

Last revision 10/13/2013

| Close Reading Worksheet (need 4/student) | |
| --- | --- |
| Fill out this table while reading the text for the first time. | |
| Name of Text |  |
| Type of Text |  |
| Text Author/Publisher |  |
| Problem Vocabulary |  |
| Possible Important Vocabulary |  |
| Questions I have |  |
| Thoughts about the text |  |
| Reread the text; then discuss it with your partner or group. Try to determine the meaning of the problem vocabulary and the answers to your questions if they were not answered later in the text. | |
|  | |
| After the discussion, answer questions, define problem vocabulary, and make a short summary. | |

Rubric (need 3/student)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Your points |
| Introduction | Not present |  | Incomplete introduction |  | Complete introduction |  |
| Reduce | Not present | Defined  Or explained  Or examples | Two of the elements | All 3 elements | All 3 elements well presented |  |
| Reuse | Not present | Defined  Or explained  Or examples | Two of the elements | All 3 elements | All 3 elements well presented |  |
| Recycle | Not present | Defined  Or explained  Or examples | Two of the elements | All 3 elements | All 3 elements well presented |  |
| Standard English  Components | 8+  Errors | 6-7  Errors | 4-5  Errors | 2-3  Errors | 0-1  Errors |  |
| Organization | No organization |  | Partly organized |  | Well organized, easy to follow |  |
| Citations | None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| Citation Components | 8+  Errors | 6-7  Errors | 4-5  Errors | 2-3  Errors | 0-1  Errors |  |
| In own words | Mostly copied directly from text |  | Some copied |  | In own words |  |
| Essay | 1 complete paragraph  (5-7 sentences) | 2 complete paragraphs | 3 complete paragraphs | 4 complete paragraphs | 5 complete paragraphs |  |
| Project  Illustrations | 7+ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4-6 |  |
| Inaccurate  Information | Completely inaccurate |  | 1-2 statements |  | No incorrect statements |  |

**Text Article #1**

**Independence County, Arkansas Recycling/Waste web page**

Recycling & Solid Waste

OUR MISSION

The Independence County Solid Waste Division mission is to provide quality and environmentally sound solid waste program for the residents of Independence County by using an integrated approach of waste reduction, recycling, disposal and education.

CONTACT INFORMATION

The Independence County Recycling Center’s operating hours are Monday through Friday 7:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Located off of U.S Hwy 167 North on 110 Environmental Drive.

**What Can I Recycle?**

The Independence County Recycling facility will pick up the following materials at your residence:

**Paper**: Newspapers, magazines, catalogs, junk mail, office and school paper, phone books, etc. Keep dry; wet paper cannot be recycled.

**Cardboard**: Corrugated boxes, non-refrigerated food and shoe boxes, paper bags. Flatten these items. OK wet or dry. (Frozen food and soda container boxes are not recyclable.)

**Plastic**: Beverage, milk, juice, food, detergent, lotion, etc. Remove lid, empty contents and rinse. If the opening is smaller than the bottom, the county can recycle it. No butter tubs, lids, auto fluids, herbicides or pesticide bottles. Leave labels on.

**Aluminum and Tin Cans**: Empty contents and rinse. Drop metal lid into can and leave labels on.

**Glass**: Beverage, food bottles and jars only. Remove lids, empty contents and rinse.

**Items that need to be dropped off center: Electronics including any equipment with microchips and waste oil (no filters).**

**What cannot be recycled?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Cat LItter | Plastic Buckets | Christmas LIghts |
| Plastic Sacks & Toys | Cat Food Cans | Dirty Diapers |
| Camping/Folding Chairs | Egg Cartons | Window Blinds |
| Laundry Baskets | Cloths Hangers | Water Hoses |
| Plastic Furniture | Tissue Paper | Extention Cords |

**WASTE REDUCTION AND REUSE**

The simplest way to manage waste is not to create it in the first place. That's the idea behind waste reduction and reuse. Households, businesses, industries and governments can all make adjustments in everyday activities that result in less waste. One of the easiest things to do is pay attention to what you buy. Is there a lot of excess packaging? Is the container or the product reusable or recyclable? How much stuff are you paying for that you have to throw away?

Businesses and industries can really help with waste reduction efforts. Independence County Recycling Program can provide one-on-one technical assistance on waste reduction to any business, industry, school or government that requests it at no charge.



If you are interested in learning more about waste reduction efforts or would like to schedule a waste reduction evaluation, contact Terry Hasting at (870) 793-8892.

**PUBLIC EDUCATION**

Independence County provides ongoing training opportunities available to the public.

* Speakers available to do programs on a variety of solid waste related topics.
* Independence County participates in the county fair and community events by setting up education displays.
* Independence County has a series of brochures about solid waste topics and recycling programs.

If you would like more information about any of these services, including copies of publications, speakers or a fair/event display, the County Judge’s Office (870) 793-8800 or Sarah Sexton with WRPDD (870) 793-5233.

Citation:

Recycling and Solid Waste (article title)

Independence County AR Recycling/Waste (website title)

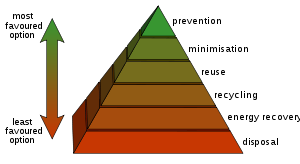
Independence County, AR (publisher)

Latest publication date found-none

Accessed 13 October 2013

<http://www.independencecounty.com/content/recycling-solid-waste>

Text Article #2

Waste hierarchy

Wikipedia

The **waste hierarchy** is a classification of [waste management](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_management) options in order of their environmental impact, such as: [reduction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reduce_(waste)), [reuse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Reuse), [recycling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recycling) and [recovery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Energy_recovery).[1][2] In Europe the [waste hierarchy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Waste_Hierarchy) has five steps: prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery, e.g. energy recovery; and disposal.[3]

The waste hierarchy has taken many forms over the past decade,[[*when?*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style/Dates_and_numbers#Chronological_items)] but the basic concept has remained the cornerstone of most [waste minimisation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_minimisation) strategies. The aim of the waste hierarchy is to extract the maximum practical benefits from products and to generate the minimum amount of waste.

Some waste management experts[[*who?*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Avoid_weasel_words)] have recently[[*when?*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Manual_of_Style/Dates_and_numbers#Chronological_items)] incorporated an additional R: "Re-think", with the implied meaning that the present system may have fundamental flaws, and that a thoroughly effective system of waste management may need an entirely new way of looking at waste. *Source reduction* involves efforts to reduce hazardous waste and other materials by modifying industrial production. Source reduction methods involve changes in manufacturing technology, [raw material](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raw_material) inputs, and product formulation. At times, the term "pollution prevention" may refer to source reduction.

Another method of source reduction is to increase incentives for recycling. Many communities in the United States are implementing variable-rate pricing for waste disposal (also known as Pay As You Throw - [PAYT](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PAYT)) which has been effective in reducing the size of the municipal waste stream.[4]

Source reduction is typically measured by efficiencies and cutbacks in waste. [*Toxics use reduction*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toxics_use_reduction) is a more controversial approach to source reduction that targets and measures reductions in the upstream use of toxic materials. Toxics use reduction emphasizes the more preventive aspects of source reduction but, due to its emphasis on toxic chemical inputs, has been opposed more vigorously by chemical manufacturers. *Toxics use reduction* programs have been set up by legislation in some states, e.g., [Massachusetts](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts), [New Jersey](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_Jersey), and [Oregon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oregon).

How the hierarchy works

The Rs are categories at the top of our disposal options. They include a variety of initiatives for disposing of discards. Generally, options lowest on the list are least desirable.

**Reduce** - to buy less and use less. Incorporates common sense ideas like turning off the lights, rain barrels, and taking shorter showers, but also plays a part in [composting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Composting)/[grasscycling](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grasscycling) (transportation energy is reduced), [low-flow toilets](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flush_toilet#US_standards_for_low-flow_and_high-efficiency_toilets), and programmable [thermostats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermostats). Includes the terms Re-think, Precycle, [Carpool](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carpool), [Efficient](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Efficient_energy&action=edit&redlink=1), and [Environmental Footprint](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecological_footprint).

**Reuse** - elements of the discarded item are used again. Initiatives include [waste exchange](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_exchange), [hand-me-downs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hand-me-down), [garage sales](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Garage_sale), [quilting](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilting), [travel mugs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flask), and composting (nutrients). Includes the terms [laundry](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laundry), [repair](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Repair), [regift](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regift), and upcycle.

**Recycle** - discards are separated into materials that may be incorporated into new products. This is different from Reuse in that energy is used to change the physical properties of the material. Initiatives include Composting, Beverage Container Deposits and buying products with a high content of post-consumer material. Within recycling there is distinction between two types:

[**Upcycle**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upcycle)- converting low-value materials into high-value products (more desirable)

[**Downcycle**](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Downcycle) - converting valuable products into low-value raw materials (less desirable)

Incentives for 3R

The 3R’s of reduce, reuse and recycle have been considered to be a base of environmental awareness and a way of promoting ecological balance through conscious behaviour and choices. It is generally accepted that these patterns of behaviour and consumer choices will lead to savings in materials and energy which will benefit the environment.

In this context it may be enquired whether certain economic instruments may be considered to further strengthen these behaviours and choices. An example may be to reduce the sales tax or value added tax on goods that are made by recycling used materials, such as paper, plastics, glass, metals. Another example may be to reduce sales tax or value added tax on second-hand goods, which may include books, clothes, house-hold gadgets, bicycles, cars and automobiles, office equipment, medical and scientific equipment, telecommunication equipment, agricultural equipment, industrial and manufacturing equipment, boats, ships, trains and trams, aeroplanes, oil rigs, and so forth.

An additional approach may be to reduce the interest rates on the financial loans, which companies avail of, for their commercial activities in the recycling, re-use and resale of used material and equipment.

It is plausible that this may have a significant impact on consumer behaviour, and may strengthen those sections of the economy and trade that are associated with such goods and services. Additionally, this would be consistent with supporting consumer behaviour and choices that are beneficial for the environment and for the economy.

Citation:

Waste Hierarchy (article title)

Wikipedia (website title)

Wikipedia (publisher)

Latest publication date found November 2011

Accessed 14 April 2013

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Waste_hierarchy>

Text Article 3

Reducing and Reusing Basics

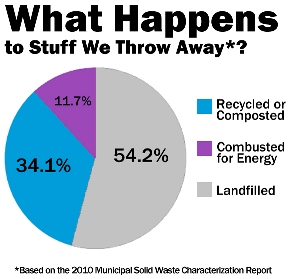
The most effective way to reduce waste is to not create it in the first place. Making a new product requires a lot of materials and energy: raw materials must be extracted from the earth, and the product must be fabricated and then transported to wherever it will be sold. As a result, reduction and reuse are the most effective ways you can save natural resources, protect the environment, and save money.

Benefits of Reducing and Reusing

* Prevents pollution caused by reducing the need to harvest new raw materials;
* Saves energy;
* Reduces greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change;
* Helps sustain the environment for future generations;
* Saves money;
* Reduces the amount of waste that will need to be recycled or sent to landfills and incinerators;
* Allows products to be used to their fullest extent.

Ideas on How to Reduce and Reuse

* Buy used. You can find everything from clothes to building materials at specialized reuse centers and consignment shops. Often, used items are less expensive and just as good as new.
* Look for products that use less packaging. When manufacturers make their products with less packaging, they use less raw material. This reduces waste and costs. These extra savings can be passed along to the consumer. Buying in bulk, for example, can reduce packaging and save money.
* Buy reusable over disposable items. Look for items that can be reused; the little things can add up. For example, you can bring your own silverware and cup to work, rather than using disposable items.
* Maintain and repair products, like clothing, tires, and appliances, so that they won't have to be thrown out and replaced as frequently.
* Borrow, rent, or share items that are used infrequently, like party decorations, tools, or furniture.

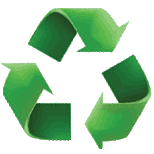
[](http://www.epa.gov/recycle/images/pie_chart_2010.jpg)Recycling Basics

Recycling is the process of collecting and processing materials that would otherwise be thrown away as trash and turning them into new products. Recycling can benefit your community and the environment.

Benefits of Recycling

* Reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills and incinerators;
* Conserves natural resources such as timber, water, and minerals;
* Prevents pollution caused by reducing the need to collect new raw materials;
* Saves energy;
* Reduces greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to global climate change;
* Helps sustain the environment for future generations;
* Helps create new well-paying jobs in the recycling and manufacturing industries in the United States.

Steps to Recycling Materials



Recycling includes the three steps below, which create a continuous loop, represented by the familiar recycling symbol.

Step 1: Collection and Processing

There are several methods for collecting recyclables, including curbside collection, drop-off centers, and deposit or refund programs.

After collection, recyclables are sent to a recovery facility to be sorted, cleaned, and processed into materials that can be used in manufacturing. Recyclables are bought and sold just like raw materials would be, and prices go up and down depending on supply and demand in the United States and the world.

How Do I Recycle...Common RecyclablesFind a Recycling Location Near You

Paper

Paper makes up nearly 30 percent of all wastes Americans throw away each year, more than any other material. Americans recycled about 63 percent of the paper they used in 2010. This recovered paper is used to make new paper products, saving trees and other natural resources. Most community or office recycling programs accept paper and paper products. Check what your community or office program accepts before you put it in the bin. When you go shopping, look for products that are made from recycled paper. [Learn more about paper recycling.](http://www.epa.gov/osw/conserve/materials/paper/faqs.htm)

Batteries

Some batteries contain heavy metals such as mercury, lead, cadmium, and nickel; therefore, many communities do not allow them to be thrown away with your regular trash. Recycling is always the best option for disposing of used batteries.

Plastics

Americans generated 31 million tons of plastics in 2010, about 12 percent of the waste stream. Only eight percent of plastics were recycled in 2010. Some types of plastics are recycled much more than others. Most community recycling programs accept some, but not all, types of plastics. Look for products made from recycled plastic materials. [Learn more about plastic recycling.](http://www.epa.gov/wastes/conserve/materials/plastics.htm)

What do the symbols mean on the bottom of plastic bottles and containers? These symbols were created by plastic manufacturers to help people identify the kind of plastic resin used to make the container. This can help you determine if the container can be accepted by your local recycling program. The resin number is contained in a triangle, which looks very similar to the recycling symbol, but this does not necessarily mean it can be collected for recycling in your community.

Step 2: Manufacturing

More and more of today's products are being manufactured with recycled content. Common household items that contain recycled materials include:

* newspapers and paper towels;
* aluminum, plastic, and glass soft drink containers;
* steel cans; and
* plastic laundry detergent bottles.

Recycled materials are also used in new ways such as recovered glass in asphalt to pave roads or recovered plastic in carpeting and park benches.

Step 3: Purchasing New Products Made From Recycled Materials

By buying new products made from recycled materials you help close the recycling loop. There are thousands of products that contain recycled content. When you go shopping, look for:

* Products that can be easily recycled, and
* Products that contain recycled content.

Here are some of the terms used:

* Recycled-content product. This means the product was manufactured with recycled materials, either collected from a recycling program or from waste recovered during the normal manufacturing process. Sometimes the label will tell you how much of the content was from recycled materials.
* Postconsumer content. This is very similar to recycled content, but the material comes only from recyclables collected from consumers or businesses through a recycling program.
* Recyclable product. These are products that can be collected, processed and manufactured into new products after they have been used. These products do not necessarily contain recycled materials. Remember not all kinds of recyclables may be collected in your community so be sure to check with your local recycling program before you buy.

Some of the common products you can find that can be made with recycled content include:

* Aluminum cans
* Car bumpers
* Carpeting
* Cereal boxes
* Comic books
* Egg cartons
* Glass containers
* Laundry detergent bottles
* Motor oil
* Nails
* Newspapers
* Paper towels
* Steel products
* Trash bags

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (article title)

EPA-United States Environmental Protection Agency (website title)

EPA-United States Environmental Protection Agency (publisher)

<http://www2.epa.gov/recycle/recycling-basics>

Last updated April 18, 2013

Accessed May 10, 2013

**Text Article 4**

**Recycling Rate Rebounds**

After falling to near record lows in 2010 and 2011, the recycling rate for Arkansas increased to 40.6 percent in 2012. The 2011 report noted that while recycling tonnage increased, the recycling rate fell because the tonnage landfilled increased faster. Recycling easily topped landfilling this year, showing an increase of 806,228 tons (50.4 percent) versus 13,337 tons (0.4 percent) for landfilling.

Out of the eleven major categories of materials ADEQ tracks, tons recycled increased in five. The textiles and leather category had the most dramatic percentage increase, 1,436 percent, because several facilities reported this material for the first time. One of these, a Little Rock nonprofit agency, accounted for a major part of the increase.

The increase in metals (87 percent) was less dramatic but still takes the top spot in tonnage collected. Facilities reported 939,367 more tons collected in 2012 than in 2011. As with the textiles and leather category, one facility reporting for the first time explained most of the increase. Without the contribution of a Blytheville business, the metals category increase would have been only 14 percent.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2012 (TONS) | 2011 (TONS) | DIFFERENCE | |
| TONS | % |
| LANDFILLED | 3,518,294 | 3,504,957 | 13,337 | 0.38 |
| RECYCLED | 2,407,243 | 1,601,015 | 806,228 | 50.36 |
| WASTE STREAM | 5,925,537 | 5,105,972 | 819,565 | 16.05 |

The above information (table on the previous page) is from State of Recycling in Arkansas – 2012. For more details about this and other recycling news, access a PDF version from the recycling branch page of the ADEQ website, http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/ solwaste/branch\_recycling/default.htm. While you are on this page, you can also view State of Recycling reports back to 1999, as well as a variety of other recycling and waste reduction information.

ADEQ appreciates all the facilities that measure and report the materials they recycle to provide data for the annual State of Recycling in Arkansas report. All Arkansans can help our recycling rate continue to grow by using available recycling opportunities and other ways of reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfills. Our progress depends on everyone’s cooperation.

Citation:

Recycling Rate Rebounds (article title)

ADEQ (website title)

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality (publisher)

Latest publication date found-January 2013

Accessed 14 April 2013

[**http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/solwaste/newsletters/pdfs/2012\_winter\_sw\_quarterly.pdf**](http://www.adeq.state.ar.us/solwaste/newsletters/pdfs/2012_winter_sw_quarterly.pdf)

**MLA Citations**

Author\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Format**:

Author’s last name, First name. “Article Title.” *Website Title.* Publisher, Date Written. Format. Date accessed. <website optional>.

**Example**:

Nordvist, Christian. “Why Is Smoking Bad For You?” *Medical News Today.* Medilexicon International, 3 Mar. 2011. Web. 5 Mar. 2013.

Author\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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Lexile Information on Articles

These are difficult articles and should be discussed as a class. Difficult vocabulary should be identified and clarified.

According to Lexile.com:

EPA information= lexile level 1030

Independence County website=lexile level 1280

ADEQ article=lexile level 1230

Wikipedia Article=lexile level 1340-this is the most difficult text and should

Probably be used as the first read/think aloud for the close reading practice.