Homework
February 5th – 9th

1. The History of Earth Day
   a. **Read** the passage and **annotate**.
   b. **Answer** the questions by **circling** the reading skill in each question and **eliminating** answer choices.

2. Earth Day: We took a look at Earth Day by the numbers
   a. **Read** the song and passage and **annotate both**.
   b. **Answer** the questions by **circling** the reading skill in each question and **eliminating** answer choices.

3. The History of Earth Day
   a. Watch the video about Earth Day:
      
      http://www.watchknowlearn.org/Video.aspx?VideoID=4331&CategoryID=8071 (The link is also on my homework blog.)

**Due Friday, February 9th**

**Writing Test – Thursday, February 8th (B-day) and Friday, 9th (A-day)**

**Orphan Train Girl – Chapters 11-14 – Homework Packet Due & Quiz – Monday, February 12**
Imagine a world without trees. What if the rain forests, and all of the exotic plants and colorful animals that call it home, suddenly did not exist? In 1962, Gaylord Nelson decided something needed to be done to protect the environment. The work that he began led to what we now know as Earth Day.

Nelson realized very few people were concerned about environmental problems like deforestation, the destruction of trees.

“For several years, it has been troubling me,” Nelson wrote in a 1962 article, “that the state of the environment is simply a non-issue in the politics of our country.”

Nelson then headed to Washington, D.C., where he hoped to convince President John F. Kennedy to take a stand on environmental issues. Nelson first met with Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who agreed that it was an important issue. It wasn't long before President Kennedy heard Nelson's concerns and agreed that action should be taken.

The President set out on a five-day, 11-state conservation tour in September 1963. Although Kennedy's high-profile tour was not a success, Nelson was not ready to give up.

Nelson continued to speak to audiences across 25 states about the importance of the environment. Although his point of view began to catch on among most people, politicians still were not listening.

“The idea that became Earth Day,” said Nelson, “occurred to me while on a conservation speaking tour out West in the summer of 1969.”

It was September of 1969, at a conference in Seattle, when Nelson announced that he would stage a nationwide grassroots demonstration on behalf of the environment the next spring. He invited everyone in the audience to attend.

On April 22, 1970, more than 20 million demonstrators and thousands of schools and local communities participated in Nelson's demonstration. The occasion made people sit up and pay attention to environmental issues. Word about the environment began to spread.

On March 21, 1971, the UN Secretary-General signed a proclamation establishing Earth Day as an official international holiday. Now people all over the world are learning about environmental issues in their communities.

Gaylord Nelson died on July 3, 2005, but his contributions will always be remembered as younger generations continue his fight to preserve the world's environment.
Text 2: “Earth Day” We take a look at Earth Day by the numbers

Energy & Waste
1  The average American produces more than four pounds of garbage per day. Over the course of a year, that is more than 1,600 pounds of garbage per person.

2  Almost half of the food in the U.S. goes to waste - approximately 3,000 pounds per second.

3  The recycling rate has increased from less than 10% in 1980 to more than 34% in 2011.

Plastic
4  In 2012, the U.S. produced 32 million tons of plastic. Only 9% was recovered for recycling.

5  It takes about 450 years for plastic beverage bottles to break down in a landfill.

6  The energy saved by recycling one plastic bottle can power a computer for 25 minutes.

Glass
7  It takes approximately 1 million years for a glass bottle to break down in a landfill.

8  The energy saved from recycling one glass bottle will operate a 100-watt light bulb for four hours.

9  Producing glass from new materials requires 30% more energy than using used glass.

Paper
10  Americans use about 69 million tons of paper and paperboard each year.

11  Preventing one ton of paper waste saves between 15 and 17 mature trees.

12  By recycling 1 ton of paper, we save enough energy to heat a home for six months.

Water
13  Almost 97% of the world's water is salty or otherwise undrinkable. Another 2% is locked in ice caps and glaciers. Only 1% is usable for agriculture, manufacturing, and personal needs.

14  The average American uses about 100 gallons of water per day and more than 100,000 gallons of water per year.

15  Every square mile of the oceans contains more than 46,000 pieces of floating plastic.

16  About 8 million metric tons of plastic goes into the ocean each year.

Video: The History of Earth Day
Retype the link to the view in the URL to watch the video or click on the link to view the video on my homework blog.
**Answer the follow questions over the two articles and the video.**

1. Part A: Based on the information in Text 1, “The History of Earth Day,” what is the most accurate meaning of the word conservation as used in the article?
   a. Restoring damaged areas to their original conditions
   b. Researching how humans negatively impact the environment
   c. Saving and protecting the environment and its natural resources
   d. Developing strategies that will likely be useful in saving living things

   a. “The average American produces more than four pounds of garbage per day.”
   b. “It takes about 450 years for plastic beverage bottles to break down in a landfill.”
   c. “By recycling 1 ton of paper, we save enough energy to heat a home for six months.”
   d. “The average American uses about 100 gallons of water per day and more than 100,000 gallons of water per year.”

3. In Text 1, how does the author best illustrate the importance of conservation?
   a. She uses visual imagery to help the reader imagine what the world would look like if humans continue to be wasteful and create pollution.
   b. She lists the names of several important people who fought to make others aware of the results of pollution and waste.
   c. She provides data to show the negative impact of pollution on the world.
   d. She describes what is happening to forests all over the world.

4. Part A: What is the central idea of Text 1?
   a. Gaylord Nelson organized a huge event to bring people together to come up with ways to help the environment.
   b. President Kennedy campaigned unsuccessfully to convince people the environment was in danger.
   c. Many politicians acknowledged there were concerns about the environment, but none of them took action to address the issues.
   d. Gaylord Nelson’s tireless efforts to call attention to issues with the environment led to the creation of an annual event celebrating the health of our planet.

5. Part B: Which sentence from Text 1 best helps develop the correct central idea from Part A?
   a. “Nelson realized very few people were concerned about environmental problems like deforestation, the destruction of trees.”
   b. “The President set out on a five-day, 11-state conservation tour in September 1963.”
   c. “‘The idea that became Earth Day,’ said Nelson, ‘occurred to me while on a conservation speaking tour out West in the summer of 1969.’”
   d. “Gaylord Nelson died on July 3, 2005, but his contributions will always be remembered as younger generations continue his fight to preserve the world's environment.”
   e.
6. Read this sentence from paragraph 9 of Text 1.
“On April 22, 1970, more than 20 million demonstrators and thousands of schools and local communities participated in Nelson's demonstration.”

How does this sentence fit into the overall structure of the text and help contribute to the development of ideas?

a. In paragraph 2 the author states that Nelson claimed that “very few people were concerned about environmental problems like deforestation, the destruction of trees.” This sentence shows that Nelson’s claim was actually incorrect at the time in which he made it.

b. In paragraphs 4-5 the author describes the efforts of the Kennedys. This sentence describes an event they attended, emphasizing how supportive of Nelson’s efforts these men were.

c. In paragraphs 1-8 the author describes Nelson’s efforts to bring attention to environmental issues. This sentence explains how successful those efforts eventually were.

b. In paragraph 11 the author states that “younger generations continue his fight to preserve the world’s environment.” This sentence provides support for the author’s claim.

Complete the following chart by writing A, B, C, D, or E from the Evidence Box that most strongly helps to develop the author’s points of view about issues she mentions in Text 1. You will not use all sentences provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author’s Point of View</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7. America’s leaders were not taking environmental concerns seriously enough at first.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Nelson was highly effective in bringing environmental concerns to people all over the world.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Nelson was determined to make others listen to his concerns.</td>
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**Evidence Box**

A. “Nelson then headed to Washington, D.C., where he hoped to convince President John F. Kennedy to take a stand on environment issues.” (Paragraph 4)

B. “It wasn’t long before President Kennedy heard Nelson's concerns and agreed that action should be taken.” (Paragraph 4)

C. “Nelson continued to speak to audiences across 25 states about the importance of the environment.” (Paragraph 6)

D. “Although his point of view began to catch on among most people, politicians still were not listening.” (Paragraph 6)

E. “On March 21, 1971, the UN Secretary-General signed a proclamation establishing Earth Day as an official international holiday.” (Paragraph 10)
10. In Text 1, which claim made by the author is least supported by evidence?
   a. “. . . Gaylord Nelson decided something needed to be done to protect the environment.”
   b. “The work that he began led to what we now know as Earth Day.”
   c. “Word about the environment began to spread.”
   d. “. . . but his contributions will always be remembered as younger generations continue his fight to preserve the world's environment.”

11. Part A: Based on the information in Text 2, “Earth Day,” with which statement would the authors most likely agree?
   a. People are interested in learning new ways to protect the environment.
   b. Data proves that environmental pollution is going to have long-term effects.
   c. New ways to recycle materials have been discovered.
   d. Research show that recycling has helped reduce environmental pollution.

12. Part B: Which sentence from Text 2 best helps develop the point of view identified as the correct answer to Part A?
   a. “Almost half of the food in the U.S. goes to waste – approximately 3,000 pounds per second.”
   b. “It takes about 450 years for plastic beverage bottles to break down in a landfill.”
   c. “The energy saved by recycling one plastic bottle can power a computer for 25 minutes.”
   d. “The energy saved from recycling one glass bottle will operate a 100-watt light bulb for four hours.”

13. Which sentence from Text 2 best illustrates the fact that more people than ever before are taking advantage of opportunities to recycle?
   a. “Over the course of a year, that is more than 1,600 pounds of garbage per person.”
   b. “The recycling rate has increased from less than 10% in 1980 to more than 34% in 2011.”
   c. “Only 9% was recovered for recycling.”
   d. “By recycling 1 ton of paper, we save enough energy to heat a home for six months.”

14. In the video, what is the speaker suggesting when she mentions, “. . . Republicans and Democrats, rich and poor, and people with seemingly different beliefs and backgrounds”? (minute 0:30 -0:36)
   a. that the problems with the environment have been caused by all kinds of people
   b. that people disagreed which laws should be passed to protect the environment
   c. that the first Earth Day event was supported by people all kinds of people
   d. that no matter what age a person is or what his or her beliefs are, one should support Earth Day
15. Part A: Which option below best summarizes the central idea of the video?
   a. As a result of Earth Day, progress has been made in regard to making changes to create fewer problems for Earth.
   b. The original Earth Day rallies were organized to protest issues such as toxic dumps, the extinction of wildlife, and oil spills.
   c. On the 20th anniversary of Earth Day, over 200 million people in 141 countries participated in activities focused on improving the environment.
   d. Every year, Earth Day is celebrated by the United Nations by people ringing the Peace Bell, which was given to the UN by Japan.

16. Part B: Which image from the video is used to develop this central idea? (color pictures can be found on my homework blog if needed)
   A. ![Image 1]
   B. ![Image 2]
   C. ![Image 3]
   D. ![Image 4]

17. How does the presentation of information in Text 2 differ from the way the speaker presents the information in the video?
   a. The authors of Text 2 provide factual data about waste and recycling, while the speaker in the video uses images and a call to action to add emotional appeal that emphasizes the importance of protecting the environment.
   b. The authors of Text 2 focus mostly on the effects of pollution on bodies of water, while the speaker in the video emphasizes that all aspects of our planet have been affected.
   c. The authors of Text 2 suggest that conditions on our planet have improved as much as they need to, while the speaker in the video uses images to suggest that there is still progress to be made.
   d. The authors of Text 2 claim that many people have made a positive impact in helping address pollution issues, while the speaker in the video credits environmental groups as most deserving of recognition.