

What a waste!

VOCABULARY

Pollution | Protecting and damaging the environment Compound nouns: the environment Elections and campaigns

GRAMMAR

Past Perfect | Used to

Grammar:

Watch where you're running! What is Skye doing?



Speaking: Trash to treasure Where are Skye and her friends?



VOCABULARY Protecting the environment

I can talk about pollution and the environment.

Follow trail!



CLASS VOTE What do you do with the items below when you don't need them anymore? Students' own answers.

empty pizza boxes old clothes old cell phones plastic water bottles school textbooks

I throw them away. Lrecycle them.

2 1.25 Study Vocabulary A box. Listen and check if you understand the words. Then circle the ones that are not in the poster on this page.

Vocabulary A Pollution endangered animal factory oil gasoline plants recycling can smoke traffic trash trash can

3 In pairs, look at the poster again. What causes the types of pollution below? Talk to your classmate. Possible answers: acid rain,

air pollution land pollution water pollution greenhouse gas, ice, people,

carbon dioxide, cities, forests, planes, temperature

Factories cause air pollution.

- 4 🖖 1.26 Listen to part of a radio program about the trash trail. Answer the questions in your notebook.
 - Where does the trash trail start? At the factories.
 - 2 What containers are the food and the drink in? Plastic bottles, packages, and aluminum cans.
 - 3 How do the goods get to stores? Huge trucks deliver them.
 - 4 What do people in the city want to escape from? Traffic and polluted air.
 - 5 Why can't people use the trash cans in parks? Because they're full.

5 (1) 1.27 WORD FRIENDS Complete the Word Friends with the words below. Listen and check.

aluminum cans energy parks plants

Word Friends

recycle/throw away: plastic bags, trash, ¹ aluminum cans
protect/damage: the planet, the environment, ² plants
save/waste: water, electricity, money, ³ energy
pollute/clean up: the air, the ocean, rivers, beaches, ⁴ parks

- 6 1.28 Read the quiz and circle the correct option. Then listen and check. Finally, write T (true) or F (false).
 - 1 *T*
 - 3 7
 - 5 <u>F</u>
 - 7 7
- 2 F 4 F 6 T

True or false?

- Some countries recycle / protect strange trash, including false teeth!
- 2 Recycling one aluminum can can save / pollute enough energy to run a TV for three days.
- We clean up / throw away enough cans to reach the moon and back twenty times!
- 4 Acid rain recycles / damages trees and plants, but not buildings.

Does the Tooth Fair

recycle the teeth?"

- 5 Sweden is working hard to *protect* / *pollute* the environment and now recycles sixty-nine percent of its trash.
- 6 Running the water when you're brushing your teeth can save / waste around 5,000 liters of water a year.
- 7 Plastic from ships pollutes / cleans up the ocean. In 2010, a ship lost 28,000 rubber ducks. People are still finding the ducks today!
- 7 1.29 Study Vocabulary B box. Match words 1-6 to words a-f to make compound nouns. Listen and check.

Vocabulary B Compound nouns traffic 1 a energy 2 е **b** center gas 3 С public **c** transportation 4 а renewable d change 5 recycling e station d climate f jam

8 1.30 Complete the blog post with the correct form of some compound nouns from Vocabulary B box. Then listen and check.

• • •

Is it cool to be GREEN?

Definitely! We need to protect our planet for our future. That's why I always travel on
1 public transportation
Too many people drive, so there

Too many people drive, so there are always ² traffic jams downtown.

At my school we recycle as much as we can. We don't use

- ³ renewable energy such as sun or wind power, but our principal has plans for solar panels on the roof. Some people joke that they like warmer weather, but I tell them that
- 4 climate change

is really not good. Rising ocean levels cause floods that can destroy houses and farms. The oceans are also getting polluted with plastic, so I never use plastic bags. In fact, I make my own bags! Next to my school there's a ⁵_ recycling center where we put soft drink bottles, but you can also use them for recycling cans, paper, and clothes. There's a larger one outside the city, where we can take our old TVs, furniture, books, and even bicycles. You can find loads of cool things there.

9 How green are you?
Are your town and school green? In groups, take turns to talk about your ideas.
Students' own answers.
I always try to save water. For example, I always take a quick shower.
My town has a huge recycling

My town has a huge recycling center and they collect trash from your house.

At my school we recycle our pens!

GRAMMAR Past Perfect

I can talk about past events using the Past Perfect.

- Which of the things below does not produce energy?
 - jellyfish (milk) natural gas sugar sun wind
- Read the blog post quickly, then answer the questions in your notebook. See answers in the Teacher's Book.
 - How much do elephants eat?
 - 2 How can animal waste help the zoo?

New power for the zoo | Elephant energy

Did you know that you can heat a building with animal waste looked like! waste? At school, I heard about a local zoo that had tried it, so I went to see for myself. When I got there, the zoo-keeper had just given the elephants some food. He told us that they have huge appetites and can eat 100 kilograms of fruit and vegetables every day! Over the previous week, he had collected a container of waste from all the plant-eating animals in the zoo. I hadn't realized

what a mountain of animal

The mixture of animal waste and water produces biogas. This goes into an engine that works on gas and produces electricity. So, had this idea really helped the zoo? Absolutely! Before they started using the waste, the zoo had found it difficult to control how much they spent on electricity. Now they can keep the animals warm and save money, too!

3 Study the Grammar box and circle the correct option. Then underline examples of the Past Perfect in the blog post.

Grammar

Past Perfect

Past Perfect

Max had collected the trash. I hadn't realized how big it was. Had they helped? Yes, they had. / No, they hadn't.

Past Perfect and Simple Past

When we saw them, the animals had already eaten. She'd given the lion some food before the visitors arrived. They left the zoo after they'd had lunch.

Time expressions

when, before, after, just, already, by the time We use the Past Perfect for an action before another action in the past.

GRAMMAR TIME > PAGE 107

- 4 Complete the sentences with the Past Perfect form of the verbs in parentheses.
 - 1 The visitors had given (give) the animals the wrong food and the next day they were sick.
 - 2 For her project, Maria used pictures of the animals that she

had taken (take) at the zoo.

- 3 We hadn't realized (not realize) how useful animal waste was until we started saving money.
- 4 They hadn't fed (not feed) the animals when I got there.
- Had you (hear) about this heard type of energy before you visited the zoo?
- 5 Read the sentences. Underline the action that happened first.
 - 1 The lions were thirsty because nobody had given them any water.
 - 2 The workers had left the factory before the fire started.
 - 3 After the party had finished, we cleaned up the park.
 - Al realized that the recycling center had moved to another place.
 - 5 | couldn't recycle my old cell phone because I'd given it to a friend.
 - The zoo-keeper had just fed the elephants when we arrived.
 - 7 I wanted to recycle the empty cans, but Sarah had thrown them away.
- In pairs, talk about your country or the area where you live. Students' own answers
 - What types of energy do people use?
 - Do people use any alternative sources of energy? Use the words below to help you.
 - electricity gas solar energy solar panels wind farms

It's very sunny in Mexico and we use solar energy a lot. People often have solar panels on the roof ...



2.3

READING and VOCABULARY A magazine article

I can understand the main points and identify specific information in a magazine article.

- 1 CLASS VOTE Have you ever been to an event to help raise awareness of environmental problems? Students' own answers.
- 2 1.31 Listen and read the magazine article.

 Match headings a-c to paragraphs 1–3.
 - a At one with nature
 - **b** The power of music
 - c A different type of summer

Reading tip

It's easy to identify the main points of a text when they are clearly stated. Read the first and the concluding sentences - the main points are often expressed there. On the other hand, when you need to find specific information in a text, first you have to understand what kind of information you have to look for. So, read the questions before you start reading the text and have them in mind while reading. When you locate the information, read the relevant part carefully to get a full understanding.

- 3 Read the magazine article again. Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 What surprised the people in the United Nations most about Xiuhtezcatl?
 - a He was very young.
 - **b** His hairstyle and clothes were unusual.
 - c He wasn't like most teenagers.
 - d He could speak several languages.

- 2 How did the documentary change Xiuhtezcatl?
 - a He wants to act to protect the environment.
 - **b** He'll learn more about Earth Guardians.
 - **c** He felt he was different from other young people.
 - d He'll join his mom's organization.
- 3 How does Xiuhtezcatl feel about his life at the moment?
 - **a** He's not sure he wants to have these amazing adventures.
 - **b** He accepts he's busy, but hopes he can make a difference.
 - **c** He'd like to have more time to perform at events and festivals.
 - **d** He thinks working for the environment takes up too much time.
- 4 Look at the highlighted words in the magazine article. Check your understanding. Use a dictionary if necessary. In your notebook, write a sentence for each word.

Students' own answers.



School's nearly out and for most teens it's a chance to hang out with friends and enjoy summer vacation. But if you're a sixteen-year-old eco hip-hop artist, it's a busy time of international travel and public speaking. Xiuhtezcatl (roughly pronounced *shoo-tez-cat*) Martinez became known around the world in 2015, when he gave a talk about climate change to the United Nations General Assembly in New York. It wasn't his long hair and formal suit that got him noticed, but the fact that he started his talk in three different languages: English, Spanish, and Nahuatl, the language of the Mexican Mashika or Aztec community.

2 0

His passion for the environment comes from the time that Xiuhtezcatl spent in the forest with his dad, where he felt he was "a big part of this world." He's had his name since he was six. He got it from older members of the Mashika community and it means "turquoise mirror" in the Nahuatl language. The community has a strong belief that we are all connected to the world we live in and must protect it and the animals that live in it. He shares this passion with his mom, who set up Earth Guardians, an organization that educates young people and encourages them to protect the environment. However, it was after he'd watched a nature documentary that Xiuhtezcatl decided he could make a difference now.

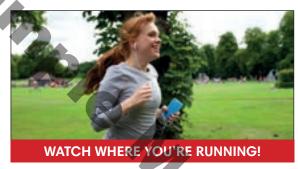
3 b

So where does hip-hop come into all of this? After a rap performance at school with his younger brother, Xiuhtezcatl realized that their lyrics could make people wake up to the problems of pollution and waste. They both now perform at events and festivals around the world. His mom is happy her son is having "these amazing adventures," but worries all this is taking up a lot of his time. Xiuhtezcatl admits it's intense, but is convinced he's doing the right thing.

GRAMMAR used to

I can talk about repeated past actions that no longer happen.

- CLASS VOTE Do you think it's important for a town or city to have a park? Why? / Why not? Yes, I think it's very important because ...
 - 1.32 Read and listen. Why does Skye trip up when she's jogging in the park?



Ouch! Skye:

Park keeper: Are you OK?

Yeah, I'm fine. I tripped over Skye:

that can.

Park keeper: Come and sit down for a

minute. Oh, there's so much litter here these days. It used to be such a lovely park and look at it now - litter everywhere.

Do you run here often?

No, this is my first time. I only Skye:

> moved back to this area last month. I used to live here,

though.

Park keeper: So did you use to come here

when you were little?

Skye: Yes, I did - all the time. My mum

> and gran used to bring me here. I remember I had my fifth birthday party in this park.

It didn't use to be this dirty.

Park keeper: Well, we used to have a team

of people who cleaned up the park. Now it's only me - and it's too much for one person. It's a shame, really. Anyway, I should get back to work. Now, are you

sure you're OK?

Skye: Yes, fine, thank you.



3 Study the Grammar box and check (✓) the correct sentences. Then underline examples of sentences with used to in the dialogue.

Grammar used to The river used to be clean. We didn't use to find trash on the beach. Did you use to play here? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't. Where did you use to live? ✓ We use *used to* for routines in the past. We use used to for affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentences. ✓ We use the base form - use - in negative and interrogative sentences. GRAMMAR TIME > PAGE 107

- 4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to and the verbs in parentheses.
 - (love) cycling, but I don't used to love have a bike now.
 - 2 We didn't use to recycle (not recycle) our trash.
 - 3 My dad used to drive (drive) me to school.
 - (drop) trash on the floor, used to drop but now he always puts it in the trash can.
 - When my mom was little, she didn't use to watch (not watch) much television.
- (1) 1.33 Complete the dialogue with the correct form of used to and the verbs in parentheses. Listen and check.

Grandma, you used to live in New Jo:

York when you were little. Was it very

different?

Grandma: Well, there 1 dian't use to be (not be)

so many cars, that's for sure!

Jo: Did you

> (walk) everywhere? use to walk

Grandma: No, there ³ used to be

more buses and the subway

(not be) so didn't use to be

expensive! And back then, New York didn't use to have (not have) so many movie theaters and coffee shops. I think

you have a lot more fun now!

In pairs, complete the sentences about your town or city.

Students' own answers.
My town used to be ... It didn't use to have ... There used to be ... We didn't use to ...





LISTENING and VOCABULARY Protecting the environment

I can identify specific information in short dialogues and talk about elections and campaigns.

- CLASS VOTE Do you think student councils are a good idea? What subjects do you think are important for students to discuss?

 Students' own answers.
 - 1.34 Listen to the dialogue. Then answer the questions.
 - Where are the people?

 They are at school.
 - What are they doing?
 They are listening to the results of a vote for student councilor.
 - 3 What is the new head of the student council going to do?
 He's going to clean up the school sports fields and plant more trees.
- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases below.

become a member (of) hold an election join a campaign organize an event sign up (to do sth) vote for (sth/sb)

- 1 I joined a campaign yesterday; the aim is to get more people to recycle their trash.
- 2 David has just <u>become a member of</u> a group that protects local wildlife.
- 3 Please <u>sign up</u> to help clean up the beach. There's a pen and a list on the table over there.
- 4 Yesterday we <u>held an election</u> at our school for a new student president.
- 5 I <u>vote for</u> my friend Jane because I think she'll be a great student president.
- 6 Last month my brother
 organized an event at school, called
 Trash to Treasure. The idea was that
 everyone made something from a
 piece of trash.

- 4 1.35 Listen to four dialogues. Circle the correct answer.
 - 1 What is the date of the student election?







2 What is the boy going to do?







3 What did Mark's dad use to recycle when he was a child?







4 What kind of campaign has Sarah joined?







5 Imagine there will be student council elections in your school. In pairs, discuss what you would do if you became student councilors. Students' own answers.



As a student councilor, I would plant more trees and flowers around the school. I would also ask for more after-school sports clubs. In addition, I would ...



SPEAKING Agreeing and disagreeing

I can agree and disagree with other people's point of view.

class vote Do you always share the same opinions with your friends and family? What kind of things do you disagree about? Students' own answers.

I don't always agree with my friends. Sometimes ...



Nina: What are you doing in your

garage?

Skye: Actually, you guys can help me.

I'm taking part in a Trash to Treasure competition. The idea is to make something new out

of rubbish.

Nina: I think that's a great idea!

Dan: Really? I don't agree. Isn't trash

just trash?

Nina: That's not always true.

Skye: Anyway, I want to make a chair

out of these bottles. So, we need to cut the tops off the bottles and fit them inside each other. Like this. Then I think we should tie them together with

some string.

Jay: I'm not sure about that. I think

the string will come loose.

Skye: Mmm ... Maybe you're right.

I've got some strong sticky tape. OK, let's get started!

Some time later:

Skye: So, what do you think? It looks

like a chair to me!

Nina: Absolutely! Go on, Dan. Try it

out!

Dan: Who, me?

Nina: Oh no! The chair's collapsed!

Jay: I think our design needs a bit

more work!

Dan: Yeah, you can say that again!



2 1.36 Listen and read the dialogue. Then answer the questions in your notebook.

See answers in the Teacher's Book.

1 Why is Skye making a chair? What material is she using?

2 Which friend thinks it isn't a good idea? Why?

3 What else could you make from plastic bottles?

3 Study the Speaking box. Then underline agreeing and disagreeing phrases in the dialogue.

Speaking Agreeing and disagreeing Agreeing Disagreeing I think that's a good/great idea. I don't agree. Maybe you're right. True. but ... I think so, too. That's not always true. I don't think so. I totally agree. Absolutely! I don't think we should ... You can say that again! I'm not sure about that. I suppose/guess so. I totally disagree.

4 1.37 Listen to the prompts and sentences in the Speaking box. Notice how the speakers' intonation changes for agreeing/disagreeing. Practice saying the sentences and prompts. See answers in the Teacher's Book.



5 Complete the dialogue with sentences and prompts from the Speaking box.

1

A: I think if you care about the environment, you shouldn't use plastic bags at all.

B: Maybe you're ¹ <u>right</u>, but sometimes you need them. For example, we use them in our kitchen trash can.

A: I think that's ² <u>a good/great</u> idea, but then you should reuse them each time.

B: I'm not ³ sure about that. They'd stink!

6 1.38 Listen to five people talking about recycling and reusing things. Work with a classmate. Respond to each statement with a sentence or prompt from the Speaking box. Give reasons. Use expressive intonation. Students' own answers.

- 7 In pairs, discuss one of these statements.
 - People spend too much money on protecting animals. They should spend it on helping people instead.
 - Everyone should use public transportation.
 - It's very easy to save energy, but not water.



WRITING An informal invitation

I can write an interview about environmental problems in an area.

CLASS VOTE Read the interview. What questions do you think the interviewer asked? Students' own answers.

Every day this week we are talking to an environmental campaigner as part of National Environmental Protection week. Today, journalist Jack Hall interviews Yan Gosh, the CEO of SFT.

J.H. What exactly is SFT and what does it do?

Y.G.: SFT stands for "Smoke-Free Transportation." We strongly believe that people should use greener forms of transportation to move around the city.

2 J.H.: Can you tell us a little about why you set up this organization?

Y.G.: Of course! Currently, around 80 percent of city residents regularly travel to work, school, or college by car. This has caused air pollution to increase dramatically.

3 J.H.: And why is that a problem?

Y.G.: Well, emissions from car exhausts contributes to climate change, which is a big threat to our planet. Smoke and air pollution also cause people to develop respiratory diseases like asthma.

4 J.H.: What do you think should be done about this?

Y.G.: It's very simple. If people didn't travel by car, air pollution would reduce!

5 J.H.: But don't you think that cars are the easiest option?

Y.G.: Not really. We have an extensive subway and bus network. There are also several cycle paths routes, so people can go to work by bike easily and safely.

6 J.H.: So, you don't think that anyone should travel by car?
Y.G.: Not exactly, but if you have to travel by car, try carpooling. Five people sharing one car is

better than five individual cars on the road!

- 2 Complete the interview with the questions below. Check your answers to Activity 1.
 - a What do you think should be done about this?
 - **b** So, you don't think that anyone should travel by car?
 - c What exactly is SFT and what does it do?
 - d And why is that a problem?
 - e But don't you think that cars are the easiest option?
 - f Can you tell us a little about why you set up this organization?

3 Study the Writing box. Find examples of these phrases in the interview.

See answers in the Teacher's Book.

Writing Writing an interview

Asking questions

Can you tell us a little about ...?
Can you give us an update on ...?
So, why does this happen?
What is being done to change/improve this?
Don't you think that ...?
And why is that a problem?
What do you think should be done?

Explaining a problem

This has caused ...
This happens because ...

The main problem is ...

Giving a personal opinion

If you ask me, ... I strongly believe In my opinion, ... (that) ...

I would say that ...

Disagreeing and giving a counterargument

Actually, that's not true. The truth is ...

Not really. In reality, ...

I'm afraid I don't agree. Actually, ...



Find ideas

Research environmental problems in your area.

Take notes about:

- the cause of the problem
- what issues it causes
- what can be done to solve the problem



Draft

Use your notes to write a draft of an interview about the environmental issue. Try to include phrases from the Writing box.

3 🜎 Share

Share your interview with another student for feedback. Listen to his/her opinions and suggestions.



Check and write

Check the spelling and grammar. Make any necessary changes to your text. Write the final version of your interview.

Vritina

Celebrations | Phrases for special occasions | National celebrations | Sounds



WORDLIST

```
gas station [n]
green [adj]
guardian [n]
heat [n]
intense [adj]
jellyfish [n]
land pollution [n]
loose [adj]
lyrics [n]
natural gas [n]
oil [n]
organization [n]
outdoors [n]
plant [v/n]
pollution [n]
public transportation [n]
recycling center [n]
renewable energy [n]
reuse [v]
set up [v]
smoke [n]
solar energy [n]
solar panel [n]
sticky tape [n]
stink [v]
 tring [n]
student council [n]
the United Nations [n]
tie (sth) together [n]
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traffic [n]
traffic jam [n]
trash [n]
trash can [n]
treasure [n]
trip over [v]
turquoise [adj]
unleaded [adj]
vegetarian [n]
waste [v/n]
water pollution [n]
wildlife [n]
wind farm [n]
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WORD FRIENDS

become a member (of)
clean up rivers/parks
damage the environment
hold an election
join a campaign
organize an event
pollute the air/the ocean
protect the planet
recycle plastic bags/aluminum cans
save electricity/energy
sign up to (do sth)
throw away trash
vote for (sth/sb)
waste water/money

VOCABULARY IN ACTION

- 1 Use the Wordlist to find and write in your notebook: See answers in the Teacher's Book.
 - 1 six types of energy solar energy, ...
 - 2 three types of pollution air pollution, ...
 - 3 four words that describe a person candidate, ...
 - 4 two words that describe a group of people community, ...
- 2 Complete the sentences with the verbs from Word Friends.
 - 1 We can <u>save</u> energy if we turn off the lights when we go out.
 - **2** The school is going to <u>hold</u> an election for student council president.
 - 3 The chemical waste from a factory can damage the environment.
 - 4 When I leave school, I want to <u>become</u> a member of an environmental group.
 - 5 We have to <u>clean up</u> the beach so that the turtles won't die.
 - **6** I would <u>vote</u> for the person who wants to stop climate change.

- In pairs, choose two or three words each from the Wordlist and write sentences. What's the longest sentence you can make? Students' own answers.

 The smoke from the factories is polluting the air.
- 4 1.39 PRONUNCIATION Listen to the pronunciation of to in the sentences below.

I used **to** eat fast food every day.

Did your mom use **to** work here?

We didn't use **to** go abroad on vacation.

- 5 1.40 In pairs, practice saying these sentences. Listen and check.
 - Students' own answers.
 - 1 Dan used to live in Chicago.
 - 2 We used to spend every summer with our cousins.
 - 3 Did people use to worry about the environment?
 - 4 I used to throw away plastic bags.

SELF-CHECK

Write the correct word for each definition.

- 1 To keep someone or something safe. p<u>rotect</u>
- 2 It's black or gray and is produced when something burns. s m o k e
- 3 A building where things are produced in large quantities. f a c t o r y
- 4 To make air, water, etc. dirty.
 - p o I I u t e
- 5 A long line of vehicles on the road that can't move. t <u>r a f f i c j a m</u>
- 6 To use more of something than you need or than is useful. was te
- 2 Complete the sentences with the words and phrases below.
 - endangered animal public transportation recycling center trash throw away
 - 1 Do you usually throw away your old clothes?
 - 2 Do you know where the nearest recycling center is?
 - 3 Do you think people should use public transportation instead of their own cars
 - 4 If you see trash on the street, do you pick it up?
 - 5 Which endangered animal would you help protect?
- 3 In pairs, ask and answer the questions in Activity 2. Students' own answers.
- 4 Complete the diary entry with the Past Perfect form of the verbs below.

cause choose forget not arrive not have plan

Thursday was our school field trip. I was excited because our teacher had planned a day at a wind farm. She 2 had chosen the biggest wind farm in Texas with more than 600 wind turbines. But when we got to school in the morning, the bus 3 hadn't arrived and we had to wait for ages. We heard that an accident downtown 4 had caused a huge traffic jam. When it finally arrived, I was starving because 15 had forgotten to bring a snack. It was a really long journey and when we got to the farm, the wind turbines weren't moving. The farm 6 hadn't had any wind that week!

- 5 Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to.
 - 1 The factories **used to** pollute the air, but they're cleaner now.
 - 2 Oliver didn't use to have any hobbies, but now he recycles furniture.
 - Did your friend use to be a member of the Teen Action group?
 - 4 The school used to throw away a lot of paper, but now it recycles it.
 - Did you use to collect things on the beach when you were little?
 - 6 The lake in the park didn't use to have so much trash in it, did it?
- 6 Read the sentences. Write A, if people are agreeing, and D, if they are disagreeing.
 - 1 I think that's a great idea! [A]
 - 2 That's not always true. [D]
 - 3 True, but using plastic is cheaper. [D]
 - 4 You can say that again! [A]
 - 5 Maybe you're right. [A]
 - 6 I don't think we should do that. [D]
- 7 In pairs, role-play the situations.
 - A: Tell your friend about an idea to recycle some old jeans. Say why you think it's a good idea.
 - **B:** Say if you agree or disagree with your friend's idea.
 - 2 B: Tell your friend about an event you are organizing to make people more aware of the trash in your local park. Say why you think it's a good idea.
 - A: Say if you agree or disagree with your friend's idea.
- 1.41 Listen. Then listen again and write down what you hear.

i used to throw away a lot of plastic bags, but they pollu	te
the environment and damage wildlife.	
Sometimes the bags end up in rivers. If fish eat them, the	∋ у
can die. I want to protect plants and animals, so I wrote	a
song called Clean Up The World.	E