Grades 3-5

Trip Tally: Discovering Environmental Solutions

| OBJECTIVES | MATERIALS NEEDED | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Students will: | One trip tally, trip tally sample, and trip | | | | | | | |
| Perform a simple atmospheric | tally graph for each student. | | | | | | | |
| experiment | • Overheads of trip tally and trip tally graph | | | | | | | |
| Collect, tabulate, graph, and analyze information on on how they get around | Vaseline in a petri dish | | | | | | | |
| Compare advantages and disadvantages | TIME | | | | | | | |
| of different forms of travel. | Three to four class periods plus minimal | | | | | | | |
| Communicate pollution reducing message on posters. | class time over two weeks to collect evidence of pollution and personal transportation information. | | | | | | | |

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

As a class, students complete a simple air pollution experiment and discuss what they find. Students discover actions that they already take that help keep our air clean by recording how they get around for one week. They will discover that they can avoid creating air pollution by taking public transportation, carpooling, walking, and other means.

At the end of the week the class tabulates, graphs, and analyzes their data. Students finish up by making posters to give a message about how to save pollution.

POLLUTION EXPERIMENT

TIME: Minimal class time over one week

Explain to students that, as a class, they will perform an experiment to see if the air they are breathing contains any pollution from automobiles and busses. They will set out two dishes of sticky Vaseline to catch any airborne material that goes by. They will place one dish near the bus drop off area and one in a similar area away from the drop off. The dishes should be open to the air, protected from rain, and safe from foot traffic. Students will collect the Vaseline samples in one week and discuss what they find.











POLLUTION DISCUSSION

TIME: 30 minutes

Help students examine and discuss what they find in the Vaseline samples.

- Where did this dirt come from? What are some natural and man made sources?
- Is there any difference between the samples? Why?
- What happens when there is too much pollution?

Explain that vehicles are the biggest source of air pollution in our country. Car pollution causes smog, acid rain, and is linked to global warming. Smog is bad for people's lungs and acid rain is bad for fish, plants, and buildings. Smog is especially bad for people with asthma. Global warming may be effecting the world's climates.

• What are some ways people can reduce pollution from cars?" "Let's find out what we already do."

Although individual car emissions have gotten much cleaner in the last 30 years, car use has increased enough to offset most of this gain. For some emissions, such as carbon monoxide a poisonous gas, overall emissions have actually increased.

TRIP TALLY SURVEY

TIME: 30 minute class period plus 5 minutes daily for a week.

INSTRUCTIONS:

Explain that by keeping track of how each student gets around, the students can determine how they already help reduce pollution and can get ideas on how to do a better job.

Review the trip tally using the overhead projector. Explain that students will use the trip tally to record "Car Trips" and "Saved Car Trips." Explain that they will use an "★" to record every time they ride in a car and a check "✓" to record every time they save a car trip.

To complete a Trip Tally, fill out one row for each trip. Enter:

- 1. the day of the trip,
- 2. the kind of transportation used, and destination,
- 3. an "X" in the "all car trips" column if a car was used, and
- 4. a check " \checkmark " in the appropriate column for each car trip saved.

Note: A "trip and back" may be entered on one row, with all \checkmark s and "X"s increased accordingly.

| AME: | | | CLASS: | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ci. | o Voun Con e Brook | All Car | | | Saved | Trips | | |
| UI | e lour Cara Break | Trips | Carpool | Combined | Bus/Train | Bike | Walk | Other |
| (• | - Trip Tally - ✓ saved car trips!) | \$ | ۲ | S | | 86 | R | F |
| Day | How you got where | X for each car trip | One J for each extra person | One ✓ for each extra purpose | One 🖌 for each trip | One 🖌 for each rip | One / for each trip | One / for any now saved trip |
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| | | | | | | | - | |
| | Total Car Trips | | | | | | | |
| | Total SAVED | Car Trips! | | | | | | |

Note: Grades 5 and up are encouraged to use actual miles instead of "X"s and "√"s. See NESEA's website for a trip log set up to use miles. Use the following guidelines for Saved Car Trips:

| Carpool: | Place a check " ✓" for each extra passer (Don't count the driver. A driver, one stu other passenger are considered to be | nger uden | in a c t, and | carpool. l one | | | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | one extra passenger for this exercise.) | NAME: | Joe Biker | - | All Car | CLASS: / | Vis. Carpoo | J, 4th Grad | de Trins |
| | | G | ive Your | Car a Break | Trips | Carpool | Combined | Bus/Train | Bike |
| Combined Trip: | Place a check " \checkmark " for each extra | | - Trip (√ saved | l car trips!) | ۲ | S | O | | 8 |
| | purpose in a trip. (A trip to the | Day | How | you got where | X for each car trip | One √fer each extra person | One / for each extra parpese | One 🖌 for each trip | One 🗸 each ri |
| | grocor work and school is two extra | Monday | Rode bus to s | school and back | × | | 17 | 11 | |
| | grocer, work, and school is two extra | | Phoned to lear | n didn't need to go shopping | | | | | |
| | tring) | Tuesda | y Rode car to s | school (one way) | × | | 14 | | |
| | uips.) | | Biked to the | playground and back | | . M | F - | | 11 |
| | | Wednesd | Ty Took bus to s | school and back | -6 | A | | 11 | |
| Rus Rido | Place only one check "," for each | Thursdo | Walked to the Walked to sc | hool and back | | - | | | |
| Dus Mue. | | | Took car to g | to bowling with 3 friends. | х | 111 | | | |
| | hus ride no matter how many people | | | | | | | \rightarrow | |
| | bus nue, no matter now many people | | | | | | | | |
| | are on the hus | | | | | | | | |
| | are on the bus. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Total Car Trins | 3 | | | | |
| Rike or Welk | Place a check ", " for each trip you | | | Total SAVED C | ar Trips! | 3 | 2 | 5 | i |
| DIRCOI WAIR. | use a bike or walk. | | | Developed by t with Funds from | he Northeas 1 the US Dept | t Sustainabl of Transporta | e Energy As tion and Mass I | sociation Highway | |
| Other: | Place a check " \checkmark " for any other method trip. | d tha | it save | es a car | | | | | |

Have students record trips every day for one week.

CLASS TRIP TALLY TOTALS

TIME: 30 minute class period

At the end of the week, have students total their data for each column of the trip tally. Working in groups or as a class, tabulate class totals for each column of the trip tally.

TRIP TALLY: GRAPHING AND ANALYSIS

TIME: 45 minutes

Pre-class preparation: Tabulate all possible trips by adding the class's total car trips to all saved trips. Set up the trip tally graph to accommodate this number. Write in graph numbers on the sides of the graph.

Pass out the trip tally graphs and display one with an overhead projector. Review how each method of transportation reduces pollution.



11

Discuss with the class:

- What was your favorite way to save driving trips?
- What did you like about saving trips?
- What didn't you like about saving trips?

Demonstrate on the overhead how to represent category totals on the graph. Write the category totals below the appropriate bar.

Have students complete and color their trip tally graphs. [You may want to suggest that they use colors that represent pollution or clean air as appropriate.] Advanced students may total car trips saved from all "saved" categories while others are still completing their graphs.



Discuss with the class:

- What was the class's best way to save car trips?
- Did they know this method helped the environment?

Add up the total car trips saved from all "saved" categories, if not already completed. Graph the 'Total Saved Trips' and the 'Total Car Trips' in their respective columns.

Discuss with the class:

- If more trips were saved than driven, does that mean the air is less polluted than if no cars were driven?
- If all trips were taken by single passenger cars how many trips would have been taken?

Add 'Total Saved Trips' and 'Total Car Trips' to get 'Total Possible Trips' and fill in this chart category.

Discuss with the class:

- Transportation produces one-third of the air pollution and greenhouse gases in the U.S. Is saving trips a good way to reduce pollution? Why or why not?
- How can you reduce driving trips in the future?

STUDENT POSTERS

TIME: 30 minutes

Have the students make posters describing ways to reduce air pollution. Have them include the ways they learned in the lesson. Display the posters in the school or work with others in your community to display them in public. Students may want to make a calendar out of their posters. Did you know that your choice of transportation is the single most important environmental decision you make? Transportation uses 67% of all oil used in the United States, and produces onethird of the air pollution and greenhouse gases.

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

Global Warming: Carbon dioxide (CO_2) is a greenhouse gas believed to be causing global climate change. The average vehicle (22.5 mpg^{*}) produces approximately 1 pound of CO_2 for every mile driven.⁺ Estimate the average trip distance and multiply by the number of trips saved. This will give an estimate of the vehicle miles saved which is roughly equivilent to the number of pounds of CO_2 *not* produced.

Earth Day: Use this lesson to engage students in community Earth Day activities. Combine and publicize class tally results. You may want to make the point that Earth Day is a time for people to work together to discover how they can protect the earth. Students made recycling happen. Maybe they can make a comparable impact on pollution from automobiles!

Transportation Technology Demonstration: One way to reduce pollution is through saving trips. Another way is to use cleaner transportation technologies. NESEA offers a "Guide to Speakers and Demonstrations" that can help your school host an expert on transportation issues or hold a transportation technology demonstration. Another option is to take your class on a field trip to a green transportation demonstration such as the NESEA's American Tour de Sol, the U.S. electric vehicle championship. This event offers educational talks and guides that will take your class to see a wide array of alternatively powered vehicles.

^{*} Bureau of Transportation Statistics. 1997. US Department of Transportation

⁺www.fueleconomy.gov

| NAME: | | | CLASS: | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ζ | | All Car | | | Saved | Trips | | |
| 5 | ve rour Car a Break | Trips | Carpool | Combined | Bus/Train | Bike | Walk | Other |
| | - T'rip T'ally - 🗸 saved car trips!) | 6 | | | | | | |
| Day | How you got where | X for each cartrip | One 🗸 for each extra person | One 🖌 for each extra purpose | One 🗸 for each trip | One 🗸 for eachrip | One ✓ for each trip | One ✓for any new saved trip |
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| | Total Car Trips | | | | | | | |
| | Total SAVED | Car Trips! | | | | | | |

Developed by the Northeast Sustainable Energy Association with Funds from the US Dept of Transportation and Mass Highway

| NAME: | Joe Biker | | CLASS: A | As. Carpool | l, 4th Grad | 8 | | |
|-----------|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ζ | | All Car | | | Saved | Trips | | |
| 5 | ve rour Car a Break | Trips | Carpool | Combined | Bus/Train | Bike | Walk | Other |
| J | - T'rip T'ally - 🗸 saved car trips!) | | | | | | | |
| Day | How you got where | X for each cartrip | One ✓ for each extra person | One ✓ for each extra purpose | One 🖌 for each trip | One 🗸 for eachrip | One 🖌 for each trip | One √for any new saved trip |
| Monday | Rode bus to school and back | | | | `` | | | |
| | Rode car to friend's, store, and movies | × | | 11 | | | | |
| | Phoned to learn didn't need to go shopping | | | | | | | > |
| Tuesday | Rode car to school (one way) | × | | | | | | |
| | Took bus home from school | | | | > | | | |
| | Biked to the playground and back | | | | | 11 | | |
| Wednesday | Took bus to school and back | | | | 11 | | | |
| | Walked to the store and back for cards | R | | | | | 11 | |
| Thursday | Walked to school and back | | | | | | ノノ | |
| | Took car to go bowling with 3 friends. | × | ノノノ | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | |
| | Total Car Trips | 3 | | | | | | |
| | Total SAVED | Car Trips! | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |

Developed by the Northeast Sustainable Energy Association

| | | | | Number of trips | | | | | | | \mathbf{X} |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|-----------|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | otals | | | Total I possible trips | | | | | | | / |
| | Class T | | | Total car trips | | | | | | | |
| | rip Tally- | | | Total saved trips | | | | | | | |
| SS: | sreak- Ti | | Other | | | | | | | | |
| CLA | r Car a E | | Walk | | | | | | | | |
| enesea.org | ive You | s Saved | Bike | | | | | | | | |
| a un inn b | RAPH G | Trips | Bus/Train | | | | | | | | |
| TCTAL OI SI | LASS G | | Combined | | | | | | | | |
| r clubs resu | U | | Carpool | | | | | | | | |
| r lease send NAME: | | | | Number of trips | | | | | | | Totals |

| | | | | Number of trips | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | С | \mathbf{X} |
|-------|-----------------|----------|--------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|--------------|
| | otals | | | Total possible trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 129 |
| | . Class T | | | Total car trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| | rip Tally | | | Total saved trips | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| SS: | Break- T | | Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ĸ |
| CLA | r Car a I | | Walk | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | šive You | os Saved | Bike | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | RAPH G | Trip | Bus/Train | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | CLASS G | | Combined | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | J | | Carpool | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| NAME: | | | | Number of trips | 120 | 110 | 100 | 90 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 0 | Totals |

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