Why Waste? - A Change In Habits

By Mary Perrin

Name:

Reduce the amount of waste in your classroom. Make a goal to form new classroom habits. The new habits you form are geared towards helping the environment. Check out these new habit ideas for reducing the amount of waste in your classroom.

- 1) Recycling Cut back on the amount of trash you throw away. Get a large box or bin. Place the bin next to the garbage can. Throw the papers into the bin instead of throwing the papers in the trash. Take the bin to a recycling center once the bin is full of paper. Many schools earn money for the amount of paper they are able to collect and recycle. Help your school by recycling paper.
- 2) Reducing Reduce the amount of paper you use. Make it a habit to write on both sides of your notebook paper. Also try writing your words smaller so you can fit more on a sheet of paper. The more words you can fit on both sides of your paper, the fewer sheets of paper you will need. Do not write too small though. Others need to be able to read your handwriting.





- 3) Conserving Turn off the lights when you are not in the classroom. Also, turn off computers when they are not being used. Closing the window blinds will also help save energy.
- 4) Reusing Use paper from the recycling bin. Create art projects or scrap paper for math problems. Turn your classroom trash into treasures!

Your new habits will soon become old hat. This means that by doing them over and over again the habits will become part of what you do without even thinking about doing them. Make a point to take care of the environment. Talk with your teacher and your parents to see what ideas they might have. You learn to take care of yourself when you learn to take care of the environment. Taking care of the environment is a group effort!

Why Waste? - A Change In Habits

Questions

2 W 1	
	eate new to help you better take care of the environment.
A. stories B. messes	
C. landfills	
D. habits	

B. True

- 4. Which of the following is one way to conserve energy and prevent waste?
 - A. Turn off unused computers.
 - B. Turn off lights when you do not need them.
 - C. Close window blinds.
 - D. All of the above
- _ 5. The ideas presented in the passage for reducing the amount of waste are the only ideas people have come up with so far.
 - A. False
 - B. True

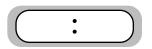
Expand the nu	mber

2,769 = <u>2000</u> + ____ + ____ + ____



18 + = 25

You ask Anne for the time. She says it is three minutes past five. Write the time on your digital clock:





Fill in the blanks with these numbers: 9, 1, 1

8 8

+

9

Fill in the blanks with these numbers:

5, 8, 9

4

3

- 5

68

0 8 1 1

10 + = 14

7 + = 9

Color in $\frac{1}{2}$ of the rectangle.

82 + 7

= ____

27 - 3 = _____

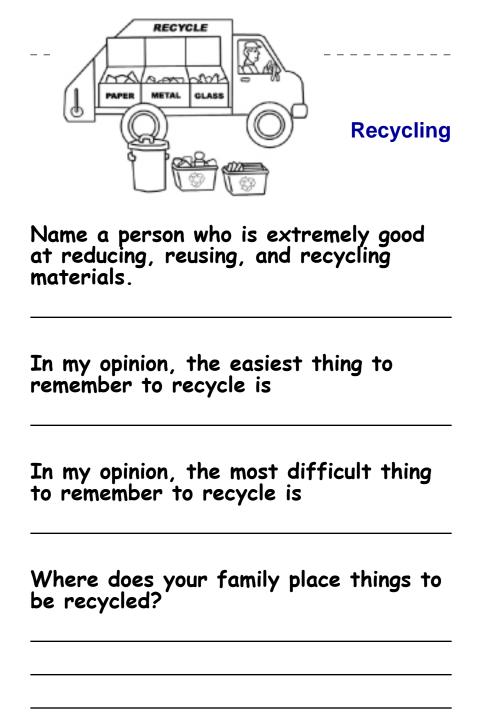
5 + = 9

9 + = 16

5 + = 18

My Name	:		

Think it. Draw it! This is a picture of a party for Earth. The other planets were invited to the party!



Samaona laft on ampty containen in

Earth Day Earth Day

be recycled.

Earth Day Come up with an Earth Day resolution for someone in your family. Who is the resolution for? What is the resolution?

These are ten things I can do to celebrate Earth Day.
Rank these activities from least important (1) to the one you think is the most important (10).

reduce waste
use less electricity
 reuse something old
 walk or ride my bike
recycle something
 learn about endangered animals
plant a tree or garden
start a compost pile
 pick up litter
 reduce mail

I'm going to tell these three people about Earth Day:

1.	
_ •	

3. _____



Think it and Draw It!

What does it mean to go "green"? It means that people are doing things to help protect the Earth from harm.

Create a "green" superhero that saves the Earth from pollution.

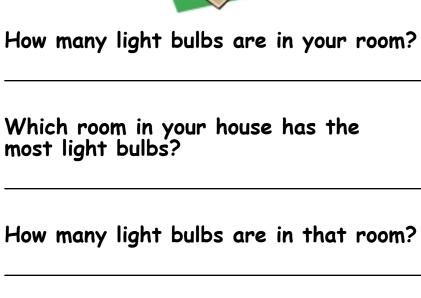
What is your superhero's name?

What does your superhero do to help the Earth?

Draw a picture of your superhero as he/she protects the Earth.



Light Bulbs





Our School

What do you do with your school papers after your teacher has graded them and you have shown them to your parents? (circle one)

I hrow them in the trash.	
Place them in the recycle bin.	
We keep all my papers.	
other:	
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Earth are coming to your class to talk about Earth Day. Write one question you'd like to ask them.	_
	-

Circle all the things that your class does

recycles paper

turns the classroom lights off when no one is in the room

uses a manual pencil sharper instead of an electric sharpener

keeps windows shut when the school's air conditioner or heater is running

recycles ink cartridges

recycles batteries

If we had to read one book for Earth Day from one of these topics, I would pick (circle one)

endangered animals global warming

national parks gardening

A large tree fell in the school yard. What do you think your school should do? (circle one)

Leave it alone.

Chop it up and use it as firewood.

Use it in the playground.

Call someone to come haul it away.

other:



Trash

Three things that I've put into the trash this week:

1.			
•			

3



Old Things

What do you do with the following things?

your old clothes	
batteries that no longer work	
a pen with no ink	

need and we should consider how to	partv	ave a present for a birthday you are going to today, but you
Five things in my house that we don't need and we should consider how to throw out: 1	rorgot could	то buy wrapping paper. Wnat you do?
need and we should consider how to throw out: 1		,
3		
need and we should consider how to throw out: 1		
need and we should consider how to throw out: 1		
3	need d	and we should consider how to
3	1.	
3	2	
4	۷.	
5 .	3.	



Five things in my house that use electricity are:

1.	
_	
_	
4.	

14

13



Reduce your Mail

Who is sending mail to your family? Look at the mail your family received this week. Write three things that were received.

2	
3	
What could less mail? your family	d your family do to receive Talk to other members of y and write down your ideas:



Thermostat in your Home

We keep our home a	ı †
	degrees
Fahrenheit during th	e day and
	degrees
Fahrenheit while we	sleep.

Name: edHelper

Human Impact on Earth

By Patti Hutchison

Land, water, air: our lives depend upon them. The Earth has generously given us these resources for millions of years. Since humans evolved, our population has grown rapidly. We have used and abused our Earth and its resources.

Humans have had a serious impact on the land. We use it to grow crops to feed our growing population. We also use it to provide energy. Each year one person in North America uses resources equal to 12 acres of land!

One of the largest impacts humans have had on the Earth is the mining of mineral resources. Almost everything we use is made of metals and other land resources. We use copper to make wires that carry our electricity. We use sand and gravel to pave our roads. Many of our appliances are made of aluminum and other metals.



The extraction of all these resources takes a toll on the Earth. Large amounts of soil and rock need to be moved. The landscape is completely changed. Topsoil is lost. Ecosystems are disturbed.

Farming disrupts the natural ecosystems that exist on Earth. Chemicals are used to kill pests such as insects and weeds. These chemicals can harm plants and animals that are good for the environment. When fields are plowed, topsoil is lost. It can take thousands of years for it to form again.

Forests are often cut down. They provide wood for building and heat. Forests are also cleared to make more land for farming. This also causes loss of precious topsoil. Many species of animals are left homeless. Many forests have been cleared to build cities. Another negative impact from this is a huge amount of solid waste. This waste pollutes more of our precious land.

Humans also depend on water. We drink it. We bathe in it. We cook with it. We irrigate crops with it. Industries use it to cool heavy machines. We couldn't live without water. However, we take it for granted.

Human activities pollute our precious water supplies. Toxins leak from landfills, septic systems, and other sources. They can seep into the groundwater. Road salts and fertilizers cause pollution. Once the groundwater is polluted, it is very hard to clean up. It can become unusable.

Even though the ocean is huge, it can still become polluted. Coastal areas are often harmed. Sewage water is a major source of pollution in these areas. It carries bacteria into the water. The bacteria use up all the oxygen in the water, killing fish and other marine animals.

Humans and other animals depend on the air we breathe. Yet human activities pollute the air we need to survive. Exhaust from automobiles produces smog. The smoke coming from industrial smokestacks puts soot and chemicals into the air. These pollutants cause acid rain. This has a negative effect on plants and soil. Air pollution is not a problem of just one country. It is a global problem. The air above us does not stay in one place. Winds carry air all around the Earth. Air pollution is a growing concern.

Human activities are also causing the ozone layer to become thinner. This layer of the atmosphere absorbs a lot of the harmful rays of the sun. This thinning will lead to eye damage and cancer in humans. Crop yields will be reduced.

The Earth has taken care of us for many years. It has given us the land, water, and air we need to live, work, and play. It is time we started taking care of our Earth. One person can make a difference. Find out what you can do to help reduce pollution and your negative impact on the Earth and its resources.

Human Impact on Earth

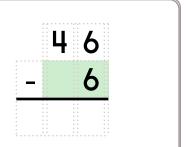
Questions

- 1. Each year, one person in North America uses resources equal to how much land?
 - A. 120 acres
 - B. 12 acres
 - C. 12 miles
- 2. Name two ways farming has a negative impact on the land.
- 3. Groundwater that is polluted is easily cleaned up.
 - A. true
 - B. false
 - 4. A major source of pollution in the coastal areas of the ocean is:
 - A. coal
 - B. sewage water
 - C. loss of topsoil
- _____ 5. Many lung diseases are caused by:
 - A. water pollution
 - B. cutting down forests
 - C. air pollution
- 6. Chemicals put in the air by industrial smokestacks cause:
 - A. acid rain
 - B. loss of topsoil
 - C. sewage water

H, J, ____, K, J, L, K, M. L. N

If you know 74 + 24 = 98 Then what is 74 + 21? How many hours are there from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.?

Write this number: 3 thousands, 2 hundreds, 8 tens, 7 ones



double 500

Name:	

Name:	
$Perimeter = \begin{bmatrix} 28 \end{bmatrix}$	Perimeter =

Perimeter =

Perimeter =

	Give the Earth a Hand!
	Answer the following questions BEFORE you read this book. Write what you know. If you want to guess, you can. You will NOT be marked wrong!
•	Who should take care of our planet? Why?
) •••	Can kids help the Earth? If so, how?
3.	How does recycling help the planet? Explain your answer.

Name _____

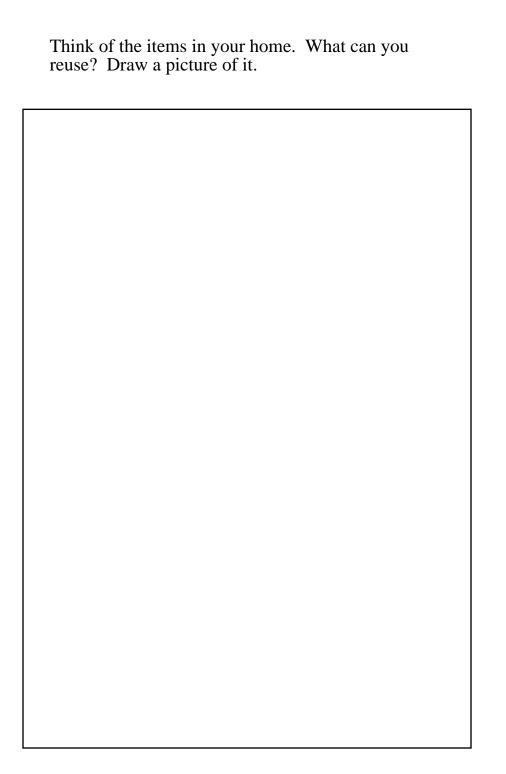
Look at one of your hands. Do you see a sign that says, "Help the Earth"? Probably not! But your five fingers can remind you of five ways that you can help our planet. Let's work together and give the Earth a hand.

Draw a picture of your hand.



Peek at your pointer finger. Let it remind you to **reduce.** Start using only what you need. If you are working on a project and need one piece of paper, don't take five. This helps to save resources. If you are washing dishes after dinner, turn off the faucet while you scrub the plates. This will help to save water.

Your next finger can remind you to **reuse.** Choose items that you can use over and over again. When you pack your lunch, don't use plastic sandwich bags that will be thrown away. Instead, use plastic containers that can be washed and used more than once. You can reuse other items too. Save gift bags and use them to wrap new presents. Turn lunch meat containers into crayon tubs. There are many things you can reuse.





Your ring finger can remind you to **recycle.** If you can't reuse it, take it to a plant so that someone else can! Recycling items like glass, paper, and plastic keeps trash out of our landfills. It also saves resources because new products can be made from old materials.



Let your pinkie finger remind you to **recharge.**When the batteries in your favorite toy die, what do you do? Many people throw them away. Then they put new batteries into the toy. Did you know that you can buy rechargeable batteries? These can be used over and over again. That's a pinkie promise!



Finally, your thumb can remind you to **remind others** that it is important to take care of our planet.

There are many ways that your friends, family, and classmates can care for the Earth. As you teach others to care for our world, imagine the planet giving you big thumbs up! She'll be thankful that you gave her a hand...and used your fingers to remind yourself (and others!) of some of the many ways you can help our beautiful world.

Name		

Give the Earth a Hand!

Answer the following questions **AFTER** you have completed this book.

- 1. In this book the author suggests five ways that we can help the planet. What are they?
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
 - 4.
 - 5. _____
- 2. Which of the following are true about recycling?

It keeps excess trash out of our landfills.

Only glass can be recycled.

It saves resources.

Recycled items can be turned into new products.

Paper cannot be recycled.

Many items can be recycled.

Turn your trash into treasure. Think

Turn your trash into treasure. Think about the items you have at home. What kind of creation could you make using only recycled objects? Draw a picture of your project.

.I can reduce. I will use less when I This will help the Earth.	
How can your family help the Earth? Think of at least five ways that you can reduce, reuse, recycle, or recharge at home. How can you remind others to do the same?	6. The planet needs our help. Your school can help. Right now cans, paper, and plastic are thrown away every day. You want to set up recycling bins around campus. You will need money for the bins. You will also need time to tell the student body about the new project. Persuade your teacher and principal to support this new project. Why is it a good idea? Why should they let you do this?

11

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cu		PCI

"Bin" Composting?

By Beth A. Beutler

Name:

Grandma Susie has a compost bin. She throws all sorts of scraps in it. The chickens think it is for them. They like to peck at it!

I asked Grandma what a compost bin is. She said it makes soil to help her plants and garden grow. At first, I did not understand.

Grandma Susie explained. "Over time, my leftover vegetables, pieces of plants, grass clippings, and egg shells break down into something called humus. Humus contains nutrients that plants need to help them grow. I mix the finished humus into my plants and garden. It's a way to recycle my food scraps and garden wastes."



Grandma told me that plant pieces, dying flowers, and leaves are good things for a compost bin. She does not put meat in it. That can attract animals. Some people have fancy bins that look like a series of two or three boxes. When the scraps begin to break down, they use a shovel to turn and mix them between the bins. This can speed up the process.

When my mom saw how compost helped Grandma Susie's flowers, she decided to get a compost bin of her own. It is basically a big plastic box with a few air holes and slots. It has a sliding door on the bottom. Mom will put her waste items in the top. The slots will let in just enough rain. (You have to keep a compost pile moist.) Then, a few months later, the new soil can be taken out of the bottom. She said you could put worms or special powder in the bin. Those help the grass clippings and other wastes break down more quickly.

Now my mom's garden looks as good as Grandma Susie's. I guess they are onto something here! It's nice to know our food and yard wastes can be reused to grow new things.

"Bin" Composting?

	4 •
()	uestions
V	ucbuoin

1. The word "nu	trients" most likely means:
A. vitamins	
	ng that plants and other living things need to live and grow
C. sugar-fro	ge added to soil
D. sometim	ig added to som
2. What types of	Fitems are NOT placed in a compost bin?
A. leaves	
B. steak bo	nes
C. egg shel	
D. parts of	plants
) (1	
s. Some people	use a to turn the compost.

4. Why did the writer's mother buy a compost bin?

5. What is something you can add to compost to make it break down faster?

6. A compost bin needs to be kept moist.

- A. false
- B. true

7. In the compost bin owned by the writer's mother, where does the dirt come out?

8. Which animals thought Grandma Susie's compost bin was for them?

Write this number: 8 thousands, 4 hundreds, 2 tens 6 less than 456

3 less than 763

8 - 1 + 2 - 2 - 4

3 8 + 5 2 3 8 + 2 6

Name:

Tane.			1 2						<u>1</u> 2		
		1 3			-	<u>1</u> 3			1 3	_	
	1 4			1 4			1 4			1 4	
<u>1</u> 7		<u>1</u> 7		<u>1</u> 7	-	<u>1</u> 7	<u>1</u> 7		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u> 7
1 8		1 8	1 8		1 8	<u>1</u> 8		1 8	1 8		1 8
1 9		<u>1</u> 9	1 9	1 9	_	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> 9	1 9	1 9	-	1 9
1/12	<u>1</u> 12	1 12	1/12	1/12	1/12	1/12	1/12	1/12	1/12	1 12	1 12

Compare.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{12} & () & \frac{3}{7} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{6}{9} \left(\frac{8}{12} \right) \frac{8}{12}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 3\\ 7 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{3}{8}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 2\\ 4 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{4}{12}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 3 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{2} (>) \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2 \end{array}\right)$

$$\left[\frac{1}{3}\right]$$
 $\left(\frac{5}{8}\right)$

$$\frac{11}{12} \left(\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 9 \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{12}\right)\left(\frac{5}{7}\right)$$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 5\\ 9 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{4}{12}$$
 $\frac{3}{9}$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 3\\ \hline 9 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{6}{12}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 7 \end{array}\right)$

$$\left[\frac{1}{8}\right]$$

$$\frac{1}{12}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 3 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{4}{8}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2 \end{array}\right)$

$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \end{array}\right)$ $\frac{1}{4}$

$$\left|\frac{1}{4}\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ \end{array}\right)\right|$$

$$\frac{7}{9}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 2 \end{array}\right)$

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \frac{2}{8} \end{array}\right] \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{4} \end{array}\right)$$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}\right)$ $\frac{6}{7}$

$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 $\left(\begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array}\right)$ $\frac{8}{12}$

Name: ______ edHelper

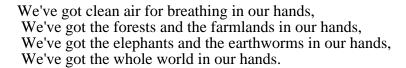
An Earth Day Song

By Cindy Grigg

Sing to "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands" (Teachers, for little ones, you might just repeat the first line throughout each verse.)

We've got the whole world in our hands, We've got the whole, wide world in our hands, We've got the whole world in our hands, We've got the whole world in our hands.

We've got clean water for drinking in our hands, We've got the rivers and the oceans in our hands, We've got the whales and the fishes in our hands, We've got the whole world in our hands.



Let's recycle our newspapers and our cans. Let's recycle glass and plastic, everything that we can. Let's clean up the Earth; it's in our hands. We've got the whole world in our hands.

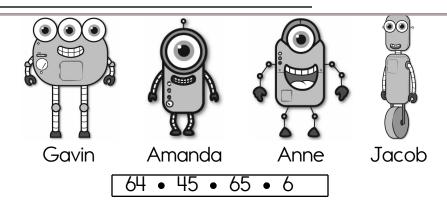
Reduce, reuse, recycle; that's the best plan.
Reduce, reuse, recycle, everything that we can.
Reduce, reuse, recycle; don't throw it in the trashcan.
We've got the whole world in our hands.

We've got the whole world in our hands, We've got the whole, wide world in our hands, We've got the whole world in our hands, We've got the whole world in our hands.



Name:	Zona				edHelper
An Earth Day S Questions					
1. Wh	y do you think the autho . We can hold the world . The world is getting sn . It's up to each of us to	like a b	all.	d in our	hands"?
2. Wh	y did the author name who water they both live in water. They are the largest an	hales and: :. d smalle	d fishes?	the small	est ones, depend on us to keep their
A	y did the author name ele . The author just named . The author meant that a the land.	any anii	nals.	the small	est ones, depend on us to take care of
A B C 5. Wh A B	y do we need to recycle? It saves more trees from It keeps old newspaper both a and b at does it mean to "reduce. We should all try to the We should all stay smale. We should all go on a contraction.	m being s from getee"? Tow awa all.	cut to make paper. going into the trash.		
double 60		9 - 6	5 + 1		Write this number: 3 thousands, 2 ones
B, F,	, N, R, V, Z		3 3 6		8 - 5 - 1 + 1
	abstract noun. Derty flag team		6 + = 19		4 + = 7

Name: _



Facts

Gavin is six years old.

Amanda is fifty-eight years older than Gavin.

Anne is fifty-nine years older than Gavin.

Jacob is thirty-nine years older than Gavin.

How old is Gavin? _____

How old is Amanda? _____

How old is Anne? _____

How old is Jacob? _____

Write this number: 7 tens, 9 hundreds, 4 ones

J, E, I, D, H, ____,

G, B, F, A

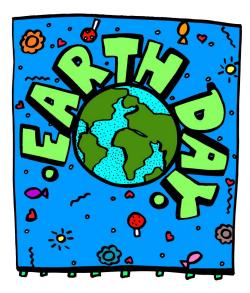
How many hours are there from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.?

5-4+6-6+3

120, 132, 144, 156,

____, 180, 192, 204

Name
The History of Earth Day
Answer the following questions BEFORE you read this book. Write what you know. If you want to guess, you can. You will NOT be marked wrong!
Does your family recycle? Why or why not?
Why do we need trees?
What happens to garbage?



Have you ever wondered why we celebrate Earth Day? It's a little like a birthday party for the Earth. But why do people want to pick up trash, plant trees, and recycle on that day? When and why did Earth Day start?



In the late 1700s, great changes took place in the world. New machines were invented to make products. Factories were built. Industries were established. This time came to be called the Industrial Revolution. Factories used coal and oil for fuel. These natural resources take millions of years to form. They are called fossil fuels. More and more factories were built. More and more fossil fuels were burned. All of these factories and industries created a lot of pollution. Factory smoke stacks sent black clouds of smoke up into the air.



Dirty water filled with harmful chemicals came from factories. It ran off, or was drained directly from the factories, into rivers and streams. The polluted water wound up in the oceans.



In the 1900s, cars were built. Because the factories could make cars so cheaply, more and more Americans bought cars. Gasoline is needed for car engines to run. Gasoline is another fossil fuel. Car engines send out smoke that pollutes the air, too.



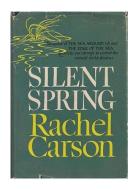
At the same time, the population of the Earth was growing faster than ever before. More and more people were living in the same amount of space. More and more factories were being built to provide for more people.



By the middle 1900s, it became obvious that pollution was hurting the Earth. The water in some rivers and lakes became so polluted that fish died. People couldn't swim in some lakes and rivers anymore.



Smog, a mix of smoke and fog, filled the sky in some cities.



Rachel Carson wrote a book called *Silent Spring*.

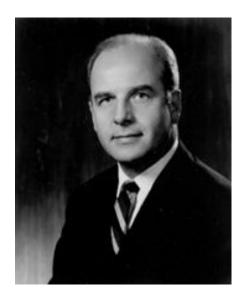
Rachel's book told that the pesticide DDT was being widely sprayed by the government. She pointed out how all living things are connected.

She explained how poisons like DDT built up in plants and animals. Rain washes the chemicals into rivers and lakes. Fish become sick. Then birds eat the fish and get sick, too. She said that these chemicals were threatening the balance of nature and all life. When Rachel's book came out in 1962, people were shocked. Many Americans became worried about the Earth.



One of these people was John McConnell.

McConnell had been concerned about Earth since the late 1950s. He first suggested a global holiday called Earth Day at a United Nations Conference on the Environment in 1969. His idea was for the whole world to celebrate the Earth on the first day of spring. His idea got strong support. The city of San Francisco hosted the very first Earth Day celebration March 21, 1970. McConnell designed an Earth Day flag, using a picture of the Earth taken by a NASA astronaut from space.



Another concerned citizen was a senator from Wisconsin named Gaylord Nelson. At that time, there were few laws protecting the environment. Senator Nelson gave speeches about taking better care of the Earth. He had spoken to President John Kennedy about his concerns. Senator Nelson proposed another Earth Day in April 1970.



Senator Nelson asked people across America to join together to help the Earth. He wanted people to gather and march for the good of the planet the same way that college students had marched to protest the war in Vietnam. Schools, towns, and cities planned special activities. As many as 20 million people took part in Earth Day events on April 22, 1970. Nelson's first Earth Day was a great success. People marched in parades. Neighbors got together to clean up their communities. This day started a grassroots campaign to help the environment.



More and more people became environmentalists. They wanted to protect the air and water and take care of Earth's natural resources. Voters began urging the government to take action. Congress passed laws to protect our air and water. Two of them were the Clean Air Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. A new government agency called the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was set up. The job of the EPA is to make sure that people and businesses obey laws that have been passed to keep the Earth clean.



A second Earth Day event was planned in 1990. It was the 20th anniversary of Nelson's Earth Day. People all over the world were invited to take part. And they did! On April 22, 1990, more than 200 million people in more than 140 countries took part in Earth Day.



Now people celebrate Earth Day every April. In many places, people even do more. They celebrate Earth Week with a variety of activities spread out over seven days. They celebrate Earth Week!



More than a billion people around the world took part in Earth Day activities last year. They planted trees. They cleaned up rivers and beaches. They helped recycle tons of materials. They taught others how they could help the planet.

Did you know that Americans throw away five to seven pounds of garbage every day? Much of that could be recycled - but it isn't. Only about one-quarter of it does get recycled.



March 20, 2015, marked the 45th annual ringing of the Peace Bell at the United Nations on Earth Day. This tradition began on March 21, 1971. This Earth Day is held on the first day of spring (the equinox). That celebration is sometimes called the equinox Earth Day. Other people call it the true Earth Day because it was the first, started by John McConnell in March 1970. Just think of everything the Earth provides for us! Why not make every day Earth Day? After all, the Earth is in our hands. If we don't take care of it, who will?

The History of Earth Day

Answer the following questions **AFTER** you have completed this book.

1.	Rachel	Carson	wrote a	book	called	
	about the pesticide					

2. John McConnell's	Earth	Day	in	March
takes place on				
•				

3. _____

was a senator who started the Earth Day in April.

. Americans throw away about pounds of trash every day.	
Write a letter to the editor of your local	
newspaper. In your letter, give reasons why people should celebrate Earth Day in your town.	6. Write a plan for Earth Day activities that you and your friends and classmates could take part in on the next Earth Day. Set goals you'd like to accomplish and make a plan to help you achieve your goals.

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