LIVEWORKSHEETS - B1 INTERACTIVE PRACTICE

SDG 14: Life Below Water

Subtopic: Plastic Pollution - From Land to Sea | Grades 8-9 | B1

Target vocabulary: litter, storm drain, runoff, wastewater, single-use plastic, microplastics, reusable, prevention

Task 1. Vocabulary match

Match A-H with meanings 1-8. The meanings are in a different order.

Words	Meanings
A. litter	1. designed to be used many times instead of thrown away after one use
B. storm drain	2. stopping a problem before it starts
C. runoff	3. dirty or used water from homes, schools or other buildings
D. wastewater	4. very small pieces of plastic
E. single-use plastic	5. rainwater that flows over streets or the ground
F. microplastics	6. plastic designed to be used once and then thrown away
G. reusable	7. rubbish left in streets, parks or other places where it should not be
H. prevention	8. a drain that carries rainwater away from roads and paved areas

Task 2. Reading A - A rainy-day journey

Read the new text and choose the best answer. Correct answers are shuffled.

After a school sports event, a few cups, wrappers and plastic lids are left near the pavement. During the night, heavy rain begins. Water moves across the hard surface and pushes some of the litter towards a storm drain. This flowing rainwater is called runoff. The drain carries the water through underground pipes, and in some places that water can enter a stream or river without passing through a treatment plant.

The plastic may then travel much farther than the place where it was dropped. Larger items can break into smaller pieces because of sunlight, waves and physical damage. Over time, some pieces become microplastics. These tiny particles are difficult to collect once they spread through water and may be eaten by fish or other animals. This shows why plastic pollution in the sea can begin on an ordinary street far from the coast.

1. What happens first after the rain begins?
   A) The litter is carried towards a storm drain.
   B) The plastic immediately becomes microplastics.
   C) The river is cleaned.
   D) The storm drain is closed.
2. What does runoff mean in the text?
   A) Used water from washing machines
   B) Ocean water moving onto a beach
   C) Rainwater flowing over the ground or streets
   D) Water stored in bottles
3. Why can plastic travel far from where it was dropped?
   A) It is always collected by street cleaners.
   B) Water can carry it through drains and waterways.
   C) It becomes heavier in rain.
   D) It disappears underground.

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4. Why are microplastics difficult to remove?
   A) They only stay on beaches.
   B) They are larger than bottles.
   C) They are very small and spread through water.
   D) They dissolve completely in rain.
5. What is the main idea of the text?
   A) Only coastal towns create marine plastic pollution.
   B) Street litter can become water pollution through rain and drains.
   C) Storm drains always clean plastic waste.
   D) Microplastics are harmless to animals.

Task 3. Reading B - Stop plastic before it reaches water

Read the text and choose the best answer. Correct answers are shuffled.

Removing plastic from beaches and riverbanks is helpful, but it is better to stop waste earlier. One simple form of prevention is to replace some single-use plastic items with reusable alternatives. For example, a refillable bottle or lunch box can be used many times and can reduce the amount of plastic thrown away each week.

Correct waste disposal is also important. A closed bin can stop light packaging from being blown away or washed into a storm drain. Schools can check places where rubbish often collects, such as entrances, bus stops and sports areas. If the same type of litter appears again and again, moving a bin or adding a clear sign may solve part of the problem.

Plastic pollution can also come from wastewater. Tiny fibres may leave synthetic clothes during washing. Using full washing loads, keeping clothes for longer and avoiding unnecessary washing can reduce the number of fibres released. No single action is enough, but many prevention choices can reduce the amount of plastic that eventually reaches rivers and seas.

1. Why are reusable items useful?
   A) They can reduce the amount of plastic waste.
   B) They are designed to be thrown away immediately.
   C) They increase litter near drains.
   D) They create more wastewater.
2. What can a closed bin help prevent?
   A) Runoff from forming
   B) Plastic from being blown or washed away
   C) All wastewater from homes
   D) Every type of microplastic
3. What should a school do if litter often appears in the same place?
   A) Ignore the area.
   B) Remove all bins.
   C) Look for the source and improve the bin or sign location.
   D) Close the school entrance.
4. How can synthetic clothing contribute to plastic pollution?
   A) It can release tiny fibres into wastewater.
   B) It blocks all storm drains.
   C) It turns runoff into drinking water.
   D) It prevents microplastics from spreading.
5. Which statement best describes prevention?
   A) Cleaning only after waste reaches the sea
   B) Stopping or reducing pollution before it reaches water
   C) Using more single-use plastic
   D) Leaving litter near secure bins

Task 4. True or False

Choose T or F. These statements use different wording from the lesson-plan worksheet.

1. Plastic dropped far from the coast can still reach rivers or the sea. T / F
2. Runoff is wastewater from bathrooms and kitchens. T / F

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3. Microplastics can form when larger plastic items break into smaller pieces. T / F
4. A reusable bottle is designed to be thrown away after one drink. T / F
5. Keeping litter away from storm drains is one form of prevention. T / F
6. Tiny plastic fibres can sometimes travel with wastewater. T / F

Task 5. Complete the sentences

Use each target word or phrase once.

litter | storm drain | runoff | wastewater | single-use plastic | microplastics | reusable | prevention

1. After rain, _____ can move rubbish across streets and pavements.
2. A cup left beside the road becomes _____ when it is not put in a bin.
3. Rainwater may disappear into a _____ and then travel through pipes.
4. Water that has already been used in a home or school is called _____.
5. Plastic particles that are very small are known as _____.
6. A bottle that can be filled and used again is _____.
7. Disposable forks and some takeaway containers are examples of _____.
8. Using secure bins before rubbish reaches rivers is a form of _____.

Task 6. Put the words in the correct order

Reorder the words to make correct B1-level sentences.

1. can / litter / runoff / into / carry / storm drains

_____

2. students / reusable / should / bottles / choose

_____

3. through / microplastics / can / spread / water

_____

4. reduce / prevention / marine / can / pollution

_____

5. may / wastewater / tiny fibres / contain / plastic

_____

6. single-use plastic / creates / more / unnecessary / waste

_____

Task 7. Sort the ideas

Drag each item into the best category: PATHWAY / PLASTIC PROBLEM / PREVENTION ACTION.

PATHWAY	PLASTIC PROBLEM	PREVENTION ACTION

Items: runoff | storm drain | wastewater | litter beside a road | microplastics | single-use plastic | use a reusable bottle | keep bins closed | move a bin closer to a litter hotspot

Task 8. Choose the best action

Read each situation and choose the most useful response. Correct answers are shuffled.

1. Wrappers often collect beside a storm drain near the school gate.
   A) Add a secure bin nearby and remind students not to leave litter.
   B) Pour water into the drain.
   C) Remove all signs.
   D) Use more single-use packaging.

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2. A class uses many disposable water bottles every day.
   A) Buy smaller disposable bottles.
   B) Encourage reusable bottles and refill points.
   C) Throw bottles into the schoolyard.
   D) Wash them into a storm drain.
3. Plastic pieces are found along a local riverbank every weekend.
   A) Clean the riverbank and also investigate where the litter is coming from.
   B) Move the litter closer to the water.
   C) Stop using bins.
   D) Ignore the source of the waste.
4. Students want to reduce plastic fibres from washing clothes.
   A) Wash one item at a time.
   B) Replace clothes every week.
   C) Use full loads and wash only when needed.
   D) Use more single-use plastic bags.
5. Which idea best shows prevention?
   A) Collecting plastic only after it reaches the sea.
   B) Stopping litter and plastic waste before it enters waterways.
   C) Leaving bins open in windy weather.
   D) Using disposable items whenever possible.

Task 9. Short B1 response

Write 3-4 sentences. Explain one way plastic from your school or neighbourhood could reach water and suggest two prevention actions. Use at least TWO target words.

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