

Students: After reading "Connections," use information from the article to answer the questions below in complete sentences. Provide as many facts and details as you can.

1. How does garbage effect the oceans of the world today?
2. What is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, and how did it come exist?
3. What are some solutions to the world's garbage problems?
4. How do you help the world's garbage problems?



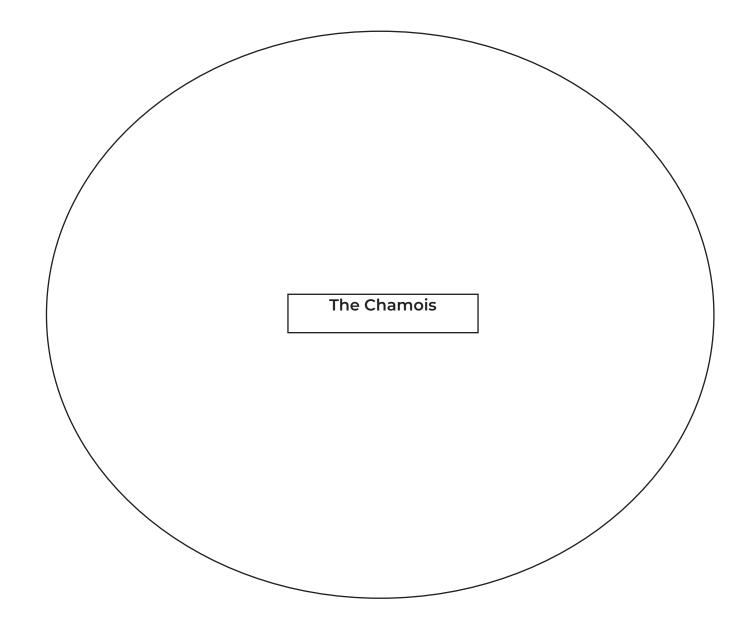


Students: Your town may or may not have a recycling program, but it is your job today to write to an elected town official to convince him or her of the benefits of recycling. Save your letter in case it is ever needed or with a parent or teacher's approval, mail it to make your case. Use facts from the "Around the World" article. Continue on the back of the page if you need more room.





Students: After reading "Wildville," complete the circle map below providing at least five to eight facts written in your own words about the chamois.





Answer Kev

The Nation's Favorite Fun Family Newspaper
Kidsville News! Brainworks Worksheet
February Enrichment Activities
Grades K-2

Students: After reading "Connections," use information from the article to answer the questions below in complete sentences. Provide as many facts and details as you can. **Parents/Teachers**: Answers are below.

1. How does garbage effect the oceans of the world today?

The garbage we see on the beach — plastic bags, cups, paper and other things — is just part of the problem; a large amount of plastic and waste is present in the ocean that we may never see. Because of how currents work, much of this trash finds its way to the same area: the Subtropical Convergence Zone. It is hard to measure the garbage problem because much trash sinks into the ocean, particularly things like fishing nets from boats. This garbage patch is very dangerous for marine mammals like seals.

Also, the plastic can break down into microplastic that fish eat. People eat fish and can end up eating plastic. Garbage piles like this one pollute the oceans and can harm animals and people.

2. What is the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, and how did it come to be?

The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is the garbage pile in the Subtropical Convergence Zone. How this happened is that in this ocean area, warm water from the South

Pacific meets cold water from the Arctic. This place is where the litter that ends up in the ocean and seas collects. This heaping underwater garbage pile stretches from the west coast of North America to Japan, and this is not the only garbage pile in the world.

3. What are some solutions to the world's garbage problems?

One of the first and most important steps is to stop making these garbage patch bigger. This goal is something that everyone can be part of in their daily life. Things like using less plastic, recycling and using biodegradable plastic are some ways to help.

4. How do you help the world's garbage problems?

Answers will vary.



Answer Key



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Answer Key

Students: After reading "Wildville," complete the circle map below providing at least five to eight facts written in your own words about the chamois. **Teachers/parents:** More than the required number of possible answers are below.

A herd of 15-30 female chamois and their young live in herds; adult males live solitary lives for most of the year.

Both males and females have short, straight horns hooked backward near the tip.

They are very small bovids, hoofed mammals of the cattle family.

From late November to early December in Europe, male chamois fight for the attention of unmated females. This time is called "the rut."

A fully grown chamois reaches a height of 28–31 inches and measures 42–54 inches.

The Chamois

The chamois is a goat antelope native to the German Alps.

In summer, the fur has a rich brown color which turns to a light grey in winter.

They can jump very high and run very fast.

They are mountain goats that live in moderately high altitudes of up to 3,600 feet.

Males weigh 66–132 pounds and are only a little larger than females, which weigh from 55 to 99 pounds.

They eat grass and herbs in the summer and the bark, cones and needles of trees in winter.

The chamois gives us chamois leather. It is traditionally made from the hide of the chamois, is very smooth, absorbent and sponge-like. Hides of deer and other goats are also used and the leather can also be man-made.