



# **The Circular Economy**

**Summary Writing** 

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# <u>Student</u>

#### Two types of lesson

**Lesson#1**: [Easy] \*\*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

- 1. Predict the content of the text. Write down key terms & ideas.
- 2. Read the text & check words & meanings with a dictionary.
- 3. Identify the key points & support & complete the **outline**.
- 4. Write the summary only one paragraph (200-250 words).
- 5. Check key points with the completed outline & model answer (try to achieve 4 key points and 4 support points).
- 6. Answer critical thinking questions & check answers.

**Lesson #2**: [Hard] \*\*\*\*\* [C1]

- 1. Read the text no dictionary.
- 2. Identify the key points and support.
- 3. Write the summary only one paragraph (200-250 words).
- 4. Check key points with the **completed outline** & **model answer** (try to achieve 4 key points and 4 supporting points).
- 5. Answer critical thinking questions & check answers.

## **Teacher**

#### Two types of lesson

**Lesson#1**: [easy] \*\*\*\*\* [B2/C1]

- 1. Distribute text a week /day before the test. Students read, check vocabulary & meanings.
- 2. Test day distribute a **new copy of text** and **summary question.**
- 3. Set 1 hour to read the text, take notes and write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
- 4. Feedback<sup>1</sup>: take in and mark [use correction code\*].
- 5. Feedback<sup>2</sup>: distribute **completed outline** & **model answer**.
- 6. Summary marking: Should contain at least 4 main ideas with support see Summary Key Points.
- 7. Extra: Critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes).

**Lesson #2**: [hard] \*\*\*\*\* [C1]

- 1. Set 1 hour to read the **text** and write a one-paragraph summary of 200-250 words.
- 3. Feedback<sup>1</sup>: take in and mark [use correction code\*].
- 4. Feedback<sup>2</sup>: distribute **completed outline** & **model answer.**
- 5. Summary Marking: Should contain at least 4 main ideas with support see Summary Key Points.
- 6. Extra: Answer critical thinking questions / group discussion (30 minutes).

Correction code\*: www.academic-englishuk/error-correction





## **The Circular Economy**

By A Watson (2020)

The traditional model of manufacturing products and the	n discarding as waste after they have served
their purpose	. The sheer quantity of waste
generated in one year is extensive. The USA alone produce	
plastic waste had surged to 359 million tonnes by 2018 w	Furthermore, the global production of vith Europe contributing 61.8 million tonnes
(Statista, 2020). The manner by which	of
pollution. Mismanagement of landfill and improper dispopulation,	osal of waste has caused air, land and water  . Not only are the ecosystems
being damaged, but as Kajaste (2014) explains, this surge	·
increased the	in waste due to the inlear economy has also
Turoń and Czech (2016) explain that the linear economy h	nas been structured on a "take-make-waste" fossil fuels which are
These raw materials are extracted and then manufacture	
toxic emissions and use an	have been used,
less than 10% is recycled and the remaining is either inci	
sites. In fact, according to the Ellen MacArthur Foundat	
	from all the pollution created, the linear
economy is putting immense pressure on a country's decr	·
to be continuously sourced.	year, and this
	19) if changes are not made. Therefore, an
urgent shift to a more	is required (Govindan
& Hasanagic, 2018).	
The marin sine of the simulan account is to company or	and aliminate week from the
The main aim of the circular economy is to conserve ra	the focus becomes " ".
This 3-R approach of reducing the amount of primary rematerial or	esources, reusing the maximum amount of
lifecycle (Epa.gov, 2016) can ensure that there is a positive	a recoupling between economy and ecology
Profits can	Hasanagic (2018) point out,
organisations can reduce the negative impact on ecosyster	
emissions. The other	consumer's role will
	buy and consume economy, durable
and the court of a decirity of the court of	of products which are sold, agreements in
which the company takes back the product, materials reused are made.	be
By switching from a linear	of money. A major
study demonstrated that the EU could make a saving of	<sup>•</sup> €600 billion annually (Europarl.europa.eu, that by taking measures such as reusing
materials, changing to renewable energy, prolonging their profitability	ne product lifecycle and waste prevention,
employment as more companies focus on sustainable	business models, innovative designs, re-
manufacturing	could be created in Europe,
and the UK alone is expected to produce 517,000 new	et al., 2019).



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Moorhouse & Moorhouse, (2017) suggest that
sharing apps to recycled fashion brands have started to embrace the circular economy. Company such
battery thus of
batteries ending in landfills. The fashion brand Timberland has collaborated with Omni United to create  The refined and spun into
yarn to create its clothing, and Burberry, the UK fashion giant, has found a
materials (Ft.com, 2019). Firms like
Winnow, Schneider Electric, Cambrian Innovation, all
taken the route of the circular economy.
Thus, economies that favours the linear
model of production and consumption. As the amount of waste generated is substantial, the is paramount. The
number of organisations which are focusing on becoming more sustainable is steadily increasing, and
these businesses see
the commercial viability of this model, and as more consumers shift their perception from product to
the circular model and this will help to minimise
resource scarcity, decrease the amount of pollution.
Defevences
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### **Summary: Key Points**

Take notes on the key points of the text.

1.Main idea:
Support:
2. Main idea:
Support:
3. Main idea:
Support:
4. Main idea:
Support:



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### **Summary: Key Points ANSWERS**

A good summary should have the 5 main ideas and 2 points of support for each main idea.

1. Main	idea: Waste produced by the linear economy & its effect	ts.
Support	t:  Waste disposal generates a lot of pollution.  Mismanagement of landfill &	
•	pollution. Effects:	(Kajaste, 2014).
2. Main	idea: How the linear econ. works & why it's so harmful.	
Suppor	t:	
•	Linear economy = "take-make-waste" (Turoń and Czech, 2	(Limited).
•	Extraction & production = toxic emissions & use energy at	nd water.   
3. Main	idea: <b>Definition of the circular economy.</b>	
Support	t:  Conserve raw materials & eliminate waste.  material & recycle product at end of life cycle (Epa.gov, 20	materials, reuse max. amount 016).
•	Consumer's role = 'user'. Not buy & consume, but rent, le back to reuse.	ease & share. Company takes
4. Main	idea:	
Support	t: From linear to circular, (Europarl.europa.eu, 2018). Reusing materials	of money.
•	lifecycle & waste prevention = organisations increase proproducts.	
5. Main	idea: Practical examples	0000000000000000
Support	t: Johnson Controls = 99% batteries ending in landfills.	of
•	refined & spun into yarn to create clothing.	RAW = discarded plastic -
•	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	(Ft.com, 2019).
6. Main	idea: Moving from a linear to a circular economy.	
Support	t: As As = organisations will embrace the circular model.  Effects: land & water pollution.	circular.  produced & prevent air,





### **Summary**

**Task:** Write a 200-250 word summary on the key features of the text.

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Ora Count:	ord count:		
<del></del>			



## **The Circular Economy - Model Summary**

The linear economy's modality of "take-make-waste" (Turoń and Czech	, 2016) has had a
Not only is the amount of	of waste generated
in a year extensive, but mismanagement of landfill and improper waste di	sposal generates a
considerable amount of pollution,	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
greenhouse gases (Kajaste, 2014). Furthermore, this type of economy relie	s on the extraction
, releasing toxic chemical	s and consuming a
significant amount of energy and water. One	to a
circular economy. In this type of economy, the goal is to conserve raw mate	erials and eliminate
, leading to a more po	sitive relationship
between the economy and ecology. Transitioning	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
and increase their	profit margins
(Europarl.europa.eu, 2018) through	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
rolonging product lifecycle and waste prevention. Furthermore, employn	nent opportunities
can be and recycling. S	ome organisations
are already circular; Raw uses discarded	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
Omni United make shoes from recycled tyres and Johnson Controls invente	ed a 99% recyclable
from product to perform	nance and as more
companies see the commercial viability,	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
will lead , the decrease	in the amount of
waste produced and a	
249 words	



### **Critical Thinking Questions**

i) What's the stance of the author? What is the evidence for this?	
	[2 points]
ii) la thia a gradible article? Vee /na	
ii) Is this a credible article? Yes /no – why?	
	[2 points]
:::\ Uiabliabt faus ideas in the test van vand up fau an eessy on "Come sincular commun.	
iii) Highlight four ideas in the text you would use for an essay on "Can a circular company environment and make a profit at the same time?"	protect the
environment and make a profit at the same time:	
	[4 points]
iv) Highlight two areas in the text that you question, disagree with or lack evidence.	
	[2 points]



#### **Critical Thinking Questions ANSWERS**

i) What's the stance of the author? What is the evidence for this?

The author believes that as a linear economy is having a devastating impact on the environment, organisations should change to a circular economy in order to minimise resource scarcity, decrease the amount of waste produced and prevent pollution.

Several sentences illustrate this:

"The traditional model of manufacturing products and then discarding as waste after they have served their purpose has caused a catastrophic impact on the environment".....

ALL ANSWERS ARE INCLUDED IN PAID VERSION...

