

LIVEWORKSHEETS - B1 INTERACTIVE PRACTICE

SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Subtopic: Packaging and the Circular Economy - Reduce, Reuse, Refill | Grades 8-9 | B1

Target vocabulary: packaging, single-use, reusable, refill, recycle, packaging waste, raw materials, circular economy

Task 1. Vocabulary match

Match A-H with meanings 1-8.

Words	Meanings
A. packaging	1. designed to be used once and then thrown away
B. single-use	2. natural resources or basic substances used to make products
C. reusable	3. material around a product that protects, contains or carries it
D. refill	4. to fill the same container again
E. recycle	5. boxes, bottles, wrappers and other package materials that are discarded
F. packaging waste	6. a system that tries to keep products and materials in use for longer
G. raw materials	7. able to be used many times
H. circular economy	8. to process used materials so they can become useful materials again

Task 2. Reading A - What happens after we open the package?

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

Packaging can keep products clean, protect them from damage and make them easier to carry. The problem is that some packaging is useful for a very short time. A snack wrapper or takeaway cup may be used for only a few minutes, but making it still requires raw materials, energy and transport.

When these items are thrown away, they become packaging waste. Recycling can recover some materials, but not every package is simple to recycle. Packages made from mixed materials or covered with food can be difficult to process. For this reason, one useful first step is to avoid unnecessary packaging and choose products that use less material.

1. Why is packaging useful?
 - A) It always disappears after use.
 - B) It makes every product cheaper.
 - C) It can protect products and make them easier to carry.
 - D) It removes the need for transport.
2. Why can a short-life package still have an environmental cost?
 - A) It required materials, energy and transport to make and move it.
 - B) It is always made from recycled material.
 - C) It can be used forever.
 - D) It never becomes waste.
3. What happens when used packaging is thrown away?
 - A) It becomes a raw material automatically.
 - B) It always returns to a shop.
 - C) It becomes reusable.
 - D) It becomes packaging waste.
4. Why is recycling sometimes difficult?
 - A) All packaging is too clean.
 - B) Some packages contain mixed or dirty materials.
 - C) Recycling uses no machines.
 - D) Every package has only one material.
5. What is one good first step?
 - A) Use more wrappers.
 - B) Choose the biggest package every time.
 - C) Reduce unnecessary packaging.
 - D) Throw recyclable packaging into mixed waste.

Task 3. Reading B - Keep the container in use

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

A circular economy tries to keep materials useful instead of turning them into waste after one use. For example, a reusable water bottle or lunch box can replace many single-use items. A refill system also allows the same container to be filled again rather than buying a new one each time.

Recycling remains important, but it works best when people first reduce and reuse. Clean bottles, cans and other suitable packaging should be sorted correctly so their materials can be processed again. Businesses can help too by using less packaging, choosing simpler materials and designing containers that are easier to refill, reuse or recycle.

1. What is the main aim of a circular economy?
 - A) To throw products away faster
 - B) To keep products and materials useful for longer
 - C) To stop using all containers
 - D) To use more raw materials
2. What does a refill system do?
 - A) It changes a reusable item into waste.

- B) It adds more wrappers.
 - C) It uses a new container each time.
 - D) It fills the same container again.
3. Which choice can replace many single-use items?
- A) A reusable bottle
 - B) A new disposable cup every day
 - C) Several wrappers
 - D) Mixed rubbish
4. What should happen to clean recyclable packaging?
- A) It should be littered.
 - B) It should be burned at home.
 - C) It should be sorted correctly for recycling.
 - D) It should always go into general waste.
5. How can businesses support circular choices?
- A) By making packaging harder to recycle
 - B) By using less packaging and simpler materials
 - C) By adding more layers to every product
 - D) By avoiding reusable designs

Task 4. True or False

Choose T or F. These sentences are different from the lesson-plan worksheet.

- 1. Packaging can protect products from damage. T / F
- 2. Single-use packaging is designed to be used many times. T / F
- 3. Making packaging can require raw materials and energy. T / F
- 4. Every package is equally easy to recycle. T / F
- 5. A refill system can reduce the need for a new container. T / F
- 6. A circular economy tries to keep materials in use for longer. T / F

Task 5. Complete the sentences

Use each target word or phrase once.

packaging | single-use | reusable | refill | recycle | packaging waste | raw materials | circular economy

- 1. The box, bottle or wrapper around a product is its _____.
- 2. A disposable cup is usually a _____ item.
- 3. A bottle that can be used many times is _____.
- 4. To use the same soap container again, you can _____ it.
- 5. Clean cans and bottles can often be sorted so we can _____ the material.
- 6. Thrown-away wrappers and containers become _____.
- 7. Wood, oil, metals and other basic resources can be _____ for products.
- 8. A _____ aims to keep products and materials useful for longer.

Task 6. Choose the better packaging choice

Read each situation and choose the most responsible option. Correct answers are shuffled.

- 1. You buy water at school every day.
 - A) Buy a new plastic bottle each time.
 - B) Use two disposable cups.
 - C) Throw the bottle in mixed waste.
 - D) Bring a reusable bottle and refill it.
- 2. A snack is available in two versions: one has three wrappers and one has one simple wrapper.
 - A) Choose the version with more layers.
 - B) Choose the option with less packaging.
 - C) Buy both versions.
 - D) Open both and throw them away.
- 3. A clean drinks can is empty.
 - A) Put it in the correct recycling bin.
 - B) Leave it on the ground.
 - C) Hide it in general waste.
 - D) Buy another can before sorting it.
- 4. A shampoo shop offers a refill station.
 - A) Take a new container every visit.
 - B) Choose more single-use sachets.
 - C) Refill a suitable container when possible.
 - D) Avoid using the refill system.
- 5. A company wants to improve its packaging.
 - A) Add extra layers.
 - B) Use more raw materials.
 - C) Make the package harder to separate.
 - D) Use less material and design it for reuse or recycling.