

Article from Student A: Climate Shift**Stoll says...****Pros:**

- **Thorough description of climate shift**
- **Several sources listed**
- **Correct citation format**

Cons:

- **Layout is lacking strong paragraph(s) structure**

Student A

Mr. Russell Stoll

English 12

3 September 2014

Chapter 1 – Surviving in Extreme Humid Heat

Many years from now, the Earth's crust will begin to rupture and soften, causing extreme heat to surface from within the Earth's core and out into the planet's atmosphere. Oceans and other bodies of water will gradually evaporate causing great humidity in the air across the entire world. If currently 10,000 people are killed each year by heat, imagine the death toll of a world-wide heat climate change that dominates each day of the year (Do Something). In many regions the average temperature has increased 2.7 degrees Fahrenheit every decade and continued to get worse since 1997 [see appendix 1]. In the new apocalyptic climate, the only types of organisms that would survive besides the survivors of human kind would be along the lines of cold-blooded than arm blooded animals, though some warm-blooded animals may survive depending on location; for example, animals that are able to live in heated climates such as camels, elephants, and few other desert animals (Rohrig). People surviving in this harsh

climate change may encounter many dangers to their health such as heat cramps, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke if not properly hydrated regularly (h2g2). People in hot regions along the equator experience the hottest climate in modern times; specifically, Africa is one of the most well-known continents that holds hot weather as the natives and locals of this massive continent have to deal with extremely hot days and have to build their lives around it. If living in an urbanized area, it is possibly easier to find non-perishable food within houses, restaurants, and other buildings where there would be competition between other people. Essentially, living in a hot and humid environment will be a difficult feat, especially since these apocalyptic temperatures would be increased around the world in which of those who survive will have to build their lives around this harsh climate shift.



Appendix 1: Lake Meads' water level has lowered dramatically due to extreme heat conditions within this region (Kahn).

Works Cited

"Facts About Heat Waves." *Do Something.org*. Do Something, n.d. Web. 31 Aug. 2014.

Kahn, Brian. "Climate Change Is Increasing Extreme Heat Globally | Climate Central." *Climate Central*. Climate Central, 26 Feb. 2014. Web. 31 Aug. 2014.

Rohrig, Brian. "Chilling Out, Warming Up: How Animals Survive Temperature Extremes." *ACS.org*. American Chemical Society, Oct. 2013. Web. 31 Aug. 2014.

"Surviving Hot Weather." *H2g2 - The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy: Earth Edition*. N.p., n.d. Web. 31 Aug. 2014.

Article from Student B: Water

Stoll says...

Pros:

- **Article is thorough and laid out well (three strong paragraphs)**
- **Relevant usage of diagrams/photos**

Cons:

- **Missing at least 2 sources; missing proper citation**

Student B

Mr. Russell Stoll

English 12

September 9, 2014

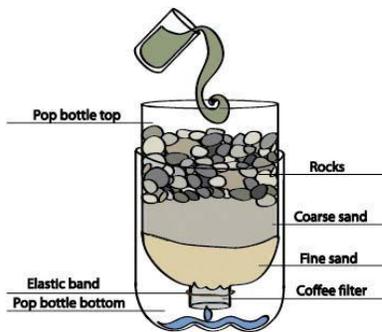
Water Purification Process

The tropical paradise of Hawaii. Once known for its warm sticky climate, sunny beaches and coconut bras. This dream paradise has now tragically frozen over in a flurry of fierce blizzards. However, with all of the inhumane disasters that have plagued the island, from cannibalism to human trafficking there is a positive aspect. Clean water. With the copious amounts of snow now at the public's disposal, dehydration will be the least of your worries. The process for clean water are gathering, purifying, and consuming.

First, a brave soul will venture out of the igloo to collect snow in a canteen, while simultaneously keeping a look out for potential predators. Once returned from his mission, he crawls back into the secret tunnel through the fake igloo. Here he meets up with his fellow alliance of survivors who start the filtration process. Once the ice melts thoroughly, it is passed through the D.I.Y water filter. Consisting of a 2 liter soda bottle cut in half, inverted onto itself

then filled with rocks, coarse sand, fine sand, charcoal and an item similar to a thick cheese cloth; The water trickles down the earth materials, clean water collects, and the bottom. Now finally the last step in purification is to simply boil the water the kill any harmful pathogens that may cause diseases and to minimize the chance of death.

In the end, if you keep these steps in mind you will be on your way to drinking healthy clean water. With your body invigorated with healthy clean water, you can take on any challenge that might be thrown at you. Just make sure to watch out for those other atrocities that are still occurring on the island.



Source: <http://ultimatesurvivaltips.com/diy-portable-water-filter/>

Article from Student C: Supplies

Stoll says...

Pros:

- **Really nice layout and usage of diagrams/photos**
- **Detailed suggestions and examples**

Cons:

- **Paragraph structure/layout could be stronger**
- **Missing proper heading/proper period number**
- **Missing proper citation**

Alondra Arellano

Chapter 4: Supplies and Inventions

Being in the cold, keeping a warm body temperature is essential. In order to survive in the extreme cold, having a wool coat, blanket, mittens, socks, etc. are necessities. Having layers is important, because no matter how cold the temperature is, moving around can get the body to sweat and get warm. It is also important to have waterproof material clothes to wear on the outermost layer because snow melts into water. Material similar to the material used for wet suits would work best for the outermost layer. The inner layers of clothing should be wool. Besides the crucial items such as socks, gloves, sweaters, pants, there are other supplies that can be used as protection. A Swiss army knife has many different purposes and can be extremely helpful. It can benefit a survivor with tools that can be used for cooking as well protection. Basic army knives include a large and small blade, scissors, can opener, tooth pick, tweezers, and nail file. Living in the wild, can food will be eaten often, so a can opener can really come in handy. By having the large and small blades, it will be really easy to start a fire, which will also help with eating. Propane would be great to boil water, use as a heater, and use to cook, but a basic fire can also do the trick. A saw or

something strong enough to cut a hole in ice would be necessary in order to catch fish after running out of canned food. In order to fish of course a fishing rod is needed, unless you can make a fishing rod out of a stick and string or spear fish. Although hunting is usually illegal during winter, in the case of a natural disaster, hunting would be a must.



Sources: <http://www.theguardian.com/science/antarctica-live/2013/dec/05/keeping-warm-antarctic-peak-layering>

<http://adventure.howstuffworks.com/survival/wilderness/how-to-start-a-fire.htm>

<http://knivesswissarmy.tumblr.com/>

Article from Student D: Food

Stoll says...

Pros:

- **Really nice layout and structure to article**
- **Creative solution; listing what not to eat when food is abundant**
- **Detailed suggestions and examples**

Cons:

- **More photos would be a nice addition**

Student D

Russell Stoll

English 12

September 3, 2014

Survival Guide: Food

In this world, food is actually not particularly difficult to find. The sudden shift to a warm, moist climate has drastically changed the world's vegetation. Luckily for survivors, this vegetation, native to the rainforest before the shift, contains many sources of nutrition. According to the World Land Trust, this climate is particularly conducive to the growth of peanuts, papayas, pineapples, sweet potatoes and corn ("Useful Rainforest Plants"). These plants are a readily available source of food, however it is important to note that not all foods that grow in the world's new climate are safe to eat.

The rainforest environment gives fruition to a number of potentially dangerous flora and fauna. The dieffenbachia, commonly know as dumb cane, pictured below, is one deadly plant, which is particularly easy to unwittingly ingest. Native to the rainforest climate, the dumb cane plant produces and drops large amounts of sap, which can fall

onto other foods or into the open mouths of survivors. Upon ingestion, this sap “will make the tongue swell, causing speechlessness in adults and sometimes killing” (“Poisonous Silence: The Dumb Cane”). Unknowingly, survivors may ingest this by eating harmless other fruits and vegetables which may have been exposed to this sap. To prevent this, survivors should thoroughly rinse and cleanse food foraged from vegetation.

The humid climate of the world makes the growth of food extremely easy, and survivors may be tempted to plant their own food and sustain themselves on a compound. This is highly discouraged, as is it may leave them vulnerable to attack. Marauders have been known to seek out those who stay stationary. It is of the utmost importance that survivor keep moving and only forage for food to ensure their safety.



Works Cited

- "Poisonous Silence: The Dumb Cane." *The Living Rainforest*. The Living Rainforest, n.d. Web. 2 Sept. 2014. <<http://www.livingrainforest.org/about-rainforests/poisonous-silence-the-dumb-cane/>>.
- "Useful Rainforest Plants." *World Land Trust*. World Land Trust, 2010. Web. 02 Sept. 2014. <<http://www.worldlandtrust.org/news/events/chelsea-flower-show/useful-rainforest-plants>>.