



Student's worksheet

1. Match

1.sustainability

2.raw material

3.plastic footprint

4.planned obsolescence

5.product lifecycle

6.landfill

7.waste management

8.recycling plant

9.renewable materials

10.finite materials

- a. a place where rubbish is buried in the ground
- b. making products that break or become outdated so people have to buy new ones
- c. a factory where old materials are processed and made into new products
- d. how rubbish and waste are collected, treated and disposed of
- e. resources that can run out
- f. the amount of plastic a person or business uses and throws away
- g. resources that can be replaced naturally
- h. using resources in a way that doesn't harm the environment
- i. the stages a product goes through, from making it to using and finally disposing of it
- j. natural resources used to make products, like wood, metal or oil

2. Fill in the gaps.

- 1.Brands are being pressured to reduce their _____ by switching to biodegradable packaging.
- 2.Businesses should now be designing products with a longer _____ to minimise waste and improve recyclability.
- 3.The town opened a new _____ that can process glass, metal, and even textiles.
- 4.Many companies are adopting _____ strategies to reduce their environmental impact and ensure long-term growth.
- 5.The popularity of _____ is growing in the food packaging industry as a solution to plastic waste.
- 6._____ such as wood and clay are used to create construction materials.
- 7.Many businesses now have zero-waste policies to prevent their products from ending up in a(n) _____ after use.
- 8.Many modern electronics, like smartphones and household appliances, are designed with _____, making them less durable over time.
- 9.A lot of businesses are focusing on waste reduction by improving their _____ systems and finding ways to repurpose materials.
10. There are concerns about the over-reliance on _____ in the production of batteries for electric vehicles.

3. Mark the sentences T (True) or F (False). Correct the false statements.

1. American beverage companies have completely eliminated plastic from their packaging.
2. AI-driven systems in recycling help recognise various materials and improve the sorting process by collecting data.
3. Consumers are an important part of building a circular economy.
4. The more people choose products made from recycled materials, the less likely companies are to incorporate recycled content into their products.
5. Extended producer responsibility is a policy that forces consumers to manage the recycling of waste they produce.
6. The Break Free From Plastic Pollution Act of 2021 aims to eliminate the amount of plastic used in beverage containers.
7. Chris Adamo believes that market leaders alone can create a circular economy without any policy changes.
8. The Every Bottle Back initiative aims to recover fully recyclable plastic bottles and remanufacture them into new ones.
9. As part of ReSource: Plastic initiative companies measure how much plastic they use.
10. Lugar is convinced that a universal approach will solve the challenges of building a circular economy for plastics.

Notes:

[illegible]