

## TA12. U3. Reading 1

### Text 1: A Multicultural Approach to Green Living

In many multicultural cities, people are becoming more aware of their carbon footprint. They are learning how everyday actions — like taking public transport, turning off lights, or bringing reusable bags — can reduce environmental harm. Communities often organize environmental events to raise public awareness, and these activities encourage people from different cultural backgrounds to work together.

One popular activity is a neighborhood clean-up, where families collect litter from parks and streets. Instead of throwing everything away, they separate household waste into different containers for recycling. Cardboard, plastic, and glass are placed in separate bins, while fruit peel and other organic waste are used to make compost. In this way, less waste ends up in a landfill, and more materials can be used again.

Many cultures have traditional green practices that can be shared globally. For example, in some Asian countries, people rinse out bottles before recycling them to prevent contamination. Others use natural materials for packaging, avoiding single-use plastic whenever possible. These small actions, if repeated daily, can make a big difference in the long run.

Governments also support these efforts. In some countries, strict rules require households to reuse containers, reduce leftover food, and keep organic and non-organic waste separate. By combining modern recycling systems with traditional green habits, multicultural communities can create a cleaner, healthier environment for future generations.

1. What is the main focus of this text?  
A. Green living practices B. Building new houses C. Public health D. Cultural festivals
2. What do communities often organize to protect the environment?  
A. Sports events B. Street parties C. Clean-ups D. Landfills
3. What are fruit peels used for in the text?  
A. Compost B. Landfill C. Plastic D. Packaging
4. Why do people rinse out bottles before recycling?  
A. To save money B. To prevent contamination C. To decorate D. To sell them
5. Which of the following is single-use?  
A. Reusable bag B. Metal spoon C. Glass bottle D. Plastic cup
6. What do governments encourage people to do?  
A. Increase waste B. Reuse and recycle C. Build landfills D. Use more plastic
7. How are different kinds of waste separated?  
A. In containers B. In rivers C. By hand only D. Not separated
8. Which action is considered traditional and eco-friendly?  
A. Buying more B. Using natural packaging C. Wasting food D. Ignoring rules
9. What happens if organic waste is composted?  
A. It pollutes water B. It disappears C. It enriches soil D. It becomes plastic
10. What is expected in the long run?  
A. More plastic B. More leftover food C. Bigger landfills D. A cleaner environment

## Text 2: Green Living Habits Around the World

Around the world, people are adopting different ways to live more sustainably. Many of these green practices come from cultural traditions. In some communities, people wrap food in cardboard or natural leaves instead of single-use plastic packaging. This not only reduces household waste, but also protects the environment.

In other places, people reuse containers and bottles many times. They carefully rinse out everything before putting it in a recycling pile, making sure that the materials are not contaminated. Meanwhile, fruit peel and food scraps are collected and turned into compost, which farmers use to grow new crops. These small but powerful habits reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills.

Some cities also have creative programs to raise public awareness. For example, they organize cultural festivals where people share traditional eco-friendly ideas. Visitors learn how to reduce their carbon footprint by using public transportation, saving energy, or bringing their own cups and bags. This kind of event helps people understand that every culture can contribute something valuable.

Governments encourage people to think not just about short-term convenience but about benefits in the long run. By making green living a shared habit, societies can reduce leftover waste, protect natural resources, and build cleaner cities for everyone.

1. What is one way people reduce plastic use?  
A. Using cardboard    B. Burning waste    C. Throwing it away    D. Selling it
2. Why do people rinse containers?  
A. To decorate    B. To keep recycling clean    C. To add compost    D. To make it heavier
3. What is done with fruit peels?  
A. Burned    B. Sold    C. Stored forever    D. Used as compost
4. Why is contamination avoided in recycling?  
A. To keep materials clean    B. To reduce value  
C. To make piles bigger    D. To make trash smell good
5. Where does compost help most?  
A. In packaging    B. In farming    C. In landfills    D. In shops
6. What happens when people share eco-friendly ideas at cultural festivals?  
A. They learn from each other    B. They waste more  
C. They ignore tradition    D. They burn plastic
7. What is reduced when composting food waste?  
A. Leftovers    B. Landfills    C. Carbon footprint    D. All of the above
8. What can governments encourage for long-term results?  
A. Shared green habits    B. More leftover food  
C. Bigger landfills    D. More single-use plastic
9. What is the main idea of this text?  
A. Cultural festivals    B. Traditional eco-friendly practices  
C. Recycling laws    D. Farming
10. What is the benefit of green living in the long run?  
A. Contaminated piles    B. Bigger landfills    C. Cleaner cities    D. More waste