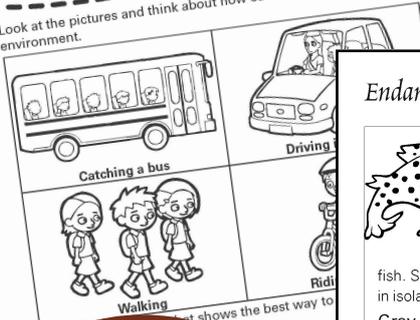


World Environment Day

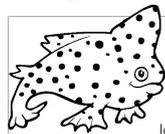
13 pages of fun, photocopyable activities

Getting to School

1. (a) Look at the pictures and think about how each activity affects the environment.



Endangered Sea Life - 1



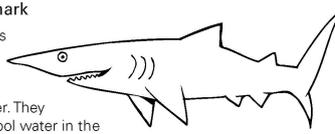
The Spotted Handfish

Spotted handfish are only found in certain parts of Tasmania, in Australia. They live in very shallow water in the sand or silt. Handfish have lots of spots, but each fish looks different from another.

They eat shrimp, small marine animals and small fish. Spotted handfish are endangered because they live and grow in isolated areas and lay only a few eggs which are easily disturbed.

Grey Nurse Shark

Grey nurse sharks grow slowly and usually have no more than two pups per litter. They live in warm to cool water in the ocean, usually near rocky caves, inshore reefs and islands, and in sandy gullies on the seabed. The sharks eat fish, eels, small sharks, squid and crustaceans. Many grey nurse sharks are captured in big fishing nets, in beach meshing programmes and for their fins. Often they are killed accidentally by fishermen or because they look like other more dangerous sharks.



Green Sea Turtle

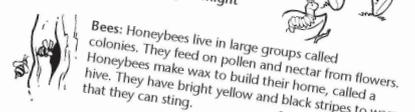
The green turtle is an amphibian with a dark green or brown shell. It cannot pull its head and neck into its shell so it uses its size and the ability to move to escape enemies. The green turtle feeds on algae, marine plants, crustaceans, jellyfish and sponges. It lives in warm, shallow coastal waters.

The female lays her eggs on the beach at night. Turtle eggs and hatchlings are eaten by other animals. Turtles do not lay eggs very often. The green turtle is hunted for its meat, shell, skin and oil.

Mini-beast Environments

Mini-beasts are small animals. They can be found anywhere we look ... in the air, on the ground, in our homes or gardens.

Here are some interesting mini-beasts you might have seen.



Bees: Honeybees live in large groups called colonies. They feed on pollen and nectar from flowers. Honeybees make wax to build their home, called a hive. They have bright yellow and black stripes to warn that they can sting.

Millipede: means 'a thousand legs', but most have about 750 legs! They live among and eat plants. Some millipedes curl up in a ball to protect themselves from danger.



Snails: Snails are found in dark, damp places and eat leaves. They have shells to protect their soft bodies. Snails are most active at night.

Earthworms: have long, thin slippery bodies. They live in the soil and eat rotting plants. Earthworms recycle their food into the soil to give the garden a rich soil for plants.



Ants: Like bees, ants live in large colonies. They live below ground in nests that look like 'little cities' inside. They are busy building, collecting food such as decaying plants or insects, or protecting the nest where the queen ant keeps her eggs for their size. Some can carry food that is up to fifty times their own weight.

Ladybirds: Most are oval-shaped insects that are often seen flying. They are mostly red with black spots, ladybirds are common in gardens. They eat garden pests like aphids, spider mites and other insects. When in danger, the ladybird 'plays dead'.



QUICK THEMES - WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY



Quick Themes (*World Environment Day*)

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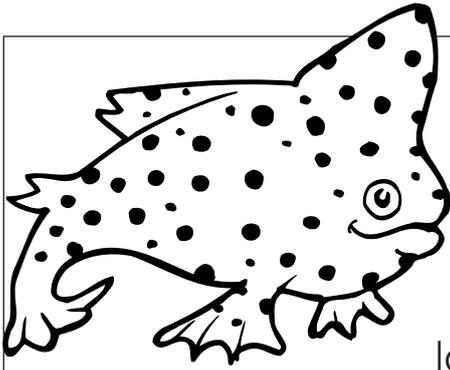
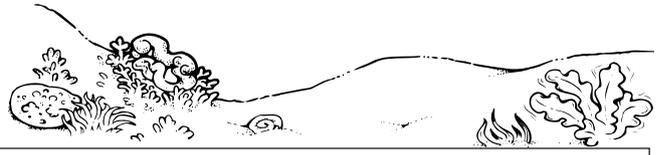
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Internet websites

In some cases, websites or specific URLs may be recommended. While these are checked and rechecked at the time of publication, the publisher has no control over any subsequent changes which may be made to webpages. It is *strongly* recommended that the class teacher checks *all* URLs before allowing pupils to access them.



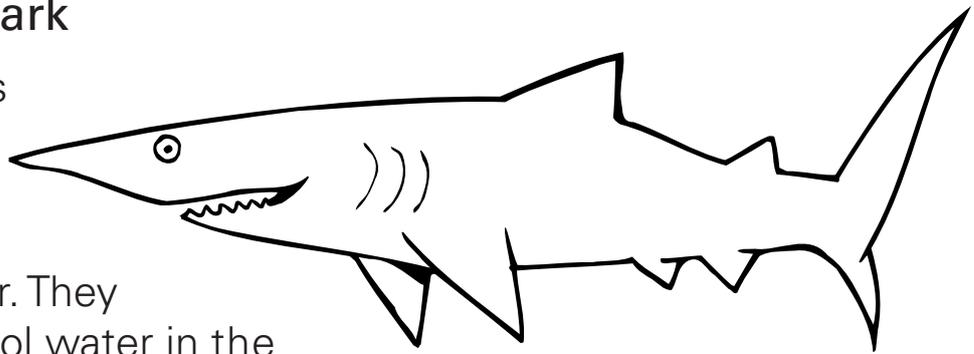
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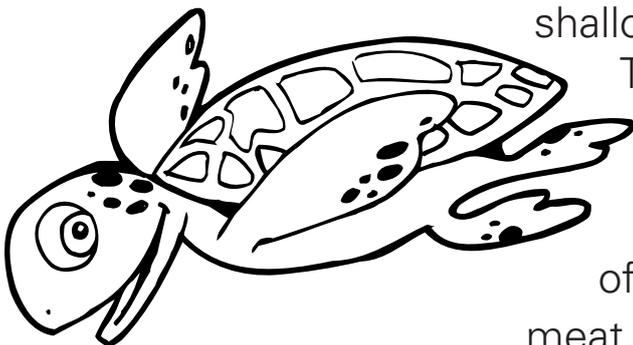
Grey Nurse Shark

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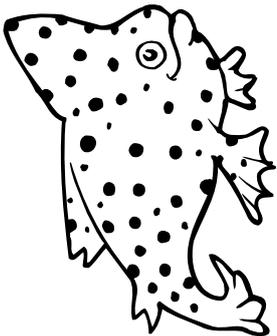
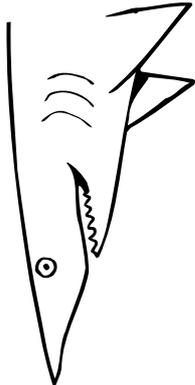
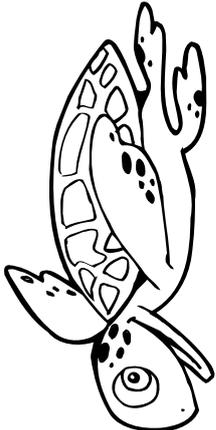
The female lays her eggs on the beach at night. Turtle eggs and hatchlings are eaten by other animals. Turtles do not lay eggs very often. The green turtle is hunted for its meat, eggs, shell, skin and oil.



Endangered Sea Life – 2

Complete the chart with information about these endangered sea creatures.

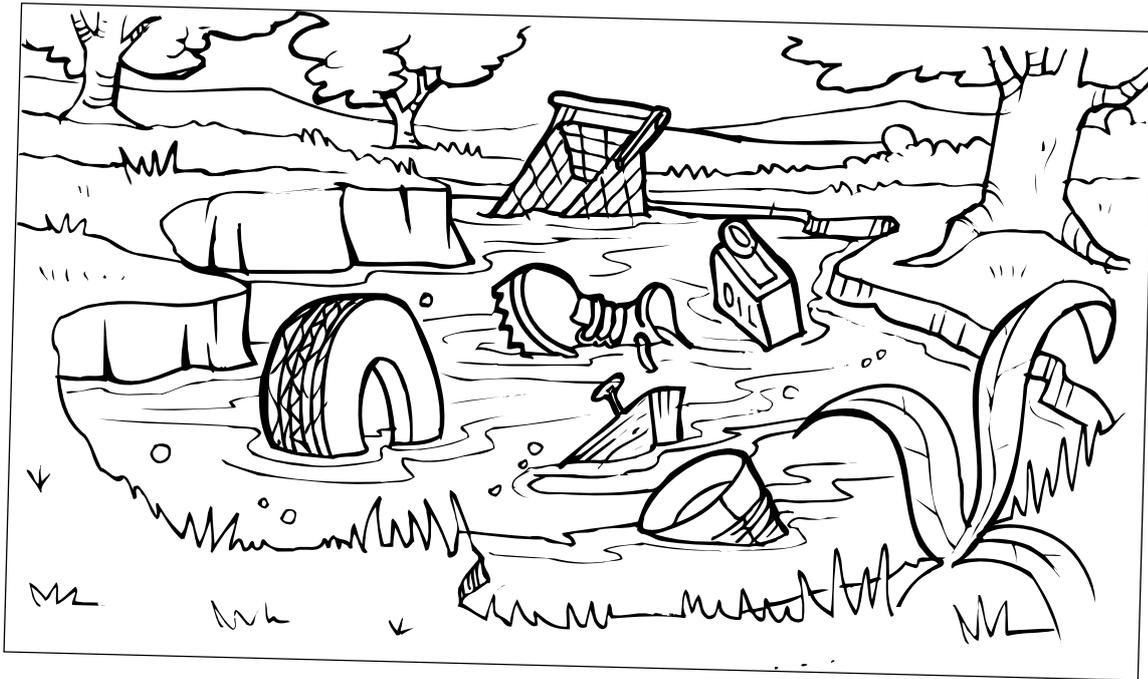
Objective: Extracts information from a text to complete a retrieval chart.

Label and colour the sea creature.	Where does it live?	What does it eat?	Why is it endangered?
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Family Day at the Park



Every Sunday, my family spend the day together. Sometimes we go for a bike ride, visit our relatives, go to the beach or just hang out together at home. Last Sunday we decided to go for a walk in the park. We saw a lake there that had been polluted. We took a photo. Here it is.



Circle all things that are causing pollution.

My family and I have decided to help clean-up the lake by spending some of our time there every Sunday. What could we do to help?



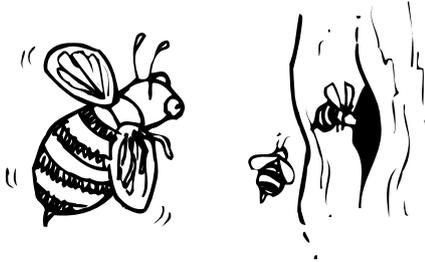
Your family could _____

Discuss the types of things pupils do with their families at the weekend.
Objective: Observes and offers suggestions to help improve a polluted environment.

Mini-beast Environments

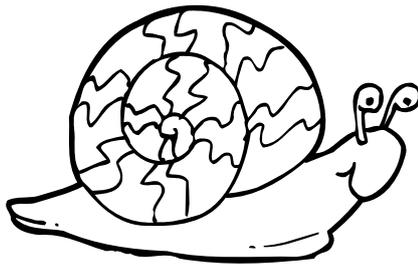
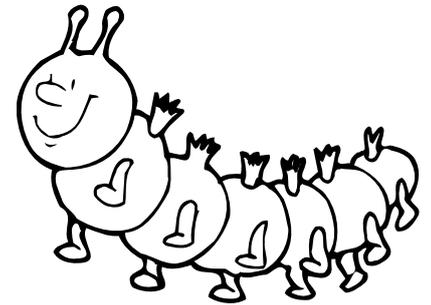
Mini-beasts are small animals. They can be found anywhere we look ... in the air, on the ground, in our homes or gardens.

Here are some interesting mini-beasts you might have seen.



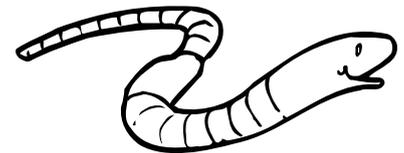
Bees: Honeybees live in large groups called colonies. They feed on pollen and nectar from flowers. Honeybees make wax to build their home, called a hive. They have bright yellow and black stripes to warn that they can sting.

Millipedes: Millipede means 'a thousand legs', but most only have about 750 legs! They live among and eat rotting leaves and plants. Some millipedes curl up in a ball to protect themselves from danger.

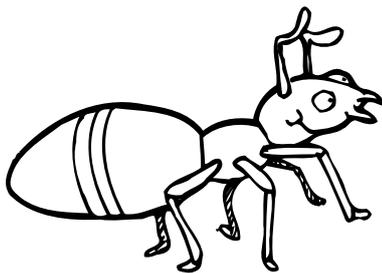


Snails: Snails are found in dark, damp places and eat leaves. They have shells to protect their soft bodies. Snails are most active at night.

Earthworms: Earthworms have long, thin slippery bodies. They burrow in the soil and eat rotting plants and animals. Earthworms recycle their food into the

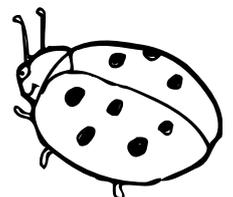


ground to give the garden a rich soil for plants.

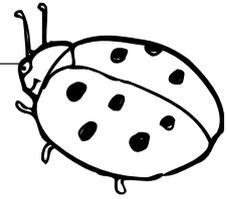


Ants: Like bees, ants live in large colonies. They live below ground in nests that look like 'little cities' inside. Ants keep busy building, collecting food such as decaying plants or animals and food scraps, or protecting the nest where the queen ant keeps her eggs. Ants are very strong for their size. Some can carry food that is up to fifty times heavier than themselves.

Ladybirds: These small, oval-shaped insects are often seen flying around our gardens. Mostly red with black spots, ladybirds are helpful to gardeners. They eat garden pests like aphids, spider mites and mealy bugs. When in danger, the ladybird 'plays dead'. Most animals will not eat things that don't move.



Mini-beast Environments



Answer these questions.

1. Use keywords to complete the chart about three mini-beasts of your choice.

Mini-beast	What it looks like	Where it lives	What it eats

2. Name two mini-beasts that ...

- (a) live in large groups

- (b) have soft or slippery bodies

- (c) live in a special home

3. Fill in the missing words from the text.

- (a) A millipede has about _____ legs.

- (b) A _____ is most active at night.

- (c) An ant can carry food that is up to _____ times heavier than itself.

- (d) A honeybee's _____ and _____ stripes warn other animals it can sting.

Objective: Extracts information from a text about mini-beasts.

Land Pollution

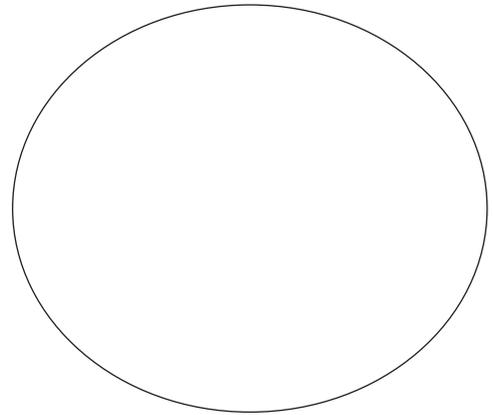
1. Find a partner.



Imagine you both decide to start a group that helps people understand why they should stop littering the environment.

(a) Write a catchy name for your group; for example, Anti-litter Action

(b) Design a badge for your group members to wear.



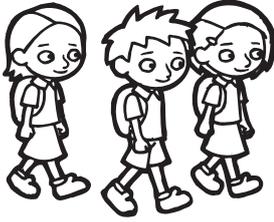
2. What would you need to tell people about littering the environment? Write sentences below to explain.

3. Use these ideas to design a poster for display.

Objective: Discusses, shows understanding of and records the effects of littering on the environment. Works with a partner to record ideas.

Making a Difference

1. Match the words and pictures about the things you can do to make a difference to the environment.



✓ **Switch off lights.**



✓ **Save water.**



✓ **Walk to school.**



✓ **Pick up rubbish.**



✓ **Plant a tree.**

2. How will you make a difference? Finish the sentence and draw a picture of what you do.

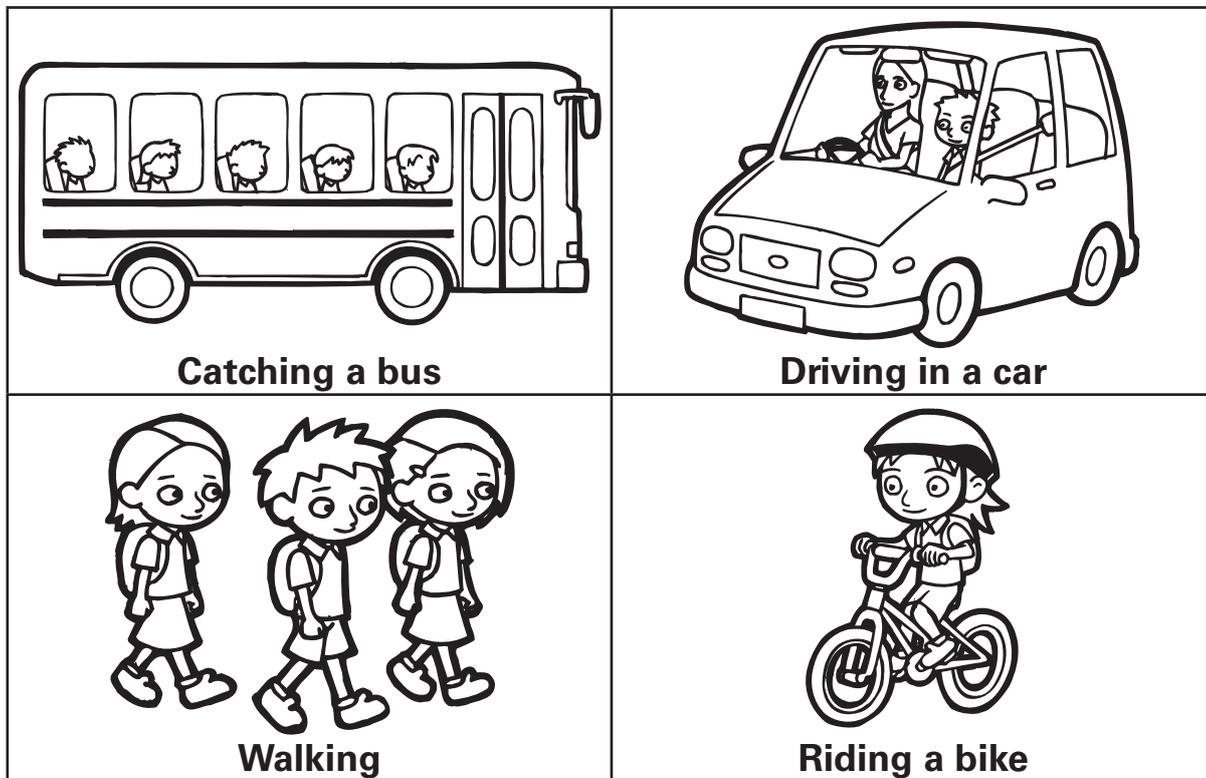
I will make a difference to the environment by _____

Objective 1: Matches words and pictures.
Objective 2: Considers how to make a personal difference to the environment.

Getting to School



1. (a) Look at the pictures and think about how each activity affects the environment.



- (b) Write **1** in the picture that shows the best way to get to school and help the environment.
- (c) Write **2** in the activity that is second best, **3** in the third best and **4** in the fourth best.
- (d) Colour the picture that shows how you came to school today.

2. (a) Find out how the children in your class came to school and write the numbers in the boxes.

walked bike car bus

- (b) Most people in my class _____
_____.
- (c) I think this is good/bad/okay for the environment. (Circle your answer)
- (d) It would be better for the environment if _____
_____.

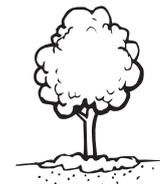
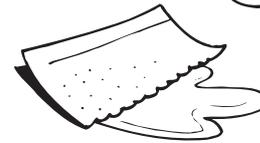
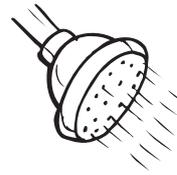
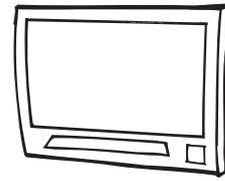
Objective 1: Records and evaluates how class members travel to school.
Objective 2: Considers how to make a personal difference to the environment.

Your Planet Needs You



1. Read what you can do or stop doing to help your planet.
2. Write **Do** or **Don't** in each box and colour the pictures.

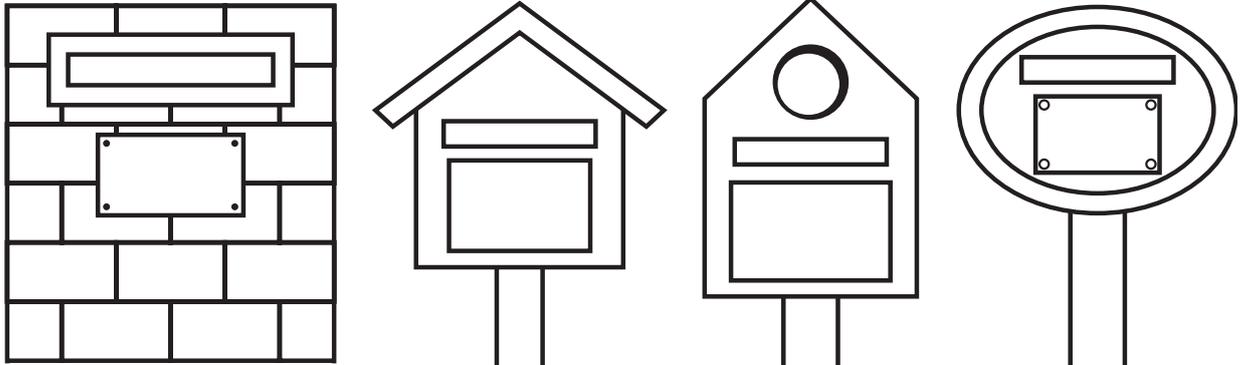
_____ turn off lights and the TV.
_____ leave the fridge door open.
_____ have long showers.
_____ turn off taps.
_____ use paper towels to wipe up spills.
_____ save bottles, cans and papers.
_____ plant trees.
_____ walk or ride your bike to school.
_____ leave the tap running when brushing teeth.
_____ pick up rubbish.
_____ write on both sides of paper.



Objective: Identifies ways he or she can help the environment.

Outdoor Maths

1. Write four numbers with two digits on each letter box below. When its digits are added, each number must add up to five. For example: 32 = 3 + 2 = 5.

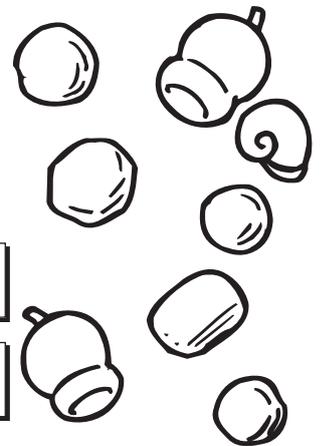


2. Find some lumpy objects outside about the same size; for example, pebbles.

Write the name of the objects. _____

How many can you pick up in one hand?

How many can you pick up with ten hands?



3. Find some flat objects outside about the same size; for example, fallen leaves.

Write the name of the objects. _____

How many did it take to cover your handprint?

How many did it take to cover your footprint?

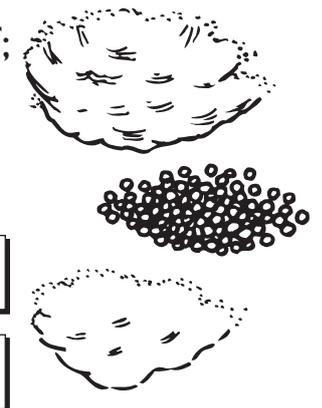


4. Find something outside that you can weigh handfuls of; for example, sand.

Write the name of the material. _____

How much did one handful weigh?

How much did ten handfuls weigh?

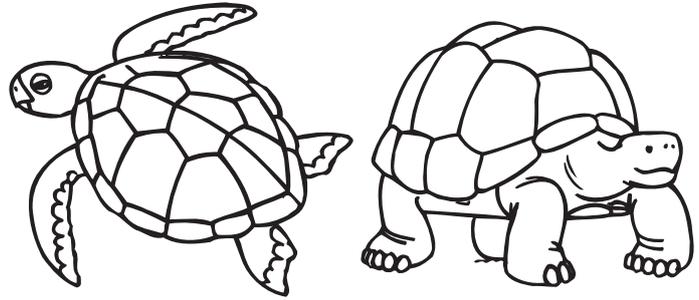


Objective: Uses objects in the environment to complete number and measurement tasks.

Turtles and Tortoises in Danger!

An *endangered* animal is an animal whose numbers have become so low that it is in danger of dying out. If this does happen, it is said to be *extinct*. A well known group of extinct animals are the dinosaurs.

Turtles and tortoises are animals that are in the same family. However, turtles spend most of their life in water, on land or in the ocean. Tortoises spend their life on land. All over the world, the numbers of many types of turtles and tortoises are getting smaller. Many are now endangered.



There are many reasons why animals are endangered. On land, people are building houses and factories where the turtles and tortoises live. Animals such as foxes and birds eat young turtles and tortoises. Sea turtles get accidentally caught in fishing nets. They drown because they cannot swim to the surface to breathe air. When plastic bags are thrown in the water, turtles think they look like fish and eat them. They die when the bag gets stuck inside them.

Chemicals from factories can pollute the land and water and kill these animals. Many turtles and their eggs are taken by people to use in foods such as turtle soup. Turtle and tortoise shells are used in making ornaments.

We need to help save turtles and tortoises so they don't become extinct.

Answer the questions.

1. What does it mean if an animal is 'endangered'?

2. Label each picture 'turtle' or 'tortoise'.
3. Use a highlight pen to trace over at least five reasons many turtles and tortoises are endangered.
4. Explain one way people can help to protect turtles and tortoises.

Objective 1: Understands what an endangered animal is.
Objective 2: Considers some of the reasons why many turtles and tortoises are endangered and what could be done to protect them.

World Environment Day – 1

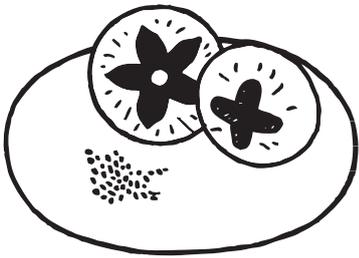
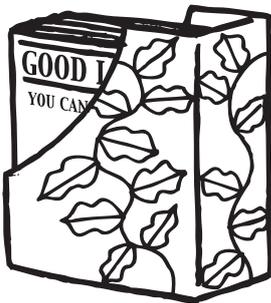
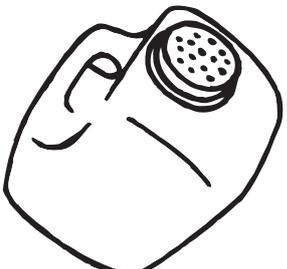
The *environment* is the natural world we live in. It is the air, the rivers, the plants, the rocks, the ocean and animals.

World Environment Day is held on 5 June each year. It celebrates the environment. It encourages everyone to help care for the environment and take responsibility for the way their actions affect it. That doesn't just mean adults—it means you, too.

So what can you do? How can you help care for the environment?

Read the ideas below. Choose and complete one activity you would most like to do to help the environment.

This worksheet is designed for more capable lower primary pupils. Ideas for use: 1. Give each pupil a copy of the page. Provide a range of materials and allow them to choose one activity. 2. Cut out individual activities and assign them to individuals or pairs of pupils based on their learning styles.

<p>GROW and PLANT:</p> 	<p>Sow some seeds in a small container filled with compost. When the seedlings have grown, plant them at school or in your garden.</p>
<p>REUSE</p> 	<p>Use things again instead of throwing them out. Make a magazine holder from an empty cereal box. Cut the top from the box, then cut a diagonal line from the top to 10 cm up from the opposite corner. Repeat on the other side of the box. Cover it with used white paper or white paint, then decorate.</p>
<p>SAVE WATER</p> 	<p>Use water wisely in the garden. Make your own watering can. Wash out a 2-litre plastic orange juice or milk container. Carefully hammer holes in the lid with a nail. (Maybe an adult can help!) Fill the container with water and sprinkle over your plants.</p>
<p>PROMOTE</p> 	<p>Make a poster promoting World Environment Day, or encouraging others to care for the environment.</p>

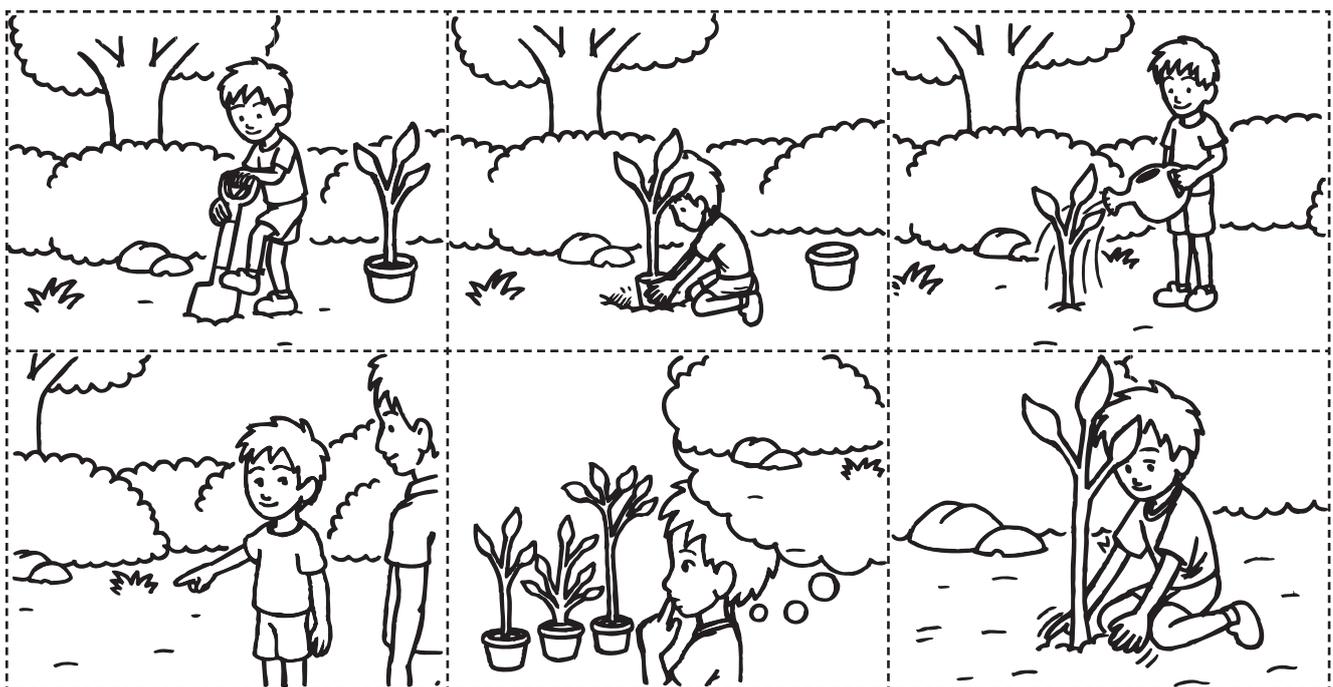
World Environment Day – 2

Lots of things will change by the time you are grown up. But one thing probably won't—we will still be living on the same planet.

For Earth to stay safe, clean and beautiful, we have to take care of it. One way you can help to look after Earth is to plant trees.

Colour and cut out the pictures at the bottom of the page. Glue them in order in the boxes. Read your tree planting story to a friend.

1.	2.	3.
4.	5.	6.



Instructions for use: Enlarge to A3 for younger pupils. Read the text together, then pupils cut the pictures from the bottom of the page and glue them in order in the boxes provided.