get rid of hazardous waste?
Vocabulary

1. **cat litter** (product used to fill the box where a cat can urinate)
   - hmoov uas miv tso zis hauv (高粱秆 填充原草)
   - cáí trong ǒ meò (猫如厕的清洁砂)

2. **dispose** (to throw away)
   - pov tseg (處理)
   - vút bò di (丢棄)

3. **dry** (to allow moisture to evaporate, to allow paint to get hard)
   - cia kom qhuav (千燥)
   - làm khô (风乾)

4. **fire** (when something is burning)
   - kub hnyiab (火)
   - lửa (火)

5. **flame** (the part of the fire that you can see)
   - nplaim hluav taws (火焰)
   - ngọn lửa (火苗)

6. **flush** (to make water run through the toilet)
   - tso dej viv (沖刷)

7. **problem materials** (things that are not safe to throw away with regular trash)
   - tej qhov tsis zoo pov tseg (問題的物料)
   - vật liệu có vấn đề (有問題的物質)

8. **sand** (very small pieces of stones)
   - xuab zeb (沙)
   - cát (砂)

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9. **sawdust** (very small pieces of wood from sawing)
   
   hmoov ntoo  
   ฮีววแต็ะ  
   多木屑

10. **sanitary sewer system** (water pipes that carry the dirty water away from your house, to a processing plant)
   
   cov kav uas coj dej tsis huv tawm ntawm tsev  
   เครื่องย่อยน้ำสิ่งสกปรก  
   衛生下水道系統

11. **septic system** (a tank, buried in your yard, that collects dirty water from your house, if your house is not connected to a sanitary sewer system)
   
   ib lub dab dej loj uas cug dej tsis huv  
   ถังรักษาสิ่งสกปรก  
   化糞池

12. **storm sewer** (pipes that carry rain water from the yard or street directly to the river, and not to a processing plant)
   
   cov kav uas coj dej rau tus dej  
   กันน้ำ  
   雨水排放系統

13. **splash** (to make liquid jump by pouring something too fast)
   
   dej txaws  
   จูบจุกฝั่ง  
   溅開

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More Hazardous Household Products

1. ammonia type cleaners
   tshuaj as maus nias
   阿摩尼亚型 清洗剂
   含有阿摩尼亚的清洁剂

2. appliances
   tej khoom hauv chav ua noj
   家电用品
   家庭电器用品

3. bathroom cleaners
   tshuaj ntxuav chav dej
   浴室清洁剂
   裸浴清厕剂

4. floor polish
   tshuaj kom pem teb ci
   地板打磨剂
   地板磨光剂
More Hazardous Household Products

5. fluorescent lights
   cov teeb
   (수은등)
   bông đèn neon
   ( рождентенон)
   ฟลูออเรสเซ็นต์หลอดไฟ

日光燈管

6. hair permanent lotion
   tshuaj caws plaub hau
   (머리 까마续约)
   thuốc dành cho tóc
   ( bakım đầu thuốc)
   ู่รกดำงแคญผิบชุดผม

電髮药水

7. insecticides
   tshuaj tua kab
   ( 살충제)
   thuốc sát trùng, diệt trùng
   ( 살충약, diệt trùng)
   ู่รกดำงแคญผิบยัศ

殺蟲劑

8. latex paint
   xim thas tsev
   (수성 베인트)
   น้ำยาสี
   (น้ำยาสี)
   ู่รกดำงแคญผิบแต่งแต่งผิว

水性漆，塑膠漆
9. lighter fluid
   roj rauv taws
   인화제
   xăng để mới lửa
   บ้ามับ ใส่หัวไฟ
   ถ้าติดกิน
   引火液，打火機油

10. liquid bleaches
    tshuaj ntxuav kom dawb
    표백 액
    thuốc tẩy bằng nước
    น้ำยาตẩย น้ำยาอเนกประสงค์ใช้บ้วน
    ผ้าถูกเป่าย้อมสี
    漂白水

11. medicines
    tshuaj kho mob
    약품
    thuốc uống, y dược phẩm
    ยาด้วยจุ๊บ
    ยา

12. mercury thermostats
    tus ntsuas kub
    สูญจุดอุณหภูมิ
    máy điều nhiệt
    เครื่องควบคุมอุณหภูมิ
    ตู้เก็บผลิตภัณฑ์
    冷霜感温器
More Hazardous Household Products

13. nickel-cadmium batteries
   roj teeb uas siv dua tau
   製充電 機器
   pin kên cátmí (cadmium)
   立鉛酸電池 立電池
   电源电池

14. shoe polish
   tshuaj txhuam khau
   鞋油
   thuóc đánh bóng giày
   擦鞋蜡
   鞋子光亮剂

15. solvents
   tshuaj ntxuav txhua yam
   丙酮
   nước dung dịch
   溶剂
   溶解剂

16. tile cleaner
   tshuaj txhuam phab ntsa
   瓷砖 清洁剂
   Thuốc chừi gach men
   瓷砖 残余清剂
   瓷砖清洁剂
How to dispose of household hazardous waste

Remember:
- It’s better to use safer products instead of hazardous chemicals.
- If you must use a hazardous chemical, it’s better to use all of it than to throw it away.
- If you must throw something away, you must dispose of it properly.

Some things are so dangerous, you can’t throw them away or pour them in the sink. You must keep them in a safe place until you can take them to a household hazardous waste collection site.

Some things have dangerous chemicals inside. You can’t throw these away: appliances, fluorescent lights and mercury thermostats. In some communities, fluorescent lights can be taken to a hardware store, and they will be recycled for you. Call a hardware store in your area to see if that service is available. If you can’t find a hardware store to take them, you must save fluorescent bulbs until you can take them to a household hazardous waste collection site, or special city recycling day.

A company called Honeywell collects mercury thermostats. If you live in MN, Honeywell will take back any thermostat. If you live outside of MN, they will only accept Honeywell brand thermostats. There is no charge for this service. Call 1-800-345-6770, ask for extension 733, and give them your name and address. They will send you a postage paid envelope. Put the thermostat in the envelope, and drop the envelope in the mailbox. If you do not send the thermostats back to Honeywell, they must be taken to a household hazardous waste collection site, not thrown away.

Some things you can pour down the sink or the toilet, if you live in a city or town and have a sanitary sewer system. If you don’t have a sanitary sewer system, you have a septic tank system. If you are in a septic system never pour waste down the sink or toilet. Take it to a friend’s house or hazardous waste collection site. If you are not sure whether you have a sanitary sewer system or septic system, call your town hall or city offices and they can tell you.
# Save for household hazardous waste collection

The following products are flammable, corrosive, or toxic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammable, Corrosive, or Toxic Products</th>
<th>Flammable, Corrosive, or Toxic Products</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aerosols (not empty)</td>
<td>mercury thermostats (or send to Honeywell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appliances</td>
<td>nickel - cadmium batteries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bug sprays</td>
<td>oil-based paint (more than 1 cup)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drain cleaner (more than 8 oz)</td>
<td>paint stripper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fluorescent lights (or bring to hardware store if possible)</td>
<td>paint thinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor polish</td>
<td>rodent poison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insecticides</td>
<td>shoe polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerosene</td>
<td>swimming pool chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lighter fluid</td>
<td>solvents (oil-based cleaners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tile cleaner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# Put in the sanitary sewer system

You must only use a sanitary sewer system, not a storm sewer, to dispose of these household wastes. Be careful. Protect your eyes and hands when you pour chemicals in the sink or toilet. **DO NOT MIX CHEMICALS.** Dispose of only one kind of waste at a time. Flush the waste down the toilet, or pour it down the sink with a lot of water. Pour slowly and carefully so you don’t splash.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sanitary Sewer System</th>
<th>Sanitary Sewer System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>all purpose cleaners</td>
<td>liquid bleach *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(non-flammable)</td>
<td>medicines (not cancer treating drugs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ammonia type cleaners *</td>
<td>toilet bowl cleaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathroom cleaners *</td>
<td>window cleaner *</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drain cleaner (if less than 8 oz)</td>
<td>shampoo / soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair permanent lotion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* **DO NOT** mix products containing bleach with products containing ammonia or acids. A toxic gas can form! Read the labels carefully to see if the product contains bleach or ammonia. To be safe, do not dispose of more than one chemical a day. If you are not sure that an item can be poured into the sewer system, don’t pour it down the sink.
Exercise 1

1. What is it? ________________________
   How do you dispose of it? ____________
   ____________________________________
   ____________________________________

2. What is it? ________________________
   How do you dispose of it? ____________
   ____________________________________
   ____________________________________

3. What is it? ________________________
   How do you dispose of it? ____________
   ____________________________________
   ____________________________________

4. What is it? ________________________
   How do you dispose of it? ____________
   ____________________________________
   ____________________________________
Exercise 1 Continued

5. What is it? __________________________________________
   
   How do you dispose of it? ______________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

6. What is it? __________________________________________
   
   How do you dispose of it? ______________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

7. What is it? __________________________________________
   
   How do you dispose of it? ______________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

8. What is it? __________________________________________
   
   How do you dispose of it? ______________
   ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
Exercise 2
Practice the dialog with a partner. Listen to the question and decide how you should dispose of the wastes.

Examples: A: Can I throw pesticides in the trash?
B: No, you can't. You have to save them for a household hazardous waste collection day.

A: Can I throw liquid bleach in the trash?
B: No, but you can flush it down the toilet if you have a sanitary sewer system.

A: Can I throw latex paint in the trash?
B: Yes you can. But you have to dry it out first.

1. ____________________  2. ____________________

3. ____________________  4. ____________________

5. ____________________  6. ____________________
**How to safely dispose of paint**

There are two types of paint, oil-based and latex. Oil-based paint is flammable. Latex paint has water in it.

**Oil-based Paint**

You cannot dispose of large amounts of oil-based paint at home. A large amount is more than one cup of paint, or more than one inch in the bottom of a can. Take large amounts of oil-based paint to a household hazardous waste collection site. Do not throw it away at home.

You can dry out, and then throw away, small amounts of oil-based paint at home. A small amount is less than one cup of paint, or less than one inch in the bottom of a can. If you are drying oil-based paint, you may want to purchase a product from a paint store that will make the paint dry faster.

**Latex Paint**

You can dry out, and then throw away, small and large amounts of latex paint at home.

**Getting ready to dry paint**

Paint should **never** be dried inside the home. Latex paint has some solvent in it, which is an indoor health issue. Some older paints contain mercury, which is also toxic. Paint should only be dried outside, and in a safe place.

Be very concerned about safety. Keep drying paint away from children, pets and other animals. Paint can take from several days to several weeks to dry. The time it takes depends upon the type of paint and how much paint you have. Do it only during the summer months in MN, since it will not dry in cold weather. Drying paint must also be kept out of the rain.
**Drying small amounts of oil-based and latex paints**
(less than one cup of paint or less than one inch in the bottom of the can)

*Find a safe place out of the reach of children and animals.
  Take off the lid and let the paint dry in the sun.
  Stir the paint occasionally to make it dry faster.
  or
  *Purchase a product from the paint or hardware store that is made to speed up the drying time.
    Follow directions on the package.
  or
  * Or, brush paint in thin layers on to newspapers or cardboard, to speed drying. When dry put into the garbage.

---

**Drying large amounts of latex paints**
(more than one cup of paint, or more than one inch in the bottom of the can)

*Find a safe place out of the reach of children and animals.
  Put plastic inside a cardboard box.
  Put one inch of paint onto the plastic. Let the paint dry.
  Pour another inch of paint on the dry paint. Let the paint dry.
  Repeat this until the paint is dry.
  or
  * Put plastic inside a cardboard box.
    Mix the paint with cat litter, sawdust, or sand.
    Pour the paint mixture onto the plastic and let it dry.
    When dry put into the garbage.

---

Throw the completely dried paint, cans and other materials in the trash. Do not put the lids on the dried paint cans. If the garbage collectors see that the paint is dry, they will take the paint cans.
Exercise 3

These sentences are false. Cross out the wrong word or words, and change these into true sentences.

1. There are three types of paint: red, blue and green.
2. You can dispose of large amounts of oil-base paint at home.
3. You should dry out paint inside the house.
4. Take large amounts of oil-based paint to a paint store to recycle.
5. You can dry out large amounts of oil-based paint at home, and throw it away.
6. A large amount of paint is more than a gallon, or more than 6 inches in the bottom of the can.
7. You should keep paint away from animals, children and trees.
8. Paint will take from several months to several years to dry.
9. Put the lids back on dried paint cans, so that the garbage collectors can’t see if the paint is wet or dry.
10. If paint is wet the garbage collectors will take it.
Chapter 6

What Should You Do With Automobile Wastes?

Pre-Reading
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. Do you change the oil in your car? If not, does someone in your family change the oil?
2. What do you do with the oil?
3. What do you do with the oil filter?
Vocabulary

1. **accept** (to let someone give you something)
   - txais yuav (받 어들이다)
   - chấp nhận
   - 接受

2. **air-tight** (sealed so that air cannot reach it)
   - tsis dim pa (밀폐한)
   - chần không khí
   - 密封的

3. **automobile fluids:**
   - cov kua hauv tsheb (자동차 온화류)
   - dầu xe hoi
   - 汽車液體
     - **a. brake fluid**
       - kua roj rau tus cheem (브레이크오일)
       - dầu thắng
       - 煞車油
     - **b. transmission fluid**
       - kua roj rau lub cav (변속기 오일)
       - dầu hộp số
       - 變速器潤滑油
     - **c. power steering fluid**
       - kua roj rau lub kauj tsheb (파워핸들오일)
       - dầu dưng cho tay lái
       - 助力方向盤潤滑油

4. **burn** (to make a fire)
   - rauv taws (태우다)
   - đốt cháy
   - 燃燒

5. **collect** (to gather together certain kinds of things)
   - khaws (수집하다)
   - sưu tầm, để dánh
   - 收集
Vocabulary Continued

6. **contaminants** (dirt & other things that get into a product, when they don’t belong there)

7. **drain** (to take fluids out)

8. **illegal** (against the law)

9. **label** (to write on a container, the name of the product, and other information)

10. **mix** (to combine two or more things)

11. **pollutants** (chemicals that can get into the air, water or ground, and can hurt people, animals and plants)

12. **sealed container** (a container with a cover, that keeps the product inside)
13. **used** (old items)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>used</td>
<td>蘊育</td>
<td>用舊的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qub</td>
<td>蘆育</td>
<td>大棟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>บั้งหม่อมเร็ว</td>
<td>ปลุก</td>
<td>用舊的</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. **fee** (money you pay someone to accept something)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fee</td>
<td>贊用</td>
<td>賭費</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tus nqi</td>
<td>贊用</td>
<td>費用</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ล่าож</td>
<td>位手</td>
<td>用費</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Automotive Wastes**

1. **anti-freeze**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anti-freeze</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dej tiv no</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น้ำยาติดแข็ง</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hóa chất chống đông</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
<td>防凍劑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>บั้งหม่อมเร็ว</td>
<td>用舊的</td>
<td>用舊的</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **motor oil**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>motor oil</td>
<td>機油</td>
<td>機油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roj</td>
<td>機油</td>
<td>機油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>엔진오일</td>
<td>機油</td>
<td>機油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dâu máy</td>
<td>機油</td>
<td>機油</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น้ำมันเครื่องยนต์</td>
<td>機油</td>
<td>機油</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **oil filter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oil filter</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub lim roj</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>오일 필터</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cái lọc nhớt</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>น้ำมันเครื่องยนต์</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
<td>濾油網</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Motor oil

Used motor oil has pollutants in it. If you put oil in the trash, on the ground or in a sewer system, the oil and the pollutants may get into the ground water. Once it is in the ground water, it will spread to lakes and rivers. If the oil gets into the water it can kill fish, birds and animals, and make people sick. It can also kill the plant life in the lakes. It is illegal to put motor oil or used oil filters anywhere in the trash, on the ground or in the water.

Industries can reuse motor oil, burn it as fuel, or recycle it into new motor oil. Places that sell motor oil in Minnesota, like automotive supply stores, must collect used motor oil or put up a sign that tells you where used motor oil can be recycled.

After you change oil in your car or other vehicle, you must dispose of both the used oil and the used oil filter properly. Used oil filters contain contaminated oil, so they cannot be thrown in the trash. The same place that takes your used oil will also take your oil filter.

Most car service stations and quick oil change centers also accept oil and oil filters. In addition, some of them may accept anti-freeze. Check for one in your neighborhood.

Exercise 1 - These sentences are false. Cross out the wrong word or words, and change these into true sentences.

1. Motor oil doesn’t have pollutants in it.
2. If you put oil in the trash, it won’t get you into trouble.
3. If oil gets in the water, it can make boats sick.
4. Used motor oil can be recycled into cooking oil.
5. Places that sell motor oil must collect it or throw it in the trash.
6. Used oil filters don’t have any oil left in them.
7. It is legal to put motor oil or filters in the trash, on the ground, or in the garage.
# Automotive Waste

**How To Recycle It**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td>anti-freeze</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | Don’t mix it with other fluids.  
|   | Store it in a sealed container and label it.  
|   | Take it to a place that accepts it for recycling.  
|   | (You may have to pay a small fee)  |
| B. | automotive fluids  
|   | (brake fluid, transmission fluid, power steering fluid)  |
|   | Don’t mix them with other fluids.  
|   | Store in a sealed container and label them.  
|   | Take them to a place that accepts them for recycling.  
|   | (You may have to pay a small fee)  |
| C. | gasoline  |
|   | Don’t mix it with other fluids.  
|   | Put in an air-tight, approved gasoline storage container.  
|   | Take it to a household hazardous waste collection site, or a site that reuses it.  |
| D. | motor oil  |
|   | Don’t mix it with other fluids.  
|   | Store it in a sealed container and label it.  
|   | Take it to a place that accepts motor oil.  
|   | (You may have to pay a small fee)  |
| E. | oil filter  |
|   | Drain the filter for 24 hours into a container.  
|   | Take the oil and filter to a place that accepts them for recycling.  
|   | (You may have to pay a small fee)  |
Exercise 2
Work with a partner. Practice asking and answering the questions.

1. A: How do you properly dispose of ____________________________?
   B: Store it in a _____________ container and _____________ it.

2. A: How do you properly dispose of ____________________________?
   B: Do not ____________ it with other fluids.
      There may be a ________________.

3. A: How do you properly dispose of ____________________________?
   B: Put it in an _______________ approved gasoline storage container. Take it to a household ____________________ collection site.

4. A: How do you properly dispose of ____________________________?
   B: Do not mix it with ________________.
      Store it in a _____________ container and _____________ it.
Exercise 3
Practice the dialog with a partner. Look at the pictures. Tell your partner how to properly dispose of each item.

Example:
A: Hey, wait a minute.
B: What’s the matter?
A: You can’t put that ___________________ in the trash.
B: Why not?
A: ________________________.
B: What can I do with it?
A: __________________________.

1. ________________________

2. ________________________

3. ________________________

4. ________________________

5. ________________________
Chapter 7

How Do You Recycle Vehicle Batteries, Tires and Scrap Metal?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. What do you do with old tires?
2. Have you bought a new car battery? What did you do with the old one?
3. Do you repair your cars yourself? What do you do with the old parts?
Vocabulary

1. drop-off center (a place that accepts things to recycle)
   qhov chaw tso khoom yuav siv dua  出厂中心  trung tâm nhận đồ tái sinh
   廢棄物回收處

2. dump (throw something away illegally)
   cuam pov tseg  抽屉  dọ đĩ  不能傾倒
   "muolong"  罪犯  不能傾倒
   非法傾倒

3. landfill (place where they bury trash)
   chaw khaws khib nyiab  商场 埋葬场  2p đãi
   垃圾掩埋场

4. metal (iron, steel, etc.)
   hlau  铁  kim loại
   "sto xay"  铁作...
   金属

5. private property (land not owned by the government)
   tej chaw uas yog luag tug  私有地  bài dồng sản riêng tự
   私有地

6. required (something you must do)
   yuav tsum ua  有责任  doi hỏi, quy định
   有責任  规定的
Automotive Waste Materials

1. lead-acid battery / car battery
   - roj teeb tsheb
   - 自动车电池
   - nước chỉ acid trong bình điện xe / bình điện xe
   - 汽車電瓶

2. tires
   - cov log
   - 타이어
   - vỏ xe
   - 車胎

3. scrap metal
   - tej qhov hlau khib nyiab
   - 금속파편
   - kim loí nhỏ
   - 專用鋼片
   - 金属碎片

4. metal rims
   - cov log hlau
   - 금속 테이어
   - nềng xe kim loí
   - 汽車金屬輪圈
   - 金属環
Lead-acid Batteries (for cars, other vehicles, lawn mowers, motorcycles)
It is illegal to put lead-acid batteries in the trash. Leave the caps on the battery, and take it to a business that sells batteries. They must accept the old battery and recycle it for free. When you purchase a new battery, you must either bring in the old one so they can recycle it, or pay a $5.00 deposit until you do.

Tires
Do not throw tires in the trash. It is illegal to dump them on private property, public property like ditches or parks, or in landfills. You may have to take the tires off the metal rims. Take used tires to a business that sells tires. They must accept your tires for recycling if you buy new tires there, but you may have to pay a fee.

Scrap Metal
Most metals can be recycled. Take off all the non-metal materials. Call a scrap metal drop-off center to find out what kinds of metal they take.

Exercise 1
Read the sentences. Circle the answer.

1. I can throw away tires on my property.       Yes   No   Maybe
2. Businesses that sell car batteries must accept old ones. Yes   No   Maybe
3. You must pay a $5 deposit to recycle your old battery. Yes   No   Maybe
4. Non-metal scrap cannot be recycled with scrap metal. Yes   No   Maybe
5. There is a fee for recycling tires.            Yes   No   Maybe
6. Businesses that sell tires do not have to recycle them. Yes   No   Maybe
7. A scrap metal drop-off center recycles all kinds of scrap metal. Yes   No   Maybe
8. I can put car batteries at the curb for recycling. Yes   No   Maybe
9. I can recycle tires with the rims on them. Yes   No   Maybe
Exercise 2

Write a dialog with your partner. What do you say?

1. You are at a store that sells car batteries. You have a car battery you want to recycle.
   Store clerk: ___Can I help you?
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___You can put it over there.
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___You’re welcome.

2. You are at a store that sells tires. You want to recycle tires.
   Store clerk: ___Can I help you?
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___How many do you have?
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___We can’t take tires with rims.
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___We charge $1.00 a tire.
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___You can put them in that bin.
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Store clerk: ___You’re welcome.

3. You are on the telephone. You want information about recycling scrap car parts.
   Clerk: ___Acme Scrap Metal. Can I help you?
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Clerk: ___You can drop it off. It has to be clean.
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Clerk: ___If you have a lot, we can weigh it and pay you for it.
   You: _______________________________________________________
   Clerk: ___We’re open 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
   You: _______________________________________________________
Exercise 3

Write your name and your partner’s name in the appropriate boxes. Read the question and write your answer in the first column. Ask your partner the question. Write your partner’s answer in the second column.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Questions</th>
<th>Your Name:</th>
<th>Partner’s Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. What country are you from?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What do people do with old tires in your country?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What do people do with old car batteries in your country?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. What do people do with scrap metal in your country?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 8

What Can You Do With Yard Waste?
What Is Composting?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. Who cuts the grass at your house or apartment?
2. What do they do with grass clippings when they finish mowing?
3. Do you have a garden?
4. What do you do with your garden waste?
Vocabulary

1. **brush** (bushes and shrubs, or a pile of cut and broken branches)
   - tog khaub
   - ถ่านหญ้า
   - bàn chái

2. **compost** (to make a pile from a mixture of decaying organic substances, like grass clippings, dead leaves, etc., used for fertilizing soil)
   - ua kom lwj
   - กระปุกจุด
   - làm thành phân bón

3. **garden waste** (parts of vegetables and flowers you want to throw away)
   - khoom ntawm lub vaj yuav pov tseg
   - ผักต้นไม้ ทิ้ง อาหารที่มีอยู่
   - rác trong vườn

4. **soft-bodied plant material** (parts of plants that are not wood)
   - tej qhov mos mos ntawm tsob ntoo
     - หัวต้นไม้ ใบต้อง เติมเนื้อ
     - lá cây dán rụa nát

5. **stump** (the bottom of the tree after you cut off the top)
   - hauv paus ntoo
     - กล้วยต้นไม้
     - gốc cây

6. **tree trimmings** (parts that you cut off a tree to throw away)
   - tej qhov yus tsiav ntawm ntoo
     - หัวต้นไม้ ตังอบ เพื่อที่จะต้อง
     - tiá cây

7. **weeds** (plants you don’t want growing in your yard or garden)
   - cov nroj
     - ป่า
     - cỏ dại

8. **yard waste** (grass clippings, leaves, weeds)
   - tej qhov khib nviab ntawm lub vaj
     - ใบต้นไม้ ตังอบ เพื่อที่จะต้อง
     - rác ruột chung quanh hàng rào

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Yard and Tree Waste

1. compost pile
   pawg uas ua kom lwj
tei bi de mi
phan bon don thanh dong
       ñịnụụ
        ọhụ ụwa nụọ ụtụ
堆肥处

2. grass clippings
   cov nyom txiav tau
jala nèn būi
   cǎu có
chat ṭaọtọọ
ほんがく
草屑

3. leaves
   cov nplooj
   ọpụrị
   la cǎy
   ọbụ na nịm
   ụhụhụ
落叶

4. logs
   cov cav ntoo
   Thông nụ
   ụọ mọị đọń
   ọdịgwa nwa
   ọpụrị
枯樹
Yard and Garden Waste

Yard and garden wastes include grass clippings, leaves, weeds and soft-bodied plant materials. These cannot be put in the garbage. Do not put sticks or brush with the yard and garden waste. Sticks and brush take too long to compost. Even though grass clippings can be taken to a compost site, it is better to leave them on the ground instead of raking them up. It’s good for the grass.

If your city allows it, you can make a compost pile in your yard, and put yard and garden waste in it. You can also put vegetables and fruit waste in your own compost pile. You **cannot** add meat, fish, scraps or dairy products, or you will have animals digging in your compost pile for food.

You can put grass clippings, leaves and weeds in plastic bags, and take them to a compost site in your area. At the compost site take the waste out of the plastic bags, and take the bags home to reuse. Or, fill the bags with compost that is ready to go, and use it to feed plants in your own garden. Some communities may charge a small fee to accept yard waste for composting.

Tree Waste

Tree waste is brush, tree trimmings, logs and stumps. Tree waste must be kept separate from yard and garden waste.

Some communities will accept tree waste, which they will grind up into wood chips. Do not take tree waste to a community compost site unless you have checked to be sure they will accept it. If they won’t, ask if they have a tree waste site where you can take your brush, tree trimmings, logs and stumps. There is usually a fee for recycling tree waste.

In some communities your garbage hauler may pick up brush and tree trimmings for a fee. Check with your garbage hauler to find out if they will pick it up and, if so, when you need to put it out for pickup.
Exercise 1

Put the letter of the definition next to the correct word.

1. ______ garbage hauler  A. weeds, grass clippings, leaves
2. ______ garden waste  B. branches cut from trees
3. ______ tree trimmings  C. person or company that takes away your garbage
4. ______ tree waste  D. weeds, soft-bodied plants, fruits and vegetables
5. ______ yard waste  E. grass that is cut off when you mow the lawn
6. ______ grass clippings  F. branches, logs and stumps

Exercise 2

Answer the questions from the reading.

1. Can you bring vegetable scraps to the county compost site? ________________

2. Can you put brush in a compost pile? ________________ Why or why not?

3. Can you put fish scraps in a compost pile? Why or why not? ________________

4. Where can you take tree waste? _________________________________________

5. Where can you put tree waste for the garbage hauler? ________________

6. What do you do with the plastic bags, after you take the garden waste out of them, at the compost site? _________________________________________
Chapter 9

How Can You Be A Smart Shopper And Reduce Waste?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. What foods do you buy a lot of every month?
2. Do you take lunches to work or to school in reusable containers?
3. Do you buy used things sometimes? If so, what do you buy used instead of new?
**Vocabulary**

1. **borrow** (take something to use and then return it when finished)
   - qiv
   - บริสุทธิ์
   - 借

2. **bulk** (a large amount of something)
   - ntau
   - 큰 사이즈의
   - số lượng lớn

3. **concentrates** (drinks with most of the water removed, made to be mixed with water before drinking)
   - khoom uas yuav do dej
   - 농축물
   - tấp trung

4. **durable** (something sturdy enough to be used many times)
   - kav ntev
   - 네구용의
   - vũng chắc

5. **economy-size** (a large package of something, which is cheaper than if you bought the same thing in several smaller packages)
   - tej pob loj loj
   - 경제적 사이즈
   - khô, cỏ tiết kiệm

6. **energy-efficient** (uses less energy to operate than other kinds)
   - ib qho uas tsis qig fai fab
   - 에너지효율적인
   - năng lượng có hiệu quả

7. **mercury** (heavy liquid metal)
   - dej txhuas
   - 수은
   - thủy ngân

- น้ำเงิน
8. **packaging** (the paper and plastic containers and coverings on things that you buy)

   ntawv ntim khoom
   포장
   包装

9. **returnables** (bottles, bags and other packaging that can be returned to the store for reuse)

   khoom yuav xa rov qab tau
   반환가능품
   可退還的

10. **second-hand** (things that have been used by someone else first)

    khoom uas luag twb siv lawm
    중고품의
    二手的，用過的

11. **single item** (one thing)

    ib qho
    단일품목
    單件物

12. **maintain** (to take care of something)

    saib xyuas
    유지하다
    保養

13. **warranty** (a promise, from the company that made an item you purchased, to fix the product if it’s no good)

    lus cog
    보증
    保單

14. **wasteful** (doing things that make more waste, instead of being careful)

    qig
    낭비적인
    浪費
Vocabulary Continued

15. **wrapping paper** (paper used to wrap boxes or presents)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntawv khwv</td>
<td>포장지</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>နှစ်ထည်စင်း</td>
<td>ภูเก็ตภัณฑ์</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giây dê goi quà</td>
<td>包裝紙</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use Digital Products and Reduce Mercury Use

1. digital thermometer

   tus ntsuas kub uas yog fai fab
   숙자온도계
   nhiệt kế điện tử
   ขั้นตอน วิธีการลดความร้อน แบบปั๊มน้ำยา
   นุ่มนิ่มน้ำผึ้งป้องกัน
   數字溫度計

2. digital thermostat

   lub ntsuas hov no hov sov
   숙자자동차조절기
   bử dầu chỉnh nhiệt điện tử
   ตัวควบคุมอุณหภูมิ อุณหภูมิควบคุม
   ผู้ปฏิบัติตาม
   數字調溫器
1. garden tiller
   "lub tshuab ncaws av"
   경기
   "máy cây, xoí dağı"
   銑鉆機
   
   翻土機

2. ladder
   "tus ntaïv"
   사다리
   "cái thang"
   梯子
   
   梯子

3. rug cleaner
   "lub tshuab txhuam kas pev"
   카페트 청소기
   "máy giặt thảm"
   床墊清洗機
   洗地毯機
You can make less waste by practicing the 3 Rs:

**Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**

**Reduce**

1. Buy things in returnable containers, things without packaging, the largest size you can use, or concentrates.
   
   * Buy things to drink in returnable containers.
   * Buy fresh fruit or vegetables without packaging or bags.
   * Buy the largest size packages you and your family can use.
   * Buy fruit juices and detergents in concentrates.

2. Choose or wrap products with the least wasteful packaging.

   * Whenever possible, buy products that are not packaged.
   * Buy products that are packaged simply.
   * Don’t buy products that are wrapped with extra plastic.
   * Don’t buy products that are double packaged, such as a box inside a box.

3. Use less energy.

   * Buy energy-efficient appliances and maintain them.
   * Buy fluorescent lights, instead of incandescent.
   * Buy long-lasting tires and maintain them.
   * Keep your house cooler in the winter, and wear sweaters.
   * Keep your house warmer in the summer, and wear cool clothes.

4. Use less toxic chemicals when you can.

   * Buy digital thermometers and thermostats, because they don’t contain mercury.
   * Use safe household cleaners instead of hazardous chemicals.
**Reuse**

1. Buy durable items and use them.
   * Bring your own washable cup to work or school.
   * Use cloth napkins and towels instead of paper.
   * Use the air hand dryer in public bathrooms, instead of paper towels.
   * Use ceramic or plastic plates instead of paper plates.
   * Bring your own thermos to work for hot or cold drinks.

2. Reuse bags, boxes, and other containers.
   * Reuse paper and plastic bags.
   * Reuse boxes and wrapping paper.

3. Borrow, rent, or share things you don’t use often.
   * Rent or borrow tools such as ladders, rug cleaners and garden tillers.
   * Share magazines and newspapers. Bring them to work, give them to friends, or give them to your doctor’s office.

4. Buy, sell and donate used and second-hand items such as clothes, furniture and appliances.
   * Donate items to organizations like churches or thrift shops.
   * Buy and sell second-hand items at garage sales or consignment stores.

**Recycle**

1. Use the recycling bins at home, work and school.

2. Buy products that can be recycled.

3. Look for and buy products made from recycled products. Look for the label that says “This product is made from recycled material.”
Exercise 1

Put the letter of the definition next to the correct word.

1. ______ second-hand  A. containers you take back to the store when you finish the product in them
2. ______ returnables  B. a large amount of product that has not been divided into smaller packages
3. ______ concentrates  C. used to wrap gifts or boxes
4. ______ bulk  D. used
5. ______ wrapping paper  E. small amounts of a product that must be mixed with water to use properly

Exercise 2

Answer the questions from the reading.

1. What can you do to reduce waste at school? __________________________________________
2. What are three things you can reuse? __________________________________________
3. How do you know if a product is made from recycled materials? _________
4. Why is it good to buy concentrates? __________________________________________
5. Why should you buy digital thermostats? __________________________________________
Exercise 3

These sentences are false. Cross out the wrong word or words, and change these into true sentences.

1. Buy the smallest size package your family can use.
2. Buy things to drink in reversible containers.
3. Buy products wrapped with extra plastic.
4. Keep your house cooler in the summer.
5. Don’t buy energy efficient appliances.
6. Use more toxic chemicals whenever you can.
7. Bring your own reusable chair to school.
8. When you receive a gift, throw the wrapping paper away.
9. Buy things you don’t use very often instead of renting them.
10. Buy everything new and don’t shop at garage sales or consignment stores.
11. It’s better to buy things that are not made from recycled material.
12. Bring your own chickens to the supermarket.
Exercise 4
Practice these dialogs. Compliment your partner on what they are doing to reduce waste.

Example:
A: Now that’s smart.
B: What?
A: Bringing your lunch in a reusable container.
B: Yeah! I like to reduce waste.
A: It’s a good idea.
B: I think so. Why don’t you bring your lunch in a reusable container, too?

1. __reusable container___

2. ____________________                      3.  ____________________

4. ____________________                      5. ____________________

6. ____________________                      7. ____________________
Chapter 10

Have A “Reduce, Reuse, Recycling” Question?
Who Can You Call?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with you partner.

1. Do you talk on the telephone in English?
2. Do you use the telephone book?
3. Have you called a County or State office?
   Who did you call?
**Vocabulary**

1. **federal** (the US government)
   - **tseem fwv**
   - **liên bang**

2. **listing** (the name of a person, business or government office along with the phone number)
   - **ntawv qhia tus neeg thiab tus xov tooj**
   - **danh sách**

3. **heading** (the title of a group of listings)
   - **qhov teev lus**

4. **index** (a list of headings)
   - **phiaj qhia nrhiav**

5. **residential** (home)
   - **tsev nyob**

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How To Find Recycling Information

Your community may send information about recycling to you in the mail. It will tell you what you can recycle from your home, and how to prepare it. Save this information. It usually lists telephone numbers to call for more information.

To find a telephone number look in the telephone book. There are two different telephone books in every community; the “White Pages” and the “Yellow Pages.”

The White Pages

The White Pages lists home telephone numbers for people. These are called residential listings. There are also sections in the book with different colored pages.

The blue section lists government offices. These telephone numbers are listed under city, county, state, or U.S. Government (federal) headings. This is where you can find the number for your city hall and information about recycling in your area.

The gray section in the White Pages is for business telephone numbers. They are listed in alphabetical order by the name of the business.

The Yellow Pages

The Yellow Pages is a telephone book in which businesses advertise. The businesses are listed first by their type of business, and then in alphabetical order. So, if you are looking for the telephone number of a garage to fix your car, you would look under the heading “automobile repair.” There is also an index in the front of the telephone book to help you find the right heading. Businesses must pay to be listed in the Yellow Pages, so not all businesses are listed.
Exercise 1

Look in your community’s Yellow Pages. Find a telephone number to call for the businesses below. Write the heading, the telephone number, and the name of the business you found.

1. A store that sells automobile batteries _______________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

2. A store that takes clothes on consignment ___________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

3. A store that sells used furniture __________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

4. A place that takes scrap metal _____________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

5. A store that sells tires ___________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

6. A place that buys aluminum cans _________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________

7. A place that takes used toys ______________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
   ___________________________________________________________
Exercise 2

Practice these dialogs with your partner. Use the information from Exercise 1 to complete these dialogs.

Example

A: I can’t find a store that sells automobile batteries, in the Yellow Pages.
B: You have to look under “Automobile Parts & Supplies New.”
A: Oh, thanks.
B: Here’s one. It’s Champion Auto Store. The telephone number is 555-1234.

A: I can’t find a store that:

1. takes clothes on consignment
2. sells used furniture
3. takes scrap metal
4. sells tires
5. buys aluminum cans
6. takes used toys
Exercise 3

Read the listings below. Write A, B, C or D next to the listing, to show where you would find it in a telephone book.

A. the blue section of the White Pages
B. the residential section of the White Pages
C. the gray section of the White Pages
D. the Yellow Pages

1. ______ Anoka County Integrated Waste Management
2. ______ Minnesota Office of Environmental Assistance
3. ______ a store that sells automobile batteries
4. ______ Frank A. Hollingshead
5. ______ Goodwill Industries
6. ______ information on curbside recycling in your neighborhood
7. ______ a consignment store for second hand clothes
8. ______ Main Street Gas Station

Exercise 4

Look in the blue section in your community’s White Pages. Find a telephone number to call for the information below. Write the telephone number and the name of the office or business.

1. Information on curbside recycling in your neighborhood
   _______________________
   _______________________
2. Information on compost site hours and locations
   _______________________
   _______________________
3. Information on household hazardous waste
   _______________________
   _______________________


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Chapter 11

What Items Are Made From Recycled Materials?

Discussion Questions
Answer these questions with your partner.

1. What happens to your recycled aluminum cans?
2. What do they do with the plastic bottles?
3. What products do you use that are made of recycled materials?
4. How do you know they are recycled?
1. **newsprint** (paper used to make newspaper)
   - ntawv xov xwm
   - 신문용지
   - giấy in

2. **stationery** (paper used for writing letters)
   - ntawv sau ntawv
   - 사무용지
   - vật dụng văn phòng

3. **carpeting** (a woven rug which covers an entire floor)
   - kas pev
   - 카펫
   - tấm thảm

4. **insulation** (material used to protect the inside of a building from heat & cold)
   - paj ntsaws tsev
   - 보온용층재
   - srut cách nhiệt

5. **steel** (strong metal used for buildings, cars, etc.)
   - hlau
   - 강철
   - thép

6. **floor mats** (small rugs used in cars to protect the carpet)
   - tej daim lev
   - 바닥개
   - miếng thảm nhỏ để đạp sàn xe

7. **sandals** (summer shoes with straps)
   - khau khiab
   - 샌달
   - dép, xăng dan

8. **carpet underlayment** (padding put under a carpet to make the floor feel softer)
   - daim pua hauv qab kas pev
   - 카펫 밑개
   - lốp lót thảm

Vocabulary
Vocabulary Continued

9. parking curbs (curbs used in parking lots)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Khmer</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>parking curbs</td>
<td>ដាក់សោរពួកគ្រូសុំក្លែង (khn. kuy. xiv. x.h.)</td>
<td>주차용콘크리트블록</td>
<td>烏鶴</td>
<td>停車欄</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Made From Recycled Materials

1. paper towels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Khmer</th>
<th>Korean</th>
<th>Vietnamese</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>paper towels</td>
<td>សេវានាទីមិនឈ្នួស្រី (s. kuy. t. xcm. m.)</td>
<td>종이 타월</td>
<td>竹紗軟紙巾</td>
<td>紙巾</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ntawv so tes
종이타월
khăn giấy
ถ้วย สำลิป
กะเสรีผู้อุ้ม

ntug kev
주차용콘크리트블록
ដាក់នូវលោកធំសុំក្លែង
停車欄
Made From Recycled Materials

2. plastic trays
   cov tais yas
   플라스틱 접시
   khay nhutra
   ชามพลาสติก ปราจาย
   ถ้วยพลาสติก
   塑料盘

3. molded fiber packaging
   khoom uas yiv siv khoom qub ua
   압축고형 재생 카보 장
   khuon mau nhutra , giay cuong ,
   กระดาษสีขาว (กระดาษสีขาวใส)
   ถ้วยถังผลิตภัณฑ์กล่อง
   各種織維塑造包裝品

4. pallet parts
   ntoo txawb khoom
   화물반용 나무 밑 받침
   cacmienh van de ke hang
   แผ่นไม้สอดกัน
   ลิ้นชักอุปกรณ์เก็บยับยั้บ
   運貨木盤

5. picnic table
   cov rooj noj mov nraum zoov
   피크닉용 테이블
   ban o ngoai troi
   โต๊ะ เต้า ปิคนิค
   สนามบิน

野餐桌子
## What they make from recycled materials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recycled Materials</th>
<th>Products Made From Them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. aluminum cans</td>
<td>new aluminum cans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. car batteries</td>
<td>lead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. corrugated cardboard</td>
<td>boxboard for cereal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cake and shirt boxes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>grocery bags</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. vegetable scraps, leaves and grass clippings</td>
<td>compost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. glass bottles and jars</td>
<td>new glass bottles and jars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. newspaper</td>
<td>newsprint,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>molded fiber packaging,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. paper</td>
<td>boxboard for cereal,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cake and shirt boxes,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>toilet paper, facial tissue,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>paper towels, stationary,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>book and magazine paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. plastic milk jugs and other plastic jugs</td>
<td>trays for food, picnic tables,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>padding under carpet,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>toys and other plastic items,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. scrap metal and food cans</td>
<td>car parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. plastic soda bottles</td>
<td>new food cans and steel jacket and sleeping bag stuffing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>carpeting and insulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K. tires</td>
<td>new tires, floormats,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parking curbs,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>road underlayment,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sandals and garden hoses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. tree waste</td>
<td>pallet parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. yard waste</td>
<td>wood chips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compost</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 1

Read the information on the table. Match the letter of what you can recycle with what it is recycled into. Some of the letters can be used twice

A. aluminum cans  
B. car batteries  
C. corrugated cardboard  
D. vegetable scraps and yard waste  
E. glass bottles and jars  
F. newspaper

G. paper  
H. plastic milk jugs, other plastic jugs  
I. scrap metal  
J. plastic soda bottles  
K. tires  
L. tree waste

1. ________ new aluminum cans  
2. ________ lead  
3. ________ grocery bags  
4. ________ jacket stuffing  
5. ________ stationery  
6. ________ steel  
7. ________ compost  
8. ________ new glass bottles and jars  
9. ________ floor mats  
10. ________ pallet parts  
11. ________ wood chips  
12. ________ padding under carpet  
13. ________ newsprint  
14. ________ boxboard for cereal  
15. ________ road underlayment
Exercise 2
Work with a partner. Look at the pictures and complete the following dialogs. Tell what each item or container is, and what it is recycled into.

Example:
1. A: What are you doing?
   B: I’m throwing away this cardboard box.
   A: But you can recycle that!
   B: They don’t really do anything with this, do they?
   A: Sure they do. They make boxboard for cereal.
   B: Oh, well I guess I’ll recycle it!

1. boxboard for cereal

2. ____________________

3. ____________________

4. ____________________

5. ____________________

6. ____________________

7. ____________________
Exercise 3 - Workbook Survey

Send us your answers to these questions, and you will get a free English dictionary.

After studying from this book, please answer these questions as completely as possible. Your answers will help us improve how we teach this subject to other students in the future, and you will get a free English dictionary (while supplies last). Even though the questions are translated (see pages 105, 106 and 107), your answers must be written in English.

1. How many hours of time did you spend studying this book? ______________
________________________________________________________________

2. What do you recycle now, that you did not recycle before? ______________
________________________________________________________________

3. Are there things that you have stopped buying or using because they are wasteful or toxic? ______________ If yes, what are they? ______________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

4. Have you called to find out where to go, in your community, to dispose of household hazardous and toxic waste? ______________ If yes, have you gone there yet? ______________ What did you dispose of? __________
________________________________________________________________

5. Now that you have learned about waste reduction and proper waste management, how has your behavior changed most? ______________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

6. What is the most important thing that you have learned from this book?
________________________________________________________________

7. If we print a new edition, what changes would make this a better textbook?
________________________________________________________________

Copy or carefully tear this page out, and proceed to Exercise 4, page 108.
Xa køj tej lus teb rau tej lus noog no rau peb ces køj yuav txais ib phau Txhais Lus As Kiv

Tom qab tau kawm phau no tas, thov køj teb cov lus noog no raws li køj teb tau. Køj tej lus teb yuav pab peb kom peb haj yam txawj qhia tej no rau lwmx tus tub kawm ntawv yav tom ntej thiab køj yuav txais ib phau Txhais Lus As Kiv. Tab txawm cov lus noog twb raug txhais lawm, cov lus uas køj teb yuav tsum yog lus As Kiv.

1. Køj siv pes tsawg xuab moos kawm phau ntawv no?
2. Tas sim no køj muab tej khoom twg siv dua, cov uas thaum i køj yeej tsis tau muab siv dua?
3. Puas muaj tej khoom uas køj tsum tsis yuav los sis siv lawm vim tej no qig ub no los sis tsis zoo siv? Yog tias yog li ntawd, tej no yog dab tsi?
4. Køj puas tau hu seb hauv køj lub nroog puas muaj tej qhov chaw twg yus thiaj muab tej yam khoom uas muaj xwm txheej tso pov tseg? Yog tias tau hu lawm, køj puas tau mus xyuas dua? Køj tau muab dab tsi pov tseg?
5. Tsam no køj tau kawm txog qhov tsxhob qig ub no thiab qhov siv khoom qub dua ces køj tau hloov køj lub neej li cas?
6. Qhov tseem ceeb tshaj plaws uas køj tau kawm hauv phau no yog dab tsi?
7. Yog tias peb luam ib phau tshiab, køj yuav hloov dab tsi kom phau no yog ib phau zoo dua?

อาเรา otleนย์ตícวิรัช โต้ ปหุท์ ระ รูปทั่วถูกรุ้ง ปหุท์ ระ รูป ติงศิลป์รุ้ง.
ยืม รูปทั่วถูกรุ้ง ระ เจียะ ยืม จากรุ้ง ปท์ ระ.

1. ยืม รูปทั่วถูกรุ้ง ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
2. ยืม รูปท์ ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
3. ยืม ปท์ ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
4. ยืม ปท์ ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
5. ยืม ปท์ ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
6. ยืม ปท์ ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
7. ยืม ปท์ ระ ระ ปท์ ระ.
Yếu cầu dịch những câu hỏi và những lời chỉ dẫn này.

Bạn hãy gửi cho chúng tôi những câu trả lời và bạn sẽ nhận được một quyền từ Điển Anh Ngữ miễn phí.

Sau khi học xong quyền sách này, yêu cầu bạn trả lời những câu hỏi đầy đủ cung som cung tốt.
Những câu trả lời của bạn sẽ giúp cho chúng tôi cải thiện cách thức chúng tôi dạy và bạn sẽ nhận được một quyền từ Điển Anh Ngữ miễn phí.
Dù là những câu hỏi đã được chuyển dịch, những câu trả lời phải được viết bằng Anh Ngữ.
1. Bạn phải tốt hai bao nhiêu giờ để học quyền sách này?
2. Bạn giữa bạn đang dùng lại đồ cù (tái sinh, tái chế) gì, mà bạn đã không tái chế gì trước?
3. Có những đồ vật mà bạn đã ngửng mua hay dùng bởi vì những thứ đó là hoằng phí và độc hại?
Nếu có, đó là những cái gì?
4. Bạn đã consider đi một nơi nào trong công động để vứt bỏ những chất nguy hiểm và độc hại hoảng phí ở trong nhà bạn chưa? Nếu có, bạn đã đi đến chỗ đó chưa? Bạn đã vứt bỏ cái gì?
5. Bạn giữa bạn đã học được về sự giảm thiểu hoằng phí và khẳng định sự quản lý về sự hoằng phí thì tình tình bạn đã thay đổi như thế nào?
6. Bạn đã học được điều gì quan trọng nhất ở trong quyền sách này?
7. Nếu chúng tôi in một bản mới, chúng tôi phải thay những gì để quyền sách giáo khoa này sẽ tốt hơn?

Ở câu hỏi 1, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
1. Bạn đã đi đến một nơi nào trong công động để vứt bỏ những chất nguy hiểm và độc hại hoằng phí ở trong nhà bạn chưa? Nếu có, bạn đã đi đến chỗ đó chưa? Bạn đã vứt bỏ cái gì?

Ở câu hỏi 2, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
2. Bạn giữa bạn đang dùng lại đồ cù (tái sinh, tái chế) gì, mà bạn đã không tái chế gì trước?

Ở câu hỏi 3, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
3. Có những đồ vật mà bạn đã ngửng mua hay dùng bởi vì những thứ đó là hoằng phí và độc hại?
Nếu có, đó là những cái gì?

Ở câu hỏi 4, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
4. Bạn đã consider đi một nơi nào trong công động để vứt bỏ những chất nguy hiểm và độc hại hoằng phí ở trong nhà bạn chưa? Nếu có, bạn đã đi đến chỗ đó chưa? Bạn đã vứt bỏ cái gì?

Ở câu hỏi 5, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
5. Bạn giữa bạn đã học được về sự giảm thiểu hoằng phí và khẳng định sự quản lý về sự hoằng phí thì tình tình bạn đã thay đổi như thế nào?

Ở câu hỏi 6, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
6. Bạn đã học được điều gì quan trọng nhất ở trong quyền sách này?

Ở câu hỏi 7, chúng ta có thể dịch như sau:
7. Nếu chúng tôi in một bản mới, chúng tôi phải thay những gì để quyền sách giáo khoa này sẽ tốt hơn?

Vì vậy, câu hỏi và câu hỏi phát triển được như sau:

1. Bạn đã đi đến một nơi nào trong công động để vứt bỏ những chất nguy hiểm và độc hại hoằng phí ở trong nhà bạn chưa? Nếu có, bạn đã đi đến chỗ đó chưa? Bạn đã vứt bỏ cái gì?

2. Bạn giữa bạn đang dùng lại đồ cù (tái sinh, tái chế) gì, mà bạn đã không tái chế gì trước?

3. Có những đồ vật mà bạn đã ngửng mua hay dùng bởi vì những thứ đó là hoằng phí và độc hại?
Nếu có, đó là những cái gì?

4. Bạn đã consider đi một nơi nào trong công động để vứt bỏ những chất nguy hiểm và độc hại hoằng phí ở trong nhà bạn chưa? Nếu có, bạn đã đi đến chỗ đó chưa? Bạn đã vứt bỏ cái gì?

5. Bạn đã học được về sự giảm thiểu hoằng phí và khẳng định sự quản lý về sự hoằng phí thì tình tình bạn đã thay đổi như thế nào?

6. Bạn đã học được điều gì quan trọng nhất ở trong quyền sách này?

7. Nếu chúng tôi in một bản mới, chúng tôi phải thay những gì để quyền sách giáo khoa này sẽ tốt hơn?
請回答問題後寄回，您將得到免費英文字典。

1. 您花了幾小時研讀此書？
2. 現今您回收的廢物中，有哪些是從前未作的？
3. 您是否停止買浪費或有毒害的產品？請列舉。
4. 您是否曾打電話詢問社區有毒廢物收集處在何處？您是否曾去過該處？丟棄什麼？
5. 現在您學會垃圾減量及正面處理的方法，您的行為改變最大是什麼？
6. 由此書中，您學到的最重要的是什麼？
7. 如果我們印新版，如何修訂成更理想的教材？
Exercise 4

After you have torn Exercise 3 out of your book, put it in an envelope. Send us your answers, and if you are one of the first 2000 people to respond, we will send you a free English dictionary.

Print your name and address on an envelope, add a stamp, and mail your answers to:

your name
your street address
city, state, zip code

“Free Dictionary”
The MN Literacy Council
756 Transfer Road
St. Paul, MN 55114

Thank you for your assistance!