# IDS 100 KWL Chart Exemplar

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| **K**What I **know** about my topic | **W**What I **want** to know | **L**What I **learned** | **Keywords**List **keywords** I could use to continue exploring my topic |
| I chose to focus on the topic of pollution. I already know the following about this topic: * Pollution is bad for people’s health.
* Factories and cars contribute to pollution.
* Pollution is worse in some areas than others.
 | This is what I want to know about my topic: 1. Is there is more pollution in developed countries?2. What populations are most affected by pollution? 3. Does pollution affect societies that have low gas emissions? (e.g., nomadic tribes in Africa that live off the land)4. What can we do to reduce pollution?5. How does pollution affect the animal population?6. Is there more or less pollution now than in the past?7. Which machines/businesses create the most pollution? | What I learned when exploring my topic through the **social science** lens:* Pollution is the fourth leading cause of death worldwide
* Pollution reduces economic development
* Low-income countries are more susceptible to polluted air

**Have any of your questions been answered by the article you read? Explain.** Yes. This article answered question 2, as it reported that it is mostly young children and the elderly who die from pollution. The article also provided some information in relation to question 1, as it said that 90% of the population in low- and middle-income countries are exposed to high levels of air pollution. **Citation:** The World Bank. (2016, Sept. 8). *Air pollution deaths cost global economy US$225 billion*. Retrieved from http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/09/08/air-pollution-deaths-cost-global-economy-225-billion | Pollution and AfricaPollution reductionPollution and animal populationPollution and animal reproductionEffects of pollution on animal populationPollution changes |
| What I learned when exploring my topic through the **natural science** lens: * Scientists use a specific process to answer questions.
* Drought affects plant growth.
* Informed by studies, governments can plant types of shrubs that can reduce CO2 levels in city green areas.
* Some species do not thrive in droughts but can reduce pollutants when water is available.

**Have any of your questions been answered by the article you read? Explain.** Yes. This article provides information in relation to question 4, discussing how planners/technicians involved in the management of urban green areas may want to use shrubs/plants that absorb CO2 from the atmosphere to help improve air quality/reduce air pollution.**Citation:** Mori, J. Fini, A., Burchi, G., & Ferrini, F. (2016). Carbon uptake and air pollution mitigation of different evergreen shrub species. *Arboriculture & Urban Forestry, 42*(5), 329–345. |
| What I learned when exploring my topic through the **history** lens: * Lung disease was prevalent in London in the 1950s.
* Many people died from lung diseases.
* When there was heavy smog in London in the 1950s, asthma patients were told to open their windows and breathe in the air if they were coughing.
* Cheaper coal was burned instead of low-residue coal.

**Have any of your questions been answered by the article you read? Explain.** Yes. This article answers questions 6 and 7, discussing how, in mid-twentieth-century London, there were a large number of deaths due to air pollution, which resulted from the widespread use of low-quality, high-sulfur coal being burned. The article also mentions that over the past 50 years, there have been many efforts to limit air pollution.**Citation:** Bates, D. V. (2002). A half century later: Recollections of the London fog. *Environmental Health Perspectives, 110(12*). |
| What I learned when exploring my topic through the **humanities** lens: * Fog became a theme in writing and painting in London in the nineteenth century.
* The word “smog” was coined by a journalist in 1904.
* In mid-nineteenth-century London, thick fog would settle in for five or six days in the winter and drive people indoors.
* Everyone had stories of people they knew getting lost in the fog during that time.

**Have any of your questions been answered by the article you read? Explain.** Yes. This article answered question 2, as it mentioned that in the 1840s, the elderly or poor were especially likely to die when their lungs could not take the strain of the air pollution or smog. In reference to question 6, this article says that no one has died from smog for half a century, which made me think that there is less air pollution now than there was in the 1950s in London, due to clean-air legislation, increased use of gas heating as opposed to coal, and the slow de-industrialization within the city. However, it also says that there is still deadly air pollution present, which primarily comes from car exhaust.**Citation:** Bethune, B. (2015). In the thick of it. *Maclean’s, 128*(48–49), 26. |