

Give one word.

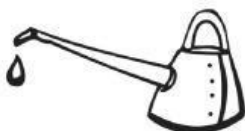
- 1 To make something exist or happen again. _____
- 2 A printed piece of paper that you get when you pay to ride on a bus. _____
- 3 To put power back into something like a battery or small machine. _____
- 4 A drawing of a country or city that shows where the important places are. _____
- 5 To fill a container again. _____
- 6 To put something together again. _____

Underline the correct word in brackets.

- 1 You can put old glass jars in the (carrier bag greetings card bottle bank).
- 2 Did you see that goal? Let's (rewrite replay replace) it and watch it again!
- 3 I need some (wrapping paper juice cartons bus tickets) for Lucy's present.
- 4 We're (leave leaves leaving) for the airport at ten o'clock.
- 5 Dad (will take takes took) our rubbish to the recycling centre tomorrow.
- 6 What (is are will) you doing next weekend?

Underline the correct word in brackets.

1



Oliver got (chemicals paper oil) on his clothes when he was fixing his bike.

2



Isabel made a model from old (juice cartons bus tickets maps).

3



Batteries have got (metal chemicals paper) in them.

4



I reuse (carrier bags batteries paper) to help the environment.

Underline the correct word in brackets.

- 1 When I'm older I (am is be) planning to help animals.
- 2 In fifty years from now, the planet (isn't won't isn't) be polluted.
- 3 We (are is will) using the carrier bags to make a kite.
- 4 They (will is are) reunite friends from the same high school at the party on Saturday.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues.

- 1 A: What time _____ we leaving?
B: Three o'clock. We _____ visit Grandma on the way to town.
- 2 A: What are the children _____ on Sunday?
B: They _____ helping to remove carrier bags and other rubbish from the lake.
- 3 A: After we clean the lake, birds and fish _____ reappear in the park.
B: That's good. I _____ taking the children there on Saturday to feed the ducks.
- 4 A: What are you _____ ?
B: We're _____ old newspapers and bus tickets to make greeting cards.

Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Jenny: Hi Alice. I ¹ _____ (go) swimming on Sunday. Would you like to come?

Alice: I can't. I ² _____ (help) my grandma to clean her house.

Jenny: How about next Saturday?

Alice: Well on Saturday morning I ³ _____ (take) some of my old things to the charity shop.

Jenny: Really? That's a good idea. I have some old toys I don't need. Can I go with you?

Alice: Of course. On Saturday afternoon I ⁴ _____ (have) a picnic with my parents.
Would you like to come?

Jenny: Yes, I would!

Alice: OK We ⁵ _____ (leave) at two o'clock.

Jenny: Oh no! I ⁶ _____ (watch) my little brother at two o'clock because my parents are helping my sister move in to her new house.

Rearrange the sentences.

1 leaves. oil he Dad put in will the before car think I

2 small I a get won't older. live I when in house

3 are at meeting park two o'clock. the They at

4 on aren't Sunday. a going on picnic We

5 They cutting up for her wrapping paper the present. are

6 exploring Saturday. The are the rock pools children on


READING

A news story

1  Look at the photos and read the news story quickly. Circle the best title.

- a Why we should use drinking straws
- b The history of drinking straws
- c The end of drinking straws?



2  Complete the article with the missing sentence parts (a-f).

- a end up in the seas and oceans, as waste
- b such as bags, cups or bottles
- c they can be fun to drink with
- d people are starting to do something about the problem
- e including when we haven't asked for one
- f has decided not to have plastic straws in any of her

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Most of us have used straws. They are useful and ¹ they can be fun to drink with. When we get a cola or juice from a café or restaurant, for example, it often comes with a straw, ² . We usually use them once and then dispose of them immediately. In fact, people in the USA use 500 million every day. That's enough straws to go around the planet 2.5 times!

The big problem with straws is that many of them ³ . Europeans recycle only about 30% of their plastic, and straws are in the top ten items of litter found on beaches every year.

The good news is that ⁴ . More and more big companies are deciding not to use straws, or to provide them only when customers have asked for them. The US city of Seattle has already put a ban on straws, and the European Union wants to do the same by 2030. Scotland plans to do this in 2019. Even the British Queen ⁵ .

So, it is possible that plastic drinking straws will soon be a thing of the past. Many people believe that we can continue to protect our environment by also reducing all the other plastic objects that we only use once, ⁶ .



★★ Match the words in bold in the news story with the definitions.

- 1 things on a list items
- 2 put something in the bin after we have used it _____
- 3 an official law that stops something from happening _____
- 4 use something again, or change it into something different _____
- 5 small bits of rubbish in public places _____

★★ What do these numbers in the news story describe?

- 1 30 *The amount of their plastic, in percent, that Europeans recycle.* _____
- 2 500 million _____
- 3 2.5 _____
- 4 2019 _____
- 5 10 _____

UTS Listen to a class discussion about animal conservation. Put the ideas a–f in the order you hear them 1–6.

- a Offer volunteering holidays to young people. ☐
- b Encourage people to spend time outdoors. ☐
- c Encourage people to buy products that help the environment. ☐
- d Encourage people to start a wildlife group. ☐
- e Encourage people to join a wildlife group. ☐
- f Get people interested in animals in other countries. ☐

☐ 5

UTS Listen again. Circle the correct options.

- People get more interested in wildlife / marine life if they can ²experience / read about it.
- People get interested in ³local / international environmental issues and tell ⁴the government / their neighbours and friends about them.
- People feel more connected to wildlife in other countries if they can ⁵visit a place / play with animals.
- People think carefully about what they buy and the impact of their choices on ⁶other people / the environment.