

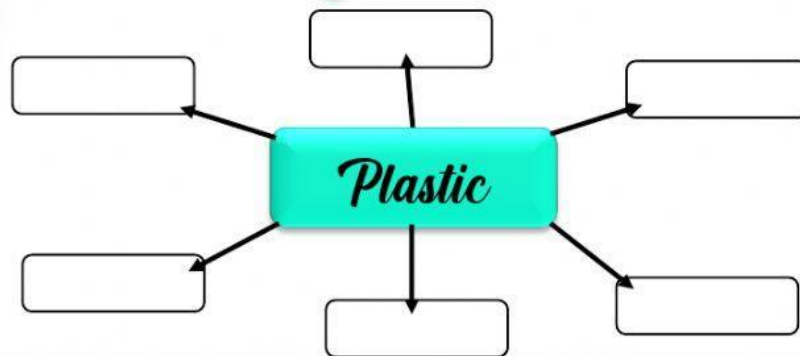


## Week 1 – UNIT 2 – First Semester – Reading Comprehension worksheet. -

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXPECTED LEARNINGS:**  
Develop reading skills in present contexts.**ACTIVITY:** Develop reading skills by making predictions using key concepts, reading a text comprehensively and answering True or False questions, matching concepts to definitions and completing sentences correctly.**Instructions:**

- Complete the worksheet according to its instructions and you teacher's.
- Ask your teacher any questions if necessary, raising your hand, opening microphones or chat.

**PRE READING:** Think of your daily life and all the objects and things you use that contain plastic. Give ideas to complete the following spider gram.**WHILE READING:** Read the following text called *The great garbage patch* and decide if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Justify the false ones.

### The Great Garbage Patch

Plastic is everywhere. It's incredibly useful and our life wouldn't be the same without it. Now, you probably never throw rubbish into the sea, but did you know 10% of all the plastic in the world ends up there? It usually comes from ships, from litter on beaches, the wind carries it from land, and rivers take it out to sea.

In fact, somewhere in the Pacific Ocean there is an enormous area of floating plastic called the Great Garbage patch. Nobody knows exactly how big it is, but some people say it's the size of the USA! It's the world's largest rubbish dump. Why does this happen? The strong ocean currents constantly push everything into a huge vortex of rubbish that stays in one place. Everything that is made of plastic (balls, tyres, syringes, toothbrushes, toys, bottle tops, plastic bags, etc.) ends up in this huge rubbish patch.

Charles Moor, the oceanographer who discovered it in 1997, believes it contains 100 million tonnes of plastic. This plastic is dangerous for marine life because sometimes fish swallow it, birds feed it to their babies, or animals like sea turtles get trapped in plastic nets. In fact, each year about 1 million sea birds and 100,000 marine animals die because of plastic.

The patch also reduces the amount of microscopic plankton that fish can find to eat. This is because it contains 3 kilos of plastic for each half kilo of plankton. But the most harmful plastic is invisible, because ocean waves and sunlight often break up the plastic into tiny pieces. These particles are easily swallowed, and they carry manmade chemicals, which get into the food chain. 'What goes into the ocean goes into animals and onto your dinner plate,' says Dr Jon Erikson, a marine researcher.

The environmentalist David de Rothschild took a 12,000-mile journey across the Pacific Ocean in a boat made of 12,500 recycled plastic bottles called the *Plastiki*. He wanted everyone to know about the dangers of plastic and to show practical ways to recycle. We can all do something to help. Use less plastic, recycle more, and pick up litter!

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 10% of rubbish ends up in the sea. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Great Garbage Patch is in the Pacific Ocean. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Charles Moor discovered the Great Garbage Patch. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 100,000 sea birds die because of plastic each year. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Plastic particles from the sea can end up on your plate. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The *Plastiki* was made of plastic bottles. \_\_\_\_\_

**WHILE READING: vocabulary in context: match the concepts related to its definitions.**

**COLUMN A**

**COLUMN B**

- |             |                                                                       |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. patch    | _____ pieces of paper and other waste that are left in public places. |
| 2. trapped  | _____ to make sb unable to move or get out of a place                 |
| 3. chemical | _____ a part of a surface that is different from the area around it.  |
| 4. Litter   | _____ causing damage or injury.                                       |
| 5. Current  | _____ to use paper, glass, plastic, etc. again and not throw it away. |
| 6. recycle  | _____ an artificial substance made using chemistry.                   |
| 7. harmful  | _____ the natural flow of air or water in one direction.              |

**POST READING: Choose the correct concept according to the context, according to the vocabulary of the text, previously presented.**

1. We have \_\_\_\_\_ our rubbish at home, separating the different materials that we **usually** throw away.
2. Please pick up any \_\_\_\_\_ you see in the park.
3. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ to your health.
4. The ocean \_\_\_\_\_ can change water's temperature.
5. There are lots of dangerous icy \_\_\_\_\_ on the road. Drive carefully, please.
6. Plastic \_\_\_\_\_ that are thrown away in the ocean, can get to your own food.

*Hard work conquers everything!*