

Text A

**TREEVOLUTION**  
SMALL STEPS TO CHANGE



## The Three Rs

Many countries are working hard to make sure we are reducing our negative impact on nature. Recycling is one of the most common ways to address such concerns.

When products are recycled, they are broken down into their constituent parts. Some of those parts, perhaps even all of them, are then used to produce new products. For example, plastic drink containers can be recycled and turned into the stuffing for pillows and duvets. But recycling is just one way that you can reduce your impact on the planet and help save resources.

There are two other steps that come before recycling: reducing the amount of natural resources you consume and reusing what you buy at least once. Together, these steps are called the three Rs: Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Consider these steps before you recycle:

- Reduce the amount you consume. If you don't need it, don't buy it. It sounds obvious, but how many of us are tempted to buy something simply because it's on special offer or because a new, improved model has come on the market?
- When you do buy something, choose a brand that has the least packaging or the kind that can be reused, recycled or added to compost. Look for products that are as environmentally friendly as possible.
- Look for products that are made from recycled material. If there is a demand for recycled plastic products, for example, more plastic will be recycled and less will be dumped in a landfill site or polluting the oceans. Also, less raw material will have to be mined or grown. Remember: what you buy influences what is made.

Before you throw something away, either for recycling or into your normal rubbish, think first if there is any way it can be reused. Can you grow seedlings in it, use it to hold paper clips or wrap a birthday present? Can it be given to a charity shop, a nursery school or a home for the elderly?

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### Text A — The Three Rs

Answer the following questions.

1. Give **one** positive result of recycling stated in the text.

.....

2. If a product is **not** essential, what does the text advise you to do?

.....

3. Give **one** reason why consumers are tempted to buy a new product.

.....

Find the word in the right-hand column that could meaningfully replace one of the words on the left.

Example: broken down (line 4)

**D**

4. obvious (line 14)

☐

5. demand (line 21)

☐

6. dumped (line 22)

☐

7. mined (line 23)

☐

8. given (line 27)

☐

- A. thrown
- B. delivered
- C. extracted
- D. **separated**
- E. donated
- F. need
- G. tunnelled
- H. lowered
- I. desire
- J. evident
- K. feasible
- L. smashed



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9. From statements A to J, select the **four** that are true according to text A. Write the appropriate letters in the boxes provided. [4 marks]

Example:

☒ A

☐

☐

☐

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- A. When products are recycled they are separated into different components.
- B. Plastic bottles are used inside duvets after being recycled.
- C. Recycling is the best way to help save resources.
- D. Another way of reducing the impact on the planet is using what you buy at least twice.
- E. To reduce your impact on the environment, you should think of recycling first.
- F. When deciding between different brands, the amount of packaging should inform your choice.
- G. What is produced is hardly affected by what you buy.
- H. If plastic products are in demand, they will be recycled more.
- I. An example of reusing is to use an object as a container to keep small items.
- J. Giving things away is considered a way of recycling.



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Turn over / Tournez la page / Véase al dorso