

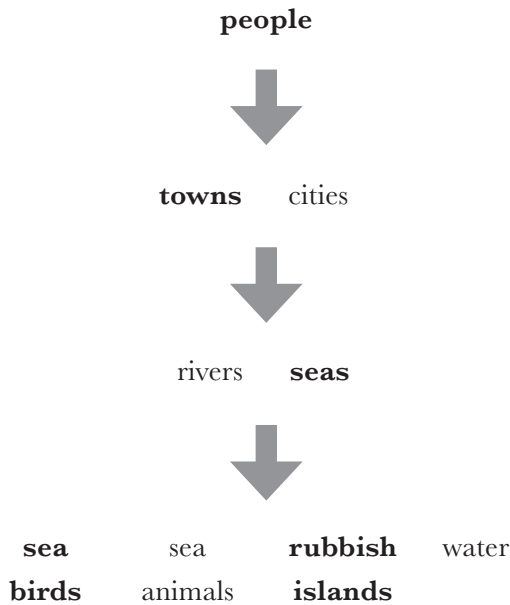
- 1 rubbish
- 2 recycle
- 3 nature
- 4 environment
- 5 packaging
- 6 microbeads

2 Possible answers:

- 1 animals and plants (rubber)
- 2 In England in 1862.
- 3 Food packaging, bottles, bags, pens, cups, computers, phones, money, chairs, tables, etc.
- 4 It's cheap, strong, light and clear.
- 5 We don't know what to do with it.

- 3 1 h 2 d 3 e 4 f
 5 b 6 g 7 a 8 c

4



5

| We can |
|---------------------------------------|
| recycle plastic |
| stop using single-use plastics |
| use plastic things again |

| We cannot |
|---|
| recycle dirty things |
| recycle plastic and paper together |
| recycle the plastic inside a paper cup |

6a

Companies cannot make things with microbeads in France, New Zealand and Taiwan.

People recycle 90% of plastic bottles in machines in Germany, Norway and Sweden.

Shops do not give people new plastic bags in Bangladesh, Jamaica and Kenya.

6b

Possible answers:

Companies are making new cups. You can use them again.

Companies are making food boxes, plates, knives and forks from plants.

People are finding new things in nature.

These things can eat plastic.

People are making new plastics. These plastics do not stay in the environment.

The United Nations and the European Union want to stop using as much plastic.

6c

Reader's own answer.