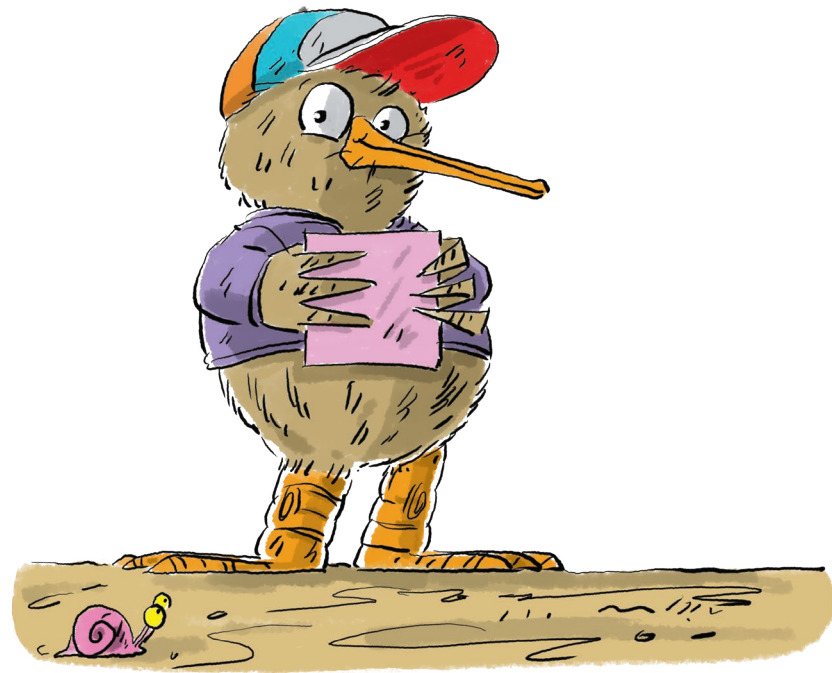


ANSWERS



Chapter one

1. The blue plastic bag became litter because the children dropped it outside the dairy.
2. The blue plastic bag started at the dairy and ended up on the beach.
3. The wind picked the blue plastic bag up into the air. Sybil the seagull then transported the bag in her beak and dropped it. Rain water then washed it down into the gutter, and the storm water drain washed it to the beach.
4. Empty cans, wrappers, chip packets and gutter rubbish.
5. The environmental impact of this litter is blocked water ways and it could be eaten by animals in the ocean.
6. They were concerned it could be a choking hazard and could be eaten by other sea animals. It could lead to the death of animals.

Chapter two

1. The blue plastic bag was sucked away from the beach and out into the ocean's current.
2. The blue plastic bag ended up in international waters.
3. The sea sucked the blue plastic bag out from the beach. It was then moved by the ocean current further out to sea.
4. Strangulation/suffocation to animals, choking hazard, could be eaten, could lead to the death of sea animals.

Chapter three

1. The blue plastic bag was pulled even further out to sea and ended up in an ocean garbage patch, also known as a gyre.
2. Over time, the blue plastic bag and other rubbish was eaten by fish, sea mammals and sea birds.
3.
 - a. The kids could have put the blue plastic bag in the bin at the dairy.
 - b. People walking next to the gutter could have picked up the blue plastic bag and put it in the bin.
 - c. People walking on the beach could have picked up the blue plastic bag and put it in the bin.
 - d. The fisherman who caught the blue plastic bag in his net could have put it in the bin.