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a. Do you use balloons to decorate for holidays or celebrations? Make a list in the first column. Then ask three classmates whether they use balloons for that type of occasion. Tick (✓) if they do.

Holiday or special occasion	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3

- b. In groups, come up with some ideas of decorations you can use instead of balloons. Discuss as a class.
- 2 Key words
- a. Write the correct words from the wordpool to complete the definitions below. Then find and highlight them in the article to read them in context.

break down claim coastal confusing fine make sense measure release shiny strict tourism trend

something that must be obeyed completely

- 2. an amount of money you must pay because you broke the law _____
- 3. the way a situation is changing or developing _____
- 4. the act of letting something go _____
- 5. an action intended to achieve a goal or deal with something _____
- 6. on land beside a sea _____
- 7. the business of providing services for people who are travelling ______
- 8. be a good or sensible thing to do _____
- 9. say something is true without proof _____
- 10. separate into smaller parts or into the parts it is made of ______





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	11.	something that has a bright surface that reflects light	
	12.	difficult to understand; not clear	
b.		e some of the key words above to complete these sentences. You may have to change the m of the word.	
	1.	The instructions for the bookshelf were so that we had to call and	
		ask for help.	
	2.	Some teachers are very, but others are more flexible.	
	3.	Would you please read this before I send it? I want to be sure it's clear and that it	
		.	
	4.	For many beach towns, is a big part of the economy.	
	5.	Her gold necklace was really, especially in the sun.	
	6.	communities are worried about sea level rise.	
	7.	He got a parking ticket, and now he must pay a	
	8.	It seems like there's a new on social media every five minutes!	

The Guardian



US beach town bans balloons to save the ocean

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Katharine Gammon 23 February, 2023

- 1 Laguna Beach the California city known for surfers, waves, and rolling hills – made headlines for passing a strict ban on the sale and use of balloons. The reasons were wildfire risk and the fact that balloons are a huge source of waste in the sea. Beginning in 2024, balloons of all types will not be permitted on public property or at city events. If used, there are fines of up to 500 dollars.
- 2 The move is part of a growing trend. Maryland and Virginia banned balloon releases in 2021. Hawaii did the same in 2022, with New York and Florida now considering similar measures. Like plastic bags and other things that cause pollution, experts say balloon bans could become more popular as awareness of the environmental harms rises.
- 3 Coastal cities are leading the way for even stricter bans on balloons like the one in Laguna Beach, says Anja Brandon, Associate Director of US Plastics Policy at the nonprofit environmental group Ocean Conservancy. Part of that is because coastal cities are experiencing the environmental effects first-hand but also paying for it, she says. "Many of these cities use taxpayers' dollars to pay for beach clean-up, especially where tourism is important."
- 4 The council's actions make sense to Kara Wiggin, a doctoral researcher at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who studies microplastics in the marine environment. Balloons create several problems for the environment: there's the plastic itself, which can be eaten by marine mammals and sea turtles. When eaten, latex balloons are 32 times more likely to kill seabirds than hard plastic.
- 5 While manufacturers claim that some balloons are biodegradable, there are no safe balloons to release, O'Brien says, as companies add a substance that slows the process and can take decades, or longer, to break down.
- 6 Everything takes longer in the water, where it becomes part of the plastic soup that floats through the oceans, Wiggin adds. "A lot of stuff that can break down in soil can't break down in the ocean at all."

- 7 Strings on balloons can wrap around animals' necks and body parts, and researchers find them inside bird stomachs. This can be deadly, especially for threatened and endangered species, such as the Guadalupe fur seal and Hawaiian monk seal.
- 8 Shiny balloons are also a big problem: they never break down, stay in the oceans for years, and their shine is even more confusing to sea animals. They also can get caught in power lines and cause power cuts or fires.
- 9 There are fewer balloons than plastic bags on the beaches, Wiggin says, but they can cause unique kinds of damage and people are less responsible with them. "People actively release balloons, but they don't actively throw plastic bags into the ocean," says Wiggin. "It's a great easy answer to manage with legislation."
- 10 It's too early to say whether these bans are having an impact, but the Ocean Conservancy organises the International Coastal Clean-up every year and keeps data on what litter they find, so there could be more answers soon.
- 11 In thinking about what we do about balloons on a legal level, Brandon says that one of the challenges is many bills look at single-use plastic packaging – and balloons aren't packaging, so they're not included in that.
- 12 Although they have a different use, they have similar results: there's no good way to eliminate them. "That's why banning them completely is such an effective policy – especially banning their release where they could do the most harm."
- 13 Wiggin says she likes paper decorations. While they don't float in the air, "you can hang them from things, fold them into a little fan, and tie a little cotton string around them, and it gives the same effect."
- 14 "Plastic pollution anywhere impacts the ocean everywhere," says Brandon. "We only have one water cycle."
 - © Guardian News and Media 2023 First published in *The Guardian*, 23/02/2023





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3 Comprehension check

- a. Are these statements True (T) or False (F) according to the article? Correct any that are false.
 - 1. A city in Florida recently banned the sale and use of balloons.
 - 2. Two reasons for the ban are wildfire risk and waste in the sea.
 - 3. Many coastal cities use taxpayers' money for beach clean-ups.
 - 4. Balloons are ten times more likely to kill seabirds than hard plastic.
 - 5. Some balloons are safe to release.
 - 6. Stuff that can break down in soil can also break down easily in the ocean.
 - 7. Balloon strings can also harm birds and sea animals.
 - 8. There are more balloons than plastic bags on beaches now.
 - 9. As an alternative, the article suggests trying paper decorations.
 - 10. Plastic pollution in one part of the ocean only impacts *that* part of the ocean.

4 Key language

- a. Circle the relative pronouns who, which and that. Underline the relative clause.
 - 1. Kara Wiggin is a doctoral researcher at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography who studies microplastics in the marine environment.
 - 2. There's the plastic itself, which marine mammals and sea turtles can eat.
 - 3. Manufacturers claim that some latex balloons are biodegradable.
 - 4. Companies add a substance that slows the biodegradation process.
 - 5. It becomes part of the plastic soup that floats through the oceans.
 - 6. A lot of stuff that can break down in soil can't break down in the ocean.
 - 7. There's also a string attached to balloons, which can be even more damaging.
 - 8. Strings can wrap around necks and body parts, which can be deadly and devastating.

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	b.	Write which word the re	elative pronoun i	is referring to in	n each sentence
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1	who \rightarrow		

5 Discussion

- a. Discuss these statements.
 - "Banning balloons isn't important because there aren't very many of them."
 - "All plastic should be banned so that we start using other materials."
 - · "We should spend more money on cleaning the oceans."

6 In your own words

- a. Imagine you are studying the ways plastic hurts animals in the ocean. What do you already know? Fill in the 'What I know' column of the chart.
- b. What questions do you have? What do you want to know more about plastic pollution in the ocean? Write your questions in the 'What I want to know" column.
- c. Use an internet search engine to find answers to your questions and more information about the topic. Use the data to fill in the 'What I learned' column.

What I know	What I want to know	What I learned

d. Present what you learned to the class.