



PREFEITURA MUNICIPAL

SÃO JOSÉ DO VALE DO RIO PRETO

São José pode mais!

Em parceria



**Material de Complementação
Escolar
Inglês 8º e 9º ano
31-08 a 11-09**

**Secretaria de Educação, Cultura,
Ciência e Tecnologia**

2020

Plastic, plastic, plastic – What's the problem?

1. What do these items have *in common*?

PLASTIC _____

PLASTIC _____

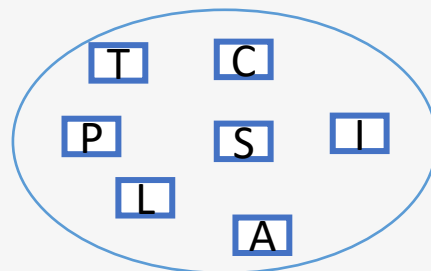
PLASTIC _____

PLASTIC _____

Talheres plásticos Flickr mpcaphotos, copos Wikipedia.org, garrafas Public Domain, sacola Prigimg.com

Organize as letras e descubra a resposta.

Those items are made of _____



2. Complete the labels using these words:
utensils; cups; bags; bottles.

3. Read these two texts and answer the questions.

Plastic water bottles, **straws**, and bags might be part of your **everyday life**. But that **single-use plastic** doesn't disappear **when you're done with it**. Most ends up in the ocean, where it can **entangle animals or make them sick**. But you can help solve this problem.

[Adapted from National Geographic KIDS]

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/nature/kids-vs-plastic/>

For most people, plastic bags are a necessary part of **any shopping trip**. Many of us **give little thought** to the bags' impact on the **environment**. But plastic bags that **end up** in oceans and on beaches are **harmful** to fish, birds, and other wildlife. Several cities around Brazil have either banned single-use plastic bags or imposed a **fee** for their use.

[Adapted from TIME for KIDS]

GLOSSARY

Text 1: **straws**- canudos; **everyday life** – vida diária/cotidiano; **disappear** – desaparecem; **when you're done with it** – quando você termina de usá-lo; **entangle**- enredam/ prendem; **sick** = doentes.

Text 2: **any shopping trip**- qualquer ida às compras; **give little thought** – dão pouca importância; **end up** – terminam; **harmful** – nocivos; **fee-taxa**.

A. Qual é o ponto comum nos dois textos?

- As sacolas plásticas estão proibidas no Brasil.
- O mal causado pelo plástico ao meio ambiente.

B. *“Plastic water bottles, straws, and bags might be part of your everyday life.”* (Text1)

“For most people, plastic bags are a necessary part of any shopping trip.” (Text 2)

Esses trechos retirados dos dois textos indicam como o plástico é largamente usado no cotidiano das pessoas. Escreva, em português, os exemplos do uso do plástico dados pelos autores.

C. *“Most ends up in the ocean, where it can entangle animals or make them sick.”* (Text 1)

“But plastic bags that end up in oceans and on beaches are harmful to fish, birds, and other wildlife.” (Text 2)

Com base nesses dois trechos, comente, em português, como o plástico tem sido nocivo ao meio ambiente.

3. Veja esse post retirado do site *TRIP ADVISOR* sobre o uso das sacolas plásticas no Rio de Janeiro.

Re: Plastic bag ban

Jan 15, 2020, 9:37 AM

Save

No more **free** bags distributed in [Rio](#) supermarkets as of today.

In the six months that the **law banning** the hand-out of conventional plastic bags has been **adopted** in [Rio de Janeiro](#), **ASSERJ** reported a 50 percent reduction.

Free – grátis; **law**- lei; **banning** – proibindo; **adopted** – adotada; **ASSERJ** – Associação dos supermercados do Rio de Janeiro.

A. Quando esse post foi publicado?

B. Até a data dessa publicação, qual a porcentagem de redução do uso das sacolas plásticas?

Plastic Pollution

What's the problem?

BY ALLYSON SHAW

First, let's get real: **Not all plastic is bad.** 🤔

Bike **helmets**, car airbags, and many **medical supplies** made with plastic **save** lives.

The problem is that most of us use and then **toss way** more plastic than we need. This kind of plastic that's used only **once before being thrown away** is called **single-use plastic**, and it makes up more than 40 percent of all plastic **trash**.

Where does the plastic go?

That's *a lot* of trash. Scientists think that 8.8 million **tons** of plastic winds up in the ocean **every year**. How does it get into the sea? Plastic left on the ground as **litter** often blows into **creeks** and rivers, eventually ending up in the ocean. And because plastic trash is different from other types of **waste**—it **doesn't decompose** back into nature like an apple core or a piece of paper—it **stays** in the ocean **forever**.

[Clique aqui e veja fotos do mal causado pelo plástico:
https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/nature/kids-vs-plastic/pollution/#/sea-turtle-with-plastic.jpg](https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/nature/kids-vs-plastic/pollution/#/sea-turtle-with-plastic.jpg)

GLOSSARY

helmets-
capacetes;
medical supplies-
suprimentos
médicos; **toss way** – descartam;
once – uma vez;
before being thrown away –
antes de ser jogado fora; **trash**
– lixo; **tons** –
toneladas; **every year** – todo ano;
litter- lixo; **creeks**
– riachos; **waste** –
descarte; it **doesn't decompose** -
não se decompõe;
stays – fica;
forever- para sempre.

4. Answer based on the text.

- O texto começa com a frase “**Not all plastic is bad**”. Como isso é explicado no 1.º parágrafo?
- “*Plastic left on the ground as litter often blows into creeks and rivers, eventually ending up in the ocean.*” Como o lixo chega aos oceanos?

5. O texto 1 da página anterior termina com a seguinte frase: “But you can help solve this problem.”. Como você pode contribuir para a preservação do meio ambiente considerando o uso do plástico?

Que problema está representado na foto ao lado? Que tal conversar com seu professor de Ciências sobre a questão do lixo nas ruas?

