

Request to Address the Board

Date: 2-24-20

Name: Roger Davis (Please Print)

Subject Matter Desiring to Address:

Teaching Material given to students

Check if any of the below identified subject matters are matters you wish to address in your presentation to the Board:

- The hiring of a public school employee.
- The qualifications of any individual employed/prospective employee.
- The evaluation or performance of any individual employed by the District.
- A complaint or concern about any individual employed by the District.
- A complaint or concern about any student enrolled at the District.

**Please deliver a completed copy of this form to the Board's Clerk prior to the commencement of the Board Meeting.

ADOPTED: April 18, 2016

10/14 J.S. OVERK

Words to Know: News Alert! # 1

1 - 18 Copy All that is underlined

1. **abolitionist (n):** a person who fights to end slavery (p. 5)
example: Abolitionist Frederick Douglass started *The North Star* newspaper to help spread his antislavery views.
2. **bill (n):** a proposed law (p. 4)
example: The spending bill Congress approved became law after the president signed it.
3. **climate change (n):** a long-term change in Earth's typical weather conditions, including warmer average global temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events (p. 2)
example: Most scientists agree that climate change is increasing the risk of wildfires, droughts, and more powerful storms.
4. **colony (n):** a country or area that belongs to or is controlled by another country (p. 4)
example: In 1867, the United States purchased Russia's colony of Alaska for \$7 million.
5. **economy (n):** a system for making, buying, and selling products and services within a country, region, or industry (p. 3)
example: Car sales are an important part of the U.S. economy.
6. **emission (n):** an amount of gas, heat, or light that something gives off or sends out (p. 2)
example: Emissions from cars are a major source of air pollution.
7. **fossil fuel (n):** coal, oil, or natural gas formed from the remains of prehistoric plants and animals (p. 2)
example: Denzel has started biking to school to try to use less fossil fuels in his daily life.
8. **Great Depression (n):** a period of severe economic hardship that began in 1929 and lasted about 10 years (p. 3)
example: At the lowest point of the Great Depression, more than 20 percent of Americans couldn't find jobs.
9. **gubernatorial (adj):** related to the governor of a U.S. state (p. 4)
example: The gubernatorial candidate hopes to defeat the current governor in the election.
10. **hydropower (n):** electricity produced by machines that are run by fast-moving water, such as a river or waterfall (p. 2)
example: Niagara Falls generates hydropower for homes in Canada and the U.S.
11. **inequality (n):** a situation in which some people have more than others (p. 5)
example: U.S. soccer star Alex Morgan has said that pay inequality between male and female soccer players is wrong.
12. **judicial system (n):** the courts of law in a country (p. 4)
example: Many people of color have used the judicial system to fight for equal rights.
13. **renewable resource (n):** something that can be used as needed and is constantly being restored (p. 2)
example: Because energy from the sun never runs out, solar power is a renewable resource.
14. **self-governing (adj):** controlled or ruled by the people living there (p. 4)
example: The Faroe Islands, a self-governing region of Denmark, has its own group of lawmakers.
15. **social justice (n):** the idea that all people should have equal access to the same rights, resources, opportunities, and privileges (p. 5)
example: Aisha believes in social justice and often attends rallies against discrimination.
16. **stock market (n):** a place where people can invest in companies by buying and selling shares of the company (p. 3)
example: When shares of Uber started being sold in the stock market, Sofia was excited to be able to own a tiny part of the company.
17. **unemployed (adj):** not having a job but available to work (p. 3)
example: John was frustrated to still be unemployed after applying for 20 jobs.
18. **World War II (n):** a global conflict fought mainly in Europe, Asia, and Africa from 1939 to 1945 (p. 3)
example: World War II pitted the Axis Powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan against the Allies, led by the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and the United States.

OVER

Building Vocabulary

Words to Know: #3

A Member of Congress

1 to 10

Copy only what is underlined.

KEY STANDARD

RI.6-8.4

P. 12+13

- 1. bill (n):** a proposed law (p. 12)
example: The spending **bill** was sent to the president for his signature after Congress voted to approve it.
- 2. climate change (n):** a long-term change in Earth's climate, including an increase in the average global temperature, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events (p. 12)
example: Most scientists agree that burning fossil fuels contributes to **climate change**.
- 3. Constitution (n):** in the United States, the official document that states the powers and duties of the government and guarantees certain rights to the people. (In general, a constitution is a set of laws by which a country, state, or organization is governed.) (p. 13)
example: The powers and responsibilities of the president of the United States are spelled out in Article II of the U.S. **Constitution**.
- 4. district (n):** an area represented by an elected official (p. 12)
example: She was elected to represent our state's eighth congressional **district**.
- 5. executive branch (n):** the branch of government responsible for enforcing laws. In the United States, the president, vice president, and the Cabinet make up the executive branch. (p. 13)
example: The **executive branch** is led by the U.S. president and includes agencies such as the departments of Defense, Justice, Education, and Agriculture.
- 6. House of Representatives (n):** one of the two chambers of the U.S. Congress; its 435 members serve two-year terms (p. 12)
example: According to the U.S. Constitution, the number of officials who represent each state in the **House of Representatives** is based on population.
- 7. judicial branch (n):** the branch of government responsible for dealing with all legal cases involving the government (p. 13)
example: The national courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, make up the **judicial branch** of the federal government.
- 8. legislative branch (n):** the branch of government having the duty and power of making laws. In the United States, Congress is the legislative branch. (p. 12)
example: Article I of the U.S. Constitution, which focuses on the **legislative branch**, spells out the powers and responsibilities of Congress.
- 9. Senate (n):** one of the two chambers of the U.S. Congress; its 100 members serve six-year terms (p. 12)
example: According to the U.S. Constitution, each state elects two people to the **Senate**.
- 10. U.S. Congress (n):** the lawmaking body of the U.S. government, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives (p. 12)
example: Members of the **U.S. Congress** debated whether to pass a law that would set new food-safety regulations.

On the back, list any other challenging words from the article. Examine context clues and look up the words in at least two dictionaries. Then write a definition and example sentence for each word.

Building Vocabulary

Words to Know: #4 A Supreme Court Justice

KEY STANDARD

RI.6-8.4

Part A

#1-14 Copy word for word All that is underlined.

1. appeal (n): a request for a legal case to be reheard by a higher court (p. 12)

example: After a judge ordered him to pay a large fine, Renzo asked his lawyer to file an appeal.

2. climate change (n): a long-term change in Earth's typical weather conditions, including warmer average global temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events (p. 13)

example: Most scientists agree that climate change is increasing the risk of wildfires, droughts, and more powerful storms.

3. Congress (n): the lawmaking body of the U.S. government, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives (p. 12)

example: One of Congress's main responsibilities is to write the nation's laws.

4. Constitution (n): the official document that states the powers and duties of the U.S. government (p. 12)

example: Part of the U.S. Constitution explains the powers and responsibilities of the president of the United States.

5. constitutional (adj): following the rules set forth in the U.S. Constitution (p. 13)

example: The judge ruled that the protesters' rally was protected by their constitutional right to free speech.

6. digital privacy (n): the protection of people's private information online (p. 13)

example: Some lawmakers want tech companies to do more to protect the digital privacy of social media users.

14. term (n): a set period of time that something can or should last (p. 12)

example: U.S. senators are elected to six-year terms in office.

7. federal (adj): relating to the national government (p. 12)

example: My brother will be old enough to vote next year, so he needs to learn about the candidates for local, state, and federal elections.

8. judicial branch (n): the branch of government responsible for dealing with all legal cases (p. 12)

example: Nora dreams of being a judge and working in the judicial branch of government.

9. majority (n): more than half of a total number or amount; the larger part of something (p. 13)

example: Olive won a clear majority of votes in the election: 138 votes to her opponent's 112.

10. minority (n): less than half of a total number or amount; the smaller part of something (p. 13)

example: A minority of students voted to keep having plastic straws in the cafeteria, so the school is getting rid of them.

11. petition (n): a formal written request (p. 13)

example: Emil gathered signatures for a petition asking the city to install a traffic light at a dangerous intersection near his school.

12. Senate (n): one of the two chambers of the U.S. Congress; its 100 members serve six-year terms (p. 13)

example: According to the Constitution, each state elects two people to the Senate.

13. Supreme Court (n): the highest court of law in the United States (p. 12)

example: The protesters felt depressed after the Supreme Court ruled against them because there is no higher court to appeal to.

Jobel

Building Vocabulary

Words to Know: News Alert!



1-18

Copy each definition
word for word.
Bold or underline Voc. word!

- 1. **advocate** : to support a cause, proposal, group of people, or way of doing things
- 2. **analog astronaut** : a researcher who takes part in activities on Earth designed to be as similar as possible to conditions in space or on other planets
- 3. **assassinate** : to murder an important person, usually for political reasons
- 4. **climate change** : a long-term change in Earth's typical weather conditions, including warmer average global temperatures, rising sea levels, and more extreme weather events
- 5. **collaborator** : someone who works with other people to achieve something
- 6. **concentration camp** : a prison or place of forced labor; the term often refers to death camps that were run by the Nazis during World War II
- 7. **emission** : an amount of gas, heat, or light that something gives off or sends out
- 8. **endorsement** : a public statement of support for someone or something, sometimes in a paid advertisement
- 9. **Holocaust** : the mass murder of millions of Jews and other people by Nazi Germany from 1933 to 1945
- 10. **iconic** : widely recognized as important or as symbolizing something important
- 11. **impoverished** : extremely poor
- 12. **liberate** : to set free

- 13. **Nazi** : a member of a political party, led by Adolf Hitler from 1921 to 1945, that wanted to take over Europe and destroy the Jewish people
- 14. **occupy** : to take control of a place by using military force
- 15. **prejudice** : unreasonable dislike, hostility, or unjust behavior toward others based on their race, religion, nationality, or other characteristic
- 16. **simulation** : a realistic imitation of something that can prepare people for using or experiencing the real thing
- 17. **Soviet Union** : a nation made up of Russia and 14 other republics that existed from 1922 to 1991
- 18. **World War II** : a global conflict fought mainly in Europe, Asia, and Africa from 1939 to 1945

+18

CNN

questions 12/11-13

1 **explain** what is president doing

EX **Explain** what the president did that is obstructing

2 where are the laws of impeachment written down

EX where does the first vote take place

3 if vote is yes the _____ will be held in the

EX _____

4 Name all 3 countries

EX new trade agreement must be approved by _____ first

5 what is south Korea utilizing to grow food

EX T or F their plants can be grown year round

6 goal of Nasa is to create a sustainable moon colony, what does sustainable mean

EX T or F the colony is for the United States only

answers

1 **abuse of power**

EX **not cooperating**

2 House of representatives

EX

3

EX

4 US, Canada, Mexico

EX

5 they are utilizing a highway tunnel!

EX T

6 it means good enough to live there

EX T

(2)

CNN Voc. 3

11/11

hour

1. Articles of impeachment are the set of charges drafted against a public official to initiate the impeachment process; do not result in the removal of the official, but instead require the enacting body to take further action, such as bringing the articles to a vote before the House of representatives

2. Abuse of power is the commission of an unlawful act, done in an official capacity, which affects the performance of official duties

3. Contempt of congress is the act of obstructing the work of the United States Congress or one of its committees

4. Obstruction is the action of deliberately hindering a legal process

5. Treason is the crime of betraying one's country, or criminal disloyalty

6. A bribe is to persuade (someone) to act in one's favor, typically illegally or dishonestly, by a gift of money or other inducement

7. The charge of High crimes and misdemeanors covers allegations of misconduct peculiar to officials, such as perjury of oath, abuse of authority, bribery, intimidation, misuse of assets, failure to supervise, dereliction of duty, unbecoming conduct, and refusal to obey a lawful order

6

93 to 26
A 28
2

Comprehension

Know the News

Read the article "Alone and Afraid" on pages 6-11, then answer the questions.

1. Why did Mateo leave Guatemala?
 A His uncle could not find a job there.
 B He needed to find his younger brother.
 C He wanted to explore a new country.
 D His neighborhood had gangs and drug dealers.
2. Which is a central idea of the article?
 A A detention center in Clint, Texas, held about 700 kids at one point.
 B Thousands of immigrant children have been separated from their relatives at the border.
 C People who are granted asylum in the U.S. can live here permanently.
 D Some immigrants stay in the U.S. illegally after their asylum requests are denied.
3. Which detail best supports the answer to question 2?
 A "Applying for asylum can take months or years."
 B "That's why the Trump administration is trying to make it harder to apply for and receive asylum."
 C "Many of those removals happened because U.S. policy still lets border agents separate kids if they arrive with relatives other than their parents."
 D "The places where immigrant children are being held are often crowded and uncomfortable."
4. Where did most of the immigrant children who were separated from their relatives come from?
 A South America
 B Central America
 C Africa
 D Asia
5. Which statement is an opinion?
 A The U.S. put immigrant children in detention centers away from their families.
 B Mateo and his brother bathed only once in their first 13 days at the detention center.
 C The asylum process takes too long.
 D Honduras is plagued by gang violence.
6. Which two words are most similar in meaning?
 A *exhausted* and *steady*
 B *enacted* and *arrested*
 C *adequate* and *unlimited*
 D *held* and *detained*
7. Which is a way that the U.S. is trying to discourage people from seeking asylum?
 A Immigrants are usually able to live freely in the U.S. while they apply for asylum.
 B Border officials are limiting how many people can apply for asylum each day at official checkpoints along the border.
 C Officials are allowing people to remain in the U.S. after their asylum requests are denied.
 D The government is spending money to improve conditions at detention centers.
8. What is the main purpose of the section "Separating Families"?
 A to explain why many immigrant children were separated from their families
 B to highlight that some kids arrived in the U.S. with relatives other than their parents
 C to show how Congress is taking action
 D to argue that some Americans want tougher immigration laws
9. Why does the article mention a bill pledging \$4.6 billion to help with the border crisis?
 A to persuade readers to collect donations
 B to highlight which branch of government passes bills
 C to show how the government is responding
 D to explain why many immigrants are coming to the U.S.
10. Which section provides the number of people who have tried to enter the country this year?
 A "Millions of Lives at Risk"
 B "Discouraging Asylum Seekers"
 C "Effects of Separation"
 D "Pushing for More"

70

Textual Evidence

Close-Reading Questions

KEY STANDARD

RI.6-8.1

Refer to the article "Alone and Afraid" on pages 6-11 to respond to the questions below.

Include evidence from the text that supports your responses.

All responses must be

in complete sentences!

Color textual evidence in your responses.

1. How does the author start the article? Why do you think she chose to start it that way?

1. The author starts the article by telling us how bad it is in a detention center.

2. I think she chose to start the article that way because she ~~tried~~ ^{was} trying to hook us into the story.

3. In your own words, explain what asylum is.

3. An asylum is where people that are in serious danger go to stay, even if they enter in the country illegally and protection given by a government to someone who has left their country in a dire danger.

4. According to the article, what policy changes happened in April 2018? How did they affect people?

4. Policy changes that happened in April 2018 are when a adult crosses the border illegally, to be arrested and charged. That affected people by thinning out how many people come to America.

5. How and why are some people trying to discourage asylum seekers?

5. They are thinning out how many people come to America each day and they are doing this because immigrants are taking advantage of the asylum.

6. About how many immigrant children have been separated from their family members?

7. What are some of the effects?

7. In the article it says 2600 kids have been separated.

8. The effects are sobbing children.

9. Summarize the section "In Search of Solutions."

9. What the section is mainly about is Americans are saying that they should not be separating children from their parents/guardians. Also critics say the new rules won't necessarily stop separations of parents and children.

1
L
B
118

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Junior Scholastic

SKILL BUILDER

Name: _____

Building Vocabulary

1-10 Copy all that is Underlined.

KEY STANDARD

RI.6-8.4

Words to Know

Refer to these definitions and examples as you read "Alone and Afraid" on pages 6-11.

- 1. asylum (n):** protection given by a government to someone who has left his or her country to avoid danger (p. 9)
example: Because a bomb destroyed her home in Syria, Amal applied for **asylum** in the U.S.
- 2. bill (n):** a proposed law (p. 11)
example: The spending **bill** Congress approved became law after the president signed it.
- 3. Border Patrol (n):** a law enforcement agency responsible for protecting U.S. borders and preventing terrorists, drugs, and people who aren't U.S. citizens from entering the country illegally (p. 8)
example: Thousands of **Border Patrol** agents work to protect U.S. borders with Canada and Mexico.
- 4. Congress (n):** the lawmaking body of the U.S. government, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives (p. 11)
example: One of **Congress's** main responsibilities is to write the nation's laws.
- 5. conservative (adj):** usually preferring tradition and stability rather than social and political changes (p. 11)
example: **Conservative** politicians generally think government should play a limited role in telling businesses what they're allowed to do.
- 6. detention center (n):** a place where people are held for a period of time (p. 8)
example: After crossing the border into the U.S., Mateo and his brother were separated from their uncle and put in a **detention center**.
- 7. humane (adj):** showing compassion, sympathy, or consideration for people and animals (p. 11)
example: Some groups that support the **humane** treatment of animals have tried to get circuses to stop using elephants.
- 8. human rights (n):** basic rights and freedoms believed to belong to every human being, such as the right to safe food and water or freedom of speech (p. 10)
example: Many people consider education to be a **human right** because it helps people improve their lives.
- 9. immigrant (n):** someone who moves to a new country and plans to stay permanently (p. 7)
example: Sarita's grandmother is an **immigrant**, having moved from India to the U.S. as a teen.
- 10. sanitation (n):** the process of keeping a place clean so infection and diseases don't spread (p. 10)
example: Poor **sanitation** has been linked to the spread of diseases such as cholera, dysentery, and typhoid.

Comprehension

Know the News

Read the article "Gun Violence in America" on pages 6-11, then answer the questions.

1. Which is a central idea of the article?
- A Some companies have stopped selling certain types of guns.
 - B The Second Amendment is part of the Bill of Rights.
 - C Tens of thousands of people in the United States die from gun-related injuries each year.
 - D School shootings in the U.S. are relatively rare, but they receive a lot of news coverage.
2. Which detail best supports the answer to question 1?
- A Every day, about 100 people in the U.S. die from gunshots.
 - B The Constitution's Framers wanted to make sure that Americans could arm themselves against unjust rulers.
 - C Many teens practice active-shooter drills at school.
 - D Walmart and Dick's Sporting Goods no longer sell firearms to people under age 21.
3. According to the article, why is the number of guns Americans own noteworthy?
- A The Second Amendment protects Americans' right to own guns.
 - B Studies show that countries with more guns tend to have more gun violence.
 - C People younger than 18 can't buy firearms.
 - D Most gun owners buy firearms for self-defense.
4. When was the Second Amendment added to the U.S. Constitution?
- A 1787
 - B 1791
 - C 1860
 - D 2008
5. What is the purpose of a background check?
- A to ban gun stores from selling bump stocks
 - B to prevent people from buying too many guns
 - C to encourage gun buyers to take safety courses
 - D to prevent people who aren't allowed to have guns from buying them
6. What does *primary* mean in this sentence? "Now the primary reason people buy firearms is for self-defense."
- A election
 - B important
 - C main
 - D only
7. Why does the author include information about Australia's gun laws?
- A to remind readers that the Second Amendment applies only to people in the U.S.
 - B to highlight that mass shootings also happen in other countries
 - C to show that federal gun control laws can be effective
 - D to prove that the U.S. has a higher firearm death rate than other countries
8. Which statement about gun control is true?
- A Few states have laws about guns.
 - B Congress passed major gun-safety laws in 2017.
 - C Most Americans don't want stricter gun laws.
 - D Some states have made it harder to buy guns, while others have made it easier.
9. Which statement best represents Dawson Hipp's opinions about guns?
- A More people should hunt their own food.
 - B The thought that he could be killed by gunfire is always in the back of his mind.
 - C Issues like poverty contribute to gun violence.
 - D The right to own guns is important, but so is learning about gun safety.
10. What effect did Zaire Kelly's death have on Jaimon Cooper?
- A It discouraged him from taking action.
 - B It prompted him to move to a different state.
 - C It inspired him to draw attention to gun violence in his community.
 - D It moved him to start painting murals.

Words to Know Voc. 9 Test

Name _____

Please put your name on the test. Please put the letter of the voc. word in front of its definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Second Amendment | I. legislation |
| B. background check | J. Bill of Rights |
| C. Congress | K. infringe |
| D. Framer | L. colonist |
| E. civilian | M. federal |
| F. Constitution | |
| <u>G. assault-style rifle</u> ? | |
| H. Supreme Court | |

11
13
-2
85%

1. ~~F~~ the law making body of the U.S. government, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives
2. B a search of someone's personal history for criminal, financial, or other kinds of problems
3. M relating to the national government
4. J the highest court of the law in the U.S.
5. L a member of a group that has settled in a new area-often already occupied by another group-and that remains under control of another country
6. I a law or set of laws
7. G a type of gun that can fire many bullets very quickly ?
8. J the section of the U.S. Constitution that protects "the right of the people to keep" and carry weapons
9. E a person who is not an active member of the military, police force, or a fire fighting department
10. D someone who starts a new government, group, or movement
11. J the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution that lists people's basic rights
12. C the official document that states the powers and duties of the U.S. government
13. K to do something that is against the law or another person's rights

Words to Know

9 Name _____

Refer to these definitions and examples as you read "Gun Violence in America" on pages 6-11.

- assault-style rifle (n):** a type of gun that can fire many bullets very quickly
- background check (n):** a search of someone's personal history for criminal, financial, or other kinds of problems
- Bill of Rights (n):** the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution that list people's basic rights (p. 8)
- civilian (n):** a person who is not an active member of the military, a police force, or a firefighting department (p. 8)
- colonist (n):** a member of a group that has settled in a new area—often already occupied by another group—and that remains under control of another country (p. 8)
- Congress (n):** the lawmaking body of the U.S. government, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives (p. 10)
- Constitution (n):** the official document that states the powers and duties of the U.S. government (p. 8)
- federal (adj):** relating to the national government (p. 9)
- Framer (n):** someone who starts a new government, group, or movement (p. 8)
- infringe (v):** to do something that is against the law or another person's rights (p. 8)
- legislation (n):** a law or set of laws (p. 10)
- Second Amendment (n):** the section of the U.S. Constitution that protects "the right of the people to keep" and carry weapons (p. 8)
- Supreme Court (n):** the highest court of law in the United States (p. 8)

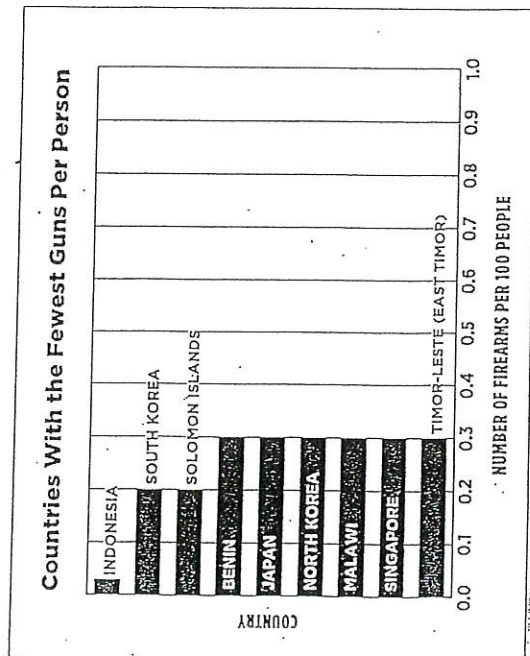
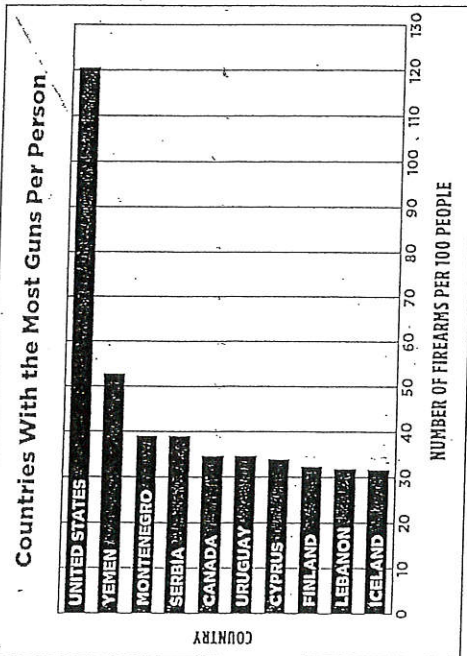
9303
A

RI.6.3.7

Guns by the Numbers

In "Gun Violence in America" (pp. 6-11), you read that Americans have 46 percent of civilian-owned guns in the world. With an estimated 393 million guns and about 328 million people, the U.S. has more guns than people.

The graphs below show which countries have the most and fewest guns compared with their populations. Study the graphs carefully. Then answer the questions.



The top graph shows the nations with the most guns per 100 people. The bottom graph shows the nations with the fewest. Note the different states used for the two graphs.

Questions

- Which country has about 53 guns per 100 people?
Yemen
- Japan has about how many guns per 100 people?
0.3
- About how many more firearms per 100 people does the United States have than Canada?
86
- What is a question you have based on the data in these graphs?
Many more guns does south Korea have more than
- How do these graphs add to your understanding of the gun control debate in the U.S.? I understand it helps show more how many guns the US has.

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