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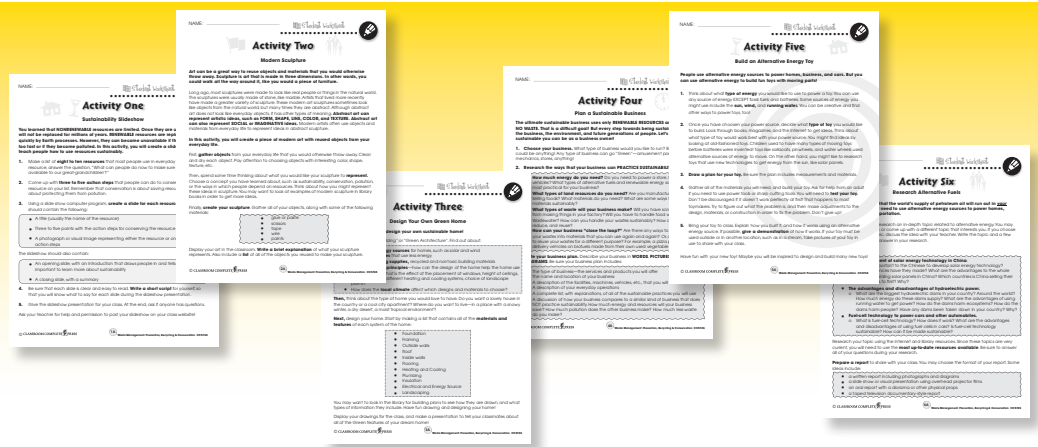
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# Clean Air Resources

1. How do people depend on air? What would happen if the air became too dirty to breathe? Write your ideas.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Use a dictionary to look up the word **ATMOSPHERE**. Write the definition on the lines below. The definition of **atmosphere** is:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use a dictionary to help you.

- gasoline waste disease gas acid greenhouse particles

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ gases can trap heat in the atmosphere.
- b) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that does not have a definite shape or volume.
- c) If your body is not working properly and you feel sick, you might have a \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Parts of a substances that are not used are \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Tiny pieces of solid substances are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of fossil fuel that is used to power automobiles.
- g) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that tastes sour and can cause some materials to break down quickly.



# Clean Air Resources

How does waste affect the air?

**A** long with fresh water, people must have clean air in order to live. In that sense, clean air is a resource. We can't use up the air. There is enough air for everyone to use. However, our waste products can pollute the air. Breathing polluted air can harm people's health. In fact, thousands of people die each year from air pollution. Pollutants enter the air from many sources. Burning **fossil fuels**, such as gasoline and oil, is a major source of air pollution. When gasoline is burned in an automobile engine, waste comes out of the tailpipe. When coal and oil are burned in power plants, waste comes out of **smokestacks**. Waste from fossil fuel burning includes:

- tiny **particles** that can harm lung tissue
- toxic chemicals, such as benzene, that can cause disease
- gases like ozone that can cause **smog**
- acids, such as sulfur, that can cause **acid rain**
- **greenhouse gases**, such as carbon dioxide, that can trap heat in the atmosphere

**STOP** Why is air pollution a problem?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How can we protect the air?

Air flows easily from place to place. If pollutants enter the air in one location, they can easily harm people far away. Cities, states, and nations pass laws that help keep pollutants from contaminating the air. In most places, people must bring cars for a regular check-up to be sure the amount of pollutants coming out of the tailpipe is below a certain level. Laws also make factories have scrubbers in smokestacks to remove certain pollutants. You can help protect the air by reducing the amount of fossil fuels you use. Choose to walk or use public transportation, and conserve electricity at home.



# Clean Air Resources

1. Match the **cause** on the left to the **effect** on the right.

1. <b>Tiny particles in the air</b>	_____ can cause disease.	A
2. <b>Toxic chemicals</b>	_____ can trap heat in the atmosphere.	B
3. <b>Ozone</b>	_____ can harm lung tissue.	C
4. <b>Greenhouse gases</b>	_____ causes pollutants to be released into the air.	D
5. <b>Sulfur in the air</b>	_____ can cause smog.	E
6. <b>Burning fossil fuels</b>	_____ can lessen the amount of pollutants in the air.	F
7. <b>Smokestack scrubbers</b>	_____ can cause acid rain.	G

2. Circle the word **True** if the statement is true. Circle the word **False** if it is false.

- a) Certain laws govern how much pollution can come from the tailpipe of a car.  
**True**      **False**
- b) Benzene is a toxic chemical that can cause disease.  
**True**      **False**
- c) Greenhouse gases are tiny particles of solid material that can cause damage to lung tissue.  
**True**      **False**
- d) Ozone can cause acid rain.  
**True**      **False**
- e) People must have clean air in order to live.  
**True**      **False**
- f) Scrubbers are placed in factory smokestacks in order to take greenhouse gases out of the smoke.  
**True**      **False**
- g) If pollution enters the air in one area, it can harm people far away.  
**True**      **False**



# Clean Air Resources

3. Explain how **air pollution** can harm your health.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Describe **two** ways that laws can help lessen the amount of pollution in the air

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

5. Describe **two** things you can do to help lessen the amount of pollution in the air.

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

## Extension & Application

6. Learn more about the **effects of greenhouse gases**. Use the Internet or library resources to find as much information as you can about greenhouse gases. Consider these questions as you do your research:

- **What is the greenhouse effect?**
- **Which gases have the greatest greenhouse effect?**
- **How have the amount of greenhouse gases in our atmosphere changed over time?**
- **What is global warming?**
- **How can global warming affect societies?**
- **How can people work to lessen the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere?**

Prepare a report with words and pictures to share with your classmates.



# Recycling Audit

An audit is like a check-up. It is a way to make sure everything is going the way it should be. For a recycling audit, you will check around your school to make sure everything that should be recycled is getting recycled.

1

**Research** the things that can be recycled in your area. Call your local waste management company and find out what things people can recycle. Ask if they have special recycling services for large groups, such as schools. Talk to your assistant principal or operations manager about what recycling programs are in place at your school. Be sure to ask about:

- Recycling paper, cardboard, and magazines
- Recycling metals—which ones are collected?
- Recycling plastics—what numbers are collected?
- How hazardous wastes are handled, and whether they have to be dropped off at a special site
- Whether programs are in place for composting organic matter such as food scraps and yard waste

2

Based on the information you learn, **write a checklist** for your audit. The checklist should contain a list of all of the recycling practices in each room (classrooms, lunch room, library, offices, etc.). Which recycling bins are supposed to be placed in each room? Are they being used properly? Are there instructions on exactly what to place in each bin? Are there signs reminding people what to do with their hazardous or organic waste?

3

**Conduct your audit.** Be sure to use your checklist and check each room in the school. Once you have all of your checklists, analyze the results. What is being done well? What is being done poorly, or not at all? What trends have you observed?

4

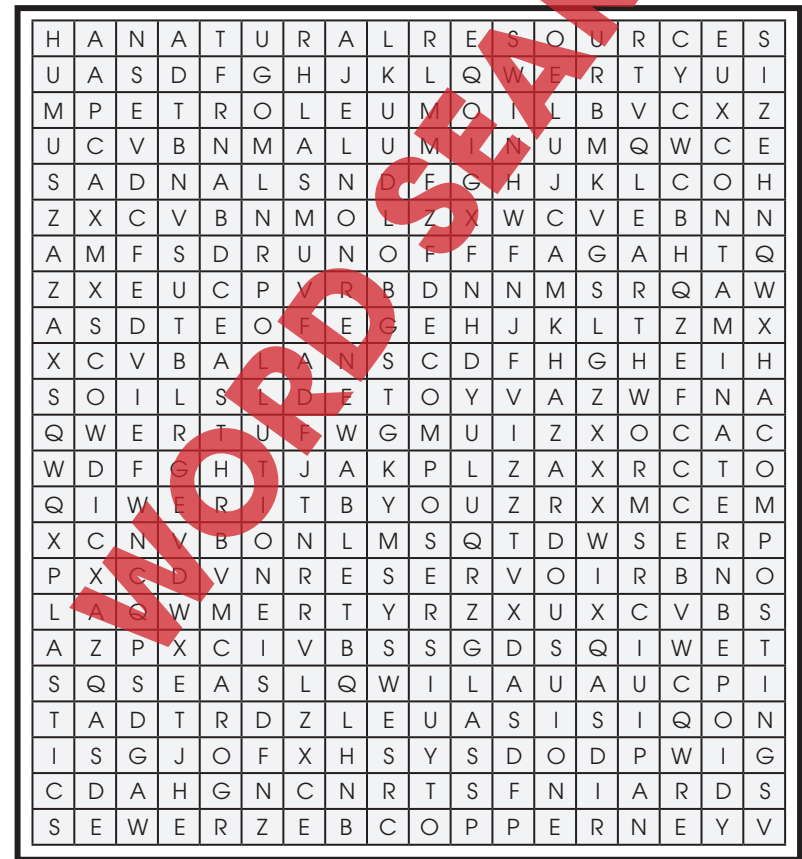
**Publish your results.** Write a brief, one- to two-page report to hand out to all of the staff, and to post in each of the classrooms. In your report, include the answers to the above questions, as well as **recommendations** as to how your school community can improve in recycling.



# Word Search

Find all of the words in the Word Search. Words are written horizontally, vertically, diagonally, and some are even written backwards.

natural resources	toxic	decomposers	runoff
metal	copper	land	hazardous
paper	reservoir	stone	contaminate
nonrenewable	windmills	humus	drain
petroleum oil	composting	fuel	sewer
glass	waste	soil	aluminum
pollution	plastic	earthworms	



# Comprehension Quiz

30

## Part A

Circle the word True if the statement is true. Circle the word False if it is false.

8

- Nonrenewable resources are replaced by natural Earth processes faster than people can use them up.  
True False
- Metals, wood, and plastic are all made with resources from the land.  
True False
- At a recycling facility, plastic bottles are washed and filled with new products.  
True False
- An apple core is an example of organic matter.  
True False
- Sewage treatment makes water safe to drink.  
True False
- Recycled water comes from unopened water bottles that have been sent to a recycling facility.  
True False
- Automobiles that run on gasoline are a major cause of air pollution.  
True False
- Green businesses are businesses that try to use as many natural resources as possible.  
True False

## Part B

Put a check mark (✓) next to the answer that is most correct.

4

- Which item could you place on a compost pile?  
 A plastic bottle  
 B glass jar  
 C banana peel  
 D newspaper
- Which of these is NOT a use for recycled water?  
 A drinking  
 B watering plants  
 C restoring wetlands  
 D cooling machines in factories
- Which substance can cause smog?  
 A bauxite  
 B benzene  
 C carbon  
 D ozone
- Which source of energy is nonrenewable?  
 A solar  
 B wind  
 C petroleum oil  
 D running water

SUBTOTAL: /12

# Conservation Methods



Choose Renewable Energy



Compost Waste



Reduce Energy Usage



Recycle

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

After You Read 



# Clean Air Resources

3. Explain how **air pollution** can harm your health.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Describe **two** ways that laws can help lessen the amount of pollution in the air

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Describe **two** things you can do to help lessen the amount of pollution in the air.

1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Extension & Application

6. Learn more about the **effects of greenhouse gases**. Use the Internet or library resources to find as much information as you can about greenhouse gases. Consider these questions as you do your research:

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- **What is global warming?**
- **How can global warming affect societies?**
- **How can people work to lessen the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere?**

Prepare a report with words and pictures to share with your classmates.

3.

Tiny particles in the air can cause lung damage. Toxic chemicals in the air can cause disease.

Answers will vary

11

4.

Answers will vary

5.

Answers will vary

Answers will vary

6.

Answers will vary based on resources used

12

Answers will vary

13

Answers will vary

10

14



# EASY MARKING ANSWER KEY