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Level 6

Environmentalists call for worldwide ban on glitter

4th December, 2017

<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

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Please try Levels 4 and 5 (they are easier).

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THE ARTICLE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Scientists are highlighting the damage that glitter does to our seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are calling for a worldwide ban on the sparkly, shiny pieces of plastic that decorate everything from eyelids to greetings cards to furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University say glitter is a micro-plastic and should therefore be banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter ends up in the world's oceans. Fish cannot digest it and it does not break down, so it stays in the food chain. Professor Richard Thompson conducted research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of the fish caught.

Micro-plastics are tiny pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters long. Most glitter produced around the world falls into the category of micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent" newspaper: "I think all glitter should be banned because it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was quite concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter particles in it. That stuff is going to escape down the plughole and potentially enter the environment." Some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing their use of plastic glitter. The company Lush stated: "We've avoided micro-plastics by switching to synthetic and mineral glitter."

Sources: <http://www.smh.com.au/environment/ban-the-glitter-scientists-calling-for-an-end-to-microplastics-20171202-gzxek1.html>
<https://globalcosmeticsnews.com/north-america/5415/environmental-scientists-call-for-glitter-ban-following-new-study>
<https://www.livescience.com/61060-global-glitter-ban.html>

WARM-UPS

1. GLITTER: Students walk around the class and talk to other students about glitter. Change partners often and share your findings.

2. CHAT: In pairs / groups, talk about these topics or words from the article. What will the article say about them? What can you say about these words and your life?

highlighting / oceans / environment / worldwide / sparkly / banned / digest / fish pieces / category / newspaper / concerned / daughters / shower gel / cosmetics

Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

3. PLASTIC: Students A **strongly** believe we should stop using all plastic; Students B **strongly** believe we shouldn't. Change partners again and talk about your conversations.

4. OCEANS: How much do these things damage our oceans? How can we stop them damaging the oceans? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners often and share what you wrote.

	How much damage?	What can we do?
Plastic		
Shipping		
Tourism		
Fishing		
Oil pollution		
Climate change		

5. ENVIRONMENT: Spend one minute writing down all of the different words you associate with the word "environment". Share your words with your partner(s) and talk about them. Together, put the words into different categories.

6. PLASTICS: Rank these with your partner. Put the plastics we need least at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.

- glitter
- drinks bottles
- cups
- shopping bags
- toys
- food trays
- coat hangers
- toothbrushes

VOCABULARY MATCHING

Paragraph 1

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. highlighting | a. Shine brightly with flashes of light. |
| 2. sparkly | b. Notably large in size, amount, or extent. |
| 3. decorate | c. Polite words or signs of welcome or recognition. |
| 4. greetings | d. Make something look more attractive by adding extra (colourful and pretty) things to it. |
| 5. considerable | e. Picking out, focusing and emphasizing something. |
| 6. digest | f. Very, very small bits of physical things. |
| 7. particles | g. Break down food in the stomach into things that can be used by the body. |

Paragraph 2

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. tiny | h. Kept away from or stopped oneself from doing something. |
| 9. category | i. Very, very small. |
| 10. concerned | j. Having or showing the capacity to become or develop into something in the future. |
| 11. escape | k. Made by chemical processes to imitate or copy a natural product. |
| 12. potentially | l. Worried. |
| 13. avoided | m. Break free from being trapped or controlled. |
| 14. synthetic | n. A class or division of people or things regarded as having particular shared characteristics. |

BEFORE READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

1. TRUE / FALSE: Read the headline. Guess if a-h below are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Scientists want to ban people from decorating their eyelids with glitter. **T / F**
- b. The scientists said it is OK to use glitter for greetings cards. **T / F**
- c. The scientists said all glitter ends up in the ocean. **T / F**
- d. Research found that a third of fish in seas around the UK contained plastic. **T / F**
- e. Micro-plastic is less than five millimeters long. **T / F**
- f. Glitter does not fall into the micro-plastics category. **T / F**
- g. A professor worried about glitter in his daughter's shower gel. **T / F**
- h. A cosmetics company uses mineral glitter instead of plastic glitter. **T / F**

2. SYNONYM MATCH:

Match the following synonyms. The words in **bold** are from the news article.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. highlighting | a. stopping |
| 2. ban | b. adorn |
| 3. decorate | c. minute |
| 4. considerable | d. bits |
| 5. particles | e. manufactured |
| 6. tiny | f. focusing on |
| 7. produced | g. artificial |
| 8. discontinuing | h. changing |
| 9. switching | i. prohibition |
| 10. synthetic | j. sizable |

3. PHRASE MATCH: (Sometimes more than one choice is possible.)

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. highlighting the damage that glitter | a. synthetic and mineral glitter |
| 2. shiny pieces of plastic that | b. third of the fish |
| 3. Fish cannot | c. pieces of plastic |
| 4. it stays in the food | d. decorate everything |
| 5. particles were discovered in about one- | e. down the plughole |
| 6. tiny | f. digest it |
| 7. falls into the | g. particles in it |
| 8. shower gel that had glitter | h. chain |
| 9. That stuff is going to escape | i. does to our seas |
| 10. switching to | j. category of micro-plastics |

GAP FILL

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Scientists are highlighting the (1) _____ that glitter does to our seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are calling for a worldwide ban on the (2) _____, shiny pieces of plastic that decorate everything from (3) _____ to greetings cards to furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University say glitter is a micro-plastic and should (4) _____ be banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter (5) _____ up in the world's oceans. Fish cannot (6) _____ it and it does not break down, so it stays in the food chain. Professor Richard Thompson (7) _____ research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of the fish (8) _____.

ends
conducted
sparkly
therefore
damage
digest
caught
eyelids

Micro-plastics are (9) _____ pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters long. Most glitter produced around the world falls into the (10) _____ of micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent" newspaper: "I think all glitter should be (11) _____ because it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was (12) _____ concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter particles in it. That (13) _____ is going to escape down the plughole and (14) _____ enter the environment." Some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing their (15) _____ of plastic glitter. The company Lush stated: "We've avoided micro-plastics by switching to (16) _____ and mineral glitter."

stuff
tiny
use
banned
synthetic
quite
potentially
category

LISTENING – Guess the answers. Listen to check.

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

- 1) Scientists are highlighting the damage that glitter does _____
 - a. too our seas
 - b. to ours seas
 - c. to your seas
 - d. to our seas
- 2) calling for a worldwide ban on the sparkly, shiny pieces of plastic that _____
 - a. decorate everything
 - b. decorates everything
 - c. decorated everything
 - d. decoration everything
- 3) They say a considerable amount of glitter ends up in the _____
 - a. world's oceans
 - b. world oceans
 - c. worlds oceans
 - d. worlds' oceans
- 4) Fish cannot digest it and it does not break down, so it stays in _____
 - a. the food grain
 - b. the food brain
 - c. the food train
 - d. the food chain
- 5) He found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of _____
 - a. the fish caches
 - b. the fish catching
 - c. the fish caught
 - d. the fish cache
- 6) glitter produced around the world falls into the _____ micro-plastics
 - a. categorical of
 - b. categorically of
 - c. category of
 - d. categorize of
- 7) somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter _____
 - a. par tickles in it
 - b. part tickles in it
 - c. particles in it
 - d. par tick all sin it
- 8) That stuff is going to escape down the plughole and _____ the environment
 - a. potential enter
 - b. potentially entered
 - c. potential entered
 - d. potentially enter
- 9) Some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing their _____ glitter
 - a. used of plastic
 - b. use of plastic
 - c. use off plastic
 - d. using of plastic
- 10) We've avoided micro-plastics by switching to synthetic _____ glitter
 - a. and mineral
 - b. and overall
 - c. and overalls
 - d. and cereal

LISTENING – Listen and fill in the gaps

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Scientists are highlighting the damage that glitter (1) _____ seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are calling for a worldwide ban on the sparkly, (2) _____ plastic that decorate everything from eyelids to greetings cards to furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University (3) _____ a micro-plastic and should therefore be banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter (4) _____ the world's oceans. Fish cannot digest it and it does not break down, so it stays in (5) _____. Professor Richard Thompson conducted research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of (6) _____.

Micro-plastics are (7) _____ plastic that are less than five millimeters long. Most glitter produced around the world falls into (8) _____ micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent" newspaper: "I think all glitter should (9) _____ it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was quite concerned when somebody bought my daughters (10) _____ that had glitter particles in it. That stuff is going to escape down the plughole and potentially enter the environment." Some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing (11) _____ plastic glitter. The company Lush stated: "We've avoided micro-plastics by (12) _____ and mineral glitter."

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

1. What are scientists highlighting regarding glitter?
2. What facial feature did the article say glitter is used to decorate?
3. How much glitter did the article say ends up in the oceans?
4. What did the article say fish cannot do to glitter?
5. What fraction of fish were found with plastic inside them?
6. How long are micro-plastics?
7. What washing product did a professor find glitter in?
8. Where did the professor say glitter might escape to?
9. What kind of companies are discontinuing the use of glitter?
10. What is a company using instead of micro-plastics?

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

- 1) What are scientists highlighting regarding glitter?
 - a) how sparkly it is
 - b) the damage it does to the oceans
 - c) why children like it
 - d) how expensive it is
- 2) What facial feature did the article say glitter is used to decorate?
 - a) cheeks
 - b) the nose
 - c) lips
 - d) eyelids
- 3) How much glitter did the article say ends up in the oceans?
 - a) a considerable amount
 - b) not much
 - c) all of it
 - d) pretty much most of it
- 4) What did the article say fish cannot do to glitter?
 - a) taste it
 - b) see it
 - c) digest it
 - d) avoid it
- 5) What fraction of fish were found with plastic inside them?
 - a) a fifth
 - b) a third
 - c) a quarter
 - d) half
- 6) How long are micro-plastics?
 - a) less than 5mm
 - b) less than 4mm
 - c) less than 3mm
 - d) less than 2mm
- 7) What washing product did a professor find glitter in?
 - a) soap
 - b) dandruff shampoo
 - c) shower gel
 - d) washing detergent
- 8) Where did the professor say glitter might escape to?
 - a) down the plughole
 - b) America
 - c) children's bedrooms
 - d) sewers
- 9) What kind of companies are discontinuing the use of glitter?
 - a) cosmetics companies
 - b) sushi companies
 - c) plastic companies
 - d) environmental companies
- 10) What is a company using instead of micro-plastics?
 - a) rubber
 - b) macro-plastics
 - c) wood
 - d) synthetic and mineral glitter

ROLE PLAY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Role A – Glitter

You think glitter is the plastic goods we need least. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them which of their things aren't as bad to make with plastic. Also, tell the others which of these is the most OK to use plastic for (and why): shopping bags, cups or toothbrushes.

Role B – Shopping Bags

You think shopping bags are the plastic goods we need least. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them which of their things aren't as bad to make with plastic. Also, tell the others which of these is the most OK to use plastic for (and why): glitter, cups or toothbrushes.

Role C – Cups

You think cups are the plastic goods we need least. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them which of their things aren't as bad to make with plastic. Also, tell the others which of these is the most OK to use plastic for (and why): shopping bags, glitter or toothbrushes.

Role D – Toothbrushes

You think toothbrushes are the plastic goods we need least. Tell the others three reasons why. Tell them which of their things aren't as bad to make with plastic. Also, tell the others which of these is the most OK to use plastic for (and why): shopping bags, cups or glitter.

AFTER READING / LISTENING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

1. WORD SEARCH: Look in your dictionary / computer to find collocates, other meanings, information, synonyms ... for the words 'glitter' and 'plastic'.

glitter	plastic
----------------	----------------

- Share your findings with your partners.
- Make questions using the words you found.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

2. ARTICLE QUESTIONS: Look back at the article and write down some questions you would like to ask the class about the text.

- Share your questions with other classmates / groups.
- Ask your partner / group your questions.

3. GAP FILL: In pairs / groups, compare your answers to this exercise. Check your answers. Talk about the words from the activity. Were they new, interesting, worth learning...?

4. VOCABULARY: Circle any words you do not understand. In groups, pool unknown words and use dictionaries to find their meanings.

5. TEST EACH OTHER: Look at the words below. With your partner, try to recall how they were used in the text:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• damage• shiny• therefore• ends• chain• caught	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• less• falls• all• shower• now• mineral
--	---

GLITTER SURVEY

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Write five GOOD questions about glitter in the table. Do this in pairs. Each student must write the questions on his / her own paper. When you have finished, interview other students. Write down their answers.

	STUDENT 1 _____	STUDENT 2 _____	STUDENT 3 _____
Q.1.			
Q.2.			
Q.3.			
Q.4.			
Q.5.			

- Now return to your original partner and share and talk about what you found out. Change partners often.
- Make mini-presentations to other groups on your findings.

GLITTER DISCUSSION

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. What did you think when you read the headline?
2. What images are in your mind when you hear the word 'glitter'?
3. What do you think of glitter?
4. Should we completely stop using glitter?
5. How can we better protect our seas and oceans?
6. How can we tell more people about the damage glitter does?
7. Why do we care more about decoration than the environment?
8. How polluted do you think our oceans are?
9. What do you know about the food chain?
10. What happens to us if we eat fish that have eaten micro-plastics?

Environmentalists call for worldwide ban on glitter – 4th December, 2017
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GLITTER DISCUSSION

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

11. Did you like reading this article? Why/not?
12. What do you think of when you hear the word 'plastic'?
13. What do you think about what you read?
14. What do people use glitter for?
15. How much do we need glitter?
16. Why do we need glitter in shower gel?
17. What do you cosmetics that have glitter in them?
18. What are the good and bad things about glitter?
19. How possible is it to stop using all plastics?
20. What questions would you like to ask the scientists?

DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student B)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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DISCUSSION (Write your own questions)

STUDENT B's QUESTIONS (Do not show these to student A)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

LANGUAGE - CLOZE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Scientists are highlighting the (1) _____ that glitter does to our seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are (2) _____ for a worldwide ban on the sparkly, shiny pieces of plastic that decorate (3) _____ from eyelids to greetings cards to furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University say glitter is a micro-plastic and should (4) _____ be banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter ends up in the world's oceans. Fish cannot digest it and it does not break (5) _____, so it stays in the food chain. Professor Richard Thompson conducted research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic particles were discovered (6) _____ about one-third of the fish caught.

Micro-plastics are tiny pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters (7) _____. Most glitter produced around the world (8) _____ into the category of micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent" newspaper: "I think all glitter should be banned because it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was (9) _____ concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter particles in it. That (10) _____ is going to escape down the plughole and potentially enter the environment." Some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing their (11) _____ of plastic glitter. The company Lush stated: "We've avoided micro-plastics by switching to (12) _____ and mineral glitter."

Put the correct words from the table below in the above article.

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. | (a) damage | (b) damages | (c) damaged | (d) damaging |
| 2. | (a) called | (b) calls | (c) calling | (d) caller |
| 3. | (a) something | (b) nothing | (c) everything | (d) thing |
| 4. | (a) addition | (b) moreover | (c) however | (d) therefore |
| 5. | (a) down | (b) in | (c) over | (d) along |
| 6. | (a) on | (b) in | (c) under | (d) over |
| 7. | (a) longing | (b) lengthy | (c) length | (d) long |
| 8. | (a) fails | (b) falls | (c) feels | (d) fells |
| 9. | (a) quit | (b) quiet | (c) quite | (d) quilt |
| 10. | (a) amount | (b) things | (c) thing | (d) stuff |
| 11. | (a) work | (b) exercise | (c) spend | (d) use |
| 12. | (a) synthesise | (b) synthetic | (c) synthesizer | (d) synthesis |

SPELLING

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Paragraph 1

1. shiny pieces of plastic that toerecda everything
2. greetings cards to turrenifu
3. a rilnecdoaseb amount of glitter
4. Fish cannot egisd it
5. Thompson dtonccude research
6. plastic esptilacr were discovered

Paragraph 2

7. the eygoarct of micro-plastics
8. I was quite eecodncrn
9. escape down the hlleopgu
10. oplaenyitlt enter the environment
11. sescitcmo companies
12. hsetnytic and mineral glitter

PUT THE TEXT BACK TOGETHER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Number these lines in the correct order.

- () research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic
- () particles were discovered in about one-third of the fish caught.
- () around the world falls into the category of micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent"
- () banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter ends up in the world's oceans. Fish cannot digest
- () it. That stuff is going to escape down the plughole and potentially enter the environment." Some cosmetics
- (**1**) Scientists are highlighting the damage that glitter does to our seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are
- () calling for a worldwide ban on the sparkly, shiny pieces of plastic that decorate everything from eyelids to greetings
- () cards to furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University say glitter is a micro-plastic and should therefore be
- () stated: "We've avoided micro-plastics by switching to synthetic and mineral glitter."
- () Micro-plastics are tiny pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters long. Most glitter produced
- () quite concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter particles in
- () newspaper: "I think all glitter should be banned because it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was
- () it and it does not break down, so it stays in the food chain. Professor Richard Thompson conducted
- () companies are now discontinuing their use of plastic glitter. The company Lush

PUT THE WORDS IN THE RIGHT ORDER

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

1. seas damage The to does glitter that our .
2. calling are scientists The ban worldwide a for .
3. plastic , that shiny decorate pieces everything of Sparkly .
4. be that should Glitter is a microplastic banned .
5. of caught about third fish in - the Discovered one .
6. plastic of Pieces long millimeters five are that .
7. glitter into around this the category world Most falls .
8. in that it had Some glitter shower particles gel .
9. down Escape environment the enter and plughole the .
10. are Companies glitter plastic of use their discontinuing .

CIRCLE THE CORRECT WORD (20 PAIRS)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Scientists are highlighting the *damaging / damage* that glitter does to our seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are *calling / called* for a worldwide ban *on / in* the sparkly, shiny pieces of plastic that *decoration / decorate* everything from eyelids to greetings cards *at / to* furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University say glitter is a micro-plastic and should *however / therefore* be banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter ends *up / down* in the world's oceans. Fish cannot digest it and it does not break down, so it *staying / stays* in the food chain. Professor Richard Thompson *conducted / conduct* research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of the fish *catch / caught*.

Micro-plastics are *tiny / tinny* pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters *long / length*. Most glitter produced around the world falls *onto / into* the category of micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent" newspaper: "I think all glitter should *been / be* banned because it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was *quiet / quite* concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter *particle / particles* in it. That stuff is going to escape down the plughole and *potential / potentially* enter the environment." Some cosmetics companies are now *discontinuing / discontinued* their use of plastic glitter. The company Lush stated: "We've *evaded / avoided* micro-plastics by switching to synthetic and *mineral / minerals* glitter."

Talk about the connection between each pair of words in italics, and why the correct word is correct.

INSERT THE VOWELS (a, e, i, o, u)

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Sc__nt_sts _r_ h_ghl_ght_ng th_ d_m_g_ th_t gl_tt_r
d__s t_ __r s__s, _c__ns __nd __nv_r_nm_nt. Th_
sc__nt_sts _r_ c_ll_ng f_r _ w_rldw_d_ b_n _n th_
sp_rkly, sh_ny p__c_s _f pl_st_c th_t d_c_r_t_
_v_ryth_ng fr_m _y_l_ds t_ gr__t_ngs c_rds t_
f_rn_t_r_. Sc__nt_sts fr_m N_w Z__l_nd's M_ss_y
_n_v_rs_ty s_y gl_tt_r _s _m_cr_-pl_st_c __nd sh__ld
th_r_f_r_ b_ b_nn_d. Th_y s_y _c__ns_d_r_bl_ __m__nt
_f gl_tt_r __nds _p _n th_ w_rld's _c__ns. F_sh c__nn_t
d_g_st _t __nd _t d__s n_t br__k d_wn, s__t st_ys _n
th_ f__d ch__n. Pr_f_ss_r R_ch_rd Th_mps_n c__nd_ct_d
r_s__rch _n th_ s__s _r__nd th_ __n_t_d K_ngd_m. H_
f__nd th_t pl_st_c p_rt_cl_s w_r_ d_sc_v_r_d _n _b__t
n-th_r_d _f th_ f_sh c__ght.

M_cr_-pl_st_cs _r_ t_ny p__c_s _f pl_st_c th_t _r_l_ss
th_n f_v_ m_ll_m_t_rs l_ng. M_st gl_tt_r pr_d_c_d
_r__nd th_ w_rld f_lls __nt_ th_ c_t_g_ry _f m_cr_-
pl_st_cs. Dr Tr_s__ F_rr_lly t_ld Br_t__n's
"_nd_p_nd_nt" n_wsp_p_r: "_ th_nk __ll gl_tt_r sh__ld
b_ b_nn_d b_c__s __t's _m_cr_-pl_st_c." Pr_f_ss_r
Th_mps_n s__d: "_ w_s q__t_ c__nc_rn_d wh_n
s_m_b_dy b__ght my d__ght_rs s_m_ sh_w_r_g_l th_t
h_d gl_tt_r p_rt_cl_s __n_t. Th_t st_ff _s g__ng t_
_sc_p_ d_wn th_ pl_gh_l_ __nd p_t_nt__lly __nt_r th_
_nv_r_nm_nt." S_m_ c_sm_t_cs c__mp_n__s _r_ n_w
d_sc_nt_n__ng th__r _s_ _f pl_st_c gl_tt_r. Th_
c__mp_ny L_sh st_t_d: "W_'v_ __v__d_d m_cr_-pl_st_cs
by sw_tch_ng t_ synth_t_c __nd m_n_r_l gl_tt_r."

PUNCTUATE THE TEXT AND ADD CAPITALS

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

scientists are highlighting the damage that glitter does to our seas oceans and environment the scientists are calling for a worldwide ban on the sparkly shiny pieces of plastic that decorate everything from eyelids to greetings cards to furniture scientists from new zealand's massey university say glitter is a micro-plastic and should therefore be banned they say a considerable amount of glitter ends up in the world's oceans fish cannot digest it and it does not break down so it stays in the food chain professor richard thompson conducted research in the seas around the united kingdom he found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of the fish caught

micro-plastics are tiny pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters long most glitter produced around the world falls into the category of micro-plastics dr trisia farrelly told britain's "independent" newspaper "i think all glitter should be banned because it's a micro-plastic" professor thompson said "i was quite concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shower gel that had glitter particles in it that stuff is going to escape down the plughole and potentially enter the environment" some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing their use of plastic glitter the company lush stated "we've avoided micro-plastics by switching to synthetic and mineral glitter"

PUT A SLASH (/) WHERE THE SPACES ARE

From <https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1712/171204-glitter.html>

Scientists are highlighting the damage that glitter does to our seas, oceans and environment. The scientists are calling for a worldwide ban on the sparkly, shiny pieces of plastic that decorate everything from eyelids to greeting cards to furniture. Scientists from New Zealand's Massey University say glitter is a micro-plastic and should therefore be banned. They say a considerable amount of glitter ends up in the world's oceans. Fish cannot digest it and it does not breakdown, so it stays in the food chain. Professor Richard Thompson conducted research in the seas around the United Kingdom. He found that plastic particles were discovered in about one-third of the fish caught. Micro-plastics are tiny pieces of plastic that are less than five millimeters long. Most glitter produced around the world falls into the category of micro-plastics. Dr Trisia Farrelly told Britain's "Independent" newspaper: "I think all glitter should be banned because it's a micro-plastic." Professor Thompson said: "I was quite concerned when somebody bought my daughters some shoes that had glitter particles in it. That stuff is going to escape down the plug hole and potentially enter the environment." Some cosmetics companies are now discontinuing their use of plastic glitter. The company Lush stated: "We've avoided micro-plastics by switching to synthetic and mineral glitter."

HOMework

1. VOCABULARY EXTENSION: Choose several of the words from the text. Use a dictionary or Google's search field (or another search engine) to build up more associations / collocations of each word.

2. INTERNET: Search the Internet and find out more about this news story. Share what you discover with your partner(s) in the next lesson.

3. GLITTER: Make a poster about glitter. Show your work to your classmates in the next lesson. Did you all have similar things?

4. PLASTICS: Write a magazine article about ending the use of all plastics. Include imaginary interviews with people who are for and against this.

Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Write down any new words and expressions you hear from your partner(s).

5. WHAT HAPPENED NEXT? Write a newspaper article about the next stage in this news story. Read what you wrote to your classmates in the next lesson. Give each other feedback on your articles.

6. LETTER: Write a letter to an expert on glitter. Ask him/her three questions about it. Give him/her three of your ideas on what we can use instead of glitter. Read your letter to your partner(s) in your next lesson. Your partner(s) will answer your questions.

ANSWERS

VOCABULARY (p.4)

1. e 2. a 3. d 4. c 5. b 6. g 7. f
8. i 9. n 10. l 11. m 12. j 13. h 14. k

TRUE / FALSE (p.5)

- a F b F c F d T e T f F g T h T

SYNONYM MATCH (p.5)

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. highlighting | a. focusing on |
| 2. ban | b. prohibition |
| 3. decorate | c. adorn |
| 4. considerable | d. sizable |
| 5. particles | e. bits |
| 6. tiny | f. minute |
| 7. produced | g. manufactured |
| 8. discontinuing | h. stopping |
| 9. switching | i. changing |
| 10. synthetic | j. artificial |

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS (p.9)

1. The damage it does to seas, oceans and the environment.
2. Eyelids
3. A considerable amount
4. Digest it
5. A third
6. Less than 5mm
7. Shower gel
8. Down the plughole
9. Cosmetics companies
10. Synthetic and mineral glitter

MULTIPLE CHOICE - QUIZ (p.10)

1. b 2. d 3. a 4. c 5. b 6. a 7. c 8. a 9. a 10. d

ALL OTHER EXERCISES

Please check for yourself by looking at the Article on page 2.
(It's good for your English ;-)